



IOS NEWSLETTER

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Thought for the Month

On that account: We ordained
For the Children of Israel
That if any one slew
A person—unless it be
For murder or for spreading
Mischiefs in the land—
It would be as if
He slew the whole people:
And if any one saved a life,
It would be as if he saved
The life of the whole people.
Then although there came
To them Our Messengers
With Clear Signs, yet,
Even after that, many
Of them continued to commit
Excesses in the land

Al-Quran- S. 5:V-32

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FOCUS

Islam means obedience to God. And it is common sense that this obedience cannot be complete unless man knows certain basic facts of life and places firm faith in them. What are those facts? And what are the essentials which a man must know to fashion his life in accordance with the Divine Way? This we propose to discuss in this chapter.

First of all, one should have an unshakable belief in the existence of God; without this, obedience to Him is clearly impossible.

Then, one must know the attributes of God. It is the knowledge of the attributes of God which enables man to cultivate the noblest of human qualities and fashion his life in virtue and godliness. If a man does not know that there is One and only One God Who is the Creator, the Ruler and the Sustainer of the Universe and there is none else to share with Him even a shred of Divine power and authority, he may fall prey to false gods, and offer his homage to them in search of favours.

But if he knows the divine attribute of *Tawhid* (Oneness of God), there is no possibility of this. Similarly, if a man knows that God is Omnipresent and Omniscient and sees, hears and knows everything that we do in public or private—including our unexpressed thoughts!—then how can he afford to be disobedient to God? He will feel that he is under eternal vigil and will, therefore, behave accordingly. But he who is not aware of these attributes of God may be led, because of his ignorance, into disobedience. It is the same with all the other attributes of God.

The fact is that the qualities and attributes which a man must possess, if he wants to pursue the way of Islam, can be cultivated and developed only out of profound knowledge of the attributes of God. It is the knowledge of God's attributes which purifies a man's mind and soul, his beliefs, morals and actions. And a mere cursory acquaintance with or just an academic knowledge of these attributes is not sufficient—there must be an unflinching conviction firmly rooted in the mind and heart of man so that he may remain immune from insidious doubts and perversions.

Moreover, one must know in detail of the way of living by following which one can seek the pleasure of God. Unless a man knows the likes and dislikes of God, how can he choose the one and reject the other? If a man has no knowledge of the Divine Law, how can he follow it? Thus a knowledge of the Divine Law and the Revealed Code of Life is essential.

But here, again, mere knowledge is not enough. Man must have full confidence and conviction that *it is the Divine Law* and that *his salvation lies in following* this code alone. For knowledge without this conviction will fail to spur man to the Right Path and he may be lost in the blind alley of disobedience.

Contd. on page-7

Activities of the IOS Headquarters

IOS, JIT Seminar on “Technology and Youth”

A one-day national seminar on “Technology and Youth” was organised by the Institute of Objective Studies in association with Jahangirabad Institute of Technology, Barabanki, UP, on April 6, 2019. Brigadier Syed Ahmad Ali (retired), Director of Jahangirabad Institute of Technology, in his welcome address traced the history of the institution and said that its journey was progressively on and the day was not far when it would also be dotted on the map of the country’s prominent institutions of technical education.

He insisted that the JIT had created a conducive environment for education and training on the campus. What technology foresaw for the youth could be explained in terms of ages. These ages were chronological, biological and psychological. As far as the chronological age was concerned, it was in the hands of the youth to choose education. Technology had nothing do with youth per se. Life span of a person was increasing. The world was in a flux and nothing was stationary in this connection.

He referred to a Western film which, despite good cast and other parameters flopped because it did not keep pace with the changing paradigm of technology. For instance, digital cameras had replaced old cameras with precision and high resolution of images. This became possible due to miniaturisation of technology, he noted, adding that the technology would keep on refining.

This applied to all technology-driven products because one subject led to research on other subjects. Change in technology was so fast that today’s cars were poised to be replaced by electrical cars. He said that today software had been developed that could advise you within split seconds. Similarly, electricity would become cheaper as every household would install solar energy panels on its roof. He contended that one would find what one wanted as it would not be decided by fate, but the latest technology.

