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**A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF HALAL PRODUCTION IN
RELATION TO HALAL AUTHENTICATION (DATABASE SCOPUS
2013-2023)**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study seeks to examine the historical evolution of Halal Production as it relates to Halal authentication procedures using characteristics such as source, document type, journal name, topic trend, and author collaborations. Bibliometric analysis was performed on 200 articles that were submitted for publication between 2013 and 2023. The word "halal production" was present in the title, abstract, and keywords of most of the English-language publications that were retrieved from the Scopus database in May 2023.

Theoretical framework: This study combines the results of the analysis of several articles published in Scopus data using vosviews with halal variables because it avoids the rules listed in the Qur'an because Halal means being free from all forms of substances that have been forbidden in Islam, namely There is no mention of Allah in anything associated with dead animals, blood, pork, or carrion (QS. Al-Maidah: 3).

Methods: This research strategy employs This bibliometric study makes use of VoS Viewer, a data visualization tool, and Harzing's Publish or Perish, a method for extracting data from the Scopus database, in order to conduct citation and metric analyses.

Results and Conclusions: According to the findings, scientific journals were the most common publication venue for publications relating with the goal of achieving maximum problems in relation to halal authentication and halal production. The most cited related papers are those published in peer-reviewed scientific publications. Production

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and halal food are the most prominent (recurring) phrases according to the network visualization. Additional research could benefit from the results of this investigation, which revealed a number of keyword trends. Example: halal production and its connection to halal certification. The most recent findings in the field of halal production as it relates to halal authentication with maximum maslahah are displayed in the overlay visualization, which focuses on halal criteria.

Research implications: Research is important to use because for research needs further research related to halal used by Muslim or non-Muslim countries related to food health and other types of goods.

Originality/value: It is hoped that through this research Muslim countries can use halal variables as one of the indicators that input into food as eligibility for consumption as well as other goods that the goods avoid dirty goods. Halal is now a trend in Muslim countries because many halal tours are now used to attract tourists to visit halal tourism.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis; Halal Production; Halal Authentication; Maximum Maslahah; VoS Viewer.

UMA ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA DA PRODUÇÃO HALAL EM RELAÇÃO À AUTENTICAÇÃO HALAL (BANCO DE DADOS SCOPUS 2013-2023)

ABSTRATO

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é identificar a evolução da Produção Halal em relação às técnicas de autenticação Halal de tempos em tempos, como fontes, tipos de documentos, nomes de periódicos, tendências de tópicos e colaborações de autores. A análise bibliométrica foi utilizada para analisar 200 artigos publicados entre 2013 e 2023. Produção Halal é a principal palavra-chave utilizada no título do artigo, resumo e palavras-chave para obter os metadados recuperados da base de dados Scopus em maio de 2023, onde a maioria dos artigos foi escrita Em inglês.

Enquadramento teórico: Este estudo combina os resultados da análise de vários artigos publicados em dados Scopus utilizando vosviews com variáveis halal porque evita as regras listadas no Alcorão porque Halal significa estar livre de todas as formas de substâncias que foram proibidas no Islão, a saber: carniça, sangue, carne de porco e animais abatidos não mencionam o nome de Allah (QS. Al-Maidah: 3).

Métodos: Este método de estudo utiliza As ferramentas utilizadas nesta análise bibliométrica são Harzing's Publish or Perish para extrair dados do banco de dados Scopus e VoS Viewer para visualização de dados e são então utilizadas para citação e análise métrica.

Resultados e Conclusões: Os resultados mostraram que a maioria dos artigos relacionados à Produção Halal em Relação à Autenticação Halal com Máximo Maslahah foram publicados em revistas científicas, em comparação com outros veículos de publicação. Artigos relacionados publicados em revistas científicas obtêm a maior citação em comparação com outros. Com base na visualização da rede, os termos mais dominantes (que aparecem frequentemente) são produção e comida halal. E a partir dessa análise descobriu-se que diversas tendências de palavras-chave poderiam ser usadas como resultados para pesquisas futuras. Como a produção halal com a sua relação com a autenticação halal. Quando visto a partir da visualização de sobreposição, o tópico dos padrões halal, a produção mostra as últimas tendências em pesquisas relacionadas à produção halal em relação à autenticação halal com máximo Maslahah

Implicações da investigação: A investigação é importante porque é necessária mais investigação relacionada com o halal utilizado por países muçulmanos ou não muçulmanos, relacionado com a saúde alimentar e outros tipos de bens.

Originalidade/valor: Espera-se que, através desta investigação, os países muçulmanos possam utilizar variáveis halal como um dos indicadores que contribuem para os alimentos como elegibilidade para consumo, bem como para outros bens que evitam os bens sujos. Halal é agora uma tendência nos países muçulmanos porque muitos passeios halal são agora usados para atrair turistas para visitar o turismo halal.

Palavras-chave: Análise Bibliométrica; Produção Halal; Autenticação Halal; Máximo Maslahah; Visualizador VoS.

UN ANÁLISIS BIBLIOMÉTRICO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN HALAL EN RELACIÓN CON LA AUTENTICACIÓN HALAL (BASE DE DATOS SCOPUS 2013-2023)

RESUMIO

Objetivo: El propósito de este estudio es identificar la evolución de la producción Halal en relación con las técnicas de autenticación Halal de vez en cuando, como fuentes, tipos de documentos, nombres de revistas, tendencias temáticas y colaboraciones con autores. Se utilizó el análisis bibliométrico para analizar 200 artículos publicados entre 2013 y 2023. La producción halal es la principal palabra clave utilizada en el título del artículo, el resumen y las palabras clave para obtener los metadatos recuperados de la base de datos Scopus en mayo de 2023, donde la mayoría de los artículos fueron escritos en inglés.

