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Enhancing Local Food Industry: Production of "Sehati" Marning Corn in Bantaeng Regency

Mega Fia Lestari[1*], Syaiful Syaiful[2], Muhammad Irwan[3], Boy Chandra Sitanggang[4], Hermansyah Hermansyah[5], Odilia Valentine[6], Neny Rasnyanti M Aras[7], Roberth Marshall Ratlalan[8], Zainal Abidin[9], Abd Rachman Supu[10]
Akademi Komunitas Industri Manufaktur Bantaeng, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
megafialestari@kemenperin.go.id[1*], syaiful@akom-bantaeng.ac.id[2], muh.irwan@akom-bantaeng.ac.id[3], boycsitanggang@akom-bantaeng.ac.id[4], anchaogi.hp@gmail.com[5], odilia@akom-bantaeng.ac.id[6], neny.rasnyanti@gmail.com[7], roberthmratlalan@gmail.com[8], mega.chemist10@gmail.com[9], megafialestari@gmail.com[10]

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Abstract
Purpose: The local food processing business is essential to the Indonesian economy. Lumpangan Village in Bantaeng Regency, South Sulawesi, has great potential due to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) product "SEHATI," which manufactures Marning Corn. However, the need on sunshine for drying limits production, reducing output during the rainy season. To address this issue, the Akademi Komunitas Industri Manufaktur Bantaeng community service programme strives to improve corn product quality through the use of mechanical dryers and the education of workers on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
Methodology: This program's methodology comprises collaborating with village officials, observing SMEs, developing solutions, implementing the community service programme, and assessing the program's success.
Results: Observations show that mechanical dryers are successful in resolving drying problems, and GMP education enhances product quality.
Conclusions: The service program was successful in raising the marning corn production by UMKM "SEHATI" and establishing the program as a long-term initiative. In addition, the program received the full support of village officials by the successful in overcoming production constraints during the rainy season through the purchase of corn dryers and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) education.
Limitations: Prior to deployment, the primary drawback was a reliance on dry weather conditions.
Contributions: This programme makes a substantial contribution, with the expectation that its long-term success will help to create other SMEs in Lumpangan Village and increase the quality of Marning corn products through better drying technology and worker education.

Keywords: *Marning corn, "SEHATI" SME, Good manufacturing practice, Mechanical dryer.*

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1. Introduction

Presently, the processing industry is a major contributor to Indonesia's economic stability. The processing industry plays a crucial role in driving economic growth in Indonesia (Jaya, 2023). Based on data from Badan Pusat Statistik, the manufacturing sector is projected to have the largest Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022, making a significant contribution of IDR 3,591,774 billion to the Indonesian economy (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024). Given its substantial GDP, the processing industry possesses the capacity to generate additional employment prospects (Rahmah & Widodo, 2019). The processing industry refers to the mechanical or chemical transformation of raw materials or partially finished products into finished things that have a significant increase in value (Harahap et al., 2023). The processing of agricultural products is a substantial component of the processing industry in Indonesia (Rahmat et al., 2021). The expansion of the agricultural product processing industry relies on the utilisation of natural agricultural resources, encompassing both flora and fauna, to provide a diverse range of processed products derived from local natural resources (Nson, 2024). The natural resources encompass several agricultural commodities, including rice, corn, soybeans, palm oil, coffee, and cocoa, with livestock products including milk, meat, and eggs (Pasaribu et al., 2021).

The corn processing industry in Indonesia plays an important role in the national economy, given that corn is one of the country's main agricultural commodities (Santoso et al., 2020). In addition to its use as a raw material (Sobarudin et al., 2015; Trifatmawati & Sopandi, 2018), corn finds extensive applications in the livestock feed industry (Harmen, 2021; Hetharia et al., 2021; Surianti & Syam, 2022), in processed foods such as dodol and tortillas (Novia et al., 2017), chips (Hidayah et al., 2020), and as industrial raw materials (Ariyanti et al., 2017; Bantacut et al., 2015). Corn serves a wide range of purposes. The corn processing industry covers a range of processes that turn raw corn into value-added products such as corn flour (Ambarsari et al., 2015), corn grain (Mangunsong, 2018), corn oil (Dwiputra et al., 2015), as well as a variety of snacks (Wamafma & Ratang, 2022).

