

The Economic Thought of Ibn Khaldun: A Review

Mimma Maripatul Uula

¹Tazkia Islamic Institute College

This study aims to see the development of research "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" around the world published by journals with that theme. This study used a qualitative method with a bibliometric analysis approach. The data used is secondary data with the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" which comes from the Dimension database. Then, the data is processed and analyzed using the VosViewer application with the aim of knowing the research development bibliometric map "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" in this world. The results of the study found on bibliometrics *author mapping* author of the most published research on the theme *Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought* namely Akhmad Affandi, Siti Khatijah Ismail, Azlin Alisa Ahmad, Nor Syafinaz Md Safar, Amirul Hakim, Khadijah Isa, and Hairul Azlan Annuar. Then, the authors' organizations that contributed the most were Fatih University and University of Illinois Springfield, La Trobe University, Professor of Economic History, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, and University College, Dublin, Ireland. Furthermore, based on the bibliometric keyword mapping, the most used words are khaldun, history, poverty, and corporate tax rate, and the trending keywords that frequently appear and are updated are Corporate Tax Rate, Urban Planning, Sustainable Development.

Keywords: *Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*; Bibliometric; VosViewer

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*Correspondence:
Mimma Maripatul Uula
1903maripatul@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Many parties acknowledge that Islam has provided comprehensive and detailed rules regarding all aspects of life, both personal and communal, including economic issues (Ulum & Mufarrohah, 2016). Humans as social beings cannot escape the economic aspects of their daily lives, which in turn have become the concern of contemporary thinkers to be studied theoretically and practically. In general, economics refers to a field of study that examines how humans utilize limited productive resources to produce goods and services, and how they are distributed so that they can be consumed by society (Huda, 2013). As the economy develops, it also influences the development of Islamic economics. This was marked by the birth of a number of well-known figures and thinkers who proved to have made a significant contribution to the advancement of world civilization (Huda, 2013).

In recent times, Islamic Economics has attracted the attention of modern scientists to examine classical Islamic economic thought. Previously, economic historians or economists who wrote books on economic history tended to ignore Islamic economic thought (Fitriani, 2019). In fact, in the course of the history of Muslims, many figures have discussed economic issues and contributed to building economic theories or concepts from a sociological point of view. Some of them were Abu Yusuf (w.182 H), Yahya bin Adam (w.303 H), Al Ghozali (d.505 H), Ibn Rushd (d.595 H), al-Izz bin 'Abdis Salam (w.660 H), al-Farabi (d.339H), Ibn Taymiyah (d.728 H), Ibn Khaldun (d.808 H), al-Maqrizi (d.845 H), and others (Huda, 2013). Furthermore, economists and historians seem to undervalue the progress of Islamic economic studies and even seem to ignore the intellectual contributions of Muslim scientists in this matter.

One of the leading figures in the field of economics was Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) who was a very prominent Muslim intellectual and was known for his thoughts which discussed many economic, political and cultural issues. One of the most prominent and important thoughts of Ibn Khaldun to study is his concept of economics (Fitriani, 2019). The economic approach found in Ibn Khaldun's preamble is based on observations of human history. Ibn Khaldun focuses his studies on humans and understands that the success or fall of a dynasty or civilization is closely related to the welfare or misery of the people. In Ibn Khaldun's analysis, the success and failure factors do not only depend on economic variables alone, but are also influenced by other factors that also determine the

quality of individuals, society, rulers, and institutions (Aryanti, 2018). In addition, Aryanti (2018) also explains that Ibn Khaldun's interdisciplinary and dynamic approach is reflected in his observations and analyzes which link all social, economic and political variables. In Ibn Khaldun's view, these variables are interrelated in a circle that influence one another.

The economic thinking of Ibn Khaldun is relevant enough to be able to answer various problems. Therefore, the importance of discussing Ibn Khaldun's thoughts on economics is based because his thoughts have great significance for the future development of Islamic economics. Furthermore, according to Ridwan & Mawardi (2019) the study of Ibn Khaldun's thought is considered important to study, not only because he was able to develop his economic thinking from various perspectives, going beyond the economic thinking of Western scientists, but also because he is an expert in other fields. His thinking includes contributions at both the macro and micro levels and emerged in the 14th century, long before Modern Western scientists put forward their ideas. Therefore, Ibn Khaldun is considered the father of economics because his thoughts related to taxes, international trade, political developments, and civilization are very crucial in the context of the current welfare of society and the state.

