

THE EFFECT OF LAYER CHICKEN FARMING BUSINESS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the socioeconomic impacts and identify the challenges faced by layer chicken farms in Lassang Barat Village, Polongbangkeng Utara Subdistrict, Takalar Regency. The study employed purposive sampling to select research informants and utilized a qualitative descriptive method for data analysis.

The research findings indicate that the presence of commercial layer chicken farms in Lassang Barat Village, Polongbangkeng Utara Subdistrict, Takalar Regency, has generated socioeconomic impacts. From a social perspective, these include the establishment of good relations between farmers and the community, the creation of social cooperation, the emergence of mutually beneficial social benefits, and the fostering of harmony and effective communication between farmers and the community. Meanwhile, from an economic perspective, the impacts include increased community income, the creation of jobs, the emergence of mutually beneficial economic benefits, and the improvement of the economy in Lassang Barat Village. The challenges faced by the layer chicken farming business in Lassang Barat Village, Polongbangkeng Utara Subdistrict, Takalar Regency, include, for farmers: unstable productivity, fluctuating selling prices, rising feed and medication costs, and seasonal chicken diseases. For the community, these include the smell from the chicken coops, disturbances to comfort, and the potential for social conflict.

Keywords: Effect, socio-economic, laying hens

INTRODUCTION

The increasing population of Indonesia each year has led to a rise in the consumption of animal protein, including meat, eggs, and milk. Public awareness of nutritional fulfillment, particularly protein intake, has increased the demand for livestock products. Livestock farming is an activity involving the breeding and raising of farm animals to obtain benefits and outputs from such activities. Livestock farming is not merely related to animal husbandry practices. Its primary objective is to generate profit by applying management principles to the combined factors of production.

The livestock subsector is one of the sectors contributing significantly to the national economy and employment opportunities, making it a reliable sector in efforts to improve the national economy. This is reflected in the results of the 2013 Agricultural Census, which recorded 13.56 million livestock-farming households in Indonesia. In addition, the availability of livestock products directly contributes to improving the nutritional status of the population, particularly in fulfilling calorie and animal protein requirements. Meeting public demand for calories and animal protein is expected to enhance the quality of human resources (Statistics Indonesia, 2021).

The livestock sector in Indonesia is also one of the sources of income for the community. One of the most widely operated livestock businesses is layer chicken farming. Layer chickens are superior breeds resulting from crossbreeding among various chicken breeds known for their high productivity in meat and egg production (Dermawan, 2018). The population of layer chickens in Indonesia reached 378.59 million birds in 2022. This figure declined compared to the previous year, which had experienced an increase of 6.67%. However, a different trend was observed in egg

production. The production of chicken eggs in Indonesia reached 5.56 million tons in 2022, showing an increase compared to the previous year, which had recorded a production decline of 0.28%.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in West Lassang Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency. The location was selected because North Polongbangkeng District is one of the nine districts in Takalar Regency with a considerable population of layer chickens. The research was carried out from December 2025 to February 2026.

The informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2017), purposive sampling is a sampling technique based on specific considerations, such as selecting individuals who are considered to have the most knowledge about the research topic or are capable of providing representative data. The informants in this study consisted of six layer chicken farmers who had been engaged in layer chicken farming for at least three years. These informants were chosen because they possessed sufficient knowledge and information regarding the factors contributing to the decline in layer chicken production. Following preliminary observations and the collection of the required data, the selected informants were considered representative of the research objectives.

The data analysis method used in this study was descriptive qualitative analysis, which aims to improve research efficiency through the identification of informant characteristics and their distribution within the study area. Primary data were obtained through interviews and complemented by documents, publications, and research reports from relevant institutions and agencies. According to Sugiyono (2017), in qualitative research, data analysis is conducted simultaneously during the data collection process and after the data have been collected. The data analysis techniques used in this study included:

1. Data reduction aims to simplify the collected data to make them more specific and manageable. The data obtained from the field were extensive and therefore needed to be carefully recorded and organized in detail.
2. Data were presented in an organized and systematic manner to form a complete and integrated set of information. Data presentation may take the form of tables, graphs, maps, icons, and other visual representations.
3. Data interpretation is an important step in drawing conclusions. It involves the process of interpreting the data to identify meanings and derive conclusions from the reduced and presented data.

