



Assessing Digital Readiness of Indonesian Hajj Pilgrims for Mobile Translation Tools

Aris Rakhmadi^{1*}, Susilo Hartono²

¹Department of Informatics Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 57169

²Department of Informatics Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pringsewu, 35373

E-mail.* aris.rakhmadi@ums.ac.id

Doi : <https://doi.org/10.37339/jurpikat.v7i3.2959>

Info Artikel:

Diterima :

2026-01-02

Diperbaiki :

2026-07-21

Disetujui :

2026-07-22

Kata Kunci: Aplikasi Penerjemah Mobile, Jamaah Haji, Komunikasi, Literasi Digital, Pengabdian Masyarakat

Abstrak: Ibadah haji berlangsung dalam lingkungan multibahasa yang menuntut kemampuan komunikasi yang memadai dari jamaah. Jamaah haji Indonesia, khususnya kelompok usia menengah hingga lanjut, sering menghadapi hambatan bahasa dalam berinteraksi dengan petugas dan masyarakat lokal. Kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat ini bertujuan menilai kesiapan digital jamaah haji sebagai langkah awal menuju pemanfaatan alat bantu komunikasi berbasis teknologi. Kegiatan dilaksanakan bersama KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu, Lampung, melalui sosialisasi, pendampingan, dan kuesioner yang diisi oleh 46 jamaah. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa 97,8% peserta memiliki kemampuan penggunaan ponsel pintar pada tingkat cukup hingga sangat baik, menandakan kesiapan digital dasar yang memadai. Namun, dukungan komunikasi masih menjadi kebutuhan utama, ditunjukkan oleh 69,6% peserta yang menginginkan fitur aplikasi yang dapat digunakan secara luring. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa aplikasi penerjemah mobile, seperti Google Translate, berpotensi menjadi media bantu komunikasi yang relevan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan program pengabdian lanjutan yang berfokus pada pelatihan praktis penggunaan alat penerjemah mobile sesuai kebutuhan jamaah.

Abstract: The Hajj pilgrimage takes place in a multilingual environment that requires adequate communication skills from pilgrims. Indonesian Hajj pilgrims, particularly middle-aged and elderly individuals, often face language barriers when interacting with service providers and local communities. This community service activity aimed to assess pilgrims' digital readiness as a foundational step toward the use of technology-based

Keywords: Hajj Pilgrims, Digital Literacy, Communication Support, Mobile Translation Tools, Community Service

communication support. Conducted in collaboration with KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu, Lampung, the activity involved socialization sessions, hands-on assistance, and questionnaire-based feedback from 46 Hajj pilgrims. The findings indicate that 97.8% of participants reported sufficient to excellent smartphone literacy, reflecting a strong baseline of digital readiness. Nevertheless, communication support remains an unmet need, as 69.6% of participants preferred offline-capable application features. These results suggest that mobile translation tools, such as Google Translate, have strong potential as practical communication aids during Hajj. A follow-up community service program focused on hands-on training in the use of mobile translation tools is therefore recommended.

Introduction

The Hajj pilgrimage is among the most complex religious journeys, involving large-scale mobility, dense crowds, and interactions within a multilingual and multicultural environment (Alfian & Rafianti, 2023; Nurhalida HS & Isbah, 2023; Rmili et al., 2025). For many pilgrims, effective communication becomes a critical factor in ensuring safety, comfort, and confidence throughout the pilgrimage. Language barriers, particularly in interactions with Arabic-speaking service providers and local communities, often impede understanding of instructions, the ability to seek assistance, and the performance of daily activities (Chelloug et al., 2025). As a result, communication support emerges as an essential component of contemporary Hajj preparedness.

Indonesian Hajj pilgrims, who constitute one of the largest contingents globally, face distinctive communication challenges. Many pilgrims are middle-aged or elderly and have limited proficiency in Arabic or English, increasing their reliance on guides, group leaders, or fellow pilgrims (Huda & Haeba, 2021). While this dependence may provide temporary support, it can also reduce individual autonomy and heighten anxiety in unfamiliar situations. Addressing these communication constraints is therefore not merely a technical issue but a matter of enhancing pilgrims' overall experience and independence during Hajj (Khairul Azahari Abdul Rani & Ramli, 2022; Setiawan & Soewarno, 2024).

In recent years, the widespread adoption of smartphones has created new opportunities to support pilgrims through digital tools (Rakhmadi, Rochmijatun, et al., 2025). Official Android-based Hajj guidance applications have been introduced to provide information on rituals, schedules, and services, indicating a growing acceptance of mobile technology among pilgrims (Felemban et al., 2020). However,

familiarity with such applications does not automatically translate into readiness for communication-oriented tools. Digital literacy related to navigation, usability, and confidence in using mobile features remains uneven, particularly among older adults (Binsawad & Albahar, 2022). This gap underscores the need for a structured approach to strengthen foundational digital readiness before introducing more specialized technologies.

