

Halal Supply Chain Management in the Fishing Ports Nusantara Lamongan, Indonesia

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Abstract: Objective This research is to examine the supply chain management process carried out by fishermen in searching for fish in the Brondong archipelago - Lamongan East Java fishing port. In this study, researchers used a qualitative case study method with miles and huberman analysis techniques (data reduction, data display and data verification). In this research, researchers look directly at the supply chain management process carried out there. In this study, researchers also examined the process that is adapted to Islamic Sharia, so that the supply chain process that is there can be said as a halal activity and also thayyiban. In accordance with the research objective, which is to examine halal supply chain management, researchers found that the process carried out by the fishermen who were there in carrying out their activities could be said to be halal and also thayyiban.

Keywords: Supply chain, Halal supply chain management, Halal, Thayyiban.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country located between the Australian and Asian continents and the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean making it a very strategic country [1]. With a total area of 7.9 million km² consisting of 1.8 million km² of land, 3.2 million km² of territorial sea and 2.9 million km² of EEZ waters. Based on data referenced from the news on the bphn.go.id website accessed on December 23, 2018 about Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world stating that the 6.1 million km² water area is 77% of the total area of Indonesia, in other words Indonesia's sea area is three times the land area. With a coastline of more than 81,000 km and a sea area of around 2.7 million km², Indonesia's coastal and oceanic areas are known as the countries with the greatest marine biodiversity and wealth in the world.

The Indonesian state government pays special attention to fishermen in order to create superior and competent fishermen who can be the drivers of the country's economy. The government is assisting fishermen by forming the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) [15]. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is in charge of several fishing ports in Indonesia. There are 4 types of fishing ports in Indonesia, such as: (1) Ocean Fishing Ports, (2) Nusantara Fishing Ports, (3) Coastal Fishing Ports, (4) Fish Landing Bases. The types of fishing ports are distinguished from the fishing intensity at the port.

Table 1: Capture Fisheries Production Indonesia, East Java and VAT Brondong (All data in units Ton)

Tahun	Indonesia	Jawa Timur	PPN Brondong
2000	3.807.191	298.068	-
2001	3.966.480	296.418	-
2002	4.073.506	394.586	-
2003	4.383.103	414.653	-
2004	4.320.241	320.691	-
2005	4.408.499	322.292	-
2006	4.512.191	375.620	-
2007	4.734.280	382.877	60.769
2008	4.701.933	394.262	52.249
2009	4.812.235	395.510	57.198
2010	5.039.446	338.918	46.432
2011	5.345.729	362.624	49.278
2012	5.435.633	367.922	57.763
2013	5.707.012	378.329	58.145
2014	6.037.654	385.878	71.626
2015	6.204.668	402.569	64.812

Source: Data on the Brondong VAT Profile - Lamongan

One of these types of ports located in East Java, the Nusantara Fisheries Port (PPN) located in Brondong Lamongan, is one of the major fishing ports in Indonesia. This Brondong VAT is a type II level port of the existing fishing port type. Brondong PPN is also the largest fishing port in East Java. This can be seen from the intensity of the fishing that has been done by the fishermen who were there. This port is designed primarily to serve fishing vessels measuring 15-16 tons at a time. This port also serves fishing vessels operating in Indonesian zee waters and national waters. The number of fish landed is around 40 - 50 tons / day or around 8,000 - 15,000 tons / year. It is also known from this port that almost every year fish catches increase. The following are fish catch data (Tabel 1.1).

Problems in the field activities supply chain fresh fishing several ports in Indonesia are still tinged with numerous frauds such as: addition of preservatives (formalin), coloring agents, bleach, and the like. Though it is common knowledge that the use of hazardous materials can interfere with consumer health.

