

## **Development of Goat Population in Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia**

Basman<sup>1</sup>, Sitti Nurani Sirajuddin<sup>2\*</sup>, Amidah Amrawaty<sup>3</sup>, Lellah Rahim<sup>4</sup>, Ikhsan Dagong<sup>5</sup>, Nancy Lahay<sup>6</sup>, Eymal Bahsar Demmalinno<sup>7</sup>, Pawennari Hijjang<sup>8</sup>

### **Abstract**

*Goats are a type of small ruminant livestock widely known in Indonesia. Goat livestock in Indonesia has the potential for high productivity as a producer of meat and milk and the skin has economic value. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the development of goat populations in Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The data used are population data from 2002 to 2022. The data analysis used is descriptive quantitative. The results of the study showed that the goat population in South Sulawesi Province fluctuated, from 2000 to 2022 while the goat population in Jeneponto Regency.*

**Keywords:** *population, goat, fluctuating, meat.*

### **Introduction**

Goats are one of the rich livestock of the Indonesian nation and the existence of goats should be maintained, however, there are also crosses between imported livestock and native livestock which are then crossbred and able to adapt well to local conditions. Goats in each region have their meaningful names, in general goats are kept by small breeders, because goats have several advantages, including requiring relatively small business capital, being easy to maintain, being widely used for various events both for family purposes, such as thanksgivings, and other events. related to religious rituals such as sacrificing animals on Aqiqah religious holidays and others (Thalib et al., 2011). Goats are a type of small ruminant livestock widely known in Indonesia. Goat farming in Indonesia has the potential to produce quite high productivity as a producer of meat and milk and its skin has economic value (Soetriono et al., 2020).

The goat farming business in Indonesia is still carried out traditionally with minimal maintenance management and is a part-time business for farmers so the resulting production is not optimal. Goat farming has prospects for development because the rearing system is relatively simple and can adapt to the environment and type of feed (Riswandi & Muslima, 2018). Traditional maintenance requires simple skills, traditional technology, local seeds, and limited quality, and labor comes from the breeder's own family (Hutajulu & Tribudi, 2019). Goat farming is an important component because small-scale goat raising helps economic subsistence by utilizing surrounding natural

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<sup>1</sup> The Environmental Science Study Program Doctoral Program, Hasanuddin University Graduate School

<sup>2</sup> Department of Social Economy, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University, sitti.nurani@unhas.ac.id

<sup>3</sup> Department of Social Economy, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University

<sup>4</sup> Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University

<sup>5</sup> Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University

<sup>6</sup> Environmental science study program. Hasanuddin University graduate school

<sup>7</sup> Environmental science study program. Hasanuddin University graduate school

<sup>8</sup> Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University

resources (Tiven et al., 2019). This potential can be used for livestock development, especially goat farming (Gunawati et al., 2020; Sholikha et al., 2020). Even though there are many types of goats in Indonesia, they can be differentiated in their maintenance, namely as meat producers, milk producers, and dual-purpose (Soetriono et al., 2020). The main production of peanut goats is meat production (Wiradarya et al., 2020). With quite a lot of uses for goat farming and quite prospective, it is necessary to study the goat population in Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

## **Research Methods**

The data used is secondary data originating from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia and South Sulawesi, namely the goat population for the last 10 years. The data analysis used is descriptive statistics using bar charts.

## **Result and Discussion**

Prospects for developing the goat farming business can be done by cultivating seed propagation. Nationally, goat and sheep farming has been widely carried out by small farmers in rural areas (Wibowo et al., 2016). To increase the income and welfare of farmers, institutional support is needed, from the government, private sector, and investors. Apart from that, small ruminant livestock businesses such as goats and sheep can be made profitable by diversifying (Rusdiana and Praharani 2015). The profits obtained by breeders will be multiplied and can economically increase the income and welfare of breeders. The quality and productivity of breeder resources are one of the first steps that can realize an increase in the goat population in Indonesia (Dewi et al., 2010; Dermawan et al., 2016).

