

Mapping Islamic Entrepreneurship in Integrating Religious Values With Business Principles

Larisa Yohanna¹

Masayu Endang Apriyanti²

Bondan Dwi Hatmoko³

Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, Jakarta

*Corresponding Author:

larisayohanna@gmail.com

Abstract

Islamic entrepreneurship links entrepreneurial activities with Islamic values and principles, which aim to improve the welfare of individuals and society. This study aims to investigate how religious values and business principles can be integrated in Islamic entrepreneurship research through a bibliometric mapping approach. Data were collected from the Scopus database with selected journal articles that met predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria, then processed using R Studio (Biblioshiny). This bibliometric analysis highlights the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration and cross-comparison that can broaden the understanding and practice of Islamic entrepreneurship in an increasingly global world. Using a variety of bibliometric techniques, this study reveals existing patterns and trends, and highlights key themes, influential authors, and emerging trends. The results of this analysis are then interpreted in the context of the broader literature on entrepreneurship and Islamic studies, with the aim of contributing to the development of knowledge through a systematic analysis of the structure and development of this field. Although the topic of Islamic entrepreneurship continues to grow, there is a need to deepen the exploration of Sharia Compliance, Earning Management, and related themes such as Social Entrepreneurship and SMEs. Increasing international collaboration and cross-cultural research will enrich insights into integrating Islamic values with modern entrepreneurial practices, creating new opportunities for the development of more sustainable and applicable Islamic entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Muslim Entrepreneur, Religious Value, Business Principles, Islamic Entrepreneurship

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship as a vital driver of economic growth and development in the world plays an important role in creating jobs, driving innovation, and addressing social challenges (Urbano et al., 2019). For the majority Muslim Indonesian society, entrepreneurship has more meaning if it is in line with religious values and principles, because Islam encourages entrepreneurial activities that contribute to the welfare of individuals and society as a whole, emphasizing ethical behavior, social responsibility, and pursuing halal and blessed means of livelihood (Gümüşay, 2015). In the context of Islamic economics, religion relates to entrepreneurship in a harmonious manner. The concept of entrepreneurship in Islam is certainly different from conventional entrepreneurship because it is bound by fundamental principles such as halal, blessings, and social responsibility. This principle of high moral and ethical integrity is emphasized in running a business other than just for economic purposes. According to (Ramadani et al., 2015) the importance of Islamic Economics in the global market and the need to understand the uniqueness of Islamic entrepreneurship and business is shaped by Islamic principles and values, and anyone who can navigate the Islamic business context as effectively as possible will find significant opportunities in this growing market.

The main research statement here is how religious values and business principles are integrated into the intellectual structure of Islamic entrepreneurship research over time into uncharted territory, with more details as follows:

Q1: What are the current trends and studies on Islamic entrepreneurship related to Islamic Values and Business Principles?

Q2: Which countries, journal publishers, and authors have produced the highest number and have the greatest impact on the topic?

Q3: Which papers have had the greatest impact on this study?

Q4: What are the main trends and prospects for Islamic entrepreneurship research in the future?

Answering these questions will provide a comprehensive understanding of the main themes, trends and gaps in research, and explain the evolving relationship between

Islamic values and entrepreneurial practices. Along with (Ratten et al., 2017) several areas of research related to the context of Islamic entrepreneurship are essential to advance the understanding of entrepreneurial intentions from an Islamic perspective in informing policy and practice. Current trends in Islamic Entrepreneurship will provide a basis for examining the country's contribution, which in turn provides insights into future prospects.

This provides insight into how successful Islamic entrepreneurs have navigated the challenges of balancing religious commitments with commercial objectives (Alarifi et al., 2019), thereby inspiring and guiding aspiring entrepreneurs to strive to build and grow their businesses in accordance with Islamic principles.

Religion has been recognized as a significant factor influencing entrepreneurial behavior, motivation, and success (Audretsch et al., 2013). Further research also informs the development of Islamic financial institutions and regulatory frameworks facilitating the growth of Shariah-compliant businesses (Elseidi, 2018). The values we hold in our religion greatly influence how the world of entrepreneurship looks and although there are differences in values, both complement each other in the form of positive actions for well-being (Rietveld & Hoogendoorn, 2022). Therefore, this bibliometric mapping of the field can guide educators in developing research agendas and collaborations that advance the understanding and practice of Islamic entrepreneurship (Tlaiss, 2015).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic entrepreneurship has been the focus of scholars' attention in recent years (Ramadani et al., 2015; Gümüşay, 2015). This growing interest is related to the recognition of the unique characteristics and challenges faced by entrepreneurs operating in an Islamic context (Hassan & Hippler, 2014). The literature on Islamic entrepreneurship covers various dimensions, including conceptual foundations, the influence of religious values on entrepreneurial behavior, the role of Islamic institutions in supporting entrepreneurship, and the socio-economic impacts of Islamic entrepreneurial activities (Ratten et al., 2017). This is what drives the development of Islamic economics to be increasingly significant in the global economy due to the

increasing awareness of the importance of ethical and sustainable business, which is in line with religious values. Conceptually, Islamic entrepreneurship is rooted in Islamic principles and teachings, which emphasize the importance of ethical behavior, social responsibility, and pursuing halal (permissible) means of livelihood (Gümüşay, 2015). Exploration of the distinctive features of Islamic entrepreneurship, such as the focus on creating value for society, adherence to Sharia (Islamic law) in business transactions, and the balance between material and spiritual goals (Ramadani et al., 2015; Sidek et al., 2015). These conceptual foundations distinguish Islamic entrepreneurship from conventional entrepreneurship, which is primarily driven by a collective orientation, rather than simply pursuing individual profit.

