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Socialization of Sacrificial Animal Slaughter in accordance with Islamic Sharia

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Abstract. The purpose of community service activities is to know the Islamic law on qurban, choose good sacrificial animals, take care of sacrificial animals according to sharia, and maintain sacrificial meat that is SAHUT (Healthy, Safe, Halal, Intact, and Thoyiban). The results of the resume material presented on how to slaughter sacrificial animals by Islamic law and public health of the Animal Husbandry Study Program: 1. Read thamid sentences; 2. A sharp knife is used for slaughter on the ventral part of the neck approximately 8-10 cm behind the arch of the lower jaw so that it is cut at once the trachea, jugular vein - arteria communis, and esophagus. Ante mortem (physical examination of animals before slaughter) and post-mortem (examination of carcasses, meat, and offal of animals that have been slaughtered). Both of these checks are carried out before being distributed to the public. The examination process is carried out by a medical officer or veterinary paramedic under the supervision of an authorized veterinarian. The questions asked showed the enthusiasm of the participants. The recommendation of participants is that this activity involves hands-on practice rather than just the delivery of material.

Keywords: Slaughter Socialization, Sahut, sacrificial animals

INTRODUCTION

"Qurban" (نابرق) means close in Arabic. Qurban is also called aludhhiyyah and adh-dhahiyyah. According to Islamic teachings, this right means animals are slaughtered to draw closer to Allah. Slaughtered animals are like camels, cows, or buffaloes, and goats on Eid al-Adha and the days of Tasyriq. According to fiqh, qurban is the slaughter of eligible livestock on 10 Dhul-Hijah on the day of nahar and 11 Dhul-Hijah on the day of Tasyrik. One of the requirements for sacrifice is a sacrificial animal, such as a goat, cow, or camel. It should not be replaced with other items, such as money or rice (Kusuma *et al.*, 2021). Muslims until now, the spirit of Eid al-Qurban requires us to truly sacrifice. This means sacrificing not only to fulfill legal obligations, but because of the real circumstances of the ummah that continue to experience difficulties, the true meaning and value of the qurban must be reconsidered.

Muslims agree that sacrifice is sanctioned, as some scholars say. However, some scholars differ about the law, some say that it is obligatory for those who have a lot of sustenance, and others say that it is the sunnah mu akadah. Prophet Muhammad sacrificed only with one goat for his entire family and all his people, even if they were many or dead. Sacrificing a goat has the same reward for all family members.

The momentum of Eid al-Adha many people have gained hidayah to perform the Qurban. In the livestock world, there are many sacrificial shohibul who are looking for livestock to sacrifice. However, there are still many people who do not know how to choose healthy sacrificial livestock, how to slaughter sacrificial animals properly to hygienic handling of sacrificial meat. Therefore, the Animal Husbandry Study Program of the University of Muhammadiyah Cirebon held a socialization event on the slaughter of sacrificial animals which will discuss several things including Islamic Law on qurban, choosing good sacrificial animals, how to handle sacrificial animals according to sharia and how to handle sacrificial meat that is SAHUT (Healthy, Safe, Halal, Intact and Thoyiban). This socialization activity is in accordance with the vision and mission of the Islamic Animal Husbandry Study Program where the method of slaughtering and handling sacrificial animals must be in accordance with Islamic Sharia.

METHOD

This socialization activity for the slaughter of sacrificial animals with Islamic law and public health will be held on Saturday, August 3, 2019 at 08.00 – 12.00 at the Room *Meeting Convention Hall* University of Muhammadiyah Cirebon. This socialization activity invited speakers from the Agriculture Office and MUI of Cirebon Regency with participants from the mosque DKM management. Delivery of material with presentations and discussions as well as distribution of door prizes with the best questions.

Schedule of Counseling

No	Time	Activities	Speaker
1	08.00-09.00	Participant Registration	Committee
2	09.00-09.30	Rector's Greeting	UMC Rector
3	09.30-10.00	Greeting from the Dean of the Faculty of Islamic law on victims	Dean of the Faculty of UMC Rector
4	10.00-11.30	Good selection and handling of sacrificial How to slaughter animals according to sharia Proper handling of sacrificial meat	Agriculture Office of Devi Yuliananda Retno Widayani
5	11.30-12.00	Cover	Committee

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community service activities were carried out on August 3, 2019 by delivering material and discussions from the agriculture office and MUI of Cirebon Regency. The participants who came, mostly came from the masjid management (DKM), the following are the summary results of the delivery of socialization materials for sacrificial animal slaughter.



Figure 1. Material submission and Q&A

Results of Resume of Sacrificial Animal Slaughter Socialization Material QURBAN WORSHIP must meet the following conditions. :

a. Qualified breed of cattle

Types of livestock there are legal for sacrifice, illegitimate and even haram. The legal type of cattle is called *udhiah cattle*. Legal livestock include goats, sheep, cattle, buffaloes, camels, or the like. Unauthorized breeds include poultry (chickens, ducks, geese, etc.). Cattle that are forbidden to sacrifice include pigs, dogs, wild animals, and the like.

