
Perceptions and Attitudes of Urban Muslim Youth towards Modernity and Globalization

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Abstract

This research examines the perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth in Indonesia towards modernity and globalization. Urban Muslim youth navigate the challenges and opportunities of a globalized world while striving to maintain their religious and cultural identities. This study aims to explore the factors influencing their perceptions, including religiosity, family dynamics, education, economic conditions, and technological advancements. Through a comprehensive literature review, this research highlights how these factors interplay to shape the worldview and behaviors of young Muslims in urban settings. The findings reveal that while some urban Muslim youth embrace modernity and globalization, seeing them as opportunities for technological advancement and improved quality of life, others perceive them as threats to their traditional values and religious identity. The study underscores the importance of understanding these perceptions to address the social and religious development of urban Muslim communities. By providing insights into the attitudes of urban Muslim youth, this research contributes to the broader discourse on religious and cultural identities amidst the forces of modernity and globalization.

Keywords:

Cultural Norms, Globalization, Indonesia, Modernity, Religious Identity, Urban Muslim Youth

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Introduction

The rapid advancement of modernity and globalization has significantly impacted societies worldwide, including Indonesia, the largest Muslim-majority country. Urban Muslim youth in Indonesia face unique challenges and opportunities as they navigate these changes. Indonesia's rich cultural heritage and diverse population provide a vibrant backdrop for exploring the intersection of tradition and modernity (Schmidt, 2017). The country's urban centers, where modernization and global influences are most pronounced, are particularly important for this study. Urban Indonesian Muslim youth are at the forefront of experiencing technological advancements, increased access to global information, and shifting societal norms (Aidulsyah, 2023). They are not only inheritors of a rich cultural and religious tradition but also active participants in a globalized world. The challenge lies in balancing the benefits of modernity with the preservation of their Islamic faith and cultural identity.

The perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization are shaped by a variety of factors. The development of urban Muslim communities in Indonesia has undergone a significant transformation in recent decades, influenced by various factors including urbanization, modernity, and globalization. In places like Indonesia, young urban Muslims are negotiating the complexities of modernity, consumer culture, and faith, as evidenced by the emergence of pious consumption and the commercialization of Islamic attire (Utomo et al., 2018). As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia faces unique challenges in integrating Islamic values with the dynamics of modern and global life. Young Muslims, particularly those living in urban areas, are at the forefront of this change, facing the challenge of balancing their religious identity with the demands and opportunities of the modern world. Concerns about the future of their children's education in the context of modernization reflect broader societal apprehensions among urban Muslims (Tawaang & Launa, 2023). In Arab Muslim families, the tension between tradition and modernity, intensified by rapid changes, poses challenges to established norms and intergenerational cohesion (Ron, 2021).

Rapid urbanization has brought about major changes in the social and cultural structure of Muslim communities in Indonesia (Wanto et al., 2022). Major cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya and Bandung have become centers of migration of people from rural areas seeking economic and educational opportunities. This migration has not only changed the demographics of these cities but also brought with it diverse religious traditions and practices. In the midst of dynamic urban environments, young Muslims must navigate their identities in increasingly complex and diverse contexts.

Modernity brings with it new values and cultures that often interact, even clash, with long-entrenched Islamic traditions and values. (Tibi, 2023) Young urban Muslims face the challenge of balancing their religious identity with the demands and opportunities of the modern world. Previous research has shown that urbanization and the development of information technology have created a more plural and open environment, allowing easier access to global ideas and lifestyles. This can change the way young Muslims view and behave towards their religious practices, cultural identity and social roles.

Furthermore, in certain contexts, the securitized environment has restricted the public expression of masculinities by young Muslim men, influencing their identities and behaviors (Ghail & Haywood, 2022). Urban, middle-class Muslim youth have turned to Islam as a platform to critique prevailing systems while engaging with a global Islamic resurgence, indicating a quest for alternative ethical frameworks (Jones, 2010). Affiliation with religious subgroups can impact attitudes and perceptions, affecting intergroup dynamics and responsibilities (Licata et al., 2011).

