RINGKASAN

MUHAMAD NUR IRFAN. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kinerja reproduksi Sapi Pasundan, karakteristik inseminator yang melakukan pelayanan IB pada Sapi Pasundan, dan pengaruh karakteristik inseminator terhadap kinerja reproduksi Sapi Pasundan hasil inseminasi buatan di Kabupaten Kuningan. Penelitian melibatkan 67 ekor Sapi Pasundan dan 10 inseminator melalui wawancara berbasis kuesioner. Variabel dependen adalah kinerja reproduksi (*service per conception*/S/C, *days open*/DO, dan *calving interval*/CI), sedangkan variabel independen mencakup karakteristik inseminator (masa kerja, jarak rumah, intensitas pelatihan, kompetensi, dan penanganan semen beku). Analisis dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier berganda untuk setiap variabel dependen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kinerja reproduksi Sapi Pasundan berada pada kisaran normal, yaitu rata-rata nilai S/C 1,30 ± 0,24, durasi DO 86,98 ± 8,63 hari, dan durasi CI 374,21 ± 10,96 hari. Karakteristik inseminator pada penelitin ini, yaitu berpengalaman terlihat dari mayoritas inseminator (8 orang) memiliki masa kerja lebih dari 10 tahun. Kemudian, para inseminator juga profesional dalam memberikan pelayanan dengan melakukan beberapa usaha untuk sampai kandang, walaupun jarak rumah lebih dari 10 km. Selain itu, para inseminator memiliki kompetensi yang cukup untuk melakukan pengamatan gejala berahi, waktu inseminasi dan lokasi deposisi semen, pemeriksaan kebuntingan, serta mampu melakukan penanganan semen beku dengan baik. Karakteristik inseminator yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap service per conception (S/C) adalah masa kerja (negatif), jarak rumah (negatif), intensitas pelatihan (positif), dan kompetensi inseminator (negatif). Karakteristik yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap days open (DO) adalah masa kerja (positif), jarak rumah (negatif), intensitas pelatihan (negatif), kompetensi inseminator (negatif), dan penanganan semen beku (positif). Karakteristik yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap calving interval (CI) adalah masa kerja (positif) dan jarak rumah (negatif). Berdasarkan uraian di atas, dapat disimpulkan kinerja reproduksi Sapi Pasundan dalam kisaran normal, dan karakteristik inseminator sudah mumpuni untuk melakukan IB. Pemerintah daerah perlu melakukan regenerasi inseminator untuk menjamin keberlanjutan layanan IB, serta meningkatkan variasi dan kualitas pelatihan agar materi lebih aplikatif sesuai perkembangan teknologi.

Kata kunci: Sapi Pasundan, Kinerja Reproduksi, Inseminasi Buatan, Karakteristik Inseminator

SUMMARY

MUHAMAD NUR IRFAN. This study aims to analyze the reproductive performance of Pasundan cattle, the characteristics of inseminators providing artificial insemination (AI) services to Pasundan cattle, and the influence of inseminator characteristics on the reproductive performance of Pasundan cattle resulting from artificial insemination in Kuningan Regency. The study involved 67 Pasundan cattle and 10 inseminators through questionnaire-based interviews. The dependent variables were reproductive performance (service per conception/S/C, days open/DO, and calving interval/CI), while the independent variables included inseminator characteristics (work experience, distance from home, training intensity, competence, and frozen semen handling). Analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression for each dependent variable. The results showed that the reproductive performance of Pasundan cattle was within the normal range, with an average S/C value of 1.30 ± 0.24, DO duration of 86.98 ± 8.63 days, and CI duration of 374.21 ± 10.96 days. The inseminator characteristics in this study revealed that most inseminators (8 individuals) had more than 10 years of work experience, indicating their expertise. In addition, inseminators were professional in providing services by making the effort to reach cattle sheds, even when their homes were more than 10 km away. Furthermore, the inseminators possessed adequate competence in detecting estrus symptoms, timing and site of semen deposition, pregnancy diagnosis, as well as proper handling of frozen semen. The inseminator characteristics that significantly influenced service per conception (S/C) were work experience (negative), distance from home (negative), training intensity (positive), and inseminator competence (negative). The characteristics that significantly influenced days open (DO) were work experience (positive), distance from home (negative), training intensity (negative), inseminator competence (negative), and frozen semen handling (positive). The characteristics that significantly influenced calving interval (CI) were work experience (positive) and distance from home (negative). Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the reproductive performance of Pasundan cattle is within the normal range, and the inseminator characteristics are adequate to conduct AI. The local government needs to regenerate inseminators to ensure the sustainability of AI services and enhance the variation and quality of training so that the materials become more practical in line with technological developments.

Keywords: Pasundan Cattle, Reproductive Performance, Artificial Insemination, Inseminator Characteristics