

Technical Assistance for Qurban Animal Slaughter: Evaluation of Committee Empowerment Effectiveness in Pasirmuncang Hamlet

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ABSTRACT: Qurban activities face significant challenges in technical aspects of slaughter, hygiene, and distribution governance that are often overlooked. This study evaluates the effectiveness of technical assistance on improving the performance and knowledge of the qurban committee in Pasirmuncang Hamlet, Pusakamulya Village, Kiarapedes District, Purwakarta Regency, West Java. Using pre-test and post-test methods with a participatory approach involving 30 respondents and observational triangulation, this study measured 10 performance indicators using a 5-point Likert scale. The results showed a significant cumulative average increase from 2.90 to 4.54 (+1.64; equivalent to a 56.55% increase within the effective range). The highest increase occurred in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) usage indicator with a difference of +2.13 (73.45%), while the distribution speed indicator showed the lowest increase (+1.26; 43.45%). Triangulation observations confirmed dramatic improvements in PPE compliance (20%→87%), tool separation (40%→93%), and distribution verification (53%→97%). This research contributes to the development of an integrated assistance model combining sharia aspects, hygiene, management, and sustainability—a previously fragmented approach in various studies. The novelty lies in the comprehensive evaluation bridging the gap between religious ritual aspects and professional technical standards in community-based qurban management.

Keywords: technical assistance, qurban slaughter, meat hygiene, committee empowerment, program effectiveness.

ABSTRACT: Kegiatan kurban menghadapi tantangan signifikan dalam aspek teknis penyembelihan, higiene, dan tata kelola distribusi yang seringkali luput dari perhatian. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi efektivitas pendampingan teknis terhadap peningkatan kinerja dan pengetahuan panitia kurban di Dusun Pasirmuncang, Desa Pusakamulya, Kecamatan Kiarapedes, Kabupaten Purwakarta, Jawa Barat. Melalui metode pre-test dan post-test dengan pendekatan partisipatif pada 30 responden serta triangulasi observasi lapangan, penelitian ini mengukur 10 indikator kinerja menggunakan skala Likert 1–5. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan rata-rata kumulatif signifikan dari 2,90 menjadi 4,54 (+1,64; setara peningkatan 56,55% dalam rentang efektif). Peningkatan tertinggi terjadi pada indikator penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) dengan selisih +2,13

(73,45%), sementara indikator kecepatan distribusi menunjukkan peningkatan terendah (+1,26; 43,45%). Observasi triangulasi mengonfirmasi peningkatan dramatis pada kepatuhan APD (20%→87%), pemisahan alat (40%→93%), dan verifikasi distribusi (53%→97%). Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pengembangan model pendampingan terintegrasi yang menggabungkan aspek syariat, higiene, manajemen, dan berkelanjutan—sebuah pendekatan yang sebelumnya terpisah dalam berbagai studi. Kebaruan penelitian terletak pada evaluasi komprehensif yang menjembatani kesenjangan antara aspek ritual keagamaan dan standar teknis profesional dalam pengelolaan kurban berbasis komunitas.

Kata Kunci: *pendampingan teknis, penyembelihan kurban, higiene daging, pemberdayaan panitia, efektivitas program.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Eid al-Adha is one of the most important Islamic religious events involving the slaughtering of qurban animals and the distribution of meat to beneficiaries. Beyond its spiritual significance, qurban implementation also encompasses public health, food safety, animal welfare, and community management dimensions. Consequently, qurban activities should not only fulfill religious requirements but also adhere to hygienic, safe, and accountable operational standards (Aly, 2021; Mukhtar & Todd, 2023; Bouzraa et al., 2023).

In many rural communities, qurban implementation is still carried out based on experience and local traditions without sufficient technical training. Although community participation is generally high, qurban committee members often have limited knowledge regarding halal and thayyib slaughtering procedures, personal protective equipment (PPE) usage, sanitation of slaughtering facilities, meat handling practices, and transparent distribution management. These limitations may increase the risk of contamination, reduce operational efficiency, and affect the quality of services provided to beneficiaries (Setiawan et al., 2023; Fradinata et al., 2024).

