

QUO VADIS, MUSLIM YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP? BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AT ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Muslim youth empowerment is an issue that is not only related to the economic field but also to other fields such as education, health, sociology, and psychology. Entrepreneurship is an effort to empower Muslim youth to increase their competitiveness in the global economy. Thus, this research aims to investigate the trends in existing research on entrepreneurship at Islamic Universities. The data analyzed were from 88 research publications from 2007 to 2022 in Dimensions.ai with the search terms "entrepreneurship" and "Islamic University." The data was analyzed using a Biblioshiny R-based and VOSViewer app to generate a bibliometric map describing the journal's characteristics, trends, keywords, and authors related to entrepreneurship and Islamic University research.

Keywords: biblioshiny, entrepreneurship, Islamic University Muslim youth, Youth entrepreneurship

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Introduction

Muslim youth empowerment is an issue that is not only related to the economic field but also to other fields such as education (Gulo, 2022; Nilan, 2021), health (Mitha & Adatia, 2016; Stuart & Ward, 2018), sociology (Abdel-Fattah, 2020; Lynch, 2013), and psychology (Abu-Rayya et al., 2016; Fleischmann & Phalet, 2018). In the economics, Sulaiman (2020) states that Muslim youth has an important role. Empowerment of Muslim youth through entrepreneurial activities also benefits poverty alleviation (Issoufou, 2019; Oyedapo & Sulaiman, 2020). Muslim youth are essential social capital for a nation's economic condition (Gale, 2011).

Entrepreneurship is an effort to empower Muslim youth to increase their competitiveness in the global economy. Entrepreneurship in Muslim youth can increase the accumulation of resources, skills, psychological attributes, cognitive, motivation, and reactions to the influence of the environment, culture, and norms (Minola et al., 2014). Furthermore, entrepreneurship education can increase the entrepreneurial intention of Muslim youth (Anwar et al., 2021, 2022). From now on, entrepreneurship education for Muslim youth provides opportunities for job creation (Maina, 2013).

Research on Muslim youth entrepreneurship has become a famous study lately. To explore further, conducting a bibliometric analysis related to Muslim youth entrepreneurship is necessary. Bibliometric reviews are beneficial for researchers to gain insight into the field of research. Bibliometric studies also quantify written research interactions within a particular area of research. Therefore, this bibliometric review will offer quantitative insights to future researchers in Muslim youth entrepreneurship.

Prior research used a bibliometric approach with the themes of Islamic economics and finance (Rusydziana, 2021; Rusydziana, Herindar, et al., 2021), zakat (Firmansyah et al., 2020; Taqi et al., 2022), and halal tourism (Rusydziana, Aswad, et al., 2021; Yagmur et al., 2020). Previous studies that also used bibliometrics in the theme of "entrepreneurship" include Block et al. (2020) and describe research related to religion and entrepreneurship. At the same time, Hassan (2022) mapping research related to Muslim entrepreneurs over the last ten years.

This research aims to investigate the trends of Muslim youth entrepreneurship research in existing research on entrepreneurship at Islamic Universities. To this end, a bibliometric analysis was carried out on the study of entrepreneurship and the Islamic University. The Islamic University is used with the assumption that its activities describe the entrepreneurial activities of Muslim youth.

Method

The data source for our study was the Dimensions.ai publication database. Dimensions.ai is one of the largest databases of research papers (García-Sánchez et al., 2019). Information structures and research developments in “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic universities” were evaluated using bibliometric analysis. After selecting Dimensions.ai as the database for bibliometric data, we decided on VOSviewer and Biblioshiny as software for bibliometric analysis. The period chosen for this research is 2007 to early 2022.

Data collection and initial data analysis: 223 documents from a keyword search string graded by the number of publications by year, top source and affiliation, top country and number, top author, subject area, and document type. We perform detailed annual scientific production, relevant sources, most cited documents, country-specific production, most frequent keywords, co-occurrence network, three-field plot, thematic map, and trend topics using selected bibliometric analysis tools. We finally present a comprehensive discussion of the results of the bibliometric analysis and also provide an evaluation of the scientific landscape of the research area. This will help the researcher decide on the direction of further research, the vital work to be done, the possibility of collaboration, and the publication strategy.