Antecedentes teóricos: Este estudio combina los resultados del análisis de varios artículos publicados en Scopus data utilizando vosviews con variables halal porque evita las reglas enumeradas en el Corán porque Halal significa estar libre de todas las formas de sustancias que han sido prohibidas en el Islam, a saber: carroña, sangre, cerdo y animales sacrificados no mencionan el nombre de Allah (QS. Al-Maidah: 3).

Métodos: Este método de estudio utiliza Las herramientas utilizadas en este análisis bibliométrico son Harzing's Publish or Perish para extraer datos de la base de datos Scopus y VoS Viewer para la visualización de datos y luego se utilizan para el análisis de citas y métricas.

Resultados y Conclusiones: Los resultados mostraron que la mayoría de los artículos relacionados con la Producción Halal en Relación a la Autenticación Halal con Maslahah Máxima fueron publicados en revistas científicas, en comparación con otros vehículos de publicación. Los artículos relacionados publicados en revistas científicas obtienen la mayor cantidad de citas en comparación con otros. Según la visión de la red, los términos más dominantes (que aparecen con frecuencia) son producción halal y alimentos. Y a partir de este análisis, se encontró que varias tendencias de palabras clave podrían usarse como resultados para futuras búsquedas. Como la producción halal con su relación con la autenticación halal. Cuando se ve desde el punto de vista de la superposición, el tema de los estándares halal, la producción muestra las últimas tendencias en la investigación relacionada con la producción halal con respecto a la autenticación halal con el máximo Maslahah

Implicaciones de la investigación: La investigación es importante porque se necesita más investigación relacionada con el halal utilizado por países musulmanes o no musulmanes, relacionado con la salud, la alimentación y otros tipos de bienes.

Originalidad/valor: Se espera que, a través de esta investigación, los países musulmanes sean capaces de utilizar las variables halal como uno de los indicadores que contribuyen a la alimentación como elegibilidad para el consumo, así como a otros bienes que evitan los productos sucios. Halal es ahora una tendencia en los países musulmanes porque muchos tours halal ahora se utilizan para atraer a los turistas a visitar el turismo halal.

Palabras clave: Análisis bibliométrico; Producción Halal; Autenticación Halal; Máximo Maslahah; Visor de VoS.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The study of human behavior is known as economics. The study in question does not apply to humans in the context of capitalism. The economic guy, on the other hand, is one who acts in a way that satisfies his basic and supplementary needs. (Zampier et al., 2022), (Benoit et al., 2022), (Arenas et al., 2023) The satisfaction and maslahah that come from meeting someone's needs are conditional on whether or not those needs are really desired. If a need is not desire-based, then meeting that need will only bring benefits. On the other hand, if a desire is not a need, then satisfying that desire will only bring satisfaction. Halal food and drink is fundamental to Islam and seen as the cornerstone of religion because, according to Islamic teachings, every Muslim must first determine if an item is halal or haram before using or consuming it. (Amin & Taufiq, 2023), (Al-Amin, Andespa & Bashir, 2022), (Al-Amin & Andespa, 2022), (Al-Amin et al., 2023) In addition, while certain foods are labeled as halal, the

processing is actually haram, and some foods aren't even halal. certain drinks even have a Halal certification from a government organization, but that doesn't mean they're actually halal.

Anyone shopping for a product, but particularly Muslims, must ensure that it is halal. Food, medicine, and other consumer items are all examples of these things. Since there are a lot of Muslims living in Indonesia, the country's market is effectively a massive Muslim consumer market. Consequently, ensuring that your products are halal is a crucial step in getting the attention of the authorities. Under the Preamble to the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution (1945 Constitution), the state is obligated to safeguard the entire Indonesian nation and all areas affected by Indonesia's bloodshed, as well as to guarantee the common welfare. (Charity, 2017) A number of legislation and regulations have been issued by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in response to the halal issue, with a focus on food, medicine, and cosmetics. Unfortunately, these rules are not comprehensive, constructed in pieces, overlap, and are inconsistent with one another. As a result, they cannot be employed as a strong legal framework that is expressly binding on producers (commercial actors) and consumers regarding the issue of product halalness. This is why, despite the critical importance of halal product certification to consumer safety and international trade, there is still no assurance of clear legal guidelines for halal goods.

To go further into the subject of this research, this study is offered as an analysis. Niñerola, A.; Sánchez-Rebull, M. V.; and Hernández-Lara (2019) aim to contribute to the current knowledge base by using bibliometric tools and conducting a literature study. In addition, the main trends in halal production research from 2013 to 2023 are intended to be identified in this study. By doing so, a deeper knowledge of halal production research in relation to current trends can be achieved. Researchers in this area will find the study's intended map of the areas examined helpful in navigating their careers and future studies; the map will take the form of a theme tree.

In order to maximize masalah, this study centers on halal production and its relationship to halal authenticity. Here is how the article is organized: Bibliometric analysis, maximum masalah, and Scopus as a source of research data are all introduced in Part 2. Our suggested study strategy is detailed in Section 3. Our results are presented in Section 4, followed by an extensive discussion. Lastly, in Section 5, we draw a conclusion and emphasize areas for future research.

Theoretical Background

This section provides an overview of the theoretical framework that underpinned the work, including bibliometric analysis, the Scopus database, VoS Viewer software, and Halal authentication techniques in relation to halal production.