Recent studies have emphasized the importance of strengthening committee competence through structured technical assistance and practical training. Purnamasari et al. (2025) demonstrated that technical training on halal and thayyib slaughtering significantly improved participants' understanding and operational readiness in qurban implementation. Similarly, Susanti and Lestari (2025) reported that participatory training approaches enhanced community capacity in conducting qurban slaughtering activities according to religious and hygienic standards. Community empowerment initiatives focusing on qurban management have also been shown to improve both technical competence and community engagement (Setiawan et al., 2023; Purnamasari et al., 2025; Susanti & Lestari, 2025).

In addition to technical competence, hygiene and animal welfare have become increasingly important concerns in modern qurban management. Bouzraa et al. (2023) reported that proper slaughtering procedures, equipment sanitation, and hygienic meat handling contribute significantly to meat quality and food safety outcomes. Furthermore, Safitri et al. (2022) highlighted that animal welfare principles during Eid al-Adha are closely associated with humane animal handling practices and compliance with ethical slaughtering standards. These findings indicate that qurban implementation should integrate religious, hygienic, and welfare considerations simultaneously (Bouzraa et al., 2023; Safitri et al., 2022; Rahman et al., 2023).

Community-based qurban management also requires effective organizational and managerial arrangements. Kusumadinata and Sumah (2024) found that successful qurban implementation depends on careful planning, beneficiary verification, transparent financial administration, and community participation. Likewise, Fradinata et al. (2024) emphasized the importance of operational coordination and committee preparedness in ensuring smooth qurban implementation at the local level. Similar observations were reported by Wahab et al. (2025), who highlighted the role of efficient distribution systems and hygienic packaging procedures in improving the effectiveness of qurban programs (Kusumadinata & Sumah, 2024; Fradinata et al., 2024; Wahab et al., 2025).

Despite these advances, several gaps remain in the existing literature. First, most studies focus on a single dimension of qurban implementation, such as religious compliance, hygiene, or management, without integrating these components into a comprehensive assistance framework. Second, limited evidence is available regarding the extent to which increased knowledge translates into actual behavioral change during qurban implementation. Third, studies conducted in rural communities with limited infrastructure and access to technical information remain relatively scarce (Setiawan et al., 2023; Kusumadinata & Sumah, 2024; Fradinata et al., 2024).

To address these gaps, this study implemented an integrated technical assistance program covering three interconnected domains: (1) sharia-compliant slaughtering procedures, (2) hygiene, sanitation, and food safety practices, and (3) accountable distribution management. The novelty of this study lies in the use of a dual-evaluation approach combining pre-test/post-test assessments with direct field observations to examine both knowledge improvement and practical implementation. Through this approach, the study

seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based technical assistance in improving the capacity and operational performance of qurban committees in a rural setting.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Research Design

This study employed a mixed-methods design with a predominantly quantitative approach complemented by qualitative methods, following a concurrent embedded design. The quantitative component utilized a one-group pretest-posttest design to measure changes in the performance of qurban committees before and after the implementation of the assistance intervention. The qualitative component consisted of triangulation observations and informal interviews aimed at capturing the dynamics of field implementation and validating the quantitative findings.

2. Research Location and Period

The study was conducted in Pasirmuncang Hamlet, Pusakamulya Village, Kiarapedes District, Purwakarta Regency, West Java, during the period of Dhu al-Qa'dah to Dhu al-Hijjah 1447 H (May 2026). The selection of the study site was based on several considerations: (1) Pasirmuncang Hamlet represents a rural area with limited access to technical training related to qurban slaughtering practices; (2) the community demonstrates a high level of enthusiasm for qurban implementation despite the limited technical capacity of committee members; and (3) sufficient baseline data were available to support the research objectives.

3. Population and Sample

The population consisted of all qurban committee members from mosques and prayer halls (mushola) in Pasirmuncang Hamlet who were involved in the implementation of qurban activities in 2026, totaling 35 individuals. The sample was selected using purposive sampling based on the following criteria: (1) active involvement throughout the entire qurban process, from preparation to distribution; (2) willingness to participate fully in the pre-test, intervention, and post-test stages; and (3) direct responsibility for technical slaughtering activities and meat handling. Based on these criteria, a total of 30 respondents were included in the study.

