



# IOS NEWSLETTER

Vol. 24 No. 01

January 2017/Rabi-ul-Akhir-Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1438 H

## Thought for the Month

The unbelievers will be  
Led to Hell in groups:  
Until, when they arrive there,  
Its gates will be opened.  
And its keepers will say,  
“Did not messengers come  
To you from among yourselves,  
Rehearsing to you the Signs  
Of your Lord, and warning you  
Of the Meeting of this Day  
Of yours?” The answer  
Will be: “True: but  
The Decree of Chastisement  
Has been proved true  
Against the unbelievers!”

Al-Quran- 39:71

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## FOCUS

The Islamic Economists have also proposed a few models of Islamic Banking. In the words of *Khiyar*: “The efforts of Muslim scholars and economists in developing models of banking within the framework of Islamic requirements have led to a variety of proposals that can be categorized into two principal models:

The first model, relying on the concept of profit-sharing, integrates assets and liability side based on a principal called the two-tier *Mudarabah*. This model envisages depositors entering into a contract with a banking firm to share the profits accruing to the bank’s business. The bank, on its asset side, enters into another contract with an agent entrepreneur who is searching for investible funds and who agrees to share his profit with the bank in accordance with a predetermined percentage stipulated in the contract. The bank’s earnings from all its activities are pooled and are then shared with its depositors and share holders according to the terms of their contract. Thus in the profits model, the banks are allowed to accept demand deposits that earn no profit and may be subjected to a service charge. This model, though requiring that the current deposits must be paid on the demand of the depositors, has no specific reserve requirement. It further stipulates that the bank is obligated to grant very short-term interest-free loans (*Qard Hasan*) to the extent of a part of the total current deposits.

The second model divides the liability side of the bank balance sheet into two windows, one for demand deposits (transactions balances) and the other for investment balances. The choice of the window would be left to the depositors. This model requires a 100 percent reserve for the demand deposits but stipulates no reserve requirement for the second window. This is based on the presumption that the money deposited as demand deposits is placed as *Amana* (safe-keeping) and must be backed by 100 percent reserve, because these balances belonging to the depositors do not carry with them the innate right for the bank to use them as the basis for money creation through fractional reserves. Money deposited in investment accounts, on the other hand, is placed with depositor’s full knowledge that his deposits will be invested in risk-bearing projects; therefore, no guarantee is justified. In this model, too, the depositors may be charged a service fee for the provision of the safe-keeping services performed by the bank. Provisions of interest-free loans have to be limited to the fund deposited in such accounts by the depositors who may consider that the banks may be better equipped for this purpose. No portion of the deposits in current accounts or investment accounts will be required to be used for this purpose.”

From *The Muslim Reality in India* ed. by Ishtiyaque Danish, pp. 275-276.

**Activities of the IOS Headquarters**

**Lecture on ‘Will Demonetisation Eliminate Black Money and Corruption?’**

A lecture on “Will Demonetisation Eliminate Black Money and Corruption?” was organised by the Institute of Objective Studies at its conference room on January 21, 2017. Prof. Amir Ullah Khan, Director, Aequitas Research and Visiting Professor, ISB, Hyderabad, who was the main speaker, held that the announcement to demonetise high-value currency notes of Rs 500 and 1000 denominations, was not necessitated by any economics but by extraneous factors like casualties of army jawans in Pathankot, situation created by the suicide of Rohit Vemula in the Central University of Hyderabad and disappearance of JNU student, Najeeb Ahmad in mysterious circumstances, etc. These incidents mounted pressure on Prime Minister Narendra Modi to divert attention of the people and come out with the announcement that could be hailed as unparalleled in independent India’s history. This announcement impacted the psyche of the nation as the headlines of electronic and print media dramatically changed immediately after the Prime Minister addressed the nation on the night of November 8 last year. Few, or no economists were consulted before embarking on such an exercise of far-reaching consequence.

