



# IOS NEWSLETTER

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## Thought for the Month

O mankind! We created  
You from a single (pair)  
Of a male and a female,  
And made you into  
Nations and tribes, that  
Ye may know each other  
(Not that ye may despise  
(Each other). Verily  
The most honoured of you  
In the sight of Allah  
Is (he who is) the most  
Righteous of you  
And Allah has full knowledge  
And is well-acquainted  
(With all things)

Al-Quran- 49:13

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## FOCUS

There was nothing small about the State of Hyderabad. It was the largest of the States ruled by princes in India. They were autonomous under the British crown distinct from the territory under direct British rule known as British India. Hyderabad was as large as Turkey, Italy or Great Britain and almost equal in dimensions to Kashmir, Gwalior and Indore combined. The State had an area of 100,000 square miles and was peopled by sixteen million inhabitants of whom the vast majority, probably nine in ten, was Hindu. The ruler, the Nizam, was Muslim. The people made up nearly one-third of the entire population of the States under the princes' rule (Yazdani and Chrystal 1985, p. 8). The State's income and expenditure rivaled those of Belgium and exceed those of twenty members of the United Nations.

Hyderabad had its own coinage, postal system and railways. The liberal leader Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was most impressed by what he saw in 1945. 'In the latter part of 1941, His Exalted Highness the Nizam graciously wired to me saying that he would be glad to see me if I could make it convenient to go to Hyderabad... I stayed at Hyderabad for four days and was well looked after in the State Guest House. During my stay HEH gave me three interviews during which he talked about important matters affecting the political situation in India. I found HEH well-informed and taking a keen interest in Indian political progress. I visited the Osmania University which is the only University in India where instruction in higher education is given through the medium of the vernaculars. Hyderabad has made wonderful progress in education, public health, engineering undertakings, waterworks and all matters of public utility. The war effort of Hyderabad has been magnificent and the State has made big plans for post-war development.' (Setalvad 1946, p. 509).

Zubaida Yazdani was among those who wept at the extinction of the State of Hyderabad in 1948, following an armed attack that began on 13 September and ended five days later. It was disingenuously called a 'police action'. D.F. Karaka, a Bombay-based journalist, wondered 'why a lieutenant general three majors-general and a whole armoured division had to be called out to effect a mere police action.' (Karaka 1955, p. 165).

As ever, Karaka's view is partial. Though a devoted Hyderabadi, Zubaida Yazdani was more balanced in hers. She was unsparing in her criticism of the follies and worse of the seventh and last Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan, and the cynicism of those who led this ambitious man u the garden path. But she rightly poses a question commonly ignored in Indian discourse. Granted the provocations offered by the Nizam's obduracy in negotiations with the Government of India on the issue of Hyderabad's accession to the Union of India, and the provocations offered by Syed Qasim Razvi, leader of the Ittehad-ul-Mslimeen and its rabid volunteer corps the Razakars, was India's armed attack justifiable at all? *Contd. on page-7*

**Activities of the IOS Headquarters**

**Lecture on “The Budget 2016: Correcting Past Mistakes, or Making New Ones”**

A lecture on “The Budget 2016: Correcting Past Mistakes, or Making New Ones” was organised by the Institute of Objective Studies at its Conference Hall on March 5, 2016. Delivering the lecture, Dr. Amir Ullah Khan, Advisor, Gates Foundation and visiting professor, Indian School of Business, Hyderabad, described the budget as the worst presented by any finance minister in the last few years. He said that the big disappointment with the NDA even for its own declared fans was that it was unable to match its own rhetoric and promises in what was its most important budget exercise half way through its term. Referring to the promise of bringing back black money stashed away in tax havens abroad, he said that not much success had been achieved. Another amnesty scheme had been launched after the failure of the previous one that delivered only Rs. 3,770 crore. The gold monetisation scheme that the Prime Minister endorsed returned a meager 900 kilogrammes of gold. Similarly, Cleaning of Ganga, Swachhh Bharat and bullet trains had all been largely ignored by the budget with no fresh allocations or increased outlays, he pointed out.

