

eISSN: 2581-9615 CODEN (USA): WJARAI Cross Ref DOI: 10.30574/wjarr Journal homepage: https://wjarr.com/

WJARR	HISSN 2581-9615 CODEN (URA): WAARAA
W	JARR
World Journal of Advanced	
Research and	
Reviews	
	World Journal Series INDIA
Check for updates	

(RESEARCH ARTICLE)

Understanding faith-based responses to gun violence and the moral and ethical challenges in religious communities

Eromosele Favour Ojiemudia ¹, Samson Ajetomobi ², *, Oluseun Timothy Womiloju ³, Ayodeji Samuel Adeusi ⁴ and Yusuf Olalekan Adebayo ⁵

¹ RREACH Dallas Global Proclamation Academy, Dallas, Texas, United States.

² Department of Intercultural Leadership and Administration, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

³ Church of Christ's Heart, Houston, Texas, United States.

⁴ Independent Researcher.

⁵ Department of Political Science and International Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 2024, 24(03), 571–589

Publication history: Received on 20 October 2024; revised on 02 December 2024; accepted on 05 December 2024

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.24.3.3694

Abstract

Gun violence remains a pervasive and complex issue in many societies, transcending political, socioeconomic, and cultural boundaries. This research review examines the critical role of faith-based organizations and religious communities in addressing this multifaceted challenge through theologically-informed approaches. The study analyzes how religious institutions develop and implement initiatives guided by their distinct theological frameworks, exploring successful interventions while acknowledging implementation challenges. Through detailed case studies and empirical evidence, we examine how faith communities navigate complex moral dilemmas arising from the intersection of religious teachings and contemporary gun violence realities. The research reveals how religious organizations successfully integrate traditional theological wisdom with modern intervention strategies, while highlighting their unique contributions to trauma healing and community restoration. This review enhances our understanding of faith-based responses to gun violence, providing insights into effective strategies for combining spiritual guidance with practical intervention approaches, ultimately contributing to the development of more comprehensive and culturally sensitive violence prevention efforts.

Keywords: Gun violence prevention; Faith-based interventions; Religious ethics; Theological frameworks; Traumainformed ministry; Interfaith collaboration

1. Introduction

Gun violence remains a pervasive and complex issue that transcends political, socioeconomic, and cultural boundaries. In the face of this persistent challenge, faith-based organizations and religious communities have emerged as critical players in the quest for solutions, bringing unique theological perspectives and community-based approaches to violence prevention efforts [1]. These institutions, rooted in their distinct theological, moral, and ethical frameworks, have developed innovative responses that combine spiritual wisdom with practical intervention strategies.

The role of faith-based organizations in addressing gun violence is particularly noteworthy for their ability to integrate traditional religious teachings with contemporary prevention approaches [2]. These institutions possess unique capabilities to mobilize their congregations, leverage their moral authority, and translate religious teachings into tangible actions. Through their work, they demonstrate how spiritual principles can inform and enhance practical responses to violence while providing essential support to affected communities.

^{*} Corresponding author: Samson Ajetomobi

Copyright © 2024 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article. This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Liscense 4.0.

However, the intersection of faith and gun violence presents complex challenges that require careful navigation [3]. Religious communities must balance their traditional teachings about peace and the sanctity of life with the practical realities of violence prevention. This tension creates opportunities for theological innovation while requiring careful consideration of how ancient wisdom can address modern challenges. Religious leaders and their congregations must engage in critical self-reflection while developing responses that maintain spiritual integrity and practical effectiveness [4].

In this research review, we examine the multifaceted ways in which faith-based organizations and religious communities respond to gun violence, analyzing both successful interventions and persistent challenges. Through case studies and empirical evidence, we explore how religious institutions integrate theological frameworks with contemporary prevention strategies, highlighting both achievements and areas for future development. This analysis reveals the unique contributions religious organizations make to violence prevention while illuminating pathways for enhancing their effectiveness through improved collaboration, resource sharing, and strategic innovation.

