International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

Financial Feasibility Analysis Of Goat Farming Business In Punggolaka Village, Puuwatu District, Kendari City (*Case Study Of Totonoto Goat Farming Business*)

Mega Suciarfina Basrin [1] , Abdi [2] , Abdul Gafaruddin [3]

[1] Student of Agribusiness Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Hallucinations Oleo University
[2.3] Lecturer at Faculty of Agriculture, Hallucinations Oleo University, Kendari, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: megabasrinmk027@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is a case study focused on the Totonoto goat farming business with the aim of determining the financial feasibility of the Totonoto goat farming business. The analysis was conducted using several financial feasibility criteria, namely Net Present Value (NPV), Net Benefit Cost Ratio (Net B/C), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period (PP). The data analyzed included initial investment costs, fixed costs, variable costs, and revenue from livestock sales. Calculations were carried out under baseline conditions and continued with a sensitivity test to changes in costs and revenue of 5%. The results showed that Totonoto's income was Rp. 37,014,720 and that under baseline conditions, the goat farming business was declared feasible with an NPV of Rp. 26,386,061, an NBCR of 1.69, an IRR of 85.4%, and a PP of 1.51 years. The scenarios used were: 1) revenue decreased by 5%, costs remained constant 2) revenue remained constant, costs increased by 5% 3) revenue decreased by 5%, costs increased by 5%. The results of the three scenarios show that the business is financially feasible to run and is quite resilient to the risk of changes in costs and revenue.

Keywords: Financial Feasibility, Goat Farming

INTRODUCTION

Farm goats in Indonesia are still dominated by smallholder livestock farming . Livestock goat is one of the component important in business people's farmers because maintenance goat with scale small can help subsistence people's economy with utilization resource available nature . Livestock goat can maintained from scale 2-5 heads / breeder as well as can enhanced

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

to 5-10 heads / breeder (Sutama et al, 2011).

Goat is animal cattle ruminants small and fast develop breeding . Livestock business goat can started with relatively little capital so that No burden the breeders who want to start business cattle goats , even in its maintenance done in a way simple with utilise existing resources around it and not must own large area of land . Meanwhile, the reproduction is relatively fast in a way simple so that make lack of understanding breeders to benefit cattle goat affect the system maintenance of a nature as business part-time and savings family For fulfil urgent needs (Kurniasih et al, 2013) .

(Devendra, 1993) in Zulfanita (2011) stated that cattle goat can made into as sources of animal protein , as savings that can be for sale at any time , additional income and waste can made into as source fertilizer at the same time can give profit for farmer .

Kendari City consists of of 10 sub-districts and 67 villages , one of them is is ward Punggolaka which is located in the sub-district Puuwatu . Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Southeast Sulawesi, the number of cattle goats in Kendari City in 2022 were recorded as many as 4,057 individuals . In 2023 , population data goat No displayed . Furthermore , in 2024 the number of cattle goat decrease to 2,026 heads . This is show that in a number of year final happen decline amount population goats in Kendari City. One of them business cultivation cattle goat in the city vehicle namely totonoto cultivation located in the sub-district puuwatu .

Based on information obtained from Totonoto cultivation , livestock breeders own connection partnership with Bandot Ireng Fram Loss Ojo Rewel located in Lepolepo . Bandot Ireng Fram Loss Ojo Rewel own around 20 partners one of them is Totonoto cultivation , partnership started from since 2016 to moment this , farmer Totonoto own about 15 tails goats of various types goat peanuts . In addition , goats peanut capable adapt with Good in various different environments including in condition very simple maintenance (Pamungkas et al., 2009).

Livestock business goat This managed entirely by the owner business without use power work and have walk in quite a long time , namely since 2010 to now . The business is managed without power Work show that all over activity business , start from maintenance cattle until management results sales , done by the owner himself business . Length of business This walk Not yet Of course show that business the has worthy in a way financial . Many businesses people's livestock remains ongoing Because need economy , without existence calculation clear advantages .

