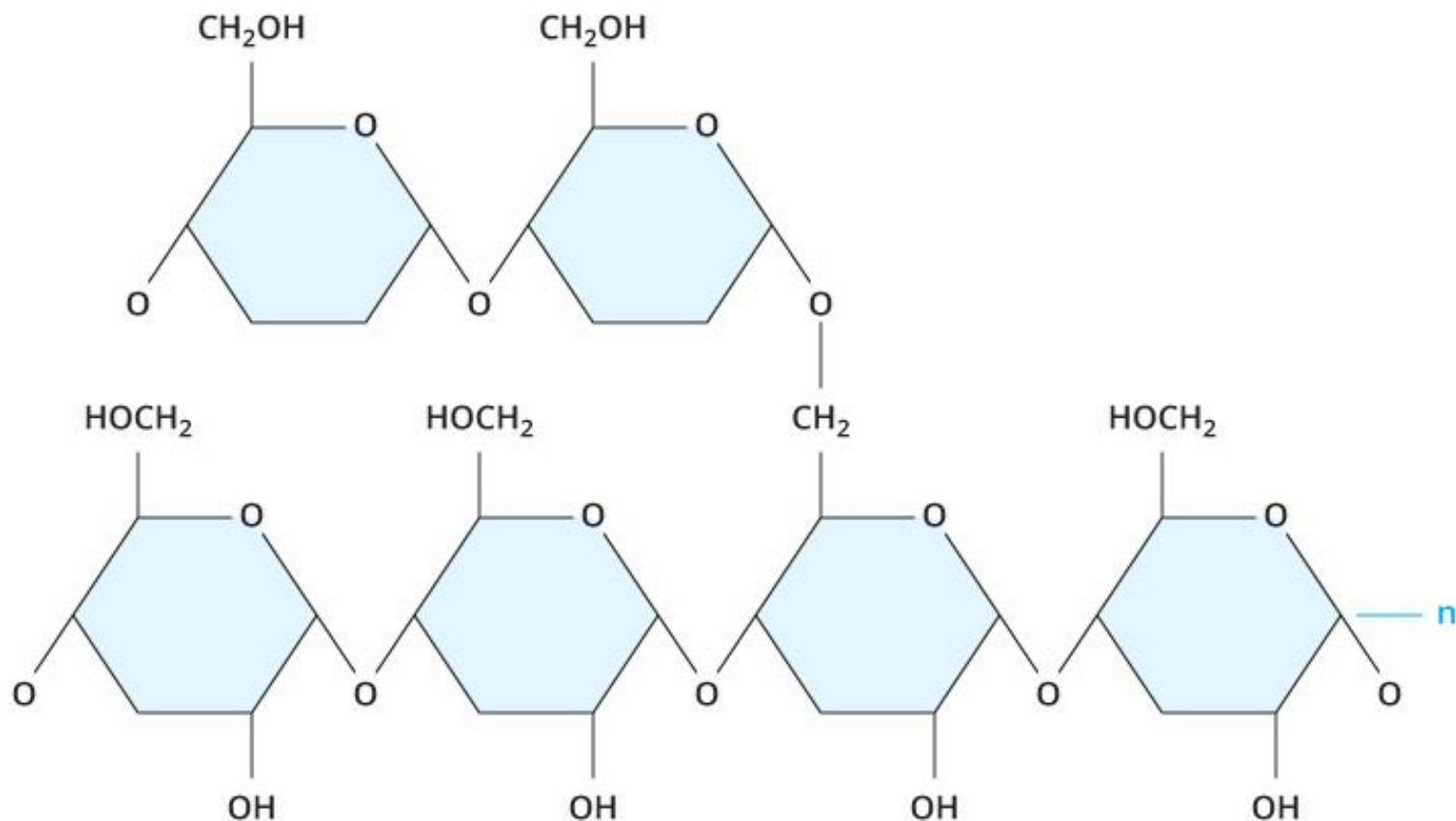


IJFAR

International Journal of
Fundamental & Applied Research



Editorial Board

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. D.R. Tiwari
editor.ijfar@gmail.com, editor@ijfar.org

Editorial Cum Advisory Board

<p>Alex Afouxenidis Professor National Center for Social Research Athens, Greece</p>	<p>Prof. (Dr.) Jason L. Powell Professor University of Central Lancashire UK</p>
<p>Prof. Jozef Drabowicz Professor Center of Molecular & Macromolecular Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Sienkiewicza 112, 90-363LODZ, Poland</p>	<p>Prof. Ismael Saadoune Professor Universite Cadi Ayyad, Faculte des Sciences at Techniques Maraktech Laboratoire de chimie des materiaux et de l' Environment BP 549, Marakech, MAROC</p>
<p>Dr. Fardoon Jawad Admed Professor Professor Of Molecular Cell Biology, Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical university, Lahore, Pakistan</p>	<p>Dr. Neelam Gupta National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources India</p>
<p>Dr. Vinod Singh Microbiology Department Barkatullah University, Bhopal</p>	<p>Dr. Mona Purohit Department of Legal Studies & Research, Barkatullah University.</p>
<p>Dr. Charu P. Pant Department of Geology, Kumaun University, Nainital</p>	<p>Dr. PramendraDev Professor & Head School Of Studies In Earth Science, Vikram university, Ujjain MP, India</p>
<p>Prof. J. P. Shrivastav Department of Geology, University Of Delhi, India.</p>	<p>Dr. L. P. Chourasia Professor & Head Department of Applied Geology, Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar, M.P. India</p>
<p>Dr. Piyush Verma NITTTR, Bhopal</p>	<p>Dr. K. S. Tiwari Bhopal, MP, India</p>

Anil Shukla
Deputy Secretary
NCTE, Ministry of HRD,
Govt. Of India

Prof. Santosh Kumar
Former Vice Chancellor
Dr. H S Gour University
Sagar.

Executive Editor & Owner Dr. Shashi Tiwari. Circulation Manager Esha Raje Tiwari

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Dr. Abha Swaroop,

Dr. Alok Rastogi

Dr. Santosh Bhargava

Dr. Praveen Jain

Dr. Kailash Tyagi

Dr. H. C. Kataria

Dr. J. S. Chouhan

Dr. Pawan Pandit

Dr. J. P. Shukla

Dr. U. C. Pandey
Regional Director
IGNOU, Bhopal.

Content

S No	Title	Authors	Page No
1	ELASTIC PROPERTIES OF POTTASSIUM CHLORIDE	DEEPAK RAWAT	01-07
2	FAKE NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA & INTERNET LITERACY	Sayed Amir Mustafa Hashmi	08-15
3	ROLE OF MEDIA IN SAVE RIVER CAMPAIGNS	Sayed Amir Mustafa Hashmi	16-26
4	CARBOHYDRATES: AS PHARMACEUTICAL MOLECULES	R. P. PRAJAPATI	27-32
5	GREAT SCHOLAR DR. SYED SAADAT ALI QADRI 'A REVIEW ON HIS RELIGIOUS.LITERARY & PREACHING WORK'	AHMED HASSAN, SYED JAMAL NASIR	33-42

ELASTIC PROPERTIES OF POTASSIUM CHLORIDE

DEEPAK RAWAT

Department of Physics, Saifia P.G College of Science and Education, Bhopal-462001(INDIA)

ABSTRACT

The elastic properties of potassium chloride are calculated using a three-body interaction potential. This includes the prediction of third order elastic constant (TOEC), Fourth order elastic constant (FOEC) and pressure derivatives second order elastic constant (SOEC) and third order elastic constant (TOEC). The experimental and theoretical results are in good agreement.

INTRODUCTION

Potassium chloride is an ionic compound and is a salt that naturally occurs as a solid that has a powdery and crystalline appearance. Its chemical formula is KCl. It consists of one potassium (K positive ion) and one (Cl negative ion). Its molecular weight is 74.548 g/mol. KCl is a white crystal or crystalline powder used in buffers, fertilizers and explosives. It can be used to replenish electrolytes and restore water electrolyte balance in treating hypokalemia.

It is a metal chloride composed of potassium and chloride. Potassium maintains intracellular tonicity is required for nerve conduction, cardiac, skeletal and smooth muscle contraction, production of energy, the synthesis of nucleic acids, maintenance of blood pressure and normal renal function. This agent has potential anti hypertensive effects and when taken as a nutritional supplement may prevent hypokalemia. It is having white colorless cubic crystals possess strong saline taste. Its monoisotopic mass is 73.933 g/mol.

These crystal properties are the thermal expansion, the specific heat beyond $3R$ (R is the gas constant) the thermal conductivity and higher order elastic constants and their pressure and temperature variations among them are of special interest because they are related to all the elastic properties of solids. The coefficient of first order elastic term in the multipole interaction potential determines the elastic properties such as thermal expansion pressure dependence of SOECs etc. The thermal expansion produces the difference between the adiabatic and isothermal elastic constant which provide physical

insights into the nature of bonding and interatomic forces in solids.

Several investigators ⁽¹⁻²⁴⁾ have studied the Third order elastic constant (TOEC) and pressure derivatives second order elastic constant (SOEC) using both two-body ⁽¹⁻³⁾ and three-body ⁽⁴⁻⁷⁾ potentials. The latter potentials have given their prediction better than those revealed by other potential ⁽¹⁻³⁾. Elastic constants are measured by Lundqvist Potential ⁽⁸⁾ Singh and Verma ⁽⁹⁾ Karlsson ⁽¹⁰⁾. In the present paper, we have used three-body potential to explain the elastic properties of potassium chloride.

Calculations have been performed using the expression for the third and fourth order elastic constant

Given by Verma and co-workers ⁽⁴⁾ and those for the pressure derivatives of SOE constants are given by Garg et al ⁽⁵⁾ respectively. The essential theory and calculations are given in section 2. The results are presented and discussed in section 3.

2. THEORY AND METHOD OF CALCULATIONS:

Interaction potential energy of rock salt structure solid with contribution from the long-range coulomb and three-body interactions and the short-range repulsive and van der Waals dipole-dipole and dipole-quadrupole attractions is given by

$$W(r) = \alpha_m Z (Z+6 f(r))/r + [W_1(r) + W_2(r)] e^2 \quad (1)$$

First term is the Coulomb interaction with a α_m as the Madelung constant, Ze is the ionic charge and e is the electronic charge. Here $r (=r_0)$ and $r_1 (=2r_0)$ are the first and second neighbor distances. $f(r)$ is the three-body

force parameter dependent on r . W_1 and W_2 are the short-range interactions defined as

$$W_1(r) = b\beta/e^2\beta_+ \exp(r_+ + r_- - r)/\rho_+ - C_+/r^6 - d_+/r^8 \quad (2)$$

$$W_2(r) = b\beta/e^2\beta_{++} \exp(2r_+ + r')/\rho_{++} + b\beta_-/e^2 \exp(2r_- - r')/\rho_- - (c_{++} + c_-)/r'^6 - (d_{++} + d_-)/r'^8 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Where } \beta_{ij} = 1 + (z_i/n_i) + (z_j/n_j) \quad (4)$$

With n_i as the number of electrons in outermost orbit. Here, b and ρ are the repulsive strength and hardness parameters, respectively. In our calculations value of ionic radii (r_i) and van der Waals coefficients (c_{ij} and d_{ij}) have been taken from Singh⁽⁹⁾ and co-workers⁽¹¹⁻¹⁹⁾. The values of ρ_{ij} for the cesium bromide have been taken from Hafemeister and Flygare⁽²⁰⁾. The values of

b for them have been evaluated from the equilibrium condition

$$dW(r) / dr = 0 \quad \text{at } r=r_0 \quad (5)$$

Using the values of $f(r)$ obtained from the knowledge of overlap integral and its derivatives from the knowledge of overlap integral (5).

$$f(r_0) = f_0 \exp(-r_0/\rho_+) = \epsilon_+ S_+^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{With } f_0 = A_+ (1 - 2r_+/r_0) \quad (7)$$

Values of overlap integral (S_+) and constants (A_+) are directly taken from⁽¹⁴⁾. Values of parameters (ρ_{ij} , b and f_0) have been given in Table 1 together with the equilibrium nearest neighbour distance r_0 , which is the only input data used for the calculation of the parameter b .

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS:

TABLE: 3.1 Values of input for ionic crystal.

CRYSTAL	r_0 10 ⁻⁸ cm (a)	r_+ 10 ⁻⁸ cm (b)	r_- 10 ⁻⁸ cm (b)	C_{11} 10 ¹¹ dyne/ cm ² (a)	C_{12} 10 ¹¹ dyne/ cm ² (a)	C_{44} 10 ¹¹ dyne/ cm ² (a)
KCl	3.62	2.69	4.07	3.24	1.00	0.86

Table 3.2 Model Parameters for ionic solids

CRYSTAL	ρ	b (in 10 ⁻¹² erg)	$f(r)$
KCl	0.26	0.18	-000018

Table 3.3 Third order elastic constants (TOECs) 10¹¹ dyne/cm² for ionic crystals.

Crystal	C_{111}	C_{112}	C_{166}	C_{123}	C_{144}	C_{456}
KCl	-3.16	-1.36	-1.46	-1.24	-1.30	-1.24

Table-3.4 Calculated values of fourth order elastic constants (FOECs) (in 10¹¹ dyne/cm²) for ionic crystals.

Crystal	C_{1111}	C_{1112}	C_{1166}	C_{1122}	C_{1266}	C_{4444}	C_{1123}	C_{1144}	C_{1244}	C_{1456}	C_{4466}
KCl	33.62	7.92	7.95	8.88	8.88	8.89	8.00	7.27	7.29	7.01	7.01

Table 3.5 Pressure Derivatives of Second Order Elastic Constants (SOECs) (10⁸ dyne/cm²).

Crystal	dc'_{44}/dp	ds'/dp	dk'/dp
KCl	2.49	0.60	6.60

Table 3.6: Calculated values of pressure derivatives of third order elastic constants (TOECs).

