

# Mapping the Literature on Ibn Khaldun's Contribution to Economics

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This study aims to observe the evolution of research focusing on "Ibn Khaldun's Thought in economics" published in various journals around the world. The method used is a qualitative approach with bibliometric analysis using R software. The data used are secondary data related to the theme "Ibn Khaldun's Thought in economics" obtained from the Scopus database. A total of 52 documents covering the period from 1964 to October 16, 2023 were used in the analysis. The results showed that the trend in the number of documents examining Ibn Khaldun in the context of economics tends to increase, reaching its peak in 2021 with a total of 7 documents. The highest average number of citations per year was recorded in 2018, reaching 1.4 citations. In addition, "Humanomics" is the main journal that publishes the highest number of papers on the theme of Ibn Khaldun in economics. The most prolific author in publishing articles on Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics indexed in Scopus is Astuti. In this analysis, three research clusters can be identified based on the co-occurrence network.

**Keywords:** Ibn Khaldun; Economic; Biblioshiny-R

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Received: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 29 May 2023

Published: 14 June 2023

Citation:

(2023) Mapping the Literature on Ibn Khaldun's Contribution to Economics. Islamic Economic and History 2.1.

## INTRODUCTION

Economics is closely related to the way humans live and how humans manage limited resources in their daily lives. Because of its relevance to human life, economics attracts the attention of economists, both in terms of theory and practice (Huda, 2016). In the history of Islamic civilization, there are many figures who have discussed economic issues, and some of them have built significant economic theories and concepts from a sociological perspective. One of the most influential Islamic economic thinkers is Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406). Due to his expertise in various disciplines, especially in economics, Ibn Khaldun has been dubbed the "Father of Islamic Economics." One of his most famous works and often the focus of attention of contemporary economists is "Muqaddimah."

The development and decline of the economy and society has always been the main concern of economists throughout history (Huda, 2016). This is due to their drive to understand the root causes of these phenomena, in the hope that societies can continue to experience growth or at least end the downturn. It was generally assumed that positive changes in economic variables would be sufficient to promote development. However, other scholars are oriented towards a multidisciplinary approach that considers economic development as part of overall human development. Positive changes in one or more economic variables may not necessarily make a significant difference in development unless these are also accompanied by positive development-oriented changes in other sectors of society (Chapra, 2008).

In general, Islamic countries face a range of problems that include persistent poverty, high unemployment, inequality in income distribution, low productivity in the agricultural sector, inequality in living standards, limitations in the provision of public services such as education and health, and worsening balance of payments problems. The most severe problems include high foreign debt, weakening institutional structures, and the decline of local value systems and culture due to foreign influence (Affandi & Astuti, 2015).

Ibn Khaldun has discovered several theoretical concepts in economics and used these theories to build a dynamic and consistent system. Some of these concepts are now being rediscovered by modern economists (Ridlwani & Mawardi, 2019). Empirical evidence of Ibn Khaldun's intellectual depth and multidisciplinary knowledge can be found through his works (Al-Lehebi et al., 2013) "al 'ibar, wa diwan al muftada' wa al khabar fi ayyam al 'arab wa al 'ajam wa al barir wa aman 'asarahum min dhawi al sultan al akbar." This work consists of a trilogy with seven volumes, including "Muqaddimah" (one volume), "al-Ibar" (four volumes), and "al-Ta'rif bi Ibn Khaldun" (two volumes) (Karim, 2010). Interestingly, the introductory literary work called "Muqaddimah" made his name very famous, even more famous than the original textbook.

Ibn Khaldun made an important contribution more than 650 years ago in explaining the causes of the decline of Muslims that occurred during his lifetime. Although most of the concepts outlined by Ibn Khaldun have become part of conventional knowledge today, their relevance remains high. This is because much of the Muslim world that concerned him in his time, he also understood the factors that he identified as the main causes of the decline (Chapra, 2008). Therefore, the discussion of Ibn Khaldun's thought in the field of economics becomes very important because his thought has great significance for the development of Islamic economics in the future.

In some literature that discusses the role of Ibn Khaldun in the field of economics, the author tries to detail the mapping of literature related to the topic. This research uses bibliometric analysis method as a tool to address various important issues in scientific publications. This includes finding and organizing information regarding the authors of relevant articles, sources of articles, publishers of articles, country/region of origin, and keywords used in the study, as well as the development trends of all these aspects. Therefore, this study has a specific objective, which is to conduct a comprehensive literature review. It aims to assist scholars, researchers and practitioners in identifying potential unexplored areas of research

and guide further research exploration of Ibn Khaldun's theories and their relevance to future circumstances.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Abdurrahman Abu Zaid Waliuddin Ibn Khaldun or known as Ibn Khaldun. He has the title waliyudin, as a child he was usually called by the name Abdurrahman. While Ibn Zaid is his family nickname (Audah, 1982). Ibn Khaldun was born in 1332 AD in Tunis. There, he received education from leading scholars. However, political turmoil in Tunisia forced Ibn Khaldun to move from one place to another until 1382. In that year, he settled in Egypt and spent the rest of his life there until his death in 1406 when he was 74 years old (Amirabedini, 2014).

