



The Profile of Native Chicken Farm at Nagari Sinyamu, Tanjung Gadang District, Sijunjung Regency

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ABSTRACT

Nagari Sinyamu is one of the villages in the Tanjung Gadang sub-district, Sijunjung district, most of the people are farmers. Free-range chicken is a potential family side business to be developed, where the source of agricultural waste feed is quite available. This is a supporting factor for the development of native chickens. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu. This research method uses a survey method by collecting primary data and secondary data. This research material uses books, camera pens and questionnaires. The data obtained are arranged in tabulated form (percentages and numbers) and sentence statements, the results of data processing are analyzed descriptively, qualitatively, and quantitatively. Based on the research, the number of respondent chicken breeders in Nagari Sinyamu was 40 families with a total population of 633 individuals. The characteristics of the chicken respondent breeders in Nagari Sinyamu are post-productive average 52.5%), the sexes of men and women are the same (50%). The level of education in general is SD Equivalent (72.5%), with experience raising for more than 10 years (50%) and the scale of the free-range chicken business in Nagari Sinyamu is only a side business (100%) with an extensive rearing system (77.5 %). In the management of raising native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu, the seeds used are local seeds (100%), the feed given is not according to the standard of livestock nutrition needs (100%) and there is no treatment or prevention of disease (90%) but sick chickens have been treated. separated and marketing of free-range chicken in Nagari Sinyamu is generally for needs and sold to the surrounding community if they need money (62.5%). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the profile of free-range chicken farms in Nagari Sinyamu, Tanjung Gadang sub-district, Sijunjung district is a side business on a micro scale.

Keywords: Kampung Chicken, Characteristics, Management, Population and survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

The demand for livestock products increases every year in line with the increasing population and increasing public knowledge and awareness about the importance of consuming nutritious food. Native chickens are known as livestock that have high vitality, can live in various areas with different extreme climatic conditions, and have the ability to live in feed conditions with low nutritional content. Free-range chickens can be found throughout Indonesia, especially reared in rural areas.

In general, these livestock are kept as a side business or as savings. On the other hand, native chickens as livestock that have not received a touch of genetic development technology have several weaknesses, such as high chick mortality, slow growth power, and very low egg production. However, from the consumer side, the demand for Native chicken remains high. Consumer demand for native chicken meat and eggs remains high

Native chicken is an Indonesian germplasm that has the potential to be developed. Problems in developing Native chickens in rural areas include small business scale (female ownership is less than 10), low egg production,

with prices that are more expensive than broiler chickens. Ayam kampung merupakan plasma nutfah Indonesia yang sangat potensial untuk dikembangkan. Permasalahan dalam pengembangan ayam kampung dipedesaan antara lain adalah skala usaha kecil (pemilikan induk betina kurang dari 10 ekor), produksi telur rendah, berkisar antara 30–60 butir/tahun, pertumbuhan lambat, mortalitas tinggi akibat penyakit, antara lain, biaya ransum tinggi, dan diusahakan secara perorangan dengan pemeliharaan tradisional.

Ayam kampung umumnya dipelihara masyarakat di pedesaan dengan sistem pemeliharaan secara ekstensif, ayam dibiarkan berkeliaran mencari pakan sendiri peternak hanya sewaktu-waktu saja memberi pakan. Sistem pemeliharaan saat ini sudah mulai ke semi ekstensif dimana ayam sudah dikurung secara terbatas dan di beri pakan tambahan, dan di saat cuaca baik ayam di lepaskan di sekitar kandang untuk mencari pakan tambahan.

ranging from 30-60 eggs/year, slow growth, high mortality due to disease, among others, high ration costs, and cultivated individually with traditional maintenance

Village chickens are generally kept by people in rural areas with an extensive maintenance system, chickens are left to roam around looking for their own feed. The current rearing system has started to semi-extensive where the chickens have been confined in a limited manner and given additional feed, and when the weather is good the chickens are released around the cage to look for additional feed.

Nagari Sinyamu is one of the villages in Tanjung Gadang District, Sijunjung Regency where the people in general make a living as farmers, so there

are agricultural wastes such as bran from rice that have the potential to be used as a source of feed. Nagari Sinyamu community also has a large area of land that can be used as a livestock cage, especially for raising native chickens, and the demand for native chicken meat is quite high than broiler chickens and the selling price of native chicken is more expensive than broiler chicken. Based on the supporting factors above, free-range chicken has the potential to be developed in Nagari Sinyamu. In the development of native chickens, a profile of free-range chickens is needed.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted in Nagari Sinyamu, Tanjung Gadang sub-district, Sijunjung district, which consisted of 3 Jorong, That are Jorong Kumbayak, Jorong Polak, and Jorong Sinyamu.