The operational definitions in this study were used to describe how the layer chicken farming system is managed by farmers in West Lassang Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency. This analysis is important because the operational conditions of the business significantly influence its sustainability and the socio-economic impacts generated within the surrounding community.

1. Layer chicken farming refers to the activity of raising laying hens conducted by the informants to produce eggs as a source of income.
2. Economic impact refers to changes in the economic conditions of farmers and the surrounding community resulting from the existence of layer chicken farming businesses, particularly those related to income generation and employment opportunities.
3. Social impact refers to changes occurring in the social relationships and community life surrounding the location of the layer chicken farming business.
4. Business constraints refer to the challenges faced by farmers in managing layer chicken farming enterprises, both from technical and economic perspectives.
5. Farmers' family welfare refers to the ability of farmers' households to meet their living needs after

engaging in layer chicken farming activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of the informants provide a general overview of the social and demographic conditions of the layer chicken farmers who were the subjects of this study. These characteristics are important for understanding the background of the informants, which may influence the management of layer chicken farming enterprises. The characteristics examined in this study include age, educational level, farming experience, flock size, and primary occupation. The characteristics of the informants are presented in Figure 2.

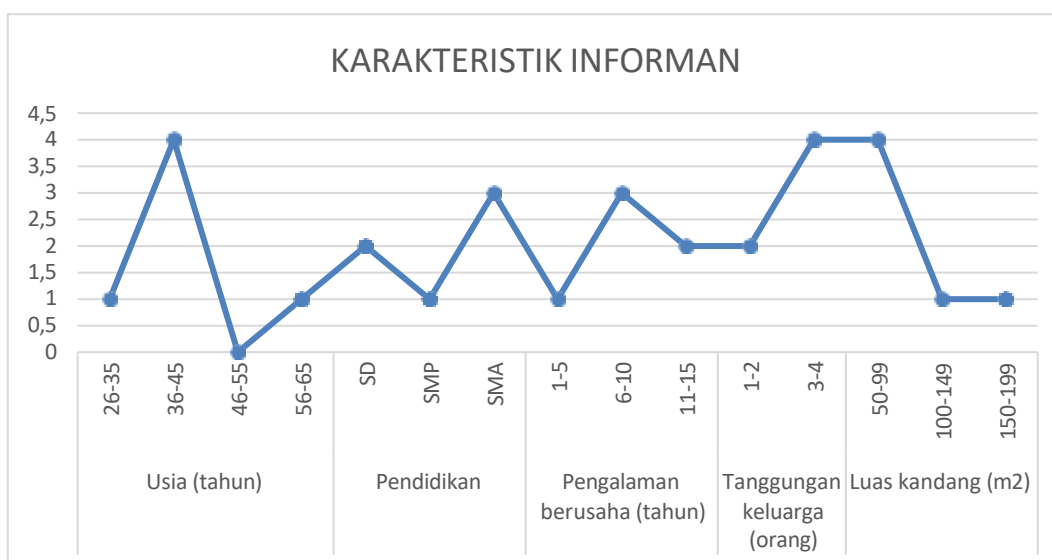


Figure 2. Demographic Characteristics of Informants

Characteristics of Informants Based on Age

Based on the research findings, most informants were within the productive age range of 30–55 years. Being within the productive age category indicates that farmers still possess the physical capability and work motivation required to manage layer chicken farming enterprises effectively. Farmers in this age group are generally more active in poultry management activities, including feeding, flock maintenance, and egg marketing.

According to Soekartawi (2002), productive age significantly influences work capacity and decision-making abilities in agricultural and livestock enterprises. Farmers within the productive age range are generally more receptive to adopting new innovations and technologies.

As shown in Figure 2, most of the layer chicken farmers in West Lassang Village were within the productive age range of 36–45 years, accounting for four informants. This finding indicates that layer chicken farming enterprises in the study area are managed by farmers who possess adequate physical capability and work experience in conducting livestock farming activities.

