

Globalization

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJ0nFD19eT8>

I take the initiative to learn

In recent times we have started to hear via visual and print media some new global terms each indicating a particular concept such as 'globalization', 'sustainability' and other terms. The problem with this phenomenon is not the terms themselves, but the concepts connoted by these concepts and the process of comprehending them. This is so for several reasons :

1. these terms emerged and developed in different periods and in diverse regions and environments,
2. these terms came into use as a result of multiple viewpoints and varying perceptions,
3. these terms have been transmitted through different means such as translation leading to divergent significances and misconceptions.

Therefore, it is necessary to continue the process of identifying the concepts conveyed by the terms currently in exchange because they are inextricably bound up with the interests of the nation. Huge efforts have been exerted by specialists in national institutions, especially educational ones, to explain these terms and meticulously identify their significances and semantic dimensions.

I investigate

Other terms currently used in different media channels whose understanding confronts me with a challenge.

Global warming, liberalism, sustainability

I expect

the importance of reviewing the global terms and concepts currently in use.

Increase understanding, clarity and ability to distinguish right things

I use my skills to learn

The emergence of globalization

It is not easy to identify a period for the emergence of globalization. Some thinkers have proposed that the idea of globalization existed in different epochs in ancient civilizations. In its zenith, each civilization imposed its culture, industry and trade on others to ensure realizing its interests.

Globalization as an idea is not new either in the domain of ordinary life or in relations between nations and states. It is as ancient as civilizations and human societies; it manifests itself in commercial exchanges, population movements, diffusion of ideas, forming markets and extending transport grids. The post-World War Two period created a new international atmosphere known as the Cold War, which continued for more than 40 years and ended by the collapse of the Eastern Bloc and the triumph of Western Capitalism. Western Capitalism became the most widespread model in

the world creating a suitable atmosphere for globalization reinforced by international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization. This has been accompanied by huge developments in the communication and information technology and computer technologies. All these factors contributed to the emergence of what is called globalization.

I infer:

The emergence of globalization was linked to some factors, the most important of these are:

1. the political changes which developed in the world.

2. **The appropriate climate with the assistance of international financial institution**

3. technological development especially in means of communication and transport.

The concept of globalization:

As a result of the development of means of communication and transport, which have connected different regions in the world, isolation shrank and the world became, as it were, one city whose different districts mutually affected one another. Some believe this is a manifestation of 'globalization'. Although there is consensus on the fact that globalization has become a tangible reality, there is a huge difference as to the concept of globalization and its effects. Therefore, there are different political and social definitions of the term. These definitions can be divided into two categories.

First, from the point of view of globalization advocates:

Globalization is an increased connection and cooperation between human societies through exchange of goods, capitals, movement of persons and exchange of information with attendant cultural and behavioral overlaps irrespective of the political and geographical borders between states.

Second, from the point of view of globalization opponents:

Globalization is imposing a particular pattern of civilization in the realms of thought, culture, economy and politics and generalizing it world-wide.

I analyze and assess:

✦ the intrinsic difference between the two definitions.

First group: sees globalization as an optional cooperation in which benefits for all.
Second group: sees it as means of control and domination of powerful countries over weak one.

✦ the futuristic view of each definition.

The first team has an optimistic outlook while the second team is more cautious and pessimistic.

Forms of globalization:

Globalization takes multiple and diverse forms encompassing all aspects of human life including:

1. Economic globalization:

The economic dimension of globalization is predicated on the principle of free international trade whereby goods, services and capitals move between states without obstacles or barriers. This is expected to raise the standard of living in states across the world through provision of goods and the ease of obtaining them after removing restrictions and barriers from their way.

2. Cultural globalization:

This means transferring ideas, customs and values between societies through the Internet, social media and international travel to reinforce social relations. This would enable all to participate in spreading different cultures across national and regional borders. This may help in forming participatory principles and knowledge leading to increased ties between different cultures and nations.

I discuss:

Do you think that transferring goods and commodities can occur in conformance to equal opportunities to all in the current circumstances?

