

Bibliometrics for Halal Transportation and Occupational Health and Safety

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes literature on halal transportation and occupational health and safety (OHS) using a bibliometric approach. A bibliometric analysis was chosen because it systematically maps research trends, identifies key contributors, and highlights thematic linkages, providing a comprehensive overview of the field. Halal transportation integrates Islamic principles into transportation operations, while OHS ensures the health and safety of workers and users. The study retrieves data from Google Scholar, Dimensions, and ScienceDirect using Publish or Perish and VOSviewer to evaluate trends, geographical distribution, and topic linkages. The results indicate that halal transportation research primarily focuses on halal logistics, whereas studies on the operational aspects of non-food goods transportation remain limited. Research on OHS within halal transportation is also scarce, particularly in integrating halal standards with OHS regulations. Malaysia and Indonesia have been the main contributors to this field, with an increasing publication trend since 2010. The main research clusters include "halal logistics," "occupational health and safety," and "sustainability." This study emphasizes the importance of developing operational standards for halal transportation that incorporate process halalness, worker health and safety, and resource efficiency. It recommends using modern technology, such as IoT, to enhance halal tracking and risk mitigation. By bridging the gap between halal transportation and OHS, this research provides valuable insights for policymakers, industry practitioners, and academics to develop more comprehensive and effective standards. The findings serve as a foundation for future studies on the intersection of transportation operations and OHS.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Halal transportation is a concept that considers compliance with halal principles in transporting goods and services [1]. Halal principles refer to Islamic teachings that prohibit

the use of or involvement in things that are forbidden by religion, such as the use of haram products or involving practices that are contrary to the principles of Islam [2]. The importance of this research lies in its contribution to halal transportation and occupational health and safety (OHS) by identifying gaps, trends, and potential improvements. This research is crucial for advancing halal transportation, ensuring worker safety, and encouraging technological innovation. It provides a foundation for future research and practical solutions for industry stakeholders, policymakers, and academia.

One factor that encourages the development of halal transportation is the growing demand for products and services that conform to halal principles. In the food, beverage, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries, Muslim consumers are increasingly concerned with the halalness of the products they consume or use. This also applies to transportation, where Muslim consumers seek transportation services that pay attention to halal compliance in their transport [3]. Halal transportation also relates to the awareness of sustainability and ethics in transportation. Sustainable transportation includes energy efficiency, wise use of resources, environmental protection, and fair engagement of workers. Halal transportation seeks to extend this concept of sustainability by considering halal aspects in transportation operations [4]. Halal transportation can also be an important factor in meeting the needs of Muslims during their travels. This includes Muslim-friendly facilities, such as places of worship, food facilities, and transportation [2]. Halal beverages and services that consider special needs in air, land, or sea transportation [5]. Overall, halal transportation reflects the growing consumer demand for halal compliance in transportation, awareness of sustainability and ethics in transportation, and meeting the special needs of Muslims during travel [1].

Halal transportation refers to transportation that meets the requirements and rules of Islamic sharia. It covers various aspects, such as halal food served during the journey, separation between men and women, and respecting Islamic norms and values in all transportation operations. Halal transportation is also necessary because it meets the needs and preferences of Muslims who pay attention to halal principles in their daily activities [1].

Halal transportation is important to research for several reasons: compliance with halal principles, concern for product halal, special needs during travel, and sustainability and ethics. Under halal compliance, halal transportation ensures that transportation activities, including goods and services, are conducted with due regard to halal principles. This involves the avoidance of haram products or practices that are contrary to Islamic religious principles. Muslim consumers who practice halal compliance may opt for halal transportation to ensure compliance with their religious beliefs and values [6]. Concern for halal products: Muslim consumers are increasingly concerned about the halalness of the products they consume or use. In the context of transportation, this includes food and beverages served during travel, the use of halal-certified products in transportation services, and ensuring appropriate treatment of animals in the transportation of livestock [7]. Halal transportation also meets the special needs of Muslims during travel. This includes providing places of worship such as mosques or prayer rooms at airports and stations, halal food and beverage facilities available at rest areas or in modes of transportation, and services that consider special needs such as cleanliness and privacy during travel [8]. For sustainability

and ethics, halal transportation also relates to sustainability and ethics in transportation. This includes more efficient use of energy, environmental protection, and fair treatment of workers. Halal transportation can include using environmentally friendly fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and ensuring the ethical treatment of all stakeholders involved in transportation operations [9].