Dr. Khan held that the budget’s single achievement was in declaring that the government was committed to its fiscal deficit target. The finance minister, Arun Jaitley, was promising that the government would not borrow

any extra money despite pressure on him to invest more and create jobs. Private sector was not investing, but the government would not compensate by borrowing to invest more, he noted. As was to be expected, the share market responded with great enthusiasm and stock indices went up at the fastest rate in the last seven years. The corporate sector was happy that the government would not borrow more money from the market. What this meant was that there was enough



L-R: Dr. Waqar Anwar, Prof. Naushad Ali Azad, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Prof. ZM Khan, Dr. Amir Ullah Khan and Dr. Kaleem Alam,

money for the private sector to borrow from. It also meant that the Reserve Bank of India now might just be encouraged to reduce interest rates substantially and this might not take place before April, he said. He maintained that lower interest rates would mean cheaper loans which implied higher sales of cars, buildings and land. He said that beyond this achievement, the budget was a disappointment. The middle-class salaried employees felt cheated when they were told that 60 percent of their EPF (Employees Provident Fund) or NPS (National Pension Scheme) would be taxed on withdrawal. The complaint against the government was that it was now taxing retirement benefits, too.

Commenting on the neglect of agriculture by successive governments, Dr. Khan regretted that India had witnessed sharp decrease in the rate of growth in agriculture. This came down from 4.2 percent in 2013-14 to 0.2 percent in 2014-15. Rural distress went from bad to worse as productivity fell, costs of inputs went up and commodity prices fell sharply. Rural wages fell sharply as farm prices went down. This, he said, resulted in rural demand declining, resulting in corporate balance sheets showing losses and capacities lying unutilised in Indian factories. Similarly, exports had been falling continuously since December 2014 leading to an increase in the trade deficit despite a fall in imports.

He held that rupee had declined to its worst ever low and showed no sign of early recovery. As a result, the budget was expected to have some big and bold moves to resurrect agricultural, industrial and trade sectors. He said that while it did pay lip service to agriculture and the finance minister’s speech itself focused completely on farmers, there was nothing in the budget that would speak about industrial recovery, creation of jobs or the external trade sector. The infamous promise that was made by all the poll campaigners of the BJP that the black money would return to the country within 100 days and that each Indian would get Rs. 15 lakh in his bank account seemed to have been completely forgotten, he commented.

Dr. Khan observed that there was a slight decline in the overall expenditure from 13.2 percent of the GDP in 2015-16 to 13.1 percent of the GDP in 2016-17.

The size of the Union budget would increase from Rs. 17.85 lakh crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 19.78 lakh crore in 2016-17. This meant an increased outlay of Rs. 1.93 lakh crore. He said that of the expenditure of nearly Rs. 20

lakh crore, nearly Rs. 5 lakh crore went as interest payment on loans taken. It was a pity that the subsidy amount remained high despite economic survey, prime minister and finance minister, all underlining the importance of reducing wasteful subsidies. The budget only reduced the subsidy amount from Rs. 2.57 lakh crore to Rs. 2.5 lakh crore, he noted. Highlighting other features of the budget, he said that barring increased allocation to panchayats, the government forgot every other sector. Housing, Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan, minority affairs, nutrition, etc were serious issues that suffered from lack of budgetary support. The story, he said, did not change much despite the headlines that suggested a change in the government's approach to development.

Dr. Khan pleaded that direct taxes should be increased and the indirect taxes be cut in order to benefit the poor as they concerned the latter. Terming cess as bad tax, he noted that the loans advanced by banks had only added to the worries of the Indian economy. Commenting on capitalisation, he said that out of Rs. 4 lakh crore advanced by banks, only Rs. 25,000 crore had been recovered. This was due to faulty laws that protected big business. Referring to subsidies, he said that these would now be linked to Aadhaar cards for covering 80 percent population. The Central government had gone to the extent of treating the Aadhaar Card Bill as money bill to ensure its easy passage in the Lok Sabha. Striking a pessimistic note on exports, he noted that imports had become very expensive leading to the nose diving of the rupee. He believed that the annual growth rate might not cross 7.5 percent mark. Another grey area of the economy which required serious attention was availability of

jobs. According to a rough estimate, about one million jobs were required each month. Thus the problem of providing jobs to youth passing out of educational institutions would confront the government. BJP had promised jobs during the electioneering in 2014, he concluded.

