

ABSTRAK

Upaya pencapaian dan percepatan desa Stop Buang air Besar Sembarangan ini berdasarkan peraturan yang diterapkan pemerintah antara lain, Surat Edaran Kemenkes No. 132 Tahun 2013 yang salah satu isinya adalah bahwa 1 puskesmas 1 desa/kelurahan ODF/SBS setiap tahunnya. Kementerian Kesehatan berharap minimal Puskesmas dapat mendorong 1 desa di wilayah kerjanya untuk dapat mendeklarasikan diri sebagai desa SBS sehingga setiap tahun diharapkan ada penambahan minimal 9.719 desa SBS yang pada akhirnya target 100 % akses terhadap sanitasi pada tahun 2019 dapat tercapai (Kemenkes, 2018). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional* dengan total sampling 45 petugas kesehatan lingkungan di Kabupaten Cianjur. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner dengan *skala guttman* dan *skala likert*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan yaitu *statistik chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan petugas kesehatan lingkungan pengetahuan baik (77,8%), *P value* menunjukkan $0,368 > \alpha (0,05)$ hipotesa nol (H_0) diterima, artinya tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan petugas kesehatan lingkungan dengan pencapaian Desa SBS di Kabupaten Cianjur Tahun 2019. Sikap petugas kesehatan lingkungan baik (60%), *P value* menunjukkan $0,014 < \alpha (0,05)$ hipotesa nol (H_0) ditolak, artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap petugas kesehatan lingkungan dengan pencapaian Desa SBS di Kabupaten Cianjur Tahun 2019. Dukungan tokoh masyarakat dan tokoh agama menunjukkan dukungan baik (51,1%), *P value* menunjukkan $0,047 \leq \alpha (0,05)$ hipotesa nol (H_0) ditolak, artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan tokoh masyarakat dan tokoh agama dengan pencapaian Desa SBS di Kabupaten Cianjur Tahun 2019.

Kata Kunci : Faktor Pencapaian Desa Stop Buang air besar Sembarangan, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Dukungan Tokoh Masyarakat dan Tokoh Agama.
Daftar Pustaka : 15 Buku, 10 Jurnal, 5 Skripsi (2009-2019).

ABSTRACT

Efforts were approved and accelerated the village Stop Open Defecation based on government regulations such as, Ministry of Health Circular No. 132 of 2013, one of which contained 1 puskesmas 1 village / kelurahan ODF each year. The Ministry of Health hopes that at least the Puskesmas can encourage 1 village in an area that can be declared a ODF village so that it is expected that at least 9,719 SBS villages will eventually reach the 100% access target for transportation in 2019 (Ministry of Health, 2018). The research method used was cross sectional with a sample of 45 health workers in Cianjur Regency. The instruments of this study used a questionnaire with a Guttman scale and a Likert scale. The data analysis technique used is the chi square statistic. The results showed the knowledge of environmental health workers (77.8%), the P value showed $0.368 > 0,0$ (0.05) the null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted, meaning that there was no relationship between the knowledge of environmental health workers with the study of ODF Village in Cianjur in 2019 The attitude of the environmental health worker is good (60%), the P value indicates $0.014 < \alpha$ (0.05) The null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the environmental health officer and the ODF village in Cianjur in 2019. Supporting community leaders and religious leaders showed good support (51.1%), P values showed $0.047 < \alpha$ (0.05) the null hypothesis (H_0) was supported, meaning there was a significant relationship between community leaders and religious leaders supported by ODF Village in Cianjur Regency. 2019

Keywords: Achievement Factors of the Village of Open Defecation Free, Knowledge, Attitudes, Support of Community Leaders and Religious Leaders.

Bibliography: 15 Books, 10 Journals, 5 Thesis (2009-2019).