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In addition, there is also fraud that occurs in the process of moving the supply chain of fish catches of fishermen there, such as the unclear amount of catches directly purchased by fish collectors without any clarity on the quantity of the fish which results in the existence of one party being disadvantaged in a movement transaction. All the existing cheating processes if related to sharia in Islam the law is not allowed or Haram. In accordance with a word of Allah in the Qur'an (the holy book of Islam) in Surat an-Nisa 'verse 29:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبُطْلِ جِيمًا

This verse has the meaning "O you who believe, do not eat each other's property in a false way, except by the way of trade that applies with equal likeness between you. And do not kill yourself, surely Allah is merciful to you".

God commands us to eat foods that are not only halal, but also good (Halalan Thoyyiban) so as not to harm our bodies. Even this command is aligned with devotion to Allah, as a very firm and clear command. Quran verses telling us to eat kosher food is also contained in the letter Ta-Ha verse 81:

كُلُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَلَا تَطْغَوْا فِيهِ

"Eat among the sustenance of good we have given you, and do not exceed the limits to him that caused my wrath to befall you. And whoever is overwritten by My wrath, he will surely perish".

Supply chain there are three components: (1) Upstream supply chain, (2) Internal supply chain, (3) Down stream supply chain [16]. According to [16] parts Upstream supply chain include the activities of accompany manufacturing with its suppliers (which have manufacturers, assemblers, or both) and their connections to their suppliers (suppliers second-tier). The relationship of the distributors can be extended to several strata, all the way from the origin of the material until the goods are ready to be distributed from outside the company. Thus, Halal supply chain is the process of managing procurement, movement, storage and handling of materials, parts and intermediate and supplies non-food and related information flow and related documentation through organization and supply chain in accordance with general principles of sharia law. From the above background the writer finds the formulation of the problem, as follows: How do you examine the concept of Halal supply chain management at the Brondong Lamongan Archipelago Fisheries Port.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research was conducted by Marco Tieman, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia. Jack GAJ van der Vorst, Logistics, Decision and Information Supply chain management management, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, and Maznah Che Ghazali, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia. The author conducted a study entitled "Principles in Halal Supply Chain Management" conducted in 2013. From this study the authors write the results of his research on the five principles of halal logistics that have been formulated and approved [4]:

1. The intention to create a halal logistics system in the global world;
2. Minimize difficulties for halal industrial processes;
3. Define cross-contamination between halal and haram and how to avoid it;

4. Creating a complete evolution of the value chain and supply chain management and halal and
5. Establishing benchmarks with existing halal standards, best practices, and international standards.

The results of the study found that an important determinant for the vulnerability supply chain management of halal foodis product characteristics. Refrigerated products, such as fresh meat, were found to be more sensitive to contamination compared to dry products, such as canned fish, packaged chocolate cake and a bottle of coca cola. Second, mass products or products that are put together have a higher risk, as container mass products directly touch when transported by vehicles. Therefore the level of product separation is determined by product characteristics and market requirements. The main obstacles in carrying out supply chain management with the halal concept are [7] [12]:

1. Difficulties in separating products from shipping to retails in non-Muslim countries.
2. The difficulty of separating products in cold rooms at airports in non-Muslim countries.
3. Lack of container contents in carrying a load that is halal concept.
4. Halal understanding in non-Muslim countries; and
5. Lack of halal protection in non-Muslim countries.

The main factors in the success of the supply chain management of halal concept food were found are:

1. Information and communication based system in conducting supply chain management halalthrough shipping documents;
2. Utilize the flow of halal products in non-Muslim countries which are not sold as halal certified products;
3. Application of innovation to simplify product separation in non-Muslim environments;
4. First mover advantage; and
5. Taking the perspective of producers / brand owners in halal logistics.

In conducting this research, the authors used a discussion technique that was divided into 4 sessions, namely: the organizing session which was followed by the recruitment of participants then carried out the discussion and ended with analyzing and reporting the results of the analysis.