There is no equal opportunities between countries.

I justify my answer:

Because of economic disparities between countries are wide, powerful countries become beneficiaries of globalization.

I investigate

the most important means of diffusing culture in the present time:

1. **Media (include movies and series)**
2. **Social networking sites and internet**
3. **Education**

I identify

the first to benefit from economic globalization.

The powerful countries and big (large) companies

Positive and negative aspects of globalization

First, positive aspects:

- ❖ Encouraging economic competition will lead to improved production in the fields of industry, agriculture and services and to making life healthy and convenient.
- ❖ There are common humanitarian problems which cannot be solved except through the unified efforts of all the countries in the world within a unified strategy to control them; these problems comprise the spread of diseases, environmental pollution and challenges relating to climate.
- ❖ Globalization promotes some human values like tolerance, cooperation and coexistence.
- ❖ Globalization renders science, knowledge, culture, arts and literature within the reach of all.

I mention

other positive aspects:

Abolished the borders between countries of the world,
have created a new dialogue among people.

I analyze and justify

Do you think that economic competition will be balanced among the countries of the world under globalization?

No

I discuss and find evidence:

Have the values of tolerance, cooperation and coexistence in society preexisted globalization?

Yes exist, there are a lot of non Muslims living in Arab society and participating in the building of their homes and their rights and duties.

Second, negative aspects:

- ❖ dissolving national and personal identity and reforming it in the framework of a global personality.
- ❖ suspending national interests especially when they conflict with the interests of globalization.
- ❖ controlling domestic markets and transforming them into small markets subordinate to globalization by global institutions of powerful influence
- ❖ imposing hegemony on the decisions and values of weak states by powers more advanced, more powerful and more influential and

exercising forms of repression and humiliation on these weak states until they succumb and respond to the demands of globalization.

- ❖ aggravation of social maladies such as crime, drug trafficking and terrorism.
- ❖ widening the economic gap between rich and poor countries; this might aggravate social and class differences, contribute to degrading the situation of human development and predispose states to internal disputes and armed conflicts.
- ❖ exploitation resulting from the difference in the value of resources and the value of goods manufactured of these resources and leading to aggravating the problems of resource-rich countries to the benefits of manufacturing countries.

I mention:

other negative aspects of globalization:

The percentage of goods manufactured locally is reduced because of their replacement with international goods.

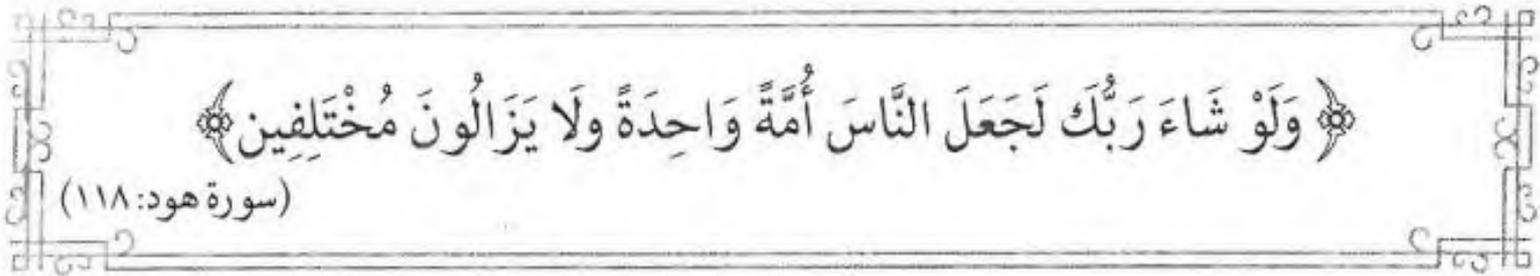
I propose

practical means and methods to meet the negative aspects of globalization:

- ✦ enhancing and fortifying thenational identity
- ✦ effecting an educational renaissance to keep abreast with the developments of globalism
- ✦ **Establishment of fair laws governing world.**
- ✦ **Intensify security cooperation among countries to combat crime**

Islam and globalization:

Allah (تَعَالَى) says:



Wa Law Shā'a Rabbuka Laja`ala An-Nāsa 'Ummatan Wāḥidatan Wa Lā Yazālūna Mukhtalifīna (Sūrat Hūd: 118)

“And if your Lord had willed, He verily would have made mankind one nation, yet they cease not differing,” (Sūrat Hūd: 118).