Crystals	dc_{111}/dp	dc_{112}/dp	dc_{116}/dp	dc_{123}/dp	dc_{144}/dp	dc_{456}/dp
KCl	-76.67	-47.78	-43.67	-44.58	-46.26	-44.11

The model parameters listed in Table 3.1 have been used to evaluate the various i -order derivatives of the short-range interactions. i , Bi, Ci, Di ($i=1, 2$). Those parameters are the same as those defined by Verma and co-workers⁴ except for the difference that we have included the effect of short range Vander Waals attraction and represented

the overlap repulsion by the HF potential. With the knowledge of parameters and input data we have calculated the values of third, fourth order elastic constants using their relevant expressions reported (4, 5).

Results obtained in the table are in good agreement with the experimental results which shows that the agreement between experimental and our theoretical results are better.

REFERENCES:

1. K.Brugger, Phys.Rev.133, A1611 (1964)
2. P.B Ghate, Phys.Rev. 133 ,A1666(1965)
3. A.A Narayanan, Soviet Phys.-Solid State 5,129 (1963)
4. V.K Garg, D.S Puri and M.P Verma Phys. Stat. sol.(b)80,63 (1977)
5. V.K Garg, D.S Puri and M.P Verma Phys. Stat. sol. (b) 82,325,481 (1977).
6. R.K Singh and VVS Nirwal, P N Phys.Rev.133, A1611 (1964)
7. J.Shanker ,J.P Singh and V.P Gupta, phys.stat sol.(b) 103, 573(1981)
8. S.Q Lundqvist ,Ark.Mat.Astra .Fys.35A,30(1947)
9. R.K Singh and M.P Verma, Phys.Rev.36, 735 (1969); B2, 4288(1972)
10. A.V Karl son Phys.Rev.B2, 3332(1970).
11. J.Jalgale, M.Manke, R.K Singh and N.K Gaur ,Ind. j Phys 76A, 373 (2002)
12. N.K Gaur, N.Kaur, J Galgale, Preeti Singh, R.K Singh Mod.Phys. Lett 17,1391(2003)
13. J Galgale, N.Kaur ,Preeti Singh, N.K Gaur and, R.K Singh, 17,1391(2003)
14. D.Rawat,N.K Gaur& S.Singh Ultra Scientist, Vol.22(2),461-463(2010)
15. D.Rawat, N.K Gaur, Ultra Scientist, Vol.23(2),305-312(2011)
16. D.Rawat, Ultra Scientist, Vol.24(1)B,125-132(2012)
17. D.Rawat, International, Jour. of Fundamental &Applied Research, Vol.1, issue 4, July (2013) pp, (7-10).
18. D.Rawat, International, Jour. of Fundamental &Applied Research, Vol.2, issue 6, Sept (2014) pp, (7-10)
19. D.Rawat, International, Jour. of Fundamental &Applied Research, Vol.3, issue 3&4, June&July (2015) pp, (1-4).
20. D.W Hafemeister and J.D Flygare, J.chem. Phys., 43,795(1965)
21. D.Rawat, International, Jour. of Fundamental &Applied Research, Vol.4, issue 5, August (2016) pp, (12-14).
22. D.Rawat, International, Jour. of Fundamental &Applied Research, Vol.4, issue 12, March (2017) pp, (27-29).
23. D.Rawat, International, Jour. of Fundamental &Applied Research, Vol.5, issue 12, March (2018) pp, (07-09).
D.W Hafemeister and J.D Flygare, J.chem. Phys., 43,795(1965)

FAKE NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA & INTERNET LITERACY

Sayed Amir Mustafa Hashmi

Film Producer & Director

ABSTRACT

Internet is a global network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols to link devices worldwide. The population of India in 2017, is approximately 125 cr., where less than 8-10% of the population are having internet access. After 20 years from now, in 2038, when India's population will be around 160 million, it will be the Internet Era; the internet access will be 60-70%. So, it becomes necessary to have the literacy of internet to make internet a helping hand not the wand of unsocial activities. The early year of the 21st century have witnessed an explosion in the internet usage, at this situation, by the fake news it is possible to influence the election procedure and results as well, at a very high level, which may be a big threat to democracy. To get rid of this situation the vast literacy of Internet is required. By Asia Today reporter Kim Eun-young - The Internet has created a new landscape of social change as an outlet for open communication. However, it also threatens Millennials with false information and censorship. As a majority of millennial rely on the Internet to get information and their consumption of information is quick that they might be caught in a trap of those who get benefits with false information. China was the world's worst abuser of Internet for a second year. China added a new law that allows for seven-year prison terms for spreading rumors on social media, a charge often used to imprison political activities. Turkish authorities are shutting down online media, blocking social media, requesting to remove 'illegal' content, and indicting with the suspicion of defamation to prevent anti-government protests. Earlier this month, Turkey also blocked access to some mobile apps including WhatsApp and Skype.

INTRODUCTION

Fake news is a type of yellow journalism or propaganda that consists of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online social media. Fake news today is the unseparated part of the social media in 21st century. Fake news is a neologism often used to refer to fabricated news. This type of news, found in traditional news, social media or fake news websites, has no basis in fact, but is presented as being factually accurate. In the worldwide scenario fake news is actually the term under **Hoax News** which means the false or fraud news. Fake news is written and published with the intent to mislead in order to damage an agency, entity, or person, and/or gain financially or politically, often using sensationalist, dishonest, or outright fabricated

headlines to increase readership, online sharing, and Internet click revenue. In the latter case, it is similar to sensational online "**CLICKBAIT**" headlines and relies on advertising revenue generated from this activity, regardless of the veracity of the published stories. Intentionally misleading and deceptive fake news is different from obvious satire or parody, which is intended to amuse rather than mislead its audience.

Fake news is used as the tool for modern propaganda technique in today's political scenario, and the percentage of fake news in social media is getting high rise. In some cases, what appears to be fake news may in fact be news satire, which uses exaggeration and introduces non-factual elements that are intended to amuse or make a point, rather than to deceive. Propaganda can also be fake news.

This study is conducted to find out the possibilities of coverage area of fake news and its effect in the modern society as the government of India has also started the of **National Digital Literacy Mission (NMDL)** The "Fake News" order was issued by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, headed by Smriti Irani but the prime minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi overruled the order. (Times of India Report) For the further elaboration and explanation of the project "**Social Media and Internet Literacy**" it's important to get familiar with the "**CLICK-BAIT CULTURE**". Click-bait is a pejorative term for web content whose main goal is to entice users to click on a link to go to a certain webpage or video. Click-bait headlines typically aim to exploit the "curiosity gap", providing just enough information to make readers curious, but not enough to satisfy their curiosity without clicking through to the linked content. Click-bait has also been used to political ends, and in this respect has been blamed for the rise of post-truth politics. It was a time of USA presidential election in 2016, where in the Macedonia city few Pro-Turmp campaigns have been started online in various fake news sites. Both Google and Face book announced on Nov. 15 that they will ban fake news sites from using their ad networks to prevent the spread of false information, AFP reported. The shift comes as they face a backlash over the role they played in the U.S. presidential election by allowing the spread of false information supporting a particular candidate that might have contributed to the outcome of the election. Buzz Feed News on Nov. 4 reported several cases of spreading fake news about certain candidates during the U.S. election as a means of making money. For example, a website claimed Hillary Clinton will be indicted in 2017 for crimes related to her email scandal, citing unnamed FBI sources. The baseless story generated over 140,000 shares, reactions, and comments on Face book while the website owner earned revenue from Google Ad-Sense. Fake news also undermines serious media coverage and makes it more difficult for journalists to cover significant news stories and gives revenue to the fake news originator by giving rise to the click-bait culture. In such situation where India is the no. 1 mobile data consuming country, the fake news has become a strong medium of communication. It is not

only influencing the electoral vote, but also it is allowing the click bait culture to trend. Due to the click-bait culture the fake news has become a trendy business among the youth. A great example of Jharkhand where it was a rumor of child abduction which was spread through Whatsapp, because of the fear psychosis the tribes of Jharkhand killed 7 peoples, it was an incident of 19 may 2017. China added a new law that allows for seven-year prison terms for spreading rumors on social media, a charge often used to imprison political activities. The report said some users in China belonging to minority religious groups were imprisoned for watching religious videos on mobile phones. Crackdown of governments around the world comes as digital platforms are being used in new and creative ways to advocate for change. It is clear that the Internet is playing a positive role in creating democratic societies by demanding political responsibility, promoting women's rights, and supporting victims of unwarranted accusations. But what millennial should remember is that it is necessary to check whether the information on the Internet is manipulated by someone's interests and power. The relevance of fake news has increased in post-truth politics. For media outlets, the ability to attract viewers to their websites is necessary to general online advertising revenue. If publishing a story with false content attracts users, it may be worthy of producing in order to benefit advertisers and ratings. Easy access to online advertisement revenue, increased political polarization, and the popularity of social media, primarily the Face book News Feed, have all been implicated in the spread of fake news, which has come to provide competition for legitimate news stories. Hostile government actors have also been implicated in generating and propagating fake news, particularly during elections.

Analytical Study

This study is to find out the possibilities of stability of the ethics and values in society in 2038 when the mobile user rate will be increased to 80 to 90% from 10% of the present scenario so at that time can we protect our ethics and values in society. It is stated since ancient times that massive wars are won by these fake news and even governments are preceded with these. There are much more chances in future

also to face such conditions, where fake news could play vital role in government preceding. That time we will be having such huge amount of digitized population in 2039 will we be ready to handle such situations? Are we ready to maintain and tackle our ethical issues in our society arouse by fake news in media which could be destructive for future society. Fake news is a neologism often used to refer to fabricated news. This type of news, found in traditional news, social media or fake news websites, has no basis in fact, but is presented as being factually accurate comes under yellow journalism. The yellow press, is American terms for journalism and associated newspapers that present little or no legitimate well-researched news while instead using eye-catching headlines for increased sales. Techniques may include exaggerations of news events, scandal-mongering or sensationalism. By extension, the term yellow journalism is used today as a pejorative to decry any journalism that treats news in an unprofessional or unethical fashion.

Claire Wardle of First Draft News identifies seven types of fake news:

1. Satire or parody ("no intention to cause harm but has potential to fool")
2. False connection ("when headlines, visuals or captions don't support the content")
3. Misleading content ("misleading use of information to frame an issue or an individual")
4. False context ("when genuine content is shared with false contextual information")
5. Imposter content ("when genuine sources are impersonated" with false, made-up sources)
6. Manipulated content ("when genuine information or imagery is manipulated to deceive", as with a "doctored" photo)
7. Fabricated content ("new content is 100% false, designed to deceive and do harm")

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) published a summary in diagram form (pictured at right) to assist people in recognizing fake news. These points have been corroborated by experts in the cognitive science of information processing.

Its main points are:

1. Consider the source (to understand its mission and purpose,
2. Read beyond the headline (to understand the whole story
3. Check the authors (to see if they are real and credible
4. Assess the supporting sources (to ensure they support the claims)
5. Check the date of publication (to see if the story is relevant and up to date)

Study Highlights

- *Fake News*
- *Prevent Fear Psychosis*
- *Alternative Truth*
- *Critical eye awareness*
- *Game of ours vs. them*
- *Internet Literacy*

6. Ask if it is a joke (to determine if it is meant to be satire)
7. Review your own biases (to see if they are affecting your judgement)
8. Ask experts (to get confirmation from independent people with knowledge).

The International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN), launched in 2015 supports international collaborative efforts in fact-checking, provides training and has published a code of principles. In 2017 it introduced an application and vetting process for journalistic organizations. One of IFCN's verified signatories, the independent, not-for-profit media journal The Conversation, created a short animation explaining its fact checking process, which involves "Extra checks and balances, including blind peer review by a second academic expert, additional scrutiny and editorial oversight". Beginning in the 2017 school year, children in Taiwan study a new curriculum designed to teach critical reading of propaganda and the evaluation of sources. Called "media literacy", the course provides training in journalism in the new information society. The fake news culture is in trend from the ancient time 13th century till now, as by the socialization, improvisation and media has grown the fake news, censorship and click bate culture has also

grown up. Fake news is not a small problem it's a worldwide problem a no. of countries are struggling from the problem of fake news, as the fake news is one of the reason for riots, debates, decoy etc. In the 21st century, the impact of fake news became widespread, as well as the usage of the term. Besides referring to made-up stories designed to deceive readers into clicking on links, maximizing traffic and profit, the term has also referred to satirical news, whose purpose is not to mislead but rather to inform viewers and share humorous commentary about real news and the mainstream media.

STATEMENTS

Amitabh Kant (C.E.O. Niti Aayog)

"India has become World's no. 1 mobile data consuming country" In another said that "India's mobile data consumption is higher than that of USA & China put together."

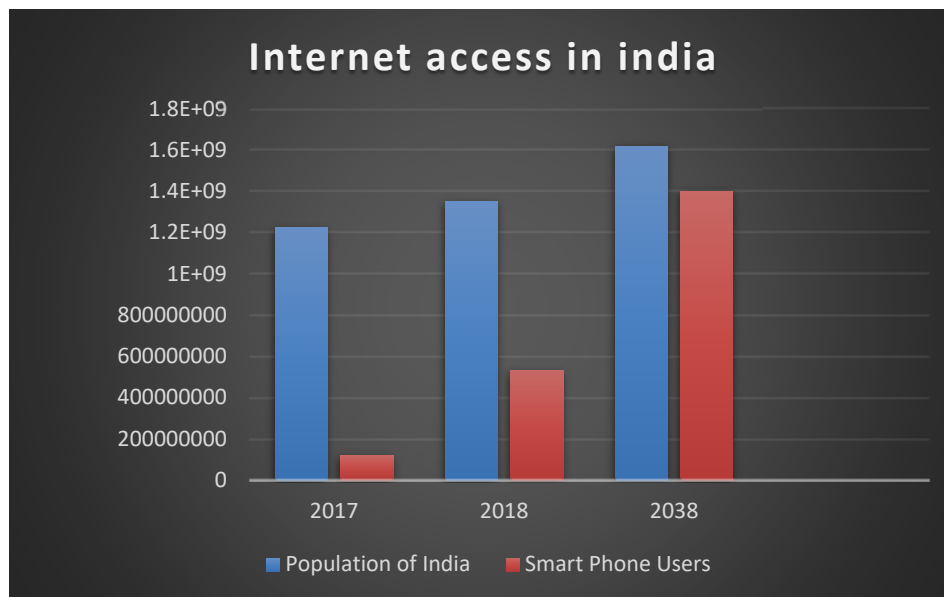
NBC News

"It feels like there's a connection between having an active portion of a party that's prone to seeking false stories and conspiracies and a president who has famously spread conspiracies and false claims. In many ways, demographically and ideologically, the president fits the profile of the fake news users that you're describing."