Understanding Halal

Understanding halal according to Arabic [7], which is said to originate from hallayahillu hallan wa halalan which means to be halal or permitted and allowed. Etymologically food is entering something by mouth. In Arabic food comes from the words at-ta'am and plural al-atimah which means to eat food. Whereas in the encyclopaedia of Islamic law that is everything that is eaten by humans, something that removes hunger. Halal comes from the Arabic language Al-halal which means to liberate, solve, disperse and allow. Whereas in the encyclopedias of Islamic law, namely: everything that causes a person not to be punished if using it, or something that can be done according to syara'.

The Basic Law of Halal Food

As in a fiqh principle: Originally, everything was permissible (before) before there was an argument forbidding it. The scholars, in establishing the principle that everything is legal origin, refer to several verses in the QS. al-Baqarah / 2: 29:

هو الذي خلق لكم ما فى الأرض جميعا

Means: "It is God, who made everything on earth for you and He wills (creating) the heavens Then he made seven heavens. And He is All-Knowing everything ". It can be concluded that the requirements for halal food products according to Islamic law are:

- 1) Halal delicious,
- 2) Halal how to get it,
- 3) Halal in processing it,
- 4) Halal in its storage,
- 5) Halal in its transportation,
- 6) Halal in its presentation.

Understanding Thayyiban

Understanding thayyiban means a good, delicious, delicious, delicious and clean or sacred which contains three conditions namely healthy, proportionate and safe which are useful for the development of the human body so as to build the benefit of the religious community [6] [9].

Understanding Buying and Selling

Buying and selling comes from the word baa'a. Buying and selling (al-bai ') means selling, replacing, and exchanging (something for something else). In the language of buying and selling (al-bai ') means exchange (al-mubadalah). Trade or purchase by language means Al-Bai 'al-tijarah, and al-Mubadalah, as Allah Almighty, says:

إن الذين يتلون كتب الله وأقاموا الصلوة وأنفقوا

Means: "They expect tijarah (trade) that will not lose ". (Qs. Fathir: 29).

Understanding Buying and Selling Gharar

Gharar means buying and selling goods that contain disguises. A contract contains an element of fraud, because there is no certainty, either regarding the existence or absence of the object of the contract, the size or the amount of the contract object. The purpose of buying and selling gharar is if a seller deceives his fellow Muslims by selling him goods with merchandise in which there are defects. The seller is aware of a defect but does not notify the buyer. How to buy and sell like this is not allowed, because it contains fraud, forgery, and betrayal. In trading system gharar this there is an element of consuming other people's property in a manner false [5]

Understanding Supply Chain Management

Supply chain management is as an approach applied to bring together suppliers, entrepreneurs, warehouses, and other storage areas (distributors, retailers, and retailers) efficiently, so that products can be produced and distributed in the right amount, the right location, and the right time to reduce costs and meet customer needs. [3]. The definition is based on several things:

1. Supply chain management needs to consider that all activities ranging from suppliers, manufactures, warehouses, distributors, retailers, to retailers have an impact on the cost of manufactured products that are in accordance with customer needs.
2. The purpose of supply chain management is that the total cost of all parts, starting from the transportation and distribution of raw material inventory, processed goods, and finished goods become more effective and efficient, thereby reducing costs.

3. Supply chain management revolves around the efficient integration of suppliers, manufactures, warehouses, distributors, retailers, and retailers that cover all company activities, from the strategic level to the operational tactics level.

Definition of Halal Supply Chain Management

According to [10] [11], which means that halal supply chain is a process for planning, implementing and controlling the movement and also storage of products that have been verified as halal from the source of goods produced up to the point of demand for the goods. Meanwhile, in halal supply chain, namely the process of managing procurement, movement, storage and handling of materials, parts and intermediate and non-food supplies and related information flow and related documentation through organization and supply chain management in accordance with the principles general principles of sharia law.

III. METHODOLOGY

The research approach used in this study is qualitative research with a case study method [2][8][14]. The location of the study was conducted at the archipelago fishing port of Brondong Lamongan, East Java. Types and sources of data used are primary data and secondary data. The data in this research is by conducting interviews with all parties related to research conducted at the port on the topic of halal supply chain management.