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

METHOD

Study This implemented in July 2025 until by September 2025, in an effort Totonoto which is located in the sub-district Punggolaka , District Puuwatu , Kendari City. Determination location study done in a way intentionally (purposive) with consideration distance from location study can accessible to researchers , and the existence of interest For knowing eligibility managed business in a way independent in term long time .

Types and sources of data used in study This are primary data and secondary data , techniques data collection used in study This is technique interview , technique observation and techniques documentation.

With variables study in formulation problem First is Characteristics respondents covering type gender , age , education, occupation , number liability family , experience business and length of business . and variables formulation problem second are Net Present Value (NPV), Net Benefit Cost Ratio (NBCR), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period (PP).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Livestock Business Goat Totonoto

Totonoto cultivation business is business cultivation cattle goats in the sub-district Punggolaka Subdistrict Puuwatu, Kendari City. Livestock business goat Totonoto managed by the head House ladder named Mr Abdul Haris since In 2010 , the initial business capital using personal money amounting to Rp. 3,500,000 used For buy 3 tails goat at the time that . Before doing business cultivation cattle goats , Mr. Abdul Haris works as a as a marketing or sales person at PT. Surya Perkasa for 3 years and 6 months . What made Mr. Abdul Haris start operate business cultivation cattle goats are one of them is inspired from both parents the old me have cattle various poultry so that made Mr. Abdul Haris interested in raising livestock and have make it as work principal . As for the number of cattle goat business Totonoto from 5 years last 2020 to 2024 can seen from table following .

Table 4.2. Total Cattle Goat Totonoto 2020-2024

Year	Amount Goat (tail)
2020	20
2021	18
2022	19
2023	20
2024	18
Total	95

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

Based on table amount goats in the period 2020–2024 , it is seen that population goat experience change from year to year . In 2020 , the number of goat recorded as many as 20 tails.The number the experience decreasing in 2021 to 18 individuals , then return increased in 2022 to 19 heads and reached amount The highest number in 2023 was 20. However , in 2024 the number goat return decrease to 18 tails . The decrease amount goat in 2024 occurs consequence existence death in some tail goats , which have an impact direct to total population decline goats in the year said . Condition This show that business cattle running goats experience dynamics population affected by factors maintenance and condition health cattle .

Cost Investment

Cost investment is the amount of funds issued at the start activity business as basic capital For start the production process with objective For provide required facilities and infrastructure in operate business farm . Costs investment covers all over component circulation of a nature term long and can used during age economical business . Costs investment made at the beginning investment can seen in the table following .

No	Component	Amount	Unit	Unit Price (Rp)	Total (Rp)
1	Pen				
	wooden pole	10	Stem	60,000	600,000
	Beam	8	Stem	47,500	380,000
	Board	8	Sheet	35,000	280,000
	zinc roof	5	Sheet	60,000	300,000
	Nail	1	Kg	25,000	25,000
	String of raffia	1	Roll	15,000	15,000
2	livestock				
	Goat male	1	Tail	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Goat female	1	Tail	1,500,000	1,500,000
3	Medicine				
	Wormectin	1	Bottle	50,000	50,000
	Paracetamol	2	Board	5,000	10,000
	Total				5,160,000

Table 4.4. Costs Initial Investment in Livestock Goat Totonoto

Table 4.4. shows results identification component investment . Total cost investment in

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

business cattle goat Totonoto reached Rp. 5,160,000, which consists of on development pen amounting to Rp. 1,600,000 with area 10×15 meters, purchase seeds goat amounting to Rp. 3,500,000, and the purchase drugs worth Rp. 60,000. Fee investment This is the initial capital issued before business start produced and used For support smoothness operational farm Totonoto.

Cost Operational

Cost operational is overall expenditure used during activity production or maintenance cattle ongoing . Cost This reflect all over cost incurred regularly so that the business can walk and produce income . In business cattle goat , cost operational divided into two components main , namely cost fixed and costs variable.

