

ABSTRACT BOOK

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Keynote Speakers

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National Coordinator, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU), Australia

Conference Declaration

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Contents

1. Off the Cushion and into the Marketplace

Venerable BomHyon Sunim

5

2. Inner Peace: The First Step toward a More Peaceful World

Charles Andrew Hogg

5

3. A Sharī'ah Therapeutic Analysis of Al-Hirābah and the Challenges of Social and Political Rights of Modern Citizens

Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Olatunde Uthman

6

4. The Social Responsibility in Islam is to Promote the Sanctity of Human Life

Dr. Safiyanu Ishiaku

6

5. The Rise of Asian Islamophobia - The Case of Islam and Buddhist Relations Today

Dr. Imtiyaz Yusuf

7

6. Lessons from Pentecostal Christianity for Women's Empowerment

Prof. Dr. Emmanuel O. Inyama

7

7. The Method of Pastoral Theology in Muslim Traditions: The Case of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi

Dr. Shumaila Majeed

8

8. Redefining Role of Religion for Women's Empowerment with Special Reference to Islam

Tajamul Ahmad Sheikh, Sumeera Nisar

8

9. Justice is an Objective (Maqsid) of the Islamic Sharī'ah

Gowhar Quadir Wani

9

10. Religious Mobilization and Women's Development in Rural Pakistan Prof. Dr. Naudir Bakht	9
11. Population Growth and World Religions: An Analysis of Media Coverage in Pakistan Hina Shahzadi, Robina Saeed, Javed Munir Khan	10
12. The Economic Empowerment of Women in Pakistan Dr. Sadia Gulzar	10
13. Women's Empowerment in Modern Times Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi	11
14. The Shifting Perspectives of Pakistan Military Regimes Sara Ahmad, Dr. Fatima Sajjad	11
15. The Responsibility of World Religions for Local and Global Issues of Social Justice Farhat Zafar, Sidra Kiran	12
16. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building: Perspectives of Different Faith Communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Dr. Syed Rashid Ali	12
17. The Changing Role of Women in Society Dr. Farhat Aziz, Dr. Samina Saadia, Dr. Abdul Quddus Suhaib	13
18. Property Inheritance Rights of Women Sameer Ul Khaliq Jan, Dr. Ahmad Ali	13
19. Religious Motives for Extremism Dr. Ramzan Shahid	14
20. Human Rights and the Issue of Kashmir Iqra Jathol, Uzma Naz	14
21. Social Justice and Radical Democracy in 17th Century Sindh Raza Naeem	15
22. The Impact of Sūfism on Society in the Subcontinent Dr. Musferah Mehfooz, Dr. Umme Salma	15

23. Islamic Education for Women in Pakistan Hadia Saqib Hashmi, Hassnian Ali	16
24. Knowledge of the Sharia'h by Female Students in Pakistan Hassnian Ali, Muhammad Hassan Abbas, Hadia Saqib Hashmi	16
25. Socio-Political Implications of Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan for KPK Anwar Ali	17
26. Islam and the Changing Role of Women Dr. Nabeela Falak	17
27. Madrassa Education and Fundamentalism in Pakistan Quaid Ali , Dr. Muhammad Ayaz Khan	18
28. The Causes of Religious Intolerance in Pakistan Lal Zaman, Prof. Dr. Arab Naz	18
29. Social Responsibility in Sanatan Dharm (Hinduism) Sabir Naz Sarva Bhuma	19
30. Technology as an expression of Social Responsibility in Pakistan Shafiq Ur Rehman, Mohammad Mubeen Balooch	19
31. A Cult Leader Who Killed his Devotees Muhammad Zain ul Abidin, Umair Ahmad Minhas	20
32. Religious Sectarianism in Pakistan Muhammad Hamza, Arooj-ul-Hassam, Bisma Maqbool	20
33. مذاہب عالم کی انسانی اور سماجی ذمہ داریاں. Dr. Naeem Anwar Al-Azhari	21
34. اسلام کا تصور تعلیم. Hafeez Arshad Hashmi, Mohammad Rafeeq Madni	21
35. مذاہب اور انسانی حقوق. Tahira Akbar Bizenjo	22
36. تہذیبی ارتقاء میں مذہب کی ناگزیریت، فکر اقبال کے تناظر میں ایک تحقیقی مطالعہ. Javeria Hassan, Shazia Butt	22