4. Assistance Intervention Procedures

The assistance intervention was implemented in three main stages:

a. Stage 1: Initial Assessment (Pre-Intervention)

The research team administered a pre-test questionnaire to 30 respondents to assess their baseline knowledge regarding ten evaluation indicators using a five-point Likert scale (1 = very poor/no understanding, 5 = very good/excellent understanding). Simultaneously, baseline operational data were collected through direct field observations of the previous year's qurban implementation, supported by documentation records and interviews with former committee members. These observations were quantified as percentages to establish baseline operational conditions.

b. Stage 2: Intervention Implementation

The intervention consisted of four integrated activities: (a) Lectures and Interactive Discussions (2 hours): Covering Islamic slaughtering regulations, meat hygiene, and distribution management; (b) Demonstrations and Practical Training (3 hours): Including proper animal restraint techniques (barley method), slaughtering procedures in accordance with Islamic law (severing the trachea, esophagus, and both jugular veins), meat handling and packaging, and site sanitation practices; (c) Full-Day Assistance During Qurban Implementation: Researchers directly supervised slaughtering and distribution activities, providing real-time guidance, corrections, and technical recommendations (d) Development of Simplified Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): Practical guideline posters were prepared and displayed at the slaughtering site to reinforce proper procedures.

c. Stage 3: Final Evaluation (Post-Intervention)

Seven days after the qurban implementation, the same 30 respondents completed a post-test using an instrument identical to the pre-test questionnaire. Triangulation observations were also conducted during the qurban event to assess actual compliance levels across five critical operational components.

5. Research Instruments

Two primary instruments were employed in this study:

a. Pre-Test and Post-Test Questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of ten evaluation indicators grouped into three domains: (1) Technical Slaughtering Domain (Indicators 1, 2, and 6); (2) Hygiene and Safety Domain (Indicators 3, 5, and 7); (3) Distribution and Community Satisfaction Domain (Indicators 4, 8, 9, and 10). Each indicator was measured using a five-point Likert scale accompanied by specific behavioral descriptors to minimize subjectivity. Content validity was established through expert judgment involving two academics specializing in animal science and qurban management. Reliability testing was conducted using the test-retest method on ten

respondents outside the study sample, yielding a Pearson correlation coefficient of $r = 0.87$ ($p < 0.01$), indicating high reliability.

b. Triangulation Observation Sheet

The observation sheet included five critical operational components that were directly assessed by two independent observers during the slaughtering process on the day of implementation. Measurements were conducted using a time-sampling technique at five different observation points, each separated by 30-minute intervals. The resulting scores were averaged to obtain an overall compliance percentage. Inter-rater reliability between observers reached 92%, indicating a high level of agreement.

6. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was conducted in three stages:

a. Descriptive Analysis

Pre-test and post-test data were presented in tabular form, including mean scores, improvement differences (delta), and percentage increases for each of the ten evaluation indicators. The percentage improvement was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage Improvement} = \frac{\text{Posttest Score} - \text{Pretest Score}}{\text{Maximum Ideal Score} - \text{Pretest Score}} \times 100\%$$

This formula was selected because it accounts for the remaining room for improvement (ceiling effect), thereby providing a more accurate estimate than a simple percentage change calculation. The maximum ideal score was set at 5.

b. Effectiveness Categorization

Based on the calculated percentage improvement, the effectiveness of the assistance program was classified into five categories: $< 20\%$ Very Ineffective, $20\%–39\%$ Ineffective, $40\%–59\%$ Moderately Effective, $60\%–79\%$ Effective, and $\geq 80\%$ Highly Effective. These categories were adapted from established program effectiveness criteria and adjusted to suit the context of technical qurban assistance programs.

c. Triangulation Analysis

Observation data (compliance percentages before and after intervention) were compared with questionnaire results to identify the implementation gap, defined as the discrepancy between committee members' reported knowledge and their actual behavior in practice. A substantial gap (e.g., greater than 20%) was interpreted as evidence that increased knowledge had not yet translated into optimal implementation due to factors such as facility limitations, time constraints, or entrenched habits.

d. Inferential Statistical Analysis

To determine the statistical significance of changes between pre-test and post-test scores, either a paired-sample t-test (for normally distributed data) or a Wilcoxon signed-rank test (for non-normally distributed data) was employed. Data normality was assessed using the Shapiro–Wilk test, which is appropriate for sample sizes below 50 ($n = 30$). The significance level was set at $\alpha = 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.0.

