

The relationship between halal food supply chain and sustainability: a case study

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ABSTRACT

The importance of sustainability and halal supply chain improvement in societies, mainly in the food industry, has become apparent to everyone. Over the years, interest in this issue among consumers and manufacturers has grown to the point where it is now viewed as a primary issue in the supply chain. A quantitative method on a sample size 379 was carried out using SPSS version 22.0. This study examined one direct hypothesis. The study found that a halal supply chain positively and significantly affects sustainability. The previous research supported the study results. Further, the manufacturers may use these findings to adopt and incorporate a halal supply chain for sustainability into their business model. In order to explore the interactions between the government and other stakeholders and establish new ways of halal supply chain, researchers can evaluate the conceptual model offered.

Keywords: Halal supply chain, Green supply chain management, Sustainable supply chain, Sustainability, SPSS, Regression analysis

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The relationship between halal food supply chain and sustainability: a case study

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The importance of sustainability and halal supply chain improvement in societies, mainly in the food industry, has become apparent to everyone. Over the years, interest in this issue among clients and manufacturing corporations has grown to the point where it is now viewed as a primary issue inside the company supply chain (Delmas & Pekovic, 2015; Hashmi et al., 2021a). In the world of SCM, the Halal component is now being highlighted. According to Lada et al. (2009), SCM is required the halal way, where the price cycle and its supply chain are aligned with the halal requirement. Zailani et al. (2011) introduced that halal food integrity is now a high issue and that the industry should focus on the supply chain of halal products. Several troubles arise in supplying halal integrity in supply chain management, such as the expansion of the quality of the supply chain, the rise of supply chain costs, the level of company ethical responsibility in offering a halal environment, and the need to provide a sustainable halal supply chain process.

Providing sustainable halal supply chain surroundings while defending international ethics among players is essential, especially for Muslim countries. Additionally, halal is a way of life that Muslim humans have educated and practised worldwide (Hassan et al., 2020; Rashid et al., 2024). In evaluating the world ethics between Muslim nations and non-Muslim countries, they practice the same principles: honesty, integrity, trust, fairness, and respect. The halal environment no longer solely focuses on the proper method but also covers hygiene, cleanliness, and halal shariah-compliant practices. While international ethics in the halal supply chain focus more on the manufacturing process, inventory, and logistic process, the sustainability of this approach should be protected in the region within the halal framework. The highest challenges in providing a sustainable halal supply chain are maintaining and practising the international ethic to ensure all uncooked materials bought and used are halal, methods to produce goods comply with Islam's general method and gaining customer confidence in providing halal products.

The capacity to continually enhance supply chain management operations while reducing pricing and growing excellently has been one of the challenges facing companies in the aggressive environment of the world economy. Sustainability has become a critical problem and an aggressive benefit method adopted by corporations due to the emergence of client-pushed markets (Revet, 2013; Hashmi, 2022; 2023). Implementing sustainable supply chain management (SSCM) can be a crucial enabler to push companies to alleviate environmental troubles while not directly supplying financial and social benefits (Zailani et al., 2011; Rashid & Rasheed, 2023). Thus, SSCM acts as a catalyst that could alleviate environmental problems, focus the firm's point of view, and beautify the monetary and social benefits from the company's perspective. Hence, it would be beneficial for the Muslim community to have a halal SSCM in their vicinity, considering the existence of SSCM. Therefore, the research aims to determine all the elements of Halal Sustainable SCM for better performance in supply chain management.

1.2 Background of the Study

The administration of inventory networks might be delineated as various techniques whereby things are recovered into the last state of the item at that point and conveyed to the last; however, the main piece of the cycle is the client, as described by Manzouri (2010), while the supply chain through Halal methods might be illustrated as a result of the combination of a business strategy and the strategies with the end goal of source to the motivation behind utilization in sync with the Islamic rules called Shariah, as portrayed in the paper of Omar (2019). The distinction between the antiquated store network and the Halal production network is that the standard SCM focuses on value decreases. In contrast, the Halal inventory network worries about subsequent Islamic Shariah and gives Halal items. The halal chain incorporating the techniques for each store network is entirely unexpected