Results And Discussion

The research findings represent the bibliometric results for “Entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” in Dimensions.ai for articles published between 2007 and 2022. The analysis focused on describing the characteristics and trends of the journals, authors, and keywords.

Main Information

Table 1 shows the primary information of the data analysis. The total number of documents analyzed was 88, taken from 79 sources. Many sources show the importance and relevance of the “Entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” domains. The average citation per document is 1.193, and 223 authors contribute to this domain. Table 1 also shows strong collaboration between authors, with 205 authors sharing documents published in this domain. The table also indicates that all are published papers.

Table 1. Main Information

Description	Results
Period	2007-2022
Documents	88.000
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	79.000
Average years from publication	3.940
Average citations per documents	1.193

Average citations per year per doc	0.227
References	781.000
Documents Type	Results
Article	88.000
Authors	Results
Authors	223.000
Author Appearances	232.000
Authors of single-authored documents	18.000
Authors of multi-authored documents	205.000
Authors Collaboration	Results
Single-authored documents	18.000
Documents per Author	0.395
Authors per Document	2.530
Co-Authors per Documents	2.640
Collaboration Index	2.930

Growth of Publication

Figure 1 shows that the number of publications related to “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” fluctuated from 2007 to 2022. Figure 1 also shows the highest number of publications in 2020, reaching 22 articles. Although in 2021, the number of publications related to the “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” domains will decrease in 2022, it is still possible to increase, considering that data collection will be carried out in April 2022. Therefore, there are still great opportunities to explore this research topic further.

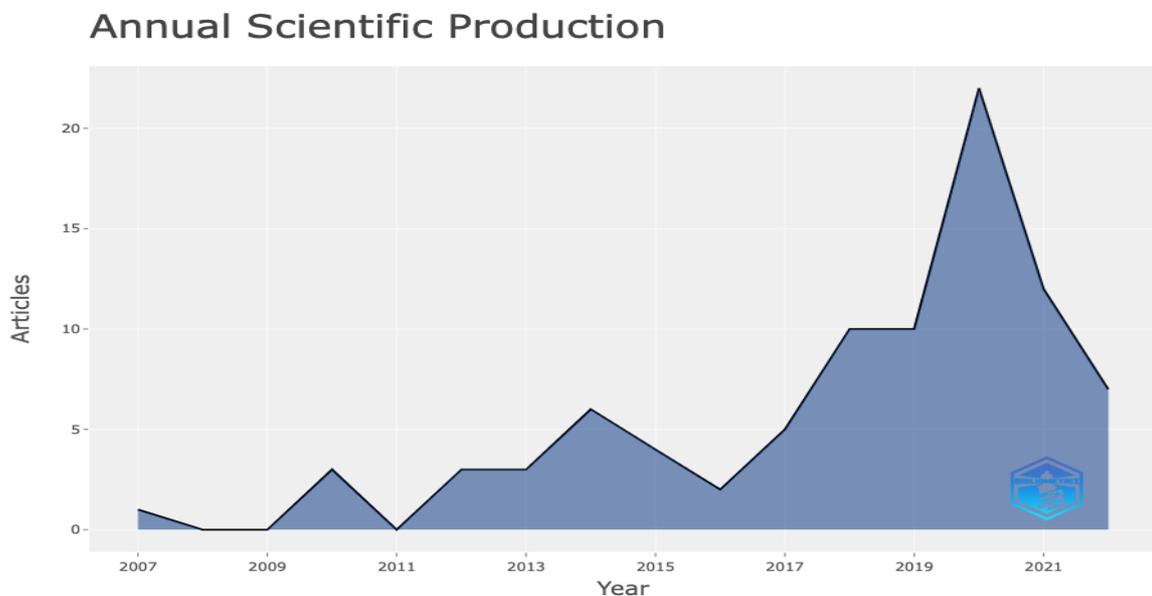


Figure 1. Growth of Publication

Most Productive Sources

The most relative and reputable journals that publish articles in “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” have been explored. Figure 2 shows the ranking of the ten most productive journals in the “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” domains indexed by Dimension databases. Figure 2 shows that the two most critical influential journals for the “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” domains are “Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan” and “Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences.”

