

**THE URGENCY OF THE ROLE OF HALAL CENTERS IN LEGAL
EDUCATION ON HALAL CERTIFICATION OBLIGATIONS
FROM *A MASLAHAH* PERSPECTIVE**

**(Case study of the 500meter radius of the Halal Center area of UIN Maulana
Malik Ibrahim Malang)**

THESIS

BY:

MONICA DEWINGGA PUTRI ANGGELINA

220202110085



**SHARIA ECONOMIC LAW STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF SHARIA
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2026

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2026

STATEMENT OF THE AUTENTICITY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah

With consciousness and responsibility toward the development of sciences,
the writer declares that thesis entitled:

**THE URGENCY OF THE ROLE OF HALAL CENTERS IN LEGAL
EDUCATION ON HALAL CERTIFICATION OBLIGATIONS FROM A**

MASLAHAH PERSPECTIVE

(Case study of the 500meter radius of the Halal Center area of UIN

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Is truly writer's original work which can be legally justified. If this thesis
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Malang, 17th of June 2026

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APPROVAL SHEET

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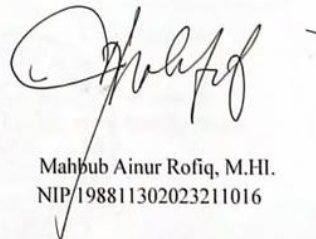
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
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MOTTO

*"Allah does not say that life is easy, but Allah promises that indeed with difficulties
there is ease"*

(Q.S Al-Insyirah: 5-6)

“it’s fine to fake it ‘till you make it ‘till you do ‘till it’s true”

-Taylor Swift

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for constructive suggestions for improvements in the future. Hopefully, this work can provide benefits to readers.

Malang. 16th of March, 2026

Writer,

Monica Dewingga Putri Anggelina

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TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

A. General

Transliteration is the translation of Arabic text into Indonesian or Latin script, not a translation from Arabic to Indonesian. This category includes Arabic names of Arab peoples, while Arabic names of non-Arab peoples are written as spelled in their national languages or as they appear in referenced books. Book titles in footnotes and bibliographies still use this transliteration.

There are many transliteration options and provisions that can be used in writing scientific papers, both international and national standards, as well as provisions specifically used by certain publishers. The transliteration used by the Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University (UIN) Malang uses EYD plus, which is a transliteration based on the Joint Decree (SKB) of the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, dated January 22, 1987 No. 158/1987 and 0543.b/U/1987, as stated in the book Arabic Transliteration Guidelines A Guide Arabic Transliteration

B. Consonant

A list of Arabic letters and their transliteration into Latin letters can be seen on the following page:

Arab	Indonesia	Arab	Indonesia
A	a	ط	ṭ
ب	b	ظ	ẓ
ت	t	ع	‘
ث	th	غ	gh
ج	j	ف	f

Arab	Indonesia	Arab	Indonesia
ح	h	ق	q
خ	kh	ك	k
د	d	ل	l
ذ	dh	م	m
R	r	N	n
Z	z	And	w
S	s	H	h
Sh	sh	A	'
P	ş	Y	y
Z	đ		

Hamzah (ء) which is located at the beginning of a word follows the vowel without being marked. whatever. If Hamzah (ء) located in middle or in end, so written with the (') sign .

C. Capital letters

Although the Arabic writing system does not recognize capital letters (*All Caps*), in transliteration these letters are subject to provisions regarding the use of capital letters based on guidelines spelling Indonesian which happened (EYD). Capital letters, for example, are used to write the first letter of a personal name (person, place, month) and letter first on beginning sentence. When

name self preceded by the article (al-), then what is written in capital letters is the first letter of the proper noun, not the first letter of the article. If it is located at the beginning of the sentence, then letter A from word shoulder strap the using letter capital (Al). The same provisions also apply to the initial letter of the reference title preceded by the word sandang al-, both when it is written in the text and in the reference notes.

D. Commonly Used Arabic Words in Indonesian

Transliterated Arabic words, terms or sentences are words, terms or sentences Which Not yet standardized in Indonesian. Say, term or sentences that Already common And become part from treasury Language Indonesia, or already often written in writing Language Indonesia, No Again written according to transliteration method in on. For example say Al-Qur'an (from Al-Qur'an), sunnah, hadith, special and general. However, when words the become part from One series Arabic texts, then they must be transliterated in their entirety.

Example: Fī zilāl the Qur'an, the Sunnah qabl al- tadwīn,

ABSTRAK

Monica Dewingga Putri Anggelina, 220202110085, 2026. Urgensi Peran Halal Center Terhadap Edukasi Hukum Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal Perspektif *Maslahah* (Studi kasus radius 500meter Area Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang). Skripsi. Jurusan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah, Fakultas Syariah, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Pembimbing Skripsi. Mahbub Ainur Rofiq, M.HI.

Kata Kunci : Halal Center, Edukasi Hukum, Sertifikasi Halal, *Maslahah*.

Kewajiban sertifikasi halal yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal merupakan bentuk perlindungan hukum bagi konsumen Muslim dalam memperoleh produk yang halal dan aman untuk dikonsumsi. Namun, dalam praktiknya masih terdapat pelaku usaha UMKM yang belum memiliki sertifikasi halal akibat rendahnya pemahaman dan kesadaran hukum terhadap kewajiban tersebut. Kondisi ini menunjukkan pentingnya peran lembaga yang aktif dalam memberikan edukasi hukum terkait sertifikasi halal kepada pelaku UMKM. Salah satu lembaga tersebut adalah Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan yuridis sosiologis. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui wawancara, dokumentasi, dan studi kepustakaan yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teori peran Ralph Linton dan teori *maslahah* Imam Al-Ghazali.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang memiliki peran yang urgen dalam mendukung pelaksanaan edukasi hukum terkait kewajiban sertifikasi halal bagi pelaku UMKM. Secara ideal, Halal Center berperan dalam memberikan edukasi, sosialisasi, fasilitasi, dan pendampingan sertifikasi halal. Namun, secara aktual pelaksanaannya belum optimal karena masih terdapat pelaku usaha yang belum memahami kewajiban dan prosedur sertifikasi halal. Dalam perspektif teori *maslahah*, peran tersebut termasuk dalam kategori *hajiyah*, yaitu kebutuhan yang tidak mengancam keberlangsungan hidup tetapi menimbulkan kesulitan apabila tidak terpenuhi. Selain itu, peran tersebut memberikan kemudahan, memperluas manfaat bagi masyarakat, serta mendukung perlindungan agama melalui jaminan kehalalan produk. Adapun hambatan yang ditemukan meliputi faktor internal berupa keterbatasan sumber daya manusia dan belum meratanya distribusi edukasi, serta faktor eksternal berupa rendahnya kesadaran dan persepsi pelaku UMKM bahwa proses sertifikasi halal masih rumit.

ABSTRACT

Monica Dewingga Putri Anggelina, 220202110085, 2026. The Urgency of the Role of Halal Center on Legal Education on the Obligation of Halal Certification *Maslahah Perspective* (Study of the 500-meter radius of the Halal Center Area of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang). Thesis. Department of Sharia Economic Law, Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, Thesis Supervisor: Mahbub Ainur Rofiq, M.Hi.

Keywords : Halal Center, Legal Education, Halal Certification, *Maslahah*.

The obligation of halal certification as regulated under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance constitutes a form of legal protection for Muslim consumers in obtaining halal and safe products for consumption. However, in practice, there are still MSME business actors who have not obtained halal certification due to low levels of legal understanding and awareness regarding this obligation. This condition highlights the importance of institutions that actively provide legal education related to halal certification for MSME actors. One such institution is the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

This research is an empirical juridical study with a sociological juridical approach. The data were collected through interviews, documentation, and literature study, and analyzed using Ralph Linton's role theory and Imam Al-Ghazali's theory of *maslahah*.

The findings show that the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang plays an urgent role in supporting the implementation of legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification for MSME actors. Ideally, the Halal Center is responsible for providing education, socialization, facilitation, and assistance in halal certification. However, in practice, its implementation has not been fully optimal, as there are still business actors who do not adequately understand the obligations and procedures of halal certification. From the perspective of *maslahah* theory, this role falls under the category of *hajiyyah*, namely needs that do not threaten human survival but may cause hardship if not fulfilled. Furthermore, this role provides convenience, expands public benefit, and supports religious protection through the assurance of halal products. The obstacles identified include internal factors such as limited human resources and uneven distribution of educational outreach, as well as external factors such as low awareness among MSME actors and the perception that the halal certification process is complicated.

الملخص

مونيكا ديويغا بوتري أنجيلينا، 2026 220202110085. أهمية دور مركز حلال في التعليم القانوني حول الالتزام بشهادة الحلال من منظور المصالحة (دراسة نصف قطر 500 متر لمنطقة مركز الحلال التابع للجامعة الوطنية للعلوم مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانغ). أطروحة. قسم الشريعة الاقتصادية، كلية الشريعة، مولانا مالك إبراهيم جامعة الدولة الإسلامية في مالانغ، مشرف رسالة. محبوب عينور روفيق، ماجستير في الصحة الثانوية والثانوية

الكلمات المفتاحية : مركز حلال، التعليم القانوني، شهادة الحلال، المصالحة.

يعد التزام شهادة الحلال كما هو منظم بموجب القانون رقم 33 لعام 2014 بشأن ضمان المنتجات الحلال نوعاً من أشكال الحماية القانونية للمستهلكين المسلمين عند الحصول على منتجات حلال وأمنة للاستهلاك. ومع ذلك، في الواقع، لا يزال هناك فاعلين في الأعمال الصغيرة والمتوسطة لم يحصلوا على شهادة حلال بسبب انخفاض مستوى الفهم والوعي القانوني بهذا الالتزام. يبرز هذا الشرط أهمية المؤسسات التي تقدم بنشاط التعليم القانوني المتعلقة بشهادة حلال لنشطاء (UMKM). إحدى هذه المؤسسات هي مركز حلال مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانغ في جامعة الهند.

هذا البحث هو دراسة فقهية تجريبية بنهج فقهي اجتماعي. تم جمع البيانات من خلال مقابلات وتوثيق ودراسة أدبية، وتم تحليلها باستخدام نظرية الدور لـ رالف لينتون ونظرية الإمام الغزالي في المصالحة.

تظهر النتائج أن مركز حلال مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانغ يلعب دوراً عاجلاً في دعم تنفيذ التعليم القانوني بشأن التزام الاعتماد للحلال للجهات المتوسطة والمتوسطة. من الناحية المثالية، يكون مركز حلال مسؤولاً عن توفير التعليم، والتنشئة الاجتماعية، والتيسير، والمساعدة في الحصول على شهادة الحلال. ومع ذلك، في الواقع، لم يكن تنفيذه مثالياً بالكامل، حيث لا يزال هناك جهات تجارية لا تفهم بشكل كافٍ التزامات وإجراءات شهادة الحلال. من منظور نظرية المصالحة، يندرج هذا الدور تحت فئة الحجية، أي الاحتياجات التي لا تهدد بقاء الإنسان لكنها قد تسبب صعوبات إذا لم تلبى. علاوة على ذلك، يوفر هذا الدور الراحة، وتوسيع الفائدة العامة، ودعم الحماية الدينية من خلال ضمان المنتجات الحلال. تشمل العقبات المحددة عوامل داخلية مثل محدودية الموارد البشرية وتوزيع التوعية التعليمية غير المتساوية، بالإضافة إلى عوامل خارجية مثل انخفاض الوعي بين الفعاليين في المؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة والانطباع بأن عملية شهادة الحلال.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The halal status of products constitutes an important aspect of consumer protection in Indonesia, as the majority of Indonesian consumers place significant emphasis on the halal assurance of the food and beverages they consume. However, in practice, many business actors still neglect their obligation to ensure the halal status of their products.¹ The existence of food products allegedly containing non-halal ingredients has given rise to academic concerns regarding the low level of legal understanding and legal awareness among business actors concerning their obligation to obtain halal certification.² In fact, the halal status of products constitutes an integral part of consumer protection and legal certainty within the framework of Islamic economic law.

