

# Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Santri dalam Pemeliharaan Sanitasi Lingkungan Asrama di Pondok Pesantren X Sawangan Depok Tahun 2020 (Dalam Pandemi COVID-19) = Influencing Factors of Students' Behavior in Maintaining Environmental Sanitation in The Dormitory of X Islamic School in Sawangan Depok in 2020 (In COVID-19 Pandemic)

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## Abstrak

**Pendahuluan:** Keberadaan pondok pesantren yang ada di Indonesia maupun di Kota Depok khususnya di Kecamatan Sawangan masih belum diimbangi dengan tingkat sanitasi lingkungan yang memadai, tentunya hal ini akan menjadi risiko ancaman terhadap kesehatan anak-anak yang mengenyam pendidikan di Pondok Pesantren. Rendahnya perilaku santri dalam pemeliharaan sanitasi lingkungan dapat menjadi penyebab terhadap pembentukan kondisi sanitasi lingkungan tersebut. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui factor-faktor yang mempengaruhi santri dalam melakukan pemeliharaan sanitasi lingkungan asrama khususnya di Pondok Pesantren X Sawangan Depok Tahun 2020. **Metode:** Desain studi yang digunakan adalah studi cross-sectional dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 173 santri. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan stratified proportionate random sampling serta kuesioner yang digunakan sebagai alat ukur penelitian. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 84 santri (48,0%) memiliki perilaku sanitasi lingkungan yang kurang baik. Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariate perilaku pemeliharaan sanitasi lingkungan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan pengetahuan ( $p\text{-value} = 0,007$ ), sikap ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ), persepsi ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ), keterpaparan informasi ( $p\text{-value} = 0,010$ ), dan dukungan ustadz/ustadzah ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ). Hasil multivariate, factor yang paling dominan yang memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku pemeliharaan sanitasi lingkungan adalah dukungan ustadz/ustadzah, didapatkan  $p\text{-value} = 0,000$  dengan nilai  $OR = 71,442$  (95%  $CI: 21,562-236,709$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara factor predisposisi (pengetahuan, sikap, persepsi), factor pemungkin (keterpaparan informasi) dan factor penguat (dukungan ustadz/ustadzah) dengan perilaku pemeliharaan sanitasi lingkungan asrama. Kemudian, factor yang paling dominan yang mempengaruhi terhadap perilaku pemeliharaan sanitasi lingkungan santri adalah factor penguat yaitu dukungan ustadz/ustadzah. **Saran:** Upaya peningkatan sanitasi lingkungan asrama perlu dilakukan oleh pihak pondok pesantren melalui upaya peningkatan peran ustadz/ustadzah dalam memberikan bimbingan, edukasi, dan juga pengawasan terhadap penerapan perilaku santri dalam memelihara sanitasi lingkungan asrama.

.....**Introduction:** The existence of Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia and in Depok City, especially in Sawangan District, has not been matched by an adequate level of environmental sanitation, this will pose a threat to the health of children who receive education at the Islamic Boarding School. The low behavior of students in maintaining environmental sanitation can be the cause of the formation of these environmental sanitation conditions. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the factors that influence the students in maintaining the sanitation of the dormitory environment, especially in X Boarding School in Sawangan Depok in 2020. **Methods:** The study design used was a cross-sectional study with a sample size of 173 students. Sampling was done using a stratified proportionate random sampling and a questionnaire used as a

measuring tool for the study. Results: The results of this study indicate that 84 students (48.0%) have poor environmental sanitation behavior. Based on the results of the bivariate analysis, environmental sanitation maintenance behavior has a significant relationship with knowledge (p-value = 0.007), attitude (p-value = 0.000), perception (p-value = 0.000), information exposure (p-value = 0.010), and support from the religious teacher (p-value = 0,000). The multivariate result, the most dominant factor that has a significant relationship with environmental sanitation maintenance behavior is support from the religious teacher, obtained p-value = 0.000 with an OR = 71,442 (95% CI: 21,562-236,709). Conclusion: There is a relationship between predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, perceptions), enabling factors (information exposure), and reinforcing factors (support from the religious teacher) with the behavior of maintaining sanitation in the dormitory environment. Then, the most dominant factor that influences the behavior of maintaining environmental sanitation of students is the reinforcing factor, namely support from the religious teacher. Suggestion: Efforts to improve dormitory environmental sanitation need to be carried out by the boarding schools through increasing the role of the religious teacher in providing guidance, education, and also monitoring the implementation of student's behavior in maintaining dormitory environmental sanitation.