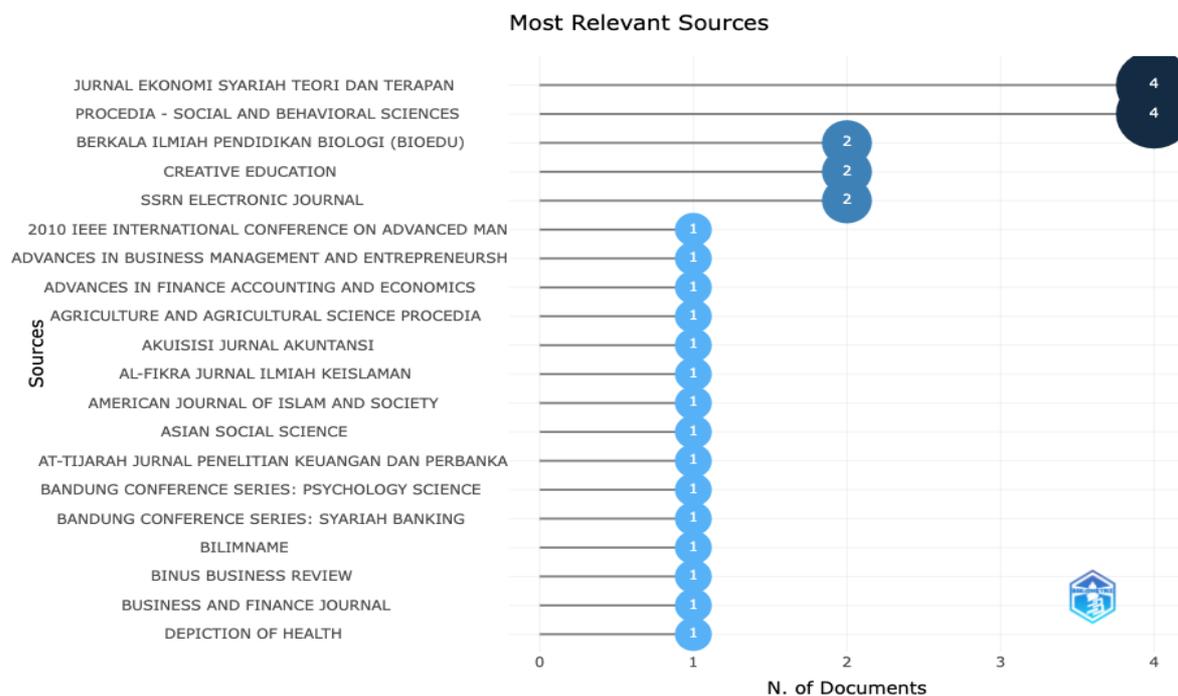


Figure 2. Most Productive Sources

Most Cited Documents

Figure 3 shows a list of the ten most cited documents by the total number of citations. The document by Rehan et al. (2019) is the most mentioned in the domain of “Entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University,” while the article by Rehan et al. (2019b) is the second most cited document. The third most-cited article was written Aloulou (2016) with ten citations.

Many factors affect the number of citations. These factors include the quality of the paper, the impact factor of the journal, the number of co-authors of the article, the visibility of the article, and international cooperation between the authors or institutions (Tahamtan et al., 2016).

