

Sociology and Religion: Interaction, Conflict, and Social Change in Society Through the Lens of Hadith

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Abstract: Religion and sociology are in one essence are inseparable from human social existence. Religion is arguably the most significant factor in the lives of many people and communities across the world, being a source of power over values, actions, traditions, and social structures. Therefore, sociology is the study of social relationships, social institutions, and social change within society. The interconnectedness of these factors poses significant social dynamics. This work seeks to explore the link between religion and sociology particularly in relation to conflict and social change from the perspective of Hadith. The research strives to obtain a more detailed explanation of the way religion determines the social structure, norms and values of society. It also focuses how Sociology can be used as method to interpret religion as a social phenomenon. Another concern addressed by the research is the repercussions of religious conflicts on society as well as the impact of religion on the societal changes that exist. From the perspective of the sociology of religion, one may see that there exists an established scientific pattern of the idea that spiritual people build up the social structure that encourages loving-kindness and tolerance. Studying the sociology of religion helps the people to have personal influence on social actions and exercise self-control in religious contexts. Muhammad Saw (PBUH) the hadith of the Prophet teaches that people who adhere to science, tolerance and religion have a religious life, especially Muslims. In Islam, everything is arranged and may be put into practice, which makes religion the cornerstone of social forms.

Key Words: Sociology and Religion, social dynamics, religious contexts, conflict and social change.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The study of religion and sociology cannot be done entirely separate from human social experience, they are mutually influencing. Religion is at the core of the life of multiple individuals and states globally. It affects the way people act, what they value, their culture and organization of communities. The academic discipline that studies the relationships, institutions, as well as changes across the society is called sociology. They both could entail reciprocal influence, thus do this generates complexity in social manners. As the world is becoming a more interdependent community and the intricacy of society dynamics is increasing with time, the relevance of exploring the relationship between religion and sociology cannot be overemphasized. If society conflicts usually have their roots in religion, it can be at the same time a powerful means to produce impressive social shifts in a given community. As such, one may conclude that studying the capacity of religion in society is of supreme essence in knowing the intricacies of current social situation. (Dillon, M. (Ed.). (2003).

Religion is incontestable catalysts which are transcending the scientific time constraints. It can handle a wide range of themes, no matter if they begin as secondary debate. What actually leads to this becomes questionable. This happens because the religious aspect

of enrolling and getting education is an example of a wider situation of the presence of religion in the life of human. The author comes to the conclusion that the Sociology of Religion cannot be excluded from among the rest of the sciences as a source of human progress. Therefore, for the sake of increasing the determination and ijtihad ability of comprehension, it is a must to consider the universal sociologic theories that may have influence on religions. For that matter, in the atmosphere of interrelations and interconnection of the Islamic social sciences, the Sociology of Religion is inseparable from the epistemological base of Islamic Social Sciences. The scope of Sociology of Religion involves several entities, including socio-economic characteristics, religio-cultural traditions, artistic manifestations, legal happenings, organizational forms, and criminal offenses. The fact that the Sociology of Religion field will remain necessary as long as religion is there in the world is the crucial notion to be highlighted (Hardin, J et al., (2018).

This article is going to carry out an analysis of a relation between religion and sociology, in particular, focusing on the sphere conflict and social change. The study is a cognitive endeavor to obtain further information about the influence of the religion on society in terms of the social structure, morals, and values. In addition to this, one of the aims is to explain the importance of the role of sociology as a social basis of religion. Furthermore, the

study is going to take into account how religion prevents polarization in society and whether it is good or not for the community.

Researchers studying the role of religious organizations in society as those working under the umbrella of the sociology of religion provide a great amount of important data for the people living in today's social situation. It was the point that the need for the scholars, social scientists or other anthropologists was on the rise among many other scientists because the religion was found to have its presence in the social structures. (Luckmann, T et al., (2022).

Therefore, it can be regarded that a reflection of religion and its sociology is indispensable for the personal development and wellbeing of people under the guidance of rules and regulations. At the heart of these doctrines are certain principles and norms which are meant to aid people's life. They serve as directives for better living, covering many aspects of life ranging from virtues, acts of kindness, the quest for justice, and the emulation of all the values which are beneficial to us. According to this commission reports, the researcher feels swarming this topic of religion from the sociological view. Can be interpreted that the subject of our research is not the doctrinal parts of religion but the topic of sociological aspects this article tries to feature top theory to evaluate a religion. These competencies are invaluable to them and act as a balance of prejudice to approach social religious problems objectively and scientifically as they arise in society. Value the pluralities of cultures, viewpoints, and religions, and have the prospect of rationale, analytic, and systematic thought. Also, the paper proves significance of hadith in the area of sociology. The prophetic traditions in Islam are the foundational source which is a pathway through which teachings and principles are revealed. The teachings and principles are of great worth and play a major role in sociology studies, especially in this field of social life, i.e. sociology. The traditions of prophets are necessary in the sociology sphere because of their thorough accountings of society, which is presenting rules, values and principles. These aspects of learning give a deeper comprehension and the ability to read the complexities between the individuals that form society (Safi, L. (2014).

