

## RINGKASAN

Air bersih dan sanitasi merupakan salah satu kebutuhan pokok bagi kehidupan manusia secara berkelanjutan. Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah Indonesia untuk mewujudkan ketersediaan air bersih dan sanitasi melalui Kementerian Kesehatan dan beberapa kementerian lain serta mitra lain meluncurkan pendekatan Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) sejak tahun 2008. Desa Karangsambung merupakan salah satu desa di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Karangsambung dengan luas mencapai 364,784 ha. Kondisi ekonomi rendah menyebabkan masyarakat kurang memperhatikan kondisi lingkungan. Faktor kepemilikan jamban dapat disebabkan karena kebutuhan ekonomi yang tidak mencukupi. Hal ini juga bisa terjadi karena kurangnya pengetahuan dan persepsi masyarakat tentang kesehatan lingkungan. Desa Karangsambung mendapatkan Program Intervensi Kesehatan Lingkungan Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) tahun 2021 dan juga mendapatkan bantuan pembangunan TPS3R dari Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum Propinsi Jawa Tengah di Tahun 2021. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kualitas lingkungan air (fisik, kimia, biologi) dan program STBM yang berbasis aspek lingkungan (akses/ketersediaan sanitasi, dan kebersihan sanitasi), aspek sosial (pengetahuan tentang program STBM), dan aspek ekonomi di desa Karangsambung, sehingga hasilnya dapat dijadikan evaluasi pelaksanaan program STBM.

Variabel penelitian yang digunakan berupa pelaksanaan STBM berupa aspek lingkungan (akses/ ketersediaan sanitasi, dan kebersihan sanitasi), kualitas lingkungan air (fisik, kimia, biologi), aspek sosial (pengetahuan tentang program STBM), aspek ekonomi. Variabel kualitas lingkungan air secara fisik meliputi bau, rasa, pH. Variabel kualitas lingkungan air secara kimia meliputi kesadahan total, mangan, dan besi. Variabel kualitas lingkungan air secara biologi meliputi total *Coliform*. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan dengan cara angket atau kuesioner. Uji validitas angket dengan menggunakan perhitungan SPSS 16.0 akan dibandingkan dengan nilai  $r$  tabel pada signifikansi 5% dan uji realibilitasnya dihitung dengan menggunakan *cronbach alpha*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diisi oleh responden sebanyak 94 orang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan Program Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) di Desa Karangsambung berbasis sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat telah dilaksanakan hampir 100% oleh responden. Aspek Lingkungan menunjukkan bahwa 97,9% responden dengan kriteria baik yaitu sebanyak 92 responden. Kualitas lingkungan air pada Desa Karangsambung menunjukkan bahwa air sumur gali di Desa Karangsambung Kecamatan Karangsambung Kabupaten Kebumen masih di bawah standar yang ditetapkan. Aspek Sosial menunjukkan bahwa 83% responden mengetahui pilar STBM yang telah dilaksanakan. Responden telah mengikuti program STBM serta mengetahui ke-lima pilar STBM yaitu Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan, Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun, Pengelolaan Air Minum dan Makanan Rumah Tangga, Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga dan Pengelolaan Limbah Rumah Tangga. Aspek Ekonomi pada masyarakat Desa Karangsambung menunjukkan bahwa 71,3% responden berpenghasilan di bawah UMK yaitu sebanyak 67 responden, 28,7% responden berpenghasilan di atas UMK yaitu sebanyak 27 responden.

## *SUMMARY*

Clean water and sanitation is one of the basic needs for human life in a sustainable manner. One of the efforts made by the Indonesian government to realize the availability of clean water and sanitation through the Ministry of Health and several other ministries and other partners launched the Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) approach since 2008. area reaches 364.784 ha. Low economic conditions cause people to pay less attention to environmental conditions. The latrine ownership factor can be caused by insufficient economic needs. This can also happen due to lack of knowledge and public perceptions about environmental health. Karangconnected Village received the STBM (Community-Based Total Sanitation) Environmental Health Intervention Program in 2021 and also received TPS3R development assistance from the Ministry of Public Works of Central Java Province in 2021. This research aims to examine the quality of the water environment (physical, chemical, biological) and program STBM is based on environmental aspects (access/availability of sanitation, and sanitation hygiene), social aspects (knowledge about the STBM program), and economic aspects in the village of Karanggulung, so that the results can be used as an evaluation of the implementation of the STBM program.

The research variables used are STBM implementation in the form of environmental aspects (access/availability of sanitation, and sanitation hygiene), environmental quality of water (physical, chemical, biological), social aspects (knowledge of the STBM program), economic aspects. Physical water environment quality variables include smell, taste, pH. Chemical environmental quality variables include total hardness, manganese, and iron. Biological water quality variables include total Coliform. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of a questionnaire or questionnaire. The validity test of the questionnaire using the SPSS 16.0 calculation will be compared with the  $r$  table value at 5% significance and the reliability test is calculated using Cronbach alpha. This research is a descriptive study using a questionnaire that has been filled in by 94 respondents.

The results showed that the implementation of the Community-Based Total Sanitation Program (STBM) in Karanggulung Village based on the social and economic basis of the community had been carried out almost 100% by the respondents. The environmental aspect shows that 97.9% of respondents with good criteria are 92 respondents. The quality of the water environment in Karanggulung Village shows that the water from the dug wells in Karanggulung Village, Karanggulung District, Kebumen Regency is still below the set standards. The social aspect shows that 83% of respondents know the STBM pillars that have been implemented. Respondents have participated in the STBM program and are aware of the five pillars of STBM, namely Stopping Open Defecation, Washing Hands with Soap, Management of Household Drinking Water and Food, Safeguarding Household Waste and Management of Household Waste. The economic aspect of the Karangconnected Village community shows that 71.3% of respondents have an income below the UMK, namely 67 respondents, 28.7% of respondents earn above the UMK, namely 27 respondents.