



IOS NEWSLETTER

Vol. 19 No. 11

November 2012/Zilhijjah-Muharram 1433-34 H

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 Judgement We shall
 Make him taste the Penalty
 Of burning (fire)

Al-Quran- 22: 7-9

EDITOR

Prof. Sanghasen Singh

CIRCULATION MANAGER

Syed Arshad Karim

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

162, Jogabai Extension
 Jamia Nagar, New Delhi
 PIN-110025
 India

Phone 26981187, 26989253,
 26987467
 Fax : 91-11-26981104

E-mail: manzoor@ndf.vsnl.net.in
 Website: www.iosworld.org

FOCUS

Besides the census, we come across another event which probably took place in the first year of the *Hijrah*. That too was in an unexpected form. It was indeed a strange occurrence. It was the constitution of the state. Why did it become necessary to have constitution?

Owing to the persecution by the Quraysh the Muslims of Makkah moved to Madinah where they were joined by the Prophet (peace be upon him) later. Had the Quraysh desisted from continuing their hostility, the Muslims might have soon forgotten the loss of life and property and their exile from the homeland. They might have started a new life in Madinah. But the Quraysh of Makkah did not leave them in peace. Seeing that their enemy- the Prophet (peace be upon him)- had escaped from their clutches, they were wild with rage. They wrote a letter to the citizens of Madinah demanding that their enemy who had taken refuge in their land should either be expelled or killed or else the Quraysh would take "appropriate steps".

It is obvious that the Muslims of Madinah could not accept any of these demands. An ignorant or an inept ruler would have ignored the ultimatum contained in the last line about "appropriate steps", but the Prophet (peace be upon him) had to set an example to posterity and provide guidelines for later rulers how to deal with a powerful enemy in such a situation, and how best to safeguard their national interests. The Prophet (peace be upon him), therefore, took certain precautionary measures. The first was to provide for the destitute refugees who had come empty-handed to a new land. Difficulties involved in such as undertaking were enormous. Not all the problems of refugees have been solved despite the vast resources of the modern world. Not only in Pakistan but in Germany and other countries confronted with such an issue, it has been extremely difficult to solve the problem of refugees.

The people who initially migrated to Madinah were not many –probably they were just a few hundred- but the resources at that time were very limited. To provide for permanent settlement of some few hundred people in a small town like Madinah was by no means an easy task. It was equal to accommodating a million people in the present times. But the Prophet (peace be upon him) with his political sagacity resolved the matter in no time. He sent for the comparatively prosperous people of Madinah together with representatives of the Emigrants from Makkah – men who were heads of families. When both the groups had assembled, the Prophet (peace be upon him) addressed the *Ansar*- the Helpers- and commended the Migrants from Makkah to them on the plea that they were their brothers in faith who had left their hearth and home for the sake of Islam. It was, therefore, the duty of the Muslims of Madinah to help them. The Prophet (peace be upon him) proposed that every family of the Helpers in Madinah should adopt a family each from the Emigrants of Makkah.

The idea of brotherhood was not to encourage parasites subsisting on the generosity of their hosts but to enlarge the size of a self-respecting family. The Prophet (peace be upon him) explained that a family of two would henceforth have two more members added to it and both would work with the result that their income would be doubled, and the standard of living would improve in the same proportion. No one would be a burden on the other.

Contd. on page-7

Activities of the IOS Headquarters

Interactive Session on Producing Teaching and Reference Material to support Academic Programmes in Islamic Perspective

Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule visited the IOS Headquarters on 23-24 November 2012 and interacted with the office bearers as well as academics and experts of various disciplines. On 23rd November Mr. Raju Mansukhani made a power-point presentation about emerging India. He specially focused on the educational scene in the country highlighting both, its merits and demerits, achievements and failure. He also focused on translation and publishing sector in India which has progressed by leaps and bound in the last few decades. He concluded that investment in education and publishing sectors was advisable.

Prof. Refaqt Ali Khan spoke about the difficulties and necessities of translation. Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish highlighted the fact that Muslim being knowledge deficient today need to benefit others and for doing so they need to translate in Urdu or the language they speak.