Sociologists who examine religions' influence on society under the rubric of the sociology of religion carry essential information for individuals living in the social context. This phenomenon needed to be studied by scholars, social scientists or other anthropologists among many other scientists because religion was more likely to be found in social structures (Luckmann, T et al., (2022).

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In order to accomplish this objective, this study will seek to address both of the following research inquiries: What is the interconnection between religion and sociology and how does this relationship show itself, given the scope of people's existence? What are the roots of religious disputes and can their effects on society be considered positive or negative? Hadith talks about the association of this discipline with religion, mostly highlighting these facts through its incidents varied in manners, disputes and social transformation. This work has addressed the relationship between religion and sociology, through use of sociological methods and theories. Social conflict, sign exchange, social change, as well as modernization theories are applicable. This study will become more concrete in religion and sociology interaction, conflict, and social change theory, when these theoretical frameworks are combined. This research, from the point of view of religion and sociology, is aimed at increasing understanding as the consequences are in practice regarding conflict management and social change.

2. METHODOLOGY:

This paper will delineate the procedures to be undertaken in a study titled "Religion and Sociology: apply library research as a case of "context, interactions, conflict, and social change" which involves data gathering methods that are based on literature reviews. The investigation gives professors an opportunity to view the underlying matters of religion and sociology by the exploration of ancient documents.

First, the initial objective of research will include defining the extent or the scope of the study. The course

will start by listing the main areas of study, such as how religion influences social relations, why there are problems originating from religious beliefs, and the progress that originates as a result of religion. Only a researcher who has a complete and deep comprehension of what the research is about will be able to focus the literature search narrowly. At the end of the research, the researcher has to seek the resources in original form. In most cases, the writer will get the large portion of his sources either from the university library or an institution that is related. Furthermore, scholars will use academic databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, ProQuest, and also databases that are relevant to this entire process. Initially, the search phrase is established by utilizing important keywords such as "religion and social cooperation", "religious conflict" or "religion and social change".

Researcher chose once he got hold of the most relevant ones. This research purpose involves first critically reviewing all sources to make sure they are of the highest possible quality and support the aims of this study. Books, scholarly journal articles, masters and doctoral theses, research reports, and various other academic documents on relevant topics are called primary sources. The data review comes next when the investigator then does a review of the literature. This is perhaps the most significant step in this writing process where the researcher reads, analyses and assesses all collected literature. Scholarships and knowledge seekers trace relevant theoretical frameworks to measure the relation of sociology and religion. As well as that are emphasized important literary facts and motives.

Researcher's synthesis all the things they gathered in the literature review, hereafter the classification and amalgamation of the findings is done. Investigators searched the literature by multiple sources, distinguished the evolving themes and trends and finally presented the findings in a concise statement on the research problem. Next, the researcher takes the learning's out of literature review. The researchers approach the study topics and estimate to the extent which the literature is appropriate to the events, and the dynamics of social connections, disconnects, and transformations happening in terms of religion and sociology.

Lastly, researchers may do one last bit by preparing a report in their institution's or supervisor's format. The paper will present the results of the literature review, its analysis, and the final findings. What is more they provide the full list of all the research sources on which the paper is based and show it in a bibliography. Hence, this method of reviewing the existing literature in the sociology of religion stimulates scholars to look deeper into this field.

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGION AND SOCIOLOGY

Besides, the extreme closeness of a civilization and religious practices was an inseparable part of human

history for ages. The religion history may be reached to the ancient times when the civilizations were not there. By time human societies will significantly improve religion and it is eventually recognized as part of culture that religion now is a protected human right according to the state constitution. However, it is not only the reason for people and their deities to live together; there are also social problems in communities that individuals fight with others for better life. One of the most fascinating fields in sociology is the sociology of religion or the study of the intersection between religions, societies and cultures. It focuses on the intersection of sociology and religion, with the title itself comprising the two main words: sociology and religion represent a very distinct method of treating mental health issues, and in each case, the approach is completely different. (Ben-lakane B. (2023).

Etymologically, the term "religion" comes from Sanskrit, meaning "way of life." Another word of similar meaning is "religion," which derives from Latin cognate "ligio," from "re-ligare," meaning "to remember" or "to be reverence." Thus, faithfulness also implies the connotation of recalling the bond with God. Max Muller maintained that religio was the concept that covers the oldest expression of the relationship between humans and the spiritual world including God having this exceptional status in it and the interactions among humans and their environment. According to Beck, G.L. (2020), a religion can be seen as a system of standards of the interaction between humans and the religious world, particularly God, and among humans and their environment.