Such a condition is contrary to Article 4 of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, which provides that products circulating in Indonesia are required to be certified halal.³ The obligation also applies to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which are required to comply with such obligation no later than 2026.⁴ Furthermore, the lack of transparency regarding information on the halal status of products also violates the principle of information disclosure as stipulated in Article 4(c) of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning

¹ Ada 391 Usaha Kuliner Belum Tersertifikasi Halal, Pemkot Batu Ajak MUI Lakukan Percepatan <https://jatimtimes.com/baca/294697/20230816/211900/ada-391-usaha-kuliner-belum-tersertifikasi-halal-pemkot-batu-ajak-mui-lakukan-percepatan> (Diakses pada tanggal 5 Oktober 2025)

² Founder Halal Corner Tegaskan Pentingnya Pengawasan Berkala dalam Sertifikasi Halal <https://muijatim.or.id/2025/04/23/founder-halal-corner-tegaskan-pentingnya-pengawasan-berkala-dalam-sertifikasi-halal> (Diakses pada tanggal 5 Oktober 2025)

³ UU Nomor 33 tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal

⁴ Sertifikasi Produk UMKM Diperpanjang, Wapres Tegaskan Bukan Penundaan, [https://www.wapresri.go.id/sertifikasi-produk-umkm-diperpanjang-wapres-tegaskan-bukan-penundaan/#:~:text=Mamuju%2C%20wapresri.go.id%20%E2%80%94%20Pemerintah%2C%20melalui%20Kementerian%20Koperasi,dan%20kecil%20\(UMK\)%20hingga%20Oktober%202026%20mendatang.](https://www.wapresri.go.id/sertifikasi-produk-umkm-diperpanjang-wapres-tegaskan-bukan-penundaan/#:~:text=Mamuju%2C%20wapresri.go.id%20%E2%80%94%20Pemerintah%2C%20melalui%20Kementerian%20Koperasi,dan%20kecil%20(UMK)%20hingga%20Oktober%202026%20mendatang.) (Diakses pada tanggal 4 Oktober 2025)

Consumer Protection, which provides that consumers are entitled to accurate, clear, and honest information regarding the products they consume.⁵ These regulations underscore the importance of the role of halal assistance institutions in providing legal education to business actors.

According to data from the Department of Cooperatives, Industry, and Trade of Malang City, the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Malang City reaches 49,420 business units, the majority of which operate in the food and beverage sector. However, as of the end of 2025, only 21,588 MSMEs have obtained halal certification. This condition indicates that a considerable number of business actors still require legal education and assistance concerning the obligation to obtain halal certification.⁶ In this context, the existence of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang becomes significant, considering that the institution has facilitated and assisted more than 51,000 MSME actors in obtaining halal certification.⁷ This matter deserves particular attention, as the concept of halal is not merely concerned with compliance with applicable regulations but also serves as a guarantee of product safety and consumer trust in the products consumed.⁸ Accordingly, legal education is necessary to provide business actors with adequate knowledge and understanding, which constitutes one of the essential indicators for the realization of consumer protection and the sustainability of business activities in accordance with sharia principles.⁹

⁵ UU Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen.

⁶ Pemkot Malang catat 21.588 UMKM sudah bersertifikat halal
<https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/5371174/pemkot-malang-catat-21588-umkm-sudah-bersertifikat-halal>
(Diakses pada tanggal 06 Juni 2026)

⁷ Lebih dari 51.000 Pelaku UMKM telah didampingi oleh LP3H Halal Center UIN Malang
<https://halalcenter.uin-malang.ac.id/1319-2/> (Diakses pada tanggal 06 Juni 2026)

⁸ Raisa Fitri Dan Anastasia Ayu Anindya, Sertifikasi Halal Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kinerjaumkm, Jurnal STIE: Vol. 5 No. 2 Tahun 2024, H 325.

⁹ D.Q. Alva Salam Dan Ahmad Makhtum, Implementasi Jaminan Produk Halal Melalui Sertifikasi Halal Pada Produk Makanan Dan Minuman Umkm Di Kabupaten Sampang, Qawwam: The Leader's Writing Vol. 3, No. 1, Juni 2022, H.11.

One of the institutions that actively plays a role in providing legal education is the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang performs not only administrative functions but also educational functions, particularly in providing business actors with legal knowledge and understanding regarding the obligation to obtain halal certification. This role merits further examination in order to determine the urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in the implementation of legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification. In this regard, the existence of institutions that provide legal education to business actors concerning halal certification is indispensable in assessing the extent to which such institutions effectively perform their educational functions in enhancing the understanding and legal awareness of business actors regarding the obligation to obtain halal certification.

The research on the urgency of the Halal Center at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang for halal certification is not new. While previous studies have already been conducted, this study shares similarities with three previous studies. First, the study by Feby Sahira et al. focused on the role of the Halal Center.¹⁰ Second, the study by Shanti Pujilestari et al. focused on educating business actors about the implementation of ¹¹*self-declared halal certification, finding that practical education can increase business interest in registering for certification.* Third, the study by Ratna Wijayanti et al. focused on the role of halal certification education in increasing the credibility of MSME products, with the results showing

¹⁰Feby Sahira, Muhammad Yafiz, Nurul Jannah, Analisis Peran Pusat Halal Center dalam Mendorong Sertifikasi Halal UMKM untuk meningkatkan halal *lifestyle* di Kota Medan, *COSTING: Journal of Economic and Accounting*, Vol.07, No.2, 2024.

Shanti Pujilestar, Rahmawati Rahmawati, Peningkatan Pemahaman Dan Sikap Sertifikasi Halal Self-Declare Pada Usaha Susu Kedelai Di Kota Bekasi, *Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat Indonesia (JAMSI)*, Vol. 3, No. 5, September 2023.

an increase in business actors' interest in managing halal certification independently.¹²

The difference between the three studies is that this study examines the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as an institution that actively provides education and assistance for halal certification to business actors in Malang City, while previous studies focused on discussing the improvement of the halal *lifestyle*. Second, this study emphasizes the legal education aspect of the obligation of halal certification by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, which has not been specifically examined in previous studies. The difference in the third study is that it focuses on the practical impact of business actors on halal certification education. This study also focuses on the *Maslahah perspective* as a foundation that emphasizes how halal certification education is a form of protection for the welfare of Muslim consumers.

The selection of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as the research location is based on its role as an academic institution that provides legal education, socialization, and halal certification assistance to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Malang City. The institution also collaborates with the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) to assist business actors in understanding both the procedures and the significance of halal certification in accordance with Islamic principles and the applicable laws and regulations.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Taufik, a member of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, he stated that the Halal Center of

¹²Ratna Wijjayanti, Eviatiwi Kusumaningtyas Sugiyanti, Suratman dkk, Peran Edukasi Sertifikasi Halal dalam Meningkatkan Kredibilitas Paroduk UMKM, Jurnal Implementasi Ilmu Ekonomi: Vol 02, No,02, Juni 2025.

UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang actively organized legal education programs, socialization activities, and halal certification assistance by facilitating the self-declare scheme for micro and small business actors in Malang City in obtaining halal certification.

The research location was focused on the area surrounding the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang within a radius of approximately 500 meters to the north, south, east, and west, as determined using Google Maps. The selection of this geographical boundary was based on the assumption that MSME actors located closest to the Halal Center should have easier access to information and legal education concerning the obligation to obtain halal certification. Nevertheless, there were still MSME actors in the vicinity of the Halal Center who had not yet obtained halal certification. This condition indicates the existence of a disparity between geographical proximity and the level of legal compliance of business actors with respect to the obligation to obtain halal certification, thereby making the issue worthy of further examination. Moreover, such circumstances give rise to academic questions regarding the extent of the urgency and effectiveness of the role of the Halal Center in implementing legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification, particularly for business actors located in close proximity to the institution.

From a *Maslahah perspective*, the educational role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in halal certification is an important part of efforts to realize the welfare of the community. Through educational activities for business actors, the Halal Center contributes to supporting sharia principles in achieving the welfare of the community and preventing harm as a form of protection for the rights of Muslim consumers. This is relevant because many

MSMEs often face obstacles in understanding halal certification procedures. This phenomenon raises academic questions about the extent of the urgency of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang's role in educating MSMEs regarding the obligation of halal certification.

From a Positive Law perspective, this study aims to examine the extent to which the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang carries out its role in supporting the implementation of halal certification obligations as stipulated in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection with the hope of creating legal compliance and consumer protection from non-halal products in Malang City. These efforts are expected to prevent the circulation of non-halal products that can cause public unrest, especially among Muslims . Therefore, this study will analyze the urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from a *maslahah perspective* , as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors faced by the institution.

B. Research Question

1. How urgent is the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in supporting the implementation of legal education regarding the obligation of halal certification for culinary MSMEs from a *Maslahah perspective* ?
2. What are the inhibiting factors in the implementation of legal education by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang?

C. Research Purpose

1. This study aims to describe and analyze the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in implementing legal education regarding the obligation of halal certification for culinary MSMEs from a *Maslahah perspective*.
2. This study aims to determine and explain the supporting and inhibiting factors faced by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in implementing legal education in Malang City.

D. Benefits of research

The benefits of this research are divided into two, namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits, which are expected to contribute both to the development of science and to the parties involved in this research.

1. Theoretical Benefits

Theoretically, it is hoped that this study will enhance understanding in the field of Sharia Economic Law, particularly regarding the role of halal support institutions in implementing legal education regarding halal certification obligations. This research can also serve as an academic reference for future researchers who wish to explore the relationship between legal education, halal institutions, and the concept of *maslahah (benefit)* in complying with halal certification regulations.

2. Practical Benefits

This research is expected to provide input to relevant institutions in enhancing their role as educational institutions and halal certification mentors. This research is also expected to serve as a consideration for the local government, BPJPH, and business actors, particularly culinary MSMEs in Malang City, to optimize the implementation of the halal certification program in Malang City. Through increased education and mentoring provided by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana

Malik Ibrahim Malang, it is hoped that business actors will better understand and comply with legal provisions related to halal certification. This will, in turn, increase consumer trust and product sales competitiveness in Malang City.

E. Discussion Systematics

The researcher presents a systematic discussion as a general overview of the thesis research to ensure a more systematic and focused writing process based on the topic. The results of this study consist of five chapters, with the following systematic writing:

CHAPTER I Introduction , this chapter contains the background that explains the reasons and urgency of conducting research related to the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in legal education on the obligation of halal certification in Malang City. The formulation of the problem, research objectives, research benefits, operational definitions and writing systematics serve to provide guidelines in compiling all chapters of this thesis.

CHAPTER II Literature Review , contains previous research as comparative material and to strengthen this research. Next, several literature reviews are explained that serve as the basis for the analysis, namely the role theory and maslahah theory according to Imam Al-Ghazali, and halal certification. This literature review is used to strengthen the conceptual foundation of the research.

CHAPTER III Research Methodology , explains the type of research used, namely empirical juridical with a sociological juridical approach. This chapter contains the research location, method of determining subjects, types and sources of data, methods of collecting and analyzing data on the urgency of the role and supporting and inhibiting factors of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang regarding education on the obligation of halal certification.

CHAPTER IV Discussion , this chapter presents the results of field findings obtained from interviews, literature and documentation which will then be analyzed from primary data and secondary data to answer the problem formulation.

CHAPTER V: Conclusion : This chapter outlines the conclusions and recommendations based on the research findings. The conclusions address the research questions and key findings from the discussion. The suggestions also include recommendations and new ideas that can be used as input for the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, BPJPH, and other relevant parties to optimize the role of legal education regarding halal certification obligations in Malang City.

F. Operational Definition

Operational definitions aim to explain the terms used in the research to avoid misunderstandings. Therefore, the operational definitions in this research are presented as follows:

1. Legal Education

Legal education is an effort to provide understanding, knowledge and legal assistance to MSME actors regarding halal certification obligations, as implemented by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

2. Halal Certification

Halal Certification is the process of determining the halal status of a product carried out by the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) based on a halal fatwa from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), as mandated by Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance.

3. Consumer Protection

Consumer Protection is all efforts that guarantee legal certainty for consumers to obtain products that are safe, halal, and in accordance with their rights.

CHAPTER 11

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Research

This research is not a new research, because there has been previous research, this research and previous research focus on different discussions, such as the focus of the following research areas:

1. Ratna Wijayanti et al.'s (2025) research in the journal, *The Role of Halal Certification Education in Increasing the Credibility of MSME Products*, focused on halal certification education for MSMEs to increase consumer trust. The method used was participatory training through outreach and direct discussions with MSMEs in Semarang City. The results of the study were an increase in understanding and interest among MSMEs in managing halal certification independently.¹³
2. Feby Sahira, Muhammad Yafiz, and Nurul Jannah (2024) conducted a research in *COSTING: Journal of Economic, Business, and Accounting* entitled *Analysis of the Role of Halal Centers in Encouraging Halal Certification of MSMEs to Improve Halal Lifestyle in Medan City*. The research focuses on the role of halal centers in encouraging halal certification and the halal lifestyle of the community. Using a qualitative descriptive approach method, the research results show that the Halal Center itself plays a role through four main forms, namely education, training, registration services, and human resource development, which play an important role in increasing public awareness of MSME halal certification.¹⁴

¹³ Ratna Wijayanti, Eviatiwi Kusumaningtyas Sugiyanto, Suratman dkk (2025), *Peran Edukasi Sertifikasi Halal dalam Meningkatkan Kredibilitas Produk UMKM*, Jurnal Implementasi Ilmu Ekonomi, Vol.2, No.2.

¹⁴Feby Sahira, Muhammad Hafiz dan Nurul Jannah(2024), *Analisis Peran Pusat Halal Center dalam Mendorong Sertifikasi halal UMKM untuk Meningkatkan Halal LifeStyle di Kota Medan*, *COSTING: Journal of Economic*, Vol.7, No. 2.

