

Sikap Peternak Sapi Perah Rakyat Tentang Program Vaksinasi Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku Pada Kelompok Andini Makmur Hargobinangun, Pakem Sleman

Vegi Sylvia Wardhani
20/462768/PT/08685

INTISARI

Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku (PMK) merupakan wabah yang sebelumnya pernah menyerang Indonesia dan kembali muncul, sehingga berdampak signifikan terhadap kesehatan sapi perah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi sikap peternak terhadap pelaksanaan vaksinasi dan penandaan PMK oleh pemerintah, sekaligus menilai efektivitas program tersebut. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Kelompok Andini Makmur, Kecamatan Pakem, Kabupaten Sleman, dengan melibatkan 32 peternak sebagai responden yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Karakter demografi peternak dari rata rata umur $54,41 \pm 9,88$ tahun, tingkat pendidikan peternak $7,875 \pm 4,14$ tahun, pengalaman beternak selama $21,875 \pm 9,34$, dan jumlah kepemilikan ternak (ST) sebesar $6,730 \pm 5,8$ ST. Metode penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survey lalu kualitatif yang dikuantitatifkan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara langsung dengan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya, sedangkan analisis pengukuran data menggunakan skala likert. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar peternak memberikan respons baik terhadap program vaksinasi PMK, dengan persentase sikap sebesar 72,74% dengan mengukur dari komponen kognitif, afektif, dan konatif. Temuan ini menandakan bahwa peternak mampu menyesuaikan diri dengan prosedur vaksinasi dari tahap awal hingga akhir, serta menilai pelaksanaan program pemerintah cukup efektif. Kesimpulannya, vaksinasi PMK di Kelompok Andini Makmur berhasil membentuk sikap baik peternak, mendukung upaya pencegahan penyebaran penyakit, dan menunjukkan keberhasilan pelaksanaan program pemerintah. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi strategi pemberdayaan peternak dan perbaikan program vaksinasi PMK di wilayah lain.

(Kata Kunci : Sikap, Program Vaksinasi PMK, Peternak Sapi Perah)

Attitudes of Smallholder Dairy Farmers Toward Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccination in Andini Makmur Group, Hargobinangun, Pakem, Sleman

Vegi Sylvia Wardhani

20/462768/PT/08685

ABSTRACT

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is an outbreak that previously affected Indonesia and has recently re-emerged, significantly impacting the health of dairy cattle. This study aimed to evaluate farmers' attitudes toward the implementation of FMD vaccination and marking programs by the government, as well as to assess the effectiveness of these programs. The research was conducted at the Andini Makmur Group, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, involving 32 farmers selected through purposive sampling. The demographic characteristics of the farmers included an average age of 54.41 ± 9.88 years, education level of 7.88 ± 4.14 years, farming experience of 21.88 ± 9.34 years, and livestock ownership of 6.73 ± 5.8 standardized livestock units (SLU). This study employed a survey method, with qualitative data subsequently quantified. Data were collected through direct interviews using questionnaires that had been tested for validity and reliability, and analyzed using a Likert scale. The results indicated that most farmers responded positively to the FMD vaccination program, with an overall attitude score of 72.74%, measured across cognitive, affective, and conative components. These findings suggest that farmers were able to adapt to the vaccination procedures from the initial to the final stages and considered the government's program sufficiently effective. In conclusion, the FMD vaccination program at the Andini Makmur Group successfully fostered positive attitudes among farmers, supported disease prevention efforts, and demonstrated effective program implementation. The findings are expected to serve as a reference for strategies to empower farmers and improve FMD vaccination programs in other regions.

(Key Words: Attitude, FMD Vaccination Program, Dairy Cattle Farmers)