During the interaction on 24 November, 2012 Prof. Kasule said that 'the Muslim Ummah is faced with two kinds of crisis: academic crisis and the crisis of thought. The weakness and shortcomings, whether religious, political, economic, technical or military and strategic, have crept in the Ummah mainly because of the crises mentioned above.' Prof. Kasule teaches at Faculty of Medicine, in King Faisal Medical City at Riyadh. He expressed the above views while participating in a programme organized by the IOS on "Preparing Text and Reference Books". He said that the

academic crisis can be solved or overcome by reforming the educational system and adopting new appropriate research methodologies. The most important thing to see is that all our efforts are guided by our concept of *Tawhid*. He further said that we need to work hard to progress in every field, medical science, engineering, natural science, social science and humanities etc.

He lamented that the books on various subjects available to us are not up to mark. They lack depth, critical insight and other similar qualities. Moreover, whatever we have, whether of good or bad quality, has not been

and regions. The IOS in its 26 years of existence has done a lot of works and deserves to be encouraged in order to carry forward its mission. The IOS has published more than 300 titles. One third of these books have been written from a boarder Islamic perspective. Islamization of knowledge has been our guiding principle, he said. He emphasized that our intellectual efforts should impact on our time in the way, the works of the early Muslim intellectuals had influenced their time. This is the only way to move ahead, said Dr. Alam. He appreciated the intellectual contribution of Prof. Kasule saying his thought provoking books have inspired a lot many people and created intellectual

awakening all over the world. Prof. Kasule is a man of action and all his works inspire people to work, said Dr. Alam.

Prof. Z. M Khan, Secretary General of the IOS introduced the Institute to the learned guest. He said that Prof. Kasule is not just a great expert of medical science but he is also a great Islamic scholar for which he is respected all across the world. He is a great

thinker of the Muslim world and his concern for the development of Ummah is well known.

A large number of academics and intellectuals participated in the programme. Prof. Mohsin Usmani, Prof. M. Muqim, Prof. Saud Alam Qasmi, Prof. Nasim Zaidi, Dr. Arshi Khan, Dr. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani, Dr. Mohd. Tariq, Dr. Malika B Mistry, Dr. Saad bin Hamid and Mr. Ashfaq Ahmad participated in the programme.

An Evening of the IOS with Mr. K. Rahman Khan

New Delhi, November 14: "Though the challenges are a lot before us, our focus will be to audit and bring high standards of transparency and



L-R: Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Dr. Omar Hasan Kasule and Prof. Z.M. Khan

properly advertised and as a result people have no access to them. It must be kept in mind that there is a huge demand for the kind of literature we are preparing or we intend to develop. We must act fast to meet people's demand. He also emphasized the need for translation of good works from one language and similarly our publications should also be of high quality, said Prof. Kasule.

Speaking on the occasion the IOS chairman Dr. M. Manzoor Alam agreed with the ideas expressed by Prof. Kasule and said that academic and intellectual crises are the biggest problems facing the Muslim Ummah today. He urged that collective effort was required to solve these problems keeping in mind the specific conditions of various countries

accountability to make the advantages of schemes related to minorities and Muslims visible and effective on the ground”, said Mr. K. Rahman Khan, the newly-appointed Minister of Minority Affairs, while defining the priorities of the Ministry as an agenda for the for the next three and six months period, at an interactive meeting organised by the Institute of Objective Studies today at the Constitution Club.

The first priority would be the passage of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill by Parliament during coming winter session followed by the creation of Waqf Financial Development Corporation, a decision on which had already been taken by the Government two years back, Mr. Khan said. It would help in development of the Waqf properties across the country resulting in an income of ten thousand crore rupees annually. Strengthening of Minorities Finance Development Corporation and making it effective for the minorities would also be the priority, he further said.

