

Community Responses To The Bali Cattle Development Program At UPTD Anduna, Laeya District, South Konawe Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze community responses to the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna, Laeya District, South Konawe Regency, and to identify the factors influencing community responses to program implementation. The study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive method and was conducted at UPTD Anduna from October to November 2025. The study involved 15 informants who were directly involved in the program, including beneficiary farmers, UPTD personnel, and community leaders. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement and knowledge of the program. Data were collected through observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation and were analyzed through data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing, and verification. Data trustworthiness was established through source and method triangulation. The findings indicate that community responses to the program were generally positive and participatory. In the cognitive dimension, most informants understood the objectives and benefits of the program, with 13 of 15 informants (86.7%) reporting awareness of the training and technical assistance provided by UPTD. In the affective dimension, community members demonstrated positive attitudes because the program was perceived as providing economic benefits and supporting livestock enterprise development. In the conative dimension, 12 of 15 farmers (80.0%) actively participated in training, cattle management, farmer-group activities, and implementation of technical recommendations. Community responses were influenced by internal factors, including knowledge, experience, and economic motivation, as well as external factors, including UPTD support, extension services, facilities, and farmer-group institutions. The main challenges included limited financial resources, unequal distribution of assistance, and insufficient intensity of extension activities. Program sustainability requires continuous technical assistance, equitable access to program support, stronger farmer groups, and improved farmer capacity.

Keywords: Community Response; Bali Cattle; Livestock Development; Farmer Participation; UPTD Anduna

INTRODUCTION

Bali cattle are an indigenous Indonesian livestock genetic resource that plays an important role in food provision and rural household income. Their advantages include adaptability to tropical environments, reproductive potential, and productivity. Ardiansyah et al. (2025) emphasized the importance of reproductive aspects in Bali cattle development, while Mayulu et al. (2022) demonstrated that feeding practices affect cattle productivity. These characteristics make Bali cattle an important commodity for strengthening rural livelihoods when supported by appropriate management and development programs.

The development of Bali cattle is closely related to farmers' ability to manage livestock enterprises economically and sustainably. Indrawirawan et al. (2023) showed that farmer characteristics and herd size are associated with the economic conditions of Bali cattle enterprises, while Thaal et al. (2022) found that crop–livestock integration is economically feasible. Thus, the effectiveness of Bali cattle development is not determined only by livestock potential but also by farmers' capacity and involvement in managing available resources.

South Konawe Regency is one of the important areas for Bali cattle development in Southeast Sulawesi. Gerhana et al. (2025) reported that Bali cattle production in the region has competitive and economic advantages. Government programs have therefore been implemented through livestock assistance, technical support, extension services, and farmer-institution strengthening. Rindayati et al. (2025) showed that production-center policies influence Bali cattle farming conditions, while Rahman et al. (2025) reported positive effects of Bali cattle assistance programs on livestock ownership. However, the availability of government support does not necessarily ensure successful implementation because program outcomes also depend on how communities perceive, accept, and participate in the program.

Community response is reflected in knowledge, attitudes, participation, and the application of program recommendations. Hasan et al. (2022) demonstrated the importance of farmer-group participation in Bali cattle enterprises, while Zulkharnaim et al. (2024) highlighted the benefits of participatory approaches in Bali cattle development. Previous studies have generally examined farmer participation, adoption, economic performance, or livestock management, whereas empirical evidence specifically examining community responses across cognitive, affective, and conative dimensions within a local government livestock development program remains limited.

Community responses may also be influenced by social and economic conditions. Saputri et al. (2024) found that participation is influenced by capital, herd size, age, and income. Abidin et al. (2023) linked livestock management systems with reproductive performance, while Dewi et al. (2024)

emphasized the role of farmer characteristics, management practices, and marketing. Nevertheless, these studies do not specifically explain how internal factors, such as knowledge, experience, and economic motivation, interact with external factors, such as extension services, UPTD support, facilities, and farmer-group institutions, in shaping community responses to a Bali cattle development program.

Therefore, this study addresses this gap by examining community responses to the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna, Laeya District, South Konawe Regency, through cognitive, affective, and conative dimensions and by identifying the internal and external factors influencing those responses. This approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of community involvement in the implementation and sustainability of Bali cattle development programs. The findings are expected to provide practical information for local governments and UPTD managers to improve program effectiveness, strengthen community participation, and support sustainable Bali cattle development in South Konawe Regency.

METHODS

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach to examine community responses to the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna. The qualitative approach was selected to explore participants' experiences, perceptions, and involvement in the program in their natural context (Sugiyono, 2022; Creswell & Poth, 2023).

