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The Rise of Islamophobia and Religious Intolerance: A Menace to Pluralism and Global Peace

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The rise of Islamophobia, religious intolerance, and racism has been a major threat to global peace and plurality. The study aims to analyse the Islamophobia literature that misinterprets religious teachings and fuels hatred and violence towards Muslim communities around the world. This is an alarming trend that must be addressed to build a more peaceful and tolerant society as the consequences of Islamophobia are damaging to global peace. Islamophobia indicates that religious intolerance is increasingly accompanied by hatred, fear, and antagonism around the globe. This essay examines the trends, underlying reasons for, and consequences of religious intolerance and Islamophobia on global harmony and peaceful coexistence. Religious intolerance permeates physical and verbal assaults forging discrimination and marginalization of Muslim communities and leading to the erosion of civil liberties as well as the rise of xenophobia and social disintegration. It fuels prejudice, animosity and terrorism against Muslims, and fosters an upsurge in human rights violations, civil liberties, political turmoil and global unrest. The study presents workable measures to slow the spread of religious intolerance and Islamophobia.

Keywords: Islamophobia, Religious Intolerance, Global Peace, Religious Pluralism, Society

1. Introduction:

The rise of Islamophobia and religious intolerance is a growing concern that has the potential to threaten the global peace and pluralism of our world. In recent years, there has been an alarming increase in hate crimes, discrimination, and violence against Muslims, as well as other minority religious groups, which has had a damaging effect on our society. This phenomenon, which has taken root in many countries and societies, is a worrying development that requires urgent attention. It is essential to understand the underlying causes of Islamophobia and religious intolerance, as well as the potential consequences of this issue, to ensure that our world remains a safe and tolerant place

for all people. Islamophobia and religious intolerance are defined as irrational fear or hatred of people based on their religion or beliefs. This prejudice has been on the rise in recent years, with many countries and societies experiencing an increase in hate crimes and discrimination against people of different faiths. This trend is particularly worrying, as it can lead to a breakdown of social cohesion and the erosion of global peace. The consequences of Islamophobia and religious intolerance are far-reaching and can have a devastating impact on communities. It can lead to the marginalization of minority groups, the spread of negative stereotypes, and the exacerbation of existing conflicts. Furthermore, it can create an atmosphere of fear and distrust, which can further fuel hatred and violence. Religious intolerance and Islamophobia pose a severe threat to world peace and diversity. We must take steps to address this issue, to ensure that our world remains a safe and tolerant place for all people.¹

The rise of Islamophobia and religious intolerance is a serious issue that should not be overlooked. It is a menace to pluralism and global peace and must be addressed with urgency. Furthermore, the media has played a role in exacerbating these fears by propagating false information and sensationalizing stories that portray Muslims in a negative light. This is a topic of great significance, as it has the potential to cause widespread disruption and chaos. We must take action to address the issue of Islamophobia and religious intolerance. It is a form of prejudice and discrimination that is based on unfounded fear and hatred of a particular religion or group of people. This can lead to violence, oppression, and discrimination against those who are targeted. It also has the potential to create deep divisions between different religious and cultural groups and to impede progress towards global peace. We must take action to address the rise of Islamophobia and religious intolerance. This requires a concerted effort from governments, civil society, and individuals to promote tolerance, understanding, and respect for all people, regardless of their religion or beliefs. We must also ensure that those who perpetrate acts of hatred and intolerance are held accountable for their actions. Only then can we ensure that pluralism and global peace are preserved.²

This is an alarming trend that poses a significant threat to global peace and pluralism. The research methodology will explore the various aspects of this phenomenon and how it can be addressed. The research will involve a comprehensive review of existing literature on the subject, including scholarly articles, books, and other sources. This will provide a more nuanced understanding of the issue and its implications. The research will include a comparative analysis of different countries in

terms of their policies and approaches towards religious tolerance and pluralism. This will provide a better understanding of the different approaches that can be taken to address the issue. The incidence of Islamophobia and religious intolerance can be decreased by identifying feasible remedies that can be put into practice. The research methodology will provide a comprehensive overview of the issue of Islamophobia and religious intolerance and how it can be addressed. It is an issue that deserves to be taken seriously, and this research will provide valuable insights into how to effectively combat it.

