



Analysis of Assistance Strategy for Halal Product Process (PPH) Self Declare Line in Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK) in Jambi Province (Case Study of Halal Product Process Companion (PPH))

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine strategies that can be applied in Assistance for Halal Product Process (PPH) in Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK) through the *Self Declare line* in Jambi Province. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative research approach with data collection procedures through observation, interviews, and documentation and uses the SWOT matrix as an analytical technique. The results of the study show the Assistance Strategy for Halal Product Process (PPH) by knowing and comparing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that create four PPH Assistance strategies in Assistance for Halal Product Process (PPH) for UMK in Jambi Province, namely: (1) SO Strategy (*Strength -Opportunities*) PPH assistants carry out their role actively and maintain good and informative services to UMK in implementing Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH), (2) WO Strategy (*Weakness-Opportunities*) Optimizing the role of PPH assistants by strengthening knowledge and skills regarding Halal Certification *self-declare* pathway as well as motivation and encouragement by LP3H, (3) ST Strategy (*Strength-Threats*) BPJPH, Jambi Province halal task force, and LP3H as well as PPH assistants providing information to the public about the enforcement of halal certification obligations in 2024 and accommodating all institutions and parties related matters and (4) WT Strategy (*Weakness-Threat*) Strengthening the quality of PPH Assistants in carrying out their roles by providing facilities that support the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) from BPJPH, Halal Task Force, LP3H.

Introduction

Assistance is an integral part of efforts to empower, develop self-reliance and community welfare. The mentoring process provides convenience to the community or parties in need in overcoming the problems they face encouraging the growth of initiatives for the sake of achieving independence when making decisions. Such things do not happen by themselves, but there is collaboration and community participation, the need to understand science and technology, and be able to adjust thoughts and actions with developments that occur, have a sense of responsibility and participation in the maintenance of results and efforts implemented.

Developing countries, including Indonesia, in general, still have not made maximum use of empowerment programs given the socio-economic and cultural conditions after the Covid-19 pandemic, this has become a highly highlighted obstacle because of the low level of economy and innovation in a product where the community and business actors also have great opportunities assist the movement of Indonesia's economic recovery. Indonesia with a Muslim population presentation of 86.9% of the total population of ± 275.77 million people in 2022 (BPS, 2022). Having great potential in taking on the role of developing the halal industry as a supplier of consumer demand both domestically and abroad, this phenomenon is undeniably has made a major contribution to the Indonesian economy .

increasingly robust growth of the Islamic economy with increased awareness of Islamic ethical values in the consumption of Halal products and many national program strategies dedicated to developing the Halal industry. (Amri et al., nd) . Halal is something that is free from components that are prohibited for Muslims to consume and as a form of consumer protection against business ethics carried out by manufacturers of various food and beverage products starting from the materials used, the level of cleanliness, including the steps or processes of production, storage, distribution and as a standard. also quality. As explained in the hadith of Buhkari Muslim History which means:

" An-Nu'mān bin Basyīr -raḍiyallāhu 'anhu- said, I heard the Prophet -ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wa sallam- say, "Indeed, what is lawful is clear and what is unlawful is also clear. Between the two there are things that are obscure which many of them do not know. Whoever protects himself from obscure matters, he has guarded his religion and honor. However, whoever falls into the same matter then he falls into unlawful matters, like a shepherd who tends his cattle in forbidden area, it is feared that he will enter it. Know, that every ruler has a prohibited area. Know, that Allah's forbidden area is everything that He has forbidden. Know, that in the human body there is a lump of flesh, if it is good then everything is good his body, and if it is damaged, then the whole body is damaged. You know, that lump of meat is

the heart "(Narrated by Bukhari).

Penjelas mengenai halal dan haram yang jelas, maka dalam surat Al-Baqoroh ayat 168 juga mengandung perintah mengenai rekomendasi kepada seluruh orang untuk mengonsumsi makanan halal dan juga *Thayyib* yang artinya sebagai berikut:

"O people, eat what is lawful and good from what is on earth and do not follow the steps of the devil, because actually the devil is a real enemy for you" (QS. Al-Baqoroh: 168).

