

Emerging Trends in Production Ethics Research: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: *This study presents a novel exploration of the research trends in Sharia Production Ethics, focusing on publications from leading journals in the field. By employing bibliometric analysis, this quantitative study provides valuable insights into the development of this area of study. The dataset analyzed comprises 337 Scopus-indexed research publications spanning the years 1993 to 2022. The data underwent rigorous processing and analysis using bibliometric R applications (bibliophily R) and VOS viewers. The findings of this study shed light on the notable growth in the number of publications dedicated to Sharia Production Ethics. Notably, journal articles emerge as the primary document type for analyzing this field. Among the authors in this domain, Hughes and Holloway stand out for their significant contributions, as evidenced by the number of documents they have authored. Furthermore, this study identifies key thematic areas within the research on Sharia Production Ethics, as reflected by the most frequently used keywords. These keywords encompass a broad range of topics, including Co-Production, Knowledge Production, Research, Ethics, Sustainability, Policy, Agriculture, Climate Change, Methodology, Regulation, Ethical Consumption, and Technology. By covering these diverse aspects of Production Ethics within Islamic economics, this study provides both informative and complementary insights. Its contribution lies in offering a comprehensive overview of the research landscape in Sharia Production Ethics, highlighting the increasing interest in this field and identifying key researchers and thematic areas.*

Keyword : *Ethics, Production, Islamic Economics. Bibliometric, Accounting Profession Ethics*

Abstraksi: *Studi ini menyajikan eksplorasi baru tren penelitian dalam Etika Produksi Syariah, dengan fokus pada publikasi dari jurnal terkemuka di bidangnya. Dengan menggunakan analisis bibliometrik, penelitian kuantitatif ini memberikan wawasan berharga mengenai pengembangan bidang studi ini. Dataset yang dianalisis terdiri dari 337 publikasi penelitian yang terindeks Scopus dari tahun 1993 hingga 2022. Data tersebut menjalani pemrosesan dan analisis yang ketat menggunakan aplikasi bibliometrik R (bibliophily R) dan VOS viewer. Temuan penelitian ini menyoroti pertumbuhan penting dalam jumlah publikasi yang didedikasikan untuk Etika Produksi Syariah. Khususnya, artikel jurnal muncul sebagai jenis dokumen utama untuk menganalisis bidang ini. Di antara penulis dalam domain ini, Hughes dan Holloway menonjol karena kontribusi mereka yang signifikan, sebagaimana dibuktikan dengan jumlah dokumen yang mereka tulis. Lebih lanjut, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi area tematik utama dalam penelitian Etika Produksi Syariah, yang tercermin dari kata kunci yang paling sering digunakan. Kata kunci ini mencakup berbagai topik, termasuk Produksi Bersama, Produksi Pengetahuan, Penelitian, Etika, Keberlanjutan, Kebijakan, Pertanian, Perubahan Iklim, Metodologi, Regulasi, Konsumsi Etis, dan Teknologi. Dengan mencakup beragam aspek Etika Produksi dalam ekonomi Islam, penelitian ini memberikan wawasan yang informatif dan saling melengkapi. Kontribusinya terletak pada menawarkan gambaran komprehensif mengenai lanskap penelitian dalam Etika Produksi Syariah, menyoroti meningkatnya minat dalam bidang ini dan mengidentifikasi peneliti utama dan bidang tematik.*

Kata Kunci: *Etika, Produksi, Ekonomi Islam. Bibliometrik, Etika Profesi Akuntansi*

INTRODUCTION

Production, as human business activities aimed at creating useful goods and services, plays a vital role in meeting human needs (Nursiam & Yanisa, 2020). In Islam, the concept of production emphasizes providing value and maximum benefit while avoiding any risks of loss. Islamic jurisprudence prohibits production that results in harm (*mudharat*) or engages in activities that are considered *haram* (prohibited) (Arifin et al., 2021).

One significant factor that distinguishes the Islamic economic system from the Conventional Economy lies in the approach to production (Missbauer et al., 2022). Production, in Islam, is an activity focused on adding value to goods and services or creating new products that serve the purpose of benefiting consumers (Kuswati et al., 2021). Islam prioritizes *maslahah* (common good) over the individual satisfaction of producers, in contrast to conventional economics that prioritize profit satisfaction for producers (Linnéusson et al., 2022).

However, in the current landscape, various producer companies are driven by the pursuit of maximizing profits without considering production costs and other administrative expenses. This profit-centric approach often leads to labor exploitation and neglect of environmental responsibilities (Hallinger & Hammad, 2019).

