

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER



In this issue

- Policy Brief: Protecting Youth from Online Hate and Fake News: Policy Options for Mitigation and Resilience
- List of Observers
- Upcoming Reports



Message from the Director

With Pakistan’s youth comprising nearly two-thirds of the population, our focus remained on strengthening their role as agents of peace and inclusivity. Through extensive research and dialogue, we worked to address the pressing issue of youth radicalization not merely as a security concern but as a societal challenge that demands holistic solutions. At PIPS, we see it as our responsibility to continue nurturing these voices, shaping narratives of empathy and pluralism, and ensuring that the next generation is equipped to resist division and lead Pakistan toward a more peaceful future.

Year In Review

In 2024–25, PIPS launched a national study on youth radicalization, combining surveys, in depth interviews, and interactive workshops across all four provinces and Islamabad. Over 390 students from religious seminaries and mainstream institutions participated. The initiative created safe spaces for dialogue on interfaith harmony, inclusivity, and tolerance. From Karachi to Quetta, Lahore to Peshawar, young people shared their hopes, frustrations, and aspirations for a more equal society.

Policy Brief

Protecting Youth from Online Hate and Fake News: Policy Options for Mitigation and Resilience

Executive Summary

Like any other part of the world, millions of Pakistani youth use social media daily and cannot avoid encountering hate-filled messages. For them, social media is not only a source of entertainment but also the lens through which they form views about politics, religion, identity, and 'the other'. While social media can broaden young people's worldview, constant exposure to harmful content fuels intolerance, deepens polarization, harms mental health, and undermines national cohesion.

Policymakers can no longer afford inaction. Today's digital toxicity risks becoming tomorrow's mob violence. Urgent priorities include:

- Embedding digital literacy in schools and universities.
- Strengthening content moderation, especially in local languages.
- Promoting inclusive youth-led narratives that counter hate.
- Providing mental health support to mitigate harm.

The Problem

Pakistan's youth face increasing exposure to online hate and disinformation, with real-world consequences for social cohesion and security

Growth of Digital Connectivity

The country has over 116 million¹ internet users, with active social media user identities reaching 66.9 million² in January 2025. Social media use in Pakistan has expanded rapidly over the past decade. In 2013, social media penetration (usage) in the country reached 4% (about 8 million users) of the population. By 2019, it had risen to 18% (37 million users) and reached a peak of 29.5% (71.7 million users) in 2024. The latest figures for early 2025 estimate a 26.4% penetration rate (66.9 million user identities) out of a total population of 253 million.³ The majority are young people, for whom TikTok, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp are central to social life.

Social Media as the New Information Hub

While year-to-year variations partly reflect changes in reporting methods, the long-term trend is clear. Millions of young Pakistanis now rely on social media as a primary social and informational space. Besides search engine 'Google' and artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot 'ChatGPT', platforms such as YouTube, Facebook, and WhatsApp dominate online traffic.⁴ Surveys show that around 40% of internet users use Facebook and YouTube for news.⁵ This centrality makes social media a key site for both civic engagement

Hate in Classrooms and Newsfeeds

Even classrooms are not immune. A 2024 study found that students frequently encounter hate speech in academic settings, often without recognizing it as such.⁶ Social media, however, remains the most common and influential source of hateful narratives, surpassing traditional media in reach and impact.

Vulnerability through Weak Skills

Experts warn that many young people lack critical thinking and digital literacy skills⁷ needed to identify disinformation, extremist propaganda, or trolling. This leaves them highly vulnerable to manipulation and radicalization.

