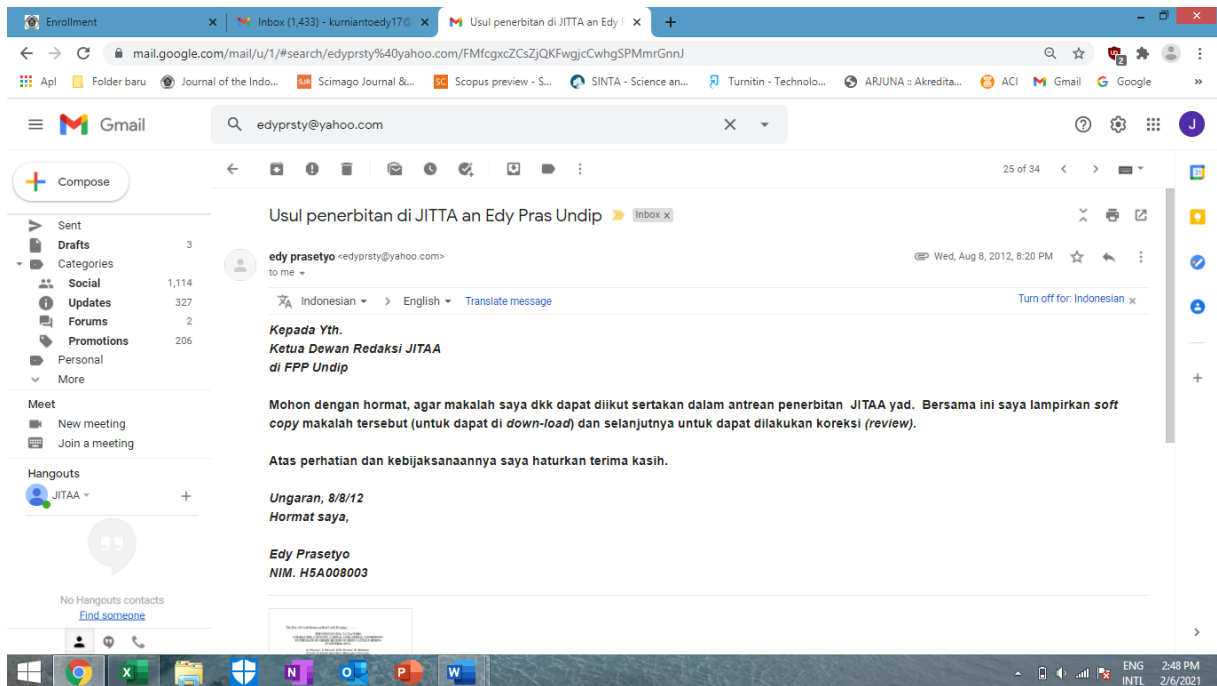**BUKTI KOMUNIKASI PENULIS DENGAN PENGELOLA JURNAL**

B. Manuskrip Tahun 2012 yang berjudul "The influencing 5-C factors (character, capacity, capital, collateral, conditions) to the rate of credit return on beef cattle farming in Central Java)
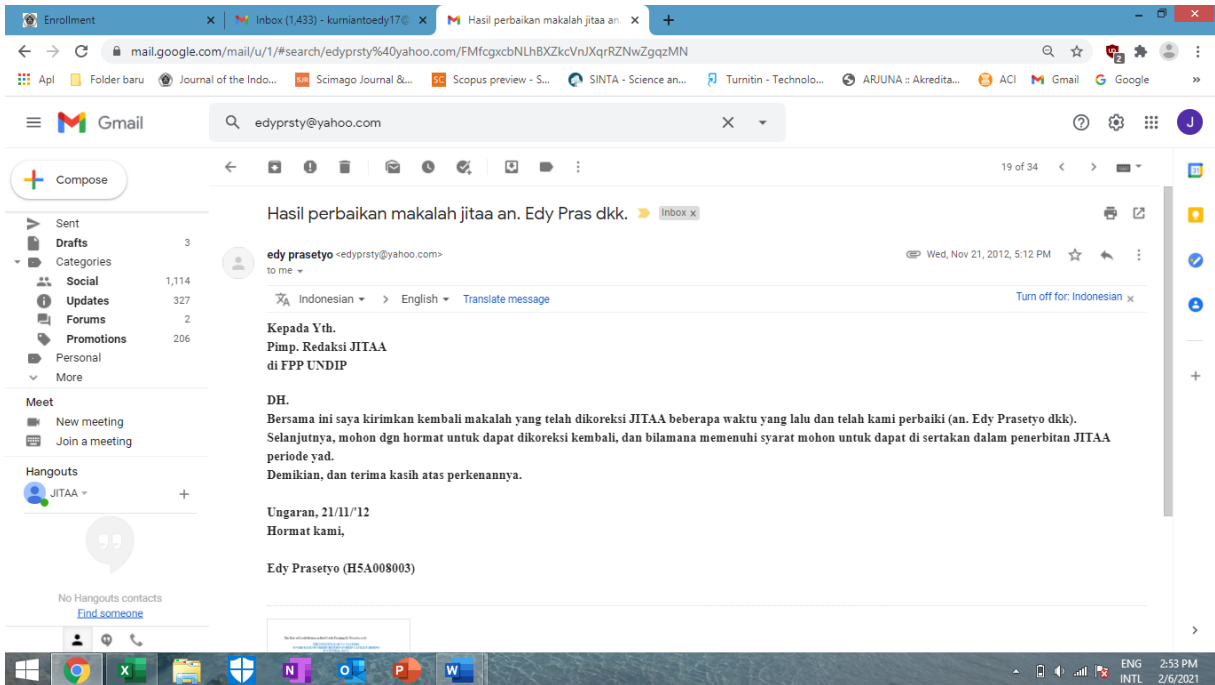
1. Tanggal 8 Agustus 2012: Pengiriman manuskrip ke JITAA

2. Tanggal 13 September 2012: Permintaan perbaikan manuskrip hasil review kepada penulis
