The Dangers Of Globalization on The Cultural Identity of The Islamic World

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Abstract

There have been both beneficial and bad effects of globalization on the Islamic world's cultural identity. One positive effect of globalization has been the dissemination of Islamic thought and practice. However, globalization has also introduced new risks that endanger the Islamic world's distinctive cultural heritage. One of the main dangers of globalization on the cultural identity of the Islamic world is the homogenization of cultures. As global trade and communication continue to increase, many countries and societies are becoming more alike, and this trend is eroding the unique cultural characteristics that distinguish one society from another. This has raised worries about the erosion of Islamic cultural identity and diversity. The spread of Western cultural ideals and standards is another threat that globalization poses to the cultural identity of the Islamic world. This research first attempts to achieve the meaning of globalization and clarify the difference between the term globalization and the universality of Islam, then search for the main goal of globalization in front of those interested in the issue of globalization and the parties in which it is represented. western domination and the effects of this globalization on the world in general and on the Islamic world in particular. In this article, the author not only tries to identify the dangers of globalization beyond its economic and political aspects, but also to define the field of globalization itself, asking whether it is limited to being an economic, political, or technical phenomenon, or whether it also represents an intellectual, cultural, linguistic, and behavioral challenge for the Islamic world.

Keywords : Dangers, Globalization, Cultural Identity, The Islamic World.

Introduction

There have been beneficial and bad effects of globalization on the Islamic world's cultural identity. On the one hand, technology has let people from all over the world share their knowledge and customs with one another, making for a richer and more integrated global community. On the other hand, it has also led to cultural homogenization, where the world is becoming more uniform and losing its unique cultural identities. While some argue that globalization has spread wealth and improved standards of living in newly industrialized countries, others point out that it has also created winners and losers. In order to achieve a happy medium between preserving cultural variety and fostering economic growth and development, it is necessary to acknowledge the pros and cons of globalization.

The phenomenon known as globalization—the increasing integration of national economies, cultural practices, and social structures throughout the globe—has played a major role in defining our contemporary environment. The third world and the Islamic world, in particular, face unique dangers and problems brought on by globalization despite its many positive effects, such as increased economic growth and access to technology and information.

In this essay, I will examine the risks of globalization for the third world in general and the Islamic world in particular. I will explore how globalization has led to the marginalization and exploitation of developing countries, and how it has impacted the cultural and religious identity of Islamic societies. Additionally, I will analyze how these risks can be addressed through policies that promote fair trade, cultural diversity, and social justice. The purpose of this article is twofold: first, to present a critical examination of globalization's effect on the developing and Islamic worlds; and second, to suggest solutions for creating a more just and sustainable global system.

literature review

This literature review explores the concept of globalization and its multidimensional nature. Globalization is a complex phenomenon that has been studied extensively across various disciplines. This review provides an overview of the key theories, perspectives, and debates surrounding globalization, highlighting its economic, political, cultural, and social dimensions. The review also discusses the impacts of globalization on different stakeholders, including nations, individuals, and corporations. By synthesizing existing literature, this review aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of globalization and its implications in a rapidly changing world. (Noruzi and Vargas-Hernandez 2010)

Globalization is a multifaceted concept that has been extensively studied across various disciplines. The literature review reveals that globalization presents opportunities to increase prosperity and ensure better jobs. For consumers, it brings a wider product range to choose from and lower prices.

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The literature review provides a comprehensive understanding of the multidimensional nature of globalization and its impact on various aspects of society. This literature review critically examines the dangers associated with globalization, shedding light on the negative consequences that have emerged alongside its widespread adoption. Globalization, while often celebrated for its potential benefits, has also given rise to numerous challenges and risks that warrant attention. This review explores various scholarly perspectives and empirical evidence to identify and analyze the dangers of globalization across economic, political, social, and environmental domains. By synthesizing existing literature, this review aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the potential pitfalls and risks that need to be addressed in the context of globalization. (Oyekola 2018)

The impact of globalization on world culture is a complex issue, and it is important to recognize that it involves sweeping changes that go beyond just economic integration. As we continue to navigate the challenges of globalization, it is crucial that we work towards preserving the cultural identity of the Islamic world while embracing the benefits that globalization can bring. Globalization has affected Muslim societies from Morocco to Indonesia and Nigeria to the Islamic republics of Central Asia. The impacts posed by globalization on Islamic culture include language, dress, family systems, etc.