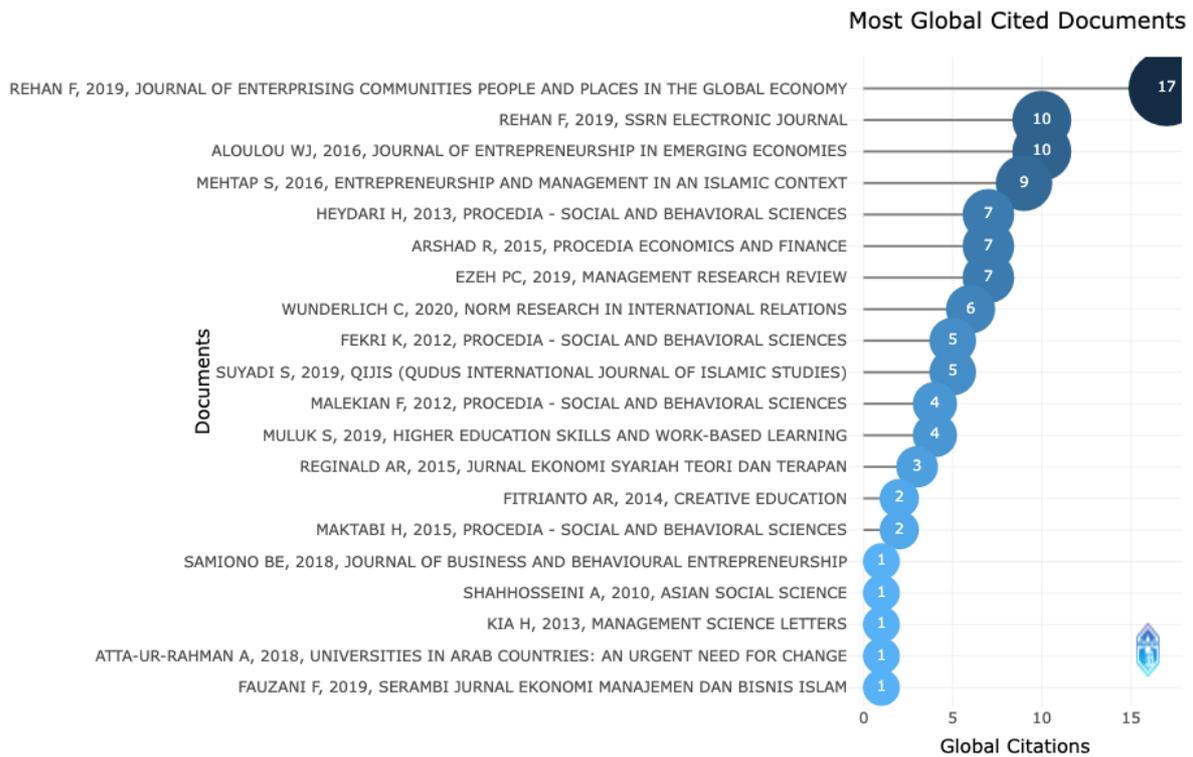


Figure 3. Most Cited Documents

Most Productive Countries

Geographical collaboration shows the social structure of the research community in the research area. Figure 4 shows the article's production of various countries in the “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” domains. This figure shows that Muslim-majority countries such as Indonesia, Iran, and Malaysia have the highest article production. Interestingly, it is not only Islamic countries concerned about “entrepreneurship” and “Islamic University” research. These countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia.

