

# “Gadoan” System In Daily Cattle Breeder Development Program Through Empowerment

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and analyze the Dairy Farmer Development Program through empowerment and analyze the factors that encourage and hinder the Dairy Farmer Development Program through empowerment in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach. In the process of data analysis techniques used in this study is an analysis that uses an interactive model consisting of reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. This economic improvement is driven by the many benefits that come from being a member of a dairy farmer group under the guidance of the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation, Among these are getting a "maintenance" of 1 lactating or production dairy cow with a minimum of 10 to 15 liters of milk per day, a savings and loan program, a livestock health program and the purchase of concentrate feed with a milk deposit discount system. Enthusiastic community participation can be seen from the activity meetings held at the "Waskita Dharma" Social Education Foundation. Viewed from the aspect of independence, it can be seen that the community takes action, confidence, and creativity so that they are able to overcome the problems they face related to dairy farming and an increase in family income. The driving factors for the creation of a dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by concern and cooperation, creativity, satisfaction, change of consciousness and belief. This can be seen from the Foundation's concern in meeting the needs of dairy farmers and the synergistic collaboration between the Foundation and dairy farmers, the creativity of dairy farmers in raising dairy cattle, cattle farmers are satisfied because the results have increased, thus changing awareness of patterns thought the cattle farmer and had high self-confidence. The inhibiting factors of the dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by low concern and cooperation from cattle breeders, lack of creativity, low satisfaction, no change in awareness for the better and low self-confidence. This can be seen from the Foundation's concern in meeting the needs of dairy farmers and the synergistic collaboration between the Foundation and dairy farmers, the creativity of dairy farmers in raising dairy cattle, cattle farmers are satisfied because the results have increased, thus changing awareness of patterns thought the cattle farmer and had high self-confidence. The inhibiting factors of the dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by low concern and cooperation from cattle breeders, lack of creativity, low satisfaction, no change in awareness for the better and low self-confidence. This can be seen from the Foundation's concern in meeting the needs of dairy farmers and the synergistic collaboration between the Foundation and dairy farmers, the creativity of dairy farmers in raising dairy cattle, cattle farmers are satisfied because the results have increased, thus changing awareness of patterns thought the cattle farmer and had high self-confidence. The inhibiting factors of the dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by low concern and cooperation from cattle breeders, lack of creativity, low satisfaction, no change in awareness for the better and low self-confidence. the creativity of dairy farmers in raising dairy cattle, cattle farmers are satisfied because the

results have increased, thus changing the awareness of the mindset of cattle farmers and having high self-confidence. The inhibiting factors of the dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by low concern and cooperation from cattle breeders, lack of creativity, low satisfaction, no change in awareness for the better and low self-confidence. the creativity of dairy farmers in raising dairy cattle, cattle farmers are satisfied because the results have increased, thus changing the awareness of the mindset of cattle farmers and having high self-confidence. The inhibiting factors of the dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by low concern and cooperation from cattle breeders, lack of creativity, low satisfaction, no change in awareness for the better and low self-confidence.

**Keywords:** Dairy Farmers, Empowerment, Family Economy

## PRELIMINARY

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates community values known as human development (people centered development), local resource-based development (resource-based development) and institutional development. The main approach in the concept of empowerment is that the community is not made the object of various development projects but is the subject of the development itself (Mardikanto, 2017:25).

The development of a dairy farming business can make a significant contribution to the economic development of farmers. The existence of livestock products will always be needed in line with the increasing income and welfare of the community. The dairy farming business is still dominated by smallholder dairy farms with a small scale of dairy farming and maintenance that is still done traditionally. Moreover, the existence of medium and large scale dairy farms is still in small numbers. The family-scale dairy cattle business usually only raises 2-3 head of cattle with an average milk production of only 11 liters/day and this amount can only meet the daily needs of dairy farmers. The limited capital owned by dairy farmers causes farmers to be unable to replace dairy cattle with low milk production and replace them with dairy cows with high production. The scale of the dairy cattle business which is still low will certainly minimize the use of production costs for the dairy farming business. People's dairy farming will maximize the use of family labor from husband, wife, and children,

so as to reduce the costs incurred to pay for labor outside the family, on the other hand the use of outside labor is utilized by medium and large scale dairy farms with livestock ownership. more than 20 tails because they are considered able to spend more in production costs. The use of family and outside labor will affect the income received by the farmer's family. The income of dairy farmers is currently still dominated by the receipt of routine sales of cow's milk and the receipt of by-products, in the form of sales of rejected cattle, male and female calves, as well as feces which can then be processed into fertilizer. The revenue still has to be reduced by the production costs incurred. The increase in the income of dairy farmers can be done if there is an increase in the scale of the livestock business and the use of a more skilled and efficient workforce. and feces which can then be processed into fertilizer. The revenue still has to be reduced by the production costs incurred. The increase in the income of dairy farmers can be done if there is an increase in the scale of the livestock business and the use of a more skilled and efficient workforce. and feces which can then be processed into fertilizer. The revenue still has to be reduced by the production costs incurred. The increase in the income of dairy farmers can be done if there is an increase in the scale of the livestock business and the use of a more skilled and efficient workforce.

