Implementation of the Sanitation Hygiene Policy at the Taliwang Slaughterhouse (RPH) West Sumbawa Regency as a Requirement for Healthy Meat Production

Isnia Nurul Azmy[1], Ahmad Yamin[2], Dedy Dharmawansyah[3]
Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa

Article Info	Abstract
	Slaughterhouses (RPH) must be able to provide safe, healthy, whole and halal (ASUH) meat for the community and implement hygiene and sanitation in every process. The aim of this research is to describe the implementation of sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH as a requirement for healthy meat to be consumed by the community. Observations on the implementation of sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH were carried out through a process of interviews, observation and documentation with informants with four key variables that influence the success of policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The results show that the communication that has been built from policy makers to implementers in the field is clear and has been running well with sufficient human resources, but non-human resources such as budget and facilities are still limited. The disposition variable related to attitudes shows that each party supports and provides a positive attitude towards the policy. Meanwhile, regarding the bureaucratic structure, this policy has been supported by the availability of SOPs as a guide to ensure policies are implemented systematically.

Corresponding Author:
Isnia Nurul Azmy
Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa
Email: isniaazmy@gmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION

Healthy and safe meat is meat that is not contaminated with pathogenic bacteria that cause disease and residues when consumed by the public [1]. According to [2], meat products produced from slaughterhouses show the presence of bacteria *E. coli O157:H7, Salmonella spp, L. monocytogenes, S. aureus, Enterococcus spp, Campylobacter spp*. Several types of microbes that can contaminate meat include E. coli, Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella spp and S. aureus [3]. Microbial contamination on the surface of meat can occur when the skin is separated from the meat using a contaminated knife. In hygienic slaughter, this contamination is minimized by washing hands and equipment and disinfecting equipment [4]. The possibility of contamination from dangerous bacteria requires special attention, one of which is the application of sanitary hygiene during the process of handling animals in the slaughterhouse. The presence of microbial activity in meat will reduce the quality of the meat as indicated by changes in color, taste, aroma and spoilage which are influenced by environmental conditions, livestock conditions, slaughtering conditions and the meat handling process [2]. [5] also stated a similar thing: the poor handling of livestock and meat in slaughterhouses will have an impact on the quality, halalness and safety of the meat produced.

Law Number 41 of 2014 Article 62 paragraph 1 mandates that every Regency/City Regional Government is required to have an RPH that is built in accordance with the technical requirements that have been regulated and determined by the Ministry of Agriculture [6] (Ministry of Agriculture, 2014). Regulations need to be implemented both

regarding operational and technical standards as a basis for carrying out slaughterhouse functions to produce safe, healthy, whole and halal (ASUH) meat. In addition, according to [2], the Central Government through the Ministry of Agriculture determines the technical requirements for RPH (ruminants) with Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 13/Permentan/OT.140/1/2010 concerning Requirements for Ruminant Slaughterhouses and Meat Handling Units (*Meat Cutting Plant*). The Slaughterhouse (RPH) is a community service unit in providing safe, healthy, whole and halal (ASUH) meat and functions as a means for carrying out animal slaughtering properly, examining animal health before and after slaughtering as well as monitoring animal diseases that are *zoonotic*. At RPH and Meat Handling Units (*Meat Cutting Plant*) must be equipped with sanitary hygiene facilities that can ensure that carcass, meat and offal production methods can be implemented properly and consistently. Sanitary hygiene facilities include the process of cleaning and sanitizing buildings, production environments, equipment and personal hygiene. According to [7], in order to create a healthy and clean RPH-R, efforts need to be made to manage and control impacts on the environment.

West Sumbawa Regency has a strategic position in the economic development of Sumbawa Island, considering that West Sumbawa Regency is an important traffic route connecting western regions such as Java, Bali and Lombok as well as eastern regions such as Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima and other regions in Indonesia. By seeing this potential, the West Sumbawa Regency Government has seized various opportunities in efforts to improve the community's economy, namely the development of the People's Livestock Center Area (KSPR) with a pen system (intensive livestock farming) which is centered in Taliwang, Brang Rea, Brang Ene and Seteluk Districts. This development is measured by an increase in the livestock population each year, namely in 2022 it will reach 126,743 heads, the number of livestock slaughtered will reach 2,777 heads, beef production will reach 2,559 tons per year and meat consumption or demand will only be 965 tons per year so that West Sumbawa Regency has a meat surplus of 62 .29 percent [8].