Ibn Khaldun's economic thinking has been studied and analyzed in various scientific journals. The economic concept implies an economic system that requires five components, namely sharia, government, society, ownership, free trade (Mujahidin, 2018). Several studies describe his significant approach to economics, particularly the theory of value, division of labor, market structure, the law of supply and demand (Al Mamun et al., 2022). Ibn Khaldun is considered the father of economics by some scholars and is rightfully placed in the history of economic thought. Given the growth and development of the Islamic economy which continues to increase, it is important to have further research to see how far the development of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought is implemented in the economic aspects of Muslims, be it in industry or everyday life. In this case it can be measured using bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis can solve crucial problems in scientific publications, such as how to measure the distribution of articles, article authors, organizations or institutions that publish articles, and keywords along with their development trends which are discussed according to the research theme raised. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to conduct a thorough literature review by identifying gaps in research and helping

academics and practitioners to further explore research on "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" in the future.

PREVIOUS STUDY

Ibn Khaldun, whose full name is Abdurrahman Abu Zaid Waliuddin Ibn Khaldun, was born at the beginning of Ramadan in 732 H or around May 27, 1332 in Tunisia. According to his genealogy, Ibn Khaldun was related by blood to Wa'il Ibn Hajar, one of the Prophet's prominent companions. The extended family of Ibn Khaldun comes from Hadramaut, Yemen, who are known for their extensive knowledge and have important positions in government and state (Ulum & Mufarrohah, 2016; Ridlwan & Mawardi, 2019). Ibn Khaldun's life path can be divided into three main phases. The first phase was in the field of education for 18 years (1332-1350 AD) in Tunis, a place that became a refuge for Andalusian people and writers because of political events. Under the tutelage of his father and teachers, Ibn Khaldun studied the principles of religion and other disciplines such as languages, logic, and philosophy. Several teachers such as Abu Abdillah Muhrnas bin Sa'ad al-Ansari and Abu al-Abbas Ahmad bin Muhammad al-Bathani played an important role in his intellectual development. In the context of qira'at, Abu Abdillah bin al Qashar became his teacher. In the discipline of Arabic grammar, he studied from Abu 'Abdillah Muhammad bin Bahr and Abu Abdillah bin Jabir al-Wadiyasi. In the field of literature, Abu Abdillah al-Jayyani and Abu Abdillah bin Abd al-Salam became his teachers in the field of jurisprudence (Ridlwan & Mawardi, 2019).

The second phase of Ibn Khaldun was in studying practical politics for 32 years (1350-1382 AD) in Fez, Granada, Baugie, and Biskara. His first political career was as a signature depositor for 2 years in the government of Abu Muhammad bin Tafrakhtn in Tunis. Furthermore, he worked as the secretary of the sultanate in Fez, Morocco for 8 years in Biskara. The third phase is in academic and judicial activities. In this final phase, Ibn Khaldun spent 20 years of his life (1382-1406 AD) in Cairo, Egypt, during the Mamluk dynasty. He gave lectures at Egyptian educational institutions such as Al-Azhar University, Qamhiyah Law School, Zhahiriyyah School, and Sharghat Musyiyah School. On August 8, 1384 AD, Ibn Khaldun was appointed by the Sultan of Egypt, al-Zhahir Barqa, as Supreme Court Judge Maliki Madzab at the Egyptian Court. With great enthusiasm, Ibn Khaldun took advantage of this opportunity to carry out legal reforms (Ridlwan & Mawardi, 2019).

