



# IOS NEWSLETTER

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## Thought for the Month

And verily the Hour will come:  
There can be no doubt  
About it, or about (the fact)  
That Allah will raise up  
All who are in the graves.  
Yet there is among men  
Such a one as disputes  
About Allah, without knowledge,  
Without guidance, and without  
A Book of Enlightenment,  
(Disdainfully) bending his side,  
In order to lead (men) astray  
From the Path of Allah:  
For him there is disgrace  
In this life, and on the Day  
Of Judgment We shall  
Make him taste the chastisement  
Of burning (Fire).

Al-Ouran- 22: 7-9

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## FOCUS

The term empowerment of women which gained currency during the years 1976-1996, emanated from the Third World feminists, including Indian ones, and has come to be associated with women's struggle for social justice and equality. The process of gaining control over the self, over ideology and the resources which determine power may be termed as empowerment. The term empowerment is rooted in the theories of Paulo Freire who put forward the notion of 'conscientization' as a process by which the poor could challenge the structures of power and take control of their lives. Freire's analysis, however, totally ignored gender as a determinant of power. Thus by expanding Freirean analysis and giving gender an integral place, feminists put forward the concept of women's empowerment.

The notion soon spread throughout the world and was defined by feminist scholar and activists in their own regional contexts. The concept of empowerment is often loosely used to mean a variety of different things, from individual self-realization and self-assertion to participation or involvement in projects in a functional sense, to the control over decisions regarding all aspects of one's life and livelihood. The term empowerment is also used more in the sense, of attempting to change the social and economic institutions that embody the basic and unequal power structures in society, whether between individual men and women or groups of people. For individuals and groups where class, caste, ethnicity and gender determine their access to resources and power, their empowerment begins when they not only recognize the systemic forces that oppress them, but act to change existing power relationships.

The trite expression that when you educate a man, you educate an individual, but when you educate a woman you educate a generation may have engendered the special attention being given to the women folk across the globe today. The Beijing Conference of 1995, highlighted areas for the emancipation and empowerment of women to include greater access to education, better health facility, poverty reduction and equitable welfare distribution among others. Further emphasis was made by UNICEF in 1993 stating that "women's empowerment should be addressed at the level of basic welfare services, access to resources, conscientization, mobilization and participation, and control over power". Empowerment refers to enabling people towards self-determination. For women, empowerment emphasizes the importance of increasing their power and taking control over decisions and issues that shape their lives. This includes having full access to complete information and to self-discern the quality and credibility of such information in making these decisions.

**From *Empowering Women: Paradigms and Strategies*  
by (ed.) Prof. P. Koya, pp. 166-167**

## Activities of the IOS Headquarters

### G.C. Meet

The 62<sup>nd</sup> Meeting (Annual) of the Governing Council (G.C.) was held on 12.08.2017 at 10:30 a.m. in the Committee Room of the IOS, 162, Jogabai Main Road, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025. The meeting was attended by the office bearers, members and special invitees and was presided over by the IOS Chairman, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam

The following were present:

- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. M. Manzoor Alam        | in the Chair      |
| 2. Prof. Z.M. Khan            | Secretary General |
| 3. Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish    | Finance Secretary |
| 4. Dr. Major Zahid Husain     | Member            |
| 5. Prof. Mohsin Usmani        | Member            |
| 6. Dr. Imteyaz Hassan         |                   |
| 7. Mr. Mohammad Alam          |                   |
| 8. Prof. (Ms.) Haseena Hashia |                   |
| 9. Prof. Shamim A. Ansari     | Special Invitee   |
| 10. Prof. Eqbal Hussain       |                   |
| 11. Prof. Arshi Khan          |                   |
| 12. Mr. Ateeq Ahmad Bastavi   |                   |
| 13. Dr. Kaleem Alam           |                   |
| 14. Prof. M. Ishtiaq          |                   |
| 15. Dr. Md. Aftab Alam        |                   |
| 16. Prof. H. Naseem Rafiabadi |                   |
| 17. Dr. Saad Bin Hamid        | Special Invitee   |
| 18. Dr. Syed Shaukat Ali      | Special Invitee   |
| 19. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Adv.    | Special Invitee   |

The meeting got initiated with the recitation of verses from the Holy Qur'an by Prof. Mohsin Usmani who also explained the meaning and context of the verses for the benefit of all.

