

PENGARUH LAMA PELATIHAN DAN KARAKTER KUDA ANDONG DI YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh antara lama pelatihan terhadap karakter kuda andong di Yogyakarta. Sampel kuda yang diamati sebanyak 24 ekor kuda lokal umur 2-10 tahun dengan lama pelatihan yang berbeda (0,5, 1, 1,5 dan 2 tahun). Data yang diambil meliputi profil peternak, umur kuda pertama kali dilatih, umur kuda pertama digunakan sebagai penarik andong, pengamatan tingkah laku dan penilaian karakter kuda. Data profil peternak dan umur kuda diambil dengan cara wawancara menggunakan kuesioner kepada pemilik kuda. Data tingkah laku dan karakter kuda diambil dengan cara pengamatan dan penilaian di kandang selama delapan hari pada pukul 11.00 sampai 15.00. Data penilaian karakter kuda dianalisis menggunakan analisis faktor dengan metode analisis komponen utama yang menghasilkan lima komponen karakter serta diberi label dominasi, kecemasan, keramahan, proteksi dan kejelian. Lima komponen diekstraksi oleh analisis komponen utama, masing-masing dengan nilai eigen lebih besar dari 1 dan dapat menjelaskan 81,30% dari total varian. Pengaruh lama pelatihan terhadap karakter kuda andong dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Ranks*. Hasil penilaian karakter berdasarkan urutan peringkat dianalisis dengan uji *Kruskal Wallis*. Hasil dari analisis korelasi *Spearman Ranks*, terdapat pengaruh lama pelatihan terhadap karakter kuda andong kecuali pada karakter ramah, eksentrik dan aktif. Hasil dari analisis *Kruskal Wallis*, lama pelatihan dua tahun mendapat rata-rata peringkat tertinggi. Berdasarkan penelitian dapat disimpulkan, karakter yang sesuai untuk kuda andong dihasilkan oleh lama pelatihan 2 tahun.

Kata kunci: Kuda andong, Karakter kuda, Lama pelatihan, Analisis komponen utama

THE EFFECT OF TRAINING LENGTH TOWARDS CHARACTERS OF ANDONG HORSES IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to understand the effect of training length towards characters of *andong* horses in Yogyakarta. Twenty-four local horses, age ranged from 2 to 10 years with different length of training (0,5, 1, 1,5, and 2 years) were observed. The data collected included profiles of the owners, age of horses were firstly trained, age of horses were firstly used as an *andong* horse; and behavior and characters of the horses. Questionnaire was used to investigate owner's profiles and horse's ages. Horses behavior and characters data were assessed by direct observation in the barns for eight days from 11:00 A.M to 03:00 P.M. Horses characters data were analyzed using factor analysis with Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method which resulted into five character components which labeled as dominance, anxiousness, sociability, protection and inquisitiveness. Five components were extracted by the PCA, which each component had eigen values greater than one and was able to be explained as 81,30% of the total variances. The effect of the length of training towards the characters of andong horses was analyzed using Spearman Ranks test. Characters assessment based on the ranking order were analyzed using the Kruskal Wallis test. The results of the Spearman Ranks correlation analysis showed that there was a relationship between the length of training and the characters of andong horses except for the sociable, eccentric and active characters. The results of the Kruskal Wallis analysis showed that the two-year training period received the highest average rating. It is concluded that the appropriate characters for andong horses were performed by a training period of 2 years.

Key words: Andong *horses*, Horse characters, Length of training, Principal component analysis