

IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF STUDENTS IN BALOCHISTAN

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Abstract

This study aims to find out various religious conflicts either resolved or boosted by the process of globalization and its impacts on religious practices. Media and technology both as the greatest sources of globalization bring changes in human attitude, beliefs, values and religious practices. These both affect not only someone's personal life, but lead to influence his family, peer groups, colleagues and even society. Various social, religious and cultural conflicts emerge due to the change and modification of religious values or practices brought by the process of globalization among individuals or groups. Quantitative research paradigm was used for the study. Data was collected from the students of several departments of the university (IIUI) and simple random sampling technique was applied for the process of collecting data by filling the questionnaires. It is suggested that better socialization, role of religious scholars, role of government and religious awareness through media are the key sources which can be utilized for the purpose of decreasing the negative impacts of globalization on religious practices and will lead to religious harmony.

Key Words: Archaic globalization, Brotherhood, Cultural globalization, Social Solidarity, Tolerance,

1. Introduction

Background of the study

Globalization refers to the cycle of international integration occurring from the exchange of world views, ideas, mutual sharing, products, and other characteristics of culture (Albrow & King, 1990).

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The researchers place the sources of globalization in present-day times, others follow its set of experiences well before the European Age of Discovery and journeys to the New World. Some even follow the beginnings to the third era BCE (Frank & Gunder, 1998).

The origin of globalization is the subject of progressing banter. Even though few researchers arrange the origin of globalization in the modern era, different views it as a wonder with a long history. Different scholars have contended that extending the start of globalization far back in time delivers the idea completely defective and futile for political investigation (Conversi, 2012).

Globalization is not a modern phenomenon; it pays to seek clarification that can represent something beyond worldwide functions since 1950. In a significant sense, the current human world is more firmly coordinated than at any previous point ever. In the age of the stream plane and satellite dish, the time of worldwide private enterprise, the time of omnipresent business sectors, and worldwide broad communications, different analysts have asserted that the world is quickly turning into a single place. The influence of globalization merely cannot be measured over a year, a decade, or even more (Bordo, Taylor & Williamson, 2007).

The idea of globalization is the most recent contested term, just building up its present significance during the 1970s, which rose out of the convergence of four interrelated arrangements of "communities of practice": researchers, journalists, publishers, and librarians. It is a confounded idea that burst upon the world generally as of late, yet before long turned into a family unit concern. It is an idea that was infrequently utilized until the 1990s, however, cycles of globalization had been occurring for quite a long time back (James & Steger, 2014).

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recognized four fundamental parts of globalization: exchange and exchanges, capital and venture developments, relocation and development of individuals, and the dispersal of information. Further, natural difficulties, for example, a dangerous atmospheric devotion, cross limit water, and air contamination, and over-fishing of the sea are connected with globalization (Muhamad et al., 2014).

Types of Globalization

- i i. Archaic globalization
- ii ii. Proto globalization

- iii iii. Modern globalization
- iv iv. Economic globalization
- v v. Cultural globalization
- vi vi. Religious globalization

Religion

Religion is a social arrangement of practices and practices, world perspectives, morals, and social associations that relate humankind to a request for presence. About 84% of the total populace is subsidiary with one of the five biggest religions, to be specific Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, or society religion (Buie & Blythe, 2012).

Development of religion

The advancement of religion has taken various structures in various societies. A few religions place accentuation on conviction, while others underline practice. A few religions center around the emotional experience of the strict individual, while others think about the exercises of the strict network to be generally significant. A few religions case to be general, accepting their laws and cosmology to be official for everybody, while others are expected to be polished simply by a firmly characterized or limited gathering. In numerous spots religion has been related to public establishments, for example, training, medical clinics, the family, government, and political chains of command (Monaghan & Just 2000).

Religious practices

The acts of religion may encompass festivals, prayers, ceremonies, recognition, lessons, penances, dazes, feasts, commencements, marital administrations, funerary administrations, craftsmanship, music, move, public assistance, intervention, or different parts of human culture (Hornblower, Sfaworth & Edinow, 2012).