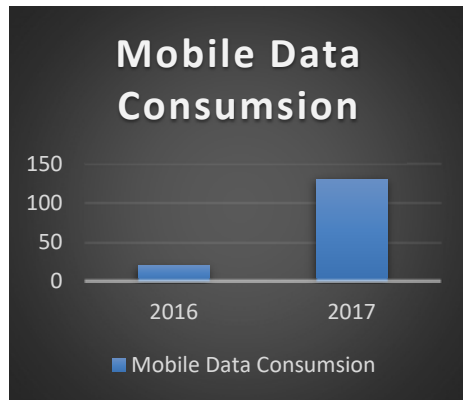
NYHAN

"It's worrisome if fake news websites further weaken the norm against false and misleading information in our politics, which unfortunately has eroded. But it's also important to put the content provided by fake news websites in perspective. People got vastly more misinformation from Donald Trump than they did from fake news websites -- full stop."

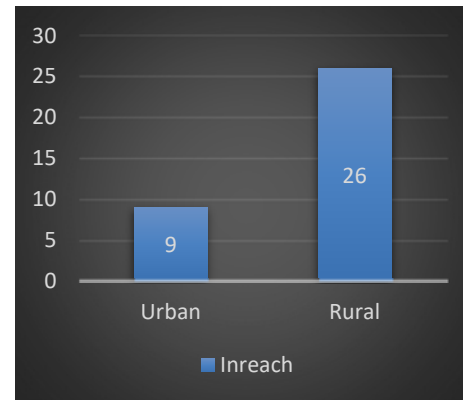
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF THE INTERNET ACCESS IN INDIA, MOBILE DATA CONSUMPTION AND INREACH



Internet access in India (Data in Crores)



(In Crore GBPS)



(Inreach Percentage)

Govt. Of India Initiative on “Fake News”

GLOBAL CYBER CHALLENGE - PEACE-A-THON, FAKE NEWS also referred to hoax news occupies large sphere of cyber space today world-wide. Cyber technology’s wide reach and fast spread contributes to its menace. Publicity through such fake news on cyber space today has been adopted by States, institutions as well as individuals for various reasons and varied forms. Often sensational news are created and spread through social media to achieve intended end. On the other hand, it may also involve narration of a true fact however being deliberately exaggerated. This may also include titling the webpages with misleading title or tag-lines in order to seize attention of readers. Such misinformation may lead in committing offences, social unrest, financial frauds upon such misrepresentation, political gain, to increase number of readers, gain revenue associated with click, etc. This may also affect the affect the importance of serious news media. Further danger lies in other electronic media using this as a source for their news thereby carrying forward further spread of such news. The problem is to identify the authenticity of the news and online content. Equally important problem is to identify the bots involved in spreading false news.

TIM COOK
(C.E.O. Apple)

“Fake news is killing people’s minds.”

About Gccs & Global Cyber Challenge

Global Cyber Challenge is an important part of Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS), 2017 being inaugurated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India. The Grand Finale will be organized at GCCS, New Delhi on 20th & 21st November 2017.

Grand Finale

Top shortlisted teams from India and abroad had competed in the grand finale which was hosted in Room No: 3A, Marriott, Aerocity New Delhi on 20-21st November, 2017.

Awards

- Goodies, awards and certificates from **Hon. Prime Minister of India.**
- Opportunity to attend Global Conference on Cyber Space- 2017 in New Delhi to meet the International and National personalities active in the Cyber world.
- Travel and stay to the finalists.

- An Internship opportunity with Government of India.
- Chance to deploy the solutions at Government of India, State Governments, Civil Society Organizations working to address the social problems.
- Your Story will do a story on the winners and the winning teams.
- Internet and Mobile Association of India will mentor the winning teams

Case Study

1. In the 13th century BC, Rameses the Great spread lies and propaganda portraying the Battle of Kadesh as a stunning victory for the Egyptians; he depicted scenes of himself smiting his foes during the battle on the walls of nearly all his temples. The treaty between the Egyptians and the Hittites, however, reveals that the battle was actually a stalemate.
2. During the first century BC, Octavian ran a campaign of misinformation against his rival Mark Antony, portraying him as a drunkard, a womanizer, and a mere puppet of the Egyptian queen Cleopatra VII. Marc Antony ultimately killed himself after his defeat in the Battle of Actium upon hearing false rumors propagated by Cleopatra herself claiming that she had committed suicide.
3. During the 18th century publishers of fake news were fined and banned in the Netherlands; one man, Gerard Lodewijk van der Macht, was banned four times by Dutch authorities—and four times he moved and restarted his press. In the American colonies, Benjamin Franklin wrote fake news about murderous “scalping” Indians working with King George III in an effort to sway public opinion in favor of the American Revolution.
4. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has published that The New York Times printed fake news “depicting Russia as a socialist paradise.” During 1932–1933, The New York Times published numerous articles by its Moscow bureau chief, Walter Duranty, who won a Pulitzer Prize for a series of reports about the Soviet Union.
5. In 2014, the Russian Government used disinformation via networks such as RT to create a counter-narrative after Russian-backed Ukrainian rebels shot down Malaysia Airlines Flight.
6. In 2016, NATO claimed it had seen a significant rise in Russian propaganda and fake news stories since the invasion of Crimea in 2014. Fake news stories originated from the Russian government officials were also circulated internationally by Reuters news agency and published in the most popular news websites in the United States.
7. In a November 2016 interview with The Washington Post, Horner expressed regret for the role his fake news stories played in the election and surprise at how gullible people were in treating his stories as news.
8. In December 2016, while speaking on Anderson Cooper 360, Horner said that all news is fake news and said CNN “spread misinformation”, which was one month before Trump leveled the same criticism at that network.
9. In a study by a researchers from Princeton University, Dartmouth College in 2018, and the University of Exeter has examined the consumption of fake news during the 2016 U.S. presidential campaign. The findings showed that Trump supporters and older Americans (over 60) were far more likely to consume fake news than Clinton supporters. Those most likely to visit fake news websites were the 10% of Americans who consumed the most conservative information. There was a very large difference (800%) in the consumption of fake news stories as related to total news consumption between Trump supporters (6.2%) and Clinton supporters (0.8%).

RAJNATH SINGH
Union Home Minister
Govt. of India

*"Don't believe or forward
WhatsApp messages
without verification."*

10. Fake news in India has led to episodes of violence between castes and religions and interfered with public policies. It often spreads through the smartphone instant messenger Whatsapp, which had 200 million monthly active users in the country as of February 2017.
11. On November 8, 2016, India established a 2,000-rupee currency bill on the same day as the Indian 500 and 1,000 rupee note demonetization. Fake news went viral over Whatsapp that the note came equipped with spying technology that tracked bills 120 meters below the earth. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley refuted the falsities, but not before they had spread to the country's mainstream news outlets. Later, in May 2017, seven people were lynched as rumor of child abductions spread through WhatsApp in a village.
12. Prabhakar Kumar of the Indian media research agency CMS, told The Guardian India was harder hit by fake news because the country lacked media policy for verification. Law enforcement officers in India arrested individuals with charges of creating fictitious articles, predominantly if there was likelihood the articles inflamed societal conflict.
13. In July 2017, News18 India published a photograph of a flag alleged to be the Pakistani flag being raised over Uttar Pradesh. The story caused widespread outrage in India, but the flag in question was revealed to actually be a green Islamic flag, not the Pakistani flag.

Conclusion

We cannot prevent the Whatsapp for now due to encryption on the group messages, but we can prevent soon the Whatsapp, by de-encrypt the group messages specifically. My strong opinion is to take private the personal messages in WhatsApp but the group activities should be de-encrypt. We need to create check-back tools in priority for statements, tools that would help to stop fake news, without impinging on freedom of speech. A situation study by The New York Times shows how a tweet by a person with no more than 40 followers went viral and was shared 16,000 times on Twitter. The tweet concluded that protesters were paid to be bussed to Trump demonstrations and protest. A Twitter user then

posted a photograph of two buses outside a building, claiming that those were the Anti-Trump protesters. The tweet immediately went viral on both Twitter and Face book. Fake news can easily spread due to the speed and accessibility of modern communications technology. A CNN investigation examined exactly how fake news can start to trend. There are "bots" used by fake news publishers that make their articles appear more popular than they are. This makes it more likely for people to discover them.

"Bots are fake social media accounts that are programmed to automatically 'like' or retweet a particular message."

References

Population:

<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/india-population/>

India had 1,183 million active mobile connections in September 2017: TRAI

<https://www.medianama.com/2017/07/223-india-active-mobile-connections-may-2017/>

India to have 530mn smartphone users in 2018: Economic Times

INDIA TODAY

Sanjay Singh
(Reporter)
April 7, 2012

No secrets on BlackBerry: Govt. gets its way on tapping popular messenger service.

The government took a call in the matter more than 18 months ago. Now, it has deciphered the mechanics of enabling security agencies to police the one million-strong exclusive preserve of BlackBerry Messenger (BBM) users in India.

<https://telecom.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india-to-have-530mn-smartphone-users-in-2018-study/61097817>

Jharkhand: Tribals lynch seven in a day over child abduction rumours.

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/jharkhand-tribals-lynch-seven-in-a-day-over-child-abduction-rumours/story-m32UPMYIAMI5x1BbvHEZGI.html>

The number of internet users in India is expected to reach 500 million by June 2018, said a report by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/internet/internet-users-in-india-expected-to-reach-500-million-by-june-iamai/articleshow/63000198.cms>

IAMAI-IMRB report says Urban India has close to 60% Internet penetration, reflecting a level of saturation, but there are a potential 750 million users in Rural India

<http://www.livemint.com/Industry/QWzIOYEsfQJknXhC3HiuVI/Number-of-Internet-users-in-India-could-cross-450-million-by.html>

US Based fact checking websites

<http://www.politifact.com>

Global Cyber Challenge - Peace-a-thon

https://innovate.mygov.in/ncc_category/fake-news/

PM Modi Overrules Smriti Irani, Cancels "Fake News" Order

<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/pm-modi-orders-controversial-fake-news-rules-to-be-withdrawn-amid-outrage-1832141>

ROLE OF MEDIA IN SAVE RIVER CAMPAIGNS

Sayed Amir Mustafa Hashmi

Film Producer & Director

ABSTRACT

Recently in 2017, the French republic President Emmanuel Macron fought the election with an aim of betterment of the environment and got victory, this election was totally fought with the basis of environment security or enhancement. In which President created public opinion for environment in his campaigns which was taken as an experiment by the France media, keeping a side the cast, color, area all hearty invited this candidate. This election clarifies that the political manifest is made by the public opinion but in this election the media played the most important role in preparing public opinion. From this France election 2017, I found that, the media which is the most widely effective source of communication should create a public opinion for environment which will change the political manifestation of India. This study is conducted to find out the reasons causing river pollution and the steps to be taken up to save the suffering and dying rivers. As it is essential for farm cultivation, domestic and industrial uses. In an attempt to join crucial debates surrounding the alarming increase in environmental degradation, especially of rivers and river systems it is the time to take a strong decision in this direction. Some sick or dying, some living and healthy, and others showing early signs of sickness--were taken up for presentations and discussion. An attempt was made by river conservation experts to understand what has gone wrong in many cases, what has gone right in some and importantly, what needs to be done to revive and restore dying or sick rivers. The deplorable state of many of the Indian rivers are because of excessive pollution, over abstraction of river waters, destruction of the river system - the river-bed, banks and floodplains, and so on, "underlying such abuses is a poor understanding of what constitutes a river" A river is defined as a large natural stream of water emptying into an ocean, lake, or other body of water and usually fed along its course by converging tributaries. Rivers are of great importance from the ancient time till now as it is as essential as oxygen for livelihood, but day by day it is getting critically polluted and the condition seems as the rivers are saying us to save them. The importance of river can be explained as in other planets the 1st thing to be searched is WATER.

INTRODUCTION

Water is a unique natural resource among all sources available on earth. No life form can be sustained without water on the planet. It is essential for all the important activities like food production, industries like energy, production and manufacturing. It plays an important role in economic development and the general wellbeing of the country. United Nations stated that water is a social and cultural good, not merely an economic commodity. Other than rains, the melting of snow year round over the Himalayas feeds the northern rivers to varying degrees. The southern rivers however

experience more flow variability over the year, this leads to flooding in some months and water scarcity in others. Despite extensive river system, safe clean drinking water as well as irrigation water supplies for sustainable agriculture are in shortage across India, in part because it has available and recoverable surface water resource. Rivers and streams drain water that falls in upland areas. Moving water dilutes and decomposes pollutants more rapidly than standing water. Pollution is one of the most problematic issues of rivers. Rivers and streams are significantly polluted all around the world. A primary

reason for this is that all three major sources of pollution (industry, agriculture and domestic) are concentrated along the rivers. Industries and cities have historically been located along rivers because the rivers provide transportation and have traditionally been a convenient place to discharge waste. Agricultural activities have tended to be concentrated near rivers, because river floodplains are exceptionally fertile due to the many nutrients that are deposited in the soil when the river overflows. Recently in the French election 2017, it can be concluded that the public opinion plays an important role in preparing political manifestations and the media is the key component which binds the public and political will similarly to this French election public opinion should be made by the media regarding environment. In another context the dream project National River Linking project (NRLP) of **SHREE ATAL BIHARI BAJPAI** (Ex. Prime Minister of India), the rivers of India should link to fulfill the water scarcity of the country. **DR. RAJENDRA SINGH** water conservationist The waterman of India says that "The Rivers of India cannot be joined together due to the variation found in the gene-pool of the rivers and the another major reason is there are so many disputes of rivers which are going interstate which decreases the public opinion." Rivers are an important part of life, it is included in all aspects of humanity. The water available now is sufficient for the living creatures but if the rivers or the source of water will not be saved then the nation is going to face a huge scarcity of water. Fresh water is going to end within few decades if there will be no initiative taken to save water, so many steps are taken by the government of India, and the biggest step taken is the National River Linking Project. In my opinion, Rivers should be linked aiming to the water transportation which will lead to create revenue, provide occupation and jobs creations too. It's the media which can only create the public opinion and encourage the youth to stand up for nation building.

