

## Suitability of The Implementation of Halal Tourism Principles at Sobo Kali Magelang Tourism: A Review of Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016

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### ***Abstract***

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*Halal tourism in Indonesia is currently a phenomenon that has become a trend as a superior economic potential and state revenue. This is reinforced by the number of provinces that have implemented halal tourism programs with an increasing number of tourists from all over the world. However, the facts in the field are still a lot of halal tourism that has not met the quality standards in Islamic law. The purpose of this study is to determine appropriateness of the implementation of halal tourism at Sobo Kali Magelang Tourism in review of fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016. This research method is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. Data collection techniques use observation, interniew, and documentation techniques. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of Sobokali halal tourism is in accordance with DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 180/DSN-MUI/X/2016 not yet maximized, which is caused by several aspects that result in not achieving the application of the principles of shariah as a whole. These aspects include, first, the absence of Shariah Financial Institution services in managing business results. Second, the standardization of food and beverages for Sobokali tourism has not yet received Halal Certification from DSN-MUI.*

**Keywords:** *Halal Tourism; Fatwa DSN-MUI; Sobokali Tourism.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the industrial sectors capable of producing rapid economic change in providing employment, increasing government and community income. There are several reasons or purposes for tourism, including for business tourism, travel (vacation tourism), and educational visits (ecoducational tourism). (Priyadi, 2016)

The emergence of the term halal tourism is closely related to the Muslim market segment, namely the obligation not to leave worship while doing tourism activities, but in the end the term halal or shariah tourism is also accepted by the non-Muslim market. (Wahyuni, 2021) They

understand halal tourism as a tourist activity that provides more guarantees of safety and comfort of tourist attractions, accommodation, and food. (Hadi, Firdausia; Ari, 2017)

It should be understood that halal tourism is based on the concept of shariah, which does not mean limiting the activities of non-Muslim tourists. (Ansharullah et al., 2018) The concept of sharia in question is none other than providing services in accordance with sharia, including providing halal food or products that do not contain pork substances, drinks that are not intoxicating or contain alcohol, the availability of worship space facilities including ablutions, Al Qur'an, and prayer equipment, qibla instructions and polite staff clothing are conditions that can create a Muslim-friendly atmosphere. (Suripto, 2019)

Indonesia is one of the countries that excels in halal tourism, which is proven by the award received by Indonesia from the Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) in 2019. (Ramadhani, 2021) According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf), throughout 2022, 97.13% of the tourism and creative economy program has been realized or in total IDR. 3.49 billion from the overall total target of 98.14%. (Kemenparekraf, 2022) Then, reported by the World Travel & Tourism Council in 2022, Indonesia ranked 32nd in the Travel and Tourism Development Index (TTDI) encouraging the important role of the tourism sector for the economy in various parts of the world, with several items of improvement including:

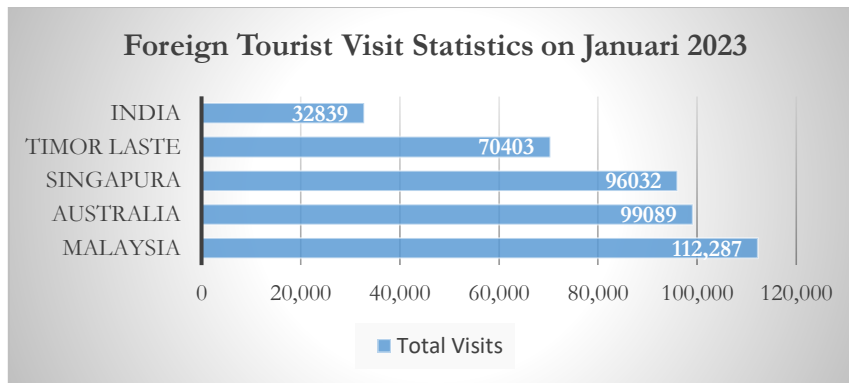
**Table 1.** Indonesia Travel and Tourism Development Index (TTDI) 2021-2022

TTDI Points	2021	2022
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	2,4%	3,6%
Tourism Foreign Exchange Value	0,52 Billion USD	4,26 Billion USD
Creative Economy Value Added	IDR 1.191 Trillion	IDR 1.236 Trillion

Source: (Kemenparekraf, 2022)

The number of foreign tourists traveling to Indonesia as of January 2023 experienced a drastic increase of 503.34%, from 121,978 visits (2022) to 735,947 visits (2023). The number of foreign tourist visits from the 5 highest nationalities in January 2023, namely:

**Chart 1** Statistics on Foreign Tourist Visits to Indonesia January 2023



Source: (Kemenparekraf, n.d.)

