

STUDY OF SANITATION FACILITIES AT AL-HIDAYAH ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL, SUKOREJO DISTRICT, PASURUAN REGENCY IN 2023

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Abstract. Environmental sanitation is an optimal environmental condition or condition so that it positively affects optimal health status as well. Lodging or dormitory space is a form of living environment that is a place where residents vary with a relatively large number of occupancy in a limited area. With these conditions, infectious diseases are very easy from one person to another. The scope of environmental health in the state of sanitation facilities of Islamic boarding schools includes: provision of clean water, kitchen, waste management, bathrooms, SPAL, room health, and bedrooms.. This research uses a descriptive method conducted at the Islamic Boarding School, Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School, Nurul Hidayha, Asson Haji, Sukorejo District, Pasuruan Regency on June 30, 2023. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with lodge administrators and literature studies. This study concludes that the state of sanitation at the Al-Hidayah II Nurul Hidayah Asson Haji Islamic Boarding School, Sukorejo District, Pasuruan Regency in 2023 still does not meet the requirements set by the East Java Provincial Health Office. The sanitary hygiene condition of the cottage that is not qualified can cause environment-based disease transmission. For this reason, it is recommended to residents of Islamic boarding schools to pay more attention to sanitary hygiene properly so that the environment is clean and healthy.

Keywords: Boarding School, Environment, Sanitation.

1 INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of the healthy environment program is to increase the percentage of public places that meet health requirements. One of them is the sanitation of Islamic boarding schools. Where currently Islamic boarding schools as one of the places of education in Indonesia number approximately 40,000 and 80% of them are still vulnerable in the provision of clean water and environmental sanitation. So that infectious diseases based on the environment and behavior are still health problems found in Islamic boarding schools(Handajani, 2007).

Lodging or dormitory space is one form of residential environment (settlement) which is a place where residents vary in number and are in a limited area. According to research courtesy Machfutra, *et.al*, (2018) in KBBI huts are madrassas and dormitories (places to recite, study Islam). In a cottage, many students gather with different backgrounds and hygiene habits or behaviors, so that the environment becomes at risk of disease transmission. Diseases such as scabies became a subscription and became synonymous with the lives of students in an Islamic boarding school (Prasasty, G. D., &

Handayani, D, 2019).. Coupled with the existence of jargon that is quite thick in the student environment, if "it doesn't get squeaky not nyantri". Though the disease can be transmitted from one person to another. Scabies is a disease caused by poor personal hygiene and poor environmental sanitation(Cletus, *et.al*, 2014).

According to the results of research on the relationship between personal hygiene and scabies disease at an Islamic boarding school in Padang, data was found that scabies disease had infected 24.6% of students in the boarding school(Akmal, *et al*, 2013). In another study belonging to (Nugraheni, *et.al*, 2000) stated that the prevalence of scabies in Jakarta Islamic boarding schools reached 78.70%. In the Pasuruan Regency Islamic Boarding School area of 66.70%, the prevalence is much higher than the prevalence of scabies in developing countries which is only 6-27% or the prevalence of scabies in Indonesia is only 4.60-12.95%, with the highest prevalence in school-age children and adolescents.

Based on research by (Kuspriyanto, 2013) in Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School, East Java, explained that the Islamic Boarding School in Pasuruan Regency showed that the high incidence of scabies disease was due to the lack of facilities, advice on providing good clean water and poor behavior of students in PHBS. The most urgent condition to pay attention to is the increase in students' knowledge of maintaining clean and healthy living behavior (Noveyani, A. E et al., 2020).

Based on a preliminary study conducted at the Al-Hidayah II Nurul Hidayah Asson Haji Islamic Boarding School, Sukorejo District, Pasuruan Regency on March 8, 2023 with the aim of observing sanitation facilities and looking for data on student visits at the Islamic boarding school health post. In the condition of the bedrooms of male and female students, there are still many clothes hanging, besides that many students' clothes are also hung in the bathroom. Many students' belongings are scattered and not neatly arranged or stored (Nwadamkpa, O. J., & Onyeaso, A. O, 2023). The student dormitory yard is littered with garbage, the waste is sourced from plastic snacks and fallen tree leaves. As well as carts and trash cans that are full have not been thrown into the landfill. As a result of interviews with lodge administrators, student picket activities were carried out every day with each cleaning picket group every day. But in fact, the students who get picket shifts do not set aside the cottage environment every day, they picket when there is free time because there are many activities carried out by students such as schools. This can be seen from the state of the cottage environment which is very shabby and unkempt. The following is the data of student visits at Poskestren Al-Hidayah II Nurul Hidayha Asson Haji.

