TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS OF CARING ECONOMICS RESEARCH IN INDONESIA: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS FROM 2016 TO 2022

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article history: Received 14 November 2022 Accepted 24 January 2023 **Keywords:** Research Trends; Caring Economics; Bibliometric Analysis; Research; Research Analysis.	**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to explain the trends of published research on Caring Economics and their implications for the development of future research. **Theoritical Framework:** Caring Economics is a novel approach to considering human prosperity. According to conventional economics, prosperity is determined by consumption, income, and wealth. Caring Economics, in contrast, conceives of prosperity in terms of more fundamental causes of long-term human wellbeing. From this perspective, individuals are prosperous when their lives are going well. This feeling of success is not limited primarily to the satisfaction of materialistic demands and desires. Moreover, it contains an interpersonal component. **Design/methodology/approach:** This research method is a bibliographic analysis using data from the Google Scholar database, the most popular indexer in Indonesia. To collect data, Harzing Publish or Perish was used with the central database of Google Scholar. VosViewer is also used as a tool to get a map of the relationship between authors and between searched keywords. Furthermore, Microsoft Excel is used to process the data and tree mapping from the data obtained. **Findings:** This research is essential to drive the development of a sustainable caring economics paradigm in realizing collective economic prosperity. The results of this study indicate that the type of research with the theme of Caring economics is not widely published, namely 32 publications of research results and conceptual scientific ideas. Focused and Interdisciplinary Journal of Partnership Studies is the most influential journal in Caring Economics research, namely H-index 4. The most cited Caring Economics researcher from 2015 to 2022 is Indra Darmawan, with 4 citations. Silvia Hedenigg followed in second place with 4 citations and Mit Witjaksono with 2 citations. After being traced, Indra Darmawan and Mit Witjaksono came from the State University of Malang. Researcher Silvia Hedenigg comes from Friedensau Adventist University institution. **Research, Practical & Social implications**: The results and findings indicate that caring economics research has not been widely studied in economics, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy. Empirically, problems related to concerns in economics, financial education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy must be investigated to solve the issues faced. It is essential to implement caring economics to build the Indonesian economy towards social justice for all Indonesians by realizing a prosperous Indonesia as a whole. **Originality/value:** This finding has implications for efforts to encourage academics and researchers in Indonesia to discover caring economics to revitalize the economy from the micro to macro level so that Indonesia's economic fundamentals are getting

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stronger. In addition, it is recommended for collaborative research between institutions to enrich scientific wealth and develop a more comprehensive research study on Caring Economics.

TENDÊNCIAS E IMPLICAÇÕES DA PESQUISA ECONÔMICA ATENCIOSA NA INDONÉSIA: UMA ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA DE 2016 A 2022

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é explicar as tendências das pesquisas publicadas sobre Economia Solidária e suas implicações para o desenvolvimento de pesquisas futuras.

Estrutura teórica: Economia Atenciosa é uma nova abordagem para considerar a prosperidade humana. De acordo com a economia convencional, a prosperidade é determinada pelo consumo, pela renda e pela riqueza. A Economia Atenciosa, em contraste, concebe a prosperidade em termos de causas mais fundamentais do bem-estar humano a longo prazo. A partir desta perspectiva, os indivíduos são prósperos quando suas vidas estão indo bem. Este sentimento de sucesso não se limita principalmente à satisfação de demandas e desejos materialistas. Além disso, ele contém um componente interpessoal.

Design/metodologia/abordagem: Este método de pesquisa é uma análise bibliográfica utilizando dados da base de dados do Google Scholar, o indexador mais popular na Indonésia. Para coletar dados, Harzing Publish ou Perish foi usado com a base de dados central do Google Scholar. O VosViewer também é usado como uma ferramenta para obter um mapa da relação entre os autores e entre as palavras-chave pesquisadas. Além disso, o Microsoft Excel é usado para processar os dados e o mapeamento em árvore a partir dos dados obtidos.

Descobertas: Esta pesquisa é essencial para impulsionar o desenvolvimento de um paradigma de economia sustentável e solidária na realização da prosperidade econômica coletiva. Os resultados deste estudo indicam que o tipo de pesquisa com o tema Economia solidária não é amplamente publicado, ou seja, 32 publicações de resultados de pesquisa e idéias científicas conceituais. A Revista Interdisciplinar de Estudos em Parceria é a revista mais influente na pesquisa da Economia Solidária, a saber, o índice H 4. A pesquisadora mais citada da Caring Economics de 2015 a 2022 é Indra Darmawan, com 4 citações. Silvia Hedenigg seguiu em segundo lugar com 4 citações e Mit Witjaksono com 2 citações. Depois de serem rastreados, Indra Darmawan e Mit Witjaksono vieram da Universidade Estadual de Malang. A pesquisadora Silvia Hedenigg vem da instituição da Universidade Adventista Friedensau.

Pesquisa, implicações práticas e sociais: Os resultados e descobertas indicam que a pesquisa econômica cuidadosa não tem sido amplamente estudada em economia, educação econômica, economia comunitária, saúde e serviços relacionados ao ser humano e à economia. Empiricamente, os problemas relacionados às preocupações em economia, educação financeira, economia comunitária, saúde e serviços relacionados com o ser humano e a economia devem ser investigados para resolver os problemas enfrentados. É essencial implementar uma economia cuidadosa para construir a economia indonésia rumo à justiça social para todos os indonésios, realizando uma Indonésia próspera como um todo.

