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Space Planning Concept Regarding the Area of Halal Food and Beverage Culinary

Vania Anindya^{1*}, M Reval Alfiadi Farisqi¹, Annisa Fitriani¹, Kireina Ajeng Kurnia¹

¹ Faculty of Law, Universitas Pakuan Bogor; Bogor, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: Vania Anindya (vaniaanindya03@gmail.com)

Abstract

Spatial planning in areas or restaurants that sell halal food is a strategic approach to create a safe, comfortable, and Islamically compliant environment. The main focus of this concept is to create an area that can support the provision of halal food and improve customer experience. Analysis of spatial planning in halal food restaurant areas aims to better understand and evaluate the effectiveness of spatial planning in supporting halal principles. This concept also includes various elements ranging from physical planning to social and cultural considerations. This analysis focuses on four main aspects, namely meeting halal food standards through area separation and the use of appropriate goods or materials, improving customer experience through ergonomic and more aesthetic design, operational efficiency that has supported a more optimal workflow and facilitated social interaction between visitors. The concept of areas or restaurants or places to eat that sell halal food in Indonesia not only focuses on providing food that meets halal requirements, but must also be able to create a comfortable, educational, and sustainable environment. With the support of the government, society, and business actors, this halal food area can become an attractive and innovative culinary center, so that it can contribute to economic growth and community welfare.

Keywords

Halal Food, Halal Culinary, Restaurant, Spatial Planning

1. Introduction

Spatial Planning is explained in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. The Law explains that Spatial Planning is a process in carrying out spatial planning including controlling the use of space, as well as the use of space itself. The implementation of this spatial planning process aims to produce a real form of a comfortable, safe, sustainable and productive national area or region that is still based on the Archipelago Insight and National Resilience, namely with the harmony created in the natural environment with the artificial environment, the creation of harmony in using Artificial Resources and Natural Resources (*Sumber Daya Alam/SDA*) but still paying attention to Human Resources (HR) and the creation of protection in preventing negative impacts that occur in the environment due to the use of the space and the function of the space (Dinpetaru, 2020). In implementing this spatial planning, it is an effort made to achieve the objectives of spatial planning through implementation activities in controlling the use of space, utilization of space and spatial planning (Pambudi & Sitorus, 2021; Bibri et al., 2021). This planning is carried out by the Central, Provincial and Regional Governments to form a Document, Detailed Spatial Plan, Building and Environmental Plan and Spatial Planning Map and Regulations for the Regional Spatial Plan.

Furthermore, in the spatial planning control process, control is carried out in utilization as an effort to produce a real form of orderly spatial planning for such utilization in accordance with the Concept or Principles of Spatial Planning (Nowak et al., 2023; Ridwan & Sodik, 2021). That way, it can create an area or region that can continue to be developed socio-economically and culturally but still maintain the sustainability of the environment in accordance with the Spatial Planning Law that has been planned (Kuncorowati et al., 2024). In spatial planning, there are several principles that form the basis of the spatial planning concept. These principles are used as the main foundation before carrying out effective spatial planning and regional planning and can optimize land use sustainably (Navita et al., 2024). Some of these principles include Efficient Land Use, Sustainable Development, Balanced Spatial Planning and Participation from the Surrounding Community (Wondirad, & Ewnetu, 2019; Lubida et al., 2019).

In more efficient land use, it can be done by using plots according to their nature and potential in order to isolate waste of plots and damage to related land. Integrating various functions of land can be done in a balanced way, for example on land for change, commercial, industrial and recreation. Development prioritizes evolution that does not damage the area so that it can be maintained on a long-time scale (Lario et al., 2023). This is to help reduce the emergence of negative impacts on the environment. The importance of regulating the dissemination of commercial, residential, green open spaces and industrial areas so that they can support each other and balance. And can ensure that the reach of facilities is easy and has been evenly distributed to various public facilities and infrastructure. Involving the community in the planning and decision-making process and listening to aspirations about what the surrounding community needs can help create an environment that is in accordance with the desires and needs of the community in the related area (Pramidita et al., 2023; Antonius et al., 2024).