Arti yang terkandung dalam ayat dan hadits di atas dapat menjadi panduan dalam menjamin kehalalan suatu produk, namun tidak semua makanan halal adalah *thayyib* dan sebaliknya dan dapat dikatakan bahwa *thayyib* adalah makanan yang tidak kotor atau rusak dalam hal zat dan tidak dicampur dengan benda-benda yang kotor dengan makna yang baik. Contohnya, orang-orang dengan gangguan ginjal akan mengalami efek samping yang merugikan saat mengonsumsi garam, meskipun garam adalah konsumsi yang halal namun *thayyib* bagi konsumen tersebut.

Pada awalnya kekhawatiran mengenai halal di Indonesia dimulai dari penelitian yang dilakukan oleh dosen di Universitas Brawijaya sekitar tahun 1987 dengan hasil bahwa terdapat produk yang mengandung gelatin, lemak, lecitin dan lemak yang mengandung babi. Tragedi yang terjadi kemudian menjadi masalah nasional yang mengguncang ketenangan umat Muslim di Indonesia, mengancam dunia industri pangan, stabilitas ekonomi nasional dan stabilitas politik. Oleh karena itu Lembaga untuk Penilaian Obat, Makanan dan Kosmetik, Majelis Ulama Indonesia (LPPOM MUI) didirikan untuk melaksanakan tugas MUI dalam menjaga ketenangan masyarakat dengan mengonsumsi makanan, obat-obatan dan kosmetik yang jelas-jelas Halal. Dengan kebutuhan akan label halal untuk memudahkan konsumen dalam memilih produk, penerbitan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia no. 69 tahun 1999 mengenai label dan iklan makanan yang mengatur penempatan label pada kemasan produk yang harus terlebih dahulu diperiksa oleh lembaga inspeksi yang terakreditasi berdasarkan pedoman dan prosedur yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri Agama (Afroniyati, 2014). Peran utama dalam menyediakan sertifikasi halal awalnya dilakukan oleh MUI, melalui LPPOM (MUI Institute for the Assessment of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics) sebelum adanya Undang-Undang Produk Halal dan dilaksanakan secara sukarela bagi mereka yang ingin mendapatkan sertifikasi halal.

Sertifikasi halal memiliki nilai jual yang tinggi dan merupakan tren yang semakin berkembang di dunia perdagangan (Tasyalia & Isnaeni, 2023). Saat ini belum sepenuhnya diterapkan, terutama bagi Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) dalam mewujudkan visi pemerintah untuk mengarahkan perekonomian Indonesia ke arah yang lebih baik.

Table 1. 1 Number of companies, products and halal certification in Indonesia

No	Year	Amount Company	Amount Product	Amount Halal Certification
1	2016	6,564	114,264	7,392
2	2017	7,198	127,286	8.157
3	2018	11,249	204,222	17,398
4	2019	13,951	274,796	15,495
5	2021	93,648	300,099	31,529

Source: LPOM MUI (2022)

Based on the data above, the number of halal companies, products and certifications in Indonesia continues to increase every year but it turns out that this is not proportional to the number of halal-certified products, meaning that there are still many MSMEs that do not yet have halal certification. Facilities in the provision of halal certification applications have been provided by the government. The process of obtaining a halal certificate is carried out by going through several stages of checking the regular halal certification lines to prove that raw materials, production processes, and product halal guarantee systems in a company are in accordance with established standards (LPPOM MUI 2008). The implementation of this path has been carried out but the results of previous research found that:

"The community also thinks that without halal certification their business products will still be in demand by many consumers and consider the procedures for applying for/managing halal certification to be quite difficult and require costs which are an obstacle for them in the process. The implementation of the process for submitting halal certification is still experiencing problems and many people do not know and understand the importance of assisting halal products in obtaining halal certification for their products" (Gunawan et al., 2021).

