



# IOS NEWSLETTER

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## 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 your?” 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

A quality of social networking websites is that people can say something without revealing their identity. People with a negative mindset have spoiled this quality and are venting out their frustration by making fake IDs. Some unfortunate people among them are spewing venom against their own loved ones and some unfortunates are criticizing their friends. It has also been observed that “internet Hindus” are busy criticizing Ulemas, journalists, social workers, and thinkers, and in making illiterate people heroes. They are obsessed with proving just their ideology’s superiority. These people are busy tearing other religions to shreds and have taken social websites to be a platform for promoting communalism. All of them are very happy in the narrow world of their dark hearts, whereas the truth is that the agony of failure, signs of lunacy, and shadow of the feeling of deprivation can be clearly seen on their faces. Looking at their faces makes one feel that in the attempts to turning the pleasant gasps of social media into stinking wind, these people have hollowed even their hearts and minds. These lunatics are busy wiping out social, religious, political and economic values through social media and are abusing fluently. These people want to make such great facilities a curse. Riding on the old chariot of hatred, new merchants of hatred have come out to ravage settlement by misusing gifts of social media. Wherever, whoever is finding an opportunity starts spewing hatred in some WhatsApp group, some Facebook page, and through some twitter account. Because of this, tensions are arising between different religions at several places. Unfortunate thing is that these wicked elements are succeeding in spoiling the atmosphere because the government is not taking any step against those committing such acts on social media. In fact, the government’s entire attitude is based on shilly-shallying.

In this era of technology, it has become quite easy to create or spread a rumor. Facebook has especially led to many riots in India earlier. The objectionable pictures and derogatory references about the late Shiv Sena chief Bal Thackrey, Chhatrapati Shivaji and other Hindu gods which were shared on Facebook, and later re-circulated on WhatsApp in June 2014, by a Hindu boy finally resulted into the death of a young Muslim IT engineer from Solapur who was living in Pune. According to the local people in Pune, miscreants targeted mosques, *dargahs* [Sufi Islamic shrines], and cemeteries in a planned way and also burned copies of the Qur’an. Disturbance being created everywhere simultaneously as soon as the photos were uploaded on Facebook indicate that these disturbances were carried out in an organized manner. These disturbances gave a free rein to the Sri Ram Sena, Bajran Dal, and other such organizations to harm Muslims. According to *The India Express* newspaper, members of Hindu organizations were involved in these incidents of violence that were perpetuated on the basis of the pictures uploaded on social media. The *imams* [Muslim clerics] of mosques too became targets of attacks because of their religious get-up. A mob tried to set a madarsa on fire. To save themselves from it, the manager of the madarsa and students jumped from the second floor. Most of them have been severely injured.

Contd. on page-7

**Activities of the IOS Headquarters**

**IOS Discussion on National Education Policy-2019 Document**

A discussion on the National Education Policy-2019 Document was organised by the Institute of Objective Studies at its conference hall on November 12, 2019 to deliberate on the points inimical to the cause of education.

Initiating the discussion, vice-chairman of IOS and professor of law, GGSIP University, Prof. M. Afzal Wani, held that the proposed policy went against the spirit of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). If the new policy document was adopted in its present form, it would defeat the very purpose of education, he said.

Education consultant Naaz Khair, made ten points to explain the loop holes in the new policy document. Pleading against forcible imposition of a majoritarian ideology through education, she said that contribution of veteran educationists like, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad found no mention in it.

She expressed concern over the dilution of specialisation which was bound to cause irreparable damage to the practice and profession of teaching. The policy sought to revamp the education system by revising the curricula in a big way. Linguistic superiority was being imposed by way of introducing Sanskrit at every level while Urdu found a place in section-3 only.

This was obviously discriminatory and needed to be rectified. She noted that the budget earmarked for

education was mandated to be 6 per cent of the GDP, but it had now been cut drastically. This exposed the indifference of the government to education.

Instead of putting more resources in place, the government was laying stress on online education. Universities were being asked to generate resources and save money for conducting their affairs. The government was unwilling to fund them. Moreover, public sector undertakings were being directed to fund educational institutions. To make the matters worse, more stress was laid on the teaching and study of compulsory subjects, she added.