Originalidade/valor: Esta descoberta tem implicações nos esforços para encorajar os acadêmicos e pesquisadores da Indonésia a descobrir uma economia cuidadosa para revitalizar a economia do nível micro a macro, de modo que os fundamentos econômicos da Indonésia estejam se fortalecendo. Além disso, recomenda-se a pesquisa colaborativa entre instituições para enriquecer a riqueza científica e desenvolver um estudo de pesquisa mais abrangente sobre Economia Atenciosa.

Palavras-chave: Tendências de Pesquisa, Economia Cuidadosa, Análise Bibliométrica, Pesquisa e Análise de Pesquisa.

TENDENCIAS E IMPLICACIONES DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN EN ECONOMÍA DEL CUIDADO EN INDONESIA: UN ANÁLISIS BIBLIOMÉTRICO DE 2016 A 2022

Purpose: The aim of this study is to explain the trends of published research on Caring Economics and their implications for the development of future research.

Theoritical Framework: Caring Economics is a novel approach to considering human prosperity. According to conventional economics, prosperity is determined by consumption, income, and wealth. Caring Economics, in contrast, conceives of prosperity in terms of more fundamental causes of long-term human wellbeing. From this perspective, individuals are prosperous when their lives are going well. This feeling of success is not limited primarily to the satisfaction of materialistic demands and desires. Moreover, it contains an interpersonal component.

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Design/methodology/approach: This research method is a bibliographic analysis using data from the Google Scholar database, the most popular indexer in Indonesia. To collect data, Harzing Publish or Perish was used with the central database of Google Scholar. VosViewer is also used as a tool to get a map of the relationship between authors and between searched keywords. Furthermore, Microsoft Excel is used to process the data and tree mapping from the data obtained.

Findings: This research is essential to drive the development of a sustainable caring economics paradigm in realizing collective economic prosperity. The results of this study indicate that the type of research with the theme of Caring economics is not widely published, namely 32 publications of research results and conceptual scientific ideas. Focused and Interdisciplinary Journal of Partnership Studies is the most influential journal in Caring Economics research, namely H-index 4. The most cited Caring Economics researcher from 2015 to 2022 is Indra Darmawan, with 4 citations. Silvia Hedenigg followed in second place with 4 citations and Mit Witjaksono with 2 citations. After being traced, Indra Darmawan and Mit Witjaksono came from the State University of Malang. Researcher Silvia Hedenigg comes from Friedensau Adventist University institution.

Research, Practical & Social implications: The results and findings indicate that caring economics research has not been widely studied in economics, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy. Empirically, problems related to concerns in economics, financial education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy must be investigated to solve the issues faced. It is essential to implement caring economics to build the Indonesian economy towards social justice for all Indonesians by realizing a prosperous Indonesia as a whole.

Originality/value: This finding has implications for efforts to encourage academics and researchers in Indonesia to discover caring economics to revitalize the economy from the micro to macro level so that Indonesia's economic fundamentals are getting stronger. In addition, it is recommended for collaborative research between institutions to enrich scientific wealth and develop a more comprehensive research study on Caring Economics.

Palabras clave: Tendencias de la Investigación, Caring Economics, Análisis Bibliométrico, Investigación y Análisis de la Investigación.

INTRODUCTION

Caring Economics Research, referred to through Google Scholar, is still relatively new. Caring Economics research starts in 2016 and until 2021. Caring Economics research in Indonesia is a new paradigm in economic studies (Witjaksono, 2016a; Witjaksono2, 2016). The Caring Economics paradigm, as a new paradigm, is then linked to social and environmental contexts. Research (Atirah & Hasan, 2020; Eisler, 2017; Singer & Snower, 2015; Wahyuni et al., 2021; Witjaksono, 2016c, 2016a; Witjaksono2, 2016) shows that social and environmental contexts in the Caring Economics paradigm are associated with economic and social contexts. National economic education can be used in schools and universities. The strategic implications of the research are recommended for efforts to develop economics and economic education in Indonesia, both in formal education and the economy of the community as a whole.

The term caring refers to the understanding of human activities in managing economic resources and the general economic context both in education and technicians in care and maintenance (Hasyim, and; Hedenigg, 2019, 2021; Mattingly & Wolff, 2022; Mendes, 2017; Witjaksono, 2016c, 2016a; Witjaksono2, 2016). Furthermore, Caring Economics is interpreted not only as a science, system, and approach but also as the practice of how Caring Economics becomes an alternative to conventional economic theory (socialist and capitalist). Caring

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Economics is focused on the content, form, organization, institution, or monetary policy that shifts the neo-liberal economic paradigm to "*caring for a human being*."

Caring Economics as a new paradigm can refer to human activities related to the finances of a project or property (Eisler, 2013; Fischler, 2011a; Hedenigg, 2021; Osch, 2013; Singer & Snower, 2015; Witjaksono, 2016a, 2016c). Based on the word *economy* in the Caring Economics paradigm, namely, (a) related to planned resource management to avoid waste, (b) *saving* which means media or forms of economic activity, (c) efficiency, which means obtaining maximum results as minimum effort in economic terms. Time and the economy of language, (d) as a complex human activity related to the production, distribution, and consumption of both goods and services, (e) characteristics of certain types or branches of production, distribution, and consumer affairs, (f) top management resources, finances, income, and expenses of a community, or business entity, (g) types, classifications, groups in terms of the weak economy, strong economy, and economic class, (h) as a modifier of the economic package, (i) inter-system linkages, structure in the natural economy, (j) economic principles related to competing for epistemological philosophies, (k) household economic management or domes economy ticks that are starting to be abandoned.