The National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI) was formed to realize the aspirations of Muslims regarding the economy and encourage the application of Islamic teachings to the economy which is carried out in accordance with the guidance of Islamic requirements. (Hidayati et al., 2021) To realize the development of halal tourism in Indonesia, rules are needed to regulate this, namely by issuing a fatwa on guidelines for organizing tourism based on sharia principles No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016. (Fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional Majelis Ulama Indonesia No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pariwisata Berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah, 2016) This needs to be considered by all halal tourism objects, seeing based on the domestic level, changing trends and increasing tourist interest in halal tourism is a great opportunity that must be addressed wisely according to the applicable fatwa or regulations. (Mansyurah, 2019).

Currently, halal travel and tourism in Indonesia already has approximately 10 leading halal tourism destinations spread from several cities, namely Aceh, West Sumatra, Riau, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java (Malang Raya), Lombok-NTB, South Sulawesi (Makassar and surrounding areas). The following data are some of the leading tourism areas in Indonesia:

**Figure 1.** Ten Leading Halal Tourism Destinations in Indonesia  
10 Destinasi Pariwisata Halal Unggulan



Source: (KNEKS, 2020)

The impact of this increasing halal tourism provides a positive stigma that Indonesia is one of the mecca for the development of the largest Islamic economic institutions and the world's halal center. (Pelu, Ibnu Elmi AS; Kurniawan, Rahmad; Akbar, 2020). Countries that have successfully implemented the concept of halal tourism include Malaysia and Singapore, as well as in Indonesia, which mobilizes public awareness and tourists towards halal tourism. (Yuli Arisanti, 2022).

One of the new tourist destinations located in Central Java Province is *Tubing Tour Gading Sobo Kali Sobo Ndeso Kali Gading*. This type of tourism is a type of special interest of tourism that offers water sports tours (tubing/mini rafting) that utilize river currents with beautiful natural scenery. This tour has its own appeal to many tourists from various regions, in addition to the relatively cheap entrance price and adrenaline on tourists who visit. However, with so many tourists from the surrounding community and from outside, deeper research is needed to ensure that tourism is in accordance with sharia principles or fatwas issued specifically to guide the implementation of halal tourism.

Based on this description, the researcher is interested in knowing how the implementation of DSN MUI Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Tourism Based on Sharia Principles on the management carried out by business actors on *Tubing Gading Sobo Kali Sobo Ndeso Kali Gading* Tourism in Mangunsari Village, Magelang Regency, Central Java.

## **METHODS**

This research uses descriptive qualitative research, namely research by providing an overview of the logic flow in analyzing data descriptively. The approach used is a case study approach, which aims to focus research on one of the research objects on "*Tubing Gading Sobo Kali Sobo Ndeso*" Kali Geding Tourism in Mangunsari Village, Sawangan District, Magelang Regency, Central Java.

Primary data is processed from the results of interviews and observations, and strengthened by secondary data in the form of a study of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning the Implementation of Tourism Based on Sharia Principles, several articles, books, and websites relevant to this research.

