

Income Analysis of Forage Slaughterers, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency (Case Study of Usaha Bahagia in Kampung Paya Tumpi)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out the income analysis of forage slaughterers in the Kebayakan sub-district, Central Aceh district (Case Study of Happy Business in Paya Tumpi Village)". The sampling method used is the case study method (focused on a case). The data analysis method uses income analysis and B/C ratio. The results showed that the forage cutting business in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency was feasible and feasible to be developed. This is based on the value (B/C Ratio) of $B/C > 1$, namely the value of the B/C ratio of 4.2.

Keywords: Forage, income analysis, feasibility study

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country where the livelihood of the population is mostly in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector provides food for most of the population and provides employment for some people, especially in rural areas. The narrowing of existing agricultural land encourages farmers to try to increase their income with other complementary activities (Arbi, 2009).

The agricultural development strategy has not placed animal food sources as a strategic commodity. The target of agricultural development is still focused on meeting the needs of carbohydrates (rice and corn). In fact, when viewed from the

share of consumption, 48.30% of the population consumes poultry meat, 26.10% beef, and 25.60% other livestock meat. This means that people's demand for livestock products is very large. Thus, livestock development has the potential to be improved (Wahyono and Hardianto, 2004).

One of the agricultural sectors that has great potential to be developed is beef cattle farming which is part of the livestock sub-sector. The need for beef in Indonesia shows an increasing trend every year. Likewise, imports continue to increase at an increasingly higher rate, both imports of meat and imports of feeder cattle. Such conditions require stakeholders to immediately implement a national beef cattle breeding strategy to reduce dependence on imports, and gradually and sustainably be able to be self-sufficient in providing beef needs nationally (Priyanto, 2011).

Domestic beef needs have not been able to be fulfilled by farmers in Indonesia as local producers. This condition causes Indonesia to import beef and cattle, besides that there are many productive livestock slaughters to meet the demand for beef (Budiharjo, et al, 2011).

The beef cattle feed business in Indonesia is still largely a people's livestock business that is traditionally maintained with food crops (Suryana, 2009). Its maintenance can be divided into two parts, namely maintenance as nurseries and

fattening (Sudarmono and Bambang, 2016). Widiyaningrum (2005), stated that the characteristics of maintenance with traditional patterns are close cages and even integrated with the house and low productivity. Sudarmono and Sugeng (2008).

Wirdahayati and Bamualim, 2006; Wirdahayati 2011. Conventional rearing practices that only rely on natural grass, land 921 Jeffrey M. Muis, R. Wahyuni and A. Bamualim grazing are often faced with the problem of availability of feed which has a direct impact on decreasing the productivity of cattle and resulting in a weight loss of about 0, 1-0.3 kg/day especially during dry season.

(Koestanty, et al, 2014). stated that feed is the largest production cost in livestock business, which is around 60-70% of production costs. The relatively low ability of livestock production is related to the quality and quantity of feed available throughout the year. The availability of fluctuating feed that does not meet the nutritional needs of livestock to express its genetic potential optimally causes livestock productivity to be relatively low.

The low level of inadequate feed supply results in low livestock growth and slow livestock population development. Therefore, to spur an increase in local livestock production by prioritizing improvements in the slaughtering business and high business opportunities, it is necessary to conduct research on "Forage cutting business for animal feed in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Animal feed

Feed is the main key for a lactating cow to produce milk and meat with standard productivity. Without feeding as needed, it is physiologically impossible for the cow's body to be able to produce milk with the expected quantity and quality. Feed is one of the determining factors in livestock business, both for livestock productivity,

quality of livestock products, and the profits of livestock entrepreneurs. Therefore, dairy cattle agribusiness will run optimally if it is supported by feed with guaranteed quality, quantity, continuity, and economy so that feed is the dominant factor affecting efficiency and success in dairy farming (Kuswandi 2011).

