

**POTENSI PENGEMBANGAN SAPI BALI MELALUI PENDEKATAN LAHAN DAN
SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA DI KECAMATAN LASIOLAT KABUPATEN BELU**

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INTISARI*)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Potensi pengembangan sapi Bali di Kecamatan Lasiolat, Kabupaten Belu, Nusa Tenggara Timur, dilihat dari potensi sumber daya alam dan sumber daya manusia. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 5 Agustus sampai 5 September 2019. Materi penelitian adalah peternak sapi Bali yang berjumlah 147 responden. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survei dan wawancara peternak berdasarkan kuisioner. Data yang diperoleh dianalisa secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian Sumber Daya Manusia menunjukkan 25-64 tahun sebanyak 85%, Tingkat pendidikan SD sebanyak 70%, Pengalaman beternak rata-rata diatas >10, Pekerjaan pokok sebagai patani sebanyak 84%, Jumlah kepemilikan <10 ekor sebanyak 54%, Produksi Hijauan sebanyak 52.745,2 ton/tahun, sedangkan dari Limbah Pertanian sebanyak 12.420 ton/tahun. Total Jumlah Produksi pakan ternak ruminansia sebanyak 65.165,2 Jumlah Kebutuhan Pakan Ternak Ruminansia sebanyak 15.256,45 ton/tahun. Artinya di Kecamatan Lasiolat masih ada sisa pakan sebesar 49.908,75 ton/tahun. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah di Kecamatan Lasiolat dilihat dari Sumber Daya Manusia layak dikembangkan sedangkan dari Pendekatann Lahan berpotensi untuk mengembangkan ternak karena adanya sisa pakan sebanyak 49.908,75 dan masi bisa menambah ternak sebanyak 21.699,45 UT/thn.

Kata Kunci: Potensi Wilayah, sapi Bali, Potensi Pakan, Kecamatan Lasiolat

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THE POTENTIAL OF BALI CATTLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LAND AND HUMAN RESOURCES APPROACH IN LASIOLAT DISTRICT BELU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT*)

This study aims to determine the potential for developing Bali cattle in Lasiolat District, Belu Regency, Nusa Tenggara Timur, in terms of the potential of natural resources and human resources. This research was conducted from 5 August to 5 September 2019. The research material was Balinese cattle breeders, totaling 147 respondents. This research was conducted using survey methods and farmer interviews based on questionnaires. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results of the Human Resources research showed that 25-64 years were 85%, Elementary education level was 70%, average farming experience was above > 10, Main work as a farmer was 84%, Total ownership <10 animals was 53%, Forage production was as much 52,745.2 tons / year, while from Agricultural Waste as much as 12,420 tons / year. The total number of ruminant animal feed production is 65,165.2. The number of ruminant animal feed needs is 15,256.45 tons / year. This means that in Lasiolat Subdistrict, 49,908.75 tons / year of feed remains. The conclusion of this research is that in Lasiolat District, from the perspective of human resources, it is feasible to be developed, whereas from the Land Approach it has the potential to develop livestock because of the remaining feed as much as 49,908.75 and still can add 21,699.45 AU / year.

Keywords: Regional Potential Analysis, Bali Cattle, Potential Feed, Lasiolat District

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