Previous research has shown that Islamic values, such as honesty, trustworthiness, and compassion, shape the attitudes and practices of Muslim entrepreneurs (Zulkifli & Saripuddin, 2015). These values serve as moral compasses, influencing the way entrepreneurs conduct their businesses, interact with stakeholders, and contribute to society (Gümüşay, 2015). For example, the concept of “ihsan” (excellence) motivates Muslim entrepreneurs to strive for the highest standards of quality and customer service, while the principle of “zakat” (obligatory charity) encourages them to share their wealth and support the less fortunate (Syed & Ali, 2010).

Islamic institutions, such as Islamic banking and finance, have also played a significant role in supporting entrepreneurial activities in the Muslim community (Elseidi, 2018). (Yusof et al., 2016) Islamic financing for entrepreneurial activities contributes to driving economic growth in Malaysia. This indicates that Islamic finance plays a significant role as a driver of economic growth through the financing provided to the entrepreneurial sector, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The socio-economic impact of Islamic entrepreneurship has been another area of scholarly inquiry. Researchers have examined how Islamic entrepreneurial activities contribute to job creation, income generation, and overall economic growth in Muslim-majority countries (Ambad & Damit, 2016; Karadag, 2017). Studies have also highlighted the role of Islamic entrepreneurship in promoting social welfare and addressing social challenges, such as unemployment, inequality, and environmental degradation (Alarifi et al., 2019; Hasbullah et al., 2022). By aligning their business objectives with Islamic values and social

responsibility, Muslim entrepreneurs have demonstrated the potential to create positive change and contribute to sustainable development.

Despite the growing literature on Islamic entrepreneurship, the field remains fragmented and lacks a comprehensive understanding of the integration of religious values and business principles (Gümüşay & Bohné, 2018). Previous studies have mainly relied on qualitative and conceptual approaches, with limited empirical evidence on the dynamics and outcomes of Islamic entrepreneurship (Ratten et al., 2017). Furthermore, existing research has largely focused on specific regions, such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia, with limited comparative analysis across cultural and institutional contexts (Tlaiss, 2015).

Bibliometric analysis, as a quantitative approach to studying the development and structure of a scientific field (Zupic & Čater, 2015), is underutilized in Islamic entrepreneurship research. Bibliometric methods, such as co-citation analysis and keyword co-occurrence analysis, can provide valuable insights into the intellectual structure of a field, revealing key themes, influential authors, and emerging trends (Vallaster et al., 2019). By applying bibliometric techniques to the study of Islamic entrepreneurship, researchers can identify gaps and opportunities for future research, as well as explore interdisciplinary connections and cross-cultural comparisons in the field (Gümüşay & Bohné, 2018).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric mapping approach to analyze the intellectual structure of Islamic entrepreneurship research. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method that uses statistical techniques to examine patterns and trends in scientific publications in a particular field (Zupic & Čater, 2015). This method is very useful for identifying research directions, prominent authors, and emerging themes in Islamic entrepreneurship studies. The process consists of data collection, article selection, data processing using R studio, and data analysis.

Step 1: Data Collection by collecting relevant literature on Islamic entrepreneurship, from a leading academic database, Scopus, which is widely recognized for its comprehensive coverage of peer-reviewed journals across disciplines (Harzing &

Alakangas, 2016). The search was conducted using a combination of keywords related to Islamic entrepreneurship, such as Islamic entrepreneurship, Muslim entrepreneurs, halal entrepreneurship, Sharia-compliant business and Islamic business ethics. The search was limited to English language journal articles up to 2024 to ensure the quality of the literature is broader and internationally relevant.

Step 2: Selection of articles based on inclusion criteria (articles and reviews in journals) and predetermined exclusions, where articles are accessible and focus on Islamic entrepreneurship, concepts, practices, and implications. With an independent selection process by two researchers to minimize bias & ensure inter-rater reliability (Krippendorff, 2018). Then articles that meet the inclusion criteria will be considered for further analysis.

Step 3: Data Processing with R Studio which extracts and processes bibliographic data, including author names, article titles, publication years, keywords, and citation information (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). Then cleaned and standardized to ensure consistency and accuracy. including removing duplicates, correcting spelling errors, and aligning variations in author names and keywords (Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016). This is done to ensure that the data used in the analysis is accurate and not distorted by technical errors.