Off the Cushion and into the Marketplace

Venerable BomHyon Sunim¹

Abstract

All major religions share a common concern for benefitting humanity by guiding their followers along paths of goodness and righteousness. Each in their own distinct way teaches foundational principles that help to shape ethical behaviour while encouraging the practice of ideals such as love, compassion, respect, unselfishness and forgiveness. Whereas the Judaic-Christian and Islamic faiths have always given attention to the demands of justice, Buddhism has long been considered a more passive, tradition. Many Buddhists still avow that mindfulness in daily life is authentic peace work but with teachings now being filtered through new cultural settings, some are leaving the meditation cushion to engage in compassionate action in the marketplace. This paper will consider Buddhist social engagement through an interfaith lens with reference to historical and contemporary Buddhist teachings.

Keywords: Engaged Buddhism, Zen, Bodhisattva, karma, anatta, anicca, dukkha, koan

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Inner Peace: The First Step toward a More Peaceful World

Charles Andrew Hogg²

Abstract

In all parts of our world we are observing social disintegration and the decline of human values. We spend much time, money and energy trying to stem the flow of increasing personal and social problems but many feel it is not having much effect.

This paper will investigate the premise that the "outer" world is a reflection of our collective inner world. The need of the time is to reawaken our inner world. When change occurs in our inner world we will begin to see signs of change in our outer world.

The demands of our age are calling us to take responsibility for our thoughts, our attitudes and our actions and observe how they influence the rest of our lives. This paper explores the path to the awakening of our inner power by knowing who we are and by developing greater self-respect through the practice of meditation.

Keywords: Spiritual intelligence, youth, environment, teaching, peace, personal change.

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A Shari'ah Therapeutic Analysis of Al-Hirabah and the Challenges of Social and Political Rights of Modern Citizens

Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Olatunde Uthman³

Abstract

This paper focuses on the complexity of the rights of citizens in a democratic Nigeria and how awareness of human rights will affect their understanding of the place of the Shari'ah. It questions the popular reading that the Shari'ah silences the rights of minorities, especially non-Muslims. This paper is grounded on a therapeutic analysis of Al-Hirabah and argues that the application of Shari'ah punishments for Al-Hirabah deals with terrorists in therapeutic and curative ways, thus achieving the therapeutic or curative objectives (maqāsid) of the Shari'ah. This therapeutic and curative dimension of the Shari'ah is crucial to achieving the goals of the contemporary democratic state. It is also in line with the contemporary world in which crime is increasingly understood in terms of a disease as indicated by terms such as 'epidemics of crimes' and 'deadly pathological threats.'

Keywords: Shari'ah, Al-Hirabah, citizens, democracy, maqāsid

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The Social Responsibility in Islam is to Promote the Sanctity of Human Life

Dr. Safiyanu Ishiaku⁴

Abstract

The extent to which Islam stresses the sanctity of human life for the maintenance of peace in this world cannot be overemphasized. The killing of innocent people is one of the major global challenges of modern life. This paper examines the wisdom of Islam in awarding capital punishment to those who kill innocent people. The paper analyzes Islamic teaching about the protection of human life and concludes that the killing of innocent lives is due to the failure of government policy as well as a misunderstanding of religious texts. The paper recommends an intensive awareness campaign about the value of human life in Islam.

Keywords: Islam, sanctity, social responsibility

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The Rise of Asian Islamophobia - The Case of Islam and Buddhist Relations Today

Dr. Imtiyaz Yusuf⁵

Abstract

Buddhism has existed in the region that is now Pakistan for 1,700-years before Pakistan was created. The history of the peaceful relationship between Muslims and Buddhists in Sindh dates from the year 711. However, in Myanmar, in Sri Lanka and in Thailand, the relationship between Muslims and Buddhists is one of conflict and violence. There is a need to revisit the past and to analyze the reasons for the current negative state of affairs. This paper discusses ways to remedy and build better relations between Muslims and Buddhists in today's world. After some comments on the study of religions, this paper will discuss the current state of Muslim-Buddhist relations.