The Qur'an itself defines production in a broad sense and highlights the importance of the benefits derived from goods and services produced (Dartanto et al., 2019). It emphasizes the necessity of meeting human needs through production and acknowledges the role of human

resources in the production process (Wendler et al., 2020).

In Islam, production should prioritize problem-solving and adhere to the principles of the *Maqasid al-Sharia* (objectives of Islamic law). Muslim manufacturers are urged to pay close attention to the quality of their goods, guided by Islamic business ethics. The goal is to maintain business activities in accordance with Sharia demands, ensuring they do not harm others and prioritize long-term profits aligned with Islamic values (Wahyu Santosa, 2020).

Despite the importance of understanding the principles of buying and selling in Islam, many individuals pay less attention to the restrictions outlined by Shariah. This often leads to non-compliance and unethical practices, driven by the pursuit of personal gains (Juliati Nasution, 2018).

The global halal industry holds significant commercial potential, attracting the interest of countries, both Muslim and non-Muslim, seeking business opportunities under Sharia law (Oliveira et al., 2020). The increasing spending on Muslim food and lifestyle products in the global halal sector further highlights its economic significance. Malaysia, with its strong performance in the Islamic finance sector, government support, and advanced halal product certification, has emerged as a leader in the world's halal industry (Moniz & Krings, 2022).

Despite the growing significance of production ethics within Islamic perspectives and the commercial potential of the halal industry, there is a research gap in understanding the emerging trends and

scholarly discourse surrounding production ethics in Islamic economics. This research aims to address this gap by conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to explore the research trends, key contributors, and thematic focus areas in the field of production ethics within Islamic economics. By examining the scholarly literature, this study aims to provide valuable insights and contribute to the knowledge regarding the ethics and principles of production in Islamic law (Kussudyarsana et al., 2019).

The limited research available on the mapping of Sharia Production Ethics has prompted the authors to delve into the development and implementation of Sharia production ethics. This study aims to trace the evolution of research on Sharia production ethics from 1974 to 2022. By conducting a comprehensive review of ethical literature using bibliometric analysis and VOS viewers, this research seeks to address the following research questions (RQs) (Snijkers et al., 2023):

RQ1: What is the trend of Production Ethics research in Islamic law based on the number of publications per year?

RQ2: What journal publishes the most papers in the field of Production Ethics in Islamic law?

RQ3: Which author has contributed the most to research publications?

RQ4: What fields of study or disciplines contribute to the research?

RQ5: Which country author has contributed most to Country Research publication and its collaborations?

RQ6: Which article most influence the size of citations in Production Ethics in Islamic law?

RQ7: What are the main research topics of Production Ethics in Islamic law?

RQ8: What potential topics for future studies in Production Ethics in Islamic law?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Ethics of Production in Islam

Talking about ethics will indirectly intersect with the discussion of value theory and norms. In the business context, ethics by Velasquez is interpreted as a study of moral standards and how they are applied to the system and the organization of enterprises producing and distributing goods and services for modern society and employees (Toufani et al., 2019).

According to Harisson, back to the business, the characteristics of business entice and competitive action in doing business (Dwi Letari et al., 2020). From some notions, ethics emphasizes more on behavior, and then in business ethics, it is aimed at the behavior of the producers themselves. Thus, the existence of ethics in doing business, an entrepreneur tends to be able to carry out actions that are beyond the scope of ethics and morals. Regarding ethics and moral ethics, Islamic business also has its views.

Entrepreneurship or business is one of the important elements in realizing happiness. Almost everyone is involved in business, including providing goods or services to live or at least be able to live more comfortably (Lestari et al., 2019). Almost no more groups that are "independent" do not need other people's products or services. It can be said that the more advanced a society is, the greater the

dependence on others and the production that is carried out. (Shim et al., 2019)

Production is the activity of creating or adding to a good or service. Production can be interpreted as converting materials from sources into the desired result for consumers (Syamsudin et al., 2017). The result can be in goods or services, so production is any attempt to increase or cause benefits (Wiyadi et al., 2021).

In conventional terms, changing the basic sources of the finished goods or the process by which inputs are processed into outputs. Most associate it with economic efficiency, an undertaking that minimizes the production costs of some output level during the required period. What about the understanding of production in Islamic teachings? Islam encourages its adherents to produce and pursue an economic activity in all its forms, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, trade, etc. Even Islam blesses these worldly deeds and adds value as a value of worship to Allah Almighty and fighting in His way. (Yoeli et al., 2022)

METHODOLOGY

This research is descriptive bibliometric research based on a literature database with a descriptive-analytical qualitative approach, namely research that emphasizes the search and study of written sources and other reading materials related to the theme discussed for further study and study depth. The analysis technique in this study is a content analysis method that contains induction, deduction, and comparison methods. In the field of bibliometrics, bibliometric mapping is a research topic. The creation of bibliometric

maps and their graphical representation are two of the distinguishing features of bibliometrics (Akhil, 2022). The biggest concern in bibliometric literature is the creation of bibliometric maps. The effect of differences on size similarity was studied and tested using various mapping techniques (Sholahuddin et al., 2021). Bibliometric graphical representations need more attention. Even though some researchers take the issues of graphic representation seriously. Most literature articles rely on simple graphical representations provided by computer programs (Goel et al., 2023). This research uses data published from papers sourced from various scientific journals and other sources on the topic of Islamic fiscal and monetary policy research.