Table 4.5 below serve details cost operational in business cattle goat Totonoto . Fees operational This covers cost medicines and vaccines , costs electricity and transportation , as well as cost fixed issued during the maintenance process livestock . Presentation table This aim For give clear picture about size necessary expenses in operate business cattle goat Totonoto . Total costs incurred during period study can seen in the table following.

Table 4.5. Costs Livestock Business Operations Goat Totonoto 2020-2024

No	Component	Total Cost (Rp)
1	Cost Still	
	Depreciation Pen	1,600,000
	Depreciation Equipment	2,890,000
2	Cost Variables	
	Cost of Medicines and Vaccines	8,315,500
	Electricity and Transportation Costs	1,479,780
3	Cost Opportunities (Non- Cash)	
	Labor Wages Owner	13,000,000
	Feed Costs	14,600,000
	Total	41,885,280

Based on Table 4.5. total costs incurred in maintenance business cattle goat Totonoto reached Rp. 41,885,280. The total the consists of from a number of component main , namely cost fixed which includes depreciation cages and equipment Rp . 898,000 per year with total cost for five years final business is Rp. 4,490,000, and medicines and vaccines amounting to Rp. 8,315,500, which was used For guard health and prevent livestock disease , total cost electricity

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

and transportation amounting to Rp. 1,479,780. Related with cost electricity business Totonoto use electricity subsidy so that cost incurred No Lots or relatively low and water use in business cattle Totonoto , the breeder own well Alone with use water machine . Thus , the water costs have been enter the fee electricity Because use water machine . Then , the cost opportunities consisting of from wages owner Rp . 50,000 per week with total of 52 weeks in a year with time work 6 hours, so the total wages owner in a year reach Rp. 2,600,000 per year with the overall total wages for five years last Rp. 13,000,000, and cost feed worth Rp. 8,000 for 20 kg with cost expenditure amounting to Rp. 2,920,000 for a year.

Reception

Reception in something business is all over amount of money coming in as results from activity production or sale product . In other words, acceptance reflect mark income dirty before reduced cost operational . The size reception influenced by the number production produced and prices applicable sales . The more high production volume or the more Good price sell , then the revenue obtained will also be increased . The size revenue earned breeders can seen in the table following.

Table 4.6. Total Income from Livestock Business Goat Totonoto

Year	Revenue (Rp)
0	-
1	11,100,000
2	12,800,000
3	12,500,000
4	15,100,000
5	27,400,000
Total	78,900,000

Based on Table 4.6. Total revenue business cattle goat for five years , can known that reception business experience rise and fall every the year . In the year First reception from sale goat amounting to Rp. 11,100,000, then experience increase in the year second to Rp. 12,800,000. The increase caused by increasing amount goats that are bought and sold compared to the year previously . However , in the year third reception A little decrease to Rp. 12,500,000. The decrease This happen consequence decrease amount sale goats . Furthermore , in the year fourth Receipts increase again to Rp. 15,100,000, which shows that business cattle goat start growing and sales are improving again . In the year fifth happen improvement very significant acceptance , namely reached Rp. 27,400,000. A significant increase big This caused by increasing

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

population ready goat sold , increasing requests , as well as price sell more goats high . In terms of overall , total receipts business cattle goat for five years reached Rp. 78,900,000, so that show that business the own development sufficient acceptance Good from year to year.

Income

Income in something business is difference between revenue earned with the total costs incurred during the production process in other words is reception from results sale production that has been reduced by costs that have been incurred issued . Therefore that , income is profit really clean Can enjoyed after all over need operational filled . The size income is greatly influenced by efficiency management cost as well as ability increase revenue . Income business cattle goats obtained from difference between revenue and expenses operational presented in the table following.

Table 4.7. Livestock Business Income Goat Totonoto (2020-2024)

No	Description	Total (Rp)
1.	Reception	78,900,000
2.	Cost Operational	41,885,280
	Total	37,014,720

In Table 4.7. total revenue business cattle goat Totonoto for five years reached Rp. 78,900,000, while cost operational expenses incurred amounting to Rp. 41,885,280, so that income net profit obtained Totonoto is amounting to Rp. 37,014,720. This value show that business cattle goat capable produce sufficient profit significant after reduced all over costs required in the production process.

