



(REVIEW ARTICLE)



Review: Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" and its significance for migration issues

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World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 2023, 18(02), 1111–1119

Publication history: Received on 13 April 2023; revised on 21 May 2023; accepted on 24 May 2023

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2023.18.2.0964>

Abstract

This review article examines the significance of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddimah in the context of migration issues. It aims to examine the ideas of Ibn Khaldun's work, the methodology used in the analysis and the main conclusions. In addition, the role of economic geography in improving our understanding of migration is highlighted throughout the article. The study employed a qualitative research methodology by analysing the relevant sections of Ibn Khaldun's work "Muqaddimah" that deal with migration issues. The results of the research showed that Ibn Khaldun's work "Muqaddimah" provides valuable ideas on migration issues. Moreover, the article showed the importance of economic geography as a complement to Ibn Khaldun's work in the study of migration issues. Thus, this review article highlights the continued importance of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddimah in understanding migration issues. By synthesising historical analysis, socio-political dynamics, economic factors and spatial considerations, this study contributes to the broader debate on migration and highlights the potential of interdisciplinary approaches to deepen our understanding of contemporary migration issues.

Keywords: Ibn Khaldun; Environmental determinism; Migration; Historical context; Migration patterns

1. Introduction

Ibn Khaldun, a famous scholar of the 14th century, left an indelible mark on historiography with his monumental work, the "Muqaddimah" (Prolegomena or Introduction). Although the "Muqaddimah" is primarily concerned with the rise and fall of civilisations, it is of particular importance for understanding migration issues. Ibn Khaldun's comprehensive analysis, which incorporates environmental determinism, socio-political factors and historical context, offers valuable insights into the complexity of human migration. This essay explores how the "Muqaddimah" provides a rich foundation for understanding migration dynamics, both in historical context and in its relevance to contemporary issues.

This article urges four main paragraphs. The first paragraph deals with environmental determinism and migration. Ibn Khaldun recognises the profound influence of environmental factors on migration patterns. By acknowledging climate change, resource scarcity and the adaptability of nomadic tribes, he highlighted the inextricable link between the environment and human movement. Ibn Khaldun's insights into the impact of changing environmental conditions provide a historical context for understanding contemporary phenomena such as climatic migration and displacement caused by ecological disruption. The second section provides an analysis of socio-political dynamics and migration. In addition to environmental factors, Ibn Khaldun emphasised the role of socio-political dynamics as a driver of migration. His analysis recognised conflict, political instability, economic inequalities and persecution as major causes of population movements (Qadir, 1941). By acknowledging the multiple causes of migration, Ibn Khaldun's work is in line with contemporary discussions on displacement, asylum seeking and the push and pull factors that influence migration flows. The third section then looks at the historical context and migration.

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The "Muqaddimah" places migration in a broader historical context. Ibn Khaldun's examination of how migrations have influenced the rise and fall of civilisations provides a framework for understanding the long-term impact of human movements. By examining historical migration patterns, we gain a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between migration and societal development and can derive insights for the challenges of today. The last paragraph discussing Ibn Khaldun's work is still relevant to today's problems. Although the "Muqaddimah" was written centuries ago, it is still relevant when it comes to contemporary migration issues. Ibn Khaldun's observations on urbanisation, cultural exchange and migrant integration offer perspectives that inform modern policies and approaches. By recognising the positive contributions of migrants to society, "Muqaddimah" encourages inclusive and informed strategies to address the challenges and seize the opportunities associated with migration in our ever-changing world. The study therefore concludes that Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" is a significant historical text that offers deep insights into the dynamics of migration. Through his analysis of environmental determinism, socio-political factors and historical context, Ibn Khaldun provides a basis for understanding the complex nature of migration. The "Muqaddimah" not only sheds light on past migration movements, but is also relevant to the challenges of today. It provides guidance for policymakers and researchers to understand and manage the complexity of human migration in our globalised times.

2. Review: Contemporary Migration Issues

Migration is a complex phenomenon that continues to shape our world today. This review section aims to provide a concise overview of the most relevant academic work on contemporary migration issues. By examining a range of sources, it aims to identify and highlight the key issues, challenges and debates surrounding migration in today's global context. First, it looks at the causes and drivers of contemporary migration (Czaika et al., 2022). Today's migration is influenced by a number of factors. Scholarly works emphasise the push and pull factors that drive migration, including economic inequalities, political instability, armed conflict, environmental change and demographic shifts. The literature explores the interplay of these factors and sheds light on the motivations behind different forms of migration such as economic migration, forced displacement and refugee flows.