The first step is to determine the keywords to use. To combine all aspects of production ethics in Islamic law, this study uses separate keywords such as "Ethics", "Humans", "Article" "united stated,", "economics" "methodology", "procedures", "agriculture", "Islam", "vaccine production", "morality", "Islamic economics", "physiology", "legal aspects", "research ethics", "drug manufacture", "education", "controlled study" "religion", "social justice", "technology", "agricultural production", and "law".

After completing the keywords, the next step is to search for the article in the Scopus database. Searches are restricted to journal articles and conferences with Indonesian authors. The initial search yielded 337 documents.

The third step is to correct the initial results by removing duplicate documents,

which results in identifying documents relevant to the last 30 years.

Finally, the data were analyzed using bibliometric software (bibliophily R) and VOS viewers

Table 1. Sharia fiscal and monetary terms first appeared

Author	Title	Source	Year
Harrison, B., Lyon, E.S.	A note on ethical issues in the use of autobiography in sociological research	Sociology 27(1), pp. 101-109	1993

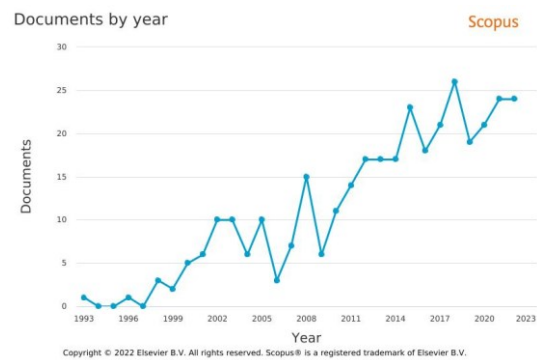
(TITLE-ABS-KEY (ethics AND production) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (ethics)) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "United Kingdom")) AND (LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD, "Ethics"))

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The trend of Sharia Production Ethics research based on the number of publications per year (RQ1)

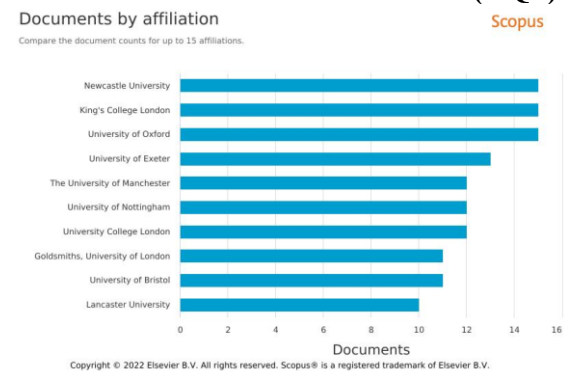
Using the number of articles published each year, Figure 1 shows research trends on Production Ethics. There has been a steady increase in the number of publications on issues of production ethics since the first one appeared in 1994, and this trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. In general, research trends on production ethics fluctuated from the 1990s of the 70s, and the trend continued to increase yearly based on figure 1. Studies on production ethics are beginning to emerge from understanding better research trends, and published data analyzed is limited to mid-2022 as it is still a work in progress.

According to the data, articles on Production ethics in Islamic sharia were first discovered in the early 1993s, as shown in Table 1.



Picture 1. Research trends in production ethics around the world

Journals publish the most papers in the field of Sharia Production Ethics (RQ2)



Picture 2. Shows the top ten peer-reviewed journals with the most publications in Sharia Production Ethics research

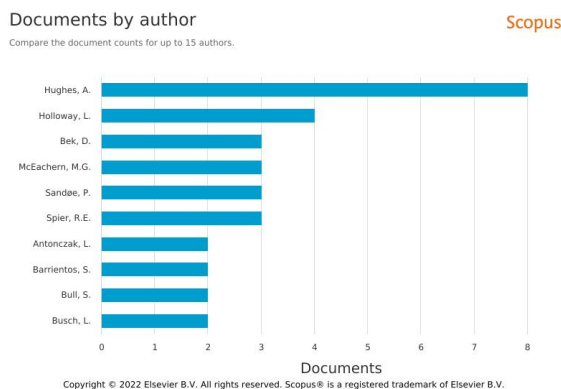
Based on the journals we read and analyzed, there are ten journals or sources relevant to the theme of production ethics still the most important thing is the

Newcastle University journal which produced 15 documents. Journal is most relevant based on the diagram occupied by Newcastle University in the first place. Journal of Islamic accounting and business research, the second most relevant journal, produced 15 journals based on diagrams occupied by King's College London. The Journal of the University of Oxford is the third most relevant journal that produces 15 documents. Lancaster University, Berkley is the 10th most relevant journal.