Thereafter the meeting adopted the condolence resolution about the persons who expired since the last G.C. meeting.

Before taking up the main agenda items and starting the business, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Chairman, IOS

welcomed the members and special invitees for attending the meeting.

He then reported with pain that violent incidents over the last three years after the BJP's government in centre, have taken a huge toll on Muslims, Dalits and marginalised & weaker sections of Indian society. But Muslims have mostly borne the brunt of hate crimes, such as lynching, threats, and attacks on places of worship. Extremist right-wing groups including vigilante groups, such as cow protection squads enforcing violent moral policing have created a climate of impunity, which has left Muslims feeling increasingly insecure. He further informed that syllabus and contents of the text books in Social Sciences for schools as well as in



A view of the Governing Council (G.C.) meeting

History books for higher education are being changed as per the RSS agenda, which is an alarming situation. Hence, we must watch the present scenario with attentive care and all efforts be made to address them in scientific manner and with viable methods.

The minutes of the Governing Council (G.C.) meeting dated 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 were presented and confirmed.

The follow-up Report (Action taken Report) on the last G.C. meeting dated 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 was presented before the Governing Council. The same was considered and after deliberations, got approved with the

following information/suggestions/decisions:

- Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish was requested to develop the detailed programme in respect of Winter School for 50-students selected from the fields of Social Sciences/Law/Management. The same will be organized by the IOS at New Delhi in December 2017.
  - In regard to outline for understanding the strategy of the RSS, Prof. Z. M. Khan informed that he is planning to develop a book for this purpose and will submit the same by December 2017.
  - For the 7th IOS Lifetime Achievement Award the office bearers of the IOS were authorized to finalise the name of the person (from amongst the names proposed) for this award by the end of September 2017.
  - In regard to entering into agreement of collaboration (MoUs) by the IOS with other like-minded organizations and institutions it was decided that three persons of the Committee e.g. Prof. Z. M. Khan, Prof. M. Afzal Wani and Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish will look into all the matters related to collaboration and get the needful done by the end of August 2017.
  - For revitalizing the functioning of the IOS Academic Committees it was decided that a small committee named as 'Core Committee' should be formed to take measures for revitalizing the functioning of these committees and look into other related issues.
- It was also suggested that at least one meeting by each Academic Committee should be held every

year, and that the Convenors who are outside Delhi/NCR may hold the meeting at their own places.

In the composition of these academic committees young scholars may be included who are ready to contribute with the spirit of head and heart.

Further, it was proposed that there should be a small budget allocation for each academic committee.

- In regard to holding the periodic lectures it was suggested that apart from the IOS Headquarters at least two lectures should also be organized every year by the IOS Chapters.

- In regard to the draft for “IOS Summer School on Islamic Studies”, as submitted by Prof. Arshi Khan, it was decided that a meeting of the office bearers of the IOS along with Prof. Arshi Khan and Prof. Shamim A. Ansari, will be held at the IOS Headquarters on August 20, 2017 at 11:30 a.m. to discuss the said draft.

- In regard to developing the programme on “Islamic Research Methodology” by Prof. Shamim A. Ansari, it was suggested after deliberations that Prof. Shamim should submit the detailed programme on the said theme at the earliest.

However, it was also decided that a meeting of the office bearers of the IOS along with Prof. Arshi Khan and Prof. Shamim A. Ansari will be held in this regard at the IOS Headquarters on August 20, 2017 at 11:30 a.m.

- To mark the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebrations of the IOS it has been decided that:

A two-day National Conference on “Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India—Creating a Better Tomorrow Through Islamic Studies” will be organised on October 20-21, 2017 at Jodhpur in collaboration with Maulana Azad University of Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

Similarly a two-day National Conference on “Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India—Creating a Better Tomorrow Through History” will be organised on December 2-3, 2017 at Chennai in collaboration



Maulana Syed Mustafa Refai Nadvi Jilani, Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam Prof. Z.M. Khan and Prof. M. Afzal Wani

with ‘The New College’ of Chennai.

Further, the closing ceremony of the programme on the theme of “Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India—Creating a Better Tomorrow” will be held on February 17-18, 2018 at New Delhi.