Analysis Eligibility Financial Management of Totonoto Livestock Business

Analysis This used For know worthy whether or not in business cattle Totonoto with use a number of indicator criteria eligibility financial including NPV (Net Present Value), NBCR (Net Benefit Cost Ratio), IRR (Internal Rate of Return) and PP (Payback Period).

The value of results analysis eligibility financial business cattle goat Totonoto can seen in the table following .

Table 4.8. Calculation Results Criteria Eligibility Livestock Business Finance Goat Totonoto

Criteria Eligibility	Mark	Interpretation
NPV	26,386,061	Positive
NBCR	1.69	> 1

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

IRR	85.4%	> benchmark interest rate
Payback Period	1.51	Quick capital return

Based on Table 4.8. shows that the NPV value obtained is positive with mark of Rp. 26,386,061 the NBCR value shows more big from 1 , namely 1.6 and IRR of 85.4% more big from 6% discount that has been used researchers in calculation and Payback period (PP) 1.51 years .

Positive NPV value show that business produce benefit clean during period analysis . Similarly , NBCR values more from One signify that every Rp. 1 of costs incurred capable generates Rp 1.69 in benefits . The IRR is far more tall from level discount the more strengthen that business cattle This is very profitable . The short payback period is also an advantage . superiority business this , because of the initial capital can return only in two years . In overall indicator calculated financial show that business cattle goat Totonoto worthy run and able give profit for breeders .

Study This own similarities with study Iriyanti et al. (2023) who stated that business cattle goat worthy developed with R/C ratio value is higher from One and BEP which can achieved . The equation is You're welcome show that reception business more big compared to costs incurred . The difference is , research Iriyanti et al. used R/C ratio and BEP indicators , whereas study This using NBCR as indicator comparison benefits and costs , but both of them You're welcome show profitable business .

In the research Hevrizen et al. (2023), there is equality results , namely You're welcome show that business cattle goat worthy in a way financial with positive NPV value , higher IRR big from level interest rates , and Net B/C is higher from one . The difference , research Hevrizen et al. conducted on a scale micro and small with mark higher investment and NPV big , whereas study This done on a scale more effort small so that higher NPV value low . However Thus , research This show very high IRR value , which indicates level return fast investment .

Research result this is also in line with Abadi et al.'s (2023) research concluded that that business farm goat worthy For developed . The equation lies in the conclusion end that business give advantages . The difference is , Abadi et al. 's research uses R/C ratio approach and analysis aspect technical , environmental , social , legal , and marketing , while study This more focused on analysis eligibility financial use NPV, NBCR, IRR, and Payback Period indicators .

Research result this is also in line with research by Melati et al. (2021) which states that business cattle goat worthy in a way financial based on NPV, IRR, and sensitivity analysis effort . The similarity is You're welcome show positive NPV value and higher IRR big from level interest rates . The difference is , Melati et al. 's research was conducted on a scale more effort big with

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

mark more investment and production high , whereas study This done on a scale more effort small However still show level eligibility good financial .

Furthermore , in Hana Nur Eritrina's (2022) research on KUB Mondroguno, which stated that business cattle goat worthy executed in a way financial . The similarities is conclusion eligibility business cattle goats . The difference , research Eritrina (2022) more emphasizes on the analysis of R/C ratio and B/C ratio and adds aspects others , while study This use indicator eligibility more financial many , namely NPV, NBCR, IRR, and Payback Period, so that give a clearer picture details about level profit and speed return on capital.

Analysis Sensitivity

Analysis sensitivity is something methods used For see how much big change results eligibility something project If happen changes in one or a number of variables important , such as costs , revenues , or level interest rates . The goal is For know how far the project is Still still worthy if happen conditions that are not in accordance with estimation beginning . With Thus , the analysis This help evaluate level resilience or sensitivity something business to change factors that influence results Finally.

