

Model Penilaian Risiko Penggunaan Insektisida Menuju Pertanian Berkelanjutan (Studi pada Bawang Merah di Kabupaten Brebes) = Risk assessment model of insecticide use toward sustainable agriculture (Study on shallot in Brebes Regency)

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Abstrak

Penggunaan insektisida yang intensif pada bawang merah berdampak negatif bagi kesehatan dan lingkungan. Pengurangan dampak insektisida tanpa mengganggu pendapatan petani sekarang dan mendatang adalah harapan pertanian berkelanjutan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perilaku petani terhadap insektisida dan membangun model penilaian risiko penggunaan insektisida dengan memadukan aspek ancaman, kerentanan dan kapasitas secara komprehensif. Metode probit dan SEM digunakan untuk menganalisis perilaku petani, sedangkan metode indeks risiko komprehensif dan geospasial digunakan untuk membangun model penilaian risiko. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua petani menggunakan insektisida secara intensif dan melebihi dosis anjuran. Perilaku tersebut dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh faktor sosiodemografi, pengalaman, sumber informasi, dan persepsi. Petani yang memiliki sikap menghindari risiko gagal panen bersedia mengeluarkan biaya lebih tinggi dibanding petani netral dan suka risiko. Berdasarkan peta model penilaian risiko yang dibangun menunjukkan desa Tanjungsari dan Klampok tergolong berisiko tinggi. Model penilaian risiko penggunaan insektisida menghasilkan pemeringkatan risiko sekaligus rekomendasi secara komprehensif.

.....The intensive use of insecticides on shallots has a negative impact on health and the environment. Reducing the impact of insecticides without disrupting present and future income of farmers is the hope of sustainable agriculture. The aim of this research is to find out the behavior of farmers towards insecticides and to build a risk assessment model for using insecticides by comprehensively integrating aspects of threat, vulnerability and capacity. The probit and SEM methods are used to analyze farmer behavior, while the comprehensive risk index and geospatial methods are used to build a risk assessment model. The results showed that all farmers used insecticides intensively and exceeded the recommended dosage. This behavior is significantly influenced by sociodemographic factors, experience, sources of information, and perceptions. Farmers who have an attitude of avoiding the risk of crop failure are willing to pay higher costs than neutral and risk-averse farmers. Based on the risk assessment model map built, it shows that the villages of Tanjungsari and Klampok are classified as high risk. The risk assessment model for the use of insecticides produces a comprehensive risk rating as well as recommendations.