



**SUGGESTIONS FOR POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMIC
RECOVERY RESEARCH AGENDA
IN ISLAMIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Utari Evy Cahyani, Rizal Ma'ruf Amidy Siregar

UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan, Indonesia

utari@iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id,

rizalma@iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id

Abstract: Introduction/Main Objectives: The concept of Islamic entrepreneurship began to develop in line with the development of Islamic economics. This study aims to provide a bibliometric analysis of the scope of Islamic entrepreneurship. **Background Problems:** A pandemic has caused entrepreneurs to adapt to a volatile, complex, and uncertain business environment. Entrepreneurs also have homework to do, which is related to economic recovery after the pandemic. **Novelty:** Presenting bibliometric analysis and identifying publication trends in the scope of Islamic entrepreneurship in Scopus-indexed journals from 2009 to 2022. **Research Methods:** This study uses descriptive statistics based on 78 published articles on Islamic entrepreneurship. The articles used journal articles, conference papers, and book sections indexed by Scopus. Data was collected by Publish or Perish, which was then analyzed using VOSviewer and Excel. **Finding/Results:** The results show that the journal that contains the most articles on Islamic entrepreneurship is The International Journal of Business and Globalization. The most cited paper is “The context of Islamic entrepreneurship and business: Concepts, principles, and perspectives.” The author who has written the most about Islamic entrepreneurship is Veland Ramadani. In research on Islamic entrepreneurship, the word “entrepreneurship” is the most widely used keyword. Recent research on Islamic entrepreneurship relates to economic growth, business

innovation, SME innovation, knowledge, and socio-cultural. **Conclusion:** This research has several theoretical and practical implications. First, it helps researchers determine their research position. Second, it defines potential themes for future research. Third, it helps scholars determine to pursue advanced research in which journals to submit their work. and provide recommendations to policymakers for post-pandemic economic recovery.

Keywords: Islamic entrepreneurship, Islamic business, bibliometrics, Scopus, VOSviewer

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has caused a lot of excitement in various fields, including economic, political, social, cultural, and various other aspects of life. The pandemic causes vulnerability, uncertainty, the complexity of the problem, and ambiguity of various choices are conditions described by the VUCA concept (Adnan et al., 2021). The existence of a pandemic has caused entrepreneurs to have to adapt to a volatile, complex, and uncertain business environment. Entrepreneurs also have homework to do, which is related to economic recovery after the pandemic.

Entrepreneurship is a driver of economic growth (Naudé, 2010). In the entrepreneurial literature, one area that has also received a lot of attention from scholars is the affiliation of religion with entrepreneurial behavior. An examination of entrepreneurship from a religious perspective is important because religion inherently shapes our thoughts and actions (Ramadani et al., 2015). Religion and entrepreneurship are being studied by scholars because of the various implications attached to such associations (Ratten et al., 2017).

Islamic entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial concept that holds that success is measured not only by worldly financial success but also by how well religious obligations are fulfilled, which may serve the entrepreneur with rewards in the afterlife (Ashraf, 2019). The concept of Islamic entrepreneurship began to develop in line with the development of Islamic economics. In contrast to other fields of Islamic economics, studies on Islamic entrepreneurship have not shown significant developments.

Research on entrepreneurship and Islam has been carried out by previous researchers (Ayob & Saiyed, 2020; M. K. Hassan & Hippler, 2014; Tok & Kaminski, 2019). Prior research on the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship also focuses on the behavior of Muslim entrepreneurs (Boubekeur, 2016; Fathonih et al., 2019; Y. Hassan, 2021; Rafiki & Nasution, 2019). Although previous research has laid the conceptual basis for Islamic entrepreneurship, there is no research that has explored the concept of Islamic entrepreneurship in the context of post-pandemic economic recovery. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a bibliometric analysis to formulate a conceptual framework for sharia entrepreneurship research related to post-pandemic economic recovery.

This research provides a novelty by presenting bibliometric analysis and identifying publication trends in the scope of Islamic entrepreneurship in Scopus-indexed journals from 2009 to 2022. Bibliometric analysis is used to explore the research that has been done for the development of future research, especially on economic recovery. In this study, bibliometric analysis is presented in the data related to the year of publication, authors, citations, keywords, authors, and journals that publish articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship theory has been debated among scholars since the term entrepreneur was introduced by Richard Cantillon in 1755. Scientific and applied research from various disciplinary backgrounds, such as economics, anthropology, sociology, and psychology, provides insight useful in understanding this influential but elusive economic actor (Kalantaridis, 2004). On the other hand, the development of entrepreneurship theory has encountered obstacles due to the variety of approaches taken which lead to a lack of consistency in terminology and methodologies (Brazeal & Herbert, 1999).