Farmers within the productive age group tend to be more actively involved in poultry house management, feed provision, disease control, and business decision-making. According to Soekartawi (2002), productive age has a significant influence on work performance, mindset, and the adoption of innovations in agricultural and livestock enterprises. Meanwhile, one informant was aged between 26–35 years, and another informant was aged between 56–65 years.

Characteristics of Informants Based on Education Level

Education level is one of the important factors influencing farmers' ability to manage layer

chicken farming enterprises. Education plays a significant role in enhancing farmers' knowledge, skills, and capacity to adopt and implement innovations, technologies, and management practices in livestock farming.

As shown in Figure 2, the educational background of the layer chicken farmers in West Lassang Village was dominated by senior high school graduates, accounting for three informants. This finding indicates that most farmers possess an adequate level of education to understand the basic principles of livestock farm management, including feed management, poultry house maintenance, and disease control.

Characteristics of Informants Based on Farming Experience

Farming experience is an important factor affecting the success of farmers in managing layer chicken farming enterprises. The longer the farming experience, the greater the farmers' ability to manage their businesses, overcome technical challenges, and make appropriate business decisions.

Based on Figure 2, most of the layer chicken farming informants in West Lassang Village had between 6 and 10 years of farming experience, accounting for three informants. This indicates that the majority of farmers have been engaged in layer chicken farming for a considerable period and possess a good understanding of farm management practices, feed provision, and disease control. In addition, two informants had more than 11–15 years of farming experience, indicating the presence of highly experienced farmers within the study area. Farmers with extensive experience are generally better equipped to cope with various business challenges, such as fluctuations in feed prices, changing weather conditions, and disease outbreaks among poultry.

Characteristics of Informants Based on Cage Area

Land area is one of the important factors in layer chicken farming because it influences housing capacity, flock size, and livestock waste management. Adequate land area supports poultry welfare, operational efficiency, and the sustainability of farming enterprises.

As shown in Figure 2, most informants had cage areas ranging from 50–99 m², accounting for four informants. This cage size is considered adequate for operating small- to medium-scale layer chicken farming enterprises using the simple housing systems commonly adopted by smallholder farmers. Meanwhile, one informant had a cage area ranging from 100–149 m², while another informant had a cage area ranging from 150–199 m². These variations indicate differences in production capacity and farm scale among the informants in the study area.

1.1 Socio-Economic Impacts of Layer Chicken Farming Enterprises

The presence of layer chicken farming enterprises in West Lassang Village not only contributes to meeting the demand for eggs but also generates social and economic impacts for both farmers and the surrounding community. These impacts can be observed through changes in income levels, employment opportunities, and social interactions among community members living around the farming area.

Social Impact: Relationship Between Farmers and the Community

The presence of layer chicken farming enterprises influences the pattern of social interactions within the community of West Lassang Village. In general, the relationship between farmers and local residents is harmonious, particularly because the farming enterprises provide both direct and indirect economic benefits to the community.

Social Cooperation

The existence of layer chicken farming enterprises in West Lassang Village also generates socio-economic benefits through the involvement of local residents in operational activities. Several community members participate in activities such as feed distribution, egg collection, poultry house

cleaning, and assisting with the transportation of production outputs.

Community Acceptance

The community in West Lassang Village generally accepts the presence of layer chicken farming enterprises because they are perceived as providing economic benefits, both directly and indirectly. These benefits include the creation of employment opportunities, easier access to eggs for household consumption, and increased economic activity at the village level. As a result, community members tend to show tolerance toward the presence of poultry farming enterprises as an integral part of the local economy.

Problem Resolution

When complaints arise from community members regarding the presence of layer chicken farming enterprises in West Lassang Village, they are generally resolved through direct communication and deliberation between farmers and local residents. Thus, direct communication and mutual consultation serve as the primary mechanisms for addressing community concerns, enabling layer chicken farming enterprises to remain accepted and operate sustainably within the village.