Data collection techniques are using interviews, observation, and documentation. Then, the technique in data analysis is to take several steps, including (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing. The type of interview used is structure interview, namely by directly interviewing several respondents who are considered capable of mastering this research, the following is a list of respondents or interviewees, namely:

**Table 2.** List of Respondent Data

No	Name of Respondent	Section
1	Mr. Kurnia Lianto	Head of the Tourism Office
2	Mr. Yunarko	Tourism Secretariat
3	Mr. Adi Pramono	Tourism and Culture
4	Ms. Nina	Marketing Field

Source: Data Processed by Researchers

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### Halal Tourism

Halal tourism prioritizes the fulfillment of the basic needs of Muslims in tourist destinations, such as worship, purification, and travel according to sharia provisions. (Destiana & Astuti, 2011). Aside from that, halal tourism allows for the same products, services, and destinations as regular tourism, as long as they align with sharia ideals and ethics. (Anisah et al., 2023). For example, shariah-based travel can have an impact on a person to increases sight, hearing, inner understanding, and eliminates tyranny and persecution and it also helps individuals avoid depression and unhappiness. (Susilo et al., 2022)

Halal tourism is part of the tourism industry that provides tourist services with reference to Islamic rules. However, there is still a different understanding of halal tourism in the community and stakeholders, so it can be one of the obstacles. (Sayekti, 2019) The factors that influence the standardization of halal tourism services are legal factors (legislation), legal structure (law enforcement), supporting facilities or facilities, community factors and cultural factors. (Hamza, 2017)

According to the Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) there are criteria for Muslim-friendly tourism using the ACES Model, which includes four things including: (KNEKS, 2020)

- 1) *Access*; refers to the ease of access to tourist destinations, ranging from easy visa, air and land transportation connectivity to tourist sites.
- 2) *Communication*; in the form of education, guidebooks, or digital information related to tourism that will facilitate Muslim tourists.
- 3) *Environment*; the tourist destination environment must support halal tourism. This includes a safe environment for worship, free from fear, the availability of information technology support, and tourist destinations that care about the sustainability of the natural environment around them.

- 4) *Service*; services with facilities that are able to accommodate the worship needs of Muslim tourists. Such as the provision of water-friendly toilets, ablution places, prayer rooms, and halal food at certain points, such as hotels, restaurants, airports and destinations.

### Fatwa DSN-MUI

The National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council in its capacity as an official institution that produces laws, considers it necessary to establish a fatwa on guidelines for organizing tourism based on sharia principles, which is contained in Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016. With this fatwa, it is hoped that sharia legal certainty can be obtained so that halal tourist destinations in Indonesia are recognized and create the benefit of the people, avoid immoral acts, and maintain the values of sharia principles.(Muhammad., 2017)

The legal basis in the formulation of fatwas by DSN-MUI refers to four sources, namely the Qur'an, Sunnah (Hadith), Jurisprudence, and the opinions of scholars. Some of the Qur'anic arguments used in the formulation of fatwas on tourism are contained in:

**Table 2.** Legal Basis for Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 Concerning Guidelines for The Implementation of Tourism Based on Sharia Principles

No	Source	Dalil	Digest
1	<b>Al-Qur'an</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. QS. Al-Mulk (67): 15;</li> <li>2. QS. Nuh (71): 19-20;</li> <li>3. QS. Al-Rum (30): 9;</li> <li>4. QS. Al-Ankabut (29): 20</li> <li>5. QS. Al-Jumu'ah (62): 10.</li> </ol>	Everything that Allah SWT has created for humans on this earth is a sustenance and humans need to be grateful for His blessings as well as possible.
2	<b>Sunnah (Hadith)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Riwayat Ahmad;</li> <li>2. Riwayat al-Baihaqi</li> <li>3. Riwayat al-Bukhari and Muslim from 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar</li> </ol>	Humans are allowed and even encouraged to travel, in order to make us sufficient for inner and outer health.
3	<b>Jurisprudence (Fiqh)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>"Basically, all forms of mu'amalat are allowed, unless there is evidence that forbids it."</i></li> <li>2. <i>"Preventing harm takes precedence over taking benefit."</i></li> <li>3. <i>"What is forbidden to do is also forbidden to ask for seek."</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tourism is part of mu'amalah activity. Tourism in Islam is justified by shar'i and blamed if there are provisions that prohibit it.</li> <li>2. Halal tourism must prioritize the safety, security, comfort and tranquility of tourists. If there is potential for material or non-material (psychological) harm/ imperfect service, solely for profit, it needs to be avoided and anticipated.</li> <li>3. Tourism that shows haram activities is also haram to visit.</li> </ol>