In his introductory speech, the Secretary General, IOS, Prof. ZM Khan, said that the institute had completed 33 years of its existence.

order to hook surveys to accuracy, the Institute had built up a data base that also catered to the needs of other agencies. Besides, he said that the Institute was engaged in publishing high-quality books on various subjects that ranged from religious studies to sociology, politics and current issues in Urdu, English, Hindi, Arabic and India’s regional languages.

Magazines and periodicals were also published on a regular basis. Research scholars pursuing their Ph.D. degrees were awarded scholarships. National and international conferences, seminars, symposia were organised in Delhi and at other places. He held that the Institute had expanded its horizon by entering into collaboration with other institutions for holding seminars. He said that the youth was encouraged to proactively associate itself with the IOS and take the caravan forward. He said that the direction of speed should provide a cognitive structure. Let it not be directionless, he added.



L-R: Prof. SMA Rizvi, Prof. M Muzammil, Brigadier Syed Ahmad Ali, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam Prof. Manzoor Ahmed, Prof. Aqnil Ahmed and Prof. ZM Khan

Established in 1986, the IOS had Patna, Kolkata and Aligarh chapters that dealt with regional issues. Referring to its institutional structure, he said that the General Assembly and the Governing Council were the two apex bodies of policy planning and execution. Outlining the functions of the institute, he noted that it included conduct of research on important themes.

There was a mechanism to select the subject of research. The institute was also tasked with conducting surveys on socio-economic status of marginalised sections, including the minorities, especially Muslims. In

Inaugurating the seminar, the retired senior police officer, former vice-chairman of IOS and ex-director of JIT, Prof. Manzoor Ahmed recalled his association with JIT and said that institutions were built not only with money, but also with a sense of belonging to them. Remembering his days as vice-chancellor of Agra University, he said that he started an engineering college and a college of life sciences without getting a paisa from government. The college of life sciences was adjudged the best institution in the country for two consecutive years. Laying emphasis on courses that offered gainful

employment to youth, he said that currently, only 18 percent of them got employment and the rest 82 percent were thrown out as unemployed. As education stood today, urban students had access to good education, but rural students were disadvantaged due to lack of infrastructure.

He suggested that students should be given the option to choose the stream of their liking. This should be followed by the provision of basic infrastructure so that they could pursue the courses conveniently. He insisted that technology should not be misused. It must be value-based, he concluded.

In his keynote address, professor and HoD, deptt. of computer sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia, Prof. SMA Rizvi, remarked that Internet provided real democracy because it was of the people, for the people and by the people. This had transcended borders of countries across the globe. He said that every knowledge and technology was for the humankind. Everything was susceptible to change and in today's changing times if one did not know Internet, he would be treated as an illiterate. But the problem started when it reached the extreme. Under the circumstances, what was needed was to also know what was happening in other areas.

He exhorted students at JIT to excel in their field of study, so that the industry came to them for placement through campus recruitment. He asked students to perceive change that was taking place by giving the example of Nokia, once the world's largest mobile manufacturing company. He said that the employability of the course a student was pursuing was important. Emphasising the need for translational research, he viewed infrastructure development, content development and

user problem as the areas that required to be accorded utmost priority. Creation of smart machines, smart houses and smart villages were real challenges of today, he stated.

Addressing the seminar as a guest speaker, vice-chancellor of Integral University, Lucknow, Prof. Aquil Ahmed, pointed out that technology had changed so much that it had now become an inseparable part of life. The use of technology was being hotly debated today, when life without technology was unimaginable. This could be well illustrated by the use of smart phones that had become an extension of ourselves. He said that innovations in technology had been made to necessitate its use in



A view of the audience

examinations, jobs, accounts, on-line shopping, etc. Similarly, several universities had created virtual classrooms and its use had been extended to the defence sector as well.

He held that innovations in technology were welcome but 24 hours were not enough to get all things done. Google had answers to all questions and no one ever questioned it. Technology was a boon and bane at the same time, if not used for the benefit of the people. It was up to the user how to take the magic of technology, he remarked.

Another guest speaker was Prof. M Muzammil, former vice-chancellor,

Dr. BR Ambedkar University, Agra and MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, who held that both youth and technology were changing fast. Age of the youth was changing because of stress, mental ability and technology. This illustrated how technology worked for human development. He said that there were two ways to measure technology development index. One was the creation of new technology and the other was the diffusion of technology. Mention of technology and its spread were two different things.