Authors contributed the most to research publications on Production Ethics in Islamic Sharia (RQ3)

Documents by author

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors.



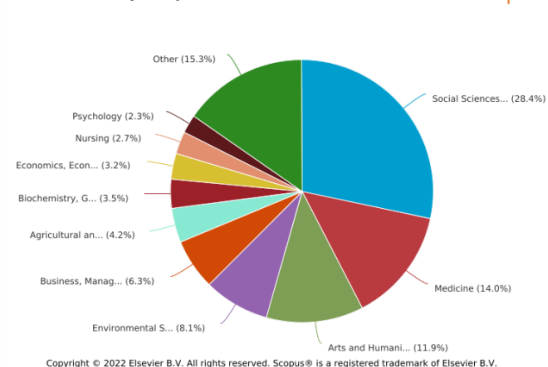
Picture 3. Top ten contributing authors in the field of fiscal and monetary policy research in Islam worldwide

Figure 3 illustrates the top ten contributing authors who have published articles in peer-reviewed journals on Production Ethics. Hughes, A. is the most prolific author on the list, having written about eight articles. Holloway, L. has published four articles. Defender, D. McEachern, M.G., Sande, P., Spier, R.E., has published three articles, Antonczak, L., Barrientos, S., Bull, S., and Busch, L. Has published two articles.

Areas of study or disciplines contribute to research (RQ4)

Figure 4 shows that publications in the field of production ethics come from a variety of subjects or disciplines, with social sciences 28.4 per cent of all publications, followed by Other (15.3 per cent), Medicine (14.0 per cent, Arts and Arts and Humanities (11.9 per cent), Environmental (8.1 per cent, Business Management (6.3 per cent), Agriculture (4.2 per cent, Biochemistry (3.5 per cent), Economics (3.2 per cent, Nursing (2.7 pper cent, Psychology (2.3 per cent).

Documents by subject area



Picture 4. Several areas of study of fiscal and monetary policy in Islam based on publications.

Data analysis :

Bibliometric data stored in this format will be visualized using Vosviewer software (Bruzge & Sapkauskiene, 2021). Vosviewer can build bibliometric maps by analyzing and creating graphical representations. Large data sets and bibliometric maps in an easy-to-understand format are two of the reasons why Vosviewer is so popular (Soliman et al.,

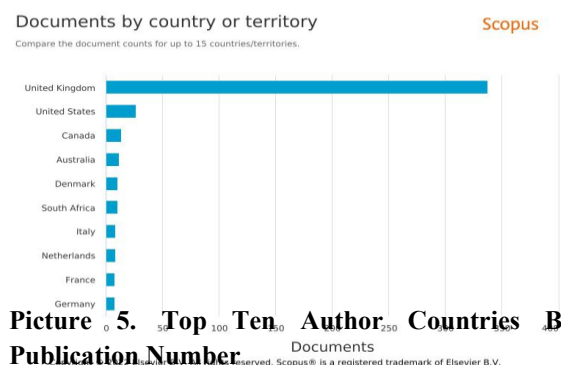
2023). Studies show that VOS viewers can display large maps and co-excerpted maps from important scientific journals (Bruzge & Sapkauskiene, 2021).

Vosviewer can also create publication maps, country maps, author maps, journal maps, and keyword maps for modelling subjects based on a network of shared citations.

With Vosviewer being a free program, it is currently used in data mining research projects.

Author Country and Visualization Collaboration Using Vosviewer

This section uses bibliometric analysis to analyze and visualize the author's state contribution to the ethical research field of Islamic production. There were 52 countries found; however, only 10 met the Vosviewer threshold. The minimum number of documents in a country is set by default to one. Figure 7



Picture 5. Top Ten Author Countries By Publication Number

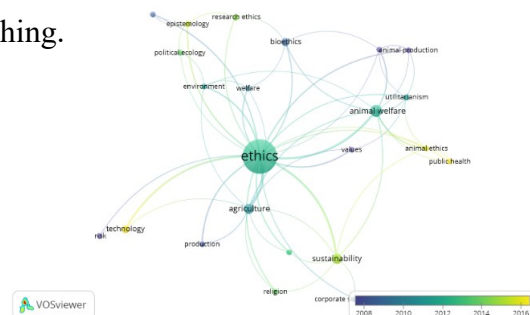
VOS viewer can be used to obtain a country/region collaboration network, as shown in Figure 8, which shows the most extensive connection items in 8 countries/regions. To better illustrate the

illustrates the top ten countries in terms of publication.