Entrepreneurship is a continuous process (Gartner et al., 1994; Kyro & Carrier, 2005). According to Bygrave and Zacharakis, the entrepreneurial process includes all the functions, activities, and actions that are part of understanding opportunities and creating organizations to take advantage of these opportunities. The process of the emergence of a new company starting from an idea to becoming a viable company is influenced by several factors, namely personal, sociological, organizational, and environmental factors. A business idea is obtained through a deliberate search process or a chance encounter. Someone deciding to execute the idea or not is influenced by alternative career prospects, family, friends, role models, economic conditions, and availability of resources (Bygrave & Zacharakis, 2011).

Islamic Entrepreneurship

According to Hassan and Hippler, entrepreneurship from the Islamic perspective emphasizes that all transactions, including the

entrepreneur, must try to fulfill religious goals. As a result, a Muslim's business activities must be focused primarily on pleasing Allah. When running a business, a Muslim must be consistent with the moral and ethical standards of Islam, fulfill religious obligations and benefit society. From the Islamic perspective, economic activity cannot be separated from religion, as a result, economic behavior must also be guided by religion (M. K. Hassan & Hippler, 2014).

In contrast to Hassan and Hippler who stated the definition, Gumusay explained that there are three pillars of entrepreneurship from an Islamic perspective. The three pillars include pursuing opportunities, ethics (norms, values, and recommendations), and religio-spiritual and human relationships with God with the ultimate goal of hoping for the pleasure of Allah SWT. The three pillars are interrelated, as a result, it is necessary to thoroughly analyze the role of entrepreneurship, religious values, obligations in Islam, the influence of society, the sources of the holy book, and the ecosystem of actors and institutions that provide interpretation from a religious-spiritual perspective (Gümüşay, 2015).

Davis builds a model to examine entrepreneurial behavior from an Islamic perspective. In this model, there are goals, examples, sources of wisdom, motivation, and main qualities that must be owned by entrepreneurs. The purpose of entrepreneurship in the Islamic perspective is as a servant. While the example to be followed is the Prophet Muhammad. The Qur'an and Hadith are sources of wisdom on entrepreneurship based on an Islamic perspective. At the same time, the motivation for entrepreneurship is obedience to Allah SWT. In

addition, the main requirement to become an entrepreneur based on an Islamic perspective is caring for the people (Davis, 2013).

The philosophical basis of entrepreneurship from an Islamic perspective is the Qur'an and Hadith. Al-Quran, as a source of worldly and spiritual guidance for Muslims, states that doing business and working is a way to seek His bounty. Efforts to utilize natural resources to meet human needs are an effort to achieve happiness (*Falah*) in Islam. Meanwhile, the Prophet Muhammad SAW was a well-known honest (*Sadiq*) and trustworthy (*amin*) trader who set an example for entrepreneurs in Islamic countries. The Prophet also invited people to work to earn a living, avoid laziness, and utilize natural resources intensively and efficiently (Elfakhani & Ahmed, 2013).

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive statistical approach. This study uses a bibliometric method to evaluate bibliographic data, including the number of journals, number of authors, number of articles, and article keywords. This study uses article publication data from various journals, conference papers, and book sections from 2009-2022 with research on the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship. Data were collected in April 2022 by *Publish or Perish* software with Scopus-indexed article sources with the keyword "Islamic entrepreneurship." From the search results, there are 93 articles published between 2009-2022. After checking the completeness of the keywords and the completeness of the articles, out of the 93 search results, 78 articles were used in the subsequent data analysis.