because of the differentiation in the destinations of the store network and the halal production network. There is no need to be evidence that halal items are very halal as the motivation behind utilization while not holding a candle to the current situation of halal store network administrations. Indeed, even investigations done by analysts like Tieman (2011) and Bahrudin et al. (2011) referenced that the creators must maintain halal uprightness throughout the SCM as an essential exertion to stop customer extortion concerning the halal nature of the item. Only some Halal creators accept the issue as critical; the vast majority of the producers are not included concerning how their items are being moved and kept. However, in the late 2000s, Muslims started to comprehend that halal origination is not exclusively limited to food or distinctive items; anyway, as per Shah Alam and Sayuti (2011), it had been found that halal food furthermore covered the technique for taking care of, pressing, putting away, and conveying their item. The food may not be dealt with or hung on subsequently; it will not be announced as Halal.

1.3 Problem Statement

This study will research the supply chain but with the halal factor. The central gap found from previous research is to see how the halal supply chain can be sustainable throughout. Most of the studies done on Halal are basically to inform clients that the process is Halal and that the Halal supply chain and Halal food support client perception, but looking at how it can be sustained for a more extended period is one of the main gaps of the study. In the paper of Jaafar et al. (2011), they claim that past research on Halal mainly was conducted within the area of foodstuffs, during which the focus was on the Halal food chain. It additionally involved determining reasonably what foods and services might be used and supplied to confirm that the product can obtain Halal certification. The relationship between halal food supply chain sustainability. The research also enlightens the tools and technologies that halal companies might use to maintain a positive relationship between the halal food supply chain and sustainability. In the simplest of our data, few studies have analyzed sustainable performance outcomes expected from cooperative practices in several supply chain stages of supply and demand for Halal food. Therefore, this study intends to fill this gap by analyzing the collaboration for inexperienced practices enforced in the Halal food supply chain to develop an integrated inexperienced Halal supply chain model towards an international Halal hub and explore the performances aimed at once fixing cooperative inexperienced practices among supply chain members.

RQ: What is the relationship between the halal food supply chain and sustainable performance at Young's Karachi?

The research aims to identify the relationship between the halal food supply chain and the sustainable performance effect at Young's Karachi. The research aims to determine the impact of halal food supply chain management on SCM performance. In the Halal food supply chain, the main goal is not solely to confirm that the client's satisfaction is achieved but additionally to confirm that the halal standing of the food remains intact throughout the entire supply chain, as mentioned by Bahrudin Illyas and Desa (2011). There are more significant risks in halal food changing into non-halal food once the product travels a longer distance, whereby loads of handling points will be co-centred. Halal food is not solely to fulfil religious responsibility for Muslims; however, it is the highest standard of safety, hygiene, and quality assurance. Experienced and sustainable food practices demand economic food performance in the international market.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The halal supply chain is like the standard inventory network, which contains planning, usage, and controlling the dispersion and capacity. It exclusively caters to halal-ensured item structure as the starting point for the utilization reason. So, the Halal store network ought to incorporate the climate of Halal (confidence, trust, spotless, protected, and liberated from non-halal) and be polished by all inventory network individuals, which should be satisfactory and installed among the exercises on the inventory network like coordination's, buying, information on the board, worth adding, and so forth. Depending on the given definitions, suppliers and customers speak to the potential preferred

position structure of the store network as a crucial part of the production network and key to a fruitful harvest.

2. Literature Review

We have shown the need to study and analyze theoretical approaches to guide future efforts by explaining the importance of theory in management and SSCM research more precisely. Writers have borrowed theories from other fields to make sense of the multifaceted problems encompassed within SSCM. This example is undoubtedly an impression of the interdisciplinary idea of SSCM issues (Amundson, 2020; Baloch & Rashid, 2022), as exhibited by the number of cases across different ventures and areas, from Chinese reviewing of working conditions (Kortelainen, 2008) to reasonable providers in the substance business (Foerstl et al., 2010; Rashid et al., 2022a), to give some examples. It is also a sign that SSCM is a generally youthful study region in which examination is still at an exploratory/disclosure stage with a few discoveries on new themes. This contention can be identified with the conviction that issues of manageability in the inventory network are excessively mind-boggling and have the option to give overall types of investigation and testing (Pullman et al., 2009; Rashid et al., 2022b). This infers an understanding that scholars have flavored logical strategies as an approach to catching the uniqueness of specific SSCM issues.