The advisor (finance) Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, Dr. Waqar Anwar, opined that the budget was a political document of the party that ruled. The promise to unearth black money was just empty rhetoric. In fact, black money was being protected, he said. The idea behind the budget was to provide certain facilities in the villages, so that the people who were in jobs in cities must return to their native places in order to maintain the

throwing open the door of defence production to the private enterprise.

Former dean, faculty of social sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia, Prof. Naushad Ali Azad, observed that at a time when the Chinese economy was experiencing a downward trend, India had a good opportunity of growth. Commenting on the budget, he said that it was positive as far as agriculture was concerned. Against the backdrop of dismal performance of the manufacturing sector, private sector had enough opportunities to grow as growth was necessary for business. He held that social harmony was a prerequisite for economic progress. Thus social cleavages should be taken care of, he added.

The Secretary General, IOS, Prof. ZM Khan, said that the budget ignored the common man by not giving a fair deal to rural areas and the minorities. He rejected the idea of comparing our economy with that of the US. Rather, it must be compared with the African countries like Uganda and others.

He hit out at bureaucrats who prepared the budget by saying that it was political economy rather than an economy, a priority of the present government.

The Chairman, IOS, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, in his presidential remarks warned of the anger brewing among the youth. This was a socio-psychological problem of the youth which grew out of unreliability, indecisiveness and anger. In order to vent their anger youth must be politically involved. He felt that tension among the youth would continue for the next twenty years.

The lecture began with the recitation of a verse from the holy Quran by Hafiz Tabarak Husain. Dr. Aftab Alam, assistant professor of political science, Dr. Zakir Husain College, Delhi University, conducted



Dr. Amir Ullah Khan delivering his lecture

character of rural life. While finding no fault with micro-financing, he said that managing 39 percent finances was always a liability for any finance minister. He held that the revenue totaled only 27 percent and we had to resort to borrowing from the market to pay interest.

Dr. Kaleem Alam, Islamic Economic Institute, King Abdulaziz University, KSA, expressed his reservations about taxing the EPF and referred to the number of cases relating to the income tax pending disposal in courts. He called for caution on

the proceedings. A condolence meeting was also organised on the occasion to mourn the demise of an outstanding scholar and founder member of the IIIT, Dr. Taha Jabir Al-Alwani. At the end, dua was offered for him.

r. Nakhat Husain Nadwi conducted the proceedings of the condolence meeting. Prominent among the attendees included Mohsin Maqbool, Mohsin Javed, Mohammad Tanzeem Alam, Muneeb Faiq, Khalid Mohammad Tabish, Khairunnisa Aga, Zubair Arif, Mohammad Nadeem Bukhari, Mohammad Mushtaq, Syed Mehdi Hussain, Advocate, S. Haja Sahabudeen, Sabir Akhtar, Mohammad Zeeshan, Zahoor Ahmad Bhat and Safi Akhtar.

**IOS Lecture on “Secular Subjects in Islamic Syllabi”**

The Institute of Objective Studies organised a lecture on “Secular Subjects in Islamic Syllabi” on February 20, 2016 at its conference hall. Delivering

the lecture, Prof. Ishtiaque Danish, Department of Islamic Studies, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, held that Islamic and modern education were not two different things in the early years of Islam. Mathematics and physics were part of the curriculum as the ordination in respect of Allah’s will had come through the Prophet (PBUH) which could not have been understood without mathematics. This perhaps was the reason why at the Suffa, in Masjid-i-Nabwi and nine other mosques, the teaching of mathematics and astronomy was included in the syllabus. As the teachings of the Prophet Muhamamd (PBUH) did not distinguish between Islamic and secular subjects, the question of separation of two subjects did not arise, he said. He insisted that Britain was believed to have distinguished between the two streams, but the moot

question which still remained enigmatic was how knowledge found way into that country from Arabians.

Prof. Danish explained that during the Dark Ages, between the 8th and 10th centuries A.D., there was no concept of teaching in Europe. However, for the Muslim world, this was the most glorious period as far as pursuit of knowledge was concerned. This continued till the eleventh century. The Renaissance in Europe from 13th century onward saw the decline of the Islamic world. This was



L-R: Prof. Ishtiaque Danish, Prof. Mohsin Usmani and Prof. Z.M. Khan

the time when the church used to send its followers to countries like Spain and Egypt at its own expense to see what subjects Muslims were studying.