Country's authors have contributed the most to publications in Country Research and its collaborations (RQ5)

Figure 8 shows that the United States has the highest number of publications in the field of Production ethics, followed by the United Kingdom (340) and other countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Denmark, South Africa, Italy, Netherlands, France, and Germany. Figure 8 illustrates the author's collaboration in the research Production Ethics in Islamic Sharia. Cooperation between countries is represented by a circle connected with other people. The larger the size of the circle, the greater the number of state publications. The United Kingdom has the most prominent circle among other countries, indicating that they dominate the study.

result, the country/region publication number is represented by the node size in this image. Interrelated countries/regions indicate that they have a cooperative relationship. Different colored nodes represent various clusters. The following parameters and collaboration networks all mean the same thing.



Picture 6. Country Collaboration from Author Visualization

The article is the most influential by citation size in the Sharia Production Ethics literature (RQ6)

Table 2. Most cited articles

No	Heading	Year	Source	Quotation
1	<u>Complicity: Methodologies of power, politics, and the ethics of knowledge production</u>	2022	<u>Sociology of Health and Illness</u> 44(S1), pp. 1-21	176
2	<u>Hospitality futures: Towards a sustainable, healthier, and ethical way of catering</u>	2022	<u>Hospitality and Society</u> 12(3), pp. 247-263	87
3	<u>To Replicate, or Not to Replicate? The Creation, Use, and Dissemination of 3D Models of Human Remains: A Case Study from Portugal.</u> Open Access	2022	<u>Heritage</u> 5(3), pp. 1637-1658	74

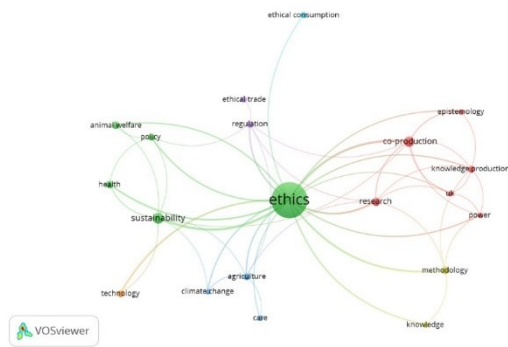
According to our findings, the journal Scopus significantly impacts citation metrics. Table 4 displays the most cited articles in the research field of Production Ethics in Islamic Sharia, with results limited to the top three articles with the most citations among others. Table 3 shows how the total number of citations determines the most influential articles. The article titled "Complicity: Methodologies of power, politics and the ethics of knowledge production," which has been cited 176 times, is the most cited in this field overall. Hospitality futures: Towards a sustainable, healthier, and ethical way of catering has been cited 87 times and is the second most cited article in this field.

With 74 citations, the article is titled To Replicate, or Not to Replicate? The Creation, Use, and Dissemination of 3D Models of Human Remains: A Case Study

from Portugal *Open Access* is the third most cited article in this field.

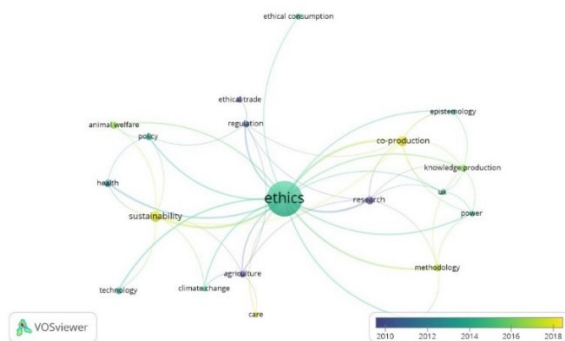
Visualization of topic areas using VOS viewer

The Vos viewer displays results based on common keywords in this section. Since it can show us 30 years of research, it is very useful (1992-2022). As part of Vosviewer's cluster analysis feature, it is possible to show how one topic connects to another (Goel et al., 2023). This is very important in the study of Production Ethics. Bibliometric analysis is represented in three different visualizations in this study: (1) data network visualization (shown in Figure 5), (2) overlay visualization (shown in Figure 6), and (3) density visualization (shown in Figure 7).