Religion is specifically defined as a collective system of beliefs and practices that a group or culture uses to interpret and understand supernatural and sacred phenomena. Religion, for its followers, encompasses teachings regarding the ultimate and unchanging truth of human existence, as well as guidelines for leading a secure life in both the present world and the afterlife. Religion may play a significant role in shaping the value systems of a society and serve as a motivator and regulator for individuals to adhere to both cultural norms and religious principles (Sanusi, T. (2023).

In the academic context, the word sociology originates from the Latin words socius carrying the meaning of a friend or comrade and logos comprehending knowledge or science. Auguste Comte who is a French philosopher, is the person credited with originating and making popular the term sociology among average people, which is referred to as the scientific study of the society. It is August Comte who is generally viewed as the parent of the science of sociology, a position which was later on made more popular by Herbert Spencer in 1876 by his publication *The Principles of Sociology*. The term "socius" echoes with the English word "society", but "logos" implies science. From a historic point of view, sociology is a branch of science that studies the way of human social activity. By Sorokin's definition, sociology

is a scientific branch that scrutinizes, and analyzes social trends and patterns, the relationship between social and non-social phenomena as well as the features of different social phenomena. (Hamlin, C. L., et.al.,(2023).

Sociology is an academic discipline that examines the organization, communication, and movement of human society. Sociology entails the examination of social connections, social establishments, social transformation, social hierarchy, and the development of social identity. This field of study aims to comprehend the regularities in social conduct, societal norms, values, and the influences that impact the social interactions of individuals and collectives within a community.

What is the reason for the convergence of these two sciences? Religion, often portrayed as a practice involving spirituality, worship, and spiritual activity, is likely to clash with sociology, particularly the positivist school of thought, which places scientific and empirical standards as the primary criteria for evaluating a phenomenon. So, how do the two individuals come into contact with each other? Sociology, being a scientific discipline, is both empirical and subject to debate and dialectical analysis. Sociology encompasses several theories and perspectives. If one paradigm presents a contradiction between sociology and religion, there exist alternative paradigms that are capable of accommodating both. The argument regarding the scientific measurability of the study of religion arises due to its tendency to be intellectual, emotional, and individualized. Religion has now become a significant component in scientific disciplines such as theology, anthropology, and sociology. The study of religion in theology is inherently natural, as it focuses primarily on the examination of religious beliefs and practices (Ammerman, N. T. (2020).

In summary, therefore, these two fields nurture each other: sociology evolves by religion's influence and religion is shaped by the society's changes. Religion lays a crucial role in social structure formation, norms, values, and social identity within the society. The use of scientific methodology by sociology for the scrutiny of social interactions, social institutions, and social changes within the society affirms a further inclusion of religion as a part of such a framework. Through sociological study of religion, we are enabled to understand the way in which the religion affects the process of the formation of specific social structures and norms of groups and groups of people. Sociology has to do with such areas of social life as how religion impacts social behavior and group decision-making and the development of social and collective identities. Moreover, sociology provides views or perspective for understanding religion as a social phenomenon. Sociology opens to eliminate mysteries behind the formation, alteration, and social responsiveness of religion. Religion considered as a social institution that is forming a complex link with social phenomena like the power structures, societal conflicts, social hierarchies, and societal transformations

is viewed through the lens of the sociological perspective. The roots of sociology of religion lie in the field of sociology, whose decreed purpose is to examine and scrutinize religion from various perspectives. In terms of the social fact approach, religion means being placed at the heart of societal structure as a part of normative systems, commonly known as religious rules. Sociology being a scientific discipline that studies society obviously implies religion which Durkheim stated is formed from society itself.

4. THE INTERACTION BETWEEN RELIGION AND SOCIOLOGY:

Religion is a prominent social force that exerts a substantial impact on individuals' lives. Religion has the ability to influence the organization of society, the accepted standards of behavior, the principles and ideals that people hold, and the systems of faith that guide individuals and collectives in a community. Religion has made significant contributions as a societal element in several ways:

First, let's talk about the notion of a society's structure. Religion shapes the social structure of a people by framing their hierarchies, positions, and relationships that these persons or groups assume within the society. Faiths often have administrative systems, namely, churches, mosques, temples, and so on, which take care of acts such as member management, authority issues, and social accountability. Additionally, we must think about what norms and values. Religion creates moral rules and values which determine the behavior of individuals as well as groups. Moreover, these moral values emanate from the society. Ethics are at the center of religion that provides principles and moral standards which help us to see the deviations from the right way of life. Moreover, the relationship of identification or fellowship involves in this one too. Furthermore, faith is one of the primary elements that either build or destroy sense of individual/group identity. Religion can be conserved as a tool of tracing a social identity, strengthening a sense of pride, and building unity among its followers. Besides, religion might become a constructive factor in the development of interpersonal connections within the families of religious communities. Then, the broadened discussion is the subject matter which encompasses behavior regulation and social control. Principles and ethics which pertain to behaviors considered either good or bad in a community are established through religion. By imposing social consequences and restrictions, religion can achieve effective control over the behavior of individuals in the society and societal patterns. Finally, the role of discourse on social transformation is among the most crucial. The role of religion in societal transformations is to be noted. Religious movements very often come about as a result of the dissatisfaction by the way that the things currently are or as the means of social regeneration, trying to institute the appropriate alterations in society. (Van Buren III, et.al., (2020).