- The victory of President **EMMANUEL MACRON** in the 2017 French election is all due to the public opinion which was made by the media and speeches in his campaigns. His victory is a great step in the field of environment security. .

- The National River Linking Project of **SHREE ATAL BIHARI BAJPAI** is also an outcome of the public opinion created by media which is for reducing the water scarcity of the nation.
- In 2002, the then **PRESIDENT OF INDIA DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM** mentioned the river linking project during a speech. He proposed it as a solution to India's water woes after which an application requesting an order from the Supreme Court on that matter was submitted. The application was converted into a writ petition and finally, in October 2002, the Supreme Court ordered the Central Government to initiate work on inter-linking the major rivers of the country.

Statement

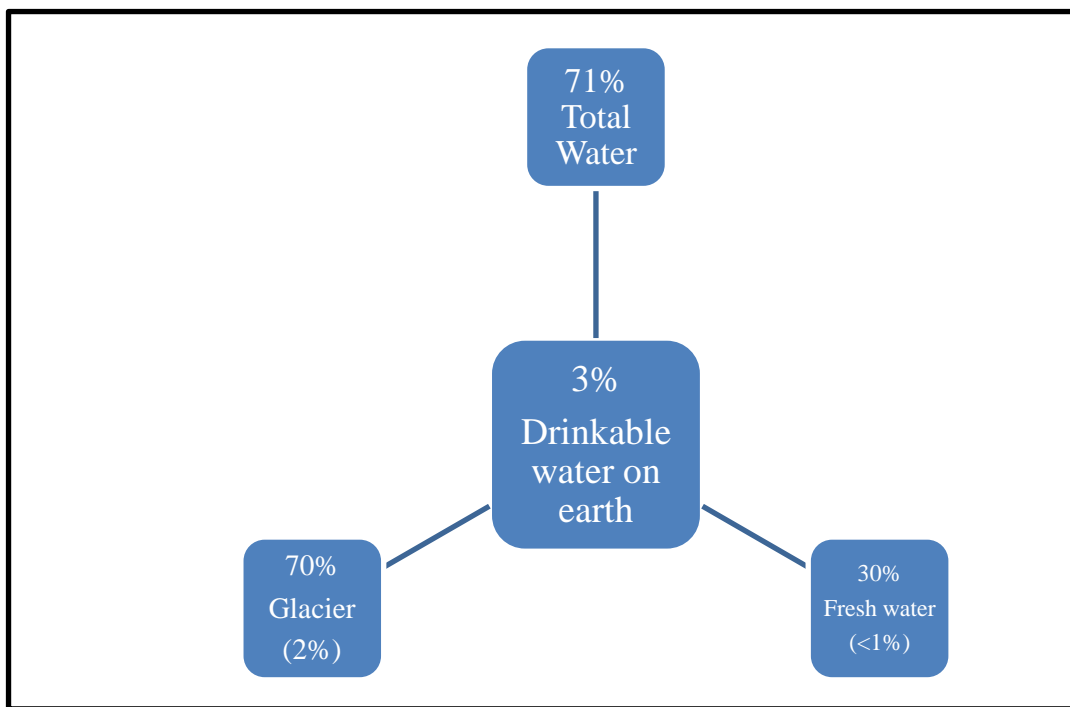
*"To all scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, responsible citizens who were disappointed by the decision of the US: come here with us to work together on concrete solutions for our climate, our environment."
- Emmanuel Macron
Thursday, June 1st 2017*

- The initiative of river rejuvenation of 9 rivers through community participation in started by the waterman of India **DR. RAJENDRA SINGH** is also an output of the public opinion but not favor in linking of river. In his opinion river Gene-pool could not be merged and perhaps to become disaster for the aqua-eco-system.
- **DARSHAK HATHI** revived over 14 by local communities at a small fraction of the original costs. He expect to a Socio-Culturally evolved, economically self-reliant nation.

Analytical Study

New Delhi – French President's Visit io India

- French President Emmanuel Macron Saturday said he wanted his country to be India's best partner in Europe as he started a three-day trip to the country aimed at ratcheting up security and energy ties.
- France is the entry point to Europe. We want to be India's best partner in Europe," Macron said after a ceremonial reception at New Delhi's presidential house Both he and Macron are often compared internationally because of their broadly similar political views, as well as youth and good looks.



TOTAL WATER AVAILABLE ON EARTH & ITS DISTRIBUTION

NATIONAL RIVER LINKING PROJECT

The Dream Project of SHREE ATAL BIHARI BAJPAI (Ex. Prime Minister of India)

PUBLIC INTEREST; Yet, addressing public interest litigation, the Supreme Court of India has enjoined the Government of India to complete the project by 2016.

- Drawing board for some three decades.
- The largest inter-basin water transfer planned to date in India or elsewhere.
- Envisages transferring water from the potentially water surplus rivers to water scarce Western and Peninsular river basins.

- 30 river links and more than 3000 storages to connect 37 Himalayan and Peninsular rivers, to transfer 174 billion cubic meters (BCM) of water through a canal network of about 14900 km.

Two sub component linking

1. Ganga and Brahmaputra basins to Mahanadi basin.
2. Eastern Ganga tributaries and Chambal and Sabarmati River Basins.
3. The Peninsular - 141 BCM - 14 river links.

Four sub component linking's

1. Mahanadi and Godavari basins to Krishna, Cauvery and Vaigai rivers.
2. West-flowing rivers south of Tapi to the north of Bombay.
3. Ken River to Betwa River and Parbati, Kalisindh rivers to Chambal rivers (links 10 and 11);
4. Some West flowing rivers to the East flowing rivers (links 14-16)

Project benefits

1. Provide additional irrigation to 35 million ha of crop area and water supply to domestic and industrial sectors
2. Add 34 GW (Giga watt) of hydro-power potential to the national grid
3. Mitigate floods in Eastern India
4. Facilitate various other economic activities such as internal navigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and environmental flow of water-scarce rivers.
5. The financial and social benefits, both direct (crop production) and indirect (backward and forward linkages), of irrigation are major components of the benefits.
6. Will increase India's utilizable water resources by 25 %

Self Sufficiency Concerns

- 1) India has a large population and food grain is the staple food; so no major grain deficits are acceptable.
- 2) Agriculture is the main driver of economic growth and is the livelihood of a large part of the rural population.
- 3) Low foreign exchange reserves do not permit large food gains imports.
- 4) The inter-dependent links of the peninsular component can have higher benefits than cost.

Critics View

For inadequate attention given to alternative water management strategies. This section considers three potential areas:

Increasing water productivity,

- Improving rain fed agriculture in managing the water demand,
- Artificial groundwater recharge in managing the supply,
- Irrigation CWU is only 36 percent of the irrigation diversion, a significant increase in production is possible without additional irrigation. This requires no additional irrigation and perhaps no additional CWU too.

Groundwater Irrigation

Sustaining groundwater irrigation is essential for a country like India for many reasons.

1. Gives large spatially distributed social benefits to vast rural areas, which surface irrigation has not reached or cannot reach, and benefit a large number of smallholders in Indian agriculture.
2. Is more efficient, thus allowing better application of agriculture inputs and crop intensification and diversification? This gives higher yields and income per unit land than in canal command areas.
3. Is a better mechanism for drought proofing. It can also mitigate impacts due to climate change.

India experiences an average precipitation of 1,170 mm (46inch) per year or about 4,000 cubic kilometers (960 cu mi) of rains annually. India harnessed 761 cubic kilometers (183 cu mi) (20%) of its water resources in 2010, part of which come from unsustainable use of ground water. There are total seven major rivers in India along with the numerous tributaries make up the river system of India. There are a no. of rivers which flow from neighbor countries viz. Pakistan and China to India. Rivers play an important role in the life of human, the Indian rivers week held in Delhi in 2006 called for rivers profiles from all states in India and classified them according to the river health. Not surprisingly, almost all Indian rivers are threatened by pollution, by water abstraction, by encroachment and by constant damming. This leads to a strong step which should be taken to save rivers or the condition will become worse in future and the humankind will be in severe lack of food & water. India has it Act on it. The Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (IRWD Act) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted under Article 262 of Constitution of India on the eve of reorganization of states on linguistic basis to resolve the water disputes that would arise in the use, control and distribution of an interstate river its most recent amendment took place in the year 2002. Environmental sector requires water for maintaining at least the minimum environmental flow (EF) of the river. The Two factors are following below:

- 1) Natural hydrological variability of the river flow, which is an endogenous driver to the water system,
- 2) The environmental management conditions, which often are exogenous drivers to the water system.

River – A Source of Transportation



- It now has environmental sustainability at its core in addition to the founders concerns for healthy water and healthy people.
- River as a source of transportation will be one among the broad spectrum of progressive methods that are supportive to the environment.
- If the river water will be used for transportation of goods then it will be a great initiative to decrease the road accidents & air pollution.
- It will also pop up the people's mentality to save river & clean river, this will lead to a healthy environment.
- This initiative should be taken by the people, encouraged by media and implemented by the

government.

- For saving rivers to get rid of various problems such as pollution, scarcity of water the National River linking project of Govt. of India Which is possible due to media and public opinion
- It will be a great initiative to start a project along with the youth of the nation by starting the water transportation which will lead to a betterment of environment & nation
- The initiatives & campaigns done by various persons such as **DR. RAJENDRA SINGH & DARSHAK HATHI** should be promoted by media to encourage youth of the nation to change political will in the direction of environment.
- The govt., youth & media should make a move towards the environment enhancement & security as seen in the election of France 2017.

Indian Rivers under dispute

Half of the nation's rivers are subject to interstate war, violence and major mass deaths during protest.

Rivers	Interstate River Water Disputes in Supreme Court
Krishna	Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka
Kaveri	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry
Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Hariyana
Narmada	Rajasthan, gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
Godvari	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha

Bolti Nadi Initiative

A dramatic save river campaign had designed for youth to see the response and collect social public opinion, named as Bolti Nadi – An initiative by filmmaker Amir Hashmi. Started on November 2017 designed for youth in 3 major steps of collecting public opinion.

1. Naming and desiging of the campaign,
2. Geeting political, social support and collect media support,
3. Direct approuchoo to the Youth, Students and awarness workshop,
4. Social media support and marketing,
5. Statement

1. Naming and desiging of the campaign

Desiging of the intiative is very important to connect common people and youth, it should be essy and accesable and acceptable in an essy way. So that I desinged a simple logo and a poster campaign.



2. Geeting political, social support and collect media support

a. Political Support

To promoting the Save River campaign, I met to the **Honorable Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh State, Dr. Raman Singh** along with my team and few delegates. Dr. Raman Singh agreed with the campaign and happy to join the initiative.



b. Social Support

NGO Mahasangh with its 200 NGOs, agreed to support the cause along with it's 1500 active members.



बोलती नदी को एनजीओ महासंघ ने समर्थन दिया

हरिभूमि न्यूज ►►धमतरी

धमतरी के युवा आमीर हाशमी का युवाओं को समर्पित अब तक का बड़ा नदी अभियान बोलती नदी को एनजीओ महासंघ की सभी 200 संस्थाओं ने समर्थन दिया है। इसके

तहत 16 जिलों के संयोजक और 1500 से अधिक वालेंटियर्स नदियों की सुरक्षा एवं स्वच्छता के लिए युवाओं को जागरूक करेंगे। इसके अंत में आइडिया फॉर सेव रिवर की चुनी हुई योजनाओं को प्रधानमंत्री को भेजा जाएगा।

Date: 2017-11-27 | Newspapers (Haribhoomi)

c. Media support

The media open their hands for the initiative, Time of India cover the initiative on front page in the Main edition, few Hindi newspapers cover the initiative as there front page news, electronic media and other social groups and bloggers also covered it.

‘Bolti Nadi’ campaign to save dying rivers

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Raipur: To save the rivers of Chhattisgarh, ‘Bolti Nadi’ campaign is all set to begin in the state this month.

The movement is organised by a non-political organisation connecting the state's youth to spread awareness about ‘save river’ and ‘clean river’. Campaign coordinator of ‘Bolti nadi’ Aamir Hashmi told TOI, “My team and I have initiated this non-political movement. Our mission is to spread awareness about how the rivers are our treasure and we should save and clean it. In this campaign we are associating with youths of the state because we all know that India

“My team and I have initiated this non-political movement. Our mission is to spread awareness about how the rivers are our treasure and we should save and clean it. In this campaign we are associating with youths of the state”

Aamir Hashmi | CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR

is a country of youngsters.” He said that the idea is to connect lakhs of youths in colleges where workshops and seminars will also be organised. Hashmi said, “The expected

schedule for the campaign will be from November 2017 to March 2018. During the schedule, we will associate with more than 100 colleges of the state.”

Aamir Hashmi is a filmmaker of Indian film industry, who hails from Dhamtari district of the state. Apart from making movies, he has been conducting more than 100 workshops and seminars on various social issues. He has also received an award from the information and broadcast ministry of India. His short film ‘Mirror of the Clean India’ bagged National Film Award which was based on Prime Minister’s Swachh Bharat Mission.

