ISLAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION
CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

29–30 January 2005
UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, SELLY OAK

THE ASSOCIATION OF MUSLIM SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (AMSS UK)
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF ISLAM AND CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM RELATIONS (CSIC) - BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY
HIGHER EDUCATION ACADEMY SUBJECT CENTRE FOR PHILOSOPHICAL & RELIGIOUS STUDIES - UK
CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT
Dr. Anas S. al-Shaikh-Ali, Dr. Jabal Buaben, Dr. Gary Bunt, Shiraz Khan, Dr. Bustami Khir, Dr. R.P. Reed, Siddique Seddon

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
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ISLAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION

29–30 JANUARY 2005

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organised by

The Association of Muslim Social Scientists (AMSS) UK

Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations (CSIC) - Birmingham University

The Higher Education Academy Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies - UK
The American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences (AJISS) has completed twenty years with the publishing of the last issue of vol. 21.

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Conference Organisers

The Association of Muslim Social Scientists (UK) is an association based in London and committed to the development of Islamic thought through research, scholarship and publications. AMSS (UK) aims to keep scholars informed about current conceptual, methodological and analytical developments and promote greater inter-disciplinary co-operation, in an effort towards generating informed, critical and creative Islamic views and opinions on topical and emerging issues of academic relevance to Muslims.

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The Higher Education Academy is a network of 24 subject centres based in higher education institutions throughout the UK. The Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies is based at the University of Leeds and at a partner site at the University of Wales, Lampeter. The Subject Centre’s mission is to enhance teaching quality and improve the student learning experience for all in the context of a changing educational environment. It aims to be the accepted source of information and advice to subject communities on subject-specific and relevant generic educational issues, and seeks to promote the discovery, development and brokerage of good and innovating practice in learning, teaching and assessment.

The Subject Centre provides departmental consultations, funding for learning and teaching mini-projects, and a comprehensive range of resources - including the peer-reviewed journal Discourse: Learning and Teaching in Philosophical and Religious Studies.

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The Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations (CSIC) was founded in 1976 as a joint Muslim-Christian graduate teaching and research institute. The centre seeks to encourage respect for the various Christian and Muslim traditions in their own terms and rejects polemics and proselytism. With academic integrity, the programmes of the CSIC seek to give equal attention to the theoretical dimensions of Christian-Muslim relations and the lived situations of communities in plural contexts, and to understand the relationships between the two spheres.

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ISLAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Foreword

ISLAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION represents a significant theme in the present political, religious and education climate – not just for those directly involved in Islamic Studies, but for the wider academy, the Muslim community and UK society. Approaches towards the study of Islam also have international implications, in terms of the diverse ways in which Islam and Muslims can be understood and interpreted in an ever-changing global context. This conference seeks to bring together participants with a broad range of experiences relating to Islam in Higher Education, to interact on these crucial issues.

In March 2002, the Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies (previously PRS-LTSN) organized a colloquium on Teaching Islam after 9-11, inviting academics engaged in Islamic Studies and Religious Studies to participate. In September 2002, the Association of Muslim Social Scientists UK organized its fourth annual conference on Muslim Education in Europe. A Session at the conference was devoted to “The Future of Islamic Studies in Higher Education” with a contributing speaker from the Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations. The agenda of the present conference is derived in part from the findings of both the PRS-LTSN colloquium and the AMSS conference which raised issues of pedagogy, recruitment, perceptions of ‘the other’, and the evaluation of learning and teaching materials. The AMSS, the Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies and the CSICMR consider these as significant themes for continued discussion and evaluation in the context of a changing higher educational environment.