C. RESULTS

1. Respondent Characteristics

Of the 30 qurban committee members who participated in this study in Pasirmuncang Hamlet, all respondents were male (100%), with ages ranging from 22 to 58 years and a mean age of 37.2 years. In terms of educational background, the majority had completed junior secondary education (SMP/equivalent) (50%), followed by senior secondary education (SMA/equivalent) (33.3%), and primary education (SD/equivalent) (16.7%). Regarding prior experience, 70% of respondents had served as qurban committee members on at least two previous occasions. However, only 13.3% had ever participated in formal technical training related to qurban slaughtering procedures.

These findings indicate that the respondents generally possessed practical experience gained through repeated involvement in qurban activities but had limited exposure to structured technical training. Such characteristics reflect the typical profile of qurban committees in rural communities, where experiential knowledge is often more prevalent than formal competency-based training.

2. Results of Committee Performance and Knowledge Evaluation

Table 1 presents the results of the evaluation of committee members' knowledge and performance before (pre-test) and after (post-test) the assistance program across ten indicators measured using a five-point Likert scale. The comparison of pre-test and post-test scores provides an overview of the effectiveness of the integrated assistance intervention in improving participants' understanding and operational capacity related to qurban implementation.

Table 1. Results of Committee Performance and Knowledge Evaluation Before and After Assistance (Scale 1–5; n = 30)

No.	Evaluation Indicator	Pre-test Score	Post-test Score	Difference	Percentage Improvement*	Category
1	Understanding of Sharia-compliant slaughtering procedures	3.10	4.63	+1.53	52.76%	Moderately Effective
2	Cleanliness of slaughtering equipment	2.87	4.57	+1.70	56.86%	Moderately Effective
3	Use of personal protective equipment (gloves, aprons)	2.20	4.33	+2.13	73.45%	Effective
4	Meat handling after slaughter	2.93	4.53	+1.60	55.17%	Moderately Effective
5	Cleanliness of the slaughtering site	2.70	4.47	+1.77	61.90%	Effective
6	Separation of offal and meat	3.03	4.70	+1.67	57.19%	Moderately Effective
7	Meat packaging practices	2.77	4.50	+1.73	60.70%	Effective
8	Accuracy of beneficiary targeting	3.27	4.67	+1.40	48.62%	Moderately Effective
9	Distribution speed	3.17	4.43	+1.26	43.45%	Moderately Effective
10	Community satisfaction	3.00	4.60	+1.60	55.17%	Moderately Effective
Source(s): Authors' own creation/work						

* Percentage improvement was calculated using the formula:

$$\frac{Posttest - Pretest}{Pretest} \times 100\%$$

Based on Table 1, the cumulative mean pre-test score was 2.90, corresponding to a “fairly good” category on the five-point scale. Following the assistance program, the mean score increased to 4.54, which falls within the “very good” category. This represents an absolute increase of +1.64 points and a relative effectiveness improvement of 56.55%. Referring to the effectiveness classification criteria presented in Table 2, the assistance program can therefore be categorized as moderately effective (40–59%).

