The Use of Feed by Poultry Men at Allakuang, Sidrap

Abd Muis 1 & Ismail Suardi Wekke 2

Universitas Hasanuddin, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia
Email: muist82@gmail.com
Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Sorong, Indonesia
Email: iswekke@gmail.com

Abstract: Raising laying chickens or layers is one of the types of poultry farming business having a prospective investment opportunity in sub-sector of farming, for it is proved that there is a tendency that egg consumption per capita especially in domestic is increasing. The purpose of this research is to know how the feed-based income of layer poultry men in the village of Allakuang, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency, is based on the type of feed used. This study is descriptive quantitative research whereby the researcher describes the variable condition that is the amount of income obtained by the layer farming business. The proportional random sampling method is used in the determination of sample, based on the use of each feed type--feed A for 7 people, feed B for 5 people, feed C for 9 people, feed D for 4 people and feed E for 4 people. The result of this study indicates that the average revenue of layer poultry farmers based on the use of feed shows that the highest income of IDR104,500 for a chicken per period is earned by the user of feed type B. Meanwhile, the lowest income of IDR83,115 for a layer per period is earned by the user of feed type A. It is suggested to layer poultry men in Allakkuang village, Maritengngae district, Sidrap regency, to use the feed type B because it has a higher income.

Keywords: Farmer's Revenue, Laying Chicken, Animal Feed

1. Introduction

Farming development is an integral part of national development aiming to provide high nutrient-containing animal food in the form of meat, milk and eggs; to increase the income of farmers; to rise foreign exchange and to expand employment opportunities. Nowadays, there are various types of livestock business with promising investment opportunities. Raising laying chickens or layers is one of the types of poultry farming business having a prospective investment opportunity in sub-sector of farming, for it is proved that there is a tendency that egg consumption per capita especially in domestic is increasing. The total consumption of chicken eggs increased to 1.61% per capita from 2009 to 2013 [1]. The layer farming business in South Sulawesi is currently growing rapidly. Not a few then make the layer farming business a staple business. This is driven by the regional potential and the promising prospects of layer farming business and can be seen in several districts in South Sulawesi. One of the regencies having the largest layer population is Sidrap.
The data of farm and fishery service office in Sidrap regency shows that the district of Maritangae has the largest layer population of 11 other districts amounting to 1,258,251 chickens. At the village level, Allakkuang village is the second largest number of poultry men after Tanete village, having 110 farmers with 372,900 laying chickens. The data of the farming and fishery service of Sidrap regency in 2014 shows that the breeders of laying chickens in Allakkuang village, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency, amount to 110 people with the highest amount of business scale in the layer period on the scale of 1,001-2,000 layers with 26%, while the lowest is on the scale of 5,001-7,000 layers with 2%. This shows that the scale of the business of laying chicken in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, the regency of Sidrap, is very varied because layer poultry men have different resources. The result of the initial survey to the poultry men in the location of the research is that they do not have a simple description in detail about the amount of income obtained for one month and in a period. The real problem in the field is that these farmers do not know that the amount of income obtained involves various variables, such as business scale used as a benchmark to find out its contribution to revenue [10].

This is also confirmed by Rasyaf (1991) who states that labor in farms is as unique as the scale of farming business in Indonesia. Both tend to be unclear and difficult to analyze. Poultry men or farmers often suppose that they earn a good profit, whereas day after day, their lives are not better. This is caused by the calculation of overlapping production costs and some are not counted, so they get a fake profit or a loss. Therefore, based on the thoughts and problems that have been described, the researchers are interested to conduct research with the title Analysis of income of layer poultry men in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency.

2. Material and Method

This study is descriptive quantitative research whereby the researcher describes the variable condition that is the amount of income obtained by the layer farming business. This case gives an image of the income of layer breeders in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency. The proportional random sampling method is used in the determination of sample, based on the use of each feed type--feed A for 7 people, feed B for 5 people, feed C for 9 people, feed D for 4 people and feed E for 4 people.

