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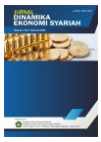

INTEGRATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES IN THE GOVERNANCE OF BROILER CHICKEN FARMING ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the governance practices of broiler chicken farming enterprises and explores the extent to which Islamic economic principles are integrated into their operational management in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency, Indonesia. A qualitative case study design was employed, with data collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis. The data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach to capture the managerial practices and ethical dimensions of livestock farming. The findings reveal that the enterprises have implemented the core managerial functions of planning, organizing, execution, and supervision, although these practices remain largely experience-driven and informal. Effective production management, including housing preparation, feed management, animal health monitoring, and harvesting, has contributed to maintaining business continuity and operational efficiency. Furthermore, the application of Islamic economic principles is reflected in the values of honesty (ṣidq), trustworthiness (amānah), justice (ʿadl), and social responsibility, which guide farmers' daily business activities. Nevertheless, the institutionalization of these principles remains limited, as business partnerships and commercial transactions continue to rely predominantly on conventional practices without clearly defined Sharia-compliant contractual arrangements. Farmers also face significant operational challenges, including rising feed costs, market price volatility, unpredictable weather conditions, dependence on electricity, and livestock disease outbreaks. These findings suggest that strengthening managerial governance alongside a more systematic integration of Islamic economic principles is essential for enhancing the sustainability, productivity, fairness, and socio-economic value of broiler chicken farming enterprises.

Keywords: *Islamic economics; broiler chicken farming; business governance; Sharia principles; sustainable livestock management.*

INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector constitutes a vital component of rural economic development, as it not only contributes to food security but also serves as an important source of household income. Livestock farming plays a strategic role in strengthening national food systems, generating

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employment opportunities, and improving the welfare of rural communities.[1] Among the various livestock industries in Indonesia, broiler chicken farming has experienced particularly rapid growth due to the continuously increasing demand for poultry products. Chicken meat has become one of the most widely consumed sources of animal protein because it is readily available, relatively affordable, and nutritionally valuable.[2] Moreover, the relatively short production cycle of broiler chickens enables farmers to achieve faster capital turnover than many other livestock enterprises, thereby making broiler farming an economically attractive business opportunity.

The expansion of broiler chicken farming has also been evident in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency, where many households engage in poultry farming as either their primary livelihood or an additional source of income. Favorable geographical conditions, the availability of adequate land, and access to day-old chicks, feed supplies, and marketing channels have collectively supported the growth of this sector.[3] Broiler farming in the village is generally conducted under two production systems: the independent farming system and the partnership (contract farming) system. Under the independent farming system, farmers retain full managerial authority over all production activities, including chick procurement, feed purchasing, housing management, and product marketing.[4] This arrangement provides greater opportunities for profit because farmers are not contractually bound to an integrator company. However, it also exposes them to considerably higher financial risks, as all production costs and potential losses must be borne independently.

Preliminary field observations conducted in Rejing Tiris Village, Tiris District, Probolinggo Regency, indicate that independent broiler chicken farming has become a well-established economic activity within the local community. Many residents who were previously engaged primarily in crop farming have diversified into broiler production as an additional source of household income. Initial observations further revealed considerable variation in farm size, ranging from several hundred to several thousand birds per production cycle. This diversity demonstrates the growing economic significance of broiler farming and highlights its contribution to supporting rural livelihoods and strengthening the local economy.

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[1]Irma, et al. "Peran Usaha Ternak Dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan Dan Ekonomi Keluarga: Kajian Studi Literatur: The Role Of Livestock Businesses In Supporting Food Security And Family Economics: A Literature Review." *Jurnal Ilmiah Peternakan Halu Oleo* 7.4 (2025): 511-517.

[2] Marangoni, F., et al. "Role of poultry meat in a balanced diet aimed at maintaining health and wellbeing: an Italian consensus document." *Food & Nutrition Research*, vol. 59, 2015, https://doi.org/10.3402/fnr.v59.27606.

[3] Muhammad, Haris. *"Analisis Risiko Usaha Peternakan Ayam Ras Pedaging Dengan Sistem Full Closed House (Studi Kasus Kemitraan Antara Peternakan Bapak Aan Dengan Pt Sinar Ternak Sejahtera)."* (2025).

[4] Hennessey, M., et al. "Broiler farming and antibiotic use through an agency theory lens. A case study from West Bengal, India." *PLOS ONE*, vol. 20, 2025, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0314090.