The organizers welcome the opportunity to engage with participants here at this conference, and incorporate and disseminate findings widely in the UK (and abroad), in anticipation of enhancing understanding of the diverse perspectives, possibilities, challenges, and approaches associated with the study of Islam in Higher Education.
CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY I • SATURDAY 29TH JANUARY 2005

09:00-09:40  REGISTRATION

09:40-10:00  Recitation of the Qur’an

OPENING REMARKS

Chair
Dr. Bustami Khir
Senior Lecturer of Islamic Studies, CSIC

Professor Michael Clarke
Vice Principal, Birmingham University

Dr. Gary Bunt
Subject Co-ordinator, Higher Education Academy Subject
Centre for Philosophical Studies/Lecturer in Islamic
Studies, University of Wales, Lampeter

Dr. Anas S. Al-Shaikh-Ali
Chairman, AMSS (UK)

10:00-11:30  FIRST SESSION: APPROACHES TO THE STUDY
OF ISLAM - I

Chair
Dr. Anas S. Al-Shaikh-Ali

Speakers
Professor Malory Nye
Mapping an Agenda for the Development of Research
and Teaching in the Study of Islam and Muslims
Dr. Gary Bunt
Approaches to the Computer-Mediated Study of Islam in Higher Education
Professor Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim
The Experience of the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in Higher Education

11:30‒11:45  Tea Break

11:45‒13:15  SECOND SESSION: ACCESS, RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY ISSUES

Chair
Dr. Gary Bunt

Speakers
Professor Ian G. Williams
Muslim Identities, Higher Education and Access to the Teaching Profession
Dr. Adrian Brockett
Islamophobia and Arabophobia in English Adolescents
Professor Ron Geaves
‘Giving Something Back’: An Exploration of Ethical Dilemmas in the Study of Muslim Diasporas in Britain
Julie Gallimore
Employability and Religious Studies Students

13:15‒14:45  Lunch Break & Prayer

14:45‒16:15  THIRD SESSION: CHALLENGES FACING THE STUDY OF ISLAM IN HE - I

Chair
Rana Bokhari

Speakers
Professor Pierre Lory
The Challenges of Islamic Studies in Post-Colonial France
Professor Charles E. Butterworth  
Islam on its Own Terms: A Plea for Understanding  

Professor Jørgen S. Nielsen  
Challenges Facing the Study of Islam in Higher Education  

Professor Yahya Michot  
The Myth of the Great Baddy: Ibn Taymiyya and New Orientalists?  

16:15–17:00  
Tea Break & Prayer  

17:00–18:30  
FOURTH SESSION: CHALLENGES FACING THE STUDY OF ISLAM IN HE - II  

CHAIR  
Professor Pnina Werbner  

SPEAKERS  
Dr. Tariq Ramadan  
Western Approaches to the Study of Islam in Higher Education: An Appraisal  
Dr. Zahid H. Bukhari  
The State of Islamic Studies in American Universities: Initial Findings of a Larger Project  
Professor Mehmet Paçaci  
Higher Islamic Education in Turkey
DAY 2 • SUNDAY 30TH JANUARY 2005

10:00–11:30  FIFTH SESSION: APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ISLAM - II

CHAIR
Dr. Mehmet Asutay

SPEAKERS
Dr. Sean McLoughlin
The Study of Islam and Muslims in Britain in UK Higher Education
Amjad Hussain
Islam; Why is There a Need to Study it in Higher Education?
Professor Tamara Sonn
Islamic Studies and Inter-Religious Understanding in the US

11:30–12:00  Tea Break

12:00–13:15  SIXTH SESSION - WORKSHOP: PRIVATE AND NEW INITIATIVES

CHAIR
Siddique Seddon

SPEAKERS
Professor Zaki Badawi
The Muslim College
Dr. Mehmet Asutay
Markfield Institute of Higher Education
Dr. Abas T. Ridha
European Institute of Human Sciences
Dr. Sophie Gilliat-Ray
The Centre for the Study of Islam in the UK
Professor Mumtaz Ahmad lectures in Hampton University’s Department of Political Science. He has been a senior research associate at MRM, Inc., a social science research and consulting firm focusing on contemporary South Asian and Middle Eastern developments, and an Associate Professor at the National Institute of Public Administration in Karachi, Pakistan. He was a member of the University of Chicago’s “Islam and Social Change Project,” and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences’ “Fundamentalism Project.” Professor Ahmad was also a member of the Project MAPS team. Professor Ahmad has published seven books and numerous papers and articles on politics of Islamic resurgence and Islamic developments in South Asia and the Middle East. He is co-editor of “Studies in Contemporary Islam” and serves on the editorial boards of several journals on Islamic humanities. (Note: not a speaker at the conference but is a contributor to Dr. Zahid H. Bukhari’s presentation).