He said that technology-driven expertise was the diffusion of technology. Per capita clean and sustainable energy fell under this category. Defining science, he said that it was the creation of new knowledge and its application was known as technology. Social sciences, he maintained, were the use of technology for human development. Technology was the tool of development and they were

complementary to each other. He said that technology was taking humans from stage to stage and thus helping human development. Technology ensured better, fuller, protected and healthier life. Without technology, life would be monotonous, he remarked.

In his presidential address, the chairman, IOS, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, observed that technologies changed societies drastically, altered power equations, economic well-being and moral order. The development of wider blades in ploughs in Europe increased agricultural production so much so that sufficiency of food increased population dramatically.

Soon Europe was full of people, a condition that ultimately led to their conquest of Asia, Africa as well as North America, and development of European settler communities in those lands, including Australia and New Zealand. That also led to the enslavement of local population and their genocide.

He said that technologies generated at one place changed not only that place, its society its economy, its moral values, locally, but sometimes they had a global impact like the plough or Industrial Revolution in Europe. IT-dependant and IT-enabled technologies were sweeping the world today as they had a role in our homes and offices, our agricultural farms and factories, in the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services anywhere on the earth, from advanced countries to developing and least-developed countries.

Yet, this revolution began from a relatively small area, Silicon Valley, in the San Francisco Bay Area of the United States. Referring to the impact of technology, Dr. Alam said that nearly always, it was not the technology itself, but the human misuse and abuse of it that was responsible for harming themselves or others. For instance, nuclear technology was being used in both diagnostics and treatment of diseases as well as in farming and electricity production. This happened to be the cleanest mass-scale electricity far more than solar, hydro or wind energy.

He held that we could talk about hundreds of technologies developed over last ten thousand years of human civilisation. Even the very first technology (fire) or the technology that

came after that (wheel) changed life dramatically and continued to do so today, both for war and peace. They could both help and harm, depending on their use.

Turning to the youth, he said that we were moving towards very uncertain and challenging times. The most important would be an extraordinarily large number of jobs lost as new technologies would kick in, making old skills redundant. Artificial Intelligence would replace a lot of human jobs as would robotics. He observed that one time B. Tech, M. Tech and other degrees would not save jobs.

There was going to be an age of life-long learning requiring new

finance secretary, IOS conducted the proceedings.

Business Session I

The inaugural session was followed by business session-I. The session was devoted to “Indian Developmental Scenario: Marginalised Sections and Technology” presided over by Prof. Aquil Ahmed. The session had SFA Naqvi, senior technical director, National Information Centre, Lucknow, who spoke on the disadvantages of the use of technology. He was followed by Prof. M. Afzal Wani, vice-chairman, IOS and professor of law, GGSIP University, New Delhi, who pleaded for the use of technology not for destruction but for the welfare of human species. The last speaker of the session was Dr. Amir Abidi, founder, Taraqqi Foundation, Gurgaon, who predicted that by 2022 every Indian would have a smart phone.

Business Session II and III

The second and third business session on “Technology as tool of Empowerment of Muslims in India” and “Technology and Job Creations in

Different Sectors of Indian Economy” respectively were joined together. The joint session was chaired by Prof. M. Afzal Wani. The first speaker at the session was Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish, followed by Prof. Haseena Hashia, asstt. secretary general, IOS & ex-professor, deptt. of geography, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Prof. Halima Sadia Rizvi, head, deptt. of economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, and Mr. Akif Ahmad, founder, Interest Aid Foundation, NOIDA, were third and fourth speakers. They were followed by Mr. A.A.S. Ghazi, principal, Engineering College, JIT



A view of the Book Release

degrees, diplomas and certificates every few years to cope with the demands of new work places, new jobs, new business-management styles. Already, big universities and institutions were offering highly diversified courses, degrees, diplomas and certificates, besides normal, traditional courses, he concluded.