Unit of Analysis and Key Informants

The unit of analysis used in conducting this research is halal supply chain management in the Brondong Lamongan archipelago fishing port. In this study there are 2 informants, namely: key informants and non-key informants. The key informants are those who understand and are directly involved in fish movements and activities in capturing fish. As for what is meant is the skipper, fishermen, fish hatchers, fishscrapers. while the non-key informant is the cleric / cleric who understands the religion of Islam to ensure the process supply chain there can be said to be in accordance with Islamic law.

Data Analysis Techniques

The stages in conducting this research use miles and hubberman analysis techniques, which consist of:

1. Data reduction
Reducing data means summarizing, sorting out the main points. The data reduction stage carried out by the researcher is carried out by summarizing all data obtained in the field and focusing on the things that are important through the sharpening and classification of data.
2. Presentation of data
Presentation of data is done by making a brief description of the data obtained when reducing data. The study of data is carried out by compiling by entering the analysis results into notes, then in an explanatory sentence about the findings obtained from observations, interviews and documents in the field and data arranged in the focus of the study.

3. Data Verification obtained

The next process is drawing conclusions temporarily from information from the field. This conclusion is still temporary and will be able to change the results according to the data obtained in the field. After verification, the researcher will discuss the findings in the field.

Data Validity Test

The data validity test conducted in this study uses triangulation and member check. Triangulation is done by triangulating data sources and data methods which are then the results of the triangulation are carried out member checks to find out that the process supply chain at the port is in accordance with Islamic law.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Examining halal supply chain management activities carried out at the Brondong Lamongan archipelago fishing port;

Halal Procurement Stage

This stage is the initial stage carried out by fishermen and their fishermen in fishing. at this stage the skipper along with other fishermen / abk will prepare the needs that will be used at the shipping stage. This stage can be included in the category of halal processes because the goods being prepared are halal goods and ways to obtain them through halal methods as well.

The items prepared are daily necessities such as hygiene kits, water, and simple and halal foods. This is in accordance with the content of QS Abasa verse 24 regarding the obligation of humans to always pay attention to the food and goods used, namely:

فَلْيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَانُ إِلَىٰ طَعَامِهِ

Meaning: "then man must pay attention to the goods consumed and used". From this verse Allah asserts for all humans that we all must pay attention to everything we consume and also other needs. In addition, what we use must also be considered so that it does not cause anything to make it black.

In addition to daily necessities, things that must be prepared in this supply process are ship fuel, namely diesel fuel. Other evidence that can clarify that this supply stage is the halal stage is to look at how the diesel fuel will be used. Through the process of observation, the researcher convinced once again that Mr. Parman, the ship's skipper, got diesel in a halal manner. Sure enough, diesel is obtained from official agents or gas stations located at the port. It can be concluded that the whole series of activities carried out at this stage is carried out officially and halal. Likewise with goods that will be used, they use good and halal goods.

Halal Shipping Stage

This shipping stage is the core stage of the long supply chain that occurred at the Brondong-Lamongan Archipelago Fishery Port. One can be said to work as a fisherman if he sails to catch fish in the sea. Although it looks full of risks, but the profession as a servant is none other than done to meet the needs and responsibilities. The sacrifice of a fisherman is in accordance with the content of Surah At-Tauba paragraph 105, that the work is a must for every human being to make ends meet, namely:

وَقُلْ أَعْمَلُوا بِسِيرَةِ اللَّهِ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ

means: "Work you, then Allah will see your work, so will His Messenger and the believers, and you will be returned to (Allah) Who Knows the unseen and the real, then He tells you what you have done".

From the explanation of the works that are prohibited by Allah SWT, fishermen are not one of them. Then at this stage of the cruise it can be said as a halal stage because the purpose is purely to work to meet family needs.

