

---

---

## Agricultural Extension on Broiler Chicken Farm Management to Enhance Employee Capacity and Youth Interest

Diding Bajuri<sup>1\*</sup>, Sasigaran Moneyam<sup>2</sup>, Fitria Mar'atul Janah<sup>1</sup>, Imas Yani Filtriani<sup>1</sup>,  
Arie Nurfauzi<sup>1</sup>, Galur Gumelar Tito<sup>1</sup>, Adhytia Rizki Alfandi<sup>1</sup>, and Nurul Jannah  
Lailatul Fitria<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Master of Administrative Science, Postgraduate School, Universitas Majalengka,  
Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Language and Communication, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia

[\\*didingbajuri@unma.ac.id](mailto:*didingbajuri@unma.ac.id)

Received  
18/05/2026

Accepted  
27/07/2026

Published  
31/07/2026

DOI  
[10.59329/carmin.v6i1/305](https://doi.org/10.59329/carmin.v6i1/305)

### ABSTRACT

This community service activity aims to address the problems faced by the partner regarding the management of broiler chicken farms in Gandasari, with the objective of increasing production and improving the quality of chicken meat. The activity is intended to enhance the understanding, skills, and interest of employees and young people in applying appropriate farm management practices, thereby increasing livestock production and improving its quality. This community service activity focuses on community participation techniques and was carried out in Gandasari Village, Majalengka Regency. The activity was conducted through extension sessions, practical exercises, and discussions, with the sessions designed to be interactive and engaging for the 30 participants involved. The results of the community service programme show that young people and livestock farm employees require extension activities on tips and techniques for producing high-quality broiler chickens in maximum quantities. Young people became more interested in entrepreneurship in the livestock sector, while employees were able to improve their skills in livestock farming processes. The activity also provided practical tips and explained the equipment used in broiler chicken farming. As a result, both the young people and the staff not only gained a better understanding but also became more skilled and enthusiastic. The evaluation results further confirmed that the partners require extension activities to be conducted on a gradual and sustainable basis.

**Keywords:** food security, management, production, quality

### How to cite:

Bajuri, D., Moneyam, S., Janah, F. M., Filtriani, I. Y., Nurfauzi, A., Tito, G. G., Alfandi, A. R., S., & Fitria, N. J. L. (2026). Agricultural Extension on Broiler Chicken Farm Management to Enhance Employee Capacity and Youth Interest. *Carmin: Journal of Community Service*, 6(1), 162-174



## INTRODUCTION

The growth of businesses in the broiler chicken farming and cultivation sector for public consumption is increasingly rapid. The potential of the broiler chicken business can open opportunities to improve financial feasibility while strengthening the supply of protein-based food (Nadiyah et al., 2025; Irwanto et al., 2023). The broiler chicken sector serves as a pillar of the national economy that is closely linked to other businesses and industries (Meldra et al., 2022). This is because the presence of broiler chicken farming enterprises can increase income and create employment opportunities for surrounding communities (Ode et al., 2024). In addition, the consumption of chicken, both eggs and meat, follows public purchasing power and interest (Aulia et al., 2025; Arman et al., 2022).

Broiler chicken farming businesses generally follow two patterns: an independent business pattern and a partnership business pattern (Kaddas et al., 2024; Leiwakabessy et al., 2023). In the independent pattern, the farming process, from procuring day-old chicks to rearing and selling, is entirely borne by the owner or farmer. In the partnership pattern, production responsibility, from procuring chicks to rearing and selling, is shared with a third party that provides mentoring and price guarantees.

Broiler farming under the partnership pattern offers advantages in terms of mentoring, supervision, and even assistance with sales. In contrast, farming under the independent pattern is carried out solely by the farmer, who relies on personal knowledge and experience in production. This arrangement has certain drawbacks, including challenges that require rapid handling and innovation, as well as the need for efficient business development (Aden et al., 2020).

Previous studies have documented extension activities in the broiler and layer chicken production sectors. One such community service activity showed that problems encountered in running broiler and layer farming businesses could be addressed through extension programmes, as demonstrated in Pattalassang Village, Tompobulu Subdistrict, particularly during the post-pandemic recovery period (Ngitung et al., 2022). Another community service activity found that regions that had not yet maximized individual income could operate farming businesses with the help of funding and mentoring, resulting in changes in the community's mindset and behaviour as well as improvements in knowledge and skills related to farming (Sanam et al., 2024), particularly among young people aspiring to become entrepreneurs (Setyono et al., 2025).

