



Feasibility Analysis of Hybrid Corn Farming in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency

Rinda Deswita Rustam¹, Lukman Yunus², Abdul Gafaruddin²

¹ Alumnus of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Halu Oleo University, Kendari City, Indonesia

² Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture, Halu Oleo University, Kendari City, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: rindadeswitarustam1@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the income and feasibility of corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat District, Konawe Selatan Regency using a quantitative descriptive method with a census technique involving 45 farmers as respondents. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using income analysis, Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C), and Break Even Point (BEP). The results showed that the total revenue of corn farming was Rp1,821,307,143 per year with an average of Rp40,473,492 per farmer, while the total production cost was Rp589,724,960 with an average of Rp13,104,999 per farmer, resulting in a total income of Rp1,231,582,183 per year with an average of Rp27,368,493 per farmer or Rp39,835,359 per hectare. The R/C ratio value of 3.1 indicates that the farming is profitable, while the BEP production value of 339 kg and BEP revenue of Rp1,263,000 are lower than the average production of 4,576 kg and average revenue of Rp40,473,492, indicating that corn farming operates above the break-even point and has good prospects for further development in increasing farmers' income and welfare.

Keyword: *corn farming, income, business feasibility, R/C ratio, Break Even Point*

INTRODUCTION

Corn plays a vital role in agricultural sector development as it serves not only as a food source but also as a source of income for farmers. The development of corn farming can be observed through changes in cultivated land area, productivity levels, and production volumes over time. Based on data from the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Central Statistics Agency for 2025, the harvested area of corn in Southeast Sulawesi Province increased from 18,987.59 ha in

933

IJETER, Volume 04 Issue 02, 2026



Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).



2023 to 20,135.00 ha in 2024, representing a 6.04% increase. This increase in cultivated area was accompanied by a rise in productivity from 36.61 quintals/ha to 39.46 quintals/ha, representing a 7.79% increase. This trend led to an increase in corn production from 69,512.45 tons to 79,444.29 tons, a 14.29% rise. These data indicate that Southeast Sulawesi Province possesses significant potential for corn development, both in terms of land availability and productivity gains.

Nevertheless, the development of the corn commodity at the provincial level does not yet fully reflect conditions at the level of smaller administrative units. Each region has distinct characteristics, whether in terms of land resources, agricultural management systems, or the cropping patterns adopted by farmers. One area with considerable potential for corn development is Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Ranomeeto Barat, the harvested area for corn in Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict decreased from 446 hectares in 2022 to 287 hectares in 2023, a decline of 35.65%. This decrease in land area is believed to be influenced by land conversion and farmers shifting to other crops considered more profitable. However, corn productivity actually increased from 33.36 quintals/ha to 36.72 quintals/ha, a rise of 10.07%. Nevertheless, this increase in productivity was insufficient to offset the decline in cultivated area, resulting in a total corn production decrease of 29.18%, from 1,488.00 tons to 1,053.90 tons. This situation indicates that corn farming in Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict still faces challenges in maintaining production stability.

At the village level, the state of corn farming in Sindangkasih Village shows fairly positive development. According to data from the Ranomeeto Barat Agricultural Extension Office (BPP), corn productivity in Sindangkasih Village increased from 4.5 tons/ha in 2022 to 5.4 tons/ha in 2024. This increase in productivity was accompanied by a rise in production from 5.8 tons to 6.3 tons over the same period. This indicates that corn farming in Sindangkasih Village holds significant potential for further development. The production increase is supported by the use of high-quality seeds through government assistance programs, as well as farmers' experience in managing corn farming operations.

However, increased production and productivity do not necessarily translate to higher farmer income. In practice, farmers still face various challenges, such as price fluctuations for production inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, unstable corn selling prices, limited agricultural infrastructure, and climate change risks that affect crop yields. Additionally, farmers in Sindangkasih Village practice a crop rotation system between paddy rice and corn, limiting the planting intensity within a single year. This situation results in unpredictable farmer income and impacts the efficiency of the farming operations conducted.