From Hate Speech to Violence: Recent Examples

- The digital spark of hate has repeatedly ignited real-world violence in Pakistan, with recent incidents offering stark reminders of its destructive potential.
- Warburton, Nankana Sahib (Feb 2023): A WhatsApp rumour of the desecration of the Holy Quran spread within hours. Later, a mob broke into the police station where the accused was being held and lynched him.⁸
- Mardan (May 2023): An enraged crowd killed Nigar Alam, a local Muslim religious leader, after rumours swirled that he had uttered blasphemous remarks during a political rally.⁹
- Jaranwala (Aug 2023): Online hate messages urging “defence of religion” mobilized armed mobs that attacked and torched churches and homes of Christians, displacing families overnight.¹²
- Lahore (October 2024): A claim about rape of a female student at a private college went viral on social media, triggering widespread protests, violence, and damage. Later, investigations concluded the incident was fabricated.¹³
- Punjab (July 2025): At the start of the month of Muharram, Punjab Police registered 18 cases and arrested 20 individuals for sharing hateful and objectionable content online, mostly on Facebook and WhatsApp.¹⁴
- Punjab (July 2025): The provincial government reported around 1,600 social media accounts to the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) for spreading hate material. A total of 170 individuals were arrested for inciting hatred online.¹⁵
- These incidents show how digital platforms, when weaponized, can strip individuals of safety, dignity, and justice in a matter of hours.

Policy Context and Gaps

- While Pakistan has established legal and policy frameworks, significant gaps and implementation challenges persist.
- Regulation without clarity: The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016 — amended by Parliament in 2025 to give the state greater control over social media — addresses online misuse. However, its enforcement remains weak, and the definitions of 'false information' or 'hate speech' in the law are vague,¹⁶ leaving room for misuse.
- Uneven digital literacy: Some programmes exist, but they rarely reach rural or underprivileged youth.
- Limited monitoring: There is little systematic tracking of the types, sources, and impacts of hate content consumed by youth.
- Despite existing laws and initiatives, weak enforcement, vague definitions, and uneven access to digital literacy continue to leave youth vulnerable.

Policy Recommendations

To reduce harm and build resilience among youth, Pakistan should prioritize the following measures

1 Integrate Digital and Media Literacy into Education

1

- Incorporate digital and media literacy into school and university curricula.
- Train teachers to help students critically assess online content and recognize hate narratives.

2 Strengthen Content Moderation and Monitoring

2

- Urge social media platforms to apply robust moderation in Urdu and regional languages.
- Build partnerships among government, civil society, and tech firms for safe data gathering on youth exposure while protecting privacy.

3 Promote Youth-led Counter-Narratives

3

- Fund initiatives where young people create positive digital content promoting tolerance, pluralism, and interfaith harmony.
- Support forums and community projects that reduce 'othering' through dialogue and collaboration.

4 Expand Mental Health and Support Services

4

- Provide accessible counseling and safe spaces in schools and universities.
- Train educators to recognize signs of distress linked to online hate exposure.

5 Refine Legal Definitions and Ensure Proportion

5

- Clarify the legal definition of 'false information/disinformation' to distinguish it from free expression and minimize the risk of misuse against dissent.
- Safeguard regulations against misuse that could silence dissent or legitimate debate.

If implemented, these measures will help protect communities from mob violence, equip young people with the skills to resist manipulation and misinformation, reduce the psychological harms of persistent online hostility, and foster a more inclusive and tolerant digital environment. Policymakers have a critical but limited window of opportunity to act before online hate further entrenches social division and fuels violence. Priority actions include integrating digital literacy into national curricula, strengthening local-language content moderation through partnerships with technology firms, and investing in youth-led dialogue and counter-narratives. Pakistan's future cohesion and stability depend on empowering its youth to reject online hate and build an inclusive digital environment.

