

CAPITAL AND PROFIT DIAGNOSTICS OF MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND COOPERATIVES (A STUDY CASE OF LIVESTOCK FARMING IN MINAHASA REGENCY)

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Summary:-

Higher Education Featured Applied Research (PTUPT) is carried out in the area of Minahasa Regency with a 9 month implementation time, starting from February to October 2018. Presurveys have been done to find out the general condition of the research area and the total number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM). The method used in this research is case study, looking at all aspects in detail that affect the Capital, Cost and Profit Diagnostics of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives of Livestock Farming in Minahasa Regency.

Primary data is taken using sampling methods for micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives. Four samples in each sub-district area (10 sub-districts) have been collected, resulting 40 samples of total for the Minahasa Regency which was studied for 9 months in 2018.

Data collecting is taken by using a checklist in accordance with the details prepared to obtain primary data from micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives (UMKMK).

The data consists of business conditions, ownership, assets, capital, production, types of production, labor, costs, revenues, profits, and tabulations made in accordance with the details prepared to analyze the collected data. Data processing and data analysis methods are carried out using Financial and Economic Analysis and Balance Sheet Analysis.

The results of this study are as follows:

1. The diagnostics show that micro and small enterprises of livestock farming in Minahasa Regency are profitable.
2. The results of the study also show that the use of the capital on livestock farming in Minahasa District is efficient and profitable.
3. Business development is needed by advancing institutions, information technology, good management, and finally facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: Diagnostics, capital, profit, livestock farming

INTRODUCTION

Background

According to data from the Office of Cooperatives and MSME (UMKM) in 2016, the numbers of MSMEs are 72,747 units consisting of 61,635 units of micro businesses, 18,551 units of small businesses and 2,565 units of medium enterprises with an investment of Rp. 4,527,824,000,000 consisting of micro enterprises amounting to Rp. 969,352,000,000, and medium enterprises amounting to Rp. 622,482,000,000. There are also total 107,657,509 workers, consisting of 99,859,517 workers in micro enterprises, 4,535,978 workers in small enterprises, and 3,262,023 workers in medium enterprises.

The low level of education and management of entrepreneurs has an impact on various problems faced by their businesses, such as:

1. Lack of access in expansion of market share
2. Lack of access to funding sources, especially banks
3. Limited access to information
4. Lack of access in technology utilization
5. Lack of organizational management

This problem will certainly affect the competitiveness of MSMEs (UMKMK), especially in the new economy or the era of globalization that is happening now, supported by the development of information and communication technology which will cause the goods and services flow rapidly like water from upstream to the valley. This situation requires an increase in the ability of MSMEs (UMKMK) to be able to produce products that are highly competitive yet profitable in the era of globalization and the challenges being faced in the form of democratization, decentralization and autonomization. Thus, it is necessary to conduct a research about Capital and Profit Diagnostics of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives in Minahasa Regency.

This study is a continuation of the research entitled "Profit Diagnostics of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives in Manado City, Tomohon City and Minahasa Regency, so this research is titled "Capital and Profit Diagnostics of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives in Minahasa Regency."

Special Purpose

The general objective of this study is to diagnose the capital and profits of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives in livestock farming in Minahasa District. The specific objectives of this study are:

1. Calculating the amount of capital and revenue generated by MSMEs (UMKMK).
2. Calculating the amount of costs generated by MSMEs (UMKMK).
3. Calculating the amount of profits generated by MSMEs (UMKMK).

Urgency of Research

Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (MSME/UMKMK) are very important in growing and developing people's economic potential as well as in realizing economic democratic life that has democratic characteristics, togetherness, kinship and openness. MSMEs, most of which are also members of cooperatives, hold a large portion of the workforce and constitute the majority of existing companies. In such economic conditions,

cooperatives should have a wide range of business opportunities, especially when concerning the interests of the people's economic life.

Small and micro businesses such as agriculture need to be handled specifically. The empowerment of MSMEs requires development that must exist in the business world itself and requires a focus which can then become a reference in other sectors, most of which are in other micro sectors whose businesses are often unstable and cannot take the initiative to determine what strategies to develop to achieve the desired results.

In relation to increasing employment and business opportunities, the fulfillment of the right to work is directly or indirectly influenced by having great and strategic potentials in order to reduce poverty, given the growth and active participation of the real sector by MSMEs are able to add values to the community, namely the availability of employment and increasing income. This shows that the MSME group can be a counterweight to the distribution and good absorption of labor or workers.

The development of MSMEs is expected to increase macroeconomic stability because it uses local raw materials and has export potential, so that it will help stabilize the rupiah exchange rate and inflation rate. The development of MSMEs will drive the real sector, because it generally has a fairly high industry linkage. The MSME sector is expected to be the cornerstone of the development of a strong and healthy banking system in the future, given its relatively very low non-performing loan. The benefits obtained from the development of MSMEs will increase the achievement of targets in the fields of education, health and indicators of the welfare of the Indonesian people in general.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Development of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (UMKMK)

The trend wave that will be faced in the future is often called "New Economy" or "Cyber Economy." Entering this trend, we must be able to determine the right strategy in winning the competition. The trends that occur in "New Economy" are:

1. Dynamic market characteristics and global competition in the form of organizations that often form networks.
2. The level of industry that organizes production is flexible with growth driven by innovation and knowledge, supported by digital technology, the source of competition for innovation, quality, time and cost.
3. Prioritize research and development, and develop alliances and collaboration with other enterprises.