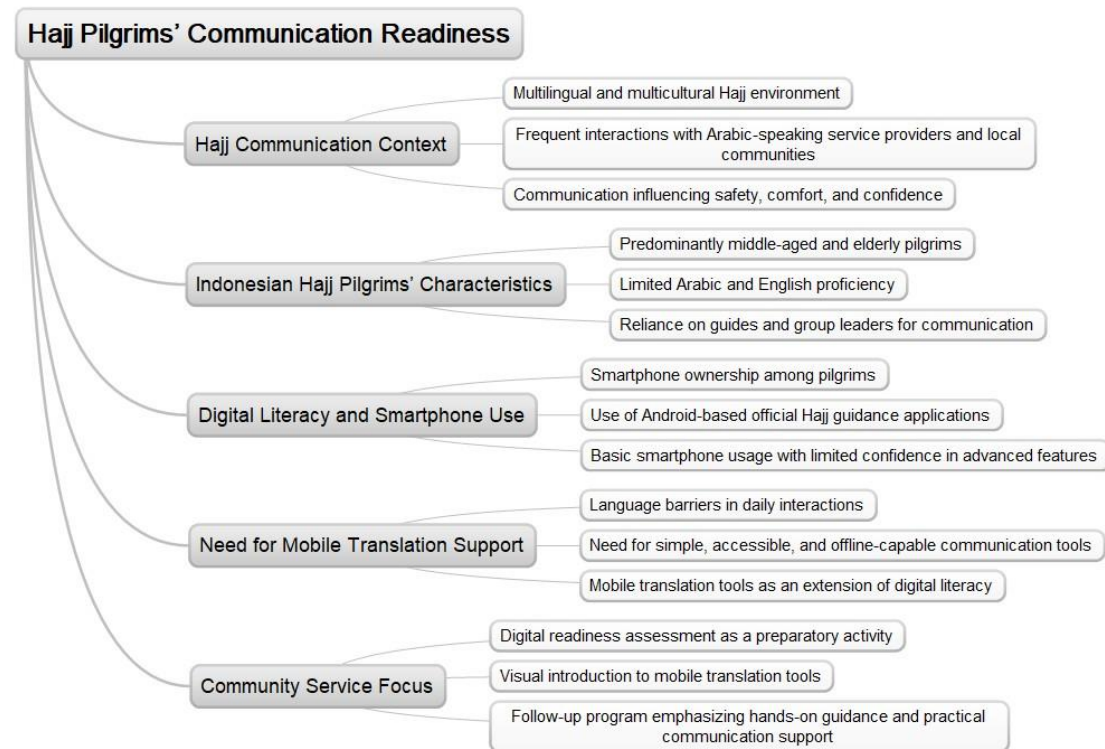


Figure 1. Conceptual Mind Map of Digital Readiness and Communication Support for Hajj Pilgrims

Within this context, mobile translation tools offer considerable potential as practical aids for overcoming language barriers during the Hajj pilgrimage. These tools can support everyday interactions, reduce dependence on intermediaries, and improve situational understanding in multilingual settings. Nevertheless, their practical use requires more than mere availability; it depends on users' digital readiness, cognitive familiarity with interfaces, and confidence in operating mobile applications (Albalawi et al., 2023). The conceptual relationship between communication challenges, digital literacy, and mobile translation technologies is illustrated in Figure 1, which frames mobile translation tools as an extension of broader digital empowerment rather than a standalone solution.