Dr. Mehmet Asutay is Senior Lecturer in Economics and Social Theory at Markfield Institute of Higher Education. He also lectures at Leicester University.

Dr. Adrian Brockett has lived and travelled widely in the Middle East, has a research record in the field of Islam and Arabic Studies and has published two books and various articles. His doctoral research into the Qur’an is accepted by Muslims and non-Muslims. His current affiliation is with York St John College.

Dr. Zahid H. Bukhari is currently working as Director, American Muslim Studies Program (AMSP) at the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding (CMCU), Georgetown University, Washington, DC. From 1999-2004, he also worked as Director Project MAPS: Muslims in American Public Square, which examined the role and contribution of
the Muslim community to the American public life. Dr. Bukhari is also serving as Executive Director of the Center for Islam and Public Policy (CIPP). Dr. Bukhari’s research interests focused on religion and politics in the United States and South Asia. He has a vast experience in all aspects of survey research. He is also editor of two volumes of the Project MAPS: Muslims’ Place in the American Public Square: Fears, Hopes and Aspirations and Muslims in America: Engaging Polity and Society in Post 9/11 Era (forthcoming). Dr. Bukhari has a Masters in Economics from the University of Karachi and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Connecticut.

Dr. Gary R. Bunt is a lecturer in Islamic Studies at the University of Wales Lampeter, and Subject Co-ordinator for the Higher Education Academy Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies. His work for the subject centre has focussed on accessibility, pedagogy, and technology - particularly in relation to religious studies. He is co-editor of the forthcoming Faith Guides series. His research publications include *Islam in the Digital Age: E-jihad, Online Fatwas and Cyber Islamic Environments* and *Virtually Islamic: computer-mediated communication and cyber-Islamic environments*.

Professor Charles E. Butterworth is Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland, College Park. He specializes in medieval Arabic and Islamic political philosophy. Professor Butterworth’s publications include critical editions of most of the Middle Commentaries written by Averroes on Aristotle’s logic; translations of books and treatises by Averroes, Alfarabi, and Alrazi, as well as Maimonides; and studies of different aspects of the political teaching of these and other thinkers in the ancient, medieval, and modern tradition of philosophy. He has also written monograph analyses of the political thought of Frantz Fanon and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. He is a member of several learned organizations and past-president of the American Council for the Study of Islamic Societies (ACSIS) as well as of the Société Internationale pour l’Étude de l’Histoire de la Philosophie et la Science Arabe et Islamique (SIHSPAI).

Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh is Teaching Fellow in Arabic and Islamic Studies at the Al-Maktoum Institute. He has recently completed his
Ph.D. at the Muslim College London (Al-Azhar) under the supervision of Professor Zaki Badawi on the topic "Modernist and Postmodernist Thought: and Islamic Assessment". He has studied in both Sudan and Malaysia, and has previously taught at the European Institute for Human Sciences, Wales and the Islamic International University in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. (Note: not a speaker at the conference but is a contributor to Professor Malory Nye's presentation).

Julie Gallimore works as a Career and Training Consultant across a number of employing sectors including the public services, education, commercial organisations and a number of smaller owner managed businesses. She currently delivers project consultancy and training across a number of UK universities, combining her main interests in employability and skill development. Prior to self employment Julie worked as a senior manager in UK universities for over ten years most recently as the Deputy Director of the Careers Service at the University of Warwick.

Professor Ron Geaves is Professor of Religious Studies in the department of Theology and Religious Studies at University College Chester. He is the author of Sectarian Influences within Islam in Britain (1995); The Sufis of Britain (2000); Islam and the West Post 9/11 (2004); and Aspects of Islam (Jan 2005).

Amjad Hussain has a B.A. in Islamic studies and a PGCE in Religious Education. He is currently working as a part-time lecturer in the School of Theology and Religious Studies at Trinity College, Camarthen. He is also completing his Ph.D. research with regards to Islamic Education in the University of Wales, Lampeter. He has written an article for the Journal of Beliefs and Values entitled “Islamic Education, Why is there a Need for it?” He has also co-written a “Islam Faith Guide” for the Higher Education Academy Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies.