In addition, the position of labor tends to be influenced by high wage and income policies, extensive skills with various disciplines, timeless learning, and collaborative labor management.

In winning competition in penetrating global market share, the characteristics of markets, industries, and employees are worthy of attention for every enterprise actor, including MSMEs.

On the other hand, to improve the ability of MSMEs, it is important to focus on human resource competencies. The basis of human resources competencies in enterprise is the active participation of the entrepreneurs themselves. This is very important if we look at entrepreneurship development. Thus, we build the ability to develop ourselves in entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs at this level usually have a good motivation and knowledge base to grow their abilities.

This goal is important, because at this time, especially entering the AFTA and APEC, the orientation of openness and market mechanisms will place the ability to produce competitive superiority and the basis of success. Some important efforts that must be made in developing MSMEs are:

1. The need for focus and priority in empowering MSMEs due to limited resources.
2. Competency issues also need attention, especially in improving the quality of human resources and access to foreign trade (exports).
3. The problem of a conducive enterprise climate and infrastructure for the development of MSMEs still needs to be reorganized in the face of the autonomization era, which indicates the hampered growth of MSMEs.
4. In order to improve the competitiveness of MSMEs, the development of enterprise networks will be very important, especially through e-enterprise networks. (I Wayan Dipta, 2004)

2.2 Empowerment of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (UMKMK)

In relation to the increase in employment and business opportunities, the fulfillment of the right to work is directly or indirectly influenced by one of the policies for the development of MSMEs that have large and strategic potential in reducing poverty, given the growth and active implementation of the MSME sector add values to the community, namely the availability of jobs and increased income. This shows that the UMKMK group can be an equalizer and a good means of empowering workers.

MSMEs as assets can be relied upon as a driving force for the economic community in rural, urban and even in disadvantaged areas. At a glance, the position of cooperatives in Indonesia shows that the number of cooperatives increased from 130,730 units in 2004 to 138,411 units in 2006. There was an increase of 5.88% in the span of two years. The number of members in 2004 was 27,523,053 people, and in 2006 the number of members was 27,042,342 people.

Meanwhile, based on Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data, up to 2005 the number of MSMEs reached 44.69 million consisting of 44.62 million units of small enterprises and 67,765 units of medium enterprises. This amount represents 99.99% of national enterprise actors. There are 5 sectors with the largest number of enterprise units, namely Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries with a total of 26,261,412 units (26,259,805 small enterprise units and 1,607 medium enterprise units); Trades, hotels and restaurants totaling 10,197,812 units (10,172,227 small enterprise units and 25. 585 medium enterprise units); Processing Industry totaling 2,808,949 units (2,795,237 small enterprise units and 13. 712 medium enterprise units); Transportation and Communication totaling 2,705,849 units (2,702,552 small enterprise units and 3,297 medium enterprises); Various services totaling 2,314,008 units (2,307,261 small enterprise units and 6,747 medium enterprise units).

2.3 The Role of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives in National Economic Development

The national objectives stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution must be realized through a democratic process, the implementation of state sovereignty by prioritizing national unity based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The implementation of the State is carried out through national development in all aspects of national life, by the Government together with all the Indonesian people in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

National Development is an effort to improve the quality of human and Indonesian society carried out in a sustainable manner, based on national capabilities, by utilizing scientific and technological advances and paying attention to the challenges of global development. In its implementation it refers to the personality of a nation that is sovereign, independent and just, prosperous, advanced, and strong in its moral strength and ethics.

The role of MSMEs in the Indonesian economy is at least seen from: (1) its position as a major player in economic activities in various sectors, (2) providers of developed employment, (3) important players in developing local economic activities and community empowerment, (4) the creator of a new market and source of innovation; (5) its contribution in maintaining the balance of payments through export activities. An important position since it was hit by the crisis has not all been successfully maintained so that economic recovery has not been optimal.

Micro, small and medium enterprises provide employment for 99.45% of the workforce in Indonesia, and will still be the main foundation for future employment. During the period 2000 to 2003, micro and small enterprises were able to provide new jobs for 7.4 million people and medium enterprises were able to provide new employment for 7.4 million people and medium enterprises were able to provide 1.2 million new jobs. On the other hand, large enterprises are only able to provide 55,760 new jobs in the period 2000 to 2003. This proves that MSMEs are a dynamic safety valve and Indonesian economic stabilizer.

The contribution of MSMEs to non-oil and gas exports continues to increase slowly, from Rp. 75,448 billion in 2000 to Rp. 75,859 billion in 2003. At the same time, large enterprises decreased from Rp. 314,518 billion to 305,397 billion. On the other hand, micro and small enterprises use low imported raw materials (5.8%) when compared to medium enterprises (9.3%) and large enterprises (14.7%). This proves that micro, small and medium enterprises make a positive contribution to the balance of payments in Indonesia.