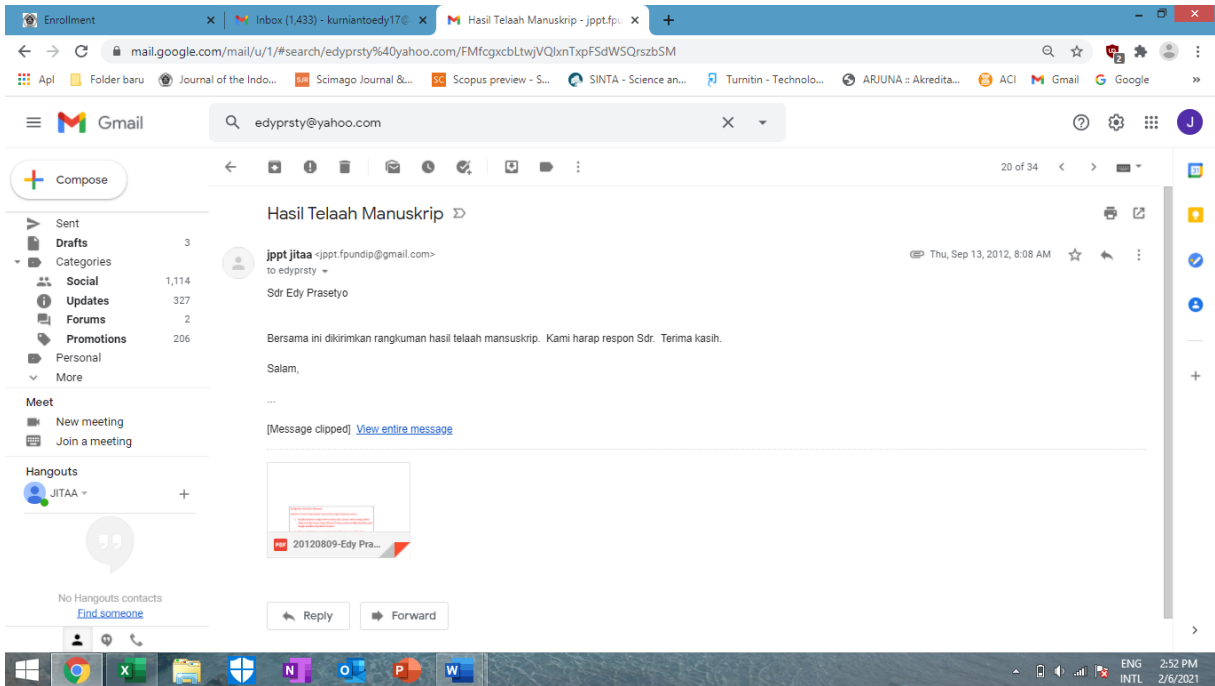
3. Tanggal 21 November 2012: pengiriman perbaikan manuskrip oleh penulis

4. Tanggal Pengiriman proof sheet dari JITAA kepada penulis untuk diperiksa sebelum dipublikasikan

Rangkuman Komentar Reviewer

Makalah ini baik, tetapi belum layak terbit dengan beberapa alasan:

1. Pustaka/referensi sangat minim, hanya ada 2 jurnal, namun yang satunya tidak mensitasi sesuai materi (lihat L177 atau comment A18). Demikian pula dengan pustaka yang tidak reviewed.

