

ANALYSIS STUDY OF GOAT LIVESTOCK BUSINESS IN KETTY LETPEY VILLAGE, SOUTHWEST MALUKU REGENCY

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to find out about profits, incomes, and feasibility of goats in Ketty Letppy village, Lakor sub-district in Southwest Maluku regency. The research was conducted from October until November in 2024. The location and 30 respondents are the which were taken by the purposive sampling method. The analysis method consists of income analysis and feasibility analysis. This research showed that the income of respondents was around Rp. 8.005.000, and feasibility analysis (R/C) was around 1.03. The research can be concluded that the goat farm in Ketty Letppy village, Lakor sub-district in Southwest Maluku regency is feasible to conducting.

Keywords: Goat, Income, Feasibility

Introduction

The role of goat livestock in Indonesia as a meat producer in supporting the provision of national meat needs is still low, no more than 5% of the existing meat components (Haryanto, Inounu, & Sutema, 1997). However, goat farming is an important component in people's farming because small-scale goat maintenance can help people's economic subsistence by utilizing the available natural resources around.

The determination of the policy of enacting regional autonomy encourages each region to be able to develop superior commodities as a source of income for regional original income (Harimurti, Jaelani, & Iswanto, 2019). One of the commodities in the livestock subsector that the government has begun to develop, especially in Maluku Province, Southwest Maluku Regency on Lakor Island, is goats. The development of the goat livestock business is supported by the existence of quality local goat livestock resources that are adaptive to hot and humid environmental conditions. Indicators of increasing the development of the livestock subsector can be seen by indications of an increase in the livestock population in existing commodities. The distribution of the goat population from year to year generally increases. The largest increase in the goat population is Lakor Island and is one of the national goat breeding center areas, this can be seen from the quite significant population (Matitaputty, Nulik, Hau, Achadri, & Costa,

2024). The increase in the population indicates that the development of the goat farming business can be accepted and pursued by the community.

The prospect of livestock development in an area will be carried out well if it is supported by adequate resource potential in the area. Southwest Maluku Regency is one of the central areas of the goat population, especially on Lakor Island. However, until now the goats that exist around Lakor Island have begun to come out and have been kept a lot on Moa Island. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia No: 2913/Kpts/OT.140/6/2011 that goat livestock is one of the local Indonesian groups that has a geographical original distribution in Southwest Maluku Regency, Maluku Province, and has been cultivated for generations. The goat population in BPS data for Southwest Maluku Regency, 2023 is 45,109 heads or $\pm 80\%$.

Lakor District, Ketty Letpey village, Southwest Maluku Regency, has the potential to develop goat livestock with people's farming. The characteristics of goat farmers who are cultivated by small farmers (people's farming) in rural areas have limited control of land resources, income, innovation and technology. This situation shows that the goat farming business pattern in Ketty Letpey Village is not yet a commercial business but a side business. The goat farming business plays a role in the lives of rural residents, proven to be able to help income by utilizing the resources available around it. Goat livestock can function as a source of animal protein for the community, as savings that can be sold at any time, additional income and manure can be used as a source of fertilizer which at the same time can provide benefits for vegetable farmers on Lakor Island, Southwest Maluku Regency.

The biggest challenge in all livestock production systems in various regions includes feed and land, even though the main factor in determining livestock productivity is the guaranteed availability of forage. According to (Welerubun, Ekowati, & Setiadi, 2016) various efforts have been made to meet the forage supply, namely the integration of food and livestock crops, the use of coconut or rubber plantation land. The integration system is carried out by utilizing natural vegetation that grows or plant waste as a source of forage (Mansyur, Nyi Mas, 2005). Ketty Letpey Village is a potential village to raise goats because the carrying capacity for animal feed is quite a lot of land support that is still possible for the development of livestock businesses, both ruminants and non-ruminants, fence plants in each yard which are also useful for animal feed. Although goat farming is a side business, it is expected to help increase the income of the goat farming business so that the welfare of farmers can also increase.

Based on the background and formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study is to find out the amount of income and also to find out the feasibility of the goat farming business. This research is expected to be useful for the public and as information for farmers to carry out better farming planning.