During Ibn Khaldun's lifetime, Islamic civilization experienced a significant process of decline. The Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258), once the center of Islamic civilization, had ended about three-quarters of a century before his birth. This happened after the looting, burning and near destruction of Bagdad and its surroundings by the Mongols. A number of other historical events such as the Crusades (1095-1396), the Mongol invasions (1258-1355) and the Black Plague (1340s) had also weakened much of the Muslim territory in the central region. Moreover, by Ibn Khaldun's time, the Circassian Mamluks (1382-1517), the power that controlled much of the region in which he lived, had become notorious for corruption, inefficiency, and policies that hastened its decline (Chapra, 2008).

Ibn Khaldun was an Islamic thinker who lived in the 14th century and is known for his many written works. His intelligence, thinking, and theories developed from the influence of his environment and the teachers who influenced his intellectual development. Ibn Khaldun was an Arab historian and statesman who spent most of his life in the African Ocean region and Egypt. (Spengler, 1964). His life was colorful, he came from a noble family, had been a legal advisor, statesman, Muhadist al-Hafidz, expert in ushul fiqh, minister, chief judge, court official, prisoner, and even an exile (Al-Maraghi, 1974). In addition, he was also a scholar (El-Ashker & Wilson, 2006).

Ibn Khaldun's life path can be divided into three phases. First, the educational phase, which lasted 18 years (1332-1350 AD) in Tunis. This was a place where many Andalusians and literati sought refuge due to political problems. Under the guidance of his father and teachers, Ibn Khaldun studied religious principles and various other disciplines, such as language, logic, and philosophy. Some important teachers in his development were Abu Abdillah Muhrnas bin Sa'ad al-Anshari, Abu al-Abbas Ahmad bin Muhammad al-Bathani, Abu Abdillah bin al-Qashar in the context of qira'at, Abu Abdillah Muhammad bin Bahr and Abu Abdillah bin Jabir al-Wadiyasyi in Arabic grammar, Abu Abdillah al-Jayyani in literature, and Abu Abdillah bin Abd al-Salam in fiqh (Boulakia, 1971).

Second, the phase of practical political learning, which lasted 32 years (1350-1382 CE) in places like Fez, Granada, Baugie, and Biskara. His political career began as a sign-keeper for 2 years in the government of Abu Muhammad bin Tafrakhtn in Tunis. Later, he proceeded to Biskara, where he became the secretary of the sultanate in Fez, Morocco, for 8 years.

Third, the academic and judicial phase, which lasted for 20 years (1382-1406 AD) in Cairo, Egypt, during the Mamluk Dynasty. Ibn Khaldun taught at various Egyptian educational institutions, including Al-Azhar University, Qamhiyah Law School, Zhahiriyyah School, and Sharghat Musyiyah School. On August 8, 1384 AD, Ibn Khaldun was appointed as the Supreme Judge of the Maliki Madzab in the Egyptian Court by the Sultan of Egypt, al-Zhahir Barqa. With enthusiasm, Ibn Khaldun used this position to carry out legal reform (Karnaen, 2008).

Ibn Khaldun's thought has made a tremendous contribution to the development of economics to date. Many studies have examined this topic and its relevance to contemporary economic issues. Some of these studies include: Chapra (2008) who presented a multidisciplinary and dynamic theory of development from Ibn Khaldun. Ridlwan & Mawardi (2019) who discussed Ibn Khaldun's economic thought in his literature entitled Muqaddimah. Affandi & Astuti (2015) which examines poverty levels in Indonesia,

Malaysia, and Pakistan based on Ibn Khaldun's dynamic model of poverty. Azlan Annuar et al. (2018) conducted a study to determine the impact of reducing corporate tax rates on corporate tax revenue by adopting Ibn Khaldun's theory of taxation described as a Laffer curve. [Amirabedini \(2014\)](#) comparison between two theories of economic development by Ibn Khaldun and Wallerstein. [Pratiwi \(2023\)](#) which constructs a measure of socio-economic development in Muslim countries based on Ibn Khaldun's development model.

Research and studies involving Ibn Khaldun's thoughts in economics continue to grow. Therefore, this research will further review the development of relevant studies that discuss Ibn Khaldun's role in economics by using Biblioshiny analysis.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research applies a qualitative approach and uses secondary data obtained from the Scopus database. A total of 52 scientific publications covering the period from 1964 to October 16, 2023 were used as data sources in this study. The analysis in this study used the bibliometric method run with the help of biblioshiny-R software. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive non-probability sampling technique, which aims to

obtain information in accordance with the research objectives.