- A two-day International Conference on “Prof. Ismail Raji Al-Faruqi”, an Islamic philosopher & expert on comparative religion and co-founder of International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT) &

Association of Muslim Social Scientists (AMSS) would be held in New Delhi on March 30-31, 2018.

Similarly a National Conference on “Maulana Manazir Ahsan Gilani”, an Islamic scholar and researcher would be held in Hyderabad sometime in June or July 2018.

The GC meeting also reviewed the progress of various projects, preparation of text books and translation of IOS books into English, Hindi etc. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

### G.A. Meet

The 31<sup>st</sup> Annual meeting of the General Assembly (G.A.) of the Institute of Objective Studies (IOS) was held on 13.8.2017 at 10:30 a.m. in the Conference Hall of the IOS, 162, Jogabai Main Road, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025. The office bearers, the members and the specially invited persons attend the meeting.

The meeting started with recitation of verses from the Holy Qur’an by Dr. Major Zahid Husain who explained the meaning and context of the verses for the benefit of all.

After the adoption of condolence resolutions, the Chairman, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam welcomed the members. He further emphasised that we should work with full wisdom and vigour for the betterment of the Muslim community, the nation and humanity.

Thereafter the main agenda of the meeting was taken up. The minutes of the General Assembly (G.A.) meeting

dated 6&7.8.2016 were presented and confirmed.

The Follow-up Report (Action taken Report) on the last G.A. meeting dated 6&7.8.2016 was presented before the General Assembly (G.A.). The same was considered and after deliberations, got approved with the following suggestions/decisions:

- It has been decided that the two-day International Conference on “*The Role of Women in Making a Humane Society*” will be organised at Calicut on September 23-24, 2017.

In this regard it has been informed that:

Delegates, particularly women, have been approached to participate in this conference.

Some 3-4 research projects for 3 months/6 months/1-3 years’ duration will be developed by Prof. P. Koya. These projects would specially emphasise the social dimensions of Muslim women. The same will be announced in this conference.

The book entitled “*Empowering Women: Paradigms and Strategies*” by Prof. P. Koya will be released in this conference.

A library on Women’s Studies will be established at Calicut in the name of any *Sahabiya*, whose to knowledge is great. The library will contain books, journals and periodicals related to women’s studies irrespective of religious distinctions. This library will formally be inaugurated during the two-day conference.

- In regard to the report of the research project on “*State, Criminal Justice System and*

*Challenges to Individual Liberty: A Critical Evaluation of Criminal Statutes of last 20 years*” it was informed that the same is expected to be submitted in December 2017.

- For revising the “*Compendium of Research Themes*” (prepared & published by the IOS in 1995) in view of present context, the Chairman, IOS requested the members, to add the themes & sub-themes in their subjects and send them for consideration, if not sent earlier.
- To mark the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebrations of the IOS it has been decided that:

2017 at Chennai in collaboration with ‘The New College’ of Chennai.

Further, the closing ceremony of the programme on the theme of “*Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India—Creating a Better Tomorrow*” will be held on February 17-18, 2018 at New Delhi.

The 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Report of the IOS (along with its Executive Summary) for the year 2016-2017 was presented before the General Assembly (G.A.) of the Institute. The same was considered by the General Assembly (G.A.) of the IOS and approved.

The G.A. also considered several research projects and approved them.

For the project entitled “*Legacy of Islam*” undertaken by Prof. M. Yasin Mazhar Siddiqui it has been reported that the collection of material on Masadir-e-Tasawwuf is underway. Three articles have been composed and another three articles are being composed.

In regard to the project entitled “*14 Centuries of a Glorious Legacy: Biographical Sketches of 1400 Outstanding Muslims Who Enriched Humanity*” under the directorship of Prof. Mohsin Usmani, it has been reported that:

- (i) Profile of 179 personalities under “*Mashaaher-e-Adabiyaat Mashriqi*” is in the final stage to be sent to Press for printing.
- (ii) Profile of 65 personalities under “*Muslim Mashaaher-e-Science*” is under review.



