

PKM Entrepreneurship in Goat Cultivation in Building Santri Welfare

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ABSTRACT

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The focus of this study is to evaluate the impact of PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation on the welfare of students and the growth of Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact and factors that influence the implementation of the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship Community Partnership Program (PKM) on the welfare of students and the development of Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School. This research method will use a qualitative approach with participatory observation techniques and in-depth interviews to collect data on the implementation of PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation in Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School, while data analysis is carried out thematically to identify the impact of the program and factors that influence its success. The results showed that the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship Community Partnership Program (PKM) had a positive impact on the welfare of students at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School, with increased income and economic independence as the main results. Factors that contribute to the success of the program include support from the pesantren, active participation of students, access to resources, and cooperation with external parties. However, challenges such as price fluctuations and the availability of animal feed remain major concerns in maintaining the sustainability of the program. The implications of this study highlight the importance of supporting community partnership programs such as PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation in Islamic boarding schools to strengthen the local economy and improve the welfare of students.

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INTRODUCTION

Goat farming business is one of the business sub-sectors in agriculture that can strengthen the community's economy, both on a small and large scale (Panth et al., 2021; Rusdi et al., 2022; Cheboi et al., 2023). Culturally, Indonesian people in general have long made this goat livestock as one of the businesses to support the family economy, especially in the Jami'atul Ulum Islamic Boarding School (Diana, 2023; Sirajuddin et al., 2024; Abidin et al., 2024). In addition to relatively more practical maintenance due to the availability of feed that is easier to obtain, it is also due to the potential of goat livestock that has economic value; Such as the sale of parent products and seeds (saplings), as well as meat and milk products produced (Lacy-Nichols et al., 2021; Tachie et al., 2023; Ramsing, R., Santo, R., Kim, B. F., Altema-Johnson et al., 2023).

In an effort to develop agribusiness-oriented goats, in particular, management knowledge, maintenance management is very important to do. This is because the goat farming business is carried out as a side business. This condition can be seen from the low production of goats (Joy et al., 2020; Mazinani & Rude, 2020; Budisatria et al., 2021). One of the causes of this condition is the lack of knowledge of farmers in the system of maintenance, disease control, sanitation and the use of feed from agricultural waste (). The existence of assistance is one of the solutive steps to answer the problems faced by farmers, especially goat farmers. The main focus in this activity is to provide understanding to farmers about cultivation management, housing system, feed management, livestock waste processing system into organic fertilizer. The existence of this activity, of course, can experience significant changes both in terms of production, productivity and making a commercial business (Rapaccini et al., 2020; Matthes & Kunkel, 2020; Piñeiro et al., 2020).

Agroecologically, the goat livestock development system can be carried out in all areas, both in highland and lowland land, both in rice fields, moorland, plantation land and even land around the forest can also be used for the development of goat livestock (Manirakiza et al., 2020; Mugumaarhahama et al., 2021). Therefore, the existence of goat livestock is time to be maximally empowered by utilizing these lands. Since the enactment of regional autonomy, each region has been encouraged to develop superior livestock commodities as a source of local income. With this condition, it should provide significant opportunities for the development of goat livestock to be carried out professionally and independently. Even in some developing countries, goat livestock has become a strategic commodity that is used as an instrument in poverty alleviation efforts, because it acts as a source of income for the community, as well as a spur in the process of increasing animal protein production to meet community needs.

The management of goat farming businesses in Selogudig Wetan Village is still traditional or limited to side businesses, making it difficult to transform into a professional business that is benefit-profitable. Moreover, the climate of

market conditions that are relatively unfavorable for farmers is another problem that hinders the progress of the transformation of goat farming business in Selogudig Wetan Village. Because, in the calculation of the breeder community, profit is the most important thing in running a livestock business. If a business is not profitable, then the business cannot run stably and normally, so it is not surprising that there are still many people who make the goat farming business only limited to a side business.

In conditions like this, the farming community is faced with two challenges at once, namely the livestock cultivation sector which is an upstream product on the one hand and the marketing sector on the other. If farmers are not able to master the marketing sector, then automatically the cultivation sector is also hampered. Because, naturally the two sectors are interrelated with each other. Therefore, the capacity of human resources in managing livestock, the availability of decent seeds and mastery of the market become a special skill / skill that must be possessed by the farming community so that the goat farming business that is carried out is able to show transformation towards a more professional and commercial business.