Islam is an ancient religion that has been practised for centuries, and it continues to be one of the most widely practised religions in the world today. As a religion, Islam promotes peace, justice, and religious harmony. It is a faith that encourages its followers to respect the beliefs of others and to strive for a more harmonious world. Islam asserts that everyone is created equal in God's eyes and that no one should face prejudice because of their religion. It also encourages its followers to be tolerant of other religions and to recognize that all religions have something to offer. Islam also promotes the idea of unity and brotherhood among its followers. This is reflected in the Islamic concept of Ummah, which is a community of believers that transcends national boundaries. The teachings of Islam emphasize the importance of mutual understanding and respect among people of different faiths. It is a religion that encourages its followers to be tolerant and understanding of one another, and to strive for peace and harmony in the world. Islam is a faith that promotes religious harmony and encourages its followers to be respectful and accepting of the beliefs of others.³

Islam encourages us to live in harmony and peace with other religions' adherents, including those of Jews and Christians and other faiths. Islam is a well-known religion of peace and it rejects all types of unfairness, prejudice, and stereotyping as well as the unjustified killing of innocent people. However, there had been a considerable increase in anti-Islamic sentiment recently. After the attacks of 9/11 on the World Trade Centre, the rise of Islamophobic sentiment is evident across the globe, which is disrupting society. (OIC Observatory Report, 2018). In the wake of Islamophobia, violent and nasty attacks have been directed at Muslims and it led to more physical attacks and resulted in the form of the destruction of worship places and sacred religious symbols.⁴ In 2015, Muslims, those who thought they were Muslims, and mosques were the targets of 45 attacks in the United States. Moreover, five mosques caught fire in Texas, Washington, Florida, and Michigan in 2017. The

prevalence of erroneous information about Islam is a major contributor to the rise of anti-Muslim bigotry worldwide. Therefore, religious intolerance and anti-Islamic sentiment are growing and it necessitates continuing study to decrease the dangers. The current research has concentrated on examining the causes and effects of Islamophobia.

2. Literature Review

The Runnymede Trust's Commission on British Muslims and Islamophobia (CBMI) published a study titled *Islamophobia: a Challenge for Us All* that marked the beginning of the concept's widespread application (1997). The Trust supplied the framework on which additional definitions were built. Islamophobia is considered an unjustified hostility towards Islam which gives birth to discrimination against Muslim communities.⁵ This phrase recognises the potential for both individual and societal Islamophobia. Similarly to this, Kumar (2018) argues that Islamophobia manifests outwardly in the form of regular animosity, violence and discrimination in the workplace also.

Islamophobia also encompasses socially transmitted stereotypes and antipathy towards Islam and Muslims, as well as acts of violence, exclusion, and discrimination against persons because they are or are considered to be Muslims. It is known as structural and systematic conflict marked by a deep-seated aversion to or fear of Islam, hostility against Muslims, and institutionalised racism and discrimination against anyone seen as having ties to Islam. Exclusion from management and high-level jobs, prejudice against Muslims in the workplace. Even the media has wrongly attributed racism and Islamophobia to the religion of Islam.⁶

Abadi (2018: 5) explained Islamophobia from a broader perspective by using harsh language, institutionalised racism, the silencing of Muslim voices, selective censure, and continual shame at airports. Abadi asserts that other instances of Islamophobia include restrictions on entry to the United States from nations with a majority of Muslims, FBI surveillance and policing of Muslim communities, assessment of the threat of extremism based on proficiency in Arabic, and demands that Muslims take responsibility. The 20th Anniversary report of the Runnymede Trust from 2017 illustrates that Islamophobia is an act of anti-Muslim chauvinism to prevent Muslims from being recognised for, exercising, and enjoying their fundamental rights.⁷

The term "Islamophobia" in this context refers to the combination of two words: phobia, which is a negative emotion, and Islam, which is the Arabic name for the religion practised by individuals who want peace and whose adherents are known as

Muslims. It refers to the fear of something because of the danger it poses. Islamophobia results from the aforementioned positions. The mistaken concern that non-Muslims who disagree with Islam's peaceful values are somehow connected to the religion is known as Islamophobia. Inaccurate conceptions of Islam have led to hostility, prejudice, and hatred towards Muslims.⁸

Religion has had a significant influence on how people live and interact since the beginning of time. This shows that religion is an aspect of human existence that is prevalent throughout the world. Or, to put it another way, religion meets both kinds of needs for human beings known as physical and spiritual. It could be used to describe the range of beliefs, emotions, and actions that shape how people deal with the paranormal. The Latin word "religare," which means "to make a link with God" or "to reconnect with God," is where the term "religion" originates. As a religionist, one can identify as a polytheist, pantheist, or monotheist.⁹