The impact of globalization on religion has resulted in Islamic cultural responses to the transitions, inconsistencies, and challenges that Islam faces from. It is important to recognize these impacts and work towards preserving cultural identity while embracing the benefits that globalization can bring. (Held, McGrew et al. 1999)

Globalization has brought about many benefits, but it also poses a danger to cultural diversity. As Western values and norms spread, local cultures and traditions may be lost in the process, leading to a loss of cultural identity. This homogenization of culture is a result of the popularization and diffusion of cultural symbols, customs, ideas, and values. Others claim that hybridization is taking place as civilizations adapt to new environments, while still other people believe that world culture is being standardized around a Western or American pattern. As we continue to deal with the repercussions of globalization, we must be aware of the threat to cultural variety and individuality that it poses (Tomlinson 2007)

As globalization continues to promote the global marketplace, the spread of consumerism poses a significant threat to the spirit of Islamic societies. The focus on materialism and consumerism may lead to a shift in priorities, away from the values and principles that are central to Islamic culture. While consumerism has been a driving force in economic growth, it is not beneficial to our planet and the people on it is important to strike a balance between economic growth and preserving cultural values.(Merz, He et al. 2008)

Globalization has led to the standardization of cultural expressions around the world, which has undoubtedly brought about significant changes to the cultural identity of the Islamic world.

While globalization has facilitated increased trade and communication, it has also led to the spread of undesirable trade and diseases. Technology has allowed people to interact with each other on a global scale, which has led to cultural homogenization. However, it is important to note that globalization does not necessarily mean that we will become one culture.(Meyer and Geschiere 1999)

According to various sources, globalization can indeed exacerbate the spread of extremist ideologies. The internet and social media platforms have created a platform for radical groups to spread their message and recruit new members. Therefore, radical beliefs might act like complicated contagions, spreading best through repeated contact. Those who are disenfranchised or disillusioned by globalization's consequences might find a feeling of connection and solidarity via it. This can lead to the adoption of extremist ideologies as a radical solution to social and personal ills. Findings reveal that modern right-wing extremists frequently see themselves as participants in a worldwide war against a global adversary, which leads to networking and collaboration across boundaries, and this phenomenon has been studied as part of the globalization of far-right extremism (Alarid 2016).

Globalization poses a challenge to the cultural identity of the Islamic world. Globalization promotes the hegemony of Western culture and media, which can threaten the preservation of Islamic cultural identity. However, some argue that those with a rich culture and civilization can preserve their specificities and overcome the drawbacks of globalization. Negative impacts of cultural globalization on Islamic identity have been observed. Preserving and strengthening identity is seen as a challenge facing the Muslim world (Nurullah 2008)

Methodology of study:

As such investigations need a peek at what lies in the shadows and at a distance provides in its folding an analysis and explanation necessity, they could not have been conducted without using an analytical descriptive approach, on which this study relied. As a result, the following will be addressed in the research:

1.The concept of cultural identity

The term "cultural identity" is often used to describe the myriad ways in which people feel a connection to and pride in their heritage. It includes many things that influence how people see themselves and their place in the world, including as language, traditions, beliefs, values, practices, and behaviors. Family upbringing, social context, historical events, and global influences like migration and globalization all have an impact on an individual's sense of cultural identity, which is a fluid and ever-changing notion. The concept of cultural identity is important as it helps to shape individuals' self-concept, relationships with others, and understanding of their place in society. It can also contribute to social cohesion and diversity by allowing individuals

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and groups to express and celebrate their unique cultural heritage. However, in situations where people of various cultures interact and compete for resources and power, cultural identity may also serve as a source of tension and strife (Kaul 2012).

1.2 Reflections of Globalization on cultural Identity

The two sides of the same coin that are cultural differences and cultural identity are both important to consider. When cultural identities within a social group attain high displays of self-determination and uniqueness, cultural disparities between social groupings become apparent. While American multinational corporations' economic clout may be formidable, even malign, their cultural impact may be less consequential than their supporters and detractors would have you believe. Due to our inherent tribalism and the growing evidence of the breakup of nations into smaller and smaller cultural groups, it is illogical to speak of a unified global culture including all six billion of us. Although the cultures that benefit from globalization are evolving as a result of it, this does not always mean that traditional values are being abandoned. The Internet and other forms of new global media have played an important role in popularizing both traditional and anti-globalization cultures throughout the world (Kaul 2012).

