

# ANALYSIS OF THE INCOME OF FREE-RANGE CHICKENS IN BANJAR, THE OFFICE OF THE SHRINKING VILLAGE IN THE SHRINKAGE DISTRICT OF BANGLI REGENCY

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## ABSTRACT

*The objectives of this study were: (1) To determine the income of domesticated chicken farmers in Banjar, the Management Office of Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency; (2) to determine the R/C ratio in domestic chicken farming in Banjar, the Department of Structuring the Shrinking Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency. This research was conducted in the livestock group of Giri Arta Banjar, the Department of Arrangement of the Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency. Determination of the research location is done by "purposive sampling" method. The total number of livestock farmers is 21 people. All of them were taken as respondents using the census method. The types of data collected are primary data and secondary data. Analysis of the data used is farming analysis. The results showed that the total cost incurred for domestic chicken farming was Rp. 1,495,000,00. Total Revenue of Rp. 4,000,000,00. Domestic chicken farming income is Rp. 2,505,000.00, in one production process. The result of the comparison calculation between Total Revenue and Total Cost (R/C ratio ) is 2.67. This means that the domestic chicken farm developed by the Giri Arta domestic chicken farmer group in Banjar, the Penatahan Service, Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency provides benefits.*

*Keywords : analysis, income, native chicken*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Chicken is one of the poultry livestock that is familiar among the community. Chicken meat is a highly nutritious food ingredient that is easy to get, tastes good, has a tender texture, smells not too fishy and is affordable for all circles of society so that it is liked by many people and is often used as the main ingredient in making food. Free-range chicken is one of the types of chickens that has been popular for a long time and has merged with the life of farming communities in rural areas. Free-range chickens are raised with various purposes and benefits, including as a producer of meat and eggs, to increase income as well as hobbies and darlings. Free-range chickens (not breeds) are also called native chickens, the maintenance is relatively easy, adapts well to the environment, and utilizes waste as feed and the selling price is quite high. Abidin (2003), the production capacity of free-range laying hen farms in Indonesia has not reached the actual production capacity. It can be seen that there are still many nursery companies installed, meaning that the development prospects are still open. The current demand for free-range egg production has only reached the needs of the domestic market by 65%. The rest is filled with laying hens, ducks and quails. Free-range chicken farming in Indonesia is generally still relatively small and traditional, so it is very lacking in terms of adjusting knowledge to developments that occur in society.

The development of livestock in Bali is directed to motivate the economic development of the people in rural areas by siding with farmers. The development pattern refers to the potential of areas whose operations are carried out through an integrated and integrated farming approach (Anom, 1999).

Free-range chickens or native chickens are the most widely kept poultry in rural areas. The existence of free-range chickens as producers of eggs and meat as well as family income, has a strategic function in fulfilling food and nutrition of the community. As a commodity that has become popular, it is an alternative livestock to alleviate poverty. The selection of free-range chickens as a means of alleviating poverty because free-range chickens have been known and developed in the community, do not require high maintenance costs and their development is very fast.

By seeing the potential mentioned above, a study was carried out on "Analysis of Free-range Chicken Income in the Giri Arta Livestock Group in Banjar, Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency. The objectives of this study are: (1 To determine the income of free-range chicken farmers in Banjar Dinas Penattahan Desa Susut Kecamatan Susut Bangli Regency; (2 To find out the comparison between the total receipts and the total costs incurred (R/C ratio) of free-range chickens in Banjar Dinas Pentahan Desa Susut Kecamatan Susut Kabupaten Bangli is worth working on.

## 2. RESEARCH METODOLOGY

This research was conducted in the Giri Arta livestock group in Banjar Dinas Penattahan Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency. The research location was chosen intentionally (purposive sampling), with considerations including in the Giri Arta Banjar livestock group, the Susut Village Cultivation Office, Susut District, Bangli Regency, part of the population is raising free-range chickens. The population in this study was all livestock farmers who raised free-range chickens with a total of 21 people and all of them were taken as respondents by the census method. The data used in this study includes primary data and sukender data. Primary data was obtained directly from respondents in the form of local observations and direct interviews with respondents. Meanwhile, data on data obtained from documents, books, magazines and agencies related to this study. The analysis method used in this study is farm business analysis. To find out the cost of farming, farm business revenue and business income using the formula (Soekartawi, 1995) as follows:

$$TC = FC + VC \quad (1)$$

Information:

TC = Total Cost  
FC = Fixed Cost  
VC = Variabel Cost

$$TR = Q \cdot Pq \quad (2)$$

Information:

TR = Total Revenue  
Q = Production obtained in a farming venture  
Pq = Price of Q

$$I = TR - TC \quad (3)$$

Information:

I = Income  
TR = Total Revenue  
TC = Total Cost

To find out the business of free-range chicken egg farming is profitable or worth trying to use the R / C Ratio. The greater the value of the R / C ratio ( R / C ratio > 1) the more profitable this free-range chicken farming business is cultivated. If R/C

< 1 then the farming business is not worth working on. If  $R / C = 1$  then the farming business is not profitable or not loss.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data obtained by the livestock population in Banjar, the Susut Village Incumbent Office, Susut District, Bangli Regency, can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Data on the Number of Population According to Banjar Gender, Office of Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency.

