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Thought for the Month

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

Al-Quran- S. 5:V-32

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FOCUS

The first systematic formulation of sociology as a distinct field of inquiry is found in the work of the 14th century North African historian and philosopher Ibn Khaldun. Wali al-Din Abd al-Rahman Ibn Khaldun was born in Tunis in 1332 CE in an Arab family. His fame rests on a monumental history of mankind, known as *Kitab al-Ibar*.

Ibn Khaldun's observations and reflections on themes that are distinctly sociological are found in the *Muqaddimah*, or Prolegomena, which forms the first part of *Kitab al-Ibar*. In the Prolegomena, Ibn Khaldun discusses a wide range of subjects, including the influence of environmental conditions on society and human character, different forms of political organization and government, differences between rural and urban populations, kinship, social solidarity, and the interplay between economic conditions and social organization. His analyses and conclusions were informed by textual sources as well as his personal observations and experiences.

Ibn Khaldun is relatively well-known in Western scholarship. De Slane translated the *Muqaddimah* in French in 1863 and Franz Rosenthal published an English translation in 1958. Some Western historians and sociologists have recognized and acknowledged Ibn Khaldun's pioneering contribution to sociology. A. J. Toynbee hailed the *Prolegomena* as "undoubtedly the greatest work of its kind that has ever been created by any mind in any time or place" (Toynbee 1962: 3:322). The Austrian sociologist Ludwig Gumplowicz (d. 1909) included a chapter on Ibn Khaldun in his book *Sociological Essays*. Pitirim Sorokin, C. C. Zimmerman and C. J. Galpin regarded Ibn Khaldun as the father of sociology. Pitirim Sorokin, a well-known Russian-American sociologist, described the *Prolegomena* as "the earliest systematic treatise in sociology" (Sorokin 1962:20). H. E. Barnes and Howard Becker, in their authoritative history of sociology, hailed Ibn Khaldun as "the greatest of early modern sociologists" (Barnes and Becker 1938:266). Ernest Gellner, a well-known British sociologist, has described Ibn Khaldun as a superb deductive sociologist, a pioneering advocate of the method of ideal types and the greatest sociologist of Islam (Gellner 1984: 16, 88).

Abu Rayhan al-Biruni (973-1048 CE) was a polymath with wide ranging interests in astronomy, physics, mathematics, geography, history and comparative religion. Al-Biruni's magnum opus *Kitab al-Hind*, written between 1017 and 1031, is an encyclopaedic compendium on Indian society, culture and religion. Al-Biruni, who travelled to India and stayed there for almost 13 years, was deeply fascinated by the country's sacred language, its religious beliefs and the philosophy of Hinduism. He learned Sanskrit and travelled extensively for collecting information about the beliefs, customs and traditions of the Hindus. *Kitab al-Hind* is an amazing work on account of the wealth of information it offers as well as its remarkable objectivity. It was translated by the German Orientalist Eduard Sachau into English in 1888.

From *Introduction to Sociology: An Islamic Perspective* by A.R. Momin, pp. 3-4.

Activities of the IOS Headquarters

Conferment of “Twelfth Shah Waliullah Award”

The Twelfth Shah Waliullah Award on “Media, Society and Indian Muslims” was presented to Syed Iftikhar Gilani, editor (strategic affairs) and chief of national bureau of DNA by Justice AM Ahmadi, former Chief Justice of India at a function organised by the Institute of Objective Studies (IOS) on April 3, 2017 at the conference hall, FTK Centre for Information Technology, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. The award carries a cheque of Rs. 1 lakh, presented by Dr. Syed Farooq, President, Tasmia Educational Foundation, and a scroll of honour was presented by Prof. ZM Khan, Secretary General, IOS. The award instituted by the IOS is given every year to a person whose contribution to a selected field is worthy of recognition. Prof. Haseena Hashia, a member of the governing council, IOS, presented a cheque for Rs. 25,000, and a certificate, as prize for the best essay to Dr. Nasheed Imtiaz, asstt. professor, Deptt. of Psychology, AMU, Aligarh.

The occasion was also marked by the release of senior journalist and correspondent of the Voice of America (Urdu) Suhail Anjum’s book *Dini Rasayel ki Sahafati Khidmaat* (Journalistic Contribution of Religious Journals) by Justice Ahmadi.