However, the management of broiler chicken farming extends beyond technical production practices to encompass managerial competence and the application of economic values. The success of broiler farming is highly sensitive to environmental conditions and production management, making the enterprise particularly vulnerable to disruptions such as power outages, fluctuations in housing temperature, and disease outbreaks, all of which may result in substantial economic losses. Consequently, effective business performance requires careful planning, systematic supervision, and sound managerial capabilities to ensure operational efficiency and long-term sustainability. According to George R. Terry's management theory, organizational success is fundamentally determined by four interrelated managerial functions planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling, which provide an essential framework for managing broiler chicken farming enterprises.[5]

Beyond managerial aspects, the integration of Islamic economic principles into broiler chicken farming enterprises also warrants scholarly attention. Islamic economics is founded upon the teachings of the Qur'an and the Sunnah, aiming to promote justice, social welfare, and the common good (*maṣlaḥah*) within economic activities. Accordingly, ethical values such as honesty (*ṣidq*), trustworthiness (*amānah*), and justice (*ʿadl*), together with the prohibition of *riba* (usury), *gharar* (excessive uncertainty), and *maisir* (gambling), should serve as the guiding principles of business practices, including livestock farming.[6] In practice, these principles may be reflected through transparent transactions, equitable profit-sharing arrangements, the use of Sharia-compliant financing, and strong moral responsibility in business operations. This perspective is consistent with Qur'an 4:29, which prohibits the unlawful acquisition of wealth and emphasizes that commercial transactions should be conducted based on mutual consent, thereby establishing a fundamental ethical principle for business and livestock enterprises within the framework of Islamic economics.[7]

Nevertheless, empirical observations indicate that broiler chicken farming enterprises continue to face a number of managerial and ethical challenges. Fluctuations in feed prices and market prices for broiler chickens frequently undermine farmers' income stability. Furthermore, some farmers continue to employ financing and transaction mechanisms that are not fully aligned with Sharia principles. In several cases, business partnerships are established solely on the basis of

[5] Atia, Fitriawati. *Efektivitas Manajemen Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Pesantren Purbalingga (Bummintco) Dalam Menciptakan Ekonomi Pesantren*. UIN Prof. Kh. Saifuddin Zuhri, 2022.

[6] Bakri, M. Arfan. *Perspektif Hukum Ekonomi Syariah Terhadap Praktik Jual Beli Ayam Petelur Di Desa Kariango Kabupaten Pinrang*. Diss. Iain Parepare, 2025.

[7] Sikki, Nurhaeni, et al. "The Application of Islamic Business Ethics in Modern Markets: Principles, Challenges, and Opportunities in a Globalized Economy." *RIGGS: Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business*, 2025, https://doi.org/10.31004/riggs.v4i3.2215.

verbal agreements without clearly defined contractual arrangements, thereby increasing the potential for ambiguity, disputes, and unfairness in commercial transactions. These conditions suggest the existence of a gap between current farming practices and the normative principles advocated by Islamic economics.

Previous studies have examined broiler chicken farming from a variety of perspectives. Research by Atus Sholikha Almar demonstrated that the application of Islamic business ethics contributes positively to business sustainability and strengthens consumer trust. Similarly, Eva Elvina found that implementing the *mushārakah* contract in broiler farming enterprises promotes a more equitable profit-sharing system.[8] In addition, Ahmad Baihaqi investigated business development strategies for broiler farming using a SWOT analysis approach.[9] Despite these contributions, existing studies have primarily focused on Islamic business ethics, specific Sharia contracts, or business development strategies. Relatively limited attention has been devoted to comprehensively examining how Islamic economic principles are integrated into the overall governance and management of broiler chicken farming enterprises. This study seeks to address that gap by providing a more holistic analysis of the implementation of Islamic economic principles within the management of broiler chicken farming businesses.

In summary, preliminary observations indicate that broiler chicken farming enterprises in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency, continue to face significant managerial and operational challenges. Business partnerships are frequently established on the basis of informal verbal agreements without clearly defined contractual arrangements, creating potential uncertainty regarding rights, obligations, and profit-sharing while limiting compliance with Islamic economic principles.[10] At the same time, farmers remain vulnerable to fluctuating feed and market prices, disease outbreaks, power interruptions, unstable housing temperatures, and inadequate farm sanitation, all of which threaten production continuity and business sustainability. These challenges are further compounded by the suboptimal implementation of fundamental management functions; planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling resulting in unstable production performance and household income.

