



**Center for Global &
Strategic Studies, Islamabad**



**University of Peshawar,
Peshawar**

Conference Report

Unity, Faith and Discipline

19th March 2019



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CGSS
Center for Global & Strategic
Studies

3rd Floor, 1-E, Ali Plaza, Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: +92-51-8319682

Email: info@cgss.com.pk Web: www.cgss.com.pk

Conference Report

Unity, Faith and Discipline



Organized by
Center for Global & Strategic Studies, Islamabad&
University of Peshawar, Peshawar at
ShaykhZayed Islamic Center, University of Peshawar, Peshawar on
19th March 2019

PARTICIPANTS

On 19th March 2019, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad in collaboration with the University of Peshawar, organized a Conference on “***Unity, Faith, and Discipline***” at University of Peshawar. Approximately 300 people attended the Conference, including imminent scholars, policymakers, and practitioners. Moreover, students and faculty members from various universities, government representatives, retired senior forces officers, diplomats, law enforcement officials from across the country and individuals from the public and private entities also participated in this conference.

Host Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) - President, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS)

Guest Speakers Professor. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia – Dean Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar

Prof. Dr. Fakhr ul Islam – Director Pakistan Study Center, University of Peshawar

Lieutenant General Masood Aslam, HI (M), SJ (Retd) – Former Corps Commander of Peshawar Corps

Syed Akhtar Ali Shah – Former Additional Inspector General, KPK Police

Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Dilshad – Former Federal Secretary, Election Commission of Pakistan

Professor. Dr. Rashad Ahmed – Director Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre, University of Peshawar

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS

Professor. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia – Dean Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar



Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia – Dean Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar, is among the leading professors in Islamic studies. He got his master degree in Islamic Studies from the University of Peshawar and completed his doctorate in Islamic Studies from the University of Leeds, UK. Dr. Miraj carries a vast experience in teaching and administrative fields. He has more than 25 years of experience of conducting programs on various Islamic

Themes on Radio Pakistan, Pakistan Television and AVT Khyber in Urdu and Pashto. Furthermore, Dr. Miraj has evaluated more than two hundred MPhil/PhD Thesis in Islamic Studies of almost all public sector Universities of Pakistan.

Prof. Dr. Fakhr ul Islam – Director Pakistan Study Center, University of Peshawar



Professor Dr. Fakhr ul Islam completed his master degree in Pakistan Studies from University of Peshawar. He has 22 years' experience in teaching. He remained a full time faculty member and research supervisor in Pakistan Study Centre University of Peshawar and acted as the Associate Professor and Chairman Department of Politics and International Relations at International Islamic University Islamabad from October 1987 to 2003. On repatriation from Social Welfare and Women Development Department, NWFP, he resumed duties as the Associate Professor Pakistan Study Centre University of Peshawar on 19-5-2008. He is working as Associate Professor at the Pakistan Study Centre University of Peshawar. He

has written several books, more than 65 research articles, represented Pakistan on several international forums.

Lieutenant General Masood Aslam, HI (M), SJ (Retd) – Former Corps Commander of Peshawar Corps



Lieutenant General Muhammad Masood Aslam, HI (M), SJ, retired as a three star rank General Officer and a politician who has served as Pakistan's Ambassador to Mexico since June 2011. His last assignment in military career was as corps commander XI corps and commanded the unified chain of command fighting the Tehrik-e-Taliban forces in North-West Pakistan from 2007 to 2010. Serving as the field operational commander of the unified forces, General Masood directed and oversaw the major operations against the militants including, the first Battle of Swat, operations Zalzala, Sherdil, Rah-e-Rast and the Rah-e-Nijat.

Syed Akhtar Ali Shah – Former Additional Inspector General, KPK Police



Syed Akhtar Ali Shah, former Additional Inspector General, KPK police served as Acting Inspector General of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police in 2017. Syed Akhtar Ali Shah was the first police officer who introduced the counter-terrorism policy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He also served in the Mardan Division from 2008 to 2011 against militants. Moreover, Syed Akhtar Ali Shah got his LLB and Political Science degree from University of Peshawar and doctoral research in political science from Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan.

Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Dilshad – Former Federal Secretary, Election Commission of Pakistan



Mr. Kanwar Dilshad – former secretary Election Commission of Pakistan has served for 32 years in Election Commission of Pakistan in various positions. Being a Federal Secretary Mr. Dilshad possesses extensive experience in electoral system and reforms. He also possesses management experience in national and multinational organizations and has dynamic, innovative and result oriented abilities to manage and lead. Moreover, Mr. Dilshad represented Pakistan in various International Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops in different countries.