Prof. Khan said that the first announcement made by Modi soon after coming to power was related to

the amendment to the land acquisition law to make land available for development work. Secondly, he had promised to take steps for up valuing rupee against American dollar. Similarly, he had promised to put Rs 15 lakh into the kitty of each member of an Indian family by bringing back the black money parked in tax havens abroad. Several BJP leaders were said to have been apprehensive of attacks on themselves if they visited their constituencies due to the non-fulfillment of this promise. He noted that these were the reasons that prompted the Prime Minister to go ahead with the demonetisation move that was purely a political decision. He said that not a single economist or an accountant was involved in the

there was the highest. Half of the rural population of the world lived in India and the demonetisation had only added to its woes. This was not so in the case of urban middle class which did not suffer as much as the rural folk did. He did not rule out the possibility of a law being enacted in future that might attract punitive action for possessing cash or gold above a permissible limit. Commenting on the problem of unemployment, he said that it was a matter of global concern. By 2030, there would be no accounting, thus rendering ATMs and banks redundant: After 2050 there would be no jobs at all as automation would replace manpower. A situation had to arrive wherein people would get money which would subsume everything they

needed without doing any work. The PM had promised that one million jobs would be created every month, but the data revealed that only 1.35 million jobs were created last year. Instead of raising funds, the government was only levying taxes. Though about 9 percent people were engaged in government jobs or working in the private sector, only 3.5 percent paid taxes.



L-R: Dr. Aftab Alam, Mr. Ashish Gupta, Prof. Amirullah Khan, Prof. Naushad Ali Azad and Prof. Z.M. Khan

decision-making. The impression gained ground that the public in general supported the decision as there was no opposition from the people. Illustrating his point, Prof. Khan said that 85 percent of the people who did not go to ATMs (Anytime Money Machines) supported the move. Similarly, 75 percent of those who lined up before the ATMs, supported demonetisation.

Referring to cashless economy, Prof. Khan said that initially it came from Australia and the US. It was part of a fashion to go cashless. Cashlessness had affected the rural population most as the rate of poverty

Prof. Khan pointed out that no economist of repute favoured cashless economy. Countries like Ghana, Argentina and Zimbabwe demonetised their monetary units but without desirable results. Internet connectivity was still a problem in the country, particularly the rural areas. Currently, there were two lakh ATMs in the country with 1 billion mobile phones. Remittances received from the Gulf countries each year stood at about Rs 70 billion. He used power point to put forth his view.

Initiating the discussion, the deputy editor of Fortune India, Ashish Gupta,

held that no debate was held post-demonetization. The RSS knew only kala dhan but not black money or black economy. Since business was by and large cash-based, big business and industrialists were scared. Demonetisation had an adverse effect on logistics which required cash at every point. He said that most of the companies had problems in converting informal economy into formal economy. Instead of engaging the people, the Prime Minister talked to them through the media. He had destroyed institutions like RBI, politicised army and the judiciary. The RBI governor was called by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament to explain demonetisation. The Prime Minister undertook the exercise realising little the damage it would cause to economy. He said that the condition of banks in India was worst in the last thirty years.

Public health consultant Dr Bobby John held that Narendra Modi always harped on demographic dividend which meant that the population of youngsters would emerge to take the country forward. Recounting his harrowing experience in the wake of invalidation of high-value notes, he said that about 300 people had formed a queue at the ATM next door to take out money. Demonetisation had made the matter worse for the marginalised population which mostly subsisted on cash. He lost seven kg of body weight during the period. Expressing concern over malnutrition, he said that six lakh babies born were underweight. This was due mainly to the mothers whose food intake was 10 percent less than normal.

Advisor to Jamat-i-Islami Hind, Dr Waqar Anwar said that it was

unbelievable if the RBI governor could fail to specify the amount of fake notes received by the bank. He said that it was a normal practice of every bank to account for the deposits after the closure of the bank each day. But it was shocking to hear from the head of the Central Bank of the country that he could not give the exact figure. He termed the demonetisation as demonisation of currency. Not a single promise had been fulfilled so far, yet future promises were being made, he said.