The issuance of Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Halal Product Assurance brought changes, especially related to the organizing institution halal certification. Coupled with the existence of government regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH). It is hoped that the creation of convenience in protection and legal certainty will guarantee the halalness of products circulating in Indonesia. Certification is no longer *voluntary* but has become *mandatory* in order to support efforts to increase production and consumption of halal products (Karimah 2015; Hasan 2014) .

Table 1. 2 Number of UMKM in Jambi Province

No	Year	Amount UMK	UK number	Number of UM	Amount UMKM
1	2018	90,845	12,402	908	104.155

2	2019	123,160	14.170	1 . 140	138,470
3	2021	152,373	10,708	2 . 416	165,497
4	2022	203,631	14,505	4,958	223,094

Source: Jambi Provincial Office of Cooperatives and UMK

Based on the table above, it can be seen that Jambi Province has experienced an increase in the number of MSMEs every year. In 2021, a total of 601 MSMEs have received halal certification services and this number is not comparable to the number of existing MSMEs, and most of Jambi Province's business actors are categorized as micro and small business actors (UMK) who really need services and direct guidance regarding halal certification (Jambi Province Ministry of Religion, 2022). The facilities that have been prepared by the Jambi provincial government in submitting halal certification with the presence of the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) on the regular route and the Halal Product Process assistance agency (LP3H) registered by the central BPJPH are specifically for Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK) on the self-declared route . LP3H in Jambi Province also recruited PPH assistants and held training on Halal Production Process (PPH) mentoring. which hopes to make it easier for UMK in Jambi Province in managing and applying for halal certification for their products .

Table 1. 3 Number of PPH Facilitators in Jambi Province April 2023

No	Reg No	Type	College _	Number of Registered Companions	Number of Companions
1	2201000028	PT	Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi State Islamic University	831	416
2	2203000031	PT	Jambi University	116	20
3	2202000008	PT	IAIN Kerinci	-	-
4	2203000032	PT	STAI Ma'arif Jambi	4	-
5	2202000008	PT	STAI An-Nadwah Tungkal	1	-
AMOUNT				952	436

Source: *Sehati.halal 2 0 22*

The table shows the number of registered assistants from LP3H in Jambi

Province, found that not all assistants who are registered carry out their role as work assistants who carry out mentoring optimally only partially or it can be said that not up to 50% of assistants carry out PPH assistance in the mentoring process for business actors which has been registered using the *self-declare path*. The existence of a companion should have a great opportunity to be facilitated properly and quickly because in reality a series of PPH assistance procedures alone is not sufficient to strengthen the role of assistance by institutions, human resources and business actors.

As an effort to increase and improve the role of PPH assistants, it is necessary to know the implementation of their role in PPH assistance to UMK by using a SWOT analysis to find out and compare strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Strengths and weaknesses are reviewed to identify current and future opportunities and threats. By increasing knowledge of strengths and weaknesses, then decreasing the achievement of opportunities. Using opportunities to deal with threats and then overcoming weaknesses through organizational strengths (Girel & Tat, 2017). In order to obtain a strategy that can later be applied by assistants in PPH assistance.

The research method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research was chosen to collect information about an existing symptom with the state of the symptoms found during the research (Tampubolon et al., 2021). Therefore, using this research can reveal facts on the subject under study, for example behavior, perceptions, motivation, actions, etc. in depth and produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the observed object.

The results of the research that will be obtained by researchers through findings in the field by informants by looking for existing data related to the problems that researchers review. Data analysis techniques with the SWOT Matrix, knowing and comparing strengths (Strengths), Weaknesses (Weaknesses), Opportunities (Opportunities) and threats (Threats) that create four PPH Assistance strategies in Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) self-declaring pathways on Micro Enterprises and Small (UMK) in Jambi Province.

Results And Discussion

The implementation of the Free Halal Certification (SEHATI) program with Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) is carried out by the role of a Halal Product Process Facilitator (PPH) to Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK) actors to submit a statement of the halalness of a product (Self Declare). Halal certification is physical evidence of the establishment of a halal fatwa by the MUI and issued by the BPJPH which is absolutely necessary, because the halalness of a product is a very important issue so that the product consumed by a consumer is truly halal and not

contaminated with illicit goods.