Mr. Dilshad has been delivering lectures on national affairs at the National Defense University Islamabad. He is an author of many books which are being taught in various universities of Pakistan.

Professor. Dr. Rashad Ahmed – Director Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre, University of Peshawar



He is Gold Medalist in Bachelor of Arts and is among the leading academicians and a known scholar in the offield Islamic Studies. His specializations are Qur'an, Hadith, Islamic History and Fiqh. Member, Editorial Board of (Al-AAFAQ), Department of Islamic Studies, Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan.

Opening Remarks by Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) - President CGSS

Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, thanked the University of Peshawar for arranging the conference and giving the opportunity to the speakers, to address the young generation of contemporary Pakistan. He said that the CGSS have started the series of seminars aimed to reawaken the ideology of Pakistan and re-educate the young generation of Pakistan about its ideology. He shared that in Pakistan we have approximately 64% of youth and they are the most valuable asset of Pakistan rather than the nuclear and military capabilities.



Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery mentioned that Pakistan is a country of diverse geographical regions of diverse people, having the second highest mountain range K2, Arabian Sea, and deserts as well which gives Pakistan a very rich potential. In this regard, CGSS endeavoring to remind people of the potential which Pakistan has and the ideology of Islam as a base for the creation of Pakistan and elaborate the unifying factor of Pakistan as a Muslim State.

He further illustrates that in the contemporary environment it is extremely significant to connect with the essence of the Ideology of Pakistan. We have enemies who have tried to undermine Pakistan with all their power and potential. And The Pakistani at Conference series is the contribution towards the integrity and uniformity to realize that who we are for the prosperity and progress of Pakistan as a nation. He concluded his opening remarks by saying that together we can defeat our internal, external enemies and can achieve our endeavors.

Speaker 1:

Professor. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia- Dean Faculty of Islamic and Oriental studies, University of Peshawar

Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia thanked the Excellences and guests who take their time for the thought-provoking initiative, he further said that this conference would contribute to developing the unified mindset of the youth. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia thanked the Center for Global and Strategic Studies for this initiative in collaboration with the University of Peshawar. He illustrated that his topic ***Unity, Faith, and Discipline*** in general and Religious Activism and War on Terror in particular.

Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia articulated that today we are living in such circumstances in which we need to be unified but the question arises that how we can achieve the sustainable unity and get the true essence of Pakistan's ideology. He argued that the concept of unity has very deep meaning and the Muslims relate it to the concept of "Toheed" that Allah is one and all the Muslims should unite and worship only one God. The ideology of Pakistan is also based on this point that the Muslims are the followers of one God and have their unique identity and ideology which make Muslims different from the other religious groups.

He further stated that we being the Muslims should have faith in God but at the same time should struggle for achieving our goals and motives. He quoted one of the verses of the Holy Quran translated as "***God will never change the condition of the people until they change it themselves***". We can observe a lot of discipline in Islam and if the youth follow the rules of Islam to maintain discipline then our youth will be able to refrain from unethical distractions of the contemporary world.

Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia concluded his speech on the particular point that religious activism is a general phenomenon. The overall mode of religion is tolerance. Therefore, our youth



must be educated and recognize their responsibilities as the liable citizens of Pakistan. The Shariat teaches us the lesson of love and humanity. Being the Muslims we must remain peaceful and propagates peace in the entire universe.

Speaker 2:

Professor Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam- Director Pakistan Study Center, University of Peshawar

Professor Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam delivered his speech on the topic of Ideology and the principles of Pakistan: A Historical Perspective. He argued that the topic is quite academic and historical in its nature. There is a lack of clarity among the students about the concept of ideology. The term ideology is a Greek word consist of two parts, one is “idea” that means pattern and the second is “logos” which means the discourse, together it means the discourse of patterns.

It is the sign of ideas and it can be defined as the system of ideas and ideals especially which forms the bases of economic and political theory and policy. Ideology is the spirit of the state if you have the geographical boundaries of a country, land and mountains and rivers which resides the tangible part of a state. In the context of the language of computer and IT, geography is the hardware of the state, as well as ideology, is the software.



Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam illustrated that the evolution of the ideology of Pakistan, in the Indo-Subcontinent the history is based on more than one thousand years. The Muslims started coming to this part of the world, exactly at the time when the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) started preaching Islam in the Arabian Peninsula.

Since Indians were doing their trade with the Arabs, some Arab families had come to India before the advent of Islam and they had settled in the Malabar Coastal area of India. So they had their colonies and when the Islam was introduced by the Prophet Muhammad

(PBUH), some of them converted to Islam and they preached the teachings of Islam in this particular part of the world.