The Secretary-General of the IOS, Prof. ZM Khan commented that with Narendra Modi in the saddle, a “personality cult” was being built. RSS agenda was being implemented by systematically demolishing democratic



A view of the audience

institutions. While the slogan of minimum government and maximum governance had vanished into thin air, the authority was being centralised. The decision would have far-reaching consequences for the marginalised sections as they had been hit hard by demonetisation, he added.

IOS Chairman Dr M Manzoor Alam remarked that it hardly needed to be explained as to who was at the forefront of violence after Independence. Drawing a parallel between the situation obtaining in the country today with Germany in mid-thirties, he said that Hitler too took the

democratic route to become a dictator. Probably it was fear psychosis that prevented the people from protesting against demonetisation.

Presiding over the function, former Dean of Social Sciences, JMI, Prof. Naushad Ali Azad, deplored that the government had replaced the Planning Commission with the Niti Ayog which had done precious little to give new direction to the Indian economy. The purpose of demonetisation to root out corruption and unearth fake currency had not been served. As a result of the invalidation of currency notes, both formal and informal sectors were registering a slump. He said that the farm sector was not delivering and the overall growth rate showed a negative trend. Barring Jagdish Bhagwati, no economist of eminence had supported the move, he concluded.

Earlier, the lecture began with the recitation of a Quranic verse by Hafiz Athar Husain Nadvi. The proceedings were conducted by Dr Aftab Alam, Asstt. Prof. Pol. Sc., Zakir Hussain College. The lecture was attended by university teachers and research scholars, social activists and prominent citizens, including Dr Ahsan, Syed Ahmad Ullah, Dr Md Ahsan Qureshi, Md. Khalid, Chaudhary Wazir Ahmad, Dr Pervez Mian, Hifzur Rab, Shakeel Ahmad, A U Asif, Qamar Ashraf, Dr Bismil Arifi, Haseeb Ahmad, Mirza Zaki Beg and Waseem Ahmad etc.

### Discussion on ‘American Election and President Trump: Towards Making a New America

A discussion on “American Election and President-Elect Trump: Towards Making a New America” was

organised by the Institute of Objective Studies at its conference room on December 24, 2016.

Sanjay Kapoor, managing editor, *Hardnews Magazine* and guest professor, O. P. Jindal Global University, who initiated the discussion, shared his experience during his stay in Iran around the time the results of the elections to the US presidency were being declared. He said that the public sentiment in Iran was against the nuclear deal signed by President Hasan Rouhani with US President Barack Obama. Victory of the Republican nominee Donald Trump as US President was bound to impact American foreign policy on West Asia.

According to him, the US West Asia policy would be decided by the new regime as to how it dealt with Iran, whose growing influence, particularly in Syria and Afghanistan, would be watched by the United States with interest as Saudi Arabian and Russian involvement in Syrian strife would force it to reshape its policy on the Middle East. He said that of late, Egypt had some problem with Saudi Arabia resulting in the use of derogatory language against its ruler, Shah Salman. Similarly, Russia had a bit softened its stand on Israel and was on the verge of striking a deal with Saudi Arabia over oil.

Referring to India's relations with the US under the new dispensation, he noted that though there was no institutional support to the Republican Party from the Indians living in the US, a few people from the Indian diaspora did approach the Republican Party leaders to seek good offices with

the government. Still there was confusion, he said. It was not yet clear how America under Trump would react to the construction of Chabahar sea port in Iran with Indian assistance. Chabahar port assumed importance as it emerged as main transit point in the region. It was also the main trading route for Afghanistan and India to Europe and Africa. India's foreign secretary, S. Jaishankar also toured America to explore the possibilities of good relations with the new administration. He believed that India suffered a setback by not responding favourably to the Chinese offer of joining the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. He said that confusion over India's relations with the United States post-Trump victory persisted.

Trump's foreign policy would be determined by his domestic policy. Explaining the post-truth, he said that Trump repeatedly spoke untruth. During the campaign, he talked of the things that would be impossible to achieve. Despite being unfit for the office of the president, he continued to gain. While the press used to be the voice of the establishment, it was the social media that worked in his favour; it grew by twenty times. The number of the followers on Face book and Twitter grew many more times. He observed that Trump blamed the minorities and the blacks for all the ills and tried to convince the electorate that he was aspiring for global hegemony. He appeared to invite massive confrontation with the world powers, including China. Compared to Donald Trump, Barack Obama was a conciliator and compromiser. He remarked that what Trump said militated against the political truth. This was the emergence of a post-truth society, he said. He believed that the conflict on Israel was in the offing.