Taliwang RPH is one of the slaughterhouses that is still operating today in West Sumbawa Regency. Based on its management, Taliwang RPH is included in Type I, namely RPH owned by the Regional Government which is managed by the Regional Government and as a public service. Meanwhile, based on the completeness of carcass aging process facilities, animal slaughtering businesses are included in Category I, namely animal slaughtering businesses in slaughterhouses without carcass withering facilities to produce warm carcasses [9]. (Ministry of Agriculture, 2010). Since the Taliwang RPH was built, the types of livestock slaughtered are cows and buffalo with a total of 5-10 heads per day coming from West Sumbawa Regency. Taliwang RPH products are distributed only to meet the needs of Taliwang District. There are 5 butchers who have permits to carry out slaughter at the Taliwang RPH. However, since 2018, RPH service users have increased to 7 people. This is due to an increase in demand for animal products at the Taliwang RPH. In order to increase the amount of safe, healthy, whole and halal (ASUH) meat production, in 2019 the Regional Government issued a policy to increase slaughterhouse facilities including the construction of perimeter fences, construction of waste processing, rehabilitation of slaughtering places and holding pens to support the implementation of sanitation hygiene policies at Taliwang RPH. So currently the number of slaughterers at the Taliwang RPH is 5-12 heads per day which are distributed within and/or outside Taliwang District. Various policy efforts have been taken, but implementation does not always run smoothly. The success of policy implementation is determined by many factors, George C. Edwards III (1980) in [10] states that the causes of success or failure in policy implementation are influenced by four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

This research aims to describe the implementation of the Sanitation Hygiene policy at the Taliwang Slaughterhouse (RPH) West Sumbawa Regency and the obstacles faced.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, namely collecting all data related to the Implementation of Sanitation Hygiene Policy which is then analyzed, compared and provided with a solution to the problem. Determination of informants is carried out using techniques *purposive* namely selecting parties who can provide information in accordance with the research objectives. These informants consisted of the Head of the KSB Agricultural Service, the Head of the Animal Welfare and Veterinary Affairs Division of the KSB Agricultural Service, the Coordinator of the Taliwang District Health Center, the KSB Agricultural Service, the RPH Butcher and the general public as consumers who purchased meat from the Taliwang RPH. Data collection consisted of literature studies and field studies based on Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 13 of 2010. Interviews as part of the field study were conducted with informants to gain a deeper understanding of their experiences in implementing sanitation hygiene policies and then documentation was carried out both in the form of notes and in the form of drawings or photos at the research location.

Testing the validity of the data is carried out through a data filtering process using data triangulation techniques, namely comparing information or data in different ways, both from data sources, time and place and data collection methods so that the data obtained is not biased and can provide a more comprehensive picture of the phenomenon. researched. Next, data analysis is carried out based on the collected data which has gone through a validity testing process. This data analysis technique consists of a data reduction process (*data reduction*), data presentation (*data display*) and drawing conclusions (*conclusion verification*).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Sanitation Hygiene Policy at the Taliwang RPH based on Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 13 of 2010 has been implemented but is not optimal, such as the existence of facilities for washing hands, the existence of temporary rubbish disposal facilities, the equipment is cleaned before use, no use of dangerous chemicals, personal hygiene is still carried out, butchers carry out regular health checks periodically once a year, and the cleanliness of the environment around the main building and the slaughterhouse complex area is maintained. To describe the Implementation of Sanitation Hygiene at the Taliwang RPH based on the theory of George C. Edward III uses 4 variables that influence policy implementation which include communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The results and discussion of each variable can be described as follows:

a) Communication

In communication there are three influencing indicators, namely transmission, clarity and consistency. Transmission refers to the process of conveying orders or policy directions from policy makers. Clarity means that messages, directions and policy objectives must be conveyed clearly, easily understood and free from ambiguity, while consistency means that the information, orders or directions received by implementers must be the same, not change and not conflict with each other. The communication pattern in implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH based on Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 13 of 2010 has been going well. This is based on information submitted by the Head of the KSB Agriculture Service, namely:

''*The communication pattern that has been developed is good, namely directly through coordination meetings or indirectly using letters from the Head of the West Sumbawa Regency Agricultural Service.*''

The same thing was also conveyed by the Taliwang District Health Center Coordinator as the implementer, namely:

''*The implementation of this policy has been carried out well by the officers in the Work Unit and the slaughterhouse. The Taliwang RPH is a place for slaughtering animals to produce ASUH animal products, so that the management staff at the Taliwang RPH and slaughterhouses continue to implement this policy.*''

