

The Relationship Between Knowledge About Cleanliness Environment Students With Behavior In Cleanliness Maintenance Environment (Studies In Environment Pondok Pesantrens In District Cikoneng Ciamis Regency, Indonesia)

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Abstract: - This study aims to show whether there is a relationship between knowledge of students with behavior in the maintenance of a healthy environment. The study was conducted in five Madrasah Aliyah Pondok Pesantren located in District Cikoneng, Ciamis district. The method used in this research is descriptive correlational in nature. This method is used to collect data in order to determine the magnitude of the relationship existing between the variables in the form of correlation coefficients. Subjects were students of class III Madrasah Aliyah Pondok Pesantren. The number of samples composed entirely of 49 students. Measurements using knowledge tests, attitude tests and behavioral questionnaires. Samples were taken with a proportional stratified random sampling technique. The variables of this study: (1) knowledge of students about the cleanliness of the environment (X), and (2) the behavior of students in a maintenance environment (Y). The usefulness of academic study expected to be useful in order to develop a scientific perspective on the knowledge and behavior of students in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment, and the applicative can be input for the citizens of the Pondok Pesantren, the community and the government on the issue of research. Engineering analysis using General Regression Test at significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. Furthermore, it was found that the correlation coefficient X with Y = 0.576. Based on regression with a correlation coefficient of 0.576 X to Y, the study concludes that there is a significant relationship between knowledge of students with behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene Pondok Pesantren. The higher the knowledge, the more positive behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene Pondok Pesantren. Thus it can be stated that the knowledge of students with behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene Cikoneng Pondok Pesantren in the district there is a relationship.

Index Terms: - Knowledge, Behavior, Environmental Cleanliness, Cleanliness Maintenance Environment

1 INTRODUCTION

For the Pesantren community, known for teaching materials and even a conceptual insight about the cleanliness of the environment. Stated in an Islamic text that cleanliness is part of faith (al-nadhofah min al-iman), and cleanliness is half of faith (at-thohuru syathru al-iman). On this basis, the concept of environmental hygiene for the community to be a necessary insight and distinctive phenomenal. Insight that, if associated with the text before, more phenomenal because of its solid value proposition that religion in relation to environmental cleanliness is part of faith, a state where a clean environment be appreciated as they manifest faith. Therefore, the students are a population that inhabits Pondok Pesantren would certainly have a little more knowledge about the cleanliness of the environment, in turn psychomotor into actual behavior in the form of maintenance of cleanliness in their Pondok Pesantren. So it was interesting because after Pondok Pesantren following the quantity santrinya in Indonesia is quite big and potential. In Cikoneng district, Ciamis Regency, there are many Pondok Pesantren, which numbered 18 by 1062 the number of students. Of the total, boarding integrated with formal education (public schools) in the district high school level Cikoneng consist of 5 (five) pieces by the number of students 97 people. So if in Indonesia there are 64,167 Pondok Pesantren maintained cleanliness of their environment, of course it is a great significance for a clean environment as a whole. Meanwhile, the cleanliness of the Pondok Pesantren environment is revealed in the National Workshop Ulama on Water, Hygiene and Environmental Health Pondok Pesantren (1992), indicated that in general is low. For example, the provision of bins less attention, sanitary

facilities (shower, sink, toilet) inadequate Pondok Pesantren by the number of people there, which is not smooth drainage, water supply is not sufficient, and so on. Matters thus making the environment uncomfortable, the parties that perform poor environmental hygiene is a problem that will ultimately make counterproductive for students attitudes towards the environment and the behavior of students in maintaining the cleanliness of the Pondok Pesantren in question. Related to portrait, it seems true that the knowledge of environmental hygiene, environmental hygiene conditions linked with boarding. In this case, the general cleanliness of the lodges in the district schools that serve Cikoneng locus of research is still poorly maintained with inadequate, especially for example in the provision of bins, toilet facilities are not balanced by the number of students and citizens of other schools, water supply inadequate, sewage is not smooth, and so forth. To that end, in an effort to maintain and enhance the Pondok Pesantren environment is clean, then you should set up the behavior of students in maintaining the cleanliness of schools. The behavior of concrete can be poured students in the form of sweeping the room, halls and courtyards Pesantren and madrasah, gutter cleaning, providing trash, helping commercialize water supply, sewerage fix jammed and so on. In summary it can be stated that the positive behavior of an individual can be established if the person concerned has a better knowledge, that here is the knowledge of students of the cleanliness of their environment. By having a better knowledge of the cleanliness of the environment, the students concerned will be able to assess the situation in the environment, whether the environment is supportive or not. Assessment itself may be determined by the knowledge of students about the cleanliness of the environment. And with the knowledge that,