The inaugural session was marked by the release by Brig. Ali, of the book *Challenges Before Youth in Contemporary World*, edited by Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish. Earlier, the session began with the recitation of a Quranic verse by Hafiz Salman Nadvi, Pesh Imam, JIT. Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish,

and Dr. A. K. Mishra, principal, polytechnic, JIT respectively. The seventh speaker was Dr. Farhat Ayesha Ansari, head of the department of applied science, JIT, followed by Nazia Salauddin, librarian, department of library, JIT. The last two speakers of the session were Mr. Mohammad Irshad Ahmed, head of the department of electrical engineering, JIT, Mr. Yasir Saleem Siddiqui, head of the department of civil engineering, JIT respectively.

Concluding Session

The concluding session was presided over by Dr. M. Manzoor Alam who urged the youth to take the initiative for changing the world because it was they who could bring about a change. The world was confronted with the challenges of technology and a responsibility devolved on the youth to find ways and means to bridge the gap created by it. Since the software technology was suited to girls most, they needed to develop the intellect to use technology.

Commenting on the international code of education that required that the population of a country should be taught in its mother tongue, he said that only 4 percent Muslims received education in madarsas. Rest of them were getting education in modern schools. He advised the students to access the website of the IOS that contained every information with regard to its activities, including conferences, seminars and symposia.

While asking the young participants in the seminar to work for the restoration of human dignity irrespective of caste, creed and religion, he encouraged them to

prepare papers and send them to the IOS for being included in a book to be published in the near future.

The seminar concluded with a vote of thanks extended by the administrative officer of JIT, Khushnood Nizami. A 5-point resolution unanimously adopted by the participants and delegates on the occasion, was read out by Prof. ZM Khan. The resolution read:

1. Efforts should be made to make human life worth living through creating human skills to use technology in a balanced manner.
2. It is urgently needed to develop educational and research methods to accommodate developments in areas of technology. To fulfill this



L-R: Ml. Abdul Hameed Nomani, Dr. Tabish Mehdi, Prof. Iqtadar Husain, Prof. Z.M. Khan and Prof. Haseena Hashia

objective, necessary steps may be taken at all levels.

3. Cooperation patterns among various institutions and organisations should be worked out for putting them in operation with the help of MOUs.
4. Concepts of unity of knowledge may be worked out to create proper balance in different sectors of society.
5. Necessary inputs from social sciences into making technology viable for human development must be introduced.

Tenth Qazi Mujahidul Islam Memorial Lecture on “The Bright Imprint of Urdu Seerah Writing”

The Institute of Objective Studies organised a lecture on “The Bright Imprint of Urdu Seerah Writing” at its conference hall on March 30, 2019. The lecture was delivered by the Chairman, Adabiyaat-e-Alia Academy, New Delhi, Dr. Tabish Mehdi, who held that there were only two ways by which the message of Allah reached human beings. These were Allah’s Commandments to man and *Seerahs* (lives) of His messengers on earth. Both of them had always been incumbent on the faithful and overlooking them might deprive one of the correct understandings of Islam.

Such a person would drive himself away from the Commandments of Allah. This was the reason why, he said right-thinking and conscious people considered both of them beacons for the entire humanity. They put it before themselves and used them as a tool to achieve both the life here and the life after.

Referring

to *Seerah* writing, Dr. Tabish Mehdi noted that it was not just profiling the life of a great man that could be written for the sake of one’s own interest. *Seerah* writing is as pious and deep as an ocean. In order to ensure its depth extra-ordinary mental and thinking purity was required. This also calls for sublimity of knowledge, study and profound interest.

He maintained that the *Seerah* of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the name of a fragrant and vibrant culture, foresight as well as farsight, the story of a glittering civilisation, shining future of a community and of taking forward the Message of Allah in an

interesting manner. It was a story that took in its stride each and every community, religion, school of thought, colour, origin, area, etc. with peace and tranquility. This offered something to everybody who could gain according to his capability. Dr. Mehdi referred to the high quality of *Seerah* written by noted Islamic scholars like Allama Shibli Nomani, Allama Syed Suleiman Nadvi, Qazi Mohammad Sulaiman, Salman Mansoorpuri, Maulana Abdurrauf Danapuri, Maulana Mohammad Idris Kandhalvi, Maulana Mahirul Qadri, Dr. Mohammad Hamidullah, Maulana Syed Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadvi, Maulana Naeem Siddiqui, Maulana Mohammad Rabey Hasan Nadvi and Maulana Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri. He dwelt at length on *Seerah* writing in Urdu.

