

**PENGARUH TEKNOLOGI INSEMINASI BUATAN TERHADAP STRUKTUR  
BIAYA DAN PENDAPATAN PETERNAK SAPI POTONG DI KECAMATAN  
KOTO TUJUH, KABUPATEN SAWAHLUNTO SIJUNJUNG,  
SUMATERA BARAT**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui besarnya biaya dan pendapatan peternak sapi potong program IB dan program non IB. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2003 sampai dengan Maret 2004 di Kecamatan Koto Tujuh Kabupaten Sawahlunto Sijunjung Sumatera Barat. Responden dipilih dengan metode *purposive random sampling*. Data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari wawancara dari 30 responden IB dan 30 responden non IB. Data yang diperoleh kemudian ditabulasi dan ditentukan besarnya biaya, penerimaan dan pendapatan dari dua kelompok responden tersebut. Selanjutnya dilakukan analisis dengan uji *t-test*. Berdasarkan hasil *t-test* biaya, penerimaan dan pendapatan peternak sapi potong program IB dan program non IB tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan. Pendapatan peternak yang menggunakan program IB sebesar Rp 1.086.797,91 ( 2,13 UT ) dan pendapatan peternak non IB Rp 1.072.201 (2,205 UT ). Dari penelitian ini diketahui bahwa pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh responden IB dan responden non IB hampir sama. Hal ini terjadi karena jenis semen atau bibit yang digunakan juga sama.

Kata kunci : pendapatan, sapi potong, IB, non IB.

**THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION TECHNOLOGY  
ON THE COST AND INCOME STRUCTURE OF THE BEEF CATTLE  
FARMERS IN KOTO TUJUH SUBDISTRICT,  
SAWAHLUNTO SIJUNJUNG DISTRICT,  
WEST SUMATERA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this research was to notify the cost and income from artificial insemination (AI) and non-artificial insemination (non-AI) beef cattle farmers. The research was performed from November 2003 to March 2004 in Koto Tujuh Subdistrict, Sawahlunto Sijunjung District, West Sumatera. Respondents were chosen with purposive random sampling method. The data were composed from interviewees out of 30 AI and 30 non-AI beef cattle farmers. The collected data then would be tabulated, determined the cost input value, income and revenue and finally analysed with t-test. The analysis with t-test for the cost, income and revenue that there was no significant difference between the two models of cattle beef farming. The income of farmers who perform AI was Rp. 1.086.797,91 (2,13 UT) and the income of farmers who perform non-AI was Rp 1.072.201 (2,205 UT). The study showed that the farmers who perform AI and perform non AI was nearly the same. It was caused by the similar semen that they used.

Key word : income, beef cattle, AI, non-AI