Prof. Arshi Khan, Deptt. of Pol. Sc., AMU, opined that with the victory of



L-R: Dr. Aftab Alam, Prof. Arshi Khan, Prof. Z.M. Khan, Mr. S.U. Kumar Murlidharan and Mr. Sanjay Kapoor

Programme Manager, International Federation of Journalists and ex-bureau chief and deputy editor, *The Hindu*, Sukumar Muralidharan insisted that Trump had no political background. His was the case of post-truth society in the US as the right wing anger with the policies followed by President Reagan and Clinton led to strain on the country's economy during Reagan administration. Coal and steel industry collapsed and business giants like IBM and Coca Cola emerged. As of now, the economy was neck-deep in debt. Taxation had become tough for the American people. He said that

Trump, the theory of potentiality and actualism was unfolding-final stage of unfolding as far as Israel was concerned. Quoting President John F Kennedy, he said that Israel was very powerful in the US. In this connection, he especially referred to the book *Bomb in the Basement* written in 1999. This book disclosed that Israel was providing vital information to France against Egypt. The US foreign policy had always been Israel-centric. During the entire electioneering period, Trump convinced labourers and xenophobes that he would make United States greater again. Referring to the meeting of the America-Israel Public Affairs

Committee (AIPAC) held on March 12, 2016, he said that Trump had told the meeting that he was a blind supporter of Israel. He said that Trump had also supported Israel attack on Gaza Strip in 2004. His policy on Iran would be catastrophic as he believed that it had terror cells on its territory accusing it of abetting terrorism. Trump also termed Palestinian fight for freedom as terrorism and pleaded that they be treated as terrorists. Trump had been heard saying that there would be no peace so long as Palestinians were treated as martyrs. He was also of the opinion that the world would be at peace so long as the US was found standing on the side of Israel, Prof. Khan said. At the AIPAC meeting, Trump had gone to the extent of saying that he would ensure that the capital of Israel was transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Thus the bonds between the US and Israel were unbreakable.

Prof. Khan noted that it was the core interest of the US that Israel was safe and secure. He foresaw total anarchy in West Asia following Donald Trump's elevation as American president and the crisis in the region further precipitating. This fear stemmed from the fact that pro-Palestine world leaders like Gaddafi, Hosni Mubarak etc. were no longer alive to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people, he concluded.

Chairman of the IOS Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam raised the question as to who created the ISIS and al Qaeda, and who was engaged in finishing them. He sought to know if there was any guarantee that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of USA would not create another such organisation. He also wanted to know why the Daesh did not utter a single

word against Israel. He stated that as part of its foreign policy, America first created such agencies and then cut at their roots. He said that consternation and frustration was gripping the Arab world after Trump's election as US president. He lamented that the number of leaders espousing the cause of Palestine had dwindled in India with the exception of a few, like Mani Shankar Aiyer. He said the US foreign policy took a U-turn after Kennedy and now pro-Israeli elements controlled the CIA and the latter controlled the president.

Presiding over the function, Secretary General, IOS, Prof. ZM Khan opined that new US president could not behave like a dictator of the



A view of the audience

Third World. American democracy evolved over the years through liberal democratic process. The president had his own limitations as he had to work within a system. He said that besides the president, there were other centres in the system that also operated. Yet, that should not cause unnecessary concern in the rest of the world.

Earlier, the discussion got off to a start after the recitation of a verse from the holy Qur'an by Hafiz Athar Husain Nadvi.

Dr. Aftab Alam, of Delhi University conducted the proceedings. The notable attendees who were present on the occasion included Dr.