2.1 Sustainability

Sustainability has progressively become essential in any business activity, just as in Halal organizations. Exploration shows that worth is no longer the sole guide for rivalry; environmental, well-being, and government assistance focal points are included (Rashid et al., 2024). Subsequently, business associations like Halal have yet to convey quality items precisely on schedule; anyway, they must agree to natural, affordable, moral, and the prevailing difficulties set on their business exercises. These compliances can only be accomplished with efficient, coordinated effort in each upstream and downstream production network. With deference to manageability improvement, a viable appraisal of maintainability goes through the concurrent assessment of monetary, ecological, and social execution. Subsequently, the variation and execution of reasonable activities like green practices should have the option to take the mainstays of economic administration. This exploration goes away from the theme and supports examining a halal food store network that will contribute.

2.2 Halal Food Supply Chain

Halal food has always been a priority in a Muslim country, especially in Pakistan. According to Alserhan (2010), in developing the halal food supply chain model, the model should be assured of having all the right intentions. The top management has to decide the policy and objective; therefore, the top management sets and approves the principles of its supply and chain within the company procedure. According to Tieman et al. (2013), within the guidelines set by the Department of Standards (2010) concerning halal, wherever halal supply and chain is the responsibility of the company, the procedure or operation of the company must follow the halal standard with high integrity, get halal certification, and give a guarantee to the buyer or client about the halal confidence level, comprising the method of the products, the condition of the raw materials, machinery, and labour in manufacturing the products. Lastly, comply with the inspection and testing required by the Halal certification body. This is supported by Schnetzler et al. (2007), wherever supply chain objectives that comprise logistic and customer service objectives are formulated in direct areas of the supply chain in halal food chains.

2.3 Halal Food Supply Chain Relationship with Sustainability

Hoole (2005) stated that the supply chain has become essential to sustainable supply chain performance in the industry because of globalisation. Supply chain performance has short- and long-term objectives. The short-term objective is to reduce cycle time and inventory while increasing productivity simultaneously. The long-term objectives are to profit from supply chain performance

and increase market share (Zailani et al., 2011). In a research paper by Mentzer et al. (2001), supply chain and organizational performance play a significant role in supply chain management. Based on Zailani et al. (2011), organizations should be responsible for sustaining supply chain performance, which includes reducing pollution and waste and taking full responsibility for everything from acquiring raw materials to the final disposal of the product. Olhager and Selldin (2004) claimed that there is a key to measuring the supply chain and firm performance. While Bai and Sarkis (2014) supported that SCM performance relies on the development of its program in evaluation and monitoring, and by adding sustainable elements such as environmental and social responsibility, the set of performance has become more complex. Hervani et al. (2005) discussed development, performance monitoring, and supplier selection in the context of supply chain performance measurement. It can also be measured by how well the firm supply chain movement in the industry is concerned with sustainability, which refers to our economic, environmental, and social aspects (Zailani et al., 2011). Figure 1 illustrates the research framework.



Figure 1: Research framework
Source: Literature

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The supply chain has become an essential part of sustainable supply chain performance in the industry. In one of their studies, Mentzer et al. (2001) explained that the supply chain and organizational performance play a significant role in supply chain management. Based on Zailani et al. (2011), organizations should be responsible for sustaining supply chain performance, which includes reducing pollution and waste and taking full responsibility for everything from acquiring raw materials to the final disposal of the product. Olhager and Selldin (2004) claimed that there is a key to measuring the supply chain and firm performance. While Bai and Sarkis (2014) supported that SCM performance relies on the development of its program in evaluation and monitoring, and by adding sustainable elements such as environmental and social responsibility, the set of performance has become more complex. According to Hervani et al. (2005), development, performance monitoring, and supplier selection are supply chain performance measurement examples. It can also be measured by how well the firm supply chain movement in the industry is concerned with sustainability, which refers to our economic, environmental, and social aspects (Zailani et al., 2011). The hypothesis is based on the framework done and, with that result, the developed relationship between the variables and how the three variables have a null or alternative impact on the variables. The relationship between the two variables can be negative or positive, depending on the independent variables. Independent variables are not dependent on any other factor, while dependent variables rely on or are dependent on the independent variables, and they can be negative or positive. It also shows the link between the independent variable and how it activates the dependent variable. It is an assumption that has been made through the research on this topic and shows the following relationship between dependent and independent variables:

H1: The halal food supply chain has a significant positive relationship with sustainability.

