



## National Production Studies with an Islamic Approach: A Scoping Review

**Hasan Khatami:** Ph.D. Candidate in Operations Research, Department of Decision Sciences and Complex Systems, Faculty of Industrial Management and Technology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

khatami.hasan@ut.ac.ir | 0000-0001-7171-3997

### Abstract

**Purpose:** This study provides a comprehensive overview of research on national production with an Islamic approach in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It aims to map existing scholarly work published over the past decade, identify dominant themes and methodological patterns, and highlight key weaknesses to clarify how this field has developed and where further improvement is needed.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Using a scoping review methodology, the study examines all academic articles related to national production published between 2012 and 2025 (1391–1404). After applying screening criteria, 62 articles were selected for review. The analysis considers publication trends, disciplinary distribution, research methods, and the Islamic knowledge sources that scholars have relied upon.

**Findings:** The review indicates that publication peaks coincide with years associated with national economic slogans, with journals in economics and management contributing the largest share. Qualitative and library-based methods dominate the studies, while field-based and quantitative approaches remain limited. In terms of Islamic sources, most research draws on the ideas of Islamic scholars, whereas primary sources such as the Qur'an, narrations, and the sīrah of the Infallibles are comparatively underutilized. The thematic review shows that most studies focus on conceptualizing national production and identifying its components—the “what” dimension—with considerably less attention given to the operational “how” dimension or the development of practical, actionable strategies.

**Practical Implications:** The findings highlight several implications for researchers and policymakers: (1) enhancing the policy impact of research requires greater use of field-based, empirical, and quantitative methods; (2) strengthening the intellectual foundation of national production calls for deeper engagement with primary Islamic sources; and (3) future research should move beyond theoretical and strategic discussions to provide implementable and operational solutions that address real-world challenges.

**Originality/Value:** As the first comprehensive scoping review of national production research grounded in an Islamic approach, this study synthesizes fragmented scholarly efforts and identifies major conceptual and methodological gaps. It offers a roadmap for future research and contributes to improving the practical relevance of studies aimed at supporting policymaking aligned with Islamic societal values..

### Keywords

National Production, Islamic Research, Resistance Economy, Scoping Review.

## Introduction

For more than a decade, resistance economy and national production have been two fundamental strategies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the face of sanctions and economic challenges, leading to national dignity and self-reliance. The designation of annual slogans during the past decade by the Supreme Leader reflects this very fact.

National production was first introduced in 2012 (1391 in the Iranian calendar) through the annual slogan, which set the main direction of the country's policies. National production does not only have an economic dimension; rather, the production of domestic goods is directly linked to political power and national dignity. Neglecting the provision of economic needs in the sacred domain of Islam creates the grounds for economic dependence and weakens the foundations of the Islamic government (Qorbi & Jamshidihā, 2019).

Supporting the production and consumption of domestic goods has always been a priority in policymaking, as such support is considered one of the best strategies to stimulate and sustain economic cycles. Preserving existing jobs in production sectors, expanding and creating new employment opportunities due to rising demand for current products and services, reducing unemployment, and expanding production cycles directly and indirectly are among its major advantages (Eidalkhāni, Akhvān, & Hasanavi, 2016).

Achieving economic progress through national production cannot be realized by uncritical imitation of Western models or those of developed countries (Mardani Nokandeh, 2017), since the ideals and values of each society influence the schools of thought and models adopted (Sadr, 2018). Therefore, viewing national production through an Islamic lens is essential.

Over the past decade, a growing body of research has emerged focusing on national production with an Islamic approach. Now, after a decade of this trajectory, it is necessary to review the path taken, map out the overall landscape of the studies conducted, and identify areas requiring further effort. Accordingly, the main objective of this study is to provide a comprehensive overview of the research carried out on national production with an Islamic approach. To achieve this objective, the following questions were formulated as the basis of the investigation:

- What research methods have been employed in studies on national production with an Islamic approach?
- To what extent have these studies utilized foundational Islamic research sources?

- How are the studies distributed in terms of research focus (the “what,” “why,” and “how”)?
- To what degree have the studies addressed different Islamic approaches (rules, ethics, principles, tools, etc.)?

## 1. Theoretical Foundations

### a. Production

There are multiple definitions of production, which are summarized in the following table:

**Table 1. Different Definitions of Production**

Definition	Source
As any activity in the economy that creates added value on a commodity. In other words, the transformation of raw materials into desired materials, which increases their value, is considered production.	(Sayyāh Varg, Amirpour, & Vahidi Motlaq, 2012)
Production refers to the emergence and nurturing of a phenomenon until it possesses various advantages, growth, stability, and the necessary conditions to be offered everywhere and be usable for everyone.	(Rezaei & Pishvaei, 2012)
Production is any phenomenon that, after undergoing the process of transformation from raw material to final product for domestic or foreign markets—with the aim of market awareness, profit-making, continuity of business activity, and consumer demand satisfaction—is supplied in order to meet the needs of consumers and the market.	(Sarboland & Rahbarhādi Beiglou, 2011)
To produce means to create new economic benefits. The concept of production, in addition to goods, also includes all services that contribute to enhancing the utility of goods and are available to individuals when needed.	(Qanādān, 2010)

### b. National Production

An important part of economic issues relates to domestic production. If domestic production can be boosted, the issues of inflation and unemployment will be resolved, and the domestic economy will be truly strengthened (Khamenei, 2012).

One of the key macroeconomic indicators is national production, which reflects the productive capacity or economic power of a country. Economists summarize national production as the total monetary value of all final goods

and services produced within a year (Islamic Research Center of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, 2016).

