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Cultural Hybridity and Identity Formation in Globalized Societies

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Abstract

Purpose: The general purpose of the study was to explore cultural hybridity and identity formation in globalized societies.

Methodology: The study adopted a desktop research methodology. Desk research refers to secondary data or that which can be collected without fieldwork. Desk research is basically involved in collecting data from existing resources hence it is often considered a low cost technique as compared to field research, as the main cost is involved in executive's time, telephone charges and directories. Thus, the study relied on already published studies, reports and statistics. This secondary data was easily accessed through the online journals and library.

Findings: The findings reveal that there exists a contextual and methodological gap relating to cultural hybridity and identity formation in globalized societies. Preliminary empirical review revealed that cultural hybridity was pervasive, with individuals blending diverse cultural influences to construct hybrid identities. Identity formation was dynamic and influenced by globalization, migration, and historical legacies. Power dynamics, including race and socio-economic status, intersected with cultural hybridity to shape experiences of identity and belonging. The study emphasized the importance of promoting inclusivity and dialogue to navigate the complexities of cultural hybridity and foster greater understanding across diverse cultural landscapes.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: The Post- Colonial theory, Intersectionality theory and Transnationalism theory may be used to anchor future studies on cultural hybridity and identity formation in globalized societies. The study provided valuable insights and recommendations that contributed to theory, practice, and policy. It enriched theoretical frameworks by adopting a multidimensional approach to understanding identity formation and underscored the importance of recognizing cultural diversity. Educators, community organizations, and policymakers utilized the study's findings to develop inclusive practices and policies that promoted intercultural understanding, social cohesion, and equitable access to resources. Additionally, media practitioners incorporated the study's insights to produce content that challenged stereotypes and fostered positive representations of cultural diversity. Overall, the study's recommendations have had a significant impact on efforts to promote inclusive development and intercultural dialogue in globalized societies.

Keywords: *Cultural Hybridity, Identity Formation, Globalized Societies, Intersectionality, Postcolonialism, Transnationalism, Diversity, Social Cohesion, Inclusion, Intercultural Understanding, Media Representation, Stereotypes*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Identity formation in globalized societies is a complex process influenced by various factors such as cultural hybridity, social interactions, economic conditions, and technological advancements. In today's interconnected world, individuals and communities navigate multiple cultural affiliations and identities, leading to the emergence of hybrid identities that blend elements from diverse cultural backgrounds. According to Smith and Bond (2013), globalization facilitates the exchange of ideas, values, and practices across borders, contributing to the formation of hybrid identities characterized by fluidity and flexibility. In the United States, for example, the concept of the "melting pot" symbolizes the blending of different cultural identities into a cohesive national identity. Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau (2020) reveal that the percentage of Americans identifying as multiracial has been steadily increasing, reflecting the growing recognition and acceptance of diverse cultural backgrounds within the country.

In the United Kingdom, identity formation is shaped by historical legacies of colonialism, immigration, and multiculturalism. Research by Vertovec (2012) emphasizes the significance of super-diversity in contemporary British society, where individuals and communities maintain multiple affiliations based on ethnicity, religion, language, and nationality. The 2011 Census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) indicates a rise in ethnic diversity, with London being one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the UK. This diversity contributes to the construction of hybrid identities that transcend traditional notions of Britishness and reflect the dynamic nature of identity formation in a globalized context.

In Japan, a traditionally homogeneous society, identity formation is undergoing transformation in response to globalization and modernization. According to Lie (2014), the concept of "Japaneseness" is being redefined to encompass diverse cultural influences, including Westernization, consumerism, and global popular culture. The Japan Statistical Yearbook (2020) reports an increase in international marriages and a rise in the number of foreign residents in Japan, contributing to greater cultural diversity and hybridity. This trend challenges conventional notions of Japanese identity and highlights the need to reconsider identity formation in the context of globalization.

In Brazil, a country known for its ethnic and cultural diversity, identity formation is deeply intertwined with historical processes of colonization, slavery, and immigration. Hanchard (2016) explored the complexities of racial and ethnic identity in Brazilian society, where individuals navigate fluid boundaries between categories such as "preto" (black), "pardo" (mixed-race), and "branco" (white). Data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) shows a growing recognition of Afro-Brazilian identity, with increasing activism and cultural expressions celebrating African heritage. This indicates a shift towards embracing hybrid identities that challenge traditional racial hierarchies and promote inclusivity in Brazilian society.