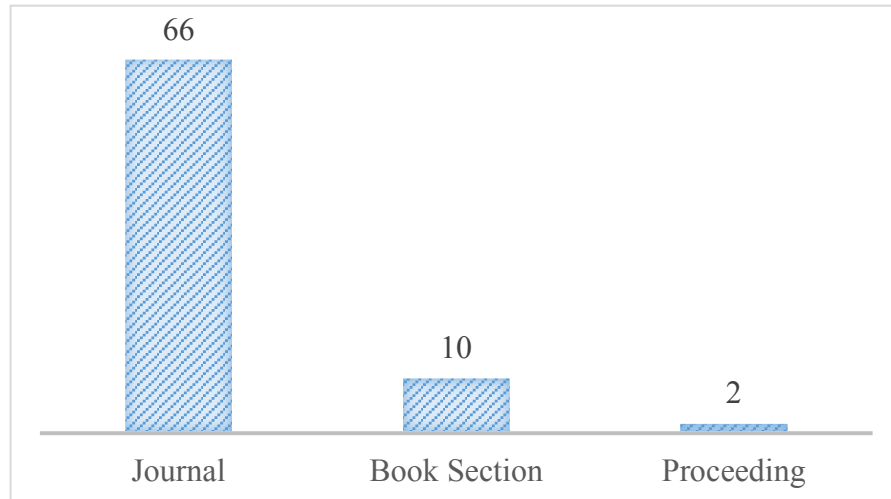
The analysis of the development trend of publications on Islamic entrepreneurship in this study was carried out using the *VOSViewer* software. The study used the simultaneous occurrence of publications by year, keyword trends, co-citation, and co-author. A citation is generated when two documents receive a source from the same article. Documents, journals, and authors apply this approach. Keyword co-occurrence measures the most commonly used keywords in the paper. Co-authorship shows the publication volume for a set of variables and how they relate to one another, and bibliographic merging occurs when two documents cite the same document.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data Characteristics

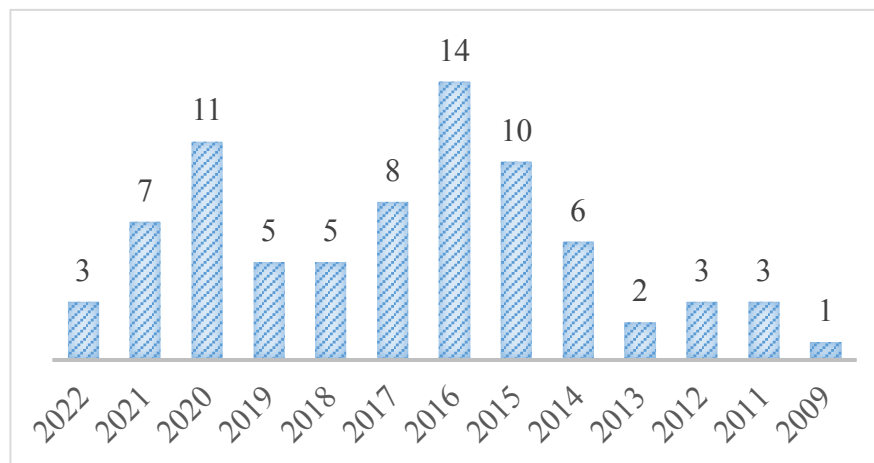
In this study, the documents collected and have gone through the selection of keyword completeness for the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship 78 documents. Figure 1 describes the number of Publications by type of publication. The document classification comprises 66 journal articles, ten book sections, and two conference papers. The percentage of articles based on the type of document is journal articles 84.62%, book sections 12.82%, and conference papers 2.56%.

Figure 1. Type of Publication



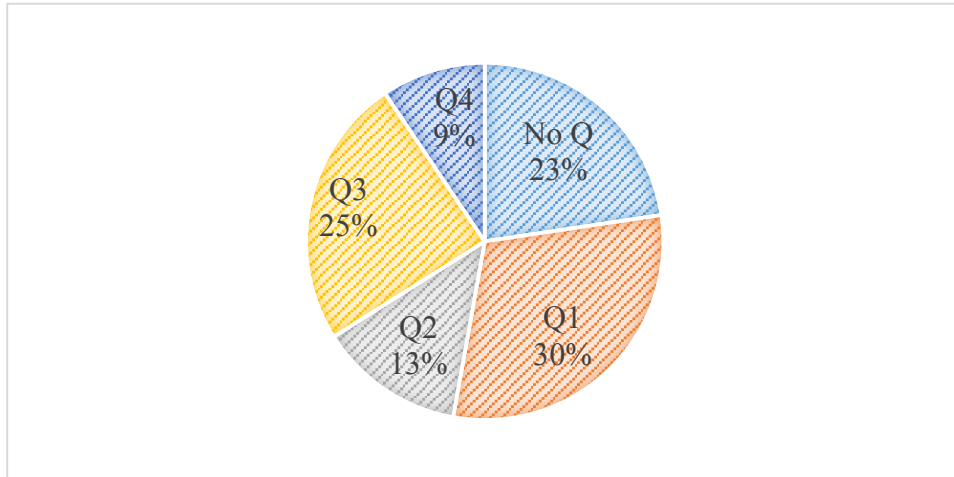
Documents collected from the Scopus database began to be published from 2009 to 2022. Based on Figure 2, the highest number of articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship in the Scopus database was published in 2016. This shows that topics related to Islamic entrepreneurship have received less attention from scholars, especially Islamic scholars.