the students once again to further assess whether the circumstances surrounding clean or not. On the basis of this, so if students have enough knowledge about the cleanliness of the environment, the subject is expected to bear good conduct in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment in question. Starting from the description on the face of it that the substance of the issues identified in this study is the issue of correlation between knowledge of the behavior of students in maintaining cleanliness boarding lodges in District Cikoneng. The authors would like to dig and find out how the behavior of students in maintaining environmental hygiene schools, whether students knowledge about the cleanliness of the environment has a positive relationship with his behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene Pondok Pesantren. This is important because the behavior of an environment conducive to the valuable contribution to the creation of a complete and comfortable environment. Departing from the background and the identification of problems within the scope of that has been stated above, the research problem can be formulated as follows: Is there a relationship between knowledge of Pondok Pesantren students in the District Cikoneng about the cleanliness of the environment by maintaining environmental hygiene behavior in Pondok Pesantren?

In line with the research problem that was formulated earlier, the purpose and usefulness can be expressed as follows:

1. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate whether there is a relationship between knowledge of Pondok Pesantren students in the District Cikoneng about the cleanliness of the environment by maintaining environmental hygiene behavior in Pondok Pesantren.
2. The usefulness of this study are: First, the academic is expected to be useful in order to develop a scientific perspective on the knowledge and behavior of students in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment, and second, the applicative expected to be useful as an input or Pondok Pesantren information for the citizens, communities and governments on the knowledge and behavior of students in a Pondok Pesantren environment maintaining cleanliness so that efficient and effective manner.

Thinking Framework

Knowledge of a person tends to carry the appropriate behavior. That is, knowledge brings a balanced tendencies in behavior. This trend can be understood as the principal, knowledge of the behavior of an organic indivisibility and functional entanglement if traced will have a relationship with each other mutual to complete ie cognition, affect and psychomotor as already noted. Thus, there is a strong insight that levels of knowledge about something that belongs to one and the same attitude toward positively related to behavior. A study conducted by Aning Efendi (2000), proving that there is a positive relationship between knowledge of hygiene and environmental hygiene attitudes towards the participation of traders in a clean environment in the District Karangamulyan Ciamis attraction. The results of this study provide conclusive understanding of the higher knowledge of the environment and attitudes towards environmental cleanliness, the higher the level of merchant participation in environmental cleanliness.

Another study done by S. Husen Yahya (2001), also produced conclusions similar. These results prove that the higher education learning outcomes on population and environment and a better attitude towards the environment, the better the subject's behavior in environmental management. Of the two studies that have revealed the results was once again portrayed a bright insight about the positive and cohesive relationship between knowledge and attitudes of a material to a material, the behavior associated with the material in question. Thus, knowledge of students about environmental hygiene and environmental hygiene are expected to have a positive relationship with the maintenance of environmental hygiene behavior Pondok Pesantren. Formulated that behavior is the result of interaction between the person with the environment. In the meantime, a person who has certainly psychologically intact cognition, affect and psychomotor are when dealing with the external environment, the earlier aspects berakomodasi to give a specific response that occurs by way of ab initio. Get up then the proposition that the whole of the person who will be born whole behavior towards the environment (environment) with intact as well. This relates to the behavior of students in the maintenance of environmental hygiene in order unpopular with the theoretical construction which continues to guide cognitive psychomotor with simultaneous maintenance of cleanliness in the form of Pondok Pesantren.

Discussion

The hypothesis of this study is that there is a correlation between knowledge of Pondok Pesantren students in the District Cikoneng about the cleanliness of the environment (X) with its behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene Pondok Pesantrens (Y). From the results of simple linear regression analysis of the research data generated by -7.392 constants a and b regression coefficient of 4.506 direction. The relationship between the two variables can be expressed by the regression equation $Y = -7.392 + 4.506 X$.

