



YOUTH PEACE MANUAL

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Peace, Tolerance and Conflict Management

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Module I:

Conflicts and its cost

Objective:

To give a brief history of arms development and trade worldwide with particular emphasis on Pakistan and India including human cost of war and weapons.

Lesson One Background to conflicts

- **Pakistan India Conflict**
- The Kashmir conflict refers to the territorial dispute between India and Pakistan (and between India and the People's Republic of China) over Kashmir, the north western most region of the Indian subcontinent.
- The official stated stance of India is that Kashmir is an "integral part" of India, while the official stated stance of Pakistan is that Kashmir is a disputed territory whose final status can only be determined by the Kashmiri people.
- India and Pakistan have fought three wars over Kashmir: in 1947, 1965, and 1999.
- **Afghanistan War**
- The **Soviet war in Afghanistan**, also known as the **Soviet-Afghan War**, was a nine-year conflict involving Soviet forces supporting the Marxist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA)

government against the Mujahedeen resistance. The latter group found support from a variety of sources including the United States, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and other Muslim nations in the context of the Cold War.

- Initially Soviet deployment of the 40th Army in Afghanistan began on August 7, 1978. The final troop withdrawal began on May 15, 1988, and ended on February 15, 1989.
- **Internal Conflicts in Pakistan both ethnic and sectarian**
- Students Assignment: Internal conflicts in Pakistan (sectarian violence compilation and presentation of media reports by youth)

Lesson Two: The cost of war

In this lesson youth will be informed and educated about the negative impacts of war on the societies. Youth of the conflict zones will be encouraged to present the case studies and explain the situation.

Following are the main topics of discussions:

- Loss of opportunities
- People killed and injured
- Shortage of food
- Fear
- Destruction
- Refugees

Discussion: Can war be justified.

This will be an interactive session between participants to share personal views regarding war and its effects on societies. By this way they can better realize the damages of conflicts and wars.

Module II

Conflict Management

Objective:

To give knowledge to youth regarding different conflicts in their surroundings on national and international level, phases of conflict management, problems managing conflicts, actors & targets.

Phases of Conflicts Management

- i) Conflict Prevention
- ii) Peacemaking
- iii) Peacekeeping
- iv) Peace building
- v) State building

Problems in Managing Conflicts

- i) Rising tensions, Polarization, Militarization
- ii) Perceived incompatibility of interest
- iii) Destructive violence
- iv) Negative attitudes, Socio-economic problems, Trauma
- v) Collapsed States, Weak political institutions, Devastated Economy

Actors in Conflict Management

- i) *External/Internal*: International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, Governments
- ii) *External/Impartial*: Mediators, IOs, Foreign governments
- iii) *External*: Int'l & regional organizations, Military organizations, Foreign governments

Task related to Conflict Management

- i) Prevent escalation
- ii) Facilitate negotiation, Mediate differences, Attain agreement
- iii) Monitor ceasefires, Separate & demonetize parties, Enforce peace
- iv) Reconcile population, Rebuild trust & confidence, Develop economic opportunities
- v) Restructure political & civil institutions, (Re)build civil & economic infrastructure

Target to prevent Conflicts

- i) Potential opponents, Political instigators, Leadership/Elite
- ii) Fighters, Conflicting parties, Militants
- iii) Local & national government, NGOs, Civil Society, Grassroots
- iv) Political parties, Civil society

Group Discussion:

In this session the participant will be divided into groups and will be given topics to discuss and give recommendations. Each group will be responsible for selecting a group leader and then the group leader will be presenting his/her group recommendations in front of all participants. He/she will be responsible to handle objections and answer the entire question related to their group recommendation.

Topics for Group Discussion:

- Root causes of sectarian and inter-communal violence in Pakistan, specifically in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and North West Frontier Province (NWFP).
- Ways and means to reduce sectarian and inter-communal violence.

Module III

Conflict Management and Islamic Teachings

Objective:

To educate the youth regarding the guidance of Islam for the Peaceful resolves of conflicts.

Islam means peace, which teach us the real meaning of peace and non-violence. So we have to resolve and manage our conflicts through dialogues peacefully. As in Holy Quran (Al-Anfal: 61,62,63 and Al-Maeda:2) it is discussed in very clear text that if your enemy incline towards peace you must also do so and trust on Allah. The other place shows that do justice rather than considering of enemy or friend.

Reasons of conflicts

- i) Lack of Knowledge
- ii) Miss interpretation of Islamic Education
- iii) Personal and Political gain
- iv) Extremism in religious and ethnic terms
- v) Divide in the society
- vi) Sunni-Shia confrontations

Effects of conflicts

- i) Killings, injuries of disabilities
- ii) Sectarian and religious violence
- iii) Poverty

- iv) Feelings of insecurity
- v) Political and economic instability

Conflict resolution

- i) Dialogue among religious and ethnic groups
- ii) Creating awareness among general public
- iii Religious education regarding peace
- iv) Development of conflict management experts from religious scholars

Role of Ulema's and Youth in conflicts resolution

- i) To educate the society regarding conflicts and Islamic education
- ii) To motivate youth to utilize their potential for peace and harmony

Module IV

Moving Towards Peace and Justices

Objectives: To investigate the role of UN in peacekeeping.

To understand that peace means more than the absence of violence and based on social justice and equality.

Role of UN to stop wars

- i) Arms Embargos**
- ii) Trade Sanctions**
- iii) Ceasefires**
- iv) Peacekeeping Solders**
- v) Peace Talks**

What Peace Means

i) Negative Peace:

Negative peace addresses the immediate symptoms of conflicts and the use of force and arms. It is the absence of direct violence (physical, psychological and verbal) between individuals, groups and governments.

ii) Positive Peace:

Positive peace is more than the absence of violence, it is the presence of social justice through equal opportunity, a fair distribution of power and resources equal protection and impartial enforcement of law.

Discussion Topic: How we can promote Peace through effective Non-Violent Communication.



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