



Halal Product Process Companion Performance in Success of the Free Halal Certification Program from the Islamic law Perspective

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Abstract. Halal Product Process Companion has an important role in succeeding the government's program on free halal certificates (SEHATI) for micro and small enterprises (MSEs). They faced many obstacles in the mentoring process. For this reason, this article examines the role of halal product process companions (PPH) in assisting business actors in obtaining halal certificates in terms of Islamic law. The research was conducted at LP3H Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Data collection is done through disseminated questionnaires through Google Forms. The collected data is analysed deductively. The study results showed that the performance of halal product process companions (PPH) at the Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya has an important role in the success of the SEHATI program. In August 2023, halal certificates issued through LP3H UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya reached 12,184 halal certificates. They are motivated to become companions for several factors: worship, getting income, succeeding in government programs, helping MSEs, and increasing relationships. In the mentoring process, some factors support their performance. These factors are various parties' support, companions' ability, guidance, funding, and halal applications. In addition, inhibiting factors affect their performance, including the lack of socialisation from the government to the public about halal certificates, companions having other activities, factors from Business Actors, server and internet network interference, and the length of the halal certification process. From the perspective of Islamic law, the role of the companion process of halal products is in accordance with the sources of Islamic law, the Qur'an and Hadith, as long as they comply with the regulations set by the government.

Keywords: Halal certificate, Halal Product Process Companion, Halal Centre, Islamic law.

1 Introduction

Halal certificates in Indonesia are regulated in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance[1]. The law explains that products circulating and traded in Indonesia must be halal-certified. The producers of products circulating in Indonesia bear the obligation to have halal certification. For this reason, the government created a Free Halal Certification (SEHATI) program for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)

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to obtain halal certificates[2, p. 116]. This program is organised by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia through the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) [3, p. 185].

Halal certification is important to ensure that the Muslim population in Indonesia can consume halal food according to its teachings. With certification, companies can include halal labels on their packaging to make it easier for consumers to know the halal of the product[4, p. 5]. Based on data from the Ministry of Finance, in 2021, the number of certified MSEs is only 1% of the total number of MSEs spread across Indonesia [5], even though the Ministry of Religious Affairs targets 10 million certified food products by 2024[6, p. 30]. To overcome this, BPJPH issued a free halal product certification service policy (SEHATI) through the business actor declaration program (*self-declare*)[7, p. 157]. This program is carried out to make it easier for business actors to carry out free halal certification[8, p. 79]. To achieve this target, in 2022, BPJPH open free halal certification programs for 25 thousand micro and small enterprises (MSEs)[7, p. 157]. In 2023, BPJPH targets 1 million food products to be halal certified[9].

BPJPH carried out a massive movement to succeed in this target, including training on halal product process assistants from extension elements, madrassahs, and students. After passing the training, the participants are entitled to become companions. PPH companions have been trained to conduct the PPH mentoring process[10]. In the SEHATI program, business actors must be accompanied by Halal Product Process Companions. Therefore, PPH companions have an important role in the success of the SEHATI program.

Many obstacles are faced in meeting SEHATI's targets. It is because many MSEs still do not know how to use the self-declare process and self-declare access, especially for business actors who are in the interior or who stutter technology information. In addition, business actors and the public still have low awareness of halal certification due to a lack of education about the importance of JPH (Halal Product Guarantee)[3, p. 183], [11, p. 225]. The assumption that taking care of halal certification requires expensive costs is also an obstacle in the SEHATI program[6, p. 35]. Companions from the Halal Centre UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya also faced this obstacle. Based on this, this study aims to discuss the role of the performance of halal product process companions in the success of the free halal certification program from the perspective of Islamic law.

2 Method

This research was conducted at the Halal Centre UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Data collection is done through disseminated questionnaires through Google Forms to of halal product process companions. To maintain the confidentiality of informant's data, the informant's name is disguised with I1-I23. The collected data is deductively analysed with the concept of Islamic Law based on the Qur'an and Hadith.

