

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR SOSIAL DEMOGRAFI TERHADAP JARAK BERANAK INDUK SAPI BALI DI DESA DAFALA, KABUPATEN BELU, DAERAH TIMOR PERBATASAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengetahui hubungan antara faktor sosial demografi terhadap jarak beranak induk sapi Bali di desa Dafala, Kabupaten Belu, daerah Timor perbatasan. Penelitian dilakukan pada tanggal 10 Mei 2017 sampai 12 Juli 2017. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode *survey* dan data diperoleh melalui wawancara langsung terhadap 50 peternak yang diambil secara *purposive sampling*. Kriteria peternak yang digunakan sebagai responden adalah peternak yang memiliki induk sapi Bali dan memiliki pengalaman beternak minimal satu tahun. Variabel yang diamati adalah tingkat pendidikan, lama pengalaman beternak dan jarak beranak induk sapi Bali. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis statistik *Spearman Rank*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan responden terdiri atas lulusan SD sebesar 54%, SMP sebesar 14%, SMA sebesar 28%, dan Perguruan tinggi sebesar 4%. Tujuan beternak terdiri atas 76% responden memiliki tujuan beternak untuk tabungan dan 24% responden memiliki tujuan beternak untuk tambahan pendapatan. Rata-rata pengalaman beternak yakni 7,7 tahun. Rata-rata umur responden yakni $47,28 \pm 13,35$ tahun. Rata-rata kepemilikan ternak yakni 4,6 UT. Pekerjaan responden terdiri atas PNS sebesar 4%, buruh sebesar 2%, wiraswasta sebesar 2%, dan pensiunan sebesar 6%. Jarak beranak induk sapi Bali di desa Dafala adalah $379,18 \pm 16,56$ hari. Berdasarkan analisis statistik diperoleh nilai korelasi dari faktor-faktor sosial demografi tingkat pendidikan, tujuan beternak, pengalaman beternak, kepemilikan ternak, pekerjaan, dan umur masing-masing -0,235; -0,196; 0,109; -0,255; -0,007; dan -0,193. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa semakin tinggi tingkat pendidikan maka jarak beranak induk sapi Bali di daerah Timor perbatasan semakin pendek. Apabila tujuan beternaknya untuk memperoleh pendapatan maka jarak beranak induk sapi Bali di daerah Timor perbatasan lebih pendek dibandingkan jika tujuan beternaknya untuk tabungan.

(Kata kunci: Faktor sosial demografi, Sapi Bali, Jarak beranak)

THE CORRELATION OF SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY FACTORS TO CALVING INTERVAL OF BALI CATTLE AT DAFALA VILLAGES BUILDING DISTRICT, REGIONAL TIMOR AREA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to analyze and know the relation between social demography factor and calving interval of Bali cattle at Dafala village, Belu Regency, Timor border area. The study was conducted on May 10, 2017 to July 12, 2017. The research was conducted by survey method and the data obtained through direct interviews of 50 farmers taken by purposive sampling. The criteria of farmers used as respondent is who owns Bali cattle and has a breeding experience of at least one year. The variables observed were education level, duration of breeding experience and calving interval of Bali cattle. The data obtained were analyzed using Spearman Rank statistical analysis. The results showed that the education level of respondents consisted of elementary school graduates by 54%, junior high school by 14%, senior high school by 28%, and the college by 4%. The purpose of livestock consists of 76 % respondents have the purpose of raising for savings and 24% of respondents have the purpose of raising for additional income. The average of breeding experience is 7,7 years. The averages age of respondents are $47,28 \pm 13,35$ years. The average livestock ownership is 4,6 UT. The respondents' occupation consisted of 4% civil servants, 2% workers, 2% entrepreneurs, and 6% pensioners. The birth weight of the Bali cattle at Dafala village is $379,18 \pm 16,56$ days. Based on the statistical analysis, the correlation values of socio-demographic factors of educational level, livestock purposes, farming experience, livestock ownership, occupation, and age were respectively -0,235; -0,196; 0,109; -0,255; -0,007; and -0,193. Based on the research, it can be concluded that the higher the level of education, the calving interval of the Bali cattle in the Timor border regional is shorter. If the purpose of breeding is to earn income, the calving interval between the Bali cattle in the Timor border area is shorter than if the purpose is for saving.

(Keywords: Social demographic factor, Bali cattle, Calving interval)