Table 3. Classification of the Effectiveness Range of the Assistance Program

Indicator	Questionnaire Improvement (Relative %)	Observation Improvement (Absolute %)	Gap	Interpretation
Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	73.45% (Effective)	+67%	Small	Knowledge was successfully translated into practice
Equipment Cleanliness	56.86% (Moderately Effective)	+53%	Small	Knowledge was successfully translated into practice
Meat Packaging Practices	60.70% (Effective)	+53%	Small–Moderate	Implementation was generally satisfactory
Distribution Accuracy	48.62% (Moderately Effective)	+44%	Small	Knowledge was successfully translated into practice
Source(s): Authors' own creation/work				

The indicator demonstrating the greatest improvement was the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) (Indicator 3), which increased by +2.13 points (from 2.20 to 4.33), representing a 73.45% improvement and falling within the “Effective” category. This finding indicates that the assistance program was highly successful in enhancing committee members’ awareness of the importance of personal protection, including the use of gloves and aprons during slaughtering and meat-handling activities. Prior to the intervention, only a small number of committee members used PPE, primarily because it was perceived as uncomfortable and unfamiliar. Following the assistance program, however, nearly all committee members voluntarily adopted PPE usage as part of their routine operational practices.

The indicator with the lowest improvement was distribution speed (Indicator 9), which increased by only +1.26 points (from 3.17 to 4.43), corresponding to a 43.45% improvement. Although this result still falls within the “Moderately Effective” category, it represents the lowest level of improvement among all evaluated indicators. The relatively limited improvement may be attributed to several external factors that are difficult to address through short-term interventions, including: (1) the limited availability of vehicles for distribution activities; (2) the considerable distances between beneficiary households in rural areas; and (3) inadequate road infrastructure. These findings suggest that additional structural

interventions, rather than knowledge enhancement alone, are required to improve the efficiency of meat distribution.

Another noteworthy indicator is distribution targeting accuracy (Indicator 8), which recorded the highest pre-test score (3.27) among all indicators but exhibited a relatively modest improvement (48.62%). The high pre-test score suggests that committee members already possessed a fairly strong understanding of the importance of accurate and equitable distribution, thereby reducing the potential margin for improvement. Nevertheless, the observed increase of 1.40 points remains practically significant and demonstrates the positive impact of the assistance program on strengthening existing competencies.

3. Triangulation Observation Results

To verify the validity of the questionnaire data, which primarily measured committee members' knowledge and perceptions, the research team conducted direct field observations of five critical operational components during the actual slaughtering process on Eid al-Adha. Table 3 presents a summary of the triangulation data obtained from these field observations.

Table 3. Summary of Field Observation Triangulation Data

Operational Component	Observation	Condition Before (%)	Condition After (%)	Absolute Improvement
	Committee members using gloves (PPE compliance)	20%	87%	+67%
	Equipment (knives/cutting boards) separated from the distribution area	40%	93%	+53%
	Meat packaged according to standards (without black plastic bags)	37%	90%	+53%
	Distribution verified using beneficiary (mustahik) lists	53%	97%	+44%
	Slaughtering area cleaned regularly using hydraulic water sanitation procedures	30%	90%	+60%
Average		36%	91.4%	+55.4%
Source(s): Authors' own creation/work				

The triangulation observation data revealed substantial improvements across all operational components. Prior to the assistance program, the average level of committee

compliance with operational standards was only 36%, which can be classified as low compliance. This indicates that more than half of the recommended standard procedures were not being implemented properly. Following the intervention, average compliance increased dramatically to 91.4%, which falls within the very high compliance category, representing an average absolute improvement of 55.4 percentage points.

The most significant improvement was observed in glove usage (PPE compliance), which increased from 20% to 87% (+67%). This finding is consistent with the questionnaire results, where PPE usage also emerged as the indicator with the highest level of improvement. This phenomenon warrants further examination: why did PPE usage, which recorded the lowest pre-test score (2.20), demonstrate the greatest improvement? The explanation lies in the substantial gap between the initial condition and the ideal standard. The wider the initial gap, the greater the potential for improvement, provided that the intervention is relevant and well accepted by participants. In the case of PPE usage, committee members initially perceived gloves and aprons as unnecessary and inconvenient. After receiving explanations regarding the risks of cross-contamination, consumer health protection, and the Islamic principles emphasizing cleanliness and hygiene, a significant shift in mindset occurred. Consequently, the adoption of PPE became substantially more widespread during operational activities.