3 Method

3.1 The Role of Halal Product Process Companion in Halal Certification

The free halal certification (SEHATI) program aims to help MSE business actors who do not yet have halal certification to obtain halal certification for free[7, p. 157], to increase the competitiveness of UMK halal products in the market and expand the market for UMK halal products[8, p. 79]. Halal products produced must comply with Islamic law; namely, the production process's hygiene, quality, and safety must be under the halal quality management system[12, p. 11]

To join the SEHATI program, MSE business actors in Indonesia must register through the official BPJPH website, namely <https://ptsp.halal.go.id/>[6, p. 37]. Through this application, business actors with certain conditions can apply for halal certification with a self-declaration mechanism. PPH will accompany the application. The following is the flow of the halal certification process through SIHALAL:

1. Business actors create accounts, prepare halal certificate application data, and together with halal product process assistants, complete the application data, then apply for halal certificates with business actor statements;
2. Companions of the halal product production process verify and validate the statements of business actors;
3. BPJPH conducts system verification and validation of the results of halal product process assistance and issues STTD (Dokument Receipt Letter);
4. The Fatwa Committee receives the results of the halal product process assistance that has been verified by the BPJPH system and conducts proceedings to determine the halal of the product;
5. BPJPH accepts the provisions of halal products and issues halal certificates; business actors can download halal certificates from the SIHALAL application [13, p. 3].

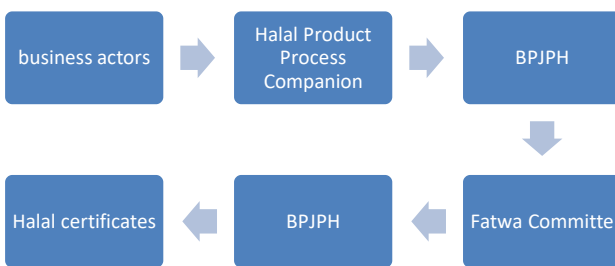


Fig. 1. Figure of Halal Certification Flow Through Self-Declare

Halal product process (PPH) companions have been trained to carry out the PPH mentoring process. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs (PMA) Number 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro Small Businesses, the task of PPH companions is to verify and validate the halal statement of business actors (*self-declare*)[14, p. 12]. PPH companions is needed to verify and validate halal product

materials and processes submitted by business actors [15, p. 9]. Material verification and validation include checking material documents and requesting ingredient composition. Meanwhile, verifying and validating halal product processes carried out by PPH companions include checking PPH documents, asking PPH schemes, and conducting field verification. After verification and validation, PPH companions submit all documents to the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH).

To be able to carry out the assessment, PPH assistants must first attend training organized by LPPPH. PPH assistants who successfully pass the training will receive an incentive of Rp150,000. The incentive is a component in financing halal *self-declaration* certification. BPJPH will pay incentives if PPH companions have completed their assistance tasks as evidenced by issuing a Halal Certificate. It is regulated in the Regulation of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) Number 1 of 2022 [16, p. 4].

3.2 The Role of Halal Product Process Companion Performance at LP3H Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

The Motivation of Halal Product Process Companion to Assistance Halal Certificate. The Halal Product Process companion have several motivations to become a companion, as follow:

1. To help succeed in government programs of free halal certification.
As I1 stated, "My motivation as a companion is to spread halal awareness education and help succeed in government programs."
The same thing was conveyed by I2, who stated that his motivation to become a companion was to help succeed in government programs.
2. To protect the public from non-halal products.
I3 said his motivation to become a companion is to protect the community from non-halal products.
3. To help business actors obtain halal certificates.
In this case, I1 said her motivation to become a companion was to help business actors obtain halal certificates. It is supported by I4's statement that he became a companion because he always wanted to be a good person and benefit himself and others. Likewise, I5 said that she wants to help the community to empower them. Meanwhile, I6 stated that being a companion is part of community service to be useful and facilitate the issuance of halal certificates. I7 said that he became a companion because he wanted to help producers understand the requirements and standards of halal that must be met and increase consumer public confidence in the products made.
4. To worship
I8 and I9 state it. I8 stated that he became a companion because it was worship because it could help others. In addition, being a companion can generate wages. I9 also said that being a companion can help business actors and has the value of worship.
5. To earn income
It is as I10 and I9 argue that being a companion can increase income.

6. To increase relationships

I10 stated that being a companion will increase the network. It is supported by I9's statement that being a companion can stay in touch so that they can add Relatives / Friends.

7. To apply knowledge and add experience

It is as conveyed by I11: "By assisting business actors in promoting halal products in Muslim-majority countries, apart from being a charity, we have also succeeded in carrying out doctrine in Islam. In addition, as a student, I want to add experience, knowledge, acquaintance with more expert people, and additional pockets for college."