However, this research plan emphasizes how empowerment is directly related to the dairy farming business, because so far the role of fostering several cooperatives in dairy

farmers has their own differences. It can be seen that there is a shift in the concept of cooperatives that oversee farmers in community empowerment in particular, they also have different ways and treatments. Empowerment carried out in the community, through cooperatives, has experienced a lot of shifts in the values of equitable welfare and emphasizes the concept of profit motive rather than the process of empowerment, coaching, as well as services and education to the people who join the cooperative itself.

However, in the course of the cooperative business in the village of Slamparejo, in particular, it is strongly influenced by the conditions and potentials that exist in the community. In Slamparejo Village, there are many cooperative cooperatives that are trying to win the sympathy of the community in different ways and models. However, among several existing cooperative businesses, researchers see that there is one group of dairy farmers that is fostered and sheltered by a non-cooperative institution and has proven to be able to survive and thrive. The dairy farmer group was developed and fostered in the form of empowerment by a foundation called the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation. who has developed an empowerment model for dairy farmers to the community in the village. The model used is very different from other cooperatives, which have the same interest in winning the sympathy of the people in the village. In addition, the development of the dairy farmer group under the auspices of the Foundation is also a newcomer, when compared to cooperatives that have been running their business for a long time in the dairy cattle sector, and in fact put more emphasis on the business process of non-profit motives. The foundation's program has an emphasis on empowerment models for small communities in the midst of communities who have been doing dairy farming business in Slamparejo Village. dairy cows under several existing cooperatives.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### **Community Empowerment Theory**

Chambers (1995:200) an expert whose thoughts and writings are devoted to the interests of community empowerment efforts argues that community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept reflects the new paradigm of development, namely people centered participation, empowering and sustainable. This concept is broader than merely meeting basic needs or providing a mechanism to prevent further impoverishment processes (safety net), whose thinking has recently been developed as an attempt to find alternatives to the concept of growth in the past.

### **Social Change Theory**

Social change is a change that occurs in society which includes changes in values, norms, patterns of attitudes, and social institutions. Meanwhile other experts define social change as a variation or modification in every aspect of social processes, social patterns, and social forms, as well as any modification of patterns between established relationships and standards of behavior (Lundberg, 1963: 583). Another definition says that social change refers to the relationship between individuals, groups, organizations, culture and society at a certain time (Sztompka, 2002:5).

### **Reality Theory**

Social reality according to Berger (1991) is defined as a social process through actions and interactions in which an individual or group of individuals, creates a reality that is owned and experienced together subjectively. Karman (2015) suggests that social reality is something that is produced and communicated. Every event is an objective social reality and is a fact that actually happened. The emphasis of social reality theory is to discuss the process of how to build a shared understanding of meaning. Meaning is formed and developed, by looking at other people, not by each individual separately

### **Social Interaction Theory**

Social interaction is key of all social life, because without social interaction, there can be no life together. The mere physical encounter of individuals will not result in the association of life in a social group. Social interaction is the main requirement for the occurrence of social activities (Soekanto, 2002:61). Social interaction is the key to all social life because without social interaction there will be no life together (Kimball Young in Soekanto, 1998).

### **Social Action Theory**

Action/action theory (Weber, 1958), seeks to interpret and understand (interpretive understanding) of social action between social relations and explain the causal relationship between various factors of social action. According to Ritzer (1992), there are two basic concepts contained in it, namely: (1) the concept of social action, (2) the concept of interpretation and understanding, which involves methods to explain the concept of social action. Weber (1958) suggests five main characteristics that are the target of sociological research related to social action, namely: (1) human actions, which according to the actor contain subjective meanings, which include various real actions, (2) real actions that are spiritual in nature. and subjective, (3) actions that include the positive influence of a situation, actions that are intentionally repeated and actions in the form of silent consent,

### **Functional Structural Theory**

Structural functional theory by Lauren explains that the changes that occur in society are based on seven assumptions, namely; (1) society must be analyzed as a unified whole consisting of various interacting parts; (2) existing relationships can be one-way or reciprocal; (3) the existing social system is dynamic, where adjusting the existing one does not need to change the system much as a unified whole; (4) perfect integration in society has never existed, therefore in society there will always be tensions and deviations, but they will be neutralized through the process of

institutionalization; (5) change will take place gradually and slowly as a process of adaptation and adjustment; (6) changes are the result of external adjustments, grow by differentiation and innovation; and (7) the system is integrated through the possession of the same values (Lauren Dalam Zamroni, 1992; 25).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Research Approach**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, namely an approach that looks at reality social environment in its natural setting, without manipulation on the part of the researcher.