Major production centres for corn in Indonesia are located in Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi (Wamafma & Ratang, 2022). Bantaeng Regency, one of South Sulawesi's regencies, grows more corn food commodities than other food products, making it ideal for the development of the corn processing industry (Musa & Pangkung, 2017). According to Badan Pusat Statistik of Bantaeng Regency, in 2022, the regency produced 161.65 thousand tonnes of corn (BPS Kabupaten Bantaeng, 2018). We can exploit the huge potential of corn in Bantaeng to transform it into a variety of value-added products that the regency can characterise for visitors outside the area.

Marning Corn is a corn processing technique that has gained popularity among tourists visiting Bantaeng Regency as a souvenir option (Suarni et al., 2019). The Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) of “SEHATI” is a prominent producer of Marning Corn in the region. It is situated in Lumpangan Village, Bantaeng Regency. Although SME of “SEHATI” has a product that is highly favoured by consumers, it encounters notable limitations in its production method (Katunku et al., 2024).

One of the major challenges is the dependence on sunlight to dry the cooked corn (Agbo & Egbunike, 2024). The arrival of the rainy season disrupts the drying process, leading to a halt in Marning Corn production (Anwar et al., 2024). This condition causes the stock of products to be unavailable despite high consumer demand. Consequently, SME of “SEHATI” reduce their income during the rainy season by converting the obtained corn to cattle feed. Additionally, the implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in SME of “SEHATI” remains minimal. A lack of understanding and application of GMP can have an impact on product quality and safety, ultimately affecting consumer confidence and market competitiveness.

Given these problems, the need for innovation in enhancing the quality of “SEHATI” Marning Corn goods has emerged as a significant concern that demands attention and support. As the nearest educational institution, Akademi Komunitas Industri Mnaufaktur Bantaeng is obligated to provide creative solutions to fulfil Tridharma College's goals. The suggested measures encompass the provision of GMP education and the enhancement of production capacity through the development of drying technology. Therefore, it can be prediceted that the implementation of “SEHATI” SME measures can enhance the standard and uniformity of corn manufacturing, guarantee the supply of products all year round, and uphold consumer trust. In the future, we hope the findings would help more the farmer in maintaining the production effectively.

This strategy will not only assist “SEHATI” SME in enhancing their performance and sustainability, but it will also contribute to the empowerment of the local economy. Enhanced efficiency and excellence in the corn processing sector in Bantaeng Regency can generate employment opportunities, boost public income, and contribute to the general economic advancement of the region. The initiative also showcases the potential of cooperation between educational institutions and local industry to create a long-lasting and beneficial influence on communities (Ichdan & Maryani, 2024).

2. Methodology

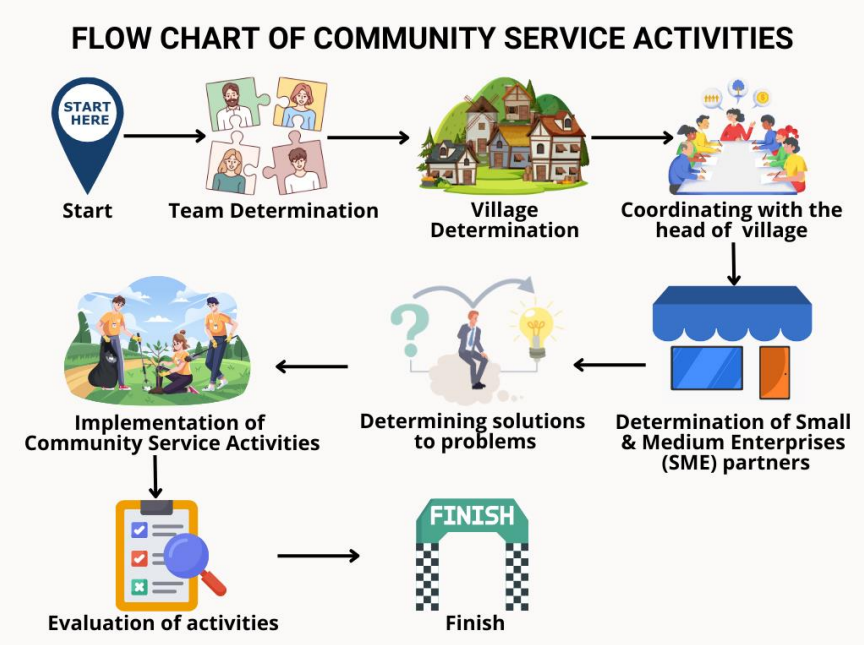

Figure 1. Flowchart of Community Service Activities Implementation in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) of “SEHATI”, Lumpangan Village, Bantaeng Regency, South Sulawesi Province