Mr. Khan said that his focus during next six months would be to monitor different schemes in which he sought cooperation of the masses in general and Muslim community in particular. As regards establishing 5 new minority universities, he informed that these would be purely minority universities and would be formed under the Private-Public Partnership scheme. These universities will run under Maulana Azad Foundation.

Responding on the power-point presentation made on the occasion by the IOS, he said that the Institute had put before him a roadmap which would work as a guideline in coming days.

The power-point presentation ((copy annexed below) on the vision and task

together pertaining to issues, challenges and appropriate action required on different issues of the minorities, particularly insecurity and fear-psychosis, education, economy, employment, awqaf and research, was presented by Mr. Raju Mansukhani on behalf of the Institute of Objective Studies. The presentation contained a summary of the views presented on the above subjects by the people from different spheres, such as retired judges, senior advocates, university professors, academics, activists, experts; women and youth in a brain-storming session organised by the IOS in earlier in the week.

be helpful for the ministry in one way or the other.

The programme was presided over by Justice A.M. Ahmadi, former Chief Justice of India, while Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad, advocate, conducted the proceedings. Prof. Z.M. Khan, Secretary General of the Institute of Objective Studies, welcomed the guest and initiated the proceedings.

Some important participants of the programme included Sardar Gurdip Singh of United Sikh Forum, Ms. Laila Parsa, General Secretary of YWCA, representatives from Churches of North India, Mohammad Ahmad, Secretary of Jamat-e-Islami Hind, Mujtaba Farooque, President of Welfare Party, Prof. Manzoor Ahmad, Vice-chancellor Vivekanad Subharti University, Dr. Ausaf Ahmad, former editor, Mutaleaat, Dr. Kumar Rajiv from Jodhpur University, Mr. A. Q. Akhtar, eminent lawyer and social activist from Jaipur, Prof. E. Hasnain, former V-C of Hyderabad University, Dr. Nilofar Kazmi,

former secretary, University Grants Commission, Khwaja Abdul Muntaqim, director, Rangnath Mishra Commission, E.M. Abdur Rahman, president Popular Front of India etc. besides participation of academics, experts, media persons, social activist and youth.



L-R: Prof. Manzoor Ahmad, Justice A.M. Ahmadi, Mr. K. Rahman Khan, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam and Prof. Z.M. Khan

Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam while congratulating Mr. K. Rahman Khan on his assumption as the Cabinet Minister of Minority Affairs said that minorities, particularly Muslims, were at present under depression, frustration and disappointment. In order to take them out of the frustration, “your role as Minister of Minority Affairs is indeed very important and significant”, he said. He further assured the hon’ble minister of all necessary help and cooperation in matters of mutual interest of the Ministry with an assurance on the part of the Institute to do its best to serve the nation, society and the minorities’ interests. He mentioned some publications relevant to the subject like a series on (a) Readings on minorities, (b) Empowerment of Muslims and (b) Awqaf brought out by the Institute and hoped that these would

IOS Chairman’s Meeting with Students of the IOS Centre for Computer Learning Programme

New Delhi, Nov. 10: Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Chairman of the Institute of Objective Studies, had a meeting with the students of the third batch of the IOS Centre for Computer Learning Programme jointly run by Institute of Objective Studies and Delhi Minorities Commission on November

10, 2012 at the Committee Room of the Institute.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Alam highlighted the need of education, especially technical education, among Muslim girls and women. While elaborating upon the significant role of girls and women in parenting, child caring and family-making, he emphasised the need of education among them with ethics and values to be able to contribute to society-building process at a larger scale. “The 21st century belongs to girls and women, in which they have to play their positive role”, he further said.

Mr. M. Aatur Rehman earlier introduced the Institute of Objective Studies and its computer learning programme. The faculty members of the said programme also spoke on the occasion.

The Centre has been running a programme of Computer Learning for Muslim Girls of the locality since October 2009.