Marx and Engels regarded religion as a component of a class conflict situation. They believed that religion channels the working class's opposition and frustration with the current world towards a future world or, in the case of millenarianism, a distant future. The disparities across social strata are carried over to the afterlife as a means of moral recompense in Heaven. The next world offers wealth and happiness as a reward to those who endure the hardships of their current lives. In a feudal system, the ruling class strategically employs religion to both demystify and manipulate the peasants, while in a capitalist society, it serves as a means of control over the workers. The marginalized social group will be subjected to surveillance by the "ethical mechanism" (Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2023).

Sociologists examine religion as a social phenomenon that affects and plays a part in people's lives. Sociology offers a conceptual framework and analytical method for comprehending religion as an institution of society, social interactions around religion, and the influence of religion on social dynamics and structures. When examining religion, the sociological method highlights certain significant elements:

Firstly, the religion in the society will be reviewed. The field of sociology analyses the role that religion plays in the human community as a whole. Generally, social roles comprise bond maintenance, behavior control, achievement of the sense of meaning and purpose and direction of group activities. The second part of the question is dedicated to the transmission of ideas and communication between people and also the use of religious symbols to convey ideas. Sociology is a discipline that studies the social aspects of religious activities and ritualisation that is done within the society by individuals. One of the social aspects of the process is understanding the development and acceptance of religious symbols, rituals and practices through social interaction. However, the influence of social transformation on religious modernity is crucial to be reflected. Sociology explores how religion affects all areas of social change and modernization process. We are going to deal with this issue by mentioning how religion reacts to change, creates social progress, and engages with the institutions and ideologies of the contemporary world. In addition, we will include religion in the study of social conflict. Sociology deals with the social role of religion in conflict including those that come up between religious groups and the ones where religion is the major cause. This is more often the case because religion can be either a cause of conflict or a tool of peace and reconciliation. (Hartanto, D. (2020).

The sociological approach to studying religion offers profound understanding of the role and impact of religion in social existence. Religion is perceived as a multifaceted social phenomenon that is interconnected with social structures, interactions, conflicts, and societal transformations.

5. THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN SHAPING SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND NORMS

In regard to religion, it takes part in leading social changes in society as it acts as an alternative should a problem emerge that cannot be tackled individually after a short trial due to constraints and uncertainties in the community. Is religion fully satisfactory in fulfilling the task it was meant to do, the society will be blessed with wealth, peace, stability, and their lives will be secured. Religion becomes even more important within the society in face of the social change. Religion is used as a good teacher of values aiding people and communities to stay focused and learn on the existing social values and rules. It plays a crucial role in individuals' interactions with others, primarily humans, guiding them through day-to-day activities and providing them a sense of security in worldly affairs and the hereafter as well. undefined

Firstly, establishing a value framework. Religion establishes a system of values that serves as the foundation for societal norms and regulations. Religion offers moral direction for determining ethical standards in personal conduct and interpersonal interactions (Siregar, I. (2022).

Furthermore, it preserves social cohesion. Religion is crucial for preserving social cohesion in society. Religious rituals foster a sense of interconnectedness among individuals, as they perceive themselves as part of a shared religious community. Religion can furthermore offer social networks and gathering spots that enhance social connections. Furthermore, it governs social interaction. Religion has the ability to govern social relationships and mold societal structures by means of religious regulations and rituals. Religious norms govern social interactions, offering guidance on the dynamics between individuals, families, and communities (Ezzy, D., B.et.al., (2020).

Furthermore, it establishes and defines social roles. Religion can exert influence over the allocation of social roles within a culture. Religions frequently allocate certain obligations and accountabilities to individuals according to their gender, age, or place within the religious hierarchy. This phenomenon has a significant role in shaping the social frameworks within a given society. Furthermore, religion serves as a means of exerting influence and regulating society. Religion has a prominent role in society by serving as a source of authority and exerting social influence. Religion can be utilized as a means to acquire and retain authority, as well as to govern the conduct of individuals and groups by enforcing religious standards and regulations. The impact of religion as a means of authority and societal regulation encompasses (Alshehri, F., et., al., (2021).