Problems related to broiler chicken farming were also identified in Gandasari Village, Majalengka Regency. This area has only one broiler chicken farm operating under a partnership pattern. The region has considerable potential for farming development, including sufficient land area, availability of workforce, and access to water, among other resources; however, this potential has not yet been optimally utilized. The main problem faced by the partner is that its medium-scale broiler farming business, comprising four coop units with a rearing capacity of approximately 2,000 birds per cycle, faces significant constraints, including a high risk of respiratory disease and digestive disorders caused by weather changes, as well as suboptimal biosecurity management. Preliminary interviews with the community revealed that young people's interest in the livestock sector remains low, as farming is perceived as high-risk, capital-intensive, and less attractive compared to employment in the industrial and service sectors. This condition underlies the need for a mentoring programme that focuses not only on improving livestock productivity but also on strengthening business management capacity and increasing youth interest in innovation-based livestock agribusiness.

A further challenge facing the broiler chicken farming business stems from the perception that closely clustered coops create slum-like conditions and raise concerns about the spread of disease. In addition, weather-related challenges affect chicken health.

These problems and challenges were identified through interviews and observations conducted at the farm of Mr. Ocid, operating in partnership with PT. Citra Giandra Farms (CGF). This farming business also serves as a pilot site and management-strengthening partner for the broiler chicken farming sector, aiming to achieve high-quality and maximum-quantity output.

The objective of this community service activity is to address the problems faced by the partner regarding broiler chicken farm management in Gandasari in order to increase production and improve the quality of chicken meat. This activity is intended to enhance the understanding, skills, and interest of employees and young people in applying proper and appropriate farm management practices, thereby increasing livestock production and improving its quality.

## METHODS

This community service activity applies a community participation technique, meaning that the community is directly involved from the preparation stage through implementation to post-implementation (Rusli et al., 2024). The activity was conducted in Gandasari Village, Majalengka Regency. The community service team selected this location because it has only one broiler chicken farm and because local youth had not yet been motivated to learn about or engage in broiler chicken farming. Community service in the form of extension activities was therefore expected to develop the farming business in the Gandasari area and strengthen the existing enterprise, thereby contributing to local economic growth.

The extension activity was implemented using a participatory approach that combined lectures, group discussions, case studies, and interactive question-and-answer sessions. The programme involved 30 participants, comprising 15 broiler chicken farm employees/workers and 15 young people from Gandasari Village with an interest in developing a farming business. Participants were recruited through coordination with the farm owner and the village government using a purposive sampling technique, selecting participants who were either directly involved in farming activities or who had potential to develop a farming business in the future.

The activity was conducted over one day with a total training duration of six hours, comprising material delivery, group discussions, hands-on identification of farming problems, and activity evaluation. The extension materials covered the fundamentals of broiler chicken farm management, feed management and Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) efficiency, biosecurity and disease control, business record-keeping and simple production cost analysis, and entrepreneurship opportunities and business development in farming for the younger generation.

The activity was evaluated using a closed-ended questionnaire consisting of 20 statement items measured on a 5-point Likert scale, where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = moderately agree, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree. The instrument was developed based on four main indicators: (1) improvement in understanding of farm management, (2) improvement in participants' technical capacity, (3) perceptions of the benefits of the extension activity, and (4) increased youth interest in entrepreneurship in the livestock sector, with each indicator represented by five statement items.

The success of the activity was determined based on two indicators: an average achievement score of at least 80% for each evaluation indicator, and a positive response (agree or strongly agree) from at least 80% of participants regarding the material and benefits of the extension activity. Questionnaire data were analyzed using a quantitative descriptive analysis technique by calculating the average score and achievement percentage using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = (\text{Score obtained} / \text{Maximum score}) \times 100\%$$

The analysis results were then interpreted according to the following categories: very good (81–100%), good (61–80%), fair (41–60%), poor (21–40%), and very poor ( $\leq 20\%$ ). This approach provided an overview of the effectiveness of the extension activity in improving the capacity of farm employees while encouraging youth interest in participating in the sustainable development of the broiler farming business.

The community service activity was carried out in October 2025. It represents an initial extension effort intended to stimulate youth interest in raising high-quality broiler chickens in maximum quantities. In addition, this initial extension activity also served to strengthen management practices at the farm of Mr. Ocid, operating in partnership with PT. Citra Giandra Farms (CGF) (Rusli et al., 2024), by involving young people in efforts to achieve livestock output of high quality and high quantity.