3. Devi Dwi Siskawardani, Damar, and Dahlia Eliarni's (2025) research, published in the journal "*Halal Certification Assistance for Food MSMEs in Beji, Junrejo District, Batu City,*" focused on empowering MSMEs through assistance with the halal certification process. The approach used was a participatory one, encompassing outreach, training, and direct assistance. The results of the study indicate an increased understanding of halal certification procedures and how to implement halal assurance comprehensively.¹⁵
4. Fauzia's (2025) research in her thesis entitled *Strengthening the Role of Halal Product Process Facilitators in MSMEs in Tanah Data Regency* highlighted the suboptimal role of PPH facilitators in carrying out verification and visitation in accordance with PMA No. 20 of 2021. Using qualitative field methods, this study explained that the inconsistency of the facilitator's duties was due to minimal supervision from BPJPH. This study underscores the importance of PPH facilitators acting in accordance with the principles of Sharia Economic Law, such as being trustworthy and honest in helping MSMEs obtain halal certification.¹⁶
5. Jia Ayu Maulidia, Ilone Virginia Oktavia, Sevani Desiana Putri, et al.'s (2025) research entitled *National Regulation and Institutional Roles in Halal Product Assurance in Indonesia* focuses on analyzing regulations and the roles of institutions such as BPJPH, MUI, and LPH in the national halal product assurance system. The study used a qualitative approach with research results showing that inter-institutional contributions are a major factor in maintaining consistent halal

¹⁵Devi Dwi Siskawardani, Damar, Dahlia Eliarni(2024), *Pendampingan Sertifikasi Halal UMKM Makanan Di Desa Beju Kecamatan Junrejo Kota Batu*, Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Peningkatan Mutu Masyarakat, Vol 06, No.3

¹⁶Fauzia (2025) *Penguatan Peran Pendamping Proses Produk Halal Pada Umkm Di Kabupaten Tanah Datar*, TESIS, Universitas Islam Negeri Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar.

standards and also creating stronger legal protection for Muslim consumers in Indonesia.¹⁷

6. Shanti Pujilestari and Rahmawati's (2023) study, published in the JAMSI journal, entitled "*Improving Understanding and Attitudes Regarding Self-Declared Halal Certification in Soy Milk Businesses in Bekasi City*," focused on the education and attitudes of business actors toward *self-declared halal certification*. The method used was a participatory approach through education and procurement of production equipment. The results showed a 43.33% increase in understanding and a positive attitude among business actors to continue the halal certification process independently.¹⁸
7. The research of Fitri Farianti, Robi Krisna, and Erwin Radityo (2022) in their article entitled "*Dynamics of Halal Management Assistance for Micro and Small Enterprises through the Self-Declare Program*," focuses on the *halal self-declaration* assistance process in North Sumatra. They used normative juridical methods and a descriptive approach. The results of this study emphasize that the self-declaration program is based on the principle of *maslahah (benefit)* because it facilitates MSMEs in obtaining halal certification. However, its implementation still requires strong collaboration between facilitators, Islamic community organizations, and the government to maintain the validity and public trust in the certificate.¹⁹

¹⁷ Jia ayu, Ilone Maulidia oktaviana, Sevani Desiana Putri dkk (2025), *Regulasi Nasional Dan Peran Klembagaan Dalam Jaminan Produk Halal Di Indonesia*, Jurnal ekonomi dan bisnis, Vol. 3, No 1. *Institutional Roles in Halal Product Assurance in Indonesia*, Journal of Economics and Business, Vol. 3, No. 1.

¹⁸Shanti Pujilestari, Rahmawati(2023), *Peningkatan pemahaman dan Sikap Sertifikasi Halal Self Declare pada Usaha Susu Kedelai di Kota Bekasi*. Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat Indonesia, Vol.03, No.05.

¹⁹Fitri Rafianti, Robi Krisna dan Erwin Radityo(2022), *Dinamika Pendampingan Manajemen Halal Bagi Usaha Mikro dan Kecil Melalui Program Self Declare*, Jurnal Sains Sosio Humaniora: Volume 6, Nomor 1.

8. Desi Irmayanti's (2024) research, titled "*Analysis of Halal Certification Socialization and Supervision in Micro and Small Enterprises (Case Study of MSEs in Jonggol District)*", used a descriptive qualitative approach. She explained that despite the Halal Task Force's implementation of socialization and supervision, its effectiveness remained low. Only 130 MSEs had applied for halal certification in two years. She concluded that increased socialization and community involvement in the supervision system are needed.²⁰
9. Faridatul Jannah's (2024) research, entitled "*Legal Awareness of Business Actors Regarding Halal Certification Obligations for Food from a Maslahah Perspective*," examined MSMEs in the Sudimoro Community, Malang City. Employing empirical/qualitative methods with a maslahah approach, the study showed that legal awareness among business actors remains low, with contributing factors including a lack of understanding, a lack of legal pressure, and minimal education. From a maslahah perspective, halal certification is seen as essential for preventing harm and safeguarding the public interest.²¹
10. Study Dara Istia Aisyah et al. (2023) entitled *Analysis of Understanding of Halal Certification in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)* focuses on the level of understanding of MSMEs regarding halal certification in Kampung Ceungceum, Tasikmalaya. The research used a descriptive qualitative approach using observation and interview methods. The results of the study indicate that MSMEs' understanding of halal certification is still low, with only 33% of respondents understanding and 6.7% not understanding. This study focuses on the

²⁰Desi Irmayanti(2024). *Analisis Sosialisasi Dan Pengawasan Sertifikasi Halal Pada Usaha Mikro Dan Kecil (Studi Kasus Umk di Kecamatan Jonggol)*, SKRIPSI Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia Jakarta.

²¹Abdul Halim Nasution (2021) *Pengaturan Sertifikasi Halal Produk Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah (Umk) Studi Analisis Terhadap Undang-Undang No 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal*, SKRIPSI Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan..

importance of the government's role in conducting outreach and assistance to make it easier for MSMEs to obtain halal certification.²²

Table 1.1
Previous Research

No	Title, Year	Researchers	Focus of Study	Method	Draft	Results
1.	The Role of Halal Certification Education in Increasing the Credibility of MSME Products. (2025)	Ratna Wijayanti, Eviatiwi Kusumangtyas Sugiyanto, Suratman and Nanang Ari Utomo	Halal certification education for MSMEs to increase consumer trust and product credibility.	Participatory training through interactive counseling and direct discussions with MSME actors.	Halal education and increasing awareness of business actors.	There is an increase in understanding among business actors and an increase in interest among business actors in managing halal certification independently.
2.	Analysis of the role of the Halal Center in encouraging halal certification for MSMEs to improve the halal lifestyle in Medan City. (2024)	Feby Sahira, Muhamad Yafiz, and Nurul Jannah	Empowering MSMEs through halal certification mentoring and training.	Participatory approach through socialization, training, and direct mentoring.	Halal Assurance System and empowerment of MSMEs.	Increasing business actors' understanding of halal certification and SJH and their readiness MSMEs take care of halal certification.
3.	Halal Certification Assistance for Food MSMEs in Beji Village,	Devi Dwi Siskawardani, Damat and Dahlia Eliarni	Analysis of national regulations and institutional roles in the implementation of halal	Qualitative Approach	Halal Product Assurance Regulation and related institutional	Cooperation between institutions is an important factor in maintaining consistent halal standards and

²²Dara Istia Aisyah, Fidhya Nurmalia(2023), *Analisis Pemahaman Sertifikasi Halal Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah (UMKM)*, JIESP, Vol. 2, No. 2.

No	Title, Year	Researcher	Focus of Study	Method	Draft	Results
	Junrejo District, Batu City (2025)		product assurance.		optimization .	providing legal protection for Muslim consumers.
4.	Strengthening the Role of Halal Product Process Facilitators in MSMEs (2025)	Fauzia	The role of PPH assistance in halal certification .	Qualitative	In terms of assistance, PPH acts in accordance with the principles of Sharia Economic Law.	The assistance is not yet optimal, it requires supervision by BPJPH and sharia ethics.
5.	National regulations and institutional roles in halal product assurance in Indonesia. (2025)	Jia Ayu Maulidia, Ilone Virginia Oktavian, Sevani Desiana Putri et al.	Analysis of national regulations and institutional roles in implementing halal product assurance.	Qualitative Approach	Regulation of halal product assurance and contribution between institution, namely BPJPH, LPH and MUI.	Contributions between institutions are an important factor in maintaining the consistency of halal standards and providing legal protection for Muslim consumers.
6.	Improving understanding & attitudes towards halal certification <i>self declare</i> . (2023)	Shanti Pujilestari and Rahmawati	<i>Self-declare</i> halal education for soy milk business actors.	Participatory (education and procurement of tools)	<i>Self-declare</i> , the attitude of business actors	There is a lack of understanding regarding halal certification, with only a few interested in continuing the certification process.
7.	The Dynamics of Halal Management Assistance for Micro and Small Enterprises through the Self-Declare	Fitri Farianti et al.	Halal certification assistance through the <i>self-declare program</i> .	Normative Jurisprudence with a descriptive approach	<i>Masla-hah</i> as the basis of the <i>self-declare program</i> .	<i>self-declaration</i> makes it easier for MSMEs to obtain halal certification, its implementation still requires collaboration between facilitators,

No	Title, Year	Researchers	Focus of Study	Method	Draft	Results
	Program. (2022)					Islamic organizations, and the government. Maintaining the validity and public trust in halal certification is also crucial.
8.	Analysis of Halal Certification Socialization and Supervision. (2024)	Desi Irmayanti	Effectiveness of halal socialization and supervision in Jonggol	Qualitative, descriptive	Socialization. Satgal Halal. As well as, supervisor-san	Socialization has not been massive, only 10 actors registered in 2 years.
9.	Legal Awareness of Business Actors Regarding Halal Certification Obligations. (2024)	Farida-tul Jannah	Legal awareness of MSME business actors regarding halal certification	Empirical	Maslahah, legal awareness	Low legal awareness, education and supervision are needed.
10	Analysis of Understanding of Halal Certification in MSMEs. (2023)	Dara Istia Aisyah, et al.	Level of Understanding of MSMEs towards halal certification	Qualitative-descriptive	Understanding, the role of government	66.7% of MSME business actors do not yet understand about halal certification, there is a need for government outreach.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Role Theory

This study is grounded in the role theory proposed by Ralph Linton, which serves as the theoretical foundation for analyzing the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in carrying out its functions in providing legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). According to Ralph Linton, role is the dynamic aspect of status, whereby every individual or institution occupying a particular position or status within society performs the rights, obligations, and expected patterns of behavior associated with that status. Status refers to an individual's position within the social structure, whereas role reflects how such a position is manifested through actual actions.²³

According to Ralph Linton, role theory comprises two essential elements, namely status and role..²⁴ According to Linton, status refers to a position that reflects the social standing of an individual or institution within society. In the context of this study, the status of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang constitutes a formal status as an institution entrusted with providing legal education and halal product assurance assistance. Meanwhile, role refers to a set of behaviors and obligations expected of an individual or institution in accordance with its status. In this regard, role represents the manifestation of responsibilities and actual conduct. Accordingly, role reflects how an institution fulfills its social and legal obligations. Furthermore, Ralph Linton states that role cannot be separated from social expectations. This implies that every status is invariably

²³ Soerjono soekanto, *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers. 2014, 213.

²⁴ Ralph Linton, *The Study of Man*, Newyork:Appleton-Century, 1936, h.113

accompanied by certain expectations arising from society as well as from the legal system.

Based on Ralph Linton's theory, there are two indicators that serve as benchmarks for assessing the performance of a role, namely the ideal role and the actual role. The ideal role refers to the functions that ought to be performed in accordance with prevailing norms, legal regulations, and social expectations. In other words, it reflects the role that is expected to be carried out based on normative and societal standards. Meanwhile, the actual role refers to the manner in which such functions are implemented in practice. It represents the extent to which the expected role is genuinely performed in actual circumstances. The degree of conformity between the ideal role and the actual role constitutes an important indicator in understanding the urgency of an institution's role in carrying out its social functions. Where a discrepancy exists between the two, an analysis may be undertaken to identify the factors that facilitate or hinder the performance of such a role.

Through this theory, it can be understood that the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang holds the status of a halal assistance institution that plays a role in providing legal education, socialization, and halal certification assistance to MSME actors, as stipulated in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance.²⁵ Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance.²⁶ Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Actors.²⁷ These regulations affirm that halal

²⁵ Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal.

²⁶ Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 39 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Bidang Jaminan Produk Halal.

²⁷ Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 20 Tahun 2021 tentang Sertifikasi Halal bagi Pelaku Usaha Mikro dan Kecil.

assistance institutions bear the responsibility of supporting the implementation of legal education, facilitating the halal product process, and enhancing business actors' legal awareness regarding the obligation to obtain halal certification.

Role theory is employed as the analytical framework to assess the conformity between the ideal role prescribed by the relevant regulations and the actual role performed by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in implementing legal education on halal certification for MSME actors. The degree of conformity between the ideal role and the actual role serves as an important benchmark for evaluating the urgency of the role of the Halal Center, both in carrying out its educational and administrative functions and in promoting public welfare (*maslahah*) through the enhancement of legal compliance with the obligation to obtain halal certification. Through such analysis, the effectiveness of the role performed by the Halal Center, as well as the factors hindering the implementation of legal education and halal certification assistance, can be identified.