Next, migration policies and governance have already been raised for debate in the crucial articles. The literature review shows that the focus is on migration policy and governance frameworks (Marchi, 2010). Scholars examine the effectiveness and ethical implications of measures introduced by countries to regulate migration, including border control measures, asylum procedures and integration policies (Martin, 2010). Debates on issues of human rights, refugee protection and the impact of restrictive policies on migrant welfare and social cohesion emerge as important areas of concern (Claes & Schmauder, 2020).

Another issue is the socio-economic impact associated with contemporary migration. Understanding the socio-economic impact of migration is a central concern in the literature. Scholars examine the impact of migration on both sending and receiving countries, looking at labour market dynamics, remittances, cultural diversity, social integration and the role of migrant entrepreneurship (Brannen et al., 2020). The literature highlights both the positive contributions of migrants, such as economic growth and cultural enrichment, and potential challenges, such as labour market competition and social tensions. In addition, humanitarian challenges and refugee crises are also important issues today (Jayawardhan, 2017).

The ongoing refugee crises and the humanitarian challenges associated with displacement are an important focus of current migration research. Scholars address issues of protection, access to basic services and the role of international organisations in assisting displaced persons (Shiple et al., 2019). The literature highlights the need for effective international cooperation, burden-sharing and durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons (Mence & Parrinder, 2017). And gender, identity and intersectionality in migration are now "hot" topics in the social sciences (Manalansan, 2006). A new theme in the literature is the exploration of gender, identity and intersectionality in migration studies. Scholars are exploring the particular experiences and vulnerabilities of women, children and LGBTQ+ people in migration processes (Murray, 2014). They analyse how gender intersects with other social categories such as race, ethnicity and class and shapes migrants' experiences, access to resources and integration outcomes (Martin, 2016). This literature review thus provides a snapshot of the diverse and interconnected research on contemporary migration issues. The works examined illuminate the complex causes and drivers of migration, the challenges of migration governance, the socio-economic impacts of migration, the humanitarian dimensions of forced displacement, and the significance of gender and identity in migration processes (McNeil-Willson, 2020). Through the synthesis of these scholarly contributions, this review provides a foundation for understanding the multi-faceted nature of contemporary migration and identifies areas where further research and policy attention are needed.

2.1. Study's Objective and Method

The aim of the study was to educate and inform the reader about the insights offered by Ibn Khaldun's work and their significance in understanding the dynamics of migration. So, in this article, the expository, i.e. analytical, method was used. This method was used to conduct an objective analysis and study of the topic at hand, focusing on the meaning of Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" in relation to migration issues. The study sought to provide a clear and logical structure and presented key points and evidence to support the arguments put forward.

2.2. Ibn Khaldun and his "Muqaddimah"

Ibn Khaldun was a prominent figure in the field of historiography and a renowned scholar of the 14th century. Let us first talk about Ibn Khaldun and his contributions. His name was Abd al-Rahman Ibn Muhammad Ibn Khaldun. He was born on 27 May 1332 in Tunis, now Tunisia, and died on 19 March 1406 in Cairo, Egypt. His "Muqaddimah" (Introduction): Ibn Khaldun's most famous work is the "Muqaddimah," also known as the "Prolegomena" or "Introduction to History". It is a comprehensive study of history, sociology and economics that offers a new approach to understanding the rise and fall of civilisations. The Muqaddimah is considered a foundational text in the fields of historiography, sociology and economics. Ibn Khaldun emphasised the cycle of civilization (Dozy, 1869). That is, Ibn Khaldun introduced the concept of "asabiyyah," which refers to social cohesion or group solidarity. He argued that civilisations rise and fall cyclically. He held that the strength of "asabiyyah" helps establish a dynasty, and if it weakens over generations, the dynasty becomes vulnerable to conquest by another group with a stronger "asabiyyah" (Azmi, 2021).

His work has implications for the writing of history. Ibn Khaldun challenged the prevailing historical methods by stressing the importance of relying on empirical evidence and critical analysis. He argued for a scientific and systematic approach to historiography that included the analysis of sources, the understanding of social dynamics, and the consideration of the influence of geography and the environment. Influence on Ibn Khaldun also had a major impact on the social sciences. Ibn Khaldun's work laid the foundation for the development of the social sciences, particularly sociology and economics. His focus on the study of human society, social organisation and the relationship between economic factors and social change had a lasting influence on subsequent scholars (Talib, 2005). One of the most interesting things about Ibn Khaldun's work was his diplomatic and political career. In addition to his scholarly work, Ibn Khaldun held various government posts. He held diplomatic posts and served as a judge and advisor to rulers of various North African and Andalusian dynasties, gaining first-hand experience in politics and governance. Ibn Khaldun's contributions to the understanding of history and the social sciences have therefore remained influential over the centuries. His ideas on social cohesion, the rise and fall of civilisations and the importance of empirical analysis are also relevant in contemporary academic discourse.

