# RINGKASAN

YOHANES BERNALDI SERAM. 2021410040. Analisis Keberhasilan Program Inseminasi Buatan (IB) Ditinjau dari Pendapatan Peternak Pada Sapi Peranakan *Friesian Holstein.* Pembimbing Utama : Ariani Trisna Murti. Pembimbing Pendamping : Karunia Setyowati Suroto.

Peningkatan mutu genetik dan kinerja reproduksi sapi perah dapat mendukung produktivitas dan pendapatan peternak. Salah satu upaya peningkatan mutu genetik dan reproduksi adalah melalui Inseminasi Buatan (IB), yang diukur menggunakan *Service per Conception* (SC), *Conception Rate* (CR), dan *Calving Interval* (CI), serta didukung pengetahuan peternak. Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh SC, CR, CI, dan pengetahuan peternak terhadap pendapatan peternak sapi Peranakan Friesian Holstein (PFH) di Desa Pandesari, Kecamatan Pujon, Kabupaten Malang. Sampel sebanyak 237 peternak dipilih secara stratified random sampling berdasarkan jumlah sapi laktasi. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan regresi linear berganda menggunakan SPSS 21. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa meskipun indikator reproduksi membaik antara 2022–2024, pendapatan peternak justru menurun pada 2024, bahkan beberapa mengalami kerugian. Analisis regresi menunjukkan variabel bebas secara simultan berpengaruh 77,2% terhadap pendapatan, dengan *Calving Interval* paling dominan, diikuti *Service per Conception* dan *Conception Rate*, sementara pengetahuan peternak tidak signifikan. Disarankan pengelolaan SC, CI, pakan, kesehatan ternak, dan pelatihan IB ditingkatkan, didukung pendampingan pemerintah, untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dan pendapatan peternak.

## *SUMMARY*

*YOHANES BERNALDI SERAM. 2021410040. Analysis of the Success of the Artificial Insemination (AI) Program in Terms of Farmer Income for Holstein Friesian Crossbreed Cattle. Primary Supervisor: Ariani Trisna Murti. Assistant Supervisor: Karunia Setyowati Suroto.*

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*Improving the genetic quality and reproductive performance of dairy cattle can support farmer productivity and income. One effort to improve genetic and reproductive quality is through Artificial Insemination (AI), which is measured using Services per Conception (SC), Conception Rate (CR), and Calving Interval (CI), and supported by farmer knowledge. This study analyzes the effect of SC, CR, CI, and farmer knowledge on the income of Holstein Friesian Crossbreed (PFH) cattle farmers in Pandesari Village, Pujon District, Malang Regency. A sample of 237 farmers was selected using stratified random sampling based on the number of lactating cows. Data were analyzed descriptively and using multiple linear regression using SPSS 21. The results showed that although reproductive indicators improved between 2022 and 2024, farmer income actually decreased in 2024, with some even experiencing losses. Regression analysis showed that independent variables simultaneously had a 77.2% effect on income, with Calving Interval the most dominant, followed by Service per Conception and Conception Rate, while farmer knowledge was not significant. It is recommended that management of SC, CI, feed, livestock health, and AI training be improved, supported by government assistance, to increase farmer productivity and income.*