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4	<b>Expert Ulama</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Al-Qasimi in Mahasin al-Ta'wil, explains the word "siruu," found in Surah Al-Naml:69</li><li>2. Ibn 'Abidin in Radd al-Mukhtar</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Travelers in the sense of tourism are those who visit places of historical heritage and can take lessons and benefits in these tourist attractions.</li><li>2. The basic principle of traveling is permissible, unless traveling for Hajj, in which case it becomes an act of worship (obedience) and traveling for the purpose of sin is prohibited.</li></ol>
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Source: (Fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional Majelis Ulama Indonesia No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pariwisata Berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah, 2016)

Based on several references related to tourism based on DSN-MUI fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning Guidelines for Implementation based on Sharia Principles, it can be concluded that doing tourism is basically permissible, except if there are motives or elements of sin and the law that suggests it is prohibited. The existence of this fatwa, undoubtedly the community and tourism stakeholders will not feel hesitant because it is clear with the sharia basis.

## Discussion

### Overview of Sobo Kali Magelang Tourism

Sobo Kali Tourism is the first and only tourism in Mangunsari Village, Magelang City, Central Java. Sobo Kali Tourism or Tubing Gading Sobo Kali Sobo Ndeso Kali Geding Tourism, began in 2008 and was inaugurated on January 9, 2011 in a small village on the slopes of Mount Merbabu, which was initiated by the youth of Mangunsari Village. The location of Sobokali Tourism is located in Gadingsari Hamlet Rt.15 Rw.05 Mangunsari Village, Sawangan District, Magelang Regency, Central Java Province. (AD-ART, 2023)

The vision and mission of Sobokali Tourism is as an organization that is organized and based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In developing business and implementing organizational programs, based on the principles of justice, environmentally friendly and towards independence. In empowering the membership, based on increasing faith and devotion to God Almighty. (AD-ART, 2023)

Then, to generate a spirit of leadership, and organizational professionalism, namely by (1) fostering entrepreneurial professionalism in the field of tourism services. (2) Build a sense of responsibility, social solidarity and participate in building the future of the nation and state through development in the field of tourism. (3) Developing the welfare of members in particular and the progress of the work environment in general in order to realize a just and prosperous society. (4) Developing the attitude of its members to live frugally, be wise in the use of money and build family economic growth gradually and plan. (5) Encourage and foster productive businesses of

members in order to increase family income and welfare and participate in advancing the socio economic life of the community in the work area. (AD-ART, 2023)

As a structured tourism, Sobo Kali tourism has the following scheme or implementation rules: (Lianto, 2023)

1. Before the implementation of H-5 to H-3, tourists must confirm with the Sobokali tourism management and complete the existing administration.
2. Arriving at the place, tourists are directed to arrange the equipment according to the predetermined group and are required to follow the implementation and safety briefing.
3. In the implementation, it is recommended for tourists to always follow the rules and directions of the tour guide.
4. After the activity, tourists clean up and are then provided with a meal and prepared to go home.

#### *Sobo Kali Product and Rates*

To add to the excitement of tourism, the management of the Sobo Kali tourist attraction has prepared several additional activities for tourists, Sobo Kali tourism has several products, namely River Tubing, Outbound, Fun Games and educational activities. The tariff for Sobo Times Tourism is as follows:

**Table 3.** Sobo Kali Tourism Product and Rates 2023

No	Sobokali Tourism Products	Price
1	River Tubing, Snack, and Meal 1 time	Rp. 70.000,-
2	River Tubing, Snack, 1 Meal and Fish Catching	Rp. 95.000.-
3	River Tubing, Snack, 3 Meals, and 1 day lodging	Rp. 200.000.-

Source: (Lianto, 2023)

#### *Sobo Kali Tourism Facilities and Services*

The following are some of the facilities provided for tourists visiting Sobo Kali Tourism, namely:

**Table 4.** Sobo Kali Tourism Facilities and Services

No	Facilities and Services	Description
1	<i>Parking Facility</i>	Sobokali Tourism provides a fairly large parking service for motorized vehicle users, the parking area can accommodate several cars and medium buses, as for this parking service is not charged for visitors or tourists of Sobokali tourism.
2	<i>Lodging Facilities</i>	For out-of-town travelers who want to spend the night, Sobokali tours provide lodging around the Sobokali tourist location.



