

Environmental Health Inspection of Sanitation Facilities at the Religious Tourism Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan, East Java

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ABSTRACT

Religious tourism is one of the fastest-growing tourism sectors in Indonesia. However, the increasing number of visitors each year, combined with inadequate maintenance of sanitation facilities at religious sites, may elevate the risk of disease transmission. This study aimed to evaluate the condition of sanitation facilities at the Syaikhona Kholil Religious Tourism Site in Bangkalan. A descriptive survey design was employed to assess several key sanitation indicators, including the provision of clean water, wastewater disposal, waste management, toilet facilities, healthcare facilities, fire extinguishing equipment, and educational signage. The findings indicated that the overall sanitation facility score was categorized as "moderate" (63%). Specifically, waste management (75%) and toilet facilities (77%) were rated as moderate, while healthcare facilities (20%) and fire extinguishers (20%) were deemed inadequate. Educational signage achieved a moderate score (50%). The study concludes that several sanitation components at the site fail to meet required standards. Improvements in facility maintenance, waste management, healthcare provision, fire safety measures, and public health education are recommended to enhance sanitation standards, promote visitor safety, and reduce the risk of disease transmission.

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INTRODUCTION

Religious tourism is one of the rapidly growing tourism opportunities in Indonesia, because Indonesia has a diversity of religions and cultures that this country has. In addition, Indonesia has a *religious* and tolerant society, so tourists feel safe and comfortable when travelling for religious tourism. Religious tourism is a category of tourism with the aim of fulfilling individual spiritual needs in order to increase faith by visiting places that have various religious values. Religious tourism destinations involve activities such as visiting holy

places such as mosques and tombs of scholars with the aim of obtaining blessings. ([Arsvendo et al., 2022](#); Wicaksono & Idajati, 2020).

One of the regions in Indonesia that is widely known for its religious tourism destinations among the public is Bangkalan City. According to data obtained from the Bangkalan Regency Statistics Agency in 2019, the number of tourists visiting Bangkalan City reached 2.5 million. ([Alam & Faizal, 2021](#)). The most popular religious tourism in Bangkalan City is the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil or often called the Tomb of Mbah Kholil Bangkalan.

Syaikhona Kholil's Tomb Religious Tourism attracts visitors not only from Bangkalan City, but also from outside the city and even abroad. The number of visitors to Syaikhona Kholil Cemetery Religious Tourism continues to increase every year. Based on the results of interviews with the manager of the Syaikhona Kholil Tomb, the number of visitors in 2019 was up to 3,980,102, in 2020 up to 4,005,102 and in 2021 increased to 4,195,657. (Rhamadani & Roekminiati, 2022).

The increase in the number of visitors to Syaikhona Kholil Cemetery religious tourism is due to easy access and this tour is open for 24 hours. An increase in the number of visitors supported by the lack of maintenance of sanitation facilities can increase the risk of disease spread. While disease transmission can spread directly through skin contact and saliva splashes such as herpes and tuberculosis. Indirect transmission of disease can be through water, trash, toilets and other sanitation facilities such as diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. Therefore, the maintenance of sanitation facilities for religious tourism at Makam Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan must be maintained and properly inspected to reduce the risk of disease transmission between visitors. (Chess et al., 2022).

The results of Tisa Angelia and Eddy Imam Santoso's research show that although the condition of environmental road infrastructure facilities in Religious Tourism at Surowiti Hill is quite appropriate, the condition of other facilities and infrastructure such as the provision of clean water and sanitation is still inadequate. This is influenced by the lack of attention and budget on the development of tourist facilities in Surowiti Hill. Improvement and development of these facilities is very important to increase comfort for the community and visitors and increase the attractiveness of tourist objects. (Angelia & Santoso, 2019).

The results of a preliminary survey at the religious tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan as well as interviews with the manager of the religious tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan are known to have 50 toilets. The available toilets are divided into 25 female toilets and 25 male toilets. Therefore, the number of toilets in Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan Religious Tourism is insufficient to accommodate 3,000 tourists on weekdays and approximately 20,000 tourists on holidays. According to Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, (2023) the ratio of total toilets to users is 1:40 (male) and 1:25 (female) for buildings that are used simultaneously.

