

Analisis pengetahuan sikap dan perilaku penggunaan pestisida dan nilai risiko (RQ) pada petani cabai, kubis, dan kentang di kecamatan cikajang = Analysis of Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Pesticide's Use and Risk Value (RQ) on Chili, Cabbage, and Potatoes Farmers in Cikajang Garut 2018

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Abstrak

Instensifikasi pertanian merupakan langkah peningkatan produk pertanian, seperti pengolahan lahan pertanian dan pembasmian hama atau penyakit pada tanaman. Pestisida dapat membasmi hama dalam waktu singkat namun berisiko buruk terhadap kesehatan dan lingkungan. Penggunaan pestisida pada lahan pertanian dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku petani dalam penggunaan pestisida serta memprediksi berapa banyak asupan cabai, kubis, dan kentang yang dikonsumsi petani menimbulkan risiko gangguan kesehatan di Kecamatan Cikajang, Kabupaten Garut. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan pendekatan analisis risiko kesehatan lingkungan (ARKL). Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 105 responden petani dan penyemprot tanaman menggunakan pestisida. Responden dipilih menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Berdasarkan hasil univariat, 93% berpengetahuan kurang baik, 68% bersikap baik, dan 63% berperilaku kurang baik. Berdasarkan hasil bivariat, bahwa faktor tingkat pengetahuan berhubungan signifikan dengan nilai risiko (RQ) gangguan kesehatan ($p = 0,042$; $OR = 1,69$). Hasil ini menunjukkan perlunya penyuluhan tentang penggunaan pestisida dan pengawasan aktivitas petani agar risiko gangguan kesehatan dapat dicegah.

.....Instensification agriculture is a step improvement of agricultural products, such as processing of agricultural land and eradication of pests or plant diseases. Pesticides can eradicate the pest in a short time but bad risk to health and the environment. The use of pesticides on agricultural land is affected by the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of farmers. This study aims to determine knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of farmers in the use of pesticides and to predict how much intake of chili, cabbage, and potatoes are consumed by the farmer raises the risk of health problems in the district Cikajang, Garut. This study used cross sectional design with environmental health risk analysis approach (ARKL). The research sample of 105 respondents of farmers and crop spraying using pesticides. Respondents were selected using the method of purposive sampling. Based on the results of the univariate, 93% less knowledgeable good, 68% to be good, and 63% misbehave. Based on the results of the bivariate, that factors significantly associated with the level of knowledge of the value of risk (RQ) health problems ($p = 0.042$; $OR = 1.69$). These results show the need for education about the use of pesticides and supervision of the activities of farmers to the risk of health problems can be prevented. that the knowledge level factors significantly associated with the risk value (RQ) health problems ($p = 0.042$; $OR = 1.69$). These results show the need for education about the use of pesticides and supervision of the activities of farmers to the risk of health problems can be prevented. that the knowledge level factors significantly associated with the risk value (RQ) health problems ($p = 0.042$; $OR = 1.69$). These results show the need for education about the use of pesticides and supervision of the activities of farmers to the risk of health problems can be prevented.