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**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN TINDAKAN
PENGUNAAN PESTISIDA DENGAN KEJADIAN KERACUNAN PADA
PETANI DI DESA PAKOPEN KECAMATAN BANDUNGAN**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Menurut Nurhayati, 2014. Dilaporkan ada 67 ribu kasus keracunan pestisida di Amerika Serikat. Meskipun 0,5 juta orang diracuni oleh pestisida di Cina, 0,1 juta di antaranya meninggal. Penelitian Mufidah, Afni Roichatul 2016 di Desa Bumen Kecamatan Sumowono Kabupaten Semarang bahwa responden sebagian besar responden memiliki kadar kolinesterase normal (80,0%). Dari hasil wawancara oleh 5 orang petani di dapat tidak mengetahui bahaya pestisida dan kerap mengalami pusing setelah penyemprotan pestisida Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan petani dengan kejadian keracunan di Desa Pakopen, Kecamatan Bandungan, Kabupaten Semarang.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain analitik observasional menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah penduduk Desa Pakopen, Kecamatan Bandungan yang berprofesi sebagai petani. Penduduk di desa Pakopen yang berprofesi sebagai petani sejumlah 199. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sejumlah 67 petani yang didapatkan dengan menggunakan rumus solvin. Pengumpulan data diperoleh melalui kuesioner, observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data menggunakan fisher exact.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bawah tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan ($p=0,576$), hubungan sikap dengan kejadian keracunan sikap petani baik semua tidak dapat dianalisis dengan menggunakan chi square karena syarat uji Che Square tabel harus bervariasi. di dapatkan ($p=1.000$) maka tidak ada hubungan tindakan dengan kejadian keracunan pada petani di Desa Pakopen, Kecamatan Bandungan.

Simpulan : Keracunan petani berkaitan dalam penyemprotan pestisida tidak ada hubungan dengan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan.

Kata Kunci : Usia, tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja, lama kerja, pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan, kejadian keracunan.

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**THE RELATED BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS
ON THE USE OF PESTICIDES WITH POISONING INCIDENTS IN
FARMERS IN PAKOPEN VILLAGE, BANDUNGAN DISTRICT**

ABSTRACT

Background : According to Nurhayati, 2014. It was reported that there were 67 thousand cases of pesticide poisoning in the United States. Although 0.5 million people are poisoned by pesticides in China, 0.1 million of them die. Mufidah's research, Afni Roichatul 2016 in Bumen Village, Sumowono District, Semarang Regency found that the majority of respondents had normal cholinesterase levels (80.0%). From the results of interviews with 5 farmers, they were not aware of the dangers of pesticides and often experienced dizziness after spraying pesticides. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and actions of farmers with the incidence of poisoning in Pakopen Village, Bandungan District, Semarang Regency.

Methods : This research is a quantitative study with an observational analytic design using a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were residents of Pakopen Village, Bandungan District who work as farmers. There are 199 residents in Pakopen village who work as farmers. The sample in this study was 67 farmers who were obtained using the solvin formula. Data collection was obtained through questionnaires, observation and interviews. Data analysis using fisher's exact.

Results : The results showed that there was no relationship between knowledge ($p = 0.576$), the relationship between attitude and the incidence of poisoning, all good farmer attitudes could not be analyzed using chi square because the Chi Square table test conditions had to vary. action with the incidence of poisoning in farmers in Pakopen Village, Bandungan District.

Conclusion: Farmer poisoning related to spraying pesticides has no relationship with knowledge, attitudes and actions.

Keywords : Age, education level, years of service, length of work, knowledge, attitude, action, poisoning incident.