Keywords: Islam, Buddhism, Islamophobia, Asia

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Lessons from Pentecostal Christianity for Women's Empowerment

Prof. Dr. Emmanuel O. Inyama⁶

Abstract

Efforts by women for liberation from male domination have been influenced by culture and religion. Religion has proved to be an oppressor instead of a liberator of women. Pentecostal Christianity emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century and began to break down the hegemony of men over women. The spirituality of Pentecostalism has opposed the structures and practices used by orthodox Christianity and other religions to control women. This paper will analyse the lessons that can be drawn from the experience of Pentecostalism. The first part will describe Pentecostal practice and spirituality. The second part will discuss the emancipation of women and their empowerment among Pentecostals. The third part will explore the relationship between Pentecostal practice and that of orthodox Christianity and other religions. The fourth part will suggest the lessons that other religions can learn from Pentecostalism to amend their male-female conception and practice.

Keywords: Women, Pentecostalism, emancipation, lessons

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The Method of Pastoral Theology in Muslim Traditions: The Case of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi

Dr. Shumaila Majeed⁷

Abstract

Pastoral theology trains Christian leaders to care for and to serve their people. This paper studies the application of pastoral theology in the methodology of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi (A Turkish Muslim Revivalist of 20th the century) as expressed in his magnum opus Risale-i Nur (a thematic exegesis of the Qur'an). Firstly, the term pastoral theology will be examined along with a brief historical analysis. Secondly, a brief introduction of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi and his Risale-i Nur will be given. Thirdly, examples of the pastoral training of individuals will be studied from Risale-i Nur. This paper will study the significance of pastoral theology in the thinking of Nursi. It also identifies other Muslim scholars who employ this approach.

Keywords: Pastoral theology, Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, Risale-i Nur

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Redefining Role of Religion for Women's Empowerment with Special Reference to Islam

Tajamul Ahmad Sheikh⁸, Sumeera Nisar⁹

Abstract

Religion is often seen as a barrier to gender parity. Proliferating versions of gender issues of religion and gender parity are often dismissed as too complicated to address. Over the ages, woman was first demonized as a lesser being and later, in the post-renaissance period, liberated under the influence of industrial capitalism. It was with the advent of Islam, that women were enlightened. Since the birth of Islam nearly a millennia and a half ago, the role of women has become more a product of various male-dominated cultures rather than that of the actual faith itself. This paper will examine different provisions for the empowerment of women according to Islam by means of education, freedom, equality, security, economic progress and dignity in the modern world.

Keywords: Religion, Islam, Qur'an, women, empowerment.

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Justice is an Objective (Maqṣid) of the Islamic Sharī'ah

Gowhar Quadir Wani¹⁰

Abstract

Islam places a great emphasis on justice. The primary sources of Islam, Qur'an and Sunnah, are replete with instructions on the establishment of justice in all spheres of human life. The Qur'an instructs its adherents in unambiguous terms that neither love of one's kith and kin nor enmity of others should prevent them from exercising justice (Qur'an 4:135; 5:8). Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) strove for the establishment of justice not only through his teachings but also by means of his practical example. The Islamic emphasis on justice is such that its establishment can be regarded as an overriding principle or objective (maṣid) of the shari'ah. This paper discusses how 'adl (justice) could be understood as an objective (maṣid) of shari'ah.

Keywords: Justice, 'adl, maṣid, shari'ah

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Religious Mobilization and Women's Development in Rural Pakistan

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Abstract

Society of Pakistan is passing through a transitional phase. It is moving from a traditional/conservative structure to a society based on technology. The pace of this development is faster in the urban areas while it is comparatively slower in the rural areas. But, even in Lahore, modernity is more visible in the economically developed areas while the lower middle section of society does not yet enjoy the basic necessities of life. This paper will focus on religious mobilization and women's development in terms of contemporary challenges in rural areas of Pakistan where society is traditional, conservative and under the strong influence of religion. Religious organizations give more emphasis to ritual activities than to gender equality. As a result, women suffer in the name of religion. This paper suggests that religious mobilization should focus on social justice and ensure the basic rights of women. Religion should play a more positive role in achieving these goals.

Keywords: Urban, rural, religious customs and traditions, basic human rights

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Population Growth and World Religions: An Analysis of Media Coverage in Pakistan

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze the views of the different religions on birth control and to examine the media coverage on this issue through content analysis. The paper examines the public service announcements of newspapers regarding population control. Different religious scholars were asked to explain the stance of their religions on birth control and the study found that the teaching of each religion was in favor of birth control under certain conditions. The study concludes that the main focus of newspapers in Pakistan is to change the mindset of people regarding the growth of population. The paper recommends that awareness campaigns be organized to educate people about the need to control the growth of the population.