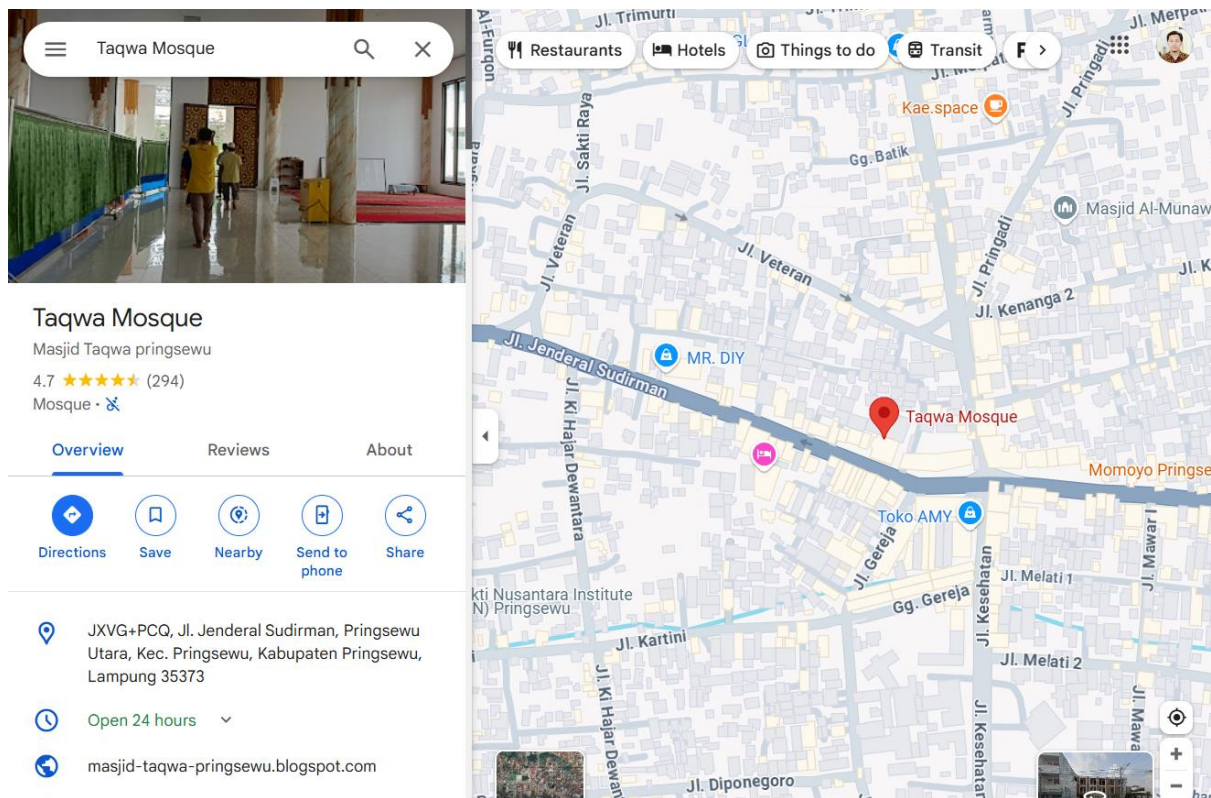


Figure 2. Location of the Community Service Activity at KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu, Lampung

This community service activity was conducted in collaboration with KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu, Lampung, a key institution responsible for preparing pilgrims for Hajj. As shown in Figure 2, the partner institution is strategically positioned to support initiatives to improve pilgrims' readiness beyond ritual guidance. This article assesses the digital readiness of Indonesian Hajj pilgrims as a foundational step toward introducing mobile translation tools to support communication. By grounding the activity in a local community context, this study seeks to provide practical insights to inform the design of follow-up community service programs that enhance communication preparedness during the Hajj pilgrimage.

Method

This community service activity employed a structured implementation flow to strengthen digital readiness among Indonesian Hajj pilgrims, with particular emphasis on preparing them to use mobile translation tools as communication aids. The approach prioritized community engagement, direct assistance, and the reflective use of participant feedback over research-driven investigation. The overall

implementation flow, from community engagement to the planning of a follow-up program centered on mobile translation technologies, is summarized in Figure 3.

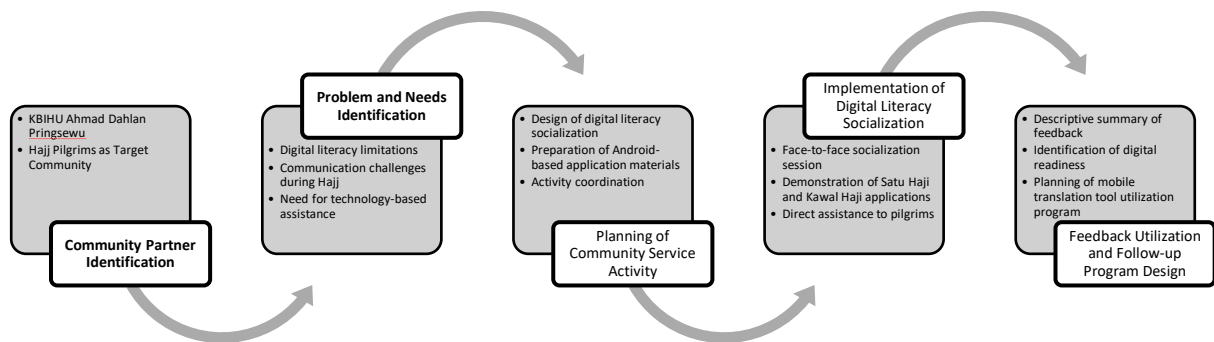


Figure 3. Community Service Implementation Flow for Digital Readiness Assessment

The activity began with collaboration with KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu as the community partner. This institution plays a central role in preparing pilgrims for the Hajj, making it an appropriate setting to examine digital readiness for communication support. Partner engagement ensured that the activity was aligned with the pilgrims' real-life needs, particularly their anticipated interactions with Arabic-speaking communities during the pilgrimage (Probosuseno et al., 2022).