This study used a survey method, by collecting information from the respondent chicken breeders in

Nagari Sinyamu. Respondents were taken by 30% of farmers who meet the criteria. The criteria for breeders are those who have more than 5 hens more 5 months old or 20 hens 4-5 months old or 40 DOC. The data used are primary data and secondary data.

Primerary Data

Primary data was obtained by conducting surveys or observations and direct interviews with the farming community in Nagari Sinyamu. This approach is used to determine the

business profile which includes population, breeder characteristics, and maintenance management (breed/DOC, feed, disease), as well as the marketing system

Secondary Data

Secondary data or literature studies were obtained from the Office of the Mayor of Nagari Sinyamu, the Tanjung Gadang

sub-district office, the Central Statistics Agency and the Animal Health Center.

Parameter of Reseach are consist of population, characteristic of farmer and management of farming.

Data Analysis

The data obtained is processed in tabulated form (percentages and numbers)

and sentence statements, the results of data processing are analyzed descriptively, qualitatively and quantitatively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of Nagari Sinyamu

Nagari Sinyamu is one of the villages in Sijunjung Regency, located in Tanjung Gadang District. Nagari Sinyamu consists of three jorongs,

namely Jorong Kumbayak, Jorong Polak and Jorong Sinyamu. The area of Nagari Sinyamu is 8.59 square kilometers or 1.87% of the total area of Tanjung Gadang District.

The distance from the Wali Nagari office to the sub-district capital is 6 kilometers, to the district capital 22 kilometers, and to the provincial capital 129 kilometers. Nagari Sinyamu has a population of 1129 consisting of 552 males and 577 females. The existing facilities in Nagari Sinyamu are Educational Facilities consisting of 1 Elementary School Unit (SD) and 1 Junior High School Unit (SMP), and Religious Facilities consisting of 1 Mosque Unit and 10 Mushalla Units.

Population of Native Chicken at Nagari Sinyamu

The large population of Native chickens in an area is closely related to the profile of the respondent chicken breeders and also the potential opportunities for the development of free-range chickens. The population of native chickens is very important to meet the potential needs of the community, besides that more and more native chicken populations can also help the community's economy. For the total population of native chicken samples in Nagari Sinyamu currently meeting the requirements or criteria for data collection, it can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. The Population Native Chickens at Nagari Sinyamu

No	Name of Jorong	Description	Total of Respondent	Total of Native Chickens	Percentage of Respondent	Percentage of total Native Chivkebs
1.	Sinyamu	>5 hens	13 KK	257	32,5%	40,60%
2.	Polak	>5 hens	14 KK	244	35%	38,55%
3.	Kumbayak	>5 hens	13 KK	132	32,5%	20,85%
	Total		40 KK	633	100%	100%

In Table 1, it can be seen that the number of respondent chicken farmers in Nagari Sinyamu is 40 heads of households (KK) with a total sample of 633 individuals. Table 1 also shows the jorong with the largest population of free-range chickens, namely Jorong Sinyamu with a

population of 257 tails (32.5%) because in Jorong Sinyamu the people work in farming and gardening so that many people raise chickens and people use agricultural waste for feed. livestock, especially Native chickens, followed by Jorong Polak with a population of 244

heads (35%) of the population of native chickens, the work of the people in Jorong Polak is mostly farming, so the population of native chickens in Jorong Polak is not much different from the population of native chickens in Jorong Sinyamu, then the smallest is Jorong Kumbayak with a population of 132 (32.5%) free-range chickens and why in Jorong Kumbayak raise fewer native chickens because in Jorong Kumbayak the people work more in trading so they don't have much time to raise livestock so the population There are native chickens in Jorong Kumbayak in other jorong appeals.

Characteristic of Respondent native Chicken at Nagari Sinyamu

The characteristics of the farmer will determine the success of native chicken cultivation business which will be closely related to the number of native chicken populations later. The characteristics of native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu which include age, sex, education, farming experience, business scale, rearing system can be seen in Table 2. The productive age of the community is divided into three age groups, namely the age <25 years which

is the pre-productive age, the age between 25-55 years is the productive age and the age > 55 years which is the post-productive age (Adiwilaga, 1982).