Presiding over the function, Justice Ahmadi underlined the importance of Article 32 of the Constitution. This Article guarantees the enforceability of

Fundamental Rights. The Article also provides the mechanism to enforce these rights. The scope of Article 21 was expanded by the Supreme Court to stipulate that life must be worth living. Freedom of speech did not explicitly provide for freedom of press, but the interpretation of Article 19 made it clear that such freedom was inherent. Describing the Indian Constitution as a wonderful document, he opined that a reading of the Constituent Assembly debates dispelled several misconstruals about the intention of the Constitution. He said that both his lawyer son and lawyer daughter read the Constituent Assembly debates everyday for half an hour before going to bed in order to understand the true spirit of the Constitution. He was dismayed that

straits. This was not the democracy that the framers of the Constitution had envisaged. He noted that democracy meant opportunity to everybody and it was up to us to decide which form of democracy we wanted. He advised Gilani to freely express his views on the current political situation of the country. At a time when democratic institutions had lost the voice of reason, it was the duty of the media to highlight the perils looming large over the polity. Thus independent and bold voices were required to forestall any attempt at gagging the press. Comparing the present press with that in the past, he said that articles contributed by secular writers were hardly seen today. Newspapers in general avoided carrying well-meaning articles. This trend did not augur well for democracy, he added.

Dr. S. Farooq briefly threw light on the contribution of Shah Waliullah to the study of the Quran and Hadith. Shah Sahib was the first to translate the Quran into Persian. He also prepared a syllabus for students of the Quran, Hadith and Islamic jurisprudence. Dr. Farooq lauded Iftikhar



L-R: Dr. Nasheed Imtiaz, Shastri Ramachandran, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Justice A.M. Ahmadi Sved Iftekhar Gilani, Prof. Afzal Wani, Dr. Sved Farooque and Prof. Z.M. Khan

even 50 years after the Supreme Court’s directive for free and compulsory education to 6-14 year age group, no headway had been made so far. Terming it as a serious matter needing urgent attention, he said enough number of schools should be opened with required number of teachers.

Commenting on the political environment in the country, Justice Ahmadi said that only one party was ruling almost the entire country. Opposition parties were not welcome in the prevailing situation. Shouting brigades had become law unto themselves and democracy was in dire

Gilani for his bold and objective reporting. He especially referred to the Urdu translation of Gilani’s book *My Days in Prison*, which fetched him Sahitya Akademi Award.

Syed Iftikhar Gilani observed that the lack of achievement of Muslims today was due to a lack of communication with the majority community. “We have failed to outreach to our neighbours. This lack of interaction with others has resulted in several misconceptions about us, which have never been dispelled”, he remarked. He observed that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the best communicator whose word traversed

through several continents. Explaining the under-representation of Muslims in All India Services like IAS and IPS, he said that as of now it stood at a bare 3 percent. However, it was because only 3 percent of the candidates for it were Muslims. More of them should opt for it, he advised. Communication with others was the best way to explain so many things to them and get closer in order to understand them. This also explained why prophets were ordained to visit Palestine to spread the message of Allah to the world since it was a country most suitably located for the message to be communicated to other parts of the world.

While underlining the need for education among Muslims, Gilani pleaded that more and more Muslims should take up journalism as a profession. He said he was feeling alone in his profession as the number of Muslims in it was almost negligible. He urged the Chairman IOS to continue his engagement with the Muslim youths for accepting the challenges confronting the community.

Eminent journalist and former editor of the English daily *Tribune*, Shastri Rama Chandran, speaking as the guest of honour, described the Indian Muslims as a unique people in the world. This was due to the diversity of living, habits and their adjustment to conditions in which they lived. Praising Iftikhar Gilani for his reporting, he said that he carved out a name for himself with his efforts. He earned acclaim worldwide for his work and found a place among those whose forte was categorised as rare. An award, he said, was an institutional memory and an outcome of life for a person who received it. Expressing concern over the vanishing

trend of the traditional media, he said that WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook and television were writing an epitaph on the demise of the media. Today, media was defined by technology and not by content. Media was being manipulated and the participation of public life was abysmally shrinking. Media was not participatory, though it was expanding. He maintained that fake media was the outcome of the Internet which was constantly doing harm to society. Social media had caused the demise of newspapers. He expressed the confidence that the IOS would channelise finer minds to think over ways of preserving the memory of the written word for coming generations.

