ABSTRACT

TITIEK SITI YULIANI. Studies On The Behavior Housewives in Home Pesticide Usage in Special Capital Region Jakarta. Under supervision of HERMANU TRIWIDODO, KOOSWARDHONO MUDIKDJO, NURMALA K. PANJAITAN and SYAFRIDA MANUWOTO.

Urban pests such as cockroaches, mosquitoes, flies, ants, termites and rodents are commonly associated with health issues and some are actual disease vectors that can cause severe health problems in a community. Currently, mosquitoes are the main cause of the deadly human diseases, such as dengue fever, chikungunya, and malaria. To control these pests, people commonly use home pesticides because pesticides are considered practical, effective and efficient. However, pesticide use can have negatively impact human health as well as the environment. The objectives of this study were to examine the behavior of Jakarta residence toward home pesticides usage and to assess its impact on the incidence of poisoning the communities. The study was conducted in Jakarta from March to December 2005, with data updated in 2010 and 2011. The objective of the research was the homemaker of the households, since women are primarily the decision makers for pesticide application. The study sites were divided into three categories, based on residential conditions: dirty, medium and clean. Information of 155 respondents in several residences in the areas of Jakarta was taken as samples. Observations on the presence of urban pests in the study were done by method landing baiting collection for mosquito, method of feeding to cockroaches and flies, direct counting for ants, and the swing system for termite. The study revealed that cockroaches, mosquitoes, flies, ants and termites are urban pests that are commonly found in households. Pesticide’s that were mostly used had the active ingredient of cypermethrin, imiprothrin and tansfluthrin. Results of the survey showed that 52.74% of respondents acknowledge that TV advertising is an important source of information in providing knowledge about the types of pesticides and 27.40% of respondents know the types of pesticides from experience of her parent behavior. The impact of pesticide exposure on human health can be seen from the symptoms of poisoning or symptoms similar to intoxication. A total of 46.3% housewives surveyed showed symptoms associated with respiratory problems, 5.9% experienced dizziness, 11.1% felt itchy skin, 7.4% of respondents felt nausea and vomiting and as much as 3.7% experienced fainting. Based on the survey, it is known that the characteristic level of education and income levels affect the attitude of homemakers (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) in pesticides used. The attitudes in home pesticide use did not correlate with behavior on the pesticides. Housewives behavior in pesticides use is more influenced by: (1) the level of pest population settlements, (2) advertising and (3) the ease in obtaining home pesticides.

Key word: Home pesticides, health, urban pests, environment.