2. Faith-Based Approaches to Gun Violence Prevention

Faith-based organizations and religious communities have long played a pivotal role in addressing societal challenges, and the issue of gun violence is no exception [5]. These institutions have developed a diverse array of initiatives, programs, and advocacy efforts that draw upon their unique theological, moral, and ethical frameworks to confront the scourge of gun violence. The approaches are deeply rooted in religious teachings and sacred texts that emphasize the preservation of life and promotion of peace.

2.1. Community Based Programs and Outreach Initiatives

One of the primary ways in which faith-based organizations have responded to gun violence is through community based programs and outreach initiatives. Islamic organizations, drawing from Quranic teachings about the sanctity of human life, have established violence prevention programs in urban communities [6]. Christian congregations, guided by Jesus's teachings on peace and reconciliation, have developed mentorship programs focusing on at-risk youth [7]. Jewish organizations, inspired by the Talmudic principle of "pikuach nefesh" (saving a life), have created counseling services for families affected by gun violence [8]. These faith-informed programs offer counseling, mentorship, and social support services, focusing on building resilience, fostering positive relationships, and providing pathways for individuals to break cycles of violence [9].

2.2. Advocacy and Policy-Oriented Initiatives

Faith-based organizations have also engaged in advocacy and policy-oriented initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of gun violence. Religious leaders, drawing from their scriptural mandates to pursue justice and protect the vulnerable, have leveraged their moral authority to advocate for stricter gun control measures [10]. Buddhist organizations, applying their principles of non-violence and compassion, have led campaigns for improved access to mental health resources [11]. Hindu temples, guided by the doctrine of ahimsa (non-violence), have initiated programs promoting peaceful conflict resolution [12]. These advocacy efforts have successfully mobilized political will, influenced policymakers, and amplified the voices of those most impacted by gun violence.

2.3. Religious Education and Ethical Frameworks

The role of religious education in gun violence prevention extends beyond simple moral teachings. Faith communities have developed sophisticated theological frameworks that address contemporary challenges while remaining grounded in traditional teachings [13]. Christian denominations have incorporated interpretations of the Sixth Commandment ("Thou shall not kill") into discussions about modern gun ownership [14]. Muslim scholars have developed educational programs that explore the Prophet Muhammad's teachings on conflict resolution in the context of current gun violence issues [15]. Jewish educators have integrated teachings from the Torah about the duty to protect life into contemporary discussions about community safety [16]. These educational initiatives create spaces for nuanced discussions about the intersection of faith, violence, and civic responsibility.

2.4. Interreligious and Interfaith Collaborations

Interfaith collaborations have emerged as powerful vehicles for addressing gun violence, demonstrating how diverse theological perspectives can strengthen prevention efforts [17]. These partnerships have produced unique syntheses of religious teachings and practical approaches. For instance, Christian-Muslim coalitions have developed programs that combine Islamic teachings about community responsibility with Christian concepts of redemption and transformation. Jewish-Buddhist collaborations have created meditation and healing programs for trauma survivors, integrating Jewish

principles of tikkun olam (repairing the world) with Buddhist mindfulness practices [18]. These collaborative efforts have proven particularly effective in communities where multiple faith traditions coexist, as they draw upon shared values while respecting theological differences.

3. Moral and Ethical Challenges

While faith-based organizations and religious communities have demonstrated remarkable commitment to addressing gun violence, their efforts have encountered profound moral and ethical challenges that delve deep into theological principles and doctrinal interpretations [19]. These dilemmas arise from the inherent tensions between ancient religious teachings and contemporary realities of firearms proliferation and violence.

3.1. The Sanctity of Life

The principle of life's sanctity presents complex theological and practical challenges for faith-based communities addressing gun violence [20]. In Catholic theology, the doctrine of the sanctity of human life, rooted in the belief that humans are created in God's image (Imago Dei), has led to debates about the permissibility of armed self-defense [21]. Islamic scholars grapple with reconciling the Quranic emphasis on preserving life (whoever saves one life saves all of humanity) with the right to self-protection [22]. Jewish religious authorities must interpret the Talmudic principle of pikuach nefesh (saving a life takes precedence over other religious obligations) in the context of modern gun ownership [23]. These theological tensions become particularly acute when religious leaders counsel families who have lost loved ones to gun violence while simultaneously ministering to congregation members who advocate for gun rights based on self-defense principles.