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[8] Elvina, Eva. *Analisis Implementasi Akad Kerjasama Peternakan Ayam Broiler Ditinjau Dari Akad Musyarakah (Studi Peternakan Ayam Broiler Sri Wahyuni Desa Sungai Duren Kecamatan Jambi Luar Kota)*. Diss. Universitas Jambi, 2024.

[9] Baihaqi, Ahmad. *"Pengembangan Usaha Peternakan Ayam Broiler Di Desa Mamar Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan (Analisis Swot)."* (2024).

[10] Purnamasari, Puput, And Abdur Rohman. "Tanggapan Masyarakat Terhadap Dampak Lingkungan Pada Pabrik Peternakan Ayam Petelur Dan Pedaging Di Desa Sepuh Gembol Kabupaten Probolinggo." *Jurnal Media Akademik (Jma)* 2.7 (2024).

Against this background, the present study investigates the management of broiler chicken farming enterprises and the integration of Islamic economic principles in local farming practices, while identifying the challenges encountered by farmers and the strategies adopted to address them. The findings are expected to contribute to the advancement of Islamic economics and livestock business management literature, while offering practical insights for developing more sustainable, equitable, and Sharia-compliant broiler farming enterprises.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach using a case study design to obtain an in-depth understanding of the management practices of broiler chicken farming enterprises in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency. The study focused on two main aspects: (1) the implementation of business management functions, including planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling, and (2) the application of Islamic economic principles in the daily management of broiler chicken farming enterprises. The research subjects consisted of broiler chicken farmers selected purposively based on their active involvement in managing independent farming operations.

Data were collected through field observations, semi-structured interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted to examine farming activities and management practices directly, while interviews were carried out to explore farmers' experiences, managerial strategies, and understanding of Islamic economic principles. Supporting documents, including farm records and relevant administrative documents, were also examined to strengthen the credibility of the findings. The collected data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach involving data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to identify patterns and interpret the relationship between business management practices and the implementation of Islamic economic principles in broiler chicken farming enterprises.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Production Management and Business Management System of Broiler Chicken Farming in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency

The findings indicate that broiler chicken farming enterprises in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency, have implemented the four fundamental management functions of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. Although these managerial practices remain relatively simple and are largely based on practical experience, they provide the operational foundation for maintaining production continuity and business sustainability.

Planning constitutes the initial stage of the production process. Before the arrival of day-old chicks (DOC), farmers prepare the poultry houses by cleaning the facilities, applying disinfectants, inspecting ventilation systems, stabilizing housing temperatures, and ensuring the availability of feed, vitamins, vaccines, and other production equipment. These activities reflect farmers' awareness that adequate preparation is essential for reducing production risks during the early brooding period. As explained by one farm owner: "*Approximately one week before the arrival of day-old chicks, the poultry house is* thoroughly *cleaned, while the heating and ventilation systems are carefully inspected to minimize stress and reduce chick mortality". (Interview translated by the authors.)*

This statement demonstrates that production planning is not merely a routine operational activity but also a preventive management strategy aimed at minimizing chick mortality and improving production performance. The findings are consistent with production management theory, which emphasizes that the effectiveness of business operations depends largely on the readiness and coordination of production resources, including capital, production facilities, technology, and the production environment.[11]

The organizing function is reflected in a clear, although relatively informal, division of responsibilities among those involved in the farming enterprise. Farm owners primarily manage financial resources, procure production inputs, and oversee marketing activities, whereas farm workers are responsible for routine husbandry tasks, including feeding, poultry house sanitation, and monitoring flock health. This allocation of responsibilities enables daily operations to be conducted more efficiently by assigning tasks according to each individual's role and competence. Although the organizational structure has not yet been formalized, it provides an effective mechanism for coordinating farming activities throughout the production cycle.

The actuating function is implemented through routine production activities carried out according to established husbandry practices. Farmers provide commercially manufactured feed based on the birds' growth stage and administer vitamins and veterinary medicines to maintain flock health. Most farms employ semi-modern poultry houses equipped with ventilation systems, artificial lighting, and heating facilities to create a stable production environment. These management practices demonstrate farmers' efforts to optimize productivity while minimizing environmental stress that may adversely affect broiler performance.

[11] Yekti, et al, 2025. "Peranan Informasi Akuntansi Manajemen Dalam Mewujudkan Efisiensi Usaha Peternakan Ayam (Studi Kasus Pada Peternak Kemitraan Ayam Daging Jenis Jantan Di Kecamatan Kanigoro, Kabupaten Blitar)." *E_Jurnal Ilmiah Riset Akuntansi* 14.02: 17-29.