In Indonesia, many local goats are kept by small farmers in rural areas. Small Peanut Goats have existed in Indonesia since the 1900s. However, how to maintain it depends on the farmer's ability in his business. The types of goats kept by breeders are Marica, Samosir, Muara, Kosta, Gembrong, Peranakan Ettawah, and Kacang goats (Aji et al., 2009). Several breeds of goats have bred well in various regional conditions in Indonesia. In general, minimum goat livestock commodities are distributed in 11 provinces throughout Indonesia. The distribution of goat livestock commodity populations can be proven to show that various regions in Indonesia have a good level of suitability for the development of goat livestock. Suitability in terms of vegetation, topography, climate, and even in terms of sociocultural aspects of the local area (Maesya and Rusdiana, 2018)

The popularity of goats as a source of family income means that almost every household keeps this animal. The prospect of goat farming will continue to be open for a long time (Wibowo et al., 2016). The need for goat meat shows an increase from year to year, this is evidenced by the increase in the goat population in Indonesia by 5.61% over the last four years (Central Statistics Agency, 2022). This increase is of course accompanied by population growth and public awareness of nutritious food as well as an increase in the economic level of the community which comes from income from the goat farming business. Apart from that, goat farming is also oriented towards the cultural needs of the community such as aqiqah and sacrifice on the Eid al-Adha holiday for Muslims.

The goat population in Indonesia in 2019 was recorded at 18.46 million heads and is moving slowly until it reaches 19.23 million heads in 2021 spread across various provinces (Central Statistics Agency, 2022), one of the provinces outside Java that has the potential to develop livestock goats, namely South Sulawesi Province with a goat population that continues to increase from 2019 (755,588 heads) to 2022 (837,962) (BPS, 2023). As one of the main population centers for goat livestock, apart from Java, around

37%, Sumatra around 25%, the Nusa Tenggara Islands, NTT and NTB around 6.1% and South Sulawesi Province, namely 7.4%.

One area that supports the development of goat farming is South Sulawesi Province, where the number of goat livestock in 2022 will be quite high at 836,502tail. To determine the development of the goat population from 2000 to 2022 in South Sulawesi Province, see Table 1.

Table 1. Goat Population in South Sulawesi Province in 2000-2022

Year	Population (tails)	Year	Population (tails)
2000	478,594	2012	572,587
2001	524,072	2013	599,216
2002	524,972	2014	650,108
2003	555,927	2015	691,022
2004	403,505	2016	745,125
2005	407,246	2017	777,306
2006	433,495	2018	806,461
2007	466,084	2019	755,588
2008	443,792	2020	794,866
2009	437,918	2021	819,451
2010	477,068	2022	844,076
2011	513,858		

Sources: BPS, 2023

Table 1 shows that the goat population in South Sulawesi province starting from 2000 to 2022 experienced fluctuations in numbers. If made in the form of a bar chart can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Barchart of goat population in South Sulawesi Province in 2020-2022