2. Islamic Legal Theory

This research uses Imam Al-Ghazali's Maslahah theory method.

a. Biography of Imam Al-Ghazali

Abu Hamid Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Ghazali al-Tusi, commonly known as Imam al-Ghazali, was born in Tus, Khurasan (present-day eastern Iran) in 450 AH/1058 CE and passed away in 505 AH/1111 CE. From an early age, al-Ghazali was renowned for his exceptional intellectual capacity and profound dedication to learning. He is widely recognized as one of the most prominent scholars in the Islamic world, having mastered various branches of knowledge, including *fiqh*, *usul al-fiqh*, philosophy, and Sufism. Owing to the

breadth and depth of his scholarship, later Muslim scholars conferred upon him the honorific title *Hujjat al-Islam*, which means "Proof of Islam."²⁸

He pursued his education in several major cities, including Nishapur, where he studied under the eminent scholar Imam al-Juwayni (Imam al-Haramayn), a distinguished expert in *usul al-fiqh* of his time. Following the death of his teacher, Imam al-Ghazali was appointed by Nizam al-Mulk, a prominent vizier, as a professor at the Nizamiyyah School in Baghdad, one of the leading educational institutions of that period.

At the height of his scholarly career, Imam al-Ghazali experienced a spiritual crisis, during which he became deeply troubled and questioned the meaning of the life he had been leading. Consequently, he decided to abandon his position and worldly pursuits for several years in search of spiritual tranquility. During this period of seclusion, Imam al-Ghazali authored several influential works, among which the most notable were *Ihya' 'Ulum al-Din*, which discusses the teachings of Sufism, and *Al-Mustasfa fi 'Ilm al-Usul*, which addresses the fundamental principles of Islamic law (*usul al-fiqh*). *Al-Mustasfa* has become one of the principal references in the discussion of the theory of *maslahah* (public welfare) in Islamic law. Through his intellectual contributions, Imam al-Ghazali successfully reconciled reason and religious teachings, thereby enabling Islamic law to address a wide range of human issues and remain relevant to changing circumstances and the development of society.

²⁸ Asiah, Maslahah Menurut konsrp Imam Al-Ghazali, DIKTUM: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum, Vol. 18 No.01 Juli 2020. 123

b. The Concept of Maslahah According to Imam Al-Ghazali

According to Imam al-Ghazali, all Islamic laws are fundamentally established to realize *maslahah* (public welfare) for humankind. He defines *maslahah* as anything that secures benefits (*jalb al-manfa'ah*) and prevents harm (*dar' al-mafsadah*), provided that it does not contradict the authoritative texts of the Sharia. Accordingly, no provision of Islamic law is devoid of the element of *maslahah*, whether in relation to worldly affairs or the Hereafter. Imam al-Ghazali further classifies *maslahah* into three categories, namely *daruriyyah* (essential necessities), *hajiyyah* (complementary needs), and *tahsiniyyah* (embellishments).²⁹

1. Primary Benefits (*Maslahah Daruriyah*) are the main benefits that must be fulfilled for the sake of survival and religion.
2. Secondary welfare (*Maslahah Hajiyyah*) is a secondary welfare where if the need is ignored it will cause difficulties even though it does not threaten life.
3. Tertiary welfare (*Maslahah Tahsiniyyah*) is a complementary welfare, namely a need that perfects human life according to Islamic moral and ethical values.

The main objective of Islamic law is to realize the benefit and prevent harm to humans, namely

1. Maintaining Religion (*Hifz Al-Din*) so that human faith and worship are maintained;
2. Protecting the Soul (*Hifz Al-Nafs*) so that human life is protected from danger and violence;
3. Maintaining reason (*Hifz Al-'Aql'*) so that human thinking ability is not damaged by destructive things such as alcohol or stupidity;

²⁹ Abu Hamid Muhammad al-Ghazali, *Al-Mustafa min 'ilmi al-Ushul*, Juz 1 H. 286. Dikutip Nur aisah , *Maslahah menurut konsep imam al ghazali*, DIKTUM : Jurnal syariah dan Hukum, Vol 18, No. 1, Juli 2020. 124

4. Protecting descendants (*Hifz Al-Nasl*) so that the continuity of human generations remains maintained in honor: and
5. Protecting wealth (*Hifz Al-Mal*) so that human wealth is protected from injustice and misuse.

These five principles form the basis of Islamic law, as every legal provision essentially serves as a guideline for maintaining one or more of these elements. Imam Al-Ghazali also emphasized that any action that maintains these five elements is considered beneficial , while any action that undermines them is considered *harmful* .³⁰

According to al-Ghazali, a *maslahah* can be used as a legal basis if it meets three main criteria, namely having a high level of urgency (*Daruriyyah*), being clear and certain (*Qath'iyyah*) and being general in nature and having an impact on the interests of the wider community (*Kulliyyah*) . Imam Al-Ghazali also emphasized that *maslahah* is not a stand-alone source of law, but rather part of the legal reasoning process that remains based on *the Qur'an, Sunnah, Ijma' and Qiyas*. *Maslahah* acts as a bridge so that the law remains valid without violating religious provisions to maintain the objectives of sharia.³¹

In this study, Imam Al-Ghazali's *maslahah theory* serves as an important basis for assessing the urgency of the Halal Center's role in legal education regarding the obligation of halal certification for culinary MSMEs. This is because legal education brings significant benefits to society, including maintaining religion through guaranteeing product halalness, protecting consumers' lives from consuming halal products, and safeguarding business owners' assets by increasing

³⁰Asiah, *Maslahah Menurut konsrp Imam Al-Ghazali*, DIKTUM: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum, Vol. 18 No.01 Juli 2020.

³¹Aris Nur Mua'lim, *Potret Maqasid Syariah Persepektif Abu Hamid Muhammad Bin Muhammad Al-Ghazal At-Thusi As-Syafi'i*, Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum, AL-Mawarid: JSYH, Vol 4, No.02, 2022, 117.

public trust in halal products. Therefore, halal certification legal education not only has administrative value but also represents a form of implementing masalah according to sharia as taught by Imam Al-Ghazali.

3. Halal Certification

a. Understanding

A halal certificate is a recognition of a product's halal status issued by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) based on a halal fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI).³² Halal certification is the process of determining a product's halal status through inspection and assessment by authorized institutions in accordance with statutory regulations. Therefore, halal certification is not only an administrative procedure but also a form of moral responsibility and a legal obligation to ensure the halal status of products consumed by the public. The institutions that organize and support halal certification are:

- 1) BPJPH (Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency);
- 2) MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council);
- 3) LPH (Halal Inspection Institution); and
- 4) Halal Center.

Halal certificates are valid for four years and can be renewed after that period. During the certificate's validity period, businesses or companies are required to maintain and guarantee the consistent halal status of their products. Furthermore, businesses are required to report their Halal Assurance System (SJH) to authorized institutions such as the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) and BPJPH (Indonesian Food and Drug Authority) to ensure the halal status of their products.³³

³²Pasal 1 ayat 10, Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal.

³³Hayyun Durrotul Faridah. *Sertifikasi Halal di Indoensia : Sejarah, Perkembangan dan*, Vol. 02, No. 2, December 2019, 72.

b. Objectives and benefits

The objectives of Halal Certification according to Article 3 of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees are:³⁴

- 1) Providing comfort, security, safety and certainty of the availability of halal products for the public in consuming and using products; and
- 2) Increase added value for business actors to produce and sell halal products.

The benefits of halal certification include providing legal certainty regarding the halal status of a product, providing legal protection and certainty, providing business actors with protection for consumers, fostering honesty among business actors regarding their products, encouraging business actors to follow procedures and understand legal obligations related to product halalness, and increasing product sales value because halal certification can foster consumer trust in the products they consume.³⁵

c. Legal basis

Halal certification in Indonesia is regulated in several regulations. These regulations form a legal framework that regulates the organizers of halal product guarantees, starting from obligations, implementing institutions and supervisory regulations. The legal basis is as follows:

- 1) Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, which is contained in articles 4, 6, 12, 13, 25, and 26, which in these articles ensure that products in circulation are in accordance with Islamic law and provide legal certainty and consumer protection.³⁶

³⁴ Pasal 3, Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal..

³⁵ Syafrida, *Sertifikat Halal pada Produk Makanan dan Minuman: Memberi Perlindungan dan Kepastian Hukum Hak-Hak Konsumen Muslim*, ADIL: Jurnal Hukum Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 10

³⁶ Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal

- 2) Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, the Government simplifies the halal certification process to achieve national halal certification obligations and support the welfare of the community by increasing legal awareness among business actors.³⁷
- 3) Government Regulation (PP) Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance.³⁸
- 4) Regulation of the Minister of Religion (PMA) Number 26 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantees.³⁹
- 5) Decree of the Head of BPJPH Number 57 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Halal Certification Services.⁴⁰
- 6) MUI Fatwa Number 4 of 2003 concerning Halal Standards for Food and Beverage Products.⁴¹
- 7) Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Actors.⁴²

Although regulations regarding halal certification have been implemented, their implementation still faces obstacles. One of the main obstacles lies in the low awareness of business actors regarding the obligation to obtain halal certification, as they lack a complete understanding of the requirements. In this context, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang plays a significant and crucial role as an institution that provides legal education and mentoring to business actors, particularly MSMEs, in understanding the urgency of halal certification.

³⁷ Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja.

³⁸ Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 39 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Bidang Jaminan Produk Halal.

³⁹ Peraturan Menteri Agama (PMA) Nomor 26 Tahun 2019 tentang Penyelenggaraan Jaminan Produk Halal.

⁴⁰ Keputusan Kepala BPJPH Nomor 57 Tahun 2021 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Layanan Sertifikasi Halal

⁴¹ Fatwa MUI Nomor 4 Tahun 2003 tentang Standar Kehalalan Produk Makanan Dan Minuman.

⁴² Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 20 Tahun 2021 Tentang Sertifikasi Halal Bagi Pelaku Usaha Mikro dan Kecil.

This research focuses on the urgency of the Halal Center at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in fulfilling its role as an educational bridge and legal assistance institution for businesses, particularly MSMEs, in the halal certification process. Therefore, halal certification is not only viewed as an administrative obligation but also as a crucial indicator in creating public welfare through guaranteeing halal products and increasing business awareness of halal certification.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Types of research

The research conducted by the author employs an empirical juridical research method. According to Soerjono Soekanto, empirical juridical research is an approach aimed at addressing a particular object of study through the examination of secondary data in conjunction with primary data obtained from the field. This study is based on empirical data and focuses on analyzing the actual practices and roles performed by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in providing legal education to culinary Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). This study examines the importance of legal education concerning halal certification. The data were collected through in-depth interviews conducted with the Head of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Subsequently, the data obtained were analyzed by employing relevant literature, including role theory, Imam al-Ghazali's theory of Islamic law, and the concept of halal certification.

B. Research Approach

In conducting this study, the researcher employs a socio-juridical approach. Through this approach, the researcher seeks to analyze how the law is implemented within society.

This study focuses on the urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in providing legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification, with reference to Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection.

C. Research Location

The research location refers to the place where the researcher conducted data collection and interviews in accordance with the objectives of the study. This research was conducted at the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, located at **Jalan Gajayana No. 50, Dinoyo, Lowokwaru District, Malang City, East Java**. In addition, the research focused on the area surrounding the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, with **particular emphasis on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) actors**.



Figure 1.1. Research Location Map Based on Google Maps

The boundaries of the research area were determined using the distance measurement feature available on Google Maps, with the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang serving as the central point and extending approximately 500 meters to the west, south, east, and north. The identification of MSME actors within this area was conducted through field observation, as not all MSMEs are registered on Google Maps. The selection of the first research location was based on the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

as an institution responsible for providing legal education to business actors regarding the obligation of halal certification. Meanwhile, the second research location was directed toward business actors, thereby making it relevant to the objectives of this study.

D. Data Sources

The data sources utilized by the researcher in conducting this study are as follows:

1. Primary Data

Primary data refer to original data and information collected directly by the researcher from the object of the study.⁴³ The primary data in this research were obtained directly from first-hand sources through interviews conducted with the Head of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and MSME actors located within the area surrounding the Halal Center. Subsequently, the data collected were compiled and analyzed by employing theories relevant to the subject matter of this study.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data refer to data derived from documents, books, journal articles, previous studies, and electronic books discussing issues and legal foundations relevant to the research. In this study, secondary data consisted of books, scholarly journals, scientific works, government regulations, and statutory regulations relevant to the subject matter under investigation.⁴⁴ In this study, the secondary data sources consist of books, journal articles, scholarly works, government regulations, and statutory regulations relevant to the subject matter under investigation.

⁴³ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RD*, Bandung : Alfabeta, 2017, 297.

⁴⁴ Amiruddin Dan Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Depok: Raja Grafindo. 2018, 30.

E. Data Collection Methods

In conducting this study, the researcher employed interviews and documentation as the methods of data collection.