Figure 2. Publication by Year



Based on the Scopus index ranking, journals are categorized into four quartiles. Quartile 1 (Q1) is a journal with a percentile value of 75-99. Quartile 2 (Q2) is the journal with the 50-74th percentile value. Quartile 3 (Q3) is a journal with a percentile value of 25-49. Meanwhile, Quartile 4 (Q4) is a journal with a percentile value of 0-24 (Scopus, 2022). Figure 3 shows the number of articles based on their journal quartiles.

Figure 3. Journals by Scopus Quartile



Based on Figure 3, journals that publish articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship are in quartile 1 (Q1), which is 16 journals (30%). Journals about Islamic entrepreneurship published in quartile 3 (Q3) were 13 journals (25%). Furthermore, journals in no category (No Q), category 2 (Q2), and category 4 (Q4) consecutively as much as 12 (23%), 7 (13%), and 5 (9%).

Table 1. Publications by Journal

No	Journal Name	Quartile	Number of article
1.	International Journal of Business and Globalisati	Q1	4
2.	Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Econor	Q2	3
3.	Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal	No Q	2
4.	Economic Affairs	No Q	2
5.	International Journal of Entrepreneurship	Q1	2
6.	Journal of Business Ethics	Q1	2
7.	Journal of International Entrepreneurship	Q2	2
8.	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	Q2	2
9.	Journal of Islamic Marketing	Q3	2
10.	Management and Accounting Review	Q3	2

Table 1 shows the top 10 journals that publish articles related to the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship. The journal that publishes the most articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship is the “International Journal of Business and Globalization” with 4 articles. This amount represents 5.13% of the total articles analyzed in this study. Next is the “Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies” which publishes 3 articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship.

The results showed that the first article related to Islamic entrepreneurship was published in a Scopus-indexed journal entitled “Online free markets and entrepreneurship in the Muslim world”. However, this article does not focus on discussing the basic concepts of Islamic entrepreneurship but looks at how entrepreneurship is applied in the Islamic world. Table 2, shows the five articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship in Scopus-indexed journals that were cited the most during the study period.

Table 2. Five Articles with the Most Citations

Authors	Title	Journal Name	Citation
Ahmad (2011)	Evidence of the characteristics of women entrepreneurs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: An empirical investigation	International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship	109
Ramadani et al. (2015)	The context of Islamic entrepreneurship and business: Concept, principles and perspectives	International Journal of Business and Globalisation	84
Tlaiss (2015)	How Islamic Business Ethics Impact Women Entrepreneurs: Insights from Four Arab Middle Eastern Countries	Journal of Business Ethics	79
Gümüşay (2015)	Entrepreneurship from an Islamic Perspective	Journal of Business Ethics	72
Atia (2012)	"A Way to Paradise": Pious Neoliberalism, Islam, and Faith-Based Development	Annals of the Association of American Geographers	68

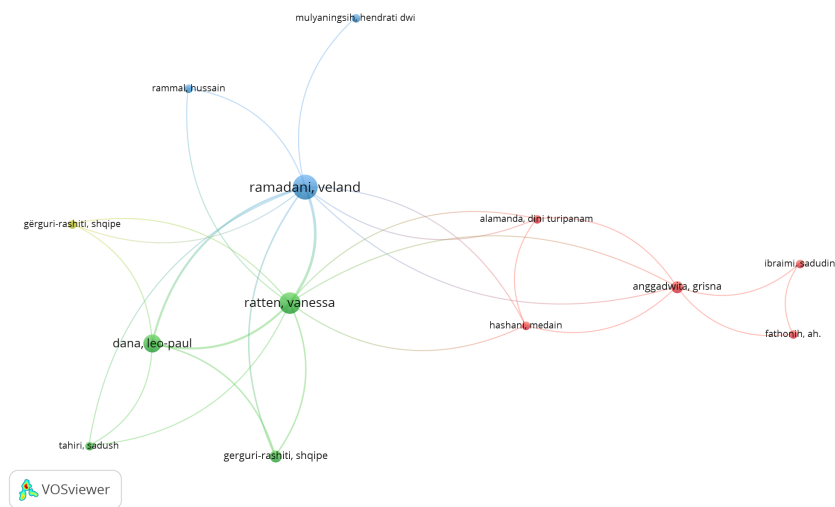
The article with the title “Evidence of the characteristics of women entrepreneurs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: An empirical investigation” is an early article that discusses Islamic entrepreneurship and appears in a Scopus-indexed journal. The article also includes the article with the highest number of citations, which is 109 times. The article was published in the journal “International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship” which is included in the quartile 1 (Q1) category.

Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Entrepreneurship

In this study, bibliometric analysis was carried out using the VOSviewer application. The keyword used in this study is “Islamic entrepreneurship”. In bibliometric analysis with VOSviewer, the relationship between themes can be displayed in a bibliometric mapping with three visualization networks. The visualization networks include network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization.

In the based visualization network, the keywords/authors that appear are labeled with different colored circles. This color indicates the cluster of the keyword/author. While the size of the circle is closely related to the occurrence of keywords/authors. On the other hand, the size of the letters and circles is determined based on the frequency of occurrence. The larger the size of the letters and circles, it indicates that the keyword/author appears in the document being analyzed.

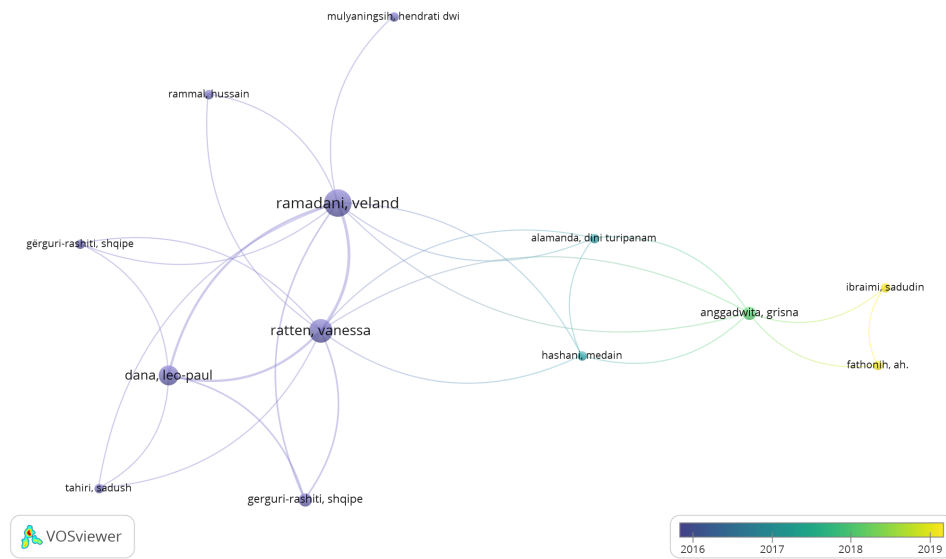
Figure 4. Author Distribution in Network Visualization



The number of authors identified from the 78 publications in this study was 163 people. However, the results of the bibliometric analysis with the criteria of co-authorship (co-author) only have 4 clusters (Figure 4). The first cluster is indicated by a red circle, the second cluster is green, the third cluster is blue, and the fourth cluster is yellow.

Based on Figure 5, the distribution of the co-authors is shown by a circle connected by gray to yellow lines. This shows that the co-author of Scopus-indexed publications with the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship begins with an article written by Veland Ramadhani. Judging from the circle image which is dominated by gray color, the discussion on the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship by scholars is only lively until 2016 only.

Figure 5. Author Distribution in Overlay Visualization



Based on the co-occurrence criteria, Figure 6 shows the distribution of keywords in network visualization. There are seven different colors in the image which represent clusters of research keywords. The first cluster is indicated by keywords in a red circle. The second cluster is indicated by the keywords contained in the green circle. The third cluster is shown on the keyword in a dark blue circle. The fourth cluster is indicated by the keywords in the yellow circle. The fifth cluster is depicted on the keywords in a purple circle. The sixth cluster is indicated by keywords in a light blue circle. While the last cluster is indicated by an orange circle.

Based on Figure 6, the keyword that most often appears in articles related to Islamic entrepreneurship in Scopus-indexed publications is "entrepreneurship". This can be seen from the size of the letters and the size of the circle in the keyword "entrepreneurship". Other keywords that often appear beside "Islam, religion, Islamic entrepreneurship, and social entrepreneurship. This shows that research with the keywords above has been widely carried out in previous studies.

