

ADOPSI TEKNOLOGI PEMANFATAN LIMBAH PELEPAH SAWIT SEBAGAI PAKAN TERNAK KECAMATAN SATUI, KABUPATEN TANAH BUMBU, KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik peternak sapi potong terhadap adopsi teknologi pemanfaatan limbah pelepah sawit sebagai pakan ternak alternatif di Kecamatan Satui, dan menganalisis pengaruh karakteristik peternak dan karakteristik usaha sapi potong terhadap adopsi teknologi pemanfaatan limbah pelepah sawit sebagai pakan ternak alternatif. Jumlah responden penelitian yang digunakan yaitu 119 peternak sapi potong yang berada di Kecamatan Satui. Metode pengambilan data berupa *purposive sampling*. Pengaruh karakteristik peternak dan karakteristik usaha terhadap adopsi teknologi tersebut diukur berdasarkan tujuh belas indikator yaitu lima indikator pada karakteristik peternak dan dua belas indikator pada karakteristik usaha. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner dengan memuat karakteristik peternak dan karakteristik usaha dengan model kuesioner terbuka dan tertutup. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan analisis regresi logistik biner untuk mengetahui tingkat signifikansi pengaruh variabel independen (karakteristik peternak dan karakteristik usaha) terhadap variabel dependen (adopsi). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dominan usia peternak termasuk kategori produktif, memiliki rata-rata tingkat pendidikan <12 tahun, pengalaman beternak rentang 1-10 tahun, kepemilikan ternak rentang 1-5 unit ternak (UT), jumlah tanggungan keluarga 1-3 orang, sebanyak 51,26% peternak responden telah memanfaatkan limbah pelepah sawit sebagai pakan ternak, 30,25% telah mendapatkan penyuluhan, 29,41% merupakan anggota kelompok ternak, dan 20,16% nya telah menerima bantuan finansial/non finansial. Variabel faktor pemeliharaan ternak, pemberian penyuluhan berpengaruh positif terhadap adopsi pemanfaatan teknologi limbah pelepah sawit, akan tetapi faktor keikutsertaan dalam kelompok ternak berpengaruh negatif terhadap adopsi pemanfaatan teknologi limbah pelepah sawit, semakin banyak peternak tergabung dalam kelompok ternak maka daya adopsi pemanfaatan teknologi limbah pelepah sawit akan menurun.

(Kata kunci : Adopsi, Kelompok Ternak, Karakteristik, Minat)

ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY FOR USING PALM FRONT WASTE AS ANIMAL FEED IN SATUI DISTRICT, TANAH BUMBU REGENCY, SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the characteristics of beef cattle farmers regarding the adoption of technology for utilizing palm frond waste as an alternative animal feed in Satui District, and to analyze the influence of farmer characteristics and beef cattle business characteristics on the adoption of technology for utilizing palm frond waste as an alternative animal feed. The number of research respondents used was 119 beef cattle farmers in Satui District. The data collection method was *purposive sampling*. The influence of farmer characteristics and business characteristics on the adoption of this technology was measured based on seventeen indicators, namely five indicators on farmer characteristics and twelve indicators on business characteristics. The research instrument used was a questionnaire containing farmer characteristics and business characteristics with an open and closed questionnaire model. The data obtained was then analyzed using descriptive analysis and binary logistic regression analysis to determine the level of significance of the influence of the independent variables (farmer characteristics and business characteristics) on the dependent variable (adoption). The results showed that the dominant age of farmers was in the productive category, with an average level of education of <12 years, farming experience ranging from 1-10 years, livestock ownership ranges from 1-5 livestock units (LU), the number of family dependents is 1-3 people, as many as 51.26% of the responding farmers have utilized palm oil waste as animal feed, 30.25% have received extension services, 29.41% are members of livestock groups, and 20.16% have received financial/non-financial assistance. The variable of livestock maintenance factors, extension services have a positive effect on the adoption of palm frond waste technology utilization, but the factor of participation in livestock groups has a negative effect on the adoption of palm frond waste technology utilization, the more farmers are members of livestock groups, the lower the adoption rate of palm frond waste technology utilization.

(Key words: Adoption, Characteristic, Interest, Livestock group)