Feed is very important in providing nutrients, especially protein and energy to produce an optimal rumen ecosystem and able to support the fermentation process optimally (Leng, 1990). The manufacture of complete feed requires a large amount of capital to procure tools and raw materials. The scale of smallholder dairy farms with an average population of 2-5 head has not been able to make it so that farmers prefer to feed traditionally by foraging for grass every day. Therefore, it is necessary to strive for the manufacture of complete feed in groups. Syahyuti (2007) and Suradisastra (2008) reported that the empowerment of farmers in rural areas by the government almost always uses a group approach.

The feed given to beef cattle must have the requirements as good feed. Good feed is feed that contains adequate quality and quantity of food substances, such as energy, protein, fat, minerals, and vitamins, all of which are needed in the right and balanced quantities so that they can produce quality and high quantity meat products (Haryanti, 2009).

Livestock feed businesses that are given to beef cattle generally consist of forage and concentrates. Forage is feed derived from plants that is given to beef cattle in fresh form, while concentrate is a fortifying feed composed of grains and waste products from the food industry that serves to increase low nutritional value in order to meet the normal needs of livestock to grow and develop. healthy (Akoso, 2009).

Feeding in the form of a combination of the two ingredients will provide opportunities for nutrient fulfillment and the cost is relatively cheap. However, it can also consist of forage or concentrate

alone. If the feed consists of forage alone, the cost is relatively cheap and more economical, but high production is difficult to achieve, while feeding only consisting of concentrate will allow high production to be achieved, but the cost of the ration is relatively expensive and digestive disorders may occur so that the feed can be utilized as efficiently as possible and can meet the needs of livestock (Siregar, 2008).

Feed has an important role for livestock, both for the growth of young livestock and for maintaining life and producing products (milk, children, meat), as well as energy for adult livestock. Another function of feed is to maintain endurance and health. In order for livestock to grow as expected, the type of feed given to livestock must be of good quality and in sufficient quantities (Tilman, 2008).