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology includes all the strategies used systematically in the research of this study and elaborates on the choices made for investigating (Alrazehi et al., 2021; Khan et al.,

2022a; 2023). This quantitative research shows the relationship between the halal food supply chain and sustainability. According to Haq et al. (2023), qualitative research could have trustworthiness issues. However, in quantitative research, it is not an issue. The research is done through questionnaires that employees will fill out to determine the positive or negative impact the two variables have on each other (Khan et al., 2022b; Rasheed et al., 2023). The questionnaire was designed using a Likert scale comprising 5 points, including strongly disagreeing and strongly agreeing. The data was collected from employees working at Young's Company in Karachi. The present research strategy is explanatory in that it aims to investigate and describe the relationship between the variables (Das et al., 2021; Haque et al., 2021). The research method for this study is a quantitative method study that seeks to explain the Halal food industry in Karachi (Khan et al., 2021; Agha et al., 2021). Considering this, contextual investigation is a proper strategy for hypothesis improvement in managing complex exploration fields, e.g., production networks (Dubois & Araujo, 2007; Hashmi et al., 2021a). The research design used for this research was positivism in paradigm. The choice made for data collection is quantitative research with a deductive approach following an explanatory strategy. Furthermore, for better comprehension of the wonder's intricacy and nature (Hashmi et al., 2021b; Rashid, 2021; Stuart et al., 2004). The questionnaire method was used to gather further information on the study and get precise knowledge.

3.1 Population and Sampling Strategy

The study's targeted population is the firm's employees who work in the food industry. Young's has a big company in Karachi and distributors in more than 25 major cities in Pakistan. It has more than 200 employees working for their company in Karachi. The questionnaire was filled out by employees working for the company (Rashid & Rasheed, 2022). Employees were asked to complete the questionnaire according to their feelings and thoughts on the topic. Accordingly, a sample size of 379 employees was taken from Young's Karachi to gain information on the data. This sample is sufficient to conduct regression analysis using SPSS (Hashmi et al., 2020a; 2020b). This will be done through a questionnaire with the organization's employees and general manager, particularly in addressing the gravity of the relationship between the halal food supply chain and sustainability in the market so that the findings can be generalized to the food industry in Karachi. Several questionnaires and data were used to identify and check the relationship between the halal food supply chain and the company's sustainability. Podsakoff et al. (2003) state that the allowed reaction rate may cause a non-reaction predisposition. In this research, the quantitative data was collected through a questionnaire from Young's Halal Food Company. The purpose of this questionnaire was to collect information and opinions from the company. An analysis was done based on the findings obtained from quantitative research. Multiple statistical techniques were adopted to test the data that has been collected to check the relationship between halal food supply chain sustainability.

4. Results and Findings

Any business or field of work requires customer satisfaction, and the same is true for the food industry, where it can only be achieved through good service provided by the employees. Muslim customers have been stunned by the information on cross-pollution issues in the Halal food that they burned through. These issues put forth by them put more effort into guaranteeing that the items they bought were being observed throughout the production network. In this situation, food organizations should be set up to carry out a deliberate detectability framework to guarantee the realness of Halal items, understand the significance of Halal industry natural components (HIEF) in improving the uprightness of the Halal food inventory network, and shield from any danger of cross-defilements. This paper will explain the connection between the Halal food inventory network and its supportability.