During the Crusade, which followed the European Dark Ages, pontiffs even dispatched rogues, to fight against Muslims on the promise that they would be pardoned and a certificate for entry into heaven issued to them. This policy was opposed by enlightened sections among the Christians and a debate on the role of the church intensified, leading to the belief that the role of the church was confined to religious affairs. They believed that the responsibility to run the government rested with intellectuals and experts. This resulted in the separation of the state and the church, he maintained. Enlightenment witnessed the rise in the demand for

reforms within the church and intellectuals were in the forefront of it. They used to say that the situation created by the church had converted the world into a living hell. He noted that Christians continued to let loose a reign of terror till the beginning of the World War I.

Prof. Danish opined that the Roman Empire created the basic structure of land use and agriculture while the Muslims strengthened this structure and brought an end to oppression and victimisation. But the Industrial Revolution divided society because as against agriculture, which was village-centric, it spread to the towns and big cities. Though it generated a lot of money, its distribution was uneven. He said that the period saw the development of shipping as by that time steam engines were used to propel ships instead of mast. It was believed that the Roman navy was the strongest at that time.

One development that also marked the 19th and 20th centuries was that 98 percent Europeans turned non-religious and called themselves “humanists”. He observed that Europe invented rail, motor and electricity during the period, but Muslims trailed behind. The Industrial Revolution reached Germany, leaving France and Britain behind, though both the countries had several colonies under their control. This led to a fight between them. Commenting on the situation that obtained during the period, he said that the church committed the same follies as our ulema did in rejecting everything.

While English was being used as a means of communication in the colonies under British occupation, a group of Englishmen opposed the move to impart English education to

Indians. They pleaded that Britain lost America after teaching them English and the same fate was awaiting them in India, he pointed out. Referring to Imam Ghazali, he said that separation of secular knowledge from Islamic learning was attributed to him. He termed it as a mistake to separate them from each other. Imam Ghazali declared the study of medical science as preferential (*farz-i-kifaya*) but was against astrology. As the research showed, science would not have touched new heights but for the contribution of Muslims at an early stage. During the glorious period of Muslims also, there was no division between different branches of knowledge. That was the reason why leading scholars of Hadith (*muhaddisin*) were scientists as well.

Prof. Danish commented that during the Mughal rule, when madaras (religious seminaries) and logic were established, courses on the Quran, Hadith, Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) were introduced. Later on *Ilm-ul-Kalam* (Scholastics) was also introduced as one of subjects. He said that during the Ottoman Empire, *Safavid* Empire and Mughal Empire, knowledge used to be a unit and subjects of study were prescribed. During the Mughals, books written by Mulla Nizamuddin Sahalvi were prescribed for madaras, but during the reign of Aurangzeb, books were not prescribed. Instead, only subjects to be taught were decided and it was left to the teacher to select books. He argued that these subjects continued to be taught until the British firmed up their position in India. This syllabus laid more stress on logic than science. This was the main feature of the curriculum during all the three empires, he added.

In his presidential address, former professor of Arabic, Prof. Mohsin Usmani held that knowledge was indivisible. It was perfect in itself. Whatever Allah taught Hazrat Adam, was the beginning of science. Allah wanted to create a temporal power to carry out His commands. He regretted

that despite vast resources, Arab world did not pay attention to the acquisition of scientific and technological knowledge, which was needed most today.

The Secretary General of the IOS, Prof. ZM Khan opined that the spirit of Islam lay in faith (*Imaan*) and good deeds. And both of them could not be attained without knowledge. He informed that IOS was making efforts to create an Islamic world view.

Earlier, the lecture began with the recital of a Quranic verse by Hafiz Athar Husain Nadwi. While Dr. Nakhat Husain Nadwi conducted the proceedings, a good numbers of Islamic scholars, university teachers, students, social activists and prominent citizens, including Prof. Hasina Hashia, Inamullah, W. Ahmed Chauhan, Shahabuddin Ansari, Syed Mohsin, Ali Kirmani, Ahmad Nadir Qasmi, S. Haja, Nasir Ahmad, Shafique Aslam, Javed Akhtar, Md Firdous, Sheikh Nizamuddin and Safi Akhtar attended the lecture.