Business control is undertaken through continuous monitoring of poultry house conditions, particularly during the first week of production, which farmers identify as the most critical stage for chick survival. Supervision includes monitoring housing temperature, feed availability, flock health, and overall farm sanitation. Rather than serving merely as a routine inspection, this monitoring function enables farmers to detect potential production problems at an early stage and take immediate corrective measures before they develop into significant losses.

The findings further reveal that farms implementing more consistent monitoring practices generally experience lower mortality rates than those conducting less intensive supervision. This observation supports the findings of Hariono *et al*., 2024 who argued that effective poultry house management and continuous production monitoring are key determinants of broiler production success.[12] In addition, the present study identified several critical factors affecting production performance, including the quality of day-old chicks, the stability of housing temperatures, the availability of electricity, feed quality, and farm sanitation. Under normal production conditions, farmers are able to complete a production cycle within approximately 30–35 days while maintaining relatively stable production levels.

These findings demonstrate that broiler chicken farming enterprises in Rejing Tiris Village have adopted the essential principles of business management despite relying predominantly on experience-based rather than standardized managerial practices. The integration of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling has contributed to maintaining production continuity and operational efficiency. Nevertheless, further improvements in the standardization of management practices would strengthen business resilience and enhance long-term productivity.

Implementation of Islamic Economic Principles in Broiler Chicken Farming Practices

The findings demonstrate that Islamic economic principles have been incorporated into the daily management of broiler chicken farming enterprises in Rejing Tiris Village. Although these principles are not always implemented through formal Sharia contractual mechanisms, they are reflected in farmers' business conduct, particularly in the values of honesty (*ṣidq*), trustworthiness (*amānah*), justice (*ʿadl*), and social benefit (*maṣlaḥah*). These ethical values serve as practical guidelines for managing business relationships and maintaining the sustainability of farming enterprises.

The principle of honesty is evident in farmers' transparency during commercial transactions. Farmers openly disclose the actual condition and quality of their livestock to buyers and collectors

[12] Hariono, et al. "Penerapan Kesejahteraan Hewan Dalam Manajemen Ayam Broiler." *Jurnal Peternakan Indonesia (Indonesian Journal Of Animal Science)* 26.2 (2024): 98-111.

without concealing information that could influence purchasing decisions. Such transparency strengthens mutual trust between business partners and contributes to maintaining long-term commercial relationships. This finding is consistent with the study of Mashuri, which, citing Almar (2022), argues that the implementation of Islamic business ethics enhances consumer trust and supports business sustainability.[13]

The principle of trustworthiness is reflected in farmers' commitment to maintaining product quality and fulfilling their responsibilities throughout the production process. Farmers seek to ensure that livestock are raised according to appropriate production standards while avoiding practices that may disadvantage other parties, such as inaccurate weighing or the use of prohibited or harmful substances.[14] These practices demonstrate that business responsibility is understood not merely as an economic obligation but also as a moral commitment consistent with the ethical foundations of Islamic economics.

Justice is manifested through the relationships established among farm owners, workers, and livestock collectors. Business cooperation is generally based on mutual agreement, with responsibilities and economic benefits distributed in a manner perceived as fair by the parties involved. Beyond economic transactions, the study also identified elements of social benefit (*maṣlaḥah*), including the distribution of poultry manure to local residents for agricultural use and the creation of employment opportunities for surrounding communities. These practices indicate that broiler chicken farming contributes not only to farmers' household income but also to broader rural socio-economic development.

Despite these positive findings, the implementation of Islamic economic principles remains predominantly value-based rather than institutionally formalized.[15] Most farmers apply Sharia values through socially embedded norms of honesty, responsibility, fairness, and mutual cooperation instead of utilizing formal Islamic commercial contracts. This finding extends the practical understanding of Islamic economics within the context of small-scale livestock enterprises. It suggests that the implementation of Islamic economic principles should not be assessed solely on the basis of formal contractual arrangements but also through the ethical conduct that shapes business practices and social relationships. Accordingly, the study demonstrates that Islamic

[13] Mashuri, Zulfi Nabhin. *"Penerapan Etika Bisnis Islam Pada Peternakan Akar Rumput Di Desa Tayem Timur Kecamatan Karangpucung Kabupaten Cilacap."*

[14] Sukarta, 2026. *Peternakan Ruminansia Berkelanjutan Di Era Perubahan Iklim: Strategi Adaptasi, Produksi Dan Keberlanjutan*. Sekilankarya.