In 2003, Micro and Small Enterprises' economic growth was 4.1%, medium enterprises grew by 5.1%, while large enterprises only grew 3.5%. The growth of these enterprises increased the contribution of MSMEs to national economic growth by 2.37% of Indonesia's total growth of 4.1%. MSMEs have a GDP growth advantage in the secondary sector which grew by 5.60%, 4.65%, and 5.36% in the same period. MSMEs in the secondary and tertiary sectors are relatively potential to be developed in the future given the high economic growth.

Micro and small enterprises generally have advantages in fields that utilize natural resources and are labor intensive, such as food crops, animal husbandry, fisheries, trade and restaurants. Medium enterprises have advantages in creating added value in the hotel, finance, leasing,

corporate services and forestry sectors. Large enterprises have advantages in the processing, electricity and gas, communication and mining industries. This proves that micro, small, medium enterprises and large enterprises in practice are complementary.

Indonesia's economy in the period of economic recovery continues to grow yet alarming, because its growth is more drawn by the consumption sector and production sector. The low level of investment and productivity, and the low growth of new businesses in Indonesia need to get serious attention in the future in order to develop MSMEs towards high-competitiveness businesses.

Considering MSMEs are generally based on local economic resources and are not dependent on imports, and the results are able to be exported because of their uniqueness, the development of MSMEs is believed to strengthen the foundation of the national economy.

The Indonesian economy will have strong fundamentals if MSMEs have become the main productive and competitive actors in the national economy. For this reason, the development of MSMEs must be a top priority for national economic development in the long run:

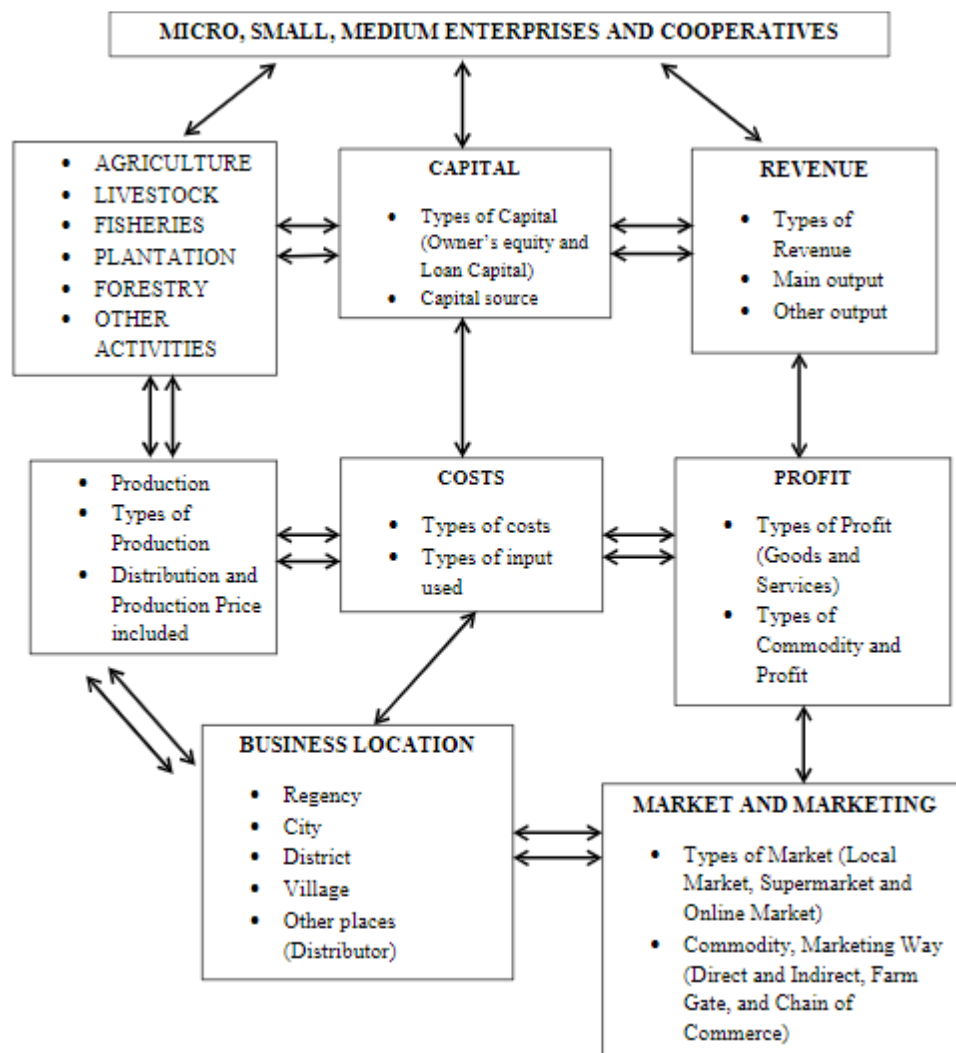
1. Development of MSMEs is expected to increase macroeconomic stability, because it uses local raw materials and has export potential, so that it will help stabilize the rupiah exchange rate and inflation rate. The development of MSMEs will drive the real sector, because MSMEs generally have a fairly high industry linkage. The MSME sector is expected to be the cornerstone of the development of a strong and healthy banking system in the future, given its relatively very low non-performing loans. The development of MSMEs will also improve the achievement of targets in the fields of education, health and other indicators of Indonesian welfare.
2. The existence of employment opportunities and rising incomes are expected to help realize a safe and peaceful, fair, democratic and prosperous Indonesian society.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Micro and small enterprises generally have advantages in fields that utilize natural resources and are labor intensive, such as food crops, animal husbandry, fisheries, trade and restaurants. Medium enterprises have advantages in creating added value in the hotel, finance, leasing, corporate services and forestry sectors. Large enterprises have advantages in the processing, electricity and gas, communication and mining industries. This proves that micro, small, medium enterprises and large enterprises in practice are complementary.