### **Research focus**

This research is focused on:

1. Development Program for dairy farmers through empowerment in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency
  - a. Participatory
  - b. Independence
  - c. Partnership
2. Factor which encouraging and hindering community empowerment of dairy farmers in improving the family economy in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency
  - a. Driving Factor
    - 1) Caring and cooperation
    - 2) Creativity
    - 3) Satisfaction
    - 4) Changes in consciousness
    - 5) Confidence
  - b. Obstacle factor
    - 1) Caring and cooperation
    - 2) Creativity
    - 3) Satisfaction
    - 4) Change of consciousness
    - 5) Confidence

### **Data analysis technique**

In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out from the beginning and throughout the research process. Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:14) classify interactive analysis into 3

(three) components of data analysis (interactive model), namely reduction or condensation, data presentation, drawing conclusions

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Empowerment is a strength in humans and is a source of creativity that is not determined by others. Farmer empowerment is all ways of community empowerment that allow people or

communities to improve the quality of life and be able to increase their influence on the processes that affect their lives in improving the economy of the cattle rancher family. Public given maintenance of gadoan cows and depositing the milked milk to the foundation through the shelter post at the foundation. Deposit hours are determined in the morning from 06.30 to 07.00 and in the afternoon from 16.00 to 17.00.



Figure 1. Cattle Breeders Given Gadoan Cattle Care

### Discussion

#### 1) Development Program Dairy Farmers Through Empowerment in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency

The level of awareness of the people of Slamparejo Village on development problems is good, this is shown in the strong social interaction in all aspects of life raising dairy cows. The targets of the community empowerment program are all elements of the community, so that the priority in determining activities refers to activities whose impacts can directly improve the welfare of the village community. The people of Slamparejo village are satisfied with the results of the activities carried out with the involvement of the community in community empowerment. Satisfaction with the results of the planning

process that can be realized adds to the confidence of the community to be better at making plans for the following years. The community is aware of the importance of knowledge and skills in raising cattle,

The results of the analysis of this study illustrate that the level of community empowerment in development planning is able to mobilize funds from the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation to help cattle farmers such as giving gadoan cattle. If there are breeders or prospective breeders who want to join the foundation, they can get 1 lactating or production dairy cow with a minimum of 10 to 15 liters of milk per day, savings and loan programs, livestock health programs and the purchase of concentrate feed. Thus, the level of empowerment of the Slamparejo Village community is able to influence the macro level.

## 1. Participatory

Participation is absolutely necessary because of the development of dairy farmers for the Slamparejo village community, so participation from the community is very much needed. If it cannot affect the results of the development of cattle farmers, it will be incomplete because there is no information related to dairy farming. In Slamparejo village, participation does not stop at the planning process, but continues in the implementation and monitoring process. For example, care intermediate livestock health; IB or Artificial insemination, PKB or pregnancy checks, Breeding or health care for body weight, nails and giving vitamins on a regular basis to farmers who join, Purchase of concentrate feed or other supplementary food with a payment system for milk pieces that are deposited, so that farmers do not have to spend money on a regular basis. personal.

The community of Slamparejo village consists of two hamlets, each hamlet has its strengths and weaknesses. When the people of the two hamlets have a common goal that is beneficial for their welfare, they cooperate. The community cooperates with dairy cows. Cooperation embodied in the development of dairy cows with the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation, namely Giving Gadoan Cows, ie if there are breeders or prospective breeders who want to join the foundation, they can get 1 lactating or production dairy cow with a minimum of 10 to 15 liters of milk per day and if the Gadoan cattle are kept by the breeder for a certain period of time, it has been pregnant and giving birth, the calf will be rewarded according to the market price then divided by 2 using the "Tugelan" system, the farmer can take half and the calf is taken by the foundation to be raised and later will be rolled out again to new breeders.