8. Become a companion because of his duty as a religious counsellor

I12, I13 and I14 argue that she became a companion because of her duty as an Islamic extension worker. Likewise with the opinion of I15: "I am an extension worker; meeting and dedicating myself to the community through counselling or recitation is common. Being P3H is also part of devotion to God through the Ministry of Religion, in this case BPJPH."

Based on the data above, a person's motivation to become a companion is to succeed in government programs, protect the community from products that are not halal, help business actors get halal certificates, become a companion as part of worship, get income, increase relationships, apply knowledge and increase experience, and become a companion because of their duties as religious counsellors.

The Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors while being a Companion. The halal product process companions of Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya have supporting factors dan inhibiting factors in free halal certification.

The Supporting Factors. Some factors support the performance of companions during the halal certification assistance process.

1. There is support from various parties

The support of various parties is essential for companions always to be enthusiastic about working and successfully helping business actors get halal certificates. The support can be from family, business actors, friends, assistance teams, office leaders, etc. It is as I1 argues that the spirit of the family and business actors is very supportive of the performance of the companion. The support of business actors is very important in streamlining the mentoring process. I23 said that business actors who already understand information and are tech-savvy are very helpful for the companions' performance in streamlining the halal certificate process. So does I11's opinion: "The supporting factor in assisting is the enthusiasm of business actors, who wants to register their products for halal certification." This statement is supported by I16, who states that Business Actors who are proactive and willing to take the time for their companions are very helpful in completing the process of assisting halal certificates. In addition to the support of family and business actors, support from fellow companions is also very important. I3 stated that the support of fellow companions

helped him if he experienced difficulties. In addition to the support of family, business actors and fellow assistants, it is also essential to get support from workplace leaders, as conveyed by I4: "During my service at KUA in the field of Halal Products, we received support from the halal task force and from service leaders related to halal certification so that it could help us assist business actors in obtaining halal certificates properly".

2. Have the ability and competence to support the halal certification program

Companions must have the ability and skills related to the halal certificate process. I6 conveyed it: "Teamwork, thoroughness, the target of Business Actors, and good communication with Business Actors". I15 stated that companions must be confident, be able to joke when communicating (not rigid), be friends and serve/help as friends, not as officials and bosses). I2 also said that companions must have communication skills, material understanding, good ethics, self-preparation, and self-confidence. I12 stated that companions must use friend networks and social media in mentoring. At the same time, I17 stated that companions must always upgrade their Information Technology (IT) capabilities.

3. Guidance and information from LP3H or BPJPH

Another supporting factor is the guidance or information from LP3H about halal certificates either through social media or offline. It was conveyed by R8 that the supporting factor of assistance is the knowledge/ guidance from LP3H, which is very supportive in the halal certification process.

4. Application

Another supporting factor is the halal certification process based on online applications, and it is very helpful for the halal certificate process. I18 conveyed that the application for halal certificates is getting easier. Based on the data above, it is known that the supporting factors for companions in assisting the halal certification process are support from various parties, the ability of companions to provide assistance, guidance and application.

The Inhibiting Factors. In addition to supporting factors, there are also inhibiting factors for P3H companions:

1. Lack of socialization from the government to the public about halal certificates

I1 and I19 convey it. Some parties are still unwilling to be socialized about halal certificates. It is due to the lack of socialization from the government about halal certificates.

2. The companion has another job

Many companions are less than optimal in assisting because they have duties and activities other than being a companion. This is as stated by I3, he has many duties besides being a PPH companion. I5 and I7 also say, "As a civil servant extension worker, many other tasks must be completed so sometimes I don't focus on mentoring".

I13 also said: "My main task is as an extension worker, so I first carry out my duties as an extension worker rather than assisting the halal product process". Meanwhile,

I20 said she sometimes feels bored because of many other jobs. Likewise, I9 and I8 share time between mentoring activities and other activities.

3. Factors of Business Actors

The most inhibiting factors come from business actors are incomplete collection of business actor data, perpetrator data not in accordance with the product, business actor not having social media, business actor's slow to respond when invited to communicate, business actor does not know Self Declare, there is no trust from business actor to companions, business actor is worried about being taxed, processed meat products so they cannot go through self-declare and business actors forget the login password to ptsp.halal.

4. Disruption to servers and internet networks

R11 said that the server on si.halal, which often errors and the internet network that is often less supportive often hamper the process of applying for halal certification. It was supported by I14, who stated that the internet signal was not friendly, so she had to stay up late at night in the submission process.

