

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DENGAN PRAKTEK KEPALA KELUARGA  
DALAM PEMANFAATAN AIR SUMUR GALI DI DESA SUKOREJO, KECAMATAN  
ULUJAMI KABUPATEN PEMALANG.

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Faktor pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek diduga merupakan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan pelaksanaan pemanfaatan air sumur gali, yang sering menimbulkan masalah kesehatan antara lain timbulnya penyakit yang ditularkan melalui air. Faktor perilaku terwujud dalam bentuk pengetahuan sikap dan praktek. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek dalam pemanfaatan air sumur gali. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Explanatory Survey* dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Populasi penelitian 1403 KK yang menggunakan sumur gali, dengan sampel sebesar 96 KK. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan ceklis penelitian, data dianalisis dengan uji *Rank Spearmans*, dengan  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : umur responden termasuk kategori tua (75,0%), pendidikan dalam kategori sedang (53,1%), penghasilan kategori tinggi (99,0%), pengetahuan kategori cukup (36,5%), sikap kategori baik (65,6%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ( $p=0,000$ ), ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan praktek ( $p=0,001$ ), ada hubungan sikap dengan praktek. Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara karakteristik dengan pelatihan tentang air bersih, buat sarana percontohan sumur gali yang memenuhi syarat, tingkatkan monitoring & inspeksi sanitasi SGL ., demonstrasikan cara pengolahan air secara sederhana, droping buku petunjuk tentang air bersih. Untuk masyarakat: proaktif untuk menanyakan hal-hal yang kurang jelas kepada yang lebih tahu, bagi masyarakat yang mampu, sumur yang dimiliki & tidak memenuhi syarat agar diperbaiki.

**Kata Kunci:** Karakteristik pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek

*ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AND KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE CHARACTERISTIC AND PRACTICE IN DIG WELL WATER SERVICES MANAGEMENT AT SUKOREJO VILLAGE, SUBDISTRICT AT ULUJAMI, PEMALANG DISTRICT IN YEAR OF 2005*

*Behaviour factor is considered to be something or using one of the factors that influence the activity in applying the dig well security, which is often causes health problems, such as the occurrence of illness that is spread through water. Behaviour factor may be formed by attitude, knowledge, and practice. The objective in securing is to find out the relation among knowledge, attitude, and the application in securing the water of dig well. This study used **Explanatory Survey** with **Cross sectional** approach. The population of this study is 1403 head of household who are using dig well and the sample is 96 head of household. These samples are taken by using random sampling technique. The data is being collected by using questionnaire and check list observation and being analyzed by using Rank Spearman's test,  $\alpha=0,05$ , the result shows that most of the respondents' age is above 40 years old (75,0%), most of the educational level is junior high school (53,1%), most of the income is above 375.000 rupiah (99,0%), most of the head of household's education is low (65,6%), most of the practice is sufficient (80,3%), the result of statistical test shows that there is a relation between knowledge and attitude ( $p=0,000$ ), there is a relation between knowledge and practice ( $p=0,001$ ), Conclusion : there is a relation between characteristic and knowledge, attitude, and practice. Suggestions: the officials of health should improve the illumination and training about clean water and make a sample means of dig well that fulfill the requirement, the society should be proactive in asking unclear things to those who know more, and the wealthy society should repair their own well which doesn't fulfill the requirement.*

*Keyword : Characteristics, knowledge, attitude and practice*