Figure 6. Distribution of Keywords in Network Visualization

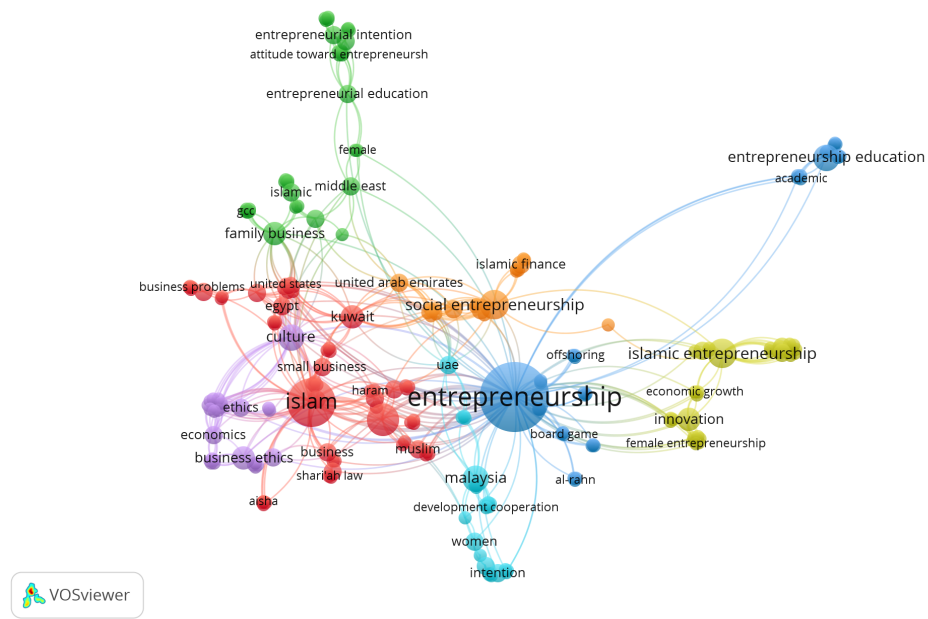


Figure 7 describes the distribution of keywords in the Overlay Visualization. In the picture, the circles are categorized with colors that indicate the period of publication of the article. The darker the color of the circle, the keyword was discussed in publications before 2016. The brighter the circle in the keyword indicates, that the keyword was discussed in publications published after 2021.

Keywords that appear first in Scopus-indexed publications are shown in dark gray circles. The keywords include Egypt, faith-based development, Islamic philanthropy, Aisha, women, and Saudi Arabia. This means that at the beginning of the appearance of articles discussing Islamic entrepreneurship, it was very closely related to philanthropy and the development of entrepreneurship based on religious provisions. Initially, the article that discussed Islamic

entrepreneurship was an article with examples of cases in Islamic countries, such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and the United Arab Emirates. This is different from the keywords that appear in recent research studies which are shown in a yellow circle in Figure 7. Recent publications are more likely to discuss business innovation, economic growth, and entrepreneurial intentions.

Figure 7. Keyword Distribution in Overlay Visualization

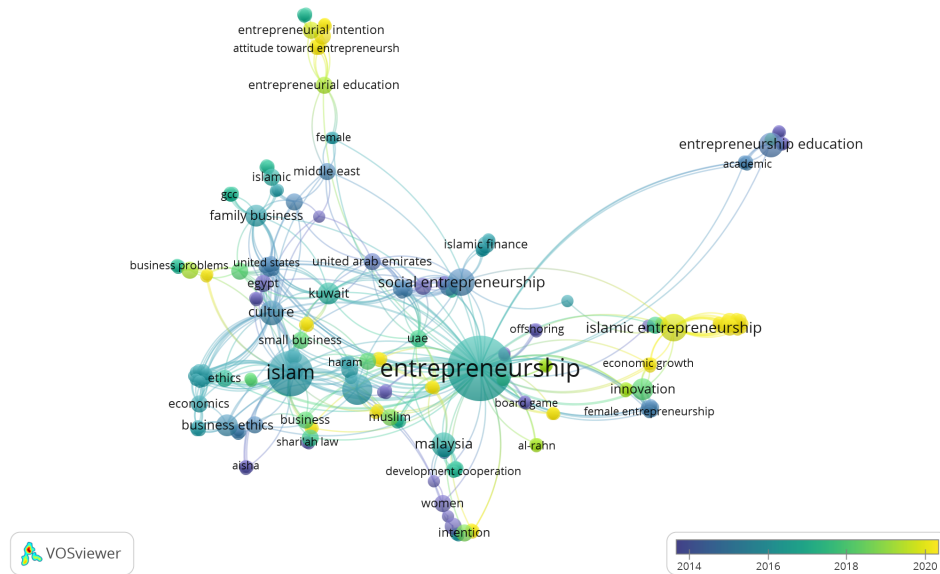
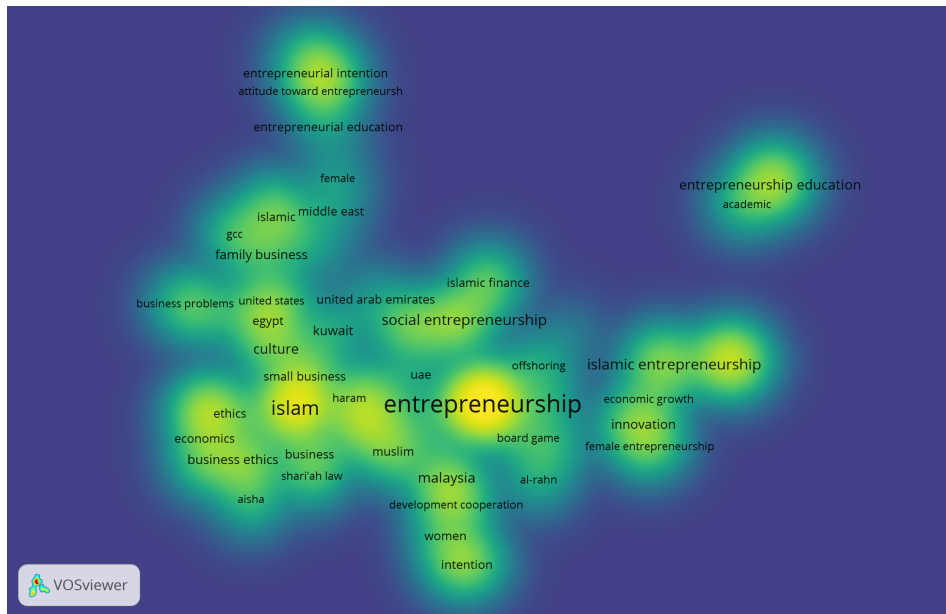