Farm management analysis is a field of study that examines how to allocate resources effectively and efficiently to achieve maximum profit. According to Nugroho et al. (2023), farm management analysis can be conducted by calculating total costs, revenues, and income. The amount of income received by farmers is significantly influenced by production costs such as land, seeds, fertilizers, and labor (), which affect farm revenue and profits (Irwan et al., 2019). Therefore, to determine the efficiency and viability of a farming operation, a more in-depth economic analysis is required.

One approach that can be used to assess the viability of a farming operation is the Revenue-Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio) and Break-Even Point (BEP) analysis. The R/C Ratio is used to compare total revenue with total production costs. A farming operation is considered viable if the R/C Ratio is greater than one. The higher the R/C Ratio, the higher the efficiency of the operation. Meanwhile, the Break-Even Point (BEP) is used to determine the break-even point of a business, which is the condition where revenue equals total costs incurred, so the business neither makes a profit nor incurs a loss (Damayanti & Setiawan, 2021). Through this analysis, farmers can determine the profit margin, cost efficiency, and the minimum production levels and selling prices required to ensure the farming operation remains profitable.

Several previous studies have shown that income analysis and the feasibility of corn farming are crucial aspects in the development of the agricultural sector. The study by Zulkifli et al. (2024) on the income analysis and feasibility of hybrid corn farming in Bubung Village, Luwuk Selatan Subdistrict, Banggai Regency, showed that corn farming generates an average income of Rp4,235,332.03/ha/growing season with an R/C Ratio of 1.49, thereby deemed viable for development, although it still faces challenges such as price fluctuations and high production costs. Furthermore, the study by Mokolinug et al. (2024) in North Bulango Subdistrict, Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province, indicates that corn farming has an R/C Ratio of 1.6, signifying that the venture is economically viable, and emphasizes that farmers' socioeconomic conditions also influence the sustainability of the farming operation. Meanwhile, a study by Liani et al. (2024) on the feasibility analysis of hybrid corn farming on dryland in Gattungang Village, Campalagian Subdistrict, indicates that corn farming generates an average income of Rp11,316,000 per hectare with a R/C Ratio of 2.23, making it highly viable for cultivation. The study's findings also emphasize that the efficiency of production cost utilization and the optimization of land use are critical factors in increasing corn farmers' profits.

Based on this discussion, it is evident that research on income and the viability of corn farming remains highly relevant, particularly in areas practicing a rice-paddy–corn rotation system, such as the “ ” in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict. This study differs





from previous research because it not only analyzes income and the R/C Ratio but also employs Break-Even Point (BEP) analysis to determine the farm's break-even point. Additionally, this study examines the implementation of the rice-paddy and corn crop rotation system as a form of optimizing agricultural land use. Therefore, this research is crucial to determine the level of income, efficiency, and the viability of corn farming, thereby serving as a basis for consideration by both farmers and the government in efforts to develop sustainable corn farming and improve farmers' welfare.

METHOD

This study was conducted in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, from September 2025 to March 2026. The study employed a quantitative descriptive approach to analyze income and the viability of corn farming. The study population consisted of all 45 corn farmers in Sindangkasih Village, with a census sampling technique used so that the entire population served as respondents. The data utilized comprised primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through observation, interviews using questionnaires, and documentation, while secondary data were sourced from books, journals, the Agricultural Extension Office (BPP), and the relevant village office.

In this study on corn farming, two types of analysis were used: income analysis and farm viability analysis. Income analysis was used to determine the amount of profit earned by farmers by calculating the difference between total revenue (TR) and total production costs (TC) using the formula $Pd = TR - TC$ (Soekartawi, 2016). Meanwhile, the farm viability analysis was conducted using the Revenue-Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio) and the Break-Even Point (BEP). The R/C Ratio analysis is used to compare total revenue with total costs, where the farming operation is deemed viable if the R/C value is greater than 1. Additionally, the BEP analysis is used to determine the break-even point of the farming operation, based on either production volume or revenue in rupiah, thereby determining whether the operation is profitable, at break-even, or operating at a loss (Suparyanto and Rosad, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cost Analysis

The costs of corn farming encompass all expenses incurred in the corn cultivation process, from land preparation to transportation. Farming costs are divided into two categories: fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs are expenses whose amounts do not depend on the



scale of production, whereas variable costs are expenses influenced by the scale of production (Soekartiwi, 2003).