[15] Putri, et al., 2025. "Etika Dan Spiritualitas Dalam Teori Produksi Ekonomi Islam Menuju Produktivitas Berkelanjutan." *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi* 2.4: 131-142.

economic values may operate as an informal institutional framework that promotes responsible, equitable, and socially beneficial business management, even in the absence of explicit Sharia contractual instruments.

Business Challenges, Consumer Concerns, and Adaptive Strategies

The findings reveal that broiler chicken farming is characterized by considerable production and business risks arising from technical, economic, and environmental factors. Among the most significant challenges are the rising cost of feed, fluctuating weather conditions, disease outbreaks, and the sector's heavy dependence on electricity. Feed costs constitute the largest component of production expenditure, making farm profitability highly sensitive to fluctuations in both input and output prices. As explained by one farm owner: *"Feed accounts for approximately 60–70% of our total operational costs. When feed prices increase while chicken prices decline, profit margins become very small, and in some cases we even incur losses".* This finding highlights that profitability in broiler farming is largely determined by farmers' ability to manage production costs while responding to market price volatility. The economic vulnerability of small-scale livestock enterprises therefore extends beyond production efficiency to include the management of external market risks.

In addition to economic pressures, farmers also face operational challenges associated with environmental conditions and production facilities. Power outages may disrupt ventilation and temperature control systems, increasing the risk of heat stress and sudden mortality, particularly during the brooding phase. Unpredictable weather conditions further complicate production management by affecting housing temperatures and flock health. To mitigate these risks, farmers have adopted several preventive measures, including the provision of backup generators, more intensive monitoring during extreme weather, and stricter supervision of poultry house conditions.

The study also identified several concerns expressed by consumers regarding product quality and price stability. Variations in chicken size and delays in product distribution occasionally reduce consumer satisfaction, while fluctuations in market prices contribute to perceptions of unstable selling prices. These findings suggest that production management alone is insufficient to ensure business competitiveness; maintaining consistent product quality and improving distribution efficiency are equally important for sustaining consumer confidence and market acceptance.

To address these challenges, farmers have implemented a range of adaptive strategies. These include strengthening poultry house biosecurity, conducting routine vaccination programs, improving feed-use efficiency, maintaining farm sanitation, enhancing quality control before

marketing, and fostering cooperation among farmers to exchange information on market prices and disease management. Such collaborative practices enable farmers to respond more effectively to changing production conditions and market uncertainties while improving the resilience of their farming enterprises.

he empirical evidence indicates that broiler chicken farming enterprises face multidimensional challenges encompassing economic, environmental, and managerial aspects.[16] The present study further demonstrates that business sustainability depends not only on production capacity but also on farmers' adaptive capabilities in responding to dynamic market conditions, environmental risks, and operational constraints. Accordingly, strengthening managerial resilience and adaptive decision-making represents an essential strategy for sustaining broiler chicken farming enterprises under increasingly uncertain production environments.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that broiler chicken farming enterprises in Rejing Tiris Village, Probolinggo Regency, have implemented the essential functions of business management; planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling, which have supported production continuity despite being predominantly experience-based and informally managed. Effective production management, encompassing poultry house preparation, feeding practices, flock health management, and routine supervision, has contributed to maintaining the operational sustainability of these enterprises.

From the perspective of Islamic economics, the study demonstrates that Sharia principles have been integrated into farmers' business practices through the values of honesty (*ṣidq*), trustworthiness (*amānah*), justice (*ʿadl*), and social benefit (*maṣlaḥah*). However, their implementation remains largely value-oriented rather than institutionally formalized, as business partnerships and commercial transactions are generally conducted without clearly documented Sharia contracts. These findings suggest that, within the context of small-scale broiler farming enterprises, Islamic economic principles are manifested primarily through ethical business conduct rather than formal contractual arrangements. This provides empirical evidence that the practical implementation of Islamic economics may be reflected in the internalization of Sharia values in everyday business activities, even in the absence of explicit Islamic contractual mechanisms.

[16] Wulandari, Puji. *Dampak Usaha Peternakan Ayam Ditengah Pemukiman Masyarakat Ditinjau Dari Etika Bisnis Islam (Studi Di Desa Simpang Agung Kecamatan Seputih Agung Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)*. Diss. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, 2022.

The study recommends strengthening farmers' understanding of Sharia-based business governance, particularly regarding contractual arrangements, transactional transparency, and managerial practices that align with Islamic economic principles. Future research may further explore Sharia-based partnership models and examine their effectiveness in enhancing the sustainability and competitiveness of livestock enterprises.

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