The Caring Economics paradigm includes the *unpaid community economy, household economy*, and *natural economy* as an integral part of an alternative economic system (Eisler, 2015, 2017; Goodwin, 2017; Witjaksono, 2016a). In economics, caring does not displace all established economic theories but moves towards a system that provides a new paradigm that complements each other in terms of vision and *values* to essential human work. A caring economy will be effective if it is juxtaposed with a paradigm shift in thinking and acting from a dominating social system to a partnership social system. This social system supports the existence of a hierarchy. In the economic context, this social system is reflected in fair and non-exploitative economic practices. The emergence of trust in institutions and inherent relationships so the system can run as expected in the Caring Economics paradigm. This social system supports the relationship between the social and economic systems in a position of mutual respect, accountability, and benefit.

It should be noted that Caring Economics does not mean that cooperation exists only in a partnership system but that mutual respect, accountability, and mutual benefit flow from the bottom up (*bottom-up*). Hierarchy leads to actualization, where power is not used to weaken but to strengthen others. The paradigm shift is a partnership that is not dichotomous but a continuum, like a pendulum that leads to a tendency in which the social system swings.

In the context of education, Caring Economics is the answer to the problematic questions and dynamics of life in the era of globalization which requires humans to solve life's problems. A Caring Economics attitude is essential to be given, especially habituation in overcoming the problems of economic life for unlimited human needs and as a means of satisfying little needs. So that this attitude will appear in concern for the environment, fellow humans, and oneself. Education, whether formal, informal or non-formal, is a forum that has an important role in understanding Caring Economics (Darmawan, 2021; Derra Setya Wardany, Wahjoedi, 2016; Eisler, 2017; Hasyim, nd; Wahyuni et al., 2021). Thus, the respect for students and students through education will be higher and lead to the nation's next generation with Caring Economics.

This research was conducted using bibliometric analysis to determine the trend of Caring Economics research in implementing and developing Caring Economics in Indonesia. This paper reveals the development trend of Caring Economics research in Indonesia, its implications for the development of Caring Economics in general, and research on Caring Economics in particular. This study will also reveal the impact factors of research publications in Caring Economics and trends in developing and applying techniques and models through diction choice analysis used in Caring Economics research.

Research on Caring Economics in Indonesia continues to grow. Research development is marked by the many aspects studied in community and educational settings. For this reason, it is necessary to map the trend of Caring Economics research to find research patterns that focus on and enrich the study and reach of Caring Economics research in Indonesia. Opportunities for research on Caring Economics in Indonesia are the various social systems at every level of society with multiple ethnicities and cultures. This diversity certainly has implications for habits, norms, values , and personal and group character. Many researchers have tried to explore the western Caring Economics theory, which does not necessarily follow Indonesian society's characteristics and culture. The findings of this study are expected to formulate and explain the research landscape for Caring Economics, the collaboration between researchers from various regions and cultural backgrounds, and the possibility of appropriate and relevant local wisdom. The goal is to make financial caring research more accessible to the public, grow professionally and adaptively in response to the need for Caring Economics, and stay up-to-date.

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METHODOLOGY

This study uses bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative tool for examining bibliographic data and is used in various fields (Alves et al., 2022; Philosophy et al., 2020; Zamroni et al., 2022). Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method that considers scientific activities based on the assumption that the researcher conducts his research and must communicate. The following three components of bibliometrics (Philosophy et al., 2020; Zamroni et al., 2022), namely: (a) bibliometrics is the primary domain of bibliometric research and is traditionally used as a research methodology, (b) bibliometrics for scientific disciplines (research information) considering that researchers work in scientific orientation, interest and the field of specialization as well as allowing quantitative research to be carried out in information retrieval. Bibliometric research is the realm of research evaluation in various research topics related to policy and science management, making it possible to conduct performance analysis in science mapping (Philosophy et al., 2020; Ziegler et al., 2021).

Bibliometric studies were also carried out with software (Alves et al., 2022; Philosophy & Kurniasih, 2020) and will be described as follows. The central substance in scientific papers appears in the keywords that indicate the variables studied in a scientific paper. A keyword analysis is based on co-accuracy analysis to analyze the content, patterns, and trends of the document set by measuring the diction used (Alves et al., 2022; Philosophy et al., 2020; Philosophy & Kurniasih, 2020; Zamroni et al., 2022). The diction analysis technique together determines how many keywords from scientific papers appear in the researched article. The author chose this critical term. The more often keywords appear in a group of documents, the more closely they are related to that document (Philosophy et al., 2020; Philosophy & Kurniasih, 2020; Rusydiana, 2019; Zamroni et al., 2022). Keyword maps based on accuracy, importance, or uniqueness can be found in the article title or abstract, where a shared diction analysis map can be found. Therefore, researchers should see the content of the written work seen and explore it as a reference for the concept. Non-uniform keywords can result in non-uniform terms as well. So it is essential to use software and thesaurus to help standardize authors. Bibliometric analysis is used to analyze scientific publications by examining their impact factors and citations, collaboration patterns, dissemination tactics, and reports on producing scientific papers (Alves et al., 2022; Philosophy & Kurniasih, 2020; Rusydiana, 2019; Zamroni et al., 2022).). This study separates data exposure consisting of publication sources, publication impact factors, keywords used, research networks, and researcher productivity in obtaining the description.