IOS Chairman Dr. M. Manzoor Alam assured the gathering that the suggestion of Shastri Rama Chandran

engaged in the study of the contribution of Islam to the march of civilisation. It was also focusing on marginalised sections of society. Besides, the Institute encouraged research in various areas by financing projects undertaken by scholars. It also awarded scholarship to students studying in Jamia Millia Islamia, AMU, Patna University and other universities of the country. In order to understand others' views, the Institute had started a translation programme under which a number of books on various topics had been translated so far. Publication of books was another area in which the Institute was engaged and more than 400 titles had come out, he concluded.

Member-Secretary of the Board administering the award and Finance Secretary, IOS, Prof. Ishtiyaque Danish spoke on Shah Waliullah and the award instituted in his name. Started in 1999, the Shah Waliullah Award had been given to 11 personalities so far in recognition of their services in different areas, he said. He informed that the 13th Shah Waliullah Award would be given on "Islam and Political Science",

while the topic for the essay writing competition would be "Political System in Islam: Relevance to Modern Time".

Sohail Anjum presented the profile of Syed Iftikhar Gilani in Urdu. SM Shafiq read out the scroll of honour. Prof. Afzal Wani, Asstt. Secretary General of the IOS, conducted the proceedings.

Dr. Nasheed Imtiaz expressed her gratitude for getting the prize for the best essay. She also thanked the IOS for awarding a fellowship to her for Ph.D.



A view of the audience

would be given active consideration. He was happy that the function was attended by a number of serious journalists. He reiterated his belief that sitting, thinking and working together was necessary for the survival of society. He appreciated Gilani for his writings that had concern for humanity, including Muslims. He announced that the IOS would institute three to four scholarships for students of journalism.

IOS Secretary General Prof. ZM Khan highlighted the activities of the Institute. He said that the Institute was

Maulana Abdul Hameed Nomani presented a review of the book *Deeni Rasail ki Sahafati Khidmaat* published by the IOS.

Earlier, the function began with the recitation of a verse from the holy Quran by the in-charge of the Urdu Section, IOS, Maulana Ajmal Farooq. The function was attended by a number of scholars, university teachers, researchers, journalists and prominent citizens.

Consultative Meet on “Post-Election Scenario in Uttar Pradesh”

A consultative meet on “Post Election Scenario in Uttar Pradesh” was organised by the Institute of Objective Studies at its conference room on April 13, 2017. The participants in the meet

were seized of the growing influence of Hindutva that was taking in its stride state after state. UP being the latest example where development agenda of the Samajwadi Party and the social engineering formula of the Bahujan Samaj Party failed to elicit support of the electorate which, if put together, would have secured more votes than the Bhartiya Janata Party got in percentage terms. But that would not be. Initiating the discussion, the Secretary General of the IOS, Prof. ZM Khan, said that the BJP government in UP was tightening its grip over all institutions of democracy. Secularism was its first casualty and the minorities as well as other weaker sections were being harassed. The government was trying to create ghettos for Muslims. There was no space for tolerance and respect for others. He said that the space occupied by the media, NGOs and other civil society groups was being narrowed by

government control. “*Sab ka Sath, Sab ka Vikas*” had been reduced to a farce. He urged those who cherished values of secularism to come out in the open to counter the false propaganda of the RSS. This needed a lot of support from the people and intellectuals. Joining hands with like-minded people was imperative as the RSS had occupied a vast space with manpower, money and muscle power. Referring to efforts of the IOS to study the issues and come out with conclusions, he said that it had contributed to the understanding of the current scenario. The conclusions were alarming and called for a serious thinking and action, he added.

Election strategist Rizwan Ahmed explained that the tools, techniques and the methodology used in the recently-held elections would have to

participate in the elections without contesting them. In the just concluded by-poll in western Delhi, confusion over common name fetched one Jarnail Singh 8,000 votes. The ruling party (BJP) used the name to confuse voters. He observed that elections should be viewed in a broader perspective. While the ideological support for neoliberalism was common to all parties, the element of jealousy and greed cost the two parties claiming to champion the cause of OBC and Dalits dearly. Desertions from the Congress to the BJP continued. But no senior leader of the BJP had so far left the party to join another party. This showed their commitment to the cadre. They seriously fought the war to win and were never found wanting in their strength, strategy and mobilising capacity. He said that a close study of



A view of the consultative meeting Post Election Scenario in Uttar Pradesh

be understood at micro and macro-level in the context of the elections in Haryana and Jharkhand. The ruling party did not want opposition parties to contest elections. In order to mar their prospects in elections, the BJP resorted to internal and external sabotage. The party also knew the tactics of influencing election process. He said that the BJP first tried the formula in Gujarat where opposition parties were allowed to participate in the elections, but without contest. In UP, selective empowerment of OBCs was made to wean them away from the Samajwadi Party. Similarly, BSP was made to

their strength, methodology and organisational process was necessary to properly understand the party.

