

Abstrak

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Perbedaan Perilaku Petani Terhadap Bahaya Pestisida Sebelum Dan Sesudah Diberikan Penyuluhan Tentang Pentingnya Alat Pelindung Diri Di Desa Kemiri Dusun Tenggiling Kabupaten Jember, 2021.

xiv + 51 halaman + 1 bagan + 7 tabel + 13 lampiran

Abstrak

Keracunan akut akan terjadi dengan cepat setelah kontak langsung dengan pestisida. Penggunaan alat pelindung diri berdampak besar terhadap kejadian keracunan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan perilaku petani terhadap bahaya pestisida sebelum dan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan tentang pentingnya alat pelindung diri di Di Desa Kemiri Dusun Tenggiling Kabupaten Jember. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *pretest – posttest one group design*. Jumlah sampel 23 orang yang diambil dengan *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Uji statistik menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hasil pre test dan post test perbedaan perilaku petani terhadap bahaya pestisida sebelum dan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan tentang pentingnya alat pelindung diri. Yang menunjukkan bahwa dari 23 petani diperoleh hasil *P Value* sebesar 0,000 atau $p < 0,05$ sehingga keputusan H_1 diterima yang berarti ada perbedaan perilaku petani terhadap bahaya pestisida sebelum dan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan tentang pentingnya alat pelindung diri. Pemakaian alat pelindung diri pada petani sangat penting karena dapat melindungi dari bahayanya pestisida.

Kata Kunci: Alat Pelindung Diri, Petani, Bahaya Pestisida

Abstract

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Differences in Farmer Behavior Against Pesticide Hazards Before and After Counseling on the Importance of Personal Protective Equipment in Kemiri Village, Tenggililing Hamlet, Jember Regency, 2021.

xiv + 51 pages + 1 chart + 7 tables + 13 attachments

Abstract

Acute poisoning from pesticides can occur quickly after direct contact with pesticides. The use of personal protective equipment has a major influence on the incidence of poisoning. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in the behavior of farmers to the dangers of pesticides before and after being given counseling about the importance of personal protective equipment in Kemiri Village, Tenggililing Hamlet, Jember Regency. This research method uses a pretest – posttest one group design approach. The number of samples is 23 people taken by purposive sampling. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. The statistical test used the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The results showed that the results of the pre-test and post-test showed differences in the behavior of farmers to the dangers of pesticides before and after being given counseling about the importance of personal protective equipment. Which shows that from 23 farmers obtained a P Value of 0.000 or $p < 0.05$ so that the H1 decision is accepted which means that there are differences in farmer behavior towards the dangers of pesticides before and after being given counseling about the importance of personal protective equipment. The use of personal protective equipment for farmers is very important because it can protect against the dangers of pesticides.

Keywords: Personal Protective Equipment, Farmers, Pesticide Hazards