References

1. Digital 2025: Pakistan, "DataReportal – Global Digital Insights," DataReportal – Global Digital Insights, March 3, 2025, https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2025-pakistan?utm_.
2. Digital 2025: Pakistan, "DataReportal – Global Digital Insights," DataReportal – Global Digital Insights, March 3, 2025, https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2025-pakistan?utm_.
3. Kepios / DataReportal. Digital 2013: Pakistan; Digital 2019: Pakistan; Digital 2024: Pakistan; Digital 2025: Pakistan.
4. SimilarWeb. "Top Websites Ranking in Pakistan." Accessed September 2025.
5. Gallup & Gilani Pakistan. "2 in 5 Internet Users in Pakistan Visit Facebook and YouTube for News." 2019.
6. Naila Rafique, Saima Iqbal, and Sidra Huma, "Hate Speech Prevalence and Identification in Pakistani Academic Environments: An Exploratory Study," Pakistan Social Sciences Review 8, no. 2 (April 2024), [https://doi.org/10.35484/pssr.2024\(8-II-S\)03](https://doi.org/10.35484/pssr.2024(8-II-S)03)
7. Ayesha S Ali and Ihsan Ayyub Qazi, "Countering Misinformation on Social Media through Educational Interventions: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment in Pakistan," Journal of Development Economics 163 (July 6, 2021), <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2107.02775>.
8. Staff Report, "Mob Lynches Man over Blasphemy Allegations in Nankana Sahib," Pakistan Today, February 11, 2023, https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2023/02/11/nankana-police-officers-suspended-after-fatal-mob-attack-over-blasphemy-claims/?utm_.
9. Our Correspondent, "Cleric Lynched near Mardan over Alleged Blasphemy," Dawn, May 8, 2023, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1751515>
10. Abid Hussain, "Mobs Burn Christian Churches, Homes in Pakistan after Blasphemy Allegations," Al Jazeera, August 16, 2023, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/8/16/angry-mobs-burn-christian-churches-in-pakistan-after-blasphemy-allegations>.
11. Rana Bilal, Imran Gabol, "No Student has Any Evidence of Alleged Lahore Rape, Punjab AG Tells LHC," Dawn, October 18, 2024, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1866011>.
12. Recorder Report, "Social Media: Police Take Action against Objectionable Content," Business Recorder, July 2, 2025, https://www.brecorder.com/news/40370621/social-media-police-take-action-against-objectionable-content?utm_.
13. Staff Reporter, "Hate Material: 1,600 Social Media Accounts Reported to PTA," Dawn, July 6, 2025, https://www.dawn.com/news/1922438?utm_.
14. DISA Press Room , "Pakistan's PECA Amendments: Combating Disinformation at the Potential Cost of Free Speech and Constitutionality," Disinformation Social Media Alliance, February 28, 2025, https://disa.org/pakistans-peca-amendments-combating-disinformation-at-the-potential-cost-of-free-speech-and-constitutionality/?utm_.

Building Bridges

Youth at the Crossroads: Understanding Radicalization in Pakistan

Youth radicalization in Pakistan is a complex, multi-layered phenomenon shaped by global, regional, national, and local dynamics. It is generally understood as the process in which young adults, particularly those between the ages of 15 and 29, adopt an exclusive religious identity over their national one, often aligning with militant, political, or missionary organizations. This shift can escalate from radical beliefs to violent actions, with serious consequences for social cohesion and national stability.

Youth radicalization is a profound challenge in Pakistan, a confluence of multiple factors that contribute to intolerance and ultimately violence within society. This phenomenon is particularly prevalent among youth aged 15–29, who often adopt an exclusive Islamic identity over the national one. They frequently align with reactive movements that encompass political, religious, and militant organizations. While radical behavior itself is not always harmful and can even bring positive change, it transforms into violent extremism when it employs indiscriminate means of expression.

Several interlinked drivers contribute to this challenge. Internal and home-grown factors remain the most critical. Poverty, unemployment, and socio-economic disparities foster alienation and frustration, creating insecurity and fragmentation in society. The failing economy, combined with limited opportunities for upward mobility, intensifies these grievances. Growing horizontal inequality significantly elevates the risk of violent contestation. Political instability, weak governance, and corruption further aggravate perceptions of injustice and exclusion, while the manipulation of religion for political gain has entrenched sectarian and ideological divides. Perceptions of injustice, human rights violations, socio-political exclusion, widespread corruption, and mistreatment of groups are powerful push factors that make youth vulnerable to radical influences.