Picture 7. Scopus Database Network Visualization using Vosviewer

In Figure 7, visualizations of items (keywords) related to the Production Ethics research topic are labelled and symbolized by default in Vosviewer as circles. Items or keywords become more and more important because the more they appear, the larger the circle. We use the keyword co-emergence from publications on fiscal and monetary policy in Islam to investigate research hotspots from existing research. The frequency of occurrence determines its size. Since it appears most often, the keyword monetary policy is the most popular research topic. When a color is assigned to an item, the color of each circle is determined by its cluster.



Picture 8. Scopus Database Visualization Overlay using Vosviewer

The result comes from the frequency of the term. Only 337 of the 5751 keywords we collected met our requirements. Study designs that do not specify a topic are discarded, including case studies and meta-analyses, empirical studies and simulations. After reviewing the results, we found four clusters of research subjects in the realm of Production Ethics in Islamic Sharia.

The frequency of repetition of keywords in the writings of ten authors is used to obtain the result. There are 5751 keywords overall, but only 337 fit our criteria. Case studies, metadata, empirical studies, sem,

methodology, surveys, survey research, research, and simulation are all rejected because they do not imply any particular subject matter or field of research. Using the data, we were able to identify four different areas of research for production ethics, each of which is represented by a different hue.

The main research topics in the area of Sharia Production Ethics (RQ7)

As depicted in Figure 5, the six groups of topic areas studied are depicted in their interrelationships. The terms in each cluster are grouped to form a cluster. Each cluster contains several keywords that have been used in previous studies. In the first cluster, for example, the following words are commonly used Co-Production (8), Knowledge Production (7), and Research (7). The second group includes

Ethics (18), Sustainability (8), and Policy (5). The third group includes Agriculture (6), Climate Change (3), and Methodology (5), consisting of the fourth clus. The fifth group consists of Regulation (6). The sixth group consists of Ethical Consumption (1). The 7th group consists of Technology (2). To keep things simple, we only look at the top three keywords with the most occurrences, as shown in Table 3

The potential topics for future study in the Sharia Production Ethics research area (RQ8)

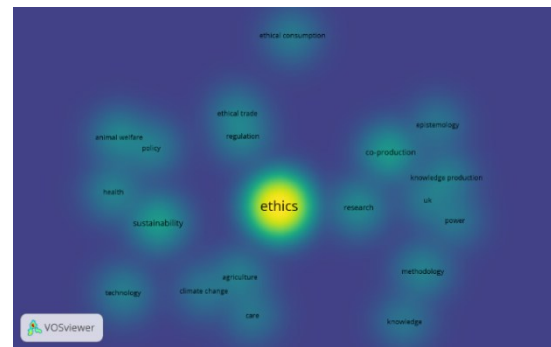
Table 3 also includes some keywords that are rarely mentioned as research topics on production ethics for the future, in the first cluster, such as Epistemology(3), in the second cluster, such as Health (3); in the third cluster, such as Care (2), in the fourth Cluster such as Knowledge (2), and the fifth cluster ethical trade (1). For simplicity, we limit each cluster to only two or one rarely-used keywords.

Figure 6 illustrates the research topic in terms of years, but most keyword occurrences occur between 2010 and 20108. Figure 7 illustrates the visualization of density using Vosviewer, showing the breadth of research conducted in a particular area of production ethics in Islam. The item's density determines the number of occurrences of keywords represented by color. Deeper colors indicate that Research has advanced significantly. Thus, keywords with fewer

occurrences are often represented by non-concentrated colors,

indicating that the research topic is still limited and that additional investigation is

needed for future research (potential topic). These keywords include Epistemology (3), Health (3), and Care (2), in the fourth Cluster, such as Knowledge (2) and ethical trade (1). As a result of these findings, researchers can now identify potential topics for new contributions to work in production ethics research. Furthermore, we can see that certain keywords are not related to others based on the linkage of the keywords. For example, "Animal welfare" and "Care" are keywords. This means that the two keywords are never studied together, opening the door to new research trends.