A view of the General Assembly (G.A.) meeting

A two-day National Conference on “*Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India—Creating a Better Tomorrow Through Islamic Studies*” will be organised on October 20-21, 2017 at Jodhpur in collaboration with Maulana Azad University of Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

Similarly a two-day National Conference on “*Towards Equality, Justice and Fraternity in Contemporary India—Creating a Better Tomorrow Through History*” will be organised on December 2-3,

At the conclusion of agenda items of the General Assembly (G.A.), Prof. Z.M. Khan, Former Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI and Secretary General, IOS, delivered a lecture on “*Constitution and Constitutionalism in Indian Context*”. Dr. Zafrul Islam Khan (Chairman of Delhi State Minorities Commission) presided over the lecture.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair. The report is given below.

**Lecture on “Constitution and Constitutionalism In Indian Context”**

The Institute of Objective Studies (IOS) organised a lecture on “Constitution and Constitutionalism in Indian Context” on August 13, 2017 at the conference hall of the Institute to mark the 31st Annual Meeting of General Assembly. Presided over by the chairman of Delhi State Minorities Commission, Dr. Zafrul Islam Khan, the lecture was delivered by the former Dean, faculty of Social Sciences, JMI and Secretary General, IOS, Prof. ZM Khan. In the lecture, he insisted that a carefully crafted Constitution had been overtly based on the sound principles of Constitutionalism, particularly mentioned in the Preamble. India as a nation was fortunate that it had a long history of liberation movement involving people in general for over 150 years. He said that the participation of common people also provided new vigour and rigour to values of Constitutionalism. India might easily claim as a nation to be the biggest liberal democracy in the world. Democracy did not mean majoritarianism or dictatorship of votes, he clarified.

Prof. Khan noted that the Constitutionalism ensured limited government. Challenges and threats to the Constitution were rampant and there was an emerging concern to save the Constitution and protect Constitutionalism. He said that the best way to do it was to spread awareness through the constant analysis and evaluation of the situation prevalent in society. Referring to the sharp attack on the ex-Vice President of India, Mohammad Hamid Ansari for speaking about continuing atrocities on Indian Muslims, he said that they were better placed to understand the situation today than the Ummah in other parts of the world. What was happening today was not accidental, but formed part of a highly planned strategy over a period of about 100

structure of governance, functioning, process and the environment of governance. As far as the environment was concerned, it was being constantly vitiated by the RSS. Today, RSS had money, muscle and political power, and after consciously grasping the Constitution, it had started diluting the process of governance. Bureaucracy, which was expected to follow the Constitution in letter and spirit, had failed in its duty and instead curried favour with the political leadership. This wrought havoc with universities and other seats of learning which were deprived of their independence. JNU, he said, was a case in point where no attempt was spared to destroy its character of independent thinking and free enquiry. Emphasising that the constitutional values must be protected

at all costs if the country had to survive as a liberal democracy, he maintained that the entry of the corporate sector into the media had made matters worse. He said the veteran journalist Rajdeep Sardesai was snubbed by the business



Prof. Z.M. Khan delivering his lecture L-R: Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish, Dr Zafrul Islam Khan, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam and Prof. Afzal Wani

years. The Constitution evolved taking in its strides values, traditions and paradigms. Gandhiji’s entry into the national movement galvanised people to yearn for freedom. He left the Congress Party and mobilised people irrespective of their caste or religion. It was after a long-lasting struggle that the people of India adopted a remarkable Constitution. Justice, liberty, equality and fraternity were made the corner-stone of the document.

Prof. Khan said that four elements of government determined the success of a Constitution. These were the

magnate Mukesh Ambani, who said that he did not like him. Dissent was a must for a healthy democracy, he stressed.

Commenting on the supremacy of the Constitution, Prof. Khan said that all laws had to be subordinated to the Constitution. It was the Constitution that defined the inter-relationship of various organs of the government. The Constitution defined centre-state relations, relations of citizens with the state, safeguards like Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and the Directive Principles of State Policy. These provisions had been made in the

Constitution to leave no scope for authoritarianism of the political executive. In order to checkmate the high-handedness of government, institutions like Comptroller and Auditor General and the Union Public Service Commission had been created and their reports were tabled and debated in the Lok Sabha. He explained that the Constitution and Constitutionalism went together and both were adjusted to each other. While quoting the Supreme Court's ruling that the basic structure of the Constitution could not be changed, he said that the rule of law, conventions and checks on the authority of government made the system of governance smooth. However, of late, due to the emergence of majoritarianism, the marginalised sections and those with no voice had become victims. This was reflected in the lynching of innocent people by cow vigilantes. This had created a sense of insecurity among these sections.