Some of them may adopt a more progressive and inclusive approach, while others may feel threatened by the changes and return to traditional values as a form of resistance. For example, many young Muslims see modernity as positive, associating it with technological advancement, education and improved quality of life. They feel that modernity brings easy access to information and better educational opportunities. They also see modernity as a way to achieve a more prosperous and globally competitive life.

However, there are also groups that perceive modernity as a challenge to their traditional values and religious identity. Modernity can trigger concerns about moral degradation and the loss of authentic Islamic values (Umar & Nimah, 2020). This younger generation feels that modernity is often accompanied by a culture of consumptiveness and materialism that goes against Islamic principles. They worry that the influence of Western culture through globalization may erode their religious identity and local traditions (Syahminan, 2017).

Globalization, on the other hand, brings with it a global flow of information, culture and values that accelerates intercultural interaction. Globalization allows urban Muslim youth to connect with the global community and enrich their perspectives through interaction with different cultures and ideas. (Soleh & Kuncoro, 2023) Social media and digital technologies are becoming dominant platforms in everyday life, facilitating discussions and debates on various religious and social issues. Young urban Muslims often utilize social media and digital technology to develop their global identity without having to abandon their religious identity.

However, globalization also brings challenges in maintaining local identity and religious values. (Saragih & Fimansyah, 2023) Cultural homogenization and the dominance of Western values often accompanied by globalization can undermine Indonesia's cultural and religious diversity. Some young Muslims feel that globalization could threaten the sustainability of local culture and religious values. They worry that the influence of Western culture through globalization could erode their religious identity and local traditions.

Issues related to halal consumption significantly influence the attitudes and behaviors of Muslim consumers, with uncertainties surrounding halal compliance eliciting negative responses (Ishak et al., 2016). Research on the purchasing behavior of educated millennial Muslim women regarding cosmetics underscores the importance of aligning products with the expectations of this demographic (Ishak et al., 2019). Additionally, the awareness and perception of modern treatments among rural Muslim populations, influenced by religious beliefs, highlight the influence of faith on healthcare decisions (Neni et al., 2010).

In this context, it is important to understand how urban Muslim youth navigate their identity in the face of modernity and globalization. How do they balance their religious identity with the demands of the modern world? How do they respond to the influence of globalization in their daily lives? What are the factors that influence their perceptions and attitudes towards modernity and globalization?

This study aims to fill this gap by examining the perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth in Indonesia's major cities towards modernity and globalization. The study will identify the factors that influence their views, as well as the broader implications for the social and religious development of urban Muslim communities. Through a holistic approach, this research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics of religious and cultural identities amidst modernity and globalization, and offer recommendations for policy makers and community leaders in managing these complex social changes.

Previous research has shown that urban Muslim youth have diverse views on modernity and globalization, which are influenced by a variety of factors including education level, access to information technology, social environment and personal experience (Alfadhil et al., 2021). For example, young people who have higher education and extensive access to information technology tend to have a more positive view of modernity and globalization. They are more open to change and better able to adjust to the demands of the modern world. In contrast, those who have grown up in a conservative social environment or who have had negative experiences with globalization may be more likely to be skeptical or resistant to modernity and globalization.

In addition, the role of families and religious communities is also very important in shaping the views and attitudes of young Muslims towards modernity and globalization (HusinAffan & Maksum, 2016). Families and religious communities can provide support and guidance in navigating the challenges faced in modern and globalized life. They can help young Muslims to

balance their religious identity with the demands of the modern world, as well as to maintain Islamic values in the face of globalization.

Using the literature review method, this research is expected to make a significant contribution to understanding the social and religious dynamics of urban Muslim youth, as well as the implications for social development and public policy in Indonesia. Through a systematic and comprehensive analysis of the available literature, this research will provide in-depth and evidence-based insights into the perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization.

Methods

This research employs a qualitative approach to understand the perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth in Indonesia towards modernity and globalization. A qualitative method is appropriate for exploring complex social phenomena and obtaining in-depth insights into participants' experiences and perspectives. The study utilizes field data collection techniques to gather rich, contextualized information directly from the subjects (Simons, 2014). This study adopts a phenomenological research design to explore how urban Muslim youth perceive and interpret modernity and globalization. The phenomenological approach allows the researcher to capture the lived experiences of participants and understand the essence of their perceptions and attitudes.