Bibliometric mapping using biblioshiny is a subject of research in the field of bibliometrics. Two aspects of bibliometrics can be identified, namely the creation of bibliometric maps and the graphical visualization of these maps. In the bibliometric literature, the main attention is focused on the process of creating bibliometric maps ([Taqi et al., 2021](#)). The bibliometric approach involves searching and organizing information that includes the authors of relevant articles, article sources, article publishers, country/region of origin, and keywords used in the study, as well as the development trends of all these aspects. Other studies using biblioshiny methods on topics related to economics have been conducted by several researchers such as [Patil \(2020\)](#), [Taqi et al. \(2021\)](#), [Srisusilawati et al. \(2021\)](#), [Marlina et al. \(2021\)](#) [Rusydiana \(2021\)](#) [Abafe et al. \(2022\)](#).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The analysis in this study uses bibliometric methods conducted using data from Scopus and biblioshiny. The biblioshiny version used in this study is biblioshiny 4.1. A total of 52 documents from 1964 to October 16, 2023 were used for analysis.

**Table 1:** Data Information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1964:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	49
Documents	52
Annual Growth Rate %	2,38
Document Average Age	9,35
Average citations per doc	5,231
References	1
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	40
Author's Keywords (DE)	176
AUTHORS	
Authors	76
Authors of single-authored docs	37
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	39
Co-Authors per Doc	1,54
International co-authorships %	9,615
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	40
book	2
book chapter	5
conference paper	1
editorial	1
review	3

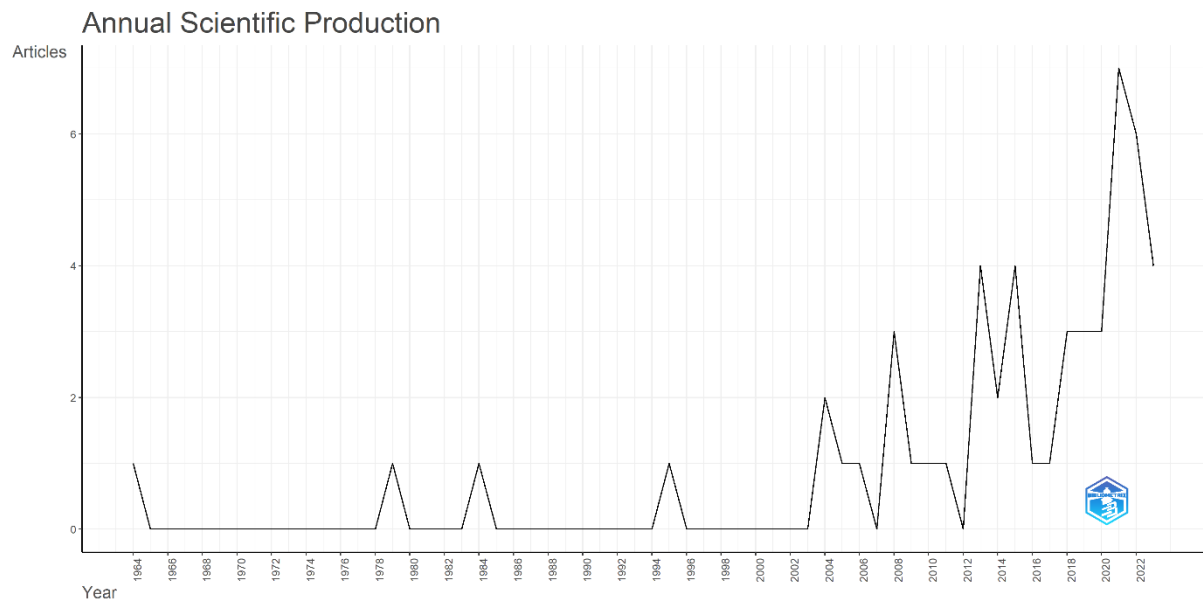
The table given above (Table 1) contains key information derived from Scopus data. The total number of documents used in this study is 52, covering the period from 1964 to October 16, 2023, coming from 49 different sources. The total number of authors contributing to Ibn Khaldun's studies in economics indexed in Scopus is 76. These documents consist of 40 articles, 2 books, 5 book chapters, 1 conference paper, 1 editorial, and 3 reviews. This shows that the references used in this study can be considered quite valid, especially since most of them are taken from scientific articles. This categorization of documents is important to assess the extent to which the literature comes from specific sources and to understand the composition of the literature studied.

These six types of documents are accepted in the research as objects of study that will be processed and analyzed to produce bibliometric visualizations. The use of these different types of documents aims to broaden and increase the scope of the research results in tracking trends and sentiments. This is because not all documents related to Ibn Khaldun in economics are published in the form of journal articles; there are also book chapters, conference papers, and reviews.

However, journal articles are the main reference due to their dominant quantity and stronger scientific nature. Journal articles go through a review process by experts in the relevant publishing journal, so they are more scientific and more widely used compared to other types of documents. In addition, journals have their own

qualification standards, and in this study, all documents were publications from journals indexed in the Scopus database.