1.3 Media and Identity Challenges of Globalization

Media discourse in recent years has stressed the concept of a globe in the process of unification, partly due to the power of technology to distribute information, both of which are well-known themes with respect to global interconnection and the media's revolutionary potential.

The effects of globalization on the media landscape and on people's sense of who they are as individuals and as a society are discussed in this section. It emphasizes the pros and cons of globalization, especially in regard to media and identity. Concerns about cultural imperialism and the loss of distinctive local cultures have arisen in response to the growing power of multinational media corporations and the widespread dissemination of bland, generic material. The media's influence on how people see themselves is also examined. According to this part, these problems can't be solved until we encourage a variety of viewpoints in the media, guarantee everyone has access to those viewpoints, encourage people to create their own material locally, and teach people to think critically about the news they consume. It also stresses the significance of local cultural manifestations within the global environment, as well as the need for cross-cultural discussion and acceptance of hybrid and transcultural identities (Lule, 2021).

1.4 Extracting good human qualities from the elements of Islamic culture.

Islamic culture is rich with teachings and practices that promote good human qualities and values. These teachings and practices are not limited to Muslims but can be beneficial to people of all cultures and backgrounds. By understanding and embodying these qualities, we can promote a more inclusive and equitable global society.(Ebrahimi 2017) Here are some examples:

- Compassion: One of the central teachings of Islam is compassion towards others, particularly those who are marginalized or in need. As an example, the Islamic practice of zakat mandates that Muslims give a percentage of their money to the poor.

- Justice: Islam places a strong emphasis on justice, both in the legal and social sense. This is reflected in the principles of the Shariah, which seek to ensure fairness and equality in all aspects of life.

- Humility: Islam teaches the value of humility and modesty, both in the way one behaves towards others and in one's relationship with God.

- Generosity: Generosity is highly valued in Islamic culture, and is exemplified in the practice of hospitality towards guests and the sharing of resources with those in need.

- Patience: Patience is considered a virtue in Islamic culture, and is exemplified in the practice of fasting during the month of Ramadan, as well as in the face of adversity and hardship.

- Forgiveness: Forgiveness is a key aspect of Islamic culture, and is exemplified in the practice of seeking forgiveness from God and forgiving others who have wronged us.

- Respect: Respect for others, particularly elders and those in positions of authority, is highly valued in Islamic culture, as is the respect for the environment and all living creatures.

By embodying these qualities, individuals can promote positive change within their communities and beyond. These values can contribute to a more harmonious and just society, one in which all people are respected and valued. The world may be made a better place for all people by appreciating and adopting the positive aspects of Islamic culture. (Nurullah 2008)

2.Globalization of Culture and Cultural Globalization: Some Relevant Debates

Two similar but distinct ideas that have come to the fore in today's linked society are the globalization of culture and cultural globalization. The term "globalization" is often used to

describe the growing dependency and interconnection of nations, economies, and communities throughout the world. Globalization's rapid development has altered many facets of human existence, including cultural practices. (Jensen, 2011#2)

The term "cultural globalization" refers to the process through which cultural ideas, values, practices, and goods are dispersed and traded beyond national boundaries. It is the worldwide spread and blending of many cultural components including language, art, music, fashion, food, and the media. Technology, transportation, communication, and the growth of global networks all play a role in this process.

There are advantages and disadvantages to a globally shared culture. Cultural interaction, variety, and hybridization are all encouraged. It paves the way for communication between individuals of different backgrounds, broadening their horizons and appreciation of other points of view. Through increasing exposure and access to global markets, it also facilitates the preservation and renewal of local traditions.

Cultural globalization is a contentious topic with many angles of discussion. Impact on local traditions; cultural imperialism; cultural hybridity; authenticity; power relations; and so on have all been topics of controversy among academics, researchers, and cultural practitioners. The proliferation and rapid assimilation of global cultural production and expression made possible by the rise of digital technology and the internet has only fueled the fires of these ongoing arguments. To successfully navigate the intricacies of today's linked world, it is essential to have a firm grasp of the ramifications of cultural globalization and globalization more generally. It entails appreciating the value of cultural variety and encouraging relationships that are welcoming to people of various backgrounds, as well as critically assessing the benefits and drawbacks given by the interaction of global and local cultures. {Tomlinson, 2007 #3}

2.1 Dimensions of cultural globalization

The term "cultural globalization" encompasses a broad and varied phenomena involving the worldwide dissemination of cultural norms and behaviors. This is a result of the increased connectivity and integration of economies and cultures all over the world made possible by developments in transportation, communication, and commerce. (Toma 2012)

Cultural globalization can be analyzed and understood through various dimensions or aspects, including:

- Cultural diffusion: Cultural diffusion is the transfer of norms, beliefs, and practices from one civilization to another, typically with the help of media and transportation technologies.