This community service activity was conducted using extension, hands-on practice, and discussion techniques, with the sessions designed to be more interactive and engaging for young people (Setyono et al., 2025; Fahik et al., 2025). Accordingly, the activity was oriented toward practical action accompanied by real explanations within the farm area.

This community service activity has two target groups. The first consists of the owner and employees of Mr. Ocid's farm, in partnership with PT. Citra Giandra Farms (CGF), with the aim of improving production output in terms of quality and quantity, supported by the participation of local youth. The second target group comprises young people around the farm area, with the aim of fostering interest and improving their understanding of broiler chicken farming oriented toward quality and quantity.

The extension activity was carried out in several stages. The first stage was preparation, which focused on coordination, communication, and observation conducted by postgraduate students of Universitas Majalengka, acting as the community service team, together with Mr. Ocid's farm in Gandasari Village, Majalengka Regency. The team then carried out observations of the surrounding environment and invited young people in the vicinity of the farm to participate in the extension activity. The team subsequently prepared the extension materials in accordance with the technical guidelines of the farm operating in partnership with PT. Citra Giandra Farms (CGF).

The second stage was the implementation of the extension activity for the partners, involving direct extension sessions and hands-on practice within the farm area. This stage was oriented toward maximizing livestock output of good quality and maximum quantity. The direct extension and demonstration stage enabled the youth partners to observe the entire process firsthand, while the main partner was able to directly examine a SWOT analysis of the farm, accompanied by live discussion throughout the session.

The third stage was evaluation of the extension activity, intended to determine whether the activity had succeeded in addressing the problems and challenges faced by the partners in accordance with the activity plan. Evaluation was also conducted to assess the programme's output, that is, whether the extension activity achieved its target of improving knowledge and translating it into concrete action toward producing broiler chickens of good quality and maximum quantity. At this stage, specific indicators of the extension activity's impact on the partners were also measured.

The fourth stage was activity development, intended to assess the success of the extension activity in terms of improved understanding, increased interest, and innovation in direct action related to broiler chicken farming. This stage also provided support and information for follow-up extension activities involving relevant experts, such as government agencies and academics in the field of animal husbandry, among others.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The extension and hands-on practice activities were oriented toward the concept of partner participation in achieving the activity's objectives (Solang et al., 2024). This process involved the following structured stages:

#### *Preparation of the Community Service Activity*

The community service team conducted coordination and direct observation at the farm and its surrounding area (see Figure 1). This activity also involved interview-based communication with the farmer and employees at Mr. Ocid's farm, in partnership with PT. Citra Giandra Farms (CGF), to identify problems and challenges at the farm at an early stage. Coordination and interviews were then conducted with young people in the area surrounding the farm.

The observation and interview results indicated that farming operations require competent human resources. Farm personnel do not necessarily need to be experts but must be capable and knowledgeable (Amam & Soetrisno, 2020), particularly in the process of chick rearing, which requires proper sterilization and heating techniques (Putra et al., 2022), since improper technique or process can result in unhealthy chicks. Feeding must also be adjusted according to the age of the chickens (Ananda et al., 2022), and coop supervision and maintenance, including blower machines and rearing systems, require close attention (Sinaga & Susanti, 2025; Saputra et al., 2023). Overall, the farm's output was found to be sufficiently profitable, though its quality and quantity could still be improved.



Figure 1. Observation at the chicken farm

#### *Implementation of the Community Service Activity*

The extension and hands-on practice activities were carried out over one day. The activity began with a presentation of materials and the screening of a video on chicken farming, covering both layer and broiler farming. This was followed by a more specific presentation of materials on broiler chicken farming under both independent and partnership patterns.

The partners were then taken on a tour of the farm, beginning with the day-old chick receiving area and the brooding process, which uses special heating equipment to eliminate disease-causing pathogens. At this stage, partners were only shown the location, as the coops are cleaned and left unused for two weeks prior to the arrival of the chicks. Partners could only observe rather than participate directly, since the chick-receiving process requires careful handling. Employee partners, however, were involved in sorting the chicks and placing them under the brooder. Farm employees, as partners, gained new

knowledge about chick receiving procedures in accordance with the company's technical guidelines (see [Figure 2](#)).