### Annual Scientific Production

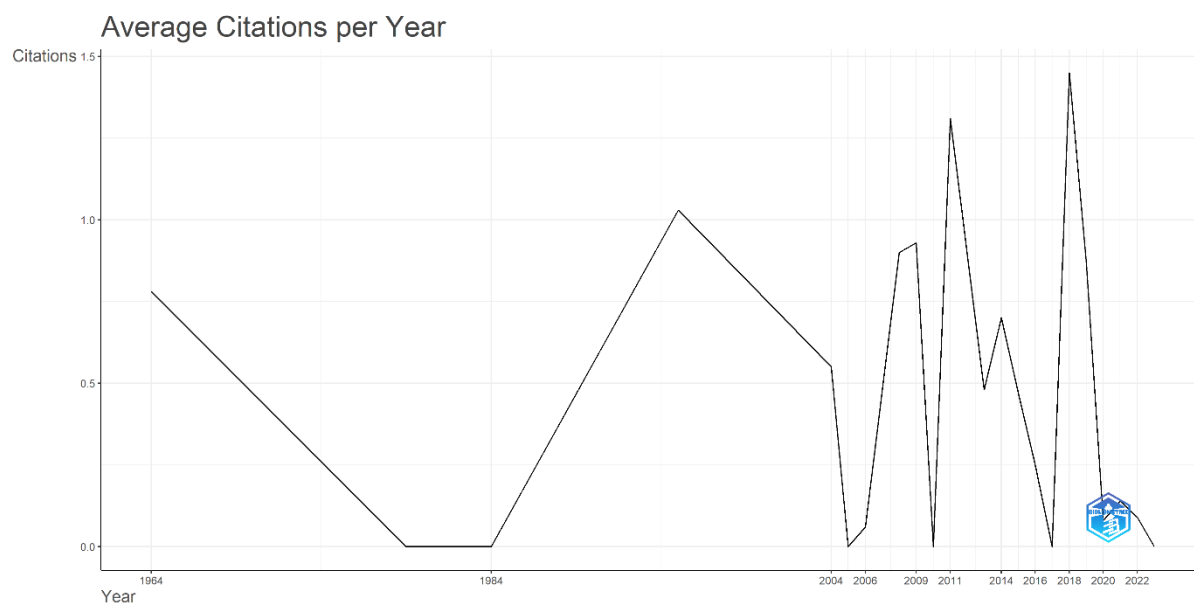


**Figure 1:** Annual Scientific Production

The graph above illustrates the number of documents or articles indexed in Scopus related to Ibn Khaldun in economic research by year. Based on the graph, it can be seen that the trend in the number of documents with the theme of Ibn Khaldun in economic research tends to increase, reaching its peak in 2021 with a total of 7 documents. However, there was a slight decrease in 2023. Keep in mind that this research was

conducted before the year 2023 ended, so it does not reflect the overall number of documents on the topic of Ibn Khaldun in economics for the year 2023. This research is dynamic, and the number of scholarly publications on Ibn Khaldun in economics may change until the end of 2023, either increasing or decreasing compared to previous years.

## Average Citation per Year

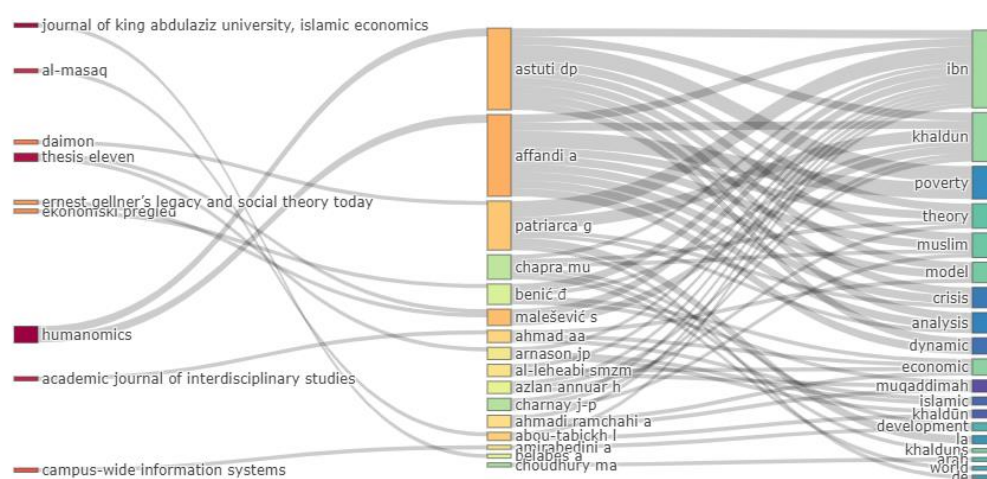


**Figure 2:** Total Citation

Furthermore, the research also conducted an analysis based on the average number of citations in papers related to Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics, by calculating the average per year. The time span of research on this theme covers 59 years, starting from 1964 to 2023. From the figure above

(Figure 2), based on the average annual number of citations, the study with the highest number of citations occurred in 2018, reaching 1.4 citations. This indicates that papers published in 2018 are more frequently cited compared to other years in the theme of Ibn Khaldun in economics.