Research Methods

The research was carried out in Ketty Letpey village, Lakor District, Southwest Maluku Regency, which took place from September 2024 to October 2024. The location

and sample of the study were carried out by purposive sampling. The method of sampling breeders is purposive sampling, which is the selection of areas that are carried out deliberately based on certain considerations and considerations taken based on research objectives (Nazir, 1988). The consideration is that in the village there is potential for goat farming and currently there are quite a lot of farmers who are working and supported by the available goat feed, namely Ketty Letpey village. The material of this research is all farmers who cultivate goats as many as 30 people. The research tool used is a list of questions (questionnaires) for each respondent.

The research method uses case studies, which is research that aims to provide a detailed description of the background, characteristics and typical characters of the case or the status of the individual. Then from these characteristics will be made into a general thing (Nazir, 1988). The data collection technique is carried out by surveys and direct observation. The data collected included primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained through observation and direct interviews with farmers using questionnaires that have been prepared in advance. Secondary data is data supporting primary data obtained from related agencies.

Data analysis of research results in the form of field data, tabulated and then analyzed as follows:

1. Production costs.

Production cost is the amount of input used in the production process multiplied by the price. According to (Suratiah, 2015) production costs are classified into two, namely:

- a. Fixed cost is a cost that is not used up in one production. Fixed costs consist of: cage cost (cage depreciation), equipment depreciation, land where the cage is erected. To find out the depreciation cost can be calculated by:

Initial Value - Final Score

Economic Age

- b. Variable costs are costs that are used up in one production process. Consists of: means of production, labor wages, interest rates, livestock purchase costs.

To find out the production cost, the following formula can be used:

$TC = FC + VC$

Information:

FC = Fixed fee

VC = Variable cost

2. Revenue is also called gross revenue, which is the total revenue multiplied by the price at that time (Soekartawi, 1986).

$TR = Y \cdot Py$

Where:

TR = total receipts

Y = production obtained from goat farming

Py = product price Y

3. Income is formulated:

$$NR = TR - TEC$$

Where:

NR = goat farming business revenue (net revenue)

TR = total revenue from goat farming business

TEC = total cost incurred (total explicit cost)

TC = total costs incurred in the business process

4. Business Feasibility Analysis

R/C is a comparison between receipts and expenditures from a business that is carried out.

R/C ratio

$$R / C = \frac{\text{Acceptance}}{\text{Expense}}$$

Results and Discussion

Characteristics of Goat Farmers and Ownership

Table 1. Characteristics of Goat Farmers in Ketty Letpey Village

	Characteristic	Number of Farmers (person)	Percent (%)
It	Age		
1	0-14 years old	0	0
22	15-64 years old	20	75,22
3	≥ 65 years	10	24,78
	Sum	30	100
It	Education Level		
1	Not in school	3	8,21
2	SD	15	70,30
3	Junior High School	10	20,25
4	High School	2	1,24
5	College	0	0
	Sum	30	100

It	Work		
1	Farmer	22	76,92
2	Farm labourers	6	15,38
3	Construction workers	1	3,85
4	Labor in the workshop	1	3,85
	Sum	30	100
It	Lama Betenak (years)	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
1	<1 year	4	3,85
2	1 year - 2 years	5	42,31
3	> 2 years - 4 years	5	19,23
4	> 4 years – 6 years	5	19,23
5	> 6 years	11	15,38
	Sum	30	100

The age of the respondent breeders ranged from 30 years to 79 years with an average of 51.27 years. Productive farmers (15 years to 64 years) are the largest percentage, which is 75.22% or 20 people. This shows that goat farmers are included in the productive age to work (Zulfanita, 2012). At a productive age, it is possible to increase skills and knowledge through counseling and introduction to livestock technology. According to Sukartawi (1986), farmers with a young age will be faster in adopting an *innovation*, because they tend to have a higher sense of curiosity about things that have never been known, not only relying on livestock experience.

The average respondent's breeding experience was 3.39 years. The experience of raising livestock for respondents is used as the basis for the progress of the next livestock business, especially in handling production and reproduction and in providing market opportunities, to sell their livestock when the market price is high, and to buy livestock when the market price is low.

Judging from formal education, the level of education of respondents as an elementary school is 70.30%. However, with their experience in raising goats, they can be carried out without experiencing significant obstacles, although in fact according to (Husaini, 2010) that the level of education is closely related to the success of extension in agricultural development. The main livelihood is farming as many as 22 people (76.92) so this condition is a positive asset to support the success of the goat farming business.