Furthermore, Ibn Khaldun's economic thought emphasized Islamic principles and moral values, and he was the first to study economic growth scientifically (Al Mamun et al., 2022). Apart from that, Al Mamun et al (2022) also explained that Ibn Khaldun's ideas about the economy, economic surplus, and economic-oriented initiatives are still as relevant today as they were at the time. Ibn Khaldun's economic thoughts can be traced through textual exegesis (text analysis) (Mujahidin, 2018). According to Boulakia (1971), Ibn Khaldun believes that craftsmen and industrialists play an important role in the growth of a country (Oweiss, 2023). Ibn Khaldun also emphasized reducing government spending on mercenaries, which has encouraged many developed countries to follow his advice (Al Mamun et al., 2022). In addition, Ibnu Khaldun believes that the state should not interfere with the market unless it is necessary for the welfare of society (Ridlwan & Mawardi, 2019). In another study it was explained that Ibn Khaldun's economic thinking was unique and original compared to other economists of his time, where Ibn Khaldun presented the theory of work value for the first time in history, which argued that work is a source of value (Oweiss, 2023). Unlike the previous scholars who tended to be normative, Ibn Khaldun used historical and social approaches to understand the economy of a nation.

As far as the author's observation, there has been no research related to "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" using bibliometrics. However, there are several studies that are relevant to the topic of this research, including Aryanti (2018) which examines Ibn Khaldun's economic thoughts with a social, economic and political dynamics approach and research from Fitriani (2019) which explains Ibn Khaldun's economic thoughts. The results of this study found that Ibn Khaldun's theories are very comprehensive in discussing the welfare of the state because of the depth of knowledge he has and the experience of occupying several positions in government. The essence of Ibn Khaldun's teachings is how to create *welfare state* or a country with a prosperous population. Therefore, in order to realize a prosperous state, several theories have been developed, namely market mechanisms, profits, division of labour, public finance, national wealth standards, currency standards by predicting economic development, and people's welfare.

Research from Maleha (2016) explains that Ibn Khaldun's thoughts in the context of Islamic economics are mostly found in his monumental work "Muqadimmah" in which many provide an overview of

the concept of national wealth, macroeconomic balance, wage theory, international trade, money, taxes and market mechanisms. and others that are very useful for the study and development of Islamic economics. Ibn Khaldun also succeeded in continuing Islamic economic thought which had become a tradition of Islamic intellectual thought from the prophetic era to the darkness of Islam.

From these studies, there is no research that specifically discusses related to the development of research publications. *Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". Therefore, in order to fill in the existing research gaps, the purpose of this study focuses on looking at research developments. *Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" around the world using bibliometric analysis, by thoroughly reviewing the literature and identifying gaps in research and helping academics and practitioners to better explore research on "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought* in the future.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, various scientific journal publications related to the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" around the world is used as a data source. Data was collected by searching for indexed journal publications in the Dimension database using the keywords "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". After that, articles or scientific journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI are criteria in the process of filtering and processing data using software. There are 48 published journal articles from within the research theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using VOSviewer software, which can display bibliometric maps and allows for more detailed analysis.

In order to construct the map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS to refer to *Visualizing Similarity*. In previous studies, the VOS mapping technique has been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is capable of creating and displaying journal author maps based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on shared incident data. Therefore, in this study an analysis of journal maps related to "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*", including a map *author*, *institutions*, and *keywords*.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature studies based on 48 journal publications that discuss the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". Meta-analysis is

a method that integrates previous research related to a particular topic to evaluate the results of existing studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this research is also referred to as the constructive method, in which the data collected in the research process will be constructed into themes that are easier to understand and meaningful. The sampling technique used in this research is method *purposive non-probability sampling*, which aims to fulfill certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives.

Another study using the bibliometric method on the topic of Islamic economics and finance has been conducted by Antonio et al., (2020), Taqi et al., (2021), Rusydiana et al., (2021) and also al-Qital et al., (2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" by utilizing 48 journal article publications indexed in Dimension. Bibliometrics is a method used to measure and evaluate scientific performance by taking into account factors such as citations, patents, publications, and other more complex indicators. Bibliometric analyzes were conducted to evaluate the activities of research, laboratories, and scientists, as well as the performance of countries and scientific specialties. Several stages in the bibliometric analysis include identifying the research background, collecting the database to be used, and determining the main indicators to be used in the research.