2. Bahasa, ada beberapa yang masih perlu ditulis ulang agar lebih baik

3. Bila makalah ini adalah bagian dari Disertasi S3 ybs, mohon nama promotor diikutkan di authorship.

Saran: Perbaikan:

1. Penambahan pustaka primer (pustaka terkait, termasuk dari makalah yang telah diterbitkan di JITAA pada edisi-edisi sebelumnya ---dapat diakses di website www.jpt.undip.ac.id---)

2. Penggunaan bahasa Inggris standar (diperhatikan SPOK atau SPKK).

3. Kelayakan kepengarangan (pihak lain yang terlibat mulai perencanaan, koleksi data, analisis data sampai dengan penyusunan manuskrip) harap dimasukkan sebagai co-author.

4. Diperbaiki sesuai saran (lihat manuskrip)

1 **The Rate of Credit Return on Beef Cattle Farming**

2

3 **THE INFLUENCING 5-C FACTORS**
4 ~~**(CHARACTER, CAPACITY, CAPITAL, COLLATERAL, CONDITIONS)**~~
5 **TO THE RATE OF CREDIT RETURN ON BEEF CATTLE FARMING**
6 **IN CENTRAL JAVA**

7

> Comment [u1]: ????

8 *E. Prasetyo[1], T. Ekowati[1], D.M. Yuwana[2], B. Mulyatno[1]*
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> Comment [A2]: If this paper is a part of doctorate degree, please put the advisors on the authorship

14

15 **ABSTRAK**

> Comment [A3]: Masih 280 kata. Harap dikurangi menjadi maks 200 kata

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> Comment [u4]: Apakah cukup menghitung???

17 Tujuan penelitian [adalah]: (i) Menghitung tingkat pendapatan usaha ternak sapi

18 potong pada peternak debitur, (ii) Mengetahui kemampuan peternak dalam memenuhi

19 kewajiban pengembalian kreditnya; (iii) Mengidentifikasi peranan faktor 5 C *(Character,*

20 C*apacity, Capital, Collateral, Conditions)* dan pengaruhnya terhadap tingkat pengembalian

21 kredit. Penelitian menggunakan metode survai pada peternak rakyat (pola penggemukan dan

22 pola induk-anak) yang memanfaatkan kredit sebagai modal usahanya. Data dikumpulkan

23 dari sumber primer. Penentuan sampel menggunakan *two stage's clustered random*

24 *sampling*, pada lima wilayah kabupaten dengan populasi sapi potong terbanyak di Jawa

25 Tengah (Kabupaten Blora, Rembang, Grobogan, Wonogiri, dan Kabupaten Boyolali).

26 Jumlah sampel sebanyak 100 responden (50 responden pola penggemukan, dan 50

27 responden pola induk-anak). Analisis data menggunakan metoda statistik deskriptif

28 kuantitatif dan statistik inferensial, yang meliputi *scoring analysis*, analisis pendapatan, dan

29 analisis regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata tingkat

30 pendapatan per-tahun pada pola penggemukan lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pola induk-

anak (Rp 8.954.208.00 > Rp 1.606.786.00), demikian pula kontribusinya terhadap pendapatan yang berasal dari luar usaha ternak pada pola penggemukan lebih besar dibandingkan pola induk-anak (49,45 % > 14,91 %.). Tingkat kemampuan pengembalian kredit rata-rata sebesar sebesar 61,35 % dari rata-rata jumlah kredit Rp 22.482.510.00 (meliputi kredit pokok Rp 20.075.000.00 dan bunga kredit Rp 2.407.510.00). Hasil evaluasi faktor 5-C, ~~ternyata~~ *character* dan *capacity* peternak dalam katagori cukup baik. Sedangkan rata-rata *capital* sebesar Rp 14.932.500.00 dan rata-rata *collateral* (diukur berdasarkan nilai jaminan kredit) sebesar Rp 58.740.000.00 serta *conditions* (dinilai dari pendapatan di luar usaha ternak) adalah sebesar Rp 14.440.600.00. Pengaruh faktor 5-C terhadap nilai pengembalian kredit usaha sapi potong, bahwa faktor-faktor *capital* dan *collateral* berpengaruh nyata terhadap pengembalian kredit, sedangkan *character, capacity,* dan *conditions* tidak berpengaruh nyata.