अमीर का बोलती नदी अभियान शुरू

राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल



राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल

21 को होगा रायपुर में उद्घाटन समारोह, 16 जिलों में होगा 150 कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन

अमीर हाशमी ने कहा कि देश में अनेक नदियाँ सूख चुकी हैं और इन नदियों को बचाने के लिए हमें एक ऐसी योजना बनानी होगी जो नदियों को बचाने में मदद करे।

फिल्ममेकर अमीर हाशमी की बोलती नदी अभियान सी.एम.हाऊस से हुआ आगाज

राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल



राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल

21 को होगा रायपुर में उद्घाटन समारोह, 16 जिलों में होगा 150 कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन

अमीर हाशमी ने कहा कि देश में अनेक नदियाँ सूख चुकी हैं और इन नदियों को बचाने के लिए हमें एक ऐसी योजना बनानी होगी जो नदियों को बचाने में मदद करे।

सीएम हाऊस से अमीर हाशमी की बोलती नदी अभियान प्रारंभ

राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल



राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल

21 को होगा रायपुर में उद्घाटन समारोह, 16 जिलों में होगा 150 कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन

अमीर हाशमी ने कहा कि देश में अनेक नदियाँ सूख चुकी हैं और इन नदियों को बचाने के लिए हमें एक ऐसी योजना बनानी होगी जो नदियों को बचाने में मदद करे।

सीएम हाऊस से अमीर हाशमी की बोलती नदी अभियान प्रारंभ

राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल



राज्य में सबसे पहले प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल

21 को होगा रायपुर में उद्घाटन समारोह, 16 जिलों में होगा 150 कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन

अमीर हाशमी ने कहा कि देश में अनेक नदियाँ सूख चुकी हैं और इन नदियों को बचाने के लिए हमें एक ऐसी योजना बनानी होगी जो नदियों को बचाने में मदद करे।

3. Direct approach to the Youth, Students and awareness workshop



4. Social media support and marketing

We get large number of sharing the post and using facebook filter's in the social media websites, youth connect in large number and while sharing it selfs.



5. Statement

“Idea of the Bolti nadi initiative is to collect the feedback of making public opinion amongst youth for environment though today’s Communication tools such as Print Media, Social Media, Electronic media etc. And in the small effort for environment had able to take coverage in the main stream media. And aforesaid, this is clearly impact the politicians to join the initiative and could get support from their end.”

- Amir Hashmi (Bolti Nadi, Campaign Coordinator)

Conclusion

Public should raise their voice for the betterment of environment and join their hands to change the political will of nation and the media the key to make public opinion. As our planet is known as the Blue Planet due to large water content. India dedicated about 688 cubic kilometers (165 cu mi) to irrigation, 56 cubic kilometers (13 cu mi) to municipal and drinking water applications and 17 cubic kilometers (4.1 cu mi) to industry. We have to grow out of the conscious efforts by inspiring people to create the best possible relationship between the River & People. Today, all the communication tools are the major factor to change the public opinion amongst youth and society. For the betterment of environment of rivers, it is necessary to promote the small or big size of river campaigns and initiatives.

Statement

*“World war III will
be fought for
WATER.”
- Quartz*

Some Initiatives to be taken

- Restoration of habitats, flow regimes, riparian floodplain areas, catchments
- Social media is nowadays the largest and fastest network of networks, environmental initiatives to be promoted without scaling its size or brand.
- Prevention of pollution awareness,
- Minimum ecological flow an utmost necessity,
- River Regulation Zone (RRZ) notification that declares 100 year return floodplains as ‘eco-sensitive zone’, and prohibits the raising of any structure of commercial, residential and industrial nature
- Need for a national river policy independent of a national water policy.

CARBOHYDRATES: AS PHARMACEUTICAL MOLECULES

R. P. PRAJAPATI

Department of Chemistry (DESM) Regional Institute of Education (NCERT)

Bhopal, India, 462013

ABSTRACT

A large number of carbohydrates and carbohydrate-derivatives are used as production of (Therapeutic or in diagnostics) pharmaceuticals. Carbohydrates are the most abundant biomolecules and essential components of many natural products known for great pharmaceutical importance. They are monosaccharide's, oligosaccharides, polysaccharides and as essential components of glycoconjugates, including glycolipids, glycoprotein, and glycosylated natural products (Asano, N., 2001). A good drug is a target-specific drug; its users can expect high efficiency and few, if any, side effects. Target specificity also means recognition, and this is where carbohydrates come in. While many drugs contain carbohydrates as part of their molecules, other drugs-lacking carbohydrates covalently bound to their molecules can be guided them. Carbohydrates, value is that they provide a guidance mechanism for sick cells, enabling drugs to arrive there with precision and act properly. On the other hand, carbohydrates can provide a defence mechanism to sick or deadly cells, preventing a drug to act properly. The carbohydrates moieties can increase drug water solubility, decrease toxicity, and contribute to the bioactivity of the drug (natural products). This review provides a short summary of diverse carbohydrates containing drugs their potential application in pharmaceutical chemistry.

INTRODUCTION

Carbohydrates are important constituents of all living organisms and have a variety of different functions. They make up more than 50% of the dry weight of the Earth's biomass. Carbohydrates are the most abundant biomolecules. Thus the knowledge of biomolecules and mechanisms under going for the maintenance of living beings become essential for a person practicing pharmaceuticals. The classical example of a carbohydrate containing drug dates back to 1705 when the effect of digitoxin as a treatment in heart failure was first recorded. This drug has been subject to extensive modification to circumvent its narrow therapeutic index without gaining major success. Probably the largest individual group of carbohydrate-based therapeutics is the antibiotics (Park, J., Cho, J. Y., 2009). The classical example is that of streptomycin which started a wave of successful research in aminoglycoside antibiotics eventually giving the kanamycins, gentamycin and neomycins. Another important group of carbohydrate-based drugs is the cytostatics including examples as daunorubicin, mithramycin and bleomycin.

Sucralfate, a aluminium complex of per sulfated sucrose, constitutes a new and interesting principle for treatment of ulcers including, inter alia, mechanical protection of the necrotic mucus and induction of bicarbonate secretion. A few high molecular weight carbohydrates have had a major impact in human medicine. Probably the three most important are dextrin, heparin and hyaluronan. The original idea of using partially hydrolyzed dextran as a plasma substitute dates back to 1942 when B. Ingelman and A. Groenvall studied sugar beet juice. For the first time in 1947 a 6% solution of a dextran fraction was approved for clinical use in Sweden. By continued studies and development dextran-baessed products have kept their position as an important plasma substitute with several interesting additional therapeutic benefits, e. q., and antithrombotic activity.

Starting from the technology base of dextran some other interesting pharmaceuticals have been developed. The most important is probably debris an,

a wound agent, prepared by cross-linking of dextran. The product acts by absorbing wound exudates in secreting wounds and shortens the healing time. The clinical effects of heparin in therapeutic and prophylactic treatment of thrombosis have been documented for several decades. Heparin has, however, some well-known and serious side-effects such as risk of bleeding, impairment of the thrombocyte function and influence of the lipolytic activity in the plasma. During the 1990s, new understanding formed a new basis for heparin products. One critical observation was that various factors generated by nitrous acid degradation. Form this and other observation it was possible to develop a new therapeutic, Fragmin, reduced side-effects and simplified routines for administration. Since the use of artificial implants and devices are increasing rapidly in modern medicine it is of considerable importance to be able to prepare bio-compatible surfaces (Oyston, P. C. F., Fox, M. A., Richards, S. J., Clark, G. C., 2009) . A method based on covalent binding of heparin fragments generated by nitrous acid degradation to a polyethylenimine covered surface has proved to give a particular stable and bio-compatible surface. This has been explored for intra-ocular lenses, oxygenators and other devices. Hyaluronan displays extraordinary reological properties. In the late 1970s development of the concept of viscosurgery had revolutionized ophthalmic surgery, in particular cataract surgery. Here a high molecular weight non inflammatory fraction of hyaluronan (Healona) is instilled in the eye by a syringe prior to lens extraction and implantation of the new intra-ocular lens. It facilitates the eye surgery because it maintains space, protects tissues and makes it possible to gently maneuver tissues.

This brief review has focused on some classical as well as some newer developments in carbohydrate-based pharmaceuticals. In the future we will certainly see several interesting opportunities in the area of glycoconjugates where advances during the recent past have been initiated. This basic research opens up avenues in such diverse areas, for example, tumor markers for diagnostics, drug targeting and metabolic modulation of drug action. However, any practically important success will depend on close co-operation

between scientists in several areas of structural studies, functional studies, synthetic chemistry and applied goal and customer oriented development.

CARBOHYDRATE PHARMACEUTICALS: A large number of Carbohydrates and carbohydrate-derivatives are used as therapeutics or in diagnostics. Examples are found in important areas as antibiotics and anticoagulants. These drugs can be divided into five categories, as monosaccharide conjugates, disaccharides and disaccharide conjugates, oligosaccharides and polysaccharide, trisaccharides and macrolides.

1. Monosaccharide conjugates: monosaccharide conjugates include, in turn, four groups of prescription drugs: **(a) Anthracycline antibiotics and agents:** This group is represented by cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotics of microbial origin (Doxorubicin and Daunorubicin) or their semi-synthetic derivatives (Epirubicin and Idarubicin). All of these drugs are potent neoclassic agents consisting of a naphthacenequinone nucleus linked through a glycosidic bond at ring atom 7 to an amine sugar, daunosamine. All of them bind to nucleic acid, presumably by specific intercalation of the planar anthracycline nucleus with the DNA double helix, between nucleotide base pairs, with consequent inhibit topoisomerase II activity by stabilizing the DNA-topoisomerase II complex, blocking the ligation-religation reaction. All of these drugs show the cytotoxic effect on malignant cells and-as side effects-on various organs. Intercalation inhibits nucleotide replication and action of DNA and RND polymerases. All of them induce apoptosis, which may be an integral component of the cellular action related to antitumor therapeutic effects as well as toxicities. **(b) Nucleotides and Nucleosides and their Analogs:** This group of drugs is represented by an assortment of nucleotides and nucleosides and their synthetic analogs. Among them are: **(I)** potent neoplastic agent, such as Fludarabine Phosphate (fluorinated arabinofuranosyladenine 5' monophosphate) whose metabolic products inhibits DNA synthesis. This drug is indicated for the treatment of patients with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, while another such agent Gemcitabine (2-deoxy-2,2-difluorocytidine), is a

nucleoside analogue that inhibits DNA synthesis and exhibits antitumor activity.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Drugs active against the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) such as Stavudine, a synthetic thymidine nucleoside analog. This drug is a derivative of deoxythymidine, which inhibits the replication of HIV in human cells.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ An antiarrhythmic drug adenosine (6-amino-9-β-D-ribofuranosyl-9-H-purine), which presents in all cells of the body and apparently activates purine receptors (cell-surface adenosine receptors). These molecules in turn activate relaxation of vascular smooth muscle through a number of biochemical events, and they are therefore indicated in patients with paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia.^(iv) The first synthetic non-interferon type antiviral drug Ribavirin (ribofuranosyl-triazole derivative), a nucleoside analog, which is particularly active against respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).^(v) A cardioprotective agent Acadesine, a ribofuranosyl-imidazole derivative and a purine nucleoside analog, which is employed in particular in coronary artery bypass graft surgery (Hong, Z. Y., Liu, L., Sugiyama, M., Fu, Y., Wong, C. H., 2009).
(c) polyenes: This group, polyenes, is exemplified by Amphotericin B, which is an antifungal antibiotic of microbial origin. Amphotericin B is a 3-Amino-3,6-dideoxy-β-D-mannopyranosyl derivative of an octahydroxypolyene containing seven carbon-carbon double bonds in a macrocyclic 38-member ring. The drug changes the permeability of the cell membrane of susceptible fungi by binding to sterols in the membrane (Nagao, T, Adachi, K., Sakai, M., Nishijima, M., Sano, H., 2001). This binding causes leakage of intracellular content and as a consequence, cell death.
(d) Other Agents: This group of monosaccharide drugs contains a number of assorted compounds, such as **(i)** The cancer chemotherapeutic agent Etoposide, a semi-synthetic β-D-glucopyranoside derivative of podophyllotoxin.**(ii)** An antibacterial antibiotic of microbial origin Lincomycin, which is a derivative of 1-thio-D-galactooctopyranoside. **(iii)** A semisynthetic antibiotic, Clindamycin, which is a derivative of 1-thio-L-threo-α-D-galactooctopyranoside and produced from Lincomycin. Clindamycin is indicated in the treatment of infections caused by susceptible anaerobic bacteria, streptococci, pneumococci, and staphylococci.**(iv)** An antitumor drug, Pentostatin, that

inhibits RNA and DNA synthesis by being a direct inhibitor of enzymes adenosine deaminase and ribonucleotide reductase, particularly in cells of the lymphoid system.

2. Disaccharides and disaccharides conjugate: This group of carbohydrate drugs, disaccharides and their conjugates is represented by the following medications: **(i)** an antipeptic and antiulcerative drug, Sucralfate, which is a β-D-fructofuranosyl-α-D-glucopyranoside basic aluminium sucrose sulfate complex. It accelerates healing of duodenal ulcers, in part by inhibiting pepsin activity in gastric juice.**(ii)** A synthetic colonic acidifier Lactulose, 4-O-β-D-galactosyl-D-fructose, which promotes laxation.**(iii)** A microbial amphoteric glycopeptides antibiotic, Vancomycin, which inhibits cell-wall biosynthesis. Vancomycin is active against staphylococci, streptococci, enterococci, and diphtheroids, and it is indicated for treatment of systemic infections (Bellostas, N., Sorensen, A. D. Sorensen, J. C., Sorensen, H., 2007).

3. Trisaccharides: This group of carbohydrate, trisaccharides and their conjugates, is represented by the antibacterial aminoglycoside antibiotic origin, Tobramycin, which is a derivative of an aminoglucopyranosyl-ribohexopyranosyl-L-streptomine. The drug acts primarily by disrupting protein synthesis through altering cell membrane permeability; thereby breaching the cell envelope and causing eventual cell death. It is indicated for the management of cystic fibrosis patients. A cardiac glycoside, Digoxin, that belongs to a closely related group of drugs of plant origin and that contains a sugar and a cardenolide, the sugar part consists of (O-2,6-dideoxy-β-D-ribo-hexapyranosyl)₃. Digoxin inhibits sodium-potassium ATPase that in turn leads to an increase in the intracellular concentration of sodium and calcium (Cheng, Y. Shen, L. H., Zhang, J. T., 2005). This results in a chain of biochemical events that have multiple effects on cardiac muscle and the cardiovascular system in general.

