

## ABSTRAK

### Dampak Hibah Ternak Pemerintah Terhadap Produktivitas Usaha Peternakan Itik di Kabupaten Cilacap Menggunakan Pendekatan Sistem Dinamik

**Abstrak.** Produktivitas usaha peternakan merupakan salah satu tolok ukur melihat dampak kegiatan hibah ternak. Penelitian mengkaji dampak hibah Itik terhadap produktivitas peternakan Itik di kabupaten Cilacap dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan sistem. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survey di kabupaten Cilacap. Penetapan sampel penelitian dilakukan secara *sensus* terhadap 200 peternak penerima hibah Itik pada tahun 2015 sampai dengan 2019. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian terdiri atas data primer dan data sekunder. Variabel yang diukur di dalam penelitian terdiri atas: 1) produktivitas usaha 2) karakteristik peternak dan indikator kinerja (capaian produksi daging dan telur). Analisis data terdiri atas analisis produktivitas, analisis deskriptif dan analisis pemodelan Causal Loop Diagram (CLD). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata pendapatan peternak Itik hibah yaitu Rp1.262/hari/peternak, rata-rata populasi Itik yaitu 15 ekor/peternak dengan produksi telur 5,9 butir/hari/peternak, mortalitas sebesar 28,57%. Sebanyak 97,22% peternak Itik tidak menetas telur. Faktor-faktor yang terkait dan mempengaruhi hibah ternak diantaranya gap antara harapan dan pendapatan aktual, pendapatan dan populasi, alokasi dana hibah dan motivasi beternak. Beberapa konsep strategi untuk perbaikan program hibah diantaranya 1) sebelum dilaksanakan program hibah itik instansi terkait perlu menyusun dan menetapkan petunjuk teknis yang jelas terkait kriteria calon penerima, standar paket hibah itik, tata kelola hibah itik serta reward dan punishment, 2) penentuan spesifikasi ternak bantuan secara lengkap, 3) perlu peningkatan kualitas pelatihan bagi kelompok tani penerima hibah itik, 4) perlu peningkatan kemampuan penyuluh lapangan terkait ternak itik, 5) peran penyuluh sebagai ujung tombak dinas perlu dioptimalkan dalam hal monitoring/ pengawasan, 6) menumbuh kembangkan potensi kelompok wanita tani, dan 7) perlu adanya pendekatan psikologis kepada kelompok tani. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa program hibah Itik di kabupaten Cilacap belum mampu meningkatkan produktivitas maupun ekonomi peternak, masih cenderung sebagai peningkatan gizi keluarga/ masyarakat.

Keywords: Itik, hibah, produktivitas, penyuluhan



## ABSTRACT

### The Impact of Government Livestock Grants on Productivity of Duck Farming in Cilacap Regency Using a Dynamic System Approach

**Abstract.** The productivity of livestock business is one of the benchmarks to see the impact of livestock grant activities. This research examines the impact of the duck grant on the productivity of duck farms in Cilacap district using a systems approach. This research was conducted by survey method in Cilacap district. The research sample was determined by census of 200 duck breeders who received grants from 2015 to 2019. The data used in the study consisted of primary data and secondary data. The variables measured in the study consisted of: 1) business productivity 2) breeder characteristics and performance indicators (meat and egg production achievements). Data analysis consisted of productivity analysis, descriptive analysis and Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) modeling analysis. The results showed that the average income of duck breeders was IDR 1,262/day/breeder, the average duck population was 15 heads/breeder with egg production of 5.9 eggs/day/breeder, mortality was 28.57%. As many as 97.22% of duck breeders do not incubate eggs. Factors related to and influencing livestock grants include the gap between expectations and actual income, income and population, allocation of grant funds and motivation to raise livestock. Several strategic concepts for improving the grant program include 1) prior to the implementation of the duck grant program, the relevant agencies need to prepare and establish clear technical instructions regarding the criteria for prospective recipients, standard duck grant packages, governance of duck grants as well as rewards and punishments, 2) determination of complete specifications of aided livestock, 3) need to improve quality training for farmer groups receiving grants, 4) needing to increase the ability of field extension workers related to ducks, 5) the role of extension workers as the spearhead of the service needs to be optimized in terms of monitoring/supervision, 6) developing the potential of women farmer groups, and 7) needing a psychological approach to farmer groups. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the duck grant program in Cilacap district has not been able to increase the productivity and economy of farmers, only to increase community nutrition.

Keywords: Ducks, grants, productivity, counseling