Kata kunci : Pendapatan, faktor 5-C, kredit, sapi potong, peternak rakyat.

ABSTRACT

The aims of this study were: (i) to count the income of beef cattle farming on debtor farmers, (ii) to determine the ability of farmers as debtors in order to meet their obligation for returning credit, (iii) to identify the role of 5-C factors (Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral , Conditions) and its effect on the rate of credit return. The study was conducted using survey methods on beef cattle farmers (fattening pattern and cow-calf operation), who use farm credit facilities. Primary data was a cross-section data which collected using questioners. Sample location as area of study was determined using Two Stage Cluster

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Random Sampling method based on the beef cattle population, namely Grobogan Region, Blora Region, Rembang Region, Wonogiri Region and Boyolali Region. Number of respondents was 100 which consisted of 50 respondents of fattening pattern and 50 respondents of cow-calf operation. Data were analyzed by inferential statistic and quantitative descriptive method, which consisted of scoring analysis, income analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. Results of research showed that the average level of income per-year in fattening pattern of beef cattle farming was greater than cow-calf pattern, (IDR 8,954,208.00 > IDR 1,606,786.00), as well as its contribution to the farmers' income from other sources of the livestock farming, namely in the fattening pattern was 49.45% and in cow-calf pattern was 14.91%. The ability of credit return was 61.35% based on amount of credit, namely IDR 22,482,510 which consisted of IDR 20,075,000 main credit and IDR 2,407,510 interest credit. Based on the results of 5-C factors, the character and capacity of farmers were in the moderate category. While the capital measuring by farmers' ability to provide capital was IDR 14,932,500.00, the collateral measuring by the value of credit guarantees was IDR 58,740,000.00 and the condition measuring by income of outside livestock farming was IDR 14,440,600.00. The capital and collateral factors had significant effects on the value of credit return in beef cattle farming, while character, capacity, and condition factors did not have significant effects on the value of credit return in beef cattle farming.

Keywords : Income, 5-C factors, Credit, Beef cattle, Farmers

INTRODUCTION

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Contribution of livestock Gross Regional Domestic Product on the agricultural sector in Central Java is the second-largest, the first is food crops (Jawa Tengah Dalam Angka, 2009). On the other hand, livestock production has been unable to meet the animal food needs (except eggs). In Central Java, an indicator of livestock development is reflected by ~~the development of~~ livestock production. The productions of meat, eggs and milk in 2006 to 2008 positively increased, while the development of animal protein consumption was 4.73 gram/cap/day; 4.18 g/cap/day, and 4.31 g/cap/day respectively (http : //disnak.jawatengah. go. id.). If the condition was compared with the consumption of animal protein standardized by LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences) which is 6.00 g/cap/day, so the livestock sub-sector still has a positive opportunity to be developed.

One of the important commodities of livestock sub-sector is beef cattle. Beef cattle are the one of meat-producing resources that has high economic value, and has important role in public life. Beef cattle have important social function in community, therefore it is important to be developed (Sumadi *et al*., 2004). Beef cattle farming are largely cultivated in Central Java which spreads from the lowlands to the highlands; with an average of farm scale is 2.80 head. According to Prasetyo *et al*. (2006), one of the weaknesses of the livestock system is the beef cattle farmers have not commercially oriented, therefore agribusiness system has not been implemented properly. The implementation marketing agribusiness subsystem at the beef cattle farmers' level is in somewhat good condition, which has the lowest score compared to the other subsystems (Prasetyo *et al*., 2011). These conditions will negatively impact to the income and economic efficiency in the production process. One of the government's efforts to develop beef cattle farming is providing easy policies to facilitate beef cattle development. One of these policies is capital that still

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concern to low interest of credit, for example: KUPS (*Kredit Usaha Perbibitan Sapi Potong* / Credit of Cattle Breeding) and KKPE (*Kredit Ketahanan Pangan dan Enerji* / Credit of Food Security and Energy).

