

## INTISARI

Peningkatan konsumsi daging sapi di Indonesia tidak sebanding dengan produksi dalam negeri, menyebabkan tingginya kebutuhan impor. Program inseminasi buatan (IB) melalui SIKOMANDAN diupayakan untuk mencapai swasembada daging sapi, namun hasilnya masih belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kinerja inseminator dalam mendukung keberhasilan IB di Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian dilakukan pada Mei 2024 di Bantul dengan menggunakan kuesioner tertutup dan terbuka kepada 28 inseminator yang dipilih secara sensus. Analisis data dilakukan dengan regresi linier Berganda dan model stepwise. Variabel independen meliputi umur, pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, lama pelatihan, status kepegawaian, dan partisipasi dalam penyuluhan, sementara variabel dependen mencakup kinerja inseminator melalui jumlah ternak yang di IB, *Service Per Conception* (S/C), *Conception Rate* (CR), peningkatan kebuntingan, dan *Calving Rate* (CvR). Hasil menunjukkan inseminator di Bantul rata-rata berusia 51,29 tahun, berpendidikan 12,64 tahun, memiliki pengalaman kerja 22,50 tahun, dan mengikuti pelatihan 20,75 hari. Sebagian besar (82,14%) adalah non-PNS, dan 17,86% pernah melakukan penyuluhan. Faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap keberhasilan IB adalah lama pelatihan dan status kepegawaian, sedangkan usia, pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, dan partisipasi dalam penyuluhan tidak signifikan. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya pelatihan efektif dan peningkatan status kepegawaian untuk meningkatkan kinerja inseminator, mendukung keberhasilan IB, dan meningkatkan produktivitas peternakan sapi di Bantul. Hasil ini diharapkan memberikan wawasan bagi masyarakat dan peternak serta menjadi referensi bagi penelitian selanjutnya.

**Kata Kunci:** Inseminasi Buatan, Kinerja Inseminator, Program Sapi Kerbau Komoditas Andalan Negri (SIKOMANDAN)

## ABSTRACT

The increase in beef consumption in Indonesia is not matched by domestic production, leading to a high demand for imports. The artificial insemination (AI) program through SIKOMANDAN aims to achieve beef self-sufficiency, but its outcomes remain suboptimal. This study aims to identify the factors influencing inseminator performance in supporting the success of AI in Bantul Regency. The research was conducted in May 2024 in Bantul using closed and open questionnaires distributed to 28 inseminators selected by census. Data analysis was performed using multiple linear regression and the stepwise model. Independent variables included age, education, work experience, duration of training, employment status, and participation in extension activities, while dependent variables encompassed inseminator performance through the number of cattle inseminated, Service Per Conception (S/C), Conception Rate (CR), pregnancy improvement, and Calving Rate (CvR). Results indicated that inseminators in Bantul were on average 51.29 years old, had 12.64 years of education, 22.50 years of work experience, and attended training for 20.75 days. The majority (82.14%) were non-permanent employees, and 17.86% had participated in extension activities. Significant factors affecting the success of AI were the duration of training and employment status, while age, education, work experience, and participation in extension activities were not significant. This study highlights the importance of effective training and improving employment status to enhance inseminator performance, support AI success, and increase cattle productivity in Bantul. These findings are expected to provide insights for the community and farmers and serve as a reference for future research.

**Keywords:** Artificial Insemination, Inseminator Performance, Sapi Kerbau Komoditas Andalan Negeri (SIKOMANDAN) Program