Pakistan's fragmented education system is also a major concern. Three parallel streams, public, private, and madrassa, have reinforced societal polarization. Madrassas, while encouraged for primary education, often remain unregulated and can serve as breeding grounds for sectarianism and radicalization. Higher education institutions are not immune either; students are exposed to extremist and hate material, including pamphlets and speeches, which are further amplified by social media. Ethnic rivalries and religious extremism within universities, along with student political groups tied to political parties, foster power competition and sometimes violent confrontations. As a result, radicalization is no longer confined to madrassas alone but has penetrated mainstream educational spaces as well. Beyond education, deep-rooted religious disharmony, class disparities, and Pakistan's multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic social structure exacerbate polarization.

Sectarian divides, particularly between Sunni and Shia communities, are common and often exploited. Minority groups such as Christians and Ahmadis bear the brunt of radicalization in one form or another, facing discrimination and targeted violence.

At the regional and global levels, competing influences from powers such as the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Iran have shaped sectarian and ideological trends in Pakistan. Unresolved disputes with neighboring countries, especially India (Kashmir) and Afghanistan, combined with complex relations with Iran, have provided fertile ground for extremism.

The Afghan conflict and the post-9/11 War on Terror left deep scars on Pakistan's society, while the influx of Afghan refugees further aggravated socio-political challenges. Globalization and digital communication have added a new dimension, enabling the rapid spread of radical ideologies and connecting local grievances with international extremist discourses.

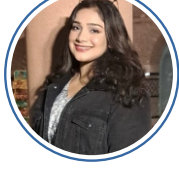
Together, these dynamics create an "enabling environment" in which radicalization thrives, operating through a spectrum of actors from missionary organizations to militant groups. The impact on society has been profound: Pakistan has lost tens of thousands of lives and billions in economic damage, while its social fabric has been polarized by sectarian, ideological, and ethnic fault lines. The issue of youth radicalization is deeply embedded in Pakistan's socio-political fabric, leading to significant societal impacts, including economic and human costs.

The state's weak writ and the absence of a coherent counter-radicalization policy have further compounded the problem. Addressing youth radicalization requires a holistic and multi-dimensional approach that goes beyond security measures to tackle root causes. This includes promoting alternate narratives, reforms in education, socio-economic development, stronger governance and rule of law, addressing youth needs, building multi-stakeholder partnerships, and implementing robust strategies for rehabilitation and reintegration. Only through such comprehensive measures can Pakistan hope to counter the appeal of radical ideologies and foster a more peaceful, pluralistic society.

In this context, the Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) has worked to counter the wave of extremism among youth through workshops across the country. PIPS has sensitized youth, engaged with policymakers, and identified loopholes in the existing system. This initiative has created space for dialogue by engaging students from diverse social and educational backgrounds to discuss tolerance and inclusivity. The workshops, conducted across Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan, and Islamabad, were attended by youth audiences from varied segments of society, reflecting Pakistan's diversity and the shared need for dialogue and peacebuilding.

Observers

Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) engaged university students as observers during the nationwide workshops on social cohesion, tolerance, and inclusivity. The observers attended the sessions to gain first-hand exposure to discussions promoting acceptance and respect for diverse communities. Their participation served as a capacity-building experience, helping young people broaden their understanding of peaceful coexistence and inclusive citizenship. Through this initiative, PIPS encouraged youth to internalize the values of tolerance, empathy, and mutual respect in their academic and social environments.



Who are our observers?



Muhammad Saad bin Ilyas, from Islamabad, completed his eight-year Dars-e-Nizami (equivalent to MA Arabic and Islamic Studies) from Jamia Islamia Imdadiya, Faisalabad, in February 2025. He is now pursuing a one-year specialization in Iftaa (Fatwa) at the same institution. Passionate about social reform, he envisions nurturing individuals who work for the moral, social, and collective betterment of the nation and humanity.