The participation of the Slamparejo Village community is the main capital in moving all community organizations. Geographical similarities, livelihoods that come from natural resources around form good social interactions. This is manifested in participation in community social organizations

based on local resource potential. The community is willing to share the task of being a member of different organizations in the field of resources, namely being a member of the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation. Awareness as a dairy farmer community who teaches from generation to generation the importance of social interaction in the form of an organization in order to be able to manage natural resources optimally.

The form of participation is a kind of donation given to someone because of their concern, the participating group or community. In connection with this explanation, the opinions of Hamijoyo and Iskandar quoted by Pasaribu and Simanjuntak detail the types of participation as follows (Huraerah, 2008):

- a. Participation of the mind, which is given participation in a meeting or meeting.
- b. Participation of energy provided by participants in various activities for village improvement or development, helping others and so on.
- c. Participation of property provided by participants in various activities for village improvement or development, help for others and so on.
- d. Participation skills and skills that people provide to encourage various forms of business and industry.
- e. Social participation given by people as a sign of community, for example joining social gatherings, cooperatives, mourning (in the event of death) fulfilling invitations

The form of participation above has become a habit, the tradition of the Slamparejo community is reflected in the implementation of raising dairy cows. The indicators of participation include the level of participation, expressing opinions, changing awareness, ability to cooperate (gotong royong) and caring.

## 2. Independence

Community empowerment is an effort to improve the quality of life of all members of the community. Building the independence of dairy farmers is one part of community empowerment efforts. Various methods used

by dairy farmers to increase independence and the use of good creative ideas are needed as a solution so that the community can be successful with the dairy cattle business. Cattle breeders must be able to find independence and the best way to achieve family economic improvement. People who are more independent in raising dairy cows will also greatly affect their independent living conditions. Independence is a state of being independent.

In its implementation, dairy farming activities show independence, this can be seen in the values of mutual cooperation, donations in financing, donations of energy, and thoughts shared by the local community are to form community self-reliance or self-reliance, because they cannot always depend on other parties. others to carry out these activities. This traditional activity could have been carried out by the predecessors when it had many limitations. As explained by Sahris (2013), the strategy of independence or self-reliance is basically carrying out development that is based on strengths, abilities, and capital or own costs in the implementation of community empowerment programs, then the community is encouraged to be able to independently overcome problems in the context of self-development and the environment. Local wisdom is the basis for community empowerment, where in daily life people are not only focused on the process of increasing production through livelihoods, distribution, and marketing but also learning to solve problems independently. A tradition that has been passed down from generation to generation, so that both individuals and groups in society already have the belief that they can carry out this activity independently. This activity also provides confidence and a sense of optimism for improving the welfare of the community, especially the dairy farming community. where in daily life people are not only focused on the process of increasing production through livelihoods, distribution, and marketing but also learning to solve problems independently. A tradition that has

been passed down from generation to generation, so that both individuals and groups in society already have the belief that they can carry out this activity independently. This activity also provides confidence and a sense of optimism for improving the welfare of the community, especially the dairy farming community. where in daily life people are not only focused on the process of increasing production through livelihoods, distribution, and marketing but also learning to solve problems independently. A tradition that has been passed down from generation to generation, so that both individuals and groups in society already have the belief that they can carry out this activity independently. This activity also provides confidence and a sense of optimism for improving the welfare of the community, especially the dairy farming community.

With participation in community organizations, then the duties and social responsibilities to manage natural resources that require energy, thought and no small cost. So it takes community confidence to overcome these obstacles. By implementing this empowerment, the people of Slamparejo Village have high ability and confidence. The improvement of community resources has made the community capable, creative and innovative. The independence of the local economy is supported by the presence of dairy cattle in the village of Slamparejo, thereby increasing the economic capacity of the community.

### **3. Partnership**

The relationship between the Education and Social Foundation "Waskita Dharma" and dairy farmers is a partnership relationship to achieve common goals in order to improve the welfare of members. Partnerships include the ability to cooperate (gotong royong), caring, having new goals, negotiating skills, and satisfaction. Cooperation is an interaction of people or groups of people to achieve the same or common goals. Cooperation arises because of the same goal, also because of the limiting

factors on each of the parties working together such as time, energy, knowledge and others (Ibrahim, 2003). The community of Slamparejo Village consists of two hamlets, each hamlet has its strengths and weaknesses. When the people of the two hamlets have a common goal that is beneficial for their welfare, they cooperate. The community cooperates in raising dairy cows.

A sense of mutual cooperation is created by prioritizing existing priorities. The development of this dairy farm creates intimacy and kinship and makes the social capital of the Slamparejo community and the Foundation to become partners who support each other to achieve common goals. Partnership includes the ability to cooperate (gotong royong) and caring, have new goals, negotiation skills, and satisfaction.