4. Oligosaccharides and polysaccharides: This group of carbohydrate drugs made of oligosaccharides and polysaccharides include two groups **(i)** Heparin and Heparin-like saccharides: This group is represented by

heparin and a series of its low-molecular weight fragments and analogs, all of them being antithrombotic agents. Heparin is a heterogeneous group of glycosaminoglycans, straight-chain anionic mucopolysaccharides that have anticoagulant activity, in particular they inhibit formation of fibrin clots in blood. These drugs variably sulfated polysaccharide chains are composed of repeating units of D-glucosamine and L-iduronic or D-glucuronic acids. Enoxaparin, Tinzaparin and Dalteparin are all prepared by controlled depolymerization of Heparin or its derivatives. This is accomplished by alkaline degradation, enzymatic hydrolysis, and nitrous acid fragmentation, respectively. Danaparoid is a complex glycosaminoglycuronan whose active components are heparin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, and chondroitin sulfate. Finally, Pentosan polysulfate is a semi-synthetic sulfated heparin-like oligomer. Composed of B-D -xylopyranose residues, it shows anticoagulant and fibrinolytic effects (Kennedy, D. O., Scholey, A. B. ,2003) .(II) Complex oligosaccharides: The group of complex oligosaccharides contains two fundamentally different kinds of prescription drugs. The first are bactericidal aminoglycoside antibiotics of microbial origin, Streptomycin and Neomycin, which act by interfering with normal protein synthesis. Streptomycin is usually available as the sulfate(2:3) salt. The second kind of complex oligosaccharide Acarbose, also of microbial origin, inhibits alpha-glucosidase and delays the digestion of ingested carbohydrates, making the drug beneficial for the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

5. Macrolides: This and final subcategory of prescription carbohydrate drugs is represented by macrolide group of antibiotics, of which there are four. The first, Erythromycin, is of microbial origin, it appears to inhibit protein synthesis in susceptible organisms by binding to ribosomal subunits and thereby inhibiting translocation of aminoacyl transfer- RNA. The other three-Dirithromycin, Clarithromycin and Azithromycin-are semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotics derived of Erythromycin. Dirithromycin is a pro-drug that is transformed during intestinal absorption into an anti-bacterial active form, Erythromycylamine. Clarithromycin is 6-o-methylerythromycin. Azithromycin is N-methyl-11-

aza-10-deoxo-10-dihydroerythromycin. An essential component of these drugs, as well of all other carbohydrate drugs described in sugar moiety. On other hand, addition of a certain sugar moiety sometimes enhances the recognized potential of the drug at the target level.

Some of the carbohydrates are very importance for manufacturing of drug suchas mannitol,sorbitol,sucrose,glucose, lactose, starch and cellulose described as: **Mannitol** - mannitol is widely used in pharmaceutical formulations and food products. In pharmaceutical preparations it is primarily used as a diluent (10-90% w/w) in tablet formulations, where it is of particular value since it is not hygroscopic and may thus be used with moisture-sensitive active ingredients. Mannitol is commonly used as an excipient in the manufacture of chewable tablet formations because of its sweetness.It has also been used to prevent thickening in aqueous antacid suspensions of aluminium hydroxide (<7% w/v). **Sorbitol**- It is used as a diluents in tablet formulations prepared by either wet granulation ordirect compression. It is particularly useful in chewable tablets owing to its pleasant, sweet taste and cooling sensation. In capsule formulations it is used as a plasticizer for gelatin. Inliquid preparations sorbitol is used as a vehicle in sugar free formulations and as a stabilizer for drug, vitamin and antacid suspensions. In syrups it is effective in preventing crystallization around the cap of bottles.Sorbitol is therapeutically used as an osmotic laxative, it may also be used analytically as a marker for assessing liver blood flow(Sparg, S. G., Light, M.E., Van Staden, J. ,2004) . Sorbitol has been used as a plasticizer in different cosmetics and toothpaste. **Glucose**- Glucose is the most abundant carbohydrate, found both in plants and animals. It is a basic energy source for many of the body's operations .Liquid glucose is used as a base in oral solutions and syrups and also as a granulating and coating agent in tablet manufacture. It is also used as sweetener in confectionery products. **Lactose**- Anhydrous lactose is widely used in direct compression tableting applications and as a tablet and capsule filler and binder. Anhydrous lactose can be used with moisture- sensitive drugs due to its low moisture content. **Sucrose**- sucrose is used as

sweetener in chewable tablets. It is used as binding agent for wet granulation. Sucrose syrups are used as tablet coating agent at concentrations 50% and 67% w/w. Sucrose syrups are also widely used as vehicles in oral liquid dosage forms to increase viscosity.

Starch- Starch is a polysaccharide carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose units joined together by glycosidic bonds. It is used as an excipient primarily in oral solid- dosage formulations where it is utilized as a binder, diluents, and disintegrant. As a diluents, starch is used for the preparation of standardized triturates of colorants or potent drugs to facilitate subsequent mixing or blending processes in manufacturing operations. Starch is also used in dry-fill capsule formulations for volume adjustment of the fill matrix. In tablet formulations, freshly prepared starch paste is used at a concentration of 5-25% w/w in tablet granulations as a binder. Selection of the quantity required in a given system is determined by optimization studies, using parameters such as granule friability, tablet friability, hardness, disintegration rate, and drug dissolution rate. Starch is one of the most commonly used tablet disintegrants at concentrations of 3-15% w/w. **Cellulose-** Microcrystalline cellulose is widely used in pharmaceuticals, primarily as a binder/diluents in oral tablet and capsule formulations where it is used in both wet-granulation and direct compression processes. In addition to its use as a binder/diluents, microcrystalline cellulose also has some lubricant and disintegrant properties that it useful in tableting. Powdered cellulose is used as tablet diluents and hard gelatin capsule filler. In soft gelatin capsules, powdered cellulose may be used to reduce the sedimentation rate of oily suspension fills. It is also used as the power base material of power dosage forms, and as a suspending agent in aqueous suspensions for per oral delivery. It may also be used to reduces sedimentation during the manufacture of suppositories. Carboxy methyl cellulose sodium is additionally one of the main ingredients of self adhesive wound care and dermatological patches, where it is used as a muco-adhesive and to absorb wound exudates (Dewick,P.M., Medicinal natural products,2001), . This mucoadhesive property is used in products designed to prevent post-surgical tissue adhesions and to localize and modify the release

kinetics of active ingredients applied to mucous membranes. Carboxy methyl cellulose sodium is also used in cosmetics, toiletries, surgical prosthetics, personal hygiene, and food products. In oral products, hydroxypropyl cellulose is primarily used in tableting as a binder, film coating, and extended-release matrix former. Hydroxypropyl cellulose is also used in cosmetics and in food products as an emulsifier and stabilizer. Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose is used as polymer for preparation of sustained release dosage form.

CONCLUSION

This review has focused on some classical as well as some newer development in carbohydrate based pharmaceuticals. Finding drugable carbohydrate-containing natural products remains an ongoing process. With the increasing interests in the field of carbohydrates and the rapid advance of the powerful tools including chemical synthetic strategies cheomenzymatic methods, and glycodiversification strategies, it is now possible to expand the existing repertoire of carbohydrate- containing natural products to find new drugs that can be used to protect human health and to combat and treat diseases. Nevertheless, developing more efficient and more economic synthetic approaches for synthesizing carbohydrate-containing natural products remains to be a great challenge and thus an active area of research for years to come. However, any practically important success will depend on close co-operation between scientists in several areas of structural studies, functional studies, synthetic chemistry and applied goal and customer oriented development.

REFERENCES

1. Dewick,P.M., Medicinal natural products(2001), A biosynthetic approach . 2nd Ed. John Wiley & Sons, LTD .
2. Sparg, S. G., Light, M.E., Van Staden, J. (2004), Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 94, 219.
3. Kennedy, D. O., Scholey, A. B. (2003), Pharmacol. Biochem. Behavior,75, 687.
4. Cheng,Y. Shen, L. H., Zhang, J. T.(2005) ,Acta pharmacol. Sin.,26,143.

5. Sathiamoorthy, B., gupta, P.,Kumar, M., Chaturvedi, A. K., Shukla, P. K., Maurya, R.(2007), Bioorganic & medicinal chemistry letters, 17,239.
6. Bellostas, N., Sorensen, A. D.Sorensen, J. C., Sorensen, H. (2007), In Advances in Botanical Research: Incorporating Advances in Plant Pathology, 45, 369.
7. Nagao, T, Adachi, K., Sakai, M., Nishijima, M., Sano, H. (2001), The Journal of antibiotics,54,333.
8. Perez-Zuniga, F. J., Seco, E. M.,Cuesta, T., Degenhardt, F., Rohr, J., Vallin, C.,Iznaga, Y.,Perez, M. E., Gonzalez, L.,Malpartida, F. (2004), The journal of antibiotics,57,197.
9. Oyston, P. C. F., Fox, M. A., Richards, S. J., Clark, G. C.(2009), J. Med. Microbiol.,58,977.
10. Asano,N. (2001),Cellular and molecular life science.,66,1479.
11. Park, J., Cho, J. Y. (2009) ,Afr. J.Biotechnol., 8,3682.
12. Hong,Z. Y., Liu, L., Sugiyama, M., Fu, Y., Wong, C. H. (2009), Am. Chem. Soc.,131,8352.
13. Saleem, M., Nazir, M., Ali, M. S., Hussain, H., Lee, Y. S., Riaz,N., Jabbar, (2010),Natural product reports,27,238.

GREAT SCHOLAR DR. SYED SAADAT ALI QADRI
'A REVIEW ON HIS RELIGIOUS, LITERARY & PREACHING WORK'

AHMED HASSAN AND SYED JAMAL NASIR

Department of Chemistry (DESM)
Bhopal, India, 462013

ABSTRACT

Renowned Islamic scholar, Maulana Dr. Syed Saadat Ali Qadri was born in Aligarh (India) in 1935. He got his early education in Badayun where his father late Mufti Syed Masood Ali Qadri was a teacher. He belonged to a noble Ulama's family. Justice® Dr. Mufti Syed Shujaat Ali Qadri was his younger brother.

After partition his family shifted to Multan. Maulana Saadat Ali graduated from Anwarul Uloom Multan, where his teachers included great Islamic scholar Maulana Allama Ahmad Saeed Shah Kazmi. In early sixties he shifted to Karachi and became Khateeb of Masjid Qassaban Saddar. He also did MA in Islamic studies from Karachi University and remained teacher at Dehli College and Mary Classo Saddar.

He was one of the founders of Jamaat Ahle Sunnat. As Secretary Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan Sindh. In 1970' election he was the leader of Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan Sindh election campaign successfully but not contested from any seat. After the election he went to Surinam, at that time a Dutch Colony, as a Islamic preacher when Surinam became independent in 1975. Maulana Saadat Ali migrated to Holland where he founded Al-Qadri Islamic Centre.

After Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani he was considered the most famous Sunni Aalim in Denhang, Holland. He was writer of several books, which were translated into English, Dutch and French. In his early days he wrote a book Islami Aqaid for Aligarh Old boys Association school, which was included in school syllabus. Another book, which became popular, included Basharaat-e-Injeel, from sickness to death, Acha Bartao, our Mothers and so many other books.

INTRODUCTION

Ulama have an important role in Muslim society. Muslims do not believe that any person has the religious authority to require others to submit to his interpretation. We do have Islamic scholars who are well versed in Qur'an and Sunnah and Shariah (specialists). About such people, Allah says: *"O ye who believe, obey Allah and obey the messenger, and those charged with authority among you. If you differ in anything among yourselves refer it to Allah and His Messenger if you believe in Allah and the Last Day: that is best, and most suitable for the final determination."* 4:59.

The excellence of learned people (Ulama) in the Qur'an is manifest in: "Allah (Himself) proffers evidence: and so do the angels and all who are endowed with knowledge." 2:34

. Imam Ghazali commented on this Ayah by saying "See then, how Allah has mentioned Himself first, the angels second, then men endowed with knowledge third. In knowledge is honor, excellence, distinction and rank. And again, Allah says: *"Allah will raise up to (suitable) rank (and degree) those of you who believe and who have been granted knowledge."* 58:11

In Surah al-Tawba where Jihad was declared as an obligation, Allah said that even in this circumstance there should be a group of people who should stay behind and study and teach - source people - ulama. The Qur'an called them "Li yata faqqahu fildeen." *"...It is not desirable that all of the believers take the field in time of war: From within every group, in their midst. some shall refrain from going forth to war, and shall devote themselves*

instead to acquiring a deeper knowledge of the faith, and thus be able to teach their home-coming brethren, so that these too might guard themselves against evil.” 9:122

This ayah is very clear that there should be a class of people who devote themselves to study and who also teach what they have learned to others. We should not confuse ourselves with a false comparison between the existence of a class of religious scholars in Islam and the existence of a clergy as understood in Christianity. These are two different issues!

“Of all of His servants, only such as are endowed with knowledge stand truly in awe of God; for they alone comprehend that verily, God is almighty, much-forgiving.” 35:28. The Qur’an uses the term here: Innama yakh sha Allah min ibadihi al ulama.

Our Prophet emphasized the excellence of the Ulama in many Hadith:

Abu Umama al Bahili reported that two persons were mentioned to the Messenger - one being “abid” (a devout worshipper, the other being “alim” (a scholar). The Prophet then said: *“The superiority of a scholar (alim) over the devout (abid) is like my superiority over a worshipper or like that of the moon in the night when it is full over the rest of the stars, and truly the scholars are the heirs of the Prophets, and truly the Prophets do not leave behind them gold or silver, they only leave knowledge as their heritage. So whosoever acquires knowledge acquires a huge fortune.”* Transmitted by Ahmad, Abu Dawud and al Tirmidhi and Ibn Majah.

This hadith clearly emphasizes the position of the scholar in the Muslim community. The need for these scholars is more important “than air and water” as Imam Ahmad b. Hanbal said about his teacher, Imam Shafi.

