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FEASIBILITY LIVESTOCK OF BROILER (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) IN WADASLINTANG DISTRICT SUBDISTRICT WONOSOBO

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine : Feasibility of broiler farming in Wadaslintang District, the method basic was used in this research is survey method with the research location Wadaslintang District Subdistrict Wonosobo. Sampling technic was used 43 farmers. Based on the results that broiler farming in Wadaslintang the needed total average cost is Rp 8,927,929.77 average total revenue is Rp 20,653,290.70, the average income is Rp 13,487,185.60, an average profit is Rp 11,725,360.93. Rated R/C ratio is 2.31, productivity of capital π/C ratio is 131.33%, labor productivity Rp 544.223,71/HKO, farmer income is Rp 13,487,185.60 > land rent value is Rp 1,353 per production period 488,37, meat chiken production > BEP value of meat chiken production1744.54 > 403.00, Income > BEP value of income is 20,653,290.70 > Rp 4,759,218.42, meat prices > BEP prices Rp 11.838,77 > Rp 5.117,62, if the price decline is not exceed 56.78%, the farmers do not losses, its mean that broiler farming is feasible to grow up.

Key Words : Broiler, feasibility, wadaslintang.

INTRODUCTION

The poultry industry in Indonesia has been growing rapidly in accordance with the progress of global poultry that leading to the goal of animal protein requirement. Eggs and chicken meat is one of the protein and food source that most consumed by the public. Animal protein, particularly broiler meat has become a necessity relative should be guaranteed every day. The consumption in the future is expected to increase in line with population growth, the increasing knowledge of the importance of nutritious food, and the increasing number of broiler farming in Indonesian.

Wonosobo regency is a plateau region in Central Java that has potential to develop broiler farms. Production meat broiler in Wonosobo district is increasing. In 2011 production reached 42.873 quintal and increased to 47.452 quintal in 2012 (BPS Wonosobo, 2013). Consumption of chicken meat in 2011 reached 1.602.800 quintal in 2012. The population of broiler in Wonosobo dictrict in 2012 as manu as 186.906, and the highest population in the district Wadaslintang by the number as much as 33.830 of chickens. The number of broiler reared each farming vary according to the ability of farmers in providing capital venture. Broiler in the district wadaslintang managed by individually farmers or independently pattern. An attempt to run well and if sustained efforts are economically feasible. Therefore of broiler farming in the district Wadaslintang feasibility should be analyzed of the availability of capital venture is large and the risk of the meat chicken prices are volatile so that farmers do not suffer losses.

Broiler farming is relatively easy but it is not without problems or obstacles. Broiler farming problems in general is the capital high to acquire the means of production, especially cages and equipment, the price of day old chicken (DOC) and the

purchase of feed requirements. Good management will be able increase the profits of farmers.

METHOD

Basic Methods. This study was used survey method is a method for obtaining the facts in a description factual of the socio-economic situation of a group or a region and to get the truth of the situation and practices are on going (Nazir, 1999).

Sampling Method. District samples determined by purposive are selected based on certain considerations in accordance with the purpose of research. The study was conducted in the Wadaslintang district became has a population of broiler highest compared with other district in the district of Wonosobo.

Sampling conducted using census methode was carried out by farmers. Census method used to obtain the value their nature. In the study, all members of the population of farmers as respondents. The number of respondent are 43 farmers.

Data Analyze Methode. An evaluating of broiler farming feasibility, all production factors calculated as cost, calculating revenues and profits. Feasibility is evaluated based on eight categories. An attempt is feasible if it satisfies the following requerements (Suratiyah, 2006):

1. R/C > 1
2. JI/C > bank interest prevailing
3. The labor productivity (Rp/ HKO) > wage rate prevailing
4. Income (Rp) > land rent (Rp) per unit time
5. Production (kg) > BEP production (kg)
6. Receipts (Rp) > BEP revenue
7. Price (Rp/kg) > BEP price (Rp/kg)
8. If the product prices is decline to some extent nor make its loss.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Broiler are meat of the chicken that is able to grow faster so that it can produce meat in a relatively short time (5-7 weeks). The cage location is selected indispensable before making the cage. Good cage should have a good water source, close to the marketing location, has easy access, away from residential areas, and away from locations other farmer pollution.

Cages type of broiler farmer in the district Wadaslintang mostly are the type isopen house or enclosure open. The open cage type has an advantages to the investement costs that is relatively inexpensive. Enviromental factors will affect the cages condition. Wadaslintang sub-district is an plateu area, low temperature and the wind was strong. To overcome this condition farmers engineered cage system by regulating the width of the enclosure, the distance between the cage, cage heights, ventilation and air circulation regulator.