## **2) Factors Encouraging and Inhibiting the Dairy Farmer Development Program Through Empowerment of Dairy Communities in Improving the Family Economy in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency**

According to Khairuddin (1992) what is meant by driving factors are conditions, both physical and non-physical conditions that can help and encourage the creation of better development, which is the goal of the community concerned. The factors that influence the development program of dairy farmers through empowerment are the driving and inhibiting factors. The following is a review of the driving factors and inhibiting factors of the dairy farmer development program through empowerment.

### **I. Driving Factor**

#### **a. Caring and Cooperation**

Cooperation is the main driving factor in every stage of development of dairy farmers, because village communities have common interests in developing villages and cooperation in a broad

scope must begin with cooperation within the internal scope, namely between individuals and other individuals, between individuals and groups. The success of the "Waskita Dharma" Educational and Social Foundation in achieving its goals depends on the activeness of its members, namely dairy farmers, whether they are able to carry out cooperation and have a passion for work in complying with all provisions and policy lines set by the Foundation. Thus, efforts to improve the standard of living of dairy farmers depend on the activities of the dairy farmers themselves.

In the lives of dairy farmers with the Foundation, they look harmonious, care for each other, always work together to help each other. It is almost unheard of to hear of horizontal conflicts among the breeders themselves, as a result of business competition. What causes the harmony of life between the natural, political, social, and cultural environmental conditions of the people in Slamparejo Village to become very thick, so that many people in Slamparejo Village are interested in raising dairy cows.

The development of dairy farms is very dependent on the ability of the Education and Social Foundation "Waskita Dharma" to carry out its functions and/or the cooperation of the Foundation with milk processing companies that are able to increase the income of Foundation members, namely dairy farmers.

#### **b. Creativity**

Creativity is a means for the emergence of innovation that supports the success of the Foundation, so it is important for the Foundation to create creative ideas and then develop them, so that the creativity of the Foundation becomes the Foundation's strength in providing excellent service to the dairy farming community. The creativity of dairy farmers will help dairy farmers maintain dairy cows more easily and of course with good results. Creativity can appear in the form of work, workplace, media used and so on. Creativity can be defined as the way a job is done using different techniques. A difficult job

will be easily completed if the strategy at work is studied well.

### c. Satisfaction

Community satisfaction is the opinion of the community in getting services from the Education and Social Foundation "Waskita Dhama" by comparing the expectations and needs of dairy farmers. Besides that Satisfaction is a positive feeling about work that results from evaluation. The level of satisfaction of cattle farmers varies widely, depending on what aspects of satisfaction are discussed. Dairy farmers are generally more satisfied with the job as a whole, satisfied with the Foundation and satisfied with their fellow dairy farmers. Happier dairy farmers are more likely to be productive workers. The satisfaction of dairy farmers will affect the final outcome of an organization. Managers must reduce the gap between other cattle farmers, and understand how workers feel and what farmers really feel. Mutual understanding within the organization can influence the final result and reduce misunderstandings between farmers.

Humans, both as individuals and as citizens of society have needs. In social life, needs can be individual or collective. Consequently, there are always human efforts to fulfill these needs. Needs can be distinguished in various criteria, both in terms of nature, hierarchy, and priorities. The fulfillment of the needs of the first priority or basic needs will encourage efforts to meet the needs of the next priority. Efforts to meet needs never stop. This is because in addition to the need for the next priority waiting to be fulfilled, it is also because the needs develop dynamically in line with the development of the community. A reality of social life that shows that more and more needs are met is called the more prosperous condition. It is not surprising that in people's lives there are always processes or attempts to change towards an increasingly prosperous condition.

On the other hand, there has never been a state of complete or perfect prosperity. Needs also always develop in line with the dynamics

of the development of the community. Thus, in people's lives there is never an absolute satisfaction of needs, because new demands always arise. In collective life, conditions that describe a perfect life order are never encountered, a life where there is no violation of norms, no injustice, no barriers to self-actualization. Therefore, it can also be said that social problems always arise in human life. Social problems are unexpected conditions that are not in accordance with idealized conditions, thus always encouraging efforts to make changes.