Country Scientific Production

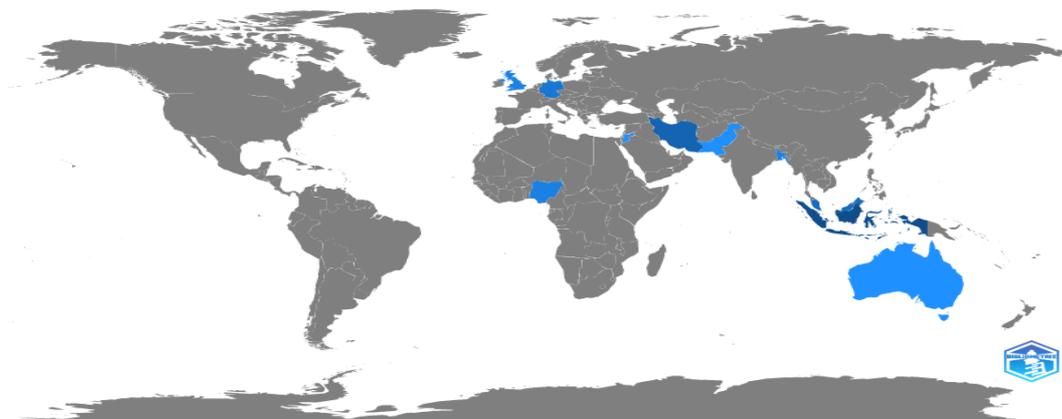


Figure 4. Most Productive Countries

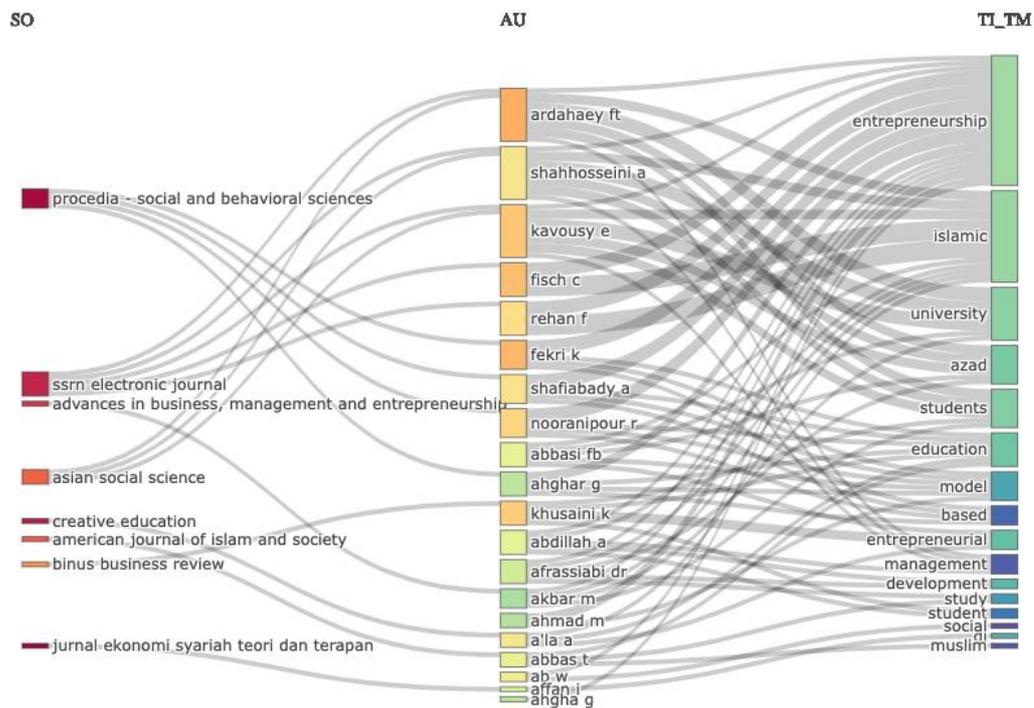


Figure 7. Three-fields Plot

The first element, on the left, is the journal. Eight journals were indexed in the three fields plot as having published papers on entrepreneurship and Islamic finance. The top journal that published the most articles on this topic was the SSRN Electronic Journal, which is depicted with a blue rectangle and connected to several authors, namely Khan, Fahad, Faizal, Naushad, Akbar, Goodell, Taskinsoy, Ashraf, Rizwan, Yarovaya, Ahmad, Corbet, Harcon, Rizvi, Wang, and Tarazi.

Thematic Map

We used Biblioshiny for our analysis, allowing the conceptual Structure to perform multiple correspondence analysis (MCA). The generalization of principal component analysis can be called MCA when the variables are categorical instead of quantitative (Abdi & Williams, 2010). Figure 9 describes the conceptual structure map analyzed by the MCA method.

