

ABSTRAK

PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT TENTANG STBM PILAR KEEMPAT PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA MELALUI PROMOSI KESEHATAN DI DUSUN COMPOK DESA DADI KEC. PLAOSAN KAB. MAGETAN 2024

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Penelitian ini dilakukan di Dusun Compok Desa Dadi Kabupaten Magetan Jawa Timur. Dari data Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) di wilayah Magetan sendiri masih ada beberapa desa yang masyarakatnya membuang sampah rumah tangga di lahan kosong atau bahkan di sungai sekitar rumahnya. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat setelah dilakukannya promosi kesehatan tentang pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga.

Jenis metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu *Pre-Experiment* dengan pendekatan pre-test and post-test one group design. Jumlah responden dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 86 responden. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *wilcoxon signed rank test* dan menggunakan instrumen pengumpulan data observasi, wawancara (kuesioner).

Hasil penelitian nilai rata-rata pengetahuan masyarakat sebelum diberikan promosi kesehatan sebesar 49,42 dan nilai rata-rata setelah diberikan promosi kesehatan sebesar 66,28 meningkat sebesar 33,3%. Didapatkan nilai statistik yaitu $p < 0,000 < 0,05$ terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan responden setelah dilakukan promosi kesehatan tentang STBM pilar keempat Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga. Dapat disimpulkan adanya peningkatan pengetahuan responden tentang STBM pilar keempat Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga, Promosi Kesehatan

ABSTRACT

INCREASING PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STBM THE FOURTH PILLAR OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT THROUGH HEALTH PROMOTION IN COMPOK HAMLET, DADI VILLAGE, PLAOSAN DISTRICT, MAGETAN REGENCY 2024

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This research was conducted in Compok Hamlet, Dadi Village, Magetan Regency, East Java. From the data of Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) in the Magetan area itself, there are still several villages where people dispose of household waste on vacant land or even in the river around their homes. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference in the level of public knowledge after health promotion on household waste management.

The type of research method used is Pre-Experiment with a pre-test and post-test one group design approach. The number of respondents in this study was 86 respondents. The statistical test used is the Wilcoxon signed rank test and uses observation data collection instruments, interviews (questionnaires).

The research results showed that the average value of community knowledge before being given health promotion was 49.42 and the average value after being given health promotion was 66.28, an increase of 33.3%. The statistical value obtained was $p < 0.000 < 0.05$, there was an increase in respondents' knowledge after health promotion regarding STBM, the fourth pillar of Household Waste Management. It can be concluded that there is an increase in respondents' knowledge about STBM, the fourth pillar of Household Waste Management.

Keywords : Knowledge, Household Waste Management, Health Promotion