2.3. Migration Matters in "Muqaddimah"

Thus, Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddimah is an extensive work, and the themes of migration are scattered throughout the text and not confined to specific pages or sections. Ibn Khaldun's observations and discussions on migration are found in several parts of the book.

In the introductory chapter of the "Muqaddimah", Ibn Khaldun lays the foundation for his analysis of history and society. Although the topic of migration is not explicitly addressed in this chapter, the concepts and theories presented here lay the foundation for understanding the dynamics of migration in the rest of the book.

The chapter on the natural conditions of human groups, Ibn Khaldun examines the impact of natural conditions, such as climate, geography and environmental factors, on human groups. He discusses how these factors can affect migratory behaviour as people seek more favourable conditions or flee harsh environments.

The chapter on Bedouin society and its conditions focuses on Bedouin society and their nomadic way of life. Ibn Khaldun examines the socio-economic factors that shape Bedouin communities and discusses migration in the context of nomadic groups. He explores the motivations for migration among Bedouin tribes and how they relate to social and economic factors.

In the chapter on the civilisation of cities, Ibn Khaldun examines urban civilisation and the dynamics of urban societies. Although migration is not the central theme, he discusses population movements, the growth of cities and the role of economic opportunities in attracting migrants.

In the chapter on dynasties, royal authority and caliphates, Ibn Khaldun discusses migration as a factor influencing the rise and fall of dynasties and empires. He examines how the migration of groups, such as conquering tribes or foreign peoples, can reshape political structures and influence the course of history.

It is important to note that in the "Muqaddimah," Ibn Khaldun incorporates his observations on migration into his broader analysis of history, society and the rise and fall of civilisations.

We mention the issue of migration in the context of our article because Ibn Khaldun's work touches on the issue of migration. However, it is not a central point in his writings. Therefore, we should mention some important points related to migration that can be found in Ibn Khaldun's work.

First, Ibn Khaldun recognised the impact of migration on the social dynamics of civilisations. He argued that the migration of tribes and groups can lead to changes in power structures, social organisation and cultural practises. He examined how migrations influenced the emergence and decline of dynasties.

Secondly, Ibn Khaldun focused particularly on the role of Bedouin tribes and their migration patterns. He noted that Bedouin tribes were often characterised by a strong sense of solidarity and *asabiyyah* (group cohesion), which enabled them to establish and overthrow ruling dynasties. He examined how the migrations of Bedouin tribes influenced the political landscape (Gibb, 1933). Ibn Khaldun also discussed the relationship between urbanisation and migration. He observed that the growth of cities attracted migrants seeking economic opportunities, which in turn influenced the social and economic structures of urban areas. He analysed how the influx of migrants contributed to the rise and fall of cities and civilisations (Baali, 1988).

Environmental factors and migration is a truly amazing topic because Ibn Khaldun acknowledged the influence of environmental factors on migration patterns. He recognised that changes in climate, availability of resources and natural disasters can lead to population movements. He discussed how migrations caused by environmental factors influenced the development and decline of societies. Although migration is not the main theme of Ibn Khaldun's work, his observations on the subject offer valuable insights into the relationship between migration, social change and the rise and fall of civilisations. His ideas also contribute to our understanding of migration's historical and social impact.

2.4. Vision of environmental factors and Migration Patterns

Ibn Khaldun recognised the influence of environmental factors on migration patterns in his writings. Therefore, we should also discuss some important issues related to the impact of environmental factors on migration (Ou-Salah, 2022) as discussed by Ibn Khaldun. One of the most important issues is climate change and the scarcity of resources that we have today. For example, Ibn Khaldun stated that climate changes, such as prolonged droughts or floods, could significantly affect migration. These environmental factors could lead to the depletion of natural resources such as water and food, making certain areas uninhabitable or less suitable for sustaining populations. In response, people would migrate in search of more favourable conditions. Another issue that affects migration is the nomadic lifestyle and adaptation to the environment. The great scholar Ibn Khaldun noted that certain groups, such as nomadic tribes or pastoral peoples, were better able to respond to environmental changes because of their mobile lifestyle. These groups migrated with their livestock to areas with better grazing grounds and water sources when the environment changed. Their ability to adapt to different environmental conditions enabled them to survive and thrive.

