

HALAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE ASSISTANCE AND SIGNING COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BATU GADANG VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

This community service activity carried out by the Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Andalas University, Padang, is in collaboration with the Batu Gadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City. The activity location is in the Batu Gadang (Indarung) Lurah Office which has been prepared in such a good way, in the Batu Gadang Village there are still MSMEs that do not have halal certification and have the potential to be used as a model for a halal food industry village in West Sumatra. The main problem encountered is the lack of information received by MSME actors in the Batu Gadang Village to obtain halal certificates. Therefore, it is necessary to provide assistance to MSME actors in the Batu Gadang sub-district from the beginning until the issuance of the halal certificate.

Keywords: mentoring, halal certificate, Batu Gadang

INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the drivers of the national economy, so it is necessary to establish a legal basis, namely the Job Creation Law, which hopes to support and accelerate the process of developing MSMEs from upstream to downstream. According to Greece, (2018) the purpose of developing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) both carried out in Indonesia is to improve people's welfare or reduce poverty levels. One of the important points for MSMEs so that they can develop quickly is halal certification because Indonesia is a country with a majority Muslim population.

The development of technology and information has made many MSME actors adapt by innovating products, especially in the food and beverage sector. The product innovation must be guaranteed to be safe for consumption and free from ingredients that are prohibited (haram) for consumption in Islamic law. Previously, the Government had implemented Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guaranteed Halal Products (JPH), whereby all business actors whose products are on the domestic market must have a halal certificate. It is hoped that this policy can accelerate the halal certification program, especially for MSMEs.

Hidayat and Siradj (2015) state that consuming halal food is the basic right of every Muslim. This is not only related to religious belief, but there are dimensions of health, economy and security. Business actors (producers)

should provide protection to consumers. For this purpose, a more active role of the state is demanded in regulating the economic system which is described in the strategy carried out by the government/state in carrying out trade/business instruments including through regulation.

Halal certification is a process to obtain a halal certificate through several stages to prove that the material, production process and Halal Assurance System (SJH) meet LPPOM MUI standards. After the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Act No. 33 of 2014, halal certification is defined as an acknowledgment of the halalness of a product issued by BPJPH based on a written fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council. In Indonesia, the authoritative institution carrying out Halal Certification prior to the entry into force of the JPH Law which was carried out voluntarily was the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) which was technically handled by the Research Institute for Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (LPPOM) (Warto and Samsuri, 2020).

In West Sumatra, there has been collaboration between the Provincial Government and the Ministry of Religion's Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) in preparing a free halal certification program for MSMEs. The hope is that this program will make West Sumatra at the forefront of producing halal-certified MSMEs. Halal-certified products can open up international market opportunities and make West Sumatra a center for national and international halal producers.

Andalas University through the Department of Food Technology and Agricultural Products has a major role in assisting the halal certification program in Indonesia, especially West Sumatra. The search results of the Community Service team chaired by Dr. Ir. Aisman, M.Si found that MSMEs in Batu Gadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City did not yet have halal certification and had the potential to be used as a model for halal food industry villages in West Sumatra. The main problem encountered is the lack of information received by MSME actors in the Batu Gadang Village to obtain halal certificates. This is understandable because currently the halal certification mechanism is processed digitally so that MSME actors who are not used to it will have difficulty understanding the certification process.

SOLUTIONS AND ACTIVITY METHODS

1. Solution

A halal certificate is a written fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) which certifies the halalness of a product in accordance with Islamic law. The validity period is 2 years and it is recommended to be renewed if it has expired. The purpose of halal certification is formal legal recognition that the products issued meet halal requirements (Nukeriana, 2018). The main problems found are lack of information on how to register digitally by MSME actors in the Batu Gadang sub-district. Therefore, the following points are given for completion:

- a. Socialization of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guaranteed Halal Products (JPH)
- b. Providing material on hygienic and halal product processing
- c. Involve TPHP department students to assist MSME actors in carrying out digital halal certification.



Figure 1. Socialization Activities

2. Activity Method

The Halal concept in the implementation of halal product policies does not only cover Sharia requirements, but also includes sustainable aspects of hygiene, sanitation and safety, and also makes halal food easily accepted by consumers who care about food safety and a healthy lifestyle (Nurdin et al., 2019). The activity method is carried out by presenting socialization material for Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guaranteed Halal Products (JPH) and regarding hygienic and halal product processing. The activity continued with a discussion between the presenters Dr. Ir. Aisman, M.Sc with MSME actors in the Batu Gadang sub-district. The activity ended with the signing of a Cooperation Agreement between the Department of Food Technology and Agricultural Products and the Batu Gadang Village to run the halal industrial village program in the Batu Gadang village.



Figure 2. Signing of Cooperation Agreement

CONCLUSION

Community service activities in the Batu Gadang Village have been completed according to expectations. The socialization of the material provided by the presenters was well received by MSME actors as evidenced by the enthusiasm of MSME actors to participate in assisting the digital halal certification process. This mentoring activity is one of the contributions Department of Food Technology and Agricultural Products at Andalas University to accelerate the halal certification program in West Sumatra.

SUGGESTION

Further community service activities need to follow up MSME actors in the Batu Gadang Village who have registered in the halal certification program, the audit process generally needs assistance to help MSME actors understand the stages required by the auditor.

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