

**Determination of Policy Priorities for Overcoming Beef Cattle Reproductive Disorders to Support Achieving Self-Sufficiency  
Beef In Banyuwangi**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to identify the types of reproductive disorders in beef cattle in 3 months in Banyuwangi Regency, identify and analyze the factors that cause reproductive disorders in beef cattle in the Banyuwangi Regency area and formulate of Priority Determination for Overcoming Beef Cattle Reproductive Disorders to Support the Achievement of Beef Self-Sufficiency in Banyuwangi Regency. The method used is a survey (quantitative descriptive), followed by a SWOT and QSPM analysis. Determination of respondents by purposive sampling based on the criteria of breeders in the Wongsorejo District, Kalipuro District, breeders who have reproductive disorders in their livestock are characterized by having carried out insemination 3 (three) times and not pregnant with related parties. Data acquisition was analyzed using descriptive analysis, SWOT and QSPM. Respondents who were selected based on purposive criteria were 400 respondents. Results: Types of reproductive disorders in beef cattle in Banyuwangi Regency from 400 respondents including Silent heat as many as 250 heads (62%), persistent corpus luteum as many as 32 heads (8%), Placenta Retention as many as 5 heads (1.25%), Ovarian hypofunction as many as 68 tails (17%), and endometritis as many as 14 tails (2.41%). Factors causing reproductive disorders in beef cattle in Banyuwangi Regency are functional factors of the reproductive organs (silent heat, persistent corpus luteum, ovarian hypofunction and placental retention) and also the presence of infectious factors in the reproductive tract (endometritis). Based on the quadrant of the SWOT analysis, the position of the policy for overcoming reproductive disorders in beef cattle to support the achievement of beef self-sufficiency in Banyuwangi Regency is in quadrant I. This means that in the competitive advative position, namely the policy of controlling beef cattle reproductive disorders, it has the opportunity to be developed using a growth program. Based on the QSPM analysis, it was found that the priority of policy analysis for handling beef cattle reproductive disorders to support the achievement of beef self-sufficiency in Banyuwangi district is to periodically improve the Reproductive Disorder Handling Program from the local government as an education to the public the importance of handling gangrep so that the potential for population development can be maximized with the Total Attractive value. Score (TAS) 7,353.*

*Keywords: Reproductive Disorders, SWOT, QSPM*