## Three Fields Plot



**Figure 3:** Three Fields Plot

The image above (Figure 3) is a visual representation consisting of three elements that are connected to each other: the names of the journal publications, the list of authors, and the themes used. These three elements are connected by gray

lines that show the relationship between them. The sequence starts with the journal names, which then displays the authors who regularly contribute to these journals. These authors, in turn, correspond to the themes that are often the focus of their



research on Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics. The size of each rectangle reflects the number of publications associated with each of these elements.

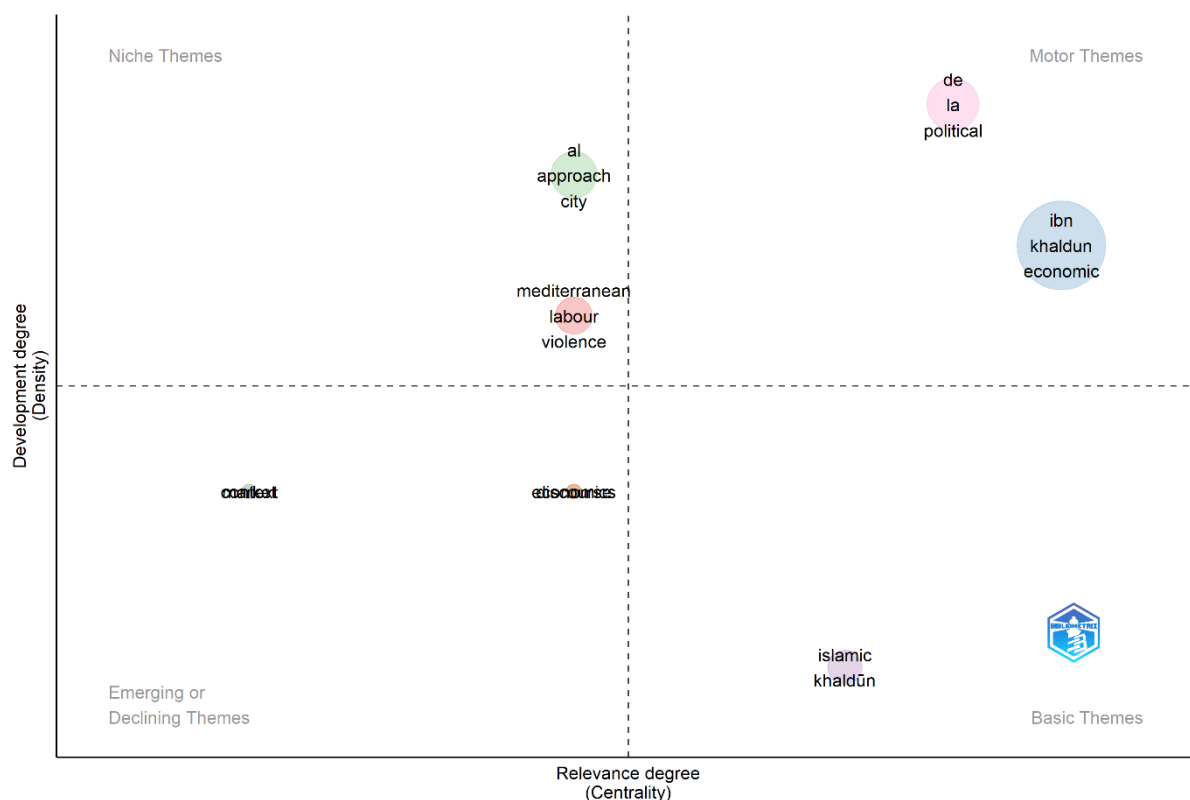
From the figure, it can be seen that in the first element, there are nine Scopus-indexed journals in the Three Fields Plot that publish papers related to Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics. There is one major journal that publishes the highest number of papers on Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics, and that is "Humanomics". This journal is represented by the red rectangle connected to the authors Astuti and Affandi.

Turn to the second element in the center of the image, which contains the names of the authors. Some authors are linked to previous journals. In addition, each author is linked to their frequently used keywords and topics, which are displayed on

the right of the image. In this study, the top 20 researchers were involved in this visualization. The size of each rectangle reflects the number of research publications of each author. In this study, Astuti, depicted with an orange rectangle, is the most prolific author in publishing articles on Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics indexed in Scopus.

Finally, the third element on the right of the image depicts the research topics. Each topic is linked to authors who are actively writing about the relevant topic. From the image, there are 19 keyword topics listed. Among all the topics, the words "Ibn Khaldun" appear with high frequency, indicated by the light green rectangular shape. This reflects the close relationship between the words "Ibn Khaldun" and research on the theme of Economics.