Riyazuddin, Dr Tariq Ashraf, S Ahmadullah, Mazharul Haque Ansari, Shahabuddin Ansari, Syed Raza, Firoz Khan Ghazi, Dr. Md. Anzar Alam, Maulana A.R. Shaheen Qasmi, Md. Tauheed Alam, Md. Sohrab, Md. Ehtesham Akhtar, Changez Khan, Advocate, Md. Mubarak Ali, Tabassum Rasool, Ibrahim Alam, Safi Akhtar and Waseem Fahmi, besides several university teachers, social activists and prominent citizens.

**Announcement**

**Iftikhar Gilani Awarded Shah Waliullah Award**

The Institute of Objective Studies has decided to confer the 12th Shah Waliullah Award on journalist Iftikhar Gilani, strategic affair editor of DNA. The Award conferring ceremony will be held in a function on April 3, 2017 at 4:00 p.m. at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

The award carries a cheque of Rs. 1 lakh, a citation and memento. The

junior category award goes to Dr. Nasheed Imtiaz, assistant professor of psychology at Aligarh Muslim University. This category carries a cheque of Rs. 25,000.

The IOS instituted this award in 1999 "to keep alive the legacy of the great Islamic scholar and sufi Shah Waliullah Muhaddis Dehlavi", said Dr. Qamar Ishaq.

Iftikhar Gilani is one of most widely read journalists in South Asia. Currently, he is Editor (Strategic Affairs) and Chief of National Bureau of Daily News Analysis (DNA), published from Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Indore and Jaipur.

He has headed the Political Bureau at Tehelka.com and its business daily "Financial World". Till few years ago, he was heading the Delhi Bureau of multi-lingual Kashmir Times, the widely circulated newspaper of Jammu and Kashmir published from Jammu and Srinagar simultaneously.

He was also the Special Correspondent (India) for Daily Times, an independent and mainstream English newspaper of Pakistan, published from Lahore, Islamabad and Karachi. Gilani also covered India for Urdu Service of Radio Deutche Well (DW), German Radio. His columns appeared regularly in The Friday Times, an esteemed weekly from Pakistan and Urdu daily Inquilab (India), and in Weekly Kashmir Life, published from Srinagar (Kashmir). Currently, also a columnist in a popular Urdu daily of Pakistan, Dunya. These columns have widely been appreciated and reproduced.

He has worked with various national newspapers, news and feature agencies in India, notably in the Indian Express and The Pioneer. He has also headed a research project on "Insurgencies in South Asia". Gilani was conferred the award for 'Outstanding Contribution in Media' by the government of Jammu and Kashmir in 2010.

Author of 2005 Penguin book 'My Days in Prison'. Urdu translation of his book won him India's prestigious Sahitya Akademi award, in 2008. A visiting fellow of Dart Centre, Australia, a project of Columbia University of Journalism, Iftikhar Gilani has been deputy chairman of Indian Parliament's Press Advisory Committee and also vice-president of the Press Association of India. Currently, he is also a Trustee of Delhi Centre for Media Research and Publication Trust. Having several research papers to his credit, he is also an external discussant at the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), a premier security think-tank in India and a research advisor at the

Centre for Land ware Studies (CLAWS), a strategic think-tank.

### **Seminar on Equality... Approach Note (April 22-23, 2017 at Kolkata)**

The present-day globalised world is dominated or, in a way, regulated by technology. Immediate past may be reviewed to peep into future projections. Technology has in-built obsolescence. Computers will become exponentially capable in understanding the world accurately and better. Legal profession is going to be reduced by 90%. Only specialists would survive. By 2030, computers will become more intelligent than humans. In 2018, first self-driving cars would appear for public. Around 2020, the whole automobile industry would start to be disrupted. It is not the right place to dwell upon up-coming changes. Space technology, ICT, nano and other specialised branches would influence every citizen all over the world.