### Activities of the IOS Chapters

#### ALIGARH CHAPTER

#### **Symposium on Women's Empowerment**

On the occasion of International Women's Day, 2016 (March 8) the Aligarh College of Engineering & Management, Aligarh College of Education in collaboration with IOS, Aligarh Chapter organised a symposium on "The Dream of Women's Empowerment: How to Translate it into Reality". After welcoming the audience and the guests M. Serajuddin Khan, assistant coordinator, Institute of Objective Studies, Aligarh chapter, briefly introduced the topic of the day and invited Dr. Rubina Shahnaz, a faculty member of ACE, who after giving a brief history, purpose and importance of the day said that there was an urgent need for changing the mindset of men

and women for redressal of problems faced by the fair sex around the globe.

The second speaker Ms. Sadaf Fatima, a faculty member of School of Management Studies, ACEM, gave a synoptic picture of governmental schemes and legal provisions for the uplift of half of the population of the country. She also suggested measures for the solution of women's problems.

Prof. Mohd Muqim, coordinator of IOS Aligarh chapter and director of the two colleges ACE and ACEM, was the third speaker who spoke at length about the degradation of Indian culture and deplorable condition in our society where women's conditions had deteriorated in the 21st century. In all aspects of life there is progress, but as far as women in general and Indian women in particular are concerned, they face problems of safety, dowry, unemployment, illiteracy and atrocities. He emphasised need for women's education, which paves way for all kinds of enrichments.

Dr. Naghma Azhar, a faculty member in Department of Commerce, AMU, Aligarh presented her paper entitled "Women's Empowerment under the Constitution of India". She gave a detailed account of laws meant for the protection of women and in their interests.

Ms. Tayabba Khan, a student of BBA at the School of Management Studies, ACEM presented an overview of condition of women in the past and also gave an outline of the problems of the Indian today.

A short story was played which conveyed the message of saving the girl child and avoid foeticide as this is a serious crime and a shameful act.

M. Serajuddin Khan, read a *nazm* entitled *khudkushi* which reminded everyone of the suicide of three sisters of Kanpur and focused on the evil of dowry demand prevalent in society and its effects in order to exhort male students, teachers and the audience in

general to sensitise them against the menace of dowry.

The programme came to an end after Prof. Muqim proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and the audience.

### **Lecture on Palestine**

The Aligarh chapter of the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi organised a lecture on "Palestine: A nation without a state", in the faculty of arts lounge, Aligarh Muslim University, on February 29, in which students from different streams actively participated.

Assistant coordinator of the chapter, M. Serajuddin Khan, invited Prof. Mohammad Muqim who formally welcomed the speaker and the audience and gave a brief introduction of the institute and contributions made by various chapters as well as the headquarters after recitation of a verse from the holy Quran.

Speaker of the day, Prof. Arshi Khan, from the department of political science, A.M.U., Aligarh delivered the above lecture in which he mentioned various aspects of the Palestinian nation waiting for long to have their own sovereign state. Though the Palestinian National Authority is recognised by more than 135 countries, many of its formal aspects are yet to be realised to be equal partner with other countries in international community. Palestinians have their own territory, history of freedom, heritage, leadership, economy, government, bureaucracy and police, but they don't have their own formal state with sovereign borders, army and full diplomatic recognition in international bodies.

It is a fact that the Palestinian case is the most legitimate in the world today, but the Western world, especially the United States, have not fulfilled their promises mainly due to Zionist pressure. International recognition of the Palestinian

predicament has certainly increased over decades, but they have been experiencing losses, damage and weaknesses continuously after 1991, and more so after the destruction of Iraq in 2003.

Today the Palestinian leadership is also divided between Gaza and West Bank. Continuous internal and border conflict in the Arab world and the silence of the Arab League, the GCC and OIC have badly affected the Palestinian cause. Occupation is perhaps the worst form of crime against humanity which, in the case of the Palestinians, has proved to be humiliating and disastrous. More than 52 years of military occupation of Palestinian territory has not only been a testimony to the mockery of international law, but also incited hostility and disturbance in the Middle East.

The continuing freedom movement of Palestinians and their heroic struggle against Israeli occupation and Israeli war machine has legitimacy and relevance in the UN charter. Colonisation of Palestine and the Israeli policy of employing military means for pursuing its agenda of continuous expansion through Jewish settlement and rejecting the sovereign rights of million of uprooted Palestinians have shattered confidence of even moderate Palestinians towards Israel sincerity for a peaceful settlement. After the election of Ariel Sharon, the supposed Israeli democratic polity was transformed into a kind of concentration camp for the Palestinians whose dignified survival has become a serious question for the entire human kind.