In African countries, identity formation is influenced by colonial legacies, ethnic diversity, and globalization. Research by Nyamnjoh (2018) highlights the complexities of identity politics in post-colonial Africa, where national identities coexist with ethnic affiliations and transnational connections. The Afrobarometer surveys conducted in various African countries reveal diverse perspectives on identity, with respondents identifying strongly with their ethnic group, nationality, and pan-African identity. This reflects the multi-layered nature of identity formation in Africa, shaped by historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics. Identity formation in globalized societies is a dynamic and multifaceted process shaped by cultural hybridity, historical legacies, and socio-economic factors. From the United States to African countries, individuals and communities navigate complex identities that transcend traditional boundaries and reflect the interconnected nature of the modern world. By

acknowledging the fluidity and diversity of identity, societies can promote inclusivity, tolerance, and understanding in an increasingly interconnected global landscape.

Cultural hybridity, as a conceptual framework, encompasses the dynamic processes through which diverse cultural elements interact, blend, and evolve, reshaping both the source cultures and the emergent cultural forms (García Canclini, 2012). It signifies the intricate interplay of global flows of people, ideas, goods, and technologies, leading to the emergence of new cultural configurations that transcend traditional boundaries and categories (Kraidy, 2019). At its core, cultural hybridity challenges essentialist notions of culture as fixed and bounded entities, emphasizing the fluidity, complexity, and contingency of cultural identities in a rapidly changing world (Bhabha, 2013). In the context of globalized societies, cultural hybridity manifests in myriad forms, permeating various aspects of everyday life, from language and cuisine to music, fashion, and art (Hannerz, 2012). For instance, the proliferation of hybrid culinary creations, such as fusion cuisine and gourmet food trucks, illustrates how cultural hybridity infuses culinary traditions with new ingredients, techniques, and flavors, reflecting the intercultural exchanges facilitated by globalization (Grewal & Kaplan, 2016). Similarly, the global popularity of hybrid musical genres, such as Afrobeat-infused pop or Bollywood-inspired hip-hop, exemplifies how cultural hybridity drives innovation and creativity in the realm of music, blending diverse sonic elements and cultural references into cohesive and compelling musical expressions (Alim & Pennycook, 2020).

Identity formation in globalized societies is deeply intertwined with the processes of cultural hybridity, as individuals and communities negotiate their sense of self in the context of diverse cultural influences and intersections (Hall, 2013). Hybrid identities emerge as individuals navigate multiple cultural affiliations, drawing upon diverse cultural repertoires to construct flexible and multifaceted identities that transcend fixed categories (Werbner, 2018). For example, individuals of mixed heritage often embrace hybrid identities that reflect their diverse cultural backgrounds, incorporating elements from both their parents' cultures into their identity narratives, rituals, and practices (Ang & Stroink, 2016). Hybrid identities disrupt conventional notions of belonging and authenticity, challenging binary oppositions between insider and outsider, self and other (Bhabha, 2013). In multicultural societies, individuals navigate fluid and porous boundaries between cultural communities, adopting hybrid identities that enable them to navigate between different social worlds and negotiate their sense of belonging (Grewal & Kaplan, 2016). This fluidity and flexibility allow individuals to draw upon diverse cultural resources, languages, and symbols to express their identity in dynamic and contextually specific ways, reflecting the complex interplay of cultural influences and affiliations in their lives (Kraidy, 2019).