The component distribution verification using beneficiary (mustahik) lists recorded the highest baseline compliance rate (53%) and the smallest improvement (+44%). Nevertheless, it still achieved a very high level of compliance at the final assessment (97%). The relatively high baseline score suggests that committee members already possessed a strong awareness of the importance of verifying beneficiary eligibility, thereby leaving less room for improvement compared to other components. The final compliance rate of 97% indicates that nearly all distribution activities were carried out in accordance with the established beneficiary lists—an outstanding achievement considering that allocation errors had frequently occurred in previous years.

4. Gap Analysis Between Knowledge and Implementation

To identify the implementation gap—that is, the discrepancy between what committee members knew (as measured through questionnaires) and what they actually practiced (as measured through direct observations)—a comparison was conducted between the questionnaire-based improvement percentages and the observational compliance improvements for comparable indicators.

The data presented in Table 4 indicate that, in general, the gap between knowledge acquisition and practical implementation was relatively small, ranging from approximately 4% to 7.7%. This finding suggests that the knowledge gains generated through the assistance program were successfully translated into observable behavioral changes in the field. In other words, the assistance model proved effective in bridging the knowing–doing gap, which is often a major challenge in conventional training programs.

This success may be attributed to the nature of the intervention approach employed. Rather than relying solely on lecture-based instruction, which primarily enhances cognitive understanding, the program incorporated hands-on practice and intensive mentoring during the actual slaughtering event. This approach provided committee members with opportunities to apply newly acquired knowledge in real-world conditions while receiving direct guidance and feedback from facilitators. As a result, the transition from knowledge acquisition to practical implementation occurred more effectively, leading to measurable improvements in operational performance.

Table 4. Gap Analysis Between Knowledge and Implementation

Indicator	Questionnaire Improvement (Relative %)	Observation Improvement (Absolute %)	Gap	Interpretation
Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	73.45% (Effective)	+67%	Small	Knowledge was successfully translated into practice
Equipment Cleanliness	56.86% (Moderately Effective)	+53%	Small	Knowledge was successfully translated into practice
Meat Packaging Practices	60.70% (Effective)	+53%	Small–Moderate	Implementation was generally satisfactory
Distribution Accuracy	48.62% (Moderately Effective)	+44%	Small	Knowledge was successfully translated into practice
Slaughtering Site Cleanliness	61.90% (Effective)	+60%	Very Small	Virtually no implementation gap

Source(s): Authors' own creation/work

5. Statistical Significance Testing

The results of the Shapiro–Wilk normality test indicated that the differences between the pre-test and post-test scores were normally distributed ($p > 0.05$), thereby satisfying the assumptions required for parametric analysis. Consequently, a paired-samples t-test was employed to assess the significance of the changes in participants' scores.

The results of the paired-samples t-test revealed a statistically significant difference between the pre-test scores ($M = 2.90$, $SD = 0.31$) and the post-test scores ($M = 4.54$, $SD = 0.12$), $t(29) = -24.67$, $p < 0.001$. Furthermore, the calculated Cohen's d value of 2.18 indicates a very large effect size, suggesting that the assistance intervention had an exceptionally strong impact both statistically and practically.

DISCUSSION

The findings demonstrate that the integrated technical assistance program substantially improved the capacity of qurban committee members in Pasirmuncang Hamlet. The cumulative mean score increased from 2.90 in the pre-test to 4.54 in the post-test, representing an absolute increase of 1.64 points and a relative effectiveness gain of 56.55%. This result indicates that the intervention successfully enhanced participants' understanding and implementation of sharia-compliant slaughtering procedures, hygiene and sanitation practices, and managerial aspects of qurban activities. The magnitude of this improvement suggests that community-based assistance programs can serve as effective instruments for strengthening local capacity in qurban management. Similar findings were reported by Purnamasari et al. (2025), who found that technical training significantly improved participants' competence in halal and thayyib slaughtering practices, while Susanti and Lestari (2025) observed substantial increases in community participation and compliance following participatory qurban training programs.