Step 4: Data Analysis with various bibliometric techniques to reveal patterns and trends in Islamic entrepreneurship research. through the ‘bibliometrix’ package in R Studio, which offers a comprehensive set of functions for bibliometric mapping and visualization (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). The analysis performed included citation analysis, keyword occurrences, and relationship mapping to identify authors, influential publications, and core themes in Islamic entrepreneurship research. Step 5: Interpretation and Reporting involves interpreting the findings and reporting the results, with the bibliometric map & statistical analysis carefully examined to identify prominent authors, influential publications, and core themes of Islamic entrepreneurship research and then contextualizing the results within the wider literature for meaningful conclusions and implications. Where Strengths, limitations, and future directions are discussed, providing a roadmap for further research & practice. Findings are presented using a combination of textual descriptions, tables, and visualizations to enhance clarity and readability. The

report adheres to established guidelines for bibliometric studies, such as the PRISMA statement (Moher et al., 2009) to ensure transparency and reproducibility. The application of these guidelines is essential to provide evidence of the reliability of the methods used and facilitate replication or verification by other researchers in the future.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the collected article data, data based on the year of publication, the number of articles published, and the average number of citations per article that simultaneously discuss the theme of Islamic Entrepreneurship and Islamic Value or Business Principle, there has been a decrease in the number of publications. A very significant decrease occurred in 2021 and 2023 publishing the same number of articles (Figure 1). However, in the following year there was a fairly good increase. It is hoped that by the end of 2024, the increase can exceed the number of articles produced in 2020.



Figure 1

Documents per year

Source: Scopus database (www.scopus.com)

Factors that reduce the number of publications on a particular topic may include increased international competition, selective publication bias, and the impact of important scientific discoveries and regulations. According to Figure 2, Malaysia is the top country producing articles on Islamic Entrepreneurship and Islamic Value or Business Principles, followed by Indonesia and the UK in 2nd and 3rd place. While Figure 3 shows that the subject areas around Business Management and Social science have the largest percentage of publications on Islamic Entrepreneurship.

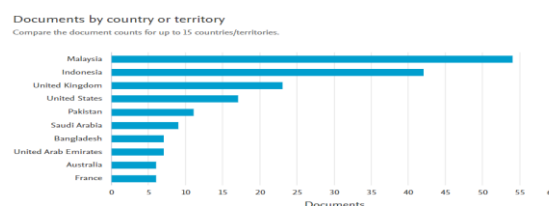


Figure 2

Documents by country

Source: Scopus database (www.scopus.com)

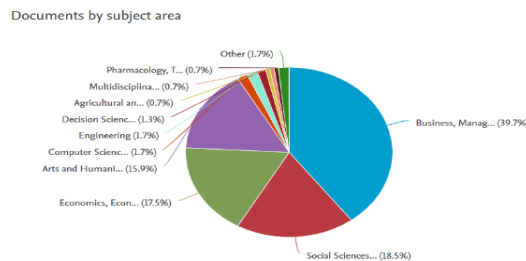


Figure 3

Documents by subject area

Source: Scopus database (www.scopus.com)

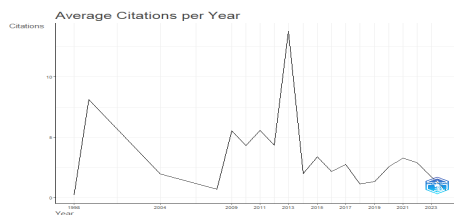


Figure 4

Average Citation Per Year

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

. Figure 4 shows that the highest average total citations occurred in articles published in 2013. Usually, articles with good quality, both in terms of substance quality and journal quality that are well published, are highly cited (Ebrahim et al., 2013). In 2015 there was a decline, although the journey after that until now, although there were ups and downs in publications, has not been able to match the number of citations in 2015.

Most Relevant Sources

Figure 5 depicts the number of research papers published by each journal based on their relevance to the theme of efficient markets and financial behavior. The data shows the list of top journals that publish the most on the theme in the blue bar graph. The darker the blue, the greater the quantity and relevance to the research theme. The number of papers published by all top 15 journals ranges from one to three.



Figure 5

Most Relevant Sources

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

. 3 journals detected as most relevant to the theme of Islamic Entrepreneurship and Islamic Value or Business Principles. The journal at the top is the Journal of Islamic Marketing which is shown in the longest diagram and the black circle. In second and third place, namely the Journal of Business Ethics and the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business research which both published 10 articles and 8 articles with the discussed theme. While in the lowest order with a total publication of only 2 journals with 3 articles marked in short blue with a bright circle, namely the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior, and Management Science Letter.

Source Impact

The value of a journal is perceived in more ways than just the volume and relevance of its output. However, by calculating the journal's h-Index, this study also conducted based on the influence of each publication that publishes articles on behavioral finance and efficient markets. The data is represented as a blue bar chart in R. The intensity of the impact generated by a journal is directly proportional to the length and darkness of the blue color in the diagram.