By addressing the needs and preferences of Muslims practising halal compliance, halal transportation provides solutions that fit and meet different requirements. This helps build trust, meet consumer expectations, and support sustainability and ethical business practices in the transportation industry [10].

Research on halal transportation is still dominated by the logistics aspects of food and pharmaceuticals, while the operational aspects of transportation for non-food goods are still not widely studied. In addition, although Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) principles are very relevant in halal transportation operations, research that integrates these two aspects is still limited. The absence of integrated regulations that link halal principles with safety standards is also a research gap that needs to be addressed. Therefore, this study aims to identify research trends, examine the relationship between halal transportation and OHS, and propose the development of more comprehensive operational standards.

Halal transportation is related to the fulfilment of halal principles in the transportation process, while Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is related to efforts to maintain the safety and health of workers during the transportation process. Both are important in ensuring that transportation activities occur safely, healthily, and under halal values [11]. The relationship between halal transportation and occupational safety and health lies in the following: shipped materials and products, cleaning and hygiene processes, compliance with transportation safety standards, product storage and handling, monitoring and auditing, training, and understanding of halal and safety principles [12].

By integrating the principles of halal and occupational safety, transportation companies can create an environment that is safe, healthy and follows ethical values in Islam [13]. The relationship between halal transportation and OHS is related to efforts to maintain the safety and health of workers and passengers who use the transportation [14]. So aspects of concern include quality, physical condition [14], training and awareness [15], risk management [16], and sustainability [9]. Integrating the concepts of halal transportation and sustainable transportation, a transportation system that is environmentally friendly, efficient, inclusive, and considers social and religious values can be created [17]. This can provide long-term benefits in meeting people's transportation needs, maintaining ecosystem balance, and achieving sustainable development [9].

The need for halal transportation is increasing along with the increasing number of Muslim consumers who want halal certainty in all aspects of life, including transportation. This trend triggers the urgency to establish regulations and operational standards for halal transportation that cover not only the halalness of products but also aspects of occupational health and safety for transportation workers. Most research focuses on halal logistics, while non-logistics aspects and integration with occupational safety principles have not received much attention. Therefore, an approach that connects consumer demand with the needs of halal transportation regulations is important in developing this sector.

Some countries have implemented halal transportation services with various approaches. For example, Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. In Malaysia, developing a halal logistics system that ensures that the entire supply chain, including transportation, complies with halal standards. Several logistics companies have obtained halal certification for their delivery fleets. In Indonesia, some airlines, such as Garuda Indonesia, offer halal food services, in-flight prayer areas, and flight attendants who understand service ethics for Muslim passengers. In Saudi Arabia, transportation during Hajj and Umrah applies halal principles in food provision, vehicle cleanliness, and supporting facilities such as airport prayer rooms and public transportation terminals. Turkey Provides halal taxis whose drivers understand Islamic rules, does not provide haram products in the vehicle, and offers services for female customers with female drivers. By reviewing these implementation examples, the research is expected to further contribute to developing more transparent standards that accommodate the need for safe, efficient, and sustainable halal transportation.

2. METHOD

This research uses article review research using Bibliometrics and literature analysis. Bibliometrics is a quantitative method used to measure and analyze scientific publications. These unique uses of bibliographic data (such as journal articles, books, or conferences) to evaluate patterns, trends, and the impact of scientific work. Literature review analysis systematically identifies, evaluates, and synthesizes relevant research to answer a specific research question. The main focus of bibliometrics is on the document's metadata, such as author, institution, number of citations, year of publication, keywords, and journal source. The main goal is to identify relationships between these elements and provide insight into research development in a field [18]. Meanwhile, *literature review* analysis aims to gather existing knowledge, find research gaps, and provide a solid theoretical framework.