The survey is gathered through a review of individuals who are representatives of the private food organization. The information gathered, dependent on likelihood and irregular inspection, is gathered from various associations to complete the example size of 379 individuals. The information investigation was performed through the assessment of socioeconomics first, followed by the

dependability test to assess the reactions, which were reliable, absurd, and exact. The relationship examination is performed to assess whether factors are associated, and then the relapse investigation is applied to assess the effect of in-subordinate factors on subordinate factors.

4.1 Descriptive Data of Respondents

The respondents are from different age groups; a particular researcher focuses on middle-aged employees who have more experience and are more energetic in terms of working. As shown in Table 1 above, the age groups 18–25, 26–33, and 34–40 have been selected. The 104 participants are from the age group of 18–25; most respondents are from the age group of 26–33, giving 176 respondents, and 99 are from the age group of 34–40.

Table 1: Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18–25	104	27.4	27.4	27.4
	26 to 33	176	46.4	46.4	73.9
	34-40	99	26.1	26.1	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS output

The data was collected from people who work for a food company. The respondents are varying in terms of gender, you can check in table 2, as 337 are males and 42 are females.

Table 2: Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	42	11.1	11.1	11.1
	Male	337	88.9	88.9	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS output

As you can see in Table 3, participants' education levels are different, as a few are highly educated and a few are low. However, we need to get from all of the areas as different educated people have different responses. One hundred eighty-three of the respondents are graduates, and the majority (196) are postgraduate respondents.

Table 3: Education

		Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Graduate	183	48.3	48.3	48.3
	Post Graduate	196	51.7	51.7	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS output

As you can see in Table 4, the respondents also vary in work experience; they all have different experiences and a different level of profession. One hundred twenty-five respondents in this survey have 1 to 3 years of experience, and 254 have 3 to 5 years of experience.

Table 4: Work Experience

		Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 to 3 years	125	33.0	33.0	33.0
	3 to 5 years	254	67.0	67.0	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS output

4.2 Internal Reliability Test

The consequences of Table 5's internal reliability test assess the consistency of reactions across the scale. The test assesses the dependability of the scales and things chosen in the survey. This is fundamentally the dependability of hardware for information assortment. The base analyst needs to assess the outcomes and perform further tests. The 0.7 shows that the outcomes are dependable. In the

independent variable halal food supply chain, the researcher asked five questions, and the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.703. The value of sustainability is 0.708, which shows the most significant level of consistency in reactions (Rashid et al., 2020; Hashmi & Mohd, 2020).

Table 5: Internal reliability test

Variables	Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Halal food supply chain	5	0.703
Sustainability	5	0.708

Source: SPSS output

4.3 Significance of Variables through the Correlation Matrix

The correlation matrix Table 6 shows the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Table 6: Correlations

		HalalFoodSupplyChain	Sustainability
HalalFoodSupplyChain	Pearson Correlation	1	.667**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	379	379
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	.667**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	379	379

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS output

4.4 Regression Model Summary

Table 7, the model summary, elaborates on the worth of R square and shows the model's consistency regarding how much an independent variable can foresee the change and effect on a subordinate variable. The R square is 0.444, as indicated by the findings; each of the three elements of halal supply chain trustworthiness positively affected halal food quality execution. The findings were consistent with the findings of Ali et al. (2017), who discovered halal crude material respectability, halal creation trustworthiness, and data honesty as empowering agents of taking out the danger of pollution among the SC measures.

Table 7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.667 ^a	.445	.444	.25625

a. Predictors: constant, Halal Food Supply Chain

Source: SPSS output

The summary of table 8 explains the consequences of variances. F statistics show that the model is critical, whether the overall model is huge or not, and assesses whether the model is enormous. The worth of F statistics is 302, more prominent than 2, and the likelihood esteem is 0.00 (Rashid et al., 2019).

Table 8: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.870	1	19.870	302.615	.000 ^b
	Residual	24.755	377	.066		
	Total	44.625	378			

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

b. Predictors: constant, Halal Food Supply Chain

Source: SPSS output

Table 9 shows the regression analysis used to determine the significant level and the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variables.

Table 9: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardised	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	1.606	.149		10.789	.000
	HalalFoodSupplyChain	.618	.036	.667	17.396	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

Source: SPSS output

4.5 Hypothesis Assessment Summary

Table 10 of the hypotheses shows the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, and the values of the variables have a sig value of less than 0.05, and the value of t-statistics is great (Rashid & Amirah, 2017; Rashid, 2016).

