

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT GROUP IN MORANG VILLAGE BATANG ONANG DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the public perception of the performance of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Management Group (KP-SPAMS) in Morang Village, Batang Onang District, North Padang Lawas Regency. The research employs a quantitative method with a descriptive analysis approach, based on data collected from questionnaires distributed to respondents. The results indicate that the performance of KP-SPAMS is considered suboptimal, with 58.33% of respondents agreeing within the 34-39 interval. Hypothesis testing yielded a t value of 5.18, which is greater than the t table value of 0.232 at a 5% significance level, confirming the hypothesis. Furthermore, the determination test revealed that 74% of the community perceives KP-SPAMS' performance negatively.

Keywords: Perception, Community, Performance, KP-SPAMS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis persepsi masyarakat terhadap kinerja Kelompok Pengelola Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi (KP-SPAMS) di Desa Morang, Kecamatan Batang Onang, Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan analisis deskriptif, berdasarkan data dari angket yang disebarakan kepada responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja KP-SPAMS dinilai kurang baik, dengan 58,33% responden menyatakan setuju dalam interval 34-39. Uji hipotesis menghasilkan nilai t hitung 5,18 yang lebih besar dari t tabel 0,232 pada taraf signifikansi 5%, sehingga hipotesis diterima. Selain itu, uji determinasi menunjukkan bahwa 74% masyarakat memiliki persepsi negatif terhadap kinerja KP-SPAMS di desa tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi, Masyarakat, Kinerja, KP-SPAMS

INTRODUCTION

Drinking water is a primary human need that must be available in adequate quantity and quality. As the population grows, living standards improve, and regions develop, the demand for clean water continues to increase. However, the provision and distribution of clean water often fail to meet the rising demand.

To address this issue, the government has implemented the Community-Based

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (Pamsimas). This program aims to enhance access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation in rural areas through active community participation. Local governments are responsible for ensuring the sustainability of these services in accordance with Law No. 23 of 2014.

Pamsimas has key targets, including providing access to clean water for 22.1 million people, improving sanitation access for 14.9 million people, and promoting the adoption of clean and healthy living behaviors. The program also has specific criteria for beneficiary locations, prioritizing villages without adequate access to clean water and those not covered by regional water utilities (PDAM).

Morang Village, located in Batang Onang District, North Padang Lawas Regency, has been a beneficiary of the Pamsimas program since 2022. However, its implementation has faced several challenges, such as uneven water distribution, frequent water supply interruptions or low water pressure, and slow repairs of leaking pipes.

The research problem is as follows: How is the performance of KP-SPAMS in Morang Village? And what is the community's perception of KP-SPAMS's performance? The objectives of this study are to analyze the performance of KP-SPAMS in managing drinking water in Morang Village and to assess the community's perception of KP-SPAMS.

METHOD

According to Saifuddin Azwar, quantitative research emphasizes the analysis of numerical data processed using statistical methods, primarily for hypothesis testing with a certain probability of error (Saifuddin Azwar, 2007) (Puansah & Ritonga, 2021). Similarly, Suharsimi Arikunto states that quantitative research extensively utilizes numerical data in data collection, interpretation, and presentation (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006). Based on this, the author employs a quantitative approach with a specific population and sample to address the formulated hypothesis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Perception

Etymologically, the term perception comes from the Latin word *perception*, which means receiving or taking. Perception refers to the experience of an event obtained by interpreting information and assigning meaning to sensory messages. It involves the process of giving meaning to what we perceive.

In the Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), perception is defined as "a direct response (acceptance) to something, where an individual becomes aware of certain things through their senses" (Depdikbud, 2015).

According to Bimo Walgito, perception is "a process preceded by sensory input, where a stimulus is received by an individual through sensory processes. However, this process does not stop there; rather, the stimulus is further processed into a perceptual experience" (Bimo Walgito, 2010). Jalaludin Rakhmat defines perception as "an experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by interpreting information and messages" (Jalaludin Rakhmat, 2011).

