RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING AND ISLAMIC GLOBALIZATION: HUMAN TRUTH FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAM, A HISTORICAL REVIEW

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Abstract

In an era marked by profound shifts in global dynamics, the intersection of religious understanding and Islamic globalization emerges as a critical locus of inquiry. This paper embarks on a nuanced exploration, delving into the depths of human truth as perceived through the complex prism of Islam. Anchored in a historical and political context, our analysis navigates through epochs of Islamic civilization, tracing the evolution of thought, belief systems, and the intricate interplay between religion and global dynamics. This research adopts a qualitative research design Qualitative methods such as textual analysis, historical review, and case studies are utilized to explore the religious understanding and Islamic globalization. the results of this research indicate that the discovery of religious understanding and Islamic globalization has a profound insight to find the human reality in Islamic tradition.

Keywords: *Islam, Globalization, Human truth, History, Religious Understanding*

1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding the essence of human nature, the purpose of life, human needs, motivation, responsibility, and potential within the extensive discourse on human development are all pivotal aspects for achieving effective socio-economic growth and transformation. However, diverse religious, cultural, and value systems perceive these concepts differently, sometimes even in contradiction to commonly shared ideas and orientations. In contemporary industrial society, for instance, the role of humans is often depicted as that of a machine or an unconscious tool, or as the central entity in a system driven by consumption. the physical power of machines exceeds that of individuals or groups, leading to the proposition that machines, with their collective magnificence, are the most potent political instrument in any society. It is important to note that the utilitarian-rational notion of individuals as mere units or components of a larger economic transaction, even in the pursuit of development and growth, may encounter difficulties in aligning with faiths, ideologies, and cultures that ascribe inherent socio-spiritual significance to the individual. Consequently, while the methods for achieving growth and sustainability may be universally accepted through the development of human capital, these differing perspectives may present challenges(Machouche, 2014). the Islamic perception of human rights encompasses various aspects, such as the exaltation and maximal safeguarding of individuals, ensuring the complete preservation and protection of human existence, as well as the realization of both public and individual interests through a harmonious balance of rights and obligations. In the context of Islam, human rights are determined in a transcendental manner, with the aim of benefiting the people, as elucidated by Islamic law that is divinely ordained. The Quran and the Sunnah, serving as fundamental sources of Islamic law, uphold the principles of human rights.

Predating the global contemplation on this matter, the Quran has already established the principles of human rights, truth, and justice as the primary legal foundation for Muslims(MOH.GUFRON, 2017). The fundamental tenet of the rule of law in the Islamic legal

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framework serves as the bedrock upon which the autonomy of the judiciary is founded. The principle of legality emerged as a legal concept within the Islamic legal system during the nascent stages of the Islamic state's proselytizing endeavors(Al-omran et al., 2015). the Islamic perspective diverges significantly from the Western perspective in terms of understanding reality and truth due to its reliance on the primary sources, namely the Qur'an and Hadith. Consequently, the role and responsibility of Islamic education lie in constructing and fortifying the Islamic worldview within the Muslim community, functioning as a comprehensive framework that safeguards against ideas and values that undermine their Muslim identity. The educational system must be grounded in the Islamic worldview to nurture devout individuals who consistently align their attitudes and actions with Islamic teachings and values(Husna et al., 2023). promote religious dialogue and religious reconciliation through multicultural coexistence, foster diverse cultural notions, and advocate for the establishment of good governance in global public affairs, all while emphasizing mutual respect and cultural consultation(Yang & Li, 2018).

The Quran typically alludes to universal moral and belief principles that govern certain local occurrences in this investigation. It also assumes the role of an intermediary for societal benefit on a global scale, as it puts forth the notion of Tawhid and the common good within an idealistic framework of a globalist domain founded upon their responsibilities(Globalist et al., 2020). the fundamental concept dictating human interactions is the promotion of harmony instead of discord. The adaptability of Islamic Shari 'a and its edicts serve as evidence of the potential to construct a society that encompasses multiple religions, guided by principles of acceptance, freedom of faith, safeguarding of human worth, fairness, harmonious cohabitation, and collaboration among individuals(Purnami, 2016). The migration of people and the impact of globalization on religious beliefs have led to cultural reactions among Muslims in response to the changes, inconsistencies, and difficulties that Islam faces due to globalization(Scientific, 2022). Islam offers a comprehensive and pragmatic framework for safeguarding human rights that is equitable and universally relevant(Lasmi et al., 2023).