The reality that people always try to meet their needs and solve social problems causes in people's lives there are always processes and efforts to change. Even without being associated with these two problems, society is constantly changing, because there has never been a society that is truly static. The difference is, there are societies that change quickly and some are slow. In addition, social change can have an impact on progress and regress. Changes in the context of more needs being met and changes in the context of solving social problems are changes that have an impact on progress or at least are expected to progress. This is due to the change towards a more prosperous condition. This change towards progress is often referred to as development. Therefore,

This is because in general every society wants their living conditions to develop better. A life where needs can be more fulfilled, so that there is a sense of security because they are no longer haunted by worries about tomorrow, a life that provides a conducive climate for self-actualization and for the realization of a process of harmonious and just social relations. Thus, if the current life does not meet these ideal conditions, there is always an urge to make changes as a form of effort to make it happen. Likewise, if there are realities that are considered to hinder the achievement of these ideal conditions, it will encourage efforts to make changes to improve them.

Thus, changes in the context of community empowerment can be identified as

the starting point which is the starting point of departure and the point of destination. The starting point that becomes the beginning of a change process is the factor that drives the change, while the goal will serve as the direction of change. The driving factor for change is an unexpected condition or condition that is not in accordance with what is idealized, while the direction of change is an expected or idealized condition which is often referred to as a prosperous condition. Therefore, understanding and thinking about community empowerment as a process of change can be started from one end, namely a prosperous condition or from the other end, an unexpected condition. If changes are made oriented to one end, namely ideal conditions or conditions of satisfaction. The satisfaction of dairy farmers is used as the Foundation's goal.

#### **d. Awareness Change**

People who have partnered with the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation have experienced a change from a consumptive attitude or lifestyle to a more planned and orderly lifestyle in financial management. Before partnering, even though they earned quite a lot of income from community businesses such as the sale of fresh milk, and other businesses, the income was always used up for consumption, often not enough to arrive at the end of the month, therefore the economic and social conditions of the members did not suffer. improvement, or in other words the level of welfare does not increase, but after becoming partners, they are motivated and educated to manage their fresh milk production and finances on a regular and planned basis,

Thus the economic situation of the family can gradually improve, so that at the time planned, each member can obtain the level of income he has designed for himself both now and in the future. Such a situation shows a change in social phenomena in the form of rationality in thinking patterns based on conscious considerations and choices or "self" awareness, and influences the social actions of the community and members of the Education

and Social Foundation partner "Waskita Dharma."

#### **e. Confidence**

Self-confidence is a trait possessed by a person with a sense of trust and confidence in the abilities that are within him, so that all plans in life can be planned properly. The level of confidence in Slamparejo Village on empowerment issues is good, this is shown in the strong social interaction in all aspects of the life of the cattle breeder community. The target of the empowerment planning program is all elements of the community, so that the priority in determining activities refers to activities whose impacts can directly improve the welfare of the village community. The community of Slamparejo village has confidence in the results of the activities carried out with the involvement of the community in the development of dairy farmers. The community believes that knowledge and skills in making dairy farmer development are very important, because development can have an impact on daily activities that require a lot of overall dairy farmer development.

## **2. Obstacle factor**

The inhibiting factor is a problem that interferes with the development of dairy farmers through empowerment. Socio-cultural barriers, caused by habits and public relations systems that are no longer in accordance with the demands of development, these habits can be in the form of traditions that have been institutionalized so that they are difficult to change (Khairudin, 1992).

#### **a. Caring and Cooperation**

Caring and cooperation as a social value of the cultural heritage of its predecessors. These social interactions can take the form of cooperation, where in social interaction there are certain activities aimed at achieving common goals, helping each other and understanding each other's activities. With care and cooperation, dynamic goals will be realized and create unity for each individual. Without

cooperation, dairy farmers are more concerned with themselves, if a problem occurs it is not quickly resolved.

### **b. Creativity**

Creativity is a capacity or ability that can produce or can also create something more unique, fresh, and generally accepted. Creativity can also bring up new and practical ideas as a solution to a problem. However, if dairy farmers have a low level of creativity, it will have an impact on family income, because the use of resources requires an idea, talent or creativity and talent. Creativity is the ability to create opportunities so that they can be developed to achieve common goals. Without creativity, there is no desire to create, there can never be innovation or renewal.

### **c. Satisfaction**

Dairy farmers who have a high level of job satisfaction have positive feelings about their work, while cattle farmers who have low job satisfaction have negative feelings about their work. An important element of the community empowerment process is the granting of authority and community development. If the community is empowered but is unable or unable to exercise this authority, the results are not optimal and the two elements cannot be separated. The community is in a marginal position because there are no two elements, namely authority and capacity. This condition, which is often referred to as a powerless or powerless community, is unable to shape their future. This is believed to be the main cause of poor living conditions. Ownership

To gain development management authority and capabilities, you must authorize the community through the authorization process. According to Korten (1987:7), the power of understanding is not enough only from the distribution dimension, but also from the generation dimension. On the distribution side, power can be defined as one's ability to influence others, in personal terms. According to him, power in dimension is the basis for understanding the concept of empowerment in

development. Improvement of this condition or situation will reduce or eliminate dissatisfaction, although it cannot increase dairy farmer satisfaction.