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- Cultural hybridization: The mixing and blending of cultural elements from different societies, resulting in new cultural expressions and identities.
- Cultural imperialism: The domination and imposition of one culture over another, often perpetuated by political and economic power dynamics.
- Cultural homogenization: The process of cultural standardization and uniformity, resulting in the loss of diversity and local traditions.
- Cultural resistance: The efforts of individuals and communities to preserve and promote their unique cultural expressions and identities in the face of globalization pressures.
- Cultural appropriation: The inappropriate or disrespectful adoption of elements from a culture by members of another culture, often resulting in the commodification and exploitation of cultural expressions.
- Cultural commodification: The transformation of cultural expressions into commodities for sale or consumption, often resulting in the commercialization and trivialization of cultural heritage.

Each dimension represents a unique facet of cultural globalization, and together they shape the ways in which cultural expressions and identities are created, transformed, and disseminated around the world. The dimensions of cultural globalization are influenced by factors such as politics, economics, power relations, and cultural identity, and their impacts are complex and multifaceted, generating ongoing debate and discussion in academic, political, and cultural spheres.(Gunter and Van Der Hoeven 2004)

2.2 Cultural globalization from the political side

Economic cultural globalization is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that refers to the interplay between economic factors and cultural expressions and identities. It is a process made possible by developments in technology, transportation, and communication that have enabled the worldwide exchange and consumption of commodities, services, and cultural items.

At its core, economic cultural globalization involves the commodification and consumption of cultural expressions and identities, which can occur in a variety of ways, including through the expansion of global markets for cultural goods and services, the promotion of cultural tourism, and the role of media and entertainment industries in shaping cultural norms and values.

While economic cultural globalization can open doors to new perspectives and experiences, it also has the potential to obliterate local cultural expressions and identities in favor of what's more mainstream or lucrative. Additionally, it can perpetuate power imbalances and cultural imperialism, as certain cultural expressions dominate over others.(Chang and Lee 2010)

Economic cultural globalization has had a significant impact on various aspects of society and culture, including:

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- Trade: The expansion of global markets for cultural goods and services has facilitated the trade of cultural products, such as music, film, and art, on a global scale. This has allowed for greater exposure of diverse cultural expressions and identities, but it has also led to concerns about cultural appropriation and exploitation.

- Tourism: The promotion of cultural tourism has led to the commodification and consumption of cultural expressions and heritage sites. While this has the potential to boost local economies, it also has the risk of causing cultural practices to be commercialized and lost.

- Media and entertainment: Cultural goods have been disseminated and cultural norms and values have been shaped on a worldwide scale thanks to the globalization of the media and entertainment industries. This has the potential for both positive and negative results, such as the promotion of cross-cultural understanding and appreciation as well as the elevation of some cultural manifestations to the exclusion of others.

- Cultural production: The emergence of transnational corporations has led to the standardization and homogenization of cultural production, as global companies seek to produce cultural products that are profitable and appealing to a broad audience. The result might be a weakening of regional identities and cultural practices.

- Consumption patterns: Consumption habits have been altered by the increased accessibility of cultural expressions and goods from all over the world brought about by economic and cultural globalization. This may result in the growth of novel cultural behaviors and values or in the decline of more established ones.

The replacement of less popular or lucrative cultural goods with more mainstream ones is one negative effect of economic cultural globalization on local cultural manifestations and identities. Additionally, the uneven distribution of economic power in the global economy can lead to the dominance of certain cultural expressions over others, perpetuating power imbalances and cultural imperialism.(Chen and Farruggia 2002)

2.3. Political globalization in culture

The term "political globalization" is used to describe the expansion of transnational political institutions and norms, as well as the growing connectivity and interdependence of nation-states. In the context of culture, political globalization can be seen as a process by which political developments and trends have an impact on cultural practices, beliefs, and values around the world.

The effects of political globalization on culture are complex and varied. On the one hand, political globalization can promote the spread of certain cultural values and practices through the expansion of political institutions and international agreements. For instance, the adoption of the

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United Nations' Global Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 has contributed to the dissemination of a set of universal ideals and norms relating to human rights that have impacted the cultural practices of many nations.