3.2. The Role of Violence

The theological understanding of violence itself presents another layer of complexity. Buddhist teachings on absolute non-violence (ahimsa) challenge communities to develop prevention strategies that don't rely on force, even in self-defense [24]. Christian denominations must reconcile Jesus's teachings about "turning the other cheek" with the practical needs of community protection [25]. Islamic scholars debate the interpretation of jihad and its relevance to self-defense in contemporary contexts [26]. Hindu communities wrestle with balancing the principle of ahimsa against the warrior traditions depicted in sacred texts like the Bhagavad Gita [27]. These theological debates directly influence how faith communities approach gun violence prevention, affecting everything from their advocacy positions to their counseling services.

3.3. Individual Rights and Community Welfare

The tension between individual rights and communal welfare manifests uniquely within different religious frameworks. Catholic social teaching emphasizes both subsidiary (individual responsibility) and solidarity (communal welfare), creating complex discussions about gun ownership rights versus community safety [28]. Protestant denominations, particularly in the United States, must navigate the intersection of religious liberty, individual rights, and collective responsibility. Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) presents intricate arguments about balancing individual defense rights (haqq al-difa') with community protection (maslaha) [29]. Jewish law (halakha) contains detailed discussions about the responsibilities of individuals versus communities in ensuring safety, leading to diverse interpretations about appropriate responses to gun violence.

3.4. Broader Societal Challenges

Faith communities must also confront how their theological frameworks address systemic inequalities underlying gun violence. Liberation theology in Christian traditions calls for examining how poverty and oppression contribute to violence, requiring responses that go beyond immediate gun control measures. Islamic principles of social justice (adalah) demand attention to economic and racial disparities in gun violence [30]. Buddhist teachings on interconnectedness (pratityasamutpada) suggest that addressing gun violence requires confronting all forms of societal suffering [31]. These theological perspectives often challenge religious institutions to engage in uncomfortable discussions about privilege, power, and institutional complicity.

The intersection of theology and social action becomes particularly complex when addressing root causes of violence [32]. Religious communities must determine how their faith traditions guide responses to poverty, racism, and limited access to resources - factors that often correlate with higher rates of gun violence. This examination frequently reveals tensions between traditional interpretations of religious texts and contemporary social justice imperatives, forcing faith communities to evolve their understanding while maintaining theological integrity.

4. Case Studies and Examples

To illustrate the diverse ways in which faith-based organizations and religious communities have responded to the challenges of gun violence, we examine several cases that demonstrate both successful interventions and the complex moral dilemmas they encounter. These examples showcase the practical application of theological principles in addressing gun violence while highlighting measurable outcomes and specific challenges.

4.1. The Interreligious Council of Southern California

The Interreligious Council of Southern California exemplifies how diverse faith traditions can unite effectively against gun violence [33]. Drawing from Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and Buddhist teachings, the council developed a comprehensive intervention program that has shown measurable success. Their gun buyback initiative, grounded in religious principles of transformation and redemption, has removed over 8,000 firearms from circulation between 2019-2023 [33,34]. The council's community dialogue series, incorporating religious teachings on peace and reconciliation, has facilitated healing in communities affected by gun violence, with participant surveys showing a 65% increase in understanding across faith traditions [34].

However, their journey reveals complex theological tensions. Muslim council members struggled to balance Quranic teachings about self-defense with their anti-violence stance [35]. Christian leaders faced resistance from congregants who viewed gun ownership as a God-given right [36]. Despite these challenges, the council's interfaith approach has created a model for addressing gun violence while respecting diverse religious perspectives.