## Thematic Map



**Figure 4:** Thematic Map

The illustration above depicts a thematic map of documents related to Ibn Khaldun in the field of economics indexed in Scopus, with groupings into four quadrants based on the level of density and

centrality. According to Cobo et al. (2011), the characteristics of each quadrant are as follows:

1. Emerging or Declining Themes: The themes that appear at the bottom left of this

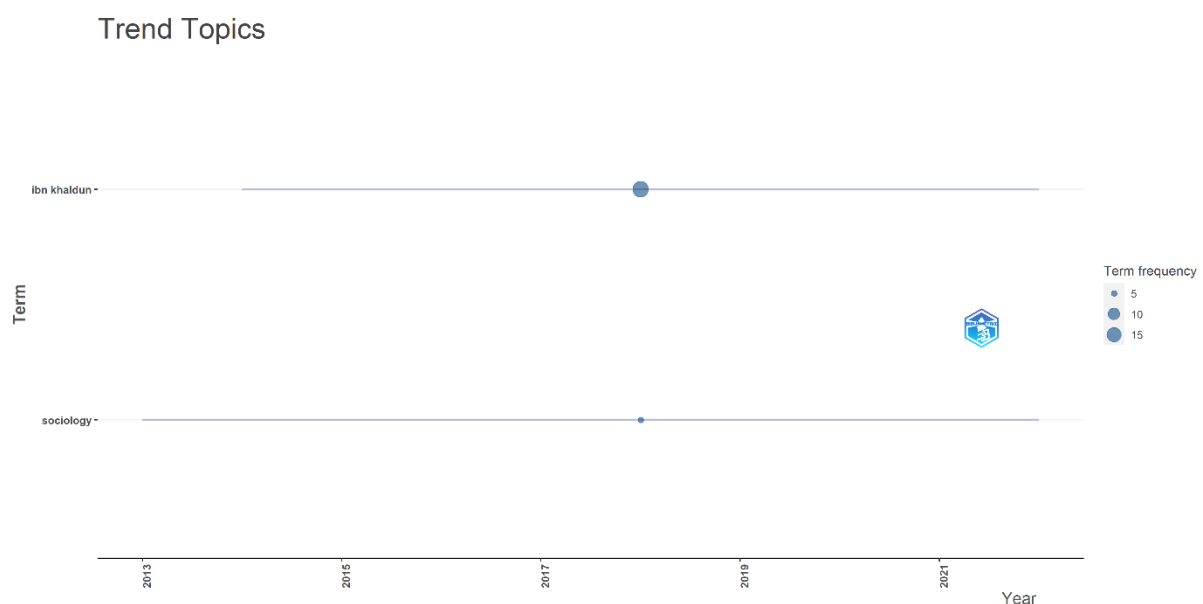


map are those that are emerging and have the potential to develop further, or may drop out of the research focus. These themes are considered less developed and less significant, characterized by low density and centrality. Examples include "Economics" and "context."

2. Basic Themes: The themes located at the bottom right of the thematic map are basic themes or themes that cut across fields. Despite having a low density, these themes have a high centrality, so they are important to the research field, although they do not always get further development. Some examples include "Islamic" and "Khaldun."

3. Niche Themes: The themes on the top left represent themes with high density but low centrality. This indicates that these themes are well-developed, although they do not have a great impact in the research field. Some related themes include "approach," "city," "mediterranean," "labor," and "violence."
4. Motor Themes: The themes in the upper right quadrant are motor themes that are well developed and considered important in the development of the research field. Some of these themes include "political," "ibn khaldun," and "economic."

## Trend Topics



**Figure 5:** Trend Topics

The figure above shows the topic trends in Ibn Khaldun-focused publications in economics indexed in Scopus. The figure provides a view of the development of topics from year to year with a division by research year, so that it can be identified which topics have been used for a long period of time and which topics have recently emerged. These topic trends also consider the frequency of occurrence of each word, which is indicated by the lines and circles in the graph. Thus, in addition to looking at annual trends, topic occurrences are also adjusted according to how often the words appear

in waqf-focused research. Based on the figure, it can be seen that "Ibn Khaldun" and "Sociology" are keywords that always trend throughout the observation period, especially reaching a peak in 2018.

## Co-Occurrence Network

This section provides a keyword mapping of scholarly publications that focus on Ibn Khaldun in economics. The results of this mapping identify important terms that are frequently used in

publications related to the theme. The results of this mapping can be seen in the figure below.