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Google Scholar was used to collecting information in this study, which consisted of articles on the development trend of Caring Economics throughout Indonesia. As a search engine, Google Scholar can accommodate more research results and scientific works from Indonesian academics, practitioners, and researchers in Caring Economics. Data collection was done by searching for google scholar publications with the keywords Caring Economics, Caring Economics in the context of education, community Caring Economics, and economic community in the context of Caring Economics with article titles, abstracts, and keywords from 2016 to 2021 using publish and perish software. The information is presented in the form of annual publication totals. Microsoft Excel offers a journal with articles on the development of Caring Economics and Caring Economics research, the author, the origin of the author, and the topic. VosViewer software is used to examine the trend of publications in Indonesia in the development of Caring Economics research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results

Publication sources. The bibliometric analysis in this study uses the Google Scholar database, accessed on June 18, 2021. The Google Scholar database was chosen because most of the research publications were found in the Google Scholar database, especially with the theme of Caring economics. The search was conducted using *hazing's publish or perish software* with the keywords Caring Economics, Caring Economics in the context of education, community Caring Economics, and economic community in the context of Caring Economics. The results of the distribution of research each year can be shown in table 1.

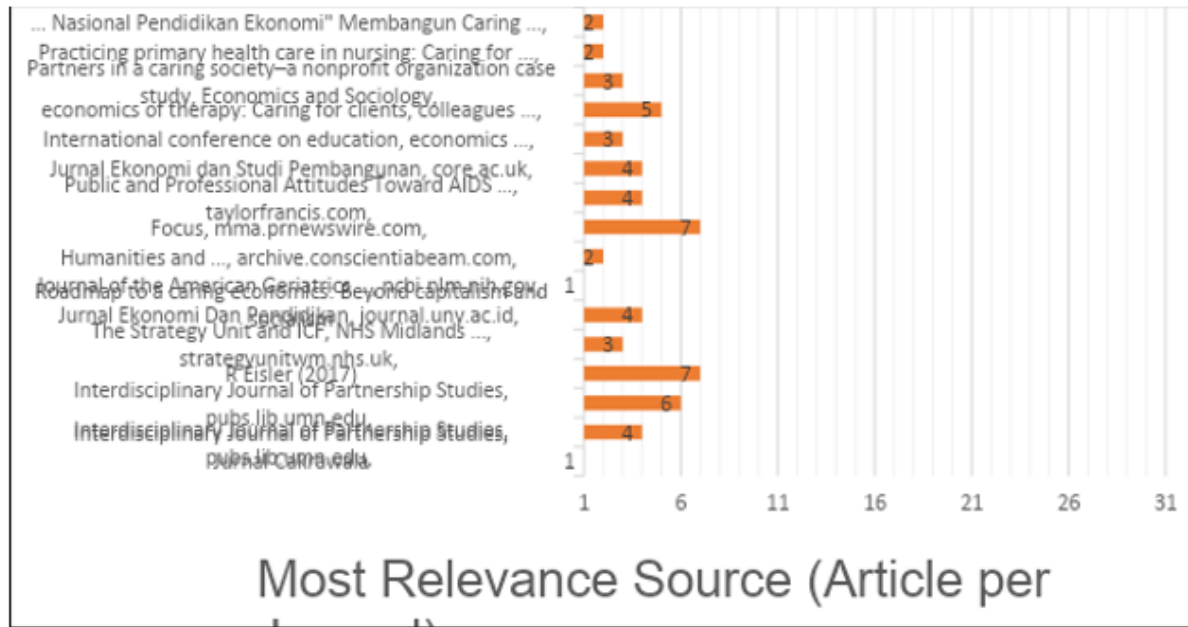Table 1 Distribution of Research Numbers Caring Economics in Google Scholar Database Per Year

No	Year	Article	Percentage
1	2016	5	15
2	2017	8	25
3	2018	4	12.5
4	2019	6	18.7
5	2020	1	3.1
6	2021	7	21.8
7	2022	1	3.1
	Total	32	100

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Table 1 shows that from 2016 to 2022, there were 32 articles and publications of research results on Caring Economics in various scientific journals, proceedings, and university

repositories. The distribution of research in 32 journals with the highest number of articles is shown in Figure 1, namely in 2017. 2017 was the year with the most publications, with 8 articles contributing 25% of the overall distribution of articles. Despite the decline in publications from 2018 to 2022, the number of published papers, in general, is relatively increasing.

