

IBN KHALDUN'S PHILOSOPHY OF ECONOMICS: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDIES

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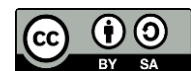
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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the development of scientific publications related to Ibn Khaldun's economic philosophy during the period 2019–2024 and reconstruct the philosophical dimension of his economic thought through a bibliometric and qualitative descriptive approach. This study uses Systematic Literature Review (SLR) which is integrated with bibliometric analysis using Publish or Perish and VOSviewer software. Data was collected from Google Scholar-indexed publications with a total of 200 initial articles. After the screening and selection process based on the PRISMA procedure, a total of 30 articles were selected for in-depth analysis. The bibliometric results show that the study of Ibn Khaldun is dominated by the themes of Islamic economics, social justice, taxation, and economic development, while studies that specifically address economic philosophy are limited. Visualization analysis also shows that the dominant research cluster focuses on normative Islamic economics and socio-historical perspectives. In addition, qualitative analysis shows that Ibn Khaldun's economic thought contains a comprehensive philosophical framework consisting of ontology, epistemology, and axiology. Ontologically, Ibn Khaldun views economic activity as inseparable from social solidarity, political power, and moral values. Epistemologically, he integrates empirical observation, rational analysis, and Islamic principles in building economic knowledge. Axiologically, his economic thinking emphasizes justice, public welfare, and balanced fiscal policy as the main goals of economic activity. This research contributes to the development of Islamic economics by placing Ibn Khaldun's thought not only as a historical legacy, but also as a systematic philosophical framework relevant to contemporary economic discourse.

Keywords: Ibn Khaldun, Economic Philosophy, Islamic Economics, Bibliometric Analysis, Systematic Literature Review



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INTRODUCTION

The development of Islamic economics in the contemporary era has prompted academics to revisit the classical intellectual tradition of Islam as an alternative foundation for modern economic theory (Chapra, 2020; Haneef, 2020). One of the most influential Muslim figures in this field is Ibn Khaldun, who through *Muqaddimah*'s work comprehensively discusses economics, society, politics, taxation, labor, and civilization (Islahi, 2020; Zaman, 2020).

Ibn Khaldun's research played an important role in the advancement of Islamic social and economic science. In *Muqaddimah*, Ibn Khaldun offers an economic analysis that combines social, political, and moral elements. Ibn Khaldun's economic concepts, such as fiscal justice, the role of the state, and social solidarity (*'asabiyyah*), are particularly relevant to explain the dynamics of the modern economy (Maulidizen, 2019; Zaman, 2020; Aisyiah et al., 2024). Ibn Khaldun's ideas are often considered relevant to contemporary economic issues because they integrate ethical, social, and political dimensions into economic activities (Khan, 2021; Salleh, 2021). In contrast to modern economic theories that tend to separate economics from moral and social considerations, Ibn Khaldun views economics as an inseparable part of the development of civilization and society (Alatas, 2020; Tripp, 2020).

Recent research shows that academic interest in Ibn Khaldun's economic thought has increased significantly, especially in the context of Islamic economics and socio-economic development (Lubis et al., 2024; Tazkia et al., 2024). A number of studies highlight his theories regarding taxation, labor specialization, market mechanisms, and the role of the government in economic development (Mahyudi, 2022; Maulidizen, 2019). However, most previous research has still focused on descriptive and historical analysis rather than exploration of the philosophical dimension of economic thought (Septianingrum et al., 2024). As a result, Ibn Khaldun's thought is often treated only as a historical reference and not as a systematic economic philosophy (Rahman, 2022).

The limitations of Ibn Khaldun's philosophical study of economics created an important research gap. In the philosophy of science, economics is not only related to technical and empirical problems, but also concerns ontological, epistemological, and axiological foundations (Huda et al., 2021). Ontology discusses the nature of economic reality, epistemology discusses the sources and methods of economic knowledge, while axiology deals with ethical goals and values contained in economic activities (Rahman, 2022). Therefore, a study of Ibn Khaldun's thought from this perspective is necessary to understand its broader relevance to contemporary Islamic economics (Dusuki, 2021).

Some contemporary scholars argue that Islamic economics needs a stronger philosophical foundation in order to avoid excessive normative tendencies and methodological ambiguity (Furqani, 2019; Siddiqi, 2021). In this context, Ibn Khaldun's thought offers a potential framework because it combines rational analysis, empirical observation, ethical considerations, and Islamic principles in one integrated intellectual system (Haneef, 2020; Islahi, 2020). His approach also provides an alternative perspective to conventional economic theories that tend to prioritize materialistic and individualistic assumptions (Kuran, 2020; Zubair & Hasan, 2021).

Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze the trend of scientific publications related to Ibn Khaldun's economic philosophy during the period 2019–2024 through bibliometric analysis and descriptive qualitative interpretation. This research also seeks to reconstruct the ontological, epistemological, and axiological dimensions of Ibn Khaldun's economic philosophy. The novelty of this research lies in the integration between bibliometric analysis and philosophical interpretation to produce a more systematic understanding of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought (Mulyany & Habib, 2023).

This new research combines a bibliometric analysis of the latest literature (2019–2024) with a study of the philosophy of economics of Ibn Khaldun. In contrast to previous research,

this study not only identifies research tendencies, but also reconstructs Ibn Khaldun's economic thought as a philosophical system of economics consisting of ontology, epistemology, and axiology.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design integrated with bibliometric analysis and Systematic Literature Review (SLR) (Furqani, 2019). A descriptive qualitative approach was used to interpret the philosophical dimension of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought, while a bibliometric analysis was conducted to identify publication trends, keyword relationships, and dominant research themes related to Ibn Khaldun's economics during the period 2019–2024 (Lubis et al., 2024).

Bibliometric analysis was performed using Publish or Perish software for data collection and VOSviewer for visualization analysis (Tazkia et al., 2024). This combination allows researchers to examine the structure of scientific publications as well as identify conceptual relationships between research keywords and themes.

Research Target/Subject

The target of this research consists of scientific articles discussing Ibn Khaldun's economic thought, Islamic economics, and economic philosophy published between 2019 and 2024 (Septianingrum et al., 2024). Articles were obtained from publications indexed by Google Scholar using keywords such as "Ibn Khaldun," "Islamic economics," "economic philosophy," "Muqaddimah," and "Islamic economic thought."

In the initial stage, as many as 200 articles were successfully identified through the Publish or Perish software. These articles then became the main dataset for bibliometric mapping and qualitative analysis.

Research Procedure

The research procedure follows the PRISMA framework which consists of identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion stages. 1) Identification Stage: At this stage, researchers identified 200 articles from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish software. Selected articles are limited to publications in 2019–2024 to ensure the novelty and relevance of the research. 2) Screening Stage: Duplicate and irrelevant articles are removed based on the title and abstract filtering process. A total of 35 duplicate articles were issued, leaving 165 articles for further evaluation. 3) Eligibility: The remaining articles are analyzed in full-text to determine their relevance to Ibn Khaldun's economic philosophy and thought. Articles that focus only on historical descriptions without analytical discussion are excluded from the study. 4) Inclusion Stage: In the final stage, as many as 30 articles met all inclusion criteria and were used in qualitative synthesis and bibliometric analysis.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The main instruments of the research consist of the Publish or Perish software and VOSviewer. Publish or Perish is used to obtain bibliographic data from Google Scholar, while VOSviewer is used to analyze keyword co-occurrence, clustering, and visualization mapping. Data collection techniques include: 1) Documentation of literature from scientific journal articles. 2) Keyword filtering based on relevance to Ibn Khaldun's economy. 3) Extraction of bibliographic metadata. 4) Classification of articles based on thematic relevance. The data analysis techniques that have been collected are analyzed through the following two stages: 1) Bibliometric analysis: Bibliometric analysis was performed using VOSviewer to identify keyword frequency, co-occurrence relationships, thematic clusters, and publication trends. 2) Descriptive Qualitative Analysis: Qualitative analysis is used to interpret the philosophical

dimensions of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought, particularly the ontology, epistemology, and axiological aspects. The analysis is focused on understanding how Ibn Khaldun conceptualized economic reality, economic knowledge, and the ethical purpose of economic activity.

The PRISMA framework is used to ensure that the article selection process is carried out systematically and transparently. To interpret the philosophical meaning of bibliometric patterns and reconstruct the philosophical framework of economics of Ibn Khaldun, this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. A systematic literature review (SLR) method, reinforced by bibliometric analysis, was used, as well as VOSviewer to identify relationships between keywords, research theme clusters, and publication trends.