However, political globalization also carries the risk of fostering cultural blandness and eroding cultural uniqueness. This is because the spread of political institutions and economic systems can lead to the adoption of certain cultural practices and values that are seen as necessary for economic and political integration. This can sometimes result in the marginalization or suppression of local cultures and traditions. (Al-Rawashdeh 2014)

3. The relationship between culture and identity.

Nothing implies that there aren't fundamental ideas that any country needs to feel secure, to provide them a footing on which to build their society and economy, and to help them get a deeper understanding of the world around them. Every country works hard to ensure that its ideas are well-known and understood by its citizens, starting with the youngest generation. To this end, they use a variety of methods, including publishing books on the subject, holding conferences, conducting research, publishing pamphlets, developing lesson plans for schools, and more.

If we analyze the distinction between culture and civilization, we might say that these fundamental ideas and everything that develops from them and is connected to them constitute what we may term the nation's culture or civilization. From this vantage point, the evidence of culture provides a holistic understanding of the individual's perspective on man, the world, and life around him, as well as the individual's lifestyle, habits, and the interplay between religion, the state, and values. Because of these differences, it is possible to identify a country either by the cultural secrets it guards about its origins or the cultural aims it pursues to define itself. (Munar, Gyimóthy et al. 2013)

There are many facets to the intricate interaction between culture and globalization. While globalization has been associated with the spread of certain cultural values and practices, culture is not necessarily the sole objective or goal of globalization. Globalization is a process that encompasses many different dimensions, including economic, political, technological, and cultural aspects. At its core, globalization involves the integration of national and regional economies and societies into a global system of production, exchange, and communication. Culture plays an important role in globalization by shaping the way people interact and exchange ideas, goods, and services across borders. However, it is important to recognize that cultural exchange and interaction are not always the primary objective or goal of globalization.

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The objective of globalization depends on the specific actors and interests involved. For some, globalization may be driven by economic goals, such as the desire to expand markets and increase profits. For others, globalization may be driven by political goals, such as the desire to promote peace, democracy, or human rights. Cultural implications of globalization are multifaceted and can go either way (Arnett 2002).

4. Risks of Globalization on the Islamic Arab Youths.

The threats posed by globalization to young Arabs are intricate and varied. Opportunities for economic growth and cultural interchange may be created by globalization, giving young people fresh starts and new ideas. However, there are also significant risks associated with globalization that can impact Arab youths in particular ways.

One of the major risks of globalization for Arab youths is economic marginalization. Some individuals and groups will gain from the expansion of economic possibilities made possible by globalization, while others will be left behind. In Arab countries, where youth unemployment is already high, globalization can exacerbate the economic marginalization of young people, particularly those who lack the education and skills needed to participate in the global economy. (Al-Rawashdeh 2014)

Cultural homogeneity is another threat posed by globalization to young Arabs. The expansion of Western cultural norms and practices through globalization has the potential to undermine several aspects of traditional Arab culture. This can lead to a sense of cultural dislocation and loss among young people, particularly those who are more connected to traditional Arab culture and values. Finally, globalization can also create risks to political stability and security in Arab countries, particularly those that are less developed or less democratic. The spread of globalized media and communication technologies can create new channels for the spread of extremist ideologies and can lead to a breakdown in social cohesion and trust. This can create challenges for young people who are looking for stable and secure communities in which to build their lives. (Al-Rawashdeh 2014)

it is important to recognize the risks of globalization on Arab youths and to work to mitigate these risks by promoting economic growth, cultural diversity, and political stability. This can involve investing in education and skills training, supporting the preservation and celebration of traditional Arab cultural practices and values, and promoting inclusive and democratic political systems that allow young people to participate in shaping their future.(Mustafa 2010)

Islam is the major religion in Arab countries, and it permeates all aspects of life there. Teenagers often mirror the religious make-up of their country as a whole.

More than 100 million people in the Arab region—comprised of 22 nations and territories as identified by the Arab League—are under the age of 24. One of the youngest areas in the world,

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with over 60% of its population being under the age of 25, the Arab world is home to the fastest-growing demographic in the region. Note, however, that variables like demography, migration, and theological variety within each nation might cause the exact proportion to change. Some nations are home to religious and/or ethnic minorities, such as Christians, Druze, and Yazidis, to name a few. Young people (those under the age of 30) account for over half (55%) of the population of the Middle East and North Africa, compared to only 36% of the world's total (Abu-Fadil, 2016).