Statement of the problem

Globalization and religion have been under the exploration and conversation on the planet for the last few decades. A great deal has been composed and distributed on globalization and its negative and positive effects on religion and different strict practices. The principle point of the did ebb and flow research is to make ready for conversation and discussion in the previously mentioned theme. Simultaneously, the center focal point of this exploration is to distinguish the effects of globalization on strict practices. I have watched a few effects of globalization on different strict practices in Islamic setting

which incorporate supplication, fasting, journey, good cause, and some others like graciousness, liberality, pride, personality, humankind, regard, basic liberties, equity, fraternity, solidarity, information, opportunity, however tragically no such food study has been directed on the referred to the territory. Thusly, it urged and roused me to complete an examination on this significant part of globalization measure.

Objectives

1. To study the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents
2. To explore different religious practices which are practiced by the respondents
3. To study the impacts of globalization on religious practices of the respondents.

Significance of the study

The significance of this study is to understand the effects of globalization on numerous religious practices in the Islamic context which are performed by the Muslims. A significant issue was noticed regarding various practices. People who live in urban areas are sufficiently affected by the process of globalization and its various sources like media, technology, etc. They remain away from their religious practices due to the enrich involvement in other sorts of activities and the majority of those activities are promoted through globalization. This issue led people to become less religious. Though some people are affected positively, the rest of others are affected negatively and gradually becoming less religious. This exploration will tell individuals about different effects of globalization concerning its positive or negative viewpoints on various strict practices in an Islamic setting. Besides, it prepares and urges the impending understudies to complete exploration of such subjects which have not been directed by the investigates yet. The examination is thusly huge that legitimate consideration is not paid by the analysts to uncover the effects of globalization on strict practices with regards to Islam in modern times.

Limitations of the study:

My reseach is limited to the province of Balochistan. Sample of the study just includes the students of university of Balochistan studying in various departments who belong to the different areas of Balochistan.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Globalization:

Globalization refers to a process through which all the people function together globally and are unified into a single society. This process unites socio-cultural, economic, political, and technological forces. It has effects on economic development, political systems, environment, culture, human physical well-being, and religious matters around the world (Pakeeza & Chishti, 2012).

Globalization is characterized as an expanding joining of the world's economies, including the development towards trade (Mankiw, 2007).

Impacts of Globalization of religion:

As all significant religions of the world get from a similar root source, it is imperative to understand the noteworthiness of shared regard that has been supported in all religions. Besides, the globalization of free progression of data utilizing high innovation and the development of individuals across fringes can emphatically assist strict resilience with being expanded. This strict solidarity is referenced in all strict precepts, however, the functions of history up until the current day has unfurled with the accentuation on contrasts than that of likenesses. However, on the off chance that we are to return to that which has been expressed in all the Holy refrains, maybe we can move from the strict agreement as origination and appear it into a reality (Khaled and Mahjabeen, 2007).

Globalization is a Western extended established by the dominant part of the individuals who had a place with the West and can be considered as Americanization or Westernization since it generally satisfies their inclinations as it's formed efficiently to make the things or circumstances great for them in the impending time frames. The underdeveloped nations are constrained to secure their traditions, customs, and strictly related societies because of the most elevated impact of Western culture using different wellsprings of globalization. The great and efficient impact of globalization which use to create and advance the Western way of life, culture, strict practices, and so forth, is not worthy of the Muslim world. We have seen functional missions and fights against it to be opposed and not let the Muslim youth engaged with as helping them to be prevailing in such manner (Azzouzi, 2013).