Legal Basis for Halal Products

O you believers, feast from good fortune (verse 172) in chapter Al-Baqarah of the Al-Qur'an. The verse explains why halal food is permissible for Muslims to eat and drink. blessings from Us, and praise Allah, if He is truly worshipped. In addition to that, Allah SWT states in Al-Baqarah verse 168 of the Al-Quran, which means: "*Wahai Manusia! Konsumsilah makanan halal dan baik yang tersedia di muka bumi ini, dan jauhi setan. Anda memiliki musuh nyata dal³² diri Setan.*" In light of what is said in the verse above, this is where Allah SWT comes in. Instruct Muslims to consume only halal foods and forbid everything that does not bear the name of Allah, including pork, carrion, and the act of killing meat (with the exception of absolutely essential and moderate amounts). Also, Allah forbids people to follow Satan's lead and eat the forbidden foods. Reason being, Allah has provided us with clean, delicious food on Earth. (Fachri & Fathiah, 2022) In order to properly and practically enlighten the public about the doctrine of halalan thoyyib³⁰ (halal and good), there must be sufficient infrastructure and facilities in place. The existence of the Halal Product Guarantee Law, One of the most important

ways to safeguard the halal thayyib doctrine is through a central, long-standing, progressive, tolerant, and non-discriminatory legal institution. In 2017, Charity

Process for Products with an Indonesian Halal Certificate



Figure 1 The Flow of Halal Certification (Adiastuti, 2022)

A non-ministerial government agency, the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) handles matters relating to drug and food control on behalf of the government. The president appoints the minister in charge of health-related government affairs to report to him on behalf of BPOM. The government has entrusted BPOM with the responsibility of carrying out drug and food control responsibilities in line with statutory provisions. Narcotics, psychotropics, precursors, addictive substances, conventional medicine, dietary supplements, personal care items, and processed foods all fall under the umbrella term "drugs and food."

Maximum Maslahah

It is easier to establish priorities and stages for achieving maslahah since it is a more quantifiable and comparable idea. Allocation of funds and general economic growth can be better planned using this. In contrast, comparing the levels of utility between individuals, even when they are using the same economic item, is not a simple task. A person's health can be improved by eating an apple, but B's health can be maintained by eating the same fruit. In this instance, A has a higher maslahah than B.

Fahim Khan draws on the idea of maqasid sharia to explain his perspective on rationality in more targeted consumption; he distinguishes between maslahah, which is associated with desires, and fulfillment, which is defined as maslahah that at last reaches its pinnacle in li-mashalih al-worship (for the sake of human serving). Concerning the reasonableness of Muslim conduct in terms of happiness (utility) The essential difference between homo economicus and homo islamicus, according to Anas Zarqa, is that the functions associated with homo islamicus are identical to those associated with homo economicus; what differentiates them is the concept of the hereafter and the consequences for sin. The prophet's command (hadith) to stop eating before fullness provides guidance on how to achieve optimal satisfaction. Why? Because that's when all the ingredients for creation can be found. This leads to a level of optimal creativity readiness and an overall sense of contentment, which can be expressed as follows:

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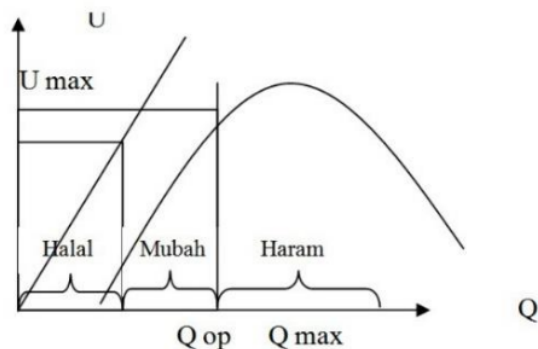


Figure 2. Most Maslahah Possible (Ngasifudin, 2018)

Figure 2 shows that when the price of commodities is equal to the rise in satisfaction from an increase in the number of items consumed, that is the optimal satisfaction that leads to maximum creative readiness. In Islam, there are three rules regarding consumption: forbidden, halal, and not allowed. Area I is governed by halal, where people are required to eat; area II is governed by mubah, where food should be handled with care after maximal pleasure; and eating becomes illegal if it occupies area III, where a person continues to eat after they have reached optimal satisfaction, specifically when $dU/dQ = 0$, which indicates optimal papacy. Also, if you've eaten all you can eat of an originally halal item, it can turn haram, so it's best to cut back or stop eating altogether if you're satisfied.

Analysis Bibliometrics

By describing, evaluating, and reviewing publications in journals or scientific articles, When it comes to economic trend analysis, bibliometric analysis can be viewed as a tool for solving research difficulties. This follows the logic of the previous section, which deals with a bibliometric study of halal production in relation to halal authentication with maximum maslahah. In order to trace the development, evolution, and pinnacle achievement across different scientific domains, this investigation employs a bibliometric focus. Bibliometric studies seek to understand the nature and trajectory of a scientific field by applying mathematical and statistical methods.

In bibliometric analysis, researchers look for things like journal performance, emerging article trends, patterns of collaboration and research procedures, and the intellectual structure of a topic in the current literature. Pandey (2021), Badhotiya (2021), Kumar (2021), Soni (2021), and Donthu (2021). A bibliometric analysis of Halal Production is presented in this work, which incorporates both descriptive and scientific mapping. Using the method of creating a landscape map to depict a scientific field complete with library material, keywords, references, etc. this study contributes to scientific planning. Researching the evolution of a scientific field's published literature is another goal of bibliometric studies. And according to the article's citations, you should also be able to use more complex and multidimensional methods to examine basic production indicators in a research (Budianto, 2022). Bibliometric analyzes have served multiple goals in this work, including but not limited to analyzing economic industry research patterns that impact halal production trends and halal authenticity as well as publication patterns in economic industry journals and scientific articles.

Scopus as a Research Data Provider

An impartial panel of subject-matter experts selects and thoroughly reviews the information that is indexed by Scopus. Scopus links individuals, published works, and scholarly institutions via its comprehensive metadata architecture. Researchers may undertake this bibliometric study with ease thanks to Scopus, which allows users to simply search for needed material and has

customizable characteristics such as year, publisher, affiliation, source, type, and keywords. After collecting data from Scopus, the Publish or Perish tool by Harzing was used to examine the metric citations in a more streamlined manner.