Difference between people in customs, tradition and ideas is something natural. This diversity has been a source of enriching human experience in knowledge and sciences through the ages. It is also the reason for establishing cooperation between people to exchange benefits and realize interests by accord and consent. Allah (تَعَالَى) says:

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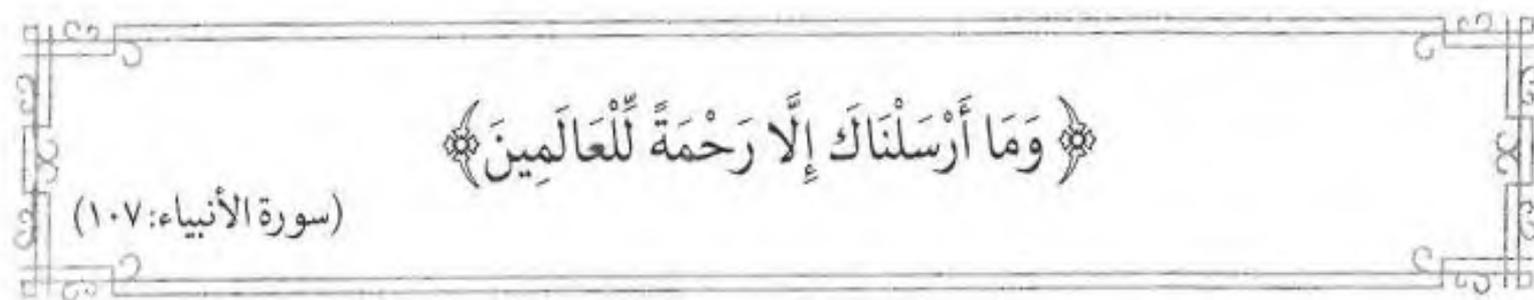
﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴾
(سورة الحجرات: ١٣)

Yā 'Ayyuhā An-Nāsu 'Innā Khalaqnākum Min Dhakarīn Wa 'Unthā Wa Ja 'alnākum Shu`ūbāan Wa Qabā'ila Lita`ārafū 'Inna 'Akramakum `Inda Allāhi 'Atqākum 'Inna Allāha `Alīmun Khabīrun

“O mankind! Lo! We have created you male and female, and have made you nations and tribes that you may know one another. Lo! The noblest of you, in the sight of Allah, is the best in conduct. Lo! Allah is All-Knower, All-Aware” (Sūrat Al-Ĥujurāt:13).

The Prophet (ﷺ) dealt with non-Muslims and cooperated with them. The caravans of Muslims used to trade outside the borders of Madinah, Makkah and the Arabian Peninsula to satisfy the needs of society. Trade exchange was realized in a perfect manner with societies of different customs, tradition and faiths. Muslims merchants used to deal with people on the basis of their ethics.

