

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN *PORTABLE RESTRAINING BOX* TERHADAP KECEPATAN PENANGANAN DAN PERSEPSI KESEJAHTERAAN SAPI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan *portable restraining box* terhadap kecepatan penanganan dan persepsi kesejahteraan sapi. Materi yang digunakan adalah 16 ekor sapi yang terdiri atas delapan ekor sapi yang disembelih pada saat Hari Raya Idul Adha menggunakan metode konvensional dan delapan ekor sapi yang ditangani menggunakan *portable restraining box*. Data yang diambil meliputi jumlah orang yang terlibat, waktu penanganan, serta respon stres pada sapi berupa *mooring* dan *kicking*. Waktu penanganan dihitung ketika sapi hendak naik ke *portable restraining box* atau saat sapi mulai memasuki area pemotongan pada metode konvensional, sampai sapi siap untuk disembelih. Data efektivitas dan kesejahteraan sapi diambil dari wawancara langsung dengan tenaga kerja penyembelih dan pengamat saat berlangsungnya penanganan sapi menggunakan metode konvensional dan *portable restraining box*. Data jumlah orang yang terlibat, waktu penanganan, serta respon stres pada sapi berupa *mooring* dan *kicking* dianalisis dengan analisis variansi pola searah. Data efektivitas dan kesejahteraan sapi dianalisis menggunakan skala Likert. Jumlah orang yang terlibat, waktu penanganan, *mooring* dan *kicking* sapi yang ditangani dengan *portable restraining box* dan konvensional berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $5,63 \pm 0,92$ dan $7,88 \pm 1,13$ orang, $545,75 \pm 221,64$ dan $403,25 \pm 168,52$ detik, $0,0 \pm 0,0$ dan $7,88 \pm 4,6$ kali, serta $0,63 \pm 1,06$ dan $6,88 \pm 4,3$ kali. Lama penanganan sapi menggunakan *portable restraining box* dan konvensional berbeda tidak nyata, tetapi jumlah orang yang terlibat, *mooring* dan *kicking* sapi yang ditangani menggunakan *portable restraining box* lebih kecil ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan metode konvensional. Persentase persepsi efektivitas penanganan sapi kategori tinggi sebesar 64,52% dan kategori sedang 35,48%. Persentase persepsi kesejahteraan sapi yaitu kategori tinggi sebesar 38,71% dan kategori sedang 61,29%. Disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan *portable restraining box* meningkatkan efektivitas penanganan dan kesejahteraan sapi.

Kata kunci: kesejahteraan sapi, penanganan, persepsi, *portable restraining box*

THE EFFECT OF PORTABLE RESTRAINING BOX USAGE ON THE SPEED OF HANDLING AND WELFARE PERCEPTION OF CATTLE

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to observe the effects of portable restraining box on the speed of restraining and welfare of cattle. Sixteen cattle were used in this study. They consisted of eight cattle which were slaughtered at Eid al-Adha and the remaining eight head of cattle which were handled using a portable restraining box. The observed data included the number of people involved, handling time, and stress response of the cattle in the form of mooing and kicking. The restraining time was calculated as the cattle started to enter the portable restraining box or started to enter the slaughtering area for the conventional method until they were ready to be slaughtered. The effectiveness and welfare data of the cattle were taken by directly interviews with the butcher and observers during the handling of cattle using conventional method and portable restraining box. Data on the number of people involved, handling time, and stress response in cattle; in the form of mooing and kicking, were analyzed using unidirectional pattern variance analysis. Data on the effectiveness and welfare of the cattle were analyzed using the Likert scale. The number of people involved, handling time, the mooing and kicking of cattle that were handled using the portable restraining box and conventional method were 5.63 ± 0.92 and 7.88 ± 1.13 people, 545.75 ± 221.64 and 403.25 ± 168.52 seconds, 0.0 ± 0.0 and 7.88 ± 4.6 times, and 0.63 ± 1.06 and 6.88 ± 4.3 times, respectively. There was no significant restraining time between groups, however, the number of people involved and the mooing and kicking of cattle handled using the portable restraining box was lesser ($P < 0.05$) than that of conventional method. The percentage of effectiveness in restraining cattle in high category was 64.52% and in medium category was 35.48%. While the percentage of cattle welfare perception in high category was 38.71% and medium category was 61.29%. It can be concluded that the use of portable restraining box increases the effectiveness of cattle restraining and cattle's welfare.

Keywords: cattle's welfare, handling, perception, portable restraining box