Transmission (the process of conveying the rules), clarity of the rules conveyed and implementation of the rules at the Taliwang RPH are carried out consistently. Implementation will be successful if the policy measures and objectives are clearly understood by those responsible for achieving them. Therefore, it is important to convey the size and objectives of the policy clearly to implementers. Consistency in measures and goals must be communicated well so that implementers understand what is expected. Communication in organizations is a very complex and intricate process and different sources of information can result in different interpretations. To ensure implementation is effective, those responsible must be confident that they are capable of implementing the decision. Policies must be clearly understood and accepted by all implementers. If they are confused or forced, the results obtained will not be optimal. Lack of adequate communication with implementers can significantly affect policy implementation.

b) Resource

Elements that influence resources are human resources (skills, dedication, professionalism and competence in their field) and non-human resources (budget and facilities). In the context of implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH, the human resources referred to are all Taliwang RPH managers who act as policy implementers. Taliwang RPH managers are sufficiently available so that policy implementation can proceed according to objectives. Human resources are a crucial factor for the success of policies, where their implementation must be supported by adequate readiness, both in terms of qualifications, competence and understanding and the right mindset towards the policy.

Non-human resources in the form of facilities and infrastructure in implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH are still limited because they are adjusted to the availability of regional budgets and land for the Taliwang RPH so they are not yet optimal. The supporting facilities for the Taliwang RPH in question are such that during the dry season at the Taliwang RPH there is a lack of clean water which causes animal slaughter activities to be hampered.

c) Disposition

Disposition variables in implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH include willingness (commitment), consistency, honesty and level of democracy in implementing the policy. In this variable analysis, the characteristics and behavior of the implementer play an important role in ensuring that the policy is implemented in accordance with the stated objectives. Important characteristics that must be possessed by policy implementers include honesty and high commitment. Based on research data, it appears that the attitude of the implementers in implementing the sanitation hygiene policy at the Taliwang RPH is good. However, in certain conditions, the attitude of policy targets does not match what is expected, so assistance and coaching from policy implementers is needed.

From this explanation, the researcher concludes that if the implementer has a positive attitude towards the policy, such as supporting it, then it is likely that the policy will be implemented in accordance with the policy maker's expectations. On the other hand, if the behavior or views of implementers differ from those of decision makers, the policy implementation process will become more difficult. Therefore, when policies are implemented, careful planning is needed on the part of policy makers and seriousness in dealing with obstacles that arise during policy implementation. If these obstacles are ignored, this can create a bad culture among implementers and result in a decline in public trust in policy implementation.

Several things that are highlighted are that the habit of washing hands with soap before and after slaughtering animals and throwing rubbish in its place has not become a habit that is carried out, so there is a need for socialization activities on the importance of sanitation hygiene at the Taliwang RPH and supervision so that policy implementation is consistent. Another thing that can be implemented is to install information boards in strategic places in the work area as a reminder. If the behavior or views of implementers differ from those of decision makers, the policy implementation process will become more difficult. Therefore, when policies are implemented, careful planning is needed on the part of policy makers and seriousness in dealing with obstacles that arise during policy implementation. If these obstacles are ignored, this can create a bad culture among implementers and result in decreased public trust in implementation policy.

d) Bureaucratic Structure

Policy implementation will run well if supported by Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as a guide to ensure the policy is implemented systematically. In implementing the sanitation hygiene policy at the Taliwang RPH, basic work procedures or SOPs have been well established. Based on the research results, it appears that the implementation of the sanitation hygiene policy at the Taliwang RPH has been regulated through basic work procedures which are very important to ensure the implementation of the policy is in accordance with the plan. This SOP functions as a reference that harmonizes the actions of implementers, in accordance with the view of George C. Edward III who states that SOPs enable implementers to use time efficiently and uniformize actions within the organization.

In general, the aim of implementing this policy is to improve the quality of service at the Taliwang RPH. The informant stated that understanding of the SOP was good, which included the duties and responsibilities of each Taliwang slaughterhouse and slaughterhouse manager. With complete SOPs related to the implementation of sanitation hygiene, the necessary organizational and institutional structures are in place. Each appointed institution has clear duties and authority in implementing this policy, which makes it easier for butchers to carry out their duties and ensures consistency in implementing the rules.