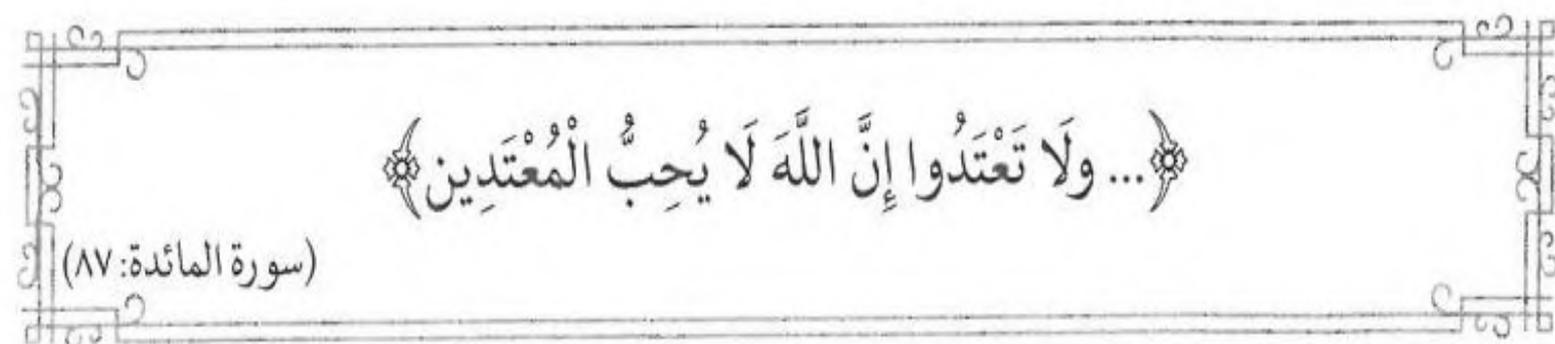
Allah (عزَّ وجلَّ) revealed Islamic religion to all mankind; Islam is a universal religion and not specific to any people or nation to the exclusion of others. Allah (تعالى) says:



Wa Mā 'Arsalnāka 'Illā Raḥmatan Lil' ālamīna

“We sent you not save as a mercy for the peoples” (Sūrat Al-'Anbyā': 107).

The different aspects of this 'mercy' are tolerance, preserving rights, realizing the happiness of man and prohibiting exploitation, repression and aggression. Allah (تعالى) says:

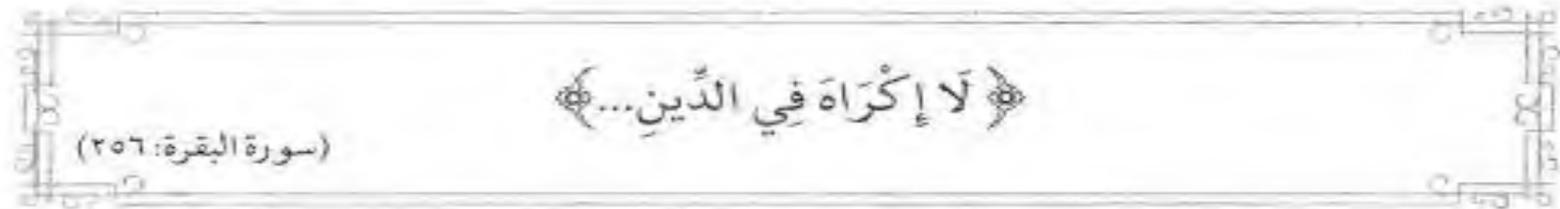


Wa Lā Ta` tadū 'Inna Allāha Lā Yuhibbu Al-Mu` tadīna (Sūrat Al-Mā'idah: 87)

"...and transgress not. Lo! Allah loves not transgressors" (Sūrat Al-Mā'idah: 87).

Sound instinct is inclined towards positive aspects and does not condone negative qualities; contrary to this, it endeavors to rid itself of these negative qualities. Globalization like other theories has, as mentioned above, positive and negative aspects such as obliterating national identity, changing man's sense of belonging, commitment to the world instead of national commitment, extinction of some economies and others.

Islamic faith commanded respect to the creeds of other members of society who are non-Muslims; it does not coerce anyone into embracing Islam. Allah (تَعَالَى) says:



Lā 'Ikrahā Fī Ad-Dīnī

"There is no compulsion in religion..." (Sūrat Al-Baqarah: 256).

Islamic faith has secured to others the freedom of practicing their religious duties. Amir al-Mu'minin (Leader of the Faithful) Omar bin Al Khattab granted the people of Jerusalem universal security without changing their customs, beliefs or their sense of belonging. He went in person to see them in response to their request and practically applied his pledge when he prayed outside the Church of Resurrection as a measure against future claims with respect to the right of using the church.