Understanding the pilgrims' communication context was a key foundation for the activity. Informal discussions and preliminary observations indicated that many pilgrims, mainly middle-aged and elderly participants, experienced limitations in using smartphone applications beyond basic functions (Asrin, 2025). These limitations were closely linked to potential communication challenges in Saudi Arabia, highlighting the relevance of mobile translation tools as practical solutions to support daily interactions during Hajj.

Based on this contextual understanding, the community service activity was designed to strengthen general digital literacy as a prerequisite for adopting mobile translation technologies (Adhantoro et al., 2025). Preparation included structuring a digital literacy socialization program, coordinating activity schedules with the partner institution, and selecting Android-based Hajj guidance applications that could serve as an entry point to more advanced tools such as mobile translators. This preparatory step positioned mobile translation tools as a logical extension of existing digital practices.

The implementation phase was delivered through face-to-face socialization sessions and hands-on assistance, with a focus on the use of official Hajj guidance applications issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs, namely *Satu Haji* and *Kawal Haji*. These sessions aimed to enhance participants' general digital literacy,

including basic smartphone navigation and application usage (Rakhmadi, Hartono, et al., 2025). In addition, visual illustrations of mobile translation tools, such as Google Translate, were presented to provide a general overview of how translation features may support communication during the Hajj pilgrimage. This introduction was limited to illustrative explanations and lacked formal training or evaluation. Yet, it served to familiarize participants with the potential role of translation tools in a future community service program.

Participant feedback was collected to capture perceptions of smartphone usability and communication support needs. A simple questionnaire was used to document participants' experiences, perceived ease of use, and challenges in operating Android-based applications (Putra & Gunawan, 2025). This feedback provided insight into the pilgrims' readiness to adopt mobile translation tools as practical aids rather than as complex technologies.

The collected feedback was summarized descriptively to identify everyday communication needs and levels of readiness regarding mobile translation technologies. These reflections informed the planning of a follow-up community service program focused on training and assisting pilgrims in the effective use of mobile translation tools for communication during the Hajj. This step ensured that future activities would be grounded in the actual needs and capabilities of the target community.

Results and Discussion

Insights derived from participant feedback provide a contextual understanding of the digital readiness of Hajj pilgrims involved in this community service activity. The findings reflect participants' characteristics, digital backgrounds, and experiences with smartphone use in the context of Hajj preparation. These insights form a basis for considering appropriate forms of digital support and for informing the design of subsequent community service initiatives related to mobile translation tools.

The participant profile offers essential context for interpreting the community's digital readiness. A total of 46 Hajj pilgrims participated in the questionnaire-based feedback. As illustrated in Figure 4, the age distribution indicates that most participants were middle-aged or older pilgrims. This demographic profile is particularly relevant, as age is closely associated with differences in digital literacy and patterns of technology adoption.

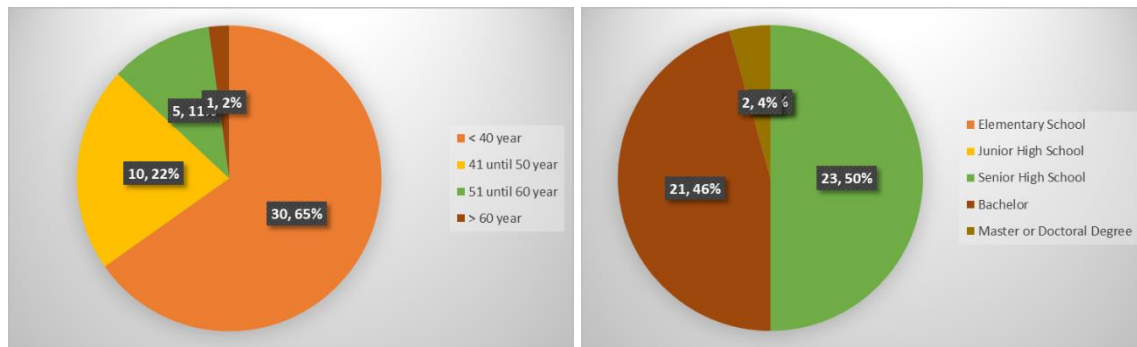


Figure 4. Age and Education Background Distribution of Hajj Pilgrims Participating in the Community Service Activity

The predominance of middle-aged and elderly participants has clear implications for the design of community service interventions. Digital literacy initiatives targeting this group should prioritize simplicity, clarity, and repeated assistance to ensure effective engagement. Although participants demonstrated motivation to use digital tools to support their Hajj preparation, they were more likely to benefit from guided support rather than independent exploration of complex application features. This underscores the importance of human-centered and supportive approaches in technology-related community service activities.