VoS Viewer as a Research Tool

Journals, titles, authors, distribution, and other bibliometric organizations can be created with the help of VOS viewer, a piece of software. Displaying, describing, and examining the relationships in article citations is the purpose of the VOS Viewer. Re: Searching databases with VOS Viewer and Scopus (Sarman, S. N., & Soebagyo, 2022).

2 METHODS

Choosing search terms, beginning the search, refining the search, gathering initial data statistics, and analyzing the data are the five steps that make up the bibliometrics analysis approach that we use in this study.

Determination of keywords

This research makes use of a bibliometric analysis of halal production in relation to halal authentication with maximum maslahah, a title search that was carried out in May 2023. Scopus, an index that spans 2013–2023, was used for the data search. The Scopus database was selected because of its extensive features and analysis tools for publications. In order to ensure that the bibliometric analysis is comprehensive and useful for scholars and readers in the future.

Search results beginning

Initially, a total of 200 papers were located in the articles. The citation matrix with the corrected document is based on the original search result document.

Repair results search

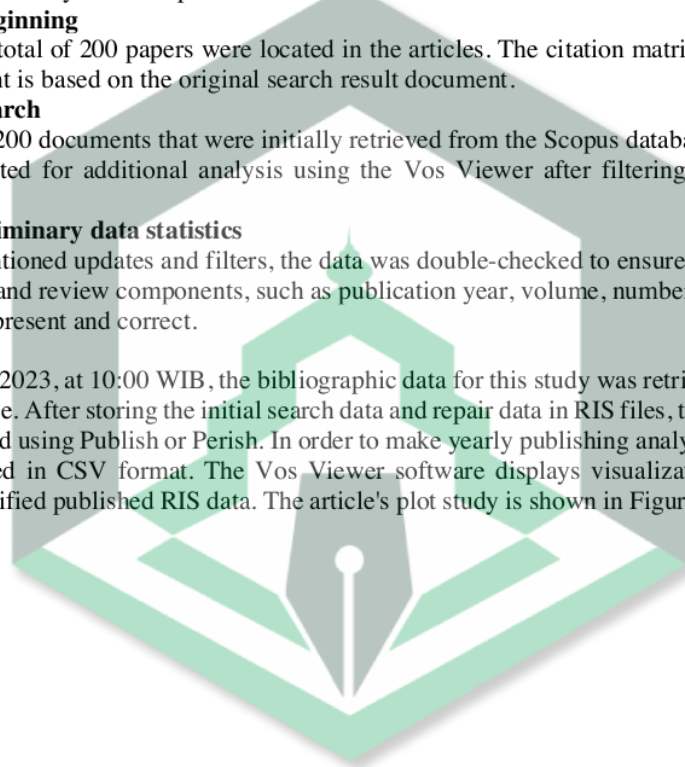
Out of the 200 documents that were initially retrieved from the Scopus database, a total of 200 were selected for additional analysis using the Vos Viewer after filtering to obtain relevant results.

Compilation preliminary data statistics

Following the mentioned updates and filters, the data was double-checked to ensure that all of the journal article and review components, such as publication year, volume, number of pages, and quality, were present and correct.

Data analysis

On May 1, 2023, at 10:00 WIB, the bibliographic data for this study was retrieved from the Scopus database. After storing the initial search data and repair data in RIS files, the citation matrix can be found using Publish or Perish. In order to make yearly publishing analysis easier, repair data is saved in CSV format. The Vos Viewer software displays visualizations after processing the rectified published RIS data. The article's plot study is shown in Figure 3 below.



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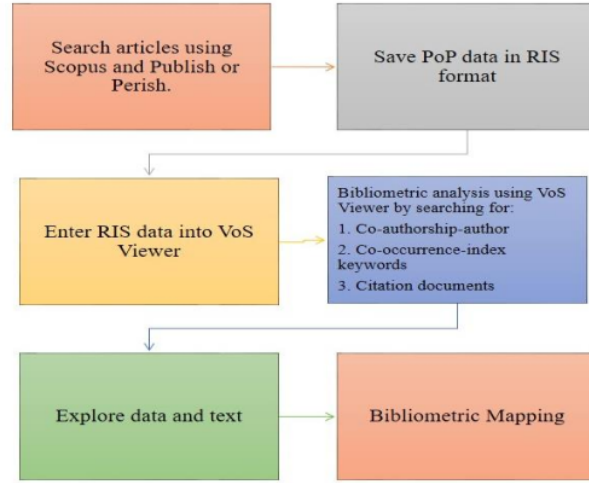


Figure 3. Schematic of the suggested procedure.

3 RESULTS AND DISSCUTION

Publications, citations, visualizations, authors, networks, research sites, and domains are all part of the outcomes outlined in this section.

Publications and citations

The researcher creates a table that includes the following columns: article number, citations, annual number of authors, H index, G index, and Hi normal at the top of the search results to find the citation matrix in the Scopus data. Table 1 displays the data citation matrix for the search results.

Table 1. Matrix for Citations

| Data | Initial Search Results |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Database | Scopus |
| Year publishing | (2013-2023) |
| Year citation | 11 |
| Number of Articles | 200 |
| Number citation | 3666 |
| Number Citation per Year | 366.60 |
| Number Citation per Paper | 18.33 |
| Number Authors per Paper | 1.00 |
| H index | 32 |
| G index | 50 |
| hI Normal | 32 |
| hI Annual | 3.20 |
| Ha Index | 11 |

Table 1 shows that out of 200 papers, there are 3,666 citations. An average of 366.60 citations are issued annually. One hundred writers typically produce works each year. There is no difference between the total H index and normal HI; both are 32. Along with a Ha Index of 11, the HI Annual score is 3.20.

Table 2 below details the descriptive statistics of relevant articles annually.