I draw a comparison

between the concepts of globalization and globalism.

Aspect of comparison	Globalism	Globalization
Similarity	Both are targeting man all over the worlds, spread values and ideas	
Difference	Accepts others every one's right are preserved	Ignore others, the rich controls human source

I analyze and discover

the suitable evidence of each of the following issues in the table below:

The origin of creation and emergence	Human dignity	The oneness of the Creator
General human rights	The freedom to choose and be free from compulsion	The unity of higher human values and ideals

Allah (تَعَالَى) says:

﴿... أَفَأَنْتَ تُكْرِهُ النَّاسَ حَتَّىٰ يَكُونُوا مُؤْمِنِينَ﴾

(سورة يونس: ٩٩)

*Afa'anta Tukrihu An-Nāsa Ḥattá Yakūnū
Mu'uminīna*

"... Would you (Muhammad) compel men until they are believers?!" (Sūrat Yūnis: 99).1

The Messenger (ﷺ) said:

"Allah is beautiful and loves beauty. Allah is good and only accepts that which is good. Allah is clean and loves cleanness" (Narrated by at-Tirmithi).

The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"There is no superiority for an Arab over a non-Arab, nor for a non-Arab over an Arab. Neither is the white superior over the black, nor is the black superior over the white -- except by piety" (Narrated by Ahmed).

Allah (تعالى) says:

”إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا
حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ...”

(سورة النساء : ٥٨)

*'Inna Allāha Ya'murukum 'An Tu'uaddū Al-
'Amānāti 'Ilá'Ahlihā Wa 'Idha
Ĥakamtum Bayna An-Nāsi 'An Taĥkumū Bil-
'Adli*

*“Lo! Allah commands you that you restore
deposits to their owners, and, if you judge
between mankind, that you judge justly...”*

”(Sūrat An-Nisā': 58).

Allah (تعالى) says:

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ
نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ... ﴾

(سورة النساء : ١)

*Yā 'Ayyuhā An-Nāsu Attaqū Rabbakumu Al-
Ladhī Khalaqakum Min Nafsin Wāḥidatin*

*“O mankind! reverence your Guardian-Lord, who
created you from a single person...” (Sūrat An-
Nisā': 1).*

Allah (تَعَالَى) says:

” قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمُ إِلَهُ
وَاحِدٌ... ”

(سورة الكهف: ١١٠)

*Qul 'Innamā 'Anā
Basharun Mithlukum Yūhá 'Ilayya
'Annamā 'Ilahukum 'Ilahun Wāhidun*

*“Say: I am only a mortal like you. My Lord
inspires in me that your God is only One God”
(Sūrat Al-Kahf: 110).*

I mention

the effects of globalization on the economy of poor countries:

1. Weakness and decline of the economy of poor countries because of their inability to compete with companies powerful one.
2. Change poor countries into unproductive consumer nation.

Illuminations

Some thinkers believe that there are many obstacles in the way of globalization including:

- ❖ If globalization seeks to erase barriers between people, it has failed to do so as is evidenced by the division of the world into a rich, advanced north and a poor, backward south.
- ❖ Some countries still strongly oppose this system because it conflicts with their political and economic orientations such as China and North Korea.
- ❖ The contradictory interests of major powers constitute a primary obstacle to globalization.
- ❖ The diversity of cultures is opposed to globalization and its pursuit of social and civilizational change among the peoples of the world.