Cooperatives are economic activity organizations whose members are owners and users of cooperative services. Cooperatives must develop their own businesses by serving the needs of members, as well as providing goods and services for the needs of its members. For this reason, the framework of the study on the development of agriculture and livestock for MSMEs can be illustrated in the chart below.

CAPITAL AND PROFIT DIAGNOSTICS SCALE OF MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND COOPERATIVES



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND SIGNIFICANCES

Research Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To calculate the amount of capital and revenue generated by MSMEs.
2. To calculate the amount of costs generated by MSMEs.
3. To calculate the amount of profits generated by MSMEs.

Research Significances

Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (MSME/UMKMK) are very important in growing and developing people's economic potential as well as in realizing economic democratic life that has democratic characteristics, togetherness, kinship and openness. MSMEs, most of which are also members of cooperatives, hold a large portion of the workforce and constitute the majority of existing companies. In such economic conditions, cooperatives should have a wide range of business opportunities, especially when concerning the interests of the people's economic life.

Small and micro businesses such as agriculture need to be handled specifically. The empowerment of MSMEs requires development that must exist in the business world itself

and requires a focus which can then become a reference in other sectors, most of which are in other micro sectors whose businesses are often unstable and cannot take the initiative to determine what strategies to develop to achieve the desired results.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Locations and Methods

Higher Education Featured Applied Research (PTUPT) is carried out in the area of Minahasa Regency with a 9 month implementation time, starting from February to October 2018. Pre-surveys have been done to find out the general condition of the research area and the total number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM). The method used in this research is case study, looking at all aspects in detail that affect the Capital, Cost and Profit Diagnostics of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives of Livestock Farming in Minahasa Regency.

B. Data Collection Procedure

Primary data is taken using sampling methods for micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives. Four samples in each sub-district area (10 sub-districts) have been collected, resulting 40 samples of total for the Minahasa Regency which was studied for 9 months in 2018.

Data retrieval is taken by using a checklist in accordance with the details prepared to obtain primary data from micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives (UMKM). The data consists of business conditions, ownership, assets, capital, types of production, labor, costs, revenues, and profits. Tabulations are made in accordance with the details prepared to analyze the collected data. Data processing and data analysis methods are carried out using Financial and Economic Analysis, Balance Sheet Analysis, and SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) Analysis Model.

C. Definition, Limitations, Criteria, and Indicator Variable

1. Assets are personal capital (assets) plus other sources of loans (debt), calculated in IDR/year.

2. Capital is a comparison of assets and debts that are the owner's rights, calculated in IDR/year.
3. Revenue of MSMEs is the result sale of goods and services multiplied by price, calculated in IDR/year.
4. Production costs are all types of costs incurred in the production process to produce output, calculated in IDR/year.
5. Profit is the ratio between revenue and production costs, calculated in IDR/year.

RESULTS AND OUTPUTS REACHED

4.1 Result

This research produces the following result:

I. The amount of capital and wealth of the respondents:

1. Respondent number 1 has:

- Land of 150 m² at a price of Rp. 30,000,000
- House of 96 m² at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- Agricultural and plantation land consisting of land planted with coconut, cloves and nutmeg of 1 ha at a price of Rp. 151,000,000
- A land of 2.5 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 350,000,000
- Duck farm, totaling 300 ducks at a price of Rp. 18,000,000. The total amount reaches Rp. 778,000,000.

2. Respondent number 2 has:

- Land of 200 m² at a price of Rp. 25,000,000
- House of 200 m² at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 12,000,000
- Agricultural and plantation land consisting of land planted with coconut, cloves and nutmeg of 1 ha at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- A land of 2.5 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- Duck farm, totaling 200 ducks at a price of Rp. 12,000,000. The total amount reaches Rp. 449,000,000.

3. Respondent number 3 has:

- Land of 400 m² at a price of Rp. 80,000,000
- House of 150 m² at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2.000.000
- Agricultural equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 350.000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- A land of 2.5 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 250,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 552,350,000.

4. Respondent number 4 has:

- Land of 300 m² at a price of Rp. 35,000,000
- House of 90 m² at a price of Rp. 200,000,000
- Electric sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 750,000
- A land of 1.5 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 150,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 485,750,000.

5. Respondent number 5 has:

- Land of 26 m² at a price of Rp. 18,000,000
- House of 70 m² at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- Agricultural and plantation land consisting of land planted with coconut, cloves and nutmeg at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- A land of 1.7 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 350,000,000
- Duck farm, totaling 250 ducks at a price of Rp. 15,000,000. The total amount reaches Rp. 315,000,000.

6. Respondent number 6 has:

- Land of 200 m² at a price of Rp. 20,000,000
- House of 80 m² at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- Duck farm, totaling 290 ducks at a price of Rp. 17,400,000. The total amount reaches Rp. 287,400,000.