Farming credit is a policy instrument to break the vicious circle of farming problems, which are the low of income levels, the weak capital ability, the weak ability of production facilities buying and the low farming productivity, these problems cause the low of profit. The government has set a credit scheme that comes from banking (Permenkeu No. 131/PMK.05/2009), in order to encourage beef cattle farming. However, why the credit program for small farmers is often considered a failure, so it is unable to solve the problems of farmers' capital?

The aims of this study were: (i) to count the profit rate of beef cattle farming on debtor farmers, (ii) to determine the ability of farmers as debtors in order to meet their obligation for returning credit, (iii) to identify the role of 5-C factors (Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral , Conditions) and its effect on the rate of credit return.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was focused on beef cattle farming, and the elementary units were farmers as a credit debtor in Central Java (especially in Grobogan, Blora, Rembang, Wonogiri, and Boyolali region). It was needed to collect empirical data from primary sources and secondary source, so the result of study can represent real condition. Then, data processing, data analyzing, and discussion could be conducted. This study was conducted in April – November 2010.

123   The study was conducted using survey methods, and the farmers as respondents.

124   Primary data was a cross-section data collected using questioners. Sample as object of study

125   was determined using Two Stage Cluster Random Sampling method (Singarimbun and

126   Effendi, 1995). The primary units were five regions (Grobogan, Blora, Rembang, Wonogiri,

127   and Boyolali region); while the secondary units were farmers who use farm credit facilities.

128   The population of farmers was selected by random sampling. The number of respondents in

129   each region was 20 respondents (10 fattening pattern and 10 cow-calf pattern farmers), so

130   the number of samples in 5 regions was 100 respondents.

131   The ability of farmers as a debtor in a credit return was calculated using the formula:

132   ACR = (Mcr + Icr)
133   Note :
134   ACR   : The ability of credit returns (IDR).
135   Mcr   : Main capital return (IDR).
136   Icr   : Interest of capital return (IDR).
137

138   The conditions of 5-C factors (Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral, Conditions) at

139   the farmer level were analyzed using descriptive qualitative as follows: (i) Character is the

140   commitment of farmers in order to repay the loan. According to Riyanto (1995), character

141   indicates the possibility of customers to be honest attempt to meet their obligations. Edillius

142   (1994) stated that character is a moral aspect that needs to be assessed, especially with the

143   motivation to repay the loans. In this study, the character was analyzed using score; (ii)

144   Capacity is the productivity of beef cattle produced by farmers that receive business loan for

145   a year. Unit of measurement is body weight gain of beef cattle or number of calf, (iii)

146   Capital is a farmer's capital for running beef cattle farming for a year. The Unit of

147   measurement is IDR; (iv) Collateral is guarantee that is converted in the value of money

148   handed over to the executor bank as a consequence of receiving bank credits (as debtor).

149 Unit of measurement is IDR, (v) Condition is another factor that has relevance to the

150 repayment of credit, which is farmers' revenue not included to beef cattle farming. Unit of

151 measurement is IDR. The influencing of 5-C factors to the rate of credit return ability on

152 farmers was analyzed using Multiple Linear Regression (Ghozali, 2007).

153

154   **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

155

156 **Characteristics of Beef Cattle Farming**

157

158   Beef cattle farming is a class of agricultural on an animal husbandry enterprise which

159 is practiced many farmers (Ekowati, et al., 2011). The average number of beef cattle

160 cultivated by a farmer was 2.68 head (2.96 head fattening pattern and 2.40 head cow-calf

161 pattern). Forty nine percent of beef cattle farm was sideline farm which is consist of 52.00%

162 fattening pattern and 46.00% cow-calf pattern. Besides that, the other purposes were semi-

163 commercial farm (31.00%) and commercial farm (20.00%). These conditions caused the

164 farmers have not obtain income optimally. The technology of beef cattle farming

165 implemented by farmers was traditional, amount to 38.00% (32.00% fattening pattern and

166 44.00% cow-calf pattern). Forty-eight percent of farmers already used the intensive

167 technology in fattening pattern, whereas 48.00% farmers used semi-intensive technology in

168 cow-calf pattern. Based on the status of beef cattle farm showed that 91.00% beef cattle

169 were owned by farmer (94.00% fattening pattern and 88.00% cow-calf pattern). The main

170 reason of beef cattle farm was saving, so farm owner was more dominant than the other