Community

A community is a group or collective of individuals engaged in interactions that are relatively permanent, based on shared interests and goals, and have maintained continuous relationships over a considerable period.

The essential elements or characteristics of a community consist of five aspects:

1. A group of people
2. Integration or unity based on shared primary interests

3. A system of self-sustainability and continuity
4. Long-term continuity in existence
5. Complex interactions among its members (Slameto, 2010).

Performance

Performance refers to the results achieved by an individual or a group within an organization based on their respective authority and responsibilities, in accordance with legal, ethical, and moral standards, to achieve the organization's objectives (Sedarmayanti, 2009). Thus, performance is about the execution of tasks and the outcomes achieved from those tasks (Wibowo, 2007).

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation System Management Group (KP-SPAMS)

The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation System Management Group (KP-SPAMS) is a community-formed institution responsible for managing the development of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation System (SPAMS) at the village level. KP-SPAMS plays a role in planning, implementation, operation, maintenance, and ensuring the sustainability of Pamsimas activities (General Guidelines for Pamsimas, 2022).

Main Responsibilities of KP-SPAMS:

1. SPAMS Planning – Preparing the Village Community Action Plan (RKM) in collaboration with the community, covering beneficiary scope, raw water sources, technical design, and cost estimation. Determining construction methods and SPAMS management schemes.
2. Discussion and Refinement – Engaging in discussions with the community to refine planning and consulting with relevant parties if necessary.
3. Construction Supervision – Monitoring the implementation of construction to ensure compliance with technical designs and quality standards.
4. Operations and Maintenance – Preparing operational activities, including functionality testing and household connection fees if required.
5. Transparent Management – Managing SPAMS accountably, including fee collection, maintenance, organizational development, and reporting to the community.
6. Improvement and Development – Designing service coverage expansion, improving technical, institutional, and financial performance. Coordinating with the community and village government for development support.
7. Consultation and Evaluation – Consulting with relevant parties to address challenges and enhance management performance (General Guidelines for Pamsimas, 2022).

Hypothesis Testing

Product Moment Correlation Coefficient

Based on the quantitative analysis conducted, the correlation coefficient found was 0.704, which falls into the strong category. This indicates a relationship between community perception and the performance of KP-SPAMS in Morang Village. Furthermore, when compared to the r-table value for $n = 72$ at a 5% significance level, the obtained r-table value is 0.232. Therefore, it can be concluded that the hypothesis in this study is valid, as the r_{xy} value of 0.704 is categorized as strong.

t-Test

The significance test results show that the calculated t-value (t_{hitung_hitung}) is 5.18. This value is then compared to the t-table value, where $N-2 = 72-2 = 70$ and the degree of freedom (df) for a 5% error rate (0.05) is 0.232. Since $t_{hitung_hitung} > t_{tabel_tabel}$ ($5.18 > 0.232$), it can be concluded that the relationship between the independent and dependent

Determination Test

The calculation results indicate that 74% of the community perceives the performance of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation System Management Group (KP-SPAMS) in Morang Village, Batang Onang District, North Padang Lawas Regency as unsatisfactory.

CONCLUSION

The research results indicate that the performance of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation System Management Group (KP-SPAMS) in Morang Village, Batang Onang District, North Padang Lawas Regency is unsatisfactory. This is supported by the following findings:

1. Survey data shows that 58.33% of respondents (42 people) agree that the performance of KP-SPAMS cannot be considered good.
2. Hypothesis testing results indicate that the calculated t-value (t_{hitung_hitung} = 5.18) is greater than the t-table value (t_{tabel_tabel} = 0.232) at a 5% significance level, leading to the acceptance of the hypothesis. Additionally, 74% of the community perceives the performance of KP-SPAMS as unsatisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The author suggests the following:

1. The village government should pay more attention to the performance of KP-SPAMS in the Pamsimas program.
2. KP-SPAMS in Morang Village should improve its performance to prevent further complaints regarding water supply disruptions, low water flow, and leaking pipes.
3. The community should actively participate in maintaining the pipes to prevent leaks.

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