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Table 2. The statistics descriptive of publication

| YEAR | TP | % (N=200) |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 2013 | 12 | 6% |
| 2014 | 12 | 6% |
| 2015 | 15 | 7.5% |
| 2016 | 18 | 9% |
| 2017 | 20 | 10% |
| 2018 | 34 | 17% |
| 2019 | 30 | 15% |
| 2020 | 31 | 15.5% |
| 2021 | 19 | 9.5% |
| 2022 | 8 | 4% |
| 2023 | 1 | 0.5% |
| JUMLAH | 200 | 100% |

Note : TP= total number of publications

According to table 2, Among all years, 2018 had the most publications (34 in total), totaling 17 percent, while the lowest number of publications was in 2023 with 1 publication totaling 0.5 percent.

The publication bar chart is shown in Figure 4 below.

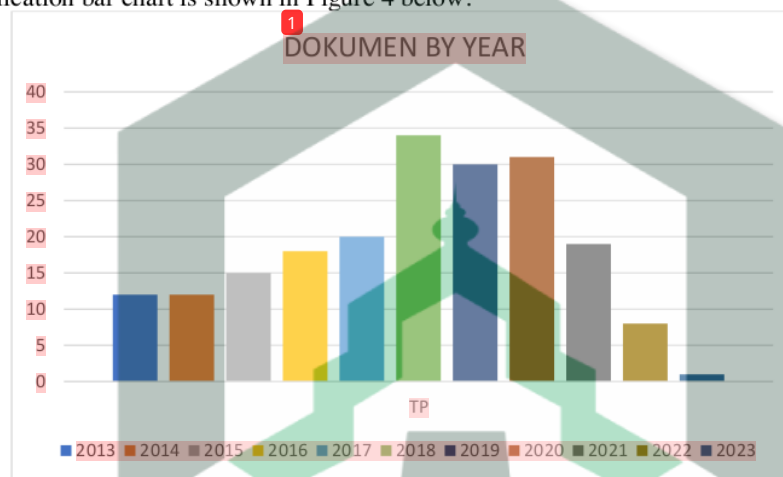
**Figure 4.** Published works from 2013 to 2023

Figure 4 shows that there were 12 documents in 2013 and 2014, which are the same as the previous year. The number of documents increased from fifteen in 2015 to thirty-four in 2018. Once again, the number of documents decreased in 2018 and 2019. On the other hand, there was a rise from 30 to 31 documents in 2019 and 2020. There will be a reduction in the number of documents from 19 to 1 in 2021 and 2023.

Here we can see the descriptive statistics of relevant articles year after year in Table 3

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of citations

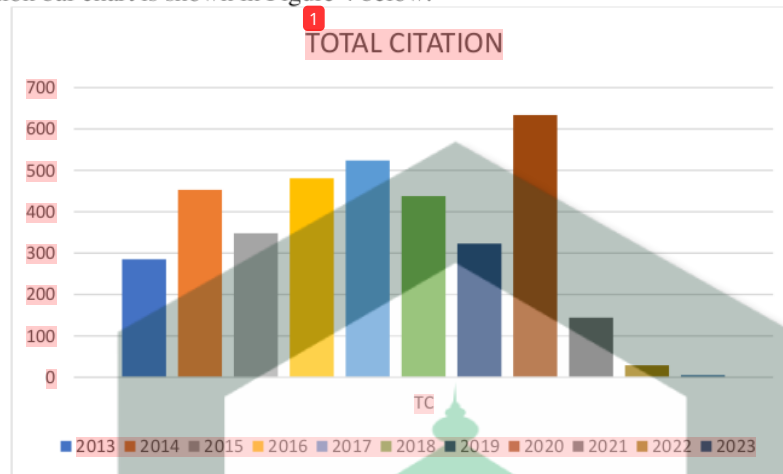
| YEAR | TC |
|------|-----|
| 2013 | 285 |
| 2014 | 453 |
| 2015 | 348 |
| 2016 | 481 |
| 2017 | 524 |

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 2018 | 438 |
| 2019 | 323 |
| 2020 | 634 |
| 2021 | 144 |
| 2022 | 29 |
| 2023 | 5 |
| JUMLAH | 3664 |

TC=total citation

Table 3 displays the top referenced publications for the year 2020. Out of a total of 31 articles in 2020, 634 citations were found. However, in 2023, out of a total of 1 publication, there will be 5 citations, which is the least number of citations.

The citation bar chart is shown in Figure 4 below.



20 Figure 5. Citation from 2013-2023

The graph in Figure 5 shows that the number of citations increased from 285 to 453 in 2013 and 2014. After that, between 2014 and 2015, citations dropped from 453 to 348. There was a rise in citations from 2016 to 2017. Alternatively, citations increased in both 2017 and 2019, and then again in 2019 and 2020. There will be a significant drop in citations from 634 to 5 in 2020–2023.

The documents are displayed in Figure 6 below, organized by subject area.

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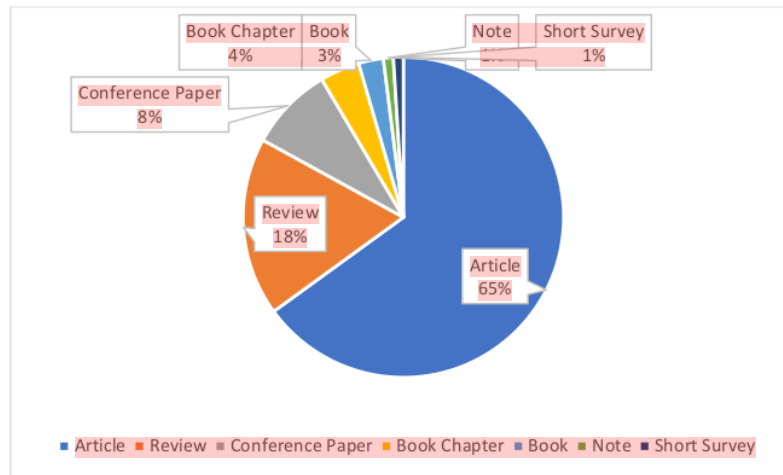


Figure 6. Items sorted by category for the years 2012–202

Articles make up 65% of all documentation, reviews account for 18%, conference papers for 8%, and book chapters for 4%, according to Figure 6's graphic showing the documentation by kind of region. Books by 3%, notes by 1%, and brief surveys by 1%.