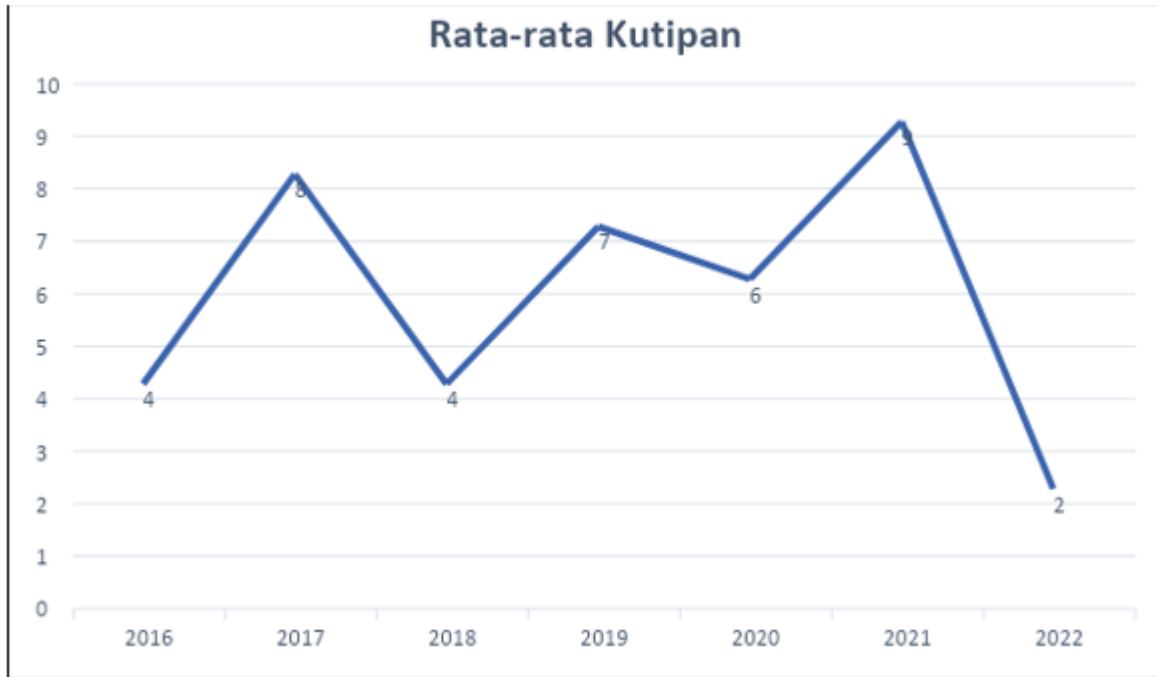Figure 1 Distribution of Caring Economics research documents from various sources

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Figure 1 shows that the *in-focus* and *Interdisciplinary Journal of Partnership Studies* have the highest number of Caring Economics research publications, totaling 7 articles each. This number represents the publication of research on Caring Economics in interdisciplinary. This shows that in the realm of Caring Economic research, there are interdisciplinary ones, including community Caring Economics, to the economic community in the context of Caring Economics.

Source impact. The impact of the publication media is measured by the number of citations obtained by journals and articles and the H-Index of scientific journals. This section describes the average citation of articles each year and the H-index of published scientific journals. Figure 2 shows the average article citations every year in all scientific publications that have been published in the range from 2016 to 2022.
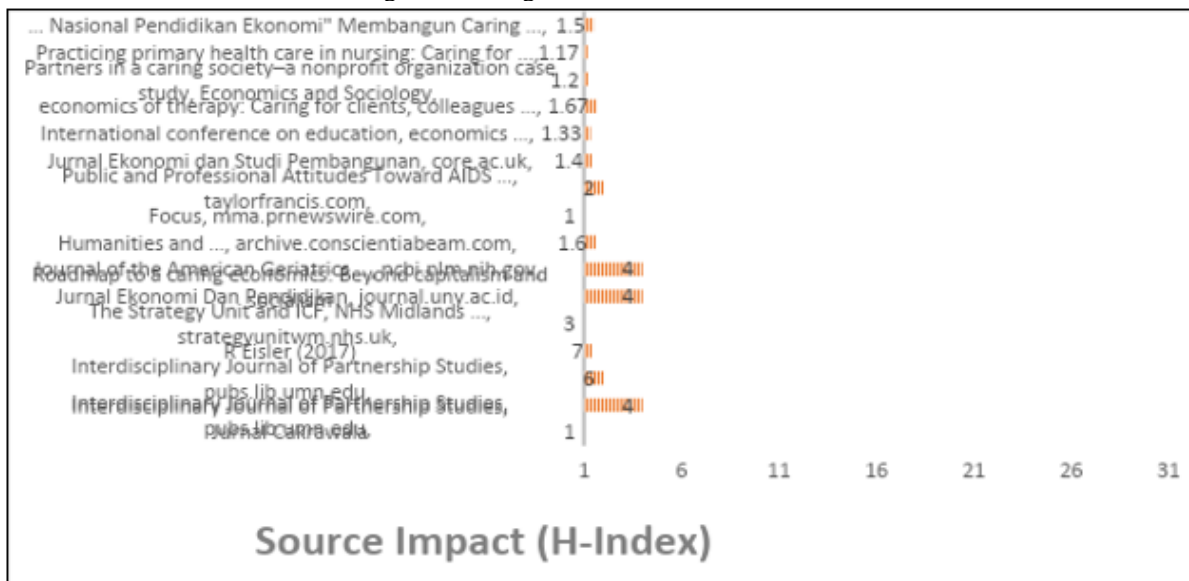
Figure 2 Average Article citations

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Figure 2 shows that the highest citation average is in 2021, with 9 citations in each article, while the lowest average occurs in 2021, which is 2 citations. This is understandable because the latest articles have just been published, so they are still common in legibility and the possibility of citations. In Figure 3 it can be seen the influence on the publication media in 17 journals with the highest H-index in the range from 2016 to 2022.

