

INTISARI

Penggunaan air bersih sumur gali sebesar 85,25% pada daerah wisata Candi Borobudur di Desa Borobudur dipandang merupakan masalah bagi kesehatan masyarakat maupun lingkungan yang ditunjukkan dengan angka penyakit diare yang tinggi. Hal ini berarti air sumur gali yang digunakan sudah tercemar oleh mikroorganisme. Perilaku masyarakat baik dalam bentuk pengetahuan, sikap maupun tindakan mempunyai peranan terhadap pencemaran air sumur gali. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan, pengaruh, risiko dan sebaran pencemaran dari adanya interaksi antara perilaku masyarakat dengan kualitas air sumur gali secara bakteriologik.

Subyek penelitian adalah keluarga yang memiliki sarana sumur gali dengan jumlah sampel 300 dari populasi 1341. Metode sampling yang digunakan adalah *Stratified Random Sampling*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei yang dilaksanakan pada musim kemarau bulan Juli 2004. Uji hubungan perilaku dengan pencemaran air sumur gali menggunakan analisis lingkungan secara deskriptif yang dipertegas dengan analisis secara statistik metode regresi ganda logistik. Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan bantuan program SPSS.

Hasil uji menunjukkan perilaku masyarakat dengan pengetahuan rendah 83,3%, masyarakat dengan sikap negatif 63% dan masyarakat dengan tindakan buruk 72,3% serta air sumur gali yang tercemar 95,4%. Perilaku dalam bentuk pengetahuan dan tindakan berhubungan dengan pencemaran, sedangkan perilaku dalam bentuk sikap tidak berhubungan dengan pencemaran. Individu berpengetahuan rendah mempunyai risiko pencemaran 33 kali lebih besar sedangkan tindakan buruk mempunyai risiko pencemaran 20 kali lebih besar. Secara berinteraksi pengetahuan masyarakat mempunyai pengaruh 2 kali lebih besar dari tindakan. Individu berpengetahuan rendah dan tindakan buruk peluang air sumur galinya untuk tercemar 99,85%, pengetahuan tinggi dan tindakan buruk peluang tercemarnya 97,34% sedangkan pengetahuan rendah dan tindakan baik peluang tercemarnya 98,75% serta pengetahuan tinggi dan tindakan baik peluang tercemarnya 80,62%. Pencemaran tersebar tidak merata di setiap wilayah dusun dengan kisaran cemaran antara 77,8-100% dengan klasifikasi tidak tercemar 4,6%, tercemar ringan 32,7%, tercemar sedang 16,7% dan tercemar berat 46%, sedangkan rata-rata indeks MPN/100 ml total *coliform* sebesar 1.381 jauh melampaui batas syarat yaitu sebesar 50.

Kata-kata kunci: Sumur gali, pencemaran bakteriologik, perilaku.

ABSTRACT

The use of fresh water from the dug well, as much as 85,25%, at the recreational area of Borobudur Temple in Borobudur village is considered a problem for the health of both society and environment this shown by the finding of such a high index of diarrhea. It means that the fresh water from the dug well has been polluted by microorganism. The society's behaviors toward the knowledge, attitudes and action has beneficial to the pollution of fresh water from the dug well. The purpose of this research is to find out the correlation, of any influence, pollution risk and its extension that is caused by the existence of such an interaction between the society behaviors and the quality of fresh water from the well bacteriologically.

The subjects of this research are families having the facilities of dug wells with 300 samples from the population of 1341. The sampling method being used is the Stratified Random Sampling. This research is a kind of survey wich was conducted during the dry season, July 2004. The test of the correlation between the behaviors and the dug well fresh water pollution uses the analysis of environment descriptively that has clear description with the statistic analysis using a logistic multiple regression. Conducted using SPSS package software.

The result indicates of the society's behaviors; 83,3% are individuals who have less knowledge, 63% are those who behave negatively and the other 72,3% are those who behave in bad action; while the polluted fresh water from the dug well is 95,4%. The behaviors in the forms of knowledge and action have a correlation with pollution, while attitudes in the forms of behaviors don't have a correlation with pollution. Individuals with less knowledge have a 33,474 times greater pollution risk and those with bad behaviors have a 19,529 times greater pollution risk. Interactionally, it indicates that the society's knowledge has a 2,164 greater influence than its action. Individuals with less knowledge and bad action have a 99,85% chance of finding such pollution in their dug wells, those who have better knowledge and bad action have 97,34%, those who have less knowledge and good action have 98,75%, those who have better knowledge and good action have 80,62%. The pollution doesn't have extension evenly in each area, with the pollution rate between 77,8-100% with the classification doesn't have pollution 4,6%, light pollution 32,7%, medium pollution 16,7% and heavy pollution 46%, while the average of the index coliform total is 1381 MPN/100 ml, which is considered to be higher than the determined limit is 50.

Key words: dug well, bacteriologic pollution, behavior.