National production means that all people of Iran—and indeed most Iranians wherever they may be—should join hands to innovate and provide the tools and necessities of life by themselves and from within their own resources (Hosseini Esfahani, 2012).

## 2. Literature Review

In line with the research questions, the focus of this review is on studies that, first, go beyond mere compilation and include source analysis; second, follow a systematic process of literature search; and third, concentrate specifically on the field of national production. Since no secondary studies were found that exclusively focus on national production and cover the range of related keywords, secondary studies in the broader field of Islamic management that meet the above criteria—systematic review and analytical contribution—are briefly presented in the following table.

**Table 2. Secondary Studies in Islamic Management**

No.	Title	Author(s)	Summary
1	Content Analysis of Islamic Management Literature with Emphasis on Selected Works	(Khanifar, 2005)	This article analyzed 20 managerial works with the theme of Islamic management using content analysis, based on the theoretical background of the research. The findings resulted in four cognitive frameworks designed from the studied books. The study also reviewed various perspectives on Islamic management, including narrations, Qur'anic verses, ethics, comparative studies, and analytical approaches. A key point was the diversity and multiplicity of Islamic management sources over the past two decades.
2	Review of Islamic Management Articles and Their Models	(Abedi Jafari & Bozorg Haddad, 2015)	Using a meta-analysis approach, the authors reviewed 217 research articles on Islamic management published between 2000 and 2015. The study found that the fields of human resource management and

No.	Title	Author(s)	Summary
			organizational behavior had the largest share of articles.
3	Meta-Methodology of Islamic Management Research in Iran (Case Study: Scholarly Articles 2001–2015)	(Sadeqi, Mashbeki Esfahani, Kardanayij, & Khodad Hosseini, 2015)	This study critically examined the methodology of Islamic management research using a meta-methodology approach. Reviewing 64 selected scholarly articles published between 2001 and 2015, the authors found that: (a) until 2013 few scholarly papers had been published in Islamic management; (b) topics such as production management, insurance, tourism, and financial management were rarely addressed; and (c) most studies relied on secondary sources, highlighting the need to shift research toward primary Islamic sources (Qur'an, Hadith, Sunnah, and reason).
4	Methodological Shortcomings of Scholarly Articles in Islamic Management: A Meta-Methodological Critique	(Sadeqi, Mashbeki Esfahani, Kardanayij, & Khodad Hosseini, 2017)	This paper examined Islamic management articles focusing on organizational behavior and organizational theory/design. The authors identified the very limited diversity of topics and numerous methodological flaws as key weaknesses of Islamic management research.
5	Review of Islamic Management Works in Iran during the Second Decade of the Islamic Revolution: The Period of Consolidation (1979–1989)	(Banafi, Abedi Jafari, & Dastyari, 2019)	This study highlighted the efforts undertaken during the second decade of the Islamic Revolution (1989–1998) using a type of meta-analysis. It analyzed Islamic management works published in that period and concluded that the content was largely promotional and foundational, with little attention to addressing emerging societal issues through rigorous methodologies. The authors argued that this period was one of

No.	Title	Author(s)	Summary
			consolidation for Islamic management, with universities gradually taking over the field's academic articulation.
6	A Meta-Study of Research in the Field of Islamic Management: Case Study of Master's Theses at the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Management, Imam Sadiq University	(Chitsazian & Mohammadi, 2019)	This study reviewed 147 master's theses defended up to 2015 at the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Management, Imam Sadiq University. The analysis covered methodology, sources, references, research approaches, and thematic orientation. Results showed that the jurisprudential approach was the most common, while the historical-sīrah approach was the least used. Among the three approaches to knowledge production, the "purification and completion" approach was dominant.
7	A Scoping Review of Islamic Management Research in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Meta-Study of Articles Published until 2021	(Seyed Tabatabaei, Ahmadi, Haji-Zadeh, & Miyanbandi, 2021)	This extensive study, conducted using a scoping review method, searched over 800 keyword combinations related to Islamic management and identified 3,336 articles. The authors analyzed the retrieved works from different perspectives. Among the innovations of this study are its comprehensiveness in identifying works on Islamic management, and its analysis based on both specialized areas of management science and various sources of Islamic thought. The most important outcome of the research is the mapping of existing studies across different domains of Islamic management, which can serve as a practical guide for future researchers in this field.

### 3. Research Methodology

This study employs a scoping review approach for analysis. A scoping review can be defined as a rapid review of key concepts within a specific research topic to identify the main sources and types of evidence available. Scoping reviews are particularly useful in addressing complex topics or areas where no comprehensive review has previously been conducted, and they can be carried out as stand-alone projects (Mays, Arksey, & O'Malley, 2005).

Scoping reviews are a form of semi-systematic review increasingly utilized to capture innovations in research that are either not well indexed, dispersed across various journals, part of the grey literature, or spread across multiple academic disciplines (Taylor & Pagliari, 2018).