The condition of the garbage bins at the Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan Tomb Religious Tourism looks uncovered and rusty, while garbage such as bottles, leaves, plastic wrap, and used cigarettes are still scattered, which reduces the

aesthetics of the tourist attractions. In addition, supporting facilities such as health facilities, fire extinguishers, and counselling facilities are not available at the location.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a descriptive observational design using a survey approach to evaluate the environmental sanitation conditions at the Syaikhona Kholil Religious Tourism Site in Bangkalan, Indonesia. This study was conducted from March to May 2024, focusing on the sanitation infrastructure available to support the increasing number of visitors at the site.

The study population encompassed all sanitation facilities present at the site, including clean water supply systems, wastewater disposal infrastructure, solid waste management units, public toilets, healthcare facilities, fire extinguishing equipment, and public health educational signage. A total population sampling method was utilized, meaning all existing sanitation facilities were assessed without any exclusions.

Primary data were collected through direct observation, structured interviews with the site management personnel, and sanitary inspections based on a standardized inspection checklist. Laboratory testing was conducted to assess the physical and microbiological quality of the clean water sources used on the premises. Secondary data, including historical visitor records, facility maintenance reports, and relevant regulatory documents, were retrieved from site management and official publications.

The main instrument for data collection was a sanitation inspection checklist developed in accordance with the Indonesian Ministry of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023, supplemented by validated indicators from environmental health guidelines. Water quality testing included the analysis of total coliforms and *Escherichia coli* using standard microbiological techniques.

Data analysis was performed using a scoring system, where each sanitation component was evaluated for compliance with established health and safety standards. Scores for each component were summed and converted into percentages, and the overall performance was categorized into three levels: "Good" for percentages between 76% and 100%, "Moderate" for percentages between 53% and 75%, and "Poor" for percentages below 53%. The results were presented in descriptive tables and interpreted narratively to identify areas requiring improvement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1

Sanitation Inspection Results of Tourist Attractions

Variable	Max score	Score obtained	Criteria
Clean Water			
a. Available in sufficient quantity	4	180	Good
b. Meets physical requirements	3		
c. Availability of public faucets in sufficient quantity (min 1 faucet for every 20 m radius)	3		
Wastewater Disposal Facilities			
a. Treatment performed alone/urban	5	96	Good
b. Channelled through a closed, watertight, and smooth channel	5		
Waste Disposal			
a. There are sufficient number of rubbish bins available (min 1 rubbish bin for 20 m radius)	3	180	Simply
b. Strong, rustproof, watertight, smooth surface, flat, and with a lid	3		
c. Availability of eligible polling stations	2		
d. Waste collection from landfill (min every 3 days)	2		
Excreta Disposal (Toilet)			
a. Clean and maintained	3	2	
b. Toilet is connected to the city sewerage/septic tank	2		

c. Number of toilets for 40 male visitors (1 toilet) and 25 female visitors (1 toilet)	2	126	Simply
d. Separate male toilets from female	2		
Health Facilities			
a. There is a polyclinic or health centre	6	24	Less
b. At least 1 first aid kit containing medicines is available	4		
Fire Extinguishers			
a. Fire extinguishers are appropriately located and easily accessible	6	16	Less
b. There is an explanation on how to use it	4		
Extension Facilities			
a. There are sanitisation signs such as posters, slogans, etc.	6	60	Enough
b. Loudspeakers are available to provide information	4		

Environmental health inspection of sanitation facilities at Makam Syaikhona Kholil Religious Tourism based on environmental health inspection of sanitation facilities at Makam Syaikhona Kholil Religious Tourism based on Minister of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023 concerning Implementation Regulations of Government Regulation No. 66 of 2014 concerning Environmental Health Clean Water Requirements and based on teaching materials for environmental health sanitation of tourism and matra transportation. This assessment includes several aspects such as clean water supply facilities, sewage facilities (toilets), health facilities, wastewater disposal facilities, garbage disposal facilities, fire extinguishers, as well as extension facilities. According to the results of research that has been carried out at the Syaikhona Kholil Tomb Religious Tourism, the overall score is 607 (63%)

with a sufficient category. The assessment of each aspect is known as follows:

Clean Water Supply

Based on the results of the assessment of the provision of clean water in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan includes the Good classification (100%) as presented in table 1. Based on table 1, the provision of clean water is in the good category with a total score of 180. From the results of observations and interviews conducted with the manager of the religious tourism, it is obtained that the clean water used is sourced from dug wells which are pumped and stored in reservoirs which will be distributed to bathrooms and taps at the ablution place. The quality of clean water at the Syaikhona Kholil Tomb Religious Tourism meets the physical requirements of no colour, no odour, and no taste. Bacteriological examination of clean water obtained total coliform 33 CFU/100ml and e coli 0 CFU/100ml but does not meet the requirements of drinking water and the water is not for drinking ([Minister of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023](#)).