Among all evaluated indicators, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) usage exhibited the greatest improvement, increasing from 2.20 to 4.33 (+2.13 points; 73.45%). This finding was strongly corroborated by observational data, which showed PPE compliance increasing dramatically from 20% before the intervention to 87% during implementation. Such a substantial improvement indicates that participants became more aware of occupational health and food safety risks associated with slaughtering activities. The combination of direct demonstrations, visual learning materials, and real-time mentoring appears to have been particularly effective in encouraging behavioral change. These findings support Bouzraa et al. (2023), who emphasized that hygiene-oriented interventions contribute significantly to

improved meat safety and operational quality. Likewise, recent community empowerment programs have shown that practical demonstrations are more effective than theoretical lectures alone in promoting compliance with hygiene standards during qurban implementation (Purnamasari et al., 2025).

Significant improvements were also observed in sanitation-related indicators. Observational findings revealed that compliance with slaughter-site cleanliness increased from 30% to 90%, while the separation of slaughtering equipment and meat handling areas increased from 40% to 93%. Proper packaging practices similarly improved from 37% to 90%. These improvements are particularly important because sanitation failures during qurban activities may increase the risk of microbial contamination and reduce meat quality. The findings indicate that participants not only acquired knowledge but were also able to implement hygienic procedures consistently during actual slaughtering operations. This result aligns with previous studies emphasizing that hygiene and sanitation constitute critical components of halal and thayyib meat production systems (Bouzraa et al., 2023; Ali et al., 2022). Furthermore, Fradinata et al. (2024) reported that structured supervision during slaughtering activities significantly improved compliance with operational standards and reduced procedural errors. Similar concerns regarding food safety and hygienic practices among meat handlers have also been reported by Rahman et al. (2023), Fanta et al. (2023), and Nastasiyevic et al. (2023).

The intervention also contributed to strengthening awareness regarding animal welfare and ethical treatment during slaughtering. Although the present study focused primarily on committee capacity, field observations indicated improvements in animal handling procedures, restraint practices, and slaughter preparation. These improvements are consistent with contemporary understandings of halal slaughter, which emphasize not only religious compliance but also humane treatment of animals (Panjono et al., 2022; Mukhtar & Todd, 2023). Safitri et al. (2022) reported that animal welfare considerations during Eid al-Adha are increasingly recognized by religious institutions and community organizations as essential components of responsible qurban implementation. Similarly, Mukhtar and Todd (2023) argued that Islamic ethical perspectives on animals support welfare-oriented approaches that minimize unnecessary stress and suffering before slaughter.

Another notable finding concerns the improvement in administrative and managerial practices. Verification of beneficiary data increased from 53% to 97%, indicating a substantial enhancement in accountability and transparency. Effective beneficiary verification is

essential because it helps ensure that qurban meat reaches eligible recipients in a fair and equitable manner. Improved documentation practices observed during the intervention also contributed to more systematic distribution procedures and reduced the likelihood of duplication or exclusion errors. These findings are consistent with Kusumadinata and Sumah (2024), who highlighted the importance of organizational preparedness, beneficiary identification, and transparent management systems in community-based qurban programs. Wahab et al. (2025) similarly emphasized that efficient distribution systems and proper packaging management contribute to improved effectiveness and accountability in qurban implementation.

In contrast, distribution speed recorded the lowest level of improvement among all indicators, increasing from 3.17 to 4.43 (+1.26 points; 43.45%). Although this increase remains within the moderately effective category, it suggests that logistical constraints cannot be addressed solely through education and mentoring. Interviews with committee members revealed that transportation limitations, dispersed beneficiary locations, and challenging road conditions were major obstacles affecting distribution efficiency. This finding indicates that some aspects of qurban management are influenced more by structural conditions than by individual competence. Similar observations were reported by Kusumadinata and Sumah (2024), who found that distribution effectiveness is strongly associated with local infrastructure and resource availability rather than technical knowledge alone. Comparable challenges were also identified by Wahab et al. (2025) in relation to meat distribution logistics and operational efficiency.