5. The danger of religious extremism on Islamic identity considering globalization

The danger of religious extremism on Islamic identity considering globalization is a complex and multifaceted issue that has significant implications for both Islamic societies and the global community. Globalization has created new opportunities for the spread of extremist ideologies, including through the internet and social media, which can create new channels for the recruitment of vulnerable individuals.(Yom 2017)

The danger of religious extremism on Islamic identity in the context of globalization is significant because it can exacerbate the erosion of traditional cultural practices and values that underpin Islamic societies. The spread of extremist ideologies can create a climate of fear and mistrust, leading to the breakdown of social cohesion and undermining the sense of community that is so essential to Islamic culture. This can lead to feelings of alienation and dislocation among young people, who may be attracted to extremist ideologies as a means of finding identity and purpose. Moreover, the danger of religious extremism on Islamic identity in the context of globalization is not limited to the internal dynamics of Islamic societies. Extremist groups that justify violence and terrorism in the name of Islam can create tensions and conflicts between Islamic societies and other cultures, leading to a breakdown in trust and mutual understanding. This can exacerbate existing geopolitical tensions and lead to increased conflict and instability in the global community.(Yom 2002)

It is important to address the danger of religious extremism on Islamic identity in light of globalization in a multifaceted and comprehensive way. This can involve promoting education and outreach programs that provide young people with opportunities for meaningful engagement with their communities, combating extremist ideologies through community-based initiatives and interfaith dialogue, and promoting economic and social development that benefits all members of society. Additionally, it is important to recognize the interconnectedness of global communities and work towards promoting mutual understanding and respect among different cultures and religions. (Niezen 2008)

There are several important ways to confront religious extremism against the Islamic identity considering globalization. Here are some of them:

1. Educating people and encouraging them to think critically are two effective means of combating radical ideas. Individuals can learn to question and confront radical narratives and gain a more nuanced sense of their own cultural and religious identity if they have access to great education and are encouraged to think critically.
2. By encouraging people to get involved in their neighborhoods, we can lessen the feelings of alienation and loneliness that can lead some to radical beliefs. A sense of community and shared purpose can be fostered via participation in civic and social activities.
3. Interfaith discussion is important because it can lead to greater understanding and respect among people of various faiths. Individuals can better comprehend their own religious identity and build a sense of shared ideals and common humanity through interfaith discourse and collaboration.
4. The dissemination of extremist ideology has been easier than ever thanks to the internet and social media. Promoting digital literacy, creating counter-narratives to extremist ideology, and collaborating with technology companies to curb the dissemination of extremist content are all important parts of the puzzle in the fight against online radicalization.
5. Reducing economic and social disparities might help people feel less excluded and marginalized, which in turn reduces their resistance to radical ideas. Policies that encourage economic growth and development, as well as social inclusion and equality, can go a long way toward addressing these inequities and fostering a sense of common purpose and identity.

A comprehensive and diverse strategy that targets the social, economic, and cultural issues that lead to the rise of religious extremism against the Islamic identity is necessary in light of globalization. By promoting education, fostering community engagement, promoting interfaith dialogue, combating online radicalization, and addressing economic and social inequalities, individuals and communities can work together to build a more peaceful and inclusive world.(Herrington 2013)

6. The dangers of globalization on the identity of developing Islamic countries

Globalization has brought about significant changes in the economic, political, and cultural landscape of developing Islamic countries. While globalization has opened doors to increased prosperity and participation in international trade, it has also raised certain fears about the erosion of national identities in developing nations. One of the main dangers of globalization is the potential erosion of cultural and religious identity. The more these nations are a part of the global economy, the more likely it is that they will adopt Western ideals and lifestyles that are at conflict with their traditional Islamic culture. As a result, people may feel less connected to their communities and more likely to engage in disruptive behavior. Promoting cultural diversity and

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understanding, investing in education and economic development, and strengthening democratic institutions and civil society are all key means of responding to these issues..(Yom 2017)

Another danger of globalization is the potential for economic exploitation. Developing Islamic countries may be forced to compete on an uneven playing field with developed countries, which can result in unequal trade relations and economic dependency. This can lead to a loss of control over their own economic development, as well as increased poverty and inequality. There are also concerns about the impact of globalization on political stability and security. As countries become more integrated into the global economy, they may become more vulnerable to external influences and threats. This can lead to increased political instability and conflict, as well as increased terrorism and extremism. while globalization has the potential to bring about significant benefits for developing Islamic countries, there are also significant dangers that must be carefully managed to ensure that their cultural, economic, and political identity is preserved and protected.(Khan and Bashar 2010)