The provision of clean water must be available in sufficient quantities and must also have physical quality that meets health requirements. The provision of clean water with less precise is able as one of the supporting factors for the onset of disease, one of which is skin disease such as itching. Itching disease can be caused by the state of clean water supply facilities that do not meet the requirements ([Novitasari et al., 2022](#)).

Waste water disposal facilities

Based on the results of the assessment of wastewater disposal facilities in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan includes the Good classification (80%) as presented in table 1.

From the observation of the research results in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan, waste water disposal facilities such as bathroom waste and WC waste are discharged into separate channels. Waste water disposal meets the provisions because the sewerage is closed, so it is not visited by insects, rats with a smell that is not disturbing, watertight and flows smoothly because there is no garbage clogging the waste flows well. In the aspect of construction, the sewerage is strong, watertight and does not leak. Because the Requirements for Wastewater Disposal Facilities According to [Desi \(2021\)](#) That is:

1. Made of strong and sealed materials
2. Does not pollute the soil
3. Easy to clean
4. Does not create mosquito nests and rat trails
5. Does not create odour and scenic problems
6. Sewerage is equipped with a fat catcher

The state of wastewater disposal facilities if it does not meet the requirements can

show influences such as breeding places for disease-carrying vectors and on aesthetic value can cause unpleasant odours and disturb the view for visitors who come. ([Novitasari et al., 2022](#)).

Waste Disposal Facilities

Based on the results of the assessment of garbage disposal facilities in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan, it is included in the Sufficient category (75%) as in table 1.

From the observation of the research results at the Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan Tomb Religious Tourism, the number of waste disposal facilities located at the location is sufficient. Within a radius of <20 metres there is one trash can. The quality of the bins in this location is not sufficient due to the fact that the bins are made of plastic materials that are easily leaked, damaged and broken and the bins do not have a lid. This can potentially contain many nuisance animals such as flies and rats. Especially in days where the total number of visitors has an impact, the total pile of garbage also increases. If it is not covered so that it creates an odour and is able to reduce the aesthetic value, it can interfere with the comfort of visitors who come.

This is not in line [Sujarno & Muryani \(2018\)](#) The requirements for proper waste bins such as bins that are strong, watertight, do not emit odours, are not capable of being visited by insects or nuisance animals and are closed. Handling of waste in religious tourism at the tomb of sikhona kholil bangkalan is to collect garbage for each trash can. Garbage will be taken from the garbage carts and then taken to the temporary landfill (TPS) which is located near the car park. Waste is distributed in the TPS uncovered and waste is transported to the landfill every 3 days. According to [Mulyati \(2021\)](#) Waste is a parasite that becomes a place for bacteria to grow. If waste is not managed properly, it can be one of the factors driving the emergence of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and worms. Therefore, it is very necessary to handle and manage waste properly.

Means of Disposal of Faeces (Toilet)

Based on the results of the assessment of public toilet facilities in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan includes the classification of Sufficient (77%) as presented in table 1.

From the observation of the research results at the Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan Tomb Religious Tourism, the means of sewerage (toilets) at the location are poorly maintained because they are less clean and smelly. Latrines utilising goose neck types are equipped using septic tanks and there are trash cans but not lidded and toilets are separated between men and women. In terms of construction, there are some broken floors that are uneven and less clean due to the presence of moss

on the floor surface, making the floor slippery and potentially impacting on accidents such as slipping. The walls are strong, flat, and watertight. The total number of toilets in the location is not enough, so there is often a queue of 3000 visitors on weekdays and around 20,000 visitors on holidays, there are only 25 female toilets and 25 male toilets. So that the toilets in the religious tourism of the grave of syaikhona kholil bangkalan have not met the provisions because according to the Minister of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023 concerning the Implementation Regulations of Government Regulation No. 66 of 2014 concerning public buildings, the ratio of total toilets to users is 1:40 (male) and 1:25 (female) in public buildings that are used together.