Figure 8 describes the distribution of keywords in Density Visualization. The picture shows the distribution of keywords related to Islamic entrepreneurship in publications indexed by Scopus. The yellow color shows the most frequently used keywords, including Entrepreneurship, Islam, religion, social entrepreneurship, and Islamic entrepreneurship. From this figure, the novelty of research related to Islamic entrepreneurship can be traced. Future research related to

Islamic entrepreneurship can raise topics related to innovation and economic growth.

Figure 8. Distribution of Keywords in Density Visualization



Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery Research Agenda in Islamic Entrepreneurship

The role of entrepreneurship is very important for post-pandemic economic recovery efforts. In Islamic economics, Islamic entrepreneurship is an important research theme but is still not discussed by scholars. Based on the results of bibliometric analysis, research themes that have emerged starting in 2021 and have not been widely explored include economic growth, business innovation, SME innovation, knowledge, and socio-cultural. Based on the results of bibliometric analysis, there are 7 clusters in the theme of Islamic

entrepreneurship. Table 3 shows the cluster of publication keywords with the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship.

Table 3. Publication Keyword Cluster

Cluster	Keyword
Cluster 1	Aisha, Arab countries, Banking, Business, Business problems, Case study, Community, Construals of success Arab, Cultural context, Cultural entrepreneurship, Ecosystem, Egypt, Faith-based development, Family entrepreneurship, Friendly mart, Gender discrimination, Hadith, Halal, Halalpreneur, Halalpreneurship, Haram, Holy Qur'an, Ibadah, Identity, Institutional theory, Islam, Islamic economics, Islamic economics, Islamic family firms, Journal of Islamic Marketing, Khadija, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maisun, Malay entrepreneur, Management, Maqashid-al-shariah, Muslimpreneurs, Muslim, Muslims, Muslim entrepreneurship, Neoliberalism, Religion, Research direction, Retail, Self-employment, Shari'ah law, Syatematic literature review, Small business, Start-ups, Society, Succession planning, Top management, United States, USA, Volunteerism, Women's empowerment, Women's entrepreneurship
Cluster 2	Actual behavior, Arab, Dynasties, Attitude toward entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial attitude, Entrepreneurial characters, Entrepreneurial culture process, Entrepreneurial education, Entrepreneurial inspiration, Entrepreneurial intention, Entrepreneurial intentions, Female, Family business, Family-member managers, Final year Saudi business students, Islamic boarding school, GCC, Islamic, Islamic laws, MEA, Muslim entrepreneurs, Non-family-member managers, Perspective, Succession, Women's entrepreneurship, Islamic entrepreneurial culture, Islamic schools, Islamic values, Jordan, Linear and hierarchical regression, Middle east, Pesantren, Theory planned behavior
Cluster 3	Academic, Business environment, Entrepreneurial skills, Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurship intention, Entrepreneurship interest, International Islamic university, Islamic value approach, Law students, Law undergraduates, Life, Malaysian higher learning institution, Self-efficacy need for achievement, Al-rahm, Board game, Economics activities, Financing, Islamic education, Educational game, Entrepreneurship, Hadrami migration, Islamic finance and simulation, Pesantren education model, Strategies of integration, Theopreneurship, Islamic pawn brokers, Small medium entrepreneurs, Offshoring, Outsourcing, Teleworking, Students employment, Third generation university, University of medical sciences
Cluster 4	Business innovation, Ethnic entrepreneurship, Ethnicity, GEM, Gender, Indonesia, Innovation outcomes, Islamic entrepreneurship, Islamic religiosity, Islamic values, Logistic regression, management style, Minangkabau, Muslim ethnic group, Personal values,