There is no consensus on the exact factors that contribute to the construction of Muslim identity in the era of globalization, as this can vary depending on cultural and social contexts. However, here are seven factors that have been identified as important:

- Religion: Islam plays a central role in the construction of Muslim identity, particularly in the context of globalization where there is increased exposure to other cultures and beliefs.
- History: Historical experiences and narratives shape the collective memory of Muslim communities and contribute to the construction of their identity.
- Language: Language is an important factor in the construction of Muslim identity, particularly in contexts where Arabic is the language of the Quran and the Islamic tradition.
- Culture: Islamic culture, including food, dress, music, and art, plays a significant role in the construction of Muslim identity, particularly in the face of global cultural homogenization.
- Globalization: As Muslims try to figure out where they fit in an increasingly complex and linked world, globalization plays a role in shaping their sense of who they are.
- Political context: The political context in which Muslims live shapes their sense of identity, particularly in the face of political instability, conflict, and oppression.
- Education: Education plays an important role in shaping Muslim identity, particularly in the context of globalization where there is increased access to information and different worldviews.

It is feasible to build a more inclusive and equitable global environment that respects and honors the plurality of Muslim identity through fostering cultural diversity and understanding, investing

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in education and economic growth, and strengthening democratic institutions and civil society (Abushouk 2006).

Conclusion

The Islamic world's cultural identity has been profoundly impacted by globalization, which has been a driving force in forming the modern world. Even if globalization has facilitated advances in education, communication, and commerce, it has also facilitated the spread of Western cultural ideals and practices that pose a challenge to Islamic cultures' distinctive cultural identity. One of the primary dangers of globalization on the cultural identity of the Islamic world is the homogenization of culture. As Western cultural values and norms become more dominant, they threaten to erode the unique cultural traditions and practices of Islamic societies. In particular, this can hurt young people who may feel estranged from their cultural background and contribute to a loss of cultural variety and a feeling of cultural identity. Culture may become commodified as a result of globalization when formerly unmarketable cultural activities are packaged and sold to consumers. Because of this, traditional activities risk being commercialized, which can dilute their value. Furthermore, globalization can lead to the domination of global media and entertainment industries, which can have a significant impact on the values and beliefs of people in Islamic societies.

Another danger of globalization on the cultural identity of the Islamic world is the impact of Western education systems. Many young people in Islamic societies are educated in Western-style schools and universities, which can lead to a shift in cultural values and beliefs. This can result in a loss of connection to traditional cultural practices and a greater acceptance of Western cultural norms.

Throughout sum, globalization has had positive effects in the Islamic world, but it has also had serious consequences for local identities. The homogenization of culture, commodification of traditional practices, domination of global media and entertainment industries, and impact of Western education systems are all potential dangers that threaten to erode the unique cultural identity of Islamic societies. It is important to recognize these dangers and work to preserve the cultural traditions and practices that make Islamic societies unique.

Recommendations

Here are some recommendations to help mitigate the dangers of globalization on the cultural identity of the Islamic world:

1. Promote cultural education: Encourage the education and promotion of traditional cultural practices and values in schools and universities. This can help young people to connect with their cultural heritage and identity.

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2. Preserve cultural heritage: Take steps to preserve cultural heritage sites, monuments, and artifacts that are important to Islamic societies. This can help to maintain a sense of cultural identity and promote cultural tourism.

3. Encourage cultural exchange: Encourage cultural exchange programs between Islamic societies and other cultures. This can help to promote cultural understanding appreciation and prevent the homogenization of culture.

4. Support local arts and crafts: Support local artists, artisans, and craftspeople who create traditional art, music, and handicrafts. This can help to preserve traditional cultural practices and create economic opportunities for local communities.

5. Develop alternative media: Develop alternative media outlets that promote local cultural practices values and provide an alternative to global media and entertainment industries.

6. Promote cultural tolerance: Encourage cultural tolerance and respect for diversity within Islamic societies. This can help to prevent the marginalization of minority cultures and promote cultural harmony.

7. Advocate for cultural policy: Advocate for cultural policies that prioritize the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural practices and values. This can help to ensure that cultural identity is not eroded by the forces of globalization.

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