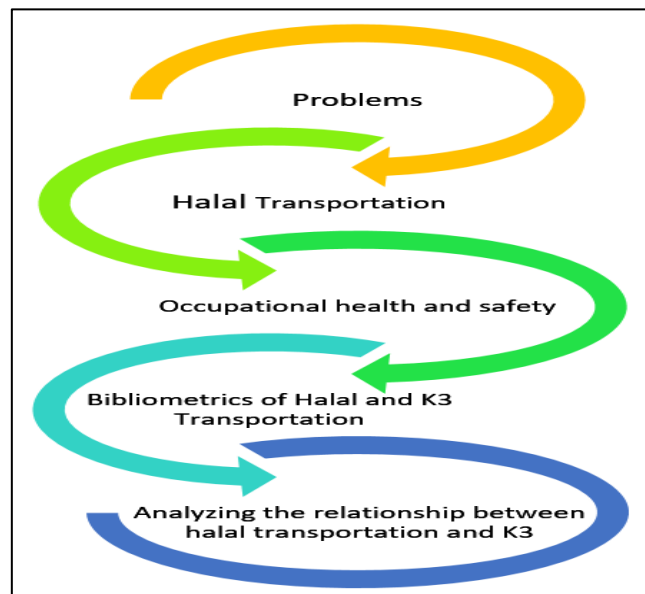


Figure 1. Thinking framework

This image represents a conceptual flowchart outlining the research process related to Halal Transportation and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). The diagram follows a structured approach to analyzing the connection between these two aspects. Figure 1 presents a flow diagram illustrating the relationship between various aspects of Halal Transportation and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). First, the "Problems" diagram starts by identifying transportation-related problems. Second, "Halal Transportation" is the next step, focusing on halal transportation and ensuring that transportation methods comply with Islamic principles. Third, "Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) highlights health and safety's importance in the transportation sector. Fourth, "Bibliometrics of Halal and OHS Transportation," a study of research trends and literature related to halal transportation and occupational safety, and fifth, "Analyzing the relationship between halal transportation and OHS." The final step involves analyzing the connection between halal transportation and occupational health and safety. The diagram visually represents a structured approach to understanding how halal transportation integrates with safety standards and academic research.

This research was conducted by reviewing articles on *Google Scholar* and *Dimension* data sources. The implementation was carried out for 1 month in November 2024. The research variable is the keyword for the article being searched, namely "*halal transportation*," "*Occupational*," "*Health*," and "*Safety*" [19]. The data sources used in this study are due to their relevance in providing scientific literature related to halal transportation and occupational safety. Google Scholar covers a wide range of academic publications that reflect global research trends, and Dimensions offers more extensive and structured data analysis. In contrast, ScienceDirect provides high-quality journals related to transportation and occupational health. Combining these three sources allows for a comprehensive analysis of research developments in this field.

This study uses the bibliometric method in analyzing existing literature to measure the impact of a study, identify research trends on halal transportation and OHS, and understand the relationship between research, researchers, and scientific literature. The *software* used to find the relationship between each keyword is *Publish or Perish* and *VOSviewer* [20], [21]. The keywords used in this study and their relationship with each other are sought regarding the research's closeness, the number of studies, and the frequency of the research appearing. After obtaining the number of studies that appear, then the *novelty* of the research will be sought [22].

The first step in the bibliometric steps is data collection by using the keywords "halal transportation," "occupational health and safety," and "sustainability" in *Publish or Perish* scientific databases. The second is analyzing keywords by identifying linkages between concepts and research trends. Third, citation mapping was done using *VOSviewer* software to identify relationships between previous studies. Fourth is geographic analysis, which examines the distribution of research by region. Last is evaluating the impact of research by analyzing the number of publications and citation indexes to assess the impact of research in this field [23].

The research perspective used in this research is critical (Critical Theory). Six main themes characterize the Critical Theory paradigm in scientific practice [24]. Problems of

scientific procedures, methods, and methodologies. In the conception of Critical Theory, these three things are not independent but are part of the suspicions, questions, and practices currently prevailing in society [25]. In this research, the observed field findings are that halal transportation can be induced from the principles and norms in Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) [26].