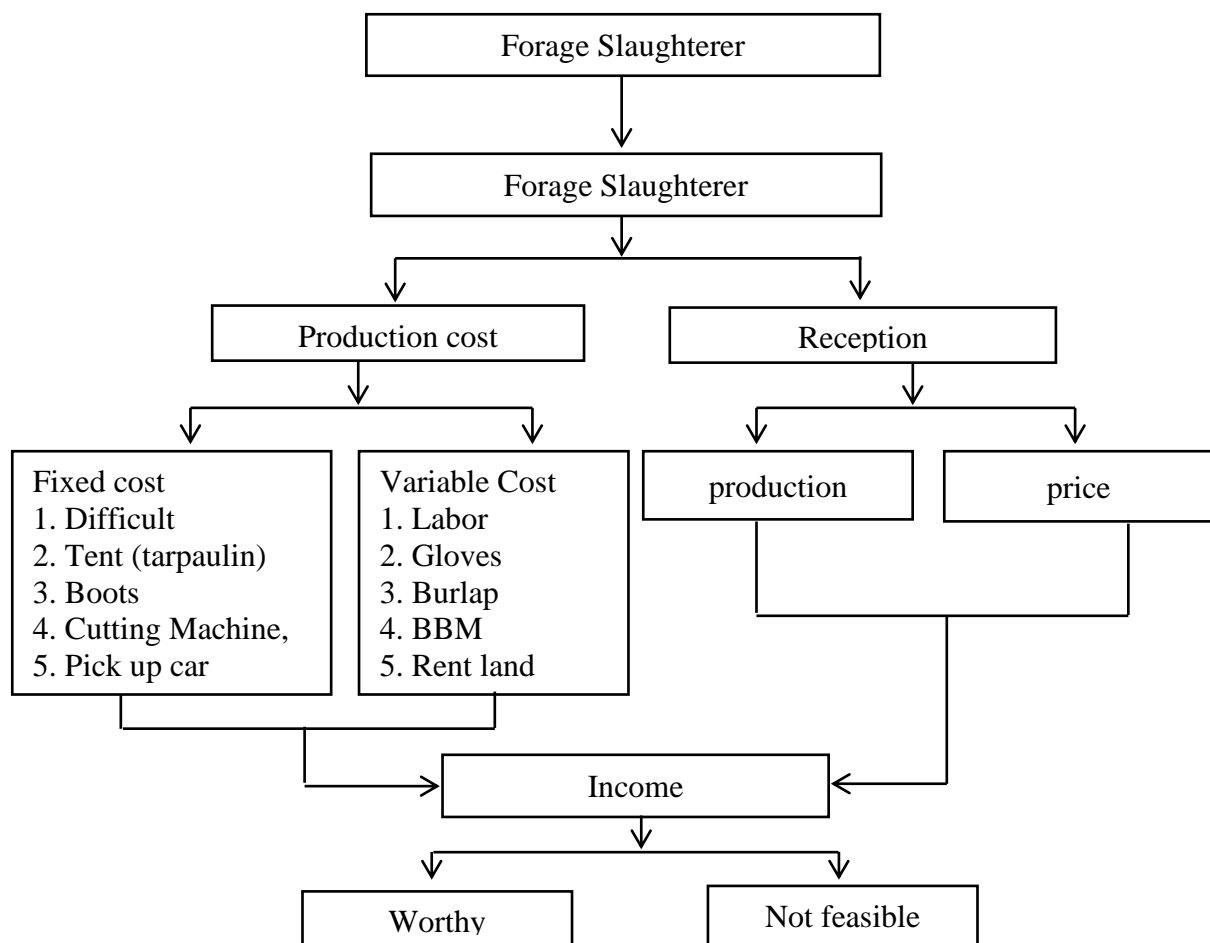


Figure 1. Thinking Framework

MATERIALS & METHOD

The method used in this study is Soekartawi (2006) who stated that profit is the income received by someone from the sale of goods or service products that is reduced by the costs incurred in financing the product or service product. The income formula for beef cattle business is as follows:

$$Pd = TR - TC$$

Information:

Pd: Income from animal feed cutting business

TR: Total revenue from forage cutting business

TC: Total cost of forage cutting business

RESULT

Production value

Production value is the gross revenue obtained from sales of forage

fodder in fresh form in 1 unit (gunny) multiplied by the price (Rp) per unit (jute). Or it can be interpreted as the gross income obtained by Mr. Andi in the happy business of cutting forage.

The size of the production value obtained from the happy business of cutting forage is strongly influenced by the amount of forage cutting results and the price set. This reflects the level of income received. Within one month of working in the forage cutting business, 24 days are counted and in

one year it is 288 days or the equivalent of 9 months of work. So that the number of forage cutters produced per day, per month and per year is then multiplied by the price level per jute.

The average production value of forage cutters in the happy business of cutting forage in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency is as follows:

Table 1. Average Production Value in Happy Business of Forage Slaughterer in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency in 2021.

No	Production (Jute)	Price (Rp)	Production Value (Rp)	Information
1	20	25.000	500.000	Income per day
2	120	25.000	3.000.000	Earnings per week
3	480	25.000	12.000.000	Income per month
4	5.760	25.000	144.000.000	Income per year

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Based on the table data listed above, it can be seen that the amount of production in the happy business of cutting forage in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency. Calculated with the details of the average income in one day, one week, one month and one year. Where the happy business of cutting forage in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency can produce forage which is 20 burlap per day.

Income

Income in this study is the value of income obtained from the sale of forage fodder, where the results of forage cuts are multiplied by the selling price that has been determined and applies today. Therefore, it is important to measure the level of operating income along with its analysis. The number of production and the price level that applies to the forage cutting business in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency, are listed in table 2 below:

Table 2 Income from the Happy Business of Slaughter Forage in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency in 2021.