Globalization

The concept of globalization	Positive and negative aspect of globalization	The universality of Islam
<p>First definition:</p> <p>Increase the degree of engagement and cooperation among human communities.</p>	<p>First positive aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage economic competition 	<p>Islam unifies mankind in many issues the most important of which are:</p>
<p>Second definition:</p> <p>Impose a certain cultural pattern and spread it to the world</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Solve common humanitarian problems 3. Spread of human values 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The origin of creation 2. Human dignity
<p>Some forms of globalization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic 2. Cultural 3. Political 	<p>Second negative aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Conceal identity 5. Disabling national interests 6. Impose hegemony on the weak countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The oneness of God 4. General human rights 5. Freedom on choice and non coercion 6. Unity of human values

I answer by myself

❖ **First**, explain the concept of globalization from the viewpoints of proponents and opponents:

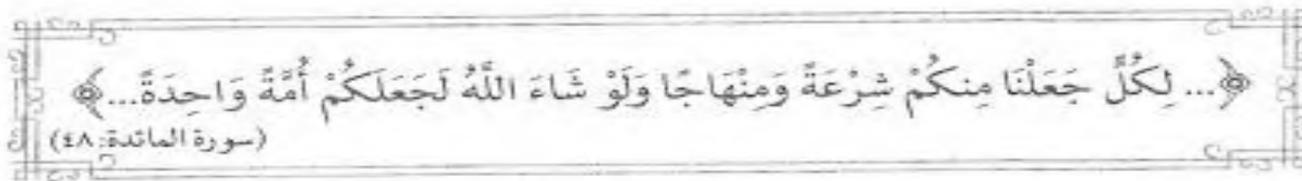
From the viewpoint of advocates

Increase the degree of engagement and cooperation among human communities

From the viewpoint of opponents

Impose a certain cultural, economy and politics to the whole world

❖ **Second**, Allah (تعالى) says:



Likullin Ja`alna Minkum Shir`atan Wa Minhajaan Wa Law Sha`a Allahu Laja`alakum 'Ummatan Wahidatan

“...To each among you have we prescribed a law and an open way If Allah had so willed, He would have made you a single people...” (Sūrat Al-Ma'idah: 48).

I infer the hazards of obliterating national identity.

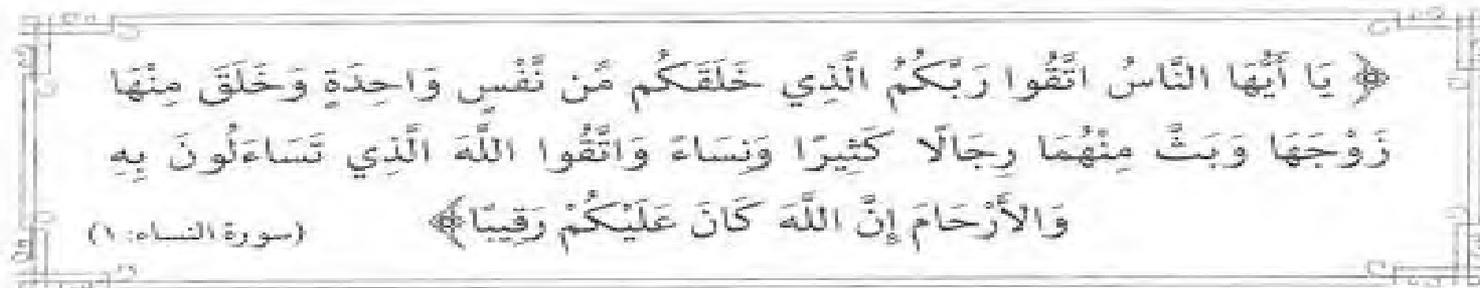
Weakness of loyalty to homeland and abandoning customs and traditions

🕋 **Third**, give three positive aspects of globalization:

1. **Encourage economic competition which led to improve production**
2. **Spread some of human values like forgiveness – cooperation.**
3. **Make science, knowledge and culture accessible to everyone.**

🕋 **Fourth**, show the manifestations of the universality of Islam as it figures in the following:

🕋 Allah (تعالى) says:



*Yā 'Ayyuhā An-Nāsu Attaqū Rabbakumu Al-
LadhiKhalāqakum Min Nafsin Wahīdatin Wa Khalāqa Minha Zawjahā Wa Baththa
Minhumā Rijalaan Kathīraan Wa Nisā'an Wa Attaqū Allaha Al-Ladhi Tasa'alūna
Bihi WaAl-'Arhāma 'Inna Allaha Kāna 'Alaykum Raqībaan*

"O mankind! Be careful of your duty to your Lord Who created you from a single soul and from it created its mate and from them twain has spread abroad a multitude of men and women. Be careful of your duty toward Allah in Whom you claim (your rights) of one another, and toward the wombs (that bare you). Lo! Allah has been a Watcher over you"(Sūrat An-Nisā': 1).