Table 4 below details the various document types.

Table 4. Formal Papers

| TYPE | NUMBER | % |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Article | 130 | 65% |
| Review | 36 | 18% |
| Conference Paper | 17 | 8.5% |
| Book Chapter | 8 | 4% |
| Book | 5 | 2.5% |
| Note | 2 | 1% |
| Short Survey | 2 | 1% |
| TOTAL | 200 | 100% |

The article received the highest score of 65% out of 130 documents, as shown in Table 4. The review section accounts for 18% of the total, with 36 articles representing it. Eighteen book chapters, five books, two notes, and two brief survey documents follow, making up 8.5% of the total. Then there are seventeen conference papers.

Here is Table 5, which details the twenty most-cited publications in the field.

Table 5. Top 20 cited articles of Halal Production

| No | Cites | Authors | Title | Year | Journal Name | Publisher |
|----|-------|--|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------|---|
| 1 | 153 | Hocquette, Jean-Francois, Chriki, Sghaier, and Tourre, Lili (Chriki & Hocquette, 2020) | A Critical Review of Cultured Meat | 2020 | Frontiers in Nutrition | Food Science and Nutritional Technology |
| 2 | 150 | Marcus L. Stephenson | Understanding 'Islamic Hospitality': | 2014 | Tourism Management | Elsevier |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|--|---|------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | (Stephenson, 2014) | Progress, Obstacles, and Possibilities | | | |
| 13 | 117 | M.M. Farouk, H.M. Al-Mazeedi, A.B. Sabow, A.E.D. Bekhit, K.D. Adeyemi, A.Q. Sazili, A. Ghani (Farouk et al., 2014) | A Review on the Quality of Halal and Kosher Meat and Its Slaughter Methods | 2014 | Meat Science | |
| 4 | 101 | G. Farnoosh | 11 Exploring Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2) Through the Lens of Existing Evidence - A Narrative Review | 2020 | Journal of Military Medicine | |
| 5 | 92 | Jan Mei Soon Mahmood Chandia Joe Mac Regenstein (Soon et al., 2017) | Upholding the Standards of Halal Food Supply Chain | 2017 | British Food Journal | Emerald |
| 6 | 76 | Serrin Razzaqa, C. Michael Hall; Girish Prayag | How Well New Zealand Can Handle the Halal Tourism Industry | 2016 | Tourism Management Perspectives | Elsevier |
| 7 | 73 | Mohd Helmi Ali Kim Hua Tan Md Daud Ismail (Ali et al., 2017) | A Framework for Ensuring Supply Chain Integrity in Halal Foods | 2017 | British Food Journal | Emerald Insight |
| 8 | 67 | Members of the following groups: Hessam Shabani, Mehrangiz Mehdizadeh, Seyed Mohammad Mousavi, Ehsan Ansari Dezfouli, Tara Solgi, Mahdi Khodaverdi, Maryam Rabcie, Hossein Rastegar, and | Using species-specific PCR to verify gelatin's halal status | 2015 | Food Chemistry | Elsevier |

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| | | Mahmoud Alebouyeh (Shabani et al., 2015) | | | | |
| 1 | 67 | Mustafa M. Farouk (Farouk, 2013) | Improvements in the mass-produced halal and kosher beef | 2013 | Meat Science | Elsevier |
| 10 | 64 | Marco Tieman Maznah Che Ghazali Jack G.A.J. van der Vorst (Tieman et al., 2013) | How halal beef is seen by consumers | 1 2013 | British Food Journal | Emerald Insight |
| 11 | 63 | H.J. Lee | An analysis of the current state and future prospects of meat substitutes | 1 2020 | Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences | |
| 12 | 62 | Mohd Helmi Ali, Norhidayah Suleiman (Ali & Suleiman, 2016) | Sustainable food production: lessons learned from halal SMEs in Malaysia | 1 2016 | International Journal of Production Economics | Elsevier |
| 13 | 60 | Fataneh Hashempour-Baltork , Kianoush Khosravi-Darani, Hedayat Hosseini, Parastou Farshi, S. Fatemeh S. Reihani (Hashempour-Baltork et al., 2020) | Insect proteins as a risk-free alternative to beef | 1 2020 | Journal of Cleaner Production | Elsevier |
| 14 | 60 | Kim Hua Tan, Mohd Helmi Ali, Zafir Mohd Makhbul, Azman Ismail (Tan et al., 2017) | How external integration affects the purity of halal food | 1 2017 | Supply Chain Management | Emerald Insight |
| 15 | 59 | Hamadah Nur Lubis , Noor Faizah Mohd-Naim , Nur Nazurah Alizul, Minhaz Uddin Ahmed (Lubis et al., 2016) | From farm to table: New and reliable methods for analyzing halal foods | 1 2016 | Trends in Food Science and Technology | Elsevier |

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|----|----|---|---|--------|---|-----------------|
| 16 | 59 | Marco Tieman (Tieman, 2015) | Halal clusters | 2015 | Journal of Islamic Marketing | Emerald Insight |
| 17 | 57 | Mohd Helmi Alia , Norhidayah Suleiman (Ali & Suleiman, 2018) | A halal supply chain viewpoint on eleven food integrity colors | 1 2018 | Trends in Food Science and Technology | Elsevier |
| 18 | 55 | Jawad Alzeer, Ulrike Riederb, Khaled Abou Hadeed (Alzeer et al., 2018) | Halal and Tayyib: a rational and practical approach to food safety | 2018 | Trends in Food Science and Technology | Elsevier |
| 19 | 48 | Delma Poniman Sharon Purchase Joanne Sneddon (Poniman et al., 2015) | Methods for tracking halal food products in Western Australia | 1 2015 | Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics | Emerald Insight |
| 20 | 48 | Mohd Nizam Ab-Rahman, Ezad Azraai Jamsari, Che Rosmawati Che Mohd Zain, and Malihe Manzouri (Manzouri et al., 2014) | Lean methods and techniques can help Halal food firms increase production while reducing waste. | 2014 | Sustainability (Switzerland) | Sustainability |

Table 5 reveals that out of all the articles reviewed, the one by Chriki Sghaier titled "The Myth of Cultured Meat: A Review" has the most citations (153), followed by the piece by Hocquette Jean Francois.