In the process of implementing PPH assistance, LP3H will monitor and evaluate the performance of PPH assistants and then report it to the Central BPJPH.

Obtaining information regarding the roles, opportunities and obstacles of PPH assistants in implementing the halal certification program for UMK, it is known that internal and external factors are in the form of threats, opportunities, strengths and weaknesses listed in the following IFAS EFAS Matrix:

1. Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS)

The IFAS matrix is an analysis formula that comes from the internal environment. Includes strengths and weaknesses as follows:

Table 1. 1 Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS) Matrix

No	Strength (<i>Strenght</i>)	Weaknesses _ _
1.	Have legality from BPJPH with a registration number.	Lack of self-awareness, sense of responsibility and optimism of PPH assistants.
2.	Have the ability and knowledge of halal certification for Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK).	Lack of knowledge capacity about PPH assistance.
3.	PPH assistants provide good and informative services	Limited facilities for PPH assistants.
4.	As the implementation of the Halal product guarantee law.	Poor time management and long distances for field verification.

Identification from the results of the study obtained internal factors originating from PPH Facilitators, namely four weaknesses (*Weaknesses*) an internal condition that is stated to make it difficult for the form of organizational / individual capabilities to deal with existing opportunities and threats and four strengths (*Strengths*) as capabilities in dealing with external factors. In this case a PPH companion has responsibility, especially on internal factors in him which is a form of Islamic leadership for the welfare of society.

self-declare pathway mechanism specifically for micro and small businesses (UMK) requires the role of a PPH assistant to be able to support the economy and global market competition by standardizing halal products produced by business actors through optimizing PPH assistance.

2. External Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS)

The EFAS matrix is an analysis formula that comes from the external environment. Covers opportunities and threats as follows:

Table 1.2 External Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS) Matrix

NO	Opportunity _ _	Threats _ _
1.	Get incentives from implementing PPH Assistance.	Inadequate network/connection.
2.	Increased Relations for UMK, PPH and LP3H Assistants.	The system encounters irregular crashes.
3.	Assisting the acceleration of halal certification in Jambi Province.	Business actors are not literate with technology.
4.	Strengthening friendship with UMK and LP3H.	Business actors do not yet know information about free halal certification.
5.	Help provide a sense of security and comfort to consumers.	Concerns of business actors in the implementation of PPH assistance.
6.	Potential to become a permanent job for PPH Facilitators.	Lack of attention from the central BPJPH and the Ministry of Religion's Halal Task Force regarding collaboration between institutions or agencies in the field of UMK and LP3H.
7.	Implementation of Halal Product Processing Assistance (PPH) at UMK is a form of social activity for the welfare of the community.	Acquisition of incentives is not in accordance with the technicalities in the field
8.		If the PPH assistant does not carry out their role for 2 years, the registration number will be revoked by BPJPH.

Factors originating from outside the PPH assistant, namely external factors, were concluded through the results of interviews on seven opportunities related to potential that can be utilized by PPH assistants and eight threats which are external conditions that cause problems in the implementation of PPH assistance and can harm PPH assistants. With the development of technology and government policies regarding the standardization of halal products for micro and small businesses (UMK), preparation for the global market should have great potential in the framework of improving and accelerating the acceleration of halal certification with encouragement and facility assistance by the government/relevant institutions.

3. SWOT Matrix

In developing strategies that can be applied by Halal Product Process Facilitators (PPH) in conducting Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) at UMK on the

Self-Declaring Path in Jambi Province using a tool, namely the SWOT Matrix.