It is obvious that religion fosters peace and tranquilly in many communities given the predominance of monotheistic religions worldwide, yet the ignorance and excesses of its devotees have harmed society across the globe. Intolerance is the refusal to respect and accept another person's differing opinions or thoughts. Tolerance has to do with how challenging it is to accept or put up with beliefs, according to the dictionary at¹⁰ that are dissimilar to one's own. Religious intolerance is the act of interfering with another person's right to practise and express their faith. It is the flagrant inability to understand and value concepts or viewpoints that are at odds with one's firmly-held religious convictions. Religious intolerance, following Raji, Abdullateef, Araba-Yusuf, and Festus (2015), occurs when one group refuses to accommodate the opinions, and thoughts of another religious organisation and denies some religious groups access to basic social services, such as the provision of land for the construction of worship places, and defaces any religious property.¹¹

Religious intolerance means opposition to, incapability to embrace, and trouble with other religious ideas, maybe as a result of poor religious ideology or bigotry. In addition to discrimination, repression, and religious rivalry, it takes the form of persecution. Religious intolerance is the root of all forms of conflict, including enduring hatred, distrust, division, and animosity amongst religious groups within states.

3. Discussion and Analysis

The growth of "Islamophobia" seems to have attracted a lot of scholarly interest, with an emphasis on its historical roots and the interactions between Islamophobia and anti-Muslim sentiment in western countries. Islamophobia laid the foundation of Islamophobia in the wake of the Crusades in Europe during the 11th and 13th centuries. Abdulhadi (2018) accomplishes this by considering the structural characteristics and background of Islamophobia. He continues by saying that Orientalism and the East-West duality, in addition to colonialism by European countries, are the primary causes of Islamophobia. Salman Rushdie, the author of *The Satanic Verses*, has been the subject of murder attempts ever since the atrocities on September 11, 2001. In a similar vein, the International Civil Liberties Association (ICLA) (2013)¹² notes that the term "Islamophobia" didn't appear in English usage until the second half of the 20th century. The ICLA notes that this practice grew increasingly widespread when Salman Rushdie was the subject of an Iranian fatwa for his novel *The Satanic Verses* in the late 1980s.

There has been an alarming increase in violent clashes, mass murders of Muslims, and bombings of mosques and Muslim cemeteries in several nations around the world, including Canada, the Central African Republic, China, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, India, Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, and Norway and a host of others. Before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, there was some Islamophobia in society, but since then it has grown more prevalent and well-known (Gallup News, n.d.). According to Edward,¹³ Islamophobia did not start to threaten American Muslims frequently until after the 9/11 attacks.

According to Cipriani's research, there are numerous countries where islamophobia takes varied forms (2019). Examples of how it could show themselves include demonization, laws that unfairly affect Muslims or unintentionally target them, restrictions on their right to practise their faith, and discrimination in employment, housing, or access to goods and services, to name a few. Another is an assault on people, property, or houses of religion that are physical or verbal. Other examples of this threat's manifestations include the overuse of force by law enforcement, the use of racial and religious profiling, public statements that demonise Muslims as a whole while ignoring their positive contributions to the societies and nations in which they live, and statements made in public by some journalists and politicians.

The aforementioned shows how prominent terrorist attacks carried out by radicals on the left and right, especially radical Muslims, have intensified Islamophobia. There is no doubt that the 9/11 terrorist attacks had a profound impact on how Muslims were perceived by the general public. The brutal Jihadist attacks in Paris, London, Brussels, and Barcelona since that time have increased fear and anxiety. Because radicals exploit Islam as justification for their terrorist operations, Muslims are feared and seen as a threat by many Westerners and even Africans today (Cipriani, 2019). The fundamental cause of Islamophobia worldwide, according to Abubakar (2019), who concurs with Cipriani's argument, is a recent surge of terrorist attacks carried out by people identifying as Muslims. Because of incorrect theological theory, he continued, "certain sycophants change the holy texts to suit their purpose with the primary intention of generating mayhem, unrest, and instability in a previously quiet community." A study discovered that the bulk of the terrorist organisations that have recently been labelled as such in the U.S. is made up of right-wing extremists rather than Muslims. The acts of terrorism that took place in the United States between 2008 and 2016. (CIR). The study found that right-wing extremists were accountable for almost twice as many incidents of "Islamist-domestic terrorism" as they were. Within the same time frame, 115 occurrences were the result of right-wing extremists, frequently White nationalists (Sampathkumar, 2017). Islamophobia and religious intolerance and its effects on world peace and harmonious coexistence

