

DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE HALAL HEALTH TOURISM IN SITU RAWA BESAR THROUGH EDUCATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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BACKGROUND: Indonesia, with the largest Muslim-majority population, has significant potential for halal health tourism, especially in areas such as Situ Rawa Besar, Depok, West Java, Indonesia. Lakes are one of the natural resources that play an important role as a sustainable halal health tourism destination. Halal health tourism is a journey to obtain health services that comply with halal principles, whether it is treatment, therapy, or fitness. The development of halal health tourism faces significant challenges, mainly related to the lack of education and identification and management of natural resources. By integrating halal health tourism, education, and natural resource management, this Research develops a sustainable and holistic model that promotes a holistic approach to sustainable development.

METHODS: This Research uses a literature-based qualitative method, conducting an in-depth review of the literature on halal health tourism, education, and natural resource management. Data was collected from various sources, including books, journal articles, Research reports, and other related publications. This approach aims to identify relevant theories, best practices, and challenges faced in developing halal health tourism in Situ Rawa Besar. Analysis was conducted by categorising the information to develop a sustainable, holistic development model.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION: The previous study shows that Situ Rawa Besar has experienced area shrinkage and pollution. Although the Depok city government is still trying to revitalise the lake as a tourist destination, the city is still working to improve it. A literature review found that natural resources, such as lakes, are a tremendous asset for health tourism. Lakes are an important natural resource for health, providing relaxing, scenic views, clean water, fresh air, and ideal walking paths. In Islam, the concept of Hima, or conservation areas in the form of lakes, is a natural resource that must be protected and managed sustainably (Al-Istislah), making it a Water Hima that should not be exploited to damage the ecosystem. This principle reflects Islamic teachings on balance (Mizan) and human responsibility as Khalifah (leader) on earth to protect the environment. Moreover, halal is an important aspect of tourism management. Although there is a strong community interest in halal health tourism, there is a significant knowledge gap and supporting infrastructure. Halal infrastructure and facilities that need to be considered in the lake area as a halal health tourism destination include three pillars, namely accessibility, amenity, and attractions, with an emphasis on health aspects (naturalness) and sharia. Infrastructure that must be considered: worship facilities and hygiene, amenities (accommodation and halal food), health tourism infrastructure, and comfort. Analysis of the literature reveals that community education through workshops and seminars can be an effective solution to improve understanding of halal principles and sustainable practices. In addition, management of natural resources, particularly lakes, is crucial to ensure their sustainability as wellness and therapeutic destinations. Community involvement in this management can strengthen the sense of ownership and responsibility towards the natural resources.

CONCLUSION: Sustainable halal health tourism in Situ Rawa Besar can be achieved through a collaborative approach that emphasises education and responsible resource management. By utilising the local natural resources and building community capacity, Situ Rawa Besar can become a flagship destination for halal health tourism. Situ Rawa Besar is a vital Lake in the

centre of Depok city, but its sustainability is threatened by high pollutant loads from domestic activities and by the narrowing of the area due to settlement expansion. Revitalisation efforts and integrated institutional management are urgently needed. This Research shows that a literature-based approach not only helps identify existing challenges but also provides insights into best educational practices that can be applied for the development of sustainable halal health tourism.

KEYWORDS: Halal Health Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Education, Natural Resources, Situ Rawa Besar