



KNOWING CATTLE ANIMALS AND THEIR BENEFITS AS LEARNING FOR EARLY CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Early childhood is in the pre-operational stage, namely children aged 5-6 years. This stage is the initial period for children to build their ability to organize their thoughts. Early childhood begins to understand and recognize various kinds of objects and living things around them. For example, children are able to recognize the names of animals and their benefits for life, according to the themes studied in PAUD. Cows are one of the livestock that are widely used in everyday life, be it meat, milk, skin to bones and manure. The meat and bones can also be processed into various cuisines around the world. Cattle farming is very important in economic, environmental and cultural aspects. While it provides valuable products and livelihood opportunities, it also has a positive impact on people's lives. In PAUD children, an introduction to animals is also very important to convey in an interesting way. So, Early Childhood is able to recognize the environment that is around them.

Keywords: *Early Childhood, Cattle*

INTRODUCTION

Early childhood is a child who is at a vulnerable age of 0-6 years (2003 National Education System Law) and 0-8 years according to child education experts. According to Mansur (2005: 88) early childhood is a group of children who are in a unique process of growth and development. They have specific

patterns of growth and development according to their level of growth and development. Early childhood is in the pre-operational stage, namely children aged 5-6 years. This stage is the initial period for children to build their ability to organize their thoughts. Therefore, the way of thinking of children in this phase is not stable and not well organized. Children think abstractly, therefore they need concrete facts.

Real experience or they don't understand at all. Children learn to use their five senses as optimally as possible such as seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and touching. According to Conny in Sujiono (2010: 132) education for early childhood is learning while playing. By playing freely children can explore to reinforce things that are already known and discover new things. Given that play is a necessity for early childhood, therefore the process of learning activities must be carried out through play. Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory in Mar'at (2013: 46) is one theory that explains how children adapt and interpret objects and events around them. Early childhood begins to understand and recognize various kinds of objects and living things around them. For example, children are able to recognize the names of animals and their benefits for life, according to the themes studied in PAUD.

Animals are a major group of multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia or Metazoa. Animals can also be called fauna and animals, animals are one of the various living things that exist in the universe, animals are also living creatures that can move (move places) and are able to react to stimuli, but do not have a mind. Animals can also be called fauna and animals found in the universe. Animals can be divided into several types based on the food eaten daily, namely: 1) Herbivores are types of animals that eat food derived from plants such as leaves, wood, seeds, fruit, flowers, for example goats, elephants, cows, giraffes , and so forth. 2) Carnivores are animals that eat meat. These animals are also known as predatory animals, for example dogs, tigers, eagles, tigers and lions. 3) Omnivores are animals that eat both plants and meat. For example white rats, crows, chickens, pigs. Animals in the sense of modern systematics include only multicellular groups (multicellular) and are organized in different functions (networks), so this group is also called histozoa. All animals are heterotrophs, meaning they do not make their own energy, but must take it from their surroundings (Hayatun et al, 2019).

Livestock have been an integral part of human civilization for centuries. Among the various types of livestock, cattle, especially cattle, occupy a significant position. Cows, also known as cows, are domesticated animals that have played an important role in shaping human society, economy and culture. In this article, we will examine the various aspects of livestock as livestock, exploring their interests, benefits, and challenges. Based on this explanation, the author will describe getting to know cattle and their benefits as learning for

early childhood. As for the formulation of the problem and this article is what is a cow and the benefits of cows for life. Meanwhile, the purpose of writing this article is to find out what cows are and the benefits of cows for life.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cows are one of the most widely used livestock in everyday life, be it meat, milk, skin to bones and manure. The meat and bones can also be processed into various cuisines around the world. Likewise with the milk which can provide good nutrition for the body. Meanwhile, the skin is used as an ingredient in making mosque drums, tambourine musical instruments, or it can even be processed into food, such as skin crackers. Lastly, cow dung can then be used as fertilizer material to then fertilize plants. Cows are one of the most consumed animals in Indonesia. The meat, which is full of delicacy and rich in nutrients, is often processed into various dishes. In the following, the author will describe the benefits of cows for life.



Figure 1. Cow.

Animal feed

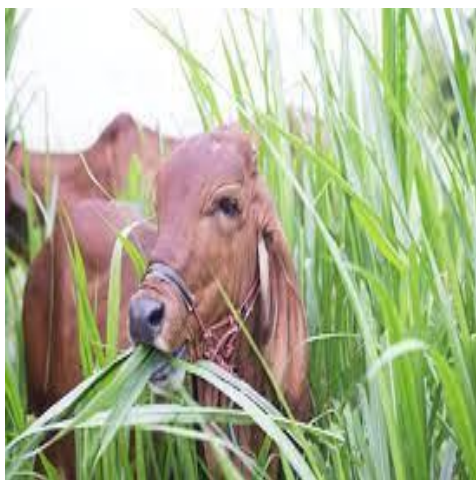
Feed is an important aspect in the maintenance of beef cattle, because good and quality feed will quickly fatten the beef cattle later. However, sometimes the feed is also a problem because there are some cows that are not suitable for the various types of feed given. Therefore, farmers must understand how to manage good feed for cattle, especially during the beef cattle fattening period. According to Aditya (2018) good feed is as follows:

Terms of good feed

1. The feed is able to meet the needs of the nutrients needed by the cow's body, namely; carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals.