The number of goats or sheep for the victim is enough 1 head for 1 person or one family or a group of people. As for cows or buffaloes, 1 head for 7 people or 7 families. While camels, 1 head for 10 people or 10 families.

b. Age eligible:

The age limit for sheep and goats is at least 1 year, for cows and buffaloes at least 2 years and for camels at least 5 years.

c. Eligible Livestock health

Sacrificial cattle must be: healthy, strong standing, and must not be deformed. Inspection of the attitude and condition of the animal while standing and moving nutritional status, respiratory system, digestive system, etc.), Observing and examining the holes of the kumlah and mucous membranes (ears, nose, mouth, anus and eyes), Observing the skin and the state of fur

d. Qualified slaughter time

When slaughtering sacrificial animals there are 2 types, namely:

- Eid al-Adha (10 Dhul-Hijjah), or
- Tasyrik Day (11th, 12th, and 13th Dhul-Hijjah).

How to slaughter in accordance with Islamic law :

1. The cattle are laid facing the Qibla with their heads on the south and all four feet on the west. The position of the slaughterer (butcher) is east of the head of the animal to

- be slaughtered. For cattle with long horns and coiled, it is necessary to pay attention to the position of the horns so as not to interfere with the slaughter process.
2. Then the four legs of the cattle are firmly tied and must be sure that the ties (handles) are really strong.
 3. Then read BASMALLAH, Sholawat, Takbir, and Special Prayer
 4. "And thou shalt not eat of animals which are slaughtered not called the Name of God. Indeed, slaughtering does not mention the name of God is ungodly. But Satan always whispers to his friends so that they persuade you to violate, if you obey them, you become idolatrous." (QS. 6: 121).
 5. The airways, digestive tract and blood vessels, are cut off at once, so that as much blood can come out.

Stages in Slaughter

The stages in slaughter consist of preparation for slaughter, tearing down livestock, slaughter then slaughter and post mortem examination.

Preparation for slaughter consists of:

1. When herding sacrificial animals to the slaughter site: animals are led slowly and left to walk by themselves: should not be too dragged, whipped/beaten.
2. Make sure only interested officers are present at the slaughter site. When there are too many people, animals will be frightened and injured
3. Preparation of tools such as knives, ropes, tarpaulins and buckets has been prepared

Cattle Demolition

The demolition of livestock is carried out under several conditions so that the animals are comfortable before slaughter. These conditions include:

1. Animals should be laid, not slammed,
2. Using rope: Burley or Rope method,
3. The rope used is at least 15 m long and not made of plastic / nylon,
4. The animal lies on the left side of the Butcher and the head is located on the south and faces towards the Qibla.



Figure 2. Barley method

Slaughter

The Indonesian Ulema Council has issued a fatwa on the slaughter of Islamic religious procedures and is in line with technical hygiene and sanitation requirements. The slaughter procedure includes:

1. Fulfillment of halal requirements
2. Incision wounds should not intersect
3. Blood is not thrown into sewers or rivers, but is accommodated in special containers such as earthen excavation pits
4. Animals must be confirmed dead before removal of the head from the body, skinning and other handling processes.
5. Slaughter is carried out immediately after the animal is torn down



Figure 3. Slaughter Technique

The food duct and anus to be tied so that the contents of the stomach and intestines do not come out contaminating the meat. Skinning is done gradually and carefully by making an incision in the middle along the skin of the chest and abdomen, then an incision in the middle of the leg.

Offal is removed carefully, not to cut / tear the walls of the stomach and intestines. Red offal such as liver, heart, lungs, spleen, kidney, tongue separated by green offal such as stomach, intestine, oesophagus and fat. Then the carcass is transferred to a special place for further carcass handling.

Postmortem examination

A veterinarian or meat tester conducts a postmortem examination after the animal has been slaughtered. Postmortem examination to check for specific organ abnormalities. Post mortem examination is intended to ensure the health of organs and carcasses (Winarso, 2017).

Postmortem examination consists of examination of the tongue and head, lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, intestines and rproduction organs.

CONCLUSION

Socialization of sacrificial animal slaughter activities with Islamic law and public health of animal husbandry study programs include how to slaughter sacrificial animals by Islamic law. Slaughter according to Islamic law begins with carrying tahmid, using a sharp knife, trachea, jugular vein, and communis artery and esophagus cut at once. The examination was carried out twice, namely antemortem and post-mortem. The examination is carried out by a medical officer or veterinary paramedic under the supervision of an authorized veterinarian. At the socialization of sacrificial slaughter by Sharia, the participants were greeted enthusiastically by the questions given. Suggestions

from participants for the future of this activity are not just delivering material but there is direct practice.

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