Professor of political science, Aligarh Muslim University, Prof. Arshi Khan, opined that the whole

Professor of political science, AMU, Prof. Asmer Beg, said it was surprising that the term “secularism” was not mentioned even once in the entire document. The present policy planners argued that India was misunderstood and sought to reinterpret Article 30 of the Indian Constitution that guaranteed right to equality to every citizen irrespective of his caste, creed, and gender. A narrow vision of nationalism was being enunciated by calling everyone to come and contribute to nation building, he remarked.

Professor of political science, AMU, Prof. Aftab Alam of observed that the move of the UPA government to set up special education zones in the South, had been scrapped. The SEZ sought to open

community-wise zones to benefit Muslim community which was educationally backward. This resulted in the loss of seats reserved for Muslims in educational institutions, which were pocketed by other categories up to 50 per cent. He regretted that nothing tangible had been done by the madaras that were otherwise

refined. They should be transformed from religious seminaries to centres of modern education, he suggested.

The Secretary General, IOS, Prof. ZM Khan, pointed out that education should not be made the exclusive preserve of government. There should be some way out of this impasse. Government control over education must end. We must think over the initiative that our community needs to take. He said that there was only 7 per cent unemployment among the youth in the South. But since they lacked specialisation and professionalism,



A view of the discussion on National Education Policy

exercise was part of a systematic operation aimed at cultural deprivation of Muslims. In the name of cultural reform, the politics of Chanakya and yoga, were being introduced to force “Indian religion” on students whether they belonged to Hindu religion or otherwise. He said that the present dispensation treated India as “punya bhoomi” (sacred land) of Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan. The entire exercise was made to glorify Hindu national pride.

He said that the philosophical aspect of the new education was questionable.

they wanted to send their professionals to the North, he said.

The Finance Secretary, IOS, Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish, brought to light the plight of Urdu and Sindhi under the present dispensation. Both languages were facing injustice since the days of Congress rule that was dominated by the Brahminical order which backed Hindi to the hilt.

He also referred to the discrimination against those Muslims who opted for the Sanskrit. He cited the current case of a Muslim teacher of Sanskrit who was not allowed to join as an assistant professor of the subject by students of Sanskrit department at Banaras Hindu University. He said that today many Hindus did not want to be called “secular”, but preferred to be called “liberal”. He added that culture meant Sanskritised culture. Religion has been replaced by a supposed “Indian religion”, which meant every religion except Islam.

He remarked that the government had meticulously planned to hand over education to private players. That was the reason why every private university had been asked to generate funds, he said.

Senior journalist and a member of the executive committee, Press Club of India, New Delhi, AU Asif, said that it was the singular contribution of Justice Suhail Aejaz Siddiqui who as head of the Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, granted recognition to around 10,000 minority educational institutions. It was a bold decision taken by the UPA government of Manmohan Singh, this facility was optimally utilised by the minority educational institutions run by Christians; he concluded.

## IOS Centre for Gender Studies and Research Library in Calicut formally opened

In a colourful ceremony attended by academics and scholars, Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam, the Chairman of the Institute of Objective Studies, formally opened the IOS Centre for Gender Studies on October 22, 2019. Mr. O. Abdulla, the veteran journalist and author, joined him to open Hazrath Ayesha Research Library.

Prof. P. Koya, the coordinator of the Calicut chapter of the Institute in his welcome speech said that the International Women Conference organised by the Institute in 2017 had recommended the establishment of a research centre with special focus on

This is mandatory as Allah has honoured the children of Adam and preferred them above his other creation. They are also enjoined by the Creator to hold on to the rope of unity, he said.

The chairman also added that the IOS Centre for Gender Studies and the Research Library have been established in Calicut because of the tolerance and mutual respect found among the communities in Kerala. Moreover, Muslim women in Kerala have taken to education. Girls are to be encouraged to go for advance studies in many disciplines, including law. Many first-rate legal universities have been established over the years which cater to the greater demand for legal professionals. The IOS Chapter in

Calicut should serve as a platform for advancement of specialised knowledge.

He also warned about the new threat to Islam at global level, coming in the form of demonisation and misrepresentation in which many social and religious groups are joining hands. Hatred of Islam and Muslims is their only unifying

factor. Women are their major target and they are using new technology and media to present Islam as patriarchal and anti-women. It is time women scholars compared the status of women in Islam to other religions and secular ideologies.