Table 1. 2SWOT Matrix

<p>IFAS</p> <p>EFAS</p>	Strength	Weaknesses
	1. Have legality from BPJPH with a registration number.	1. Lack of self-awareness, sense of responsibility and optimism of PPH assistants.
	2. Have the ability and knowledge of halal certification for Micro and Small Enterprises through the <i>Self Declare line</i>	2. Lack of knowledge capacity about PPH assistance.
	3. PPH assistants provide good and informative services.	3. Limited facilities for PPH assistants.
	4. As an implementer of the Halal product guarantee law.	4. Time management is not good and the distance is quite far to carry out field verification.
Opportunity	Strategy SO	WO Strategy
1. Get incentives from implementing PPH Assistance.	1. PPH Facilitator Maintaining good and informative services to business actors and the public through direct/indirect media	Halal Product Process (PPH) assistance for UMK on the <i>Self-Declaration route</i> in Jambi Province.
2. Increasing Relationships.	2. PPH Assistant Carry out PPH assistance to business actors actively	2. PPH Facilitator Conduct PPH assistance according to domicile address.
3. Help accelerate halal certification in Jambi Province.	3. BPJPH, Government, and LP3H as well as PPH assistants conduct socialization of free halal certification to the community and business actors.	3. LP3H provides motivation as part of self-evaluation of PPH assistants.

4. Strengthening friendship with UMK and LP3H.	4. PPH Facilitators establish good relations with LP3H and business actors	4. LP3H actively evaluates PPH assistants.
5. Help provide a sense of security and comfort to consumers.		
6. Potential to be a permanent job.		
7. Forms of social activity for the welfare of society.		
Threats	Strategy ST	Strategy WT
1. Network/Inadequate connection.	1. BPJPH, Government, and LP3H as well as PPH assistants explain to the public and business actors regarding the implementation of halal certification in 2024 and the free halal certification program through the <i>self-declare route</i> for UMK through various media	1. Strengthening and raising quality human resources (HR) prior to conducting PPH mentoring training.
2. The system is experiencing problems erratically.	2. The government pays more attention to existing institutions to provide adequate facilities by improving the system/website in implementing PPH assistance.	2. LP3H Maintain good relations with PPH assistants and business actors/UMK.

3. Business actors are not literate with technology.	3. The government provides equal distribution of networks and connections throughout the province of Jambi.	3. BPJPH, the Jambi Provincial Halal Task Force and LP3H are seeking human resource development through in-depth training and selection before being elected as PPH assistants.
4. Business actors do not yet know information about free halal certification.	4. BPJPH, Provincial Halal Task Force, and LP3H submitted a proposal for cooperation with the UMKM service, related institutions and stakeholders.	4. BPJPH and the halal task force provide supporting facilities to LP3H and PPH assistants in carrying out their roles and duties.
5. Concerns of business actors in implementing PPH assistance.		
6. There is no collaboration between institutions or agencies in the field of UMK and LP3H.		
7. Gaining incentives is not in accordance with the technicalities in the field		
8. If the PPH assistant does not carry out his role for 2 years, the registration number will be revoked		

Based on **Table 1.3** of the SWOT Matrix, it can be concluded that the strategies that can be applied to the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) at UMK on the *Self-Declaration route* in Jambi Province are:

a. SO Strategy (Strengths-Opportunities)

The strategy is formulated based on the strengths used to take advantage

of the opportunities that the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) has for UMK on the *Self-Declaration Line* in Jambi Province, including:

1. PPH Facilitator Maintain good and informative services to business actors and the public through the media directly or indirectly.
2. The government provides adequate facilities with system/website improvements in the implementation of PPH assistance.
3. The government provides equal distribution of networks and connections throughout Jambi province.
4. BPJPH, Provincial Halal Task Force, and LP3H submitted a proposal for cooperation with the UMKM service, related institutions and stakeholders.

b. WO Strategy (Weakness-Opportunities)

The strategy is formulated by minimizing weaknesses and taking advantage of opportunities in the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) at UMK on the *Self-Declaration Line* in Jambi Province, including:

1. Halal Product Process (PPH) assistance at the UMK Self-Declaration pathway in Jambi Province.
2. PPH Facilitator Conducts PPH assistance according to domicile address.
3. LP3H provides motivation as part of self-evaluation of PPH assistants.
4. LP3H conducts evaluations of PPH assistants actively.

c. ST Strategy (Strength-Threat)

The strategy was formulated using strength to overcome threats in the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) at UMK on the *Self-Declaration Line* in Jambi Province, including:

1. BPJPH, Government, and LP3H as well as PPH assistants explain to the public and business actors regarding the implementation of halal certification in 2024 and the free *self-declaring halal certification program* for UMK through various media.
2. The government pays more attention to existing institutions to provide adequate facilities with system/website improvements in implementing PPH assistance. The government provides equal distribution of networks and connections throughout Jambi province.
3. BPJPH, Provincial Halal Task Force, and LP3H submitted a proposal for cooperation with the UMKM service, related institutions and stakeholders.

d. WT Strategy (Weakness-Threat)

The strategy was formulated to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats in the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) at UMK on the

Self-Declaration Line in Jambi Province, including:

1. LP3H conducts strengthening and awareness of quality human resources (HR) prior to conducting PPH mentoring training.
2. LP3H Maintain good relations with the central BPJPH, the halal task force, PPH assistants and business actors.
3. BPJPH, the Jambi Provincial Halal Task Force and LP3H are seeking human resource development through training and more in-depth selection before being elected as PPH assistants.
4. BPJPH and the halal task force provide supporting facilities to LP3H/PKH and PPH assistants in carrying out their roles and duties.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the Analysis of Assistance Strategy for Halal Product Process (PPH) at UMK on the *Self-Declared Line* in Jambi Province (Case study of Assistance for Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH)), so that it can be concluded that internal and external analysis, the strategies that can be applied by PPH Assistants in Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH) for UMK on the *Self-Declare* Line in Jambi Province, whose implementation is a collaboration between PPH assistants and related institutions which are one unit in the implementation of the *Self-Declaration Program* , namely:

a. SO Strategy (Strengths-Opportunities)

PPH Facilitators carry out their roles actively and maintain good and informative services to UMK and utilize halal certification policies in implementing Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH).

b. WO Strategy (Weakness-Opportunities)

Optimizing the role of PPH assistants by strengthening knowledge and skills regarding Halal Certification through the *self-declare route* as well as motivation and encouragement from LP3H.

C. ST Strategy (Strength-Threat)

BPJPH, Government, and LP3H as well as PPH assistants, Provincial Halal Task Force, and LP3H provide information to the public about the implementation of halal certification obligations in 2024 and pay more attention to and accommodate all institutions related to providing facilities that support the implementation of Halal Product Process Assistance (PPH)).

d. WT Strategy (Weakness-Threat)

Strengthening the quality of PPH Facilitators in carrying out their roles with supporting facilities from BPJPH, Halal Task Force, LP3H in the form of good communication, awareness of quality human resources/HR before conducting in-depth training and selection in PPH assistance.

Suggestion

The suggestions that can be given the results of the research are:

a. **Government / Central BPJPH / Halal Task Force**

A very important position is the government's role, especially the Jambi Provincial government, to pay attention to the urgency of halal certification by issuing new regulations obliging halal certification for micro and small businesses (UMK) so that information and supporting facilities such as PPH assistants and adequate networks are spread evenly throughout all areas in Jambi Province.

b. **LP3H /Providers of free halal certification facilities through the Self-Declaration Line**

There needs to be an increase in supporting facilities such as material and field practice from LP3H which provides recruitment and training of PPH assistants, motivation, encouragement and monitoring from LP3H to registered PPH assistants to carry out their roles optimally in accordance with existing rules and procedures and there is collaboration from the agency /relevant institutions

c. **Halal Product Process Assistant (PPH)**

self-declared pathway that was issued together with the government program, namely Free Halal Certification (SEHATI), there is a need increasing self-awareness, sense of responsibility, courage, and willingness in implementing the role of PPH companion as well as increasing capacity and understanding of the Halal certification route *Self Declare* during PPH assistant training before being declared passed and obtaining a registration number from BPJPH so that they can play an active role and optimally in accordance with existing regulations and procedures.

d. **Micro and Small Enterprises/Community**

There needs to be self-awareness from UMK/community about the importance of halal certification which provides a sense of security and comfort in consuming a product circulating especially in Jambi Province and socialization and training to the community regarding programs that make it easier for UMK/community in submitting halal certification for their products.

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