The main factor that matters in the first place is the moral and ethical effect. Religion as a tool builds up moral and ethical code of conduct in which the behavior of people

and the way of community living is regulated. The religious norms serve to establish standards of behavior that are deemed morally right or wrong, and also society garners rewards or penalties for violation of such norms. Also, the safety of the society is another thing that is important here. Religion operates as a mechanism to uphold a society of the same social stability. All other faith traditions call for regulation and principle to direct behavior, and set not only communal unity, but also order and tranquility. Furthermore, religious authority. The religious leaders and the institutions they work for are regarded as having profound power and capacity to command in society. They have the skills to shape social policies, conciliate the inception of disputes, and carry significant significance in decisions that directly impact social life of the individuals. Moreover, the scalability and the power to manage and control knowledge and information. Religion often resorts to managing knowledge and other types of information within the society. Religion can be used as a tool for controlling ideas. Such religious institutions play a huge part in shaping beliefs and ideologies which can, in turn, achieve substantial results.

6. RELIGIOUS CONFLICT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN SOCIETY

Conflicts, tensions, or confrontations between organizations or individuals adhering to distinct religious or philosophical ideas within a social or political framework are referred to as interreligious conflicts. These disputes may be brought on by disparities in religious doctrine, rituals, ethics, or geographical claims. Social injustice, political rivalry, identity crises, and disagreements in religion doctrine are a few things that might lead to interreligious conflict.

Deeper religious combat may originate from multifaceted reasons that can be designed in many ways as the situation and locality vary. Beginning with their first diversion, they encountered with different values and doctrines. Denominational differences, scriptural differences, and differences in exegeses could be triggers of the conflict. Collisions may occur between different religions within the same religion that could be explained by the discrepancies in interpretations of sacred books, religious practices and the importance of specific ceremonies. Next, the diplomatic and military components are considered. Religion tends to be used as a political instrument for gaining power or reconfirming the one that is already in place. Political contest between religious or between different religions has the risk to lead to war. Likewise, topic is established around finding and claiming the truth. The task of religion however is often to create both individual and corporate identities. The conflict can be rooted in the religious motivations to protect the truth claims of the religion and its identity, and the perception that these are being challenged or threatened. Also, as a matter of fact, there is a systemic issue of injustice and discrimination. The possibility of violence erupts when religions are discriminated against

or treated unfairly. This includes favoritism toward certain groups. It is possible that religious groups which are believed to be threatened or overprotected by authorities may contribute to an increase in tension and violence between the affected groups. In addition to the social and economic components, there are also the political factors that need to be taken into account. A religious conflict becomes eminent if there are issues that have its foundation on economic disparity, competition of resources, or social inequity. Religion it could be viewed as institution or instrumentation that is used to voice the people's disappointment with the status quo or inequality. Next to this, propagation of religious fanaticism and radicalism is also a serious danger. Religious extremism or bigotry may cause sectarian fights, especially if there is an overlap of ethnicity with religion. When an individual or a group adopts a radical ideology and views one's beliefs as the only ones which can be certain then at this moment it may incite violent acts and clashes with other groups will be provoked.(Kraml, M., et.,al.,(2022).

Religious conflict can have substantial social and political repercussions, affecting various elements of people's life. Firstly, the fragmentation and disintegration of communities. Religious strife has the potential to create divisions among societies that were previously united. During these confrontations, people and groups typically form alliances with members of their own religion and distance themselves from other religious groups. These consequences include social isolation, diminished diversity, and the deterioration of interpersonal interactions. Secondly, harm and loss to the body. Religious disputes frequently result in serious bodily harm. Attacks and riots may target houses of worship, sacred structures, and property associated with religion. Conflicts may also lead to a decline in investment and tourism, which can cause financial losses (Wilkinson, R. G. (2020).

Thirdly, insecurity and social tension. Social tension brought on by religious disagreement has an impact on people's day-to-day life. There may be pervasive feelings of insecurity and anxiety, which can lead to discrimination, human rights violations, and segregation. Social harmony is threatened as communities become fragmented. Fourthly, political influence. Religious conflicts often affect national politics. Political parties can use religion to win support and power. Religious conflict can impact elections, public policies, and political decision-making. Fifthly, economic and social disruption. Religious discord hinders economic and social progress. Investment, trade, and employment can suffer, lowering economic growth and quality of life. Conflict can hinder education and healthcare.

Sixthly, it influences cultural differentiation and identity. Cultural and identity divisions are frequently exacerbated by religious strife. Religious identity tends to be more closely associated with individuals and

groups, which might impede interfaith collaboration, pluralism, and tolerance. This undermines cultural diversity and prevents people from understanding one another.

7. SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ANALYZING RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS

Analyzing societal interactions, relationships among the people and groups, and the structures that determine a religious conflict is the essential social part of the conflict situation. These structural issues are impactful. Sociological methodology studies the very structural factors that favor the emergence and development of the religious conflict such as social inequality, economic inequity, political inequality, and imbalanced power relations. The sociological perspective is concerned with the way structural inequalities engender stratification as manifested in the social relations among different religious constituencies. Religion as a self-segment determines how the individual and society distinguish themselves and others that is how they are distinguished into community of the religion. The article evaluates the impact of a religious identity as a possible source of confrontation and discord (X. S., 2020).

Another perspective involves how people think and interact with each other like social interaction and social construction. A sociological approach studies the social movements between the individuals and the communities with conflict of a religion. The importance of social interaction, communication as well as social construction should be highlighted when addressing the perception of the other faith and stereotypes and prejudices. Furthermore, it studies the manner of religious conflicts on social connections, technologies and social frameworks. (Connell, R. (2020).

Moreover, the difference lies in the representation of social institutions and the actor's role. Sociology looks at the effects of social mechanisms including religious organizations, educational frameworks, mass media, and the traditional units like families in generating religious conflicts. This approach analyses the power that social mechanisms have on the creation of ideas, values, and norms, which are then found to contribute to religious conflicts. Besides, it explores how both individuals and groups may contribute to ongoing situations of conflicts. Moreover, the milieu of the society and the history. A sociological approach concentrates specifically on the social and historical context while investigating a variety of religious questions. The social practices contribute to the religious conflicts (such as the political, the economic and the cultural elements). Moreover, it explores causes rooted in the past such as previous conflicts and historical events and the effects of collective trauma during expressing elements of religious conflict. Through employing a sociological perspective, we can realize that a religious conflict is a very multi-dimensioned social happening which is shaped by

various social, structural and institutional components. Discourse analytic instrument is a tool for in-depth analysis of the root causes of the religious conflicts and understanding of the complexities. As a result, it is the first stage for an algorithm towards creating the best tactics and actions to address the said conflicts.

8. RELIGION-INDUCED SOCIAL CHANGE

The modernization and transformation of religion mean the making of today's religion responsive to the continued social, cultural and political changes in modern world. Keeping this in mind, the scholars of this generation have completely discarded the previous paradigm by highlighting the significance of religion. A new definition of modernity may be that it doesn't exclude religion but focuses on the evolving spiritual life that has been continuously adapted to the societal changes. Most of the aspects of the modernization and reformation of religion are essentially the outcomes of the contextualization. Religious modernization is the process of translating doctrines and norms into the language of the context of the changing society. This act is about the search, the choice, and the use of contemporary concepts as well as words and symbols that are significant to the situation at hand. (Ammerman, N. T. (2020).

Additionally, there is the process of rejuvenating one's thinking and reevaluating interpretations. Religious transformation entails the process of reevaluating and reinterpreting religious doctrines and teachings. Religion has the ability to adapt to modernity by potentially embracing a more inclusive interpretive approach, including new perspectives, and adjusting religious knowledge to align with scientific advancements and new discoveries. In addition, the element of plurality and tolerance should also be considered. Religious modernization entails cultivating a more receptive stance towards religious plurality and varied communities. This entails a focus on tolerance, reverence for disparities, and cooperation among different faiths to foster social concord.

Another crucial aspect to consider is the role of women. Religious development frequently entails alterations in the position of women within religious organizations. This could entail providing women with enhanced opportunities to assume religious leadership roles, confronting gender bias, or reevaluating religious doctrines pertaining to women. Lastly, there is societal significance. Religious modernization refers to the endeavor's made to ensure that religion remains pertinent in addressing the social, economic, and political challenges that develop in contemporary countries. Religion can provide inspiration for promoting social justice, human rights, and peace (Chong, K. H. (2020).

With the dawn of modernity and advanced societies highlighted in Ferdinand Tönnies' *Gemeinschaft* and Emile Durkheim's mechanical and organic solidarity, the

conflict between modernity and traditional communities is clear. Modernity brings about the drawback of connecting with people on an emotional level and forming only impersonal relationships. On a face of economic science, modernity is marked by capitalism, personal pursuits and micro-divided labor. Modernization has both positive and negative outcomes like the dissemination of new faith and ideas that unite the community and yet, may cause rivalry and conflicts among the local tribes. (Bond, N. (2021).

The primary peril faced by contemporary communities does not lie in the rising diversification of values, but rather in the significant and unavoidable unrestrained individualism that leads to a communal existence characterized by adverse identities and ethics. The Abrahamic religions, namely Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, have varying responses to modernity. Modernity encompasses the presence of fundamentalism within monotheistic religions, which follows a similar pattern of emphasizing a literal reading of their sacred texts.