5. Duration of halal certification process

I4 said that sometimes the Fatwa Committee takes too long to decide on the halal fatwa of a product. This is supported by I21's statement that he feels discouraged, when the data submitted there is no development/stagnant in the issuance of halal certificates. The same thing was conveyed by I22 that the time some Fatwa Committees responded to the submission of halal certificates, made the business actor wait longer.

Based on the data above, it is known that the inhibiting factors for companions in the halal certification process are the lack of socialization from the government to the public about halal certificates, companions having other activities, factors from business actors, server and internet network interference, and the length of the halal certification process. This is a fourth level heading. You can replicate it where suitable.

4 Discussion

4.1 Analysis of Islamic Law on the Motivation to Become a Companion of the Halal Product Process in the Free Halal Certificate Program (SEHATI)

Based on the data above, a person's motivation to become a companion is to succeed government programs, protect the community from products that are not halal, help business actors get halal certificates, to worship, to get income, become a companion because of their duties as a religious counselor, to increase relationships, to apply knowledge and increase experience. In this case the motivation is analyzed based on Islamic law. Islamic law relates to sharia based on detailed propositions [17, p. 260].

First, the motivation to become a companion is to success of government programs. They became companions because they wanted to succeed the government's program for the free halal certification program. It is part of the jihad or struggle advocated in Islam. In Islam, jihad not only in war, but in all struggles to promote goodness is part of jihad. Halal certificates are part of the struggle to help SMEs get their right to take care of halal certificates of their products accompanied by competent companions.

Thus, companions have a big contribution to the success of the halal certificate program. This is as Allah says in Qur'an surah Al-Baqarah/2: 218, that God will forgive and love who believe, those who emigrate and strive in the way of Allah. In addition, the success of the halal certification program is part of obeying the leader as the word of God in Qur'an Surah Annisa/4:59.

Second, the motivation to become a companion is to protect Muslim communities from consuming goods that are not halal. With the assistance and socialisation of halal certificates carried out by companions, many business actors and residents understand the importance of halal certificates. Consuming halal food and drinks is mandatory for Muslims as Allah says in the Qur'an surah Al-Muminun: 51. This verse explains the obligation to eat good and lawful food.

Third, the motivation to become a companion is to help business actors get free halal certificates easily. In this case, the companion activity is in accordance with the word of Allah in Qur'an surah Al-Maidah: 2. Allah obliges the people to help each other in righteousness and piety and prohibits cooperation in sin and aggression.

Fourth, the motivation to become a companion is to worship. Allah has created human beings for a specific purpose, worship. Allah mentions it in the Qur'an surah Az-Zariyat/51:56. In this verse, Allah explains that the main purpose of the creation of Jinn and mankind is that they should worship Allah.

In Islamic tradition all good deeds are considered `ibadah, a form of worship. From this we understand that worship is not limited to mere ritual but to all expressions of goodness and righteousness. Thus, work in Islam is considered a form of worship (`ibadah) to Allah and a religious duty and trust (*amanah*). Muslims' most important motivation is the conviction that all kinds of acts or works form a part of `ibadah (worship) that an individual will be rewarded for. A belief such as this acts as a competitive advantage.

Allah places man on the earth as His vicegerent (khalifah) to spread goodness and righteousness. Allah says in Qur'an, surah al-Baqarah (2): 30 that God place man as vicegerent (khalifah) generations after generations on earth. In this verse, Allah talks about sending a guide and a motivator on earth to spread his message and motivate people to do good deeds and earn His pleasure and reward [18, p. 69].

Fifth, the motivation to become a companion is the main job and some make it a side job. They are happy if they finish getting a halal certificate, there is wage paid. Regarding companions, it is spoken with "*klunting*" as a sign that wage has entered their account. In Islam, wages are the right of every worker. Islam recommends that wages be paid as soon as the worker completes work. It is like the hadith: From 'Abdullah bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Give the worker his wages before his sweat dries." (Sunan Ibn Majah, 2443).

Sixth, the motivation to become a companion because of his duty as an extension worker. Being a companion is a profession regulated by law. Being a companion is a noble work. In Islam, working to find salary or income is recommended [19, p. 75]. It is as explained in the verse of the Qur'an surah At-Tawbah/9: 105, which explains that Allah encourages man to do the work he wants and is omniscient of man's deeds. Based on this verse, then man should always do good, to get a good reward.