Israeli occupation has been the major source of tension and conflict in the region. Occupation is the antithesis of democracy, progress, freedom, equality and peace. Occupation is the root cause of security problems for Israelis on one hand and endangering entire Palestinian community, on the other hand. This occupation will prove

fatal to those who believe in controlling human beings with war machines. It is a civilisational crime. The recent declaration of Israel to build more Jewish settlements on Palestinian land and massive shelling of Palestinians will escalate the already tense situation. The trouble began on September 28, 2000 when Israeli police shot dead five and injured 200 Palestinians, which led to a spiral of violence in which Israeli forces killed more than 400 and injured over 2,000 Palestinians. More than 3,500 Palestinians have been permanently disabled. Israeli security has not spared even the personnel of the Palestinian National Authority, which deserve parity within international law. Israel used rockets, missiles, snipers, bombs and tanks against unarmed Palestinians and Palestinian civilian areas. On the other hand Jewish settlers, who have no locus standi in international law, have been acting as warmongers against Palestinians.

Yasser Arafat repeatedly appealed to Israel to withdraw new deployments from Arab areas to end violence and to talk peace but Israel maintained its strong military presence on the pretext of security. Killings of innocent Palestinians were described by BBC as "security operations" whereas Palestinians equate it with war and genocide. People and leaders across the Middle East and South Asia have protested against Israel and the US targeting innocent civilians. Such condemnations should be examined objectively.

On September 12, 2000 both Al-Gore and George W. Bush categorically said in an election debate that they stood by Israel. In the UN Security Council, the resolution against Israel was moderated under US pressure, which also abstained from approving the resolution. But the resolution did not even name Israel or Ariel Sharon, except criticising "excessive use of force" against Palestinians. The first visit of the US secretary of state Colin L. Powell also

failed to highlight the Palestinian problem.

Israeli crime against humanity is presented by the entire Arab world. Had any country killed an equal number of Jews on any pretext, the US would have resorted to armed action, condemnation and sanctions in the name of democratic intervention and human rights. Iraq's use of scud missiles against Israel in 1992 led to Israel's open access to all kinds of US weapons. The Serb conflict with Albanians led to NATO intervention and sanctions. Moreover, NATO forces were deployed in Kosovo against the will of Yugoslavia. But in case of Palestinians, UN, EU and US have not thought beyond calling an emergency summit, that too for giving more advantage to Israel.

Earlier, they interpreted the UN Charter and the Charter on Regional Arrangements to use force against rogue and murderous states for promoting popular sovereignty. In the case of Israel, the US and UN have adopted the policy of appeasement. The UN, which artificially created Israel in 1948, has failed to check Israel's excesses against Palestinians. Israel has violated a large number of UN resolutions, but it was never pressured by the US or EU to follow them or to face repercussions, while, in the case of Yugoslavia, a single violation of UN resolutions brought about the use of force.

After the lecture was over a good number of P.G. students, research scholars and teachers shared their views with the speaker during question-answer session.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mohammad Serajuddin Khan.

**CALICUT CHAPTER**

**Youth Dialogue: We also have something to say**

The Calicut Chapter of the Institute of Objective Studies conducted a youth dialogue with the theme 'WE ALSO HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY' on

20th February 2016 at Islamic Youth Centre auditorium, Kozhikode. Around 30 youths, both men and women, attended the programme to air their views, anxieties and hopes about Indian Muslims as well as Muslims in other parts of the world. The participants were drawn from various fields.

There were students, journalists, research scholars, leaders of different youth and student organisations, teachers, e-activists, etc. The dialogue started with an introduction of A A Vahab, secretary IOS, Calicut Chapter. He quoted extensively from the Quran, to underline the importance of youth in Islam and told the gathering about crucial role they had to play in future in helping the community to overcome its hurdles.

Prof. P Koya, coordinator of the chapter, said that Indian Muslims had to take benefit of the democratic advantage to lead not only themselves, but the nation. According to the Census Report of 2011, 47% of Muslim population in India were young and in their most productive age. He also said that it was the first of such dialogues in the state.