Table 1. Average Variable Costs of Corn Farming by Land Area in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency

No.	Type of Variable Cost	Amount (Rp/Ha)	Average (Rp/ha)
1.	Fertilizer	32,240,627	716,458
2.	Pesticides and Herbicides	20,548,889	456,642
3.	Labor	42,658,036	947,956
4	Milling Machinery	83,980,476	1,866,233
	Total Variable Costs	179,428,028	3,987,289

Source: Processed Primary Data 2026

Based on Table 1, it is known that the total variable costs of corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency amount to Rp179,428,028, with an average of Rp3,987,289/ha. The largest cost stems from the use of milling machines, amounting to Rp83,980,476 or an average of Rp1,866,233/ha, followed by labor costs of Rp42,658,036 or Rp947,956/ha, fertilizer costs of Rp32,240,627 or Rp716,458 per hectare, and pesticide and herbicide costs of Rp20,548,889 or Rp456,642 per hectare. The magnitude of these costs indicates that corn farming requires relatively high production expenditures, particularly during the post-harvest stage and in labor costs. In addition, the crop rotation system between paddy rice and corn means that farmers generally plant corn only once a year.

Table 2 Average Fixed Costs of Corn Farming Based on Land Area in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency

No.	Type of Fixed Cost	Amount (Rp)	Average/Ha (Rp)
1.	Sickle	4,178,500	92,856
2.	Hoe	5,000,286	111,117
3.	sprayer	25,168,833	559,307
	Total Fixed Costs	34,347,619	763,280

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2026

Based on Table 2, it is known that the total fixed costs of corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency amount to Rp34,347,619, with an

average of Rp763,280/ha. The largest fixed cost stems from the use of sprayers, amounting to Rp25,168,833 or an average of Rp559,307 per hectare, followed by hoeing costs of Rp5,000,286 or Rp111,117 per hectare, and sickle costs of Rp4,178,500 or Rp92,856 per hectare. These fixed costs are used to support corn cultivation activities ranging from land preparation, maintenance, to harvesting. Additionally, these agricultural tools are also utilized in paddy rice farming because farmers in Sindangkasih Village implement a crop rotation system between paddy rice and corn, making tool usage more efficient and allowing for long-term use.

Table 3 Total Production Costs for Corn Farming Based on Land Area in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency

No.	Type of Cost	Amount (Rp)	Average/Ha (IDR)
1.	Variable Costs	179,428,028	3,987,289
2.	Fixed Costs	34,347,619	763,280
	Total Expenses	213,775,647	4,750,569

Source: Processed Primary Data 2026

Based on Table 3, it is known that the total production cost of corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency is Rp213,775,647 with an average of Rp4,750,569/ha. These total costs consist of variable costs of Rp179,428,028, or an average of Rp3,987,289 per hectare, and fixed costs of Rp34,347,619, or an average of Rp763,280 per hectare. The magnitude of variable costs indicates that farmers' largest expenditures stem from production needs during a single growing season, such as fertilizers, pesticides, labor, and milling machinery, while fixed costs arise from the use of agricultural equipment that can be reused. Additionally, the crop rotation system between paddy rice and corn makes the use of agricultural equipment more efficient, as it can be utilized for both types of farming.

Analysis of Revenue and Income

Corn farming income is the difference between total revenue and total production costs incurred during the production process over a specific period, thereby reflecting the profit level earned by farmers (Soekartawi, 2016). Revenue is obtained by multiplying the production volume by the selling price of corn, while the Revenue-Cost Ratio (R/C ratio)—the comparison between total revenue and total production costs—is used to assess the efficiency of the operation. The R/C ratio value indicates the amount of revenue farmers receive for every cost

incurred in the farming operation (Mardani et al., 2017).