Table 10: Hypothesis Assessment Summary

Hypothesis	Beta	T Statistics	Significant Level	Accepted or rejected
	0.667	17.39	.000	Accepted

Source: SPSS output

5. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation

Halal items and administrations are a significant necessity for the Muslim population. The more rivalry in the item, the more the organization must improve the nature of products and halal assurances. Halal items are merchandise or services created through an interaction dependent on Islamic law. Halal practical production network execution is a significant part of the business because of the expansion of globalization throughout the planet. Globalization has made store networks more mind-boggling, influencing the uprightness level at the heart of every association.

5.1 Discussion

Currently, there are restricted quantities of scholastic distributions talking about the space of the Halal food production network and sustainability, regardless of an increment in scholarly distributions in the information space of the Halal business for as long as a couple of years. The vast majority of the distributions in the current Halal industry centre around buyer concentration, especially in examining the buying conduct of Muslim purchasers by utilizing the theory of Planned Behavior and in contemplating the consciousness of customers towards Halal items (Bonne et al., 2008; Lada et al., 2009; Shah Alam & Sayuti, 2011). Hence, it is imperative to foster appropriate mindfulness and better comprehension among the gatherings associated with the Halal food inventory network on the significance of ensuring the Halal uprightness of the food items. The inability to deliver this will prompt disappointment in the Halal food purchasers and pointless wastage of non-consumable Halal food items. Along these lines, the primary goals of this paper are to explore factors in improving the respectability of the Halal food inventory network in the current complex food exchange situation and to give a theoretical system on this specific matter.

5.2 Implications, Limitations, and Recommendations

By carrying out worldwide moral duty and a halal store network, business executives can improve the nature of the item by focusing profoundly on cleanliness and tidiness. Simultaneously, supporting climate buying and manageable bundling can improve halal practical production network execution. The halal execution of the inventory network in the organization will be carried out if the halal store network system is transparent. To quantify the presentation of the halal inventory network, the main thing is to gauge the viewpoint of inventory network viability. This will examine two critical angles, in particular, the nature of the cycle and waste (Andersen et al., 1994; Bonne et al., 2008). Interaction quality shows the strength and trust of a brand, the believability of halal authentications, and customer grumblings concerning the halal status of an item. Even though miles of food are effectively determined and are significant markers for maintainability, their limits are due to the high

effect of transportation modes, effectiveness, and contrasts in transportation in food creation frameworks on the manageability of food supply chains (Smith, 2008; Weber & Matthews, 2008; Coley et al., 2011). Second, the halal store network should likewise be proficient in trying not to raise the cost of halal food. This will influence mainly Muslim shoppers living in non-Muslim nations, which will present challenges for them. Productivity would first be able to be estimated by SCM costs. Moreover, halal will require exceptional coordination frameworks; appropriate markers can become halal usage of capacity and transportation offices/halal holders.

The most serious issue inside the execution of the halal food store network is the many halal certifiers who all claim to have the capacity to give a halal declaration but apply various rules and guidelines. The tone of these certifiers should be more authoritatively perceived and acknowledged by halal specialists. Payoff and absence of control are the most significant dangers; this is an overall issue. One of the suggestions along these lines would be to continue setting up a halal standard that can be utilized as a rule and a base arrangement of decisions that must be applied. As expressed in the end, it is essential to concentrate on the visual data. This is relevant to the stores since this is the presentation to the buyers. The correct acts of halal and reasonable inventory network execution can positively impact financial, climate, and social viewpoints. This examination recommends tracking down another autonomous variable to conquer the impediment of the past investigation, which recognized store network rehearsals that can add to the halal feasible production network execution to lessen the adverse consequence in climate. From the research, halal food has a relationship with sustainability. Finally, halal food organizations ought to create and improve food recognizability, the board, and cycle frameworks and discuss them appropriately with clients to achieve higher halal food handling and quality levels. Lastly, it is critical to note that SCI may work with halal SC trustworthiness and, as needed, lead to sanitation.

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