Ali Raza Chandio, from Khairpur Mirs, Sindh, is pursuing a Bachelor of Science in English at Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University of Skill Development and Technology. Currently in his second year, he previously attended a PIPS session and is eager to rejoin the platform, grateful for the opportunity to learn and engage once again.



Muhammad Huzaifa Hassan, from Multan, is pursuing a Bachelor's degree in International Relations at the University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Actively engaged in youth-led peace initiatives, he leads a multinational youth platform of over 50 international members, organizing webinars and dialogues. He firmly believes that youth are the driving force for positive global change.



Kabsha Zafar, from Multan, holds a BS in Urdu from Bahauddin Zakariya University. Deeply connected with Urdu literature, she finds inspiration in societal themes that shape her writings. Passionate about literary expression and meaningful dialogue, she looks forward to the upcoming November gathering and the exchange of thoughtful ideas and reflections.



Sidra Akram is an MPhil scholar at Government College Women University Faisalabad, researching the intersection of Islam and biotechnology and their ethical implications in the modern era. Alongside her studies, she works as a Staff Coordinator at a foundation. Passionate about linking faith with science, she aims to promote knowledge for human welfare and collective growth.



Naresh is a BS student in Public Relations and Advertising at the University of the Punjab, Lahore. Passionate about strategic communication and media engagement, he aims to build meaningful connections between organizations and their audiences. With a forward-thinking approach, he aspires to contribute positively to Pakistan's communication industry and the global media landscape.



Anna Azmat holds a bachelor's degree in Gender Studies from Fatima Jinnah Women University and currently serves as a Project Officer at the Institute of Rural Management (IRM). Passionate about gender equality and community development, she strives to create sustainable social impact through inclusive initiatives and aims to become a leading advocate for transformative change.



M. Adan Hassnain, is pursuing a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Information Technology from the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. He is passionate about technology, programming, and continuous learning, with a strong interest in developing skills that contribute to growth and innovation in the IT field.



Kiran, from a small town in District Tharparkar, is pursuing her Master's in Public Health (Executive Program). Passionate about peace and equity, she works at the intersection of health, education, climate, and gender inclusion. As a Master Facilitator and Community Practitioner, she empowers youth and women in rural Sindh, fostering dialogue, empathy, and collective action for peaceful, resilient communities.



Hamza Israr is a Political Science major with a keen academic interest in marginalized communities, culture, and critical geography from a post-colonial perspective. Passionate about inclusive discourse and social understanding, he looks forward to engaging with fellow participants to exchange insights and broaden perspectives on contemporary societal challenges.



Uzair Ul Haq, a Sociology graduate from Jahanzeb College Swat, is a passionate climate advocate and Global Promo Leader at Nobel Learning PBC (USA). As Leader of Nobel Pakistan, he heads a 23-member team and connects youth from over 175 countries. Recognized as a Policy Research Winner in Pakistan, he champions sustainability and youth-led community resilience.



Hizb Ur Rahman holds a bachelor's degree in International Relations from the University of Peshawar and is currently pursuing Dars-e-Nizami at Jamia Islamia Tafheem ul Qur'an, Mardan. With a strong religious background, he actively works to promote harmony among different Muslim sects and strives to build bridges of understanding and unity within society.



Noorulain Izhar, from Gujranwala, is pursuing an MPhil in Islamic Studies at Gift University. With over five years of experience teaching Quranic translation and Tafseer, she is dedicated to spreading religious understanding and moral values. She looks forward to actively engaging in the upcoming workshops to enhance learning and meaningful dialogue.



Soban Rafiq, from Islamabad, is pursuing a bachelor's degree in Leadership and Management Studies at the National Defence University, with a focus on leadership in project management. A passionate humanitarian and environmental activist, he serves as the first Youth Peace Champion for UNODC Pakistan and collaborates with several NGOs promoting youth and child education.