The training programme of the first two batches during 2010 and 2011 was undertaken successfully, certificate distribution ceremony of which was held on January 14, 2011 for the first batch with certificates distributed by Delhi Chief Minister, Mrs. Sheila Dikshit, followed by another programme held on May 7, 2012 at the Institute premises where certificates were distributed among the successful girls

students of the second batch jointly by Mr. Safdar H. Khan, Chairman, Delhi Minorities Commission and Mr. Pushpinder Singh, Member, Delhi Minorities Commission. The training



A view of the students of the IOS Centre for Computer Learning Programme

programme for the third batch comprising around 45 students is continuing.

Two-day Conference on Regional Dynamics, Economic Growth and Welfare

On 15-16 September, 2012 at Mt. Abu, Rajasthan

Mount Abu, Sep. 15: A two-day conference on “Regional Dynamics, Economic Growth and Welfare” began here today. It was jointly organised by the Institute of Objective Studies (IOS), Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy (CRDDP), New Delhi, and US-India Policy Institute, Washington DC. Dr. Balchandra Mungekar said in his inaugural address that the historical factors and natural advantages were to be considered. Gujarat, the state with a long coast and history of trade with foreign countries, had a relative advantage. Yet Gujarat was doing worse than a number of states, in both economic and welfare indicators.

Justice Rajinder Sachar in his presidential address said that the constitutional mandate was to address equity. There were 420 million multi-dimensionally poor in India. Decline in agricultural output was disturbing; calorie intake had gone down as well. Globalisation was not new to India he said, it was there even before the British came to this country.

There are a number of controversial issues facing India. Poverty was the worst human rights violation as per Human Rights 2010 report: Rights of Minorities and Poverty Versus Deficits.

Dr. Amitabh Kundu, Chair Session 1, said the retarding economic growth was a global phenomenon but India had not done badly. It was “hanging on”, he said. “Are the regional differentials to be weighted by population?”, he asked. Inequalities



L-R: Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Mr. Salman Khursheed, Dr. Balchandar Mungekar

IOS conference in collaboration with CRDDP and India-US Policy Institute outlines major concerns, issues and policy orientation for days ahead.

had gone up, rural-urban inequality was far too high, and increasing. Female wage discrimination was very high. Bihari migration to Maharashtra had declined and labour market had become more inflexible.

Ashwini Kumar talked about causal effects of social movements in the past and asked as to why the development of a state was linked only with the political leadership. Contribution of the civil society to development was no less significant. Emphasis on growth alone often excluded the deprived.

Dr. Rakesh Basant in his Background Paper No. 3 said, generally numbers were taken casually but there was a need for a closer look. Flow measure provided a better picture. "What are the policy options? Regional variations are important, supply side variables are important", he pointed out. Would the new investment in higher education create equity or increase disparity? he asked. It was eligibility which was important and social mobilisation was a necessary condition to improve higher education.

Dr. Zoya Hassan said there was very little post-liberalisation period analysis. There were two interesting comparisons – UP and Gujarat, and UP and Kerala. UP over the last 3 years was a classic case of stagnant development. Social inequality in UP was much less. The relationship between economic growth and politics was as important as with social movements. Many states did not have Left movements, one of them being Gujarat.

Justice Sachar said the working class movement in Gujarat, visible in textile industry, used the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi. Gujarat politics was majoritarian and divisive, but UP's politics was inclusive and

accommodative. Guha's book on Dalit Politics in UP and Rajasthan, RTI movement and employment guarantee movement were referred to by Justice Sachar, who said, they were not radical movements.

Comments

Mr Mungekar said Kerala's and TN's social movements were egalitarian, Maharashtra's were not. Therefore, state-specific variations were important. Dr. Jeemol Unni said India's rural development report, convergence in human development, per capita consumption and convergence in HD variables had to be looked into. Higher

investment on education. Negative returns on investment on education in UK and USA was being reported.

Zameer Pasha said the laggard states were more inclusive. How come the laggard states were doing better? he asked.

Panel Discussion

The panel discussion was chaired by Prof. J.S. Bandukwala, who observed that the Muslim community in Gujarat should come out to build its own civil society, use its own institutions (zakat and wakf) to address deprivation. Fr. Dominic asked, "How can we steer development?" He quoted from Verghese Kurian's article in the *Asia Age*, "Thank you very much for the *housla*, *pragati* and *anand*". Father Dominic advised to instill self-confidence in people. A certain model of development had helped masses. Rather than using regional examples, an example could emerge from the communities. The Christian community

was the most developed as educational institutions were developed by missionaries. It did not stop there. A lot had to be done in the field of development.

