

ABSTRACT

The Implementation of The PAMSIMAS Program Stop Stopping Against the Environment Against the District of Tanjung Raya Regency of Agam

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Environmental management includes prevention, disaster prevention, pollution, and restoration of environmental quality. Increased human activity along with the rate of economic growth of the people and the high rate of population growth will be increasingly felt the impact on the environment. The quality of sanitation is a problem that must be solved by the stakeholders in Indonesia. Water quality and sanitation, diarrhea is the biggest culprit of 1,400,000 people / year associated with defecation.

The aim of this research is to know the Implementation of Stop Pumps at the PAMSIMAS Program in Kecamatan Tanjung Raya, Agam Regency. This research uses quantitative method with crossectional design, by analyzing with correlation analysis. The cultivated look at the relationship between each variable. The population was obtained from the Jorong intervention community of PAMSIMAS program, while the sample was 139 heads of household divided in two jorong which were determined by the sample formula and taking with proportional random sampling. Data collection used questionnaires on age, education, knowledge, attitude, role of health officer and Stop BABS.

The result of the analysis shows that there is a significant correlation between the knowledge with the stop of defecation where $\text{sig} = 0,000$ ($\text{sig} < 0,05$) and the role of the health worker with the stop of defecation where $\text{sig} = 0,000$ ($\text{sig} < 0,05$)

From the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that the knowledge and role of health officers play a very important role in the implementation of Stop BABS and both are related to the built environment, and the social environment where health workers try to increase people's knowledge on the importance of stop defecating so that people willing, able and willing To make a means of defecating in their homes at the same time utilizing it, in the social environment with the frequency of the community interact with health workers, the public will be more aware that the behavior of defecate will arbitrarily affect the health of the environment, where health is influenced by many things, both Both internal and external.

ABSTRAK

Implementasi Program PAMSIMAS Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan Terhadap Lingkungan di Kecamatan Tanjung Raya Kabupaten Agam

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Pengelolaan lingkungan termasuk pencegahan, penanggulangan kerusakan, pencemaran, dan pemulihan kualitas lingkungan. Meningkatnya aktivitas manusia seiring dengan laju pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat dan tingginya laju pertumbuhan penduduk akan semakin terasa dampaknya terhadap lingkungan. Kualitas sanitasi menjadi beberapa masalah yang harus diselesaikan oleh para pemangku kepentingan di Indonesia. Kualitas air dan sanitasi, diare merupakan penyebab kematian terbesar yaitu 1.400.000 jiwa/tahun terkait Buang Air Besar sembarangan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan umtuk mengetahui Implementasi Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan pada Program PAMSIMAS di Kecamatan Tanjung Raya Kabupaten Agam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metoda kuantitatif dengan desain crossectional, dengan menganalisa dengan analisis korelasi. Yang bertujuan melihat hubungan antara masing-masing variabel. Populasi didapat dari masyarakat jorong intervensi Program PAMSIMAS, sedangkan sampel sebanyak 139 Kepala Keluarga yang terbagi di dua jorong yang ditentukan dengan rumus sampel dan pengambilan dengan *proporsional random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner mengenai umur, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, peran petugas kesehatan dan Stop Buang Air besar Sembarangan (Stop BABS).

Hasil Analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan dimana $\text{sig} = 0,000$ ($\text{sig} < 0,05$) dan Peran petugas kesehatan dengan Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan dimana $\text{sig} = 0,000$ ($\text{sig} < 0,05$)

Dari hasil analisis data dapat disimpulkan bahwa Pengetahuan dan peran petugas kesehatan sangat berperan dalam pelaksanaan Stop BABS dan keduanya sangat berkaitan dengan lingkungan binaan, dan lingkungan sosial dimana petugas kesehatan berusaha menambah pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap pentingnya stop buang air besar sembarangan sehingga masyarakat mau, mampu dan bersedia untuk membuat sarana tempat buang air besar dirumah masing-masing sekaligus memanfaatkannya, pada lingkungan sosial dengan seringnya masyarakat berinteraksi dengan petugas kesehatan maka masyarakat akan semakin menyadari bahwa perilaku buang air besar sembarangan akan berdampak terhadap kesehatan lingkungan, dimana kesehatan dipengaruhi oleh banyak hal, baik yang bersifat internal maupun yang bersifat eksternal.