Table 1. Table of distribution of student visit frequency at Poskestren Pondok Pesantren Al-Hidayah II based on the type of disease experienced in the last three months

No.	Types of diseases	Number of santri	%
1.	Hives	48	31
2.	Shortness of breath	30	19
3.	Cold and cough	27	17
4.	Gatritis	22	14
5.	Diarrhea	30	19
Total		157	100

From the table above, it shows that students who visited the health post in the last three months mostly experienced environment-based diseases. Hives (31%). Shortness of breath (19%). Cold or flu cough (17%). Gastritis (14%). Diarrhea (19%). From the results of the preliminary study above, it shows that as many as 59% of students who live in Islamic boarding schools experience health disorders caused by environmental factors. For this reason, there needs to be encouragement so that students can continue to maintain the cleanliness of the environment and behave cleanly. As well as encouraging caregivers, administrators, and students of Islamic boarding schools to maintain the availability of existing sanitation facilities so that there are no more cases of environment-based diseases suffered by the cottage community.

2 METHOD

To discuss the problems in this study, this type of research is descriptive. Descriptive research is a research method carried out with the main purpose of making a picture or descriptive about an objective situation. The form of implementation uses a survey approach. With the aim of knowing firsthand about the state of sanitation facilities. So that it can be known the condition of sanitation facilities at Pondok Al-Hidayah II, Nurul Hidayah, Asson Hajj, Lecari Village, Sukorejo District, Pasuruan Regency, East Java in 2023. The research methods are divided into three categories, namely a score of 5 is very qualified, 3 is quite qualified, and 1 is less qualified.

3 RESULT

Table 1. Provision of Clean Water at Al-Hidayah II Nurul Hidayah Asson Hajj Islamic Boarding School

Variabel	Weight	Score	Total Score
Physical Quality Requirements			
Turbidity (25 NTU)	5	5	25
Color (50 TCU)		5	25
Solutes (1000 mg/l)		5	25
Temperature ($\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$)		5	25
Taste		5	25
Smell		5	25
Biological Quality Requirements			
Total <i>coliform</i> (50 CFU/100ml)	5	5	25
E Coli (0 CFU/100ml)		5	25
Total	40	40	200

Table 2. Kitchen at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School Nurul Hidayah Asson Hajj

No.	Variabel	Weight	Score	Total Score
1.	Dirty water disposal must be equipped with a grease trap before flowing into a septic tank or other disposal site	5	1	5

2.	Clean kitchen condition (no dust, no litter, no puddles, no smell)		3	15
3.	Office space, bathroom room, study room should be separate from food processing		5	25
4.	Smoke disposal from the kitchen must be equipped with a smoke catcher (hood), smoke remover and chimney		1	5
5.	Washing and cooking utensils are made of strong materials, smooth surfaces, and easy to clean		5	25
6.	Tempat cuci tangan setiap ruang pengolahan makanan harus ada minimal 1 (satu) buah tempat cuci tangan dengan air mengalir yang diletakkan dekat pintu dan dilengkapi dengan sabun		1	5
7.	The food processing room must be separate from the room where the food is stored		5	25
8.	There are cold storage cabinets that can reach temperatures of 5oC to 10oC with adequate capacity according to the type of food used		5	25
Total		40	26	16,25

Table 4. Room Health at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School Nurul Hidayah Asson Haji

No.	Variabel	Weight	Score	Total Score
Temperature				
1.	Room temperature between 18-30 oC	5	5	25
Moisture				
2.	Minimum humidity of 40-60 %RH	5	1	5
Lighting				
3.	There is natural lighting obtained from sunlight	5	3	15
4.	Large natural light intensity of at least 60 LUX	5	1	5
Ventilation				
5.	Minimum fixed ventilation area of 5% of floor area	5	5	25
6.	Incidental ventilation area (can be opened and closed) minimum 10% of floor area	5	1	5
7.	The incoming air is not polluted	5	1	5
8.	Smooth air circulation	5	3	15
Total		40	28	12,5

Table 5. Bathroom at Pondok Pesantren Al-Hidayah II Nurul Hidayah Asson Haji

No.	Variabel	Weight	Score	Total Score
1.	The toilet is always clean (odorless)	5	3	15