9. RELIGION AS A FACTOR OF SOCIALCHANGE

The recent discourse revolves around the notion that religion possesses significant potential to serve as a catalyst for societal transformation. Religion can have an impact on defining values, conventions, and moral orientations that shape the behavior of individuals and groups. In particular, Islam, being complete and universal, has a mission to establish an ideal society on earth. Religion can exert influence on societal transformation through various means:

Firstly, it imparts values and ethics. Religion frequently offers a structure of principles and morals that influence social conduct. Religious doctrines impart moral principles such as empathy, fairness, harmony, and altruism. These values have the potential to facilitate beneficial societal transformation, such as fostering a greater understanding of the significance of upholding human rights, renouncing violence, and advocating for social equity. Secondly, the concept of social mobilization is another important aspect to consider. Religion can serve as a catalyst for inspiring and empowering societal transformation. Religion-based social movements frequently promote modifications in social structures, governmental laws, or collective action to attain socially just objectives that align with specific religious ideals. Islam has been engaged in social change from its inception, with examples including anti-racism groups, environmental campaigning, and initiatives aimed at alleviating poverty (Wiafe, E. O., & Gariba, J. A. (2023).

Thirdly, the promotion of community empowerment and welfare is another important aspect to consider. Religion has the potential to serve as a catalyst for community empowerment by providing education, health, and social services. Various religious institutions engage in community empowerment initiatives, including the

establishment of educational institutions, medical facilities, philanthropic organizations, and sustainable development projects. This can enhance the standard of living and general welfare of the community (Silverman, R. M., & Patterson, K. (2021).

Moreover, these high-profile individuals act as ethical and moral fashion icons. Morality and ethics play an everlasting role in society through the religion's conservator nature. Religious ideologies pretty often give people the moral norms which in fact regulate the relationships between people and God as well as among other persons. Morality of religion is that it can support the individual and the group to act ethically and to be accountable in different areas of life including the sector of the economy, politics and social in general. In particular, it is worth noting that religion has the potential to contribute to the establishment of peace and reconciliation in cases when there are conflicts and disputes in a population. Principles of religion like love, tolerance and forgiveness might be bases to construct bridges to groups opposing each other and attain an enduring peace. (Agbiji, O., & Agbiji, E. O. (2020).

Religion, from its inception, inevitably encompasses aspects of societal transformation. Religious organizations are becoming more engaged in community democratization measures, as well as efforts to promote entrepreneurial development for community economic growth. Both movements are experiencing a surge in political support and have the goal of enhancing the well-being of local communities by promoting self-sufficiency.

10. PROPHETIC HADITHS ON INTERACTION, CONFLICT, AND SOCIALCHANGE

Prophetic traditions, also known as *sunnah*, serve as primary legal and guiding principles for Muslims. The Prophetic traditions encompass a multitude of instructions and directions pertaining to diverse facets of life, encompassing the interplay between society and religion, social dynamics, dispute resolution, and societal transformation. Nevertheless, it is crucial to consider that these customs necessitate meticulous analysis within the suitable framework in order to comprehend the underlying message they convey (Samadi, M. (2021).

Firstly, social contact. Prophetic traditions frequently emphasize the significance of engaging in positive social interactions. Prophet Muhammad proclaimed that a person who does not have affection for their fellow human being, desiring for them what they desire for themselves, lacks true faith. This hadith emphasizes the significance of love and compassion in social relationships, urging Muslims to treat others with the same kindness they desire for themselves.

Secondly, the topic of discussion is conflict and its subsequent resolution. Numerous traditions advocate for

the resolution of problems through peaceful and equitable means. An example of such a hadith is the one that addresses the resolution of conflicts among Muslims. It states that if a Muslim harbors hatred towards their fellow Muslim and abandons them, they will eventually face even greater sins. Similarly, if a Muslim unlawfully takes the property of their fellow Muslim and the rightful owner reclaims it, the one who wrongfully took it will be subject to the torment of hellfire (Bagasra, A. (2021).

In this hadith, the Prophet (PBUH) admonishes his followers to abstain from engaging in disagreement and instead seek right resolution, as unresolved conflict can detrimentally affect interpersonal relationships and one's spiritual afterlife. Furthermore, there is the aspect of societal transformation. Prophetic Hadiths can offer valuable understanding of how Islam adjusts to societal transformations. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), stated that anyone who does not conform to societal changes is not part of his community. This hadith underscores the significance of conforming to societal developments and adhering to pertinent norms, provided that they do not conflict with Islamic teachings.

Through comprehending and adhering to the doctrines of the aforementioned traditions, Muslims are anticipated to construct a community characterized by mutual affection, peaceful conflict resolution, and the ability to adapt to societal transformations while maintaining their religious principles. The significance of the integration between sociology and religion in the Islamic perspective is evident.