No.	Gender Data (person)	Population (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Number of Males	611	49,35
2.	Number of Women	627	50,64
	Total	1238	100

Source : Processed Primary Data 2022

Table 1. Shows that the total population of Banjar Dinas Penpenatahan Desa Susut Kecamatan Susut Bangli Regency is 1238 people. With the number of males 611 people (49.36 %), the number of females 627 people (50.64 %).

Table 2. Distribution of Frequencies of Livestock Farmers Based on the Age Level of Farmers.

No.	Age Group (Year)	Total Population (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	0 --- 14	0	0
2.	15 --- 64	21	100
3.	> 65	0	0
	Total	21	100

Source : Processed Primary Data 2022

Table 2. It shows that all 21 respondent farmers are in the age group of 15-64 years, namely the productive age group.

Table 3. Livestock Population Data in Banjar Dinas Penatahan Desa Susut Kecamatan Susut Kabupaten Bangli.

No.	Types of Animals (tail)	Sum (tail)	Percentage (%)
1.	Free-range Chicken	4.200	78,75
2.	Duck	950	17,82
3.	Pig	105	1,96
4.	Cow	75	1,40
5.	Goat	4	0,07
	Total	5.334	100

Source : Primary Data 2022

Table 3. It shows that the overall livestock population amounts to 5,334 heads consisting of: Free-range Chickens as many as 4,200 heads (78.75 %), Ducks as many as 950 heads (17.82 %), Pigs 105 heads (1.96 %), cows as many as 75 heads (1.40%), and Goats as many as 4 heads (0.07 %).

From the results of the study, it was found that, the average cost of farming free-range chicken livestock banjar Giri Arta Anchoring Service was Rp. 1,495,000.00 / period at a price according to the prevailing market, detailed into non-fixed costs of

Rp. 1,085,000.00 while fixed costs were Rp. 410,000.00. Can be presented with the formula:

$$TC = FC + VC$$

Information:

TC = Total Cost  
 FC = Fixed Cost  
 VC = Variabel Cost

Total Cost = Rp. 1.495.000,00/period. The amount of revenue obtained by free-range chicken farmer Giri Arta Banjar of the Shrinkage Village Detention Office, Susut District, Bangli Regency, amounted to Rp. 4,000,000.00 / period of free-range chicken. This data is obtained from the average free-range chicken egg price in farmers of Rp.20,000.00 which is multiplied by egg production of 200 eggs. How to calculate it with the formula:

$$TR = Q. Pq$$

Information:

TR = Total Revenue  
 Q = Production obtained in a farming venture  
 Pq = Price of Q

Total revenue = 200 X Rp.20.000,00  
 = Rp.4.000.000,00/period

Free-range chicken farming income is revenue minus the overall costs incurred for livestock farming in one period of Rp. 2,505,000.00

The amount of costs incurred by farmers of Ayam Buras Giri Arta is Rp.1,495,000.00 in one period. This data is obtained from non-fixed costs of Rp. 1,085,000.00 and fixed costs of Rp. 410,000.00. Meanwhile, the amount of revenue obtained by free-range chicken farmer Giri Arta amounted to Rp. 4,000,000.00 in one period. Giri Arta's free-range chicken farming income was Rp. 2,505,000.00. For details using the formula:

$$I = TR - TC$$

Information:

I = Income  
 TR = Total Revenue  
 TC = Total Cost

Income of Free-range Chicken Farmers = Rp.4.000.000,00 - Rp. 1.495.000,00 = Rp. 2.505.000,00/period.

To find out the feasibility analysis of giri Arta's free-range chicken egg farming business in Banjar, Susut Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency, using the formula: R / C stands for Return Cost Ratio. R/C ratio analysis is used to compare revenue and production costs (Soekartawi, 1995). Formula :

$$a = R/C$$

$$a = \{(Py \cdot Y) / FC + VC\}$$

$$R/C = (200 \times Rp. 20.000,00) / Rp. 1.495.000,00$$

$$= 4.000.000,00 / Rp. 1.495.000$$

$$= 2,67$$

From the calculation above, each farmer of Giri Arta's free-range chicken livestock with a total of 200 chickens earned an income of Rp. 2,505,000.00 with an R/C Ratio greater than 1 (R/C ratio > 1), meaning that giri Arta's free-range chicken farming business is profitable.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described above, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

- 1) The average income of livestock farmers who work on free-range chickens in the Giri Arta Banjar farmer group of the Susut Village Management Office of Susut District, Bangli Regency is Rp. 2,505,000.00. With Receipts of RP 4,000,000.00. Total Cost Rp. 1.495.000,00/ in one production process.
- 2) Based on the results of the calculation of the comparison between the total receipts and the total costs incurred (R/C ratio) of the free-range chicken livestock business giri Arta Banjar Dinas Penatahan Desa Susut Kecamatan Susut Kabupeten Bangli, which is 2.67. This means that the free-range chicken farming business of Giri Arta Banjar of the Susut Village Detention Office of Susut District, Bangli Regency provides benefits.

Looking at the research results and conclusions that have been described above, it is recommended that it can be taken into consideration, namely: (1). Free-range chicken farmers are expected to need to improve their knowledge and skills through trainings organized by the relevant agencies. (2) The relevant agencies are expected to continuously provide guidance to livestock farmers so that the knowledge and skills of livestock farmers always increase in accordance with the development of science and technology.

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