1. Interview

Interview is one of the data collection methods employed by the researcher to identify and formulate the issues to be examined in the study.⁴⁵ Furthermore, the interview method was employed to obtain more in-depth information from the respondents, particularly where the number of respondents was relatively limited.

In this study, the researcher conducted interviews with the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as the institutional body responsible for providing legal education, as well as with MSME actors who were directly related to the subject matter of this study. The findings of these interviews were expected to provide an overview of the extent to which the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang contributed to legal education concerning halal certification and promoted *maslahah* values in line with the application of the theory of *maslahah*.

2. Documentation

Documentation is one of the data collection methods carried out by examining, identifying, and analyzing various written sources relevant to the object of the study. This method serves as an important means of obtaining factual data and supporting the scientific validity of the research findings. In this study, the documentary data were obtained from archives, activity reports, and program records relating to halal certification assistance in Malang City.

⁴⁵ Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*, Alfabeta, Bandung 2013, 137.

F. Data Processing

Data processing methods play a crucial role in analyzing the legal materials obtained. In this study, data were processed using qualitative descriptive analysis to describe and explain the legal materials obtained. Descriptive analysis aims to provide a detailed overview of a phenomenon or event. The data processing methods applied in this study are:

1. Data check

Data review was conducted after all field data had been thoroughly collected. This stage aimed to ensure completeness and accuracy, as well as to ensure its consistency with the original source.⁴⁶ During the process, researchers reviewed the interview results by listening carefully and recording relevant information. Next, they rephrased important questions into systematic sentences to facilitate the analysis process. Supporting documentation, such as photographs related to the research focus, was also selected.

2. Data Classification

The data classification process involves grouping all collected data into specific categories based on their characteristics and relevance to the research focus.⁴⁷ This grouping process facilitates systematic data analysis. The data classification method is used to structure interview results, documents, and field findings, allowing researchers to identify problems based on emerging patterns, relationships, and differing perspectives.

Through the data classification process, a more in-depth analysis of the urgency of the Halal Center's role at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in implementing

⁴⁶Mohammad Citra Ramadhan, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Yogyakarta, CV. Kaizen Sarana Edukasi, 2021. 157-158

⁴⁷John W. Creswell, *Penelitian Kualitatif dan Desain Riset*, Yogyakarta, Pustaka siswa, 2015. 251

the halal certification obligation can be conducted. Thus, the research is able to produce a descriptive study examining the institution's role from a *maslahah* perspective.

3. Data verification

In this section, the researcher re-examines all the data that has been collected, to ensure that the data that will be used in the further analysis stage is accurate and valid.⁴⁸

This stage focuses on validating the information to ensure its relevance to the research needs. Verification is conducted by comparing the interview results with the interview recordings, ensuring there are no errors in interpretation or data recording. Second, the obtained data is compared and reconciled with written notes from interviews with the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Finally, all data will be systematically compiled and documented according to the research needs.

Through these three stages in the data verification process, the data used to examine the urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang regarding the Obligation of Halal Certification in the *Maslahah* Perspective has a sufficient level of validity to support a structured legal analysis.

4. Data analysis

The collected data was then analyzed using theories appropriate to the research focus to obtain clear answers to the research questions.⁴⁹ At this stage, the researcher analyzed data obtained from the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and other relevant parties involved in implementing halal

⁴⁸ Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Mataram University Press, 2020 101

⁴⁹ Mukti Fajar dan Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris*, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Plejar, 2010. 182

certification obligations. This analysis was conducted to assess the urgency of these institutions' roles in supporting the implementation of halal certification obligations from a *maslahah* perspective.

5. Conclusion

All data obtained were then selected and processed before being analyzed based on the research focus regarding the urgent role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in implementing the obligation of halal certification. The results of the analysis were used as the basis for compiling the research conclusions.⁵⁰Conclusions will be made through deductive and inductive approaches. Through this method, researchers draw conclusions regarding the extent to which the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in supporting the obligation of halal certification is in accordance with the principles of *masl.*

⁵⁰Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Mataram University Press, 2020 112

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Urgency of the Role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Supporting the Implementation of Legal Education concerning the Obligation of Halal Certification for Culinary MSME Actors from the Perspective of *Maslahah*

1. Profil of the Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

a. General Description of the Research Location

This study was conducted within an area extending approximately 500 meters to the north, south, east, and west from the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The boundaries of the research area were determined using Google Maps, taking into consideration the geographical proximity of MSME actors to the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as an institution responsible for providing legal education and halal certification assistance.

Based on observations conducted through Google Maps, a total of 35 culinary MSME actors were identified within the research area. The presence of these MSME actors indicates that the area surrounding the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang possesses considerable potential for the implementation of legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification. The selection of this area was based on the assumption that business actors located in close proximity to the Halal Center should have easier access to information, socialization activities, and assistance relating to halal certification.

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b. Brief History of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

The Halal center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is an academic support institution focusing on halal issues and Halal Product Assurance. Institutionally, the Halal Center operates under the auspices of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. However, in implementing Halal Product Assurance programs, the Halal Center performs educational and assistance functions in accordance with the policies of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) of the Republic of Indonesia, which is the state authority responsible for administering Halal Product Assurance pursuant to Law Number 33 of 2014

concerning Halal Product Assurance. Accordingly, the Halal Center constitutes an integral part of the BPJPH program implementation framework at the community level.

The institution was established as part of the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, particularly in the fields of education, research, and community service, with a focus on the development of Halal Product Assurance. The Halal Center commenced its operations in 2021. In carrying out its functions, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang provides assistance and legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification for MSME actors through socialization activities, training programs, and certification assistance. Furthermore, the institution has established cooperation with BPJPH and other relevant institutions. The existence of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang reflects the role of higher education institutions in enhancing legal awareness and ensuring the protection of Muslim consumers.

c. Duties and Functions of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

- 1) Halal Product Process Assistance Institution (LP3H): assists micro and small business actors (MSMEs) in managing halal certification through *the self-declare* mechanism or SEHATI (free halal certification) in collaboration with BPJPH.
- 2) Halal Inspection Institution (LPH): Carrying out inspections and/or testing of halal products objectively and accountably according to BPJPH assignments.

- 3) Education and Training Center: Organizes training to produce competent halal human resources such as halal supervisors and halal slaughterers.
- 4) Halal and Thayyib Study Center: Providing education, encouraging public awareness of the importance of halal-certified products, one of which is through outreach.

d. Vision and Mission of the Halal Center Institute of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

1) Vision

To become an integrated halal institution in conducting research, community service and providing superior and internationally reputable halal product assurance services.

2) Mission

- a) Conducting quality research and community service that supports the provision of internationally reputable halal product assurance services.
- b) Providing assistance and testing or inspection services to ensure halal products are of high quality, reliable and have an international reputation.
- c) internationally reputable halal slaughterers .
- d) Organizing institutional cooperation with related institutions both domestically and abroad, and;
- e) Organizing good and quality organizational management.

LAMPIRAN II
 KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
 NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
 NOMOR 22/17 TAHUN 2025
 TENTANG
 STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
 LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN
 KEPADA MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
 NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

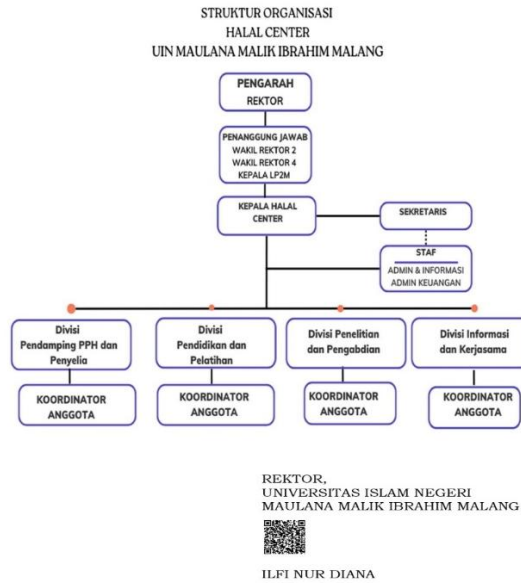


Figure 2.1 Organizational Structure of the Halal Center

2. The Role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Legal Education Regarding the Obligation of Halal Certification

Based on the interview findings, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang played an active role in providing legal education to MSMEs regarding the obligation of halal certification as stipulated under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance. The informant also explained that legal education activities had been actively conducted since the establishment of the Halal Center in 2021 and have continued to the present. Various forms of activities have been carried out by the Halal Center of UIN Malang, including socialization programs, training sessions, social media podcasts, Ramadan Safari podcasts, and educational activities conducted through online platforms such as Zoom. The legal education provided was not limited to explaining the technical procedures for obtaining halal certification. Rather, the Halal Center of UIN

Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang also emphasized that halal certification constitutes a legal obligation that must be fulfilled by business actors.

“We explained that halal certification was a legal obligation rather than merely a formality. Business actors were required not only to obtain halal certification but also to understand that it constituted part of their legal responsibility for the products they marketed.”⁵¹

In its implementation, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang carried out legal education and halal certification assistance functions through the Halal Product Process Assistance Institution (LP3H) operating under its authority. In addition, training programs for halal facilitators continued to be enhanced in order to strengthen human resource capacity. In 2025, approximately 600 active halal facilitators were recorded, reflecting the high intensity of legal educational activities and halal certification assistance conducted by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dasar Pembentukan dan Legalitas Halal Center

Based on the interview findings, the informant explained that the establishment of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang was founded upon a Rector’s Decree, which serves as the legal basis for carrying out its functions in legal education and halal certification assistance. The existence of such Rector’s Decree constitutes a form of institutional legitimacy in implementing legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification for the public. Halal Based on the interview findings, the informant explained that legal education was delivered through various forms of activities to ensure that business actors understood the importance of obtaining halal certification for the products they market.

“The forms of legal education that we conducted included socialization programs and podcasts. These podcasts were also frequently conducted

⁵¹ Ibu Eny, Ketua Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, (Malang, wawancara. 20 Januari 2026)

during Ramadan through the Ramadan Podcast (Safari Podcast) program. Furthermore, such legal education activities had been implemented since the establishment of the Halal Center in 2021. The number of participating business actors increased over time; for instance, in 2024, approximately 48,000 participants attended Halal Center activities, and by 2025, the total number reached 62,000 business actors or Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). ”⁵²

Halal certification constitutes the process of determining the halal status of a product through examination and assessment conducted by authorized institutions under the administration of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), based on a halal fatwa issued by the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI). Halal certification is not merely construed as an administrative process but also as a legal instrument that functions to provide legal certainty. Under the provisions of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, halal certification constitutes a legal obligation for business actors as a form of consumer protection and legal assurance regarding the halal status of products circulated within society.

In theory, halal certification serves several principal functions, namely as a form of consumer protection, a guarantee of product quality, and an instrument for enhancing product competitiveness in the market. Through halal certification, consumers obtain assurance regarding the halal status of products, while business actors gain additional economic value. Nevertheless, in practice, challenges remain in the implementation of halal certification obligations, particularly due to the suboptimal enforcement and implementation of legal provisions among business actors. This condition demonstrates a significant gap between the normative legal provisions mandating halal certification and the realities encountered in practice. Such circumstances not only contribute to the low level of legal compliance among

⁵² Ibu Eny, Ketua Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, (Malang, wawancara. 20 Januari 2026)

business actors regarding their statutory obligations but also have the potential to create legal uncertainty and weaken consumer protection for Muslim consumers concerning the halal assurance of consumed products. Therefore, the strategic role of educational institutions is required to ensure that the implementation of halal certification obligations operates effectively among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

The Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang constitutes one of the institutions that plays a strategic role in providing legal education to business actors, particularly Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), regarding the obligation to obtain halal certification. In carrying out its functions, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang organizes various forms of educational activities that are adaptive to the needs of business actors, including socialization programs, training activities, and legal outreach initiatives. The socialization activities focus on providing business actors with a fundamental understanding of the urgency of halal certification as a legal obligation that must be fulfilled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, such activities emphasize the importance of halal certification as a strategic instrument for increasing the competitiveness of products marketed within commercial markets.

Meanwhile, the training programs organized by the Halal Center place greater emphasis on technical and practical aspects, including procedures for applying for halal certification, completion of administrative documentation, and implementation of the Halal Assurance System within the production process of products intended for commercial distribution. As part of the halal certification process, business actors are also required to implement the Halal Assurance System

(SJH) as an internal control mechanism intended to ensure the consistency of product halalness. Such a system encompasses all stages of production through to product distribution to consumers. This demonstrates that the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang not only provides theoretical legal education but also equips business actors with the necessary preparation and practical requirements for fulfilling their halal certification obligations.

In addition to providing theoretical legal education, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang also played an active role in providing practical assistance to business actors through education regarding the halal certification mechanism. The Halal Center further carried out its function as the Halal Product Process Assistance Institution (LP3H), which was responsible for assisting business actors throughout each stage of the halal certification process and the administrative mechanism for obtaining halal certification, beginning from the registration stage, document preparation, and continuing through the verification and validation process. The assistance provided played a highly significant role, considering that the majority of MSMEs continued to encounter difficulties in understanding administrative procedures that could be considered relatively complex.