Professor Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim holds a Ph.D. in History from SOAS,University of London. He is currently Professor of History and Deputy Dean (Postgraduate) at the Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University
Malaysia. His previous posts have been as Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum, Sudan (1980-1986) and Principal, Sudan College for Women (1987-1992). He has authored many articles in referred journals and some books of which the latest is Sayyid Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi: A Study of Neo-Mahdism in the Sudan (September 2004).

Professor Pierre Lory studied Arabic and Islamic civilization in Paris, Beirut and Damascus. He specializes in Islamic mysticism and spirituality, and is now director of research at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (he is also chair of Islamic mysticism, Sorbonne, Paris). Professor Lory has written several books on Sufism and Islamic esotericism and has recently published: Le rêve et ses interprétations en Islam (2003) and La science des lettres en Islam (2004).

Dr. Sean McLoughlin is Lecturer in Islamic, Religious and South Asian Studies in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies at the University of Leeds. He holds degrees in Theology and Religious Studies, Middle Eastern Studies and Social Anthropology from the University of Manchester and is author of various articles on different aspects of the South Asian heritage Muslim presence in Britain. Two books are forthcoming in 2005, Representing Muslims: Religion, Ethnicity and the Politics of Identity and European Muslims and the Secular State (edited with Jocelyne Cesari).

Professor Yahya Michot has, since 1998, been a fellow of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies and the Islamic Centre Lecturer in the Faculty of Theology, Oxford University. His main field of research is classical Muslim thought, mainly Avicenna (d. 428/1037), his sources and his impact on Sunnism. This led to a growing interest in the theologian Ibn Taymiyya (d. 728/1328) and the time of the Mamluks.

Professor Jørgen S. Nielsen is Professor of Islamic Studies, Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, and Director of the Graduate Institute for Theology and Religion, Department of Theology, University of Birmingham, UK. He holds degrees in Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies from SOAS, London, and a Ph.D. in Arab history from the American University of Beirut. Since 1992 he has been
a Trustee of the International Center for Minorities and Intercultural Relations (IMIR), Bulgaria. After many years of working on Islam in Europe, current research is concentrating on the Islamic debate on religious pluralism and relations with the West. Major recent publications include: Muslims in Western Europe (2nd ed. 1995, 3rd ed. in press); Arabs and the West: Mutual Images as joint editor (1998); Towards a European Islam (1999); Muslim Networks and Transnational Communities in and Across Europe, ed. jointly with S. Allievi (2003).

Professor Sulayman S. Nyang has a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. He teaches at the department of African Studies, Howard University in Washington, D.C. He served as department chair from 1986 to 1993. He also served, from 1975 to 1978, as Deputy Ambassador of the Gambian Embassy in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He was the co-director of the Project MAPS and also was the Lead Developer for the African Voice Project of the Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Nyang is a frequent lecturer on college campuses, Islamic centres and national conventions of various Islamic organizations of North America. He has written extensively on Islamic, African and Middle Eastern affairs and has also contributed over a dozen chapters in edited books. His recent book, Islam in the United States of America (1999), is a collection of essays written over several years. (Note: not a speaker at the conference but is a contributor to Dr. Zahid H. Bukhari’s presentation).

Professor Malory Nye is Deputy Principal for Academic Affairs of the Al-Maktoum Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies, Dundee, where he is also Chair in Multiculturalism and the Director of the Centre for Research in Multiculturalism and Islam and Muslims in Scotland. He is the author of Multiculturalism and Minority Religions in Britain (2001); Religion: the Basics (2003); and A Place for Our Gods (1995). He is also the editor of the journal Culture and Religion (Routledge).

Professor Mehmet Paçaci obtained his Ph.D. in Theology from Ankara University in 1989. His Ph.D. dissertation was entitled Eschatological Beliefs in the Qur’an and in the Bible and during his studies for this he conducted research at Manchester University and King Saud University as a visiting scholar. He is specialized in Tafsir
(Commentary of the Qur’an) and has been based at Ankara University, Faculty of Theology, Turkey since 1983. He has also taught at the International Islamic University Malaysia between 1993-95, and for short periods lectured at the Pontifical Gregorian University and Bamberg University. He is specifically interested in hermeneutical problems of interpreting and understanding Muslim Holy Scripture, the Qur’an. Modern approaches in the commentary of the Qur’an in comparison to classical understanding of Islam are among his recent interests.