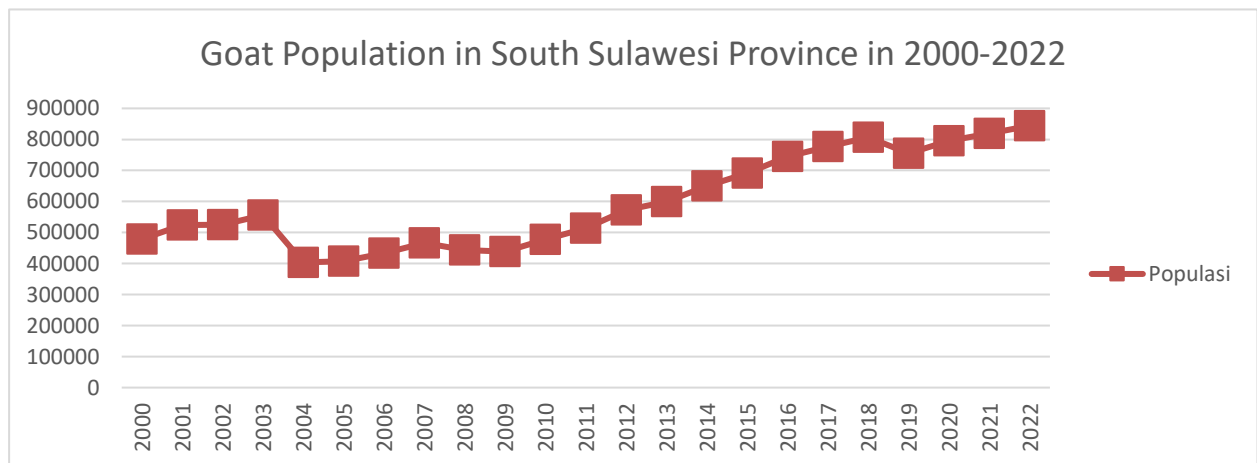


Figure 1 shows that in certain years the goat population in South Sulawesi Province has decreased, for example in 2019, which was the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, but after 2019 it has increased, this means that the supply of goat livestock in South Sulawesi Province is quite high and can be used as an export opportunity or to meet demand, this is in line with the opinion of Maesya and Rusdiana (2018) that in the long term, it is estimated that in the next 10 years the increase in demand for products from goat meat will continue

to increase, in line with the need for beef. Consumers' need for meat is a result of the increase in per capita income of the population in Indonesia. This demand is in line with changes in the global market which will directly compete with ASEAN countries. Upheaval in the globalization of world markets will compete fiercely with domestic market upheavals. Due to the progress of the open market, the need for goat food is increasing. One of the products that will contribute and compete for the country's foreign exchange income is goat farming.

The development of goat farming in Jeneponto Regency has enormous potential to be implemented both in terms of environmental carrying capacity and the demand side. Jeneponto Regency is one of the locations in South Sulawesi Province which has a fairly high population, this can be seen in Table 2.

Year	Population (Tails)
2014	164.552
2015	176.434
2016	199.583
2017	215.977
2018	233.758
2019	228.378
2020	239.921
2021	243.781
2022	249.185
2023	251.545

Sources: BPS, 2023

Table 2 shows that the goat population in Jeneponto Regency always increases every year. The increase in the goat population can provide a source of income for farmers to meet household needs and is liked by farmer-breeders because they are relatively easy to maintain and do not require large business capital but in 2019 it decreased, this is due to the Covid Pandemic which indirectly also affected businesses in raising goats, to see the chart of the goat population in Jeneponto Regency can be seen in figure 2.

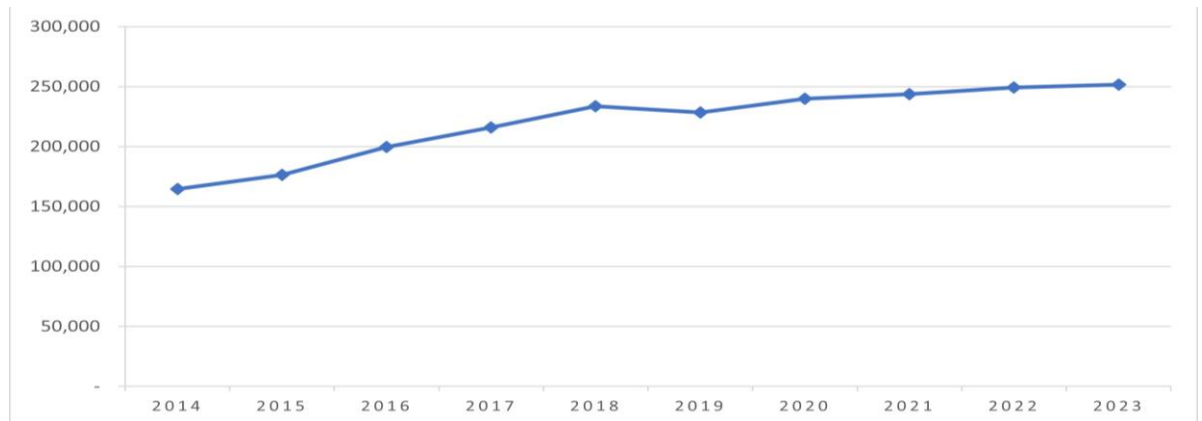


Figure 2 shows that the goat population in Jeneponto district for the last 10 years shows that from 2014 to 2018 it always increased, but in 2019 it decreased, and the following year, 2020, it increased again until 2023.

## Conclusion

The goat population in South Sulawesi Province in certain years has decreased (in 2004 and 2019) while for other years it has increased the goat population in Jeneponto Regency has increased every year but has decreased in 2019.

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