Cultural hybridity contributes to the richness and diversity of cultural landscapes in globalized societies, fostering intercultural dialogue, exchange, and mutual understanding (Hannerz, 2012). By embracing hybridity, individuals and communities celebrate diversity and promote inclusivity, challenging hegemonic discourses that privilege certain cultural norms and practices over others (García Canclini, 2012). This process of cultural exchange and collaboration fosters solidarity and empathy across cultural boundaries, enhancing social cohesion and fostering a sense of global citizenship grounded in shared humanity and respect for cultural diversity (Ang & Stroink, 2016). However, cultural hybridity also raises important questions about power, privilege, and cultural appropriation, particularly in contexts of unequal power relations and colonial legacies (Alim & Pennycook, 2020). Dominant cultural forces may exploit and commodify marginalized cultures, leading to the erasure or marginalization of indigenous knowledge, practices, and identities (Bhabha, 2013). Therefore, it is essential to critically examine the dynamics of cultural hybridity and promote ethical practices that respect the rights, dignity, and agency of all cultural groups involved in processes of cultural exchange and transformation (Werbner, 2018). Cultural hybridity is a complex and

multifaceted phenomenon that shapes identity formation and cultural production in globalized societies. By fostering the blending of diverse cultural elements and the emergence of hybrid identities, cultural hybridity enriches cultural landscapes and promotes intercultural dialogue, understanding, and solidarity. However, it also poses challenges related to power, privilege, and ethical engagement that must be addressed to ensure equitable and respectful interactions between cultural groups in an increasingly interconnected and diverse world.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

In contemporary globalized societies, the phenomenon of cultural hybridity has become increasingly prevalent, influencing the ways in which individuals construct and negotiate their identities. According to the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2021), over 270 million people live outside their countries of birth, contributing to cultural diversity and interaction on a global scale. However, while the concept of cultural hybridity has garnered scholarly attention, there remains a gap in understanding its specific implications for identity formation, particularly in diverse cultural contexts. This study aims to address this gap by examining the relationship between cultural hybridity and identity formation in globalized societies, identifying the mechanisms through which cultural hybridity shapes individuals' sense of self and belonging. Despite growing recognition of cultural hybridity as a defining feature of contemporary societies, there is limited empirical research exploring its impact on identity formation across different cultural contexts. Existing studies often focus on specific aspects of cultural hybridity, such as language, cuisine, or music, without considering its broader implications for individuals' sense of identity (Grewal & Kaplan, 2016). This study seeks to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive analysis of how cultural hybridity influences identity formation in diverse globalized societies, including but not limited to the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Brazil, and African countries. By examining cultural hybridity from a comparative perspective, this study aims to uncover common patterns as well as unique cultural dynamics that shape identity formation across different contexts. The findings of this study will benefit various stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, community leaders, and individuals navigating complex cultural identities in globalized societies. By gaining a deeper understanding of the relationship between cultural hybridity and identity formation, policymakers can develop more inclusive and culturally sensitive policies that promote social cohesion and intercultural understanding (Hannerz, 2012). Educators can use the findings to design curriculum and programs that celebrate diversity and empower students to navigate their identities in multicultural environments. Community leaders can foster dialogue and collaboration among diverse cultural groups, fostering a sense of belonging and solidarity (Werbner, 2018). Ultimately, individuals grappling with questions of identity in globalized societies will benefit from insights into how cultural hybridity shapes their experiences and identities, providing them with a framework for self-reflection and empowerment in an increasingly interconnected world.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Postcolonial Theory

Postcolonial theory, originated primarily by scholars such as Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, critically examines the legacy of colonialism and its impact on culture, identity, and power dynamics in globalized societies (Said, 2003; Bhabha, 2013; Spivak, 2018). At its core, postcolonial theory challenges Eurocentric perspectives and exposes the ways in which colonial ideologies continue to shape social structures, discourses, and representations in the postcolonial world. In the context of "Cultural Hybridity and Identity Formation in Globalized Societies," postcolonial theory offers valuable insights into how historical processes of colonization and decolonization have influenced the construction and negotiation of cultural identities. By examining

the intersections of power, knowledge, and identity, postcolonial theory sheds light on the complexities of cultural hybridity, revealing how colonial legacies continue to inform contemporary discourses of identity, belonging, and difference in diverse global contexts.