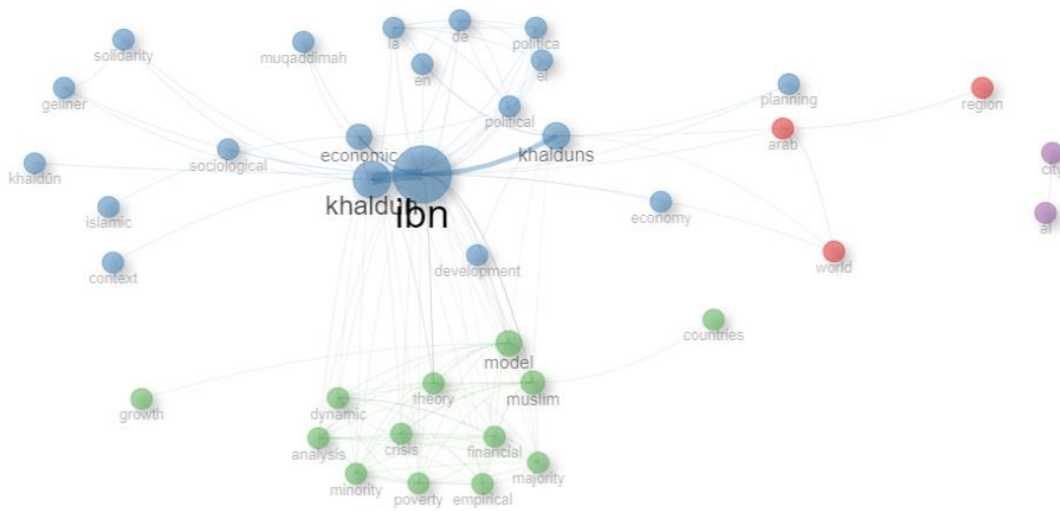


Figure 6: Co-Occurrence Network

From the figure above, we can see the mapping of keywords related to Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics. These keywords have been grouped into three clusters indicated by colored circles and are known as co-Occurrence network. This mapping is the result of several studies related to Ibn Khaldun in economics. The circles of different colors for each keyword indicate different

types of clusters. This section can be used to understand the trend of keywords related to Ibn Khaldun in economics over the past few years. The more keywords used, the larger the circles appear. Also, the line connecting each keyword shows how strong the relationship between the keywords is.

The following are the clusters formed from the keywords based on the network map above.

Table 1: Research Clusters

Cluster	Keywords.	Relevant journals
Cluster 1: Political Economy According to Ibn Khaldun	<div><div>-</div>Ibn Khaldun</div> <div><div>-</div>Economics</div> <div><div>-</div>Development</div> <div><div>-</div>Political</div> <div><div>-</div>Muqaddimah</div> <div><div>-</div>Sociological</div>	(Mouhammed, 2008)(Maskuroh, 2023)(Gómez, 2022)(El-Kholei, 2019)(Weiss, 1995)(Gamarra, 2015)(Al-Leheabi et al., 2013)(Safar et al., 2017)(Keim, 2022)(Usman et al., 2021)(Benić, 2016)(Khalid, 2015)(Chapra, 2008)(Amirabedini, 2014)(Malešević, 2015)(Şentürk & Nizamuddin, 2008)(Pratiwi, 2023)
Cluster 2: Ibn Khaldun's Theory of Poverty	<div><div>-</div>Theory</div> <div><div>-</div>Muslim</div> <div><div>-</div>Dynamic</div> <div><div>-</div>Financial</div> <div><div>-</div>Crisis</div> <div><div>-</div>Poverty</div>	(Patriarca, 2013)(Affandi & Astuti, 2015)(Mouhammed, 2008)(Lehmann & Lehmann, 2010)(Azlan Annuar et al., 2018)

	- Minority	
Cluster 3: The	- Region	(Rouighi, 2011)(Asadov, 2021)(Kostyrya
phenomenon of	- Arabic	& Yanchenko, 2023)(McCorristo, 2013)
population migration	- World	
according to Ibn Khaldun	- City	

## Discussion

The results of a study involving a literature review on metadata data with a focus on Ibn Khaldun in economics using biblioshiny show that the main center of attention in this research theme is related to Ibn Khaldun and economic development. His highly influential work, "Muqaddimah," discusses economic principles with a very intelligent, elegant, and profound perspective. Therefore, the theories proposed more than 650 years ago are still relevant to current conditions (Affandi & Astuti, 2015). As a result, many authors consider Ibn Khaldun's thought as a frame of reference in analyzing economic, social, and political issues today.

Chapra (2008) praises the concept or model proposed by Ibn Khaldun, which has been influential in explaining the development and decline of Islamic countries for several centuries. Although the model is influenced by historical events, it is able to provide an understanding of the current condition of Islamic countries. Based on El-Kholei (2019). After observing the various ruling dynasties, Ibn Khaldun developed his method by using rational deduction and careful observation. This makes his work relevant even in the context of today (Pratiwi, 2023).

Ibn Khaldun's theory of development states that the development or decline of a society does not depend on a single factor, but depends on the interaction of various factors such as moral, socio-economic, political, and historical over a long period of time (Sonn, 2010). Ibn Khaldun argued that poverty is the result of negative changes in the political order of society that are not legitimate, which is caused by the weakness of the democratic system and has an impact on the emergence of various criminal acts. Poverty is not only affected by economic aspects, but also by other factors. Ibn Khaldun identified moral, intellectual, social, demographic and political dimensions as factors

that contribute to poverty. Therefore, to overcome poverty, improvements are not only emphasized in the economic sector, but must also involve improvements in various other aspects (Affandi & Astuti, 2015).

