

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam pembuatan sumur resapan air hujan serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya di Desa Minomartani dan Desa Pakembinangun, Kabupaten Sleman, Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Selain itu untuk mengetahui kesesuaian ukuran dan tata letak sumur resapan air hujan bagi masyarakat yang telah membuatnya dengan Standar Nasional Indonesia.

Penelitian di lapangan dilaksanakan dengan menerapkan metode survai, yaitu pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan daftar pertanyaan yang dilengkapi dengan wawancara dan observasi. Data penelitian dianalisis dengan menggunakan tabel-tabel frekuensi, tabulasi silang, analisis regresi linier berganda dan korelasi. Ukuran dan tata letak sumur resapan air hujan disesuaikan dengan Standar Nasional Indonesia. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah gabungan dari *purposive sampling* dan *random sampling*, masing-masing sebanyak 75 responden di Desa Minomartani dan 75 responden di Desa Pakembinangun.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : (1) pengetahuan, sikap, dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam pembuatan sumur resapan air hujan di Desa Minomartani dan Desa Pakembinangun tergolong rendah; (2) sikap dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam pembuatan sumur resapan air hujan dipengaruhi secara bersama-sama oleh faktor-faktor tingkat pengetahuan, umur, tingkat pendidikan formal, pekerjaan, lama bertempat tinggal, biaya pembuatan sumur resapan air hujan, penyuluhan. Hal ini ditunjukkan oleh koefisien korelasi (r) sebesar 81 % di Desa minomartani dan 70 % di Desa Pakembinangun, koefisien determinasi (R^2) sebesar 66 % di dua desa penelitian. Diantara faktor-faktor tersebut, tingkat pengetahuan adalah yang paling dominan, yaitu sebesar 99,99 % pada taraf signifikan $T_{0,05}$; (3) ukuran dan tata letak sumur resapan air hujan bagi masyarakat yang telah membuatnya, telah memenuhi Standar Nasional Indonesia di dua desa penelitian.

ABSTRACT

The research aimed to investigate degree of knowledge, attitude, and community participation in building infiltration well and factors, which influence in Minomartani and Pakembinangun villages, Sleman Regency, Province of Yogyakarta. Beside that to investigate uniformity of measurements and lay out of infiltration well for community that had built it.

Field research was undertaken by applying survey method, that is using questionnaire, interview and observation to complete the collection of data. The data were analyzed using frequency tables, cross table analysis, multiple regression analysis, and correlation. Measurement and lay out of infiltration well were suitabled with The Indonesian National Standard. The sampling technique is combination of purposive sampling and random sampling, each sampling consisted of 75 respondents in Minomartani village and 75 respondents in Pakembinangun village.

The result of this research showed that : (1) degree of knowledge, attitude, and community participation in building of infiltration well in Minomartani and Pakembinangun villages were considered low; (2) attitude and community participation in building of infiltration well were influenced by degree of knowledge, age, level of formal education, occupation, length of stay, the building cost of infiltration well and whether they have been given information. It showed by correlation coefficient was 81 % in Minomartani village and 70 % in Pakembinangun village, determination coefficient was 66 % in both of research villages. Among those factors, knowledge was the predominant one, that was 99,99 % in level of significant $T_{0,05}$; (3) measurement and lay out of infiltration well for community that had built it, had live up to The Indonesian National Standard in both of research villages.