

## **Islamic Peace and Conflict Resolution**

### **Description**

1. Since the beginning of new millennium (2000) the number of global conflicts and incidents of violence extremism is largely associated with the Muslims, either as victims of military interventions and the attendant violence or the perpetrators of violence extremism. The event of 9/11, 7/7 in the UK, Madrid attacks, and many more culminated into the invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan and the global War on Terrorism (WOT). Additionally, in today's global academic discourse, public policy debate and international relations and law, the mentioning of Islam as a religion is often associated with conflict, extremism and terrorism. Deeper examination and study of the religion glaringly shows that the faith transcends such myopic representation and depiction and as complete way of life, Islam is not just a religion confined to the walls of the mosque, its teaching of peace and conflict resolution is as important as its political thoughts and philosophies. Besides, while Christian peace studies is a large sub-field of Peace Studies, the scholarly literature on peace with regard to Islam is much smaller and its teaching relatively insignificant.

### **Educational Objectives**

2. To introduce the students to the ethical, religious, multi-disciplinary and multidimensional approach of peace and conflict resolution in Islamic civilisation.
3. To expose students to the depiction of co-existence in the Scripture, Sunna, Sirah and indelible epistemic contribution of Muslim scholars.
4. To familiarize and train students with the ability to theorise peace and conflict resolution through the non-Western traditional and peace paradigm.
5. To groom future researchers and policymakers, whose knowledge and skill in the dynamic of peace and conflict studies can instrumentally help contribute and shape the discourse of peace and conflict resolution, beyond the mere representation of Islam as a conflict intrinsic religion.

### **Input Obtained from Industry/Corporate Sector/Subject Specialists/Academia**

4. The course content is prepared and based on the outcome extensive reading and teaching. More importantly, the course is prepared after consultations with experts in the non-Western peace and conflict studies.

### **Course Contents**

7. Give details of the course, on the following lines:

a. **Course Code:** PCS-826

b. **Title:** Islamic Peace and Conflict Resolution

c. **Credit Hours:** 3hrs

d. **Objectives.** To

(1) To introduce the students to the ethical, religious, multi-disciplinary and multidimensional approach of peace and conflict resolution in Islamic civilisation.

(2) To familiarize and train students with the ability to theorise peace and conflict resolution through the non-Western traditional and peace paradigm.

(3) To groom future researchers and policymakers, whose knowledge and skill in the dynamic of peace and conflict studies can instrumentally help contribute and shape the discourse of peace and conflict resolution, beyond the mere representation of Islam as a conflict intrinsic religion

e. **Outcomes.** The students of this course should be able to:

(1) Theorise, using Islamic peace and conflict resolution for conflict analysis.

(2) Write both research and policy papers on conflict resolution using the non-Western paradigm.

(3) Convene scholarly gatherings that sensitise the public and academic community on the importance of Islamic peace and conflict resolution ethos.

f. **Contents with suggested contact hours:** This will be a 3 credit hours course. Following topics will be covered in this module and. The content of the course will be spread along the following topics and issues:

(1) Peace and Conflict in Historical Context

(2) Islamic concept of Conflict Resolution

(3) Muslim International law and Peace

(4) Discourse of Peace in light of Islamic three tiers (Ulama, Qazi and Sufi)

- (5) Family Conflict Resolution: An Islamic Approach
- (6) Pluralism and Inter-Religious Harmony: An Islamic Approach
- (7) Jihad the Misunderstood term
- (8) Extremism and Terrorism: A Contemporary Debate and Islamic Perspective
- (9) Conflict Resolution and Surah Al-Hujrah: Implication for Contemporary Societies
- (10) Comparative Analysis of Islamic and non-Islamic Western perspective of peace and conflict resolution

g. **Details of lab work, workshops practice (if applicable).**

The course requires no lab works, but will involve workshops and seminars, through which experts in Islamic law and other related subjects will be invited to sensitise the students.

h. **Recommended Reading (including Textbooks and Reference books).**

Abu-Nimer, Mohammed. *Nonviolence and Peace Building in Islam: Theory and Practice*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2003

Ahmad, Anis. "Global peace and justice: An Islamic perspective." *Policy Perspectives* 1, no. 1 (April 2004): 61-68.

Cortright, David. *Review of Middle East Studies* 45, no. 2 (2011): 283-85.

Global Peace: An Islamic Perspective ACET-Global Peace Project.  
[https://www.acet-global.com/uploads/3/0/1/8/30185773/global\\_peace\\_-\\_an\\_islamic\\_perspective.pdf](https://www.acet-global.com/uploads/3/0/1/8/30185773/global_peace_-_an_islamic_perspective.pdf)

Idris, Murad. *War for Peace: Genealogies of a Violent Ideal in Western and Islamic Thought*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019.

Juan Cole. "Peace in Islam, Islam in Peace." *Journal of Islamic and Muslim Studies* 2, no. 1 (2017): 109-12.

Kalin, Ibrahim. "Islam and Peace: A Survey of the Sources of Peace in the Islamic Tradition." *Islamic Studies* 44, no. 3 (2005): 327-62.

Khadduri, Majid. *War and Peace in the Law of Islam*. Clark, New Jersey: The Lawbook Exchange Ltd, 2007.

- Mansoori, Muhammad Tahir. "The Questions of War and Peace in Contemporary Islamic Legal Discourse: The Contribution of Wahbah Al-Zuhayli." *Islamic Studies* 46, no. 3 (2007): 417-35.
- Mirbagheri. SM Farid. *War and Peace in Islam: A Critique of Islamic/ist Political Discourses*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.
- Omar, Manal. "Islam Is a Religion of Peace." *Foreign Policy*. November 9, 2015. [HTTPS://FOREIGNPOLICY.COM/2015/11/09/ISLAM-IS-A-RELIGION-OF-PEACE-MANAL-OMAR-DEBATE-ISLAMIC-STATE/](https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/11/09/islam-is-a-religion-of-peace-manal-omar-debate-islamic-state/)
- Qamar-ul Huda. *Crescent and Dove: Peace and Conflict Resolution in Islam*. Washington DC: USIP Press, 2010.
- Al Qurtuby, Sumanto. "The Islamic Roots of Liberation, Justice, and Peace: An Anthropocentric Analysis of the Concept of "Tawhīd"." *Islamic Studies* 52, no. 3/4 (2013): 297-325.
- Rehman, Uzma. "Conflict Resolution and Peacemaking in Islam: Toward Reconciliation and Complementarity between Western and Muslim Approaches." *Islamic Studies* 50, no. 1 (2011): 55-69.
- Reiter, Yitzhak. *War, Peace and International Relations in Islam: Muslim Scholars on Peace Accords with Israel*. Brighton: Sussex Academic Press, 2011
- Said, Abdul Aziz, Nathan C. Funk, Ayse S. Kadayifci. *Peace and Conflict Resolution in Islam: Precept and Practice*. Lanham, Md: University Press of America, 2001.
- Salmi, H. Ralph, Cesar Adib Majul, George Kilpatrick Tanham. *Islam and Conflict Resolution: Theories and Practices*. Lanham, Md: University Press of America, 1998.
- Shadi, Heydar, ed. *Islamic Peace Ethics: Legitimate and Illegitimate Violence in Contemporary Islamic Thought*. Baden-Baden, Germany: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft MbH, 2017.
- Smock, David. Report. US Institute of Peace, 2002.

9. Requirement of additional faculty. None.