


Chapter 4

Implementation of the Principles of Halal and Tayyib at the Slaughterhouse in Sustainable Development Goals

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ABSTRACT

The application of halal and tayyib principles in slaughterhouses is important to achieve SDG goals, especially the provision of safe, healthy, and sustainable food. This research examines how the concepts of halal and tayyib can be applied effectively in slaughtering and distributing meat in slaughterhouses, including aspects of hygiene, waste management, and physical facility standards. The integration of these two principles aims to ensure that every stage of the production and distribution process complies with Islamic law, as well as meets environmental sustainability standards. It also highlights the importance of changing work culture, implementing strict regulations, and monitoring distribution to ensure the quality of the meat products produced is maintained throughout the years. consumer's hands.

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INTRODUCTION

Slaughterhouse (RPH) and slaughterhouse (TPH) data indicate the number of slaughters in a region. The number of slaughters also describes the level of meat consumption in the community, which is usually directly proportional to the community's population and income level. The greater the population and the higher the income, the higher the level of meat consumption in a region. (Hirmawan & Hasanah, 2023) The differences between RPH and TPH can be categorized into several types. First, on average, TPH is privately owned, while the state government owns RPH. The most significant difference is that the RPH has a laboratory in the RPH building, while the TPH has a laboratory in the pen or feedlot. Laboratory RPH to test the health of livestock and the health of meat to be distributed. While the laboratory TPH only tests the health of meat when it will be distributed. TPH itself can be classified into 2, namely modern and traditional (Gading et al., 2021).

The establishment of the RPH refers to ministerial regulations, in this case, the Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia, specifically Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13/Permentan/OT.140/1/2010 concerning requirements for slaughterhouses (Permentan No. 13/Permentan/OT.140/1/2010 Tahun 2010, n.d.-a). The regulation already refers to the achievement of *ḥalālan ṭayyiban*, but it needs to be strengthened with the obligation of halal certification because it is based on the needs of the community, who are increasingly aware of halal products.

The obligation for halal-certified products is stated in government regulations, namely Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning halal product guarantees, and has been in effect since 2017, with the implementing agency being the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (BPJPH) under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. (UU No. 33 of 2014, nd) With the enactment of the law, every producer is obliged to implement it. This halal certification obligation is also reinforced by the Decree of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia (KMA) No. 748 of 2021 concerning the types of products that must be halal-certified. (Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 748 of 2021, 2022) So, the commands that have been emphasized in the Qur'an are also reinforced with binding regulations; of course, the main goal is for the benefit.

Data on the number of RPH/TPH/Regional apparatus that carry out government duties and functions that are still active in Indonesia is 1,690 spread across 34 provinces. Around 35% of RPH/TPH/Regional apparatus that carry out government duties and functions are in Java Island, namely 605 RPH/TPH/Regional apparatus that carry out government duties and functions. Other regions that have a distribution of RPH/TPH/Regional apparatus that carry out government duties and functions of more than 10% are Sumatra with a total of 358 (21.18%), Sulawesi 308 (18.22%),

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