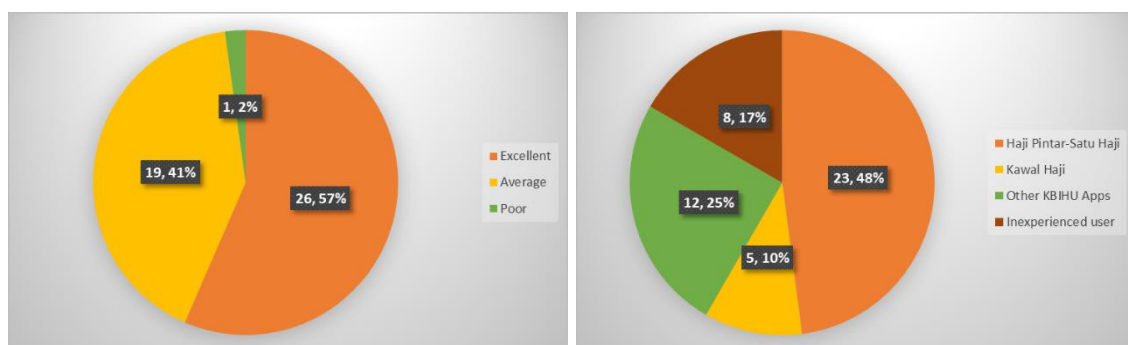


Figure 5. Smartphone Literacy Levels of Hajj Pilgrims and Applications

Concerning the digital background, participants exhibited varying levels of smartphone familiarity. As shown in Figure 5, most participants reported basic to good smartphone usage abilities, indicating that the community is not digitally excluded. Fundamental functions, such as making calls, sending messages, and accessing simple applications, were generally familiar to the participants, suggesting the presence of essential skills for interacting with mobile applications.

Despite this baseline familiarity, confidence in using more advanced mobile applications remained limited. Only a smaller proportion of participants felt comfortable navigating features beyond basic usage. This gap highlights an important distinction between general smartphone familiarity and readiness to adopt more

specialized tools, such as mobile translation applications, which often involve multi-step interactions and feature comprehension. Accordingly, structured guidance and hands-on assistance remain essential to support the effective adoption of mobile-based communication tools within this community.

Participants' digital experiences with Android-based applications reveal both positive perceptions and practical limitations. As summarized in Table 1, most participants perceived the applications introduced during the community service activity as generally helpful and relevant for Hajj preparation. The majority reported that accessing basic features was manageable, particularly when assistance was provided during the sessions. This finding indicates that participants do not perceive digital applications as intimidating; instead, they are viewed as valuable tools when aligned with their capabilities and supported by direct guidance.

Table 1. Summary of Participants' Digital Experience and Identified Challenges

Aspect Evaluated	Key Findings from Participant Feedback	Implications for Community Service
Ease of application use	Most participants perceived Android-based applications as helpful and manageable when guidance was provided. Basic features were generally accessible to users.	Digital tools are acceptable to the community, provided that assistance is available during initial use.
Readability (font size and text clarity)	Small font sizes and dense text were frequently reported as challenging, particularly among elderly participants.	Applications used in community service programs should prioritize larger fonts and clear visual presentation.
Navigation complexity	Multi-step menus and unfamiliar icons confused some participants.	Step-by-step guidance and simplified explanations of navigation are required during socialization sessions.
Language comprehension	Technical terms and nonintuitive labels were difficult for several participants to understand.	Clear explanations and simple language are necessary to support practical application use.
Need for assistance	Many participants indicated the need for direct guidance and	Hands-on support and repeated demonstrations should be integrated into

repeated assistance when using mobile applications.	future community service activities.
---	--------------------------------------

Despite this positive perception, several usability-related challenges were consistently identified. The summarized responses indicate that issues related to readability, navigation complexity, and language comprehension remain significant barriers, particularly for elderly pilgrims. Small font sizes, multi-step menus, and unfamiliar terminology were frequently mentioned as sources of difficulty. These challenges underscore the importance of continuous assistance and simplified interface design. Consequently, the need for structured guidance and repeated hands-on support emerged as a critical requirement to ensure that digital tools—including future mobile translation applications—can be effectively adopted and utilized by the target community.

Participant feedback indicates that communication remains a prominent concern during the Hajj pilgrimage, particularly in interactions with Arabic-speaking service providers and local communities. As summarized in Table 2, many participants reported a need for practical communication support to address everyday situations, such as asking for directions, understanding instructions, and conveying basic needs. These responses reflect pilgrims' awareness that language barriers may affect their confidence and comfort during Hajj, underscoring communication as an essential dimension of digital support beyond ritual guidance applications.