He further explained that in the 8th century, Muhammad Bin Qasim a general and an in-charge of the expedition of the Muslim caliphate came to India. In the Eleven Century, Mahmood Ghaznavi, came from the North West, So the colour and flavor of Islam in the sub-continent is central Asian and little bit different from the Arabs and the Middle East, because most of the people who influenced the history, culture and the environment of India came from the North-west side of India.

Then we have the slave dynasty, which was founded by a slave and ruled over India for almost one century. It had some luminaries, some significant persons such as Razia Sultana, came from this dynasty. They were followed by the Khiljis, came in the 13th century and ruled over India during the first and second decade of the 14th century. Then came the “Tuglaqs” the “syeds” and the “Lodhi” and finally the “Mughals”. Specifically, Mughals were the dynasty which ruled India from 16th to the 19th century. They all were not merely the rulers but there was another aspect of entry of Islam into the sub-continent as they were the saints, the missionaries, the preachers who reflect the impact over the non-Muslims of the sub-continent.

The conversion of thousands of the people from non-Muslims to Muslims took place who were the followers of Hinduism which is based on the caste system which splits the society into four groups such as rulers, artisans and the low ranked segments of the society. Islam is the cord of unity and equality which had a lot of attraction for the Hindus to convert towards Islam.

Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam elaborated that another aspect is the unification of Islam, a historian and one of the pillars of Marxism in India, name **M.N Roy**, wrote a book entitled as “The Historical Role of Islam” written in 1939, which focused that how Islam contributed to the development and progress of India. **M.N Roy** argues in his book that Muslims are extremely misunderstood people in India but they had unified India. The impact of Islam on culture, civilization, and architecture is also significant. The preachers who preach the teachings of Islam includes Mujaddid Alf Sani, Shah WaliUllah, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, through them the Muslim ideology were purified and reformed.

He was of the view that when the Second World War broke out which affected the entire globe. That was the time when the British colonial power was not in a position to hold and maintain their colonialism in India. So they started giving the impression that they would be going back after the war and then Muslim ideology came into action. At the end of the world war when the independence of the sub-continent was visible Muslims ideology was transformed into the ideology of Pakistan.

There are three stages of the ideology of Pakistan, the first one is the evolution of Islamic ideology which has been discussed earlier, the second one is the narrative of the separate state and the third one is the post-independence stage.

The narrative of the Indian Muslims of which they considered different from Hindus, strive for a separate state of their own wherein they could practice their religion and culture norms define as the ideology of Pakistan.

The contributions of various leaders to strengthen the concept of the ideology of Pakistan is significant as well. The first prominent leader was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, he used the term nation for the first time for the Muslims and proved the founder of the ideology of Pakistan.

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was also the noticeable personality in this context, who visualized and explain the ideology philosophically and last but not the least Quaid-e-



Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah who translated this ideology into modern terminology. His speech in the Lahore resolution session, he said that Muslims are a separate nation by any definition of the term Muslim.

While concluding his speech Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam mentioned that for the sustainability of the grounds of Pakistan we have to focus of some prerequisites which consist the survivability of Islamic Identity, the protection and the implementation of 1973 constitution of Pakistan which strengthen the pillars of the state and the implementation of all the provisions of this constitution.

Democracy as the foundation needs to prevail because the concept of Pakistan was converted into reality when in 1946 the 95% Muslims of India voted for the ideology of Pakistan. And last but not the least the justice in each and every aspect such as social justice, political and economic justice, and mutual co-existence is necessary to strengthen the foundations of Pakistan.

Speaker 3:

Lieutenant General Masood Aslam HI (M), SJ (Retd)-Former Corps Commander of Peshawar Corps

Lieutenant General Masood Aslam, thanked the organizers to give him the chance to interact with the youth being the future of the country. He stated that the current century is very different from the previous ones. The current century is based on the power of narrative from which one can influence the minds of others. The bulk of Information has a very significant role in the current scenario but it is very difficult for the general masses to differentiate between the real and fake news.

Today we are dealing with the threat from the internet and information warfare. Thus it is necessary to revive the original ideology of Pakistan among our youth. The Muslims having separate identity struggled



for a state to implement the Islamic ideology. Today, Pakistan is facing a severe issue regarding the displaced persons who have been resided here from 17 years.

Lieutenant General Masood Aslam mentioned that the displacement issue is facing by the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the FATA region which is now merged in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Approximately, 3.6 million people had been displaced during the last 17 years. Only in Swat and, Malakand 2 million people were displaced.