Previous research has been conducted to explore the implementation of the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship Community Partnership Program (PKM) in the context of building student welfare at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School. They highlight the role of PKM programs in increasing the economic independence of communities, including in Islamic boarding schools, through the development of livestock businesses. Their findings show that PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation contributes significantly to increasing the income and economic welfare of program participants.

Another relevant research is the work of Aziz, M. A., Rahman, A., & Arifin, A. (2020), which explores the implementation of similar programs in Darul Ulum Islamic Boarding School. The results of their study showed that PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation was able to increase the economic independence of students through increasing the production and sale of livestock products. In addition, the program also has a positive impact on improving entrepreneurial skills and business management among students (Chuanchen, 2023).

In a study conducted by Nurhayati, N., Akbar, A., & Suryani, S. (2020), they evaluated the effectiveness of the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship PKM program at Al-Hikmah Islamic Boarding School. Their findings show that the program has succeeded in increasing students' incomes and reducing their level of dependence on outside aid and donations. This indicates that PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation has great potential in strengthening the economy of students in Islamic boarding schools.

The novelty of this research lies in the approach used in reviewing the implementation of the Community Partnership Program (PKM) for Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School.

Although there have been many previous studies that discuss similar programs in various contexts, this study specifically explores the impact and effectiveness of these programs in building the welfare of students in pesantren who have unique cultural and social backgrounds. In addition, this research also contributes to expanding understanding of the role and potential development of goat farming businesses in the context of Islamic boarding schools, which specifically can have an impact on increasing income, economic independence, and student welfare. Thus, this research provides new and relevant insights in the context of economic and social development in pesantren environments, which can be the basis for the development of more effective policies and programs in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study chose a qualitative approach because it recognizes the need for a deep understanding of the complexity of the implementation process of the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship Community Partnership Program (PKM) in building student welfare at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School (Braun & Clarke, 2021). This approach not only provides space for researchers to explore the technical aspects of program implementation, but also pays attention to the dynamics of interaction between the parties involved and organizational processes in pesantren. With a qualitative approach, researchers can perceive the nuances and contexts surrounding the implementation practice of PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation, making this research a means to understand holistically and deeply the essence of the program in the context of Islamic education. Participatory observation is the main window that opens the scene of daily life in pesantren, allowing researchers to witness firsthand how the PKM implementation process is carried out and interact with existing social dynamics.

In order to collect in-depth data, this study will use two main techniques, namely participatory observation and in-depth interviews (Wijaya et al., 2022). Through participatory observation, researchers will be directly involved in daily activities at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School, paying attention to the implementation practices of PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation and the dynamics of interaction within the pesantren. Meanwhile, in-depth interviews will be conducted with various related parties, such as pesantren administrators, students, and external parties involved in the program, with the aim of gaining a deep perspective on the challenges in PKM implementation and the needs that may be needed to support the program. By combining these two techniques, it is hoped that this research can produce rich and in-depth data to understand the complexity of the implementation process of PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School.

The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis. Qualitative data obtained from participatory observations and in-depth interviews will be analyzed thematically to identify patterns, themes, and

meanings emerging from the data. The initial step of the analysis will involve transcription of interviews and preparation of observation notes. Furthermore, the data will be organized and categorized into relevant units of analysis, such as challenges in PKM implementation and identified needs. The analysis will be carried out using an inductive approach, where the findings will emerge from the data itself, without any prior assumptions. This analysis process will enable researchers to understand in depth the challenges in the implementation of PKM Entrepreneurial Goat Cultivation in Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School and formulate relevant recommendations to improve the quality of the process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the theory and results of research that the author has done; the author will discuss the success of increasing the results of goat farming by Doser Indah Fram in managing an independent business.

Community Empowerment Solutions (Santri)

The empowerment of students is oriented so that students have the ability to adapt to the demands of advances in science and technology (Science and Technology) and social dynamics of society. With the increase in the output ability of Islamic educational institutions, it is expected that there will be an increase in the fulfillment of their physical and non-physical needs. According to the author, the role of students today is very crucial because students are required to be versatile in everything as well as in the world of animal husbandry. Santri is very easy to adjust compared to formal school graduates because in fact students do not know the prestige of students to behave as they are. Likewise, in raising livestock he is not shy and always competent with what he lives. With strong ability and intention, Jami'atul Ulum Islamic boarding school students are able to manage and develop the Indah Fram Doser farm well, which started with only two heads, now it has become 20 heads. With a burning spirit, all difficulties and difficulties can be overcome with the guidance of caregivers and staff of the ranks, so that it can be what it is today. There are 3 main objectives in empowering students, namely developing student abilities, changing student behavior, and protecting students;

Developing Santri Skills

Creating an atmosphere that allows students' potential to develop. Here the starting point is the recognition that every human being, every student, has potential that can be developed. That is, there are no students who are completely helpless. Empowerment is an effort to build that potential, by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of its potential and striving to develop it.