Based on the research findings, the Halal Center of UIN Malang also facilitated the Self-Declare scheme specifically for micro and small business actors as one form of institutional support provided by the Halal Center. Through this scheme, business actors were able to apply for halal certification independently under the guidance of LP3H, thereby making the process more accessible, efficient, and simplified. Therefore, the role of the Halal Center of UIN Malang was not limited

to disseminating information but also extended to functioning as a facilitator that directly assisted business actors in fulfilling their legal obligations.

Based on the research data obtained, there remained a number of business actors who had not fully understood the halal certification process, including the application procedures and administrative requirements that must be fulfilled. Such confusion was experienced not only by newly established businesses but also by business actors who had operated for a considerable period of time. This condition indicates the existence of a significant and widespread issue. As a result, many MSME actors ultimately postponed obtaining halal certification due to limited access to clear information and the perception that the procedure was complicated, time-consuming, and financially burdensome, despite such perceptions not being entirely consistent with actual conditions.

Within the implementation of halal certification, there appeared to be an imbalance between the large number of MSMEs and the relatively limited number of business actors who had successfully obtained halal certification. Furthermore, interview findings indicated that some business actors had not comprehensively understood the importance of halal certification, both from the perspective of legal obligation and from the perspective of economic benefits and increased consumer trust. This issue was also associated with limitations in the dissemination of information to MSMEs, which caused the certification process to continue to be perceived as complex. Interestingly, such conditions persisted despite the fact that the majority of MSMEs serving as research subjects were located relatively close to the Halal Center. In principle, this geographical proximity should have facilitated easier access to available information and services. However, field findings demonstrated that the existence of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim

Malang had not yet fully accommodated the informational needs of business actors in an optimal manner. This indicates that geographical proximity alone was not the sole determining factor in the effectiveness of information dissemination and demonstrates that the information delivered had not yet been evenly socialized among all MSMEs.

In addition, the method of information dissemination implemented had not yet been fully aligned with the conditions and needs of micro and small business actors. Although the Halal Center had undertaken efforts to disseminate information through direct communication and outreach activities, in practice such efforts had not been followed by intensive and continuous follow-up measures. Consequently, the information delivered had not been fully understood or effectively utilized by business actors. From a practical standpoint, the geographical proximity between business actors and the relevant institution should have facilitated access to available information and services.

However, empirical findings revealed that a number of MSME actors continued to experience difficulties in accessing information regarding halal certification despite the availability of supporting facilities within their surrounding environment. This condition indicates the necessity of evaluating the information dissemination strategies that have been implemented. A more proactive, sustainable, and needs-based approach tailored to the characteristics of business actors becomes essential to ensure that the information provided is effectively understood and properly implemented. Accordingly, improving the effectiveness of legal education should not merely focus on increasing the quantity of dissemination activities but should also emphasize the quality, accessibility, and continuity of information delivery. Through a more adaptive and participatory

approach, legal education concerning halal certification obligations is expected to contribute to strengthening legal awareness and legal compliance among MSMEs in fulfilling their obligations under the applicable legal framework.

Empirical findings in the field demonstrated that a considerable number of MSME actors continued to experience confusion in understanding the halal certification procedures, indicating that the educational and assistance roles performed by the Halal Center remain highly significant and require further optimization. Although the Halal Center had provided facilitators to assist business actors throughout the halal certification process, in practice such facilities had not yet been fully utilized by business actors.

This condition was reflected in the fact that a number of MSME actors remained unaware of both the existence of the assistance program and the available mechanisms for obtaining such support. Therefore, the issue did not lie in the absence of institutional programs, but rather in the accessibility of information and the effectiveness of its dissemination. Accordingly, strengthening the role of the Halal Center should not only focus on increasing the availability of assistance services but should also prioritize improving outreach strategies and ensuring that information regarding halal certification mechanisms can be effectively accessed, understood, and implemented by business actors. Such efforts are essential to promote legal awareness and strengthen legal compliance among MSMEs in fulfilling their obligation to obtain halal certification under the applicable legal framework.

Therefore, the legal education provided should be accompanied by a more practical and proactive approach. The dissemination of information should not merely be general in nature but must be delivered in a manner that is simple, clear,

and tailored to the specific needs of business actors, particularly Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Direct assistance also becomes essential to ensure that business actors fully understand the concepts and requirements underlying each stage of the halal certification process.

Accordingly, optimizing the role of the Halal Center does not solely depend on the availability of institutional programs but also on the effectiveness of their implementation in practice. The effectiveness of legal education should be measured not only by the number of activities conducted but also by the extent to which business actors are able to understand, access, and implement the information provided. Through a more responsive and application-oriented approach, the implementation of halal certification obligations is expected to operate more effectively and contribute to strengthening legal awareness and legal compliance among MSMEs.

In addition to providing theoretical legal education, the Halal Center also plays a role in providing practical assistance to business actors through the halal certification mechanism. In this regard, the Halal Center functions as the Halal Product Process Assistance Institution (LP3H), which assists business actors at each stage of the halal certification process, starting from registration to the verification of the required data. In practice, such assistance is essential because micro and small business actors generally have limited understanding of the administrative procedures related to halal certification.

Other findings in the field also indicate that some business actors actually have the intention to obtain halal certification but are constrained by limited access to information and the perception that the certification application process is relatively complex. Moreover, there are still business actors who are unaware of

the educational programs organized by the Halal Center. This condition demonstrates the existence of a gap between the implementation of educational programs and the accessibility of information among business actors, indicating that information dissemination has not yet been evenly distributed.

From another perspective, although the educational programs implemented have reached thousands and even tens of thousands of business actors, in practice there are still business actors located relatively close to the institution who remain unaware of the existence of such programs. This condition indicates an imbalance in information dissemination that is not entirely proportional to the broad scope of activities that have been conducted. In addition, business actors within the area were also found not to possess halal certification, which should have constituted one of the expected outcomes of the educational programs. This demonstrates that the implementation of legal education has not yet been fully effective in reaching all business actors, particularly within certain areas.

Accordingly, a high number of educational activities does not automatically guarantee an equal level of understanding among business actors. This condition indicates a gap between the number of activities implemented and the effectiveness of the outcomes achieved. The success of such programs should be measured by the extent to which the information delivered can be understood and accessed by the intended beneficiaries. This also demonstrates that the implementation of legal norms concerning the obligation of halal certification has not yet operated effectively, resulting in a continuing gap between imperative legal provisions and the level of legal awareness among business actors in practice.

3. The Urgency of the Role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in the Perspective of Role Theory

Role theory according to Ralph Linton defines role as the dynamic aspect of status possessed by an individual or institution within a social structure. When analyzed through this theoretical framework, the Halal Center functions as an institution that provides education and assistance to business actors based on its institutional role. In this context, status refers to the position of an entity within society, while role represents the actual implementation of that position in the form of concrete actions. Every status is inherently accompanied by certain role expectations that must be performed in accordance with prevailing social norms and expectations.

In this study, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang holds the status of an institution engaged in providing education related to halal certification for micro and small business actors. This status automatically generates role expectations concerning the provision of information, enhancement of understanding, and facilitation of the halal certification process. Therefore, the effectiveness of the institution is reflected in its ability to fulfill the expectations attached to its status. Role theory also emphasizes that roles are not only normative in nature but must also be realized through tangible social practices.

The Halal Center, as an institution that provides education on halal certification, is expected to deliver comprehensive, systematic, and accessible legal understanding to all business actors, particularly micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). In addition to its informational role, it is also expected to enhance business actors' awareness of the importance of halal certification as a mandatory requirement that must be fulfilled. Furthermore, accessibility to assistance services constitutes an essential part of the expected role of the Halal

Center, ensuring that business actors do not encounter difficulties in the halal certification process.

Based on Ralph Linton's role theory, the implementation of an institutional role can be examined through the alignment between the ideal role and the actual role. The ideal role refers to the expected function based on social norms, societal expectations, and applicable legal provisions, whereas the actual role refers to the real implementation of such functions in practice. In this study, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang serves as an assisting institution that carries out education, socialization, and assistance in halal certification for MSME actors, as regulated under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector, and Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Enterprises.

However, the actual conditions found in the field indicate that the implementation of these roles has not yet fully aligned with the expected outcomes. Based on the research findings, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has carried out various forms of legal education on halal certification through socialization activities, seminars, training programs, and assistance in halal certification for MSME actors. These educational efforts demonstrate that the Halal Center has performed its role as a halal assisting institution in supporting the implementation of halal certification for business actors.

Nevertheless, some business actors still experience difficulties in fully understanding the administrative procedures of halal certification. In addition, several business actors have not yet developed full awareness regarding the

importance of halal certification as a legal obligation in conducting business activities. The wide scope of MSMEs that require education, combined with an insufficient number of halal assistants, has resulted in the unequal distribution of information.

This condition indicates a gap between the ideal role and the actual role of the Halal Center in implementing legal education on halal certification. Ideally, the Halal Center is expected to optimally carry out education, socialization, facilitation, and assistance in halal certification as stipulated in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021, and Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2021. However, the empirical findings show that the implementation of these roles has not yet been fully optimized. This is evident from the persistence of business actors who do not fully understand the certification procedures and the uneven distribution of legal education among MSME actors.

Based on Ralph Linton's role theory, a role can be considered to function optimally when its actual implementation is able to meet the expectations and responsibilities attached to the status held. In this study, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has performed its role as a halal assisting institution through the implementation of education, socialization, and assistance in halal certification for MSME actors. However, the implementation of this role is still not optimal and requires strengthening so that legal education on halal certification can be carried out more effectively, evenly, and sustainably.

The existence of the Halal Center holds a high degree of urgency in supporting the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance system and bridging the gap in legal understanding among business actors regarding halal certification

obligations. This urgency is reflected in the importance of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as an institution that plays a role in addressing the disparity in legal awareness among business actors concerning halal certification requirements. Without an optimal educational role, the implementation of halal certification obligations may not be effectively realized within society. Therefore, strengthening and improving educational strategies is necessary so that its implementation does not merely become a formality, but is able to generate significant, equitable, and sustainable impacts in enhancing the legal awareness of business actors.

4. Analysis of the Urgency of the Role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from the Perspective of Maslahah Theory

According to Imam Al-Ghazali in his work *Al-Mustasfa min 'Ilm al-Usul*, *maslahah* refers to the effort to preserve the objectives of Islamic law (*maqasid al-sharia*) by realizing benefits and preventing harm in human life, with an orientation toward the welfare of the community. In analyzing the urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in implementing legal education on the obligation of halal certification, the concept of *maslahah* according to Imam Al-Ghazali is used as the primary analytical instrument. This theory is chosen because it explains the fundamental objective of Islamic legal formation, namely to achieve benefits and prevent harm for human beings.

In this study, legal education conducted by the Halal Center is not merely understood as an administrative activity, but rather as an effort to realize *maslahah* for society, particularly for MSME actors and Muslim consumers. The obligation of halal certification has a broad scope, encompassing legal, economic, and religious aspects. Therefore, the use of *maslahah* theory is relevant to assess the

extent to which the Halal Center's role is able to provide tangible benefits to society. It also helps identify potential harm (*mafsadah*) that may arise if educational activities are not implemented optimally. This study seeks to demonstrate that legal education on halal certification is part of the effort to realize the objectives of Islamic law. According to Imam Al-Ghazali, *maslahah* refers to everything that aims to bring benefit and prevent harm in human life. This concept becomes the fundamental basis for understanding that Islamic law is inseparable from the objective of achieving human welfare.

In halal certification, the educational activities conducted by the Halal Center can be viewed as a concrete form of efforts to provide benefits to society. Such education enhances public understanding, particularly among business actors, regarding the importance of maintaining the halal status of the products they produce. It also serves to prevent harm (*mafsadah*), such as the circulation of products with unclear halal status. If business actors do not understand this obligation, the potential for consumer harm will increase significantly. Therefore, legal education plays an important role in preventing legal violations. From the perspective of *maslahah*, this condition demonstrates that the existence of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has a strategic value in maintaining the balance between benefit and harm. The more optimally the institution carries out its educational programs, the greater the *maslahah* that can be realized. Conversely, the lack of adequate education may open opportunities for *mafsadah* within society.

Regarding the classification of *maslahah*, according to Imam Al-Ghazali, the educational role of the Halal Center in this study can be categorized as *maslahah hajiyyah*. This is because the education provided assists business actors in avoiding

difficulties in the administrative process of halal certification. Many business actors still do not fully understand the procedures for submitting halal certification applications, including requirements such as obtaining a Business Identification Number (*Nomor Induk Berusaha/NIB*). Through education provided by the Halal Center, these difficulties can be minimized. Moreover, the education also helps business actors understand the self-declare system, which facilitates a simpler and more efficient halal certification process.