This section will deepen the results of the meta-analysis by showing a visual mapping chart depicting the 48 journals related to "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". In this study, mapping was carried out by analyzing keywords and important or unique terms contained in journal articles. Mapping is a process for identifying elements of knowledge, configuration, dynamics, dependencies, and interactions between these elements. Results network visualization of 48 journals with the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" will be explained in more detail in the next section.

Bibliometric Author Mapping

By using a bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software, a mapping of authors who contributed in the field of "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". The resulting image provides a visual representation of the mapping. The image shows that the bigger and brighter the dot marked in yellow, the greater the number of journal publications related to the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" published by that author.

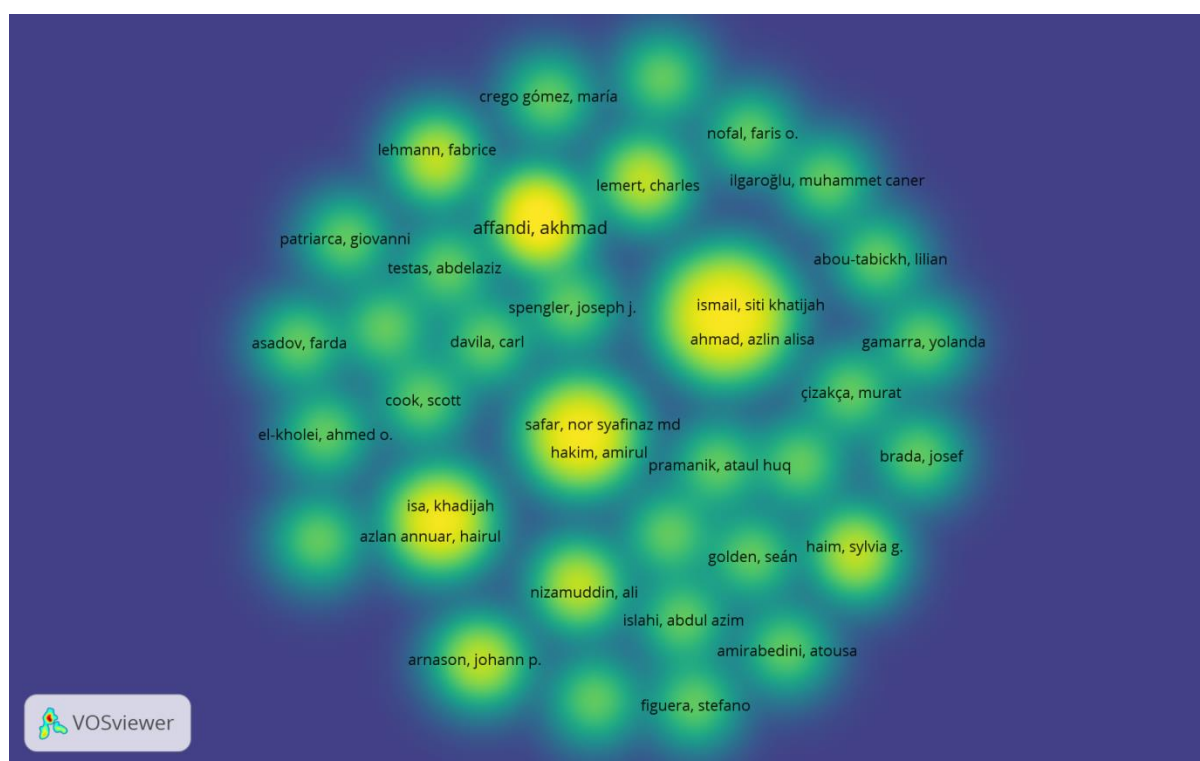


Figure 1: Author Mapping

The figure above indicates that the cluster density in the bibliometric map depends on the intensity of the yellow color shown. The brighter the yellow color, the greater the number of related items in the same cluster. Therefore, this section is a crucial aspect in providing an overview of the general structure of bibliometric maps which are considered significant for analysis. Through this analysis, the authors who have published the most number of their works can be identified.