Islam is portrayed as a threat to international peace by an increasing number of organisations. Islamophobia and religious intolerance incidents have therefore been sharply increasing in recent years across the continent. Former Special Rapporteur Angelo d'Almeida Ribeiro for the UN Commission on Human Rights alleged that "discrimination based upon religion or conviction persists in nearly all social, intellectual, and economic organisations and all countries" (Religious Intolerance Today, 1999:3–4). The Human Rights Council issued Resolution 16/18 during its Sixteenth session in line with Article 2 (2011) on "Combating Intolerance, " which prohibits discrimination based on religion and safeguards the right to freedom of expression of religious belief in Articles 18 and 19, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNUDHR) (1948), negative branding, marginalisation, and discriminating, as well as calls for violence and acts of aggression against, This accord was lauded as a critical juncture in international efforts to eradicate religious intolerance by stakeholders from all nations and religious backgrounds. Anyone and

everyone could determine clearly whether this resolution is used effectively to reduce religious hatred around the globe.¹⁴

In contrast, Muslim people have long faced prejudice and persecution. Because they were afraid of the rapidly advancing Abrahamic faith that the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be Upon Him) had introduced, early in the history of Islam, pagans in Makkah mistreated, tortured, harassed, and discriminated against Muslims in many manners. Yasir and Sumayyah bint Khabbb were subjected to torture and died as martyrs as punishment for accepting Islam. Sa'd ibn 'Ubdah endured torture as well and almost died. Two of the noble Prophet's sons, Hrith and 'Abdullah, who shared the same father, Yasir, were also killed by torture. The noble Prophet's daughters were divorced. Also present were Bilal ibn Rabah, Ab Fakha, Ammar ibn Yasir, and Hrithah bint al-Mu'ammil. Due to their public confession of their Islamic beliefs, several people were punished arbitrarily, along with Zunayra al-Rumiya bint al-Mu'ammil, Ghaziyyah bint Jabir, Sumayya bint Khayyt, and others.

The Muslim Ummah (people) has endured persecution from non-Muslims for more than 14 centuries. Muslims are still the targets of violence and discrimination in many nations today. Muslim believers have been imprisoned, expelled, or even killed in several instances by non-Muslim fanatics and terrorists. Reports from international and civil society organisations over the past few years have shown an increase in Muslim insecurity, persistent racism and intolerance, as well as various forms of prejudice against Muslims and members of Muslim communities in European nations, particularly towards women (European Commission, 2019). The report goes on to argue that intolerance towards other faiths has the unintended side effect of fueling Islamophobia. This is because intolerance breeds mistrust or prejudice towards Muslims, Islam, and the issues that affect them. Religious bigotry has a wider emphasis than Islamophobia.

In other words, hatred motivated by religion underlies Islamophobia. Both are characterised by prejudice and hostility towards a particular group of people because of their religious beliefs. Islamophobia is a purposeful campaign to incite prejudice, fear, and hatred of Muslims, whereas religious intolerance generally refers to an unfavourable attitude towards not only Islam but also all other religions. This supports Roald's (2004) claim that intolerance should include xenophobia, anti-Semitism, and Islamophobia as examples. However, the greatest danger to life and property is posed by Islamophobia and religious intolerance. They are a threat to Muslims' freedom to

practise their faith openly and advance spiritually as well as an insult to their basic human rights and dignity. President Jimmy Carter lamented the huge increase in anti-Muslim hate crimes, when Muslims are the target of prejudice and unfair treatment, *Toward More Effective Strategies for Combating the Islamophobia Industry*, the author states in his preface.

Incidents of Islamophobia have persisted in painting a dismal picture of interfaith harmony and societal cohesiveness around the world. A growing sense of anxiety among many Muslims has also been exacerbated by attacks against Muslims, which have further increased religious tensions. The intimidation, animosity, and dread felt by Islamic believers have increased as a result of the threats. Anxiety and grief had been brought on by worries about discrimination and the ongoing dehumanisation of Muslims and those who were perceived as Muslims. Similar to this, those who were the targets of hate crimes—Muslim men and women wearing veils or sporting beards—felt terrible feelings of embarrassment, fury, despair, loneliness, and disdain (Malik, 2016). It appears that the acceptance, confidence, and peaceful coexistence of Muslims and non-Muslims are in danger by the promotion of religious intolerance. A prerequisite for peaceful coexistence is the need for peaceful cohabitation as opposed to ongoing hostility. It is clear that the growing intolerance among adherents of other religions, which is distressing and real, has a detrimental effect on peaceful cohabitation. Islamophobia and religious intolerance are further factors that contribute to the widening religious divide and identity crises in society.