Through the educational activities conducted by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, business actors gain an understanding of certification procedures and requirements, thereby minimizing confusion in fulfilling applicable legal obligations. The better the education provided, the lower the likelihood of errors and obstacles in the fulfillment of these obligations by business actors. Therefore, the role of the Halal Center in this aspect is highly important, as it functions as a preventive instrument in reducing difficulties and supporting the smooth implementation of halal certification obligations in accordance with statutory provisions. From the perspective of *maslahah*, this condition represents an effort to improve human welfare and enhance quality of life. Accordingly, the existence of the Halal Center plays a significant role in improving societal capacity and awareness. Halal education also contributes to shaping business ethics that are aligned with Islamic values. In this regard, the Halal Center contributes to the development of a better and more qualified economic civilization.

According to Imam Al-Ghazali, a *maslahah* can be used as a legal basis if it fulfills the elements of *daruriyyah*, *qat'iyah*, and *kulliyah*. In this study, halal certification education meets all three criteria. First, from the perspective of

daruriyyah, halal certification constitutes an essential obligation that must be fulfilled by business actors, while the Halal Center functions as an intermediary institution responsible for facilitating its implementation. Second, from the aspect of *qat'iyah*, the obligation of halal certification is clearly regulated under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, which requires all products circulating in Indonesia to possess halal certification. Third, from the perspective of *kulliyyah*, the benefits of halal certification programs are widely experienced by society as a whole.

With the fulfillment of these three criteria, legal education can be categorized as a valid form of *maslahah*. This is because legal education provides tangible benefits to society, particularly in increasing business actors' understanding and awareness of their legal obligations. Moreover, the resulting benefits are not merely speculative but can be demonstrated through improved legal compliance and consumer protection from products whose halal status is not guaranteed. This indicates that educational activities are not only grounded in social considerations but also have a normative legal foundation. Furthermore, halal certification education is also considered *kulliyyah* in nature, as its impact is not limited to business actors alone but also extends to consumers as the protected party.

In this context, legal education plays a role in preventing *mafsadah*, such as the circulation of products with unclear halal status, mitigating harm, and realizing *maslahah* in the form of safety, comfort, and legal certainty for the public. From this perspective, the Halal Center also possesses strong institutional legitimacy in carrying out its functions, as evidenced by the Rector's Statement Letter of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. With such legal and institutional basis, the existence of this institution is highly significant in supporting legal

implementation. The concept of *maslahah* is also employed to strengthen the analytical framework of this study.

Based on the problem analysis, the role of the Halal Center has a high level of urgency within society. The institution does not merely function as an administrative facilitator, but also actively plays a role in legal education. This role is essential in bridging the gap between legal regulations and their implementation in practice. Without adequate education, business actors may face difficulties in understanding applicable legal obligations, which in turn may lead to low levels of compliance with halal certification requirements. From a *maslahah* perspective, this condition has the potential to generate broader harm (*mafsadah*). Therefore, the existence of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is highly necessary. The institution bears responsibility for ensuring that society understands the importance of halal certification. Its role should not be viewed as merely supplementary, but as a fundamental necessity. This demonstrates that the urgency of the institution is very high within the context of Islamic Economic Law.

Halal certification legal education constitutes a concrete manifestation of the application of the *maslahah* concept in society. The role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has been proven to make a significant contribution to the realization of such *maslahah*. The educational activities conducted not only provide benefits for business actors but also for consumers and society at large. From the perspective of Imam Al-Ghazali, these educational programs meet the elements of *maslahah* as they are capable of safeguarding the five essential objectives of Islamic law (*maqasid al-sharia*). However, several challenges remain that need to be addressed in order to optimize the implementation of these educational activities. Therefore, improvements in strategy and innovation in the

delivery of legal education are necessary so that the expected *maslahah* can be maximized and realized in a broader and more equitable manner.

This study demonstrates that legal education is not merely a formal obligation, but also a form of moral responsibility in achieving societal welfare. The existence of the Halal Center is highly important within the framework of Islamic Economic Law

B. Factors Hindering the Implementation of Legal Education by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Based on the interview results conducted by the researcher with several Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) located around the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, it was found that some business actors were not aware of the halal certification education activities organized by the institution. Among the three MSME actors interviewed as supporting data for this study, all informants stated that they did not receive direct information regarding the socialization or educational activities related to halal certification conducted by the Halal Center. One of the informants further stated that they were not aware of any halal certification education activities carried out by the Halal Center, and the business actor expressed that:

“I had never actually heard that there were halal certification education activities from that institution, and I had also never participated in the activities because I was not well-informed about the information.”⁵³

In addition, another MSME actor stated that although they were not aware of the existence of such educational activities, they expressed interest in participating in

⁵³ M, Pelaku UMKM, wawancara (19 Feb 2026)

halal certification education programs and obtaining halal certification for the products they sell as a form of assurance to consumers. The informant stated that:

“If there had been halal certification for the products I sold, I would have been pleased. It could have served as an assurance for buyers that my products were truly suitable for consumption and were verified through halal certification.”⁵⁴

However, the MSME actors also stated that they were still confused about the procedures for obtaining halal certification. They had not yet identified which institutions or parties should be contacted to initiate the halal certification application process. One of the informants stated that:

“I had actually wanted to apply for halal certification, but I was still confused about where and how I should start the process, and where I should submit the application. I was also concerned that the process would be complicated.”⁵⁵

These circumstances indicate that although MSME actors have an interest in obtaining halal certification, limited access to information and concerns regarding procedures perceived as complicated remain significant obstacles. This also reflects that the level of understanding among business actors regarding the obligation of halal certification is still relatively low. The condition further shows that MSME actors actually require more accessible educational and assistance roles, particularly for business actors located around the institution's area.

Although the Halal Center provides various information media such as official websites and social media platforms, the delivery of legal education on halal certification still requires a more direct approach to MSME actors, especially those

⁵⁴ K, Pelaku UMKM, wawancara (19 Februari 2026)

⁵⁵ K, Pelaku UMKM, wawancara (19 Februari 2026)

located near the institution's office. Such an approach may be carried out through direct socialization activities or more intensive assistance programs so that MSME actors can better understand the halal certification procedures. These findings indicate a gap between the educational activities that have been implemented and the level of information accessibility among MSME actors.

The interview results indicated that the main obstacle in halal certification education was not related to facilities or participant quotas, but rather to the level of awareness and sensitivity among business actors. There were still business actors, particularly MSMEs, who considered halal certification not to be an important necessity for their business. This was stated by the Head of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang that:

“Many of them felt that their businesses were already selling well, so they did not consider halal certification necessary.”⁵⁶

In addition, some MSME actors do not yet possess a Business Identification Number (Nomor Induk Berusaha/NIB). The NIB is one of the administrative requirements in the halal certification application process. In such conditions, many business actors are reluctant to obtain it, and Halal Center assistants often help facilitate the process even though it is not their primary duty. This indicates that business actors have not yet optimally understood the legal education provided by the Halal Center.

Based on the interview results with several MSME actors, it is found that some business actors still do not fully understand the obligation of halal certification, both in terms of procedures and its urgency. The low level of understanding and

⁵⁶ Ibu Eny, wawancara, (Batu, 20 Januari 2026)

awareness among business actors may lead to non-compliance with applicable regulations. A lack of knowledge regarding legal obligations may potentially harm consumers. Products without halal certification may create legal uncertainty for the public.

Some business actors also perceive that the certification process involves complicated and time-consuming procedures. This condition causes business actors to be less active in participating in socialization activities or programs conducted by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The lack of participation among business actors becomes one of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of halal certification legal education, as the information provided cannot be optimally received by all business actors.

There is also a finding that not all business actors are aware of access to the educational programs organized by the Halal Center, even though the institution has implemented various educational activities. Some business actors located around the institution state that they have never participated in halal certification socialization or assistance programs, and therefore experience difficulties in understanding the required procedures. This indicates a gap between program implementation and the reception of information in practice.

The wide scope of business actors targeted by the educational programs becomes a challenge in the implementation of halal certification initiatives. Although the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has carried out various educational and assistance activities for thousands of business actors, there are still business actors in the surrounding area who have not received adequate information or assistance. This condition shows that the dissemination of halal

certification legal education still requires more equitable efforts so that all business actors can fully understand their legal obligations.

This gap becomes an indicator that the realization of *maslahah* has not yet been optimal. Unequal distribution of legal education may leave society in a state of lack of awareness, which has the potential to cause negative impacts in the long term. The unequal distribution of information in the surrounding area of the institution indicates that the role of the Halal Center has not yet been fully optimal. This condition not only affects individuals but also the wider community. Therefore, more intensive efforts are required to increase business actors' awareness. Accordingly, improvements in the quality and equal distribution of halal certification legal education are necessary so that its benefits can be optimally experienced by all business actors.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion conducted by the researcher, several conclusions regarding the urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in supporting the implementation of legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification for business actors can be drawn. The conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. The urgency of the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in supporting the implementation of legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification for culinary MSMEs can be observed through Ralph Linton's role theory, particularly through the conformity between the ideal role and the actual role in the implementation of legal education on halal certification. Ideally, the Halal Center has the responsibility to provide legal education, socialization, facilitation, and assistance regarding halal certification, as stipulated in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021, and Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 20 of 2021. However, the actual role performed in practice indicates that the implementation of such responsibilities has not yet been fully optimal, as there are still business actors who do not comprehensively understand the obligation and procedures of halal certification. This condition demonstrates that the existence of the Halal Center remains highly necessary in supporting the implementation of legal education on halal certification and in enhancing the legal understanding of business actors regarding their obligation to obtain halal certification. From the perspective of *maslahah*, the educational

role performed by the Halal Center falls within the category of *hajiyyah* (complementary needs), namely needs whose absence does not threaten human life but may cause difficulties for business actors and consumers. Furthermore, such a role fulfills the three elements of *maslahah*, namely providing convenience, generating broader benefits for society, and supporting the protection of religion through the assurance of product halalness.

2. The obstacles encountered in the implementation of legal education by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang consist of both internal and external factors. Internal factors include the limited number of human resources specifically assigned to educational activities, which has resulted in less-than-optimal implementation due to the extensive coverage area not being proportional to the number of assisting personnel, as well as the uneven dissemination of information, particularly within the area surrounding the Halal Center of UIN Malang. Meanwhile, external factors include the low level of understanding and legal awareness among MSME actors regarding participation in educational activities, as well as the perception that the halal certification process remains complicated and burdensome. These conditions indicate that the implementation of legal education carried out by the Halal Center has not yet operated optimally. Therefore, strategic improvements are still required to ensure that legal education becomes more effective, evenly distributed, and capable of reaching all intended targets.

B. Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is expected to enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of legal education concerning the obligation of halal certification by expanding the

scope of socialization activities, not only through formal programs conducted within the university environment but also through direct and continuous approaches to MSME actors. In addition, communication strategies should be improved by adopting more practical and applicable methods that are easier to understand for business actors with diverse educational backgrounds. Furthermore, the Halal Center needs to strengthen its human resources through training programs and collaboration with institutions such as the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and regional government agencies, with the expectation of reinforcing the sustainability of its educational role.

Meanwhile, MSME actors are expected to enhance their legal awareness regarding the importance of halal certification, not merely as an administrative obligation but also as a means of protecting their businesses and strengthening consumer trust. Likewise, the government and relevant institutions are expected to reinforce their support through the intensification of assistance and facilitation programs, so that obstacles encountered in the process of legal education and halal certification may be minimized more effectively.

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APPENDICES



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
FAKULTAS SYARIAH

Jl. Gajayana 50 Malang 65144 Telepon (0341) 559399 Faksimile (0341)559399
Website: <http://syariah.uin-malang.ac.id> E-mail: syariah@uin-malang.ac.id

Nomor : 31 /F.Sy.1/TL.01/01/2026

Malang, 16 Januari 2026

Hal : **Permohonan Izin Penelitian**

Kepada Yth.
Ketua Lembaga Halal Center UIN Malang
Gedung D UIN Malang, Dinoyo, Lowokwaru, Kota Malang

Assalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatuh

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir/skripsi mahasiswa kami:

Nama : Monica Dewingga Putri Anggelina
NIM : 220202110085
Program Studi : Hukum Ekonomi Syariah

mohon diperkenankan untuk mengadakan penelitian dengan judul :
**URGENSI PERAN HALAL CENTER UIN MALANG TERHADAP EDUKASI
HUKUM KEWAJIBAN SERTIFIKASI HALAL PERSPEKTIF MASLAHAH** ,
pada instansi yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin.

Demikian, atas perhatian dan perkenan Bapak/Ibu disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatuh

Scan Untuk Verifikasi



Dekan,

Umi Sumbulah

Tembusan :

1. Dekan
2. Ketua Prodi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah
3. Kabag. Tata Usaha



Gambar 3.1 Permohonan Izin Penelitian



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG

HALAL CENTER

Jalan Gajayana No. 50 Malang 65144 Telp. / Fax. (0341) 551354
Email: halalcenter@uin-malang.ac.id

Nomor : 03/HC/05/2026 Malang, 12 Mei 2026
Lampiran : 1 Bendel
Hal : Surat Keterangan Pelaksanaan Wawancara Penelitian

Kepada Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Syariah
Program Studi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah
di
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Bersama surat ini kami menerangkan bahwa Saudara/i **Monica Dewingga Putri Anggelina** telah melaksanakan kegiatan wawancara penelitian di Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dalam rangka penyusunan skripsi/tugas akhir.