The church leader said, the Catholic Church had clear social teachings: rights of labour, human dignity and understanding of "new things" as well as teachings on justice and peace. Peace has to be talked about along with justice. There is a whole body of social teachings on how to do social work and focus on dignity of a human person. There was an order, JPIC – "Justice, Peace and Integration of Communities". There were models of how to steer development. "Church promotes equal rights", he asserted. Dr. Kumar Rajeev advised to link development with the



Dr. M. Manzoor Alam speaking on the dais

education levels may not be supply side alone, but also demand related.

Dr. Amirulla Khan was of the view that questions like why Muslim participation was higher in AP and Karnataka may be supply-side issues. Communal riots during early period had to do with a range of issues, from Hindutva to Telugu pride. This was a national issue.

Dr. Abdul Shaban asked, "Can Gujarat be called a developmental state?" Irfan Engineer opined that Gujarati nationalism was akin to Hindutva. Dr. Anil Gumber was of the view that migration was one of the reasons for social discord. Excess capacity in Kerala led to migration. He referred to demand for and return on the

political system, which needed to change, especially electoral reforms. Irfan Engineer complained that all Muslims in Assam were considered Bangladeshis, which was not true. The “big cake” was not accessible to Muslims in Assam. He feared that Muslims of Assam were targeted for deprivation of citizenship in the name of Bangladeshis. The percentage of inter-state migration in north-east was low and there was no evidence of high growth of Muslim population in Assam.

16th September

Dr. AbuSaleh Shariff's Talking

Points: Why and how divisive forces keep on popping up across India. What role they have in inhibiting national growth. But do they promote local and regional welfare? Such divisive factors have strong undercurrents of social and local movements. Need to study these linkages between social structure and social movements with economic growth and welfare.

Does regionalism promote inclusiveness? What role (internal) migration plays in building a productive labour market, and does this promote a cohesive society? Experience of countries such as the USA, which was entirely built on migration from across the globe, shows that a strong and cohesive society is mostly promoted by rule of law and imaginative policy making. In fact, the system promotes not only pan-US nationalism, but it keeps intact, and often promotes, strong social and economic linkages with the country of origin. Legal entitlements and rule of law have to be non-discriminatory. All that needs institutional mechanisms.

Law Minister Salman Khursheed observed that the recent Indian economic growth story (notwithstanding more

recent economic troubles) could be understood only if one disentangled the diversity of its economy. Economic diversity could be structured in a number of different ways:

- Sectoral growth profiles of the Indian states – there are relative advantages and uniqueness through which the state GDP accrues.
- Competitive environment within which India's top 20 or so states perform in terms of economic production, distribution, trade and welfare programmes.
- Besides location and natural



Dr. Abusaleh Shariff releasing the report

advantages, one of the most important ingredients for enhancing growth is the human resource, people, and workforce.

This seminar, after presenting the sectoral growth profiles and income growth of the states, intended to discuss and elaborate on as what determined the productivity of local labour. Besides, education which was the most dominant social factor for growth, was essential to find out what role the social structure and social movements played in promoting or inhibiting growth in India. Ordinarily, growth is linked to infrastructural development of a state or region. The present-day production, manufacturing and trade are essentially dependent on inputs such as uninterrupted power supply, road and

rail transportation and other infrastructural factors (warehousing, cold storage chain etc.).

But what is almost totally forgotten is the role of labour and governance in facilitating and often enhancing the growth of state GDP. Very little, if at all, debate and discussion has taken place in this area. Each of the Indian states has uniqueness in terms of relative advantages emanating from quality of labour and social environment, including its social structure and inter-community harmony.

Social movements, beginning from the Indian national liberation movement of last century, have molded the characteristics of labour force. During the post-Independence period, one has seen a number of social movements steering the development of states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, just to name a few.