This community service utilises the Technology-Based Empowerment and Education Method. It integrates two primary methodologies: delivering appropriate technological support (Ajibade & Mutula, 2021; Chandra, 2022; Lestari et al., 2023; Talakua & Sitaniapessy, 2024) and providing instruction to improve knowledge and skills (Fuady et al., 2023; Lestari, 2020; Lestari et al., 2022; Suidarma et al., 2024). Technical support endeavours to enhance the efficiency (Ardana et al., 2023) and productivity of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) by offering equipment that can either substitute or complement less efficient conventional methods. Education, such as training on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), seeks to enhance product quality standards (Ardana et al., 2023) and promote understanding of the significance of sound practices in the production process (Sari, 2016).

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 Appointment with the head of Lumpangan Village, Bantaeng Regency

The entire community service team visited the Lumpangan Village office to meet and coordinate with the Head of Village in order to communicate the goals and objectives of establishing Lumpangan Village as a partner for community service activities. Consequently, the Head of Village enthusiastically embraced and wholeheartedly endorsed the implementation of community service in the village under his leadership.

Figure 2. Illustrates the Coordination between the Community Service Team and the Head of Lumpangan Village

Obviously, this relationship between AKOM Bantaeng's team and the farmers in Bantaeng has been established as a concrete legal document, in form of a fair coorperation agreement (perjanjian kerjasama). Through the legitimised relationship, we believe that our partnership on this project and all interests for each party will get equal benefits. As part of our duties in public services, our team has an obligation to overcome the corn farmers in producing the marning corn. In this phase, we proposed a new method called Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) of "SEHATI." Oppositely, the farmers will get the economic and time management advantages through this innovation when the farmers are able to produce maize faster and bigger in quantity as well.

3.2 Identifying potential of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) partners in Lumpangan Village

In August 2022, the entire community service team conducted a field observation to identify the SME that could serve as role models in Lumpangan Village. As a result, it was decided to make the SME of "SEHATI", which produces Marning Corn, as a pilot project in community service activities in 2022. During observations at SME of "SEHATI", it was found that there were several problems most frequently faced by these SME, namely:

1. The "SEHATI" SME continue to depend on sunshine for drying corn after boiling. Consequently, during the rainy season, this SME is unable to manufacture dried corn, leading to a significant decrease in income.

Figure 3. Drying Corn under Sunlight: (A) Raw Corn and (B) Dried Corn

2. "SEHATI" SME really need further knowledge about Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) to improve the quality of Marning Corn products.

Figure 4. Marning Corn Production Process

3.3 Finding answers to difficulties

The community service team works along with external partners to acquire corn drying machine. This machine's design includes the following specifications:

1. The dimensions of the corn dryer set are 70 mm x 55 mm x 104 mm;
2. Maximum capacity: 4 shelves or pans;
3. The product features stainless steel construction;
4. A 150-watt blower for electricity;
5. It is compatible with both compost gas and LPG gas.

Figure 5. Corn Dryer Machine

The community service team first conducted a trial and error process to determine the ideal conditions for corn drying. In the initial experiment, the high temperature and lack of stirring resulted in the corn remaining extremely burnt. After carrying out several trials and errors, we finally found the optimum operating conditions for the equipment machine for drying boiled corn.

Figure 6. Corn Dryer Operation to Determine Optimal Conditions

Figure 7. The Results Obtained from Utilising Trial and Error on the Corn Dryer

The community service team also supplied aid in the shape of various corn cooking equipment, such as pans, plastic basins, stainless steel basins, filter tools, gas cylinders and raw materials like steamed corn for the production of Marning Corn. We anticipate that providing equipment and raw materials help will significantly improve the performance and achievements of the "SEHATI" SME business. As part of our partnership, the tools and materials were dedicated to the farmer groups. In this case, the farmers could use the machines fully to improve their market, but under the strict supervision of AKOM Bantaeng. All of the ways and methods of the farmers, including what kind of crops they want to develop, unless the corn, we basically allowed it as long as the farmers built good communication. All of these ways describe the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

Figure 8. Buying Equipment for Marning Corn Production

3.4 Implementation of community service activities

In December 2022, SME of "SEHATI" will hold its core community service activities at the Lumpangan Village office in Bantaeng Regency. This exercise was attended by both people and the head of Lumpangan Village. This activity is divided into two distinct parts:

a. Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) socialisation

The socialisation activity related to GMP was attended not only by the SME of "SEHATI" but also residents of Lumpangan Village, especially those who have businesses in the food sector in the form of traditional snacks and ready-to-eat food. We hope that all citizens involved in the food business will accept and apply the knowledge of GMP to enhance the quality of their products and boost their marketability.