2. The feed is preferred by livestock (high palatability)
3. The feed given must be clean and not contaminated by dirt or germs that can later interfere with the health and nutritional needs of the cow. Avoid taking or harvesting the grass in the morning before sunrise because it is usually very susceptible to worm eggs. It would be nice if the grass to be given was dried in the sun for a few hours before being given to beef cattle.
4. The feed given should not be in a state of disrepair (rotten, moldy).
5. Avoid giving dewy or wet feed which can trigger bloat in cattle.

Figure 2. Animal Feed



Types of beef cattle feed (Aditya, 2018)

Broadly speaking, beef cattle feed is divided into the main feed, namely; forage, booster feed (concentrate), and additional feed (Feed supplement).

1. Forage

Forage is the main feed ingredient for beef cattle. Types of forage that can be given include superior grass, local grass, legumes, agricultural waste, and agro-industry. Some examples of superior forages are elephant grass, king grass, setaria grass, etc., while superior forages in the form of leaves are legumes (beans, lamtoro and gamal). By-products of agricultural crops (agricultural waste) that can be used as cattle feed are rice straw, peanut straw, soybeans, young corn shoots, etc. The forage given to beef cattle is generally 10-12% of the cow's body weight.



Figure 3. green grass

2. Concentrate

Concentrate is a mixture of several feed ingredients to supplement the nutrients that are lacking from forage feed. Concentrated feed ingredients that can be given to beef cattle are usually rice bran, coconut meal, ground corn, peanut meal, tofu dregs, soy sauce dregs, etc., or you can also provide manufactured concentrates that have been formulated in their manufacture. Concentrate feed given to beef cattle is generally 1-2% of the cow's body weight.



Figure 4. Concentrate

3. Additional feed (feed supplement)

Feed supplement is an additional optional feed that is useful for stimulating the growth of beef cattle to make it faster, preventing disease, and complementing the livestock feed ration. Consisting of a mixture of vitamins and minerals, for example: Premix A, Premix B, Mineral B12, and others. Feed supplements are usually given 1% of the total ration.

Economic Significance

Cattle farming is a leading sector in the agricultural industry, making a significant contribution to the global economy. The economic significance of livestock lies in various aspects, including meat production, milk production, and by-products such as skins and manure. In the beef cattle business, seeds must be selected that can be accounted for for their quality. The development or growth of beef cattle is largely determined by the breeding process or reproductive activity. To discuss further about beef cattle, it is necessary to know about breeding aspects, namely (I Putu: 2016)

1. Puberty, Puberty or baliq is a condition in which male or female animals/animals in the reproductive process begin to function.
2. Mature Sex, Sexual maturity is a condition in which male or female animals/animals whose reproductive processes function optimally are characterized by a high conception rate when mating is carried out or where the normal number of spermatozoa or ovum is much more. Generally in livestock sexual maturity is preceded by puberty, while body maturity preceded by sexual maturity. Factors that affect sexual maturity are:
 - Food
 - Climate
 - Offspring (Genetic)
 - Management
3. Lust (Estrus), A female livestock will accept male livestock only at certain times or only when she is in heat. Therefore, knowing the signs of lust for each livestock is very necessary. Common signs of heat are:
 - Cattle are more sensitive and easily aroused.
 - Shows agitated and unsettled behavior.
 - Often followed by climbing each other
 - Let his friend ride him.
 - Trying to approach or contact with males.
 - Mucus often comes out of the vulva, swollen, red, wet (3A = big brother, warm one)

- However, the markings are often hidden and the cattle appear normal. This is called Silent Heat.

Meat Production

Beef is one of the most consumed meats worldwide. Cattle farming provides a steady supply of high-quality meat, meeting the protein needs of millions of people. The beef industry generates substantial revenues through the sale of live animals, meat processing and export. Prior to slaughtering, identification is carried out by recording the number of the ear (ear tag) and the specific characteristics of the cow. Secondary data was obtained by recording Livestock Delivery Certificates from fattening companies and the Animal Husbandry Service. Before being slaughtered, the cows are fasted for 24 hours to reduce the variation in slaughter weight due to the contents of the digestive tract. The cattle were then weighed using a Berkel scale with a capacity of 1000 kg (accuracy of 500 g) to determine the slaughter weight. Cattle to be slaughtered are herded with electrocution sticks into the cattle yard, queued and the number of ears recorded, washed by spraying water all over the body. Slaughter, evisceration and carcass splitting The cows are sequentially driven into the knocking box and then stunned using a cash knocker which is hit right in the middle of the forehead between the eyelids. Slaughter is done by cutting the neck near the lower jaw bone, so that the jugular vein, esophagus and trachea are completely cut. A heart puncture is made around the chest to remove blood completely (sticking). The end of the oesophagus is tied (rodding the weasand) to prevent rumen fluid from contaminating the carcass. After the cow is completely dead, the right hind leg is tied with a chain to the end of the electric pulley and then slowly pulled up until it hangs perfectly on the roller and shackling chain, then pushed to the skinning area.



Figure 5. Meat

Secondary product

Cattle also offer a valuable by-product. Leather derived from cowhide is widely used in the fashion and furniture industry. In addition, livestock manure functions as organic fertilizer, increases soil fertility and reduces dependence on chemical fertilizers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation that has been described by the authors, it can be concluded that cattle farming is very important in economic, environmental and cultural aspects. While it provides valuable products and livelihood opportunities, it also has a positive impact on people's lives. In PAUD children, an introduction to animals is also very important to convey in an interesting way. So, Early Childhood is able to recognize the environment around them.

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