Based on what is stated in Article 3 of Law Number 26 of 2007, the implementation of this spatial planning aims to create a productive, safe, comfortable, and sustainable national area or region based on the Archipelago Insight and National Resilience (Syarief, 2021). The purpose of realizing a regional space is to create harmony that is created in the natural environment with the artificial environment. The creation of harmony in using Artificial Resources and Natural Resources (*Sumber Daya Alam/SDA*) but still paying attention to Human Resources (Safitri et al., 2023). The creation of protection prevents negative impacts that occur

in the environment due to the use of space and its function. In Article 2 of Law Number 26 of 2007, spatial planning in the Republic of Indonesia is carried out based on a number of principles, namely Integrated Spatial Planning, Harmony, Consistency and Balance of Spatial Planning, Sustainability of Spatial Planning, Effectiveness and Efficiency of Spatial Planning, Openness of Spatial Planning, Togetherness and Partnership of Spatial Planning, Protection of Public Interests of Spatial Planning, Legal Certainty and Justice of Spatial Planning and Accountability (Nurzahiroh & Putri, 2023; Mujianto et al., 2023).

Integrated Spatial Planning, on this principle is carried out by combining interests that are cross-sectoral, regional and stakeholder. These stakeholders include the community, local government and central government. Harmony, Consistency and Balance of Spatial Planning by realizing a balance between spatial patterns and spatial structures, balance between human life and its environment, then balance in the development of urban, regional and rural areas. Sustainability of Spatial Planning is carried out by ensuring the continuity and continuity of the environmental carrying capacity and carrying capacity while still considering the interests of future generations. Effectiveness and Efficiency of Spatial Planning is the optimization of the benefits of resources and spatial planning which are also contained therein and by ensuring the realization of a more qualified spatial planning.

Openness of Spatial Planning is carried out by providing the widest possible access for the community in obtaining information related to regional planning. Togetherness and Partnership of Spatial Planning is carried out by involving the community, local government and central government. Protection of Public Interests Spatial Planning is carried out by prioritizing the interests, aspirations, and needs of the community. Legal Certainty and Justice Spatial Planning is based on laws or provisions of laws and regulations (Krismantoro, 2023; Widijowati, 2023). In addition, spatial planning or regional planning is carried out by considering the sense of justice of the community and by continuing to protect obligations and rights so that they continue to feel fair using the guarantee of legal certainty. As well as Accountability with the implementation of spatial planning or regional planning can be accounted for both in terms of the process in terms of results and financing (Din et al., 2022).

Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning regulates the supervision of spatial planning, spatial planning, spatial utilization, control of spatial utilization, spatial planning development and spatial planning institutions. In realizing a regulation on the implementation of spatial planning that is more comprehensive or extensive and can be determined more efficiently (President of Indonesia, 2021). As stated in Article 3 of PP Number 21 of 2021, that the Spatial Planning Regulation is implemented by going beyond the preparation and determination of guidelines that include standards, norms, criteria and procedures in the field of Spatial Planning. Then it is stated in Article 2 of PP Number 21 of 2021, that the Spatial Planning Regulation is implemented to pay attention to order in the Implementation of Spatial Planning. Provide legal certainty for all Stakeholders in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as well as rights and obligations in the Implementation of Spatial Planning. Realize justice for all Stakeholders in the Implementation of Spatial Planning.

In general, of course, Muslims can certainly distinguish which foods and drinks are labeled halal by the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia/MUI*). However, the public still does not fully understand halal food and drink itself. The word halal comes from the Arabic *حلال* which means "permitted", while the meaning of halal food and drink itself is food and drink that has been permitted for Muslims to consume every day. In addition to the terminology of the word Halal, there is also the term *Toyyiban* which means "good", good in this sense, namely having quality or

quality that is considered good, hygienic and does not harm human health (Ihatec, 2021).

In determining whether the food is halal or not, of course there are criteria that determine the halalness of a food and drink, including Halal Based on Substance and Content, Halal Based on How to Obtain It, Halal Based on the Processing Process (Luthviati & Jenvitchuwong, 2021). Halal Based on Substance and Content, food and drinks that have been permitted or made halal according to their substances have been determined in the Qur'an and Hadith. For example, food that is halal for Muslims to consume is chicken, beef, goat meat, fruits such as dates, oranges, apples and so on.