Figure 3 Average H-index of article citations

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

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Figure 3 shows that the *Journal of Economics and Education, Journal of the American Geriatrics*, and *Interdisciplinary Journal of Partnership Studies* had the highest impact with an H-index of 4 each, followed by *Journal Public and Toward* with an H-index of 2. Limited resource impact, only taken based on journal publications due to access to resources. The H-index cannot be known for others, such as proceedings and repositories.
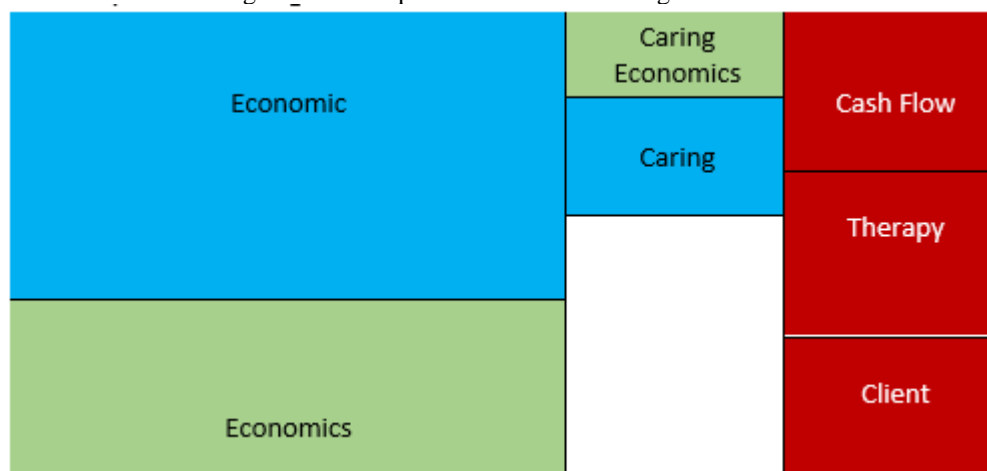
Table 2 Most keywords by Caring Economics Researchers in Indonesia 2016-2022

No	Keywords	Cluster	Frequency	Percentage
1	Economic	2	6	26
2	Economics	3	6	21
3	Caring	3	2	6
4	Caring Economics	2	2	6
5	Cash flow	1	4	17
6	Client	1	4	17
7	Therapy	1	4	17

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Most keywords for research. To find out the trend of variables and keywords that often appear and are researched by Caring Economics researchers using VosViewer software. The results in table 2 are presented with the most frequently used keywords by Caring Economics researchers. Table 2 shows that research with the keywords *Economics* and *Economics* are most often used, and the keywords *Economics* and *Economics* are used 6 times each. Furthermore, the keywords *Caring Economics* and *Caring* are used 2 times each. The keywords *Client*, *Cash Flow,* and *Therapy* appear 4 times. The emergence of *Client*, *Cash Flow,* and *Therapy* in caring and economic research indicates an integration of studies with Caring Economics research. Furthermore, Figure 4 shows a treemap of the Caring Economics research document.
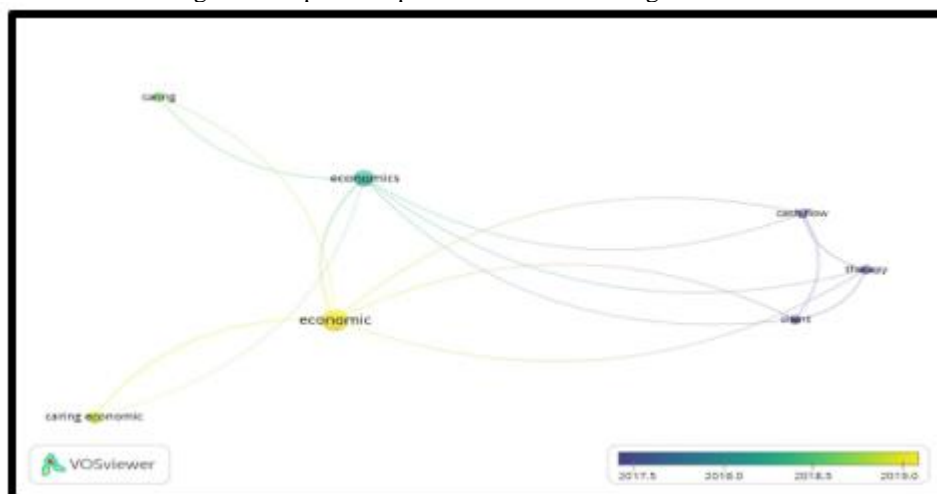
Figure 4 Treemap of the document Caring Economics