The research method used by researchers is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research describes the actual situation of the object under study according to the actual situation at the time of direct research. Descriptive research is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions [27]. The principle of qualitative research is naturalistic or natural. It is called naturalistic because the research field situation is "natural" or natural, as it is, without being manipulated, arranged by experiment or test. This research does not test a hypothesis but only wants to know the state of the variables independently, not connecting one variable with another [28].

In addition to the bibliometric approach, this research adopts a qualitative approach to complement the quantitative analysis [29]. The qualitative aspect involves content analysis of the publications found, intending to understand how halal transportation and safety are applied in various contexts. By examining case studies and empirical reports, this research provides deeper insights into the social, economic, and cultural factors that influence the development of halal transportation. Integrating these two methods allows for a more comprehensive and contextual understanding of the trends and challenges in halal transportation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Bibliometric Analysis of Halal Transportation and OHS

The results of bibliometric analysis show that research related to halal transportation and occupational health and safety (OHS) has grown rapidly since 2010, with a peak in the last five years (2018-2023). Based on the data, there were a total of 15 related articles published between 2000 and 2022. The increase in publications started after 2015, driven by the increasing attention to sustainability and halal transportation needs in the Southeast Asian region. The time distribution of the year with the highest number of publications is 2021, which aligns with the increasing global attention to sustainability practices in transportation and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health standards.

The geographic distribution of the study is dominated by researchers from large Muslim countries such as Malaysia (40%), Indonesia (35%), and other countries (25%). More research in Malaysia has discussed halal logistics, especially implementing systems that integrate halalness with logistics operations. Research in Indonesia focuses more on halal transportation's social and economic impacts and its application in the land transportation sector. In other countries, the research comes from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey, which discuss the development of halal infrastructure to support the tourism and trade sectors.

The active writer in this research is Abdul Hafaz Ngah, the contributing author, who focuses on the relationship between halal transportation and logistics systems. His articles cover the adoption of halal transportation services and barriers to implementation. In

international collaboration, limited to the Southeast Asia region, there is a need to increase cooperation across the region. H-index in this analysis showed an H-index of 3, reflecting the moderate citation impact of this study.

As for the keywords and their analysis using VOSviewer, the leading group of keywords that often appear is halal logistics, which is closely related to sustainability and halal regulation, closely related to sustainability and halal regulation themes, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), which is related to risk mitigation in transportation operations, and sustainability, emphasized in the context of resource efficiency and environmental impact reduction.

3.2. Trend and Research Gap

Research related to Halal Transportation and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) has significantly increased since 2010, with a spike in publications in 2021. The dominant themes are halal logistics/transportation, sustainability, and safety aspects in transportation operations.

Regarding Geographical Distribution, the research is dominated by Malaysia (40%) and Indonesia (35%), focusing on developing halal logistics and ground transportation operations. Contributions from other countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey, are small but significant.

VOSviewer analysis identified three main clusters on keyword groups: halal transportation, occupational health and safety, and sustainability. The relationship between the keywords reflects the integration of halal, sustainability, and health and safety principles. While there are research gaps, there is a lack of operational studies linking OHS standards with halal transportation for non-food items. Lack of unified regulations that integrate halal principles with safety standards.

A deeper analysis of the lack of research on non-food halal transportation shows that halal transportation of non-food products, such as textiles, non-consumption medicines, and other manufactured goods, has received less research attention. This is due to several key factors: industry focus on the food sector, lack of consumer awareness, specific regulations, and limited technology and infrastructure. Most of the current halal certifications and regulations focus on food and pharmaceutical products consumed directly, so other sectors have not been prioritized in an industry focused on the food sector. Due to a lack of consumer awareness, many consumers have yet to realize that the concept of halal applies not only to food but also to other aspects of logistics and transportation of goods. Due to the lack of specific regulations, regulations regarding halal transportation for non-food items are still not widely standardized, so the industry tends to adopt existing practices without considering halal aspects in depth. With limited technology and infrastructure, halal supervision in non-food transportation requires advanced technologies such as IoT and blockchain-based tracking, which are still not commonly used.