He is of the view that to rehabilitate the displaced persons is the responsibility of the State and government but this issue cannot be resolved overnight, it needs time and effective policymaking and implementation process.

The government spent 1 billion to rehabilitate the displaced persons. It is necessary for the rehabilitation process that the people of the state should stand united with the government.

He argued that the government spent this huge amount on a person's management and their immediate rehabilitation. The record shows that around 95% of the displaced persons are rehabilitated by the Government.

The government focused on the three aspects of development in these areas such as educational development, health sector, and socio-economic development. In the context



of educational infrastructure development, Prime Minister Imran Khan inaugurated a standard degree college in Bajor. Various District Head Quarters are established to improve the condition of the health sector.

Moreover, he illustrated that the basic need for the development of the Tribal area is its connectivity with the various areas of the country through rail and road. According to the facts the government of KP has spent approximately 20 billion for the developmental projects. Pakistan army consumed 200 million in this context. But still, it needs time and more investment to reestablish these tribal areas and bring reforms over there.

Speaker 4:

Syed Akhtar Ali Shah-Former Additional Inspector General, KPK Police

Syed Akhtar Ali Shah started his speech addressing the Excellences, guests and all the participants of the conference. He narrated that his topic of the speech is “Pakistan’s counterterrorism efforts and role of youth”. He stated that the country has seen various shades of militancy and terrorism which appear sometime as individually and earlier as in the shape of insurgency. The attack on President Ayub, the incident of East Pakistan, the bomb blasts in KPK during the 1970s and the advent of Mohajir Qoumi Movement (MQM) are few examples in this context.



Syed Akhtar Ali Shah shared that in 1977 and later on, the terrorism and terrorist activities emerged in Pakistan and the whole world observed that what happened after the 9/11 attack. Pakistan has experienced a lot of terrorist attacks such as the killing of Daniel Pearl (American journalist), the attack on Marriot Hotel Karachi, attack on Gen (Rtd) Pervaiz Musharraf on Shahra-e-Faisal (Karachi), the attack on corps commander and the attempt to target air force.

He further narrated that these incidents were a big challenge for the police and security forces but the forces efficiently traced the culprits and collect the evidence that proves the

indulgence of Al-Qaida behind these brutal attacks. In the past, Pakistan was surrounded by the suicidal attacks, IED blasts, and target killings.

He further highlighted the contribution of KPK fighting against terrorism. He said that the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 was implemented and the Anti-Terrorism Courts were formed to tackle the “modus Operandi” of a terrorist. The army was deployed in the terrorist affected areas under article 245 of the constitution of Pakistan. The APEX Committee was formed to coordinate all the activities of each and every institution which include the CM, Core Commander, Chief Secretary, IG-KPK and the heads of intelligence agencies.

While discussing the reorganization of the institution of police he was of the view that the number was increased from 32000 to 82000 and the police were trained by the army. Approximately, 7000 elite force members were trained as a specialized force. Apart from that, the modernized bomb disposal unit (BDU), School of Tactics Peshawar, School of Intelligence Abbottabad, School of Riot Management, School of Investigation Peshawar, and the formation of School of Explosive Handling Noshera are the contribution to enhancing the capability of the police force.

Syed Akhtar Ali Shah stated that to isolate the terrorist organizations and to register the Afghan migrants and to make secure the west boundary of Pakistan along with the initiative of rehabilitation program, Reconciliation, Compensation package and reintegration were also the contributions of KPK police.

Moreover, he explained that after the attack on army public school Peshawar and airport attack Karachi, the National Action Plan was drafted and under this plan, army courts were formed, NACTA were being operationalized.

He concluded his speech at the point that Pakistan has more than 64% of youth in its population and in this regard, the role of youth is significant in nation-building. Therefore, we need to make job opportunities for our youth for their better future as well as for the economic prosperity of our state.

Speaker 5:

Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Dilshad- Former Federal Secretary, Election Commission of Pakistan

Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Dilshad initiated his speech by stating that states have four basic kinds of foundations regarding its formation such as the ideological states, the conqueror states, the countries created on ethnic bases and the multi-lingual states having geographical foundations and based on various ethnic groups. Pakistan is purely an ideological state. The creation of Pakistan is the result of the effortless struggle of great leaders like Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal.

He stated that the various segments of societies had thought about the Hindu-Muslim identity. But the great philosopher, poet and idealist Allama Muhammad Iqbal presented his views regarding this matter in 1930, at Allahabad during the presidential address to the All India Muslim League platform. From one side the Hindu were creating hurdles and restrictions and the British rulers were totally ignored the Muslims and their stance.