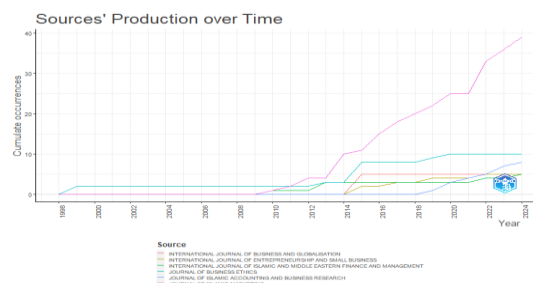


Figure 6

Sources Impact by H index

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

It can be seen from Figure 6 that of the 6 scientific publications, 1 has the highest ranking with an h-index of 3. This publication is the Islamic Journal of Marketing.

Most Relevant Author

Authors who have published their articles can also be sorted based on their relevance to the theme of Islamic Entrepreneurship & Islamic value/Business Principles based on the number of articles. Among the top 10 productive authors, only 1 is minimally productive, with 2 articles. Based on Figure 7 below, the longer the diagram with the dark blue circle, the more relevant the author is. The results show that the author with the lowest articles is Andnan Nim. The top 9 authors who produced 3 articles each, are as follows: Alam MM, Anggadwita G, Games D, Haque A, Kedah Z, Hassan A, Mcpherson M, Ramadani V, and Shahriar SM



Figure 7

Most Relevant Author

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Authors' Production Over Time

Furthermore, authors' productivity can also be observed by examining the annual distribution of their publications. In terms of their publication distribution in different years, Figure 8 depicts the authors' productivity. The red line represents their productivity trajectory since the beginning. Authors continued to publish their research until the last year in which their research was documented. The circles inside the red line indicate the number of articles published corresponding to each relevant year.

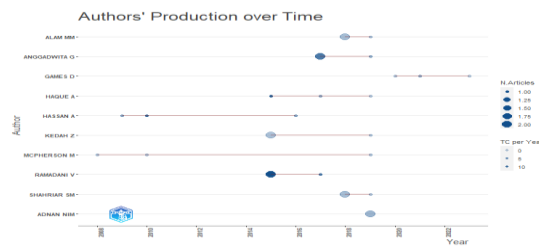


Figure 8
Top Author's Productivity

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Based on the findings in Figure 8, it can be concluded that no author has consistently written on the theme every year since 2008. It can be seen from 2008 to 2019, 1 author, namely McPherson M, was identified as producing the longest by writing 3 articles. The author who was detected to have written the least amount was Adnan Nim in 2019. Nim. Unfortunately, there is only one author who has consistently written since 2020 until now, namely Games D, with 3 articles. This could happen because reviewing and accepting one or two of his articles takes a long time, so that in the end all articles could be published in the same year

Country Production over Time

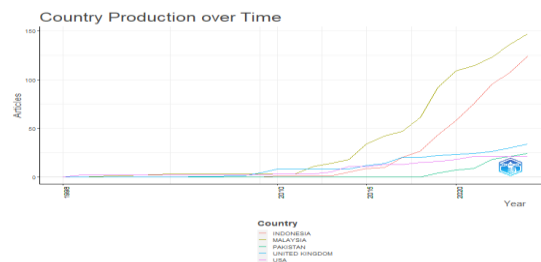


Figure 9
Country Productivity

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Figure 9 shows that the top three countries that produced the most articles on the topic were: Malaysia, Indonesia and the UK. However, Malaysia recorded a significant increase in the last three years compared to Indonesia and the UK.

Author Impact

Sorting authors according to their influence is another way to organize those who have written on efficient Islamic Entrepreneurship. Their influence can be assessed by examining the h-Index scores, which have been graphically represented using a line graph and blue circles. The effect of the authors increases proportionally with the length of the line containing the dark blue circle. According to the findings, the authors with the highest h-Index scores on Islamic Entrepreneurship and Islamic Value or Business Principles are 6. Alam MM, Haque A, Hassan A, McPherson M, Ramadan V, and Shahriar SM have the highest impact among the authors, each with an h-Index score of three. The remaining 4 authors have an h-Index value of 2, as depicted in Figure 10.

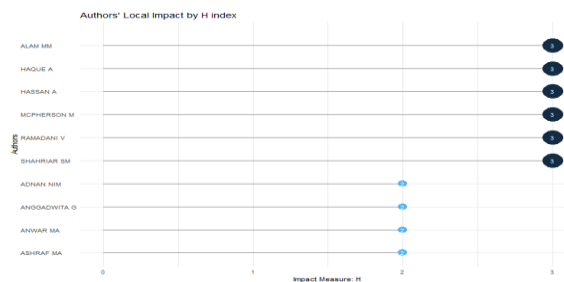


Figure 10.

Author Impact by H index

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Word and Thematic

Then, the words that frequently appear in the data collection of articles analyzed in the context of efficient markets and behavioral finance will be visually represented as a Word Cloud. Word Clouds can also be used to visually represent the frequency of words commonly seen in publications discussing efficient markets and behavioral finance. Word clouds visually represent words with different sizes and colors based on their frequency of occurrence. The placement of words is often not specified, although central words are positioned with a larger size to increase visibility.