3	<i>Worship Equipment and Mushola</i>	One of the most important things is a place of worship and proper worship facilities, because the main purpose of providing this tour is to observe the power of Allah SWT, so the Sobokali tour provides a large enough prayer room for tourists who come with proper worship equipment.
4	<i>Bathroom and Restroom</i>	To add to the comfort of tourists, the Sobokali tour also provides bathrooms and toilets in the inn and prayer room.
5	<i>Food Court</i>	As a core need, local residents also take part in organizing comfortable tourism by opening food stalls. The list of menus provided is very varied, starting from light snacks, drinks to typical Central Java food.
6	<i>Equipment and Storage Warehouse</i>	To avoid the practice of israf or tabdzir, Sobokali tourism provides a storage warehouse for river tubing equipment, so that the equipment can be maintained and maintained and facilitate inventory.
7	<i>Sobo Kali Employee or Tour Guide</i>	Sobokali tour guides serve and guide tourists in a friendly, patient, fun and polite manner. The guides show the various tourism products and facilities available. All guides wear clothes that are appropriate to the tourist environment.

Source: (Yunarko, 2023)

### **Analysis of the Implementation of Sobokali Tourism According to DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/ X/2016 concerning Guidelines for Tourism Operations Based on Sharia Principles at Sobo Kali Tourism**

Based on DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of tourism based on Sharia Principles has an important position in an effort to increase sharia tourism objects in remote areas. The fatwa regulates the legal provisions regarding the guidelines for organizing tourism based on sharia principles. The provisions that have been implemented by Sobo Kali Tourism based on DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 are as follows:

#### **1. Definitive Provisions for the Implementation of Shariah Tourism**

In the DSN MUI fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016, it is stated that sharia tourism is a variety of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, government entrepreneurs and local governments in accordance with sharia principles.

The implementation of Sobo Kali Tourism has been regulated according to the Articles of Association and Bylaws of Sobo Kali, which is by utilizing the surrounding nature (river area) located in Gadingsari Hamlet, Mangunsari Village, Sawangan Subdistrict, Magelang Regency has been established and operating since January 9, 2011, which was established by the youth of Sobo Kali with the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and also on increasing faith and devotion to God Almighty. (AD-ART, 2023)

Based on the definition stated in the DSN-MUI Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of tourism Based on Sharia Principles, that

definitively Sobo Kali Tourism has not fulfilled the predicate of sharia tourism, because it does not include sharia in the name of the tourism.

## **2. Provisions Related to The Principles of Sharia Tourism**

The implementation of sharia tourism according to DSN MUI No.108/DSN MUI/X/2016 states that it must avoid or prohibit shirk, sin, mischief (damage), evil, but must create benefits and utilization both materially and spiritually.

The organization of Sobo Kali Tourism based on the provisions of this second indicator, already has (1) positive principles in conducting tourism activities. (2) Avoiding negative and prohibited actions such as drunkenness or liquor, immoral acts. (3) Having a goal to encourage and develop the business of local residents, so as to create overall benefits both to visitors and stakeholders in Sobo Kali tourism. The disadvantage is that there are still some Muslim women visitors who have not covered their aurat properly and correctly. (Yunarko, 2023)

Based on the second provision above, it can be concluded that Sobo Kali Tourism has *fulfilled but still not maximized*, namely by enforcing covering the *aurat*, by installing boards or banners that urge to dress according to sharia in various corners of tourist attractions.

