

ABSTRACT

Background: Farmer health behavior on working time and the use of personel protective equipment properly can minimize the risk of the dangerous of agricultural working. Commonly most of the farmers have not yet implemented cleanliness method and use of protective equipment agricultural properly, it caused many health problems. Farmers 49 in Ngablak known 48 farmer suffer from pesticide poisoning and 1 farmer has small degree (Ngablak Public Health Center, 2003). Health And Work Safety (K-3) Education was intended to improve knowledge, awareness, practice comprehension and the change of farmers' daily behaviour in maintaining their health.

Method: This research was aimed to find out whether through health education, there was an improvement on knowledge, awareness and understanding of cleanliness practice and the use of agriculture Personel Protective Equipment when working. The design of this research was pre-experiment pretest - posttest One Group Designs, and subjects being examined were 29 people who consisted of 22 men and 7 women. Statistic analysis with paired t-test. Evaluation of behavior changes was done by using format observation. The implemented intervention by using methods with lecturing, asking, answering question and simulation.

Result: The result of this research showed that there was an improvement of mean value: Knowledge, awareness and practice of cabbage farmer was 0,001 or ($p < 0,005$). Evaluation of behaviour changing 1 months after intervention showed that there were 18 people, who already have suggested agriculture Personnel Protective Equipment such as boot shoes, rubber glove, mask and special eyeglasses. Observation of APD not conducted self by researcher so that happened (the subjectivity assessment).

Conclusion: Health And Work Safety Education to cabbage farmers with lecturing, asking and answering question, simulation not sufficient are increase knowledge, awareness, cleanliness and Personnel Protective Equipment was used when working. Important increased method for government policy or focus discussion groups.

Intisari

Latar Belakang : Permasalahan yang dihadapi petani adalah risiko bahaya kerja pertanian karena sering kontak dengan tanah, pupuk ternak, pestisida. Petani di Ngablak belum menggunakan APD secara benar pada saat bekerja, terbukti dari sampel 49 orang keracunan pestisida, 48 orang keracunan ringan dan 1 Orang keracunan sedang. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui peningkatan pengetahuan, kesadaran dan praktek penggunaan APD pertanian setelah mengikuti pendidikan K-3 petani.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah pre-experimental dengan jenis rancangan non randomized one groups pretest-posttest one groups designs. Sampel berjumlah 29 orang anggota Kontak Tani Nelayan Andalan (KTNA) terdiri 22 orang pria dan 7 orang wanita. Pendidikan K-3 menggunakan metode ceramah, tanya jawab dan simulasi. Pengumpulan data melalui pretest dan postes dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan analisis menggunakan *paired t- test* sedang observasi 1 bulan setelah perlakuan menggunakan ceklist.

Hasil: Analisis statistik dengan t-test menunjukkan adanya peningkatan pengetahuan, kesadaran dan pemahaman praktek yaitu ($p < 0,05$) antara pretes dan postes setelah pendidikan K-3 petani. Evaluasi perubahan 1 bulan setelah perlakuan diperoleh 18 subjek penelitian sudah memiliki tambahan APD berupa kacamata khusus, masker khusus, sarung tangan karet. Pengamatan terhadap penggunaan APD oleh petugas BPP menunjukkan digunakan pada saat mengolah ladang, memupuk dan penyemprotan tanaman dengan pestisida (terjadi subyektivitas karena tidak dilakukan sendiri oleh peneliti).

Kesimpulan: Pendidikan K-3 dengan metode ceramah, tanya jawab dan simulasi tidak mencukupi untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, kesadaran dan praktek kebersihan diri dan penggunaan APD pertanian. Belum dapat melihat perubahan praktek mencegah K-3 petani apabila penilaian dilakukan dalam jangka waktu pendek (1 bulan). Sebaiknya ditambahkan metode lain yaitu kebijakan pemerintah atau melalui diskusi kelompok terarah.