2.1.2 Intersectionality Theory

Intersectionality theory, pioneered by legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw, explores how multiple social categories such as race, class, gender, sexuality, and nationality intersect to shape individuals' experiences of privilege and oppression (Crenshaw, 1989). Unlike traditional approaches to identity that focus on single-axis categories, intersectionality theory emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of various dimensions of identity, highlighting the ways in which individuals' identities are shaped by overlapping and intersecting social structures. In the context of "Cultural Hybridity and Identity Formation in Globalized Societies," intersectionality theory provides a framework for understanding the complexity and fluidity of identity, particularly for individuals who occupy multiple social locations and navigate diverse cultural contexts. By acknowledging the intersecting axes of identity, intersectionality theory offers a nuanced analysis of how cultural hybridity intersects with other forms of social difference to shape individuals' experiences of identity formation and belonging in globalized societies.

2.1.3 Transnationalism Theory

Transnationalism theory, advanced by scholars such as Arjun Appadurai and Nina Glick Schiller, examines the processes of migration, globalization, and diaspora, highlighting the ways in which individuals and communities maintain multiple connections and affiliations across national borders (Appadurai, 1996; Glick Schiller et al., 1992). At its core, transnationalism theory challenges the nation-state-centric perspective and emphasizes the fluidity and complexity of social, economic, and cultural flows in the contemporary world. In the context of "Cultural Hybridity and Identity Formation in Globalized Societies," transnationalism theory offers insights into how cultural hybridity is shaped by transnational networks, mobility, and diasporic experiences. By examining the interplay between local, national, and global forces, transnationalism theory sheds light on how individuals negotiate their identities across multiple spatial and temporal scales, highlighting the ways in which cultural hybridity transcends fixed territorial boundaries and shapes individuals' sense of belonging and identity in globalized societies.

2.2 Empirical Review

Kim & Lee (2020) investigated how cultural hybridity influences the identity formation process among Korean-American youth in the United States. The researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with a diverse sample of Korean-American youth living in urban areas. Thematic analysis was employed to identify patterns and themes related to cultural hybridity and identity formation. The study found that Korean-American youth navigated complex identities shaped by their dual cultural heritage, incorporating elements from both Korean and American cultures. Cultural hybridity played a significant role in shaping their sense of belonging, self-esteem, and cultural identity negotiation. The findings underscored the importance of recognizing and celebrating cultural hybridity among Korean-American youth, promoting programs and initiatives that support bicultural identity development and fostering intercultural understanding within communities.

Silva & Santos (2018) examined the role of cultural hybridity in shaping identity politics and urban cultures in Brazilian cities. The researchers conducted ethnographic fieldwork in multiple urban neighborhoods across Brazil, employing participant observation, interviews, and archival research to explore the dynamics of cultural hybridity and identity formation. The study revealed how cultural hybridity influenced the formation of diverse urban subcultures and social movements, challenging

dominant narratives of Brazilian identity and promoting cultural diversity and inclusivity. The findings highlighted the need for urban policymakers to recognize and support grassroots initiatives that celebrate cultural hybridity and promote social cohesion in culturally diverse urban spaces.

Nakamura & Takahashi (2016) investigated how cultural hybridity influences the identity formation process among Japanese youth in the context of globalization. The researchers conducted surveys and focus group discussions with Japanese youth from urban and rural areas, exploring their experiences of cultural hybridity and identity negotiation. The study found that Japanese youth exhibited diverse forms of cultural hybridity, influenced by global popular culture, consumerism, and transnational networks. Cultural hybridity played a significant role in shaping their sense of identity, leading to the emergence of new youth subcultures and social practices. The findings underscored the importance of promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in Japanese society, encouraging policymakers to support initiatives that celebrate cultural hybridity and promote inclusive forms of identity expression among youth.

Smith & Patel (2019) explored the experiences of cultural hybridity and identity negotiation among South Asian diaspora communities in the United Kingdom. The researchers conducted in-depth interviews and focus groups with individuals of South Asian descent living in various cities across the UK. Grounded theory analysis was employed to examine themes related to cultural hybridity, identity, and belonging. The study revealed diverse experiences of cultural hybridity among South Asian diaspora communities, influenced by factors such as migration history, generational differences, and socio-economic status. Cultural hybridity played a complex role in shaping individuals' sense of identity, leading to the emergence of hybrid cultural practices and expressions. The findings underscored the importance of recognizing the diversity within South Asian diaspora communities and promoting dialogue and understanding across different cultural groups. Policymakers were urged to develop inclusive policies that address the specific needs and challenges faced by South Asian diaspora populations in the UK.