Figure 12 also illustrates the evolution of words commonly used in articles each year. The figure shows a graph of cumulative frequency values. It shows the number of typical words that appear in publications on digital accounting each year. From 1998 to 2024, ten words usually appear based on the research period. The frequency of these terms increases. Since 2008 and 2009, the terms "Islamic Business Ethics" and "Islam" appear most frequently. Meanwhile, the consistency of the remaining words continues to increase, but the progress fluctuates and only those that are still quite good in 2024 are "Religion", "Islamic marketing", and "Entrepreneurship". The progress is mostly only visible after 2024.

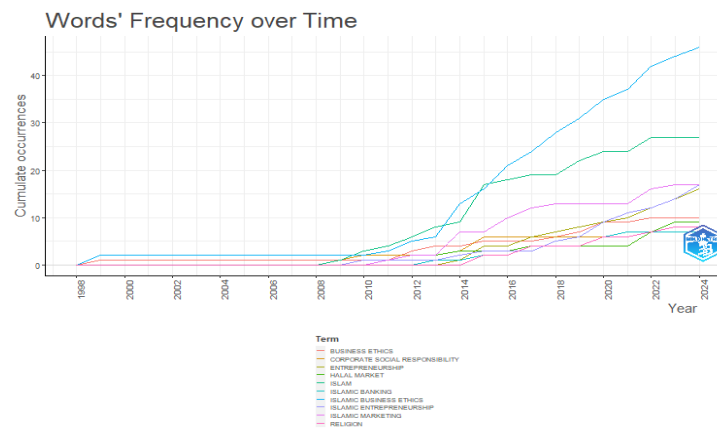
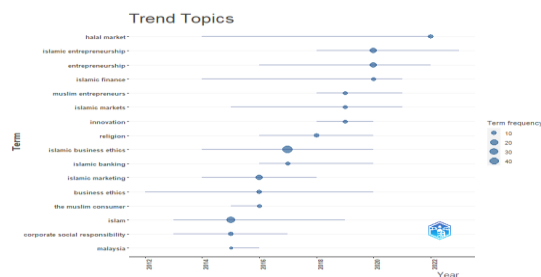


Figure 12
Words' Frequency

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Trend Topics

Subject trends, which show how themes have evolved over time from year to year in Figure 13, are another important aspect of this study. Therefore, it is evident which themes have been used for a long time and which topics have been used more recently. The presence of topics also correlates with the frequency of phrases that appear in the research on the theme of Islamic Entrepreneurship and Islamic Values or Business Principles. The size of the blue circle corresponds to the number of words used, while the position on the right indicates the most recent use of the word. In addition, the length of the topic indicates the duration used in the research



Gambar 13
Trend Topics

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Based on the image above, the halal market phenomenon can be detected in 2013 and continues to be used until its peak in 2021. Meanwhile, Islamic Entrepreneurship

began to emerge in 2017, but the highest frequency of Islamic Entrepreneurship was in 2020 and ended in 2022. Islamic Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship itself are 2 topics that continue to be used until 2022 and maybe for the future too.

Co-occurrence network

Co-occurrence Network comes next, where words are displayed as colored balls based on their relationship to each other. Groups of identical colors indicate word associations, while the size of the ball indicates the extent of the relationship between the words. Based on Figure 14, the terms “Islamic Business Ethics” and “Islamic Marketing” as well as “Halal Market” have the highest degree of semantic association with other concepts.

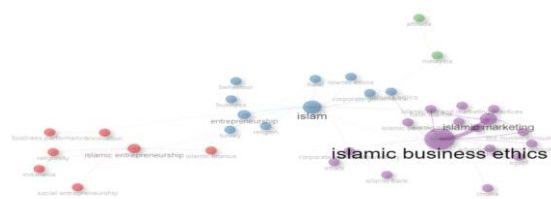
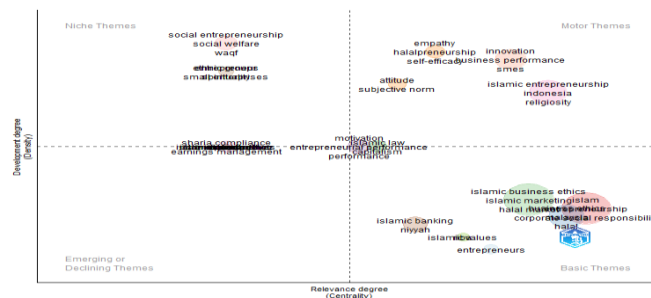


Figure 14
Co-occurrence network

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Thematic Map

Centrality measures the significance of the theme, and density measures the depth of the concept. Cluster size represents the frequency of keywords. The motor theme is a well-developed first quadrant motif, while the niche theme is a specific topic with high concentration and low importance. Peripheral themes emerge and decline, while fundamental themes have high centrality and low density, and their factors are rapidly developing. Figure 15 shows that "motivation, Islamic law, entrepreneurial performance and capitalism performance" have a balanced and stable combination where the level of conceptual depth is very high and the progress is balanced. However, its impact on the whole field is significant, although low. In this figure, there is no specific theme that shows an emerging trend but will quickly decline.