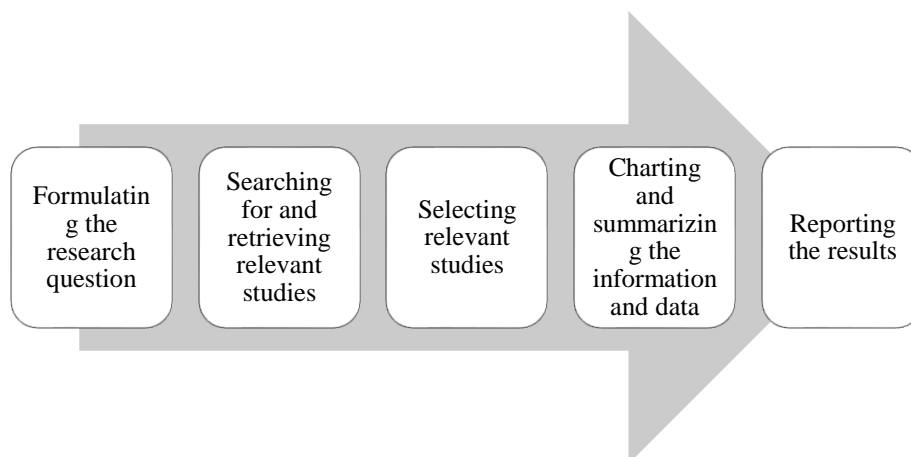
Arksey and O'Malley first proposed the framework for scoping studies in 2005, which was later refined by Levac in 2010 (Levac, Colquhoun, & O'Brien, 2010). According to Arksey and O'Malley, the framework was designed around four main purposes:

- 1) Identifying the breadth, scope, and nature of research activity.
- 2) Determining the value of undertaking a systematic review.
- 3) Summarizing and disseminating research findings.
- 4) Identifying research gaps in the existing literature on a given topic.

They further outlined five stages for conducting a scoping study:

1. Formulating the research question.
2. Searching for and retrieving relevant studies.
3. Selecting relevant studies.
4. Charting and summarizing the information and data.
5. Reporting the results (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005).

The subsequent sections of this study are organized in line with these five stages. Since the research questions were already presented in the introduction, they will not be repeated here.



**Figure 1. Stages of Conducting a Scoping Study (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005)**

#### **4. Search Strategy and Retrieval of Related Studies**

In the first step, to answer the question “To what extent and with what quality has Islamic research been conducted in the field of national production?”, the main keywords related to national production were initially identified through library research and a review of prior studies in this field, and then refined through consultation with experts. The keywords examined are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Keywords Used for the Search**

No.	Keyword	No.	Keyword
1	National Production	5	Iranian Labor and Capital
2	Domestic Production	6	Production Boom
3	Domestic Goods	7	Production Leap
4	Iranian Goods	8	Resistance Economy

The scope of this study was limited to the Noor Specialized Journals Database, since it has broader coverage compared to other databases and is considered the largest repository of Islamic and humanities journals in Iran, with the most relevant periodicals indexed under it. Furthermore, the credibility scope was limited to scholarly research articles, as these articles possess the highest academic standing compared to other types and reflect the main scientific innovations. Therefore, reviewing scholarly research articles provides an appropriate benchmark for assessing Islamic studies on national production.



In summary, based on the research questions, the related articles were searched and selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria outlined in Table 4.

**Table 4. Search and Exclusion Criteria**

Criterion	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Publication Date	2012–2025 (1391–1404)	2011 and earlier
Geographic Scope	Iran	Outside Iran
Type of Publication	Electronic (available online)	Articles not available online
Language	Persian	Studies in Arabic or English
Title and Abstract	At least one of the main keywords is included in the title, abstract, or keywords	Articles mentioning keywords only in the text, not in the title/abstract/keywords
Academic Rank	Scholarly	Review, professional, conference papers, reports, theses, books
Accessibility	At least an abstract is available	Articles with only the title available
Field and Scope	Related to national production with an Islamic approach	Articles unrelated to national production or without an Islamic approach

## 5. Selection of Relevant Studies

Given the novelty of this field—namely, the emergence and growth of research on national production over the past decade—the total number of studies conducted is considerable. However, since the focus here is specifically on national production with an Islamic approach and selection is based on the criteria outlined in Table 4, the number of eligible studies decreased significantly.

After the search stage, a process of selection and screening was undertaken in several steps:

- 1) Title screening: Articles that were non-Islamic or unrelated to national production were excluded, reducing the pool from 11,402 articles in the Noor Specialized Journals Database to 2,992.
- 2) Scholarly credibility check: At this stage, 954 professional and review-type articles were excluded, leaving 2,038 scholarly articles.
- 3) Abstract review: By reviewing abstracts, a further 1,724 articles were eliminated, leaving 314.

- 4) Full-text review: To determine thematic relevance (Islamic orientation and connection to national production), full texts of some articles were examined. Ultimately, 62 articles were deemed eligible for analysis.

## 6. Summarizing and Analyzing the Data

In this stage, to facilitate the research process, the bibliographic information of all the selected articles (62 titles) was recorded in Excel. The articles were then classified according to different criteria and themes, as listed in Table 5. This section presents a summary of the findings based on the indicators and criteria specified in Table 5. Various charts were also used to present the results for better understanding.

**Table 5. Indicators and Criteria for Evaluating and Comparing Selected Works**

No.	Indicator	Criterion	Explanation
1	Bibliographic Information	Year of Publication	–
2		Journal Name	–
3	Methodological Approach	Data Collection Methods	Documents, Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Library-based
4		Data Analysis Methods	Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed
5	Thematic Domain Research Focus Islamic Approach Type	Main Knowledge Source	Qur'anic, Jurisprudential, Scholars' Opinions, Others
6		Subject Domain of Journals	Management, Economics, Law, Political Science, Social Sciences, Others
7		Research Question Dimension	What (Conceptual), Why (Strategic), How (Practical Solutions)
8		Categories	Islamic Sources, Islamic Ethics, Islamic Rulings, Islamic Functions, Islamic Principles, Islamic Instruments