Analysis results sensitivity show How changes to components costs and revenues influential to mark eligibility such as NPV, NBCR, IRR, and Payback Period. If after done change variables project Still show mark positive eligibility , then business the considered Enough tough to changes that occur . On the other hand , if change small just make results eligibility become No worthy , then project the including sensitive and risky high . Calculation results sensitivity to increase costs and decline reception presented in the table following

Table 4.9. Sensitivity Test

Revenue Down 5%, Costs Still	
NPV Df 6%	23,146,746
Net B/C Ratio	1.60
IRR	75.59%
Payback Period	1.7
NPV Df 12%	17,779,308
NPV Df 15%	15,606,999
Reception Fixed , Fees Increase 5%	
NPV Df 6%	24,724,050
Net B/C Ratio	1.62
IRR	79.15%

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Technology and Education Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJETER

E-ISSN: 2986-0733

Payback Period	1.64
NPV Df 12%	19,061,686
NPV Df 15%	16,769,884
Revenue Down 5%, Costs Up 5%	
NPV Df 6%	21,484,735
Net B/C Ratio	1.54
IRR	76.25%
Payback Period	1.87
NPV Df 12%	16,353,404
NPV Df 15%	14,279,194

Based on Table 4.9, it is known that that changes in revenue and expenses give influence to mark criteria eligibility financial (NPV, NBCR, IRR, and Payback period). Although happen change by 5% on revenue and costs , all indicator eligibility Still show positive and fulfilling results criteria investment worthy . In the scenario first , when reception down by 5% with cost remains the same . The NPV value is Rp 23,146,746, Net B/C is 1.60, and the IRR reaches 75.9% with time return on capital is 1.7 years . This is show that existence decline reception can influence income breeders .

In the scenario second , namely when costs increased by 5% and revenue fixed , the NPV value is Rp. 24,724,050, Net B/C 1.62, and IRR 79.15%, with time return on capital is 1.64 years . Condition This describe that increase cost will lower benefits , but project Still still worthy executed

Meanwhile , in the scenario third where acceptance down 5% and costs up 5%, the NPV value decreases to Rp. 21,484,735, Net B/C decreased to 1.54, IRR of 70%, and Payback Period of 1.87 years . Although happen decline in all indicators , efforts Still classified as worthy Because fixed NPV value positive , Net B/C > 1, and IRR is still more tall from level discount used .

Analysis results show that most sensitive projects to changes in decline acceptance and increase costs . Decrease reception will give greater impact big to decline mark eligibility compared to increase costs . However thus , all scenario Still show that project still is at in condition worthy in a way financial .

CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained and the results analysis conducted so can withdrawn conclusion as following :

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

1. Big income business cattle goat Totonoto Ward Punggolaka Subdistrict Puuwatu Kendari City amounting to Rp. 37,014,720.
2. Analysis results eligibility financial , business cattle goat Totonoto assessed worthy For executed . This is indicated by a positive NPV value amounting to Rp. 26,386,061, NBCR more from zero which is 1.69, a much higher IRR exceed level benchmark interest rate , as well as time The payback period is 1.51. Fourth indicator the describe that business capable give profit so that business being run worthy For executed . Sensitivity test results show that project Still worthy executed although happen change revenue and expenses by ±5%. All fixed NPV value positive , Net B/C Ratio > 1, and IRR exceeds level interest rates used . The most sensitive business to decline acceptance and increase costs , however in a way overall still show eligibility financial and resilience to change variable .

REFERENCE

Abadi M, Hadini HA, Sani LA, Nafiu L, Rizal A, Ginting NM. 2023. Analysis Eligibility Goat Farming Business Finance in the District Kabawo Muna Regency , Southeast Sulawesi. Journal Local Farming . 5(2): 110.

Aydraozi MD. 2019. Analysis Feasibility of Independent Tofu Business in Kotangan Village Galang District, Deli Serdang Regency . Thesis . Medan Area University. Medan.

Bain A, Kurniawan W, Has H, Malesi L, Syamsuddin, Aka R, Isnaeni PD, Nurhayu , Daoed DM. 2021. Optimizing Livestock Business Goat Through Technology Processing Waste Farm For Increase Income Breeder Goat In Kendari City. UNPAD Journal . 3(1): 21-26.