From the results of the research in Table 2, it can be concluded that more farmers in Nagari Sinyamu are post-productive age (> 55 years) or around 52.5%. This condition is one of the inhibiting factors for the lack of population development of native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu because at this age physically weaker so that the energy to work has decreased, and why is it that those who raise native chickens are more dominant or who prefer most of the parents because raising native chickens as a side job to meet the family's food needs and why are those who are still young, raising fewer chickens because there is no knowledge and do not want to learn because the development of the chicken population is still small in Nagari Sinyamu because raising native chickens is still a sideline so there is no attraction to raising native chickens. Table 2 also shows that the gender of the chicken farmers in Nagari Sinyamu is 50% between male and female. This proves that chicken farming

can be done by both men and women, because raising native chickens is quite easy to do and raising chickens

can also be a business opportunity for anyone, but this can happen if there is a will.

Table 2. The Characteristics native chicken farmer at Nagari Sinyamu

No	Characteristics	Total of Responden (people)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	< 25 years	-	
	25 - 55 years	19	47,5
	> 55 years	21	52,5
Total		40	100
2.	Gender		
	Female	20	50
	Male	20	50
Total		40	100
3.	Education		
	Elementry School	29	72
	Yunior high school	7	17,5
	Senior high school	4	10
	Vocation	-	
	Bachelor	-	
Total		40	100
4.	Long experience of farmer		
	1 - 5 years	9	22,5
	5 - 10 years	11	27,5
	> 10 years	20	50
	Total		40
5.	Scale of business		
	Side of business	40	100
	Primary of business	-	
Total		40	100
6.	Farming System		
	Ekstensive	31	77,5
	Semi Intensive	5	12,5
	Intensive	4	10
Total		40	100

At the level of education, the respondent breeders of native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu are only at the elementary/equivalent level, but the

mindset of the people in Nagari Sinyamu raising chickens is quite broad because raising native chickens has been passed down from generation to

generation. In Table 2 get information that can be taken that 50% of respondent farmers in Nagari Sinyamu already have experience raising native chickens between >10 years, meanwhile the experience of respondent farmers is 5-10 years (27.5%), and breeding experience that can called relatively new, namely 1-5 years 22.5%. This can prove that native chicken breeders in Nagari Sinyamu have been developing for a long time in Nagari Sinyamu because raising chickens in Nagari Sinyamu has been hereditary, and maintenance is relatively easy, namely the chickens are released in the morning to find their own feed and in the afternoon the chickens are in the cage.

Soehardjo and Patong (1973) say that age and experience in raising livestock affect business ability. Experienced breeders will have a more mature business management capacity and with sufficient experience, farmers can also identify existing deficiencies or problems and can predict what will happen if their actions are to deal with these problems. The scale of the farm profile business in Nagari Sinyamu is still a sideline with a figure of 100%, because in general the people in Nagari Sinyamu are farmers and traders so that

raising chickens is only done in their spare time for a side business.

In general, the domestic chicken rearing system in Nagari Sinyamu is extensive with a figure (77.5%). The maintenance of native chickens, the Nagari Sinyamu community has a cage, but the chickens are released to find their own feed and the new chickens are housed in the afternoon. The feed given was not in accordance with the needs of native chickens both in terms of nutrition and in terms of quantity.

(Pramuti, 2009), stated that in general the system of raising native chickens or native chickens is still simple, however, the cultivation system of native chickens that is currently developing is divided into 3 maintenance systems, namely traditional (extensive), semi-intensive and intensive. The traditional (extensive) rearing system is a system of raising chickens by releasing them to find their own feed without being given additional feed. kitchen in the morning. Although the maintenance system is very simple and limited, native chickens can survive and breed well in rural areas.

The semi-intensive rearing system is the maintenance of native chickens by providing a cage and

separating the newly hatched chicks from the mother, during this separation the chicks need to be given good feed. Usually additional feed is given before the chickens are released into the cage or after the chickens are in the cage in the afternoon. Intensive rearing system is a system of raising chickens without providing a slinging area but by being locked up continuously in the cage so that all food substances must be provided in sufficient quantities in the ration.