Changing Santri's behavior

Strengthen the potential or power of students. In this order more positive measures are needed, apart from just creating climate and atmosphere. This strengthening includes concrete steps, and involves providing various inputs, as well as opening access to various opportunities that will make students empowered. In the framework of this empowerment, the main efforts are improving the level of education, and health degrees, as well as access to sources of economic progress.

Protection of students

Empowering also means protecting. In the process of empowerment, the weak must be prevented because of their lack of empowerment in the face of the strong. Therefore, protecting and favoring the weak is fundamental to isolating or masking from interaction, because doing so dwarfs the small and neglects the weak.

Student empowerment is an activity that emphasizes the process more deeply, in relation to the process of Doser Indah Farm, the participation and involvement of students in each stage of student empowerment also has the following stages; (a) Awareness, at this stage socialization is carried out for students so that they understand that student empowerment activities are important for their quality of life, and are carried out independently. (b) Capacity Before being empowered, students need to be empowered with skills in its management This stage is often called cupacity building which consists of human capacity, organization and value system. (c) Empowerment in this stage the target is given power, power and opportunities in accordance with the skills that have been obtained at the stage of the student empowerment program is a cycle of change that seeks to achieve a better standard of living.

Indicators of the success of student empowerment as a process are often taken from the purpose of empowerment which shows the situation or results to be achieved by a social change, namely: the development of the personality of students who are empowered, have power or have knowledge and ability to meet their life needs both physically, economically, and socially such as having self-confidence, being able to convey aspirations to have a livelihood, participate in social activities, and be independent in carrying out their life tasks. To empower students to have provisions in life in the future, students are also equipped with knowledge by attending goat cultivation workshops.



Figure 1. Assistance for the "Etawa Goat Livestock" Empowerment Program

In addition, students are also accompanied in developing goat farming businesses. Assistance for the "Etawa Goat Livestock" Empowerment Program Assistance is needed with the aim of maintaining the sustainability of the program, in addition to being a consultant for the participants of the empowerment program.

This is to avoid the program running in vain because the participants cannot take advantage of the assistance because they are constrained by various things. Assistance must be prepared to direct and guide participants in using zakat funds. The assistance includes: 1. Field of concept, such as helping participants formulate the business concept they are developing 2. Assistance in the technical field, such as helping to create marketing strategies and network expansion The role of the companion can be interpreted as a dynamic interaction between the poor group (dhuafa) and the companion together to face various challenges such as designing programs to improve socio-economic life, mobilizing local resources and solving social problems.

Therefore, the role of companions is very important and a benchmark for the success of poor community empowerment programs to get out of poverty. In the "etawa goat livestock" mustahik empowerment program, skills are needed in raising goats that are not owned by the management.

In monitoring the program, the management received a lot of input in the form of mustahik character (persistent and responsible for raising goats), as well as useful input and suggestions as evaluation material for the management And the task of the companion that has been carried out is that in the first year a regular meeting is held between the companion and mustahik regarding goat maintenance and mental and spiritual motivation. And all the mustahik were present and enthusiastic about the meeting which was usually held at night.

Then after that mustahik is asked to be proactive to ask or call a companion when there are obstacles in the field. In addition, mustahik must also be proactive to contact a companion in injecting / medical treatment if the goat is

sick or appetite decreases. The companion has also provided mustahik with modules/guidebooks on goat rearing as well as goat diseases and their treatment. If the promised training is 7 times in 3 years, then this has been fulfilled in 12 meetings in the first year.

Institution Independence Solutions

Independence of own institutions. Because Jami'atul Ulum Islamic boarding school has independent institutions such as goat farming, organic catfish farming, organic tilapia, organic catfish, and organic farming where all fertilizers and treatments use environmentally friendly organic materials. Like goat manure which is used as compost for agriculture owned by the Jami'atul Ulum Islamic boarding school. For this reason, the cultivation of goats plays an important role in the progress of the cottage and the sustainability of the teaching and learning process of the students themselves. In addition to forming an independent student character, it can also provide enough insight to be applied in the community when they return to their respective student places, so that students can become solutions for local people in need.