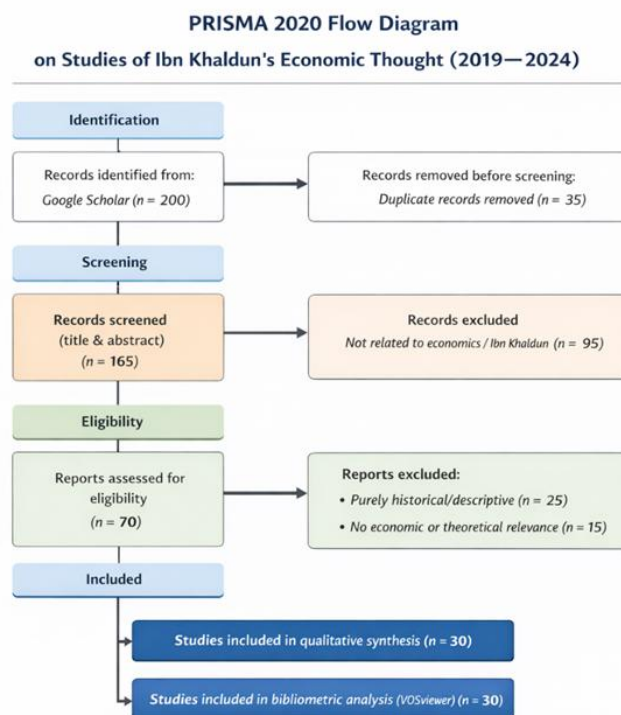


Figure 1. PRISM Diagram of Ibn Khaldun's Study

At the introduction stage, researchers identified as many as 200 articles from the Google Scholar database with the help of the Publish or Perish software. Keywords relevant to the study of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought, Islamic economics, and the philosophy of economics, including publications from 2019 to 2020. The purpose of this year's restrictions is to ensure that the research is relevant and new in accordance with the standards of scientific publications.

Before the screening stage, 35 duplicate articles were removed. Thus, only 165 articles remain to be selected at the screening stage. To find out if the topic fits the focus of the research, the screening is done by title and abstract. At this point, ninety-five articles were removed because they were not directly related to economic studies or substantially discussing Ibn Khaldun's thought.

In the next stage, the feasibility of the article is assessed based on a full text review. Of the total 70 articles, 40 were discarded because they were historical-descriptive or unrelated to the purpose of the research or its theoretical relevance to economic analysis.

A total of thirty articles were declared to meet all inclusion criteria and included in the qualitative synthesis at the final stage of the process. Using VOSviewer, all of these selected articles are used as the primary dataset for bibliometric analysis. This ensures a clear continuity between the quantitative mapping of scientific results and the literature selection process (PRISMA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis was conducted to identify publication trends related to Ibn Khaldun's economic thought during 2019–2024. These findings show the growing scientific interest in Ibn Khaldun's economics, especially in the context of Islamic economics and socio-economic development.

Table 1. Article Distribution by Year of Publication (2019–2024)

Years	Number of Articles	Percentage
2019	18	9%
2020	22	11%
2021	30	15%
2022	38	19%
2023	42	21%
2024	35	17%
Total	185	100%

Table 1 illustrates a significant increase in publications related to Ibn Khaldun's economic thought from 2019 to 2023. The highest number of publications occurred in 2023 with 42 articles or 21% of the total dataset. This tendency indicates the growing academic interest in integrating Ibn Khaldun's economic concepts into contemporary Islamic economic discourse.

The increase in publications after 2021 also reflects the growing relevance of Islamic economics in addressing global economic challenges, including inequality, fiscal instability, and ethical economic governance. Researchers increasingly view Ibn Khaldun's thought as a potential alternative framework capable of addressing socio-economic problems through a more holistic and ethical perspective.

Table 2. Key Keywords and Frequency of Occurrence

Keywords	Frequency	Cluster
Ibn Khaldun	Height	Core
Islam	Height	Normative
Islamic economics	Medium	Economy
Muqaddimah	Medium	Historis
Economic thought	Low	Teoretis

Table 2 shows that the dominant keywords are "Ibn Khaldun" and "Islam", indicating that most of the research focuses on normative Islamic perspectives and historical interpretations. Meanwhile, the keyword "economic philosophy" appears with a very low frequency, suggesting that philosophical discussions remain underexplored in the current literature.

These findings confirm that previous research has primarily emphasized the practical and normative aspects of Islamic economics rather than examining Ibn Khaldun's thought as a systematic economic philosophy. As a result, there are significant opportunities for future studies to explore the ontological, epistemological, and axiological dimensions of Ibn Khaldun's Economics

Table 3. Interpretation of Bibliometric Clusters

Cluster	Study Focus	Features
Cluster 1	Islam	Normatif-teologis
Cluster 2	Islamic economics	Applicative-conceptual
Cluster 3	Ibn Khaldun	Historis-teoretis
Cluster 4	Philosophy of science	Minimal & fragmented

Bibliometric grouping analysis reveals that studies related to Ibn Khaldun's economics are dominated by normative and applicative approaches. Cluster 1 focuses on theological and normative discussions of Islam, while Cluster 2 emphasizes practical applications in Islamic economics. Cluster 3 is associated with the historical interpretation of Ibn Khaldun's thought.

In contrast, Cluster 4, which represents the philosophy of science and the philosophy of economics, contains relatively limited studies. This suggests that the philosophical dimension of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought remains fragmented and not sufficiently explored. Therefore, this research contributes by reconstructing Ibn Khaldun's economics within a broader philosophical framework.