The study was conducted at UPTD Anduna, Laeya District, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, from October to November 2025. The research site was purposively selected because it is one of the centers implementing the Bali Cattle Development Program. The study involved 15 informants directly involved in the program, consisting of beneficiary farmers, UPTD officers, and community leaders or farmer-group heads. Informants were selected purposively based on their involvement and knowledge of the program.

Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation. Interviews focused on informants' knowledge, attitudes, participation, experiences, and perceptions of program implementation. Secondary data were obtained from UPTD activity reports, South Konawe Regency Livestock Agency records, program archives, and relevant literature. Data from multiple sources were used to obtain a comprehensive understanding of program implementation.

Community responses were analyzed through three dimensions: (1) cognitive, covering knowledge of program objectives, benefits, and technical procedures; (2) affective, covering attitudes, perceptions, support, satisfaction, and concerns; and (3) conative, covering actual participation in training, cattle management, farmer-group activities, and implementation of technical recommendations.

Data were analyzed using data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification following Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2020). Interview, observation, and documentation data were compared to identify recurring patterns and themes. Data credibility was established through source and method triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

3.1 General Description of the Research Site

The study was conducted at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) Anduna, Laeya District, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The area surrounding UPTD Anduna has characteristics that support Bali cattle development, particularly the availability of grassland, plantation areas, and natural forage. According to data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS, 2025), the cattle population in Laeya District reached approximately 2,930 head. This condition indicates that cattle farming is one of the economic activities with considerable potential for further development to support the local community's economy.

The communities surrounding UPTD Anduna generally engage in both crop farming and livestock production, with an average ownership of 2–5 cattle per household. The predominant management system is semi-intensive, in which cattle are grazed during the day and housed in barns at night. The Bali Cattle Development Program has been implemented since 2021 and involves approximately 120 households. Program activities include the provision of Bali cattle breeding stock, extension services, technical assistance, alternative feed provision, farmer training, and the construction of communal barns and animal health service facilities.

3.2 Respondent Characteristics

The study involved 15 respondents consisting of program-recipient farmers, UPTD personnel, and community leaders. Because this study used a qualitative approach, the term “informants” is used consistently throughout the manuscript. Based on the interview results, most farmers were within the productive age group of 35–55 years, accounting for 11 of 15 informants (73.3%). In terms of educational attainment, 9 informants (60.0%) had completed junior high school, 4 informants (26.7%) had completed senior high school, and 2 informants (13.3%) had completed elementary school. The respondents had between 5 and 15 years of livestock farming experience, while Bali cattle ownership ranged from 3 to 6 head per farmer.

Most respondents were also members of farmer groups supported by UPTD Anduna. Approximately 12 of 15 informants (80.0%) were registered members of farmer groups that served as

forums for coordination, extension activities, training, and distribution of program assistance. These characteristics indicate that most respondents had experience in cattle management and access to livestock-related institutional support. The characteristics of the respondents are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Respondents

Characteristic	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age	35–55 years	11	73.3
Education	Junior high school	9	60.0
	Senior high school	4	26.7
	Elementary school	2	13.3
Livestock farming experience	5–15 years	15	100.0
Livestock ownership	Bali cattle, 3–6 head	15	100.0
Farmer group membership	UPTD-supported farmer groups	12	80.0

Source: Primary research data, 2025.

3.3 Community Responses to the Bali Cattle Development Program

The findings indicate that community responses to the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna can be examined through three dimensions: cognitive, affective, and conative. These three dimensions provide an overview of the community's level of knowledge, attitudes toward the program, and actual actions in implementing program activities.

3.3.1 Cognitive Response

In the cognitive dimension, most community members demonstrated adequate knowledge and understanding of the objectives of the Bali Cattle Development Program. Interview findings indicated that farmers understood the program as an effort to increase livestock populations, improve cattle quality and productivity, and increase household income. A total of 13 of 15 informants (86.7%) reported being aware of the technical training activities provided by UPTD, particularly those related to feed management, animal health, and reproduction.

Nevertheless, 2 of 15 informants (13.3%) had not fully understood several technical aspects of the program. The areas that were relatively less understood included the application of artificial insemination (AI) and the use of fermented feed. These conditions were particularly observed among community members with limited access to extension activities or those living relatively far from the UPTD activity center.

3.3.2 Affective Response

In the affective dimension, the community generally demonstrated positive attitudes toward the Bali Cattle Development Program. Most informants stated that the program provided economic benefits

by helping increase livestock ownership and creating opportunities to generate income through the development of Bali cattle enterprises. The community also had a positive perception of Bali cattle because they were considered suitable for the local environmental conditions, relatively easy to manage, and already familiar within local livestock farming practices.