In the inaugural function three books in Malayalam published by IOS were also released. One among them is the Memoirs of Dr. Ahmad Totonji, the illustrious activist and intellectual who has been behind the co-ordination of various youth and student bodies around the world. The other two books, both collections of essays on



The Chairman, IOS opening the Research Library at Calicut Chapter

gender. He also thanked the headquarters for giving the green signal to start the centre which could be developed into an institution to promote higher academic research.

In his inaugural address Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam invited the attention of the audience to the need for greater focus on the acquisition of knowledge. Only through education and academic pursuit Muslims of the country can realise liberty, equality and fraternity, the basic rights of a human being. IOS hopes that Muslims all over the country will be fully literate by the middle of this century.

sociology, edited by Prof. A.R. Momin were also released. N. P. Chekkutty, O. Abdulla, A. Vasu, A. I. Rahmatullah, V. A. Kabeer, A. S. Zainaba, A. A. Vahab, K. H. Nazar, C. A. Rauf, S. Nizar and E. M. Sadiq also spoke on the occasion.

**IOS Calicut Chapter hosts Talk on Geopolitics**

The Calicut Chapter of the Institute organised a talk on September 28, 2019 on Politics and Geopolitics by Mr. Ahmad Shabeeb, a researcher engaged in the study of geography as one important factor in the rise and fall of nations and societies.

In the well-argued presentation Mr. Shabeeb detailed the effects of geography on international politics and international relations. Although the English geographer, Halford Mackinder pioneered the study of the relationship between geography and politics, it was the Swedish political scientist Rudolf Kjellen, who coined the term “Geopolitics” at the beginning of the 20th century, he said. Mackinder advocated the Heartland Theory. The Heartland area stretches from Volga to Yangtze rivers and from the Himalayas to the Arctic. In his book, Democratic Ideals and Reality (1919), Mackinder wrote: “Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland, who rules Heartland commands the World Island, who rules World Island commands the World” he added.

Global dominance of the Super Powers was actually a result of their naval dominance. The American naval captain, Alfred Thayer Mahan, in his book “The influence of Sea Power upon History” wrote “Whoever rules the waves, rules the world”. He used history to demonstrate his theories and gave a greater emphasis

on strategic locations such as choke points in the world map. Mahan argued that US should become a sea power by building many ships and improving its naval capabilities by forging alliances and partnerships.

The melting of Arctic ice is an example of how the change in geography leads to the change in the fate of the nations. Melting of ice makes the resource exploitation easier in the region which has nearly 22% of world’s oil and gas. Also, two new shipping routes, North East Passage and North West Passage will be open after a few years if the melting continues at this rate. It will redraw the global maritime trading routes. Considering all these factors, we can say that geography will continue to decide the destiny of mankind in the

significant contributions made by the late Thangal Kunhu Musaliar to the social and economic uplift of Muslims of southern Kerala.

This was the first of the three- part series of seminars on some of the prominent reformers in the state who have helped the empowerment of the Muslim community.

Mr. M. M. Hassan, the former Kerala minister who opened the seminar, said that Thangal Kunhu Musaliar was visionary who could not be left out from the history of Muslim renaissance in Kerala. He started as a successful business man but earmarked a major part of his fortune to establish first-class professional institutions in south Kerala. Currently, the institutions and firms built up by him employ more than 100,000 people, Mr. Hassan added.

Dr. P. Nazeer, the former head of the Deptt. of Minority Welfare who delivered the keynote address, remarked that Musaliar’s role was crucial in Muslim educational development. He spent three million rupees from his pocket



Mr. M.M. Hassan, the former Kerala minister delivering his speech

coming decades and centuries.

Mr. Shabeeb answered many questions from the audience.

Mr. A. Abdul Vahab, the chapter secretary, welcomed the audience, and Prof. P. Koya the coordinator, presided over the session.

**IOS Calicut Chapter organises Seminar on Thangal Kunhu Musaliar, Educationist and reformer**

IOS Calicut Chapter organised a seminar on September 21, 2019 at Trivandrum to underline the

to start the educational complex in Quilon in 1952 and admitted poor Muslims, who later became great facilitators for social change.

Dr. Kayamkulam Yunus (Member of advisory Board Kendriya Sahitya Academy) called him a legendary reformer. He did not pass elementary school, but thought of establishing professional colleges for the benefit of the community. He was not merely an activist, but a scholar interested of Islam. He has written two books on Islamic topics.