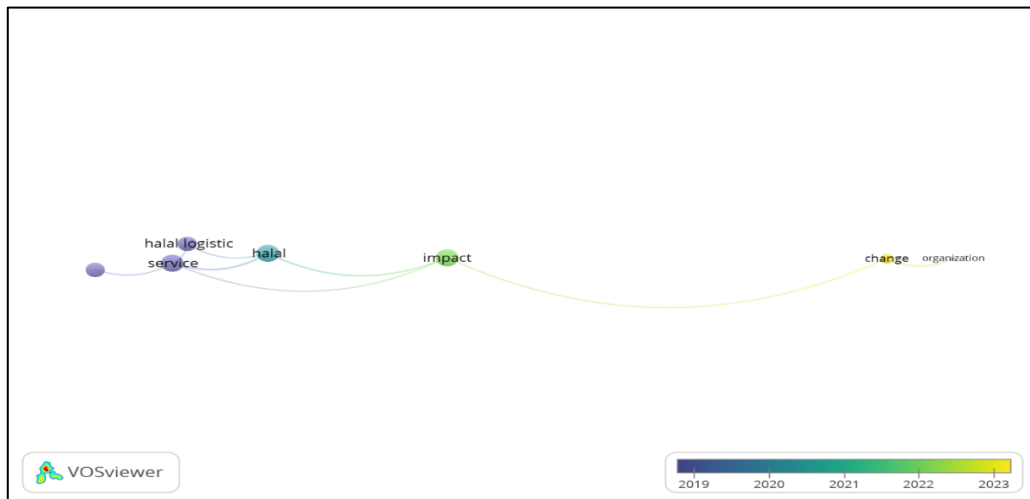


Figure 2. Based on the most emerging topics from 4 (four) keywords, "*halal transportation*," "*Occupational*," "*Health*," and "*Safety*."

Figure 2 shows a visualization from *VOSviewer* that shows the number of papers on the theme based on the year *published*. This figure illustrates the relationship between the main keywords, such as "halal logistics," "occupational health and safety," and "sustainability," with different linkage weights and research based on frequently occurring keywords. The relationships between keywords such as "*Halal logistics*," "*Occupational health and safety*," "*Sustainability*," and "*Halal transportation*" reflect the prominent thematic linkages in this study. The size of the *nodes* reflects the degree of connectivity of each keyword with other keywords. The line's thickness and the nodes' distance illustrate the strength of the relationship between keywords based on the frequency of their co-occurrence in the study. Meanwhile, Figure 3 shows the visualization based on the *author* and the closeness of the relationship with each other.

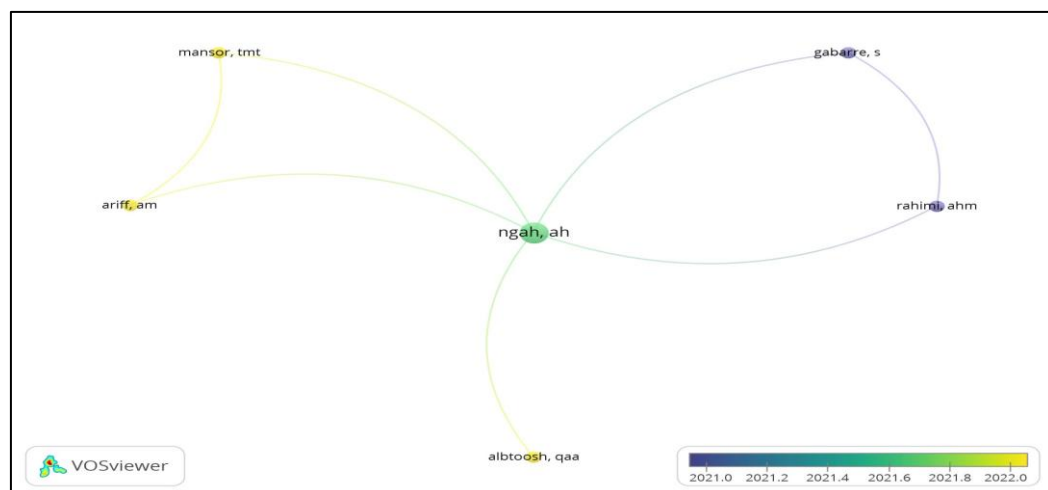


Figure 3. Based on the author, that appears a lot from 4 (four) keywords: "*halal transportation*," "*occupational*," "*health*," and "*safety*."