C. Dawood, executive editor of Media One TV, and Rafeeq Kuttikkattoor, the vice principal of Green Valley Academy, Manjery, were members of the presidium which moderated the discussion. IOS insisted that the delegates were free to share their views. V M Fahad proposed a vote of thanks.

***Contd. from page-1***

There is ample evidence which establishes that the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, was as against it as the Deputy Prime Minister, Vallabhbai Patel, was determined on this ruinous course. Their disagreement reflected a wider divide. Patel did not share Nehru's vision of a secular India, nor his attitude towards Muslims of India. In the wake of the armed attack, Muslims were massacred; a crime that finds little or no mention in the Indian narrative. True to form Patel

repudiated the report of an inquiry conducted by persons of impeccable credentials. It was much more than a princely state that was destroyed. A whole set of values, a way of life and an ethos were shattered.

It was a vibrant culture that received a virtual death blow even if the remnants linger, and that is what makes Hyderabadis mourn to this day. The wound was wantonly inflicted. The scars have not quite healed. Memories of the rich culture, the graces it reflected and Hyderabad's considerable achievements are still fresh. The State's extinction wreaked havoc all round in all fields of social and cultural endeavours.

**(From Destruction of Hyderabad by A.G. Noorani, pp. 2-3)**

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**Condolence Meeting on the sad demise of Dr. Taha Jabir Alwani**



The Institute of Objective Studies (IOS) organized a condolence meeting on March 05, 2016 to mourn the sad demise of an outstanding scholar and founder member of IIIT, Dr. Taha Jabir Alwani.

Speaking at the meeting Maulana Amin Usmani described Dr. Taha Jabir Alwani as a unifying force who devoted his entire life to the cause of minimizing differences among various Muslim sects and schools of thought exercised Ijtehad to solve. He observed that Dr. Alwani had his own arguments in favour of Ijtehad. He had a multi-faceted personality and his knowledge of Islam was par excellence. He had an in depth knowledge of Muslim issues, whether terrorism or otherwise, and wrote articles that were translated into several languages. Dr. Alwani penned several books for awakening the ummah. The ummah has been deprived of a prominent thinker, preacher, an expert on Islamic jurisprudence and a critic, said Maulana Usmani.

Deeply mourning the death of Dr. Taha Jabir Alwani, the Chairman of the IOS, Dr. Mohd. Manzoor Alam recalled his first meeting with him in 1977 and also the last meeting six months ago in Istanbul during a conference. He said that Dr. Alwani was identified with his vision of Quranic solution to issues and its ways. Dr. Alam held that Dr. Alwani was one of the founding members of the International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT). He always laid emphasis on Ijtehad in order to break the stalemate. He urged the IIIT administration to establish an institute to be named after him as 'Taha Institute of Quranic Studies' for taking forward his mission for the study of Qur'an. He also took the opportunity to announce that the IOS would undertake the translation of his books in different languages. Some of his books have already been translated, he said.

Conducting the proceedings of the condolence meeting, Dr. Nakhat Husain Nadvi said that there were about 30 books in Arabic and 10 books in English to his credit. He participated in about 100 international conferences and read papers on about 50 important topics. He was closely associated with the IOS and toured India several times to attend the conferences organized by the Islamic Fiqh Academy. The Secretary General of the IOS, Prof. Z. M. Khan held that Dr. Alwani had left behind a rich legacy in the form of his

books and research papers for the progeny.

At the end, dua was offered for him.

**Condolence Meeting on the sad demise of Hassan 'Abd Allah al-Turabi**



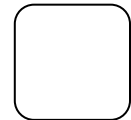
The Institute of Objective Studies organized a condolence meeting on March 7, 2015 to express its immense grief and sorrow on the sad demise of Hassan 'Abd Allah al-Turabi, an eminent religious and Islamist political leader in Sudan, who passed away on March 5, 2016.

On his demise, Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, Chairman, Institute of Objective Studies said that the Muslim world has lost "one of the most influential figures in modern Sudanese politics, and a "longtime ideological leader". He was instrumental in institutionalizing *shariah* (Islamic law) in the northern part of the country. He recalled his meeting with Al-Turabi way back in late 70s in Riyadh where he interacted with him over the issues of Muslim world. May his soul rest in peace, prayed Dr. Alam.

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