The same origin.

❖ Umm Salamā (رضي الله عنها) said, "Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) went on a trade caravan to Busra al-Sham one year before the death of the Prophet (ﷺ) accompanied by An-Nu'man bin Amru".

Exchange of trade, benefits and goods between Muslims.....

❖ Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent emissaries carrying letters of invitation to Islam and presents to a number of Kings and Caesars; these letters included

1. a message to the Negus, the King of Abyssinia, which was carried by Amr bin Umayyah al-Damri,
2. a message to Al-Muqawqis, the Ruler of Egypt, which was carried by Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah,
3. a message to Al Munzir bin Sawa, the King of Bahrain, which was carried by Al-Ala'a Al-Hadrami,

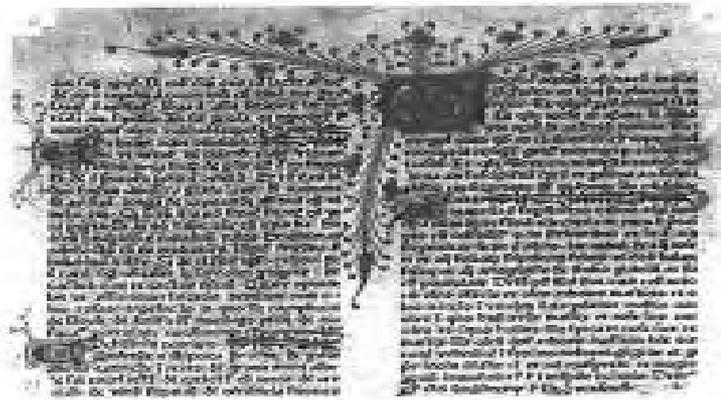
4. a message to, Caesar, the Emperor of the Romans, which was carried by Dihya bin Khalifa al-Kalbi.

Strengthening political relations between countries

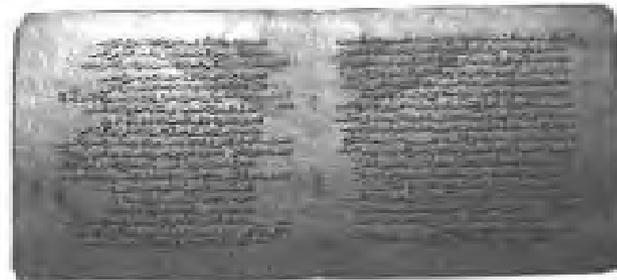
- 🕒 The age of al-Mamun was the most prosperous ages of translation as regards Muslims. al-Mamun himself was interested in scientific knowledge; he held debates and scientific seminars. He was the first ruler to accord attention to translating books on wisdom, send presents to the kings of Europe to make them send him the books of Plato, Aristotle and others and then ordered translating these books into Arabic. Gerard of Cremona translated The Qanoon of Medicine from Arabic into Latin in 1279; this book remained a major reference in medical sciences in Europe until the late 17th century.

Exchanging experiences and knowledge

- Decorated pages from Bin Sina's book translated into Latin under the title Canon medicinae circa 1473.



- A manuscript from Bayt al-Hikma (The House of Wisdom) translated from Syriac into Arabic



Enriching my experience

I write a report on one of the book fairs held in the UAE explaining their economic and cultural importance.

SN	Aspect of Learning	Degree of achievement		
		Average	Good	Excellent
1	Identifying the concept of globalization from the points of view of its proponents and opponents.			
2	Identifying the forms and manifestations of globalization.			
3	Explaining the positive and negative aspects of globalization.			
4	Explaining the position of Islam towards globalization.			
5	I make sure of fortifying my cultural and national identity.			