Halal Based on How to Obtain It, as haram food and drinks, of course all basic ingredients on the face of the earth are allowed to be consumed. However, this is still not a determinant of its halalness, halal food and drinks must still be in line with the method to become halal food and drinks. For example, if obtained from stealing, the food or drink will still be haram if consumed. And halal Based on the Processing Process, the content in the food and drink is halal, if processed in the wrong way and not in accordance with Islamic law, it will be haram to consume. For example, beef that is not processed through slaughtering according to Islamic law, slaughtered without using the name of Allah and used for other slaughtering activities that are not for Allah, then the beef will be haram if consumed.

Halal food in Indonesia involves various aspects from certification to regulations that must be followed by food producers. Legal regulations regarding halal food and beverages are regulated in Law Number 33 of 2014. This law regulates the Halal Product Guarantee (*Jaminan Produk Halal/JPH*) and stipulates that every product that will be circulated in the Indonesian trade market must of course have halal certification, especially for products for Muslim consumers. In addition, it is regulated by the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal/BPJPH*), the BPJPH institution is an institution created to manage halal certification (Yakub & Zein, 2022). This institution is responsible for issuing or providing halal certificates and continuing to supervise the implementation process of these provisions.

The obligation of halal certification according to Article 4 of Law Number 33 of 2014 states that products that enter, circulate and are traded in the Territory of Indonesia must be Halal certified. In this case, it means that business actors who produce and trade food products in Indonesia are certainly required to have a halal certificate and a halal logo on the product packaging and are considered absolute as a strong legal certainty for the government authorized to regulate halal production in Indonesia. Article 1 Number 10 of Law Number 33 of 2014 states that Halal Certification is an acknowledgment of the halalness of a product issued by BPJPH based on a written halal *fatwa* given by the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia/MUI*).

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with an internet searching approach and literature study as the main method of data collection. Internet technology provides access to various types of information from various sources and times (Ahmad et al., 2021). Therefore, researchers reviewed various previous studies including theses, blogs, and journals that are relevant to the research topic through online searches. This method allows researchers to collect information quickly and efficiently to get a comprehensive picture of the topic being studied. Primary data in this study were obtained directly from the research object that is the focus of the study. These primary data were collected through searching journals, theses, and blogs that were specifically studied to strengthen the analysis. This approach ensures that the information used is actual and relevant to the issues discussed, and allows

researchers to dig deep into information about the themes raised. Data analysis is carried out through data presentation which aims to organize the research results so that they are organized in the form of a certain narrative or flow. Systematic data presentation makes it easier for readers to understand the relationships between research components and draw logical conclusions. This process involves verification to confirm the findings and ensure the validity of the data obtained, so that cause-and-effect relationships can be identified precisely. By presenting data in descriptive and narrative form, researchers aim to provide a clear and structured picture of the findings. This method helps in visualizing complex data to be more understandable, facilitates proper interpretation, and helps direct readers towards comprehensive conclusions. The verification carried out ensures that the results of the analysis have strong validity and can be relied upon as a basis for future recommendations and decision making.

3. Results

In the results of the study on the concept of spatial planning of halal food and beverage culinary areas (halal food) aims to understand how to apply sharia principles in the design of restaurant spaces that provide halal food and create a comfortable environment that suits the needs of Muslim customers (Rosli et al., 2024). This study generally involves a study of spatial planning that is oriented towards a clear separation between halal and non-halal food, and how spatial design elements support functional diversity and user experience. The results obtained from the study on the spatial planning of halal culinary areas, namely the spatial planning of halal culinary areas must pay attention to the basic principles of halal which involve the separation of areas between halal and non-halal food, cleanliness, and strict food safety. Comfortable, simple interior design, and in accordance with Islamic values are important to create an atmosphere that supports a dining experience that is not only physical, but also spiritual. The addition of facilities such as ablution rooms, family areas, and the use of technology in ordering can enrich the customer experience in halal restaurants. Customer education about halal standards and certification must be implemented to increase visitor confidence (Katuk et al., 2021).

