

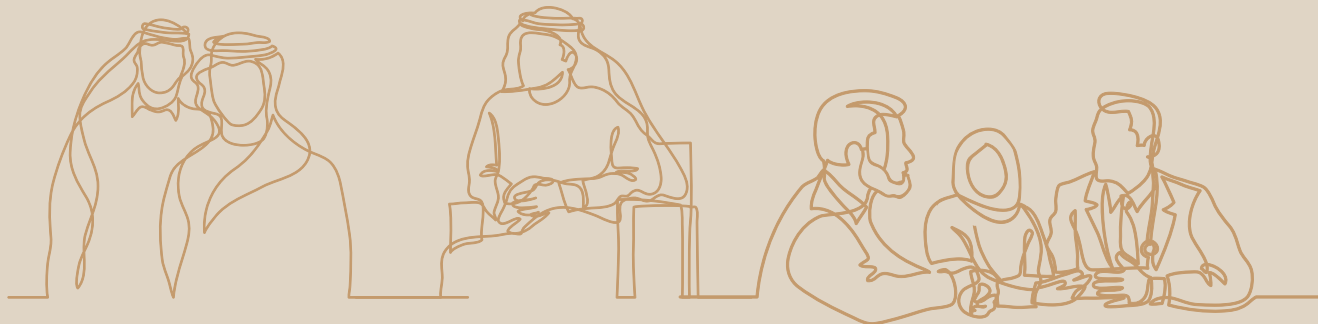
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Salom

للتواصل الحضاري
Cultural Communication

Coexistence and Cultural Communication





Introduction

Coexistence and cultural communication are two crucial human needs with social and cognitive dimensions, as constructive ideas are exchanged to improve the lifestyle and avoid any practices of monopolization or acquisition. Coexistence and cultural communication contribute to establishing human and moral values, and they build a living present, common future, and mutual respect that can be translated into the right to equality for every member in the society based on common citizenship foundations withing the global social ecosystem. Coexistence and cultural communication are an advanced phase that can be achieved only by communities which truly believe in diversity and seek to develop joint spaces among their members. Building on this belief and following practical steps, cultural coexistence and communication can be shifted from abstract moral concepts into physical elements and practical social practices. Given the conflicts and wars witnessed by the world nowadays, which increase rivalries and divisions between communities, it is very important to firmly establish and circulate the culture of coexistence and tolerance withing the communities. Moreover, it is necessary to change these cultures into social behaviors rather than considering them abstract ways of thinking that are separate from real human behaviors.



I: What is Meant by

Coexistence?

According to the Social Science Dictionary, coexistence refers to a state in which two or more groups are capable and willing to live together despite their different cultural, religious, and racial characteristics and abstract and physical values.” Coexistence is divided into two types: negative coexistence and positive coexistence.

Another definition of coexistence is “someone’s spontaneous understanding of various components within the community, and acceptance of the other under a (legal or customary) controller.” In the event of divergences, it is crucial that coexistence does not result in deep tension or mutual ambush. In fact, sustainable coexistence is based on flexible mutuality of interests and concepts of peace between Muslim sects and Muslims and non-Muslims.

Coexistence Types and regulations

A. Religious Coexistence

A state in which Muslims can live together with followers of other religions and cultures in a way that fulfills the interests of all parties in living and common citizenship.

Religious coexistence controls include:

- Recognition of the existence of other religions.
- Sound interaction with followers of other religions and cultures.
- Optimal understanding and dialogue with followers of the other religions and cultures.

Examples of religious coexistence in Arab and Muslim countries include Muslims and Copts in Egypt and Muslims and Christians in Lebanon and Syria.



Coexistence
and Cultural
Communication

B. Racial and Linguistic Coexistence

It is very common in many Arab nations, especially those in the Gulf, for several ethnicities, tribes, or language speakers to live in the same country, such as Arabs, Persians, Kurds, etc.

Examples of racial and linguistic coexistence can be found in Iraq, Syria, and Morocco.

Examples of tribal coexistence include the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Racial and linguistic coexistence controls include:

- Not boasting about one's race and underestimating others.
- Offering equal opportunities for decent living to all races, tribes, and languages without any discrimination.