Ibn Khaldun's scientific knowledge also did not omit him from examining what impact settlements and urbanisation would have. Thus, Ibn Khaldun analysed how environmental factors influenced the growth or decline of settlements and urban centres. He found that resource scarcity or natural disasters could lead to the abandonment or depopulation of cities as people migrated to more sustainable regions. Conversely, the availability of resources and favourable environmental conditions could attract migrants and contribute to the growth of urban areas. But conflict and displacement always existed everywhere. Ibn Khaldun recognised that environmental factors could contribute to conflict and subsequently forced migration. Competition for limited resources, such as fertile land or water, could lead to tensions between different groups or communities. This could lead to displacement as people were forced to leave their homes and seek refuge elsewhere due to conflict. Ibn Khaldun's observations on the impact of environmental factors on migration thus highlight the interplay between human societies, their environment and the movement of populations. His findings provide historical context and help to understand the complex relationship between environmental conditions and human migration patterns.

2.5. Economic Geography on Migration Issues

Economic geography plays an important role in understanding and analysing migration issues. It offers valuable insights into the economic factors that influence migration patterns, the spatial distribution of economic opportunities and the impact of migration on local and regional economies. In this section, we briefly review some specific contributions of economic geography to migration issues. Economic geography contributes to the analysis of the problems with its spatial patterns. That is, economic geography helps to identify the spatial distribution of economic activities, industries and employment opportunities. It examines factors such as regional differences in development, urbanisation and agglomeration effects that influence the availability of jobs and attract or push back migrants to certain places (Fu et al., 2012). Economic geography offers perspectives on labour market dynamics and analyses labour market structures and dynamics, including wage differentials, skill requirements and occupational mobility (Fan & Stark, 2008). It helps to understand how migration affects labour supply and demand, the role of migrant workers in specific industries, and the impact on wages and working conditions of both migrants and the native population.

As migration and urbanisation are important cross-cutting issues, economic geography explores the relationship between migration and urbanisation processes (Beauchemin & Bocquier, 2004). It examines the drivers and consequences of urban migration, the growth of informal settlements, the provision of urban infrastructure and services, and the impact on urban economies, housing markets and social structures (Bhagat, 2018). Since regional development and migration are interrelated, economic geography studies the relationship between migration and regional development. It examines how migration can contribute to regional economic growth, innovation and entrepreneurship, and the challenges faced by regions experiencing depopulation and brain drain due to out-migration (King, 2015).

We now live in an age of globalisation and transnationalism. Economic geography explores the transnational dimensions of migration, taking into account the links between sending and receiving regions (Czaika & de Haas, 2014). It examines the flows of remittances, diaspora networks and the transnational transfer of knowledge, technology and cultural practises. In relation to migration issues, politics and planning thus also occupy a special place. In this context, economic geography provides insights for policy-making and planning related to migration (Silvey, 2006). It helps to identify effective strategies for the management and integration of migrants, to promote economic development in regions of origin and destination, and to address spatial inequalities and social cohesion. Thus, economic geography provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the economic drivers, impacts and spatial dimensions of migration. By examining the complex interplay between economic factors and migration processes (Obokata et al., 2014), it provides valuable knowledge for policies, interventions and strategies aimed at addressing the challenges of migration and maximising the benefits of migration for individuals and society.

Thus, migration issues are complex phenomena influenced by a variety of factors, including social, political and economic dynamics. In this essay, we explore how Ibn Khaldun's work, particularly his "Muqaddimah," can provide insights into migration issues and how economic geography contributes to our understanding of these issues. By exploring the synergies between Ibn Khaldun's ideas and economic geography perspectives, we highlight the valuable insights they offer for understanding migration dynamics and addressing the challenges they pose.

Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" offers a historical and sociological analysis of civilisations, including migration patterns and their impacts. His work emphasises the influence of environmental factors such as climate change and resource scarcity, as well as socio-political dynamics on migration movements. Ibn Khaldun's insights into the causes, motivations and consequences of migration provide a foundation for understanding migration issues. Economic geography contributes to our understanding of migration patterns by analysing the spatial distribution of economic opportunities, labour market dynamics and regional differences in development (Parrish et al., 2020). It explores the economic factors that attract or repel migrants to particular places, the impact of migration on labour supply and demand, and the relationship between migration and urbanisation processes. Economic geography provides a framework for studying the economic drivers and impacts of migration. Both Ibn Khaldun and economic geography recognise the importance of environmental factors in shaping migration patterns. Ibn Khaldun's work highlights the impact of climate change and resource scarcity on population movements, while economic geography explores how environmental changes, such as natural disasters or changing agricultural conditions, can drive migration by affecting livelihoods and economic opportunities (Adaawen et al., 2015). By integrating these perspectives, we gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between environmental factors and migration. Economic geography examines regional differences in development and their influence on migration. It analyses how economic disparities between regions can lead to migration as people seek better economic prospects elsewhere. Ibn Khaldun's work acknowledges the role of economic inequalities in migration and shows how socio-economic factors influence migration decisions and

patterns. Combining these perspectives allows us to identify the underlying economic drivers and consequences of migration.

Both Ibn Khaldun's work and economic geography provide valuable insights for policy decisions and actions related to migration. Economic geography provides information for spatial planning and regional development strategies to address the challenges of migration. Ibn Khaldun's ideas provide historical perspectives on the long-term impact of migration on societies. By integrating these approaches, policymakers can design more comprehensive and effective policies that take into account economic factors, historical context and spatial dynamics. Ibn Khaldun's work and economic geography offer complementary perspectives on migration issues. Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" offers historical and sociological insights into migration dynamics, while economic geography analyses the economic drivers and spatial dimensions of migration. By integrating these perspectives, we gain a deeper understanding of migration patterns, the impact of economic inequalities and the influence of environmental factors. This combined knowledge has important implications for policy and enables the development of more comprehensive and effective strategies to address the challenges of migration in modern societies.

3. Discussion

Although Ibn Khaldun lived in the 14th century, his views on migration are still relevant today. In this discussion, we discuss some aspects of Ibn Khaldun's views on migration that are still relevant. First, environmental factors are crucial in our time. Ibn Khaldun emphasised the impact of environmental factors on migration patterns. For example, we are still witnessing today how climate change, natural disasters and resource scarcity can drive migration. Rising sea levels, droughts and other environmental problems can force people to leave their homes and seek refuge in more hospitable regions. Ibn Khaldun's recognition of the relationship between the environment and migration is consistent with today's discussions on climate migration. Second, socio-political factors always play a role in migration issues. Ibn Khaldun did not only focus on environmental factors in his analysis of migration. He also recognised the influence of socio-political dynamics on population movements (Rosen, 2005). Even in today's world, factors such as conflict, political instability, persecution and economic inequalities contribute to migration flows. Ibn Khaldun's understanding of the multi-layered causes of migration helps us to understand the complexity of contemporary migration patterns. Urbanisation and integration are then placed within contemporary scholarly debates. In it, Ibn Khaldun examines the consequences of migration for cities and civilisations. His observations on the growth and decline of urban areas due to migration can be linked to contemporary debates on urbanisation, urban planning and the integration of migrant populations. Understanding how migrations shape urban landscapes can inform policies and strategies related to urban development and social cohesion. We now live in a globalised world where cultural exchange and diversity are increasingly important, and sometimes these things become the core of some problems somewhere. The great scholar Ibn Khaldun recognised that migrations bring different cultures together and contribute to the exchange of ideas, knowledge and practises. This understanding coincides with contemporary discussions on the positive aspects of migration, such as cultural diversity, innovation and cross-cultural fertilisation. Ibn Khaldun's perspective encourages appreciation of the contributions migrants make to the societies they join.

Another point is that Ibn Khaldun's emphasis on the rise and fall of civilisations influenced by migration and social cohesion raises questions about the long-term effects of migration. Understanding the consequences of migration on the social, economic and political fabric of societies can help policymakers and researchers formulate effective migration policies and strategies (González-Sánchez et al., 2021). Although Ibn Khaldun's views on migration were shaped by the historical context of his time, his observations on the underlying factors and dynamics of migration offer insights that are still applicable in today's world. By considering his perspectives, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complexity of migration and its ongoing significance.

4. Findings of the study

The aim of the study, then, was to examine the background and meaning of Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" in relation to migration issues and to provide the above statements. Therefore, this section would like to briefly highlight and recapitulate the key findings mentioned above. Ibn Khaldun thus made significant contributions to various fields, including historiography and sociology. While the "Muqaddimah" is primarily known for its analysis of historical cycles and the rise and fall of civilisations, it also offers valuable insights into migration dynamics. This essay looks at the background of the study and highlights the context, relevance and significance of Ibn Khaldun's work for understanding migration issues. In order to understand the significance of Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah", it is important to consider the historical context in which it was written. Ibn Khaldun lived in a time of political and social upheaval and witnessed

the rise and fall of numerous empires and civilisations. This context influenced his observations and analyses and shaped his understanding of human migration as a crucial component of social change.

