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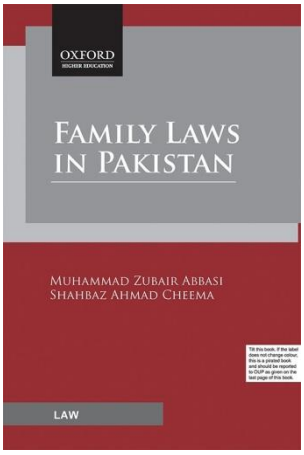
Contents

Book of the Month



Family Laws in Pakistan

Muhammad Zubair Abbasi and Shahbaz Ahmad Cheema

This book provides the latest and updated account of the principles and practices of family laws in Pakistan. It is primarily based on the latest case law and statutes. The authors not only present systemically organized case law but also critically evaluate leading judicial precedents. Various chapters of the book cover general principles of family law, demonstrate their application based on the facts of each case, trace patterns of developments in case law, rationalise conflicting judicial authorities, and propose law reform, wherever required. This is the first book that takes into account personal laws of non-Muslims in Pakistan and covers important issues related to conflict of personal laws.

AUTHOR DESCRIPTION

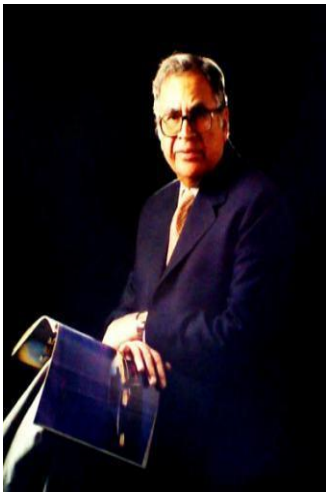
Dr Muhammad Zubair Abbasi is an Assistant Professor, Shaikh Ahmad Hassan School of Law, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS). He completed DPhil at Oxford University, LLM (Corporate Governance) at Manchester University, and BA, LLB (Hons) at International Islamic University, Islamabad. He practiced law for several years before joining academia. He has published widely in the fields of Islamic family law and corporate law. His main area of interest lies in organizational law which intersects various institutions such as family, corporations, trusts, markets, and states. Trained as a lawyer and legal historian, Dr Abbasi has conducted path-breaking research on the formation of Muslim Personal Law in British India. His current research project explores the contribution of the Federal Shariat Court and the Shariat Appellate Bench, Supreme Court in the application, and development of Islamic Jurisprudence. He is the Chief

Editor of the LUMS Law Journal and the Pakistan Editor for the Harvard Law School project Sharia Source.

Dr Shahbaz Ahmad Cheema is an Assistant Professor, University Law College, University of the Punjab. He completed PhD at University of Warwick, UK, LLM at University Law College, University of the Punjab, and BA, LLB (Hons) at International Islamic University, Islamabad. He has been teaching at the University of the Punjab for the past seventeen years. In addition to authoring a book titled Islamic Inheritance Law: Practices in Pakistan published by Shariah Academy of International Islamic University, Islamabad, Dr Cheema has published numerous research articles on Islamic law and law of Evidence.

Personality of the Month

Prof. Dr. Riazuddin



Riaz-Uddin 10 November 1930 – 9 September 2013), was a Pakistani theoretical physicist, specializing in high-energy physics and nuclear physics. Starting his scientific research in physics in 1958, Riazuddin was considered one of the early pioneers of Pakistan's nuclear weapons development and atomic deterrence development. He was the director of the Theoretical Physics Group (TPG) of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) from 1974 until 1984. Riazuddin was the only pupil of Nobel laureate in Physics Abdus Salam.

Riazuddin carried out his research at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) and Daresbury Laboratory where he published papers in mathematics and physics. Riazuddin also played an important role in education in Pakistan, contributing to the rise of science in Pakistan. Riazuddin authored several scientific books on particle physics and quantum mechanics. Later in his life, he joined the National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) as a visiting professor of the theoretical physics. From 2004 until his death, he also served on the Board of Governors of Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences (PIEAS).

Biography

Riazuddin was born in Ludhiana in British Punjab of the British Indian Empire in 1930. After the Partition of India, his family migrated to Pakistan in 1947 and settled in Lahore, West-Pakistan. At age 17, Riazuddin attended Punjab University, and took his B.Sc. (Hons) in Mathematics under the supervision of Abdus Salam in 1951. Riazuddin was the only student to study Physics and Mathematics under the supervision of Abdus Salam at the Undergraduate level at Punjab University and at the Postgraduate level at Cambridge University. As a student of mathematics, he learned the advanced course on quantum mechanics under Abdus Salam, as he

had made the course of quantum mechanics outside the regular curriculum. In 1953, Salam supervised his M.Sc. in Applied Mathematics where his master's dissertation dealt with fundamental concepts of mathematical physics. With the help of Salam, Riazuddin went to the United Kingdom on a scholarship and attended Cambridge University. At Cambridge, he was awarded his PhD in Theoretical physics in 1959.