Unquestionably, the savage crimes against Muslims carried out by lone fanatics who abhor Islam and its adherents and who have the support of political leaders, government officials, and far-right public personalities are worrisome and dangerous. These assaults are brought on by political and governmental figures' anti-Islamic body language, anti-Muslim prejudice, a desire for dominance, anti-Muslim media discourse, extremism, and a lack of understanding of Islam and its principles. The frequency with which stereotypes about Muslims are perpetuated, seemingly without repercussion, is extremely alarming. Unfortunately, neither the world community nor its leaders have taken any action to denounce this violence. The following resolutions are offered as a doable response to the rise of Islamophobia and religious intolerance as well as to decrease the current worries Muslims around the world are experiencing:

First and foremost, there is a pressing need for interfaith dialogue at the global level where any unresolved issues with "religion and the crises associated with it" can

be carefully examined and swiftly handled. The international community should devise strategies to halt the development of intolerance, prejudice, and hatred towards Muslims, perhaps by holding discussions with world leaders. The United Nations (UN), which was established primarily to ensure global peace, security, collaboration, and tolerance, should accept accountability for its deeds. Therefore, strengthening the UN and its Human Rights Council is important. Reviving Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 is essential because it addresses "Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatisation of, and discrimination against, and violence against, persons based on religion or belief."

Inaccurate representations of Islam have appeared in the media regularly. As a result of media portrayals of Muslims and the continued dissemination of false and prejudiced information about Islam and Muslim populations, Islamophobic attacks have escalated.¹⁵ According to Pratt (2016), erroneous perceptions of Islam are a result of how Islam is currently portrayed in the media and established bias. To prevent normalising Islamophobia, fostering religious intolerance, and spreading untrue stereotypes about Islam and Muslims, the media needs to be persuaded to cease. Islam and its adherents should not be equated with violent extremism and terrorism as though these ideas represent everything they stand for. Elites and Muslim rights groups should invest in media to help counteract harmful anti-Islamic narratives.

Furthermore, it's critical to vigorously oppose both religious bigotry and Islamophobia. This essay supports the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance's declaration from 2000 that "governments have duties to safeguard the freedom of religion and guarantee that the adherents of all faiths may live and prosper in their society free from religious intolerance and discrimination." This emphasises, even more, the need to support and defend Muslims' freedom to practise their religion in all areas of public life. The world might not have experienced the calamities and crises brought on by religious intolerance and prejudice if the existing resolutions, procedures, ideas, suggestions, and policies had been properly developed and put into practice. The European Commission, the United Nations, and other international organisations should intensify their efforts to vehemently denounce Islamophobia and assaults on Muslims by classifying such acts as crimes against humanity and applying appropriate sanctions against any country that disobeys these laws. Well-known individuals and world leaders must refrain from utilising hate speech. Hate speeches made by prominent persons have the horrific murders committed against Muslims by

far-right nationalists, right-wing extremists, White supremacists, and other islamophobes inspired by them. Public celebrities are accountable for normalising biased beliefs that could result in crimes against innocent people when they use their platforms to promote hate speech (Malik, 2016). Hate speech fosters division, which is detrimental to our society's existence and general well-being.

Therefore, statements made by prominent figures and international leaders that could promote hatred, ignite bloodshed, and endanger the lives of Muslims both individually and collectively should be forcibly stopped. Another resolution concerns the safety of graves, Islamic centres, and mosques. To protect Islamic centres, places of worship, worshippers, and their property against attacks by extremists and bandits, the administration of the mosque should establish legal but efficient security measures. Additionally, governments must protect members of Muslim communities from intolerance and discrimination by providing the Mosques and worshippers with the necessary and sufficient security support to protect lives and keep peace and order in society.

