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Feasibility of Variety Chicken Businessesthe Domestic Fallandpama-Khoy In The Villagemiddle Consciousness

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ABSTRACT

Cultivating gallus domestic and pama-khoy chicken varieties in Sadartengah Village is very profitable because the selling price is quite high for both gallus domesticus and pama-khoy chickens. Gallus domesticus and pama-khoy chicken varieties can be sold at the age of 6 months. The need for care for these varieties of chickens is easy to get at quite affordable prices. This study uses a combination of methods, namely qualitative and quantitative. Data collection was carried out by interview, observation and documentation techniques. Based on the research results, it was found that a good way to cultivate chickens of the Gallus domesticus and pama-khoy varieties is by paying attention to and meeting the needs of the chickens in terms of food given according to meal times, a chicken coop as a place for shelter and a place for the chickens to live and preventing predators, providing vitamins, as well as electricity for lamps to provide lighting in the chicken coop. The income from the Gallus domesticus chicken business is IDR. 1,556,200, which is less than the income of pama-khoy chicken, which is Rp. 3,936,200. Comparison of the suitability of the Gallus domesticus and Pama-khoy chicken varieties with the R/C ratio of production for Gallus domesticus chickens is 1.69, smaller than Pama-khoy chickens, namely 2.77.

Keyword : Cultivation, Gallus domesticus variety chicken, Pama-khoy variety chicken

1. INTRODUCTION

Chickens are one of the local genetic resources in Indonesia. One example is local chickens, both native to Indonesia and those from abroad that have adapted to Indonesia for several generations (Mokodongan et al., 2017). Local chickens are easier to raise and more resistant to disease compared to chickens from abroad. Chickendomestic rooster are relativesgallus which exists in Thailand but has been breeding for quite a long time in Indonesia. The specialty of this chicken is its slender body shape and high immune resistance, besides being a chickendomestic rooster also has high financial value. According to (Doni Kristanto Umbu Nggaba & Alexander Kaka, 2022), raising chickensdomestic rooster used as a business, hobby and pride. Chicken request domestic rooster continues to increase and the tendency of the community to keep chickensdomestic rooster leading to cultivation business. Chickenpama-khoy is a superior male with a body style that looks aggressive, this chicken is generally very good for superior breeding males (Penggu et al., 2014). Chickenpama-khoy this kind of forming a very good offspring to defeat its competitors, especially during cultivation. According to (Alex Candra Sitanggang et al., 2020), this type of chicken has a strong nature that will be more out of control seen from the speed of its feet and the development of its body, chicken peckingpama-khoy faster and can make it

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difficult for opponents, developments when cultivating with chickens pama-khoy depending on the speed of movement, the style of the cock pama-khoy can launch punches repeatedly (Susan C. Labatar et al., 2023).

Chicken cultivation businessdomestic roosterand chickenpama-khoy Not many people do it because this type of chicken is often used as a fighter rather than a food chicken. The two chickens have differences in terms of body posture, agility and other physical endurance, but everyone likes them because they are easy to raise or cultivate and the chickens have agility and each individual is unique. This chicken has a fairly high selling value both in chickensdomestic rooster itself or in the chickenpama-khoy. This business in the field of chicken cultivation can be profitable for those who breed various types of chickensdomestic rooster and chicken pama-khoy This. Chickens are in demand from a cultural perspective because the feed is easy to obtain and the price of the food can also be said to be quite affordable and easy to find in local shops, and the costs for raising or cultivating it do not cost a lot. Because this chicken is very easy to raise and is suitable in the areatropical(Kholik et al., 2016).

The research method used in this research is a combination research method. Combined research methods are a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. This research looks at the development of various chicken cultivation methodsdomestic roosterandpama-khoy in the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency with the aim of knowing the income value and comparative feasibility of the chicken business. So it can be used as a reference and benchmark for cultivating chicken varietiesdomestic roosterandpama-khoyhas economic potential (Salehani & Pabendon, 2022).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data collection

Data Researchers used several data collection techniques such as Direct Observation, In Depth interviews, Document Analysis (Record Review). The author uses the data that has been obtained in the form of descriptions, then the data is analyzed using inductive thinking which starts from information about the cultivation of Bangkok chickens and Pakhoy chickens for cockfighting gamblers. From this analytical method, researchers try to analyze how to cultivate goods whose objects do not yet exist in place. Then from this understanding a general conclusion can be drawn about how to carry out a comparative analysis of the feasibility of a variety chicken businessdomestic rooster andpama-khoy.