2.	The floor is made of strong, waterproof, non-slippery, light-colored, and easy-to-clean materials		5	25
3.	There is a discharge of wastewater from toilets and bathrooms		5	25
4.	Equipped with a waterseal		1	5
5.	The location of toilets and bathrooms is not directly related to the food management place (kitchen)		5	25
6.	The ventilation hole must be in direct contact with the outside air		1	5
7.	There are no reservoirs or puddles that can be breeding grounds for insects and rodents		5	25
8.	Total 1 WC for 25 female students and 1 WC for 45 male students		3	15
Total			40	28

Table 6. Garbage at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School Nurul Hidayah Asson Hajj

No.	Vaeriablel	Value Max	The value Retrieved	Score (%)
1.	Trash bins equipped with lids are available	5	1	5
2.	There are bins available at least with 2 types of inorganic and organic		1	5
3.	The trash can is made of strong, rust-resistant material, the inner surface is flat		1	5
4.	The trash can is emptied every 1 x 24 hours or when 2/3 of the section is fully filled		5	25
5.	The number and volume of bins are adjusted to the estimated volume of waste generated by each activity		1	5
6.	Garbage bins must be provided at least 1 piece for every 10 meter radius and every 20 meters distance in each room		5	25
7.	There is a temporary landfill (TPS)		1	5
8.	Garbage transport vehicles and must be emptied at least 3 x 24 hours		1	5
Sum		40	16	10

Table 7. (SPAL) Wastewater Sewerage at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School Nurul Hidayah Asson Haji

No.	Variable	Value Max	The value Retrieved	Score (%)
1.	Bathroom and kitchen wastewater should not be mixed with water from jamban	5	5	25
2.	Must not be a vector brood place		5	25
3.	Must not cause odor		5	25
4.	There should be no puddles that cause slippery and accident-prone floors		5	25
5.	Connected to public sewers or infiltration wells		1	5
6.	Distance with clean water at least 10 meters		5	25
7.	The sewerage building must be covered		1	5
8.	Smooth wastewater discharge flow		5	25
Sum		40	32	20

Table 8. Bedroom at Pondok Pesantren Al-Hidayah II Nurul Hidayah Asson Haji

No.	Variable	Value Max	The value Retrieved	Score (%)
1.	Bedroom area is at least 4 m ² and recommended not for more than 1 person	5	1	5
2.	If the bedroom is partitioned, the partition used must be patent or clear such as using plywood boards or so on		1	5
3.	The bedroom looks neat (no hanging clothes)		1	5
4.	Pillows, bolsters and bedding are neatly arranged		1	5
5.	Blankets and mats are stored in tightly closed cupboards		1	5
6.	All sleeping utensils used are wrapped in sheets		1	5
7.	The arrangement of students' goods and furniture is not dense		5	25
8.	The students' sleeping utensils all smell good		3	15
Sum		40	14	8,75

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Clean Water

From table 2 it can be seen that the physical and biological quality requirements of clean water VERY QUALIFIED that have been determined with a total value of 40. From the results of observational assessments and interviews with Islamic boarding school administrators, the quality of clean water used by students has never been tested by the lab either through the intermediary of the puskesmas (poskestren) or from the Islamic boarding school itself. In this case, researchers tested the quality of clean water in Islamic boarding schools using Permeskes regulation No. 32 of 2017. Research conducted by (Marminingrum, 2018) also shows that water cleanliness is associated with the incidence of skin diseases in students with moderate relationship strength and negative direction so that, the less clean the water, the incidence of good or high scabiesakan

4.2 Kitchen

Based on table 3 of the kitchen assessment results at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School, the number of scores obtained was 26 with a score of 16.25, from the number of scores, it can be categorized that the kitchen assessment is LESS QUALIFIED. From the results of the observation assessment conducted for 3 days and accompanied by the management of the Islamic boarding school, the kitchen there is no place for storage of finished food. Because the presenter cooks dishes twice a day for lunch and dinner. So that the finished dish is not stored in a certain container, but directly arranged in the student's lunch box. A place to wash cooking utensils is provided at the same time with a place to wash hands, where clean running water is available with faucets and soap. The location of this kitchen is in the corner of the cottage far from the student bathroom, bedroom, and bathroom. The food served is only a daily staple, so there is no flashy colored food. According to Rusni (2013) diseases caused by sanitary hygiene of the kitchen are diseases that are directly related to human digestion. In this case, it can be known that dirty kitchen conditions can result in nests and brood flies flying (*vector born disease*).