### A. Bibliographic Information

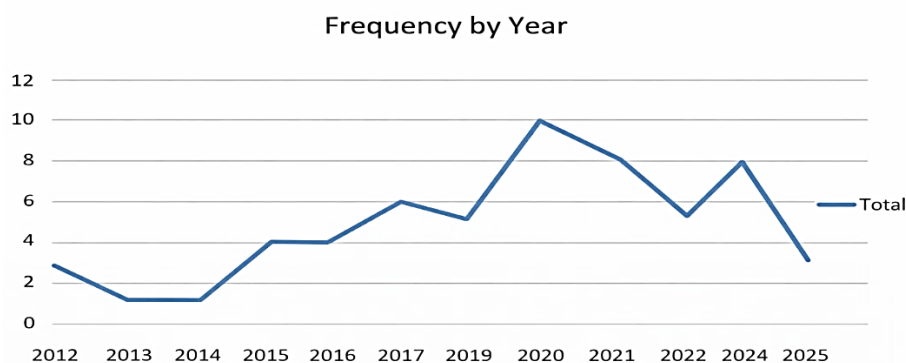
#### 1. Analysis by Year of Publication

An analysis of articles by publication year shows that research on national production with an Islamic approach has primarily emerged after the 2010s

(1390s in the Iranian calendar). Before that, almost no works were published in this field, highlighting its novelty. The starting point coincided with the designation of 2012 (1391) as the “Year of National Production, Support for Iranian Labor and Capital” by the Supreme Leader of Iran. This designation not only guided the country’s overall economic direction but also served as a strong motivation for academics and researchers to address national production from an Islamic perspective.

In the early years of this decade, the number of articles was limited and mostly conceptual, focusing on theoretical foundations. However, from 2016 (1395) onward—given the intensification of sanctions and emphasis on the resistance economy—a wave of research emerged in this area. The peak of publications occurred in 2019 (1398), the year designated as the “Year of Production Boom.” During this period, numerous researchers attempted to analyze the foundations, challenges, and solutions of national production from different perspectives.

In subsequent years (2020–2024 / 1399–1403), publications continued, though with fluctuations. Between 2022 and 2024 (1401–1403), new topics emerged, such as the study of jurisprudential tools, legal analyses, and sociological perspectives. Overall, the growth trend of articles has mirrored the country’s economic developments and major policy orientations. Whenever economic challenges have intensified, the academic literature has become richer. This demonstrates that research on national production with an Islamic approach is not merely an academic concern, but a reflection of the real needs of Iranian society and its economic system.



**Figure 2 – Trend of Islamic National Production Articles (2012–2025 / 1391–1404)**

## 2. Analysis by Journal

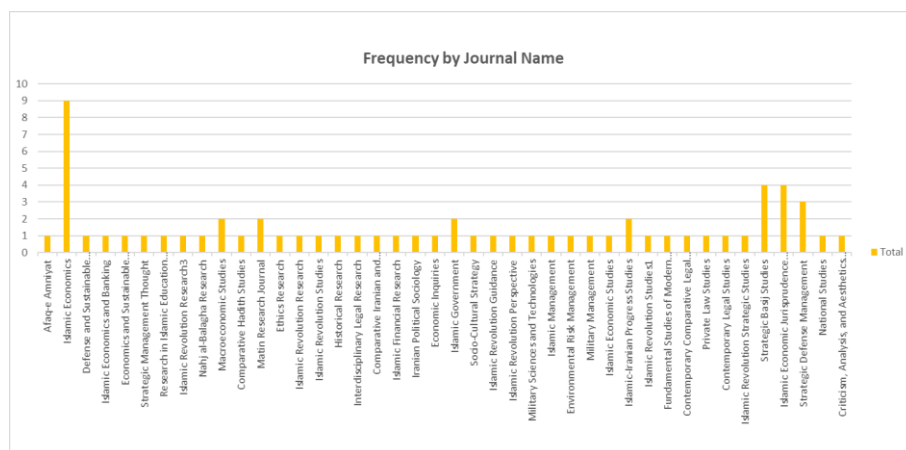
An analysis of articles by journal reveals that research on national production with an Islamic approach has been published across a wide range of academic periodicals. This dispersion reflects the multidimensional nature of the topic: national production is not solely an economic matter, but is also interconnected with politics, management, law, social sciences, and even ethics.

Among the journals, *Islamic Economics* holds a prominent position, having published nine articles—the largest share in this field. This is expected, since national production is directly tied to Islamic economic debates and localized solutions. Following this, journals such as *Strategic Studies of Basij* and *Strategic Management Studies of National Defense* have also published significant contributions. Their involvement shows that strategic perspectives on national production have always been considered alongside economic ones.

Meanwhile, journals such as *Jurisprudential Economic Studies* and *Comparative Hadith Studies* have also addressed the topic, demonstrating that national production has considerable potential for jurisprudential and scriptural research. This diversity of perspectives has enriched the field.

Another important point is that many journals have published only one or two articles on the subject. This situation can be interpreted in two ways: first, that journals attempted to align themselves with national policy priorities (such as annual slogans and the Supreme Leader's emphasis) by occasionally covering related topics; and second, that national production with an Islamic approach has not yet matured into a fully specialized and stable field within academic publishing, and is instead addressed sporadically.

In conclusion, the analysis of journals indicates that national production with an Islamic approach is an interdisciplinary domain that has the potential to gradually become a stable and specialized research field—especially if certain journals commit to more consistent publication in this area.