In addition, some hadiths explain the virtue of a Muslim to work: God's Messenger as saying, "No one has ever eaten better food than what he eats as a result of the labour

of his hands. God’s prophet David used to eat from what he had worked for with his hands.” (Shahih al-Bukhari)

Seventh, among the motivations of companions add relationships. It is in accordance with God's words in Qur’an Surah an-Nisa/4:36. This verse encourages people to always worship Allah and do good to parents, relatives, neighbors, friends and others. God forbids man to be arrogant. This indicates that humans must always have good relations with fellow humans, including through *silaturrahim*.

The advice for *silaturrahim* is also contained in the hadith will increase age and multiply fortune: "Allah 's Apostle said, "Whoever loves that he be granted more wealth and that his lease of life be prolonged then he should keep good relations with his Kith and kin." (Shahih al-Bukhari, 5986).

Eighth, among the motivations of companions is to increase experience. This is in accordance with the word of God in Qur’an Surah Al-Inshirah/94: 7-8: “So when you have finished (your duties), then stand up (for worship). And to your Lord direct (your longing.”

The following table explains the motivation to become a companion of halal certificates associated with Islamic law:

Table 1. Companion motivation from the perspective of Qur’an and Hadith

No.	Companion Motivation	Dalil from Quran/Hadith
1	To succeed government programs	- Part of Jihad (Q.S. Al-Baqarah: 218) - Obey the leader (Q.S. an-Nisa/4:59).
2	To protect the community from products that are not halal	Allah commands a lawful and good meal. (QS. Al-Muminun: 51 and QS. Al Baqarah: 168)
3	To help business actors get halal certificates	God advocates help (Q.S. Al-Maidah/5:2)
4	To worship	Life for worship (Qur'an, Az-Zariyat/51:56)
5	To get income	The apostle encouraged his people to pay workers' salaries (Sunan Ibn Majah, 2443).
6	Become a companion because of their duties as a religious counselor	God obliges man to work (QS. At-Tawbah/9:105)
7	To increase relationships	Islam encourages its people to stay in touch (<i>silaturrahim</i>) (QS. an-Nisa/4:36 and Shahih al-Bukhari, 5986)
8	To apply knowledge and increase experience	Islam encourages its people always to be creative (QS. Al-Inshirah/94: 7-8)

4.2 Analysis of Islamic Law on Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the Halal Certificate Process

In the mentoring process, companions face supporting factors and barriers. Many factors that support the mentoring process are support from various parties, guidance, and easy application. However, they also get obstacles that cause obstacles to the halal certification process, including many business actors who do not have social media and do not understand technology, so it is necessary to be careful to help business actors.

Regarding problems in mentoring, it is undeniable that there must be difficulties in every job. But with the increase in experience, gradually, the difficulty will become

easy. In Islam, the spirit of work must be accompanied by a positive attitude that every problem will have a solution and ease of solving it. As Allah says in Surah Al-Inshirah/94: 5-6: "With hardship comes ease. Surely, with hardship comes ease."

Another narration explains that when Surah Al-Inshirah was revealed in verses 5-6, Qatadah ibn Di'amah reported: It has been mentioned to us that the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, gave glad tidings to his companions about this verse, "Verily, with the hardship comes an ease, with the hardship comes an ease," (94:5-6) and the Prophet said, "A hardship will never defeat two eases." [20]

Based on the hadith above, an optimistic attitude from the companion is needed in facing problems. It is to succeed the government's program in the halal certificate and as a form of service that requires struggle. Moreover, in addition to inhibiting factors, there are supporting factors that make it easier for companions to assist. Therefore, to encourage companions, Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya always emphasizes to companions to focus on opportunities

5 Conclusion

Based on the data above, a person's motivation to become a companion of the halal product process is to succeed in government programs, protect the community from products that are not halal, help business actors get halal certificates, worship, earn income, increase relationships, to apply knowledge and increase experience, become a companion because of their duties as religious counsellors. The supporting factors for companions in assisting the halal certification process are support from various parties, and the ability of companions to provide assistance, guidance and applications. Inhibiting factors for companions in the halal certification process are the lack of socialization from the government to the public about halal certificates, companions having other activities, factors from business actors, server and internet network disturbances, and the length of the halal certification process. In Islamic law, the performance of the companion has been in accordance with the Quran and Hadith. Companionship is a noble job as a means of increasing income, establishing friendships, helping, and the struggle to make halal a lifestyle in Indonesia.

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