Community support was also reflected in their appreciation of UPTD personnel who provided extension services, technical assistance, and animal health services. However, several informants reported limitations in the amount of assistance provided and unequal distribution of breeding stock among farmer groups. This finding indicates that although community attitudes were generally positive, several aspects of the program still require improvement, particularly in terms of equitable assistance distribution and the intensity of technical support.

3.3.3 Conative Response

The conative response was reflected in the community's actual actions in participating in and implementing program activities. Interview and observation findings indicated that 12 of 15 farmers (80.0%) were actively involved in training, extension activities, cattle management, and farmer-group activities. Forms of community participation included assisting with the construction of communal barns, providing feed facilities, participating in reproductive management training, implementing cattle management practices based on UPTD recommendations, and participating in farmer-group activities.

A small proportion of farmers continued to demonstrate relatively low levels of participation. This condition was associated with farmers' involvement in agricultural activities, previous negative experiences with similar programs, and limited financial resources for purchasing supplementary feed and meeting animal health needs. Nevertheless, overall, the community's actions demonstrated a relatively high level of involvement in supporting program implementation.

3.4 Factors Influencing Community Responses

The findings indicate that community responses were influenced by both internal and external factors. Internal factors included knowledge and experience, economic motivation, and attitudes and trust toward the government. Informants with longer livestock farming experience tended to demonstrate better understanding of management techniques and greater receptiveness to innovations such as fermented feed and artificial insemination. Economic motivation was also an important reason for community participation because Bali cattle farming was viewed as an opportunity to increase household income.

External factors included government and UPTD support, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, farmer-group institutions, and the community's social and cultural conditions. The availability of extension and animal health services from UPTD personnel facilitated community

participation, while communal barns and training facilities supported interaction and knowledge exchange among program participants. In addition, farmer groups served as intermediaries between the government and the community in disseminating information and implementing program activities.

DISCUSSION

4.1 Community Cognitive Responses to the Program

The relatively good level of community knowledge indicates that the Bali Cattle Development Program has successfully conveyed most of the information regarding the program's objectives and benefits to its recipients. The finding that 13 of 15 informants (86.7%) were aware of the training activities indicates that knowledge transfer has taken place through extension services and technical assistance provided by UPTD. This finding is consistent with Dewi, Mariyono, and Adiwinarti (2026), who found that education, participation in training, and the role of extension services contribute to improved performance in Bali cattle enterprises. Thus, knowledge represents an important foundation for farmers to understand and implement changes in livestock management practices.

However, 2 of 15 informants (13.3%) had not yet adequately understood artificial insemination and fermented feed techniques. This condition indicates that the process of technology transfer has not been evenly distributed among farmers. Adiputra, Sumardani, and Sukanata (2024) found that the adoption rate of artificial insemination among Bali cattle farmers reached 86.8% and was influenced by farmer characteristics, including experience, nonformal education, and herd size. This finding supports the present study by demonstrating that differences in experience, access to information, and the intensity of technical assistance may contribute to variations in farmers' understanding. Therefore, extension services should be delivered more intensively using simple, practical, and farmer-oriented approaches to reach informants with limited access to UPTD activities.

4.2 Community Affective Responses to the Program

The positive attitudes expressed by community members indicate that the Bali Cattle Development Program is perceived as providing benefits that are relevant to household economic needs. Cattle are viewed not only as livestock but also as assets that can generate income when sold. This finding is consistent with Gerhana, Rindayati, and Priyarsono (2025), who found that Bali cattle enterprises in development centers in Southeast Sulawesi, including South Konawe, have competitive advantages and provide economic benefits to farmers. This

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condition helps explain why economic benefits represent an important factor strengthening community acceptance of the Bali Cattle Development Program.

Nevertheless, the distribution of assistance is one aspect that may influence community attitudes toward the program. When beneficiaries perceive that assistance or facilities are not distributed equitably, their trust and willingness to support the program may decline. Bonewati et al. (2024) showed that the successful adoption of livestock technologies is determined not only by technical and infrastructure-related factors but also by farmers' willingness, positive attitudes, perceptions, accessibility, and extension activities. Therefore, transparency in determining beneficiaries and open communication between UPTD personnel and farmer groups are necessary to maintain positive affective responses and prevent perceptions of unequal treatment among beneficiaries.

4.3 Conative Responses and Community Participation

The participation of 12 of 15 farmers (80.0%) indicates that community responses have extended beyond knowledge and attitudes and have been manifested in concrete actions. Participation in training, cattle management, barn construction, farmer-group activities, and implementation of technical recommendations demonstrates that community members have taken an active role in program implementation. This finding is consistent with Syarif, Baba, and Sirajuddin (2020), who examined the Maiwa Breeding Center Program in Barru and found that farmer participation in Bali cattle development activities was generally high, particularly in program implementation and utilization of program outcomes. Thus, participation represents an important foundation for program sustainability.