The number of farmers who raise goats is 30 people with the ownership of 65 heads. The average ownership of goats per respondent was 2 to 6 heads. Labor in the goat farming business is not counted. All labor for goat farming business activities from within the family

Goat Farming Business Costs

Table 2. Average Seed Purchase per Respondent

It	Purchase Amount (tail)	Number of respondents (person)	Purchased goat(tail)	Average price (Rp)	Total price (Rp)
1	1	3	8	1.000.000	8.000.000
2	2	15	5	2.000.000	10.000.000
3	3	8	5	1.500.000	7.500.000
4	4	4	2	1.000.000	2.000.000
	Sum	30	55	5.500.000	27.500.000

Table 3. Average Goat Business Cost Per Respondent

It	Types of fees	Total fee (Rp)
1	Fixed fees	50.000
	Shrinkage of the drum	300.000
	Shrinkage of the tool	100.000
	Number 1	450.000
2	Variable fees	
	Purchase of goat seeds	2.000.000
	Dokoh purchase	50.000
	Number 2	2.050.000
	Total (1+2)	2.500.000

Source : Processed Primary Data

Goat Farming Business Receipts

Table 4. Acceptance of Goat Farming Business

It	Description	Sum Unit	Price (Rp)	Average (Rp)	Percent (%)
1	Goat sales	30 Birds	75.000.000	3.000.000	35,90
2	Goats that self-consumed	5 Birds	12.500.000	2.500.000	1.20

3	Estimated value of feces livestock	250kg	1.250.000	5000	1,25
4	Estimated value of goats that still exists	80 Heads	200.000.000	2.500.000	61,65
Sum			288.750.000	8.005.000	100

Source : Processed Primary Data

c. Goat Farming Business Income

Table 5. Average Goat Business Income of Each Farmer

It	Description	Total Revenue (Rp)	Average respondent's income (Rp)
1	Acceptance	288.750.000	8.005.000
2	Cost	30.000.000	2.500.000
3	Income	258.750.000	5.505.000

Source : Processed Primary Data

From Table 5, it can be seen that the average income of the respondent farmers obtained a high income. This is because in the calculation of fixed costs in the form of land rent to set up cages, yard land where forage (HPT) grows and hedge plants and self-owned capital interest are not calculated. Variable costs such as labor from all families, forage for animal feed (HPT) in the form of grazing, hedge plants are sought after and not bought, so that the average cost of production can be reduced. Costs in the form of labor such as finding grass and cleaning cages are not considered as inputs that must be paid, because judging from the law of *opportunity value (opportunity cost)* is more useful than doing nothing. In terms of material (grass) that is used as *input*, it can be taken from public places or land owned by other people and is seen as bringing economic benefits rather than being wasted or not used.

Business Feasibility Analysis

R/C is a comparison between receipts and expenditures from goat farming businesses.

R/C ratio

R / C

= $\frac{\text{Receipt}}{\text{Expenditure}}$

Receipt of Expenditure

$$R/C = \frac{8.005.000}{5.505.000}$$

$$= 1.03$$

The results of the ratio of revenue and expenditure of goat livestock were obtained that a cost expenditure of 1.00 would obtain a revenue of 1.03 so that the goat farming business operated by farmers in Ketty Letpey village was feasible to be tried

Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it is concluded that:

1. The income from the goat farming business is high, namely the average of each respondent farmer is Rp. 5,505,000. The costs incurred can be reduced, first, labor costs are not incurred, because labor is from within the family. The cost of production facilities for the goat farming business is not incurred because the cost of feed is not bought, it is enough to find field grass on other people's land and forage for animal feed from yard fence plants in the form of rambanan. Because the cost of goat farming can be reduced so that income can be maximized. However, the goat farming business is still a part-time business as a leisure profession on the sidelines of other business activities.
2. The farmer's income from the goat farming business in Ketty Letpey village is Rp 8,005,000
3. The result of the ratio of revenue and expenditure of goat livestock is that, a cost expenditure of 1.00 will obtain a revenue of 1.03 so that the goat farming business that goat farmers in Ketty Letpey village is feasible to pursue.

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