Chief Editor of Chauthi Duniya, Santosh Bhartiya, questioned if there was no co relationship between election and ideology. The issue of

misgovernance was commonly used during elections to target the ruling party. While calling for the unity of likeminded people to defeat the BJP, he said that the so-called secular people were ready to die together but could not live together. In this connection, he especially referred to the schism between the Samajwadi Party and the Bahujan Samaj Party in UP. Commenting on secularism, he said that it had become a much hated term today and those wedded to secularism faced the greatest risk from communalism. Muslims were badly divided among themselves as

practioners of all the 36 sects (schools of thought) could not sit together, despite knowing full well that communalism affected them most. This had come out in the open that the political value of Indian Muslims was on the wane. This message had reached every nook and corner of the country. He advised Muslims to hold discussions at the intellectual level and do something which could be visible at the ground level. He said that the Muslims accounted for about 20 per cent of the total population of the country and it was high time they broke barriers between themselves. A dialogue process among the Muslims must be started forthwith, he pleaded.

The former senior editor, Daily Tribune, Shastri Ramachandran held that new fault lines had emerged in politics as the BJP had established itself as the party of North and the South. In South, he said, the party was maneuvering the DMK in Tamil Nadu to enter into a tacit understanding with it as the AIADMK was a house divided after the death of Jayalalitha. An issue like food security had been eclipsed by Digital

India to create an impression that the latter was more important in the present context. What the national press was interested in highlighting was the vigilante groups' entry into homes to see what the girls were doing. Focusing on the South, he said that in Karnataka, the role of the Congress was no different from the right-wing party. In Karnataka, the Congress was playing a soft Hindutva card, though it was highly divided there. He favoured engagement with the secular forces in Tamil Nadu to frustrate the attempts of the saffron party to strengthen its foothold as the

people of the state by and large believed that the BJP would not enforce its will. He called for mobilisation of people on the pattern of the mass movement in 1977. Preparations for the fight involving people must begin on a war footing, he pointed out.

National convener, RTE Forum, Ambarish Rai observed that the fight could not be easily won as this was the question of life and death for the RSS and the BJP. But, for the secular people, this was nothing more than the fight to score victory in elections. The fight was between unequals as the BJP was fully backed by the RSS along with its affiliates, lakhs of Saraswati Shishu Mandirs spread throughout the country being among them. He said that the BJP's meticulous planning

registering its protest against Trump. There is nothing like that in this country, he said. India's composite culture had been given a burial and secularism had stopped running in Indian veins. However, the Hindu Rashtra was forcefully running through veins. They firmly believed that the fight for nationalism had been won. The present dispensation took no notice of the suicides being committed by farmers in different parts of the country. Nor did it accept that the demonetisation of high value notes had adversely impacted the common man. They could go to any extent to fabricate falsehood as truth. Calling for the mega alliance of Dalits, OBCs, Muslims and conscious people among the upper castes to take on the forces that were out to tear apart India's social fabric, he said that if sincerely fought, the war of secularism could be won in the next 10 years.

The former group editor of the Rashtriya Sahara (Urdu), Syed Faisal Ali, held that on his return from abroad, he found that it was not the same India which he had left a few years ago. Today's conflict was not between Hindus and minorities, but this was a clash between ideologies.

The discourse had now changed as it was being sought to be conveyed that it was not Mahatma Gandhi who freed the country from foreign yoke, but Nathuram Godse who should be credited with India's independence. He said that it was every Indian's responsibility to see to it that the Gandhian thought and secularism remained unsullied. Describing the present conflict as a tussle of perception between two ideologies, he noted that the media's role had not been above board due to erosion in ethical values. Divergence of views over triple talaq was due to the conflict



Mr. Shastri Ramachandran speaking during the Consultative Meeting

paid rich dividends in UP where OBCs minus Yadavs, who were the main support base of the Samajwadi Party and Dalits minus Jatavs, were targeted to fill its kitty with votes. The Congress, he said finished a poor third due to its policies that had lost touch with the Nehruvian legacy. He said that there was near-total sell out of the country to corporate giants. There was some similarity with the United States of America where Donald Trump adopted the same strategy to come to power. However, there was some difference in the US where at least the civil society had been continuously

of perception. He suggested that a delegation of ulema be sent to famous Islamic seminaries like Al Azhar and others in Morocco and Saudi Arabia, to have a better understanding of various issues relating to the Shariah. He criticised the appeal issued by some Islamic clerics in favour of a political party during the UP assembly elections, insisting that this gave them much-needed fodder to polarise Hindu votes against Muslims. He expressed concern over attempts to politicise armed forces.