Factors of Globalization:

Globalization and its components have an incredible effect on different strict practices. Individuals are directed to change their way of life and strict practices. At the point when proper schooling framework consolidates neighborhood social qualities, it makes effective socialization that outcomes inconsistency inside the general public. Gathering individuals will create the same social awareness and embrace a satisfactory uniform social conduct. Each individual is instrumental naturally and the majority of individuals have a mentality to consider their way of life or religion predominant than others and some of them even go to its extraordinary level and use to force their social or strict qualities as being better over others which is uncalled for and outlandish ethically. Before, religion was utilized as a wellspring of mastery (Raines and John, 2002).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology guides the researcher on how and what steps should be followed to gather the applicable information. Layman's confusing approach and strategies. The methodology is the finished structure of the entire exploration movement; strategies then again are the unmistakable instruments of accumulation of data.

Design

Research design provides a pre-designed guideline to the researcher on how to carry out the study. The design of the current study is quantitative.

Population

The population is described as a set of elements and researchers collect data from the defined population. The present research aims to explore the perspectives of the respondents about the impact of globalization on religious practices. The population of the study consists of male and female students at the University of Balochistan.

Sampling

Sample refers to the subset of the population. The sample is selected from the large population through sampling technique and the sample size represents the entire population. However, the sample size of the study is 200 male and female students from various departments of the University of Baluchistan Quetta and the researcher uses the sample randomly technique to select respondents by providing equal chances to all populations equally.

Local of the Study

A total of 200 respondents selected from different departments of the University of Baluchistan, i.e. 50 respondents from Social Sciences, 50 from Natural Sciences, 50 from Humanities, and 50 from the Computer Science Department.

Methods of Data Collection

The method of data collection is the most important tool to collect relevant data according to the nature of the study design. There are various sorts of research methods in social sciences such as survey method, case study, observation, participation, experiments, ethnography, etc. which are helpful in the collection of relevant and accurate data. So, the researcher adopts a survey method to accumulate data from the respondent via questionnaire.

Tools of Data Collection

Tools refer to all those instruments which are used to collect data from the selected respondents. Tools of data collection include questionnaires, interviews guide, participating observations, and so on. But the researcher uses the questionnaire as a tool of data gathering in the current study since all the respondents are educated.

Data Analysis

After collecting data from 200 respondents then the researcher arranges all data systematically and enter the data into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for further statistical analysis. The researcher applies different statistical tests such a descriptive and inferential.

Findings and Suggestions

The researcher represents the findings in his Thesis. Findings are described as the final results generated in the process of investigation and analysis. Finally, the researcher provides an appropriate suggestions based on the findings and results of the study.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the raw data collected from respondents. In this, chapter the raw data have been analyzed. All the data has been tabulated and a brief interpretations of the data has been given. Moreover, the chapter consist of three sections as following the objectives of the study.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Division of respondents on the basis of their age, marital status, and familial type

Respondent's Age (in completed years)		
Age	Frequency	Percentage
i. 20-23	112	37.3
ii. 24-26	128	42.7
iii. 27 and above	61	20
Total	300	100
Mean	23.74	Std. Deviation 3.81
Marital status of the respondents		
Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
i. Single	250	83.3
ii. Married	50	17.7
Total	300	100
Respondent's familial type		
Family type	Frequency	Percentage
i. Nuclear	37	12.3
ii. Extended	29	9.6
iii. Joint	234	78
Total	300	100

The first part of the Table No. 4.1 explains the age of the respondents in which they completed the degree. According to the statistics of the study 42.7 % of the respondents have completed their degrees in the age of 24 to 26 age. While 37.3 % of the respondents were of the age of 20 to 23 and 20% of the respondents completed their degrees in 27 and above ages. For the whole data the standard deviation is 3.81 while mean is 23.74.

The table no 41.1. second part described the marital status of respondents. as per the statistics of the study revealed that the highest proportion of the study 83.3% of respondents were bachelor and rest of the small part of the respondents 17.7% of the respondents were marries.

The third part of the table explained the type of family to which the respondents belonged to. The statistics told that 78% belonging to joint family setup, 12.3 % from nuclear family and 9.6 % of the respondents belonged to extended families.

What of the following religious practices is most important for you?