Academic career

Riazuddin had joined Punjab University ini 1959 as an associate professor of Mathematics. Four years later, he travelled to the United States for a fellowship awarded by Norman March and Michael Duff. He became a research associate professor at the University of Rochester where he stayed until 1965. The same year, he joined the University of Pennsylvania where he taught physics until 1966. Later, he went to Chicago, Illinois where he joined his brother Fayyazuddin, and theoretical physicists Faheem Hussain and Peter Rottoli. Riazuddin joined University of Chicago's Enrico Fermi Institute where they created the "Relativity Group". In 1968, Riazuddin returned to Pakistan on the request of Salam, and joined Quaid-i-Azam University's Institute of Physics. He was the founding director of the Institute of Physics (IP) where he engaged in research on string theory, the theory of relativity, particle physics and nuclear physics. Later, the scientists of the Relativity Group at the Enrico Fermi Institute returned to Pakistan on the request of Salam. In 1970, he returned to the United States where he became Professor of Mathematics at the University of Maryland. Riazuddin left the United States for Italy as he was asked by Salam to join the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in 1970. He was joined by other students of Salam where they created a Theoretical Physics Group at the ICTP. In 1971, Riazuddin traveled to the United Kingdom to join the Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory where he was joined by Michael Duff. At Daresbury, he became senior research associate. There, Riazuddin gained expertise and specialized in nuclear physics. At Daresbury, he trained British scientists in the field of nuclear physics.

In 1981, he became visiting professor of physics and mathematics at the University of Iowa and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, now Virginia Tech. In 1982, Riazuddin came back to Pakistan where he joined Quaid-e-Azam University as a professor of theoretical physics. In 1982, Riazuddin also went to Saudi Arabia where he joined King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals and became Chairman of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics and also taught physics at the Department of Physics. In 1983, Riazuddin, along with Asghar

Qadir, went to Trieste, Italy, to join the International Centre for Theoretical Physics. Both scientists joined Salam where they continued research in their fields. In 1998, Riazuddin left King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals and returned to Pakistan to rejoin PAEC.[6]

Scientific research

During his post-graduate research, Riazuddin made contributions to mathematical physics, as he was highly interested in complex mathematical series, and its relation to modern physics. In 1959, Riazuddin was the first physicist to use the dispersion relation for Compton scattering of virtual photons on pions to analyse their charge radius. For this contribution, he was awarded the doctorate in physics (theoretical) by Cambridge University. He seldom published papers, preferring long correspondences with his brother Fayyazuddin, mentor Abdus Salam, and colleagues including Asghar Qadir, Michael Duff, and Masud Ahmad. During the 1960s, he associated himself with complex mathematical applications of nuclear physics. In 1960, Riazuddin used Nucleon-nucleon dispersion relation to discriminate proton-proton scattering in pseudoscalar mesons. In 1965, Riazuddin carried out the pioneering work on vector currents, in which he showed the discrepancy between μ-decay and the constant gravity, and the strong interaction renormalisation of the Beta (β)-decay.[12]

The same year, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, partnering with the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, sponsored Riazuddin to undertake further research. Along with Munir Ahmad Rashid and Fayyazuddin, Riazuddin realized that the physical baryons are considered broken in special unitary groups, symmetric groups and the tensor product. The relevant papers were submitted at the United States Atomic Energy Commission. In 1967, at the Fermi Institute, Riazuddin, with his brother Fayyazuddin, carried out research in the field of current algebra, where they applied the mathematical framework of current algebra in the applications of radiative decays of mesons.

From 1972, Riazuddin made pioneering research on neutrinos— an elusive particle postulated by Wolfgang Pauli in 1930. In 1972, Riazuddin and Fayyazuddin were the first to post mathematical frameworks of Current-algebra in neutrino scattering to determine the Scale invariance of Chiral symmetry breaking the Hamiltonian Quantum Mechanics. In 1987, Riazuddin and Fayyazuddin theorised that it is possible get light-neutrino masses in the range of a few

electron volts by equalizing the masses of super heavy neutrinos in background independence (universality).

In 2007, Riazuddin introduced SU(3) symmetry in the theory of double beta decay. He postulated the light neutrinos formed a triplet state in a SU(3) symmetry during the process. In 2008, Riazuddin pointed out that the neutrino mass has μ and τ symmetry and the Lepton number remains constant, a new type of Seesaw mechanism is formed, the so-called Riazuddin's Seesaw Model, the Dirac mass matrix provided the Yukawa coupling to follow the Majorana fermion to satisfy the Leptogenesis asymmetry. Riazuddin proposed that this interaction can be avoided when two of the heavy right-hand neutrinos are (nearly) degenerate.