**Figure 3 – Number of Articles Published by Academic Journals**

## B. Methodological Approach

### 1. Analysis by Data Collection Methods

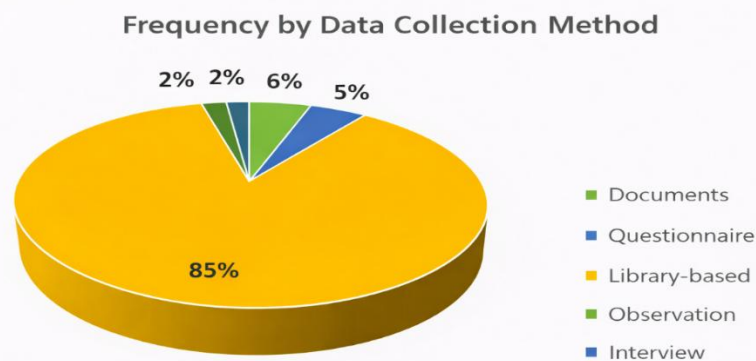
Data collection methods constitute another criterion in assessing the research. Based on one categorization, data collection tools fall into five groups: (1) observation, (2) questionnaire, (3) document study (archival/library sources), (4) interview, and (5) physical tools. In this study, they were classified as: (1) observation, (2) questionnaire, (3) document analysis (study of policy documents), (4) library-based (study of records, speeches, etc.), (5) interview, and (6) physical tools. Studies employing combined tools were categorized under one of these main methods.

The review of articles indicates that library-based methods dominated. Most studies relied on written sources, leaders' statements, policy documents, and works of Islamic scholars. This is understandable, since national production from an Islamic perspective is deeply rooted in theoretical and conceptual foundations, prompting researchers to rely more on textual sources than on field data.

Alongside this method, the use of questionnaires and observation appeared in a few studies, though their share was very small. This limited use indicates that direct engagement with practical and socio-economic realities has received little attention. Only a handful of studies attempted to collect empirical data, such as surveying people's attitudes or behaviors regarding domestic consumption and support for national production.

Another striking point is the complete absence of interviews and physical tools across the reviewed studies. This represents a significant gap, as interviews with experts, economic policymakers, or industry practitioners could have provided deeper insights into the challenges and opportunities of national production. Likewise, physical tools or modern data-gathering methods (such as data mining or large-scale statistical analyses) have been virtually ignored in this domain.

Overall, these findings show that research on national production with an Islamic approach has relied more on theoretical and documentary bases rather than empirical field data. While this strengthens the conceptual framework, it may hinder the practical application of findings. For future research, greater reliance on fieldwork and mixed methods is recommended to bridge Islamic foundations with real-world economic conditions.



**Figure 4 – Comparison of Data Collection Methods in Islamic National Production Studies**

## 2. Analysis by Data Analysis Methods

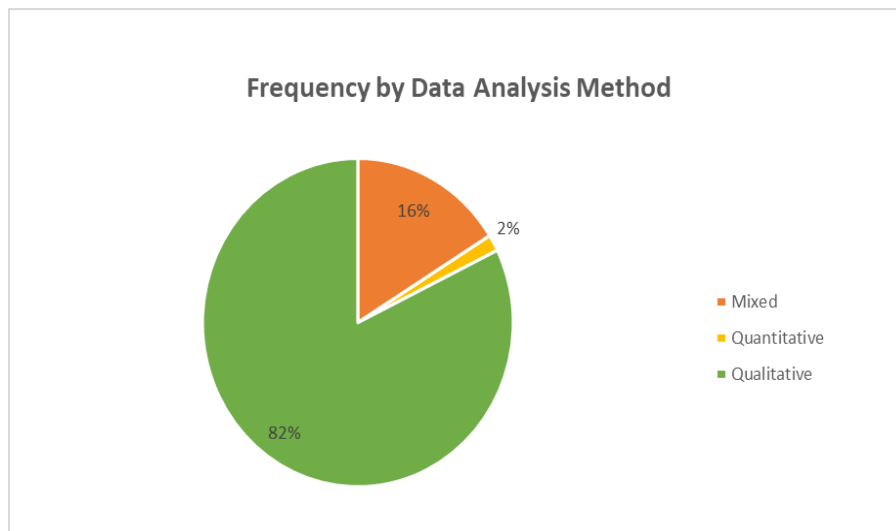
An examination of the data analysis methods used in the articles reveals that qualitative approaches dominate research in the field of national production with an Islamic perspective. Most studies employed content analysis, theoretical inference, or comparative examinations of Islamic texts and sources. This is understandable given the nature of the subject, as much of the research has focused on elucidating Islamic foundations, extracting concepts from the Qur'an and Sunnah, or analyzing the ideas of Muslim

scholars. In such contexts, qualitative methods provide the best tools for deep interpretation and understanding of texts.

In addition to this dominance, a small number of studies employed mixed methods. These attempted to combine qualitative content analysis with quantitative data (such as surveys or economic statistics). Although limited, such studies add significant value by creating links between Islamic theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence.

Importantly, purely quantitative methods were almost absent. Researchers rarely engaged in statistical modeling, precise economic analyses, or hypothesis testing. On one hand, this is a weakness, as it prevents findings from being generalized and translated into concrete economic policymaking. On the other hand, the predominance of qualitative research has enriched theoretical and interpretive depth in the field.

In summary, research on national production with an Islamic approach remains primarily at the stage of generating theoretical and conceptual knowledge. To move toward practical application and informed economic decision-making, the adoption of quantitative methods and the development of more mixed-methods studies are indispensable.



**Figure 5 – Comparison of Research Methods in Islamic National Production Studies**

### C. Thematic Domain

#### 1. Analysis by Main Knowledge Source

Various classifications exist regarding Islamic research. Based on a synthesis of researchers' categorizations, the following framework was adopted for dividing studies according to their knowledge sources:

- 1) Textual studies: research based on the Qur'an and Hadith of the Infallibles (peace be upon them), or a combination of both.
- 2) Sīrah-based studies: research grounded in the history and life practices of the Infallibles (peace be upon them).
- 3) Jurisprudential studies: research relying on fiqh sources.
- 4) Scholarly thought studies: research based on the ideas and theories of Islamic scholars.
- 5) Experience-centered studies (individual): research based on the experiences and conduct of religious leaders, such as prominent scholars or commanders of the Sacred Defense.
- 6) Experience-centered studies (institutional): research based on examining Islamic organizations and institutions such as mosques, Basij centers, or religious associations.