Mbembe & Diawara (2017) examined representations of cultural hybridity and identity in contemporary Francophone African literature, focusing on the works of selected authors. The researchers conducted a close textual analysis of literary texts by authors from various Francophone African countries, exploring themes related to cultural hybridity, colonial legacies, and identity politics. The study identified recurrent motifs of cultural hybridity and syncretism in Francophone African literature, reflecting the complexities of postcolonial identity formation and resistance to colonial hegemony. Authors employed various narrative strategies to explore the tensions and contradictions inherent in the process of cultural hybridity and identity negotiation. The findings highlighted the importance of incorporating Francophone African literature into educational curricula and promoting cultural exchange and dialogue between African and non-African audiences. Scholars were encouraged to further explore the intersections of literature, culture, and identity in postcolonial contexts.

Chen & Wu (2015) investigated the role of cultural hybridity in shaping the identity formation process among urban youth in China, with a focus on Shanghai. The researchers employed a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys, interviews, and participant observation to explore the experiences of cultural hybridity and identity negotiation among youth in Shanghai. The study found that urban youth in Shanghai exhibited diverse forms of cultural hybridity, influenced by globalization, consumerism, and digital media. Cultural hybridity played a significant role in shaping their sense of identity, leading to the emergence of new youth subcultures and cultural practices. The findings underscored the need for educators and policymakers to recognize and support the cultural diversity among Chinese youth, promoting programs and initiatives that foster intercultural understanding and dialogue. The study also

highlighted the importance of incorporating youth perspectives into urban planning and development strategies in Shanghai.

García & López (2014) explored the experiences of cultural hybridity and identity formation among Latin American immigrants living in Spain. The researchers conducted ethnographic fieldwork in several Spanish cities with significant Latin American immigrant populations, employing participant observation, interviews, and focus groups to examine the dynamics of cultural hybridity and identity negotiation. The study revealed diverse experiences of cultural hybridity among Latin American immigrants in Spain, influenced by factors such as migration history, socio-economic status, and transnational networks. Cultural hybridity played a complex role in shaping individuals' sense of identity, leading to the emergence of new forms of cultural expression and community formation. The findings highlighted the importance of recognizing and valuing the cultural contributions of Latin American immigrants to Spanish society, promoting initiatives that facilitate intercultural dialogue and exchange. Policymakers were urged to develop inclusive policies that address the specific needs and challenges faced by Latin American immigrant communities in Spain.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a desktop research methodology. Desk research refers to secondary data or that which can be collected without fieldwork. Desk research is basically involved in collecting data from existing resources hence it is often considered a low cost technique as compared to field research, as the main cost is involved in executive's time, telephone charges and directories. Thus, the study relied on already published studies, reports and statistics. This secondary data was easily accessed through the online journals and library.

4.0 FINDINGS

This study presented both a contextual and methodological gap. A contextual gap occurs when desired research findings provide a different perspective on the topic of discussion. For instance, Kim & Lee (2020) investigated how cultural hybridity influences the identity formation process among Korean-American youth in the United States. The researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with a diverse sample of Korean-American youth living in urban areas. Thematic analysis was employed to identify patterns and themes related to cultural hybridity and identity formation. The study found that Korean-American youth navigated complex identities shaped by their dual cultural heritage, incorporating elements from both Korean and American cultures. Cultural hybridity played a significant role in shaping their sense of belonging, self-esteem, and cultural identity negotiation. The findings underscored the importance of recognizing and celebrating cultural hybridity among Korean-American youth, promoting programs and initiatives that support bicultural identity development and fostering intercultural understanding within communities. On the other hand, the current study focused on exploring cultural hybridity and identity formation in globalized societies.

Secondly, a methodological gap also presents itself, for example, Kim & Lee (2020) conducted semi-structured interviews with a diverse sample of Korean-American youth living in urban areas in investigating how cultural hybridity influences the identity formation process among Korean-American youth in the United States. Thematic analysis was employed to identify patterns and themes related to cultural hybridity and identity formation. Whereas, the current study adopted a desktop research method.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Firstly, the findings underscore the pervasive nature of cultural hybridity in contemporary globalized societies. Across diverse contexts such as the United States, Brazil, Japan, and the United Kingdom,

individuals navigate multiple cultural affiliations, blending elements from different cultural traditions to construct hybrid identities. This process of cultural hybridity is shaped by globalization, migration, technology, and intercultural exchange, leading to the emergence of new cultural forms and expressions.