While the Dalit and Backward classes uprising was dominant in Tamil Nadu and to a limited extent in Kerala, West Bengal was the hot bed of communist ideology. Further, there are movements of other kind which do not shun violence and may even run a “parallel government” so to speak, such as in states and regions afflicted with Naxalism. This movement has adversely affected the development of states and regions.

In many ways India is a country of several silent revolutions. However, now, with the growing access to technology these will become more visible and may also expand at a pace which could not be easy to contain if such revolutions are inhibitive to the national and regional growth. In this context, role of social movements and economic philosophy that prevails in a given region, state or sub-region is the

most important element to study and understand.

There are inter-caste conflicts such as in UP, Bihar and Maharashtra. There are states with deep inter-religious and communal dispositions such as Gujarat and Assam. All such social conflicts as well as virtuous social movements are expected to have deep impact not only on the level of economic development, but also on the pace of growth and equity. They also impact international credit flows and investments.

A recent paper has highlighted first time the complex dynamism in growth and poverty alleviation at the state and sub-regional levels (Krishna and Shariff, *World Development*, April 2010). This, in many ways, has opened a major debate as to why and how states differ in developmental and welfare parameters. This seminar intended to brainstorm over these issues with an aim to initiate a research project so as to highlight geographic regions which can be ranked through an assessment of investment climate and take social structure into consideration.

Contd. from page-1

Everyone gladly accepted the proposal. The principle of cooperation and brotherhood immediately solved the problem of the few hundred families who were able to help themselves. After this solution of the problem, distinction between the affluent and the destitute disappeared. Both the Emigrants and their hosts in Madinah became one community. The difference between a refugee and a son of the soil was no longer divisive.

After having dealt with this serious problem the Prophet (peace be upon him) turned to another. Before his migration there existed no state in Madinah. The people were divided into tribes. There were about thirty of them. Each tribe was as independent and autonomous as the nation-states of modern times. The result was constant friction. Historians record that the *Ansar* of Madinah comprised two principal tribes (in fact two large groups, each

being divided into several tribes), i.e. Aws and Khazraj. There was a civil war going on for a hundred and twenty years. It was obvious that they could not have a common government in such a situation. Besides these Arabs, other people had also settled down in Madinah, e.g. the Jewish tribes. The Jews were several thousand in number. Roughly half the population of the city consisted of Arabs and the rest comprised Jews. There was a small number of Christians whose exact strength is not known. An account places their numbers at fifteen and another at fifty but they were all part of the tribe of Aws.

From *The Emergence of Islam* by Muhammad Hamidullah, pp. 47-50

Contd. from page-8

After toiling the whole day they succeeded in meeting the leader who also promised to solve the matter after two days. And today I am going to meet an important leader hoping that he would call the concerned Chief Minister.

You can imagine how difficult is running from pillar to pillar for help. It has not only exhausted us only physically but also mentally and emotionally. Just imagine how we encounter the helpless wife of our falsely implicated relative. Imagine how difficult it is for us to control our tears when his two year old son and four year old daughter run towards the door whenever it is knocked at saying 'Abba Abba'.

My falsely implicated relative is engineer and we are professors, doctors and advocates. We can afford to do what we have done. But think about the poor and the marginalized who are neither educated nor have the resources to contact and meet the men of influence and power. You can imagine that they suffer in silence when their kith and kin are falsely implicated. A few may approach some men of influence but think of their mental agony when they are impressed upon by people looking like well-wishers to give bribe to secure the

release of their relatives. I have this capacity of realizing the pain of men in suffering. The experience of the last few weeks has further improved this quality, and I thank Allah that He has given me a heart that bleeds for people in suffering, relatives or no relatives.

Calendar 2013

The IOS calendar 2013 has been published. Agents, Shop-keepers and others may place their order with the IOS Headquarters.