The protection of places of worship, sacred places, and cemeteries, as well as the need to intervene when they are in danger of being damaged or destroyed, are major topics covered by Resolution 16/18. Academics and religious leaders are equally as important as security measures. Religious leaders should teach tolerance, love, and peace rather than promote religious extremism through their extreme ideologies. To accomplish this, scholars of Abrahamic religions must rely on the concepts of love, community, and peaceful coexistence in their works and public discourse. It is advised to seek out an appropriate understanding of various religions rather than mindlessly following directions. Al-Qaradw (1987) cautions against the perils of blind obedience, bigotry and intolerance, harsh treatment of people, abrasive approach, and impoliteness when urging people to convert to Islam because, in his opinion, these are all in opposition to the teachings of the holy Qur'an and the practises of the noble Prophet (PBUH).

It is more important that religious leaders and followers immediately alter their attitudes. Muslims must defend Islam in line with the Shari'ah, refrain from any acts of retribution and extremism, and advance peace in all of its forms. Muslims are specifically warned against fanaticism and extremism in the holy Qur'an.¹⁶ On the other hand, followers of other religions should also abide by the principles and ideas included in their holy texts. No prophet or divine messenger was ever sent to incite hatred,

violence, or bigotry among his followers. Therefore, it is advised that religious leaders and adherents foster tolerance, affection, and initiatives to bring about peace among all people, whether they practise the same faith or others. Fortunately, some measures can be taken to combat this worrying trend. Education is key to raising awareness of the dangers of hate speech and religious intolerance. It is also important to foster a sense of understanding and respect between different faiths and to promote interfaith dialogue. Finally, it is essential to ensure that those who are victims of hate crimes are supported and that the perpetrators are held accountable for their actions.

Islamophobia is an unfortunate reality in many parts of the world today. It is a fear of or prejudice against Muslims or the Islamic religion, and it can manifest in a variety of ways, including discrimination, violence, and hate speech. It is important to recognize the damaging effects of Islamophobia and to take steps to control it. The first step to controlling Islamophobia is to educate people on the true nature of Islam. Many people have misconceptions about the Islamic faith, and these misconceptions can lead to fear and prejudice. By providing accurate information about the beliefs and values of Islam, people can become more understanding and accepting of the faith. Additionally, it is important to create a safe space for Muslims to practice their religion without fear of discrimination or violence. This can be done by providing resources such as mosques and community centres, as well as creating laws and policies that protect the rights of Muslims.

Finally, it is important to challenge negative stereotypes and attitudes towards Muslims. This can be done by engaging in meaningful dialogue with people who hold these views, and by promoting positive stories and images of Muslims in the media. Additionally, it is important to support organizations and initiatives that work to combat Islamophobia, such as the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). By taking these steps, we can work towards creating a more inclusive and tolerant society. Islamophobia is a serious issue that needs to be addressed. By educating people on the true nature of Islam, creating safe spaces for Muslims to practice their religion, and challenging negative stereotypes and attitudes, we can take steps to control Islamophobia and create a more inclusive and tolerant society.

4. Conclusion

Muslims have been the target of stigmatisation, hate speech, abuse, defamation, psychological harm, negative stereotypes, enmity, and harassment on a global scale. They have also been subjected to physical and verbal violence. These are brought on,

according to the study's findings, by prejudice towards Muslims as well as by religious intolerance, racism, xenophobia, the rise of right-wing extremist movements, and high-profile terrorist attacks. Numerous people lost their lives, family members, loved ones, and property during the process as a result of melee or vehicular attacks, shooting, stabbing, kidnapping, arson, vandalism, and bombing. The holy books and symbols of Islam, mosques, Islamic centres, and Muslim graves are all included. Additionally, the spread of mistrust, prejudice, and intolerance promoted by non-Muslims against Islam and its adherents has put international cooperation, mutual trust, variety, and peaceful coexistence in danger. These are all aspects of the Muslim population's fundamental human rights and dignity. In addition to increasing emotions of unease and anxiety, the frequent attacks also resulted in increased mistrust between Muslims and non-Muslims. We must take action to address the issue of Islamophobia and religious intolerance. We must strive to create a society that is inclusive and respectful of all religious beliefs. Education is key to achieving this goal, as it can help to dispel myths and promote understanding between different faith groups. Additionally, governments must take a stand against hate speech and ensure that all people are treated equally and with respect. Only then can we hope to achieve a more peaceful and tolerant world. Following the recommended resolutions, all parties involved should coordinate their efforts to halt the spread of Islamophobia and religious intolerance in the modern world.

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