



INTISARI

Tesis ini berjudul "Sanitasi Lingkungan Perumahan Beserta Wawasan Masyarakatnya Di Desa-Desa Tertinggal (Kasus Desa-Desa Tertinggal di Kecamatan Leuwimunding Kabupaten Majalengka Propinsi Jawa Barat)". Tujuan Penelitian untuk (1) Untuk mengetahui apakah tingkat wawasan masyarakat di desa-desa tertinggal mengenai sanitasi lingkungan perumahan sesuai dengan predikat desa tertinggal dan bagaimana bila dibandingkan dengan kondisi di desa maju. (2) Untuk mengetahui apakah kondisi sanitasi lingkungan perumahan masyarakat di desa-desa tertinggal sesuai dengan predikat desa tertinggal dan bagaimana bila dibandingkan desa kondisi di desa maju. (3) Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap wawasan masyarakat mengenai sanitasi lingkungan perumahan. (4) Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor apa yang berpengaruh terhadap kondisi sanitasi lingkungan perumahan ?

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survey. Responden dipilih dari populasi pemilik rumah sebanyak 365 rumah (7,5%) secara acak sederhana. Data primer diperoleh melalui observasi lapangan dan melalui wawancara dengan kepala keluarga dengan menggunakan pedoman wawancara yang telah disiapkan, sedangkan data skunder diperoleh dari instansi terkait. Analisis data dilakukan adalah analisis tabel dan analisis statistik. Analisis tabel terdiri atas tabel frekuensi dan tabel silang. Analisis statistik menggunakan empat cara, yaitu analisis variansi one-classification, analisis regresi linier dan koefisien korelasi sederhana (r), analisis koefisien korelasi berganda (R) dan analisis regresi linier berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jika dibandingkan dengan desa-desa maju baik tingkat wawasan masyarakat mengenai sanitasi lingkungan perumahan maupun kondisi sanitasi lingkungan perumahan di desa-desa tertinggal relatif lebih rendah. Namun secara keseluruhan wawasan masyarakat mengenai sanitasi lingkungan perumahan di desa-desa tertinggal atau desa maju termasuk kategori cukup tinggi atau tidak terdapat perbedaan nyata (F ratio = 1,9417, F prob. = 0,0868). Begitu juga untuk kondisi sanitasi lingkungannya termasuk kategori cukup baik dan tak ada perbedaan nyata (F ratio = 2,1108 F prob. = 0,0636). Bahkan untuk kondisi sanitasi lingkungan secara rata-rata untuk desa Parakan (desa maju) relatif lebih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan kondisi sanitasi lingkungan yang terdapat didesa Heuleut (desa tertinggal). Kenyataan ini menunjukkan bahwa predikat desa tertinggal tidak identik dengan kondisi sanitasi dan wawasan masyarakatnya jelek. Tinggi rendahnya kondisi sanitasi lingkungan perumahan dan wawasan masyarakat mengenai hal tersebut di pengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor. Faktor sosial ekonomi merupakan faktor yang paling besar pengaruhnya baik terhadap tingkat wawasan masyarakat mengenai sanitasi lingkungan perumahan maupun kondisi sanitasi lingkungan perumahan.



This thesis is "Sanitation of the housing environment and community's conception in backward villages" (Case study : Backward villages of Leuwimunding Subdistrict, Majalengka Regency, West Java Province).

The objective of this research were to: (1) To find out whether in backward villages the level of community's conception towards sanitation of the housing environment is in accordance to the status of a backward villages and what if compared with conditions of developed villages. (2) To find out whether the sanitation condition of the community housing environment in backward villages is in accordance to the status of a backward villages and what if compared with conditions in a developed villages. (3) To discover the factors that have an influence towards the community's conception of sanitation of the housing environment. (4) To find out which factors have influence toward the sanitation of the housing environment.

The research method used was survey. Respondents were chosen from a population of those owning houses, a sample 365 (7,5%) respondents were chosen according to simple random sampling. Primary data were collected through field observation and with heads of families with the help of an already prepared questionnaire. Whereas secondary data were got from the related institutions. Data analysis included table analysis and statistical analysis. Table analysis comprised of fequency table and crosstable analysis. Statistical analysis was done in four ways, namely analysis of variance one-classification level, lenear regression analysis and simple correlation coefficient (r), multiple correlation coefficient (R) and multiple linear regression analysis.

The research results indicate that if compared with developed villages, either the level of community's conception towards sanitation of the housing environment or sanitary condition are both relatively low. However, on the whole, the community's conception towards sanitation of the housing environment in either the backwards villages and developed villages can be categorized as sufficiently high or there is no significant difference (F ratio = 1.9147, F prob = 0,6868). Likewise is the sanitary condition of their environmetn can be categorized as adequately good and there is no significant difference (F ratio = 2,1108 F prob = 0,0636. Moreover, on average the sanitary condition of Parakan village (developed village) is relatively low as compared to the sanitary condition of Heuleut villages (Backward village)

This indicates that the status of backward village is not identical with the poor sanitary condition and poor community's conception. The low or high sanitary condition of the housing environment and community's conception regarding sanitation is influenced several factors.

The social - economic factors appear to have the greatets influence either towards the community's conception sanitation of the housing environment or sanitation condition of the housing environment.