7. Respondent number 7 has:

- Land of 200 m² at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- House of 50 m² at a price of Rp. 175,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,500,000
- Electric sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 250,000
- A land of 2 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 300,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 427,500,000.

8. Respondent number 8 has:

- Land of 250 m² at a price of Rp. 30,000,000
- House of 96 m² at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- Electric sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 600,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- A land of 2 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 300,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 480,000,000.

9. Respondent number 9 has:

- Land of 220 m² at a price of Rp. 20,000,000
- House of 120 m² at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 12,000,000
- Agricultural and plantation land consisting of land planted with coconut, cloves and nutmeg of 0.8 ha at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- A land of 1.5 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 21,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 453,000,000.

10. Respondent number 10 has:

- Land of 200 m² at a price of Rp. 20,000,000
- House of 100 m² at a price of Rp. 100,000,000

- Agricultural and plantation land consisting of land planted with coconut, cloves and nutmeg of 0.5 ha at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- A land of 1.5 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- Duck farm, totaling 210 ducks at a price of Rp. 12,600,000. The total amount reaches Rp. 741,600,000.

11. Respondent number 11 has:

- Land of 300 m² at a price of Rp. 40,000,000
- House of 90 m² at a price of Rp. 130,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- A land of 2 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- A land of 1.5 planted with only rice at a price of Rp. 150,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 470,000,000.

12. Respondent number 12 has:

- Land of 250 m² at a price of Rp. 30,000,000
- House of 95 m² at a price of Rp. 125,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,500,000
- A land of 1.7 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 225,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 382,000,000.

13. Respondent number 13 has:

- Land of 115 m² at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- House of 88 m² at a price of Rp. 200,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 10,000,000
- A land of 2 ha planted with rice and corn at a price of Rp. 700,000,000
- Cattle farm, totaling 4 cows at a price of Rp. 40,000,000. The total amount reaches Rp. 1,250,000,000.

14. Respondent number 14 has:

- Land of 1 ha at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- House of 120 m² at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- A horticultural land of 1 ha at a price of Rp. 150,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 600,000,000.

15. Respondent number 15 has:

- Land of 300 m² at a price of Rp. 40,000,000
- House of 40 m² at a price of Rp. 190,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,500,000
- Electric sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 800,000
- A horticultural land of 5.5 ha at a price of Rp. 60,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 253,350,000.

16. Respondent number 16 has:

- Land of 0,5 ha at a price of Rp. 75,000,000
- House of 54 m² at a price of Rp. 200,000,000

- A horticultural land of 0,5 ha at a price of Rp. 60,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 335,000,000.

17. Respondent number 17 has:

- Land of 800 m2 at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- House of 54 m2 at a price of Rp. 200,000,000
- Other equipments (1 package) at a price of Rp. 225,000
- Pig farm, with 1 male pig and 6 sow at a price of Rp. 25,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 325,225,000.

18. Respondent number 18 has:

- Land of 600 m2 at a price of Rp. 40,000,000
- House of 120 m2 at a price of Rp. 500,000,000
- Other equipments (1 package) at a price of Rp. 225,000
- Pig farm, with 1 male pig and 6 sow at a price of Rp. 30,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 110,225,000.

19. Respondent number 19 has:

- Land of 400 m2 at a price of Rp. 400,000,000
- House of 120 m2 at a price of Rp. 200,000,000
- Other equipments (1 package) at a price of Rp. 1,450,000
- Pig farm, with 1 male pig and 6 sow at a price of Rp. 24,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 635,000,000.

20. Respondent number 20 has:

- Land of 8000 m2 at a price of Rp. 1,000,000,000
- House of 270 m2 at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- Mill machine (1 package) at a price of Rp. 1,500,000
- Pig farm, with 1 male pig and 6 sow at a price of Rp. 30,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 1,331,500,000.

21. Respondent number 21 has:

- Land of 280 m2 at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- House of 200 m2 at a price of Rp. 500,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 750,000
- Agricultural equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 250,000
- A land of 0.5 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 30,000,000
- Cattle farm, with 2 cows at a price of Rp. 30,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 611,000,000.

22. Respondent number 22 has:

- Land of 75 m2 at a price of Rp. 500,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 750,000
- A land of 3 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 1,000,000,000
- Cattle farm, with 12 cows at a price of Rp. 120,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 1,621,000,000.

23. Respondent number 23 has:

- Land of 280 m2 at a price of Rp. 60,000,000
- House of 56 m2 at a price of Rp. 200,000,000
- Agricultural equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 250,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 1,000,000,000
- Cattle farm, with 2 cows at a price of Rp. 20,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 1,280,250,000.

24. Respondent number 24 has:

- Land of 200 m2 at a price of Rp. 35,000,000
- House of 90 m2 at a price of Rp. 175,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 750,000
- A land of 2 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 100,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 310,000,000.

25. Respondent number 25 has:

- Land of 300 m2 at a price of Rp. 30,000,000
- House of 100 m2 at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- Duck farm, with 250 ducks at a price of Rp. 15,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 145,000,000.

26. Respondent number 26 has:

- Land of 200 m2 at a price of Rp. 20,000,000
- House of 120 m2 at a price of Rp. 150,000,000
- Other machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 12,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 182,000,000.