The "Muqaddimah" offers a unique approach to the study of history and sociology (Faghirzadeh, 1982). Ibn Khaldun emphasised the importance of social and economic factors in the development of societies. He identified recurring patterns and cycles and linked them to migration, conquests and the rise and fall of civilisations (Weiss, 1995). With his interdisciplinary approach, Ibn Khaldun laid the foundation for a comprehensive understanding of migration and its impact on societies.

Within the "Muqaddimah", several key concepts are relevant to the study of migration issues. Ibn Khaldun emphasised the impact of environmental factors such as climate change and resource scarcity on migration patterns. He also discussed the role of socio-political dynamics, including conflict and economic inequalities, in the emergence of population movements. Ibn Khaldun's observations on the interplay of these factors offer valuable insights into migration dynamics that are still relevant today. Although Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" was written centuries ago, it is still relevant to understanding migration issues today. His recognition of the influence of environmental and socio-political factors on migration coincides with current debates on climate migration, displacement and economic migration. Moreover, Ibn Khaldun's holistic approach, which links migration to broader societal changes, provides a valuable perspective for understanding the complexity of contemporary migration dynamics. Therefore, This study highlighted the context, relevance and significance of Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" in relation to migration issues. Ibn Khaldun's unique approach to history and sociology, which emphasises social and economic factors, offers valuable insights into migration dynamics. His observations on the impact of environmental and socio-political factors on migration patterns provide a historical basis for understanding contemporary migration issues. By recognising the continuing relevance of Ibn Khaldun's work, this study sets the stage for further exploration and analysis of migration issues through the lens of the "Muqaddimah".

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" is significant for understanding migration issues, even though this is not the focus of his work. After discussing and analysing the above, this article concludes that the following points highlight the importance of "Muqaddimah" in relation to migration. Firstly, Ibn Khaldun's work provides us with a comprehensive analysis. If you read the "Muqaddimah" carefully, you will get a comprehensive analysis of the historical, sociological and economic factors that influence the rise and fall of civilisations. Ibn Khaldun's insights on migration emerge within this broader framework and offer valuable perspectives on the relationship between migration and social change. Second, environmental determinism has been presented. The great scholar Ibn Khaldun recognised the impact of environmental factors such as climate change and resource scarcity on migration patterns. His understanding of environmental determinism and its influence on human movements contributes to our understanding of the challenges of climate migration today. Third, socio-political factors were also discussed. That is, Ibn Khaldun's work goes beyond environmental factors and also highlights socio-political dynamics as drivers of migration. His observations on conflict, political instability and economic imbalance are consistent with modern discussions on the causes of migration and offer insights into the complex interplay of factors that influence migration flows. In addition, this work provides the historical context for migration. Although Ibn Khaldun wrote in the 14th century, his historical analysis provides a valuable foundation for understanding migration patterns throughout history. By examining how migrations have shaped the rise and fall of civilisations, we can gain a broader perspective on the long-term impact of migration and its importance for societal development. Finally, Ibn Khaldun's work is also relevant to contemporary issues, especially problems related to migration. Ibn Khaldun's insights on urbanisation, cultural exchange and the integration of migrants are also relevant today. His recognition of the positive aspects of migration, such as diversity and cultural exchange, can inform policy and approaches to addressing the challenges and opportunities associated with migration in our modern world. All in all, while Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" does not focus exclusively on migration, it does offer valuable insights into the complex relationship between migration, social change and the factors that influence human movements. The "Muqaddimah" is a significant historical text that continues to offer relevant perspectives for understanding migration issues today.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the esteemed professors of the General Graduate School of Chonnam National University for their valuable guidance, support, and expertise throughout our academic journey. Their

mentorship and dedication have been instrumental in shaping our research and fostering our intellectual growth. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to the journal editors and reviewers for their careful review of our manuscript. We are very grateful for their time, expertise, and commitment to upholding the standards of scientific publication.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to disclose in relation to this article. We also affirm that all authors participated equally in the preparation, editing, and review of the manuscript. Each author made a significant contribution to the conception, design, analysis, and interpretation of the research findings presented in this paper. The collaboration of all authors was instrumental in ensuring the accuracy and quality of the manuscript.

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