Analysis of Ibn Khaldun's Philosophy of Economics in a Bibliometric Perspective

Bibliometric analysis was conducted to identify publication trends related to Ibn Khaldun's economic thought during the period 2019–2024. The results of the study show an increase in academic interest in Ibn Khaldun's economics, especially in the context of Islamic economics and socio-economic development (Lubis et al., 2024; Tazkia et al., 2024).

Table 1 shows a significant increase in the number of publications related to Ibn Khaldun's economic thought from 2019 to 2023. The highest number of publications occurred in 2023 with a total of 42 articles or 21% of the entire dataset. This trend indicates increasing academic attention to the integration of Ibn Khaldun's economic concepts into contemporary Islamic economic discourse (Aisyiah et al., 2024).

The increase in publications after 2021 also reflects the increasing relevance of Islamic economics in responding to global economic challenges, including inequality, fiscal instability, and ethical economic governance (Ahmed, 2021; Habib & Mulyany, 2023). Researchers increasingly view Ibn Khaldun's thought as an alternative framework that is able to answer socio-economic problems through a more holistic and ethical approach (Sirajuddin & Yusuf, 2023).

Ontology Economics Ibn Khaldun

Ontologically, Ibn Khaldun views economics as a social reality that is closely related to civilization, political power, labor, and social solidarity ('asabiyyah) (Alatas, 2020; Islahi, 2020). Economic activity is not solely an individual's effort in search of profit, but also part of a broader social and moral system (Tripp, 2020).

According to Ibn Khaldun, economic prosperity depends on social cooperation and political stability. A society that has strong solidarity and justice will be able to achieve economic growth and sustainable development (Rosly, 2020). On the contrary, corruption, excessive taxes, and political oppression will weaken productivity and ultimately lead to the decline of civilization (Mahyudi, 2022).

Epistemology Economics Ibn Khaldun

From an epistemological perspective, Ibn Khaldun developed an integrative methodology that combines empirical observation, rational analysis, and Islamic values (Furqani, 2019; Haneef, 2020). His economic ideas were born from historical experience, observation of social reality, and analytical reasoning (Islahi, 2020).

Ibn Khaldun rejected speculative assumptions that were independent of empirical conditions. Instead, he emphasized that economic knowledge must be born from real social phenomena and historical patterns (Rahman, 2022). This approach resembles modern empirical social science, but still maintains ethical and religious foundations (Huda et al., 2021).

Ibn Khaldun's Economic Axiology

Axiologically, Ibn Khaldun views economics as an instrument for achieving social justice, public welfare, and political stability (Ahmed, 2021; Zubair & Hasan, 2021). Economic

activities should aim to create human prosperity, not just maximize material wealth (Salleh, 2021).

One of Ibn Khaldun's most important contributions was his discussion of taxation and state policy. He argues that excessive taxes will hinder productivity and weaken economic growth, while fair taxes will encourage labor, trade, and community welfare (Mahyudi, 2022).

Bibliometric Findings-Based Synthesis

Based on the relationship that exists between bibliometric findings and the analysis of the philosophy of science, it can be concluded that there is a high probability that Ibn Khaldun's economic thought will be incorporated into the framework of systematic economic philosophy. The main contribution of this research, which is to thoroughly reconstruct Ibn Khaldun's economic thought from an ontological, epistemological, and axiological perspective, is the most prominent. Therefore, this research not only enriched the work of Ibn Khaldun, but also laid the foundation for modern Islamic economic research.

Comparative Discussion with the Modern Economy

Based on the relationship that exists between bibliometric findings and the analysis of the philosophy of science, it can be concluded that there is a high probability that Ibn Khaldun's economic thought will be incorporated into the framework of systematic economic philosophy. The main contribution of this research, which is to thoroughly reconstruct Ibn Khaldun's economic thought from an ontological, epistemological, and axiological perspective, is the most important. Therefore, this research not only enriched the work of Ibn Khaldun, but also laid the foundation for the study of modern Islamic economics.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the study of Ibn Khaldun's economic thought during the period 2019–2024 has undergone significant developments, especially in the field of Islamic economics and socio-economic development. Bibliometric analysis shows that the dominant themes are related to Islamic economics, historical interpretation, and religious normative discussions. However, research that specifically addresses economic philosophy is still limited and fragmented).

Qualitative findings show that Ibn Khaldun's economic thought contains a comprehensive philosophical dimension consisting of ontology, epistemology, and axiology. Ontologically, Ibn Khaldun views economics as a social reality that is inseparable from political power, social solidarity, and moral values. Epistemologically, he combines empirical observation, rational reasoning, and Islamic principles in building economic knowledge. He emphasized justice, welfare, balanced taxation, and ethical governance as the main goals of economic activities.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

To improve the grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text, the authors used Chat GPT during the preparation of this manuscript. After using this tool, the authors assume full responsibility for the content of the publication after reviewing and modifying it as needed.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Study administration; Validation;

Author 2: Writing - review and editing.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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