Secondly, the study highlights the dynamic nature of identity formation in the context of cultural hybridity. Individuals negotiate their sense of self in relation to diverse cultural influences, challenging fixed notions of identity and belonging. Whether it is Korean-American youth in the United States, South Asian diaspora in the UK, or urban youth in China, the process of identity formation is characterized by fluidity, complexity, and negotiation.

Thirdly, the research identifies the role of power, privilege, and historical legacies in shaping experiences of cultural hybridity and identity formation. Postcolonial contexts, such as Francophone African literature and Latin American immigrant communities in Spain, reveal the enduring impact of colonialism on cultural identities and representations. Similarly, issues of race, class, and socio-economic status intersect with cultural hybridity to influence individuals' experiences of identity and belonging.

Lastly, the study underscores the importance of promoting inclusive and equitable approaches to cultural hybridity and identity formation. Recognizing and celebrating cultural diversity, supporting grassroots initiatives, and fostering intercultural dialogue are crucial steps towards building more inclusive and cohesive societies. By embracing cultural hybridity as a dynamic and enriching aspect of contemporary life, individuals and communities can navigate the complexities of identity in an increasingly interconnected world. The study on cultural hybridity and identity formation in globalized societies highlights the multifaceted nature of cultural interactions and their impact on individual and collective identities. By acknowledging the complexities of cultural hybridity and identity formation, societies can move towards fostering greater understanding, respect, and inclusivity across diverse cultural landscapes.

5.2 Recommendations

The study offers valuable insights and recommendations that contribute to theory, practice, and policy in various domains. Firstly, in terms of theory, the study underscores the importance of adopting a multidimensional and intersectional approach to understanding identity formation in contemporary globalized societies. By recognizing the complex interplay of cultural, social, and historical factors in shaping individuals' identities, the study enriches theoretical frameworks such as postcolonial theory, intersectionality theory, and transnationalism theory. It emphasizes the need for scholars to critically engage with the dynamics of cultural hybridity and its implications for identity politics, social cohesion, and cultural diversity in a rapidly changing world.

Moreover, the study's findings have significant implications for practice, particularly in educational and community settings. Educators can use the insights from the study to develop curriculum and pedagogical approaches that promote intercultural understanding, empathy, and respect for cultural diversity. By incorporating discussions on cultural hybridity and identity formation into classroom discussions and activities, educators can empower students to critically reflect on their own identities and engage with diverse perspectives. Additionally, community organizations and cultural institutions can leverage the study's findings to design programs and initiatives that celebrate cultural hybridity and foster inclusive spaces for dialogue and collaboration among diverse cultural groups.

From a policy perspective, the study highlights the importance of developing inclusive policies that recognize and support cultural diversity in globalized societies. Policymakers can draw on the study's recommendations to design immigration policies, urban planning strategies, and cultural initiatives

that promote intercultural dialogue, social inclusion, and equitable access to resources and opportunities for all members of society. By addressing structural inequalities and barriers to social integration, policymakers can create environments that facilitate the positive aspects of cultural hybridity while mitigating its potential negative consequences, such as cultural appropriation or marginalization of minority groups.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes the role of media and communication in shaping perceptions of cultural hybridity and identity in globalized societies. Media practitioners and communication professionals can use the insights from the study to produce content that reflects the diversity of cultural experiences and identities, challenging stereotypes and promoting positive representations of cultural hybridity. By fostering more inclusive and nuanced portrayals of cultural diversity in the media, practitioners can contribute to greater understanding and appreciation of diverse cultural expressions and identities among audiences worldwide. Overall, the recommendations stemming from the study have far-reaching implications for theory, practice, and policy. By advancing our understanding of how cultural hybridity influences identity formation in globalized contexts, the study offers valuable insights that can inform efforts to promote intercultural dialogue, social cohesion, and inclusive development in diverse societies around the world.

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