Earlier, the ex-professor of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia and assistant secretary general, IOS, Prof. Haseena Hashia, threw light on the life and work of Qazi Mujahidul Islam Qasmi. She said that Qazi Mujahidul Islam Qasmi had a deep knowledge of Islamic and contemporary thought. He embodied rare confluence of old and the new generation of Islamic scholars. She observed that Qazi Mujahidul Islam specialised in the Islamic *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence).

Qazi Mujahidul Islam focused on the resolution of issues of Islamic jurisprudence in today's context. It was high time the various aspects of his life were explored. Prof. Hashia explained that after his death in 2002, the IOS instituted a memorial lecture in his name in order to remember him every year by organising lectures on topical issues so that a fruitful debate could take place. She said that so far, as many as 9 lectures were organised during the period 2002-2018.

Speaking on the occasion, the general secretary of All India Majlis-e-Mushawarat, Maulana Abdul Hameed Noumani, observed that the aspects touched upon by Dr. Mehdi deserved

attention. He said that a number of other books on *Seerah* had been written and it would be in the fitness of things to take stock of and benefit from them.

Secretary General, IOS, Prof. ZM Khan, praised Dr. Mehdi for delivering a meaningful lecture on *Seerah* writing. He termed the *Seerah* of the Prophet (PBUH) as a guide to the entire humanity till the Day of Judgement. "We must look at the functioning of the government in Madina if we really wish the well-being of humanity at large. Instead of raising slogans in support of somebody, one should follow him in true spirit. The lecture was organised in continuation of IOS endeavour befitting tribute to the Islamic scholars who left an indelible imprint on the study of Islam and its culture. He expressed the confidence that the audience benefited from the lecture.

In his presidential remarks, ex-HoD, deptt. of Islamic Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, Prof. Iqtedar Mohammad Khan, while praising Dr. Tabish for presenting his lucid lecture in a very short time, said that the *Seerah* writing started early in the history of Islam. A great deal of work was done in poetry, prose and in the form of translation. He regretted that in India the study of *Seerah* centered either on the life and deeds of the Prophet (PBUH), but the most prominent aspect of the *Seerah* is etiquette and character, he said.

The lecture began with the recitation of a verse from the Holy Quran by Mohammad Athar Husain Nadvi. Dr. Nakhat Hussain Nadvi, In-charge of Arabic section, IOS, who conducted the proceedings, also introduced the subject of the lecture. A fairly good number of Islamic scholars, university teachers and students, attended the lecture. Some of them included: Shahabuddin Ansari, Syed Zafar Ali, Dr. Mohammad Akram, Dr. Mohammad Khalid, Bismil Arfi etc.

Book Review

VISION 2025: Socio-Economic Inequalities

By Amir Ullah Khan and Abdul Azim Akhtar

The study, **VISION 2025: Socio-Economic Inequalities**, finds that 89 per cent of Muslims face challenges as a minority community. A whopping 86 per cent of the respondents were not aware of the government schemes. Around 44 per cent of the respondents were not aware of the Sachar Committee report. The Study shows that Muslims, with 14.2 percent population according to Census 2011, are lagging behind in all parameters of development index. The total sample size for the study was 3400, which included both Muslim and Non-Muslim respondents in 13 states, including West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir.

About the Book

In today's world and times, it is important to look at what the vision for Indian Muslims should look like. Formulating a vision statement for an entire community is an onerous responsibility and therefore needs to be done with great care and wide consultations across the country to garner thoughts on what Muslims in India today face and what the country holds out for them in the next ten years. The study, which was coordinated by Dr. Amir Ullah Khan and Dr. Abdul Azim Akhtar, is divided into five parts, each one focusing on gathering various strands of insight and information, and include a nationwide survey, state level workshops, national conference, interviews with people, and research papers from experts and researchers. The attempt is to bring together views from all sections of society.

Professor AmitabhKundu on the Vision 2025: "The report has done an excellent job in focusing on these

conditions and highlighting the critical explanatory factors behind disparity and deprivation with empirical rigour. A development strategy envisioning a modern, vibrant, and inclusive India must address these issues with conviction and determination.”