The model expounds upon facets of a mechanism for the evolution of the spirit that forms a prospective basis for an Islamic framework of human psychology and holds specific significance for Islamic methodologies in psychotherapy(Rothman & Coyle, 2018). If Islamic economists and Muslim social scientists wish to achieve the goals of Islam and avoid the difficulties faced by their counterparts in the western world, it is crucial for them to establish a novel and innovative path for their field that aligns with the fundamental principles of Islam(Mahomedya, 2015). internalization can be achieved through impulses, experiences, communications, and actions. The pertinence of John Dewey's ideas to the advancement of Islamic education can be ascertained in the subsequent dimensions: the progression of the fundamental philosophy of Islamic education, the progression of the role of the human being in Islamic education, and the progression of a curriculum rooted in Islamic education(Letters, 2015).

The examination of human development management through an Islamic lens encompasses three distinct dimensions. Initially, the ontological element establishes monotheism (Tawhid) as the fundamental framework. Secondly, the epistemological component perceives the human being from the vantage point of the Qur'an. Lastly, the axiological facet incorporates values such as courtesy (ihsan), trust (amanah), and consultation (shura)(Muis et al., 2018). The process of making sciences conform to Islamic principles should be regarded as a comprehensive and enduring scientific investigation initiative, comparable to other scientific research initiatives. It comprises a fundamental metaphysical element and a network of additional suppositions that guide and inform empirical inquiries. The aim is to ascertain the substance and orientation of empirical scientific investigations in accordance with the Islamic perspective(Setia, 2005).

The utilization of the sociological principles pertaining to the comprehension of Islamic religious disciplines is regarded as a means of revitalizing these disciplines, which are occasionally regarded as inflexible, unequivocal, and devoid of productivity. The rigorous application of the sociological principles imposes cognitive predicaments upon the Muslim community(Latief, 2018).

The paper challenges the narrative of the anti-sharia movement and proposes that the rise of Islamic arbitration in the United States is a result of the overall trend towards privatization of law(Revkin, 2015). Proponents of the precedent doctrine contend that it upholds judicial independence and prevents judges from engaging in ijtihad, opponents claim that it guarantees the legal system's uniformity and analytical consistency. There is little information available on the function of precedent in Islamic law, and Pakistan has "institutionalized taqlid" as the practice of binding precedent(Muhammad Munir, 2008).

The Malaysian Federal Constitution lacks clarity on the Shari'ah Court's jurisdiction to hear disputes pertaining to Islamic finance, which has resulted in varying interpretations by the Civil Court.These interpretations emphasize the use of civil law in commercial and financial contexts and can clash with Shari'ah law(Lateh et al., 2010). The "Islamization" of the legal system as a result of criminal law procedural modifications that have included Islamic deciding elements to verdicts. Tensions with international conventions and human rights standards have arisen as a result of this. the "Islamization" of the legal system as a result of criminal law procedural modifications that have included Islamic deciding elements to verdicts. Tensions with international conventions and human rights standards have arisen as a result of this. To provide a thorough review of the Iranian judiciary's compliance with international human rights norms, further investigation and scrutiny would be necessary(GHAZI, 2011). In Case No. 8 of Judicial Year 17, the Egyptian Supreme Constitutional Court declared that a legislation prohibiting face-veiling in public schools is compliant with both Islamic law and the Egyptian Constitution's rights of freedom of speech and religion(Brown & Lombardi, 1996).

2. METHOD

The research adopts a qualitative research design. such as textual analysis, historical review, and case studies are utilized for exploring the religious understanding and Islamic globalization. In addition, for the data collection we used text analyze, historical reviews and case studies. In text analyze Primary Islamic texts, including the Quran, Hadith literature, and classical Islamic texts, are analyzed to understand the Islamic perspective on human truth and globalization. the research conducts a comprehensive review of historical events, movements, and scholarly works related to Islamic globalization and religious understanding. With this Case studies of specific regions, communities, or historical periods are examined to understand how Islamic principles and globalization dynamics have influenced religious understanding.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Islam and Islamism

Islam and Islamism are not interchangeable concepts; hence it is difficult to place an equal sign between them. Islam is a very old religion with spiritual leaders who are followers of the Quran, the Sunnah, and other holy books. It also features religious ceremonies. However, a large number of Muslim men of faith choose to stay outside of politics and confine their activities to their religion. Islamism is a comparatively new social and political philosophy. founded on the most popular religious doctrines and customs, which demand that Islamic rules and customs be applied to the conduct of every member of the community (all Islamic communities or perhaps the whole globe). Politicians, who typically lack a theological background, together with political parties and organizations vying for control of the government, are the main propagators of Islamism. The Islamic reform, or Islamism, is often not welcomed by men of faith. Therefore, the sacred writings are now being interpreted and used by laypeople rather than religious men. And the Muslim clergy's position is diminished as a result(Grinin, 2019).