Gambar 15
Thematic Map

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Thematic Evolution

Analyzing the topics in publications referring to efficient markets and behavioral themes is an ongoing process, with important changes in the way they develop. This is evident in the changes in the topics used, as shown by the thematic development diagram illustrated in Figure 16. The data presented in the graph illustrates the frequently used sub-themes. The left side displays the common motifs that were widely used between 1998 and 2019. The five most frequently used themes were Islam, Islamic Business Ethics, Muslim entrepreneurs, Islamic Banking, and Islamic Finance. While the right side displays the many concepts used between 2020 and 2024, namely Islamic Entrepreneurship, Islamic Business Ethics, Corporate Social Responsibility, Muslim entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship, business ethics and halal. However, it can be seen that the theme "Islam" transformed into 3 main themes that are widely used until this year, namely business ethics, halal and entrepreneurship

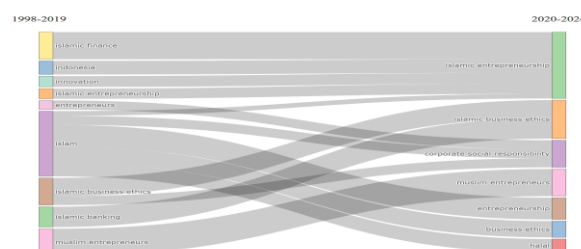


Figure 16
Thematic Evolution

Source: Author's Data (Biblioshiny, 2024)

Malaysia, Indonesia, and the UK are the leading countries in terms of producing the highest number of journal papers on Islamic entrepreneurship, which specifically focus on Islamic values and business concepts. This is largely due to many variables such as structural, cultural, and intellectual influences. Malaysia has implemented measures that facilitate economic growth based on Islamic principles. The International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and other universities have a significant role in conducting research and publishing scientific papers in this field (Asif and Nasir, 2023). In addition, Indonesia has many active Islamic economics researchers, with many articles written by leading universities. In recent years, progress in this field has increased rapidly (Handoko, 2020). Since the majority of the population in Malaysia and Indonesia are Muslim, this topic is very relevant and interesting to investigate in terms of national economic and cultural goals. (Abdullah, 2017). Meanwhile, the UK has a strong academic community specializing in Islamic finance studies and serves as a central location for global conferences and respected journals in this field, including the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research (Hasan et al., 2021).

Journal of Islamic Marketing is the publishing journal with the highest number of publications of 39 relevant documents and has the highest impact index with an h-index of 3. McPherson has the longest contribution in writing the topic but the number of articles is lower than Anggadwita G and Rjanamadani V who have a shorter contribution period. Authors who have a higher frequency of involvement in publications may have a greater number of contributions to different studies, but this does not mean that they make a greater number of publications. This situation can occur when the author actively participates in many projects as a collaborator, not as the main author (Du et al., 2021).

Rice (1999) who has the highest citation on Scopus relevant to the topic of this article explains that Islamic economic philosophy emphasizes ethical principles in business practices. This paper has a major impact on the sustainability of further research until now. This philosophy encourages ethical behavior, respects human rights, and promotes a harmonious business environment. The Islamic socio-economic system integrates ethical principles into economic activities. Understanding cultural differences, embracing diversity, practicing ethical business practices, and fostering good corporate governance are essential for business success. The Islamic economic system is built on

principles, ethics, and values that seek to enhance the well-being, prosperity, and dignity of individuals, with the aim of protecting their rights. The Islamic economic system is built on the principles of Islamic law, which outline principles such as justice, equity, and equality. In addition, it advocates social justice and the establishment of social businesses, with a particular focus on poor countries. Islamic economics incorporates Islamic values into economic processes, despite its varying attitudes towards innovation. (Alam et al., 2018, 2018; Games, 2020; Haque et al., 2017; McPherson, 2019; Othman & Ameer, 2015; Ratten et al., 2017).

Key trending topics that exist and are likely to continue are those related to the halal market and Islamic entrepreneurship. However, if the study trend is viewed from the thematic map, then several things that can be discussed regarding the current Islamic Entrepreneurship trend related to Islamic values and Business Principles are as follows:

1. The theme of Islamic business ethics, Islamic marketing, Islamic business, halal marketing, CSR, Islamic values in Figure 15 in the lower right quadrant, is a basic theme that is widely used with various other topics and of course still requires further development to be more in-depth in understanding and enrich the research discourse.
2. While Sharia Compliance and earnings management, although important in Islamic entrepreneurship, may currently be a trend but are not very connected to other main themes in Islamic entrepreneurship. Therefore, further exploration is needed to develop a broader and more applicable understanding in real business practices so that they can be more closely connected to other main themes in Islamic entrepreneurship.
3. Social entrepreneurship, social welfare, waqf, SMEs and others in Figure 15 in the upper left quadrant, are very special or specific topics in this research field, but may not be closely related to other main topics, but are important in certain sub-fields or for certain groups of researchers. Although these themes are not related to the major emerging topics in the field, they have significant relevance and are important for the research group that focuses on socio-economic and community development aspects. Therefore, these topics offer potential for further exploration and enrichment of Islamic entrepreneurship literature.