Keywords: Population, birth control, newspapers, religious scholars.

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The Economic Empowerment of Women in Pakistan

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Abstract

According to Islam, a woman plays an indispensable role in the economic development of any society. Islam recognizes rights of ownership and provides dignity, protection and liberty to women. In Pakistan, women make up nearly 50% of the total population but they cannot contribute to economic development unless they acquire certain skills. Cultural norms and traditions can be a hurdle for women who seek employment or who want to start their own business. Different Governments of Pakistan have initiated programs to promote the economic empowerment of women. This paper highlights the economic contribution of women according to Islam.

Keywords: Pakistan, Islam, women, sustainable economic development, entrepreneurship

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Women's Empowerment in Modern Times

Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi¹⁶

Abstract

Many people believe that Islam has put numerous restrictions on women. But Islam has given enormous empowerment to women. Women have the right to ownership, education, inheritance, divorce, child custody and employment. Women can take up various social roles such as mother, scholar, businesswoman, jurist, politician and so on. The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (1948) is fully in accordance with the last address of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). This paper will show that Islam has empowered women in all walks of life and will discuss the practical implications of women's empowerment in modern times.

Keywords: Islam, social order, women empowerment, modern.

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The Shifting Perspectives of Pakistan Military Regimes

Sara Ahmad¹⁷, Dr. Fatima Sajjad¹⁸

Abstract

The ideological debate between conservatives and modernists has remained a central issue in Pakistan since its inception. This study traces the history of military regimes in Pakistan and their role in shaping the ideology of Pakistan, arguing that military rulers have tended to keep the strategic interests of the country in mind in the debate between conservatives and modernists. Ayub Khan and Pervez Musharraf believed in a modern interpretation of Islam and brought in social reforms to modernize the country but these leaders could not control the influence of Islam. Yahya Khan and Zia-ul-Haq developed a tactical alliance with the Islamists. This paper analyzes the positions taken by military rulers in the debate on Islam and modernity in Pakistan. This research concludes that military rulers in Pakistan have taken advantage of the role of Islam in order to stay in power and to achieve their political goals.

Keywords: Conservatives, enlightenment, Islam, modernity, military rulers.

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The Responsibility of World Religions for Local and Global Issues of Social Justice

Farhat Zafar¹⁹, Sidra Kiran

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to discuss the responsibility of world religions for local and global issues of social justice and to explain the rules and regulations for social justice that have been formulated and implemented by world religions, such as Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism. The paper explains how religion seeks to protect people psychologically, socially and legally.

Keywords: Religion, social justice, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam.

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Conflict Resolution and Peace Building: Perspectives of Different Faith Communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Dr. Syed Rashid Ali²⁰

Abstract

This paper explores the perspectives of different faith communities regarding conflict resolution and peace building in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The data was received from 180 respondents in five districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) during three different periods. The respondents considered the role of women and youth to be very significant in interfaith activities, conflict resolution and peace building. The perception regarding media became more positive during three successive surveys. It was also found that media should observe certain limitations. For example, the media should promote harmony among different sects of society and avoid the publication of hate materials that can provoke chaos in society.

Keywords: Conflict resolution, peace building, faith communities, interfaith activities, media.

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The Changing Role of Women in Society

Dr. Farhat Aziz²¹, Dr. Samina Saadia²², Dr. Abdul Quddus Suhaib²³

Abstract

The basic purpose of Islam is to promote goodness and to eradicate evil in society in order to promote harmony through co-operation, service, progress and welfare. Human beings have been given wisdom and guidance to play a role in creating a peaceful social environment. In Islam, women have been given rights to property as well as rights to take part in professional economic activities, rights to live their lives according to their own choice and rights to determine their finances according to their needs. Islam encourages the active involvement of woman in different areas of social life for the progress and welfare of society. This paper highlights the importance of the changing role of women for the improvement of society.

Keywords: Women, changing role, society, Islam

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Property Inheritance Rights of Women

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the practice of property inheritance rights of women in Pakhtun society based on data received from 288 respondents in the Jandool Subdivision of Lower Dir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The results of the survey indicated a significant relationship between the property inheritance rights of women and each of the following: endogamous marriage, illiterate parents and brothers, secular family members, misinterpretation of Islamic values, Pakhtun culture, family boycott of property demands, discrimination between men and women and the low status of women. The study recommends that: 1) proper interpretation of Islamic values should be taught by religious leaders; 2) parents should play a greater role in the socialization of their children and 3) the government should provide free education and organize various programs to enhance women's rights.