**Dr. Tariq Ramadan** holds an MA in Philosophy and French literature and a Ph.D. in Arabic and Islamic Studies from the University of Geneva. Through his writings and lectures he has contributed to the debate on the issues of Muslims in the West and Islamic revival in the Muslim world. He is active both at the academic and grassroots levels lecturing extensively throughout the world on social justice and dialogue between civilizations. He is the author of several books including *To Be A European Muslim* (1999).

**Dr. Sophie Gilliat-Ray** is a Lecturer in the School of Religious & Theological Studies, and will be the Director of the ‘Centre for the Study of Islam in the UK’ at Cardiff University, when it is launched in September 2005. She has conducted research on various aspects of religion (particularly chaplaincy) in the public domain, especially in prisons (with J. Beckford, *Religion in Prison: Equal Rites in a Multi-Faith Society*, 1998), and in institutions of higher education (*Religion in Higher Education: the Politics of the Multi-Faith Campus*, 2000). Between 1997 and 2000, she was Convenor of the BSA ‘Sociology of Religion Study Group’. She currently co-ordinates (with Professor Jørgen Nielsen and Dr. Sean McLoughlin) the ‘Muslims in Britain Research Network’. Dr Gilliat-Ray is currently writing a book entitled *Muslims in Britain: an Introduction* for Cambridge University Press.

**Professor Tamara Sonn** is the Wm. R. Kenan Distinguished Professor of Humanities in the Department of Religion at the College of William and Mary. She has a B.A. in Philosophy from the University of Santa Clara, an M.A. in Philosophy from the University of Toronto, and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in Near Eastern Languages and
Civilizations. Her areas of specialization are Islamic intellectual history and Islam in the contemporary world. Professor Sonn's books include Interpreting Islam: Bandali Jawzi’s Islamic Intellectual History (1996); Islam and the Question of Minorities (1996); Comparing Religions through Law: Judaism and Islam (with J. Neusner, 1999) and Judaism and Islam in Practice (with J. Neusner and J. Brockopp, 1999); and Between Qur’an and Crown: The Challenge of Political Legitimacy in the Arab World (1990). She has contributed chapters and articles to numerous books and journals, as well as the Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World, the Encyclopedia of Women and Religion, and Colliers Encyclopedia; and was senior editor of the Oxford Dictionary of Islam (2003). Her most recent book is A Brief History of Islam (Blackwell 2004).

Professor Ian G. Williams is Senior Lecturer and Subject Leader in Religious Education, University of Central England, Faculty of Education, Birmingham. Before coming to the University of CE Ian lectured in Religious Studies at University College, Chester and the University of Derby. He has taught and researched in the Middle East and India. Ian studied Theology and Religious Studies at King’s College, London, which was followed by postgraduate study at the Universities of Nottingham, and Derby. Prior to academic teaching Ian served in the Church of England Parish ministry and theological colleges. Currently, Ian is continuing to research the Fetullah Gulen Nurcu Movement in Turkish Islam, Sufi movements in the UK, and he is the Co-ordinator of the TTA Ethnic Minority Teacher Recruitment Project at the University of Central England. His Ph.D. thesis will be published later this year.
Islamophobia and Arabophobia in English Adolescents

DR. ADRIAN BROCKETT

The main objectives of this paper are to examine the prevalence of Islamophobic and Arabophobic attitudes among young people, to see whether gender or age differences exist in these attitudes. The study was a cross-sectional study of young people's negative attitudes towards Muslims and Arabs, and young Muslims’ experiences of negative attitudes and victimisation. 1515 participants were recruited to participate from ten schools and one college of further education in the city of York.