Table 4 Analysis of Average Revenue for Corn Farmers in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency

No.	Description	Amount (IDR)	Average (Rp)
1.	Production (kg)	205,900	4,576
2.	Price (Rp)	293,300	6,518
	Total revenue	1,341,410,000	29,809,111

Source: Processed Primary Data 2026

Based on Table 4, it is known that the total revenue from corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency, is Rp1,341,410,000, with an average of Rp29,809,111 per farmer per growing season. This income was derived from a total production of 205,900 kg, with an average production of 4,576 kg per farmer and an average selling price of Rp6,518/kg. The high income from corn farming in Sindangkasih was influenced by the production volume and the relatively favorable selling price of corn. Although farmers only plant corn once a year due to the implementation of a crop rotation system between paddy rice and corn, corn farming still contributes significantly to farmers' income.

Table 5 Analysis of Average Income of Corn Farmers in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency

No.	Description	Amount (Rp/Year)	Average (Rp/Year)
1.	Revenue	1,341,410,000	29,809,111
2.	Total Expenses	21,377,564	4,750,569
	Total Revenue	1,127,634,353	25,052,542

Source: Processed Primary Data 2026

Based on Table 5, it is known that the total income from corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, West Ranomeeto Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency is Rp1,127,634,353 per year, with an average farmer income of Rp25,052,542 per year or Rp2,087,712 per month. This income is derived from the difference between total revenue of Rp1,341,410,000 and total production costs of Rp213,775,647. The high income is influenced by production volume, land area, and relatively favorable corn selling prices. Although the average monthly income remains below the 2026 minimum wage for South Konawe Regency, corn farming continues to make a significant

contribution to farmers' economies because the agricultural system in Sindangkasih Village involves rotating between paddy rice and corn cultivation. Consequently, corn serves as an additional income source while also helping to maintain land productivity.

Feasibility Analysis of Corn Farming

A business is considered viable if farmers can achieve optimal profits from the farming operations they manage. Good management is crucial in running the business, from seed selection to crop maintenance. If managed properly, the farming operation will be viable and efficient to operate .

1. R/C Ratio

The Revenue-to-Cost Ratio (R/C) is the comparison between total revenue earned and total costs incurred. A farming operation is considered viable if the R/C value is greater than one. If the R/C value is less than one, the farming operation will result in financial losses if implemented (Wardana, 2018).

$$R/C \text{ Ratio} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Penerimaan}}{\text{Total Biaya}}$$

$$R/C \text{ Ratio} = \frac{40.473.492}{13.104.999}$$

$$R/C \text{ Ratio} = 3.1$$

Calculations of the R/C Ratio for the corn farming operation in Sindangkasih Village show a value of 3.1, meaning that every Rp1 spent generates Rp3.1 in revenue, resulting in a net profit of Rp2.1 for the farmer. An R/C Ratio greater than 1 indicates that the corn farming operation is viable, efficient, and profitable to undertake. This high value indicates that production factors have been utilized optimally and are supported by government seed assistance, which helps reduce production costs. Although corn is planted only once a year due to the crop rotation system with paddy rice, corn farming still provides a significant additional income for farmers.

2. BEP

The Break-Even Point (BEP) is a state of financial equilibrium or capital recovery. At this point, the business neither makes a profit nor incurs a loss, meaning sales revenue equals total costs. For BEP analysis, there are three calculations: revenue BEP, production BEP, and price BEP (Kurniasih 2018).