3. Research Result

The classification of respondents explains that the largest quantity of respondents at the age of 50-54 numbers 8 people (27.5%) and the lowest at the age of 40-44, 45-49 and 55-59 numbers 5 respondents (17.2%) each. Based on the gender of respondents, the largest are 27 men (93.1%) and the lowest are 2 women (6.8%). At the educational level, the largest are 14 people (48.2%) graduating from Senior High School and the lowest is one scholar (3.4%). Based on the number of family dependents, the largest are 16 respondents (55.1%) from a family of 4-5 people each and the lowest are 3 respondents (10.3%) from a family of 6-7 people each. The largest are 14 respondents (48.2%) having 1,150-1,320 layers and the lowest are 2 respondents (6.8%) raising 1,321-1,490 layers (primary data, 2015).

the total cost of shrinkage of layer farming business in Allakkuang village, Maritangae district, Sidrap regency, is IDR 761,736,000. The feed type C has the highest cost of shrinking cage with the amount of IDR 237,884,000 and the type D is the lowest level with IDR 110,024,000. From the data obtained, the highest average is on the feed type E of IDR 27,589,000 and the lowest is on the type A of IDR 23,755,429.

The total cost of shrinkage of equipment in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency, is IDR 52,185,048 and the total average of depreciation is IDR 9,051,283. The feed type C has a total depreciation of IDR 15,932,232 and is the highest shrinkage.
The lowest shrinkage is the user of feed E of IDR 7,221,200. The highest depreciation rate of equipment is in the feed D of IDR 1,869,244 and the lowest is in the feed A of IDR 1,761,093.

The total cost of poverty tax in Allakkuang village, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency, is IDR 247,279; the highest is in the type C of IDR 75,839 and the lowest is in the type E of IDR 30,944. The highest average of poverty tax in Allakkuang village is IDR 42,614; the highest is in the feed D of IDR 9,791 and the lowest is in the type B of IDR 7,644.

The total fixed cost of layer business in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap, is IDR 814,168,327. The feed type C has the highest percentage overall for the total fixed cost of IDR 253,892,071 with a total average of IDR 28,210,130. The feed type D is the lowest with a fixed total cost of IDR 117,540,139 and an average of IDR 29,538,035. Meanwhile, the accumulated average of total fixed cost as a whole is IDR 21,169,361,33. The highest average of fixed cost is the feed B of IDR 22,241,724,42 with the average business scale of 1,580 layers and the lowest is the type A of IDR 19,515,130,1 with an average scale of 1,386 layers. (Primary data, 2015).

The income of layer poultry men in the Allakkuang village, Maritangae district, Sidrap regency through the sale of eggs is IDR 17,634,241,000 received by 29 farmers. The highest sale income on the user of feed type C is IDR 5,657,186,500 owned by 9 farmers, while the lowest on the user of type E is IDR 2,521,102,000 owned by 4 farmers. The highest average of income on the users of feed type D is IDR 642,866,250, while the lowest on the users of type A is IDR 543,047,714,3.

The total sale of rejected chicken in the Village Allakkuang village, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency sold by 29 farmers is IDR 1,028,979,167 while the highest total sale based on the feed on the user C with 9 respondents is IDR 322,875,000, while the lowest on the user of type C is IDR 145,166,666.7. The highest average of sale of rejected chicken on the user of feed D is IDR 37,968,750 while the lowest on the user A is IDR 31,991,071.

The total Revenue is IDR 18,663,220,167. The highest on the user of feed type C is IDR 5,980,061,500 and the lowest on the user of type E is IDR 2,621,982,667. The total average of revenue is IDR 648,109,586. The highest on the user of feed type D is IDR 680,835,000 and the lowest on the users of feed type A is IDR 575,038,785.7. (Primary data, 2015). The total income of layer farming in Allakkuang village, Maritangae district, Sidrap regency, amounts to IDR 1,277,386,833 for the user of feed type C while the lowest of IDR 549,032,116,7 is for the user of type E. The average income of farmers in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, the regency of Sidrap, is IDR 92,553. The highest value is IDR 104,559 on the users of type B and the lowest is IDR 83,115 on the users of feed type C. (Primary data, 2015).

4. Discussion

4.1 Cage Depreciation of Layer Farming Business

Cage depreciation is the initial value of making the pen in cash lessing the final value of the no longer used cage, then divided by the endurance of the cage (Dewanti and Sihombing, 2012). The existence of the cage in the chicken farming business is very important. Cages serve to protect livestock from wild beasts and from weather change, to avoid the risk of loss and to facilitate supervision. Of course, the cage also has its own cost because of the part of the production process.