## **3. Terms of The Transaction Agreement of The Parties**

The implementation of transactions and administration in a tourism area based on DSN MUI Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016, the parties involved include (1) tourists, (2) tourism entrepreneurs, (3) lodging services (sharia hotels), and (4) sharia guides. The contract carried out between the parties involved in using the tourism facilities above is to use an *ijarah* contract (lease).

The implementation of Sobo Kali Tourism based on the provisions of this third indicator, (1) The payment system in Sobo Kali Tourism is carried out directly including the rental of tires, buoys, food accommodations and others to their respective administrators. (2) Sobo Kali Tourism is also very concerned about the safety of tourists by providing insurance services or life safety guarantees for tourists, but it still follows the insurance system that exists in Conventional Insurance Institutions. (3) Sobo Kali Tourism provides sharia-based lodging around the tourist sites by using the *ijarah* (rental) payment system. (Nina, 2023)

Based on the third provision above, it can be concluded that the agreement made by tourists with tourism parties (tourist attractions and lodging), *is in accordance with the regulations of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016*, which relates to administrative transactions or the applicable contract system, namely using an *ijarah* contract, which is payment for the benefits of a product or property item, within a certain period of time which is replaced by a certain amount of money.

#### 4. Terms Related to Sharia Hotels

The provision of Islamic hotels based on Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016, must fulfill several provisions including: a) It must not provide facilities and entertainment that lead to immorality, pornography and immorality. b) Providing halal food that has received a halal certificate from MUI. c) Provide adequate facilities, equipment, and amenities for the implementation of worship. d) Employees must wear clothes that are in accordance with Shariah, and have guidelines or guidelines regarding hotel service procedures. e) It is mandatory to use the services of a sharia financial institution.

The provision of lodging or hotels around Sobo Kali Tourism, a) does not yet have written guidelines or guidelines regarding lodging service procedures, but tourist identity checks such as: KTP (Identity Card) and *mubrim* sign are encouraged to avoid immorality, pornography and immoral acts. b) Some employees and employees have not covered their *aurat*. c) The provision of halal-labeled food and beverages has been realized and obtained permission or has halal certification from MUI. d) Administrative and financial management has not used Sharia Financial Institution Services. e) Provision of worship facilities adjacent to the Ar-rahmah Mosque which is approximately 100 meters from the inn. (Nina, 2023)

Based on the fourth provision above, it can be concluded that Sobo Kali Tourism *has not been said to be sharia* because there are still several things that have not been realized, including the absence of service guidelines in sharia lodging/hotels, the clothing worn by employees is not in accordance with sharia provisions, has not used the services of Sharia financial institutions.

#### 5. Conditions Related to Travelers

Provisions related to tourists based on Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016, that tourists must adhere to sharia principles by maintaining obligations in worship while traveling, maintaining noble morals, and avoiding tourist destinations that are contrary to sharia principles.

Sobo Kali Tourism is a *prima donna* or tourist destination that is often visited by many local and foreign tourists with various characters, starting from several circles from educational institutions, such as teachers, students, guardians of students from Muslim schools who wear *syar'i* clothing, and there are also public schools, as well as students and students from several campuses or universities. (Yunarko, 2023)

The above shows that the background of visitors or tourists at Sobo Kali Tourism is dominated by Muslims and Muslim women, who certainly fulfill their obligations as Muslims. So,

it can be concluded that *the provisions related to tourists are in accordance with Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016.*

## 6. Conditions Related to Tourist Destinations

Provisions related to tourist destinations based on Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 must meet several requirements, among others: a) Destinations must be directed towards the public good, enlightenment and refreshment, maintaining trust, security and comfort, maintaining environmental cleanliness, respecting local culture and wisdom that does not violate sharia. b) Destinations must have worship facilities that are suitable for use, halal food and drinks that are guaranteed halal with MUI halal certificates.

Sobo Kali tourism was established by the youth of Sobo Kali, with the aim of: a) empowering the surrounding population so that the economic level is increasing. b) In addition to river tubing, Sobo Kali also provides an additional agenda in the form of fishing, traditional games and educational activities, so that tourists feel happy and more excited. c) Organizing congregational prayers as an additional agenda in Sobo Kali tourism. d) Providing halal-certified food and beverages from MUI.