Keywords: Property inheritance rights, women, Pakhtun society and culture, Islam.

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Religious Motives for Extremism

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Abstract

Religious motives have led to various forms of terrorism throughout the history of humanity. It was religion that motivated the Zealots, the Sicarii, the Assassins and the Thugs. In the 21st century, religion is also blamed for many atrocities. But the exact role that religion plays in acts of terrorism is not so clear. The modern world lacks understanding of religion yet tends to blame religion for terrorism. This paper argues that we need to distinguish between true and false expressions of religion in order to understand religious violence.

Keywords: Religion, terrorism, radicalization, peace, Islam

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Human Rights and the Issue of Kashmir

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Abstract

The people of Kashmir have been struggling for the right of self-determination since the UN Security Council's resolutions in 1948. India is deploying security forces and troops that are violating basic human rights in Kashmir by restoring to torture, rape, the killing of innocent people, fake encounters and summary execution. India and Pakistan have fought four major wars over Kashmir but they have not yet found a permanent solution to this issue. This paper highlights the basic rights of the Kashmiri people in the light of Islam, namely, the right to life, peace, freedom and the right to self-determination according to the two-nation theory.

Keywords: Human rights, violation, UN Security Council, two-nation theory.

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Social Justice and Radical Democracy in 17th Century Sindh

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Abstract

Sufi Shah Inayat Shaheed (1655-1718) and his movement symbolized the values of social justice, civil liberties and radical democracy at a crucial time in the Indian Subcontinent when such values were non-existent. The majority of Sufis in Sindh had abandoned the preaching and practice of social justice and had become worldly landlords. Thus a full 100 years before the birth of Karl Marx and 250 years before the advent of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Shah Inayat and his movement articulated the principles of radical democracy and social justice. Based on original research and original translations of Persian accounts of the period, this paper explores the singular achievements of Shah Inayat and his movement in fostering social justice and democracy.

Keywords: Social justice, democracy, Sufi

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The Impact of Sufism on Society in the Subcontinent

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Abstract

This study discusses the relationship between sufis and the local population of the Subcontinent where Sufism played an important role in establishing peace, harmony and Islamic culture in society. To determine the impact of Sufism, it is necessary to evaluate how Sufism was able to interact with other segments of society. This paper clarifies the impact of sufi practice in each region of the Subcontinent and explains how the structures created by Sufism contributed to strengthening the social framework. In short, what effect did the spread of Islamic culture have on the general population? This paper discusses the role of the Khanqah movement to establish peace, harmony, equality and justice in the Subcontinent.

Keywords: Sufism, Khanqah, Islamic culture, Subcontinent

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Islamic Education for Women in Pakistan

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Abstract

Islam encourages the education of women so they can deal with the issues of daily life. The Sunnah teaches women how to make supplications during daily activities and motivates women to engage in welfare activities and to make the right decisions regarding marriage and family life. Islamic education promotes the virtues needed for a peaceful, healthy and prosperous society. However, the number of madrassas ready to take girl students in Pakistan is insufficient. This paper describes the indispensability of Islamic education for girls by shedding light on its positive value for the individual as well as for society. This study concludes that further research needs to be done to develop Islamic education for women in Pakistan.

Keywords: Islamic education, women, Pakistan

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Knowledge of the Sharia'h by Female Students in Pakistan

Hassnian Ali³⁴, Muhammad Hassan Abbas³⁵, Hadia Saqib Hashmi³⁶

Abstract

The Qur'an and the Sunnah often refer to the obligation of each Muslim to obtain deeper knowledge of the Sharia. In Pakistan, there are ample opportunities for men to acquire knowledge of the Sharia but women do not have the same opportunities. This paper examines the importance for women students of knowing what the Sharia says about the family as well as about social and economic matters. The primary data for this study was obtained by means of a questionnaire. This paper provides recommendations for universities, religious institutions, students, parents and the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan.