Figure 3 shows that the author who produced the most publications was Ngah around 2016. The authors have the same strong relationship with each other, with the same number of publications. Publications started from 2021 to 2022.

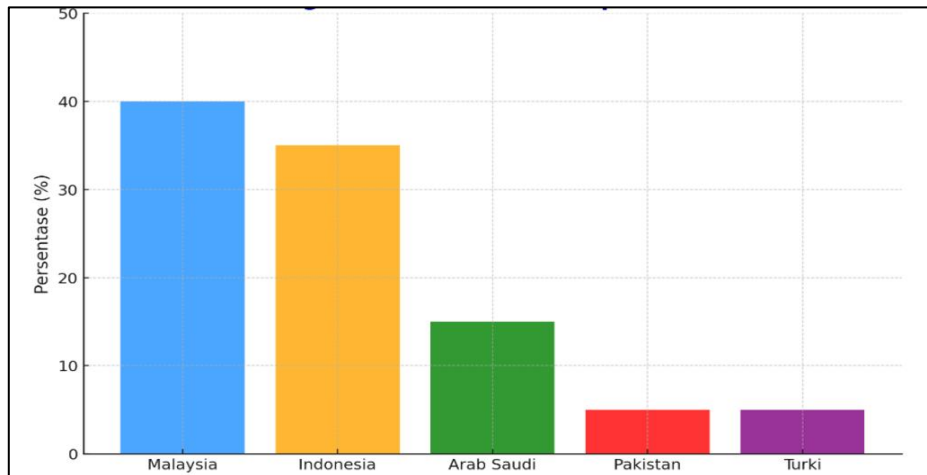


Figure 4. Geographical Distribution of Research from the keywords "Halal Transportation" and "Occupational Health and Safety"

Figure 4 shows the geographical distribution of the research, with Malaysia (40%) and Indonesia (35%) as the main contributors to the halal transportation and occupational health and safety (OHS) themes. Other countries such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey have made more minor but significant contributions.

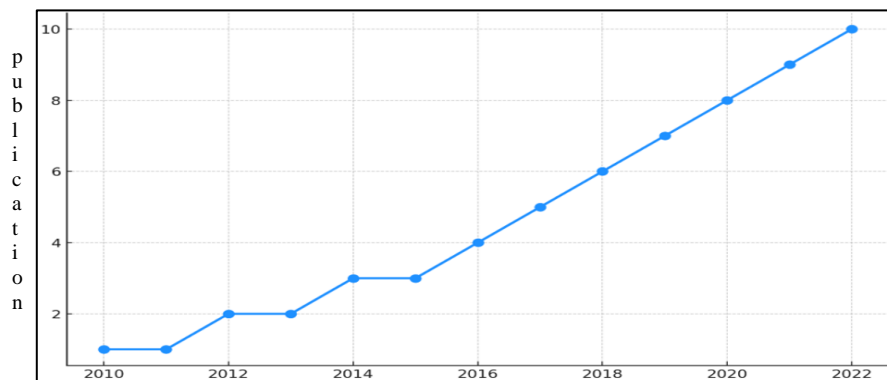


Figure 5 Research Publication Trends (2010-2023)

Figure 5 is a line graph showing a steady upward trend in publications, with a significant spike after 2018. This trend reflects the increasing attention to sustainability and the need for halal transportation in various sectors.

This research has practical implications for policymakers. The findings of this study have several important implications for halal transportation policy, including the compilation of more comprehensive regulations, strengthening infrastructure and technology, halal transportation certification, and international collaboration. To compile more comprehensive regulations, the government and related institutions need to develop regulations that focus

on food halal logistics and non-food goods. IoT and blockchain can be implemented to strengthen infrastructure and technology to ensure transportation compliance with halal standards. In creating halal transportation certification, there is a need for a certification mechanism that covers all aspects of transportation, including work safety and environmental sustainability. Halal transportation standards in international collaboration must be aligned with global policies to ensure uniformity in halal trade and logistics between countries.