No	Years	Total Receipt TR (Rp)	Total cost TC (Rp)	Income Pd (Rp)
1	2018	144.000.000	22.872.111	121.127.889
2	2019	144.000.000	23.038.467	120.961.533
3	2020	144.000.000	23.439.822	120.560.178
Total		432.000.000	69.350.400	362.649.600
Average / Year's		144.000.000	23.116.800	120.883.200
Average / monthly		12.000.000	1.926.400	10.073.600

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Based on the data in the table above, it is known that the amount of income obtained from the business carried out by Mr. Andi in the happy business of cutting forage in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency every month with an average forage production of 5,760 burlap with the selling price of pergoni is Rp. 25,000- and with an average annual income of Rp. 120,883,200-.

Feasibility Study Profit Calculation

Profit is the main goal in doing any business, as well as in the business of cutting forage in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency. Profit or profit is the difference in value from income after deducting all production costs. The profit or profit in the forage cutting business in the village of Paya

Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency can be seen in table 5 below:

Table 3 Profits in the Happy Business of Slaughter Forage in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency in 2021.

No	Years	Total Receipt TR (Rp)	Total cost	Income Pd (Rp)
			TC (Rp)	
1	2018	121.127.889	22.872.111	98.255.778
2	2019	120.961.533	23.038.467	97.923.066
3	2020	120.560.178	23.439.822	97.120.356
Total		362.649.600	69.350.400	293.299.200
Average / Year's		120.883.200	23.116.800	97.766.400
Average / monthly		10.073.600	1.926.400	8.147.200
Average / days		419.733	80.267	339.467

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

It is known that the amount of net profit received by Pak Andi from the forage slaughter business in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency each month varies depending on the number of forage slaughter producers. The average amount of profit / year obtained by Mr. Andi in this study was Rp. 97,766,400. The average amount of income per month is Rp. 8.147.200. and the average daily income is 339,467.

DISCUSSION

The criteria for the feasibility of a business are one of the tools to measure or make a decision, whether a business idea that is assessed can be implemented or not. This leads to maximum profit. The feasibility study is a study of the forage cutting business in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency, which is a business plan that not only analyzes whether a business is feasible or not, but also analyzes when the ongoing business is routinely operated, in order to achieve maximum profit. maximum for an undetermined time.

The criteria for a special feasibility study for forage cutting business in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency, consist of the Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio). Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in this study, the value of the criteria for the forage cutting business in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency is as follows:

Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio).

$$BCR = \frac{\sum_t^n B_t / (1+i)^t}{\sum_t^n C_t / (1+i)^t}$$

Known:

$$B_t = 293.299.200$$

$$C_t = 69.350.400$$

$$I = (15\%) 0.15$$

$$T = 3$$

$$B/CRatio = \frac{293.299.200(1 + 0.15)^3}{69.350.400(1 + 0.15)^3}$$

$$B/CRatio = \frac{293.299.200(3.45)}{69.350.400(3.45)}$$

$$B/CRatio = \frac{101.188.224.000}{23.925.888.000}$$

$$B/C Ratio = 4,2$$

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that the forage cutting business in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency is feasible and feasible to be developed. This is based on the value (B/C Ratio) of $B/C > 1$, namely the value of B/C ratio of 4.2

CONCLUSION

Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio) = 4.2, which means (B/C Ratio) > 1 , which means it is feasible to be cultivated or developed in the forage cutting business in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency. Based on the results of the study criteria, most businesses with

Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio) analysis on forage cutting business in Paya Tumpi Village, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency are feasible to be cultivated or developed for the future. The business of cutting forage in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency has made a profit. The business opportunity for cutting forage in the village of Paya Tumpi, Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency is very large and has promising prospects with the number of requests varying each month, so that it has a positive impact on increasing the income of forage cutting entrepreneurs in particular and the economy of the community in general.

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