Dr. S. Sulaiman (senior lecturer DIET) said that Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the second President of the country, had wished that more people like Thangal Kunhu Musaliar should come for the uplift of people. He was an editor, writer and publisher. His biography (which is available in English also under the title Man and the World reveals a successful reformer who lived ahead of his times.

Prominent academics like Dr. A. Jadeeda (former professor of Arabic, University of Kerala), Dr. A. Nisarudheen (former head of Deptt. of Arabic, University of Kerala) and Mr. Pulippara A. Muhammad also presented papers highlighting many dimensions of Thangal Kunhu Musaliar.

Ibrahim Moulavi, Trivandrum, representing IOS, presided and Ashik Vallakadavu welcomed the audience.

The second seminar on C. H. Muhammad Koya, former CM and Education Minister of Kerala, will be held on 29th November 2019.

### Announcement

#### 14<sup>th</sup> Shah Waliullah Award

To commemorate the outstanding services of Hazrat Shah Waliullah and to promote the Islamic values, the Institute of Objective Studies instituted an Award known as “**Shah Waliullah Award**” to honour eminent scholars who have done outstanding work in Social Sciences, Humanities, Law and Islamic Studies. The Award is in the form of a cash of one Lakh rupees, Memento, shawl and a scroll of honour containing citation which is given annually to the best scholar of the year. The scheme was started in 1999.

The scheme is administered by an independent Board which nominates a Panel of Experts consisting of eminent scholars to identify and recommend the scholar to be honoured. The subject or the field of the Award is decided by the Board for each year.

#### “Dawat Towards Islam”

The last date for receipt of nominations is 15 February, 2020.

A Note on the Theme of the Award

Calling to Allah and His Din (Islam) is referred to as “Dawah”. Study of the Qur’an and Sunnah reveals that Dawah is of two types:

1. Muslim Ummah should be told of the duties and responsibilities made incumbent on them in the light of the teaching of the Qur’an and Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad Rasul Ullah (PBUH).
2. The guide (Da’ai) must convey the true spirit of Islam to the creatures of Allah through logical dialogue. In order to perform these twin big duties, the Da’ai should be a perfect *Alim*. He must be an ideal embodiment of wisdom, truth, tolerance, firmness, humility and compassion. Moreover, he must be strictly following himself the teachings he is imparting. The eighteenth century guide of Islam, Hazrat Shah Waliullah Mohaddis Dehlavi R.A., (February 10, 1703-August 20, 1762), possessed all such qualities.

Hazrat Mohaddis Dehlavi R.A. was witness to the time which was marked by political upheaval, intrigues, tyranny, confusion and the defiance of central power. Those rulers who ascended the throne during that time were weak and incompetent. Among them, Mohammad Shah of India was the only ruler who ruled for a long period, from 1719 to 1748. Thus he had enough time to pay attention to reforms and stability, but he proved to be weak and inept. Owing to his ineptitude and the growing influence of nobles, the decadence of the Mughal Empire had set in during the lifetime of Shah Saheb himself. Passionate nobles became regional satraps and founded their own

fiefdoms. These included Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, etc. Rajput warlords also converted their native territories into personal jagirs. This gave the neighbouring feudatories an opportunity to raise their heads. Taking advantage of the unstable political situation, Marathas also tried to establish their rule in South India. They were defeated by the Afghan Chieftain, Ahmad Shah Abdali, who came to India at the invitation of Rohilla warriors and Shah Saheb’s bidding, in the third battle of Panipat in 1761. Shah Saheb died one year after the battle.

If the political situation was turbulent, chaos on social front was also palpable. Instead of working for the expansion of Islamic knowledge, the Ulema were engaged in futile religious debates. All the attention was centered on issues concerning schools of thought. There was a need for a towering personality who could draw up a plan of action conducive to the conditions of his times and guide the Muslim Ummah which had deviated from the righteous path due to the state of disorder and helplessness. This unparalleled personality was none else but Hazrat Shah Waliullah Mohaddis Dehlavi.