Thirdly, Muslims can create a better, more peaceful society by comprehending and putting the above-mentioned lessons of the Prophetic traditions into practice. According to the Islamic perspective, the integration of sociology and religion is crucial because it empowers Muslims to respond to social issues in a way that is consistent with their religious beliefs in a variety of historical and geographical situations. Muslims benefit from this integration when they are able to identify solutions that align with Islamic teachings and comprehend the societal causes of societal issues. They are therefore able to create more pertinent and successful actions. The second is the improvement of dispute resolution abilities. Muslims who study hadiths that promote fair and nonviolent conflict resolution get skills that can assist maintain social harmony and peace. Alignment with social transformation comes in third. The fusion of sociology and religion allows Muslims to adjust to a changing society without sacrificing their Islamic principles. This keeps them relevant in the ever-evolving social landscape. Fourthly, creating a society that is more affluent. According to the Islamic perspective, integrating sociology and religion can help create a society that is wealthier and just by fostering an environment of love, peace, and justice. Therefore, it is crucial to bear in mind that interpretations and implementations of religious doctrines can differ, and a profound comprehension of the pertinent context and

Islamic jurisprudence is necessary. Furthermore, fostering an inclusive and accepting comprehension of many perspectives within society can also significantly contribute to facilitating constructive amalgamation between sociology and religion.

11. CONCLUSION

Society we live in is a multi-layered and ever changing social system. The study of religion in tiny communities acknowledges the fact that believers are the most fervent, eager, and resilient in their professed faiths. But the culture of the people being modernized is negatively affected when their beliefs are sometimes already due to the influence of new environment. This trend often emerges as a consequence of insufficient religious immersion, misunderstanding theology teachings, and not abiding firmly to the fundamental principles and rules. One of the focal roles that religion takes in social life is its ability to address matters related to society that cannot be resolved through the epistemological means due to the boundaries and uncertainties. The predominant contribution of religious involvement to this transformation is in its nurture of spiritual portions, leading to the worshippers' desire to be in compliance and to bring about an inward calmness, which in turn results in a better appreciation of unity and the teachings and doctrines of other faiths.

The religion branch in a discipline of sociology was nurtured by a sociology field and nowadays is being widely examined and studied. By the social fact concept, religion is inside the social frame as a feature to normative system e.g. the religious norms. This of type of analysis often disapproves religions as a product of social scientific empiricism and at the same time acknowledges religion as a constituent of social reality. Religion has a very important role in shaping of moral norms and values by the society. The role of religion in the development of social norms and values could depend on the uniqueness and interpretation of the religious teachings as well as the historical and cultural context. Yet on the other hand, religion has an immense impact on shaping the rules of the society and people's morality. The impact of religion on the change of the social institutions may make individual cases vary because of the environment, religious rituals, and the way religious teachings are understood and interpreted. Religion, on the whole, can be considered as the power flag that steers the social institutions in providing moral guidelines, values, and goals in order for the ideal of social justice, happiness, and peace, to prevail.

Finally, what is worth pointing out is that the field of sociology of religion gives society a chance to understand relationships between religious communities as well as the way this interaction influences a structure and a life of religion. Individuals who are religious may be accused of over-complication when it comes to understanding and communicating with people who have completely different views. Sociology of religion offers profound scientific terms and is limits to

understanding how religion helps people to build a social system that encourages respect and tolerance. Also, students can practice social change methods within religious contexts and have the power of self-control. It is necessary to establish a peaceful similar kind of environment, thus religious followers who are religious should be ready to have a proactive and respect mindset towards people of different faiths. Subsequently, the central task of the sociology of religion is to create a society in which acts of plural religiosity are respectfully considered. Having such cognition will result in people respecting and looking up to each other's culturally rich or diversifying societies.

Not only is that, but the quote of the Prophetic tradition on social behavior also one of the main reasons for the evidences. This shows that Muslim can have an opportunity to create a more friendly and peaceful perception around them by learning and applying the practice of hadiths discussed above in their daily lives. The literature of prophetic traditions outlines how the synthesis of religion and sociology moves the understanding, solving disputes, adjusting to the society's modifications, and building the endowment levels in the community. Similarly, this is important because of the fact that, in a changing world, sociology can fit well together with religion and that this arrangement will allow Muslims to come up with different manner of adjusting to social changes they face, and not lose their religious foundation. This provides them with opportunity to be up-to-date with the social atmosphere that is in a ceaseless evolution. In addition, the Islamic way of integrating sociology and religion can be used to create a fairer and more prosperous society by means of passing out the foundation of love, peace, and justice.

From knowing the patterns of religious interaction in the society and understand how the people hold to such values, norms, traditions, beliefs and practices, one will have a deeper knowledge. The app will achieve this by using the techniques of rational knowledge among the people, that will then reduce direct conflicts between religious communities. Therefore, people who are actually versed in the discipline of sociology of religion must of necessity explore issues in the same context as other ethnic groups with caution and reflective sense. We will have to be careful about assigning the others' beliefs or own beliefs and to have a person who is not completely attached to his single belief.

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