- Formula for Production BEP Analysis

$$\text{Production BEP (kg)} = \frac{FC}{P - AVC}$$

Given:

Fixed Costs (FC) = Rp 1,176,089

Selling Price (P) = Rp 6,518/kg

Variable Cost per Kg (AVC) = Rp 3,051/kg

$$\text{Break-Even Point (kg)} = \frac{1.176.089}{6.518 - 3.051}$$

$$\text{Break-Even Point (kg)} = \frac{1.176.089}{3.467}$$

Production Break-Even Point (kg) = 339 kg

Based on the calculation of the *Break-Even Point* (BEP) for corn farming in Sindangkasih Village, the production BEP was determined to be 339 kg. This figure indicates that the minimum production volume farmers must achieve to cover all production costs is 339 kg. Meanwhile, the average yield produced by farmers reached 4,576 kg, meaning actual production is significantly higher than the break-even point. This indicates that the corn farming operations conducted by farmers are in a profitable condition, as they have exceeded the minimum production threshold required to reach the break-even point. Thus, the larger the difference between actual production and the production BEP, the greater the profit earned by farmers. This condition also demonstrates that corn farming in Sindangkasih Village is viable and exhibits good efficiency in generating profits.

- Break-Even Point (BEP) Revenue Formula (Rp)

Given: Fixed Costs (FC) = Rp 1,176,089

Variable Costs (VC) = Rp 6,337,498

Total Sales (S) = Rp 91,911,714

$$\text{Break-Even Point (Rp)} = 1 - \frac{\frac{FC}{S}}{\frac{VC}{S}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Break-Even Point (Rp)} &= 1 - \frac{\frac{1.176.089}{91.911.714}}{\frac{6.337.498}{91.911.714}} \\ &= \frac{6.337.498}{91.911.714} = 0,069 \\ &= 1 - 0.069 = 0.931 \\ &= \frac{1.176.089}{0,931} \end{aligned}$$

Break-Even Point (Rp) = Rp 1,126,300

Based on the calculation of the *Break-Even Point* (BEP) for revenue in the corn farming operation in Sindangkasih Village, the revenue BEP was determined to be approximately Rp1,263,000. This figure indicates that the minimum revenue a farmer must generate to cover all production costs is Rp1,263,000. Meanwhile, the actual revenue earned by farmers reached Rp40,473,492, which is significantly higher than the revenue break-even point. This indicates that the corn farming operation conducted by farmers is in a highly profitable condition, as the revenue earned has exceeded the minimum threshold required to reach the break-even point.



Thus, the larger the difference between actual revenue and the revenue break-even point (BEP), the greater the profit earned by farmers. This condition demonstrates that corn farming in Sindangkasih Village is viable and holds good prospects for increasing farmers' income.

Table 6 Feasibility Analysis of Corn Farming Based on R/C Ratio, Production Break-Even Point (BEP), and Revenue Break-Even Point (BEP)

No.	Description	Unit	Average Amount	Notes
1.	R/C Ratio	Rp	3.1	Satisfactory
2.	Production	Kg	4,576	Feasible
	Production BEP	Kg	339	
3.	Revenue	Rp	40,473,492	Feasible
	Break-Even Revenue	Rp	1,126,300	

Source: Processed Primary Data 2026

Based on Table 6, the analysis results indicate that corn farming in Sindangkasih Village is considered viable, efficient, and profitable to undertake. This is demonstrated by a R/C Ratio of 3.1 (>1), meaning that every Rp1 in costs generates Rp3.1 in revenue. Furthermore, the average production of 4,576 kg is significantly higher than the production BEP of 339 kg, and the average revenue of Rp40,473,492 is also higher than the revenue BEP of Rp1,263,000. These conditions indicate that corn farming is not only capable of covering production costs but also generates a substantial profit. Although corn is planted only once a year due to the crop rotation system with paddy rice, this farming operation still provides significant additional income for farmers, especially with the availability of seed assistance from the government, which helps improve production cost efficiency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, corn farming (*Zea mays* L.) in Sindangkasih Village, Ranomeeto Barat Subdistrict, South Konawe Regency generates relatively high income and contributes to improving farmers' economic conditions. The average farmer income reached Rp40,473,492 with total production costs of Rp13,104,999, resulting in an average income of Rp27,368,493 per farmer per year or Rp39,835,359 per hectare. This high income is influenced by relatively good corn yields and relatively stable selling prices. Additionally, government seed subsidies helped reduce production costs, even though farmers practiced a rotation system between rice and corn, meaning corn is planted only once a year.