Table 2. Communication Support Needs and Readiness for Mobile Translation Tools

Aspect	Questionnaire Indicator	Key Findings (n = 46)	Interpretation for Mobile Translation Tools
Need for communication support	Perceived usefulness of mobile applications in supporting Hajj activities	The majority of participants reported that mobile applications help reduce anxiety and increase confidence during Hajj preparation	Indicates openness to digital tools that provide practical support, including communication assistance
Confidence in using digital tools	Self-reported confidence after using Android-based applications	Most participants felt more confident when supported by mobile applications	Suggests readiness to adopt additional tools if introduced with proper guidance

Offline functionality requirement	Preference for offline application usage	32 participants (69.6%) expressed a need for offline access; 10 were unsure; 4 did not require it	Strong indication that offline-capable mobile translation tools are highly relevant in the Hajj context
Readiness for translation assistance	Interest in tools that support practical daily needs	Participants favored tools that are simple, immediate, and easy to operate	Highlights the suitability of basic translation features rather than complex functions

Regarding readiness for mobile translation tools, the feedback indicates a generally positive attitude toward the potential use of language assistance technologies. Participants expressed interest in simple, accessible translation features, particularly those that operate offline, given the limitations of internet connectivity in certain situations. The perceived benefits of translation tools were closely associated with ease of use and immediate practical value rather than advanced functionality. Overall, the responses suggest that mobile translation technologies—such as Google Translate—may play a critical role in supporting pilgrims’ communication needs, provided that clear guidance, simplified instructions, and hands-on assistance accompany their introduction. These findings provide a strong basis for designing a follow-up community service program focused on the practical use of mobile translation tools during the Hajj pilgrimage.

Visual documentation serves an essential role in contextualizing the community service activity and reinforcing its practical implementation. The documentation presented in Figure 6 captures the direct engagement between facilitators and Hajj pilgrims during the socialization sessions at KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu. These visuals provide tangible evidence of the activity’s implementation and demonstrate the program's participatory nature, highlighting active interaction, guidance, and assistance provided to the target community.



Figure 6. Documentation of the Community Service Activity with Hajj Pilgrims

In addition to documenting the activity, visual materials also help illustrate the digital context in which the community service was conducted. As shown in Figure 7, screenshots of the official Android-based Hajj guidance applications, *Satu Haji* and *Kawal Haji*, represent the primary digital tools introduced during the sessions. These applications served as entry points to strengthen general digital literacy, familiarize participants with smartphone interfaces, and support access to official Hajj-related information. Importantly, their use reflects the focus on foundational digital skills rather than direct communication training.

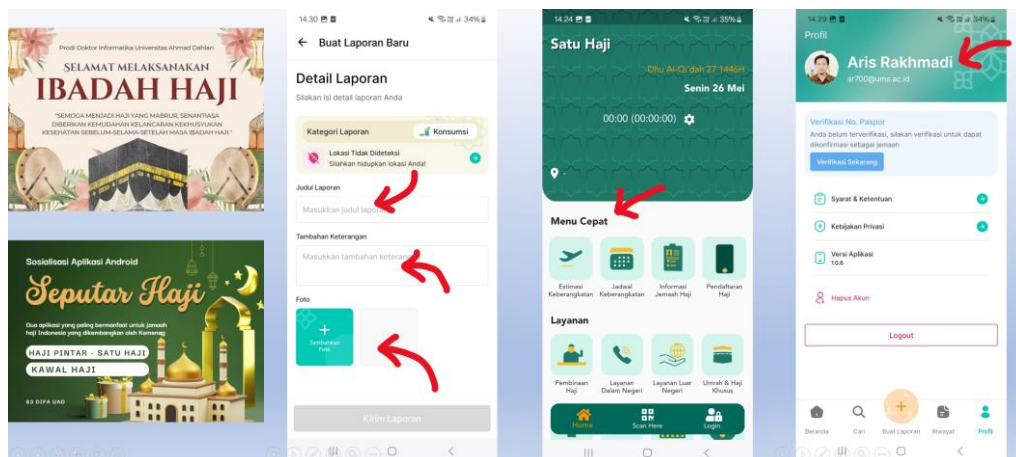


Figure 7. Android-Based Hajj Guidance Applications Used during the Socialization Sessions

Furthermore, visual illustrations of a mobile translation tool, as presented in Figure 8, were included to provide participants with a general overview of potential

communication support technologies. The illustration of Google Translate was intended to introduce the concept of mobile-based translation as a future aid for cross-language communication during the Hajj pilgrimage. This overview was limited to visual explanation and conceptual familiarization, without hands-on practice or evaluation, to maintain the activity's preparatory nature.