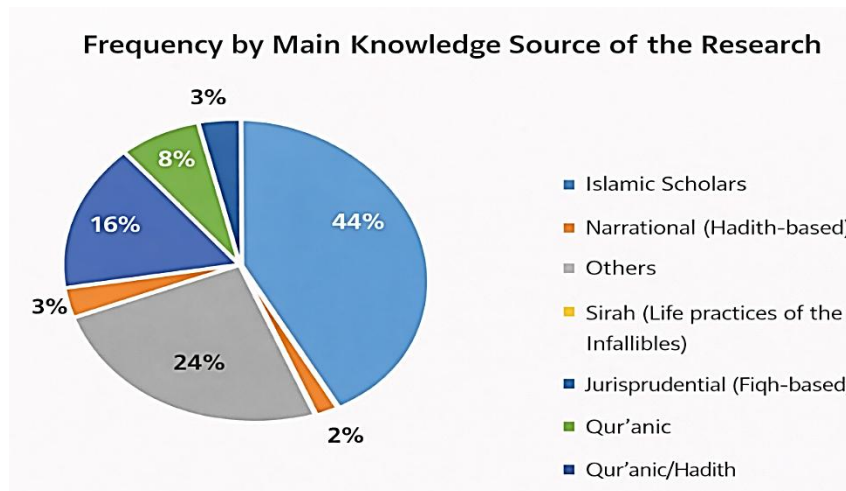
An analysis of the articles reveals that the greatest reliance has been on the ideas of Islamic scholars. A significant portion of the works extracted the foundations of national production from the statements and perspectives of the Supreme Leader of Iran. This is expected, as in recent decades, he has placed the strongest emphasis on national production and the resistance economy, with his statements serving as overarching strategies for Iran's economic system.

Following this category, jurisprudential and Qur'anic/ḥadīth-based sources appear in the next ranks. These articles sought to provide direct evidence from Qur'anic verses, narrations, and jurisprudential principles such as *naḥī sabīl* (denial of domination) and the prohibition of purchasing foreign goods to establish the religious legitimacy of supporting domestic production. While important, the share of such works is smaller than that of studies relying on scholars' thought.

By contrast, works based on the sīrah of the Infallibles (peace be upon them) or historical/experiential studies are almost negligible. This constitutes a serious gap, as the life practices of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Ahl al-Bayt (AS) contain numerous examples of economic policies, domestic production support, and economic justice that could inspire contemporary policymaking.



In conclusion, researchers have largely opted for the more accessible path of using secondary sources (scholars' thought) rather than engaging directly with primary sources (Qur'an, Hadith, *sīrah*). While this has contributed to the development of modern literature, achieving greater balance in future studies is necessary. Greater reliance on primary Islamic sources would enhance the depth and scientific credibility of research in this field.



**Figure 6 – Analysis of Articles by Type of Islamic Sources Used**

## 2. Analysis by Subject Domain of Journals

An examination of articles on national production with an Islamic approach by subject domain of the journals indicates that this field is inherently multidimensional and interdisciplinary. Publications have appeared in economics, management, political science, law, social sciences, and even Islamic ethics journals. This demonstrates that national production is not merely an economic issue but is intertwined with broader social and political life in Iran.

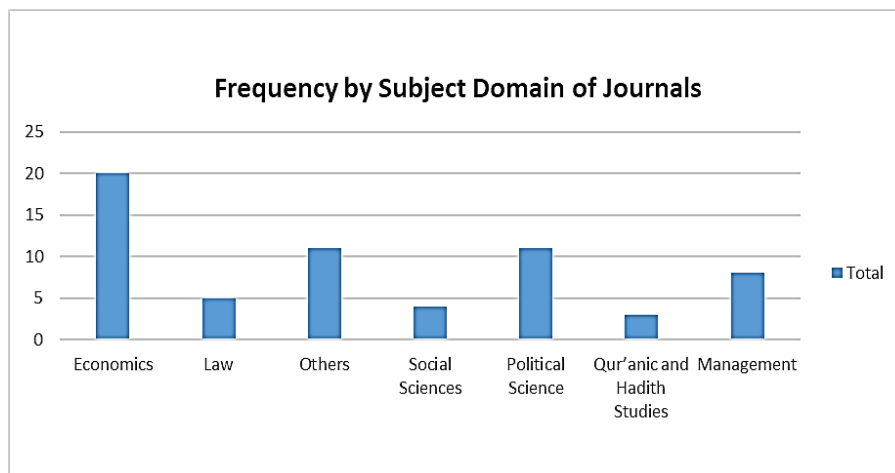
Among these, economics and management journals have published the largest share. This is natural, since national production is primarily framed as an economic matter, directly linked to growth, employment, productivity, and the resistance economy. Management journals also play a role in addressing industrial policymaking, strategic planning, and business administration.

Political science ranks next, with studies focusing on national production in the context of national security, political independence, and resistance to external pressures. This view has led some studies to emphasize the link

between resistance economics and political authority. Legal studies have contributed through research on jurisprudential and legal issues such as combating smuggling or anti-dumping policies.

Equally noteworthy is the contribution of social science journals, which have examined cultural, value-based, and lifestyle dimensions of consumption. These works underscore that the success of national production depends not only on economic factors but also on changing social and cultural attitudes toward domestic goods.