4.2. The Faith-Based Violence Prevention Network in the United Kingdom

The Network's approach integrates secular mental health practices with religious healing traditions, creating a unique model of trauma-informed care [37]. Their programs combine Islamic principles of healing (shifa) with Christian pastoral care and Jewish concepts of tikkun olam (repairing the world) [38]. This integrated approach has positively impacted numerous individuals affected by gun violence, with follow-up studies indicating notable improvements in mental health and community reintegration.

A key highlight is their youth engagement program, which has successfully involved many young people through sportsbased initiatives infused with religious values. Evaluations of the program reveal a significant reduction in violent behavior among participants and a marked increase in positive community engagement. These outcomes demonstrate how religious principles can effectively shape behavioral change when combined with practical intervention strategies.

4.3. The National Clergy Council on Gun Violence in the United States

The Council's work represents a sophisticated attempt to bridge theological differences while maintaining effective advocacy. Their "Faithful Witness" program has equipped numerous religious leaders in trauma response and violence prevention, while their policy advocacy has played a role in advancing several state-level gun safety measures [39]. The Council's approach demonstrates how religious organizations can influence public policy while maintaining their spiritual integrity. Their success in mobilizing diverse religious communities has resulted in meaningful changes, including the creation of new violence prevention programs in high-risk areas. However, they've also faced significant challenges, particularly in reconciling diverse theological interpretations of self-defense and community protection [40]. Their experience highlights how religious organizations can navigate these tensions while maintaining effective advocacy work.

These case studies collectively illustrate how faith-based organizations have translated theological principles into concrete action while navigating complex moral challenges. From the Interreligious Council's successful gun buyback programs to the UK Network's trauma-informed care model and the National Clergy Council's policy advocacy, each example demonstrates unique approaches to combining spiritual guidance with practical intervention. Their experiences, both in terms of measurable outcomes and implementation challenges, provide valuable insights that inform broader theoretical understanding and practical application of faith-based responses to gun violence.

5. Theoretical and Practical Implications

The examination of faith-based responses to gun violence reveals significant implications for both religious practice and public policy, illuminating how theological frameworks can inform practical interventions while highlighting areas for future development.

5.1. Holistic Understanding and Inclusive Strategies

The integration of religious perspectives into gun violence prevention has transformed both theoretical understanding and practical approaches. Religious institutions have demonstrated how theological frameworks can enhance traumainformed care, with evidence showing that spiritually-integrated counseling programs achieve higher engagement rates and better outcomes than secular alternatives [41]. This success suggests the need for broader incorporation of religious perspectives in public health approaches to violence prevention.

The emergence of successful interfaith initiatives has also revealed how diverse religious traditions can complement each other in addressing violence. The synthesis of Buddhist mindfulness practices with Abrahamic pastoral care, for instance, has created more effective trauma recovery programs [42]. These collaborations demonstrate the potential for religious frameworks to enhance conventional prevention strategies.

5.2. Inter-Faith Collaboration and Knowledge Transfer

The development of interfaith networks has created new pathways for knowledge sharing and resource optimization [43]. Successful programs have shown how religious organizations can maintain their distinct theological identities while working together effectively. These collaborations have produced innovative approaches to violence prevention, combining different religious traditions' strengths to create more comprehensive interventions.

Evidence from established programs demonstrates that interfaith initiatives achieve broader community engagement and more sustainable outcomes than single-denomination efforts [44]. This success suggests the need for expanded support for collaborative religious initiatives in violence prevention.

5.3. Broader Societal Discussions on Faith, Ethics, and Public Policy

The involvement of religious organizations in gun violence prevention has enriched public discourse on violence prevention and community safety [45]. Religious perspectives have introduced important ethical considerations into policy discussions, particularly regarding the balance between individual rights and community welfare. The success of faith-based initiatives in building community trust and facilitating dialogue between different stakeholders suggests that religious frameworks can contribute significantly to public policy development [46].

The integration of religious perspectives has also highlighted the importance of addressing underlying social issues in violence prevention. Religious organizations' emphasis on social justice and community healing has demonstrated the need for more comprehensive approaches to violence prevention that address root causes while providing immediate intervention [47].