171 patterns. The dominant of beef cattle which cultivated by farmer was Ongole Crossbred

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172 (OC) (56.00%), and then followed by Simental (33.00%), Limousine (7.00%) and Brahman

173 (4.00%). Meanwhile, the dominant fattening of beef cattle farm was Simental (57%) and

174 cow-calf was OC (82%). OC is a race of beef cattle that much preferred by farmers,

175 because OC is easier to be maintained than other races, although it is difficult to produce

176 high body weight gain if cultivated as beef cattle fattening. Hardjosubroto (1994) in Lestari

177 *et al.* (2011) reported that Ongole Crossbred cattle are originated from Java cattle and

178 Sumba Ongole cattle. The dominant type of cage was semi-permanent (49.00%), and then

179 followed a simple type (27.00%) and permanent type 24.00%. The dominant type of cage

180 was a permanent type (44.00%) in fattening pattern and semi-permanent type (68.00%) in

181 cow-calf pattern. This condition was reasonable as cow calf pattern was handed down from

182 generation to the other even though it was not the main purpose of beef cattle farming.

183 Based on the sale of livestock products, mostly targets were middle-man (36.00%), animal

184 market (25.00%), slaughter-man (23.00%), and commission-man (16.00%).

185   Based on livestock productivity can be known that : (i) in fattening pattern, the

186 average of body weight gain was 0.68 kg/day with 8.18 months of fattening, (ii) In the cow-

187 calf pattern, the number of calf produced was 0.88 head of cattle/bread/ year.

188

189 **Identification Credit of the Beef Cattle Farming**

190

191   Beef cattle credit was facilitated by a variety programs, these programs were KKPE

192 (*Kredit Ketahanan Pangan dan Enerji* / Credit of Food Security and Energy), KUPS (*Kredit*

193 *Usaha Perbibitan Sapi Potong* / Credit for Cattle Breeding), CSR (Corporate Social

194 Responsibility) etc. The dominant credit programs were KKPE (69, 00%) and KUPS

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195 (10.00%), while the other loan programs had small percentage (<10.00%). Financial

196 institutions as implementers of credit were BRI (*Bank Rakyat Indonesia*) (65.00%), *Bank*

197 *Jateng* (11.00%) and other banks (<10.00%). The credit guarantees were land certificate

198 (87.00%), no collateral (12.00%), and others (1.00%). In fattening pattern, the average of

199 guarantee value was IDR 72.280.000 and the average of credit value was IDR 22.712.000,-.

200 In cow-calf pattern, the average of guarantee value was IDR 45.200.000 and the average of

201 credit value was IDR 17.048.000,-. Interest credit rate was below than interest of common

202 rate, which the average was 6.87% / year. This condition was expected to have a positive

203 impact on the existence of beef cattle farming

204

205 **The Income of Beef Cattle Farming**

206

207 　　　　Based on the results of data analysis, the value of production costs, revenues and

208 income of the beef cattle farming were presented in Table 1.

209 　　　　Based on Table 1, the income of fattening pattern with 2.96 head and 8.18 months

210 time operation was IDR 6,103,786.00, and the income of cow-calf pattern with 2.40 head

211 was IDR 1,606,782.00/year. That condition showed that the fattening pattern was more

212 favorable than the cow-calf pattern of beef cattle farming. Based on Provincial Minimum

213 Wage (PMW) in Central Java, the value of fattening pattern beef cattle farming's income

214 was better than the cow-calf pattern's, because the income of fattening pattern was greater

215 than PMW in Central Java (IDR 746,184.00 > IDR 675,000.00) and income of cow-calf

216 pattern was smaller than PMW in Central Java (IDR 133,899.00 < IDR 675,000.00). The

217 result of beef cattle income reflected that the cow-calf pattern with 2.40 head didn't have

218 better advantages compared to PMW and has not been worth to be cultivated.

219 The contribution of fattening pattern's income was 49.45%, while contribution of

220 cow-calf pattern's income was 14.91%, compared to total income of farmhouse hold.

221 According to Rahmanto (2004), the contribution of fattening beef cattle farming income was

222 only 10-15 percent. This condition indicated that the beef cattle farming had an important

223 role to generate total income of farmhouse hold.

224

225 **The Ability of Credit Return**

226

227 The average rate of credit return to total of credit on beef cattle farming was

228 presented in Table 2.

