Halal Certification Controversy in Non-Meat Products

Source: LM

The Solicitor General, in response to a petition in the Supreme Court, opposed the practice of halal certification for non-meat products like cement, iron bars, wheat flour (atta), and gram flour (besan).

- The halal certification system is alleged to harm businesses not adhering to halal standards, with claims of fostering unfair competition.
 - Companies accused of issuing forged halal certificates **exploited religious sentiments** to boost sales, fostering **social animosity and violating public trust**.
- About Halal: Halal is an Arabic word that loosely translates to permissible in English.
 - The <u>FAO</u> defines Halal Food as that which is permitted under Islamic Law.
 - A halal certification is a guarantee that the **food is prepared**, adhering to Islamic law, and is unadulterated.
 - India lacks a national halal certification system, though efforts to streamline certification for meat products through the i-CAS (Indian Conformity Assessment Scheme) scheme are underway.
 - i-CAS streamlines Halal certification for meat and meat products.
 - Meat and its products can be exported as 'halal certified' only if produced, processed, and packaged in a facility with a valid certificate from an accredited body, as per <u>DGFT</u> guidelines.
- About Solicitor General: SG is the 2nd senior most law officer of the government after the <u>Attorney General</u>.

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