It is narrated by Tirmidhi that Ibn Abbas reported the Prophet as saying: “A single (faqih) scholar of religion is more formidable against a devil than a thousand devout persons”.

Our Prophet warned the Ummah that knowledge would be extinguished from the earth and that people would be misled by ignorant leaders and so-called scholars. Abdul-Allah b. Umar (ra) reported the Prophet saying: *“Allah will not cause extinction of knowledge by taking it away from the servants, but He will cause extinction of knowledge by taking away the*

learned ones. When no learned man remains, the people will then take the illiterate as their leaders. They will seek religious verdicts from them and they will deliver those verdicts without knowledge and the people will go astray and lead each other into error.” Bukhari and Muslim.Ref:1)

Importance of the Ulama is due to the fact that they are responsible to interpreter religious disputes; they guide the people according to Sharia and help to resolve their matters they face in the light of Islamic vision. After the death of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) Ulamas in each age perform their duty to propagate Islam that’s why they are regarded as heirs of Ambia (Prophets). Ulama are scattered throughout the world and performing their duties which was assigned to them by God. In Pakistan a huge number of Ulama are busy in their assigned missions. Some of them are now not with us, however their work can not be forgotten or ignored. Mubaligh-e-Islam Hazrat Allama Moulana Syed Saadat Ali qadri was one of them

Mubaligh-a-Islam Hazrat Allama Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri was born in Aligarh (U.P) India (Habib Ganj Beghum Poor which was a state of Nawab Yar Jang) in the year 1935. His father (Late) Hazrat Allama Moulana Mufti Syed Masood Ali Qadri was also a prominent scholar and after migration he shifted to Multan and Joined Madrisa Anwaul Uloom which was the largest Madrisa of Bareilly School of thought. He served there as Administrator as well as In charge of Dar-ul-Ifta. Moulana ancestors belonged to Iran and they migrated to Rampoor (India). After sometime Moulana shifted to Badayoon (India) along with his father. After the creation of Pakistan Moulana migrated to Pakistan along with his father and other family members. (Ref:2)

Moulana Syed Saadat Ali got his early education from her mother who was also a Persian language scholar. After basic education Moulana got admission in Madarsa Anwar-ul-Uloom for higher religious Education. This Madrisa was famous due to the presence of (Late) Shaikul Hadees Hazrat Allama Syed Ahmed Saeed Kazmi Amrohwi (R.A) who was ranked as the Al-Ghazali of his time by the Ulemas of the Indo-Pak Sub-Continent. He was also the founder of this Institution. In the supervision of his father and Allama Ahmed Saeed Kazmi (R.A) Moulana Syed

Saadat Ali Qadri graduated (Completion of Darse Naizami, the highest degree of Islamic Institutions) with honor in very early age. His other teachers were also prominent scholars of Islamic learning such as:

- Hazrat Allama Mufti Abdul Hafeez Haqqani(R.A)
- Al-Shaikh Mufti Mohammed Umeed Ali Gailwee
- Hazrat Allama Wali un Nabi Mardani (A great Scholar of Logic & Philosophy)
- The Greatest Faqih of Islamic Fiqah Hazrat Allama Abdul Kareem Multani(R.A)
- Hazrat Allama Moulana Jan Aalam Mardani(R.A)
- Hazrat Allama Molana Mohammed Jaffer Multani(R.A)

Here I think it proper to mention about Shaikh ul Hadees Hazrat Allama Ahmed Saeed Kazmi in somewhat detail under whose supervision Moulana completed his religious education. This will help the readers to understand the standard of education Moulana had.

An Introduction of Hazrat Allama Ahmed Saeed Kazmi(R.A)

Syed Ahmad Saeed Kazmi (1913 – 4 June 1986, Urdu: **سید احمد سعید کاظمی**) was scholar and Sufi living in Multan. He is known for his contribution to the Pakistan Movement, Urdu translation and explanation (Tafseer) of Quran, and Dars-e-Hadith. His tomb sites next to Multan's 18th century Shahi Eid Gah Mosque. Allama Kazmi was only six years old when his father died at the age of 39, Therefore, his eldest brother Muhammad Khalil Kazmi raised him. His mother initiated his education. His uncle later gave him Sanad-e-Hadith and Sufis education

Migration to Multan:

Nafir Alam was a Sufi saint who used to celebrate the *urs* of Khawja Moin-ud-Din Chishti Ajmeri in Multan. He invited young Ahmad Saeed to debate in Multan. When he listened to his speech, he was impressed. So he continuously requested Ahmad Saeed to permanently shift to Multan. Therefore, Kazmi migrated to Multan in the early 1935.

In Multan, Kazmi started teaching in his own home near Tinan Wali Khoi. In November 1935 he started

giving lectures in Masjid Hafiz Fateh Sher Outside Lohari Gate, which continued for 18 years. After that He started Dars-e-Hadith in Hazrat Chup Shah's Mosque and completed Mishkat Sharif followed by Bukhari Sharif

In that era, Muslims of India were demanding independence and their major party was Muslim League. Ahmad Saeed was impressed by the Muslim League's program therefore he joined. In the area of Southern Punjab, he worked to spread political awareness among Muslims and to bring them to the platform of Muslim League. He never met with Muhammad Ali Jinnah, yet he was connected with him through mail.

On the request of nawab of Bahawalpur and nawab of Kalabagh Hazoor Ghazali e zaman accepted the post of Shaikh ul Hadith in Islamia university of Bahawalpur, and he taught there for long time

Books

Kazmi (رحمت الله عليه) wrote a number of books such as::

- Milad un Nabi (صل الله عليه وسلم)
- Touheed or Shirk
- Hayat un Nabi (صل الله عليه وسلم)
- Gustakh e Rasool (صل الله عليه وسلم) ki Saza
- Khutbat-e-Kazmi
- Maqalat-e-Kazmi(Ref:3)

No doubt student of such great scholar should be Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri.

After Darse Nizami Moulana served as Khateeb in Jama Masjid Hassan Parwana Multan, but soon he realized that in Multan scope is very limited for him so he shifted to Karachi in the year-----

There were many Islamic Institutions in Karachi who offered Moulana to join their institution but Moulana refused, However he began to serve in a Mosque situated in Liaquatabad Karachi as Khateeb and continue his studies and soon he graduated from University of Karachi.

After Graduation Moulana resumed a famous English School of Karachi "Marie Calso" as teacher of Islamic learning in morning shift and soon appointed as lecturer of Islamic Learning in Islamia College Karachi (afternoon shift). Moulana was now Khateeb of Jamia Masjid Qasaban Karachi situated in Saddar Karachi. This was an honor for him because this

mosque was one of the largest mosques of Karachi and under the supervision of Mohakma Aqaf.(Ref:4)

Although Moulana never served in any traditional Islamic School(Madrisa) but he was well known by the Ulama-e-Ahlesunnat.Soon Moulana alongwith his some friends decided to organize people of Ahl-e-Sunnat on a platform and organize "Jamah Ahle Sunnat Pakistan" in the year 1964 and was appointed Secretary General of the Jamat which was the highest rank.He remained on this post until 1970.

Moulana proved him a best administrator and soon a monthly Magazine "Tarjuman Ahl-e-Sunnat" was launched and Moulana was his Editor General.Soon circulation of this magazine increased as well as people of Ahl-e-Sunnat also joined this organization which was purely for religious purposes.

JUP was founded after the founding of Pakistan in 1948 by Shaikh ul Quran Mawlana Muhammad Abdul Ghafoor Hazarvi and Allama Abul Hasnat Sayyed Mohammad Ahmad Qadri. The All India Sunni Conference (AISC) converted itself as the Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan at Pakistan Level in March 1948. He headed the party until 1970, and was succeeded by Abdul Hamid Qadri Badayuni, Khwaja Qamar ul Din Sialvi, Syed Faiz-ul-Hassan Shah, Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi, Shah Ahmad Noorani Siddiqi, and Shah Anas Noorani (until his resignation in March 2008). Moulana was also selected for Secretary Journal of this organization from 1968 to 1970.

In 1970 General Elections were held which have great importance and a land mark in Pakistan history. They were the first general elections held in Pakistan (East and West Pakistan) and ultimately only general elections held prior to the independence of Bangladesh. Voting took place in 300 parliamentary constituencies of Pakistan to elect members of the National Assembly of Pakistan, which was then the only chamber of a unicameral Parliament of Pakistan. The elections also saw members of the five Provincial assemblies elected in Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier Province, Balochistan and East Pakistan.

The elections were a fierce contest between two socialist parties, the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and Awami League. The Awami League was the sole major party in East Pakistan, while in the four provinces of West Pakistan, the PPP faced severe

competition from the conservative factions of Muslim League, the largest of which was Muslim League (Qayyum), as well as Islamist parties like Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) and Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (JUP).

All Islamic Parties were against Socialism because it is contrary to the basic principles of Islam,so they decided to oppose it with full strength.JUP was one of them. Jamat Ahl-e-Sunnat who was led by Moulana Saadat Ali Qadri decided to assist JUP,so he participated in this election. His leadership proved him a best politician also and JUP got 7 seats in National assembly six of them were from Karachi. In the same way JUP got 23 seats in Sind Provincial Assembly and Leader of Opposition in Sind Assembly was from JUP.Moulana himself did not contested from any seat because his efforts purpose was to save Islamic Ideology and not to get a seat.(Ref:5)

After the election Jamat Ahl-e-Sunnat and JUP asked Moulana to visit abroad for preaching purpose as this front was previously under the control of Shah Ahmed Noorani but now he was elected as senator and he could not afford foreign visits now.So Moulana Sahib was sent to Suriname (S.A) with his family where Qadyanis were converting Muslim community and other religious organizations were working there. This was his first preaching journey to abroad but not the last.

Maulana travelled continuously for 40 years to all parts of the globe until his labors of love for the spiritual reform and enlightenment of humanity covered a major part of the world. The countries he visited include the Hejaz, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Ceylon, China, Japan, Philippines, Mauritius, Madagascar, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Belgium, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, France, England, West Indies, Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, United States of America and Canada. However lastly he made Holland his centre.He performed there nicely,reorganize the Muslims and told them the basic difference of Qadyanees and Muslims. He told them that Qadyanees,Ahmadees and whoever does not believe on Khatm-e-Nabuwat is not Muslim. During his stay in Suriname Jashn-e-Eid Milladun Nabi was celebrated officially .He also invited foreign Muslim

Ambassadors in Suriname to participate in functions and they participated. Due to conspiracies of Non Muslims at last Suriname Government imposed Ban on Moulana and he shifted to Holland. In Holland Moulana worked as usual in aggressive manner and in a very short time scattered Muslims of Holland gather on a platform. He founded there many organization for various purposes such as:

- Al-Qadri Islamic Centre of Holland & South Africa
- Al-Qadri Islamic Publication of Pakistan,Holland,South America and South Africa.

These organizations played vital role in propagation of Islam throughout the world. During his stay in Holland he succeeded in purchasing a piece of land for mosque and Islamic Centre in Den Haag.This work was completed before his death and this was first mosque in The Haag.(Ref:6)

Moulana was not only an expert of on the Shariah but also the Tariqah.He left many disciples in Pakistan, Holland and South Africa into the Qadriya Silsila and by ongoing educational training and spiritual purification program helped to transform them into muslims of quality and character.(Ref:7)

Moulana was a great writer, orator and scholar of Islam and modern sciences, and was renowned the world over for his spiritual guidance and promulgation of the message of hope and peace. His contribution to literary and academic discourses was also astounding. His unique research oriented lectures ,based on positive style on current problems in the shade of the Quran, Hadith and the life of the Companions have contributed much to his dynamic and effective oratory. He delivered hundreds of lectures and also found time to write several Islamic books in Urdu which were after translated in English and Dutch languages. Moulana was a successful speaker having all such qualities which are necessary for a good speaker such as:

- 1- Confidence, 2- Passion, 3- Practice,,4- Speak in a natural voice, 6- Keep it Short and Sweet,7- Connect with your Audience(Ref:8)

Moulana has all such abilities by nature that's why his speeches were highly appreciated not only in Pakistan but also abroad. He started his career as Khateeb,so creation of these factors are natural.

He has authored a number of remarkable books and articles. He also delivered lectures and contributed research papers at many International conferences and seminars.Name of his few books are given below:

1. Maqalat-e-Qadri(in Urdu) Three Volumes.
2. Acha Bartao(Good behavior) Published in Urdu and English.
3. Basharaate Injeel(The Glory of the Holy Prophet(S.A.W) in the Bible(in Urdu)
4. Troue Van Allah(Friends of Allah) in Dutch
5. Thirty Nights(30 Nights of Holy ramdan) in Urdu and English.
6. Jan-e-Aalam(Seerat Rasool S.A.W)
7. Virasat-e-Ambia in Urdu
8. Yomul Furqan(About Ghazwa-e-Badr) Urdu and English.
9. Our Mothers (About the Wives of Holy Prophet S.A.W
10. Ya-Ayoo hullazeena Aamano(Explanation of Quranic verses where muslims are addressed) in Urdu 2 Volumes.

11. Ya-Ayohun Nabio(Under Publication

Book No.12 was the last book which could not be published during his life. Scripts of many other books have been found. His brother Syed Khushnood Ali is working for the Publication of these precious books. In this Synopsis it is not possible to set out his contribution detail and to mention the detail of these books. However for readers a brief description of some of the books is appended below:

FROM ILLNESS TO DEATH:

This is a simply written book on all important practical topics that concerns everybody "Every soul shall have a taste of death"(H.Q 3:185)

This book covers topics ranging from the reasons for illness, visiting a sick person, death, bathing of the body, funeral prayers, burial ,etc.It contains religious injunctions which Muslims are obliged to know so that they may deal with their sick or dead according to the Shariat(Islamic Law) and may respect the rights to which a Muslim sick or dead person is entitled and fulfill their duties accordingly.

This book is written in Urdu however its English and Dutch Translation is available.M/S.Zia ul Quran Publications are the publisher of this book.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR:

Western culture and foreign ideologies pose a serious threat to the Islamic way of life. The erosion of the Muslim family life is an example of such an attack.

