

Cultural Crisis and Ways forward Considering Social Health Using Management Style Derived from the Quran and Religious Pioneers of Islam

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Abstract

Background and Objective: There is a cultural bemusement which leads people to paradoxical decisions that may even be against their beliefs and policies in the society. In this study, the culture and its frameworks, social health, the crisis and how to deal with it using the crisis management method derived from the Quran and the religious pioneers of Islam were examined.

Method: A comprehensive search was done by looking up the keywords of culture, cultural crisis, crisis management, and religious pioneers in valid databases and websites (web of science, PubMed, SciVerse Scopus, Google scholar and MEDLINE), and also through library research. Related studies were extracted, critiqued, and analyzed. The authors of the article have not reported any conflicts of interest.

Results: Cultural perception and adaptability are essential for emerging crises and emergency management. Culture is not limited to religion, ethnicity, race, sex, or social institutions. Culture includes the whole set of human behavior that includes beliefs, relationships, customs, and values. Cultural differences as well as social health play important roles in controlling and managing crises; directing, organizing, and coordinating all activities towards the goals set. This as a whole can overcome the crisis. The leadership has a major impact on group performance. Our religious leaders followed different strategies in identifying and dealing with the crisis.

Conclusion: Using strategies by religious leaders and the Quran in the time of crisis, enhancing public motivation and efforts, reconciliation of religion with patriotism, creating identity for the young, individual freedom, strengthening spirituality and pure and genuine mysticism for moral revival as cultural strategies are suggested.

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Summary

Background and Objective: In managing cultural affairs, the most important issue is the type of culture the selected manager is looking for. This is because in case this is not clear; everyone will be confused, oscillating between cultures. In our country, there are many conflicts in cultural events; not only between tradition and modernity, but also within the tradition and modernity. Hence, we need to pay attention to the

fact that culture must be unique to us. What's more, it is essential to know that we are living in a world which goes toward globalization. Cultural management is not a simple type of management. Our cultural diversity requires accepting the evolution of cultural management and searching what we need at each level and framework. At present time, there is a series of generalizations such as books and freedom, but the issue of freedom in culture is a very important issue, meaning that a specific sort of culture should not be imposed on people. When brain drain occurs in a

society, divorce rate is on the rise, suicides are prevalent, and girls escape from their homes, all of which arise from the culture of crisis. If we want to have proper cultural management and to get out of the cultural crisis, we must take different measures to ensure social security.

There is a cultural confusion which leads people to paradoxical decisions that may even be against their beliefs and policies in the society. In this study, the culture and its frameworks, social health, the crisis and how to deal with it using the crisis management method derived from the Quran and the religious pioneers of Islam were examined.

Method: A rather comprehensive study was conducted through searching the keywords of culture, cultural crisis, crisis management, and religious pioneers in valid databases and websites (web of science, PubMed, SciVerse Scopus, Google scholar and MEDLINE), and also through library research. Related studies were extracted, critiqued, and analyzed.

Results: Cultural perception and compatibility are crucial in addressing emerging crises and for emergency management. Culture is not limited to religion, ethnicity, race, sex, or social institutions. Culture includes the whole set of human behavior that includes beliefs, relationships, customs, and values. Cultural differences as well as social health play important roles in controlling and managing crises; directing, organizing, and coordinating all activities towards the goals set. This as a whole can overcome the crisis. The leadership has a major impact on group performance. Our religious leaders followed different strategies in identifying and dealing with the crisis.

The Hofstede presented six dimensions of the national cultural variable that affects the elements of culture. They are *power distance* (strength of social hierarchy), *individualism-collectivism*, *uncertainty avoidance*; *masculinity-femininity* (task-orientation versus person-orientation), long-term orientation, and *indulgence versus self-restraint* (1). The cultural approach to management of crisis is very important. The importance of a cultural approach is involved in the cultural competence of stakeholders; therefore, cultural approaches should be included in all stages of crisis management (2, 3). There are many studies in this area in which researchers emphasize that the influence of culture can guide the form of values among individuals and, consequently, affect human actions (4). It is important to highlight the cultural paradigm when considering a crisis communication plan. The term of crisis has entered into social and economic discussions via medical science (5). Some believe that this definition is also applicable in the social context and when society goes out of state of equilibrium and becomes disturbed, Crisis is governed by the rules of law. Hence, the crisis can be regarded as unusual conditions in which there is a sudden and inevitable incidence that cannot be anticipated. In such cases, norms, regularities, and typical rules will not work (6)

Conclusion: Amir al-Mu'minin (PBUH) says: "be tolerant with people so that you enjoy their fraternity"

(7). Social skill is a process that enables a person to behave in a way that others consider him to be efficient. Hence, skills are the ability to conduct purposeful and successful behaviors in relationships with others (8).

Management of emergency crisis is a really dynamic and complex domain. Increasing dependency on information and technologies are something that all nations must respond to, although the processes, policies, and reactions to those incidents may be culturally defined (9). The crisis management process includes the pre-crisis phase, the crisis phase, and the post-crisis phase.

The risk of international sanctions and the damage caused by the government's dependence on oil revenues, or the spread of economic corruption can be seen as other examples of foreign threats and domestic threats. In all of these cases, acculturation strategies can be pursued by the institutions of the country's culture, such as the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution, and universities so that positive strategies are implemented by the country's executive agencies to deal with all types of threats (10).

And in a nutshell, an attempt to mitigate the destructive effects of the social crisis of different social layers, namely the reduction of inequality in power, dignity, income and wealth associated with various economic situations. Lowering exposure to harmful agents of health that the deprived portion of the society suffers from (11).

Using strategies by religious leaders and the Quran in the time of crisis and social susceptibility, boosting public motivation and efforts, reconciliation of religion with patriotism, creating identity for the young, bringing about individual freedom, strengthening spirituality and pure and genuine mysticism for moral revitalization as cultural strategies are suggested.

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Conflict of interest

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