For Dawah, Shah Waliullah Mohaddis Dehlavi took the route of knowledge and enriched with his precious books. That is the reason why his works are considered as a minaret of light. For Dawah, he made all-out efforts to establish harmony among works of different schools of Islamic thought by bringing into focus their various aspects. He is also credited with ignoring contentious issues and bringing about unanimity among scholars. He focused mainly on unanimity among different schools of Islamic thought and worked towards the achievement of the commonality of basic ideas and beliefs of the Ulema belonging to Hanafi, Shafai, Maaliki, and Ahle-

Hadith schools of thought, as well as Sufis and non-Sufi scholars. He tested these beliefs on the touchstone of Shariah and struck a balance between the beliefs of *Moatazila*, *Ashaerah*, *Maataridiya* and *Ahl-i-Hadith* and brought philosophy and the Shariah closer to each other. One of the main contributions of the Shah was that he made the differences of Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) subservient to justice and conformity. He also did his best to stamp out exaggeration and prejudice in sectarian contentions. Credit also goes to him for preferring understanding of faith over Greek philosophy. While setting the syllabus of Islamic studies, he especially kept in view reformation of redundant knowledge of philosophy and logic.

Shah Waliullah thoroughly studied the plight of rulers, nobles, professionals, soldiers, government officials, Ulema, Sufis and the general public and warned them of grave consequences of their wrongdoings. Besides, he tried to offer solution to class struggle that existed even before Marxism appeared on the scene by presenting an economic theory based on Qur'an and Sunnah. He described the principles of governance and explained Islamic system of governance in which the relations between the ruler and the ruled could become harmonious.

His other widely acclaimed contribution is the introduction of the system of teaching and Dawah which renewed Muslims' interest in knowing Islam in proper perspective. Most of the schools of Islamic thought in the sub-continent are attributed to Shah Waliullah Mohaddis Dehlavi.

In view of the valuable services rendered to the cause of Dawah of Islam, the Institute of Objective Studies, has selected 'Dawah of Islam' as the topic for the

Fourteenth Shah Waliullah Award, so that a scholar of eminence who could be eligible in respect of knowledge and practice, is identified. Needless to say, the current political, social, economic, cultural and civilisational situation is entirely different from India of eighteenth century. Education system has undergone a sea change but the goal of universal education is yet to be achieved. Fascist forces are busy in their nefarious design of pushing Millat to the wall. Weaker sections, backward classes and the minorities are feeling insecure. European scholars are appreciative of the communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims that existed during the time of Shah Waliullah.

An scholar of repute, who has presented a tangible plan of action in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah in the context of today's problems, will be selected for the Fourteenth Shah Waliullah Award. The nominee must have imparted training to adopt an explicitly excellent way of living a positive life in accordance with Qur'an and Sunnah, among Muslims. He must have endeavoured to present the real interpretation of Islam with arguments by engaging with the creatures of Allah for their knowledge and guidance. Such type of honourable and noble personality will be fit to the parameters of the Fourteenth Shah Waliullah Award.

**Essay Writing Competition  
(Junior Category)  
on  
"Islami Dawah and Call of the  
Modern Age"**

The Institute of Objective Studies invites essays on the topic of "Political System in Islam: Relevance to Modern Time" by young scholars and researchers. The best essay will receive a cash award of Rs. 25,000/-.

**The last date for submission of the essay is 15 March, 2020.**

Candidates who wish to participate in the competition are required to submit their essay in accordance with the following guidelines:

- i) The candidate should be below **45** years of age.
- ii) The essay should have a high academic standard and should not exceed **10,000** words. Detailed references should be appended at the end of the essay.
- iii) The essay should be submitted in **quadruplet**, along with the curriculum vitae of the candidate.
- iv) An essay which is submitted for the competition should not have received any award by any other organisation or institution. If the essay wins the award, the IOS will have the **exclusive right** over its publication.
- v) The decision of the IOS on the selection of the best essay shall be **final**.

**A Note on the theme of Essay  
Islami Dawah and Call of the  
Modern Age**

As a whole, Muslims today are passing through a perilous phase throughout the world. Islam is under constant attack and Muslim life and property are under threat. Islamophobia has become a catchword, yet the response to it in the areas where the fascist forces of the country have also developed close relations with these external forces that are leading hysterical Islamophobia campaign.

As far as Muslims are concerned, they are far away from quality education. Despite being skilled, they fail to transform their expertise into small or big enterprises. Regrettably, they lag behind in taking advantage of the facilities available for setting up business or industries. Differences over issues concerning *Fiqh* and *Maslak* are

reigning supreme. Anxiety appears to have come full circle. It is high time the community (the Millat) unitedly faced the anti-Islam forces, both internal and external, with their writings. This also includes reforms in the community, promotion of education and economic uplift.