Fitaria , Nafiu L, Badaruddin R. 2022. Characteristics of Qualitative Properties Goat Peanuts in Kendari City. Journal Scientific Farm Halu Oleo. 4(2): 116-119.

Hamida E. 2017. Analysis Eligibility Financial and Economic Analysis of Dollar Banyan Farming (Case Study in Tulungwanar Village, District Pucuk , Regency Lamongan). Journal Agroradix . 1(1): 60-76.

Handayani M, Budiraharjo K, Setiyawan , Prastiwi WD. 2022. Analysis Eligibility Agribusiness Etawa Crossbred Goat Jambu District, Semarang Regency . Journal of Empowerment Community and Education. 2(1): 371-376.

Hevrizen R, Murniati K, Abidin Z. 2023. Analysis Eligibility Financial Nursery Goats (Case Study) Micro and Small Scale Livestock Farmers in Lampung Province . Wahana Peternakan. 7(1): 40-48.

Iriyanti L, Anwarudin O, Pardosi HF. 2023. Analysis Feasibility of Livestock Business Goats in the District Prafi Regency Manokwari West Papua Province .

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Khotimah H, Sutiono. 2014. Analysis Eligibility Bamboo Cultivation Business Finance . Journal Forestry Science . 8(1): 14-24.

Kusumastuti TA. 2012. Eligibility Financial Cattle Goat According to System Maintenance , Breed , and Elevation in Yogyakarta. Animal Science . 10(2): 75-84.

Melati R, Antara M, Afandi. 2021. Analysis Eligibility Livestock Business Finance CV. Prima Breed Goats , Tondo Subdistrict , Mantikulore Palu City. eJ. Agrotekbis . 9(6): 1410-1419.

Muanley YY, Son AL, Mada GS, Dethan NKF. 2022. Analysis Sensitivity In the Analytic Hierarchy Process Method and its Influence To Order Priorities in Selecting Android Smartphones. Journal of Statistics and Its Application to Teaching and Research. 4(3): 173-190.

Purwaningsih , Noviyanti , Sambodo P. 2017. Infestation Worm Channel Digestion in Goats Ettawa Crossbred Beans in Amban Subdistrict , Kecamatan West Manokwari Regency Manokwari West Papua Province . Journal Scientific Farm Integrated . 5(1): 8-12.

Rozi F, Shuwiyandi K. 2022. Analysis Cost Production to Determine Selling Prices at PT. Selera Rodjo Abadi Semarang. Journal Accounting . 1(2): 125-132.

Ruminta D. 2020. Analysis Comparison Calculation Eligibility Financial Conventional and Sharia. Journal Ecodemica . 4(2): 92-102.

Saranani M, Ulyasniati , Saleh L. 2021. Analysis Efficiency of Soybean Farming in the District Pondidaha Regency Konawe . Journal of Economics, Social & Humanities . Vol 03 No 01. Pages 105-114

Sarwoko E, Nurfarida IN, Ahsan M. 2021. Building Partnership Strategies For Increase Income Craftsman Satay Skewers in Malang Regency . Jurnal Karya Abdi. 5(3): 407-414.

Susilowati E, Kurniati H. 2018. Analysis Feasibility and Sensitivity: A Case Study of the Small Tempe Industry in Kopti Semanan, District Kalideres , West Jakarta. BISMA. 10(2): 102-116.

Utari ART. 2015. Analysis Feasibility of Livestock Business Cow Cuts at Various Scales of Ownership in Samangki Village Simbang District, Maros Regency . Thesis . Hasanuddin University. Makassar.

Winarno SH. 2014. Analysis Investment Decision Assessment Using the Net Present Value Method. Monetary . 1(1): 42-50.

Yuniarti V, Yurisinthae E, Maswadi . 2013. An Analysis on Financial Feasibility of Swallow's Nest Business (Colacallia Fuciphaga) in Matan District
South Lower Ketapang Regency. Journal Agribusiness . 1-15.

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.