

Analysis Of Income From Village Chicken Farming Business In Farmers' Groups In Kacaribu Village

Media Agus Kurniawan^{1*}, Andika Putra², Alfath Rusdi³
Program Studi Peternakan Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi

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***Correspondence Address:**

medyaagus049@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to determine the income of native chicken livestock business in farmer groups in Kacaribu Village. Carried out in Secanggang District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research was conducted for 1 month and started from March to April 2023 in Kacaribu Village, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province. The research method used is direct observation, the data collected are primary and secondary data. Analysis of the Income of Kampung Chicken Breeding Business in Farmer Groups in Kacaribu Village with an average of 2,000 heads of livestock with a profit and loss value of Rp. 65,812,000 and a B / C value of 1.80. This shows that raising kampong chickens is economically feasible

INTRODUCTION

The agribusiness of native chicken meat is a turbulent and risky business. Poultry farming has a very important role in fulfilling the nutritional needs of the community. Currently, native chickens as local chickens have received attention in their development. Many studies have been conducted to improve the productivity of native chickens to be better. The development of native chicken farming has very good prospects for development, both on a large-scale farm and a small-scale farm (people's farm).

Free-range chicken products in the form of eggs and meat are products that are easily obtained by people in rural areas because they are easy to maintain and relatively cheap compared to other livestock products. Free-range chickens have several advantages compared to broiler chickens, namely that they are relatively easier to maintain, have stronger immune systems, do not require large capital, can adapt to the environment and

are able to utilize waste and can be cultivated by all levels of society without disturbing other agricultural land.

One of the areas in Karo Regency that is currently developing native chicken farming is in Kabanjahe District. Kabanjahe District is one of the native chicken production areas in Karo Regency. The livelihoods of the majority of the Kabanjahe population are as farmers, livestock breeders and traders. Currently, in addition to laying native chickens, native meat chickens are also being developed. The Kabanjahe community is very interested in starting a native meat chicken farming business. The type of native chicken that is cultivated is native chicken.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research will be conducted from March to April 2023. In Kacaribu Village, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province. The data used are primary data collected using a questionnaire given to farmers who implement the integration of sheep livestock with agricultural crops. Secondary data were obtained from various related agencies. The population was taken from farmers. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling, namely purposive sampling, as many as 60 samples.

Production costs

Fixed cost calculations include the sum of the costs of making cages, purchasing equipment, and calculating the amount of depreciation of cages and equipment. While variable costs are also called operating costs, these costs always change according to the size of production. Variable costs include feed costs, seed purchase costs, and vitamin and medicine costs, labor wages, fuel and others.

Formula for Calculating Production Costs $TC = FC + VC$

Production Results (income)

Income is all receipts or money obtained from the sale of products of a business activity. Sales of live livestock, carcasses, fertilizers are components of income (Sutama and Budi Arsana, 2009).

Profit and loss analysis

Profit is the goal of every business. Profit can be achieved if the amount of income obtained from the business is greater than the amount of expenditure. If the profit from a business increases, then economically the business is worth maintaining or increasing

The profit (gain) of a business can be written mathematically as follows: $K = TR - TC$

Description: $K = \text{profit}$

Total Revenue (TR) = total income
Total Cost (TC) = total expenses

Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C)

This analysis method is a comparative figure between revenue and costs incurred in a business. A business is said to be feasible if the B/C ratio is greater than 1 (Sugiarto, 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the average recapitulation of the Analysis of Village Chicken Farming Business Income in the Farmer Group in Kacaribu Village with 20 farmers, the number of chickens kept by farmers is 100/person. The production cost of farmers is IDR 3,526,518. Production results are IDR 6,302,000. Production profit and loss are IDR 2,775,482. The B/C Ratio value of farmers is 1.79, and mortality is 4%. Fixed costs include details of depreciation costs such as cage costs (complete with cage equipment costs) in the analysis of the Kampung Chicken farming business in the Farmer Group in Kacaribu Village. The cost of producing the performance of kampung chickens during maintenance in cages consists of fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs include the cost of making cages and cage equipment, but the costs are calculated based on depreciation. While variable costs include the purchase of DOC, the purchase of feed, medicines and vitamins and electricity needed during maintenance. Production costs in the analysis of the village chicken farming business in the Farmer Group in Kacaribu Village. include making cages, purchasing seeds (DOC), feed, vitamin medicines, labor and electricity for one period. The results of the study showed that the average total production costs of farmers were Rp 3,526,518. The average production costs include fixed costs consisting of cage depreciation costs, labor cage depreciation of Rp 61,518, for labor costs incurred during one period of Rp 200,000. The average variable costs in the analysis of income from raising village chickens in the Farmer Group in Kacaribu Village can be seen from the total production costs for each period, namely the cost of purchasing seeds (DOC) for one period of Rp 800,000, the cost of purchasing feed of Rp 2,175,000. and for the cost of purchasing medicine and vitamins of Rp 90,000. Electricity

costs of Rp 200,000. The results of the B/C ratio analysis of native chicken farmers in the Farmers Group in Kacaribu Village with a B/C ratio value of 1.79. Based on the analysis of the income of the native chicken farming business in the Farmers Group in Kacaribu Village in the B/C Ratio, the Farmers have a B/C Ratio value of 1.79. useful for knowing the efficiency in doing business by calculating it is the cost of receipt divided by the total cost of production.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the higher the livestock population raised, the greater the B/C ratio or profit obtained by local chicken farmers in the Farmers Group in Kacaribu Village.

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