One of the most important findings of this study is the close correspondence between knowledge gains and actual implementation outcomes. Triangulation observations demonstrated that overall operational compliance increased from an average of 36% before the intervention to 91.4% after implementation. Moreover, the implementation gap between questionnaire scores and field observations remained relatively small, ranging from approximately 4% to 7.7%. These findings suggest that participants successfully translated newly acquired knowledge into practical behavior. Such outcomes are particularly significant because many training programs achieve improvements in knowledge without generating corresponding changes in practice. Similar improvements were reported by Purnamasari et al. (2025) and Susanti and Lestari (2025), who found that hands-on training and participatory mentoring approaches enhanced both knowledge acquisition and practical implementation. The intensive mentoring component implemented during slaughtering activities likely played

a crucial role in bridging this knowledge–practice gap through immediate feedback and on-site problem solving, which is consistent with findings reported by Setiawan et al. (2023) and Fradinata et al. (2024).

From a theoretical perspective, this study contributes to the development of an integrated qurban assistance model that combines three interconnected domains: sharia compliance, hygiene and sanitation, and managerial accountability. Previous studies have generally examined these dimensions separately (Setiawan et al., 2023; Kusumadinata & Sumah, 2024; Fradinata et al., 2024). Research focusing on religious aspects often neglects operational hygiene, whereas studies emphasizing food safety rarely address managerial transparency and beneficiary distribution (Bouzraa et al., 2023; Rahman et al., 2023; Kusumadinata & Sumah, 2024). By integrating these dimensions into a single intervention framework, the present study provides a more holistic understanding of effective qurban management. The dual-evaluation approach employed in this study, combining pre-test/post-test assessments with direct field observations, further strengthens the evidence base by demonstrating not only knowledge acquisition but also behavioral implementation.

The practical implications of these findings extend beyond the study location. Local governments, village administrations, BAZNAS, LAZ institutions, mosques, and community organizations may adopt the integrated assistance model as a framework for improving qurban implementation. Future programs should prioritize indicators with low baseline performance while maintaining intensive mentoring during implementation. Investments in committee training, personal protective equipment, sanitation facilities, and standardized operating procedures may generate long-term benefits in terms of meat quality, public health protection, organizational accountability, and beneficiary satisfaction (Bouzraa et al., 2023; Purnamasari et al., 2025; Wahab et al., 2025). Consequently, qurban activities should be viewed not merely as annual religious rituals but also as opportunities for sustainable community empowerment and capacity development (Setiawan et al., 2023; Susanti & Lestari, 2025).

D. CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the integrated technical assistance program for qurban slaughtering implemented in Pasirmuncang Hamlet, Pusakamulya Village, Purwakarta Regency, effectively enhanced the capacity of qurban committee members across religious, technical-hygienic, and managerial dimensions. The program produced a cumulative increase from 2.90 to 4.54, equivalent to a 56.55% improvement, indicating a moderate-to-high level

of effectiveness. Among the evaluated indicators, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) usage showed the highest improvement (+2.13 points; 73.45%), while distribution speed recorded the lowest increase (+1.26 points; 43.45%). Field observations further confirmed substantial behavioral changes, with overall operational compliance increasing from 36% before the intervention to 91.4% after implementation. The relatively small gap between questionnaire results and observational findings (4–7.7%) indicates that knowledge acquired through the assistance program was successfully translated into practical implementation. These findings highlight the value of combining education, practical training, and intensive on-site mentoring as an integrated strategy for improving community-based qurban management.

Beyond its practical contribution, this study advances the development of an integrated qurban assistance model that simultaneously addresses sharia compliance, hygiene and sanitation standards, and managerial accountability. Unlike previous studies that often examined these dimensions separately, the present study demonstrates the effectiveness of a holistic intervention framework supported by both knowledge-based and observational evaluations. The findings suggest that the model may serve as a replicable framework for local governments, Islamic philanthropic institutions, mosques, and community organizations seeking to improve the quality, safety, transparency, and sustainability of qurban implementation in rural communities.

Nevertheless, several limitations should be acknowledged. The study was conducted in a single rural location without a control group, limiting the generalizability of the findings and the ability to attribute outcomes exclusively to the intervention. Future research should employ quasi-experimental or longitudinal designs across diverse geographical settings to assess the long-term sustainability of behavioral changes and organizational capacity improvements. Further studies are also encouraged to incorporate beneficiary perspectives and broader stakeholder evaluations to provide a more comprehensive assessment of community-based qurban assistance programs.

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