Hands-on, practice-based extension in broiler chicken farming is generally considered more effective, as participants not only receive conceptual information but also observe, try, and directly relate the material to actual conditions in the coop. In the context of farm management, this approach strengthens experiential learning, in which understanding does not remain limited to the cognitive level but develops into operational skills. For example, material on biosecurity, feed management, or disease control becomes easier to understand when participants directly observe the feeding process, litter conditions, coop ventilation, and daily sanitation practices. This situation accelerates the internalization of knowledge and improves learning retention, as participants experience the applicative context themselves.

Compared with previous community service outcomes, these findings are generally consistent with various studies showing that hands-on, practice-based training in the farming sector is more effective in improving technical skills than conventional lecture-based methods. Several earlier community service studies have also reported significant improvements in farmers' understanding when activities were delivered through field demonstrations and hands-on training. However, a key difference lies in the aspect of sustainability. Some earlier studies emphasized the importance of long-term mentoring systems or post-training support, whereas mentoring in the present activity remained limited. Consequently, although knowledge and youth interest in the farming business increased, the transformation toward consistent business practice still requires reinforcement through follow-up programmes.

In addition, the farm partner allowed young people to engage in daily hands-on practice through an internship arrangement compensated on an hourly basis. Each young participant took turns working, with each engaging in work and learning for three hours at a time. This represents a distinct strength of the present activity, as it introduces a sustainable, ongoing arrangement.



Figure 2. Chick rearing

Direct extension on the chick rearing process provided participants with new knowledge. This process is critical, as improper handling can damage the chicks or even cause mortality. Partners showed strong interest in this session, evident from the in-depth and interactive discussion between the youth and farm employees, particularly regarding tips and techniques for brooding and for selecting the best-quality chicks from lower-quality ones. Brooding is carried out using heaters, lamps, or charcoal, with the temperature kept above 30°C, and the brooding process consistently lasts for two weeks (see [Figure 3](#)).



Figure 3. Chick brooding practice

The next stage involved observing the coops housing mature chickens and those ready for harvest (see [Figure 4](#)). In the rearing and maintenance of mature chickens, feeding is adjusted according to three age groups: starter, mid-stage crumble, and final-stage pellet feed. The farm's yield can reach up to 15 tons of chicken per month, a result influenced by coop conditions, feed quality, vaccination, weather conditions, and appropriately dosed medication. Good chicken quality is further supported by coop cleanliness, protein-rich feed, and prudent rearing management. Chickens of good quality, weighing between 0.9 and 1 kg, can be harvested at 28 days of age, or in under one month.



Figure 4. Chickens ready for harvest

To address weather-related constraints, the farmer and employees rely on blowers and heaters. Blowers are activated during hot weather or the dry season, whereas heaters are used appropriately during cold weather or the rainy season. The farm is currently staffed by only two employees, whose salaries are paid on a per-bird basis. This arrangement has not yet been fully optimized, as it requires human resources or employees with a high level of understanding, experience, and competence. Extension activities should therefore be conducted on a gradual and periodic basis.



Figure 5. Coop cleaning and chicken feeding

Extension was also conducted in the harvesting process. At this stage, partners were only guided to observe coops housing chickens at harvest age, since the harvest is carried out in the form of live chickens rather than slaughtered meat, with cleanliness and feeding maintained until shipment and transport to the slaughterhouse (see [Figure 5](#)).

During this session, partners were given practical tips for ensuring chicken health and maintaining optimal condition to avoid significant losses. Partners were introduced to specific supplements and probiotics designed to keep chickens healthy and encourage feed intake, resulting in healthy chickens with greater body weight. Tips were also provided on the correct dosage and mixing process for feed and drinking water, which generated strong interest and discussion among partners, particularly regarding the mixing stage aimed not only at encouraging chickens to eat well but also at optimizing nutrient absorption.

Chicken growth is continuously monitored, which requires attentiveness and agility on the part of employees caring for the livestock. Routine checks are carried out weekly, and any sick chickens are separated and given different feed and drinking water dosages. During the extension session, an unhealthy chicken was identified, allowing partners to immediately practice recognizing the signs of illness and adjusting the feed and drinking water dosage, supplemented with medication or additional supplements.