	Religiosity, SME innovation, Socio-cultural factors, Capitalism, Economic growth, Female entrepreneurship, Innovation, Islamic inheritance system, Islamic shari'ah, Knowledge, Knowledge management, Organization performance, Riba, Schumpeter, Social, Strategy implementation, The Holy Quran
Cluster 5	Arab middle east, Business ethics, Conscious capitalism, Economics, Hadeeth, Islam/muslim, Islamic law, Qur'an, Social economics, Theological, Third way, Women entrepreneurs, Culture, Entrepreneurs, Ethics, Europe, Fashion, France, Islamic solidarity, Islamophobia, Leisure, Modernity, Networks, Politics, Skills, Social mobility, Tawhidic paradigm
Cluster 6	Behaviour, Entrepreneurial attitude orientation, Entrepreneurialism, Freshman students, Intention, Moslempreneur, Practice, Professional-skill, Saudi Arabia, Student background, Women, Cake and pastry, Customer retention, Development cooperation, Fintech, Halal industry, Human, Humanitarian, Islamic alms (Zakat), Islamic banks, Layered-caje business, Malaysia, Religious marketization, Rights, UAE
Cluster 7	Charities, Dual contrary motive, GCC countriess, Gulf cooperative council, Islamic philanthropy, Philanthropy, Policy making, Qatar, Social entrepreneurship, Social impact on society, United Arat Emirates, Venture philanthropy, Waqf, Zakat, Entrepreneurial management, Entrepreneurial process, Innovatve financial management, Islamic finance, Islamic world, Venture creation

Suggestions for the Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery Research agenda in Islamic entrepreneurship are formulated as a result of bibliometric analysis. Observing the results of bibliometric analysis, the research agenda is formulated based on the topics that have emerged recently. In addition, scholars still rarely discuss the research topic, which is indicated by a small circle. Keyword clusters are also used to explore research topics related to economic recovery and Islamic entrepreneurship. The keywords include economic growth, business innovation, SME innovation, knowledge, and socio-cultural.

After the pandemic, Islamic entrepreneurs still need to continue to adapt to situations full of vulnerability, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (Adnan et al., 2021). Therefore, business people

(entrepreneurs) need to innovate in their businesses (Na & Kang, 2019). Innovation plays a central role in the economic growth process and the entrepreneur is the vehicle to introduce new technologies to improve the firms' activity and to obtain higher profits (Galindo & Méndez-Picazo, 2013). The existence of an Islamic entrepreneurial ecosystem also needs to be done so that the innovations carried out are more effective and directed (De Jager et al., 2017). The form of an ecosystem can be in the form of a triple helix collaboration between companies, universities, and the government (Guerrero & Urbano, 2017).

CONCLUSION

The results showed that articles about Islamic entrepreneurship in Scopus-indexed journals were first published in 2009. Most articles with the theme of Islamic entrepreneurship were published in 2016. The journal that publishes the most articles on Islamic entrepreneurship is "The International Journal of Business and Globalization." The most cited paper is "The context of Islamic entrepreneurship and business: Concepts, principles, and perspectives." The author who has written the most about Islamic entrepreneurship is Veland Ramadani. There are 7 clusters for research keywords and 4 clusters of author clusters on Islamic entrepreneurship. Based on the identification of indicators, keywords that are rarely researched and will only appear in 2021 include economic growth, business innovation, SME innovation, knowledge, and socio-culture. This research has several theoretical and practical implications. First, it helps researchers determine their research position. Second, it defines potential themes for future

research. Third, it helps scholars determine to pursue advanced research in which journals to submit their work. and provide recommendations to policymakers for post-pandemic economic recovery.

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