Muhammad Nauman Mushtaq is a BS International Relations student and Darse Nizami scholar, recognized with gold and silver medals for academic excellence. A multilingual public speaker and researcher, he serves as President of the Islamic Society at AIR University, mentoring the Civic Engagement and International Relations Societies. He aspires to advance peace-building and community development initiatives.



Syed Salman Nasir is a youth leader, climate advocate, and IELTS trainer with a bachelor's degree in Political Science from Jahanzeb College Swat. He conducts training sessions with the District Administration-District Youth Affairs Swat on communication skills, confidence building, and climate change awareness, empowering young people to become active and responsible citizens.



Qari Muhammad Bakht Jamal, from Lahore, is a final-year student at Darul Uloom Jamia Naemima, Garhi Shahu. Deeply committed to serving Islam for the sake of Allah, he envisions a peaceful and harmonious society free from conflict and hatred. Guided by faith and compassion, he strives to inspire moral and positive social change.



Shahzaib Shakil, a BBA (Hons) student from Bahawalpur, is an outreach specialist skilled in CRM, email marketing, and B2B research. He has volunteered on projects promoting inclusivity and conservation and participated in PIPS's Building Bridges initiative on youth tolerance. He aspires to strengthen community resilience through the Youth Observers program.



Syeda Iqra Nasir, from Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is pursuing a bachelor's degree in Climate Change Sciences at the University of Agriculture, Swat. She previously attended the 2024 PIPS session in Swat, which she found deeply insightful and transformative. Grateful to rejoin the program, she aims to continue learning and contributing positively to society.



Nimra Zahid, from Bahawalpur, is pursuing a PhD at the Cholistan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CUVAS). She serves as President of the Roots Revival Society and has been recognized with the Nissa and Youth Rising Star Awards by the Youth Parliament Punjab for her outstanding leadership and community engagement.



Dr. Muhammad Tahir Akbar, from Khanqah Sharif, Bahawalpur, holds seven master's degrees, an MPhil, and a PhD. With 30 solo research articles published in Y-category journals, he brings vast academic and professional experience. A seasoned journalist with 20 years in the field, he has authored two books and over 1,200 columns, features, and short stories.



Madiha Naeem Akhtar, a 7th-semester International Relations student at BUITEMS University, Quetta, is passionate about global affairs and youth empowerment. Actively engaged in community development initiatives, she strives to inspire leadership, social awareness, and positive change among young people while contributing meaningfully to both her academic and local community environments.



Abdul Rafay Jamali, a law student at Indus College of Law, is passionate about justice, constitutionalism, and public service. His articles on social and legal issues have been published in The News and The Nation. Having participated in several Model United Nations sessions, he strives to promote peace, justice, and the rule of law across Pakistan.



Shawana Khan, from Quetta, is pursuing a BS in Nutrition and Dietetics at the Centre of Advanced Studies in Vaccinology and Biotechnology (CASVAB), University of Balochistan. Guided by her belief in knowledge as a force for change, she aspires to promote peace, tolerance, and social awareness, fostering a healthier and more harmonious community.



Ahmer Bin Zameer, from Rawalpindi, is pursuing a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics at Arid Agriculture University. Passionate about social impact and youth engagement, he looks forward to contributing to a nationwide network of young activists committed to fostering positive change and sustainable community development.



Yasir Hussain, from Dera Allah Yar, Balochistan, is pursuing a BS in Political Science at the University of Management and Technology, Lahore. As a campus ambassador for The Blood Heroes, he promotes blood donation and Thalassemia awareness. Actively engaged in youth-led societies fostering empathy and patience, he is passionate about creating meaningful social impact and community development.



Hassnain Hyder, from Khairpur, Sindh, is pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Law (LLB) at Shah Abdul Latif University. As former President of the Youth Assembly through CPDI, he has collaborated with NGOs such as CPDI, BSWA, MERF, IRC, and SPO on community development and youth engagement. Passionate about justice and reform, he envisions a society grounded in equality and the rule of law.