Throughout the extension, practice, and discussion activities, partners showed enthusiasm, actively recording each stage of the broiler farming process. Youth and employee partners also collaborated closely during hands-on practice and shared information with one another. Partners engaged in discussion with the farm owner and the community service team to address questions related to the farming process, and the youth partners also offered suggestions and expressed enthusiasm for further learning through government agencies, private organizations, and other sources (see [Figure 6](#)).



Figure 6. Discussion

## Discussion

### Evaluation of the Community Service Activity

At the conclusion of the community service activity, an evaluation was conducted to assess partners' understanding and skills in managing broiler chicken farming, with the aim of achieving good-quality output in maximum quantity. Partners completed the distributed questionnaire, which served not only as an individual evaluation of the extension, practice, and discussion sessions related to the farming process but also as an evaluation of the activity as a whole (see [Table 1](#)).

Table 1. Community service achievement indicators

| Indicator                                                                    | Before                                                                                              | After                                                                                                       | Remarks                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Understanding of Broiler Chicken Farming                                     | 15 youth partners did not understand; 5 employee partners understood but lacked detail              | 15 youth partners reported understanding; 15 employee partners demonstrated greater understanding and skill | Partners engaged with the material through explanation, practice, and discussion |
| Chick Rearing Process                                                        | 15 youth partners did not understand; 10 employee partners understood but required further training | 15 youth partners reported understanding; 15 employee partners demonstrated greater understanding and skill | Partners engaged with the material through explanation, practice, and discussion |
| Chicken Care                                                                 | 15 youth partners did not understand; 13 employee partners understood but required further training | 15 youth partners reported understanding; 15 employee partners demonstrated greater understanding and skill | Partners engaged with the material through explanation, practice, and discussion |
| Feeding, Watering, and Supplementation                                       | 14 youth partners did not understand; 10 employee partners understood but required further training | 15 youth partners reported understanding; 15 employee partners demonstrated greater understanding and skill | Partners engaged with the material through explanation, practice, and discussion |
| Management of Harvest-Ready Chickens for Higher Quality and Maximum Quantity | 15 youth partners did not understand; 10 employee partners understood but required further          | 15 youth partners reported understanding; 15 employee partners demonstrated greater understanding and skill | Partners engaged with the material through explanation, practice, and            |

| Indicator                           | Before                                                                                                 | After                                                                                                  | Remarks                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                     | training                                                                                               |                                                                                                        | discussion                                                                       |
| Interest in Broiler Chicken Farming | 10 youth partners expressed interest; 13 employee partners expressed interest in becoming more skilled | 15 youth partners expressed interest; 15 employee partners expressed interest in becoming more skilled | Partners engaged with the material through explanation, practice, and discussion |

The evaluation results for the achievement indicators show that the entire extension process was successful in meeting its objectives, particularly in improving broiler chicken output in terms of quality and maximum quantity. An evaluation of the community service activity itself was subsequently carried out shown by [Table 2](#) below.

Table 2. Activity outcomes

| Indicator                            | Result                                                                            | Remarks                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Timeline                             | Partners agreed that the timing of the extension activity was appropriate         | The extension activity was scheduled on a Saturday to maximize partner attendance; attendance in fact exceeded the planned quota                            |
| Appropriateness of Location          | Partners agreed that the location of the extension activity was appropriate       | The chosen location was appropriate, as it was not too far and provided an opportunity for direct, hands-on learning                                        |
| Appropriateness of Technique         | Partners agreed that the technique used in the extension activity was appropriate | The chosen technique was appropriate, as it combined oral presentation with a direct farm tour and hands-on practice; discussion was also conducted on site |
| Appropriateness of Partner Selection | Partners agreed that the selection of participants was appropriate                | The selected partners were appropriate, as the young participants were expected to have an interest in entrepreneurship                                     |
| Appropriateness of Process           | Partners agreed that the process of the extension activity was appropriate        | The process, from beginning to end, was carried out appropriately, particularly as this was an initial extension activity                                   |
| Follow-up                            | Partners indicated a need for follow-up activities                                | Partners expressed both the need for, and readiness to participate in, further extension activities conducted on a gradual and periodic basis               |

### Development of the Community Service Activity

This development stage takes the form of tangible outputs and serves to motivate the partners. The entire process and results of the activity were compiled into a report shared with the partners, allowing them to revisit the material covered during the extension, practice, and discussion sessions at any time and place. In addition, the community service team also prepared a scientific article for publication, so that the summary of the activity may serve as a source of inspiration for improved community service in the future (see Figure 7).