Production and Marketing Management of Native Chicken in Nagari Sinyamu

Production management is the most important thing in a farm, where this respondent farmer is a determinant of success. There are 3 parts contained in production management, namely seeds, feed, and disease. Production and marketing management data. From the results of this research, it can also be seen that the breed used in raising native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu are local breed. The breeding of native chickens in

Nagari Sinyamu only occurs between hens and local roosters because the respondent breeders do not bring in hens from outside, so the native chickens that develop in Nagari Sinyamu are local breeders.

The Indonesian of Ministry of Education and Culture (2013) states that livestock breed is one of the production facilities that has a very important and strategic role in an effort to increase the number and quality of livestock production, and as one of the factors in providing highly competitive livestock-origin food. To be able to produce superior and high-quality livestock breeds, a focused and sustainable management process for maintenance, breeding, feed and animal health is required. Feeding management in raising native chickens as shown in Table 5 above that in Nagari Sinyamu the feed given is household waste and also bran, and feed is given after the chickens are caged and during the day the chickens are released to find their own feed.

Table 3. Production and Marketing Managemet of Native Chicken at Nagari Sinyamu

Number	Description	Total of Respondent (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	Breeds		
	Local	40	100
	Cross breeds	-	-
	Total	40	100
2.	Feeding		
	Accordance of nutrient requirement native chicken	-	
	Accordance of nutrient requirement native chicken	40	100
	Total	40	100
3.	Desease		
	Handling	4	10
	Not Handling	36	90
	Total	40	100
4.	Marketing		
	Sell to the Market	-	-
	Sell to collerctors	15	37,5
	Sell to people arround	25	62,5
	Total	40	100

The provision of free-range chicken feed in Nagari Sinyamu is still not in accordance with the nutritional needs of native chickens. Because the use of bran more than concentrate. The nutritional needs of native chickens are Metabolic Energy (2500 – 2800 kcal/kg), Crude Protein (17-20%), Crude Fiber (4-7%), Fat (4-7%),

Calcium (0.9%), and Phosphorus (0.45%) Iskandar (2010). While the nutritional content of metabolic energy bran is 1630 Kcal/kg, crude protein 11.9 – 13.4%, crude fiber 10 -16%, TDN 70 -80%, mineral Ca 0.1%, and phosphorus 1.51% (Ako , 2013),

therefore the nutritional needs of native chickens raised by respondent breeders in Nagari Sinyamu have not been in accordance with the nutritional needs of livestock.

The handling of free-range chicken diseases in Nagari Sinyamu in Table 3 above is still minimally carried out by farmers. The disease management activities carried out were only separating sick chickens and cleaning the cages and that was only a few from farmers and also buying drugs from the poultry shop.

Diseases that attack chickens often have the same symptoms as healthy chickens. Diseases in chickens can be caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, but lack of minerals and vitamins can also cause disease (Wiedosari and Wahyuwardani, 2015).

Marketing carried out by farmers in Nagari Sinyamu mostly sells livestock to the surrounding community and only a few farmers sell to collectors. This is because farmers in Nagari Sinyamu raise

livestock only to meet the family's food needs and chickens are sold if someone wants to buy and when they need money. According to Sudiyono (2004) defines the market for producers as a place to sell goods or services produced. Consumers define the market as a place to buy goods and services so that consumers can meet their needs and wants. Meanwhile, for market marketing institutions, the market is a place to carry out business activities by carrying out certain marketing functions so that farmers, native chicken agents and native chicken diluent traders can benefit.

Rangkuti (2005) defines marketing as an activity process that is influenced by various social, cultural, political, economic and managerial factors. As a result of the influence of these various factors, each individual and group obtains their needs and wants by creating, offering and exchanging products that have commodity values.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the study, it can be concluded that the population of native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu is still micro because of a side business. The characteristics of the chicken respondent farmers in Nagari Sinyamu are, on average, productive age, male and female gender are the same. The level of education in general is SD/equivalent with more than 10 years of experience in raising livestock and the scale of the

free-range chicken business in Nagari Sinyamu is only a side business with an extensive rearing system.

In the management of raising native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu, the seeds used are local seeds, the feed provided is not in accordance with the standards for livestock nutrition needs and handling or prevention of disease has not been given food disease of the chickens have been separated and marketing of native chickens in Nagari Sinyamu is generally for needs and sold to the local community if they need money.

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We do not have any conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or

organization related to the material discussed in the manuscript

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