Participants in the article writing competition are required to include issues referred to above, identify the requirements of modern times, and suggest ways and means to solve them in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

The spirit behind the article writing competition has been to invigorate the Muslim youth with the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah, and spur them to ponder over the issues of the modern age and express their views on how to shoulder the responsibility in this task. This initiative is aimed at creating awareness among young intellectuals about the issues. This may apprise the intellectuals of our times of the plight of Muslim society and contribute positively towards the efforts that are underway to forge unity among them.

The writers of the article on "Islami Dawah of and Call of the Modern Age" are also urged to specify how to present the true spirit of Islam before non-Muslims. The time has come to interpret Islam in its correct perspective so as to remove misconceptions about the religion and put an end to deviant religious practices. It will be a great service if we won over the creatures of Allah and this Dawah will go a long way in creating an atmosphere of goodwill and brotherhood. This task of Dawah is of great value and calls for the attention of intellectuals.

*Contd. from page-1*

At the same time, this incident is also a proof of how harmful social networking websites could be in a

communally sensitive country like India if the police do not monitor the hate mongers. Muzaffarnagar, where a fake video of two boys being beaten to death turned the entire area into hell and more than 50 people were killed, is a clear proof of this. This incident was a planned conspiracy so that the atmosphere of harmony can be ruined and political benefits can be reaped from it. According to newspaper reports, some people associated with the right-wing political party BJP uploaded a video on Facebook showing some people badly beating two youngsters. It was described as images of the minority community killing two youngsters of the majority community.

This video made the already tense situation even worse and spread this fire from the district headquarters to the villages. Although it later turned out to be a video shot three years ago in Pakistan's Karachi state, of people beating two youngsters suspected of robbery. Not only this, they fueled the fire of riots even more by making CDs of this video and distributing them in the villages. Before these leaders had given openly inflammatory speeches in public meetings, and full preparations were in place for a repeat of Gujarat in this region.

Be it the incident of the Azad Maidan riot in 2012 in Mumbai or the anti-Muslim riots in 2014 in Assam, misuse of Facebook and WhatsApp by "Internet Hindus" played a major role in instigating all of them.

Abovementioned were not the only instances of communal forces using social media to serve their purposes. The same tactic was also used by them in Jammu and Kashmir on the day of Eid after the Kishtwar tragedy on 9 August 2013. Quite some time ago, an incident that took place in Central India in which YouTube video was uploaded on Facebook, saying that a woman from the minority Hindu community was dishonored in Kishtwar. Videos from all over the place, were uploaded to give the

impression that people from the majority Muslim community were going to *Edigah* [place where Muslims go for prayers on Eid] carrying Pakistani flags. Thus attempts were made to justify pelting stones at people headed to *Eidgah*. Even though the state government banned mobile internet the next day, by that time this false message spread by "internet Hindus" throughout India that severe atrocities are being inflicted on the minorities of Kishtwar and that they are being indiscriminately massacred. Moreover, because there was no ban on broadband internet, the effect of the ban was limited, and communal political organizations outside the state propagated it on a large scale.

**From *Exclusion of Muslims in India* by (ed.) Arshi Khan, pp. 218-220.**

### Calendar 2020

Agents, Shop-keepers and others may place their order of the IOS calendar 2020 which has following features:

- Page-1 India: Non Performing Asset Write-offs (Rs. Crores) (2009-2018).
- Page-2 World: Multidimensional Poverty Index: Developing Countries - 2019.
- Page-3 World: GDP Expenditure on Education & Population with some secondary Education.
- Page-4 India: Mosques through the Ages (Started from 2011) Four Largest Mosques of India.

The calendar may be obtained from

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IOS Journey Step by Step



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L-R: Prof. (Dr) Vinaysheel Gautam, founding director IIM (K) and professor and head of management studies IIT (Delhi); Dr M. Manzoor Alam, Chairman IOS; Dr Veerappa Moily, Hon'ble Union Minister of Law and Justice; Justice A.M. Ahmadi, Former Chief Justice of India; Dr D. Pundeshwari, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Human Resource Development; Prof. Z.M. Khan, Secretary General, IOS; Prof. A.R. Momin, Mumbai; Maulana Abdullah Mughaisi, President All India Milli Council, New Delhi

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