Islamism in the Global Perspective

The advent of modern Islamism was a reaction to the Ottoman Empire's defeat in World War I, the West's overwhelming dominance over the Islamic world, and Western colonial expansion. Since Islamism impeded the West's attempts to expand its influence politically,

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economically, and ideologically throughout the Middle East, it became an unanticipated and clearly undesirable phenomenon. It is crucial to realize that Islamism has really aided in the development of Islamic nations from its inception. This was especially evident during the so-called Islamic Renaissance (starting in the late 1970s), which may be viewed as an attempt at modernization based on a return to the ostensibly imperishable virtues of early Islam rather than on appropriating Western institutions and values(Na & Hipertensiva, n.d.).

Historical Context

To comprehend the dynamics of religious understanding and Islamic globalization, it is imperative to delve into the historical evolution of Islamic thought and its encounters with globalization. Islam emerged in the seventh century CE, evolving into a global faith with a profound impact on diverse societies and cultures. The expansion of Islamic civilization facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fostering exchanges across civilizations and contributing to the enrichment of human thought. However, the trajectory of Islamic globalization was also marked by political upheavals, sectarian divisions, and encounters with colonial powers, which shaped the contours of Islamic discourse and its engagement with modernity(Na & Hipertensiva, n.d.).

Theological Fundamentals

Central to the discussion of religious understanding within Islam are its theological underpinnings, which emphasize the pursuit of truth, justice, and ethical conduct. The Qur'an, as the foundational text of Islam, provides guiding principles for believers, stressing the importance of compassion, empathy, and social justice. Islamic theology espouses the notion of Tawhid (monotheism) and emphasizes the interconnectedness of human beings as part of a divine creation. Moreover, Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) offers a framework for ethical conduct and social relations, addressing contemporary challenges within the context of Islamic principles(Na & Hipertensiva, n.d.).
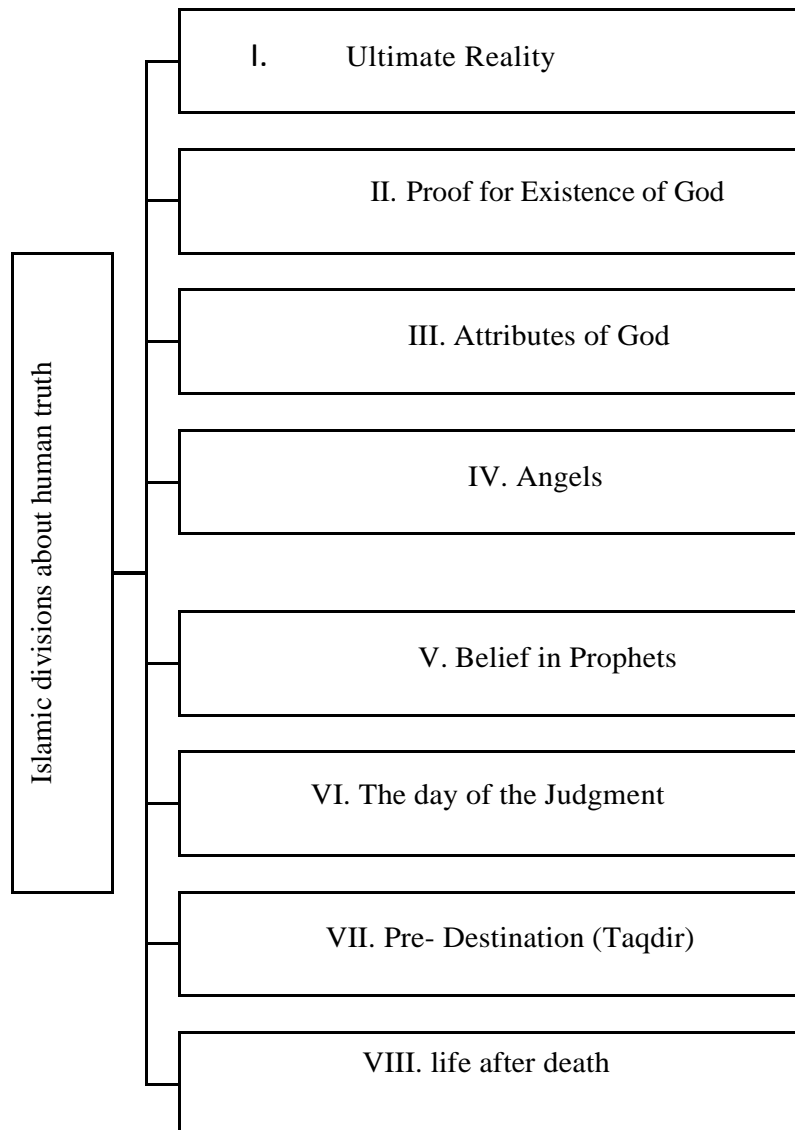
Political Dynamics

The intersection of religion and politics has been a recurrent theme in Islamic history, shaping the trajectory of Islamic globalization and its implications for human truth. From the early caliphates to the contemporary nation-states, Islam has played a pivotal role in shaping political institutions, governance structures, and legal systems across diverse societies. The rise of political Islam in the twentieth century witnessed the resurgence of Islamic movements advocating for social justice, political reform, and the assertion of Islamic identity in the face of modernity and globalization. However, the politicization of Islam also engendered conflicts, sectarian divisions, and challenges to religious pluralism, underscoring the complexities inherent in the nexus of religion and politics(Na & Hipertensiva, n.d.).