The State of Islamic Studies in American Universities Initial Findings of a Larger Project

DR. ZAHID BUKHARI, PROFESSOR S. NYANG, PROFESSOR M. AHMAD

Islam has become a major topic of discussion in the United States since September 11, 2001. It has generated a great deal of interest among media outlets, policy makers, think tanks, and religious groups. The American institutions of higher learning are struggling to cope with this increasing interest in Islam as a religion, world civilization, political power, and as a strategic concern. The study of Islam and Muslim societies in the form of area studies programs at American campuses was primarily a response to the post-World War II situation in which the United States emerged as a superpower. The current state of relations between the United States and the Muslim world as well as the recent debates about Islamic education and the study programs in American campuses make it imperative that a thorough and rigorous study of Islam in American universities should be undertaken. Since the middle of this year, the Center for Islam and Public Policy (CIPP) has been involved in a major research project to seek a comprehensive examination of the state of Islamic studies in American Universities. The project will actively engage thoughtful scholars, students and
alumni of these programs in panel discussions, focus groups and a
dialogue where they will share their diverse individual and collective
experiences. Through qualitative as well as quantitative research, a
deeper understanding will be developed on the origins, history, and
growth of the discipline. This paper will present an overview of the
Islamic Studies discipline as well as the initial results of the comparative
analysis of the Islam 101 courses that are being offered in various higher
educational institutions across the United States.

Approaches to the Computer-Mediated Study of Islam in Higher
Education
DR. GARY R. BUNT
This paper focuses on issues of pedagogy associated with the
application of digital materials - in particular those derived from the
Internet - for the study of Islam in higher education. It explores how
these resources can complement other 'traditional' educational mate-
rials, and suggests examples of how lecturers and students can success-
fully integrate such materials in an appropriate manner into their work.
The discussion introduces some related work of the Higher Education
Academy Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies,
particularly on the issues of plagiarism and access to educational
resources.

Islam on its Own Terms: A Plea for Understanding
PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BUTTERWORTH
To speak of Western approaches to the study of Islam and to link that
topic with the call for such approaches to be appraised implies too
much error. Certainly, there are misguided attempts to prejudge Islam.
And many such attempts do come from individuals in the West who
have no accurate understanding of Islam, not of Islam as a religious
creed embraced by more than a billion people worldwide nor of Islam
as a culture. To dwell on error, to continue polemic by engaging in
defensive polemic, is a task better left to those who value defense of
one’s own over simply presenting things as they are. The goal we should
all be striving for, regardless of how we identify ourselves, is mutual
understanding. In what follows, I speak as one standing outside the
circle of Islam – at least as far as profession of faith is concerned – and
yet as one seeking to fathom the core of Islamic faith, practice, and
culture. My sources are the Qur’an and two philosophers from the medieval Arabic/Islamic cultural tradition, Alfarabi and Averroes or Ibn Rushd. When speaking to fellow Westerners about Islam, I focus on the world-view the Qur’an presents and on how it answers the questions we consider of great importance today. In arriving at this approach, Alfarabi and Averroes prove to be reliable guides. They speak to the problem of whether a world religion is possible, even desirable, and to the issue of the proper relationship between faith and reason. And they urge, or so it seems to me, religious pluralism as well as faith guided by reason. To show that this is, indeed, what they argue and that it is sound are the two goals of this presentation.

**Employability and Religious Studies Students**

**JULIE GALLIMORE**

The session is designed to focus on the employability of graduates from Religious Studies and Islamic Studies. It will draw on project work with academic staff engaged in supporting the unique skill development of their students. There will also be an opportunity to learn more about the Subject Centres work supporting the enterprise skill of Religious Literacy and discover how employing organisations value this skill.

**‘Giving Something Back’: An Exploration of Ethical Dilemmas in the Study of Muslim Diasporas in Britain**

**PROFESSOR RON GEAVES**

The paper will explore existing tensions in the academic study of Islam as historically developed in Britain and the newer fields of Muslim studies with their focus on living communities especially those that have developed in diaspora. In particular, the paper will examine ethical dilemmas that have arisen for the author as a result of over fifteen years of study of the British Muslim communities, arising from consideration of the ‘power dynamics’ of the field worker and the field under observation. The focus will be on the idea of ‘giving something back’ and its relation to academic ‘impartiality’ and ‘neutrality’, framed within the context of student recruitment and strategies for survival.