The feasibility analysis indicates that corn farming in Sindangkasih Village is viable and profitable. This is demonstrated by an R/C Ratio of 3.1 (>1), meaning that every Rp1 in costs incurred generates an income of Rp3.1 (). Additionally, the Break-Even Point (BEP) analysis indicates that the production BEP is 339 kg and the revenue BEP is Rp1,263,000, both of which are well below the average production and revenue levels of farmers. These conditions indicate that corn farming is capable of covering production costs and generating significant profits, thereby offering good prospects for continued development to enhance farmers' welfare.

REFERENCE

- Atlantika, Y. N., Beni, S., Salfarini, E. M., Gudianto, C., & Kom, M. (2024). Studi kelayakan bisnis. Bandung: Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia.
- Damayanti, A., & Setiawan, D. (2021). Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Jagung Hibrida di Kecamatan Sebulu Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. *Jurnal Magrobis*, 21(1), 272-278.
- Darwis, Khaeriyah. 2017. Ilmu Usahatani Teori Dan Penerapan. Makasar: CV. Inti Mediatama.
- Efendi, R & Suwardi. (2010). Respon Tanaman Jagung Hibrida terhadap Tingkat Takaran Pemberian Nitrogen dan Kepadatan Populasi. *Prosiding Pekan Serealia Nasional*. Maros.
- Irwan, I., Dua, P., & Marliyah, M. (2019). Analisis Produksi dan Pendapatan Usahatani Jagung Hibrida Di Desa Kaliburu Kecamatan Sindue Tombusabora Kabupaten Donggala. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, 2(1).
- Juliansyah, H., & Riyono, A. (2018). Pengaruh Produksi, Luas Lahan dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Pendapatan Petani Karet di Desa Bukit Hagu Kecamatan Lhoksukon Kabupaten Aceh Utara. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian Unimal*, 1(2): 65-72.
- Mardani M, Nur T M, & Satriawan H. (2017). Analisis usaha tani tanaman pangan jagung di Kecamatan Juli Kabupaten Bireuen. *Jurnal Sains Pertanian*, 1(3), 210-883.
- Mandang, M., Sondakh, M.F.L., & Laoh, O.E.H. (2020). Karakteristik Petani Berlahan Sempit di Desa Tolok Kecamatan Tomposo. *Jurnal Ilmiah Agrisocioekonomi*, 16(1):105-114.
- Nugroho, A., Gumelar, A. P., & Awaliyah, F. (2023). Analisis Kelayakan Usahatani Kopi Arabika di Desa Sudalarang. *AGRITEKH (Jurnal Agribisnis dan Teknologi Pangan)*, 3(2), 84- 93.
- Nugroho, A. Y., & Mas' ud, A. A. (2021). Proyeksi bep, rc ratio dan r/l ratio terhadap kelayakan usaha (studi kasus pada usaha taoge di desa Wonoagung, Tirtoyudo, Kabupaten Malang). *Journal koperasi dan manajemen*, 2(01), 26-37.
- Rochman, A. (2019). Analisis Usahatani Jagung Varietas Nk 22 (Studi Kasus Di Desa Junjung Kecamatan Sumbergempol Kabupatentulungagung). *Jurnal Agribis*, 5(1).
- Soekartawi. (2016). Analisis usahatani. Universitas Indonesia (UI Press).





- Sukardi, S., Bachtiar, A., & Gita, S. (2024). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia (MSDM).
- Utari, R.T. (2015). Analisis Kelayakan Usaha Ternak Sapi Potong Pada Berbagai Sekala Kepemilikan Didesa Samangki Kecamatan Simbang Kabupaten Maros. Universitas Hasanudin.Makasar.
- Wahyuni, Tina Masita Henny. (2021). Analisis Usahatani Tanaman Hias (Krisan). Vegetasi, 17(2).
- Wardana B. 2018. Analisis Kelayakan Usahatani Dan Pemasaran Jagung (Zea Mays). Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan.