### **d. Awareness Change**

Community development is the initial stage towards the community empowerment process. There are two tendencies in empowerment. First, the process of giving or transferring some power, strength or ability to the community so that individuals become more empowered. This process is complemented by efforts to build material assets to support the development of their independence through the organization. This type of empowerment tendency is called the primary tendency of the notion of empowerment. Second, make a change of consciousness. Change in consciousness is a process of understanding and becoming aware of the current situation, both in relation to political, economic, and social relations. A person is already in the stage of consciousness if he is able to analyze their problems, identify causes, set priorities and acquire new knowledge independently. In this framework, empowerment is identified with the ability of individuals to control their environment. Critical awareness in a person can be achieved by looking within oneself and using what is heard, seen, and experienced to understand what is going on in his life. If there is no change in awareness for the better, then the income generated by dairy farmers will decrease.

### **e. Confidence**

Empowerment of the dairy farming community is a process that is intended to change and improve the condition of the community, namely the interaction that is built through groups, becoming more confident, and economically independent. Empowerment means strengthening the self-confidence of cattle farmers or weakening their belief in personal powerlessness. Therefore, any real empowerment must be self-empowerment. Self-confidence is important so that cattle farmers can actively participate in the decision

process and in carrying out empowerment actions. On the other hand, if the cattle breeder does not have self-confidence, noable to voice aspirations, unable to make breakthroughs both vertically and horizontally.

Based on the description above, several findings and propositions have been described previously, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Existing Model

Problem	Focus	Finding	Minor Proposition
1. How is the development program for dairy farmers through empowerment in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency?	1. Development Program for dairy farmers through empowerment in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency  a. Participatory b. Independence c. Partnership	<b>Finding 1:</b> The community has the awareness to participate in participating in activities in Slamparejo village  <b>Finding 2:</b> The community of Slamparejo village has a strong cooperative relationship in the development of dairy farming	<b>Proposition 1:</b> Communities take part in participating in the development of dairy farming
		<b>Finding 3:</b> Community independence in overcoming limited funding fosters creativity in dairy cattle management and utilizes existing resources  <b>Finding 4:</b> The formation of a dairy farmer group is a form of community empowerment	<b>Proposition 2:</b> Community empowerment results in community independence, increasing self-confidence and creativity
		<b>Finding 5:</b> Community empowerment in the development of dairy cattle through partnerships in order to improve the family economy.  <b>Finding 6:</b> Support from the Education and Social Foundation "Waskita Dharma" can realize the family economy so as to provide satisfaction for the community	<b>Proposition 3:</b> The community has the ability to build partnerships by collaborating, creating new opportunities, being creative and able to organize themselves in productive groups

Problem	Focus	Finding	Minor Proposition
<p>2. What are the factors that encourage and hinder the Development Program for dairy farmers through empowerment in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency?</p>	<p>2. Factors that encourage and hinder the Dairy Cattle Breeder Development Program through community empowerment in improving the family economy in Slamparejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency</p> <p>a. Driving Factor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Caring and cooperation</li> <li>2) Creativity</li> <li>3) Satisfaction</li> <li>4) Changes in consciousness</li> <li>5) Confidence</li> </ol>	<p><b>Finding 7:</b> There is concern for the Education and Social Foundation "Waskita Dharma" with dairy farmers</p> <p><b>Finding 8:</b> There is a harmonious cooperation between the "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation and dairy farmers.</p>	<p><b>Proposition 4:</b> The Foundation cares about the lives of dairy farmers, so as to create harmonious cooperation.</p>
		<p><b>Finding 9:</b> The creativity of dairy farmers is needed in order to overcome the problems they face.</p> <p><b>Finding 10:</b> The existence of community empowerment can increase the satisfaction of the dairy farmer community.</p> <p><b>Finding 11:</b> Since partnering with the Foundation there has been a change of consciousness to obtain economic and social well-being.</p> <p><b>Finding 12:</b></p>	<p><b>Proposition 5:</b> Cattle farmers are more creative after joining the Foundation, which can create satisfaction and self-confidence.</p>