**Islam; Why is There a Need to Study it in Higher Education?**

**AMJAD HUSSAIN**

I propose to present a paper on the topic of studying Islam in higher
education and its purpose. Why is there a need for it? To answer this question I will look into the dual form of teaching Islam that takes place in the arena of higher education in Britain. The aim of studying Islam as an academic subject in British universities or colleges is different from the training and education of Imams in private Muslim higher education institutions. Should these two not be complementing each other? Further questions that will be asked are what careers can Muslim or non-Muslim graduates expect to have after their higher education in Islam? I will particularly be dealing with the contemporary problems of Imams being imported from abroad and its affect on the British community. Why are there so few Imams trained in Britain? If they are trained here, do they understand the larger British society? Should not the qualification of what an Imam is be re-defined in contemporary Britain? What can both British and private Muslim higher education institutes do to provide better opportunities for the new generation of Muslims in Britain?

The Experience of the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in Higher Education

Professor Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim

Compared to universities worldwide, including Islamic universities such as al-Azhar, al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, Um al-Qura and the International Islamic University Islamabad, the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) is a unique institution of higher learning. Based on the “IIICE” vision (Integration, Islamization, Internationalization and Comprehensive Excellence) and mission of the IIUM, this short paper highlights some aspects of this singularity. It focuses on the innovative teaching of Islamic disciplines across the Faculties and Centres of IIUM, particularly in its biggest and central Faculty, deliberately and carefully called “Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences” (KIRK and HS). Being a student of history, the author will also touch on the philosophy and methodology of teaching of Islamic history and civilization in this institution.

The Challenges of Islamic Studies in Post-Colonial France

Professor Pierre Lory

During centuries, French higher education developed a double-sided knowledge on Islam. One side was scholarly and endeavoured to
describe a classical, fixed, non evolutive culture (in theology, literature, arts etc). The second trend tried to analyse the societies as they functioned, in order to help penetration of economic and political interests in the East. Since the end of colonization, the main centres of Islamic studies are trying to escape from this old orientalist model. But they still have to face many obstacles: the debate on orientalism does not seem to be totally closed.

The Study of Islam and Muslims in Britain in UK Higher Education
DR. SEAN McLoughlin
In this paper I reflect on the emergence and development of the interdisciplinary study of Islam and Muslims in Britain in UK Higher Education. Tracing the distinctive contributions of Anthropology, Sociology and Religious Studies especially, I map the evolution of research from the 1970s to the present, showing how this has impacted on the course content of an interdisciplinary third level module on Muslims, Multiculturalism and the State.

The Myth of the Great Baddy: Ibn Taymiyya and New Orientalists?
PROFESSOR YAHYA MICHOT
To grasp the worldview of al-Qaeda and its leader, Usama bin Laden, it is essential to start with Ibn Taymiyya (D. Benjamin - S. Simon, The Age of Sacred Terror, New York: Random House, 2002, p.43). The great Mamluk theologian is in serious need of a scholarly re-appraisal as the most malevolent and erroneous statements now pullulate about his so-called “political” thought, among academics as well as in the media. Instead of questioning the misuses of some of his writings (for instance, the anti-Mongol fatwas) by various extreme Islamist movements or writers, “new” orientalists give them a surplus of pseudo-scientific legitimacy and therefore become their best allies, in very unhealthy synergies. But would Ibn Taymiyya still be interesting if, historically speaking, it was wrong to consider him as the spiritual ancestor of armed Islamism?

Challenges Facing the Study of Islam in Higher Education
PROFESSOR JORGEN S. NIELSEN
With the increasing internationalisation of higher education and diversity of our student constituencies the broad field of Islamic studies
is being challenged as never before. Does it make a difference whether we are teaching to Muslims or non-Muslims? What role, if any, does the religious adherence of the teacher play? Aspects of these questions are not new but tend to be avoided. What about the content of the subject? Are we teaching Islam in some form of abstract, or as a lived religion? And to what extent does this issue require the mobilisation of a variety of disciplines? Why do we not appear to be asking the same questions of the teaching of Christianity?