In sum, the distribution of articles across different domains illustrates that national production is a comprehensive concept requiring cross-disciplinary collaboration. This dispersion enriches the field but also indicates the significant potential for further interdisciplinary and integrative research.



**Figure 7 – Subject Domains of Journals Publishing Articles on National Production**

### 3. Analysis by Research Question Focus

A crucial dimension in analyzing these studies is their research focus, which can be categorized into three main types: what, why, and how. The what dimension addresses conceptualization and theoretical foundations of national production; the why dimension analyzes strategic rationales and necessity; and the how dimension focuses on practical and operational solutions.

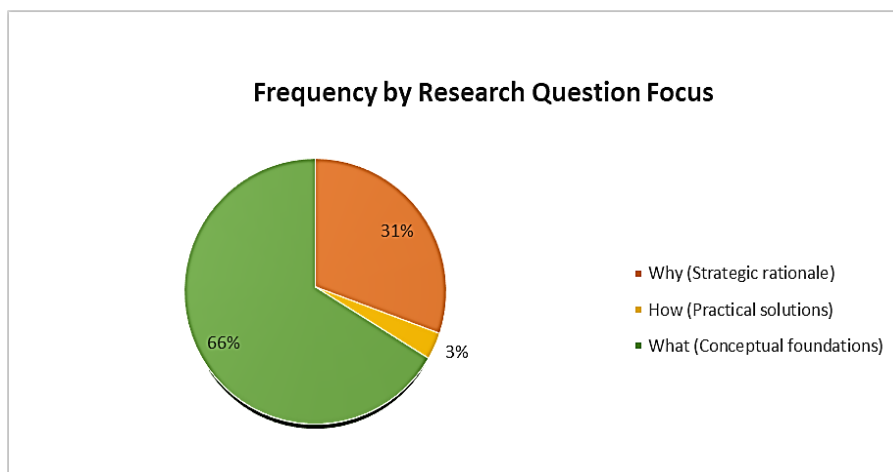
The findings reveal that the majority of articles emphasized the what dimension, aiming to clarify concepts and theoretical underpinnings of

national production in Islam. This reflects the early stage of the field, where the initial concern was to build conceptual clarity.

The next group of studies addressed the why dimension, examining strategic questions such as the necessity of supporting domestic production, its link to the resistance economy, and its role in strengthening national sovereignty.

By contrast, the how dimension was severely underrepresented, with very few articles offering practical or operational solutions. This imbalance constitutes a major weakness: while clarifying concepts and analyzing rationales are important, advancing national production in practice requires tangible models and solutions.

In summary, most research remains at the theoretical and strategic levels. Future scholarship must shift toward applied research and focus more on the how dimension to bridge the gap between theory and practice in Islamic approaches to national production.



**Figure 8 – Distribution of Articles by Research Question Focus**

#### 4. Analysis by Type of Islamic Approach

The accepted studies can also be analyzed by the type of Islamic perspective applied. Based on our categorization, six groups are identified:

- 1) Islamic sources: studies drawing on the Qur'an, fiqh, and related primary sources.
- 2) Islamic ethics: studies focusing on Islamic lifestyle, religious culture, and related values.

- 3) Islamic rulings: studies identifying specific fiqh rulings related to national production.
- 4) Islamic functions: studies emphasizing Islamic values such as justice and welfare.
- 5) Islamic principles: studies applying general Islamic principles, such as *naḥī sabīl* (denial of domination).
- 6) Islamic instruments: studies addressing financial and economic instruments like *ṣadaqah*, *zakāt*, *khums*, *waqf*, and *ṣukūk*.

The review shows that Islamic sources accounted for the largest share, with many studies directly relying on Qur'an, Hadith, or fiqh-based perspectives to establish foundations for national production. This reflects a preference among researchers to root their work in authentic Islamic texts.

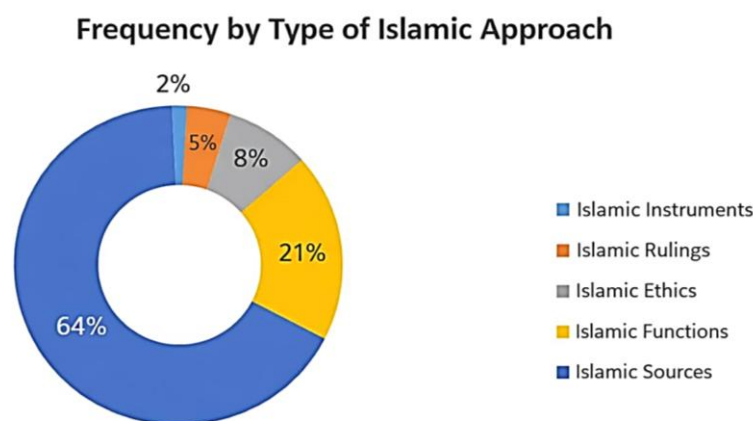
Islamic ethics ranked next, with studies emphasizing cultural consumption patterns, Islamic lifestyles, and social values. These highlighted that boosting national production requires cultural and behavioral transformation as much as economic policy.

Islamic functions also received considerable attention, particularly research linking domestic production to justice, welfare, and social cohesion.

Islamic rulings appeared mainly in studies exploring the permissibility of purchasing foreign goods or jurisprudential rules supporting domestic products. Although smaller in number, these studies carry significant importance as they could serve as bases for binding policies.

Islamic principles such as *naḥī sabīl* were rarely examined, though they represent valuable untapped potential. Likewise, Islamic instruments such as *ṣukūk*, *waqf*, and *zakāt* appeared in a few innovative studies that directly addressed the design of Islamic financial tools for supporting domestic production.