Based on the sixth provision, it can be concluded that *the tourist destination in Sobo Kali is in accordance with the provisions of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016*, because it has fulfilled the two provisions of points a and b above.

## 7. Conditions Related to Sharia Tourist Guide

Provisions related to sharia tour guides according to Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016, that sharia tour guides must have noble morals, friendly communicative, honest and responsible, and be able to implement sharia values in carrying out work compensation duties according to applicable professional standards as evidenced by a certificate.

According to one of the tourists and verified by the person in charge of the Tourism and Culture Division, the Sobo Kali tour guide is very cooperative and patient in guiding tourists who come, dressed politely according to the conditions. However, Sobo Kali tour guides do not yet have professional certification standards. (Pramono, 2023)

Based on the seventh provision, it can be concluded that *the sharia tour guide in Sobo Kali is not fully in accordance with the provisions of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016*, because the sharia tour guide there does not have professional certification.

Overall, the implementation of Sobo Kali Tourism according to Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Halal Tourism

based on Sharia Principles, it is concluded that it is not fully in accordance with the applicable guidelines in Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Halal Tourism based on Sharia Principles, because there are still some terms and conditions that have not been fulfilled optimally. This is simplified by the researchers contained in the following table:

**Table 5.** Analysis Result of Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 in Sobo Kali Tourism

No	Fatwa Indicator	Analysis Result	Solutions or Sugesstions
1	Definitive Implementation of Shariah Tourism	<i>has not yet met the predicate of shariah tourism</i>	Need to include shariah/halal on the name of the tourist attraction.
2	Principles of Shariah Tourism	<i>already fulfilled but still not maximized</i>	Encourage tourists to cover aurat or dress in Muslim clothing (especially for female visitors). Making posters/banners/letters encouraging Muslim dress.
3	Transaction Agreement of the Parties	<i>already fulfilled</i>	-
4	Sharia Hotel	<i>has not been said to be shariah</i>	Has a service guide on sharia lodging/hotels, The clothing worn by employees must be in accordance with the provisions of sharia, Using the services of Sharia financial institutions.
5	Travelers	<i>already fulfilled</i>	-
6	Travel Destinations	<i>already fulfilled</i>	-
7	Sharia Tour Guide	<i>not yet fully compliant</i>	Sharia tour guides must have professional certification

Source: Data Processed by Researchers

With the analysis above, it is hoped that it can contribute to the management of Sobo Kali Tourism in order to develop its tourism according to sharia principles with the provisions of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning based on Sharia Principles. So that it can provide benefits and comfort for Sobo Kali Magelang Tourism.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above research, it can be concluded that appropriateness of the implementation of halal tourism principles at Sobo Kali Magelang Tourism in Review of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 has not been fully said to be shariah, because some aspects have not been fulfilled optimally, including related to (1) definitive provisions of organizing shariah tourism, namely the need to include shariah/halal on the name of the tourism. (2) provisions of the principles of organizing sharia tourism, namely the need to urge tourists (especially female visitors) to cover the *aurat* or dress in Muslim clothing and the need to make posters/banners/writing an appeal to dress in Muslim clothing. (3) the provisions of sharia hotels,

namely the need to have service guidelines in sharia lodging/hotels, all employees must dress according to sharia provisions, and use the services of Sharia financial institutions in reporting financial administration management. (4) the provisions of the tour guide, which must be professionally certified.

Apart from that, the definitive concept is that Sobo Kali Tourism fully supports existing tourism facilities, both worship facilities, friendly, polite, and cooperative guide services and by making various activities for tourists who want to visit and the surrounding community more comfortable. This has a huge impact on the economic improvement of the residents around the tour.

From the results of this study, the researcher hopes and gives advice to the manager of Sobo Kali Tourism to contribute by being as innovative as possible, maximizing shortcomings in certain aspects in order to develop its tourism according to sharia principles in accordance with the provisions of Fatwa DSN-MUI No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning based on Sharia Principles. So that it can provide benefits and comfort for Sobo Kali Magelang Tourism.

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