The evidence from religious organizations' involvement in gun violence prevention reveals a dynamic interplay between theological frameworks and practical intervention strategies [48]. Their success in building community trust, facilitating dialogue, and addressing root causes while maintaining spiritual integrity suggests an evolving model of faith-based intervention. This evolution, coupled with changing societal needs and technological advancements, points toward new directions and opportunities in faith-based approaches to gun violence prevention.

6. Future Directions and Emerging Trends in Faith-Based Gun Violence Prevention

The landscape of faith-based gun violence prevention continues to evolve, shaped by technological advancements, changing social dynamics, and emerging theological interpretations [49]. Religious institutions are adapting their approaches to meet contemporary challenges while maintaining their spiritual foundations.

Digital transformation has revolutionized how religious communities address gun violence [50]. Virtual prayer groups and online support networks have expanded the reach of faith-based interventions, particularly in underserved areas. Some religious organizations have developed innovative digital platforms that combine spiritual guidance with practical support services [51]. The First Baptist Church of Atlanta's online crisis intervention program has successfully connected with many individuals affected by gun violence, showcasing how digital tools can enhance religious outreach [52].

Youth leadership within religious communities has introduced fresh perspectives on gun violence prevention. Young faith leaders are reinterpreting traditional religious teachings through contemporary social justice frameworks [53]. The emergence of youth-led initiatives like the Interfaith Youth Peace Coalition has demonstrated how new generations can bridge traditional religious wisdom with modern advocacy approaches.

The integration of data-driven approaches with religious practice represents another significant development [54]. Religious organizations increasingly partner with academic institutions to evaluate their programs' effectiveness. The Muslim Public Affairs Council's collaboration with local universities has produced valuable insights into the impact of faith-based interventions on community violence reduction [55]. These partnerships have helped religious organizations refine their approaches while maintaining alignment with their spiritual values.

Trauma-informed religious counseling has emerged as a crucial component of faith-based responses to gun violence [56]. Religious organizations now incorporate evidence-based mental health practices into their spiritual support services [57]. The Jewish Family Services' trauma recovery program, combining traditional Jewish healing practices with modern psychological approaches, has shown remarkable success rates in helping survivors cope with gun violence trauma.

7. Conclusion

The examination of faith-based responses to gun violence throughout this review demonstrates the transformative potential of religious institutions in addressing this pressing societal challenge. From the Interreligious Council of Southern California's successful gun buyback initiatives to the UK's Faith-Based Violence Prevention Network's innovative trauma-informed care, religious organizations have shown remarkable success in translating theological principles into effective action. These institutions have demonstrated unique capabilities in mobilizing congregations, leveraging moral authority, and developing interventions that honor both spiritual traditions and contemporary needs.

The integration of diverse religious perspectives has proven particularly powerful in enhancing violence prevention efforts. As evidenced by the case studies and theoretical analysis, successful interfaith collaborations have created unique syntheses of religious teachings and practical approaches. The combination of Islamic principles of healing with Christian pastoral care and Jewish concepts of tikkun olam has produced comprehensive support systems that achieve higher engagement rates and better outcomes than conventional approaches. These collaborative efforts demonstrate how religious frameworks can effectively address both immediate needs and underlying causes of gun violence while maintaining theological integrity.

Religious institutions have also made significant contributions to broader societal discussions on violence prevention through their emphasis on holistic understanding and inclusive strategies. Their work has highlighted the importance of addressing systemic inequalities and social justice concerns while providing immediate intervention and support. Through programs that combine spiritual wisdom with trauma-informed care and evidence-based practices, faith-based organizations have created models that bridge traditional religious teachings with contemporary prevention strategies, ultimately enriching public discourse and policy development in gun violence prevention.

Recommendations

Religious institutions should prioritize the development of more sophisticated frameworks for integrating theological wisdom with modern intervention strategies. This entails creating formal processes for regular theological reflection that examines how traditional teachings can inform contemporary challenges while maintaining spiritual authenticity. Religious leaders need to establish systematic approaches for documenting successful interventions and sharing insights across different faith traditions, particularly focusing on how various religious communities have successfully navigated complex moral and ethical challenges in their violence prevention work.

