

Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kualitas Bakteriologis Sumur Gali di Kelurahan Jatibarang Kecamatan Mijen Kota Semarang

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Air penting bagi kehidupan, kebutuhan manusia akan air sangat kompleks antara lain untuk keperluan minum, masak, mandi dan mencuci. Persyaratan kualitas air di atur dalam peraturan pemerintah RI nomor 82 tahun 2001 tentang pengelolaan kualitas air dan pengendalian pencemaran air. Kelurahan Jatibarang sebagai salah satu Kelurahan di Kecamatan Mijen mempunyai jumlah penduduk, karakteristik lokasi dan kondisi pemenuhan kebutuhan air bersih khususnya kondisi sarana yang digunakan untuk keperluan rumah tangga belum memenuhi syarat kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu ingin mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kualitas bakteriologis sumur gali. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *Explanatory Research dengan pendekatan Cross sectional Study*. Populasi sebesar 220 unit sumur gali dengan sampel sebanyak 48 unit sumur gali. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *Purposive Sampling*. Analisa statistik menggunakan uji *Chi Square* dengan derajat kemaknaan 95%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sumur gali dengan resiko pencemaran rendah 2 unit, sedang 13 unit, tinggi 23 unit dan amat tinggi 10 unit dengan kandungan bakteriologis antara 240/100 ml sampel hingga lebih dari 2.400/100 ml sampel air. Analisa statistik menunjukkan ada hubungan antara kondisi fisik sumur gali serta konstruksi jamban dengan kualitas bakteriologis air sumur gali. Tidak ada hubungan antara jarak sumur gali dengan jamban, jarak sumur dengan SPAL, praktik pemakaian sumur gali dengan kualitas bakteriologis air sumur gali.

Kata Kunci: Sumur gali, Bakteriologis, Jamban, SPAL 25 buah, 1984 - 2002

Factors related with the bacteriological Quality of Dug well in Jatibarang Village, Mijen Subdistrict Semarang City

A water is important for life, the human's necessity of water is very complex, namely for drinking, cooking, taking a bath, washing. The requirement of water quality is arranged is the governmental rules of Indonesia Republic No. 82/2001 about the manajement of water quality and the control of water pollution. Jatibarang village as one of village in Mijen Subdistrict has the population, location characteristict and fulfillment condition of clean water needs espicially the means condition used for household's need have not fulfilled the health requirement yet. The aim of the research is to know the factors related with the bacteriological quality of dug well. The methode used in this research was explanatory research with the approach of crossectional study. The population was in the amount of 220 units dug well with the samples were in the amount of 48 units of dug well. The sampling tecnique

used for purposive sampling. The statistical analysis used X2 test with the degree of significancy is 95%. The result of research indicate that the dug well with low pollution risk is 2 units, medium is 13 units, high is 23 units, and very high is 10 units with the amount bacteriological is between 240/100 ml until >2400/100 ml of water sample. The statistical analysis indicate that there is a correlation between the physical condition of dug well and the privy construction with the water bacteriological quality of dug well. There is no correlation between the distant of dug well and the privy, well's distant with SPAL, the practice of dug well using with the water bacteriological quality of dug well.

Keyword : Dug well, bacteriological, privy, SPAL