229 Based on Table 2, both pattern of beef cattle farming had the ability 61.35% to

230 installment payment from the average number of credit amount to IDR 22,482,510.00 which

231 was consist of capital amount to IDR 20,075,000.00 and interest of credit amount to IDR

232 2,407,510.00. Meanwhile, the result of farm pattern partially analysis was:

233 ▪ In fattening pattern, the average farmer had the ability to installment payment of

234 credit amount to 67.22% from the average number of credit that amount to IDR

235 25,797,920.00 which consisted of IDR 23,112,000.00 capital and IDR 2,685,920.00

236 interest.

237 ▪ In cow-calf pattern, the average farmer had the ability to installment payment of

238 credit amount to 55.49% from the average number of credit that amount to IDR

239   19,167,100.00 which consisted of IDR 17,038,000.00 capital and IDR 2,129,100.00

240   interest.

241

242   **Identification of the Role of 5-C Factors**

243

244   Identification of the implementation of 5-C factors (character, capacity, capital, and

245   collateral, conditions) to credit return on farmer was presented in Table 3.

246   Character is farmers' commitment to installment payment of credit, which was

247   reflected to the moral aspect. Character indicates the level of farmers' honesty in order to

248   meet their obligations. Based on the result of research, character of farmers in fattening

249   patterns, cow-calf pattern, and both was in the moderate category; with the score was 3.37,

250   2.93, and 3.15 respectively. The fattening pattern farmers had better character than cow-calf

251   pattern farmers (3.37 > 2.93).

252   Capacity is the sum of the livestock product per year. Capacity of fattening pattern

253   farmer was identified by the body weight of cattle and the capacity of cow-calf pattern

254   farmer was identified by the number of calf. Based on the result of data analysis, the

255   capacity of farmers was in the moderate category, the score was 2.68 on fattening pattern,

256   2.70 on cow-calf pattern and 2.69 on overall average. The average value of capital owned by

257   farmers in conducting livestock farming on fattening pattern was higher than cow-calf

258   pattern, namely IDR 21,535,000.00 > IDR 8,330,000.00,   while the overall average was

259   IDR 14,932,500.00.   The capital owned by fattening patterns farmers was great enough,

260   because production cost of fattening pattern was greater than production cost of cow-calf

261   pattern. The converted value of credit collateral in the value of money on fattening pattern

262 was also greater than cow-calf pattern, namely IDR 72,280,000.00 > IDR 45,200,000.00

263 while the overall average was IDR 58,740,000.00. Collateral is the guarantee that is

264 converted in the value of money handed over to a financial institution or a banking

265 executive as a consequence of receiving credit. Conditions is reflected by the income

266 derived from outside livestock farming which in fattening pattern was greater than cow-calf

267 pattern, namely IDR 18,106,000.00 > IDR 10,775,200.00 while the overall average was IDR

268 14,440,600.00. Based on the values of 5-C factors, generally indicated that the fattening

269 pattern farmers had greater value than the cow-calf pattern farm.

270

271 **The Influencing of 5C Factors to the Rate of Credit Return**

272

273   Based on multiple linear regression analysis, the influencing of 5C factors to the rate

274 of credit return (fattening pattern and cow-calf pattern) was obtained the following results:

275 1. The formulation as a probe the influencing of 5 C factors to the value of credit return

276   was:

277 $Y_{ACR} = -9{,}880 + 3{,}966\,\text{Char} + 0{,}145\,\text{Cpct} + 0{,}238\,\text{Cptl} + 0{,}144\,\text{Coll}$
278     $- 0{,}076\,\text{Cond} + e$

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280
281   Note: Y_{ACR} = The Ability to credit return (%)
282   Char   = Character (score)
283   Cpct   = Capacity (score)
284   Cptl   = Capital (IDR)
285   Coll   = Collateral (IDR)
286   Cond   = Condition (IDR)

289 Based on this equation, it was indicated that character, capacity, capital, and collateral

290 factor had positive correlation to the value of credit return, while condition factor had

291 negative correlation to the value of credit return.

292   2. Based on Goodness of fit test of regression equations, including simultaneously

293   parameter significance test, partially parameter significance test and coefficient of

294   determination can be described as follows:

295   ▪ Simultaneously, 5-C factors had significant effects on the value of farmers' credit

296   return.

297   ▪ Partially, capital and collateral factors had significant effects on the value of

298   farmers' credit return, while character, capacity, and condition factors did not have

299   significant effects on the value of farmers' credit return.