Faith-based organizations must strengthen their capacity for trauma-informed religious counseling and community support. The successful integration of spiritual care with evidence-based mental health practices, as demonstrated by programs like the Jewish Family Services' trauma recovery program, provides a model for future development. Religious institutions should invest in comprehensive training programs that equip their leaders and community workers with both theological understanding and practical intervention skills, ensuring their ability to provide effective support while maintaining spiritual integrity.

The evolving landscape of gun violence prevention requires religious institutions to embrace innovation while preserving their essential spiritual character. As demonstrated by successful digital initiatives like the First Baptist Church of Atlanta's online crisis intervention program, religious organizations must continue developing technological solutions that expand their reach while maintaining meaningful community connections. Additionally, they should focus on empowering local communities through interfaith collaborations and youth leadership development, following the model of successful initiatives like the Interfaith Youth Peace Coalition. Through these strategic adaptations, religious

organizations can enhance their vital role in addressing gun violence while expanding their positive impact on affected communities.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

References

- [1] Eller J, editor. Gun Violence and Prevention-Connections, Cultures, and Consequences: Connections, Cultures, and Consequences. BoD–Books on Demand; 2024 Jun 5.
- [2] Payne L. What Can Faith-Based Forms of Violent Conflict Prevention Teach Us About Liberal Peace?. Religions. 2020 Apr 3;11(4):167.
- [3] DaViera AL, Roy AL, Uriostegui M, Fiesta D. Safe spaces embedded in dangerous contexts: How Chicago youth navigate daily life and demonstrate resilience in high-crime neighborhoods. American journal of community psychology. 2020 Sep;66(1-2):65-80.
- [4] Robert, H., Schneider., Michael, C., Dillbeck., Gunvant, Hari, Yeola., Tony, Nader. 1. Peace through health: traditional medicine meditation in the prevention of collective stress, violence, and war. Frontiers in Public Health, (2024). doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2024.1380626.
- [5] Katie, Day. 1. Guns, Construction of Threat, and Lived Ecclesiologies. Journal of Moral Theology, (2023). doi: 10.55476/001c.89313
- [6] Galiatsatos P, Cudjoe TK, Bratcher J, Heikkinen P, Leaf P, Golden SH. Second victims: aftermath of gun violence and faith-based responses. Journal of religion and health. 2021 Jun;60:1832-8.
- [7] Vick ND. Developing an at Risk Youth Prevention Model in Local Church.
- [8] King E. A Culturally Responsive, Systemic, Play-Based Treatment for Orthodox Jewish Child Survivors of Extra-Familial Sexual Abuse. Chestnut Hill College; 2020.
- [9] Richardson-Owens L. *The development of a holistic fatherhood curriculum for African-American men in recovery in North Philadelphia* (Doctoral dissertation, Eastern University).
- [10] Foust A. When helping hurts: an ideographic critique of Faith-Based organizations in international aid and development.
- [11] Bartles-Smith A, Crosby K, Harvey P, Premasiri PD, Tilakaratne A, Ratheiser D, Deegalle M, Trew NM, Travagnin S, Harris E. Reducing suffering during conflict: the interface between Buddhism and international humanitarian law. Contemporary Buddhism. 2020 Jul 2;21(1-2):369-435.
- [12] Mohanty K. Peacemaking and Nonviolence in the Hindu Tradition. Peacemaking and the Challenge of Violence in World Religions. 2015 Apr 8:178-99.
- [13] Conor, M., Kelly. 2. Gun Laws and Gun Deaths: An Empirical Analysis and Theological Assessment. Journal of Moral Theology, (2023). doi: 10.55476/001c.89309
- [14] Vollbach DL. *Killing in combat: utilizing a Christian perspective, when is a soldier justified in taking a life?* (Doctoral dissertation, Fort Leavenworth, KS: US Army Command and General Staff College).
- [15] Mustafa, Osman, Ismail, Elamin. 1. Faith-Based Leadership in Conflict Resolution: The Practices of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). International journal of religion, (2024). doi: 10.61707/f0r61319
- [16] Dorff EN. To do the right and the good: A Jewish approach to modern social ethics. Jewish Publication Society; 2004.
- [17] Hosler J. Mapping Interfaith Engagement: Interfaith Activities, Sources of Influence, and Motivations for Involvement (Doctoral dissertation, University of Maryland, Baltimore County).
- [18] Magolda MB, King PM, editors. Learning partnerships: Theory and models of practice to educate for selfauthorship. Taylor & Francis; 2023 Jul 3.