However, the uneven level of participation indicates that some farmers continue to face barriers to participating in program activities. Agricultural workloads, limited financial resources, and previous experiences with similar programs may reduce their level of involvement. Widiarta et al. (2026) demonstrated that group participation and institutional relationships contribute to improving farmers' technical capacity and strengthening economic and social empowerment. This finding indicates that increasing participation cannot rely solely on the provision of assistance but also requires stronger farmer groups, networks among farmers, and institutional relationships that enable farmers to obtain information and ongoing support beyond individual program activities.

4.4 Internal and External Factors Influencing Community Responses

Internal factors indicate that experience and knowledge are important resources in shaping community responses. Farmers with 5–15 years of livestock farming experience generally possess basic cattle management skills, allowing them to more easily connect new information with their previous experiences. This condition is consistent with Tumewu, Warouw, and Endoh (2024), who found that farmer characteristics, extension agent performance, innovation characteristics, communication channels, and attitudes are associated with innovation adoption in beef cattle enterprises. Therefore, individual capacity needs to be considered when designing extension strategies and livestock technology development programs.

External factors also play an important role in strengthening community responses. Support from UPTD personnel through extension services, technical assistance, animal health services, and program facilitation contributes to building community trust. The presence of farmer groups also facilitates information exchange and coordination among farmers. Anas, Alianta, and Ediset (2025) showed that the role of extension agents in farmer groups receiving government assistance is associated with technical assistance, information dissemination, and strengthening group capacity. This finding reinforces the conclusion that program success at UPTD Anduna is determined not only by farmer characteristics but also by the quality of institutional support and government services available to program beneficiaries.

4.5 Implications for Program Sustainability

Overall, the community demonstrated a positive and participatory response to the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna. This response was reflected in relatively good levels of knowledge, supportive attitudes, and active participation by 12 of 15 farmers (80.0%). These conditions indicate that the program has achieved social acceptance at the community level. This finding is consistent with Rindayati, Gerhana, and Priyarsono (2025), who demonstrated that Bali cattle development-center policies in Southeast Sulawesi have implications for livestock enterprise development, particularly through support for production and business competitiveness. Therefore, community acceptance represents an important form of social capital for sustaining the program.

The Bali Cattle Development Program should therefore focus not only on distributing livestock assistance but also on strengthening farmers' capacity, self-reliance, and institutional

organizations. Continuous technical assistance is needed to strengthen farmers' skills in feed management, reproduction, animal health, marketing, and livestock enterprise management. Abdullah and Mustabi (2025) demonstrated that social capital within cattle farmer groups plays an important role in enterprise development through trust, networks, and relationships among stakeholders. Accordingly, the sustainability of the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna will be strengthened when government support is accompanied by stronger farmer institutions and greater community self-reliance and more equitable access to technical assistance and program resources.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the community demonstrated a positive and participatory response to the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna, Laeya District, South Konawe Regency. This response was reflected in three dimensions: cognitive, affective, and conative. In the cognitive dimension, most community members understood the objectives and benefits of the program as well as the training activities provided by UPTD. Specifically, 13 of 15 informants (86.7%) were aware of the technical training provided by UPTD. Nevertheless, 2 informants (13.3%) had not yet fully understood several technical aspects, particularly artificial insemination and fermented feed management.

In the affective dimension, community members demonstrated positive attitudes toward the program because Bali cattle were perceived as providing economic benefits, being relatively easy to manage, and being well suited to local environmental conditions. In the conative dimension, 12 of 15 farmers (80.0%) demonstrated active involvement through training activities, cattle management, the construction and utilization of facilities, and farmer-group activities. These findings indicate that community acceptance has developed into concrete actions supporting program implementation.

Community responses were influenced by both internal and external factors. Internal factors included knowledge, livestock farming experience, and motivation to increase household income. External factors included UPTD support, the intensity of extension and technical assistance, the availability of facilities, and the role of farmer groups. Several challenges remained, particularly limited financial resources, unequal distribution of assistance, and insufficient intensity of extension activities.

Therefore, program sustainability should be supported through more intensive and practical extension services, equitable access to assistance, stronger farmer-group institutions, and improved access to financial resources and animal health services. For local governments and UPTD managers, these findings imply the need to prioritize continuous technical assistance, transparent distribution of program support, and farmer capacity development. These efforts are expected to increase farmers' self-reliance, strengthen the economic benefits of cattle production, and support the long-term sustainability of the Bali Cattle Development Program at UPTD Anduna.

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