Pesantren is a place of real practice in all aspects, including economic activities in the economic development of pesantren. This is also very strategic, considering that people see pesantren as examples and role models in daily activities. If pesantren develop their potential and succeed in the economy, of course it will be followed by the community. Conversely, if pesantren are passive and apathetic, it will certainly have a bad effect on the community in terms of economic development. Development as a joint and planned effort to improve the quality of life makes Islamic boarding schools continue to strive to be able to stand without relying on any party. Therefore, in its development, Islamic boarding schools must start building business entities that are managed independently. That way, Islamic boarding schools will not lack economic sources of livelihood to run their institutions.



Figure. 2 Goat Livestock Location

Second, the economic efforts of pesantren to support the operational costs of pesantren. For example, pesantren have productive business units. From the profits of these productive businesses, pesantren are able to finance themselves, so that all operational costs of pesantren can be subsidized by this economic business.

Third, economic efforts for students by providing skills and abilities for students so that later these skills can be utilized after leaving the pesantren. Pesantren create educational programs in such a way related to economic efforts whose sole purpose is to equip students to have additional skills, in the hope of becoming provisions and tools for their lives.

Fourth, economic business for student alumni. The management of pesantren by involving para-alumni students raises a certain business with the aim of pioneering a productive business for individual alumni. The profits from these productive efforts can be used to increase the income of students and the rest can be used to develop pesantren. However, the top priority remains the empowerment of student alumni.

Program Evaluation

The results of the researchers' observations in the goat drum, researchers still found some goats that were still thin. This is due to irregular feeding. There are also some cages that are still filled with two animals that result in a lack of feed consumption. The management will pay more active attention to feeding by formulating a schedule for feeding livestock.

Table. 1 Goat Feed Schedule

Goat Feed Schedule		
Time	Forage	Concentrate
Morning/ Hour -07.00	Elephant grass/Odot	
Noon/ 11.30	-	Kasik drinking
Sore/ Jam 16.00	-	Bekatul ampas know, ampas singkong
Night/ Hour18.00	Elephant Grass / Odot	Kasik drinking

Through the evaluation will be able to know what should be improved and paid more attention. The target of the evaluation is basically for all parties, but specifically aimed at the management/manager/amil. The purpose of evaluation is to identify the level of achievement of the goal; measure the direct impact that occurs on the target group; know and analyze other consequences that may occur outside the plan (externalities) There are four factors that influence the failure of the program as cited (Bobby Yulandika Putra in MG Ana Budi Rahayu; 2012), namely: a) inaccuracy between community needs and assistance provided, b) project package is not equipped with supporting skills, c)

there are no planned monitoring activities, and d) there are no institutions at the community level that continue the project.

The contribution of this research lies in a deep understanding of the implementation process of the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship Community Partnership Program (PKM) in the context of building student welfare at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School. Through the qualitative approach used, this study provides a holistic understanding of the dynamics of interaction between involved parties and organizational processes in pesantren. The results of this study are expected to provide valuable insights for Islamic boarding school managers, related stakeholders, as well as researchers and practitioners of Islamic education in designing, implementing, and improving student welfare development programs based on goat cultivation entrepreneurship in Islamic educational institutions.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the implementation of the Community Partnership Program (PKM) for Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship at Jamiatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School has made a significant contribution in building student welfare. Through the qualitative approach used, this study succeeded in comprehensively describing the dynamics of interaction between various related parties and organizational processes in pesantren. The existence of this program opens opportunities for the development of students' entrepreneurial skills and provides alternative sources of sustainable income. However, this study also identifies several challenges that need to be overcome, such as a lack of understanding in goat business management, as well as expanded access to resources and more intensive assistance. Therefore, the next recommendation is to increase mentoring and training, as well as expand the partnership network to ensure the continuity and sustainability of this program in supporting the welfare of students in the future.

For further research, it is recommended to continue a more in-depth study to explore the long-term impact of the Goat Cultivation Entrepreneurship Community Partnership Program (PKM) on the welfare of students and the overall development of pesantren. A more comprehensive analysis of the factors affecting the success and sustainability of the program, including social, economic, and institutional aspects, also needs to be carried out. Regular evaluation of the implementation of this program is necessary to identify potential improvements and further development, so as to provide deeper insights for the development of similar programs in the future.

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