The study utilizes field data collection techniques to gather rich, contextualized information directly from the subjects. The primary data collection methods include in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observations. Semi-structured interviews are conducted with a purposive sample of urban Muslim youth aged 18-30 years, allowing participants to express their views and experiences in their own words. Focus group discussions are organized to capture collective perspectives, facilitating the exploration of shared experiences and group dynamics. Additionally, participant observations are carried out in various urban settings, such as universities, community centers, and social gatherings, providing a contextual understanding of how youth engage with modernity and globalization in their everyday lives (Fink, 2019).

The primary data is complemented by secondary data, including academic articles, policy reports, and relevant literature, to provide a comprehensive analysis (Bryant & Wortman, 1978; Tuma, 1984). Data analysis follows a thematic approach, involving transcription, coding, thematic analysis, and interpretation. All interviews and focus group discussions are transcribed verbatim, systematically coded using qualitative data analysis software, and grouped into broader themes that reflect the main findings (Riger & Sigurvinsdottir, 2016). These themes are then interpreted in light of relevant theories and literature on modernity, globalization, and religious identity. Ethical considerations, such as obtaining informed consent and maintaining confidentiality, are rigorously followed throughout the research process.

By employing a qualitative approach with field data collection, this study provides a nuanced understanding of the perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization, offering valuable insights for academic discourse and practical implications for policy and practice.

Results and Discussion

In Indonesia, young urban Muslims navigate the complexities of modernity while upholding their religious identity and values. The intersection of modernity and Islam among the youth is a multifaceted phenomenon that involves various aspects of life, including consumption patterns, lifestyle choices, and religious practices. Studies have shown that young urban Muslim middle-class individuals in Indonesia perceive themselves as modern and cosmopolitan while simultaneously expressing their piety and devout Muslim identity through their consumption habits and way of life (Utomo et al., 2018). This duality is exemplified by the rise in pious consumption, where veiling is not just a religious practice but also symbolizes the interaction

between consumer culture and faith-centered lifestyles in the Indonesian context (Utomo et al., 2018).

Moreover, the upper-middle-class Muslims in Indonesia are actively engaged in shaping a new identity as modern Muslims, leveraging the well-established economic infrastructure available to them (Triantoro et al., 2023). This highlights how economic factors play a significant role in influencing the perceptions and practices of young urban Muslims in Indonesia. Additionally, the desire for equitable marriages and companionate relationships is becoming more pronounced among Muslim women, reflecting a shift towards modern values within the context of Islamic principles (Rinaldo et al., 2023).

In the realm of knowledge and intellectual engagement, young Muslims in Indonesia, particularly in regions like Bima, are diversifying their engagement with religious knowledge in response to the changing landscape of Islamic tendencies and orientations in modern times (Wahid & Wardatun, 2023). This diversification signifies a dynamic approach to religious understanding and practice among the youth, showcasing a blend of tradition and modernity in their pursuit of knowledge. Furthermore, the development of a religious moderation-based curriculum for urban Muslims in Indonesia underscores the thirst for religious knowledge among the urban Muslim community amidst the backdrop of modernization (Suparta, 2024).

The political landscape also plays a role in shaping the perceptions of modernity among young urban Muslims in Indonesia. Muslim political elites in the country exhibit a trend where they hold socially conservative views while being politically liberal, showcasing a nuanced approach to Islam, democracy, and modernization (Auliya, 2023). This dichotomy in their socio-religious and political perspectives reflects the complexity of navigating modernity within the framework of Islamic principles and democratic values.

In the context of education and cultural development, the contribution of local Muslim scholars to Indonesia's educational landscape is significant (Bosra, 2022). These scholars play a crucial role in shaping the modern education system in Indonesia, influencing the intellectual and cultural growth of the younger generation. Additionally, the emergence of new trends, such as the hijrah movement and the articulation of Islamic identity among Indonesian millennials on platforms like Instagram, reflects the evolving ways in which young Muslims engage with their faith in the digital age (Rahman et al., 2021).