Delhi unit chief of the All India Majlis-e-Ittihadul Muslimeen (AIMIM), Irfanullah Khan, said that secularism was a casualty as it was being bracketed with Muslims, who were being targeted in the name of nationalism. Everyone who spoke against them would be dubbed as anti-national. At a time when almost all forces of social justice had gone over to the BJP, Muslims had to decide where to seek a space. Laying emphasis on the need for the emergence of a strong Muslim leadership, he said that what held out optimism was that 60 percent of Indians were still against the BJP. This offered an alternative space, he added.

Arun Manjhi, Advocate and Chairman, Democratic People's Lawyers Association, remarked that the RSS aimed at Hinduisation of India so that the upper castes could rule over the proposed Hindu Rashtra. India had become an undeclared Hindu Rashtra in 1947 when Muslims were alienated from politics. He accused the Bahujan Samaj Party and the Samajwadi Party of demolishing the forces of social justice in UP. Thirty six percent votes of the Mandalised population had shifted to the BJP. He said that Indian politics had become highly communalised. Against the backdrop of the popular slogans of capitalism in UP, the concept of the exploited sections needed to form the agenda for work at the grassroots level, he added.

Activist Devendra Bharti commented that the discourse today

was "Modi in 2019 and Yogi in 2024". That meant that the ground was being prepared to ensure victory of Narendra Modi as prime minister in 2019 and Adityanath Yogi as prime minister in 2024. He said that wrong policies pursued by the Centre should be highlighted to make the people aware of them. These included problems faced by farmers and delayed election reforms. Referring to the money being spent by candidates, he said that while one candidate spent Rs. 24 crore on election the other could not afford to spend even Rs. 1 crore. He pleaded for establishing a network to launch a movement over issues that concerned common people. This required a dialogue, he said. He emphasised that VD Savarkar's book, which spoke of the creation of Pakistan for the first time and was accepted by MS Golwalkar, be publicised through the media, so that the people could know of the real intentions of the RSS.

Special Correspondent of the India Today, Piyush Babele opined that those who voted for the BJP in 2014 voted for the party in the UP elections in 2017. He said that only one man was roaring as there was none to confront him. The euphoria created by elections was there which was symptomatic of the phase that followed elections. A systematic plan was being executed to raise the vote percentage to 51 in the next parliamentary elections in 2019. Media was used to make Dr. Manmohan Singh a culprit by holding him responsible for the current economic mess. That was the reason why the corruption during the UPA regime was blown out of proportion. He said that the RSS attracted average youth into its cadre. What had prompted them to take the centre-stage was the political space left by the Congress due to its detachment from the villages. However, some credibility of the Congress was still intact as it fought for India's freedom. Since Indian knew everything, there was hardly any need to explain. What was needed first was to make common people understand.

Under the circumstances, Hindus had a greater responsibility than Muslims. There was darkness all around and this could be driven away by lighting small lamps, he added.

IOS Chairman, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, expressed the confidence that the views expressed at the meet would help evolve a strategy for the future. Analysing the results of UP elections, he said that the Samajwadi Party and Congress formed an alliance but failed to convince the people. On the other hand, Narendra Modi's remark on *shamshan* (cremation ground) and *qabristan* (graveyard) influenced voters. Other parties in the fray had no issues to lure voters. He maintained that RSS workers visited each and every home to spread false propaganda. Video clips of various incidents were shown to villagers in order to provoke them to react in anger. This was one-sided as the people could not verify such incidents. He observed that if the people were not engaged with the ideology, RSS might become a mere ivory tower in the course of time. In a democracy, issues were important, but they must address the people. Calling for taking the issues to the ground level, he said that social mobilisation had become imperative under the circumstances. There was a big challenge before citizens and younger generation to save the Constitution. He warned that attempts might be made to denude the Constitution of its Preamble, which was its very soul. Referring to the issue of talaq, which was being played up by the BJP, he said that the cases of talaq among Muslims stood at a bare 0.2 percent. He deplored that Modi could manage social engineering in UP, which other parties badly failed to do.