The strain that selected by the broiler farmers is Cobb and CP 707 type. This strain was slected for resistance of disease and has an affordable price. The average farmer harvested his chicken at the 42 days with the weight reaches 2-3 kg. Broilers have been harvested by farmers directly purchased by collectors.

Broiler farmer in the Wadaslintang district entirely a prolific farmers age with an age range between 28 years- 59 years with mostly education levels graduate from high school. This shows that the productive age still physically able to manage the farm business well. The level education is high will assist farmers in adopting new technologies in the field of animal husbandry.

Table 1. Cost of Production Facilities

No.	Production Facility	Volume	Cost (Rp)
1.	Purchase	784 DOC	2351162.79
2.	Vitamin	6.74 pack	134883.72
3.	Drugs	6.09 pack	60930.23
4.	Vaccine	6.72 pack	94093.02
5.	Feed	94.87 kg	324189.53
	Total		2965259.53

Source : Primary Data Analysis.

Table 2. Total Cost of Broiler Production for One Period

Type of Cost	Total (Rp)	Remark
Fixed costs		
Cages and equipment depreciation	611159.75	EC
Equity interest		
Cage rent	73452.58	IC
Labor in the family	1353488.37	IC
Vehicle depreciation	334883.72	IC
Total of fixed costs	1148837.21	EC
	3521821.63	
Variable Costs		
Costs of production facilities	2965259.30	EC
Labor outside the family		
Fuel	424186.05	EC
Electricity	911162.79	EC
Litter and chaff	110697.67	EC
Total variable costs	994802.32	EC
	5406108.13	
Total Production Costs	8927929.76	

EC : Explicit Cost; IC : Implicit Cost.
Source : Primary Data Analysis.

Table 3. Revenues and Profits Livestock Business One Broiler Production Period

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1.	Income	20653290.70
2.	Total explicit cost	7166105.09
3.	Revenue of farmers	13487185.61
4.	Total implicity cost	1761824.67
5.	Profit of farmers	11725360.94

Source : Primary Data Analysis.

Average farmers area owned cage is 90.23 m^2 with an average number of broiler 784 chicken and the density average of the cage 9 chicken/m^2. Cages area and cage density levels will affect the growth of broiler. Cages that are too narrow and occupied many chickens will cause feeding (diet) is less efficient. Good cage density is 8-9 chicken/ m^2.

Average cost of production facilities in broiler farming in the district Wadaslintang can be seen in Table 1.

Total production costs in broiler farming consists of fixed costs and variable costs. The amount of such costs can be seen in Table 2.

The amount of revenue and profits of farmers in the production period can be seen in Table 3.

The result of the feasibility evaluation of broiler farming for thr production period is as follows:

1. R/C ratio
   = 20653290.70/8927929.77
   = 2.31
   Value R/C > 1
2. π/C ratio
   = (11725360.93/8927929.77) x 100%
   = 131.3%
   Value π/C > BRI interest rate 1.025
3. Labors productivity (Rp/HKO)
   = 20653290.70/37.95
   = 544223.71
   Value of labor productivity Rp 544223.71/HKO > Rp 20.000/HKO (labor wage farm workers that apply)
4. Income (Rp)> land rent cages per period of production (Rp)
   = 13487185.60> 1353488.37
5. Production (kg)> BEP production (kg)
   = 1744.55 kg >403.00
6. Income (Rp) > BEP Income (Rp)
   = 20653290.70 >4759218.42
7. Price (Rp/kg) > BEP price (Rp/kg)
   = 11837.77 > 5117.62

If a decline in product prices to a certain extent does not cause loss
Price of products (P) during the research = Rp 11837.77/kg
Price of products (P) when theBEP = Rp 5117.62/kg

BEP current price is equal to 43.23% of the price of the real time of the research. This means that if a decreased price exceeds 56.77%, the farmers suffered losses. Figures 56.77% is the cutoff point that must be considered in order to protect farmers from losses. Various competent institution and have a special concern for breeders can take action if there is a downward trend in prices close to 56.77%. Analysis of price changes is the focus on the product price. Generally the price of production factors are relatively stable compared with the price of the product, so the cost is relativaly stable, while the amount of income fluctuate with the price of the product.

CONCLUSION

Based on of the feasibility analysis of business, the broiler farming in the districtWadaslintang feasible to be developed because it has reach the requirements.

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