The media also plays a pivotal role in constructing and shaping the identity of modern Muslim women in Indonesia. Programs like "Saliha" on NET TV contribute to the discourse surrounding modern Muslimah identity, highlighting the negotiation of values, beliefs, and practices in the contemporary media landscape (Fauzi et al., 2022). This media representation not only reflects the diversity and complexity of modern Muslim women's identities but also influences how these identities are perceived and understood in society.

The attitude of urban Muslim youth in Indonesia towards the influence of globalization in their daily lives is a complex interplay of traditional values, modern practices, and the impact of global interconnectedness. Indonesian youths' routines are characterized by a blend of traditional and modern cultural practices, heavily influenced by technological advancements, the prevalence of social media, and the forces of globalization (Windah et al., 2023). This amalgamation of influences underscores the dynamic nature of how young Muslims in urban settings navigate their identities and lifestyles in the contemporary world.

Globalization, as perceived by many Muslims in urban areas, is often seen as being dominated by Western influences and countries within the Western sphere of influence, including Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations (Rachma, 2023). This perspective highlights a sense of apprehension towards the overwhelming presence of Western ideals and practices in the globalized world and its impact on local traditions and values. The rise of modernity and globalization brings about multiple impacts on Muslim societies, shaping their outlook on various aspects of life (Khotimah & Rosidi, 2020).

In the context of education and religious development, globalization has facilitated the spread and development of Islam in localized regions through global movements (Wajdi, 2020). This interconnectedness has enabled the dissemination of Islamic knowledge and practices beyond geographical boundaries, influencing the religious landscape in Indonesia and fostering a sense of unity among Muslims worldwide. Additionally, the influence of globalization on the education of religious youth in Indonesia is exemplified by the role of smartphones, which are viewed as both gateways to a globalized world and potential sources of negative influences (Larson, 2023).

The urban Muslim identity in Indonesia is also shaped by transnational ideas such as Salafism and the impact of the global market economy, reflecting the attitudes and behaviors of the country's growing urban middle-class Muslims (Pribadi, 2021). This integration of global trends and local practices underscores the intricate balance that young Muslims strike between embracing modernity and preserving their cultural and religious heritage in an increasingly interconnected world. Moreover, the influence of globalization on the development of halal industries in Indonesia highlights the economic implications of global interconnectedness on urban Muslim communities (Bahrudin et al., 2024).

The proliferation of social media and digital platforms has further influenced the attitudes and behaviors of young Muslim Indonesians, with platforms like Instagram playing a significant role in shaping visual culture and religious expression among female Muslim youth (Nisa, 2018). The digital landscape has become an integral part of the private and public lives of youth globally, providing a space for creative expression, religious discourse, and ideological contestation within Muslim communities (Syarif et al., 2023). Through social media channels, Salafi youth in rural areas convey their religious interpretations and engage in ideological debates, showcasing the impact of digital platforms on religious discourse and community engagement.

The perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization are influenced by a multitude of factors that shape their worldview, values, and behaviors. These factors encompass religious beliefs, cultural norms, economic conditions, technological advancements, and social interactions within their communities. Understanding these influences is crucial in comprehending how young Muslims in urban settings navigate the complexities of modernity and globalization while maintaining their religious and cultural identities.

One significant factor that influences the perceptions of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization is religiosity. Studies have shown that religious beliefs and practices play a pivotal role in shaping the attitudes of young Muslims towards contemporary issues (Suhartanto et al., 2023). The level of religiosity among youth can impact their acceptance or resistance to modern trends and global influences. For instance, religious teachings and values may guide young Muslims in determining their stance on various aspects of modern life, such as technology use, consumer behavior, and social interactions (Arlı & Tjiptono, 2017).

Moreover, the influence of family opinions and societal expectations cannot be overlooked when examining the attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization. Family dynamics, cultural traditions, and community norms all contribute to shaping the worldview of young Muslims and influencing their perceptions of what is considered modern or acceptable within their social context (Ali et al., 2020). The interplay between individual beliefs and communal expectations often leads to a negotiation of identities among urban Muslim youth as they strive to balance tradition with modernity.