Presiding over the meet, Prof. ZM Khan opined that an atmosphere was being created to convince the people of the need for a Hindu Rashtra. The political culture was being vitiated to suit the interests of a philosophy on which the political system rested. They

had the necessary structure in the form of workers, financial resources and muscle power to attain their goal of a Hindu Rashtra. Unless political power was attained, the Constitution could not itself implement the provisions for the benefit of a section. He said that bureaucracy had become a tool at the hands of the ruling dispensation. He termed the policy practised by the ruling party as indirect social apartheid, and stated that it affected not only Muslims, but also other marginalised and depressed sections. He forcefully said that India was not basically a communal society as its culture, the Constitution and its values favoured secularism. He felt the need to work at social and community level. All those who were deprived, exploited and discriminated against must unite, he concluded.

Earlier, a verse from the Quran was recited by Hafiz Athar Husain Nadwi and the proceedings were conducted by the in-charge of Arabic Section, IOS, Dr. Nakhat Husain Nadwi.

Activities of the IOS Chapters

CHENNAI CHAPTER

The activities of IOS Chennai chapter commenced with a lecture by a renowned Muslim scientist Dr Sultan Ahmed Ismail, the first Muslim DSC of university of Madras, on 12 July 2016 for the newly admitted students of New College, Chennai. The meeting commenced with the recitation of verses from Holy Quraan by Hafiz Aleemuddeen, naib imam of new College masjid. The speaker was introduced to the gathering by Dr Major Zahid Husain, Principal, New

College & Coordinator, IOS Chennai chapter.

The Speaker spoke on the topic "Science & Islam". The speaker related science with Quraan & gave various examples quoting verses from holy Quraan. The meeting attended by various heads of the departments, vice principals of day & evening shifts, students of Business school (MBA) & other dignitaries.

The meeting ended with the Dua by Dr Prof Abdul Latheef, HOD of Arabic & vice principal, evening



A view of the participants of the programme

College.

On 21.11.2016, an eminent Islamic scholar by name Shaik Hamdi Arsalan, Professor Islamiyath, Jamia Mohammed Alfateh, Istanbul, Turkey visited new college. A face to face program was organised jointly by MEASI (Muslim Educational Association of Southern India) New College & IOS Chennai chapter.

Dr Major Zahid Husain, coordinator, IOS Chennai chapter welcomed the gathering. The guest from Turkey emphasized the importance of moral and religious education in all educational institutions run by Muslim organisations. He also suggested that this must be a part of curriculum as well.

The other guest of honour by name prof. Dr Serdar Demirel, faculty of

Islamic Sciences, Fateh Sultan Mehmet, Vakif University, Istanbul, Turkey strongly recommend that the religious education should be a part of academics for all students of Under graduate level to post graduate level & should be made mandatory due to the minority status the College enjoying. The meeting ended with the Dua by Hafiz Mohammed Sikkandar, khateeb & Imam of new college masjid.

On 22.11.2016, a special lecture was organised jointly by MEASI, & IOS Chennai chapter at the new college.

The speaker janab Rafeque Patel Doodhwala is a Chairman, Idara-e-Deeniyyath, Mumbai, doing yeomen service to the humanity in general & to the Muslims in particular.

He inspired the audience mostly young teachers & students by giving live examples of his state of Maharashtra,

where dedicated teachers are appointed in all the Muslim managed educational institutions to handle Deeniyyath classes.

He also said that this kind of efforts would help educational institutions to offer to the world holistically well balanced students who are excellent in education, morally well behaved & truly religious which would be good for the entire Ummah.

The meeting ended with the Dua by Hafiz Anzar Mohammed, Naib Imam, New College masjid.

The much awaited lecture on "Seerah" is yet to be organised.

Insha Allah, before the commencement of Ramzaan, this program will be organised.

IOS Journey Step By Step



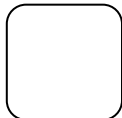
A view of Three-Day International Conference on "Interest-Free Institutional Mechanism (Banking, Finance and Insurance) for Promoting Investment" on June 3-5, 2011 at Kashmir University Organised by Institute of Objective Studies & Department of Business and Finance Studies, University of Kashmir



A view of Two-day International Conference on Participatory Banking for All: A Business Proposition at Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi on August 31 & September 1, 2007 Organised by Institute of Objective Studies and Indo-Arab Economic Co-operation Forum

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