Aleezae Shabbir Khan, a BS Media and Communication student at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, is passionate about peace, pluralism, and interfaith harmony. Her award-winning documentary "Transgenderism in Pakistan" earned first prize from the British Council. She has led social media for PIPS and the National Youth Peace Festival, promoting peace and youth empowerment.



Suraj Kumar is a sports anchor at Awaz News and a content creator with over 500K YouTube subscribers and 1M social media followers. Through his podcasts and digital storytelling, he highlights inspiring journeys and promotes climate action, interfaith harmony, and peace, using media as a tool for community engagement and positive social change.



Dr. Muhammad Jawad, a medical graduate from Ziauddin University, Karachi, is a dedicated writer, debater, and mentor with a passion for learning and expression. During his university years, he actively served in the student council and organized multiple health camps, demonstrating strong leadership, commitment to community service, and a deep interest in advancing public health.



Kiran Ashiq is pursuing a PhD at the Cholistan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bahawalpur. Having actively worked with various student societies, she brings both academic dedication and community engagement experience. Grateful for the opportunity to reconnect, she previously attended a PIPS conference and is honored to be part of the Youth Observers initiative.



Engr. Tayyba Batool is a Petroleum and Gas Engineer currently pursuing her Master's degree at UET Lahore. Deeply inspired by the values of peace, harmony, inclusivity, and tolerance, she strives to foster a positive and respectful learning environment that guides youth toward understanding and responsibility.



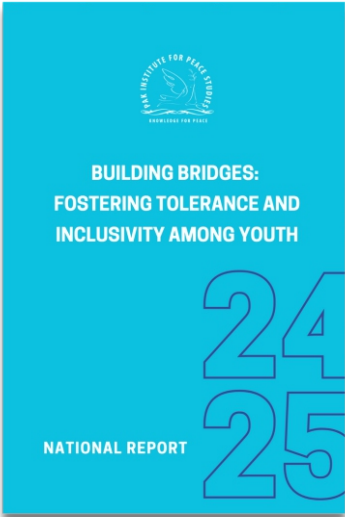
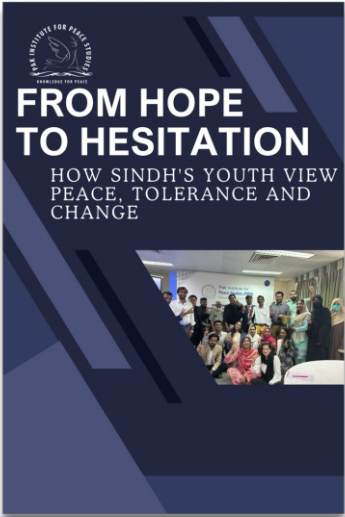
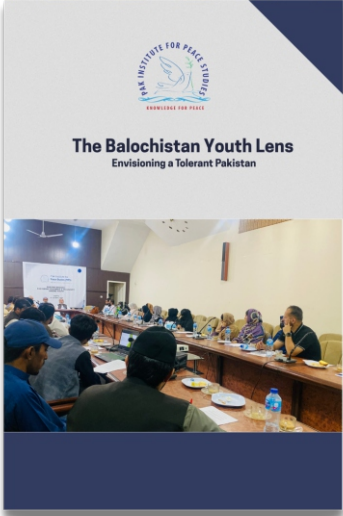
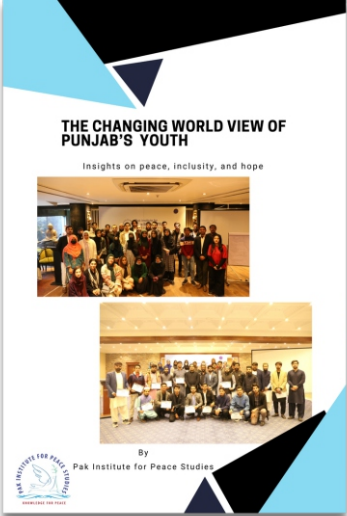
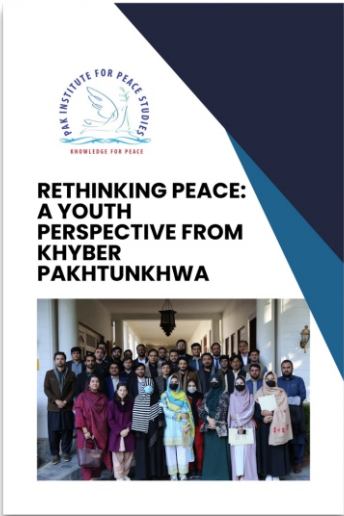
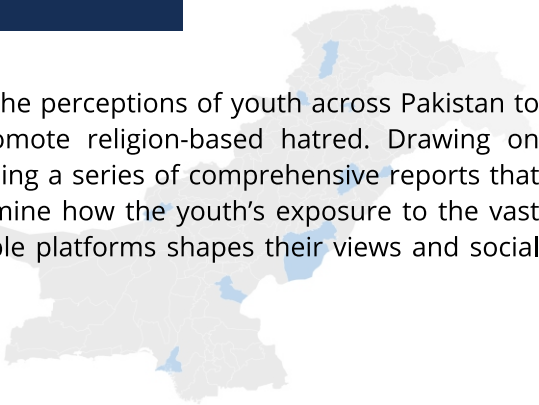
Amjad Jamali, a dental graduate from LUMHS Jamshoro and resident of Hyderabad, is passionate about debate, law, and international affairs. He has actively participated in MUN events such as HydMUN and MUNLUMHS. Amjad also writes for major newspapers, including Dawn, The Tribune, and The News, analyzing global issues and socio-political trends.