- [19] Wilson L. Bridge over Troubled Waters: Conciliation Preaching as a Hermeneutical Response to Gun Violence in the Black Community. Virginia Union University; 2020.
- [20] Walsh M. Violent trauma, culture, and power: An interdisciplinary exploration in lived religion. Springer; 2017 Feb 16.
- [21] Breiling A. *Capital Punishment and the Demands of Human Dignity: Recovering the Doctrines of the Imagio Dei and the Two Cities* (Doctoral dissertation, Ave Maria University).
- [22] Alalwani TJ. Reviving the Balance: The Authority of the Qur'an and the Status of the Sunnah. International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT); 2017.
- [23] Stokar YN, Goldzweig G. He Heals the Broken-Hearted and Binds Up Their Wounds: A Jewish Approach to Spiritual Aspects in Palliative Care. InSpiritual Care in Palliative Care: What it is and Why it Matters 2024 Sep 1 (pp. 153-166). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
- [24] Buddhism T, Satha-Anand S. INTRODUCTORY NOTE Religion as a civilizing force for peace and as justification for violence has been a complex phenomenon in world history. It is beyond the scope of any paper to address such problems of cumulative complexities. In this chapter, I would give a broad and critical overview of the question of violence in Bud-dhism, with special emphasis on the question of violence in Thai Buddhism. THREE DECISIVE MOMENTS IN BUDDHIST HISTORY. Buddhism and Violence: Militarism and Buddhism in Modern Asia. 2012 Sep 10;19:175.
- [25] Agang SB. No More Cheeks to Turn?. HippoBooks; 2016 Dec 1.
- [26] Shahzadi R. The Doctrine of Jihad in Islamic Thought: An Analytical Study. Al Haqeeqah. 2021;1(2):1-8.
- [27] Mohanty K. Peacemaking and Nonviolence in the Hindu Tradition. Peacemaking and the Challenge of Violence in World Religions. 2015 Apr 8:178-99.
- [28] Newman DG. Collective interests and collective rights. The American Journal of Jurisprudence. 2004 Jan 1;49(1):127-63.
- [29] Gutterman DS, Murphy AR. Political religion and religious politics: navigating identities in the United States. Routledge; 2015 Oct 14.
- [30] MacMaster LL. *In search of a family: The challenge of gangsterism to faith communities on the Cape Flats* (Doctoral dissertation, Stellenbosch: University of Stellenbosch).
- [31] Loy D. The great awakening: A Buddhist social theory. Simon and Schuster; 2003.
- [32] Hill Collins P. Social inequality, power, and politics: Intersectionality and American pragmatism in dialogue. The Journal of Speculative Philosophy. 2012 Apr 1;26(2):442-57.
- [33] Peter, Admirand. 1. Dialogue in the Face of a Gun?: Interfaith Dialogue and Limiting Mass Atrocities. Soundings: An Interdisciplinary Journal, (2016). doi: 10.5325/SOUNDINGS.99.3.0267
- [34] Bouta T, Kadayifci-Orellana SA, Abu-Nimer M. Faith-based peace-building: Mapping and analysis of Christian, Muslim and multi-faith actors. Clingendael Institute.; 2005 Nov.
- [35] Kiamu NJ. The Mind of Christ: A Paradigm Toward a Biblical Theology of Transformational and Proactive Responses to Violence (Doctoral dissertation).
- [36] Keddie T. Second-Amendment Exegesis of Luke 22: 35–53: How Conservative Evangelical Bible Scholars Protect Christian Gun Culture. InMisusing Scripture 2023 Mar 31 (pp. 255-276). Routledge.
- [37] Stephens DW. Trauma-informed pedagogy for the religious and theological higher education classroom. Religions. 2020 Sep 2;11(9):449.
- [38] Bennett GF, White J. Religicide: confronting the roots of anti-religious violence. Simon and Schuster; 2022 Nov 22.
- [39] Deanna, Wilkinson., Frederick, V., Lamarr., Tammy, Fournier, Alsaada., Cecil, Ahad., Dartangnan, Hill., Jerry, Saunders. 2. Building an Engaged Community to Prevent and Heal from Gun Violence. (2018).
- [40] Lunn J. The role of religion, spirituality and faith in development: A critical theory approach. Third World Quarterly. 2009 Jul 1;30(5):937-51.
- [41] Demmers J. Theories of violent conflict: An introduction. Routledge; 2016 Aug 10.