The five most influential scholarly articles in the subject are summarized in Table 6 below.

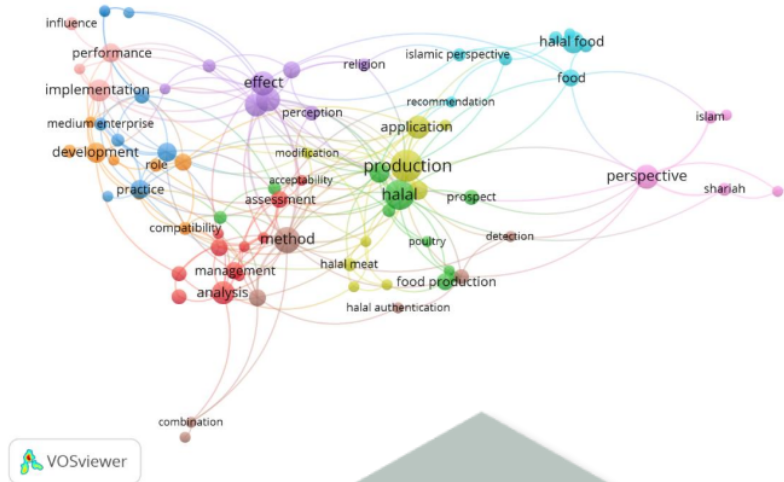
Table 6. The five most important halal production publications relating to halal authentication methods published between 2013 and 2023

| NO | PUBLICATION NAME | NUMBER OF ARTICLE | % |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Journal of Islamic Marketing | 15 | 30.6% |
| 2 | International Food Research Journal | 10 | 20.4% |
| 3 | Trends in Food Science and Technology | 8 | 16.3% |
| 4 | Science of Meat | 8 | 16.3% |
| 5 | British Food Journal | 8 | 16.3% |
| | | 49 | 100% |

As can be seen in Table 6, which lists the author's preferred published publications for study, journal's name will make managing submitted papers much simpler. Counts of articles published in the "Journal of Islamic Marketing" (as shown in the table above) is fifteen, representing thirty-six percent of the total.

2
Visualization topics use VoS Viewer

Figure 7 shows topic regions using network visualization from VoS Viewer.



1 **Figure 7. Visualization topic area using network visualization**

The search results for Halal Production In Relation To Halal Authentication Techniques primarily focus on the keyword "production," as depicted in Figure 7 of the network visualization topic area. In addition to their respective explanations, there are 10 distinct cluster divisions. The dataset consists of ten distinct clusters, each represented by a specific color. Specifically, cluster 1 is represented by red, cluster 2 by green, cluster 3 by blue, cluster 4 by yellow, cluster 5 by purple, cluster 6 by light blue, cluster 7 by orange, cluster 8 by brown, cluster 9 by light purple, and cluster 10 by pink.

Table 8 presents a comprehensive breakdown of the item count among clusters obtained via VoS Viewer.

Table 7. Item number in clusters

| CLUSTER | COLOR | NUMBER OF ITEMS |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Red | 11 |
| 2 | Green | 10 |
| 3 | Blue | 9 |
| 4 | Yellow | 9 |
| 5 | Purple | 9 |
| 6 | Light Blue | 8 |
| 7 | Orange | 8 |
| 8 | Brown | 7 |
| 9 | LightPurple | 6 |
| 10 | Pink | 4 |

Here are the results of the VosViewer visualization using Network Visualization, as shown in Table 7 divide the data into 10 clusters, each with its own set of item counts. Cluster 1, highlighted in red, contains eleven elements, as seen in the table above. Cluster 2 has ten pieces in green, cluster 3 has nine in blue, cluster 4 has nine in yellow, cluster 5 has nine in purple,

cluster 6 has eight in light blue, cluster 7 has eight in orange, cluster 9 has six in light purple, and cluster 10 has four in pink. The topic area of visualization using VoS Viewer's overlay visualization is shown in Figure 8 below.