Religious practices	Frequency	Percent
i. Prayer	195	65
ii. Fasting	20	6.7
iii. Pilgrimage	3	1
iv. Zakat	3	1
v. Any other	79	26.3
Total	300	100

Table 4.5 shows results about some religious practices regarding their importance. Some most important religious practices were categorized and the respondents were asked in this regard. According the results of analyzed data, 65% of the respondents consider prayer as their most important religious practice. 6.7 percent of the respondents think that fasting the most important practice, just 1.0 consider pilgrimage as the best one, the next 1% of the respondents think that Zakat is the most important practice and the rest 26.3 of the respondents prioritize some sort of other practices like serving humanity, to work for peace, universal unity etc as their most important practices which can also be categorized as religious practices.

Up to what extend you remained away from religious practices due to involvement in other activities.

Religious practices	Frequency	Percent
i. To some extent	135	45
ii. To great extent	55	18.3
iii. Not at all	110	36.7
Total	300	100

Table 4.6 describes the extent of the respondents regarding their involvement in any other kind of activities except any religious one. About 45% of the respondents are involved in anti religious activities to some extent, 18.3 percent are involved to great extent and the rest 36.7 percent of the

respondents are not involved in any sort of anti-religious activities and are always available to practice various kind of religious activities.

How much time do you give to your religious practices?

Religious practices	Frequency	Percent
i. No time	11	3.7
ii. One hour	137	45.7
iii. Two hours	67	22.3
iv. Three hours	41	13.7
v. More than three hours	44	14.7
Total	300	100

Table 4.7 reveals about the amount of time given to religious practices daily. 3.7 percent of the respondents were not having a single minute for religious practices, 45.7 percent of the respondents give one hour a day, 22.3 percent gives 2 hours to religious practices daily, 13.7 percent give about three hours and 14.7 percent of the respondents were found quite religious and even spend more than three hours to be involved in kind of religious activity.

The process of globalization including its various sources has great impact on the following religious values. I would like to know your point of view through the following statements.

STATEMENTS	Scale			
	TGE	TSE	NAA	T.F (%)
i. The value of kindness has been degraded by the process of globalization.	62 (20.7)	153 (51)	85 (28.3)	300 (100)
ii. The level of honesty among the people is in decreasing trend.	167 (55.7)	105 (35)	28 (9.3)	300 (100)
iii. The value of charity is not exercised properly in this modern era.	157 (52.3)	93 (31)	50 (16.7)	300 (100)
iv. Women's rights are well protected in this globalized era.	50 (16.7)	169 (56.3)	81 (27)	300 (100)
v. People treat on another equally in this globalized world.	37 (12.3)	82 (27.3)	181 (60.3)	300 (100)
vi. The new generation is blindly following the other cultures.	192 (64)	79 (26.3)	29 (9.7)	300 (100)
vii. The value of respect still exists in this modern era.	126 (42)	145 (48.3)	29 (9.7)	300 (100)

viii. The value of universal unity is decreasing day by day.	124 (41.3)	142 (47.3)	34 (11.3)	300 (100)
ix . People are becoming instrumental and are not good enough morally.	104 (34.7)	179 (59.7)	17 (5.7)	300 (100)
x. The patience and tolerance among people is decreasing.	157 (52.3)	92 (30.7)	51 (17)	300 (100)
xi. The ratio of telling a lie is increasing day by day.	194 (64.7)	92 (30.7)	14 (4.7)	300 (100)
xii. People became very instrumental and don't give charity properly.	97 (32.3)	170 (56.7)	33 (11)	300 (100)
xiii . Some wicked people snatch the property of others by force.	112 (37.3)	168 (56)	19 (6.3)	300 (100)
xiv. People don't treat one another as brothers in this globalized era.	131 (43.7)	139 (46.3)	28 (9.3)	300 (100)
xv. Love and peace become sightless and can't be explored easily in this era.	106 (35.3)	170 (56.7)	24 (8)	300 (100)
xvi. Ego, pride and arrogance became universal and owned by most of us.	173 (57.7)	112 (37.3)	15 (5.)	300 (100)
xvii. Pity and loyalty make a man perfect and a productive member of the society.	182 (60.7)	92 (30.7)	26 (8.7)	300 (100)

The statistics of this table explained that the impacts of globalization on religious values. The first statement in Table 4.20 indicates that 20.7% of the respondents agreed to great extent that globalization has degraded the value of kindness. 51% of the respondents are in the favor of this statement to some extent and about 28.3% opposed and think that globalization does not have any impact on the value of kindness.