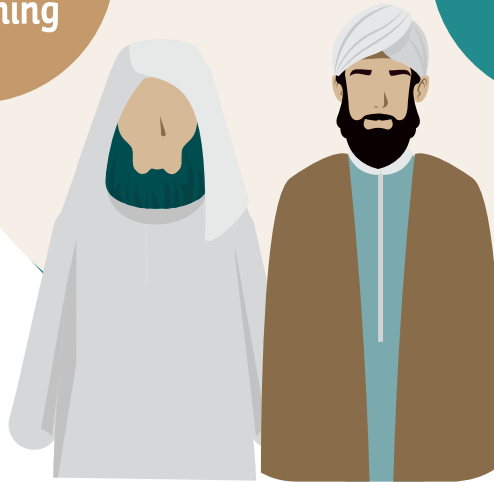
C. Sectarian Coexistence

In every religion, different sects live in one country, as is the case, for example, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iraq, where there are doctrines of the Sunnis and Shiites.

Sectarian coexistence controls include:

Not
undermining
or harming

Graciousness



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and Cultural
Communication

Coexistence Forms

A. Neighboring and intermarriage



B- Languages and dialects of others.



C. Recognition of others.



D. Willingness mentally and morally to establish coexistence relationships with others



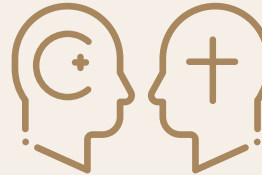
H. Curriculum and educational institutions.



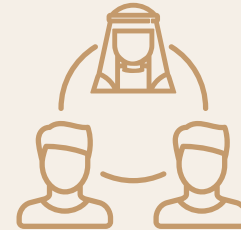
G. Commercial engagement through purchases and sales



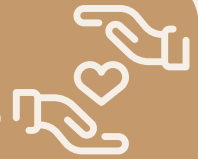
F. Mutual respect of others' beliefs



E. Social communication in ceremonies and funerals.



Coexistence Success Factors



A. Preservation of cultural specificities



B. Self-interaction



D. Adherence to legislation and regulations



C. Acceptance of others



International Experience in Coexistence,

Tolerance, and Acceptance of Others

A wide variety of human experiences seek to disseminate and strengthen the culture of coexistence and tolerance. These experiences can be utilized in developing studies and strategies to regulate the process of coexistence, tolerance, acceptance, and awareness of human rights. Below is a brief description of some of these experiences:



A. The Kuwaiti experience in disseminating coexisting cultures and enhancing values of citizenship.



B. The UAE experience in disseminating coexisting cultures and enhancing values of citizenship.



C. The Singaporean experience in coexistence and management of social diversity. citizenship.



D. The Indian experience in coexistence and management of multilateralism values of citizenship.



E. The Malaysian experience in coexistence and management of multilateralism



F. The South African experience in safe transit to coexistence between the society's components of citizenship.

II: Cultural Communication

What is Meant by Cultural Communication?

It is the link between two parties or groups so that cooperation is accessible. This high level of communication is driven from a collective will, mutual desire, and common sense as a necessary factor for living and understanding among peoples. In fact, the world nowadays is in dire need of this type of civilized behavior and practice that can reduce tension and open up vast opportunities to international cooperation through intercultural dialogue and civilizational alliance toward strengthening global peace, interculturalism, and social cohesion based on technological and cognitive mutuality.



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and Cultural
Communication

Importance of Cultural Communication

Cultural communication is crucial to establishing and supporting the approaches of different civilizations based on a strategic vision that focuses on qualified civilized individuals and that believes in intercultural dialogue and communication as a strategic option that leads to further stability, enhances respect of creative cultural diversity, strengthens understanding between people establishes an educational approach to future generations and develops new strong and firm foundations of human cooperation in today's world.

Formal intercultural and civilizational dialogue is urgently needed to establish bridges of understanding between nations and peoples. Hence, it is very important to create appropriate environments in which to find mechanisms of this type of gathering and communication. The world is witnessing a civilizational shift of profound change in forces and cultural interactions.

Therefore, dialogue is crucial as a prerequisite to pave the way for communication, establish and support intercultural approach, and contribute to finding a civilizational framework that depends on power elements driven from the best human collective experiences.



Cultural Communication Features

A. Recognition of difference and diversity

This is the starting point at which both parties are mentally ready to understand their differences and the reasons for conflict and to turn them into an added value rather than hostility. This is an indispensable condition because differences are a universal norm.

B. Source of rights

Article (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience.”

C. Sources of values

Human qualities are inherited, as the concept of others is not new in our contemporary discourse but is as old as civilization itself.



Dialogue Culture

The Way to Cultural Communication

Dialogue is a high-end concept that is negligible. It is the human door to other civilizations. While dialogue of coexistence among individuals of one nation aims to reduce barriers of communication, human dialogue, as one priority of civilized dialogue, seeks to achieve a better understanding of human beings by considering abstract aspects rather than material aspects.