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Figure 4 shows a TreeMap based on the frequency of keywords often used in Caring Economics research. Based on the map, it is known that the terminology *Economics* and *Economics* dominates the research on Caring Economics. This shows that Caring Economics research that leads to the keywords *Economic* and *Economics* is popular research on Google Scholar and is most often used by researchers and practitioners in economics. Despite being the most popular model, not all conceptions of Caring Economics are suitable and follow Indonesian society's characteristics (Atirah & Hasan, 2020; Eisler, 2015; Firmansyah, 2019; Witjaksono, 2016b; Witjaksono2, 2016). Therefore, it needs to be adjusted or re-created with the cultural characteristics of the Indonesian people (Witjaksono, 2016b) (Atirah & Hasan, 2020; Derra Setya Wardany, Wahjoedi, 2016; Eisler, 2017; Noddings, 2012; Wahyuni et al., 2021; Witjaksono2, 2016).
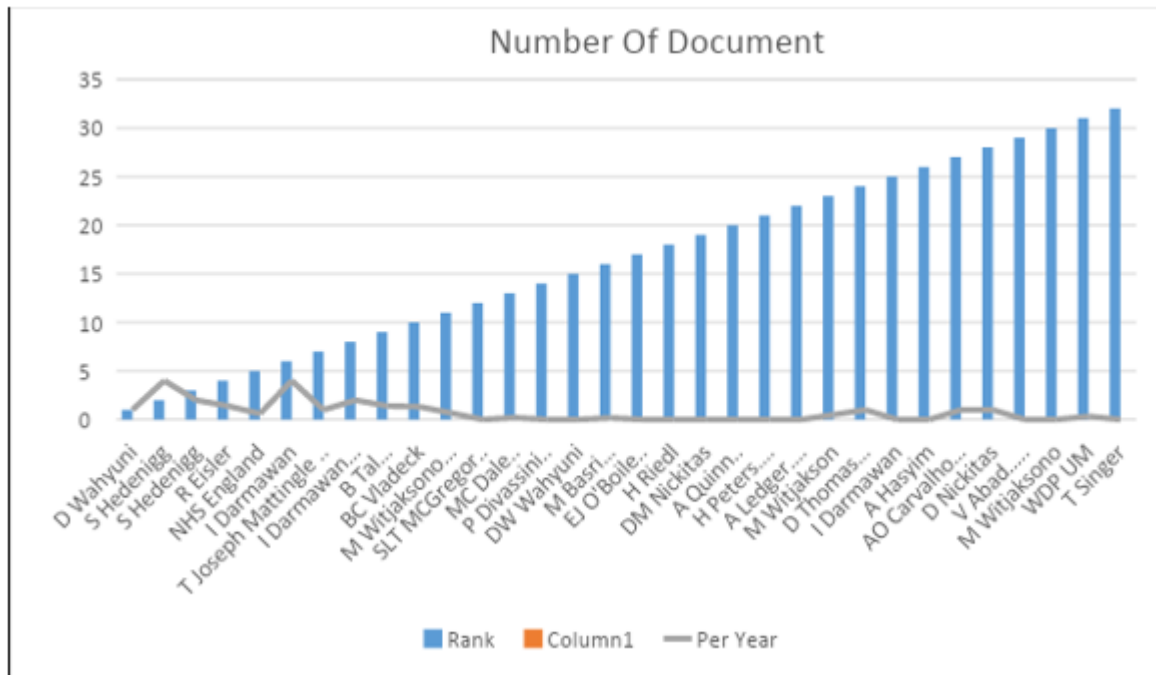
Figure 5 Map of companion words for Caring Economics

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Furthermore, in Figure 5, a visualization of the relationship between keywords in the research conducted by Caring Economics researchers is presented. Based on Figure 5, it is known that Caring Economics research appears most often in research, both in individual and group formats. In *Economics* and *Economics*, the study is quite extensive, especially the use of terminology and the scope of the study with a rational approach leading to the keywords caring and Caring Economics on the left side of the *Map* and a sensible approach leading to the keywords *Client*, *Cash Flow* and *Therapy* on the right side of the *Map*. The emerging terminology paired with caring is the integration of theory and efforts to explore the scope of the study. This is also an effort to emphasize that Caring Economics research with the integration of theory and its variants is still a familiar model of Caring Economics research.

Figure 6 Most Productive Caring Economics Researchers

(Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022)

Network writers and productivity. To find out the connections between writers in developing a comprehensive Caring Economics research that represents the natural character of the Indonesian nation, it is necessary to map the relationships and productivity between writers produced by each researcher. Figure 6 shows the 32 most impactful researchers in Caring Economics research.

Figure 6 shows that the most cited Caring Economics researcher in the 2015 to 2022 range is Indra Darmawan, namely 4 citations. Silvia Hedenigg followed in second place with 4 citations and Mit Witjaksono with 2 citations. After being traced, Indra Darmawan and Mit Witjaksono came from the Malang State University Institution. For researcher Silvia Hedenigg originated from the institution Friedensau Adventist University. The researchers mentioned are researchers and academics from universities that open economic studies and economics education programs. This indicates that Caring Economics research is being developed in relevant study programs and impacts other interdisciplinary studies that participate in developing Caring Economics research.