While endorsing the views of the former Chief Justice of India, Justice AM Ahmadi, that an environment in which things were moving in different directions, there was no guarantee that judges would not be amenable to influence, he said that they too were influenced. He observed that this could be in the name of judicial activism. Underlining the role of the Fourth Estate, he said that it could put an effective check on government. Similarly, NGOs could also actively contribute to the effective functioning of democracy. Elected representatives of the people, who had a fixed term of five years, could prove instrumental in the process of governance if made accountable. Political parties were also an important segment in a democratic set-up. He held the Congress Party, too, responsible for the present state of affairs in the country as it played the soft Hindutva card prompting the other communal outfits to come full circle. He said that the role of big business, corruption and non-utilisation of funds in sectors like education, health and

social welfare had further complicated matters. All-out efforts were needed to be made by the people who had a concern for the country to protect democracy and democratic rights, he concluded.

In his presidential remarks, Dr Zafrul Islam Khan pointed out that it would have been better if the lecture had also discussed the Constitution from Islamic point of view. The Indian Constitution is based on the western concept of democracy and was derived from British and French Constitutions. It was somewhat a replica of the Swiss Constitution. He said that much before the western constitutions were drafted, Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) presented the Constitution of Madina which was an ideal set of rules for governance. This was strictly followed by the Caliphs (RA) who meted out justice to all without prejudice. The second Caliph, Hazrat Farooq (RA) went to the extent of punishing his son, who was flogged till he fell unconscious and died. He suggested that an all-compassing alternative Constitution be given to address present-day issues. He said that the process of re-drafting of the Constitution was on in several countries, including Iran where a new Constitution had been adopted. In Egypt, it did not succeed. Raising the issue of the state of Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir, he said that different yardsticks had been used in these two states. There were instances where the apex court exceeded its brief. The definition of Hindutva as a way of life by the Supreme Court was a case in point. He held that the Constitution was not being fully followed as the archaic laws enacted by the British government were still applied. In this connection he cited several laws, including, IPC, CrPC, Indian Evidence Act, Shariah Act 1935, etc. However, the government was unwilling to repeat the obnoxious Disturbed Areas Act. He said these laws were made by the British to enslave Indians and it was a high time to annul them.

Chairman of IOS Dr Mohammad Manzoor Alam wondered whether the observations of some judges raised the question if the verdict of seven judges against six dissenting ones with regard to change in the basic character of the Constitution would not be overturned by subsequent judges. It was quite possible that a larger bench would reverse the majority judgment. It was also a matter of concern that the tilt towards a particular ideology among the judges for some time now was palpably evident. Besides, caste distinction among judges too came out in the open. The treatment meted out to Justice Karnan of the Calcutta High Court at the hands of Supreme Court was still fresh in people's memory. As things stood now, nobody could say for sure if the present structure of the Constitution would remain intact. Assistant Secretary General, IOS, Prof. M Afzal Wani, while proposing a vote of thanks, remarked that Allama Iqbal had given the message of unity decades before the Constitution came into being. He said that efforts were on at the international level to formulate laws to bring about uniformity.

#### **Services of Journalist Khursheed Alam Recalled**

Glowing tributes were paid to Urdu-Hindi journalist, columnist, and media coordinator of the Institute of Objective Studies (IOS) and Feature and News Alliance (FANA), Khursheed Alam at a condolence meeting held on August 7, 2017 at the conference hall of the IOS. Khursheed Alam died on August 5. His services to journalism were recalled by his friends and admirers from different walks of life, including journalists and representatives of different Muslim organisations. They eulogised the qualities of Khursheed Alam and remembered their close association with him.

The chairman of the Delhi State Minorities Commission and the editor of the English weekly, the Milli Gazette, Dr. Zafrul Islam Khan, said

that Khursheed Alam was known to him since long. He excelled in both Urdu and Hindi languages with his focus on issues relating to Muslims. He regularly contributed to Urdu and Hindi newspapers and periodicals. Khursheed Alam was forthright and his forte for objective reporting was indomitable. Dr. Khan said that he liked his letters to the editor and preserved those that were focused on important issues.