In 2009, Riazuddin published a mathematical theory of the non-standard model, and its brief extensions to τ (tau) particles — particles that are similar to electrons with negative electric charge.[18] In an experiment performed at the Synchrotron light source installed at the National Center for Physics (NCP), now the Abdus Salam Centre for Physics, Riazuddin observed the decay of the Tau particle, in which he theorised that hadronisation vector currents and axial vectors can be used to study the implicit proprieties and functions of hadronic resonances, together with Chiral symmetry. These natural elements can be assigned to the parts' weak current that the strong nuclear interaction conserves.[18] With the introduction of such elementary particles, it became critical to study the particle elements that hold the weak interaction.

Legacy and fame

Riazuddin was an internationally known theoretical physicist. He had made contributions with CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC). At CERN, he was a widely respected theoretician. Riazuddin is the recipient of Pakistan's highest civil awards: Tamgha-i-Imtiaz, Sitara-i-Imtiaz, Hilal-i-Imtiaz. He is one of the Pakistani scientists who were very close to Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Abdus Salam. At PAEC, Riazuddin had closely worked with another noted Pakistani theoretical physicist Raziuddin Siddiqui (late). Later in life, he worked as a professor of theoretical physics and neutrino physics at the National University of Sciences and Technology, in Islamabad.

He had also been the director of the Riazuddin National Center for Physics, also at Quaid-e-Azam University. He was most famous for his TPG Group work Riazuddin and his team of theoretical physicists are widely credited to have developed and designed Pakistan's nuclear weapon devices.

On 26 April 2009, a day-long conference was held in Islamabad to pay tribute to an eminent research scientist and theoretical physicist, Riazuddin. The conference was organized by National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) and Riazuddin National Centre for Physics (RNCP). In the conference, Masud Ahmad, who is also the student of his, said:

"*Prof. Riaz always put in his best efforts to obtain original results while working on various issues related to science and technology*".

NUST Rector and a famous Pakistani aerospace engineer, Air Commodore Muhammad Asghar also paid tributes to him and said:

"*Prof. Riazuddin has a very strong and professional background in the field of Physics. He achieved many distinctions and awards from national as well as international institutes, which includes Tamgha-e-Imtiaz, Sitara-i-Imtiaz and Hilal-e-Imtiaz , Economic Cooperation Organisation and COMSTECH Prize in Physics*".

Institutes named after Riazuddin

- Riazuddin National Center for Physics, Quaid-e-Azam University, in Islamabad

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The Importance of Libraries in Communities

Many people believe libraries to be a thing of the past due to the digital revolution and the rise of a gadget enamored society. The role of libraries as community centers is often undervalued leading to shrinking budgets and sometimes even closure. However, the increase of technologically mediated life is perhaps the reason why public libraries are important institutions for bringing together communities and providing a safe place in which individuals can gather to interact, learn and explore. Here are a few of the ways in which libraries add value to our communities.

Libraries Help Build Communities

The placement of a library in a struggling or depressed neighborhood can help to revitalize the area – libraries are a great way to bring large numbers of people together and they also create economic opportunities for businesses and organizations. Libraries aren't just about books and information; they can also provide special collections which have developed from specific community needs. Some libraries, such as the Oakland Public Library, have provided communities with tools after disasters have destroyed a neighborhood which goes to show how locally responsive a community-centered library can be.

Librarians are often the first to recognize local needs because they interact on a daily basis with members of society and understand their communities firsthand. Therefore it is often libraries that bring social needs to the attention of the community and partner with local governments and social agencies to help address these needs. As well as learning the essential skills and knowledge required, aspiring future librarians doing library science masters will also learn how to champion the cultural lives of communities and society.

Libraries Can be Community Centers for Diverse Populations

There are myriad communities across the country that are made up of individuals and families for whom English isn't their first language and this can sometimes be a barrier in daily life. However, the majority of public libraries help integrate non-English speakers into society by providing books in other languages, hiring librarians who are multilingual or offering bilingual book clubs. Libraries can offer new immigrants and their families a chance to connect with, and find

helpful information about, their new communities including citizenship information and English classes.

Libraries are Champions of Youth

Libraries offer a whole host of programs from free tutoring, help with homework and annual summer reading programs for young children and teenagers to help them with their academic performance and aid parents who cannot afford private tutorage. Teen advisory boards and volunteer programs are essential in teaching teenagers important life skills with libraries like the Brooklyn Public Library offering a Multicultural Internship Program which gives young adults a positive work experience.

Libraries can be valuable partners in helping parents with child development through their provision of collections, programs and services which allow children to learn, explore and engage with the world and their peers. If the idea of educating future generations and fostering thoughtful communities inspires you to pursue a career as a librarian then there are numerous online library science programs available at many esteemed educational establishments including the University of Southern California.

From small public libraries to the larger city institutions, libraries across the country are showing their value in society by building communities and supporting local cultures in innovative and impressive ways.

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