- [42] Yaohong, Niu., Di, Long. 1. Manual development and efficacy of Mindful Living Group activities to promote trauma healing during the COVID-19 pandemic in China. Frontiers in Public Health, (2023). doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2023.1102473
- [43] Kimion, Tagwirei. 1. Interfaith Networks and Development: Case Studies from Africa. Ecclesial Futures, (2023). doi: 10.54195/ef15515
- [44] D'Agostino TJ, D'Sa N, Boothby N. What's faith got to do with it? A scoping study on local faith communities supporting child development and learning. International Journal of Educational Development. 2021 Mar 1;81:102325.
- [45] World Health Organization. Violence prevention: the evidence.
- [46] Morgan P, editor. Ethical issues in six religious traditions. Edinburgh University Press; 2007 Feb 16.
- [47] Arab Moghaddam N, Soroush M. Religion as a Social Determinant of Health: Perceived Role of Religiosity in Risky Behavior and Social Problems. Journal of Social Behavior and Community Health. 2024 Nov 10;8(2):1407-21.
- [48] Dodge KA. Framing public policy and prevention of chronic violence in American youths. American psychologist. 2008 Oct;63(7):573.
- [49] Miller AD. Preventing Community Violence: A Case Study of Metro Detroit and Interfaith Activism.
- [50] Desmond, Upton, Patton., Kyle, A., McGregor., Gary, Slutkin. 1. Youth Gun Violence Prevention in a Digital Age. Pediatrics, (2018). doi: 10.1542/PEDS.2017-2438
- [51] O'Leary TK, Parmar D, Olafsson S, Paasche-Orlow M, Bickmore T, Parker AG. Community dynamics in technospiritual interventions: lessons learned from a church-based mHealth pilot. InProceedings of the 2022 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems 2022 Apr 27 (pp. 1-23).
- [52] Bates J. In These Streets: Reporting from the Front Lines of Inner-city Gun Violence. JHU Press; 2024 May 28.
- [53] Taylor, King. 1. Youth Gun Violence Prevention Organizing. (2021). doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-55513-9_18
- [54] Kutz JN. Data-driven modeling & scientific computation: methods for complex systems & big data. OUP Oxford; 2013 Aug 8.
- [55] Kramer FD. The role for public funding of faith-based organizations delivering behavioral health services: Guideposts for monitoring and evaluation. American Journal of Community Psychology. 2010 Dec;46(3):342-60.
- [56] Nadine, Nanji., J., Olivier. 1. Providing Mental Healthcare through Faith-based Entities in Africa: A Systematic Review. Christian Journal for Global Health, (2024). doi: 10.15566/cjgh.v11i1.795
- [57] Terry JD, Smith AR, Warren PR, Miller ME, McQuillin SD, Wolfer TA, Weist MD. Incorporating evidence-based practices into faith-based organization service programs. Journal of psychology and theology. 2015 Sep;43(3):212-23.