300   ▪ The coefficient of determination was 0.473. It can be interpreted that 47.30% of

301   variations of 5-C factors can explain the variations on credit return factor, while

302   52.70% variations of 5-C factors can be explained by the other factors which were

303   not included in model.

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304   From this analysis, it can be interpreted that the greater the value of credit collateral

305 and the value of capital owned by farmers, the greater the value of credit return must be

306 paid. So the creditors need to pay attention to capital and collateral factors in order to give

307 credit.

308

309   **CONCLUSIONS**

310

311   1. The average level of income per-year in fattening pattern of beef cattle farming was

312   greater than cow-calf pattern, (IDR 8,954,208.00 > IDR 1,606,786.00), as well as its

313   contribution to the farmers' income from other sources of the livestock farming, namely

314   in the fattening pattern was 49.45% and in cow-calf pattern was 14.91%. The Value of

farmers' income on fattening pattern was greater than cow-calf pattern, and it was also greater than the value of PMW Central Java.

2. The ability to credit return was 61.75 % from the amount of credit IDR 22,482,510.00 which was consist of capital IDR 20,075,000.00 and interest IDR 2,407,510.00.

3. Based on the results of 5-C factors, the character and capacity of farmers were in the moderate category. While the capital measuring by farmers' ability to provide capital was IDR 14,932,500.00, the collateral measuring by the value of credit guarantees was IDR 58,740,000.00 and the condition measuring by income of outside livestock farming was IDR 14,440,600.00

4. Generally, the capital and collateral factors had significant effects on the value of credit return in beef cattle farming, while character, capacity, and condition factors did not have significant effects on the value of credit return in beef cattle farming.

………

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Comment [A30]: Please check, is it no acknowledgements?

Comment [A31]: Poor references used. Only 2 (two) journals

Comment [A32]: ??

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373 **LIST OF TABLES:**

374

375 **Table 1. Farm Scale of Beef Cattle, Cost of Production, Revenue,**
376 **And Income of Beef Cattle Farming**

377

Components	Farm Pattern		Average
	Fattening	Cow-calf	
Farm scale (head)	2.96	2.40	2.68
Time operation (month)	8.18	12.00	10.09
Cost of production			
▪ Fixed cost (IDR)	831,500	390,728	611,114
▪ Variable cost (IDR)	26,935,274	6.161,550	16,548,412
Revenue :			

▪ Beef cattle (IDR)	33,356,510	6,465,600	19,911,055
▪ Manure (IDR)	514,050	1,768,460	1,141,255
Income (IDR)	6,103,786	1,606,786	3,855,286
Income/month (IDR)	746,184	133,899	440,042
Total income from other sources (IDR/year)	18,106,000	10,775,200	14,440,600

378 Source : Primay Data Analysis, 2011.

Comment [A38]: Is this your own data or not? If not, so this paper should be rejected

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381 **Tabel 2. The Average of Beef Cattle Credit Installment Payment**

382

Components	Farm Pattern		Average
	Fattening	Cow-calf	
Amount of credit (IDR) :	25,797,920	19,167,100	22,482,510
▪ Capital (IDR)	23,112,000	17,038,000	20,075,000
▪ Interest (IDR)	2,685,920	2,129,100	2,407,510
Installment payment (IDR) :	17,341,920	10,636,300	13,989,110
▪ Capital (IDR)	15,532,000	9,554,000	12,543,000
▪ Interest (IDR)	1,809,920	1,042,300	1,426,110
The ratio of Installment payment to the amount of credit (%)	67.22	55.49	61.35
Period of credit (month)	20,28	24,24	22,26

Comment [A39]: Comma [,] or dot [.]

383 Source : Primary Data Analysis, 2011.

Comment [A40]: Is this your own data or not? If not, so this paper should be rejected

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386 **Tabel 3. The Average Value of 5-C Factors on Beef Cattle Farmers**

387

5C Factors	Farm pattern		Average
	Fattening	Cow-calf	
Character (score)	3.37	2.93	3.15
Capacity (score)	2.68	2.70	2.69
Capital (IDR)	21,535,000	8,330,000	14,932,500
Collateral (IDR)	72,280,000	45,200,000	58,740,000
Conditions (IDR)	18,106,000	10,775,200	14,440,600

388 Source : Primary Data Analysis, 2011.

Comment [A41]: Is this your own data or not? If not, so this paper should be rejected

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