The formula for determining the results is as follows:

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1. Overall production costs

$$TC = FC + VC$$

Where :

TC = total cost (Rp)

FC = total fixed costs (Rp)

VC = total variable costs (Rp)

FC (Fix Cost) or fixed costs are costs that do not change, regardless of the number of products produced, which are also known as indirect costs.

VC (Variable Cost) or variable costs are costs that vary depending on the amount produced, which are also called direct costs.

2. Reception

To calculate revenue, it can be calculated using the following formula:

$$TR = Y \times Py$$

Information :

TR = Total business revenue (Rp)

Y = Number of products (Rp)

Py = Price (Rp)

3. Income

Income is calculated by subtracting revenue from total costs calculated using the formula:

$$Pd = TR - TC$$

Information :

Pd = total income (Rp)

TR = total receipts (Rp)

TC = total cost (Rp)

4. Feasibility analysis

For business feasibility, analysis is usedRevenue Cost Ratio (RCR). CalculationRCR is a comparison between the total revenue in a business, and the total costs incurred, both variable costs and fixed costs. To see the comparison between total revenue and total costs, the following formula is used:

$$R/C = TR / TC$$

Information :

R/C (Ratio) = Business Eligibility

TR (Total Revenue) = Total Receipts

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TC (Total Cost) = Total Cost Production (Rp).

Criteria:

a. If RCR > 1, then the business that is maintained is worthy of being worked on.
b. If RCR < 1, then the business that is maintained is not worthy to be worked on.
c. When RCR = 1, then the business that is maintained is neither profitable nor lossy (break even).

In this research, fixed costs include cage costs, electricity costs and equipment costs. Fixed costs of a variety chicken business ownerdomestic roosterandpama-khoyThis can be seen in table 4 and table 5 as follows:

Table 1. Average Fixed Costs for Chicken Business OwnersA domestic Frenchmanin the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Name of the owner	Number of ChickensA domestic Frenchman	Fixed Cost Components			Amount (Rp)
			Cost Pen (5 years) (Rp)	Tools (1 year) (Rp)	Electricity cost (6 months) (Rp)	
1.	Asnam	9	150.000	42.000	90.000	282.000
2.	Amrul	7	130.000	36.000	42.000	208.000
3.	Mahmud	8	140.000	39.000	54.000	233.000
4.	Miftakul	9	150.000	42.000	90.000	282.000
5.	Alfi	7	130.000	36.000	42.000	208.000
Total		**40**	**700.000**	**195.000**	**318.000**	**1.213.000**
Rate-Rata		**8**	**140.000**	**39.000**	**63.600**	**242.600**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on table 1. Fixed costs of chickens domestic roosterabove it can be explained that the total cost of depreciation of the cage for (5 years) is Rp. 700,000. Meanwhile, depreciation on equipment for (1 year) is IDR 195,000. And electricity costs for 6 months are IDR. 318,000. The total amount is Rp. 1,213,000. Then divide the average by the number of respondents, namely 5 respondents (owners) with a total amount of Rp. 242,600.

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Table 2. Average Fixed Costs for Chicken Business OwnersOn-khoy di DesaMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Name of the owner	Number of ChickensPama-khoy	Fixed Cost Components			Amount (Rp)
			Cost Pen (5 years) (Rp)	Tools (1 year) (Rp)	Electricity cost (6 months) (Rp)	
1.	Asnam	9	150.000	42.000	90.000	282.000
2.	Amrul	7	130.000	36.000	42.000	208.000
3.	Mahmud	8	140.000	39.000	54.000	233.000
4.	Miftakul	9	150.000	42.000	90.000	282.000
5.	Alfi	7	130.000	36.000	42.000	208.000
Total		**40**	**700.000**	**195.000**	**318.000**	**1.213.000**
Rate-Rata		**8**	**140.000**	**39.000**	**63.600**	**242.600**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on table 2. Fixed costs of chickens pama-khoyabove, it can be explained that the total depreciation cost for the cage over (5 years) is Rp. 700,000. Meanwhile, depreciation on equipment for (1 year) is IDR 195,000. And electricity costs for 6 months are IDR. 318,000. The total amount is Rp. 1,213,000. Then divide the average by the number of respondents, namely 5 respondents (owners) with a total amount of Rp. 242,600.

Revenue is the value generated from a business. Business revenue is obtained from the cross between the amount of production produced and the unit price of that production. Average income from chicken business ownersdomestic rooster andpama-khoy can be seen in table 8 and table 9 as follows:

Table 3. Average Income of Chicken Business OwnersA domestic Frenchmanin the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Description	Number (tail)	Value (Rp)
1	Acceptance (TR=Y.Py) · Chicken ProductionA domestic Frenchman · Price	8	 3.780.000
2.	**Total Revenue (TR)**		**3.780.000**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 3. Shows the average amount of income obtained by chicken business ownersdomestic roosteris Rp. 3,780,000. which is influenced by the amount of chicken production and selling price.