Implications for Human Truth

The quest for human truth lies at the heart of religious understanding and Islamic globalization, reflecting a perennial search for meaning, purpose, and ethical guidance. Within the Islamic framework, human truth is intricately linked to the pursuit of divine guidance, moral rectitude, and social justice. The globalization of Islam has engendered diverse interpretations, contestations, and adaptations, reflecting the plurality of human experiences and cultural contexts. While Islamic globalization has facilitated the dissemination of Islamic teachings and values across borders, it has also raised questions about authenticity, authority, and religious authority in the contemporary world. Moreover, the intersection of Islamic globalization and human truth underscores the need for dialogue, mutual understanding, and ethical engagement across religious and cultural divides(Revkin, 2015).

Philosophy in Islam

Islamic divisions about human truth	
	I. Ultimate Reality
	II. Proof for Existence of God
	III. Attributes of God
	IV. Angels
	V. Belief in Prophets
	VI. The day of the Judgment
	VII. Pre- Destination (Taqdir)
	VIII. life after death

In a world marked by diversity, religious understanding stands as a cornerstone for fostering harmony and peace among nations and communities. Within this context, Islamic globalization emerges as a significant phenomenon, offering insights into the human truth from the perspective of Islam. As globalization continues to shape our interconnected world, it becomes imperative to explore how Islamic principles contribute to religious understanding and global cohesion. Islam, as a religion, emphasizes the importance of knowledge, compassion, and justice. Its teachings encourage believers to seek understanding and engage with others in a spirit of mutual respect and tolerance. The concept of 'Ummah,' or global Muslim community, underscores the unity and solidarity among Muslims worldwide, transcending geographical and cultural boundaries. This sense of unity fosters a collective responsibility towards humanity and encourages Muslims to contribute positively to the world.

Islamic globalization does not merely entail the spread of Islamic beliefs and practices but encompasses broader ideals of social justice, equality, and ethical conduct. Islam advocates for the well-being of all individuals, regardless of their faith or background, promoting principles of

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compassion, mercy, and generosity. This inclusive approach resonates with the universal values shared by people of different cultures and beliefs, fostering a sense of common humanity and solidarity. At the heart of Islamic globalization lies the concept of 'Tawhid,' the belief in the oneness of God. This principle emphasizes the interconnectedness of all creation and underscores the inherent dignity and worth of every human being. From this perspective, religious understanding transcends theological differences and embraces the fundamental humanity that unites us all. Islamic civilization has a rich history of cultural exchange, intellectual inquiry, and religious pluralism. During the Golden Age of Islam, scholars from diverse backgrounds contributed to advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts, creating a vibrant intellectual tapestry that enriched human civilization.

This legacy of tolerance and intellectual curiosity serves as a testament to Islam's capacity to embrace diversity and engage with different cultures and traditions. In the contemporary context, Islamic globalization manifests through various channels, including technology, media, and interfaith dialogue. Social media platforms enable Muslims around the world to connect, share ideas, and engage in discussions on issues ranging from religious interpretation to social justice activism. Moreover, initiatives promoting interfaith dialogue and cultural exchange foster greater understanding and cooperation among people of different faiths and backgrounds. However, Islamic globalization also faces challenges and misconceptions, including stereotypes, prejudice, and misinterpretations of Islamic teachings. The rise of extremism and Islamophobia underscores the importance of promoting accurate knowledge and understanding of Islam, challenging misconceptions, and building bridges of dialogue and cooperation across religious and cultural divides(Revkin, 2015).

4. CONCLUSION

Religious understanding and Islamic globalization offer valuable insights into the human truth from the perspective of Islam. By embracing principles of compassion, justice, and tolerance, Islam contributes to the promotion of global harmony and coexistence. Through dialogue, collaboration, and mutual respect, individuals and communities can work together to build a more inclusive and peaceful world, grounded in the shared values of our common humanity. As we navigate the complexities of the modern world, let us draw inspiration from the timeless wisdom of Islamic teachings and strive to create a more just, compassionate, and interconnected global community.

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