Figure 9. Education Relates to Good Manufacturing Practice

Our team has built good communication with the farmers and local governments to ensure the implementation process could run smoothly. We gathered around 50 people, including farmers, buyers, local governments, and legal officers nearby, to share their thoughts on this project. The results showed that they were really enthusiastic to involve this program, as dominantly, the Lumpangan villagers are the corn farmers, so it made it easier and more accessible for their prospect.

b. *The corn dryer machine was handed over to SME of "SEHATI"*

The village head and all the residents present at the location witnessed the handover of corn drying machine to SME of "SEHATI". The community service team explained to SME of "SEHATI" the features it had and how to operate the tool. We also provide corn samples that have successfully dried in previous trial-and-error experiments. According to the owner of SME of "SEHATI", the results of drying with this tool are exactly the same as those of drying in the sun. He also expressed his gratitude for receiving the tool of his dreams, designed specifically for use during the rainy season.

Figure 10. Illustrates the Handover of Corn Dryer Equipment to SME of "SEHATI"

We hope to re-establish cooperation with Lumpangan Village officials in the upcoming year by reaching out to other SME groups. The two parties strengthened this collaboration by signing a MoU.

Figure 11. MoU Signing between Director of Akademi Komunitas Industri Manufaktur Bantaeng and Head of Lumpangan Village

Figure 12. Members of the Community Service Team in Lumpangan Village, Bantaeng Regency

Figure 13. Certificate of Appreciation from Lumpangan Village to the Community Service Team

3.5 Assessment of community services activities

We conduct evaluation activities to gauge the effectiveness of the provided solutions in addressing the problems faced by SME. We conducted this evaluation by returning to SME at least three months after the implementation of the community service program. Based on communication with the SME of "SEHATI" during the rainy season, several important findings showed the positive impact of implementing this community services activity.

1. Use of a dryer
   SME of "SEHATI" has successfully utilised the drying equipment provided during the community service program. With this machine, Marning Corn production can continue even in bad weather conditions, which previously caused production to stop. This demonstrates that the dryer effectively addresses the issue of sunlight dependence, ensuring uninterrupted production.
2. Increased production quantity
   The evaluation found that Marning Corn yield has increased significantly. SME of "SEHATI" can boost production capacity to satisfy rising consumer demand thanks to a year-round dryer.
   Weather conditions have previously hampered production, but SME may now retain product stock to assure constant supply.
3. Product quality improvement
   Apart from quantity, the quality of the Marning Corn produced has improved. The dryer's more consistent and regulated drying process results in products with greater crispness and flavour stability. This quality increase not only strengthens the product's position in the local market, but also creates prospects for expansion into larger markets.
4. Economic impact
   Increasing the production and quality of Marning Corn has had a positive economic impact on "SEHATI" SME. As sales volume increases, SME income rises.

5. Teaching and implementing Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)
   An important part of the community service programme is education about GMP. SME of "SEHATI" has begun to implement GMP standards in its production process, which include cleanliness, safety, and production efficiency. Implementing GMP helps ensure that corn products meet the quality and safety standards expected by consumers.
6. Challenges and recommendations
   The evaluation identified several challenges that still require attention, despite many positive achievements. Some SME members still need further training in using dryers and implementing GMP as a whole. Therefore, we recommend regular follow-up training programmes and technical guidance to ensure optimal understanding and implementation.

4. Conclusion

The community service programme implemented in Lumpangan Village, Bantaeng Regency, succeeded in improving the quality of Marning Corn production by Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) of "SEHATI". It can be seen from the succession in establishing the project as a long-term program through the signed *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU) between AKOM Bantaeng and local corn farmers of Lumpangan Village. In addition, Lumpangan's people recognised that they were enthusiastic about this project and as an initial point in boosting the productivity of marning corn as their core crops. In line with that, the main interventions, such as the procurement of corn dryers and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) education, have been effective in overcoming production constraints during the rainy season. The new dryer enables continuous production of Marning Corn throughout the year, while the GMP knowledge provided raises product quality standards. This program received full support from village officials and demonstrated positive results, opening up opportunities for further development and application to others village SME. We hope that the Akademi Komunitas Industri Manufaktur Bantaeng and the local community will continue to strengthen the local economy by enhancing the quality and productivity of SME as part of the implications of this project.

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