The general secretary of the Muslim Majlis-i-Mushawarat, Maulana Abdul Hameed Nomani, commented that he was very strong on the ideological and thinking side. He was unbiased and bold in writing. The chancellor of Shobhit University, Meerut, Kunwar Chandrashekhar, held that Khursheed Alam was prolific in both Urdu and Hindi, and he had encouraged him to prove his mettle by writing on topics like education and development in Hindi. He always wanted Khursheed to bring into focus the issues of the Muslim community that hardly found favour with the Hindi media. The state of education among Muslims was one area that required utmost attention, he added.

The editor of the Urdu daily Jadid Khabar, Masum Muradabadi, observed that though Khursheed Alam spent about 25 years in Delhi, he could not own a house. He was wedded to a mission which he selflessly pursued all through his life. Free-lance journalist of Urdu and English, Firoz Bakht Ahmad called him an energetic journalist who engaged himself in good deeds. His reportages were diverse and reflective of reality. Feeling shocked over Khursheed

Alam's untimely death, he said that the former led a life of scarcity but never made it known to anybody. He also successfully tried his hand at the writing of pieces of amusement. Editor of the Chauthi Duniya (Urdu), AU Asif restrained himself from delving much into the life and achievements of Khursheed Alam and invited the audience to share their impressions about the departed soul. He pointed out that the strength of Khursheed Alam's circle was enough to demonstrate that they braved the heavy rains and made it to the condolence meeting. He said that meeting also assumed significance as the deceased's father Shahabuddin, his brother and sister, besides his sons and daughter were present. Prof. of Geography, JMI, Hasina Hashia, expressing grief over the death of Khursheed Alam, recalled how she

It may be noted that those who attended the meeting and described his death as a personal loss to them, included the bureau chief of Voice of America at Delhi, Suhail Anjum, senior sub-editor of daily Rashtriya Sahara (Urdu), Abdul Qadir Shams, father of the deceased, Shahabuddin, his sister, brother and son, Osama Khursheed, Manager of Radiance magazine, Kamal Ahmad, Father Solomon George and the sub-editor of the Hindi daily, the Shah Times, ST Owais. In a message sent through AU Asif, the Nazim of Jamiat Ahle Hadees, Maulana Asghar Ali Imam Mehdi Salfi and the group editor of Chauthi Duniya, Santosh Bhartia expressed deep sorrow over the death of Khursheed Alam and conveyed their condolences and deep sympathies to the bereaved family. Chairman, IOS,

Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, who presided over the condolence meeting, asked all those present there to pray for the *maghfirat* of the deceased. He recalled that his association with Khursheed Alam was spread over 15 years. The country and the Muslim community benefited from his capabilities. He used to raise issues with utmost



L-R: AU Asif, Mohd. Shahabuddin (Father of Late Khursheed Alam), Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Maulana Abdul Hameed Nomani, Dr. Zafrul Islam Khan and Kunwar Chandrashekhar

came into contact with him in 1998 when Maulana Qazi Mujahidul Islam was staying in a flat at Zakir Bagh during his protracted illness. That was the time when both AU Asif and Khursheed used to visit the maulana together. Describing him as an experienced journalist, she said that he very ably covered a women's conference organised by the maulana under auspices of the Muslim Personal Law Board. Praying for the peace of mind of the members of the bereaved family, she said that she always held him in high esteem.

zest and never relented till he got satisfactory answer. Usually, he wanted to know more and more about Muslim organisations and made pointed questions to them seeking their answers. He announced that the occasional interviews taken by Khursheed Alam would be published in book form for which the services of experts would be requisitioned.

The condolence meeting was also attended by the staff of All India Milli Council, Islamic Fiqh Academy, FANA and the IOS.

## IOS Journey Step By Step



L to R: Mr. S M A Kazmi, Senior Advocate Allahabad High Court, Justice AM Ahmadi, former Chief Justice of India (Chairing the programme)  
Dr M Manzoor Alam, Chairman of IOS



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

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