DISCUSSION

Caring Economics research trends. The results of the bibliometric analysis in this study indicate that the keywords *Economics* and *Economics* are the most widely used by researchers, with a total of 10 citations each year. After the keywords *Economics* and *Economics*, the next

is Caring Economics. This means that research with the keywords *Economics* and *Economics,* further developed in the topic of Caring Economics, began to emerge from 2016 to 2022. The exciting thing about Caring Economics research is to use of the keyword *caring,* which can be developed in economics, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy (Atirah & Hasan, 2020; Darmawan et al., 2021; Eisler, 2013, 2015, 2017; Fischler, 2011b; Mattingly & Wolff, 2022; Witjaksono, 2016b, 2016a, 2016c). The results show that caring research has not been widely studied in economics, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy. Empirically, problems associated with caring both in the context of economics, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy need to be researched as a solution to the problems faced (Hasyim and; Witjaksono, 2016b, 2016c; Witjaksono2, 2016). Next, the trend of Caring Economics research is growing year by year in line with the problematics of wisdom in each sector which does not only focus on economics but also in the fields of economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy. A common understanding is needed so that Caring Economics research is growing and is not limited to the level of researchers but practitioners and teachers who are interested in the field of caring study.

The development of caring research is not always in line with the community's need for the solutions offered. It takes adaptation and elaboration of study that leads to developing economics, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to humans and the economy. In reality, economic activities that lead to Caring Economics in Contextual Economics (Eisler, 2017; Goodwin, 2017; Witjaksono, 2016b) are always in the social and environmental context. *Caring Economics* is part and main character of a contextual economic model. The construction of *Caring Economics* is claimed to be more inclusive and realistic when compared to the ne0-classical model – known as the *Circular Flow* (Eisler, 2017; Goodwin, 2017; Witjaksono, 2016b). In the social context, economic behavior activities include (*inputs*) natural resources into three environments, namely the core part, the business part, and shared goals which are then converted into goods and services that humans need as an output (*outputs*). The transformation process in which pollution and waste are produced is not only interpreted as a negative thing but a positive thing that encourages people to care about their environment—for example, recycling waste and efforts to improve land and forests to keep them fertile and productive.

Humans create and implement economic systems without realizing they are doing so, just as economics operates in social contexts. Human motivations and the past, present, and

future are all part of the social context. What has been considered legitimate economic activity is a function of the society in question. For instance, we prohibit selling and purchasing illegal substances and human organs (Babbie, 2011). The realization of economic activity is also determined by social context factors, including trust, honesty, norms, and regulations or laws. These three sectors are the economy's "big three," or the sectors that drive the economy forward. In the first category, known as the "core sphere," you'll find individual homes, neighborhoods, and towns. We can classify the second category as the "business sphere," which includes for-profit corporations and non-profit cooperatives (Eisler, 2017). The third type of setting serves the public interest, including not just government agencies but also philanthropic and religious groups, as well as professional associations, the World Bank, and the United Nations. In the context of economic activity, individuals can shift between the three settings. A woman who is typically (Hawk, 2011) a stay-at-home mom (primary sphere) may decide to pursue a profession in business (secondary sphere) and may also choose to devote time and energy to running a nonprofit organization that helps underprivileged children (tertiary sphere to public purpose sphere).

Economics also runs in a social context built and implemented by humans, although sometimes humans are less aware that they are designing a system. The social context in question is history, politics, culture, ethics, and other human motivations. This social context determines what is acceptable as an economic activity. Three environments in the context of economic activity are further defined as three economic actors: the core part, the business part, and the public goal. First, the core part is the household, family, and association or community. Second, the business section, namely the business environment, includes companies, corporations, and business entities that produce goods and services for profit. Third, public goals include the environment that provides for the public interest, the public interest, government agencies or agencies, and various non-profit organizations that aim to improve human welfare and the environment. Individuals in the context of economic activity in these three environments can move from one environment to another. In line with the opinion (Goodwin, 2017; Witjaksono, 2016b, 2016c), the reality of human behavior in meeting their economic needs is never severe, and does not fully care about the welfare of others without thinking about themselves. This is influenced by the extent to which human behavior is motivated to increase the achievement of the general benefit or the welfare of the general public. In contextual economics, such a model of human economic behavior is expressed as the core behavior of caring for society.

In the context of economic education, according to the opinion (Darmawan, 2021; Hasyim and; Wahyu Purwanto1), Ery Tri Djatmika RWW2), 2016; Wahyuni et al., 2021), learning based on Caring Economics is developed through business ideas and potential, introduction related to business feasibility, product design, and marketing design. Through the above, learning is directed to *project-based learning* in groups. Observation activities on business ideas and potentials, introductions related to business feasibility, product design, and existing marketing designs will find Caring Economics problems that start from existing social, economic, educational, or even cultural issues. The findings of this problem will later be used as a design for *project-based learning* that will be applied and researched. Developing *project-based learning* based on Caring Economics has increased students' interest in entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSION

This bibliometric analysis found that Caring Economics research trends are towards economic development, economic education, and economists in community, health, and services related to people and the economy. At this level, further attention is needed to implement Caring Economics to realize Social Justice truly. Judging from the researchers, it is known that there are still not many researchers who study Caring Economics. However, Caring Economics research leads to economic development, economic education, community economics, health, and services related to people and the economy. Although the research seems a bit partial, the direction of developing caring economics on a massive scale has already begun to be seen. This study shows the lack of research on Caring Economics, the lack of academic activities that examine the theme of Caring Economics, and the possibility of collaboration between institutions to enrich the wealth of knowledge. The implication is that efforts to implement caring economics on a massive scale still need a strong effort. The alternative is to calibrate research on caring economics with cooperative economics, which has long been developed in Indonesia. The development of research studies on Caring Economics will help facilitate more comprehensive micro- and macroeconomic policy considerations.

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