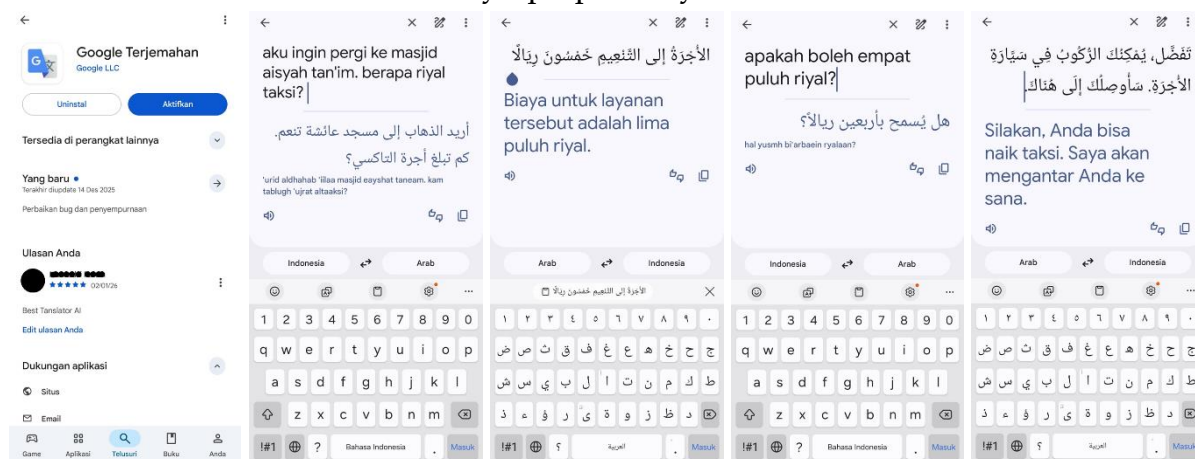


Figure 8. Overview of a Mobile Translation Tool for Communication Support

The findings indicate that while Hajj pilgrims have achieved a basic level of digital readiness through Android-based guidance applications, communication support remains an unmet and critical need during the pilgrimage. Participant feedback consistently points to language barriers as a source of concern, particularly in interactions with Arabic-speaking service providers. In this context, Google Translate is a highly relevant and accessible mobile translation tool that addresses practical communication challenges faced by pilgrims. The strong preference for simple interfaces and offline functionality further reinforces the suitability of Google Translate for this setting. These results underscore the need for a follow-up community service program that extends beyond general digital literacy to provide structured, hands-on support in using Google Translate as a communication aid, ensuring that pilgrims are better prepared to navigate multilingual environments during the Hajj.

Conclusion

This community service activity demonstrates that Indonesian Hajj pilgrims possess a foundational level of digital readiness, particularly in basic smartphone use and Android-based Hajj guidance applications. The findings indicate that participants are generally receptive to digital tools and perceive them as beneficial when supported through direct assistance. However, the predominance of middle-aged and older

pilgrims underscores the need for human-centered approaches that emphasize simplicity, clarity, and ongoing guidance. These results affirm that digital literacy initiatives for Hajj pilgrims should not focus solely on access to technology but must also account for usability and age-related limitations.

Despite the availability of official Hajj guidance applications, the results indicate that communication support remains a critical, unmet need during the Hajj pilgrimage. Participant feedback consistently identifies language barriers as a source of concern, particularly in interactions with Arabic-speaking service providers and local communities. The strong preference for simple interfaces and offline functionality further underscores the importance of accessible solutions. In this context, mobile translation tools—such as Google Translate—emerge as highly relevant and practical aids that can support everyday communication during Hajj, provided that their use is introduced in a structured and supportive manner.

Based on these findings, this study recommends implementing a follow-up community service program that extends beyond general digital literacy to provide hands-on training and guided assistance in using mobile translation tools, with particular attention to offline features and practical communication scenarios. Such a program would strengthen pilgrims' confidence and autonomy in multilingual environments while maintaining alignment with their digital capabilities. For future community service initiatives and related studies, these findings may serve as a reference for designing inclusive, technology-assisted communication support programs that address the real-world needs of Hajj pilgrims and similar communities.

Acknowledgment

The authors express their sincere gratitude to the RisetMU Program of the Higher Education Council (Majelis Pendidikan Tinggi) of Muhammadiyah for providing financial support for this community service activity. Appreciation is also extended to the management of KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu, Lampung, for their cooperation, hospitality, and active support throughout the implementation of the program. Special thanks are extended to Prof. Harun Joko Prayitno, Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS), for his encouragement and institutional support, which contributed to the successful completion of this community service initiative.