In general, writers or researchers have different tendencies in each publication of their work. On some occasions, an author may be involved as a single author, while on other occasions they may collaborate with other authors or researchers, which in turn will affect the cluster density and some clusters show different densities. Nonetheless, authors who have a sufficiently large cluster density indicate that they have carried out research publications on the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" more than the authors who have lower cluster density. Therefore, the results obtained from this analysis can provide guidance for other researchers in the future. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the authors had the most publications related to "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" are Akhmad Affandi, Siti Khatijah Ismail, Azlin Alisa Ahmad, Nor Syafinaz Md Safar, Amirul Hakim, Khadijah Isa, and Hairul Azlan Annuar.

Several studies published by the authors above, including [Affandi & Astuti \(2014\)](#) with the title "*Dynamic model of Ibn Khaldun theory on poverty: Empirical analysis on poverty in majority and minority Muslim populations after the financial crisis*". This study specifically aims to examine the poverty rates of Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan which represent the majority Muslim population and India as a minority Muslim population according to the Ibnu Khaldun dynamic poverty model. And the findings of this study reveal that the dynamics model of Ibnu Khaldun significantly influences the level of poverty in Indonesia as a Muslim majority population, whereas in Pakistan only the human development index variable has a significant influence. Meanwhile, like Malaysia, in India, Ibn Khaldun's dynamic model does not have a significant influence.

[Safar et al \(2018\)](#) with the title "*Ibnu Khaldun's Theory, Principles and Concepts on Urban Planning*". This study aims to discuss the theories, principles and concepts formulated by Ibn Khaldun. His ideas gave rise to a new branch of science which is now called social science. Various theories were developed by Ibn Khaldun including urban planning. Other theories he adheres to are economic theory, development theory, assabiyah concept, urbanization concept, cultural and civilization development. Another study by Nor Syafinaz Md Safar is in the research of [Usman et al](#)

(2021), which analyzes the relationship between the planning of the city of Ibnu Khaldun and the plans of the regional government of Bandar Baru Bangi.

And research by Annuar et al (2018) with the title "*Malaysian corporate tax rate and revenue: the application of Ibn Khaldun tax theory*". This study aims to determine the impact of reducing corporate tax rates on corporate tax revenues. This study adopts the taxation theory of Ibn Khaldun which is described as a Laffer curve. The results of the study found that corporate tax rates have a multiplier effect on corporate tax revenues during the study period. It shows an inverse U-shape relationship between the corporate tax rate and corporate tax revenue and reveals that the optimal tax rate is 25.5156

percent. It can be concluded, there is a positive relationship between the two variables before the optimal tax rate, and a negative relationship applies afterwards. Further causality tests show long-term unidirectional causality between corporate tax rates and corporate tax revenues.

Bibliometric Organization Mapping

In bibliometric analysis, it can be known where the author's organization comes from. Through these results, it can be interpreted that the institution that wrote the most publications related to "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*".



Figure 2: Bibliometric Organization Mapping

Based on the picture above, it can be concluded that the cluster of institutions shown with a big circle shows the productive level of these institutions in contributing to publishing research with the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". The largest number of institutions is calculated from the number of publications and the number of links to other institutions, where an author can write many papers in different journals. Based on the figure, institutions that contribute a lot to research "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" adalah fatih university and university of illinois springfield, la trobe university, professor of economic

history, universitat autònoma de barcelona, spain, dan university college, dublin, ireland.

Bibliometric Keyword Mapping

This section describes the most widely used keyword graphic visual mapping based on the results of analysis using VOSViewer. The results of this analysis form the basis for mapping important terms that are often used in publications. *Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*". The figure below describes that the larger form keywords are the words most used in journal publications with the theme "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*".