Figure 7. Group photo

### CONCLUSION

The results of this community service activity show that young people and farm employees required extension activities on tips and techniques for producing broiler chickens of good quality and maximum quantity. Young people demonstrated increased interest in entrepreneurship in the livestock sector, while employees were able to improve their skills in the farming process. The activity also provided practical tips and introduced the equipment used in broiler chicken farm management, resulting in youth and employees who were not only more knowledgeable but also more skilled and highly enthusiastic. The Broiler Chicken Farm Management Extension for Enhancing Employee Capacity and Youth Interest was implemented through a participatory approach that integrated lectures, discussions, case studies, and interactive question-and-answer sessions. The activity involved 30 participants, comprising 15 broiler chicken farm employees/workers and 15 young people from Gandasari Village with potential and interest in developing a farming business. The implementation results show that the participatory, field-practice-based approach was effective in improving employees' technical understanding and broadening young people's awareness of business opportunities in farming. Farm employees gained strengthened managerial and operational-technical capacity, while young people showed increased interest in engaging with broiler chicken farming activities. Accordingly, this activity was oriented not only toward strengthening the capacity of existing human resources but also toward the regeneration of farming entrepreneurs through the involvement of the younger generation. The evaluation results further confirmed that partners require extension activities to be conducted on a gradual and sustainable basis.

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

### REFERENCES

- Aden, A. Z., Kadir, I. A., & Fajri Jakfar. (2020). Analisis Efisiensi Produksi Telur Ayam Ras (Studi Kasus di UPTD, Balai Ternak Non-Ruminansia Kabupaten Aceh Besar. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pertanian*, 5(2), 143–152. <https://doi.org/10.17969/jimfp.v5i2.14755>
- Amam, & Soetriono. (2020). Peranan Sumber Daya terhadap SDM Peternak dan Pengembangan Usaha Ternak Sapi Perah di Kawasan Peternakan Sapi Perah Nasional (KPSPN). *Jurnal Peternakan Indonesia*, 22(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.25077/jpi.22.1.1-10.2020>
- Ananda, R. A., Bahri, S., & Nirmala, I. (2022). Monitoring dan Kontrol Pemberian Pakan Pada Peternak Unggas Berbasis Internet of Things. *Coding: Jurnal Komputer Dan Aplikasi*, 10(3), 387–398. <https://doi.org/10.26418/coding.v10i03.54646>
- Arman, D., Irwani, N., & Noviadi, R. (2022). Analisis Minat Masyarakat Kelurahan Langkapura Baru Terhadap Pembelian Produk Daging Broiler di Pasar Tradisional dan Modern. *Jurnal Peternakan Terapan (PETERPAN)*, 4(1), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.25181/peterpan.v4i1.2285>
- Aulia, F., Mulyadi, D., & Sandi, S. P. H. (2025). Analisis Dampak Fluktuasi Harga Telur Terhadap Pendapatan Pada Grosir Telur “Sukses Jaya.” *Indonesian Journal of Digital Business*, 5(1), 176–190. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijdb.v5i1.83920>
- Fahik, A. D. J., Mbawo, R. V., Welin, E. D. M., Peten, Y. Y. P., & Molan, K. S. H. (2025). Penyuluhan dan Sosialisasi Peran Pemuda dalam Membangun Desa di Desa Bakalerek. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat-Pimas*, 4(2), 151–162. <https://doi.org/10.35960/pimas.v4i2.1888>
- Irwanto, T., Aprizal, M. I., Hanuarsyah, D., & Rafsanjani, R. (2023). Membangun Ketahanan Pangan Terhadap Budidaya Ayam Kampung Golden. *JKWI: Jurnal Kewirausahaan & Inovasi*, 1(1), 15–20. <https://doi.org/10.37676/jkb.v5i2.118>
- Kaddas, F., Fatmawati, M., Wahyuni, S., & Mahmud, H. (2024). Pendampingan Penguatan Manajemen Usaha Ternak Ayam Broiler Pada Kelompok Ternak Di Kelurahan Kastela Kecamatan Pulau Ternate. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Khatulistiwa*, 7(2), 275. <https://doi.org/10.31932/jpmk.v7i2.4172>
- Leiwakabessy, I. M., Petta, D., & Pongkarambe, A. N. (2023). Analisis Keuntungan Usaha Ternak Ayam Ras Pedaging (Broiler) Pola Mandiri di Kota Sorong. *Jurnal Agri Sains*, 15(2), 45–56. <https://doi.org/10.33506/md.v15i2.2177>
- Meldra, D., Setyabudhi, A. L., & Almandra. (2022). Penyuluhan Pemeliharaan Ayam Broiler yang Rendah Kolesterol dengan Pemberian Suplemen di Desa Banglas, Kabupaten Kepulauan Meranti. *DINAMISIA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 6(4), 1043–1049. <https://doi.org/10.31849/dinamisia.v6i4.8690>
- Nadiah, N., Amanda, P. A., Ulandari, Y., Ginting, J. A., & Basriwijaya, K. M. Z. (2025). Analisis Kelayakan Finansial Ternak Ayam Pedaging Usaha Peternakan D2 di Perbaungan Sumatra Utara. *Botani: Publikasi Ilmu Tanaman Dan Agribisnis*, 2(1), 217–227. <https://doi.org/10.62951/botani.v2i1.186>
- Ngitung, R., Umar, M. F. R., & Taiyeb, M. (2022). Penyuluhan Peningkatan Efisiensi Produksi Ternak Ayam Pedaging Dan Petelur Di Masa Pandemi. *Jurnal Abdi Negeriku*, 1(1), 53–56. <https://doi.org/10.35580/jan.v1i1.34241>
- Ode, H., Rumbiati, Parmini, Utami, E. Y., & Talakua, J. (2024). Kontribusi Usaha Ayam