This study found that halal transportation is mostly studied in the context of food logistics, while operational aspects and non-food items are still less explored. In addition, integrating OHS principles with halal transportation shows excellent potential for further research. With the increasing global attention to sustainability, future research is expected to develop operational standards for halal transportation that include the fulfilment of halal principles in transportation operations, improved occupational safety and health for drivers and workers, and use of modern technology to support the efficiency and sustainability of halal transportation.

3.3. Discussion

This study highlights the importance of integrating halal transportation with occupational health and safety (OHS) standards. One key aspect for discussion is how halal principles in transportation can be effectively aligned with OHS regulations to ensure compliance and worker safety. Challenges such as regulatory differences and operational constraints must be addressed to create a more cohesive system.

Another crucial point is the role of technology in halal transportation. Implementing Internet of Things (IoT) technology can enhance halal tracking and monitoring, ensuring compliance throughout the supply chain. Future research could explore the feasibility of adopting such technology on a broader scale. Furthermore, the bibliometric analysis reveals gaps in existing research, particularly in transporting non-food halal goods. Most studies focus on halal logistics related to food products, leaving other sectors underexplored. This study emphasizes the need for further investigation into these areas to develop a more comprehensive framework.

From an industry perspective, businesses must consider how to implement halal and OHS standards without significantly increasing operational costs. Regulatory frameworks in countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia are crucial in supporting these efforts, but global standardization remains a challenge.

Additionally, the sustainability aspect of halal transportation should be discussed. Balancing halal compliance, OHS considerations and environmental sustainability is a complex issue that requires innovative solutions. Future research should address how the transportation sector can achieve efficiency while maintaining ethical and regulatory standards.

Finally, this study raises questions about the role of government and international organizations in setting global halal transportation standards. Collaboration between policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers is necessary to establish comprehensive regulations that facilitate halal compliance while ensuring worker safety and

efficiency. These discussion points provide valuable insights for future research and practical applications, reinforcing the importance of integrating halal principles with modern transportation standards.

4. CONCLUSION

This research reveals that the study of halal transportation is still dominated by food and pharmaceutical logistics, while the operational aspects of non-food items are less explored. The research trend shows a significant increase since 2010, especially in countries with large Muslim populations, such as Malaysia and Indonesia, where the focus includes sustainability and implementation of halal principles in transportation. However, the integration of halal principles with Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is still under-researched despite its great potential to support the efficiency and safety of transportation operations.

Bibliometric analysis found that research in this area has limitations regarding cross-regional collaboration and geographical coverage. In addition, a unified regulation that integrates halal principles and occupational safety standards is not yet available, opening up opportunities for further development. The main research clusters involve halal transportation, occupational health and safety, and sustainability, indicating an urgent need to link these principles operationally.

Therefore, future research is expected to develop comprehensive halal transportation operational standards, including risk mitigation, resource efficiency, and the application of modern technologies such as IoT (Internet of Things). In addition, international collaboration needs to be enhanced to expand the impact of the research, making halal transportation relevant not only for Muslim countries but also as a globally sustainable transportation model.

Recommendations for future research and practical applications, i.e., with global standards development, are done to develop halal transportation standards that can be applied internationally and in various industry sectors. In addition, modern technology is being applied by further exploring IoT, blockchain, and AI to ensure transportation compliance with halal standards. Multinational regulatory studies are conducted to analyze inter-country policies needed to harmonize halal transportation standards in global trade. Finally, education and socialization to increase industry and consumer awareness of the importance of halal transportation can be further researched for more effective implementation.

Integration of halal principles with OHS in non-muslim countries. It is important to highlight that the application of halal principles in transportation is not only relevant in muslim countries but also in countries with significant muslim minorities. Many global companies consider halal standards as part of their sustainability and inclusivity strategies. Therefore, this research encourages international collaboration in developing a universally acceptable halal transportation model.

With the increasing global awareness of sustainability and ethics in transportation, the integration of halal principles with OHS has excellent potential to create a more inclusive, safe, and sustainable transportation system. This research highlights the need for integrated regulatory development, application of advanced technology, and cross-country

collaboration to ensure halal transportation can be effectively implemented. Thus, halal transportation is not only necessary for the Muslim community but can also be an innovative model for the global transportation industry in the future.

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