Excerpts from the book

In his foreword, Prof. Amitabh Kundu writes: “A vision of India 2025, for having relevance in policy domain, too, must put forward a perspective of development interventions to mitigate the alarming inequalities in the system and propose measures for ameliorating the conditions of the poor and vulnerable. Any analysis of recent data would demonstrate that Muslims constitute the largest majority in both the categories.”

In his Preface, economist **Amir Ullah Khan** writes, “This large piece of work tries to bring together various views and debates on the subject of deprivation and discrimination of Muslims.”

Historian **Abdul Azim Akhtar** says, “The study despite its limited resources and access to information, being a non-government initiative attempts to go beyond the existing data and figures. We have tried to include voices of people who are either working in the field or are directly witness to the areas of education, health, security, employment, and political representation. We try to fill the gaps and also provide ample scope for further research in the field.”

The **Editors** of the report Amir Ullah Khan and Abdul Azim Akhtar write, “We envision an India in 2025, where all Muslims are assured of, and have access to, equitable and inclusive growth through public and private service delivery and are able to pursue their aspirations with the optimal health, education, wellbeing, and quality of life.”

In the interview Section, there is an important interview with late **Justice Rajinder Sachar**. He was not sure about the changes over the last few

years. He defended the government’s decision to appoint the committee and said, “Many people argue against Sachar Committee. Why you did this? Why did not you study about Hindus? This is not about Muslims, it actually compares the position of Muslims with other sections of society.” He considers communalism, inequality, education, and population figures as challenges for the Muslims. He called for deployment of Muslim officers in Muslim-dominated areas. He also called for better ration of Muslims in Police forces to ensure security and safety for Muslims. On the issue of Babri Masjid, he said, “Many People said that Muslims should move on...what move on? According to me, the whole land has to be given to Muslims. You cannot hurt psychology of such a deep nature.”

Background

Between 1999 and 2011, the least change in per capita incomes was seen among the Muslims.

The reservation policy was lopsided; STs and Muslims top the list of large populations that have never attended any school;

A majority of rural Muslim women are engaged in tailoring activities; the study found that Muslim women are more aware of family planning practices and contraception methods than others;

A large percentage of Muslims live in rented accommodation.

The problems with credit availability were reported by the most number of people.

Vision

Education: There is a special need to improve quality of education in schools. Successful interventions like the GyanShala or the ENH Foundation’s initiatives can be brought in to help primary schools achieve quality education.

Both Public and Private Universities must recruit larger

number of Muslims in their higher education programs.

Health: Improvement of public health facilities by setting up more hospitals in the Muslim-dominated localities is a necessity.

Entrepreneurship and employment: Most Muslims are engaged in self-employment activities and their participation in agricultural activity is very low. So, policies for employment generation within the Muslims should target non-agricultural sectors.

Housing: The government should ensure equity in housing. So, 20% of houses in urban areas and 5% in rural areas should be allocated to Muslims.

Credit and Financial Inclusion: There shall be group-lending approach to Muslims, who mostly work in informal sectors and seek petty loans.

Government employment: To overcome the under-representation of Muslims in administrative services like the IAS, IPS, and IFS, attempts should be made to fill the gap through promotion quota from cadres in state service.

“Muslims across the country have had lesser exposure and access than the average Indian to primary education, healthcare and credit, and have often fallen prey to discrimination and ethnic violence. Issues pertaining to inadequacy in education, lack of institutional support, weak economic conditions, lack of employment and employability, cultural gap, inadequate representation in administrative bodies, lack of security, lack of adequate reservations, etc. have cropped up time and again in recent history.”

Contd. from page-1

Finally, man must also know the consequences both of belief and obedience and of disbelief and disobedience.

From Towards Understanding Islam
by Sayyid Abul A’la Maududi, pp.

IOS Journey Step by Step



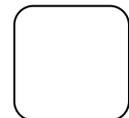
L-R: Mr John Dayal, Secretary General All India Christian Council; Prof. Manzoor Ahmad, IPS (Retd); Mr. Yousuf Hatim Muchhala, Senior Advocate Mumbai High Court; Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam, Chairman Institute of Objective Studies, Dr. Abusaleh Sharief, Chief Economist



L-R: Justice AS Qureshi, Dr M Manzoor Alam, Justice AM Ahmadi, Justice Fakhruddin, Advocate Yusuf Hatim Muchhala and Justice BA Khan

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