

PERILAKU KEPALA KELUARGA DALAM PENGAMANAN AIR SUMUR GALI DI  
DESA PAKUMBULAN,KECAMATAN BUARAN, KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN  
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Faktor perilaku diduga merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan pelaksanaan pengamanan 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 pengamanan air sumur gali. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Explanatory survey* dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Populasi penelitian 533 KK yang menggunakan gali, dengan sampel sebesar KK pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *teknik random sampling*.

Penumpukan data menggunakan kuesioner dan ceklis penelitian, data dianalisis dengan uji Rak Spearmans, dengan  $\alpha = 0.05$  Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : umur responden terbanyak < 40 tahun (71,9%), Pendidikan terbanyak SMTP (34,4%), penghasilan terbanyak > RRp.375.000.00(95,8%), pengetahuan KK terbanyak kurang(36,6%),sikap terbanyak adalah baik (65,6%), praktek terbanyak adalah cukup (08,3%), Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ( $p=0,000$ ), ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan praktek ( $p=0,001$ ), Kesimpulan: umur responden termasuk dalam kategori tua (71,9%), pendidikan dalam kategori sedang (63,6), penghasilan dalam kategori tinggi (83,3%), pengetahuan KK dalam Kategori kurang (39,6%), sikap dalam kategori baik (65,6%), praktek dalam kategori cukup (80,3%), adalah hubungan umur dengan praktek ( $p=0,919$ ), ada hubungan sikap ( $p=0,000$ ), ada hubungan pendidikan dengan sikap( $p=0,000$ ), ada hubungan pendidikan dengan praktek ( $p=0,002$ ), ada hubungan penghasilan dengan pengetahuan ( $p=0,000$ ), ada hubungan penghasilan dengan sikap( $p=0,001$ ), ada hubungan penghasilan dengan praktek ( $p=0,016$ ), ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap ( $p=0,000$ ),ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan praktek ( $p=0,001$ ),tak ada hubungan sikap dengan praktek ( $p=0,051$ ), Saran: untuk Dinkes. Tingkatkan penyuluhan dan pelatihan tentang air bersih, buat sarana percontok sumur gali yang memenuhi syarat 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 tentang pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek Kepala Keluarga dalam pengamanan air sumur gali

*THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S BEHAVIOUR IN SECURING THE WATER OF DIG WELL AT PAKUMBULAN VILLAGE, SUBDISTRICT AT BUARAN, PEKALONGAN DISTRICT IN THE YEAR OF 2003*

*Behaviour factor is considered one of that influence the activity in applying the dig well security, which is often caused health problem such as the occurrence of illness that is spread through water. Attitude factor may be formed by attitude knowledge and practice. The objective of this study is to find out the relation among knowledge, attitude, and the application in securing water of dig well. This study used Explanatory Survey cross sectional approach. The population of this study is 533 head of household who are using dig well and the sample is 96 head of household. These sample is 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 respondent's age is above 40 years old (71,9%), most of the educational level is junior high school (34,4%), most of the income is above 375.000 rupiah (95,8%), most of the head of household's education is low (39,6%), the most of attitude is good (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 : the respondent's age category is old (71,9%), the educational category is medium (63,6%), the income category is high (83,3%), the category of the head of household's knowledge is not sufficient (80,3%), there is a relation between age and knowledge ( $p=0,013$ ), there is a relation between age and attitude ( $p=0,492$ ), there is no relation age and practice ( $p=0,919$ ), there is a relation between education and knowledge ( $p=0,000$ ), there is a relation between education and attitude ( $p=0,000$ ), there is a relation between education and practice ( $p=0,002$ ), there is a relation between income and knowledge ( $p=0,000$ ), there is a attitude ( $p=0,002$ ), there is a relation between income and knowledge and attitude ( $p=0,001$ ), there is a relation between income and practice ( $p=0,016$ ), there is relation between knowledge and attitude (0,0,000), there is a relation between knowledge practice ( $p=0,0051$ ). Suggestions: the official of health should improve the illumination and training about clean water and make a sample means of dig well the fulfill the requirement, the society should be proactive in asking unclear things to those who know more, and the wealthy society should their own well which doesn't fulfill the requirement.*

*Keyword : characteristics about knowledge , the head of household's attitude and practice in securing the water of dig well*