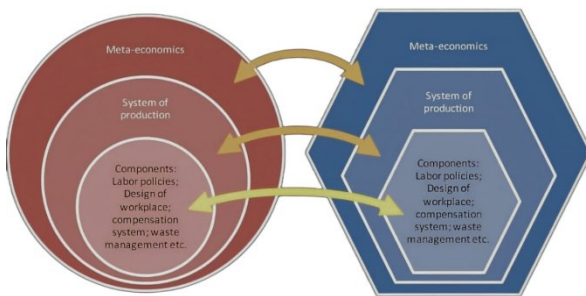
Picture 9. Scopus Database Density Visualization using Vosviewer

Potential topics for future research in Islamic production ethics require further investigation. As a result, Figures 5, 6, and 7 allow researchers to identify potential topics for the contribution of new work in the field of production ethics research in Islam

Table 3

No	Cluster	Most frequent keywords	Keywords
1.	First cluster – 6 items	Co-production (8), knowledge production (7), research (7)	Co-production (8), epistemology (3), knowledge production (7), power (5), research (7), UK (5)
2.	Second cluster – 5 items	Ethics (18), sustainability (8), policy (5)	Animal welfare (3), ethics (18), health (3), policy (5), sustainability (8)
3.	Third cluster – 3 items	Agriculture (6), climate change (3)	Agriculture (6), care (2), climate change (3)
4.	Fourth cluster – 2 items	Methodology (5)	Knowledge (2), methodology (5)
5.	Fifth cluster – 2 items	Regulation (6)	Ethical trade (1), regulation (6)
6.	Sixth cluster – 1 item	Ethical Consumption (1)	Ethical Consumption (1)
7.	Seventh cluster – 1 item	Technology (2)	Technology (2)

Framework and Findings Based on the cluster analysis above, the findings can be framed as follows :



Picture 10. Framework and Findings

The explanation of figure 1 is In the production and distribution of commercial products, sharia promises the maintenance or restoration of good physical health and the prevention of disease. In sharia production, the livestock sector always pays attention to its animals, which is also known as livestock

production or Industrial Farm Animal Production (IFAP). In sharia production, the company is very concerned about the work safety of its employees. An explanation of the workplace drawing design explains how technology can help humans in the production process, whose function is to make it easier for humans in the production process. The image of the compensation system explains that workers' compensation is an award to workers who can waive the right to sue their employers, and their co-workers receive compensation if they are injured while working, regardless of who is at fault; the important thing is that compensation for workers does not replace all losses for workers, here the meaning of compensation is used to regulate ethics in sharia production. The third feature is waste management. The picture explains

the etiquette of cleaning up after the production process.

There are several components in Figure 1. Each of these components is based on references in table 4.

Table 4. References of the Framework in Production Ethics in Islamic Law

Item	Autor & Published
Meta Economics	(Slashinski et al., 2012) (Rossi & Garner, 2014)
System of Production	(Leonelli, 2016) (Barrientos & Smith, 2007)
Labour Policies	(Lucchini & London, 2014) (de Melo-Martín et al., 2014) (Dove et al., 2015) (Hastings, 2019)
Design Of Workplace	(Oravec, 2021) (Contu, 2008)
Compensation System	(Marpet & Primeaux, 2001)
Waste Management	(Krupar, 2012) (Barnhill & Civita, 2020)

Production is a sector that plays a crucial role in driving the economy, including in the development of a country. Various thoughts and concepts have been put forward by scholars and experts in this field, including the ideas of Afzalur Rahman and Yusuf Qordhowi.

Firstly, Afzalur Rahman emphasizes the importance of freedom in entrepreneurship. This perspective indicates that an environment that supports entrepreneurial freedom will foster productivity and innovation. In the context of production, this freedom can encompass economic policy aspects that support business operators and encourage

investment. According to Rahman (2014), "Freedom in entrepreneurship is a key element in creating an environment conducive to economic growth and innovation. Policies that promote economic freedom will open opportunities for entrepreneurs to innovate and enhance their productivity."

Secondly, Yusuf Qordhowi highlights the significance of the relationship between the produced goods and humanity. This means that in the production process, it is important to consider that the goods produced should be relevant and beneficial to society. This can have a positive impact on the efficient use of resources and the improvement of human quality of life. In research conducted by Qordhowi (2018), he concluded that "The importance of considering the relationship between goods and humanity in the production process is to ensure that the produced goods not only fulfill material needs but also provide benefits and improve the overall quality of human life."

Furthermore, the principle of generosity (mandatory social responsibility) also receives attention in the production discussion. This perspective emphasizes the importance of contributing socially in production activities. By considering aspects of justice, honesty, and social responsibility, production can be directed to benefit all stakeholders and society at large. According to an article by (GhaviDel et al., 2020), "The concept of generosity

(mandatory social responsibility) in production requires business operators to consider the social implications of their activities. This includes a commitment to social responsibility, fair profit-sharing, and positive contributions to the surrounding community."

Environmental sustainability is also a crucial factor in the production discussion (Graham et al., 2019). Preserving natural resources from destruction and designing sustainable production processes are essential elements to consider. This perspective recognizes the importance of maintaining a balance between economic needs and environmental sustainability. In a study by, they concluded that "Preserving environmental sustainability in production is important to prevent ecological damage and ensure the availability of sustainable natural resources for future generations. Sustainable and environmentally-friendly production principles should be a primary concern in planning and implementing production activities."