- Broiler Terhadap Peningkatan Pendapatan Masyarakat Desa. *El-Mal: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, 5(7), 4119–4127. <https://doi.org/10.47467/elmal.v5i7.4402>
- Putra, I. M. A., Kardini, N. L., & Sudiartini, N. W. A. (2022). Analisis Kelayakan Kemitraan Ayam Broiler Pada Mertha Nadi Farm Ditinjau Dari Segi Aspek Teknis Dan Aspek Lingkungan Di Desa Penyaringan. *Dharma Jnana*, 2(1), 59–72. <https://ejournal.unmas.ac.id/index.php/dharmajnana/article/view/5074>
- Rusli, T. S., Boari, Y., Amelia, D., Rahayu, D., Setiaji, B., Suhadarliyah, Syarafina, Ansar, Syahrudin, Amiruddin, & Yuniwati, I. (2024). *Pengantar Metodologi Pengabdian Masyarakat*. Yayasan Penerbit Muhammad Zain.
- Sanam, M. U. E., Utami, T., Tophianong, T. C., Filipini, L., Manuwolu, & Sanam, V. M. D. (2024). Penyuluhan Manajemen Peternakan Ayam Potong Bagi Masyarakat Desa Camplong II. *Media Tropika: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 4(2), 31–35. <https://doi.org/10.35508/mediatropika.v4i2.19441>
- Saputra, W. A., Nugroho, A. S. B., & Perdana, Y. (2023). Penerapan Teknologi Tepat Guna Otomatisasi Kipas Blower Berbasis Internet Of Things Pada Peternakan Ayam Broiler Kabupaten Tanah Laut. *Jurnal Impact: Implementation and Action*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.31961/impact.v5i2.2366>
- Setyono, B. D. H., Affandi, R. I., Fitria, S., Sumsanto, M., Asri, Y., Dwiyantri, S., Wahyudi, R., Nuryadin, R., Mujib, A. S., & Alim, S. (2025). Ornamental Fish Cultivation Development through Education and Entrepreneurship to Empower Youth. *Carmin*, 5(1), 37–43. <https://doi.org/10.59329/carmin.v5i1.196>
- Sinaga, E. J., & Susanti, S. K. S. (2025). Analisis Sistem Manajemen Pemeliharaan Broiler Pada Kandang Close House di PT. STS Farm Banjar Negeri Lampung Selatan. *Jurnal Agribisnis Peternakan (JINAK)*, 3(2), 1–9. <https://jurnal.polinela.ac.id/index.php/jiapt/article/view/4746>
- Solang, S. D., Safrudin, Annas, M., Kaparang, M. J., Abbasiah, Memah, H. P., Sutomo, B., Asiyah, S., Krisdiyanta, Boimau, A. M. ., Langi, G. K., Meliana, Hajrah, W. O., Agustin, E. A., & Gusman. (2024). *Pengorganisasian dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*. PT. Media Pustaka Indo.