4. “Empathy, halalpreneurship, and Self-efficacy”, “Innovation, business performance, and SMEs”, “Attitude & Subjective norm, and “Islamic entrepreneurship, Indonesia, and Religiosity” are the main drivers in the research field and are highly relevant topics, being the main focus in the literature, and showing potential for further research due to the strength and density of their connections. With the strength and depth of connections between the topics they have, these themes show great potential for further research and provide very important insights in the development of sharia-based entrepreneurship in the future.

Overall, there are still many opportunities for future research with a combination of themes related to Islamic Entrepreneurship and Islamic Value or business principles by integrating with the themes of "Empathy, halalpreneurship, and Self efficacy", "Innovation, business performance, and SMEs", "Attitude & Subjective norm, and "Islamic entrepreneurship, Indonesia, and Religiosity". These themes do not only focus on business aspects, but the integration of psychological, social, and cultural factors can provide great potential to enrich understanding and application in Islamic business practices.

4. CONCLUSION

Malaysia, Indonesia, and the UK are at the forefront of producing journal articles on Islamic entrepreneurship, with a particular focus on Islamic values and business concepts. Malaysia actively advocates the incorporation of Islamic values into its economic development, and institutions such as IIUM play a significant role in this effort. Indonesia has a large number of dedicated researchers in Islamic economics, who have made significant contributions from prestigious universities. The UK has a strong academic community focused on Islamic finance and is home to important international conferences in the field.

The Journal of Islamic Marketing is noted as a leading journal with the highest number of publications. Authors are often involved in collaborative efforts across projects, resulting in significant contributions though not always with many publications.

Key topics covered include Islamic business ethics, halal marketing, social entrepreneurship, and the incorporation of Islamic ideals into corporate operations. There are promising prospects for future research in integrating these issues with empathy, halalpreneurship, innovation, and religion. Suggestions based on the results of this study mapping are as follows:

1. With the decline in publications in recent years, it is necessary to increase international collaboration and expand research networks, especially in countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia to reduce selective bias in publications and open opportunities for authors from various countries to contribute.
2. Sharia Compliance and Earning Management are not the focus, but still need to be developed to be more connected to the main theme of Islamic Entrepreneurship. Further research can help connect both with real business practices in a more applicable way. Social Entrepreneurship, Waqf, and SMEs are very relevant to the socio-economic context in Muslim countries. Further research will provide insight into how entrepreneurship can contribute to social welfare and create more sustainable businesses. Psychological and Social Factors: Empathy, Self-efficacy, and Attitude & Subjective Norm have great potential to enrich Islamic entrepreneurship. Research in this area can help create a more inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship model, with a focus on psychological, social, and cultural factors.
3. More diversity of authors is needed in Islamic entrepreneurship research. Cross-disciplinary and cross-cultural collaboration will bring new, more holistic perspectives and enrich the existing literature.

References

- Abdullah, A., (2017). A comparison between Malaysia and Indonesia in Islamic banking industry. *Research Journal of Business and Management (RJBM)*, V.4, Iss.3, pg.276-286. <http://doi.org/10.17261/Pressacademia.2017.705>
- Alarifi, G., Robson, P., & Kromidha, E. (2019). The Manifestation of Entrepreneurial Orientation in the Social Entrepreneurship Context. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 10(3), 307–327. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2018.1541015>

- Alam, M. M., Shahriar, S. M., Said, J., & Monzur-E-Elahi, M. (2018). Waqf as a tool for rendering social welfare services in the social entrepreneurship context. *Global Journal Al-Thaqafah*, 2018(January), 87–98. <https://doi.org/10.7187/gjatsi2018-06>
- Ambad, S. N. A., & Damit, D. H. D. A. (2016). Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention Among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 37(16), 108–114. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671\(16\)30100-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671(16)30100-9)
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Asif, R. and Nasir, A. (2024). Financial stability nexus of Islamic banks: an influential and intellectual science mapping structure. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, Vol. 15 No. 4, pg. 569-589. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-07-2022-0167>
- Audretsch, D. B., Bönte, W., & Tamvada, J. P. (2013). Religion, social class, and entrepreneurial choice. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 28(6), 774–789. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2013.06.002>
- Du, W., Xie, Z. & Lv, Y. Predicting publication productivity for authors: Shallow or deep architecture?. *Scientometrics*, 126, 5855–5879 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-021-04027-5>
- Elseidi, R. I. (2018). Determinants of halal purchasing intentions: evidences from UK. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 9(1), 167–190. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-02-2016-0013>
- Firmansyah, E., & Faisal, Y. (2020). Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Economics and Finance Journals in Indonesia. *Al-Muzara'ah*, 7(2), pg. 17-26. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jam.7.2.17-26>.
- Games, D. (2020). Ethnicity, religiosity and SME innovation outcomes: Some insights from a Muslim ethnic group. *World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, 16(4), 430–444. <https://doi.org/10.1504/WREMSD.2020.109971>
- Gümüşay, A. A. (2015). Entrepreneurship from an Islamic Perspective. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 130(1), 199–208. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-014-2223-7>
- Gümüşay, A. A., & Bohné, T. M. (2018). Individual and organizational inhibitors to the development of entrepreneurial competencies in universities. *Research Policy*, 47(2), 363–378. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2017.11.008>
- Handoko, L. (2020). Bibliometric analysis and visualization of Islamic economics and finance articles indexed in Scopus by Indonesian authors. *Science Editing*, 7(2), pp. 169-176. <https://doi.org/10.6087/kcse.213>

