

INTISARI

RESPON PERILAKU MONYET EKOR PANJANG (*Macaca fascicularis*) DAN BERUK (*Macaca nemestrina*) PADA PELATIHAN MAKAN OBAT SECARA ORAL DENGAN METODE *PUNISH AND REWARD*

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Penelitian dengan hewan laboratorium primata saat ini lebih menggunakan monyet ekor panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*) dan beruk (*Macaca nemestrina*) dikarenakan status konservasinya tidak dilindungi dan populasinya di Indonesia masih melimpah. Setiap penelitian yang melibatkan monyet ekor panjang umumnya didahului adaptasi dan pengkondisian hewan. Salah satunya adalah melatih hewan dapat bekerja sama dengan tim peneliti, antara lain pelatihan untuk makan obat sendiri.

Penelitian dilakukan pada tiga ekor monyet ekor panjang jantan dan satu ekor betina dan sepuluh ekor beruk jantan dan satu ekor betina dengan melatih hewan dapat memakan obat sendiri yang dilakukan sebanyak empat kali pada pagi hari dan diberikan hadiah ketika berhasil. Perilaku yang diamati adalah kemampuan hewan untuk memakan obat sendiri dan respon hewan seperti menolak, membuang, maupun memakan. Tingkah laku lain juga diamati selama lima belas menit setiap perlakuan dalam pelatihan.

Perilaku yang ditunjukkan monyet ekor panjang dan beruk adalah menolak, mengamati sekitar, mengambil dan membuang obat, memakan dan memuntahkan obat, dan memakan obat seutuhnya. Rata-rata monyet ekor panjang membutuhkan waktu selama 15 hari untuk memahami pelatihan, sedangkan beruk selama 23 hari. Dari hasil penelitian diketahui monyet ekor panjang lebih cepat memahami pelatihan dibanding beruk. Perlu adanya penelitian lebih lanjut terkait faktor yang mempengaruhi respon perilaku yang ditunjukkan.

Kata Kunci: *Macaca fascicularis*, *Macaca nemestrina*, *Punish and reward*, Tingkah laku

ABSTRACT

BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES OF LONG-TAILED MACAQUE (*Macaca fascicularis*) AND PIG-TAILED MACAQUE (*Macaca nemestrina*) ON TAKING ORAL MEDICATION TRAINING WITH PUNISH AND REWARD METHOD

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Research with primate animals at this time more using long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) and pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) due to their not protected conservation status and the populations in Indonesia still abundant. Research that involving long-tailed macaque generally preceded by animal conditioning and adaptation. One of them is training animals to work with research teams, such as training to eat their own medicine

The study was conducted on three male and one female long-tailed macaques and ten male and one female pig-tail macaques by training animals to take their own medicines four times in the morning and rewarded when successful. The observed behavior is the ability of animals to eat their own medicines and animal responses such as refuse, discard, or eat. Other behaviors are also observed for fifteen minutes of each training.

Behaviors demonstrated during observation are refusing, observing, taking and disposing drugs, eating and spewing drugs, and completely consuming drugs. The average long-tailed macaques takes to understand training were 15 days while pig-tailed macaques were 23 days. From the results of the study known that long-tailed macaques more quickly understand the training than the pig-tailed macaques. Further research related factors that influence behavioral response need to be conducted.

Keywords: *Long-tailed macaques, Pig-tailed macaques, Punish and reward, Behavior*