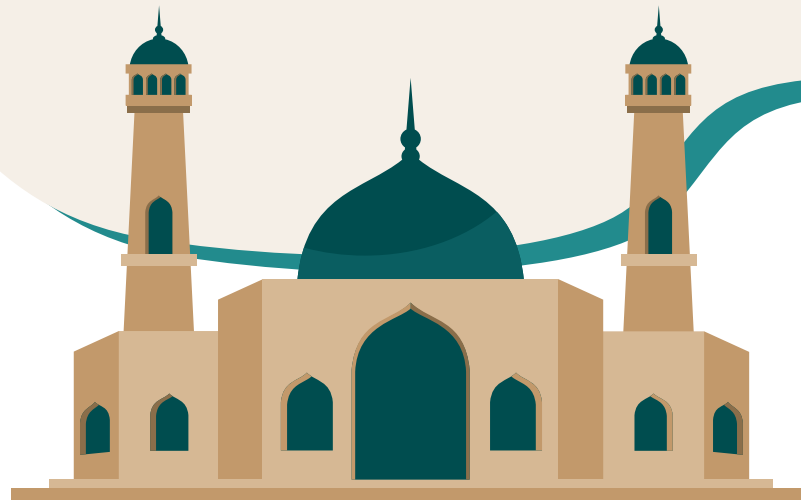
Dialogue culture is almost the only culture that contributes to the advancement of human beings and their contemporary way of thinking. If alignment is achieved between the concept of dialogue and culture, we can establish our human enharbours and share our rich cultures. Moreover, when we embrace dialogue, we can achieve many intellectual benefits for our peoples, cultures, and nations. It is a trustworthy accomplishment and civilized victory because, once we are advanced enough to believe in the language of dialogue, we can offer the cultural communication option and dedicate individual conscience to it.

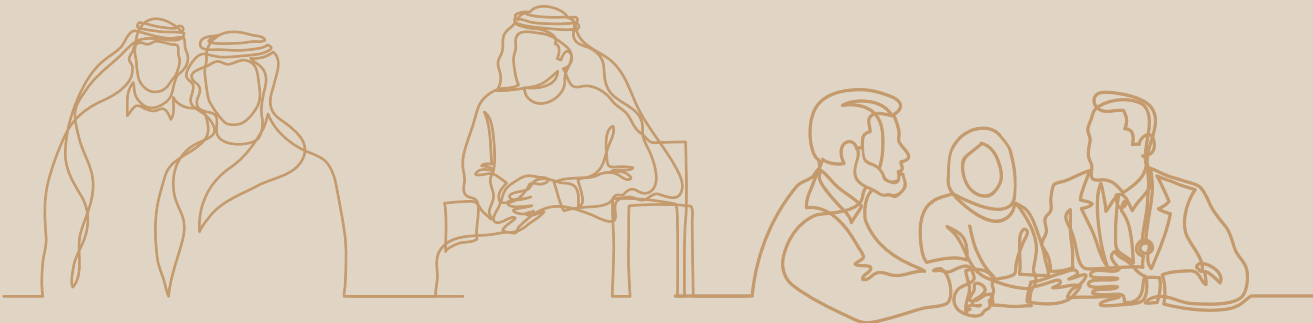
It is necessary to concentrate on listening because it is the only way toward understanding. In other words, we must act as advocates of freedom of expression and cultural diversity, respect for all lifestyles, and we must not succumb to intolerance. To do so, it is important to communicate to overcome obstacles and solve problems. Communication must be positive to “revive the human development” by balancing the two forces of (life respect and listening) without any conflict to achieve the lofty objectives of our civilizations.



Islam as a Civilizational Power and Intellectual Cross-Fertilization

Islam emerged in the seventh century as a civilizational and spiritual power between Europe and Africa. This was followed by events spanning centuries, from the conquest of the Levant and the conquest of the southern Mediterranean, Andalusia, and Constantinople, searching for points of convergence through logic, reason, and understanding to reach a common ground that depends on mutual interests. The other purpose is acculturation and intellectual cross-fertilization that allow mutual influence and replacement of the condescending view, which is driven by other exclusion, of many tolerant Western thought leaders. This suggests that the inevitability of a clash resulting from the diversity of civilizations is evidence of the failure of one culture to realize the importance of recognizing the right to diversity, which is a key foundation to dialogue and mutual acquaintance.





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