Table 7. Summary of Social Impacts of Layer Chicken Farming Enterprises

No	Description	Explanation
1	Relationship between farmers and the community	A positive relationship exists between farmers and local residents, allowing the farming enterprises to remain accepted within the community. However, under certain circumstances, some complaints from community members may still arise.
2	Social cooperation	Local residents are involved as supporting labor in farming activities such as feed distribution, egg collection, and poultry house cleaning.
3	Community acceptance	Most community members accept the presence of layer chicken farming enterprises because they provide economic benefits, although some complaints related to poultry house odors have been reported.
4	Problem resolution	When complaints arise from community members, they are generally resolved through direct communication and deliberation between farmers and local residents.

Source: Processed Primary Data (2025)

Increased Farmers' Income

Layer chicken farming enterprises make a significant contribution to the income of farmers in West Lassang Village. The findings of this study indicate that most informants consider layer chicken farming to be their primary source of income, enabling them to meet daily living needs such as food, children's education, and healthcare expenses.

Employment Opportunities for Family Members

The existence of layer chicken farming enterprises in West Lassang Village also creates employment opportunities for family members, including spouses and children of farm owners. They generally work as supervisors overseeing farm workers and occasionally participate in farm activities such as feeding, cleaning poultry houses, collecting eggs, and transporting production outputs.

Benefits to the Local Community

The presence of layer chicken farming enterprises in West Lassang Village not only benefits the farm owners but also generates positive impacts on the surrounding community. These enterprises empower local residents by providing employment opportunities, both as permanent and temporary workers. Such jobs may include assisting with poultry house operations, egg transportation, and poultry house cleaning activities.

Economic Growth Stimulation

Layer chicken farming activities also contribute to economic circulation at the village level. In managing their operations, farmers regularly purchase feed, veterinary medicines, vitamins, and other operational inputs, which are generally obtained from agricultural supply stores in the area. Furthermore, transportation services used for feed delivery and egg distribution often involve local service providers, thereby generating additional income for community members engaged in these businesses.

Based on the points discussed above, it can be concluded that layer chicken farming enterprises generate significant economic impacts. A summary of the economic impacts of layer chicken farming enterprises is presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Economic Impacts of Layer Chicken Farming Enterprises

No	Description	Explanation
1	Increased Income	Layer chicken farming serves as the primary source of income for farmers. Revenue from egg sales provides a regular income that is used to meet household needs such as food, education, and healthcare. This income is relatively more stable compared to seasonal agricultural activities.
2	Employment of Family Members	In managing the enterprise, farmers frequently involve family members, such as spouses and children, in activities including feed distribution, egg collection, and poultry house cleaning. This helps reduce labor costs while enhancing family productivity.
3	Benefits to the Community	The presence of poultry farming enterprises also benefits the surrounding community by creating employment opportunities, such as poultry house assistants, egg transportation workers, and cleaning service providers. In addition, local residents have easier access to table eggs at affordable prices.
4	Economic Growth in West Lassang Village	Layer chicken farming activities stimulate the local economy through the purchase of feed, veterinary medicines, and transportation services. Increased farmers' income also contributes to greater purchasing power for goods and services within the local community.

Source: Processed Primary Data (2025)

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings regarding the social and economic impacts of layer chicken farming enterprises in West Lassang Village, it can be concluded that these businesses have a significant influence on the surrounding community. From a social perspective, the presence of layer chicken farming enterprises has fostered positive relationships between farmers and local residents, enhanced social cooperation, and promoted effective communication in problem-solving through deliberation and consensus. In general, the community accepts the existence of these enterprises because of the benefits they provide, although some concerns remain regarding unpleasant odors from poultry houses and environmental disturbances. From an economic perspective, layer chicken farming has generated positive impacts by increasing farmers' income, creating employment opportunities, and involving family members in business activities. Furthermore, these enterprises contribute to the local economy through the purchase of feed, veterinary supplies, and transportation services.

The implications of this study indicate that the management of layer chicken farming enterprises should be improved, particularly in waste management practices to minimize environmental pollution. In addition, farmers are expected to enhance business efficiency and develop strategies to cope with fluctuations in market prices and production costs. Government support is also needed in the form of training programs, technical assistance, and extension services to improve the sustainability of layer chicken farming enterprises. Meanwhile, the local community is encouraged to maintain good communication and cooperation with farmers in order to establish harmonious and mutually beneficial relationships.

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