While discussing the Lahore Resolution, Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Dilshad stated that Allama Iqbal suggested that the Muslim majority entities should be made one autonomous state having the right of self-determination. Allama Iqbal's speech had a great significance among the Muslim community. The national spirit, which Iqbal gave to the Muslims transformed into the nationalist ideology followed by the creation of Pakistan.

Iqbal claimed that Islam was the significant factor which ultimately unites the individuals and the Muslims of India as a nation need to be recognized and should be given the right of self-determination for the preference of their unique ideology and way of living as a separate entity.



On 23rd March 1940, A.K. FazulHaq, the CM of Bengal presented a resolution named as “The Lahore Resolution”. The session of the All India Muslim League emphasized a scheme that claimed for a federation under the government of India act. The Pakistan word was not used in the resolution but an Indian newspaper included ironically the term as Pakistan Resolution.

The Lahore Resolution was an important event for the future of the Muslims of the sub-continent. Quaid-i-Azam described that Hindu and Muslims belong to different ideologies and religious philosophies. The leadership of Quaid-i-Azam focused on the one agenda of the struggle for freedom.

It is claimed that the concept of formation of the new sovereign state was not proposed even at the stage of Lahore Resolution but the Muslims were demanding two separate states having representation and self-determination.

During the elections of 1945-46, the Muslims League won with an overwhelming majority and proved that the Muslims Leagues alone was the exclusive political party of the Muslims. The 1945-46 elections were the most significant and critical ones in the history of India. The All Indian National Congress emerged as the strongest party but the Muslim



league succeed over all the Muslim constituencies. Moreover, the provincial elections along with the national one proved a strategic victory for Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Dilshad while concluding his speech illustrated that the last viceroy to the sub-continent, Lord Mount Batten betray the Muslim leaders and allocated the boundaries of India according to the interest of the British government. The agreement was decided between Mountbatten and Nehru and signed in London after the approval of the British government.

The creation of Pakistan on 14 August 1947, is the result of various sacrifices and struggle and the brave Muslims of the Sub Continent present their lives for transforming the idea of Pakistan into reality. The constitution of Pakistan which was derived from the Indian act of 1935, still need modification in its context.

Speaker 6:

Professor. Dr. Rashad Ahmed- Director Shaikh Zayed Islamic Center

Professor. Dr. Rashad Ahmed, thanked especially, Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) and Professor. Dr. Miraj-ul-Islam Zia for organizing Pakistaniat conference. He addressed the topic of the need for a knowledge-based and tolerant society. He argued that human society is different in its nature and tolerance is the core element for the maintenance of peace and progress.

Dr. Rashad Ahmed mentioned that reforms are required for the knowledge-based society. A society made of different ethnic, cultural and religious groups and it must welcome the contradictory views with tolerance and patience. While presenting our perspective, we should require arguments based on facts.



While expressing his thoughts Dr. Rashad Ahmed illustrated that the Sociologists argues that societal imbalance refers to the illiterate society. A balanced society is required for sustainability and survivability.

Dr. Rashad Ahmed insisted upon the effective role of educational institutions for developing the society in a better way. A society needs some prerequisites such as co-existence, tolerance, societal constructiveness and for the attainment of these aspects, the religion of Islam and its preaching along with the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the prominent source of inspiration.

He further explained that we need to improve our justice system for a peaceful society. One should not enforce his/her decision but to give logic for avoiding violence. Islam is the best example in this context. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) preached the teachings of Islam in a peaceful manner, giving respect to other religions.

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) initiated the dialogue process with the Christians and Jews for the peace process. In the state of Madina, there resided three religious groups of BanuNazir, BanuKhulefa and Banu Khureza and the agreement called Sulah-e-Hudebia or Misaq-e-Madina was signed among these groups for peace prevalence.



He concluded his speech stating that to maintain the state identity, we should tolerate the contradictory views of various sects and solve the issue with logic and fact-based arguments. Every society needs tolerance and education at the individual, political, societal as well as at family level for the attainment of a progressive state.

Closing Remarks by Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd)
- President CGSS

Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, thanked the University of Peshawar for giving the speakers the chance to address the youth of Pakistan. He stated that CGSS is striving to remind the people of Pakistan the ideology of Islam as a base for the formation of Pakistan as the uniting aspect of Pakistan as a Muslim State.

He further explained that in the contemporary environment it is extremely significant to connect with the essence of the Ideology of Pakistan to defeat our enemies who are trying to undermine Pakistan with all their power and potential. The Pakistani Conference series is the contribution towards the integrity and uniformity to realize the true essence of Pakistan. He concludes the conference by saying that together we can defeat our internal and external enemies and sustain our country.