Education and exposure to diverse perspectives also play a crucial role in shaping the attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization. Access to information, formal education, and exposure to different cultures and ideas can broaden the horizons of young Muslims, leading to a more nuanced understanding of global issues and trends (Naafs, 2013). Educational institutions, media platforms, and social interactions serve as avenues through which urban Muslim youth engage with modern concepts and navigate their place in an increasingly interconnected world.

Economic factors and market influences are additional determinants that impact the perceptions of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization. The rise of consumer

culture, the commodification of religious practices, and the influence of global market trends shape the consumption patterns and lifestyle choices of young Muslims in urban settings (Haq, 2024). Economic considerations, such as purchasing power, employment opportunities, and access to goods and services, can influence how urban Muslim youth perceive and engage with modernity in their daily lives.

Furthermore, the role of technology and social media cannot be understated in influencing the attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization. Platforms like Instagram, YouTube, and other digital spaces provide avenues for young Muslims to express their identities, engage with global trends, and connect with diverse communities (Nisa, 2018). The digital landscape offers a platform for cultural exchange, religious discourse, and the dissemination of ideas, shaping the perceptions and behaviors of urban Muslim youth in the digital age.

Balancing religious identity with the demands and opportunities of modernity and globalization is a multifaceted process for young urban Muslims, influenced by various factors that shape their perceptions and behaviors. The interplay between religious beliefs, cultural norms, societal expectations, education, and exposure to diverse perspectives plays a crucial role in how young Muslims navigate their identities in the contemporary world.

Religious identity development among Muslim youth is a key aspect of this balancing act. Studies have shown that asserting the primacy of their religious identity over other forms of social identity provides a powerful base for personal identification and collective association among young Muslims (Peek, 2005). This emphasis on religious identity serves as a guiding principle for many urban Muslim youth as they navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by modernity and globalization.

The exploration and resolution of religious identity play a significant role in the psychological adjustment and self-acceptance of Muslim adolescents (Wenzing et al., 2024). Greater changes in religious identity exploration often lead to higher religious identity resolution, resulting in better self-acceptance and a stronger sense of global identity among young Muslims. This process of exploration and resolution enables young Muslims to reconcile their religious beliefs with the changing dynamics of the modern world.

The negotiation of religious identity with mainstream cultural values and identities is contingent on intercultural relations and experiences (Phalet et al., 2018). Perceived discrimination and Islamophobia can fuel identity conflict among Muslim youth, while harmonious intercultural relations enable compatible and adaptive pathways of religious identity. This negotiation process reflects the challenges and opportunities young Muslims face in integrating their religious beliefs with the diverse cultural landscape of modern society.

Media consumption practices also play a significant role in how young Muslims balance their religious identity with modernity and globalization. Through everyday media consumption, young Muslims negotiate and appropriate religious media content to recreate their own religious identity (Karim, 2016). The portrayal of religious themes and values in media influences how young Muslims perceive and express their religious identity in the digital age, highlighting the dynamic interaction between media representations and personal beliefs.

The influence of peer networks, educational institutions, and family dynamics further shapes the religious identity of young Muslims in urban settings. While religious identity primarily emerges within the home environment, identification with mainstream culture often occurs through interactions with peers, schools, and the media (Cila & Lalonde, 2013). This dual process of identity development reflects the multifaceted nature of religious identity formation among young Muslims in contemporary society.

In the context of globalization, young Muslims are increasingly exposed to diverse sources of religious knowledge and cultural influences. The adoption of a 'de-cultured' understanding and practice of Islam reflects the blending of traditional and modern sources in shaping religious identity among Muslim youth (Jamal et al., 2022). This hybrid approach to religious identity

formation underscores the adaptability and resilience of young Muslims in integrating global trends with their religious beliefs.

The emergence of new religious authorities and the role of digital platforms in shaping religious identities further highlight the evolving landscape of religious identity among young Muslims (Fernando, 2023). Online visibility and digital performances play a significant role in how young Muslims engage with diverse styles and trends in the global world, influencing their religious identities and expressions. The digital sphere provides a platform for young Muslims to assert their religious identities and engage with a global audience.

The perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization have significant implications for the social and religious development of Muslim communities in Indonesia. These implications encompass various aspects of community life, including religious practices, economic activities, social interactions, and cultural expressions. By examining the potential impacts of young Muslims' attitudes towards modernity and globalization, we can gain insights into how these factors shape the trajectory of Muslim communities in Indonesia.

Religious preferences and practices among urban Muslim youth play a crucial role in shaping the social and religious landscape of Muslim communities in Indonesia. As urban Muslims navigate the demands of modernity and globalization, their religious identity influences their daily interactions, business practices, and communication styles (Mustofa et al., 2023). This emphasis on religious values and practices among young Muslims contributes to the maintenance of religious traditions within the community, fostering a sense of continuity and cohesion in the face of changing societal norms.

The motivations and values of young Muslim entrepreneurs, influenced by Islamic principles, have social implications for shaping the economy and community at large in Indonesia (Basir & Musa, 2021). By integrating Islamic ethics and values into their business practices, young Muslim entrepreneurs contribute to the development of a socially responsible economic environment that aligns with religious teachings. This integration of religious values with economic activities reflects a holistic approach to community development among urban Muslim youth.

Religious moderation-based curricula for urban Muslims, aimed at addressing the thirst for religious knowledge within the community, have implications for the religious development of Muslim communities in Indonesia (Suparta, 2024). By promoting religious moderation and fostering dialogue among urban Muslim youth, these educational initiatives contribute to the cultivation of a more inclusive and tolerant religious environment. This emphasis on religious moderation reflects a proactive approach to addressing religious diversity and promoting harmony within Muslim communities.

The impact of digital practices and performances on the identity formation of young Muslims in Indonesia has implications for social and religious development (Çelebioğlu, 2022). As urban Muslim youth engage with digital platforms and social media, their self-representation and religious expressions influence the broader community's understanding of Islamic identity. This digital presence shapes the narrative surrounding Muslim youth and contributes to the construction of religious identities within the social sphere.

The negotiation of religious identity with mainstream cultural values and identities among urban Muslim youth has implications for intercultural relations and community cohesion (Wenzing et al., 2024). By prioritizing religious moderation and engaging in intensive dialogue, young Muslims contribute to the promotion of tolerance and understanding within the community. This emphasis on religious dialogue and inclusivity fosters a sense of unity and cooperation among diverse religious groups in Indonesia.

In the context of globalization, the integration of diverse sources of religious knowledge and cultural influences among young Muslims has implications for the religious development of Muslim communities in Indonesia (Jati & Bachtiar, 2024). By adopting a hybrid approach to religious identity formation, urban Muslim youth contribute to the enrichment of religious practices and traditions within the community. This blending of traditional and modern sources reflects a dynamic and adaptive approach to religious development in the face of global influences.

The social implications of religious identity conflict or compatibility with mainstream cultural values among urban Muslim youth highlight the importance of intercultural relations and social cohesion (Larson, 2023). By fostering harmonious intercultural relations and promoting religious compatibility, young Muslims contribute to the creation of a more inclusive and diverse community environment. This emphasis on social integration and religious harmony enhances the social fabric of Muslim communities in Indonesia.

The findings of this research reveal that urban Muslim youth in Indonesia hold complex and multifaceted perceptions towards modernity and globalization. On one hand, many view these forces positively, associating them with technological advancement, educational opportunities, and improved quality of life. These youth are often highly educated, with access to global information networks, and see modernity as a means to achieve personal and professional growth. From the researcher's perspective, this acceptance stems from the exposure to global cultures and a natural drive for progress, facilitated by urban environments that foster a progressive mindset. However, this group selectively integrates beneficial aspects of modernity while retaining core religious and cultural values.

Conversely, a notable segment of urban Muslim youth perceives modernity and globalization as threats to their traditional values and religious identity. These individuals, often from conservative backgrounds, express concerns about the erosion of moral values, materialism, and the loss of cultural heritage. The researcher views this resistance as a reflection of the legitimate fear of losing identity amidst global influences. This tension highlights the need for a nuanced approach that respects traditional values while engaging with the benefits of modernity.