Referensi

- Adhantoro, M. S., Gunawan, D., Prayitno, H. J., Riyanti, R. F., Purnomo, E., & Jufriansah, A. (2025). Strategic technological innovation through ChatMu: transforming information accessibility in Muhammadiyah. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frai.2025.1446590>
- Albalawi, A., Aljohani, E. J., Alqulaity, E. Y., Almukhalafi, H. M., & Yafooz, W. M. S. (2023). An Analytical Study of Mobile Applications Recommended by the Ministry of Hajj and Umrah. 2023 3rd International Conference on Computing and Information Technology (ICCIT), 605–610. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCIT58132.2023.10273907>
- Alfian, R., & Rafianti, F. (2023). Problematics Of The Implementation Of Hajj And Umrah (Study Of Law Number 8 Of 2019 Concerning The Implementation Of Hajj And Umrah). *International Journal of Management, Economic and Accounting*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.61306/ijmea>
- Asrin, A. (2025). Integration of Islamic Educational Values in the Practice of Hajj Worship (Spiritual Experience of Hajj Trip in 1444H/2023M). *Pusat Studi Aswaja Unisnu Jepara JASNA*, 5(1).
- Binsawad, M., & Albahar, M. (2022). A Technology Survey on IoT Applications Serving Umrah and Hajj. *Applied Computational Intelligence and Soft Computing*, 2022(1), 1919152. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/1919152>
- Chelloug, S. A., Muthanna, M. S. A., Jamil, F., Al-Gaashani, M. S. A. M., Alhelaly, S., Aziz, A., & Muthanna, A. (2025). Enhancing Hajj and Umrah Services Through Predictive Social Media Classification. *IEEE Access*, 13, 67220–67238. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2025.3559204>
- Felemban, E. A., Rehman, F. U., Biabani, S. A. A., Ahmad, A., Naseer, A., Majid, A. R. M. A., Hussain, O. K., Qamar, A. M., Falemban, R., & Zanjir, F. (2020). Digital Revolution for Hajj Crowd Management: A Technology Survey. *IEEE Access*, 8, 208583–208609. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3037396>
- Huda, Q., & Haeba, I. D. (2021). Hajj, Istitā'ah, and Waiting List Regulation in Indonesia. *Al-'Adalah*, 18. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24042/al-'adalah.v18i2.9903>
- Khairul Azahari Abdul Rani, M., & Ramli, S. (2022). Development of Tawaf Simulation in Hajj Training in New Norms. *International Virtual Colloquium*

- on Multi-Disciplinary Research Impact (2nd Series).
[https://doi.org/10.21834/ebpj.v7iSI7%20\(Special%20Issue\).3831](https://doi.org/10.21834/ebpj.v7iSI7%20(Special%20Issue).3831)
- Nurhalida HS, & Isbah, M. F. (2023). Hajj and Hajj Attire for Bugis Women: A Phenomenological Study in Bone District, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *DINIKA: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies*, 8(1), 44–68.
<https://doi.org/10.22515/dinika.v8i1.7484>
- Probosuseno, Fidiansjah, Rochmah, W., & Mukti, A. G. (2022). Innovative Education Training Program of Hajj Healthcare Workers Improves the Outcomes of Indonesian Elderly Hajj Pilgrims. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 41(2), 365–376.
<https://doi.org/10.21831/cp.v41i2.47490>
- Putra, A. R., & Gunawan, D. (2025). Development of Game Hijaiyah Letter for Kindergarten at KB/TK Islam International Al Abidin Surakarta. *JUPI (Jurnal Ilmiah Penelitian Dan Pembelajaran Informatika)*, 10(4), 3291–3300.
<https://doi.org/10.29100/jipi.v10i4.6450>
- Rakhmadi, A., Hartono, S., & Yudhana, A. (2025). Sosialisasi Aplikasi Digital Haji Pintar-Satu Haji dan Kawal Haji untuk Meningkatkan Pemahaman Jamaah KBIHU Ahmad Dahlan Pringsewu. In *DEdikasi nuSAntara* (Vol. 1, Issue 2).
<https://desa-indocompt.org>
- Rakhmadi, A., Rochmijatun, S., Nurgiyatna, N., & Triyono, A. (2025). The Impact of Android Applications on Hajj Pilgrims' Comprehension: A Technological Approach to Religious Guidance. *SHAHIH: Journal of Islamicate Multidisciplinary*, 10(1), 65–84. <https://doi.org/10.22515/shahih.v10i1.11202>
- Rmili, H., Yousaf, J., Boularess, O., Noman, M., Hakim, B., Aseeri, M., Bensaleh, M., & Tahir, F. A. (2025). Enhancing Hajj pilgrimage experience and crowd management through Hajj-related keywords-based chipless RFID tags. *Alexandria Engineering Journal*, 119, 56–63.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aej.2025.01.125>
- Setiawan, N., & Soewarno, N. (2024). Protection of Hajj and Umrah Pilgrims from Fraud: Evidence from Indonesia. *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Islam*, 13(1), 276. <https://doi.org/10.22373/share.v13i1.22865>