27. Respondent number 27 has:

- Land of 300 m2 at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- House of 80 m2 at a price of Rp. 350,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- Cattle farm, with 2 cows at a price of Rp. 20,000,000
- Duck farm, with 250 ducks at a price of Rp. 15,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 535,000,000.

28. Respondent number 28 has:

- Land of 250 m2 at a price of Rp. 45,000,000
- House of 80 m2 at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- A land of 0.5 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- Cattle farm, with 1 cow at a price of Rp. 10,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 225,000,000.

29. Respondent number 29 has:

- Land of 200 m2 at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- House of 75 m2 at a price of Rp. 250,000,000
- A land of 0.5 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 300,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 600,000,000.

30. Respondent number 30 has:

- Land of 400 m2 at a price of Rp. 40,000,000
- House of 120 m2 at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- Hand tractor (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 12,000,000
- A land of 0.5 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- Duck farm, with 400 ducks at a price of Rp. 24,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 426,000,000.

31. Respondent number 31 has:

- Land of 325 m2 at a price of Rp. 35,000,000
- House of 150 m2 at a price of Rp. 400,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 150,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 585,000,000.

32. Respondent number 32 has:

- Land of 300 m2 at a price of Rp. 75,000,000
- House of 80 m2 at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- Cattle farm, with 1 cow at a price of Rp. 10,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 255,000,000.

33. Respondent number 33 has:

- Land of 5000 m2 at a price of Rp. 350,000,000
- House of 150 m2 at a price of Rp. 350,000,000
- Other machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,500,000
- Other equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 1,500,000
- Pig farm, with 60 pigs at a price of Rp. 162,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 866,000,000.

34. Respondent number 34 has:

- House of 60 m2 at a price of Rp. 90,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,000,000
- Other equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 1,000,000
- Pig farm, with 90 pigs at a price of Rp. 234,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 327,000,000.

35. Respondent number 35 has:

- Land of 300 m2 at a price of Rp. 75,000,000
- House of 60 m2 at a price of Rp. 90,000,000
- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,000,000
- Other equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 1,000,000
- Pig farm, with 60 pigs at a price of Rp. 156,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 323,000,000.

36. Respondent number 36 has:

- Land of 150 m2 at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- House of 70 m2 at a price of Rp. 100,000,000

- Water pumping machine (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 2,000,000
- Other equipment (1 package) at a price of Rp. 1,000,000
- Pig farm, with 48 pigs at a price of Rp. 129,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 282,000,000.

37. Respondent number 37 has:

- Land of 200 m2 at a price of Rp. 35,000,000
- House of 80 m2 at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- Electric sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 600,000
- A land of 1.5 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 150,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 305,000,000.

38. Respondent number 38 has:

- Land of 300 m2 at a price of Rp. 50,000,000
- House of 80 m2 at a price of Rp. 120,000,000
- Electric sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 750,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with clover at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with rice at a price of Rp. 150,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 620,000,000.

39. Respondent number 39 has:

- Land of 500 m2 at a price of Rp. 75,000,000
- House of 54 m2 at a price of Rp. 100,000,000
- Hand sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 3,000,000
- Other sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 700,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with clover at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 100,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 578,000,000.

40. Respondent number 40 has:

- Land of 600 m2 at a price of Rp. 75,000,000
- House of 80 m2 at a price of Rp. 125,000,000
- Hand sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 3,000,000
- Other sprayer (1 piece) at a price of Rp. 700,000
- A land of 1 ha planted with clover at a price of Rp. 300,000,000
- A land of 2.5 ha planted with corn at a price of Rp. 250,000,000 The total amount reaches Rp. 713,700,000.

II. Livestock Farming Finance

1. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 1 consists of:

- Labor costs for 150 people per day (8 hours of work)
- Wages per day: Rp. 100,000 per person
- Total: Rp. 15,000,000
- Costs for livestock: Rp. 10,800,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,200,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000
- Total cost: Rp. 264,500,000

2. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 2 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 7,200,000 (For agriculture and plantations valued at Rp. 5,000,000, and for farms valued at Rp. 200,000)
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,200,000
 - Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 9,400,000
3. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 3 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 12,500,000
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,200,000
 - Depreciation cost: Rp. 50,000
 - Rp. 15,000 (equipment)
 - Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 15,965,000
4. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 4 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 7,500,000
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 990,000
 - Depreciation cost: Rp. 30,000 (equipment) Volume-5 | Issue-1 | Feb, 2019 35
 - Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 9,720,000
5. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 5 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 8,700,000
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,320,000
 - Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 10,670,000
6. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 6 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 5,200,000
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 660,000
 - Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 6,510,000
7. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 7 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 10,000,000
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,320,000
 - Depreciation cost: Rp. 50,000
 - Rp. 20,000 (equipment)
 - Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 12,270,000
8. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 8 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 20,000,000
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,640,000
 - Depreciation cost: Rp. 50,000
 - Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
 - The total cost is Rp. 23,890,000
9. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 9 consists of:
 - Labor cost: Rp. 5,200,000 (For agriculture and plantations valued at Rp. 5,000,000, and for farms valued at Rp. 200,000)
 - Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,200,000
 - Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- The total cost is Rp. 2,850,000

10. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 10 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 5,200,000 (For agriculture and plantations valued at Rp. 5,000,000, and for farms valued at Rp. 200,000)