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Table 4. Analysis of Chicken Business Costs and IncomeA domestic Frenchman in the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Peneriman (TR)= P x Q · Production Price (P) ChickenA domestic Frenchman · Number of Production (Q) of ChickenA domestic Frenchman	 3.780.000 8
	Total Receipts	**3.780.000**
2	Production cost · Variable Costs (VC) Feed 6 Months Vitamins/Medicine 6 Months	 1.843.200 138.000
	Total Variable Costs	**1.981.200**
	· Fixed Costs (FC) 5 Year Cage Tools - 1 Year Tools Electricity 6 Months	 140.000 39.000 63.600
	Total Fixed Costs	**242.600**
3.	Total Cost (Tc) · Variable Costs · Fixed cost	 1.981.200 242.600
	Total Production Costs	**2.223.800**
4.	**Y= TR-TC**	**1.556.200**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 4. Total receipts from chickensdomestic rooster is Rp. 3,780,000. While the total costs are obtained from the total amount, the total fixed costs (FC) are Rp. 242,600 plus total variable costs (VC) is Rp. 1,981,200. Then the total production cost (TC) is IDR. 2,223,800. then the total revenue (TR) is IDR. 3,780,000. Reduced total production costs (TC) of Rp. 2,223,800. So the income is Rp. 1,556,200.

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Table 5. Analysis of Chicken Business Costs and IncomePama-khoy in the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Peneriman (TR)= P x Q · Production Price (P) Chicken Pama-khoy · Number of Production (Q) of ChickenPama-khoy	 6.160.000 8
	Total Receipts	**6.160.000**
2	Production cost · Variable Costs (VC) Feed 6 Months Vitamins/Medicine 6 Months	 1.843.200 138.000
	Total Variable Costs	**1.981.200**
	· Fixed Costs (FC) 5 Year Cage Tools - 1 Year Tools Electricity 6 Months	 140.000 39.000 63.600
	Total Fixed Costs	**242.600**
3.	Total Cost (Tc) · Variable Costs · Fixed cost	 1.981.200 242.600
	Total Production Costs	**2.223.800**
4.	**Y= TR-TC**	**3.936.200**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 5. Total income from chickenspama-khoyis Rp. 6,160,000. While the total costs are obtained from the total amount, the total fixed costs (FC) are Rp. 242,600 plus total variable costs (VC) is Rp. 1,981,200. Then the total production cost (TC) is IDR. 2,223,800. Furthermore, the total revenue (TR) is IDR. 6,160,000. Reduced total production costs (TC) of Rp. 2,223,800. So the income is Rp. 3,936,200.

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To Answer RM 3

R/C is an abbreviation ofRevenue Cost Ratio or known as the comparison between costs and revenues incurred during production, the R/C ratio can determine whether a business is profitable or not. The R/C ratio number is more than 1, then the business in question is profitable.

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Table 6. R/C Chicken BusinessA domestic Frenchman in the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Description	Amount
1	Total Receipts	3.780.000
2	Total cost	2.223.800
3	**R/C**	**1.69**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 7. R/C Chicken BusinessPama-khoyin the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency

No	Description	Amount
1	Total Receipts	6.160.000
2	Total cost	2.223.800
3	**R/C**	**2.77**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the results above, it can be concluded that the chicken business is a varietydomestic rooster andpama-khoy can be seen in table 6 and table 7. Chickendomestic roosterin the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency has proven to be profitable because the results show 1.69. Meanwhile chickenpama-khoy in the villageMiddle consciousness Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency is very profitable. The results show 2.77.

4. CONCLUSION

How to cultivate chicken varietiesdomestic rooster andpama-khoy The best thing is to always pay attention to and fulfill the chicken's needs. for example in terms of food that must be available, a chicken coop which is one of the obligations that must be there because it provides shelter and a place for the chickens to live, tools to support their eating and drinking needs, always having vitamins available even though it is not certain when they are needed, as well as electricity for lamps for lighting in the chicken coop. Chicken business income domestic rooster is Rp. 1,556,200, smaller than chicken income pama-khoyis IDR. 3,936,200. And comparison of the suitability of chicken varietiesdomestic rooster andpama-khoy with the R/C Ratio value of chicken productiondomestic rooster is 1.69, smaller than chickenpama-khoy namely 2.77.

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