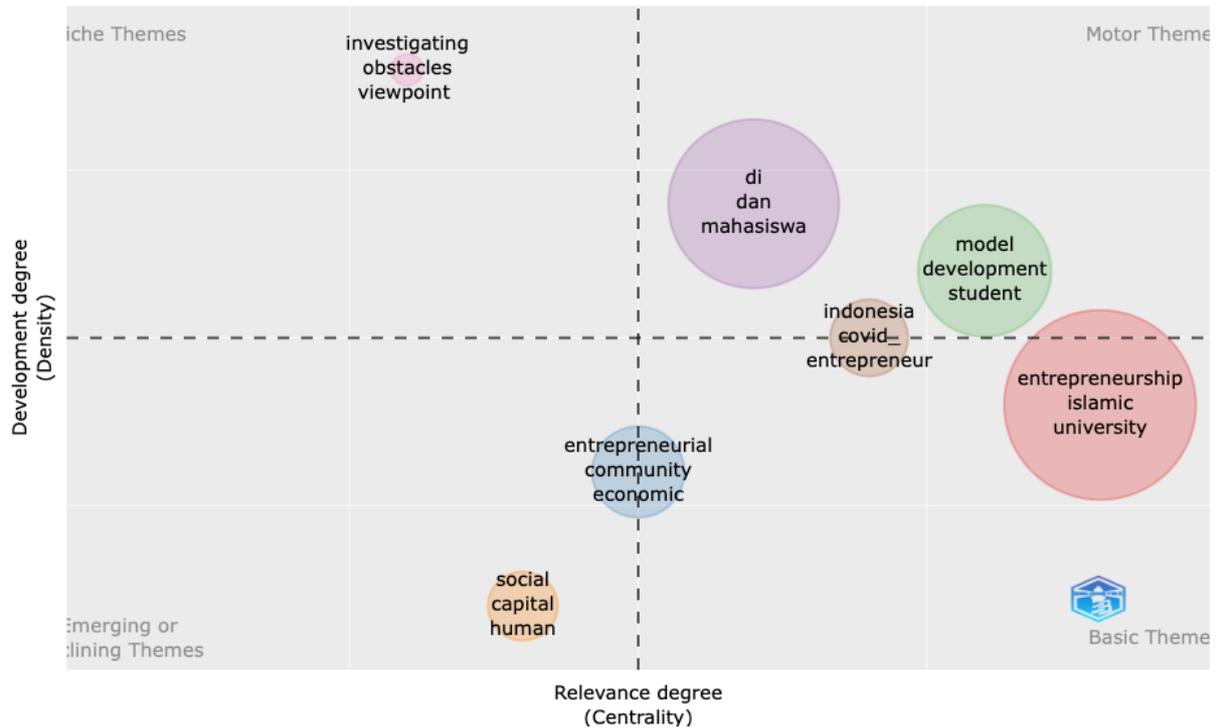


Figure 8. Thematic Map

The categories of variables that have related profiles are grouped in the MCA. In contrast, the types of variables that are negatively correlated are located in the opposite quadrant of the plot origin. On the map, the distance factor between the category point and the basis determines the quality of the variable. Figure 8 shows the first and most significant cluster (red color): entrepreneurship, Islamism, University, education, students, etc. At the same time, our second cluster (blue color) consists of *faktor*, *mahasiswa*, *berwirausaha*, and so on. The distance between row points or column points measures the similarity. Cluster 1 shows that students, university, and Islam are similar variables. Similarly, economics and entrepreneurs are also close and are on the same side of the original plot. In the second cluster (blue color), the variables are far from each other, which indicates that the variables in this cluster have less similarity.

Trend Topics

Topic trends are also part of this research, where Figure 10 shows an overview of the development of topics over time with divisions per year. It is known what cases have been used for a long time and what topics have been used recently. The emergence of issues is also adjusted to the word count frequency in entrepreneurship and Islamic University research. The higher up, the more words are used, and the further to the right, the more recently the terms are used. The development of topics began to experience a significant increase in 2018.

Based on the data description above, the topics that have been used since 2012 work, especially related to the theme of entrepreneurship and Islamic University. In 2018, the issues of entrepreneurship, university, students, education, and model. The topics widely used in 2020 include entrepreneurship, development, and students.