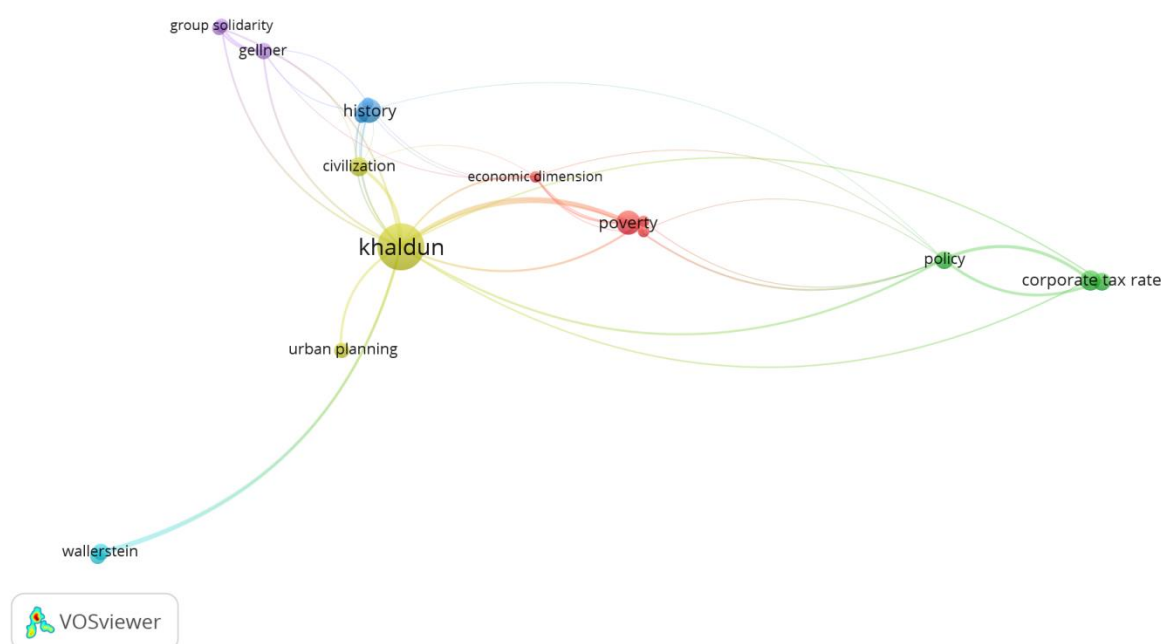


Figure 3: Bibliometric Keyword Mapping

As for the mapping, the keywords that appear the most in the publication "*Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought*" is

divided into 6 clusters, as follows:

Cluster	Keyword
Kluster 1 (4 items)	Economic dimension, government, ibn khaldun theory, poverty
Kluster 2 (3 items)	Corporate tax rate, corporate tax revenue, policy
Kluster 3 (3 items)	History, islamic world, sustainable development
Kluster 4 (3 items)	Civilization, khaldun, urban planning
Kluster 5 (3 items)	Gallner, grup solidarity, solidarity
Kluster 6 (2 items)	Development theory, wallerstein

In this bibliometric analysis, keywords which are divided into 6 clusters are represented in circles with different colors to show the type or cluster indicator. Furthermore, this analysis also found some of the most frequently used keywords in the publications that became the object of research. The more often a keyword appears, the larger the circle representing it will be. In addition, the connecting line between the two keywords shows how closely related they are. From the results of the analysis it was found that the most frequently used keywords were khaldun, history, poverty, and corporate tax rate. Some research that is relevant to these keywords is [Affandi & Astuti \(2014\)](#) with the title "*Dynamic model of Ibn Khaldun theory on poverty:*

Empirical analysis on poverty in majority and minority Muslim populations after the financial crisis", and the research of [Annuar et al \(2018\)](#) with the title "*Malaysian corporate tax rate and revenue: the application of Ibn Khaldun tax theory*".

In addition to showing the number of keywords used in related research, bibliometric analysis on *Keywords Mapping* can also explain trends in how keywords appear in publications in a given year. The lighter the color of the related keyword, the more recent year the keyword appears. Vice versa, the darker the keyword color, the longer the year the keyword appears. The results of the visualization of the keyword trend mapping network can be seen in the following figure.