Mapping an Agenda for the Development of Research and Teaching in the Study of Islam and Muslims

Professor Malory Nye and Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh

This paper will explore some of the key issues for the development of the Study of Islam and Muslims as a discipline which is post-orientalist and multicultural, in which it is recognised that there is no single methodology or approach, but is both inter-disciplinary and multidisciplinary. The field includes the study of the core textual and theoretical components of Islam, along with a study of Muslims, whose actions and practices are embedded within historical, cultural, and social contexts. Therefore, key areas for the development of the field to enable it to meet the challenges and opportunities of the twenty-first century include not only contemporary post-orientalist studies in traditional areas such as Qur’anic, Hadith, and Fiqh studies, but also across a range of subjects including historical, sociological, political, anthropological, gendered, and legal studies of Muslims cultures, societies, and contexts.

Higher Islamic Education in Turkey

Professor Mehmet Paçacı

The Turkish Republic, as a modern secular state, was established from the leftovers of the Ottoman Empire. This might mean that it undertook a process of radical secularization and modernization that had already started in late Ottoman times. Hence the religion itself, in general, has mostly been an area of struggle and, therefore, a source of tension in the short history of modern Turkey. It is interesting, however, that higher religious education has had a past almost equal to the one of the Republic even though with a full and considerably long cessation and a couple of crisis. The paper will give a historical perspective of
higher Islamic education (ilahiyat) in Turkey one that persists in parallel to that of the process of the establishment of secularization, on the one hand, and the struggle of religious tradition to open a room for itself in the structure of the secular modern state, on the other. It will also cover recent developments in higher religious education in the only Muslim country that is holding, albeit long term, negotiations with the European Union to become a member.

Western Approaches to the Study of Islam in Higher Education: An Appraisal
DR. TARIQ RAMADAN
Abstract not available.

Centre for the Study of Islam in the UK
DR. SOPHIE GILLIAT-RAY
In September 2005, Cardiff University will be launching a new specialist ‘Centre for the Study of Islam in the UK’. This presentation will outline the vision of the new Centre, as well as detailing some of the proposed activities, events, and courses.

Islamic Studies and Inter-Religious Understanding in the US
PROFESSOR TAMARA SONN
The field of Religious Studies in Euro-America aspires toward objectivity. It differs from the teaching of religion within a particular faith tradition in that it does not promote specific ideas or actions as true or false, or right or wrong. Instead, the goal of Religious Studies is to foster an appreciation of and respect for various religious traditions and an understanding of their roles in society. As such, Religious Studies is non-normative. But this does not mean that Religious Studies is value-free. In fact, the desire to foster understanding of different faith traditions is itself based upon a value: that inter-faith understanding is not only possible, but good; indeed, it is an integral part of a pluralist, democratic society. Unquestionably, there are some scholars who violate the spirit of Religious Studies, particularly when it comes to the study of Islam. However, they are the exception to the rule. The vast majority of scholars of Islam in the U.S. adhere to the standards of Religious Studies described above. In this paper I will describe the development of Religious Studies and argue for its effectiveness in
fostering inter-religious understanding and cooperation on issues that affect all members of democratic society, particularly with regard to Islam. Unfortunately, there are no statistics by which to measure such effectiveness. But there are numerous examples of inter-faith cooperation on critical issues. I will survey some of these examples and focus on those drawn from my own twenty-year experience in Islamic Studies in the U.S.

**Muslim Identities, Higher Education and Access to the Teaching Profession**

**PROFESSOR IAN G. WILLIAMS**

Unskilled and with poor education, the majority of Muslim immigrants entered the UK at the lower end of the socio-economic ladder. The position for the majority of British Muslims has changed little since the 1960’s with many of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin still employed in unskilled or semi-skilled sectors [Runnymede 197.16] However, a measure of social mobility exits within British Muslim communities. Data from the 1991 National Census revealed that a significant move had occurred from industrial employment to services and technical work. This paper examines developments in recruitment into the teaching profession from Muslim Asian communities and proposes strategies to enhance the profession for religio-ethnic traditions based on understandings of education particularly within the Muslim faith.
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