- Haque, A., Sarwar, A., Yasmin, F., Tarofder, A. K., & Hossain, M. A. (2017). Non-Muslim consumers' perception toward purchasing halal food products in Malaysia. *The Eletronic Library*, 34(1), 1–5.
- Harzing, A. W., & Alakangas, S. (2016). Google Scholar, Scopus and the Web of Science: a longitudinal and cross-disciplinary comparison. *Scientometrics*, 106(2), 787–804. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1798-9>
- Hasbullah, Y., Bernarto, R. R. C. I., & Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno. (2022). Islamic Work Ethics and Entrepreneurial Orientation To Micro Business' Financial Performance in Micro Business of Muslim Family. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen*, 20(2), 219–230. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jam.2022.020.02.01>
- Hassan, M. K., & Hippler, W. J. (2014). Entrepreneurship and Islam: An overview. *Econ Journal Watch*, 11(2), 170–178. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3263110>
- Hassan, M.K., Alshater, M.M., Rashid, M. and Hidayat, S.E. (2022). Ten years of the Journal of Islamic Marketing: a bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, Vol. 13 No. 10, pp. 2047-2068. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-10-2020-0322>
- Karadag, H. (2017). The impact of industry, firm age and education level on financial management performance in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): Evidence from Turkey. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, 9(3), 300–314. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEEE-09-2016-0037>
- McPherson, M. (2019). Think non-ethnic, but act ethnic: Perspectives from South Asian entrepreneurs. *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Innovation*, 15(2), 117–152. <https://doi.org/10.7341/20191525>
- Moher, D., Liberati, A., Tetzlaff, J., & Altman, D. G. (2009). Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 62(10), 1006–1012. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2009.06.005>
- Othman, R., & Ameer, R. (2015). Humanomics Article information : *Humanomics*, 31(3), 201–213.
- Perianes-Rodriguez, A., Waltman, L., & van Eck, N. J. (2016). Constructing bibliometric networks: A comparison between full and fractional counting. *Journal of Informetrics*, 10(4), 1178–1195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2016.10.006>
- Ramadani, V., Dana, L. P., Ratten, V., & Tahiri, S. (2015). The context of Islamic entrepreneurship and business: Concept, principles and perspectives. *International Journal of Business and Globalisation*, 15(3), 244–261. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJBG.2015.071906>
- Ratten, V., Alamanda, D. T., Ramadani, V., Hashani, M., & Anggadwita, G. (2017). Entrepreneurial intentions from an Islamic perspective: a study of Muslim

- entrepreneurs in Indonesia. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 31(2), 165. <https://doi.org/10.1504/ijesb.2017.10004845>
- Rice, G. Islamic Ethics and the Implications for Business. *Journal of Business Ethics* 18, 345–358 (1999). <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1005711414306>
- Rietveld, C.A., Hoogendoorn, B. The mediating role of values in the relationship between religion and entrepreneurship. *Small Bus Econ* 58, 1309–1335 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-021-00454-z>
- Sidek, F., Pavlovich, K., & Gibb, J. (2015). An Islamic perspective on entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 25(4), 395–413. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJESB.2015.070215>
- Syed, J., & Ali, A. J. (2010). Principles of employment relations in Islam: A normative view. *Employee Relations*, 32(5), 454–469. <https://doi.org/10.1108/01425451011061630>
- Tlaiss, H. A. (2015). How Islamic Business Ethics Impact Women Entrepreneurs: Insights from Four Arab Middle Eastern Countries. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 129(4), 859–877. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-014-2138-3>
- Vallaster, C., Kraus, S., Kailer, N., & Baldwin, B. (2019). Responsible entrepreneurship: outlining the contingencies. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, 25(3), 538–553. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-04-2018-0206>
- Yusof, R. M., Bahlous, M., & Haniffa, R. (2016). Rental Rate as An Alternative Pricing for Islamic home financing: An empirical investigation on the UK Market. *International Journal of Housing Markets and Analysis*, 9(4), 601–626. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/IJHMA-10-2015-0063>
- Zulkifli, C. M., & Saripuddin, C. O. A. S. S. (2015). Concept of Business Ethics in Islam - Approach to the Entrepreneur. *Journal of Asian Business Strategy*, 5(1), 13–18. <https://doi.org/10.18488/journal.1006/2015.5.1/1006.1.13.18>
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>