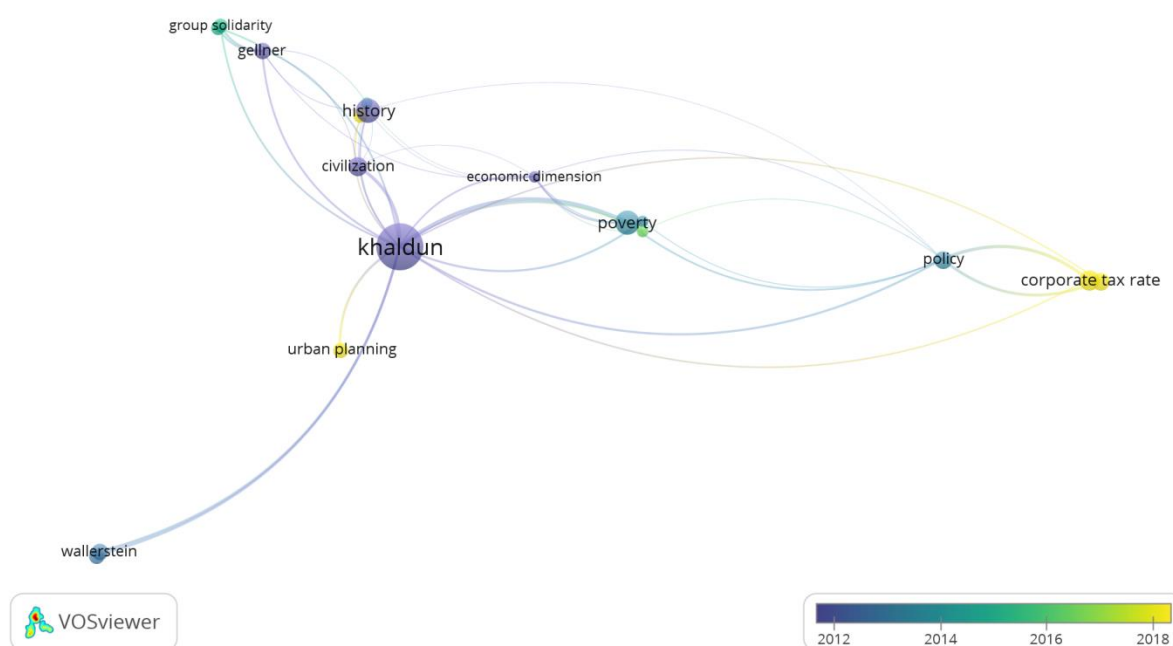


Figure 4: Bibliometric Tren Keywords Mapping

The mapping shows a number of words that appear in the publication "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought" in a certain year which is divided into 4 clusters, namely:

Purple (2012): Khaldun, Gallner, Civilization, History, Economic Dimension

Blue (2014): Wallerstein, Poverty, Policy

Green (2016): Solidarity Group, Government

Yellow (2018): Corporate Tax Rate, Urban Planning, Sustainable Development

Mapping bibliometric analysis in this section shows the development trend of keywords that have appeared in publications over the last 7 years. The brighter the color of the keyword, the more updated the keyword appears in the publication. Throughout 2012-2018 the words that frequently appeared and were updated were Corporate Tax Rate, Urban Planning, Sustainable Development. This explains that the topic is related to "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought" continues to experience the development of research topics from time to time.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the extent to which research developments on the theme "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought" in the world. The results of the study indicate that the number of research publications is related to "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought". There are 48 journal articles indexed by Dimension.

Furthermore, based on the results of bibliometric analysis, author mapping shows that Akhmad Affandi, Siti Khatijah Ismail, Azlin Alisa Ahmad, Nor Syafinaz Md Safar, Amirul Hakim, Khadijah Isa, and Hairul Azlan Annuar are the authors who publish the most with the theme "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought". Then, based on the organization of the most contributing authors in the journal article publication "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought" are fatih university and university of Illinois Springfield, La Trobe University, Professor Of Economic History, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, and University College, Dublin, Ireland. Furthermore, in related research development "Ibnu Khaldun Economic Thought" based on the bibliometric keyword mapping, divided into 6 clusters with the most used words being khaldun, history, poverty, and corporate tax rate. Finally, the bibliometric analysis also explains the trend of keyword occurrences in publications in a particular year, and it was found that for seven years finally (2012-2018) the words that often appear and are updated are Corporate Tax Rate, Urban Planning, Sustainable Development.

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