Problem	Focus	Finding	Minor Proposition
		The people of Slamparejo Village are able to increase their self-confidence as an economic, social and cultural force for community empowerment.	
	<p>b. Driving Factor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Caring and cooperation</li> <li>2) Creativity</li> <li>3) Satisfaction</li> <li>4) Changes in consciousness</li> <li>5) Confidence</li> </ol>	<p><b>Finding 13 :</b> One of the inhibiting factors for the development of farmers is the lack of concern and cooperation from farmers.</p> <p><b>Finding 14 :</b> Without the creativity of cattle farmers, the income of farmers will be hampered.</p> <p><b>Finding 15 :</b> The emergence of dissatisfaction with cattle farmers, when expectations do not match reality.</p> <p><b>Finding 16 :</b> Cattle farmers who do not experience a change in awareness of a better direction can affect livestock yields.</p> <p><b>Finding 17 :</b> Without the confidence of cattle farmers, it will be difficult to improve the level of the family economy.</p>	<b>Proposition 6:</b> The inhibiting factors for the development of dairy farmers are the lack of concern and cooperation, feeling less satisfied, and not having self-confidence.
<p><b>Major Proposition:</b> <b>Community empowerment can form a synergistic development of dairy farmers between the Foundation and farmers in improving the family economy</b></p>			

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

The development program for dairy farmers through empowerment in Slamparejo village,

Jabung sub-district, Malang district runs with the program provided by the Waskita Dharma Education and Social Foundation, which can improve the community's economy. This increase in the economy is driven by the many benefits that come from being a member of a

dairy farmer group under the guidance of the Waskita Dharma Education and Social Foundation, including getting a maintenance program. 1 lactating or producing dairy cow with a minimum of 10 to 15 liters of milk per day, savings and loan programs, livestock health programs and the purchase of concentrate feed with a milk deposit discount system. Enthusiastic community participation can be seen from the activity meetings held at the "Waskita Dharma" Social Education Foundation. Regarding community empowerment, community participation has changed for the better, and the community is able to express their opinions. Viewed from the aspect of independence, it can be seen that the community in taking action, has confidence, and creativity so that they are able to overcome the problems they face related to dairy farming. The partnership between cattle farmers has been with The "Waskita Dharma" Education and Social Foundation has been well established, this is evidenced by an increase in family income.

The driving factors for the creation of a dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by care and cooperation, creativity, satisfaction, changes in awareness and trust. This can be seen from the Foundation's concern in meeting the needs of dairy farmers and the synergistic collaboration between the Foundation and dairy farmers, the creativity of dairy farmers in raising dairy cattle, cattle farmers are satisfied because the results have increased, thus changing awareness of patterns thought the cattle farmer and had high self-confidence. The inhibiting factors of the dairy farming development program in community empowerment are influenced by low concern and cooperation from cattle breeders, lack of creativity, not low satisfaction,

### **Suggestion**

1. The participation of cattle breeders needs to be encouraged by providing motivation in improving the family economy. Community independence also needs to be developed by

increasing the capacity of human resources in managing existing natural resources. Continue to establish partnerships to improve the family economy so that the welfare of the Slamparejo Village community can be achieved.

2. Optimizing and optimizing the potential resources of dairy farming in accordance with and becoming an independent village.

### **3) Research Implication**

#### **2. Theoretical Implications**

Theoretically, the implications that can be obtained from the research of the Dairy Cattle Farmer Development Program Through Empowerment are to strengthen the theory of Chambers (1995:200) an expert whose thoughts and writings are devoted to the interests of community empowerment efforts argues that, community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates the value of -social values. This concept reflects the new paradigm of development, namely people centered participation, empowering and sustainable. Based on Chambers' opinion which alludes to social values in the economic development of the community, the researcher argues that it is very relevant to the local wisdom that develops in the community. This local wisdom raises the theme of the research, namely the "Gadoan" system in the development of dairy farmers through empowerment. where the community who raises cows given by the Foundation will get the same results as the foundation as the owner of the cows that are "Gadokan" or given and a joint effort between the owners of capital (cow owners) who provide domestic cattle and the community who keep the cows. Concept This is broader than merely meeting basic needs or providing a mechanism to prevent further impoverishment processes (safety net), whose thinking has recently been developed as an attempt to find alternatives to the concept of growth in the past. The community development model through local community empowerment is a process that aims to create

economic and social progress for the community through active participation and initiatives from the community itself. Community members are seen as a unique community and have potential, it's just that this potential has not been developed to its full potential. Thus the results of this study support Chambers' theory, that community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values.

### 3. Practical Implications

For practical implications, research results can contribute to the development of social sciences in the Doctoral program at the Merdeka University, Malang, especially those related to the development program for dairy farmers through empowerment. Practically in the field, the development of cattle breeders can improve the family economy.

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