Ibn Khaldun's development model interpreted by Chapra (2008) has the following principles:

1. Sovereign power (al-Mulk) cannot be maintained except by applying the sharia.
2. Sharia law cannot be implemented except by the ruler (al-mulk).
3. The ruler cannot gain power except through the people (al-rijal).
4. The people cannot be sustained except through wealth (al-mal).
5. Wealth cannot be acquired except through development (al-imarah).
6. Development cannot be achieved except through justice (al-adl).
7. Justice is the criterion (al-mizan) that God uses to judge people.
8. The ruler is responsible for bringing about justice.

In summary, the eight factors can be formulated as mentioned in research Chapra (2008):

$$P = f(W, G, N, S, g, \text{ and } j)$$

Where, Poverty (P) is a function of wealth (W), government (G), human resources or the community (N), construction (g) and justice (j).

These factors interact over time in a cycle that impacts the development or decline of an economy. (Mohammad, 2010). It should be noted that each factor is considered to have an equal role as a trigger for movement in the cycle. If one factor moves in a negative direction and the other factors respond in the same way, then the cyclical movement will lead to a more rapid deterioration. In the long run, it will be difficult to identify the cause. On the other hand,

if the other factors do not follow the same direction, the deterioration will probably occur more slowly (Pratiwi, 2023).

These eight guidelines are known as the sentences of hikammiah political wisdom that are interrelated to gain strength, where the beginning and end of the cycle are difficult to distinguish. Ibn Khaldun's analysis reflects the dynamic and cross-disciplinary nature of connecting all key factors in politics and socio-economics. (Affandi & Astuti, 2015). The model developed by Ibn Khaldun is powerful enough to provide insights into some important questions in Development Economics. These questions relate to why the Muslim world experienced rapid growth and progress for several centuries, then why it later experienced such significant decline. This includes demoralized countries that are not only colonized, but also struggle to respond successfully to the challenges they face (Chapra, 2008).

Research relating to Ibn Khaldun and his contribution to economics has also had an impact on other fields, such as taxation. For example, a study conducted by Azlan Annuar et al. (2018) measured the impact of a gradual reduction in corporate tax rates in Malaysia using the concept of the Laffer curve. While many attribute the Laffer curve to Arthur Laffer, the idea was actually inspired by Ibn Khaldun's work found in the "Muqaddimah". In addition to these studies, empirical evidence has also confirmed the relevance of the Laffer curve in various other research contexts. For example, Jonsson & Klein (2003) used the Laffer curve to estimate the welfare costs of tax distortions in Sweden and the United States, and found that welfare costs in Sweden were five times higher than in the United States. Floden & Lindé (2001) also applied the Laffer curve concept in their research on special risks for insurance agents in Sweden and the United States. Ayres (2016) utilizes the Laffer curve concept to understand the relationship between criminal behavior and punishment rates, and supports the idea of an equilibrium between "higher crime rates - higher punishment rates."

One conclusion that can be drawn from the above review is that the Laffer curve still has

relevance in today's economic world. This is in line with the argument expressed by Islahi (2015) which states that Ibn Khaldun's taxation theory is still relevant in the current economic context holistically. Similar opinions are also found in research Ismail & Jaafar (2013) where researchers documented evidence of the relevance of Ibn Khaldun's taxation theory in the current economic context by analyzing the relationship between tax rate increases and economic growth in 30 different countries, including developed, developing, and less developed economies.

## CONCLUSION

This study aims to observe the evolution of research focusing on "Ibn Khaldun's Thought in economics" published in various journals around the world. The method used is a qualitative approach with bibliometric analysis using R software. The data used are secondary data related to the theme "Ibn Khaldun's Thought in economics" obtained from the Scopus database. A total of 52 documents covering the period from 1964 to October 16, 2023 were used in the analysis. The results showed that the trend in the number of documents examining Ibn Khaldun in the context of economics tends to increase, reaching its peak in 2021 with a total of 7 documents. The highest average number of citations per year was recorded in 2018, reaching 1.4 citations. In addition, "Humanomics" is the main journal that publishes the highest number of papers on the theme of Ibn Khaldun in economics. The most prolific author in publishing articles on Ibn Khaldun's themes in economics indexed in Scopus is Astuti. In this analysis, three research clusters can be identified based on the co-occurrence network.

Based on the results of this study, for further research that focuses on "Ibn Khaldun's thought in the field of economics," there are several suggestions that can be considered:

1. Contemporary Research: Researching Ibn Khaldun's economic thoughts and contributions in the context of contemporary economic challenges such as the digital revolution, climate change, and globalization.

2. Comparative Study: Conduct comparative research between Ibn Khaldun's thought and modern economic theories. This can help identify the similarities, differences and relevance of Ibn Khaldun's classical concepts in today's global economic context. Furthermore, it can compare Ibn Khaldun's thought with other economic thought from Muslim or non-Muslim figures and analyze the similarities and differences in their views on economic issues.
3. Research Trend Analysis: Conduct further analysis of recent research trends surrounding Ibn Khaldun's thought in economics. This may involve identifying new developments in topics and research methods in the current literature.

These suggestions can be a guide for further research that is more in-depth and diverse around Ibn Khaldun's thoughts in the economic field.

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