Although the executor has carried out his duties accordingly *Standart Operational Procedure* (SOP), however, in terms of the main tasks and functions of each implementer, there are still many, which means that the implementers are not focused and maximal in carrying out their work. So, in the future, if human resources are abundant, a special work unit will be needed to manage the Taliwang RPH so that each personnel can be more effective and focused at work. SOPs allow implementers to use time efficiently and standardize actions within the organization.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the sanitation hygiene policy at the Taliwang Slaughterhouse (RPH) West Sumbawa Regency can be concluded based on four variables, first, the communication pattern has been carried out well and consistently in accordance with Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 13 of 2010 both at the Regional Government Level of West Sumbawa Regency, the District Agriculture Service West Sumbawa, manager of the Taliwang RPH, to the butcher. Second, the resources prepared to implement sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang Slaughterhouse (RPH) West Sumbawa Regency by the West Sumbawa Regency Agriculture Service include Human Resources and Non-Human Resources. Human resources have been fulfilled, but non-human resources have not been maximized. Third, the disposition of the Taliwang RPH management in implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH has been implemented well and consistently. However, the butcher's disposition is less consistent. Fourth, the bureaucratic structure at the West Sumbawa Regency Agriculture Service is good in accordance with the SOP which contains the duties and responsibilities of each Taliwang slaughterhouse and slaughterhouse manager.

Obstacles in implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang Slaughterhouse (RPH), West Sumbawa Regency, in terms of communication, have been built at the West Sumbawa Regency Agriculture Service, the Taliwang RPH manager, and the slaughterhouse must always be consistent, so there needs to be socialization about effective communication so that any information is quickly received. and executed by each implementer. The availability of Non-Human Resources has not been maximized due to limited budget for rehabilitation activities for supporting facilities and limited land for the Taliwang RPH. Another obstacle is that the Taliwang RPH manager has carried out his main duties and functions appropriately *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP), however, in terms of the main tasks and functions of each implementer, there are still many, which means that the implementers are not focused and maximal in carrying out their work.

5. SUGGESTION

There needs to be a refresher (socialization) regarding the importance of implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH as well as supervision to minimize mistakes made. Carry out cross-sectoral coordination so that the budget for the rehabilitation of supporting facilities can be a priority and there is expansion of the Taliwang RPH land needed for future development of the Taliwang RPH. There needs to be activity supervision so that policy implementation is consistent. Another thing that can be implemented is education by installing information boards in strategic places in the work area as a reminder. The Taliwang RPH management needs to increase their capacity in carrying out their duties so that they are always committed and consistent in implementing sanitation hygiene policies at the Taliwang RPH in accordance with the expected goals.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] M. Fitri, H. Nuraini, R. Priyanto, and Y. C. Endrawati, "Implementasi Higiene Sanitasi pada RPH Kategori I sebagai Syarat Produksi Daging Sehat," *Jurnal Ilmu Produksi dan Teknologi Hasil Peternakan*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 138–143, 2021.

[2] E. Komalasari, M. Jameelah, and S. Imam, "Penerapan Prosedur Sanitasi dan Higiene Rumah Potong Hewan Ruminansia Di Jakarta," *Jurnal Teknologi Pangan dan Kesehatan*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 100–104, 2022.

[3] N. F. Ilahi, N. L. Ananta, and L. Advinda, "Kualitas Mikrobiologi Daging Sapi dari Pasar Tradisional," *Prodising Seminar Nasional Biologi*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 283–292, 2021.

[4] T. Ninios, J. Lunden, H. Korkeala, and M. F. Ahomaa, *Meat Inspection and* Control *in the Slaughterhouse*. United Kingdom: Wiley Blackwell, 2014.

[5] B. Kuntoro, R. R. A. Maheswari, and H. Nuraini, "Hubungan Penerapan SSOP terhadap Mutu Daging Dilihat dari Tingkat Cemaran Bakteri Hubungan Penerapan Standard Sanitation Operasional Procedure (SSOP) Terhadap Mutu Daging Ditinjau Dari Tingkat Cemaran Mikroba, *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Peternakan*, vol. xv no. 2, 2012.

[6] Kementerian Pertanian, "Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2019 tentang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan. Jakarta (ID). Kementan RI," 2014.

[7] Subadyo A.T., "Pengelolaan Dampak Pembangunan Rumah Potong Hewan Ruminansia Di Kota Batu," *Jurnal Abdimas Unmer Malang*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2017

[8] Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, "Statistik Pemotongan Ternak, Populasi Ternak, Pengeluaran Untuk Konsumsi Tahun 2022," Mataram (ID). BPS NTB, 2024

[9] Kementerian Pertanian, "Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 13/Permentan/OT.140/1/2010 tentang Persyaratan Rumah Potong Hewan Ruminansia dan Unit Penanganan Daging (Meat Cutting Plan)," Jakarta (ID). Kementan RI, 2010

[10] Nugroho, R, "*Public Policy*," Edisi Keenam. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo, 2017