Halal Storage

Storing is one way to keep a product in good condition. This is also done in the activities supply chain management that occur at the Brondong-Lamongan Archipelago Fisheries Port. After the cruise stage, the next stage is the storage stage of the fish that have been obtained. It was explained that the storage of fish was carried out in the hold of the ship. The fish that have been found are kept by keeping the temperature low. Drs. Syaichu explained that the storage process can be said to be halal if the process utilizes natural methods and does not mix or use substances that can be harmful to the body if consumed. Explanation of Drs. Syaichu also in accordance with QS Al-Maidah verse 88, namely:

وَكُلُوا مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ اللَّهُ حَلالًا طَيِّبًا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ

means: "and eat food lawful and good (Thayib) of what has been giving to you and trust to God and you believe in Him". Allah SWT has ordered his servants to consume foods that are not only halal, but also good. Good here means that food does not harm the body.

The observations said that the fish storage process carried out in the activities supply chain management at the Brondong-Lamongan Archipelago Fisheries Port fulfills halal criteria as well as thayiban.

Transaction Sell Buy Fish Halal

As word of Allah in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 188:

وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبُطْلِ وَتَدْلُوا بِهَا إِلَىٰ

means: "And do not (mutual) takes the treasure of you with (the way that is) vanity and (do not also) bring it (matters of wealth) to the judge (for you win) with (the way) sin so that you can eat some of the property of others, even though you know".

from this verse Allah forbid all his people to carry out transactions in the heart. However, in transactions conducted at the Brondong Lamongan archipelago fishery port, this was not done there because, there were several stages carried out between the fishmonger as a seller and contractor of fish products as a buyer. These steps are;

1. Seeing the fish caught in the fish hold.
2. Asking where to find fish and fish that many caught.
3. Determine the price of fish.
4. Enter a sale and purchase agreement.
5. Fish handover and also making payments.

Ngorek and The Distribution of Halal Wages

The final stage of activities supply chain management in the Brondong-Lamongan Archipelago Fisheries Port is ngorek and wage distribution. Ngorek is done by special workers. This process is one of the follow-ups of the wholesale transaction process previously described. If there are findings that are not in accordance with the contract, the agreements will be agreed upon previously.

stage is the provision of wages as a form of responsibility of the ship skipper to his workers as the Prophet said:

أَعْطُوا الْأَجِيرَ أَجْرَهُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَجِفَّ عَرْفُهُ

Meaning: "Give a worker a dry salary."

The purpose of this hadith is that as a boss or leader is expected to immediately provide the salaries of the workers after they finish the work for which they are responsible. It is also intended to provide salary according to the time and amount to be mutually agreed.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of case study research conducted by researchers at the Indonesian fishing port of Brondong - Lamongan, it can be concluded:

The debriefing activities carried out by the ship captains and also the crew can be said to be halal because they obtain the results of the needs that are needed to carry out a voyage by legal purchase. In carrying out the voyage the fishermen and also skipper have worked honestly and legally in catching fish. they catch fish in areas that are allowed to be caught and do not catch in areas that have been protected and prohibited from fishing. Storage of fish caught is done in a natural way and does not use a mixture of ingredients that can be harmful if consumed. So it can be said that storage is halal because the quality of the fish is maintained and is still suitable for consumption. Buying and selling carried out by both parties have fulfilled all the requirements ordered in Islamic law. Therefore, the sale and purchase that is carried out in the Brondong archipelago fishing port can be said to be halal because both parties give up on each other. The process of ngorek which is carried out in Brondong archipelago fisheries can be said as a halal activity because there are no elements that make the activity violate the Shari'a in Islam.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers at the Indonesian fishing port of Brondong Lamongan, has; research only focuses on components upstream supply chain management. Therefore, the researchers hope that future researchers with the same object and topic can continue this research in other supply chain management components such as the component downstream supply chain management and also marketing the catch fish. So that the halal supply chain management of fish catches of fishermen can be known as a whole from upstream to downstream

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