Keywords: Shari'a knowledge, women students, Pakistan

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Socio-Political Implications of Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan for KPK

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Abstract

Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is an outlawed, extremist coalition of Pakistani Taliban groups that has challenged the security of the country. The hub for the development of TTP was the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA). TTP considers Pakistan an infidel state and its agenda is to promote the Sharia. TTP has exploited socio-political grievances among the local population and has spread extremist ideology and violence. The Pakistan military has launched several operations to destroy TTP's capability and its network. The government also opted for peace deals with the militants to curb the growing militancy. But all of these measures failed. The main aim of this paper is to study the socio-political implications of TTP on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). The paper concludes that the increased militancy in the region has changed the social, economic and political scenario of KPK.

Keywords: Tehrik-i-Taliban, KPK, socio-political grievances.

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Islam and the Changing Role of Women

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Abstract

At the time of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), life was simpler than it is today but women were very much engaged in society. Modernity and globalization have changed the situation of women today but they still have many important and sometimes difficult roles to play. This paper discusses the responsibilities of women in these changed circumstances. The paper presents the Islamic point of view on the changing situation of women in society. After discussing the problems they face, the paper suggests certain ways of resolving these problems.

Keywords: Women, society, changing role, Islamic teaching

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Madrasa Education and Fundamentalism in Pakistan

Quaid Ali³⁹, Dr. Muhammad Ayaz Khan⁴⁰

Abstract

The Western media has linked most of the madrassas in Pakistan with violence and terrorism. Madrassas are also commonly understood to be a social security net for those without social security benefits. The main purpose of madrassas to provide knowledge about Islam has been forgotten. This paper discusses the reforms urgently needed so that madrasa education can make an effective contribution to the social, economic and political development of Pakistan. The present curriculum of madrassas does not prepare its graduates to deal with the conditions of modern society. This paper concludes that madrassas have been unjustly blamed for the rise of extremism. The paper also discusses the responsibility of the Pakistan Government to improve madrasa education.

Keywords: Madrasa education, Pakistan, fundamentalism

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The Causes of Religious Intolerance in Pakistan

Lal Zaman⁴¹, Prof. Dr. Arab Naz⁴²

Abstract

Pakistan is a Sunni Muslim majority country with Shia Muslim, Christian and Hindu minorities. The global community has criticized Pakistan for fostering religious intolerance and for not preventing brutal attacks against the minorities. Last year sectarian killings rose by more than a fifth as compared to the year 2012. This paper analyzes social, cultural and other factors that contribute to extremism and intolerance in Pakistan. The study is based on an analysis of the available literature. The paper provides recommendations for drawing up a policy that will promote peace in the country.

Keywords: Pakistan, intolerance, causes of extremism, harmony

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Social Responsibility in Sanatan Dharm (Hinduism)

Sabir Naz Sarva Bhuma⁴³

Abstract

Sanatan Dharm (Hinduism) provides guidance for all aspects of social life. The four main Varuns (classes) i.e. Brahman, Khashtri, Vaish, and Shudra provide a system of social ethics. But the Brahman class misunderstood the true meaning of this social system and considered themselves to be a superior class. They oppressed the Shudras and caused much suffering. Inspired by the classics of Sanatan Dharm such as the Bhagavad Gita and Ramayan, modern Hindu writers have expressed the social responsibility of Hinduism. These classics provide teachings about Dheraj (tolerance), Ahinsa (non-violence), Aadar (respect), Daan (charity), Praem (love), Sewa (service), etc. Dr. Ambedkar is a modern author who has developed these values into a social philosophy. This paper will discuss some of his main ideas and reforms.

Keywords: Sanatan Dharm, social responsibility, Hindu Classics, social philosophy

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Technology as an expression of Social Responsibility in Pakistan

Shafiq Ur Rehman⁴⁴, Mohammad Mubeen Balooch⁴⁵

Abstract

This paper discusses the social responsibility of Muslims in Pakistan. The paper investigates why Pakistan is not having a greater impact on the world and why Muslims are not making more use of technology to develop society. The aim of the paper is to encourage Muslims in Pakistan to embrace the technological innovations that are available for the betterment of society.

Keywords: Pakistan, Muslims, technology, social responsibility

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A Cult Leader Who Killed his Devotees

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Abstract

People expect to get guidance from spiritual personalities such as religious leaders. This paper discusses how a spiritual cult leader was able to murder many people in the name of religion. The aim of this study was to find out the actual causes behind the massacre of these people. In-depth interviews were conducted with twenty-five people. Further discussions were held with eight experts, namely, a criminologist, a sociologist, a lawyer, an Islamic scholar, a psychologist, a police officer and an NGO representative. State and media narratives were consulted to make the study more objective and reliable. The study concluded that the main causes of the murder of these people by the cult leader were ignorance, blind faith, lust for power and the failure of the law enforcement authorities.