The Four-Page calendar has the following feature:

- Page-1 Mosques through the Ages (Al-Aqsa Mosque)
- Page-2 World – Prevalance of HIV/AIDS-2011
- Page-3 INDIA Achievements of PM's 15 Point Programme, 2009-10
- Page-4 World Human Development Index-2011

The calendar may also be obtained from

Qazi Publishers & Distributors

B-35, Basement,
Nizamuddin West
New Delhi-110013
Tel.: 011-24352732

Email:
qazipublishers@yahoo.com

Price per calendar Rs. 25/-
(include packing, excludes postage)

US\$ 1 (including packing
excludes postage)

SUBSCRIPTION

Annual : Rs. 20/- \$ 5
Five Years:Rs. 75/- \$ 15

OPINION

**A Heart that Bleeds
by Ishtiyaque Danish**

The views expressed in the article do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the Newsletter (editor)

You can just imagine how difficult is being honest in a corrupt society. The corrupt has enormous money and muscle power to make the honest pay for his honesty. Very easily people say that truth ultimately prevails. But people hardly realize the sufferings and agonies of those who stand by truth and create conditions for it to prevail.

Take the example of a corrupt Vice Chancellor. He habitually breaks rules against which you raise your voice but to no avail. You, then, go to the court seeking justice. See, you are on the right side of law and yet you are paying and bearing the huge cost of a court case from your pocket whereas the corrupt Vice Chancellor hires the best of lawyers who are paid by the University, he is heading illegally.

Not only you pay from your own pocket, but you also face other difficulties. Most of your fellow academics are clever and adopt a neutral behavior. There are others who blame you for vitiating the otherwise 'peaceful' campus. Such people have aversion to democratic freedom and prefer a 'noise-free' campus even if it means the suffocating peace of the graveyard. In simple words they blame you for having angered the Vice Chancellor making it difficult for them to curry favour with him.

Recently a close relative of this writer was falsely implicated by the

police. The FIR lodged against him has alleged that he was involved in loot and arson during a communal riot. Initially the police did not act but arrested the relative under discussion when pressured by their superior officers. First, the lower court rejected his bail application as the case on account of being a grave offence was beyond its jurisdiction. The matter went to the Session Court for hearing the bail application. A date was fixed for hearing the case but the court was closed on the appointed day due to some reasons. A week later another date was fixed but that day a lawyer expired forcing the court to close. A week later the court closed again because the lawyers were on strike. My relative finally got bail after spending over a month in jail.

But two days before his bail application was scheduled to be heard by the judge, the police slapped NSA on him as it apprehended trouble on account of his release. You need not to be a lawyer to realize the weakness of the case against my relative, in fact, anybody who has some common sense will conclude the same.

Now you see the ordeal we are undergoing. On the one hand we had to prepare a legal reply to the frivolous police charges which we did with the help of a lawyer. We, then, decided to approach some community leaders for help. After two days a friend organized a meeting between me and a politically

active religious leader. We all were of the opinion that a call from him to a particular leader will solve our problem. But he, instead of calling the leader called the concerned SSP who regretted saying the matter was now beyond her jurisdiction. A few days later the same respected leader spoke to the DIG and fixed a date for meeting but avoided calling the leader who mattered the most.

We were disappointed but not tired. A man told me that a particular IAS officer was close to the CM concerned. Desperate for help I approached the IAS officer's father who advised me to write an application which he promised to advance with his comments. He, too, was unwilling to call and brief his son immediately about the case.

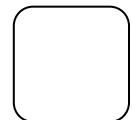
Another friend took me to an MP who is known for his valuable struggle for falsely-implicated Muslim youth. He promised to speak to a prominent leader, and as we came to know later, he indeed kept his promise. The leader the MP had spoken to promised to help us after two days but nothing has happened though many weeks have passed since then.

Meanwhile some other relatives came from outside Delhi travelling a distance of some 150 KM to meet a powerful leader.

Contd. on page-7

RNI NO. 59369/94

PRINTED MATTER



**FROM
IOS NEWSLETTER
162, JOGABAI EXTN.
JAMIA NAGAR
NEW DELHI 110025**

.....
.....
.....