4.3 Room Health

Based on table 4 of the assessment results of the health of the room in the bedrooms of students at the Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School, the number of scores obtained was 28 with a score of 12.5 with the criteria of LESS QUALIFIED. From the results of an observation assessment conducted for 3 days and accompanied by the management of the Islamic boarding school, the health of the room assessed by the researcher is a student room that is in accordance with the Environmental Health Requirements of the

Islamic Boarding School according to the East Java Provincial Health Office in 2008 which is reviewed from Permenkes Number 1077 / MENKES / PER / 2011 concerning guidelines for health in the house. According to Yoesra (2018) that various diseases caused due to humidity, lighting, and ventilation conditions of buildings are congested diseases.

4.4 Bathroom

Based on table 5 of the results of the assessment of student bathrooms at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School, the number of scores obtained was 28 with a percentage of values obtained of 17.5 with the criteria of percentage of grades QUITE QUALIFIED. From the results of observational assessments conducted for 3 days and accompanied by the management of the Islamic boarding school, the bathrooms in the Islamic boarding school consist of two types. The first is a common type of bathroom with a beam bathtub without a toilet and the second is a sorogan bathroom type with a long water tub and shared use and available bathroom. According to Nugraheni, *et.al* (2000) explained that the disease that is often suffered by students in Islamic boarding schools is a skin disease. We recommend that the bathroom used by students should not be a bathroom with a shared model and avoid using toiletries alternately with other people.

4.5 Trash

Based on table 6 of the assessment results of waste provision in the Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School environment, the number of scores obtained was 16 with a score of 10 with the criteria for the percentage of LESS QUALIFIED scores. Based on the results of observational assessments and interviews conducted for 3 days and accompanied by Islamic boarding school administrators, there are no trash cans with two types, namely organic and inorganic. So that the students throw garbage without separating the types. In addition, Islamic boarding schools do not provide Temporary Disposal Sites, so all waste produced every day is only accommodated in garbage carts and then will be transported and burned in the yard across the road. According to Febriani, *et.al* (2016) that garbage is the dwelling place of vectors or disease-carrying insects. The results of research at "X" boarding school stated that the availability of trash cans in accordance with their type in the Islamic boarding school did not exist.

4.6 Sewerage

Based on table 7 of the assessment results of Wastewater Sewerage at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School, the number of scores obtained was 32 with a score of 20 with the percentage criterion QUITE QUALIFIED. Based on the results of observational assessments and interviews with the management of the Islamic boarding school conducted for 3 days and accompanied by the management of the Islamic boarding

school, the SPAL building is located right behind the bathroom building and as a footrest above the ablution place of the students. SPAL condition is in good condition and not broken. However, improper placement of septic tanks can cause new problems. The distance of the septic tank to the source of clean water (dug well) is more than 10 meters. This can prevent contamination of E-Coli bacteria between clean water and SPAL.

4.7 Bedrooms

Based on table 8 of the results of the assessment of student bedrooms at Al-Hidayah II Islamic Boarding School, the number of scores obtained was 14 with a score of 8.75 with a percentage of LESS QUALIFIED. From the results of observations and interviews with informants (cottage administrators) conducted for three days, the female students' bedroom is in the form of an elongated building and is insulated by a vault. The structure of the student bed does not use a separate bed, but is on the floor using a base in the form of a sponge mattress.

Based on the results of conservation assessments and interviews, the area of each room that is partitioned is 6x3m² which is filled with 10-11 students in one room. From this, it can be interpreted that the area of the bedroom and the number of occupancy in the bedroom are overloaded or overloaded. The condition of the bedroom is not neat, many students' belongings are scattered. Sleeping utensils such as blankets, pillows, and bolsters are also not stored in a separate cupboard. The students also never dry their sleeping utensils under direct sunlight. Although all banatl and bolster students are wrapped in sheets, if they are not arranged and stored neatly and well, the impact will be the same.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Provide material understanding to students about environmental health, especially in the field of environmental sanitation, with the aim that students pay more attention to environmental cleanliness. Improve and add sanitation facilities such as providing trash cans with two types, namely organic and inorganic, and building landfills. Create wastewater channels or infiltration wells from bathroom wastewater and laundry containers with a closed and watertight system so that wastewater is no longer discharged into the river. Maintain and maintain existing sanitation facilities such as maintaining the cleanliness of the bathroom and no longer throwing pads and hair in toilets or drain holes. Maintain the health of the bedroom room by no longer hanging too many clothes in the room. Reduce the number of occupancy in the bedroom so that residents are adjusted to the room area, where 1 person has a minimum room capacity of 4m².

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