It is shown that the greater the average amount of business scale owned by farmers, the greater the cost of depreciation that must be issued. This is because the more number of laying chickens owned, the wider the cage used. This is in accordance with the opinion of Saediman (2012) stating that the greater the scale of the business, the wider cage is also used. It affects the cost of shrinkage of the cage, because the wider cage is used, the greater depreciation cost must be issued.
4.2 The shrinkage of Equipment of Layer Farming Business

The shrinkage of the equipment is the initial value of the purchase of tools such as feed and drinking containers reduced by the final value of the no longer used tool, then divided by the duration of the use of the tools [5]. In the process of maintenance or production, farmers are also supported by farming equipment such as eating and drinking containers and other equipment to facilitate the provision of feed and beverage to livestock. Such tools, like cages, are also subject to depreciation charges which can be calculated on a Straight-Line Method, namely the comparison between the price of goods and the period of use [7]. It shows clearly that both the total cost and the average one of the equipment depreciation are both influenced by the total business scale and the average scale of business, and this is in accordance with the opinion of Mahyuddin (2013) that the depreciation of equipment is influenced by the number of scale of business owned by farmers. The feed type C has the largest total fixed cost compared to other types of feed because the total scale of its business is greater than the others. Similarly, the feed type B has the largest average fixed cost. Average business scale reaches 1,580 laying chickens, higher than other types of feed [11].

4.3 Land and Building Tax of Layer Farming Business

Land and building tax is a tax levied on land and buildings because of better advantages and socioeconomic positions for a person or entity having a right or benefit. The provision of the cost of land and building tax is influenced by the extent of land used. In general, the land used by farmers for the farming of laying chickens is their own land around their homes. Thus, the cost of land and building tax is calculated based on the area of the cage owned by the farmer. This is in accordance with the opinion of Saediman (2012) that the more livestock is owned, certainly the wider cage is used by farmers, so the costs of the land and building tax imposed is also larger.

4.4 Total Fixed Cost of Layer Farming Business

Total fixed costs are costs incurred for production facilities which can be used many times. These fixed costs are in the form of business land, cages, equipment used, and means of transportation [9]. In the previous explanation of the results, it can be concluded that the greater the scale of the business run, the greater the fixed costs incurred as opposed to the smaller the scale of the business run, the fewer the costs incurred. In other words, the number of costs incurred is determined by the scale of the business run, and this is in line with the opinion of Saediman (2012) that the greater the scale of business, the greater the fixed costs incurred because of more cages, equipment and land needed.

4.5 Receipt of Egg Sales

The egg is one of the ingredients of animal food consumed in addition to meat, fish and milk. One of the biggest income components of the layer farming business is egg production. Different egg receipts are due to the number of different business scales and varied egg production. This is in accordance with the opinion of Mahyuddin (2013) that the difference between the received eggs affects the size of the farm business scale.

4.6 Sale Revenue of Rejected Egg and Total Revenue of Layer Farming Business

A rejected chicken is a chicken whose egg production has decreased so that its only meat can be used. If the production of rejected chicken decreases, it is advisable to sell the rejected chicken and to replace the new chicken. The longer it is kept, the greater the cost incurred compared to the revenue. Differences in sale revenue of rejected chickens are caused by the number of rejected chickens. The greater the number of laying chickens which are rejected, the greater the income received. This is in accordance with the opinion of Mahyuddin (2013) that the receipt of rejected chicken varies, and it can be seen from the distribution of the amount of diverse business scale. The sale form of rejected chickens is to be sold by using the unit of a dozen (12 chickens). And the total revenue is the result of multiplication of the amount of production and price.
4.7 Income of Layer Farming Business

The sum of the respondents' income is calculated with cost and receipt analysis. The income analysis is derived from the calculation of the difference between income and production cost [5]. The income difference in table 4 is due to the difference in feed prices. This is in accordance with the opinion of Saediman (2012) that feed is the largest and most important variable component of the cost because feed prices always change from time to time. The average farmer income is IDR 702,675,265. The highest on the user of feed type B is IDR 165,204,300 while the lowest on the user of feed type A is IDR 115,197,837. The difference in income is due to the amount of different scale and maintenance management. This is in accordance with the opinion of Saediman (2012) that the difference in layer farming business income is affected from the scale of business. Then the amount of cost incurred is very influential on the level of income.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this research, it can be concluded that the average feed-based revenue of layer poultry men in the village of Allakkuang, the district of Maritangae, Sidrap regency, shows that the user of feed type B earns the highest income of IDR 104,500 for a chicken per period; meanwhile, the lowest income of IDR 83,115 for a chicken per period is earned by the user of feed type A.

6. Suggestion

It is suggested to layer poultry men in Allakkuang village, Maritengngae district, Sidrap regency, to use the feed type B because it has a higher income.

7. Reference

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