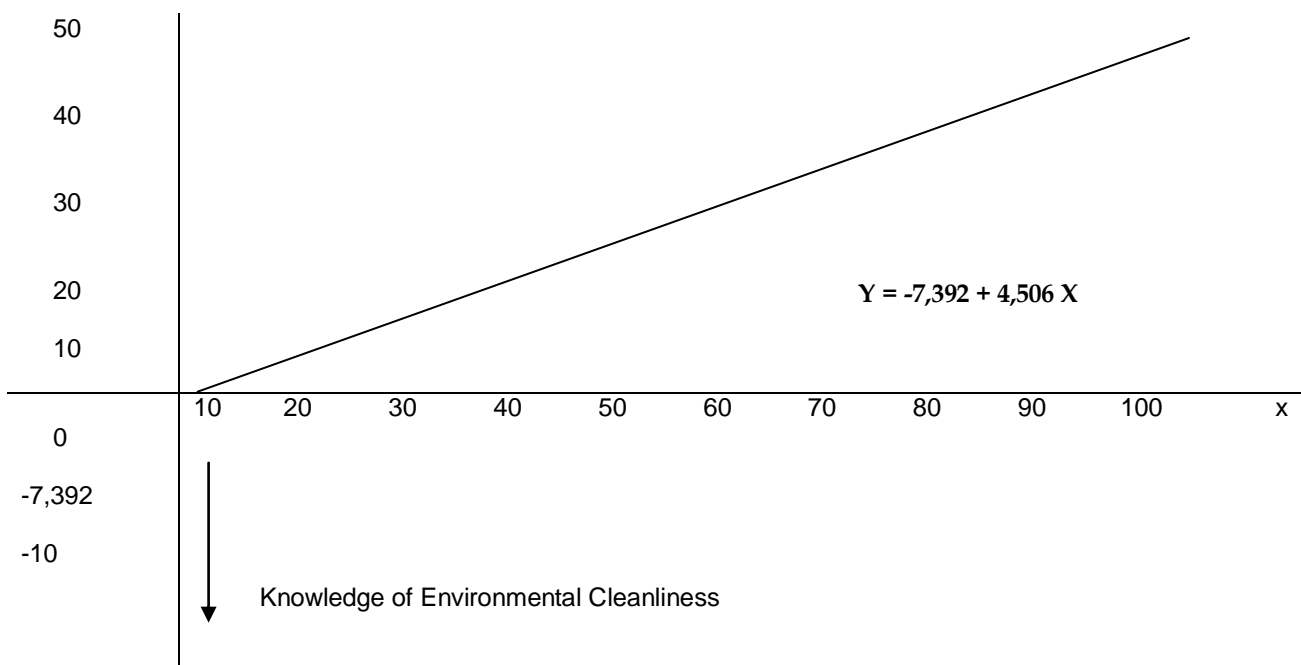
Table1. REGRESSION ANALYSIS SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE (X) TO CONDUCT (Y)

Sources	JK	db	RK	F	thit	T tabel
Regression Residues	2.314,933 1.706,047	1 47	2314,93 3 36,299	63,7 74	7,986	1,68
Total	4.020,980	48				
The correlation R = 0,750 The Coefficient of Determination (r ²) = 0,576						

Strength of the relationship between knowledge of environmental hygiene (X) with maintenance of environmental hygiene behavior in the model equation $Y = 7.39 + 4.506 X$. Can be seen in the coefficient of determination (r²) of 0.576. This means that knowledge of environmental hygiene contributed 57.6% of the behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene, rest influenced other variables.

Figure 1.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE ENVIRONMENTAL (X) TO CONDUCT IN MAINTENANCE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (Y)



Correlation analysis of the paired data from two variables correlation coefficient r yield of 0.759. Significance of correlation coefficients are then tested using a t-test result of 7.986 and t_{table} with $db = 47$ at the 5% significance level of 1.67. Apparently t_{hitung} greater than T Table, this means that the correlation coefficient is significant. Thus, the hypothesis is accepted, ie there is a positive relationship between knowledge of environmental hygiene behavior in the maintenance of a healthy environment. The higher the Pondok Pesantren students knowledge about the material cleanliness of the environment, the more positive behavior in the maintenance of a healthy environment.

Table 2.
CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS OF SUCCESS X WITH Y

Correlation Coefficient	t_{hitung}	$t_{tabel} (db=47) \alpha = 5\%$
0,576	7,896	1,67

CONCLUSION

Based on the data, facts and analysis, as discussed earlier, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between knowledge of environmental hygiene behavior in the maintenance of a healthy environment. This shows that the higher knowledge of environmental hygiene students Pondok Pesantren in District Cikoneng better the behavior of those in the maintenance of environmental hygiene Pondok Pesantren.

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