Major Findings

- Less than the half 42.7 % of the respondents of this study were between the age group of 24-26.
- The very large proportion 83.3 % of respondents of this study were bachelors.
- The statistics of the study said that 78 % of the respondents belong to joint family system.
- Among the respondents of this study 28.3 % belong to those families whose parents monthly income was between 30001to 50000.
- The highest percentage 73.4 % respondents were post graduate students.

- The large number of respondents 46.7 % of the respondents consider themselves just a Muslim among various sects of Islam.
- Among the religious practices of Islam 65 % of the respondents consider prayer as the most important practice of the religion Islam.
- 45 % of the respondents agreed to some extent against the statement that people are involved in anti-religious activities.
- The highest percentage 45.7 % of the sample population stated that they give one hour daily to perform religious practices.
- 89 % of respondents stated in support of the statement that family members pay Zakat to deserving people in the vicinity.
- The statement that globalization has degraded the value of kindness is supported with great extent by 51% of the respondents.
- The statement that the level of honesty is in decreasing trend due to globalization is supported to great extent by 55.7 % of the respondents.
- It is another impact of the multidimensional process of globalization that people don't donate charity to the deserving masses has supported by 52.3 % of the respondents.
- It is generally said that women are harassed everywhere, but the existing study has found that 56.3 % of the respondents agreed to some extent that the rights of women are not violated in this global period.
- The positive impact of the globalization found in this study is the treatment of people on equal basis is supported by 60.3 % of respondents.
- Another finding of the study is that the new generation accept other cultures blindly. The statement is supported to great extent by 64 % of the respondents.
- It is law of nature that society is streamlined on the basis of reactions. The study found that 48.3 % of the respondent's states with some extent that people give respect to one another.
- 59.7% of the respondents believe to some extent that people are very much instrumental and are not good enough in this globalized era.

- 52.3% of the respondents think to great extent that patience and tolerance both are decreasing day by day due the impact of globalization.

SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the major findings of the study, the researcher suggests some practical steps to the government, socializing agents, religious scholars and to the media. The following suggestions need to be considered;

- Better socialization
- Religious teachings
- Role of religious scholars
- Role of government
- Religious awareness through media

.CONCLUSION

In 21st all the people are living in a global village. Everyone is connected with each other with the source of media and the whole world is experiencing the high level of globalization. There are such factors that promote globalization. Among these media and technology has played a pivotal role in making the world globalized. There are a few limitations and strengths of globalization. No doubt that globalization has provided us various opportunities for the comfortability of our life, but it severely modified the way of our worshipping (religion). The impacts of globalization in general life can be noted but religious people think and pointout the negative side of globalization. As it has boosted and resolved various issues for religious practices of every religion. But the main theme of this study is to explore the impacts of globalization on religious practices of Islam. Moreover this study explain the role of media and technology in boosting or resolving issues for religion in this global period.

As the theme of the study is to explore the impacts of globalization on religious practices of Islam in the students of University of Balochistan. Moreover, the theme has divided into 3 sub themes such as ‘to study the socio-economic characteristics of the students, to explore various religious practices which are practiced by the students and to study the impacts of globalization on religious practices of the students’. For this purpose 200 students of the university of Balochistan were approached and collected data via questionnaire. The questionnaire was structured according to the main

title of the study and strictly kept in mind the major objectives of the study. These students belonged to social sciences, natural sciences, computer sciences and humanities. For all these departments the researcher has allotted special quota. In this piece of work only male students participated. The primary data collected from respondents were analyzed by SPSS.

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