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,200,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- The total cost is Rp. 2,850,000

11. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 11 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 20,000,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,640,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- The total cost is Rp. 23,890,000

12. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 12 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 15,000,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 244,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- The total cost is Rp. 18,444,000

13. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 13 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 25,250,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,700,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 1.277.500

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- Water cost: Rp. 600,000

- The total cost is Rp. 5,777,500 + Rp. 25,250,000 = Rp. 31,027,500

14. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 14 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 12,500,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2.700,000

- Water cost: Rp. 600,000 Volume-5 | Issue-1 | Feb, 2019 36

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- The total cost is Rp. 17,000,000

15. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 15 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 18,750,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 5,880,000

- Depreciation cost: Rp. 100,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- Water cost: Rp. 600,000

- The total cost is Rp. 26,580,000

16. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 16 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 6,250,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,940,000

- Depreciation cost: Rp. 500,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- Other cost: Rp. 50,000

- The total cost is Rp. 10,940,000

17. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 17 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 12,000,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,750,000

- Depreciation cost: Rp. 975,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 2,400,000
- The total cost is Rp. 17,225,000

18. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 18 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 12,000,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Equipment cost: Rp. 275,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 15,225,000

19. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 19 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 12,000,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Depreciation cost: Rp. 275,000
- Transport cost: Rp. 150,000
- The total cost is Rp. 14,175,000

20. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 20

- Labor cost: Rp. 12,000,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Equipment cost: Rp. 600,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 900,000
- The total cost is Rp. 15,250,000

21. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 4 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 1,500,000 + Rp. 20,000 = Rp. 1,520,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 660,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Water cost: Rp. 900,000
- The total cost is Rp. 4,830,000

22. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 22 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 2,200,000 + Rp. 12,000,000 = Rp. 14,200,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 3,600,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Water cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 16,500,000

23. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 23 consists of:

- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Water cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 2,950,000

24. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 24 consists of: Volume-5 | Issue-1 | Feb, 2019 37

- Labor cost: Rp. 8,000,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,320,000
- Water cost: Rp. 600,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 11,120,000

25. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 25 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 5,200,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 660,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- The total cost is Rp. 6,510,000

26. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 26

- Labor cost: Rp. 9,700,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,320,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- The total cost is Rp. 12,870,000

27. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 27 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 4,600,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,320,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- The total cost is Rp. 7,770,000

28. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 28 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 10,000,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,640,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- The total cost is Rp. 13,840,000

29. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 29 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 15,000,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 2,200,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- The total cost is Rp. 37,950,000

30. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 30 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 6,200,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 8,800,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 650,000

- The total cost is Rp. 15,650,000

31. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 31 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 4,400,000

- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 990,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,825,000

- Water cost: Rp. 1,700,000

- The total cost is Rp. 7,315,000

32. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 32

- Labor cost: Rp. 10,000,000

- Water cost: Rp. 1,200,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,825,000

- The total cost is Rp. 13,325,000

33. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 33 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 18,000,000

- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,700,000

- Equipment cost: Rp. 100,000

- Depreciation cost: Rp. 100,000

- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,800,000

- The total cost is Rp. 4,400,000

34. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 34 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 36,000,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,400,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 2,000,000
- The total cost is Rp. 39,400,000

35. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 35 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 18,000,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,400,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,500,000
- The total cost is Rp. 20,900,000

36. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 36 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 18,000,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,400,000
- Water cost: Rp. 1,500,000
- The total cost is Rp. 20,900,000

37. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 37 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 2,200,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 3,600,000
- Fodder cost: Rp. 1,750,000
- Water cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 16,500,000

38. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 38

- Labor cost: Rp. 7,500,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 1,110,000
- Equipment cost: Rp. 30,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 9,840,000

39. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 39 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 3,500,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 660,000
- Depreciation cost: Rp. 350,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 5,710,000

40. The cost of livestock farming for respondent number 40 consists of:

- Labor cost: Rp. 15,000,000
- Fertilizer cost: Rp. 3,300,000
- Equipment cost: Rp. 150,000
- Depreciation cost: Rp. 150,000
- Electricity cost: Rp. 1,200,000
- The total cost is Rp. 19,660,000

III. Livestock Farming Revenue

1. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 1 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 112,000,000
- Livestock: Rp. 112,500,000
- The total revenue is Rp. 224,500,000

2. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 2 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 40,500,000

- Livestock: Rp. 141,300,000
- The total revenue is Rp. 181,800,000
- 3. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 3 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 10,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 110,500,000
- 4. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 4 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 72,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 224,500,000
- 5. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 5 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 72,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 100,800,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 172,800,000
- 6. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 6 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 63,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 105,300,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 141,300,000
- 7. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 7 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 72,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 72,000,000
- 8. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 8 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 80,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 80,000,000
- 9. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 9 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 38,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 135,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 173,000,000
- 10. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 10 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 63,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 81,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 144,000,000
- 11. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 11 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 67,500,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 67,500,000
- 12. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 12 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 68,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 68,000,000
- 13. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 13 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 480,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 30,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 510,000,000
- 14. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 14 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 480,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 480,000,000
- 15. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 15 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 240,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 240,000,000
- 16. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 16 consists of:

- Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 360,000,000
- The total revenue is Rp. 360,000,000
- 17. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 17 consists of:
 - Livestock (Pig farm): Rp. 167,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 167,000,000
- 18. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 18 consists of:
 - Livestock (Pig farm): Rp. 216,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 216,000,000
- 19. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 19 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 81,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 481,000,000
- 20. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 20 consists of:
 - Livestock (Pig farm): Rp. 216,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 216,000,000
- 21. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 21 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 20,625,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 30,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 50,625,000
- 22. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 22 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 49,500,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 60,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 109,500,000
- 23. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 23 consists of: Volume-5 | Issue-1 | Feb, 2019 40
 - Livestock (Cattle farm): Rp. 15,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 15,000,000
- 24. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 24 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 45,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 173,000,000
- 25. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 25 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 42,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 99,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 141,000,000
- 26. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 26 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 54,000,000
 - Livestock (Cattle farm): Rp. 73,800,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 127,800,000
- 27. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 27 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 33,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 8,500,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 41,500,000
- 28. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 28 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 80,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 80,000,000
- 29. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 29 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 123,750,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 141,300,000

- The total revenue is Rp. 265,000,000
- 30. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 30 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 54,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 99,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 153,000,000
- 31. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 31 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 22,500,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 10,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 32,500,000
- 32. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 32 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 48,000,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 10,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 58,000,000
- 33. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 33 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 195,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 195,000,000
- 34. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 34 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 720,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 720,000,000
- 35. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 35 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 180,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 180,000,000
- 36. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 36 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 144,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 144,000,000
- 37. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 37 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 72,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 72,000,000
- 38. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 38 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 66,000,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 66,000,000
- 39. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 39 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 37,500,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 37,500,000
- 40. Revenue of livestock farming for respondent number 40 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 93,750,000
 - The total revenue is Rp. 93,750,000
-

IV. Livestock Farming Profits

1. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 1 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 92,600,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 42,300,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 134,900,000
2. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 2 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 340,300,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 52,200,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 392,500,000

3. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 3 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 94,035,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 94,035,000
4. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 4 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 62,280,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 62,280,000
5. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 5 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 26,120,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 42,300,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 68,420,000
6. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 6 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 29,530,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 36,400,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 63,930,000
7. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 7 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 59,410,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 59,410,000
8. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 8 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 56,100,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 56,100,000
9. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 9 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 30,310,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 30,310,000
10. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 10 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 55,060,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 21,460,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 76,500,000
11. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 11 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 43,660,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 43,660,000
12. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 12 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 50,556,00
 - The total profit is Rp. 50,556,000
13. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 13 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 421,820,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 11,960,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 433,780,000
14. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 14 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 444,520,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 444,520,000
15. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 15 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 333,645,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 333,645,000
16. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 16 consists of:
 - Horticulture (Red onion): Rp. 222,260,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 222,260,000
17. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 17 consists of:

- Livestock: Rp. 43,525,000
- The total profit is Rp. 43,525,000
- 18. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 18 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 63,000,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 63,000,000
- 19. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 19 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 26,425,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 26,425,000
- 20. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 20 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 50,500,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 50,500,000
- 21. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 21 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 50,500,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 50,500,000
- 22. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 22 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 47,820,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 35,000,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 82,820,000
- 23. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 23 consists of:
 - Livestock: Rp. 11,350,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 11,350,000
- 24. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 24 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 33,088,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 33,088,000
- 25. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 25 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 26,280,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 22,500,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 48,780,000
- 26. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 26 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 47,040,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 25,960,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 73,000,000
- 27. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 27 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 26,080,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 6,675,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 32,755,000
- 28. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 28 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 45,920,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 45,920,000
- 29. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 29 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 103,850,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 37,300,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 141,150,000
- 30. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 30 consists of:
 - Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 46,040,000
 - Livestock: Rp. 74,560,000
 - The total profit is Rp. 120,600,000

31. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 31 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 15,810,000
- Livestock: Rp. 8,175,000
- The total profit is Rp. 23,985,000

32. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 32 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 35,480,000
- Livestock: Rp. 8,175,000
- The total profit is Rp. 43,655,000

33. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 33 consists of:

- Livestock: Rp. 91,050,000
- The total profit is Rp. 91,050,000

34. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 34 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 384,000,000
- The total profit is Rp. 384,000,000

35. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 35 consists of:

- Livestock: Rp. 76,000,000
- The total profit is Rp. 76,000,000

36. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 36 consists of:

- Livestock: Rp. 57,000,000
- The total profit is Rp. 57,000,000

37. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 37 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 62,280,000
- The total profit is Rp. 62,280,000

38. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 38 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: 56,280,000
- The total profit is Rp. 56,280,000

39. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 39 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 31,980,000
- The total profit is Rp. 31,980,000

40. Profit of livestock farming for respondent number 40 consists of:

- Agriculture and plantations: Rp. 74,090,000
- The total profit is Rp. 74,090,000

4.2 Outputs reached

1. International Journal
2. National Journal

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The results of the study show that the business is profitable.
2. The diagnostic results of capital and profits of micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives show that micro and small enterprises in livestock farming in Minahasa Regency are profitable.
3. The results of the study also show that the use of the capital on livestock farming in Minahasa District is efficient and profitable.
4. Business development is needed by advancing institutions, information technology, good management, and finally facilities and infrastructure.

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