This background necessitates for India to play its cards carefully. The most astonishing factor in India is to push its citizenry into emotional and artificial environment of divisive ventures day in day out for achieving small-time political gains. Such forces are encouraged by the system in more ways than one. Development is being used as a slogan to settle scores. Political propaganda is on high priority even with media. Democratic institutions are in jeopardy. Every default is thrown into the lap of judiciary, which is groaning under its own weight. Pendency is at its peak. It is accepted by the present CJI that judiciary is under heavy pressure. Systemic support to judiciary is a case of research. The law, its enforcement mechanism, pendency, judicial dispensation etc constitute huge areas of concern. This whole system is being over-shadowed by legislative and executive interference. Whole legal system needs a serious scrutiny and studies into various aspects. CJI has spoken on public platforms about of ill

health of judicial dispensation story covers scores of sector starting from appointment of judges to pronounce justice and its enforcement.

It is estimated that only 5% of cases are decided. Justice delayed, justice denied is an accepted dictum by all victims waiting for judicial pronouncements. The power of executive is at par with legislature and judiciary. On top of it all, there is no likelihood of immediate remedial measures. In such a situation, the question should be raised as to how far Indian systematic dynamics can provide desired results to create a better tomorrow, which is not only a political concept but a condition, a commitment and duty of every citizen of this great country.

Stronger and planned efforts are needed for achieving a better tomorrow. Attempts are made to create synergy to march towards equality, justice and fraternity in contemporary India which is guaranteed under the Constitution of India. Hindutva machinations, quite obviously, make it impossible for the country to attain aspects of equality (like equality before law) and fraternity, two of the major national goals as laid down in the Preamble of the Constitution of India. Faced with discrimination in police stations during frequent riots and attacked by goondas in riots, victims see the hollowness of the claims of equality before law and fraternity (brotherhood).

The present-day world is aspiring for providing space to new thinking and modes of living. Such challenges call for mental and psychological acceptance of facts and belief in creating equality, justice and fraternity to create a better tomorrow. There is nothing new in believing this dictum. Rather, it must be taken up as a constitutional obligation on everybody. It may also be mentioned that Indian diversity does not allow any one group to rule and dominate. Recent developments in politics of India

indicate the scope and possibility of operation for different ways for differing groups. A careful study of electoral techniques and dynamics may easily prove this point. This philosophy boils down to the old dictum of “creating unity in diversity”. Anything against this philosophy is negation of Indian philosophy, civilisation and the Constitution of India. However, this is a time of facing the challenge and fighting it out with vigour and commitment. Majoritarianism in any form is injurious to Indian system, philosophy and culture. No politics can claim to survive without socio-cultural backdrop.

The Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi may be credited for its role to strive hard to uphold such values. Anything against this spirit has to be contested within the legal framework. In this background, the IOS has decided to celebrate the 30<sup>th</sup> year of its existence and operations. This event at this point of time would ensure that we dwell upon “Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India – Creating a Better Tomorrow Through Law”. The organisers are conscious of the need to do justice with the themes and contribute to dwell upon these specific areas in detail.

Participation to the seminar is solicited from intellectuals, human rights experts, social activists, and other concerned sections of the society.

**Main Themes for Business Sessions would be:**

1. Constitutional Guarantees of Minority Rights: Foundations, Promises and Assurances towards the Development of a Peaceful Society (Issues may be discussed with reference to Constituent Assembly Debates and later developments)
2. State Policies for Governance and Action: Assessment and

Evaluation of Attitudes and Schemes in Minority Perspective.

3. Concerns About Minority Education Rights, Protection of Faith and Promotion of Culture: Current Status, Trends and Expectations from the State.
4. Administration of Criminal Justice: Issues Concerning Entrapping of Members of Minorities and Underprivileged Groups.
5. Vulnerability and Insecurity Faced by Minorities: State Responsibility for Prevention of Communal Violence and Promotion of Strategies for Harmony.

**Additionally, the interested participants may address the following issues or any other relevant matter or concern with reference to the above-mentioned sub-themes for various business sessions:**

- The Constitution makers’ vision of secularism and pluralism as a functional concept
- No preferred citizens in the country on the ground of faith.
- Right to retain identities of faith and group
- Right to education and to retain and promote culture and faith
- Throwing open of all public offices for all belonging to any religion, reed or caste
- Prohibition of discrimination by executive or any state body or person in position on the basis of religion
- Respect for places of worship
- Protection of religious endowments

- Promotion and preservation of the rich harmony of Indian culture
- Freedom of religion as assured to all religious denominations
- Prohibition of state to promote any particular religion
- Expectation of an alert judiciary to contain the executive and legislature from overstepping their limits
- Any other issue relevant to the theme.