This study shows that the arrangement of halal restaurant space requires a holistic approach, considering functional aspects, aesthetics, cleanliness, and compliance with Islamic principles. In the arrangement of the space, of course, by continuing to prioritize regulations in accordance with applicable laws in accordance with their provisions and by prioritizing aspects of the needs of the Muslim community and sharia principles (Islam et al., 2023). Halal culinary areas or halal food and beverage areas are referred to as distinctive areas, which are areas where the location is considered strategic as a location that has been designated and is interconnected with food (cooking activities) and beverages that have met halal standards and are managed professionally. To accelerate the development of the real sector of the sharia economy or what is also known as the halal industry, the government is strengthening the entire halal industry value chain by developing halal culinary areas in various regions according to the comparative advantages of the related regions. The concept of spatial planning for halal food and beverage culinary areas has several aspects that need to be considered in order to meet sharia principles and create a good experience for customers (Jeaheng et al., 2020).

Compliance in operating with Sharia Principles by providing restrictions on non-halal areas, in the context of halal culinary areas (restaurants) is very important to ensure that there is a separation between halal and non-halal food and beverages (for example, alcohol or meat that is not slaughtered in a halal manner) (Nahidloh, 2024). Separate kitchen design, the kitchen must of course be physically separated or use a system that allows a clear separation between halal and non-halal food. For example,

the kitchen can be divided into a special area for cooking halal meat and non-halal meat with different equipment. Recording halal certification, the halal culinary area (restaurant) can also place halal certification clearly in a place that is easily seen by visitors, as a guarantee of trust for customers.

In terms of Comfort and Order, a clean and comfortable dining room is needed, the dining area must be designed with attention to the comfort of visitors (Siregar & Selwendri, 2024). Ergonomic tables and chairs and adequate lighting are important to create a comfortable and relaxed atmosphere. Interior design that creates a clean and professional atmosphere is also very important. Good air circulation, so that the restaurant does not seem stuffy or smelly, good ventilation needs to be considered. This is also related to maintaining the quality and cleanliness of the air in the restaurant, considering that halal food is often associated with cleanliness. Use of clean materials and furniture, materials used for restaurant construction and furniture must be easy to clean and free from contamination, including materials that can damage the halal impression, such as the use of materials contaminated with alcohol.

Flexibility of Space for Sharia Principles requires separate areas for family and public, in the arrangement of space can also consider the needs of Muslim families, who may need more privacy. Space arrangements can include areas for families, private dining rooms, or even special areas for women to be more comfortable in enjoying food. Rooms for special activities or events and halal culinary areas (restaurants) can also provide space that can be used for certain events, such as *taklim* assemblies, community meetings, or other social activities that aim to support Islamic values. As well as Supporting Facilities including Ablution facilities, by providing a comfortable and clean ablution room for visitors who want to pray before eating, especially for Muslim customers who want to pray. Prayer room, providing a prayer room is also very helpful for Muslim customers in performing their prayers.

4. Conclusion

Spatial Planning, as regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007, is a system that includes planning, utilization, and control of space. The goal is to create a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable national territory by achieving harmony between the natural and artificial environments, integrating natural and artificial resources, and protecting spatial functions. The implementation of spatial planning involves activities in spatial planning, land use, and land use control by the Central, Provincial, and Regional Governments. Several principles guide spatial planning, including efficient land use, sustainable development, balanced spatial planning, and community participation.

Halal food and beverages must meet certain criteria, including halal based on their substance and ingredients, how they are obtained, and how they are processed. Legal regulations regarding halal food include Law Number 33 of 2014 and the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal/BPJPH*), which is responsible for issuing halal certificates and overseeing their implementation. The concept of space arrangement in the halal food and beverage culinary area involves an understanding of how the application of Sharia principles in the design of restaurant space can create a comfortable environment that meets the needs of Muslim customers. The results of relevant studies indicate that the arrangement of the halal culinary area space must consider basic halal principles, provide a comfortable interior design that is in accordance with Islamic values, add facilities such as ablution rooms and family areas, and educate customers about halal standards and certification.

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