The availability of adequate toilets in the place and a good level of cleanliness is the expectation of many tourists. Some of the causes of non-optimal management of toilets in tourist attractions include lack of public knowledge about toilet management (Khoiron et al., 2023).

Health Facilities

Based on the results of the assessment of extension facilities in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan in the Less category (20%) as shown in table 1.

From the observation of the research results at the Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan Tomb Religious Tourism, health facilities are not available such as medical clinics and first aid boxes. If there are no such facilities, so that when there are visitors who have an accident or visitors who have a history of illness, it can be very severe if they do not immediately get first aid. Tourist attractions should have at least a first aid kit for first aid countermeasures in accidents.

Safety and health are important aspects needed by visitors at tourist attractions that must be provided from the manager of the tourist attractions. Health services provided by the manager for visitors in order to create a comfortable tourist spot for visitors who come to the tourist spot. Emergency services that must be owned by tourist attractions are first aid kits containing gauze, wound covers, antiseptics, medicines and basic equipment used to treat wounds (Shaluhiyah et al 2022).

Fire Extinguishers

Based on the results of the assessment of fire extinguishers in the religious tourism of the tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan in the category Less (20%) as seen in table 1.

From the observation of the results of the research on the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan, there is no fire extinguisher available, so if there is a fire, it is not able to prevent visitors from the phenomenon of accidents impacting the use of public places facilities. Efforts to ensure visitor safety are a

demand for managers to continue to attract many visitors who come.

According to Prastowo (2022) Increasing visitors at tourist attractions is one of them by increasing a sense of comfort, safety and security. The safety and security of visitors is able to show influence to increase visitors who will come next and who have visited.

Extension Facilities

Based on the results of the assessment of extension facilities at the Religious Tourism Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan in the Sufficient category (50%) as shown in table 1.

In the extension facilities in this location, it utilises a warning board "Keep Clean" which is affixed to the wall. Thus, the extension facilities in the area do not utilise loudspeakers. The loudspeaker is limited to broadcasting information on the group of visitors who are left behind or informing the loss of visitors' belongings.

One of the requirements in maintaining the cleanliness and health of tourist attractions is the addition of warning signs or instructions, for example those related to cleanliness and security. The means of counselling can be done in two methods with direct and indirect. Direct counselling is carried out with loudspeakers, while utilising printed media including posters, leaflets and the like for indirect counselling. The convenience of tourist destinations provides many benefits and opportunities because it can attract many tourists who come (Mamuaya, Nova Ch., 2023).

CONCLUSION

Assessment of sanitation facilities in the religious tourism area of Makam Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan shows that overall the facilities are in sufficient condition. Aspects of clean water supply and waste disposal facilities are running well, for garbage disposal and toilets are also in the sufficient category. However, there are some aspects that show inadequate results, such as health facilities and fire extinguishers, while counselling facilities still require improvement to reach a better level. The condition of sanitation facilities that are not optimal can reduce visitor comfort and pose a risk to health, so improvements to areas that are lacking should be a priority to improve the quality of religious tourism at the Tomb of Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan.

SUGGESTIONS

Managers and cleaners at Syaikhona Kholil Bangkalan's religious tomb need to routinely monitor and maintain the cleanliness of tourist attractions, especially toilets, to keep them clean and odour-free. They should also repair broken and mossy toilet floors to prevent accidents, as well as replace and cover trash bins that are no longer

suitable for use to avoid disturbance from vectors and unpleasant odours. Rubbish bins should be moved to less-travelled locations to avoid disrupting traffic. In addition, managers need to add posters about environmental cleanliness and the impact of littering to increase visitor awareness. The provision of health facilities such as first aid kits and fire extinguishers is also important for the first treatment in the case of accidents or fires at tourist sites. In the long term, collaboration with the health office, tourism office, and community organisations needs to be established to support the development of facilities and sustainable environmental health counselling. All these steps are expected to improve the quality of sanitation facilities, strengthen visitor comfort and safety, and minimise the risk of disease transmission in the religious tourism area.

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