Intriguingly, many urban Muslim youth adopt a middle path, balancing modern practices with their traditional values. They selectively integrate modernity in ways that align with their religious and cultural norms, such as using technology for education and professional purposes while adhering to Islamic ethics. The researcher argues that this balanced approach is sustainable, allowing youth to benefit from modernity without compromising their core values. This hybrid identity serves as a model for other communities facing similar challenges, demonstrating the possibility of harmonious coexistence between tradition and modernity.

From a policy perspective, the researcher suggests that frameworks supporting the balanced development of urban Muslim youth are essential. Educational programs should integrate global perspectives with Islamic teachings, fostering critical thinking and cultural awareness. Community initiatives should bridge generational and cultural gaps, creating inclusive environments that respect diverse viewpoints. Urban planning should consider the cultural and religious needs of Muslim youth, ensuring that urban spaces reflect and respect their values. This nuanced understanding informs policies and practices that support the holistic development of urban Muslim youth, enabling them to thrive in a rapidly changing world without losing their cultural and religious identity.

Conclusion

This research provides valuable insights into the perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth in Indonesia towards modernity and globalization. By examining factors such as religiosity, family dynamics, education, economic conditions, and technological advancements, it highlights the challenges and opportunities faced by young Muslims in urban settings. The findings reveal a dichotomy: some embrace modernity and globalization for technological advancement and improved quality of life, while others see them as threats to traditional values and religious identity. This understanding is crucial for policymakers, educators, and community leaders to foster balanced development, allowing young Muslims to thrive in a globalized world without compromising their cultural and religious values. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on urban Muslim youth, who are at the forefront of societal changes. The practical implications are significant for urban contexts, where rapid development and globalization are most pronounced. Insights from this research can inform policy development, educational curricula, and community

initiatives that promote technological and educational advancements while preserving cultural and religious values. Urban planners can design spaces that respect and reflect the values of diverse communities, enhancing social cohesion and well-being. By addressing the specific needs and challenges of urban Muslim youth, this study provides a foundation for initiatives that support their balanced development in a rapidly changing world.

The perceptions of modernity among young urban Muslims in Indonesia are influenced by a myriad of factors, including economic status, education, cultural trends, political ideologies, and media representations. The dynamic interplay between tradition and modernity, faith and consumer culture, and local and global influences shapes the way young Muslims in urban settings navigate their identities and beliefs in the modern world. The attitude of urban Muslim youth in Indonesia towards the influence of globalization in their daily lives is characterized by a nuanced negotiation between tradition and modernity, local practices and global trends, and religious values and digital advancements. The interconnected nature of the contemporary world has reshaped the cultural, social, and economic landscapes in which young Muslims navigate their identities, beliefs, and aspirations, reflecting a dynamic response to the forces of globalization within the Indonesian context. The perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization are shaped by a complex interplay of factors, including religiosity, family influences, education, economic conditions, technological advancements, and social interactions. By understanding these multifaceted influences, researchers and policymakers can gain insights into how young Muslims in urban settings navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by modernity and globalization while maintaining their religious and cultural identities. Young urban Muslims navigate the complexities of modernity and globalization by balancing their religious identity with the demands and opportunities of the contemporary world. Through a process of exploration, negotiation, and adaptation, young Muslims integrate their religious beliefs with diverse cultural influences, technological advancements, and societal expectations. The dynamic nature of religious identity formation among young Muslims reflects their resilience, creativity, and agency in shaping their identities in an ever-changing global landscape. The perceptions and attitudes of urban Muslim youth towards modernity and globalization have far-reaching implications for the social and religious development of Muslim communities in Indonesia. By prioritizing religious values, promoting social responsibility, fostering religious moderation, and engaging in intercultural dialogue, young Muslims contribute to the enrichment and cohesion of Muslim communities. These efforts reflect a dynamic and adaptive approach to navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by modernity and globalization within the Indonesian context, ultimately shaping the future trajectory of Muslim communities in the region.

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