Keywords: Spiritual leader, experts, state and media narratives

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Religious Sectarianism in Pakistan

Muhammad Hamza⁴⁸, Arooj-ul-Hassam⁴⁹, Bisma Maqbool⁵⁰

Abstract

Many verses of the Qur'an stress the importance of harmony in society. However, religious sects like the Wahhabis, the Deobandis, the Sunnis and the Shias promote sectarianism and destroy the peaceful image of Pakistan. Political parties in Pakistan support these sects to increase their political power. This paper highlights the effect of religious sectarianism on the image of Pakistan as a peaceful Islamic country. The paper is based on the results of a survey of 400 students (100 from each religious sect) selected from among the students of modern educational institutions and religious madrassas in the Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Provincial Administered Tribal Areas. The paper concludes that many religious leaders have been killed due to religious sectarianism.

Keywords: Wahhabi, Deobandi, Sunni, Shia, sectarianism

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Abstract

Religion has affected human life since the very beginning of the world and every religion has shown concern for such important responsibilities as feeding the hungry, providing drink to the thirsty, looking after the sick and coming to the help of the poor. While all the religions teach mutual love and respect, the followers of certain religions sometimes act contrary to the teachings of these religions. It is also true that the religions have often failed to address basic human needs and have sometimes even refused to pay attention to them. This paper will discuss the responsibilities of the religions to respond to the basic needs of humanity.

Keywords: Basic needs of humanity, social responsibilities

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اسلام کا تصور تعلیم

Hafeez Arshad Hashmi⁵², Mohammad Rafeeq Madni

Abstract

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stressed the importance of education by never claiming to be anything but a teacher. This is a clear argument for the importance of education in Islam. The Qur'an and the Sunnah contain much material about effective methods of education and the true purpose of education in Islam. This paper discusses the literary and figurative meanings of education and compares the concept of education in Islam with that found in other divine religions. The paper will also discuss the difference between madrasa and modern education and suggest steps for the development of a curriculum for a more modern education.

Keywords: Education, Qur'an, Sunnah, Seerah, madrasa, curriculum

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خلاصہ

انسان ایک سماجی حیوان ہے، انسان ایک سانپ کی طرح تنہا کسی بل میں اور شیر کی طرح تنہا کسی غار میں زندگی نہیں گزار سکتا، وہ سماج اور خاندان کا محتاج ہے اور بہت سے رشتہ داروں کے حصار میں رہ کر ہی زندگی گزار سکتا ہے، اس نسبت سے بھی بہت سے حقوق انسان پر عائد ہوتے ہیں، اس لئے شریعت اور دیگر مذاہب میں انسانی حقوق کا دائرہ بہت وسیع ہے اور انہیں بنیادی اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ اگر مذہب سے انسانی حقوق کو نکال دیا جائے تو انسان اور جانور میں فرق کرنا مشکل ہوگا کیونکہ جانور اپنی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کیلئے دوسرے جانوروں کے حقوق کی پاسداری کیلئے کسی بھی قسم کی قربانی دینے پر آمادہ نہیں ہوتے جبکہ انسان مذہب کی، انسانی حقوق کی پاسداری کیلئے مذہبی تعلیمات پر عمل پیرا ہوکر اپنی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کیلئے جائز اور درست راستہ اختیار کرتا ہے، انسان اپنی عقل اور شعور کی بنیاد پر اس بات کو اچھی طرح سمجھ جاتا ہے کہ وہ خواہ کتنا ہی طاقتور کیوں نہ ہو جائے غریب کا مال پڑپ نہیں کرسکتا، خواہ کتنا بھی بااثر کیوں نہ ہو جائے کمزور افراد کی عزتیں نہیں لوٹ سکتا، خدا کے خوف سے ہی انسان اپنے آپ کو چوری، ڈکیتی، دھوکہ بازی، شراب نوشی اور زناکاری سے دور رکھتا ہے۔ اگر مذہب سے انسانی حقوق کو نکال دیا جائے تو انسان اپنی بھوک اور بوس کو مٹانے کیلئے ہر جائز و ناجائز راستہ اختیار کرے گا لیکن خدا کا خوف اور مذہب کی رہنمائی اسے مجبور کرے گی کہ وہ لوٹ مار کے بجائے تجارت، زنا کے بجائے نکاح کا راستہ اختیار کرے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: انسانی حقوق، مذاہب عالم، رہنمائی، مساوات، مذہبی تعلیمات