**Calendar 2017**

Agents, Shop-keepers and others may place their order of the IOS calendar 2017 which has following features:

Page-1 World: Mosque Through the Ages (Started from 2011) Fur Important Mosques of Turkey After 1400 A.D.

Page-2 World: Air Pollution Ranking (Country-wise)-2016

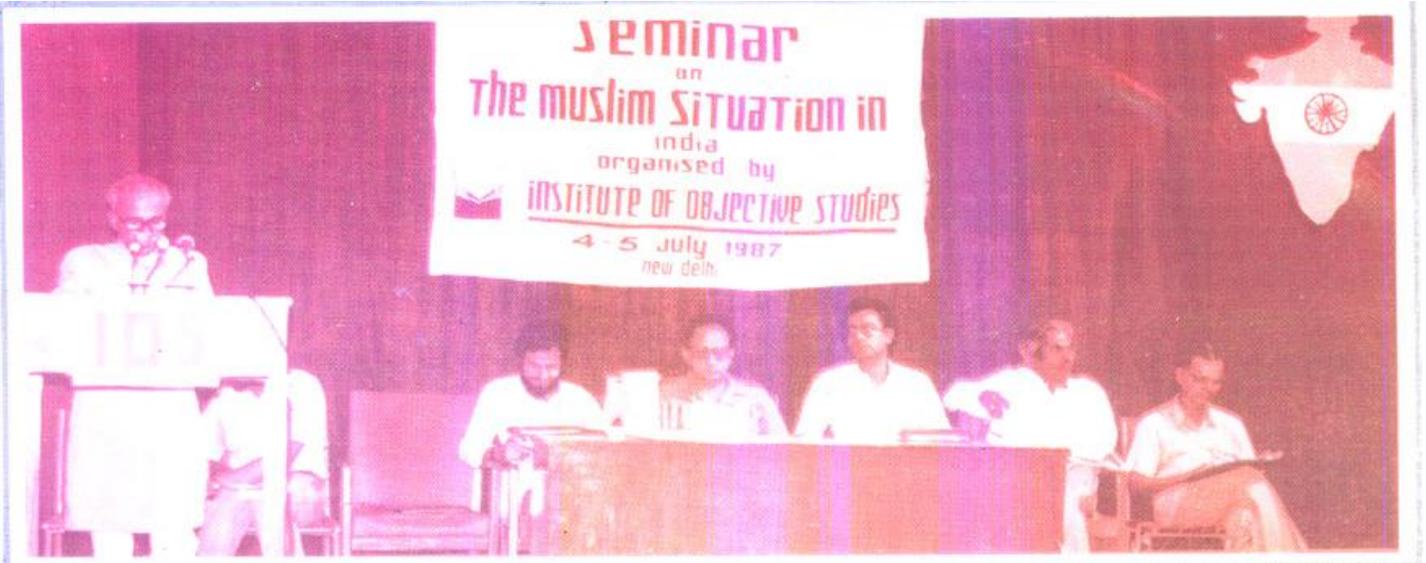
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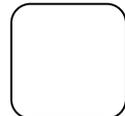
'Muslim Situation in India': A pioneering start through this seminar held in New Delhi on July 4-5, 1987. Mr. Syed Aminul Hasan Rizvi delivering his address; (seated from left): Mr. A R Agwan, Prof. Tahir Mahmood, Prof. Mohd. Iqbal and Mr V T Rajshekhar



Beyond the Meltdown: Search for Options' inaugural session underway on February 3, 2010 in New Delhi: (from left) Prof Z.M. Khan, Ms (Dr) Swati Piramal, Dr Mohd Manzoor Alam, Union Minister Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Justice A.M. Ahmadi, Dr. Samir Q. Fakhro, Mr. U.K. Sinha, Prof. Dr. Vinayshil Gautam and Mr. Ravi Kishore

RNI NO. 59369/94

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