Kegiatan wawancara telah dilaksanakan bersama Kepala Halal Center UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, yaitu Ibu Eny Yulianti, M.Si, sesuai dengan kebutuhan data penelitian yang diajukan oleh peneliti.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya sebagai salah satu kelengkapan administrasi penyusunan skripsi. Atas perhatian dan kerja samanya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Kepala Halal Center
UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang,



Eny Yulianti, M.Si

Gambar 4.1 sk jawaban



KEPUTUSAN REKTOR
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
NOMOR 2217 TAHUN 2025
TENTANG
STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG,

Menimbang : a. bahwa perlu adanya struktur kepengurusan dalam rangka mendukung pencapaian kinerja Halal Center pada Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat;
b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang tentang Struktur Kepengurusan Halal Center Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 16, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);
3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 46 Tahun 2019 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 Nomor 120 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6362);
4. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 40 tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Agama nomor 15 Tahun 2017 tentang Statuta Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 1805);
5. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 51 Tahun 2022 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 8 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Universitas Islam Negeri Malang (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2022 Nomor 920);
6. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 25 Tahun 2017 tentang Satuan Pengawas Internal pada Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Negeri;
7. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 681 Tahun 2021 tentang Standar Kerja Pengawasan Internal pada Kementerian Agama;



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Figure 5.1 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center

MEMUTUSKAN:

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN REKTOR TENTANG STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG.
- KESATU : Menetapkan Struktur Kepengurusan, Struktur Organisasi dan Uraian Tugas Kepengurusan Halal Center Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan ini.
- KEDUA : Untuk kelancaran pelaksanaan tugas sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum Kesatu, diberikan honorarium sesuai dengan ketentuan dan peraturan yang berlaku.
- KETIGA : Segala biaya sebagai akibat ditetapkan Keputusan ini dibebankan pada DIPA Petikan UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Tahun Anggaran 2025 Nomor: DIPA-025.04.2.423812/2025 Tanggal 2 Desember 2024.
- KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di : Malang
Pada tanggal : 29 September 2025

REKTOR,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG



ILFI NUR DIANA

Figure 5.2 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center

LAMPIRAN I
KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
NOMOR 2217 TAHUN 2025
TENTANG
STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN
KEPADA MASYARAKAT UIN MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG

STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

Kepala Halal Center : Eny Yulianti, M.Si

Sekretaris : Rifqi Abqoriya, M.Pd

Divisi Pendamping PPH dan Penyelia

Koordinator : Nurun Nayiroh, M.Si

Anggota : Isnaeni Hartiningsih, S.

Divisi Pendidikan dan Pelatihan

Koordinator : Muhammad Nurudin, Lc., M.H

Anggota : Utiya Hikmah, M.Si

Divisi Penelitian dan Pengabdian

Koordinator : Dr. Zainabur Rahmah, M.Si

Anggota : Evi Nurus Suroiyah, S. S., M. Pd

Divisi Informasi dan Kerjasama

Koordinator : Dr. Agung Teguh Wibowo Almais, M.T

Anggota : Dimas Aditya, S.Kom

REKTOR,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG



ILFI NUR DIANA



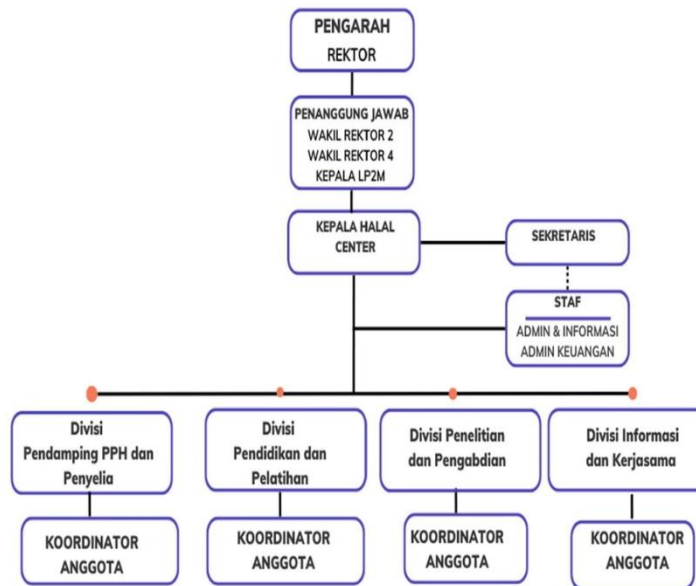
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Figure 5.3 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center

LAMPIRAN II
KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
NOMOR 2217 TAHUN 2025
TENTANG
STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN
KEPADA MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI
HALAL CENTER
UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG



REKTOR,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG



ILFI NUR DIANA

Figure 5.4 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center

LAMPIRAN III
KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
NOMOR 2217 TAHUN 2025
TENTANG
STRUKTUR KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN
KEPADA MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

URAIAN TUGAS KEPENGURUSAN HALAL CENTER
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT

1. Kepala Halal Center (bertindak sebagai Ketua LP3H dan Ketua Lembaga Pelatihan *ex officio*)

Tugas Utama:

1. Sebagai Kepala Halal Center, Ketua LP3H (Lembaga Pemeriksa Produk Halal) dan Ketua Lembaga Pelatihan
2. Mengambil keputusan utama dalam seluruh kegiatan strategis dan operasional Halal Center.
3. Menyelaraskan kegiatan LP3H, Lembaga Pelatihan dan Halal Center dengan visi dan misi universitas.
4. Menyelaraskan kegiatan LP3H, Lembaga Pelatihan dan Halal Center dengan Target Capaian IKU Universitas.
5. Memastikan pelaksanaan program sertifikasi halal, pelatihan, dan pengembangan SDM Pengurus Halal berjalan efektif dan efisien.
6. Memberikan peran Halal Center pada pembentukan ekosistem halal di Kampus

Fungsi:

- Pengambil Keputusan Utama: Memutuskan kebijakan strategis dan prioritas kerja dalam koordinasi dengan seluruh staf dan divisi.
- Sebagai pemimpin pengembangan layanan halal, termasuk pendampingan, pelatihan, penelitian, informasi halal dan kerja sama.
- Menjalinkan hubungan strategis dengan lembaga eksternal (BPJPH, LSP, MUI, Industri halal, dan stage holder pendamping halal seperti Dinas Koperasi, Dinas UMKM, Pemerintah Kota Kabupaten dan lainnya).
- Menjalinkan hubungan strategis dengan Unit internal di Kampus UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dalam menciptakan ekosistem halal.

2. Sekretaris Halal Center

Tugas Utama:

Sekretaris:

1. Mendukung Ketua dalam pengelolaan administrasi dan keuangan Halal Center, LP3H, Lembaga Pelatihan.
2. Menyusun dan menyampaikan laporan kegiatan dan keuangan secara berkala.



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Figure 3.5 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center

3. Mengkoordinasikan komunikasi antara Ketua, staf, dan divisi.

Fungsi:

1. Sebagai pengelola administrasi dan dan keuangan serta penghubung komunikasi antar bagian.
2. Mendokumentasikan keputusan dan kebijakan yang diambil oleh Ketua.

3. Staf Halal Center

Bidang Administrasi dan Informasi

1. Sebagai tenaga teknis dalam mengelola dokumen administrasi dan menyebarkan informasi terkait kegiatan Halal Center, LP3H, dan Lembaga Pelatihan.
2. Menyediakan dukungan teknis untuk kelancaran operasional lembaga.

Bidang Keuangan

1. Sebagai tenaga teknis dalam anggaran operasional untuk semua kegiatan (Halal Center, LP3H, dan Lembaga Pelatihan).
2. Menyusun laporan keuangan secara berkala dan memastikan transparansi penggunaan anggaran.

4. Divisi dan Koordinator

- a. Divisi Pendamping PPH dan Penyelia

1. Memberikan pendampingan kepada pelaku usaha dalam proses sertifikasi halal.
2. Melakukan pengawasan dan memastikan produk halal sesuai standar BPJPH dan MUI.
3. Berkoordinasi dengan LP3H untuk kegiatan pemeriksaan produk halal.
4. Memberikan Pendampingan dan Pengawasan pada PPH dan Penyelia agar mematuhi ketentuan BPJPH

- b. Divisi Pendidikan dan Pelatihan

1. Merancang dan melaksanakan pelatihan untuk Pendamping halal, Penyelia halal, Juru Sembelih Halal, Pelaku usaha, dan Auditor Halal.
2. Pendidikan kajian kajian halal pada civitas akademik dan masyarakat luas melalui media publikasi kampus seperti Youtube, IG dll melalui program Podcast Halal Kampus bersama sama dengan Divisi Kerjasama dan Informasi

- c. Divisi Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat

1. Mengembangkan penelitian berbasis produk halal dan toyyib dan sistem jaminan halal.
2. Pendidikan halal dan toyyib pada kalangan mahasiswa salah satunya melalui dalam Youth Halal Agency
3. Membina Youth Halal Agency dalam mendukung ekosistem halal di kampus dan masyarakat.



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Figure 5.6 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center

4. Mengimplementasikan hasil penelitian dalam pengabdian masyarakat berbasis solusi halal dalam rangka mewujudkan visi dan misi halal center yaitu ekosistem halal
 5. Melalui Program KKM Kampus bekerja sama dengan Dosen Pembimbing Lapangan lainnya dalam membantu Pelaku Usaha mendapatkan sertifikat Halal
- d. Divisi Kerjasama dan Informasi
1. Mengelola hubungan kerja sama dengan stakeholder/institusi/lembaga, termasuk BPJPH, industri halal, perguruan tinggi dan lain-lain.
 2. Mengelola dan mengembangkan website yang dapat turut serta meningkatkan Webometrik Kampus
 3. Menyediakan informasi terkini terkait regulasi dan layanan halal pada media online yang dimiliki seperti, IG dan Website dll.
 4. Mengelola sarana publikasi dan edukasi tentang halal kepada masyarakat luas
 5. Mengelola kanal (termasuk di media sosial) semua kegiatan halal center kepada masyarakat universitas dan masyarakat

Keterangan Tambahan:

1. Kepala Halal Center adalah pemegang otoritas tertinggi dalam pengambilan keputusan di Halal Center, LP3H, dan Lembaga Pelatihan. dan melaporkan kepada Penanggung Jawab Halal Center meliputi Warek 2, Warek 4 dan Ketua LP2M
2. Setiap kegiatan di bawah Halal Center harus mendapatkan persetujuan atau berada dalam pengawasan langsung Ketua.
3. Koordinasi antar divisi dilakukan melalui sekretaris dan dilaporkan langsung kepada Ketua.

REKTOR,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG



ILFI NUR DIANA



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Figure 5.7 Rectorate's Certificate regarding the Halal Center



Gambar 6.1 Wawancara bersama ketua Halal Center UIN Malang



Gambar 6.3 wawancara bersama pelaku UMKM sekitar Halal Center

LIST OF QUESTIONS

HALAL CENTER UIN MAULANA MALIK IBARAHIM MALANG

1. What is the role and function of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in supporting the implementation of halal certification for MSME actors?
2. Since when did the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Mlaang start actively implementing legal education related to halal certification obligations, and what regulations are the basis for the implementation of these activities?
3. What are the forms of legal education provided to MSME actors related to halal certification obligations, including regarding halal certification procedures?
4. Who is the main target of legal education on halal certification obligations and what criteria are used in determining the goals of these activities?
5. When will the legal education of halal certification be carried out by the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang?
6. Why is the role of the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang considered important in increasing the legal understanding of MSME actors on the obligation of halal certification?
7. How do business actors' level of legal understanding or awareness change after participating in legal education provided by the Halal Center?
8. What are the obstacles faced in the implementation of halal certification legal education for MSMEs?

LIST OF QUESTIONS

BUSINESS ACTORS IN THE AREA HALAL CENTER UIN MALANG

1. Since when did you run this culinary business?
2. Do you know the obligation of halal certification?
3. Where do you get halal certification information?
4. Do you participate in educational activities in the form of socialization from the Halal Center of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang?
5. What is the form of education provided by the Halal Center related to halal certification?
6. Why is halal certification important for your culinary business?
7. What are the obstacles for you in taking care of halal certification?
8. What is the influence of Halal Center education on your understanding of halal certification?
9. What needs to be improved by the Halla Center in the implementation of halal certification education?

CURRICULUM VITAE



A. PERSONAL DATA

Name : Monica Dewingga Putri Anggelina
Place and Date of Birth : Batu, November 10, 2003
Gender : Female
Religion : Islam
Address : Jl. Indragiri, RT.03 RW.01, Dusun
Santrean, Sumberejo, Batu City
Email : monicaadewingga@gmail.com
No. Mobile : 087760416668

B. Educational background

Sumberejo 03 Elementary School : 2009-2016
SMPN 02 Batu : 2016-2019
Al-Rifa'ie Modern High School : 2019-2022
UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang : 2022-Present