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تہذیبی ارتقاء میں مذہب کی ناگزیریت، فکر اقبال کے تناظر میں ایک تحقیقی مطالعہ Javeria Hassan⁵⁴, Shazia Butt⁵⁵

خلاصہ

دنیا کی تاریخ تہذیبوں کی تاریخ ہے۔ ہر دور اور ہر معاشرے میں متنوع تہذیبیں کراہ ارضی پر اپنا وجود رکھتی رہی ہیں۔ ان میں سے جن تہذیبوں نے طے شدہ آفاقی اصولوں کے تحت نمو پائی، خطہ ارضی پر اپنی بقاء قائم رکھنے میں کامیاب رہی ہیں۔ اسکے برعکس جن تہذیبوں نے فطری اصولوں کے خلاف راہ اپنائی صفحہ ہستی سے ان کا وجود ہمیشہ کے لیے مٹ گیا۔ تہذیبوں کا تصادم آج کی علمی دنیا کا سب سے زیادہ زیر بحث رہنے والا موضوع ہے۔ یہ موضوع 1993 میں زیر بحث آیا جب "تہذیبوں کا تصادم" کے عنوان سے امریکہ کے پالیسی ساز رسالے فارن افیئرز میں سیموئل ہن ٹنگٹن کا مقالہ شائع ہوا۔ لیکن یہ ایک تاریخی حقیقت ہے کہ دور جدید میں عالمی سطح پر تہذیبی تصادم روکنے کے لیے مثبت انداز میں غور و فکر کا آغاز مغرب سے نہیں بلکہ مشرق سے ہوا۔ علامہ محمد اقبال نے نکلسن کے نام 23 جنوری 1921 کو اپنے خط میں بڑے واضح انداز سے تہذیبی ہم آہنگی اور بین التہذیب روابط کی اساسیات کا ذکر کیا۔ دور جدید کی تہذیبوں کی دنیا میں آج مغربی تہذیب ایک عالمگیر تہذیب کی صورت میں موجود ہے۔ لیکن مغربی تہذیب کے تاریخی ارتقاء میں مادیت کے غلبے کی واضح نشاندہی ملتی ہے۔ مغربی تہذیب مذہب اور سیاست کی دوئی پرمبني ہے۔ جس سے بالحدیث مجموعی معاشرہ مفساد سے دوچار ہوا۔ اس تہذیب کا المیہ یہ ہے کہ اس نے کائنات کی مرثیت کو غیر مرثیت یا مرثیت کو غیر مرثیت حقیقت کو غیر مرثیت حقیقت کے جاننے کا آلہ تصور کرنے کی بجائے مرثیت حقیقت کو ہی اصل تصور کر لیا ہے۔ اور وہ مرثی حقائق کے پندار میں اس پر ہو کر رہ گئی ہے۔ اسپنگلر نے اپنی شہرہ آفاق تصنیف "زوال مغرب" میں اس حقیقت سے پردہ اٹھایا ہے۔ تہذیبی زندگی میں مذہب کی حیثیت و اہمیت کلیدی ہے۔ علامہ اقبال کے نزدیک مذہب ہماری کل ہستی پر حاوی ہے۔ لہذا اس کی تاریخ ہماری نشوونما کی پوری تاریخ کا خلاصہ ہونا چاہیے۔ عظیم تہذیبوں کے آثار و کارہائے نمایاں دراصل ان کے مذہبی جوش و جذبے اور لگاؤ کا حاصل ہوا کرتے ہیں۔ روما کے آثار قدیمہ اور یہود کی تہذیبی زندگی میں بھی مذہب کے کردار کا وسیع تذکرہ ملتا ہے جدید مفکرین میں سے ایمائل ڈر کھائیم نے مذہب کے چار مقاصد بیان کرتے ہوئے مذہب کو تہذیب کی سالمیت کا لازمی عنصر قرار دیا۔

کلیدی الفاظ: تہذیبی تصادم، مذہبی سماجیات، مذہبی تجربہ و مذہبی ناگزیریت، تہذیبی ارتقاء، عقل استقرانی، توحید

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