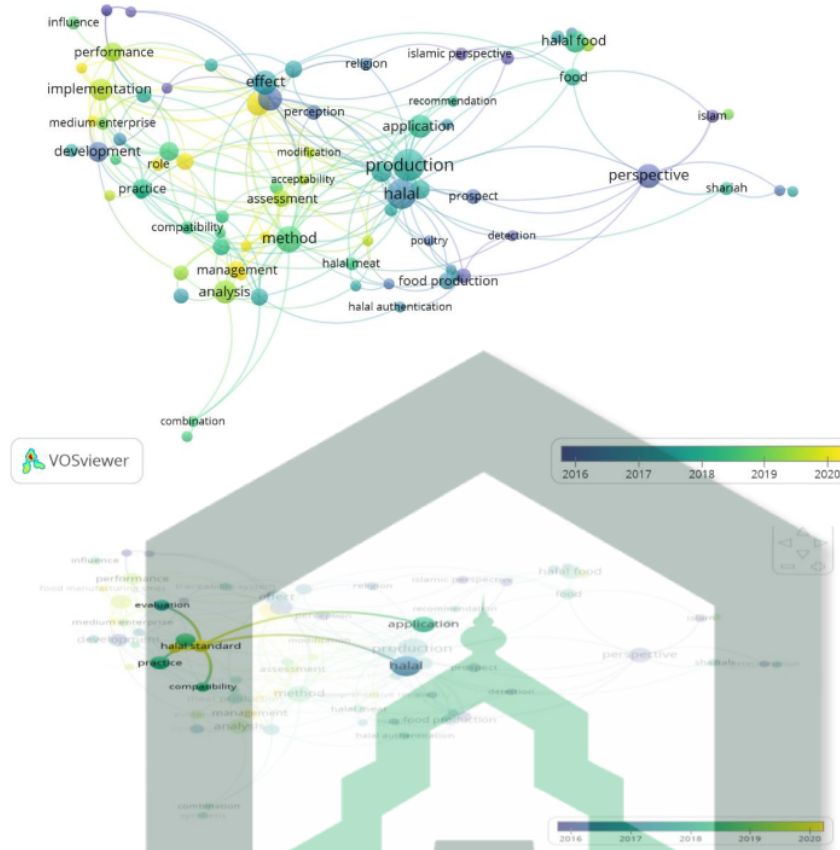


Figure 8. Using overlay visualization to visualize the subject region

The graphic overlay showcasing the updated keywords is displayed in Figure 8 lighter column. The more current the study employing certain keywords, the brighter the fields and linkages will be. A ray of sunshine appears in the "Halal Standard" subject area in the image up top. In order to make it clear that the keyword is the subject of the study from last year, which has been popular as of late. A black node in "Halal Authentication and Food Production" implies a publication from a long time ago, but a brilliant green node in "Production, Halal and Halal Food" indicates a publication year that is fairly renewable. As seen in Figure 9, the visualization topic area is described using density visualization from VoS Viewer, which can be found below.

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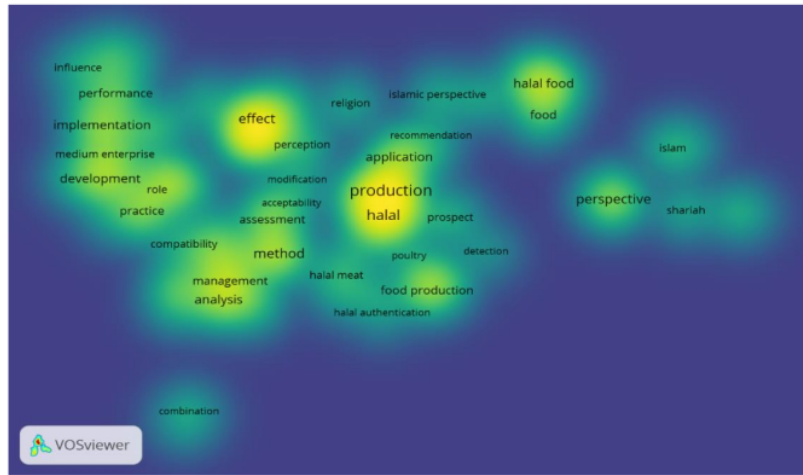


Figure 9. Utilizing density visualization to depict subject area

Figure 9 shows that the issue of "Halal Production In Relation To Halal Authentication Techniques" is more densely studied, and the results are more prominently highlighted. In a density visualization, the density of the discussed items or keywords is indicated by the amount of light-colored regions. From this, we can deduce that "Halal Production, Halal Food" is signified by the abundance of vibrant colors. No one has done study on "Halal Production" or the connection between halal production and halal authentication, even though other subjects like "Halal Authentication" are still rarely investigated.

Author and Relationship between writer

The visualization created by the author and co-author using VoS Viewer is shown in Figure 10.

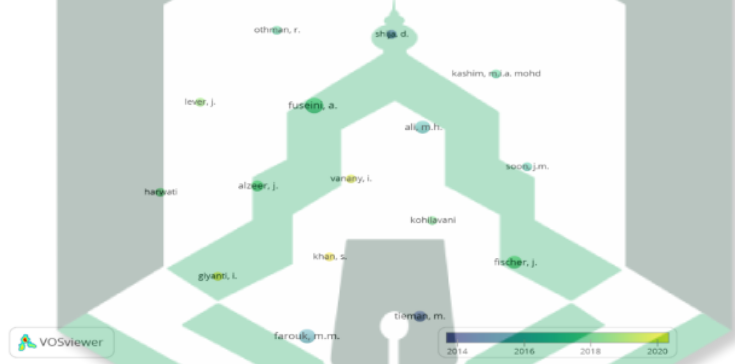


Figure 10. The overlay showing the author and any co-authors

Figure 10 clearly shows that there is no association between the writers. The author's field is described in conjunction with the publication's most recent year, as shown in the author's diagram for Khan giyanti and vanany, i. Shija Tieman has published in years past. The author field might be marked with a dark color to indicate this.

4. CONGLUTIONS

According to the findings, scientific journals were the most common publication venue for publications relating to Halal Production In Relation For Maximum Maslahah in Halal Authentication. The most cited related papers are those published in peer-reviewed scientific publications. Production and halal food are the most prominent (recurring) phrases according to the network visualization. Additional research could benefit from the results of this investigation, which revealed a number of keyword trends. Example: halal production and its

connection to halal certification. Present tendencies in the subject are shown by overlay visualizations of halal production research in connection to halal authentication with maximum masalah. In order to maximize benefits while maintaining halal verification, this study uses bibliometric analysis to reveal current trends in halal production. With a 10-year time limit (2013–2023) and the Scopus database, 200 publications were located and utilized as references in the compilation of this article. The goal of this journal is to provide a platform for future research that will enhance its quality, provide clear impressions and messages that are accessible to everyone, and establish this journal as a benchmark for future publications.

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