Analisis Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Penggunaan Pestisida dan Nilai RQ Pada Petani Cabai, Kubis dan Kentang di Kecamatan Cikajang Kabupaten Garut Tahun 2018

Fauzi, Rizqy

Abstrak

Instensifikasi pertanian merupakan langkah peningkatan produk pertanian, sepertipengolahan lahan pertanian dan pembasmian hama atau penyakit pada tanaman.Pestisida dapat membasmi hama dalam waktu singkat namun berisiko buruk terhadapkesehatan dan lingkungan. Penggunaan pestisida pada lahan pertanian dipengaruhi olehpengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahuipengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku petani dalam penggunaan pestisida serta memprediksiberapa banyak asupan cabai, kubis, dan kentang yang dikonsumsi petani menimbulkanrisiko gangguan kesehatan di Kecamatan Cikajang, Kabupaten Garut. Penelitian inimenggunakan disain cross sectional dengan pendekatan analisis risiko kesehatanlingkungan (ARKL). Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 105 responden petani danpenyemprot tanaman menggunakan pestisida. Responden dipilih menggunakan metodepurposive sampling. Berdasarkan hasil univariat, 93% berpengetahuan kurang baik,68% bersikap baik, dan 63% berperilaku kurang baik. Berdasarkan hasil bivariat, bahwafaktor tingkat pengetahuan berhubungan signifikan dengan nilai risiko (RQ) gangguankesehatan (p = 0,042; OR = 1,69). Hasil ini menunjukkan perlunya penyuluhan tentangpenggunaan pestisida dan pengawasan aktivitas petani agar risiko gangguan kesehatandapat dicegah.Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Pestisida, Risk Quotient, ARKL<hr />Instensification agriculture is a step improvement of agricultural products, such asprocessing of agricultural land and eradication of pests or plant diseases. Pesticides caneradicate the pest in a short time but bad risk to health and the environment. The use ofpesticides on agricultural land is affected by the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior offarmers. This study aims to determine knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of farmers inthe use of pesticides and to predict how much intake of chili, cabbage, and potatoes areconsumed by the farmer raises the risk of health problems in the district Cikajang,Garut. This study used cross sectional design with environmental health risk analysisapproach (ARKL). The research sample of 105 respondents of farmers and cropspraying using pesticides. Respondents were selected using the method of purposivesampling. Based on the results of the univariate, 93% less knowledgeable good, 68% tobe good, and 63% misbehave. Based on the results of the bivariate, that factorssignificantly associated with the level of knowledge of the value of risk (RQ) healthproblems (p = 0.042; OR = 1.69). These results show the need for education about theuse of pesticides and supervision of the activities of farmers to the risk of healthproblems can be prevented. that the knowledge level factors significantly associatedwith the risk value (RQ) health problems (p = 0.042; OR = 1.69). These results show theneed for education about the use of pesticides and supervision of the activities offarmers to the risk of health problems can be prevented. that the knowledge level factorssignificantly 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 andsupervision of the activities of farmers to the risk of health problems can be prevented.Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Pesticides, Risk Quotient, ARKL.