Furthermore, in the context of production, hard work is an undeniable factor. This perspective emphasizes that successful production requires commitment, effort, and high dedication from business operators. Through hard work, productivity can be enhanced, and the quality of production outcomes can be improved. In an article by (Linnéusson et al., 2022), they state that "Hard work and high dedication are determining factors for success in production. Business operators

must have strong determination and enthusiasm to continually improve productivity and achieve high-quality production outcomes."

Finally, the principle of halal (permissible) in production also receives attention. This includes compliance with principles that align with religious regulations in every stage of production. In the context of Islamic economics, the principle of halal encompasses fulfilling the aspects of halal in raw materials, production processes that adhere to Sharia standards, and distribution in accordance with Islamic principles. In an article by (Arifin et al., 2021), they concluded that "The implementation of the halal principle in production is important in the context of Islamic economics. This involves fulfilling the aspects of halal in raw materials, production processes that meet Sharia standards, and distribution in accordance with Islamic principles."

Overall, by considering the ideas of , as well as principles such as freedom in entrepreneurship, the relationship between goods and humanity, generosity (mandatory social responsibility), environmental sustainability, hard work, justice and honesty, and the halal principle in production, the discussion on production can be enriched with broad and relevant perspectives. Journal references that support these ideas can provide a strong theoretical foundation and enhance our understanding of ethics and principles in production.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATION

The research on Sharia Production Ethics has shown a steady increase in the number of publications over the years, indicating a growing interest in this field. Using the number of articles published each year, Figure 1 depicts the research trends on Production Ethics, demonstrating a consistent upward trajectory since the first publication in 1994. This trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future, highlighting the importance of further exploration and understanding of ethical considerations in production. It is worth noting that the analysis is based on available literature up until mid-2022, and therefore, may not include the most recent developments in the field.

Journals play a crucial role in disseminating research on Sharia Production Ethics, with certain journals emerging as prominent contributors in this field. Based on the analysis, Newcastle University journal stands out as the most relevant source, producing 15 documents. The Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research and the Journal of the University of Oxford are also significant contributors, each producing 15 journals. This emphasizes the importance of scholarly platforms in shaping and advancing the discourse on production ethics.

Several authors have made significant contributions to research on Production Ethics in Islamic Sharia. Hughes, A. emerges as the most prolific author, having written about eight articles. Holloway, L. follows closely with four articles, while Defender, D., McEachern, M.G., Sande, P.,

and Spier, R.E. have published three articles each. This highlights the diverse perspectives and insights contributed by these authors, enriching the understanding of ethical considerations in production.

Research on Sharia Production Ethics spans across various disciplines, with social sciences being the most prominent. The analysis reveals that 28.4% of all publications come from the field of social sciences, followed by disciplines such as medicine, arts and humanities, environmental studies, business management, and others. This interdisciplinary nature of research underscores the need for a comprehensive understanding of production ethics, considering its social, environmental, and economic implications.

Limitations

It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The analysis is primarily focused on quantitative bibliometric data, which may not fully capture the qualitative aspects of the research. Additionally, the analysis is based on the available literature up until mid-2022, and therefore, may not include the most recent developments in the field of Sharia Production Ethics. Future research should consider incorporating qualitative analysis and explore more recent publications to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolving trends in this field.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, several recommendations can be made for future research and practice. First, further research

is needed to explore the evolving trends and emerging topics in Sharia Production Ethics beyond the scope of this analysis. This can include in-depth qualitative studies and case analyses to delve into specific ethical challenges and opportunities in different industries and contexts.

Second, interdisciplinary approaches should be encouraged to enhance the understanding of Production Ethics in Islamic Sharia and its practical implications. Collaboration among researchers from different disciplines, such as economics, ethics, law, and management, can provide a holistic perspective and address the complex ethical considerations in production.

Third, collaboration among researchers from different countries and regions should be fostered to promote knowledge exchange and a global perspective on Sharia Production Ethics. This can facilitate the sharing of best practices, comparative studies, and the development of international standards and guidelines for ethical production.

Fourth, future studies should investigate the ethical implications of production practices in specific industries, such as the halal industry, to address the

unique challenges and opportunities they present. This can inform policymakers, industry stakeholders, and consumers about the importance of ethical production and consumption choices.

Finally, policymakers, industry leaders, and practitioners should consider incorporating ethical guidelines and principles derived from Sharia in their production practices to ensure sustainability, social responsibility, and alignment with Islamic values. This can include implementing fair labor practices, sustainable resource management, responsible waste disposal.

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