Trend Topics

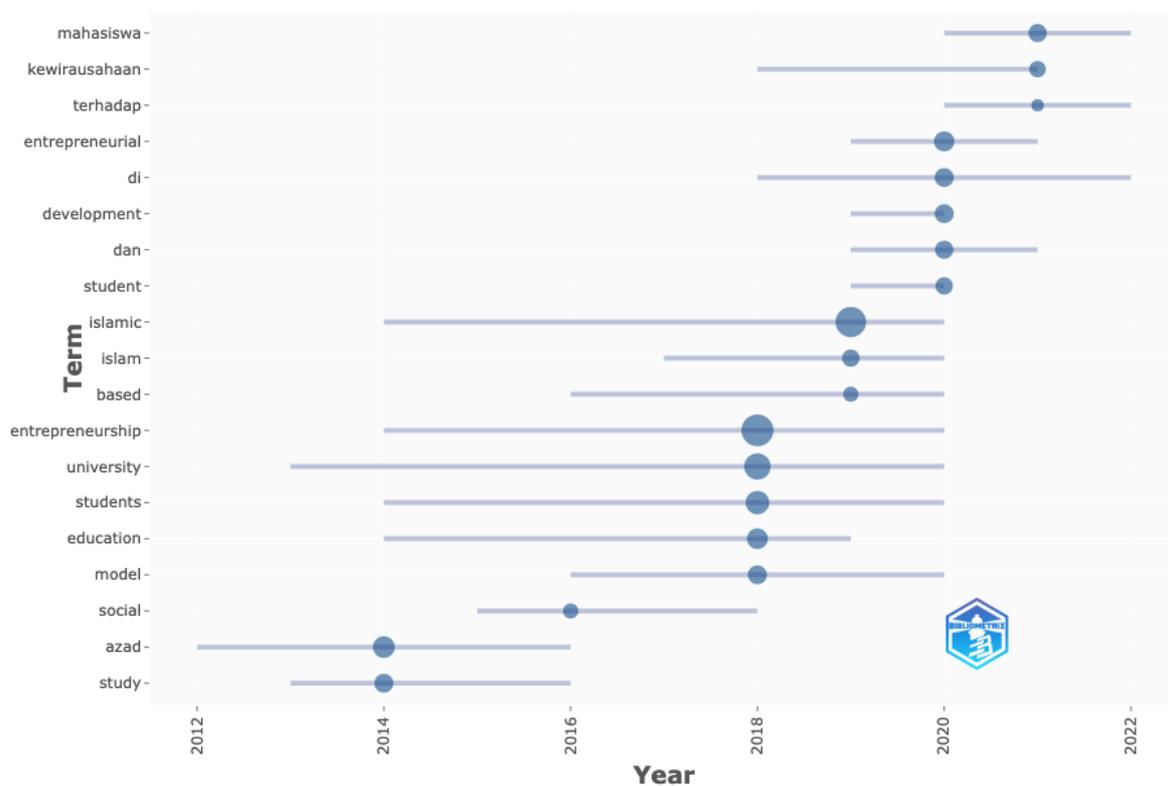


Figure 10. Trend Topics

Muslim Youth Entrepreneurship at Islamic University

Muslim youth entrepreneurship at Islamic universities involves empowering students to become innovative entrepreneurs while aligning their ventures with Islamic principles. This initiative often nurtures creative problem-solving, ethical business practices, and social responsibility. An Islamic university might organize an entrepreneurship boot camp or business incubator where students learn to develop startups in halal industries, such as Islamic fashion, halal food tech, or ethical tourism (Cahyani, Hanafi, et al., 2022; Cahyani, Masruri, et al., 2022). With mentorship from Islamic economists and business leaders, these ventures can flourish while contributing to the ummah.

Conclusion

This study introduces a bibliometric analysis of entrepreneurial and Islamic University research work. Specifically, we offer analysis from 2007 to 2020 for research publications on the Dimensions.ai database. From our analysis, it is evident that entrepreneurship and Islamic University studies are proliferating. Our findings also show that the Muslim-majority country is the leading country in this research area. Notable authors include Rehan and Aloulou. The essential products are “Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan” and “Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences”. This research aims to add insight into the characteristics and possibilities of research to address the problem of Muslim youth entrepreneurship. For the researcher, this study summarizes the work done in this area and points to future directions, which will help other researchers in a strong recommendation. From an in-depth analysis, we hope that research on the phenomenon of the role of Muslim youth entrepreneurship in the economy.

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