In conclusion, while the greatest emphasis has been on Islamic sources and ethics, the domains of principles and instruments remain underdeveloped. These areas hold vast potential for future research to bridge theory with practice and generate actionable policy solutions.



**Figure 9 – Comparison of Types of Islamic Approaches in National Production Studies**

## 7. Conclusion

The review and meta-analysis of research on national production with an Islamic approach reveal that this field is still emerging and in the process of development. A turning point came in 2012 (1391), designated as the “Year of National Production, Support for Iranian Labor and Capital.” This designation was not merely symbolic; it functioned as a national macro-policy that inspired a wave of academic and seminary research on national production. In subsequent years—particularly 2016 and 2017 (1395 and 1396), with the slogans “Resistance Economy: Action and Implementation” and “Resistance Economy: Production and Employment”—and especially 2019 (1398), the “Year of Production Boom,” scholarly attention to this domain reached its peak. This trend shows that macro-policies and the repeated emphasis of the Supreme Leader have played a decisive role in shaping and expanding the academic literature of this field.

The majority of findings have been drawn from scholarly journal articles. To complete the picture, however, other sources such as theses, seminary dissertations, books, and specialized reports should also be evaluated, and future research should be guided toward this domain. Another major weakness is the lack of conceptual coherence and a comprehensive, standardized set of keywords. This gap leads to ambiguities for researchers; for example, whether concepts such as “product quality” or “Iranian branding” fall within the scope of national production remains unsettled in the literature. Designing a coherent thematic system, agreed upon by scholars, could provide significant guidance for future studies.

From a methodological perspective, results show that most studies rely on qualitative and library-based approaches. Researchers have mainly drawn data from the statements of revolutionary leaders, policy documents, and Islamic texts. Field methods such as questionnaires, interviews, and observation have been rarely employed, and studies using mixed methods or quantitative data remain very limited. While this has enriched the conceptual and theoretical dimensions of research, it also highlights a serious weakness: without empirical evidence, it is difficult to operationalize findings or influence practical policymaking. Thus, the future of this field requires a significant shift toward field-based and mixed-methods research in order to reduce the gap between theory and practice.

The analysis of knowledge sources also yields important findings. Most research has focused on the ideas of Islamic scholars, especially Imam Khomeini, the Supreme Leader, and Ayatollah Shah-Ābādī. Far less attention has been paid to primary Islamic sources such as the Qur'an, Hadith, and the lived practices of the Ahl al-Bayt (AS). Yet, classical Islamic texts contain abundant evidence on economic independence, support for domestic production, and the rejection of dependency. Greater reliance on these primary sources could strengthen the legitimacy and depth of research. The underutilization of such sources indicates that researchers often opted for the more accessible path of secondary sources, whereas engaging with primary sources requires jurisprudential and hadith expertise but could significantly enhance the scholarly and practical value of studies.

With respect to research focus, findings show that about two-thirds of articles have addressed the “what” of national production, i.e., conceptual and theoretical foundations from an Islamic perspective. Some studies have addressed the “why,” focusing on strategic necessity, such as the role of national production in achieving a resistance economy or national sovereignty. Very few studies, however, have dealt with the “how,” providing practical or operational models. This imbalance indicates that scholarship in this field remains largely theoretical and strategic, with insufficient emphasis on implementation. Yet, facing the real challenges of Iran's economy requires research that directly engages with policy design, instruments, and practical programs. Moving from what and why toward how is thus an essential step for the future development of this field.

In terms of Islamic approaches, the largest share of articles belongs to Islamic sources and Islamic ethics. These works emphasized religious foundations and ethical values, interpreting national production within the framework of public culture and Islamic lifestyle. Other articles focused on Islamic functions such as economic justice and social welfare. However, the

important areas of Islamic principles and Islamic instruments received limited attention. Principles like *naḥī sabīl* (denial of domination) and instruments such as *waqf*, *zakāt*, *khums*, and *ṣukūk* could play crucial practical roles in supporting domestic production. Neglecting these capacities highlights the gap between theoretical research and practical societal needs. Paying more attention to these approaches could create bridges between Islamic teachings and policy implementation.

Findings related to the subject domains of journals also show that national production is an interdisciplinary concept. Articles have been published in economics, management, political science, law, and social science journals. This dispersion reveals both the wide potential for cross-disciplinary research and the weakness of integration among disciplines. While economics and management dominate, social sciences and legal studies could provide important complementary roles in strengthening national production.

In summary, this scoping review shows that research on national production with an Islamic approach has established relatively strong theoretical foundations and clarified key concepts such as economic independence, resistance economy, and self-sufficiency from an Islamic perspective. However, weaknesses—including the limited number of studies, dominance of qualitative and library-based methods, underutilization of primary Islamic sources, lack of focus on the how dimension, and neglect of Islamic principles and instruments—have limited the practical impact of this field on economic policymaking.

For the future, several key recommendations emerge:

- 1) Broaden research sources to include books, theses, and seminary works to complete the current picture.
- 2) Shift toward field-based and mixed-methods studies to test theoretical findings in practice.
- 3) Strengthen the use of primary Islamic sources, which can enhance the jurisprudential and religious depth of studies.
- 4) Pay greater attention to the how dimension, developing models and practical solutions.
- 5) Establish platforms for interaction among academia, seminaries, and industry—through conferences and interdisciplinary projects—so that scientific findings can be translated into practice.

In other words, although this field has laid noteworthy theoretical foundations over the past decade, the next step must involve moving toward the application of these findings and producing actionable solutions grounded in Islamic teachings. Only then can research meaningfully

contribute to realizing a resistance economy, advancing the country's macro objectives, and strengthening national dignity and economic sovereignty.

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