Hence the preservations ,maintenance, promotions and advancement of Muslim Family life is the key to Muslim progress and happiness in contemporary life. No amount of Education ,organizations, activity ,etc. will assist the Muslim in preserving Islam if Muslim family life is ignored. The key to such preservations of Muslim family life is good behavior duties towards observance of the rights of Allah: Observance of the rights between husband and wife ,mother and son ,father and son ,brother and brother, sister and sister ,nephew and uncle, neighbours and neighbor, Muslim and Muslim, Muslim and Non-Muslim, and towards the heirs, orphans, widows, poor, needy and the wayfarer.

This book researched from Quran, Hadith and the life of Sahaba unlocks the key to good behavior and good manners that is so manifestly absent in our society today.

This book is written in Urdu however its English and Dutch Translation is available. M/S. Zia ul Quran Publications are the publisher of this book.

OUR MOTHERS:

The book was basically written in Urdu but for the benefit of those who are not so well versed with Urdu the same is translated into English by renowned scholar Justice® Dr. Ghos Mohammed who is a close friend of Moulana Sahib and now a days serving as Dean of Law Faculty Karachi University.

The greatest ever personality of the mankind our Holy Prophet(S.A.W) had eleven wives. Although no act of our Holy Prophet (S.A.W) is devoid of some logic and wisdom and it will be Kufer to question it nonetheless it must be seen in the background of the conditions prevailing at that time in Arabic Society. The marriage ensured security and people did not hesitate to offer their daughters and sisters for marriage. Another underlined message were to make a very simple and economical affair.

There was definitely hidden logic and wisdom behind every move of our great Holy Prophet (S.A.W). Although it is not advisable to go deeper into the matter ,however it can be said that some marriages were solemnized to increase influence in various Arabic Tribes. One of the purpose was to

signify the importance of our great religion attaches to the security ,protection and well being of the women

All these respected mothers had the honor of living with our Holy Prophet (S.A.W) and this association made them the greatest women on earth.

YOMUL FURQAN:

The first battle between non believers and Muslims after migration from Makka to Madina (Hijrat) was the Battle of Badr .The Battle of Badr was fought on the 17th of Ramadan in 624 AD (the second year of the Hijra) about 50 miles south-west of Madina near the point where the then Madina-Syria caravan route wound its way through a difficult terrain. In this battle Holy Prophet (S.A.W) personally led the Muslims. There were 1000 fully equipped non believers against 313 Muslims, most of them were armless. However Muslims defeated Kuffar many of them were killed as well as arrested. In Holy Quran this battle is termed as Yomul Furqan(Day of victory)

Moulana discussed the very movement of this war very much in detail and prove that this battle was a best example of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) war strategy which may be compared Modern war strategies.

The importance of the Battle of Badr cannot be over-estimated. In the long chain of significant events in the history of Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) struggle against the Makkan oppressors, it was an event after which the early Muslim community felt itself free to make rapid advances. Badr represented the first major test to the new and nascent organization founded by the Prophet.

No one was aware of the importance of the outcome of the battle as the Prophet (peace be upon him) himself. We might read the depth of his anxiety in his prayer before the beginning of the battle when he stood up supplicating his Lord: "God this is Quraish. It has come with all its arrogance and boastfulness, trying to discredit Thy Apostle. God, I ask Thee to humiliate them tomorrow. God, if this Muslim band will perish today, Thou shall not be worshipped."

Ya-Ayoohullazeena Aamano(Explanation of Quranic verses where muslims are addressed) in Urdu 2 Volumes

Moulana could not write any Tafseer ul Quran, however this book is partially a Tafseer of

Quranic verses in which God directly addressed the believers. In these Quranic verses God imposed His orders and gave Basharat(Good News) to his believers. In these verses a complete way of life is given to the believers. Moulana explained each verse in detail and also Quote Ahadeeth and examples of Sunnah to explain these verses very much in detail that's why this book is most popular in religious circles and regarded as a great achievement of Moulana Sahib. M/S.Ziaul Quran Publications published this book comprising two volumes. Many of its editions have been published which show the popularity of this book.

Ya-Ayohun Nabio:

After the appreciation he received from Ya-Ayoohullazeena Aamano, he start to write his next book

Ya-Ayohun Nabio in which all Quranic Verses in which specifically Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was addressed .He completed this but unfortunately he was paralyzed and book could not be published. Now younger brother of Moulana Sahib doing needful to publish this book as well as other scripts which are found from Moulana's personal library.

After reading Moulana books one can easily realize that he has all the qualities which are necessary for a good writer.

These qualities are essential for an effective writer because they spotlight a certain devotion and openness--both of which are necessary to achieve writing greatness. Read through this list and see if you line up with the 6 most important qualities of an effective writer.

1. Attention to Detail

Great writers are observers, always taking mental notes and noting subtle changes around them. This attention to detail not only makes them fantastic editors who can spot the smallest grammatical error during a read-through, but it adds a special touch to their writing, too. No descriptive detail gets left behind. Moulana wrote all his book very much in detail.

2. Discipline

Writers who excel are familiar with frustration because re-writes, edits, and improvements all come by maintaining a disciplined approach to writing.

Great writers are devoted to constantly re-evaluating their work, no matter how small the task may be. They focus on their craft and are constantly working to get better through intense discipline. Moulana always wrote books with full attention, having its own writing table as well as fountain pens. He always used black ink and never used ball pens. I got an opportunity to see his scripts which are in custody of his brother S.Khushnood Ali. Writing is so beautiful, clear that it can be printed without composing.

3. Clarity

An effective writer is able to distill complex thoughts and ideas into simple, clear language that's quickly and easily understood by others. This valuable quality helps them tackle even the densest subject matter by breaking it down into uncomplicated pieces. This quality can be seen in every book written by Moulana. He always selects easy words which can be understood even by a lay man.

4. Strong Vocabulary

No one likes to read the same words over and over again, so a strong, robust vocabulary is an asset to any good writer. Incorporating interesting and unusual words into their writing, this skill helps them maintain a reader's interest and allows them to communicate more effectively by accessing the perfect word for any situation. Moulana books are good example of vocabulary storage. Repetition of words is rarely found in it.

5. Open to Changes

Being open to external edits and suggestions is key for exceptional writers because it enables them to improve their writing, even though it might damage their ego in the meantime. Open-mindedness allows them to see their work through the eyes of others and improve weak points. Moulana always put his written books before Ulama(Scholars) for writing their opinion on the book(Taqreez). He always accept their genuine proposals.

6. Passion for Reading

Voracious readers often make great writers, because being immersed in a world of words helps one better understand the nuts and bolts of writing (like syntax, tone, framing, etc.) The more one reads, the more learned he/she becomes on all of the different writing tools and stylistic angles that exist. Reading was the habit of Moulana Sahib that's why one can found a

number of references of other books, which cannot be possible without reading other books.(Ref:9)

In view of all above qualities we think it proper to say that Moulana was a good writer.

In the year 2000 his children except a daughter shifted to Canada and Moulana permanently came to Pakistan to look after his wife and daughter but his preaching work was continue. In the year 2006 his open heart surgery was conducted but after recovery he continued his mission. At that time he was writing his last book Ya Ayoohun Nabio. Now his life was confined to his home for offering Jummah prayer or for Taraweeh in Ramadan, he used to attend Madni Masjid (with his driver) which was founded by his class mate Moulana Mohammed Hussain Haqqani.

In the year 2009 he achieved the age of 80 years One day all of a sudden he paralyzed .His brain surgery was conducted but he could not recover and after three months in comma he died on 25th July 2009 and buried in his family graveyard at Sakhi Hassan Karachi.

Condolence messages on his death were received from all over the world. Pakistani News papers published this news .Here is a caption of Daily Business Recorder published on his death:

"Renowned Islamic scholar, Maulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri passed away here Saturday after protracted illness. He was 74 and left behind a widow, a son and 3 daughters besides a large number of disciples to mourn his deaths. He was born in Aligarh (India) in 1935. He got his early education in Badayun where his father late Mufti Syed Masood Ali Qadri was a teacher.

After partition his family shifted to Multan. Maulana Saadat Ali graduated from Anwarul Uloom Multan, where his teachers included great Islamic scholar Maulana Allama Ahmad Saeed Shah Kazmi. In early sixties he shifted to Karachi and became Khateeb of Masjid Qassaban Saddar. He also did MA in Islamic studies from Karachi University and remained teacher at Dehli College and Mary Classo Saddar.

He was one of the founders of Jamaat Ahle Sunnat. As Secretary Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan Sindh; he contested 1970's election and lost to Professor Ghafoor of Jamaat-e-Islami. After the election he went

to Surinam, at that time a Dutch Colony, as a Islamic preacher when Surinam became independent in 1975. Maulana Saadat Ali migrated to Holland where he founded Al-Qadri Islamic Centre.

After Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani he was considered the most famous Sunni Aalim in Denhang, Holland. He was writer of several books, which were translated into English, Dutch and French. In his early days he wrote a book Islami Aqa'id for Aligarh Old boys Association school, which was included in school syllabus. Another book, which became popular, included Basharaat-e-Injeel, from sickness to death, Acha Bartao, our Mothers"(Ref:10)

Research Scholar's Note:

Islam, which is undoubtedly the last of the revealed religions, is not merely system of faith, worship and ceremonial rites but, it is a complete code governing every aspect of human life. Toleration, moderation and sprit of co existence have been the distinguishing features of the Islamic society because its foundation was laid down by the Quranic Injunctions(see 109:1-6:2:62 and 6:108).By the grace of Almighty Allah interest in Islam is growing rapidly, with the result there is a great demand for religious material. In order to meet this ever growing demand through the world particularly for those who are anxious to learn about belief tenets and practices of Islam.So written Islamic literature is the need of the day.

Mubaligh-e-Islam (late) Hazrat Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri, was one of those scholars who accepted the challenge and preached Islam almost throughout the world. He also felt the need of publication of handy books on essential religious matters and produced very useful books in Urdu language. This was by no means an easy task but by the grace of Allah Moulana wrote a number of remarkable books and paid his contribution in propagation of Islamic thoughts which is the basic responsibility of each and every Muslim.

Moulana worked with single-minded devotion for the cause of Islam and humanity. Hundreds of thousands of people belonging to diverse races and nationalities in Asia, Africa, Europe and America received spiritual blessings through his

dynamic and refulgent personality. Numerous mosques, Islamic missionary societies, schools, hospitals, libraries, infirmaries, orphanages and Islamic periodicals sprang up in the wake of his immortal missionary work.

Maulana was an extraordinary exponent who personify in a distinguished manner the causes he cherish and uphold, and his labors for the cause form a landmark in human history. His noble soul soared beyond the limitations of territory and race. The most distinctive aspect of his personality was the spiritual magnetism that he radiated which captivated the minds and hearts of all who crossed his path.

CONCLUSION:

In our society particularly in our country, there are huge number of personalities whose research work is still hidden. A number of scholars wrote books which are precious for humanity but after their death ,no one knows about their work. Research work of our many scholars is still unpublished, and still people cannot prevail the benefits from their views and thoughts. Unfortunately in our country there is no institution to trace such hidden research scripts.It is our National, Moral and religious duty to trace them and do the needful for their propagation.

Mubaligh-e-Islam Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri is also one of them. Who not only worked in the country but also abroad to propagate Islamic learning .He wrote many articles in reply the propaganda of non Muslims against Islam. Therefore his work should be appreciated and necessary steps should be taken to publish his remaining work.

REFERENCES

1. Lecture delivered by Shaikh M.Noor Abdullah on 22.01.2008 at The American Muslim Community.
2. Biography of Moulalana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri,Author:S.Aamir Ali Qadri,P:10-11
3. Biography of Moulalana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri,Author:S.Aamir Ali Qadri,P:11-16
4. Biography of Moulalana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri,Author:S.Aamir Ali Qadri,P:37
5. Extract from“Hamarey Khandan Key Azeem Buzurg”Written by Syed Sajid Ali Sajid

6. Extract from Biography of Moulalana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri,Author:S.Aamir Ali Qadri
7. Translator Note“Thirty Nights” Moulana book was translated by Justice® Dr.Ghoas Mohammed,Den of Law Faculty University of Karachi P-6
8. By Peter Khonry founder of @magneticspeaking
9. By Kaleigh More contributor Inc.com@kaleigh
10. Daily Business Recorder,July 26th 2008

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Biography of Mubaligh Islam Hazrar Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri,Author:Sahibzada Syed Aamir Ali Qadri
2. Translated books of Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri(Translated by Justice® Dr.Ghoas Mohammed
3. English Translation of Moulana’s Book”Yomul Furqan” Translated by Syed Khushnood Ali Qadri,PublisherLAI-Qadri Islamic Publications South Africa
4. Following books written by Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri
 - Maqalat-e-Qadri(in Urdu) Three Volumes.
 - Acha Bartao(Good behavior) Published in Urdu and English.
 - Basharaate Injeel(The Glory of the Holy Prophet(S.A.W) in the Bible(in Urdu)
 - Troue Van Allah(Friends of Allah) in Dutch
 - Thirty Nights(30 Nights of Holy ramdan) in Urdu and English.
 - Jan-e-Aalam(Seerat Rasool S.A.W)
 - Virasat-e-Ambia in Urdu
 - Yomul Furqan(About Ghazwa-e-Badr) Urdu and English.
 - Our Mothers (About the Wives of Holy Prophet S.A.W
 - Ya-Ayoo hullazeena Aamano(Explanation of Quranic verses where muslims are addressed) in Urdu 2 Volumes.
 - Ya-Ayohun Nabio(Under Publication



5. "Hamarey Khandan Key Azeem Buzurg"
Author:Syed Sajid Ali Sajid
6. Various Magzines of monthly "Tarjuman-e-Ahlesunnat

INTERVIEW & PERSONAL MEETING with Mr.Syed Khushnood Ali Qadri younger brother of Moulana Syed Saadat Ali Qadri wth special thanks as he gave me an access to Moulana's un published Scripts and brief me about Moulana's Life.

.....