Muhammad Rehan Maqsood from Faisalabad holds an MPhil in Mass Communication with a specialization in Documentary Filmmaking from UCP Lahore. He is a Visiting Lecturer at GCUF and an entrepreneur in the textile sector. Passionate about traveling and cultural storytelling, he seeks to promote Pakistan's cultural diversity as a means to foster peace and strengthen social harmony.

Upcoming Reports

The Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) has assessed the perceptions of youth across Pakistan to understand the factors that fuel intolerance and promote religion-based hatred. Drawing on extensive engagement and field research, PIPS is launching a series of comprehensive reports that explore these dynamics in depth. The reports also examine how the youth's exposure to the vast and often unfiltered information available across multiple platforms shapes their views and social attitudes.



About PIPS

Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) is an Islamabad-based research and advocacy organization. The Institute offers a range of consultancy services through a combination of independent research and analysis, Innovative academic programs, and hands-on training and support that serve the following basic themes Conflict analysis and peacebuilding, dialogue, prevent/counter violent extremism (P/CVE), internal and regional security: and media for peace and democracy.

PIPS conducts structured dialogues, focused group discussions, and national and international seminars to understand the issues listed earlier and also strengthen partnerships. The outcomes of PIPS research and planned events have extensively been reported in the mainstream media which adds to its credibility as an active and well networked civil society organization. PIPS policy reports and recommendations on security and CVE have frequently been cited in various works and included in state policy debates and documents.

Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) conducted a research study in 2024-25 under the title “Building Bridges, Fostering Tolerance and Inclusivity among Youth”. The program was particularly designed to engage Pakistan's youth from diverse backgrounds. The participants belonging to Madrassas, universities, media and social activists were engaged to improve in them, support for freedom of faith, and religious tolerance and harmony. It builds upon the philosophical approach that youth is part of a solution to challenges thrown by violent extremism and communal and sectarian discord.



PAK INSTITUTE FOR PEACE STUDIES (PIPS)

PO Box No: 2110, Islamabad, Pakistan

Fax: +92-51-8359474

Tel: +92-51-8359475

Email: pips@pakpips.com

www.pakpips.com