

IQBAL

The great Muslim Thinker

Born in Sialkot, a small town in Punjab on November 9, 1877, Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal was one of the great Muslim thinkers whose work deeply influenced the course of history. His ancestors were from Kashmir. His father was a devout Muslim.

Iqbal's potential as a poet was first recognised by one of his early tutors, Sayyid Mir Hassan, from whom he learned poetry. He was Iqbal's tutor until his graduation in 1892. Iqbal entered the Government College in Lahore in 1885 after completing his studies at Scotch Mission.

At Lahore College, Iqbal studied Philosophy, Arabic and English Literature for his BA Degree. Iqbal continued writing poetry. When he received his Master's Degree in 1899, he had already made his mark among the literary circles of Lahore. Sir Thomas Arnold an erudite scholar of modern Philosophy inspired Iqbal to pursue higher studies in Europe.

Thirst for knowledge took him to Europe. Philosophy had been Iqbal's strong point. He had studied the subject for his postgraduate diploma, which he took in 1897, from the Punjab University at Lahore. He taught Philosophy at the local Government College for sometime. Iqbal studied in Europe for three years. He studied Philosophy at Cambridge and law at the Lincoln's Inn. He was awarded Doctorate Degree by the Munich University in Germany for his thesis on Development of Metaphysics in Persia. At



Cambridge, he crossed paths with other great scholars who further influenced his scholastic development. Under their guidance, Iqbal refined his already considerable intellect and widened his mental horizon. It was while in Britain that he first went into politics.

Following the formation of the All India Muslim League in 1906, Iqbal was elected to the executive committee of the league's British chapter. Together with two other leaders, Sayyid Hassan Bilgrami and Sayyid Amir Ali, he also sat on the subcommittee which drafted the league's constitution. Iqbal returned home in 1908. He practiced as a lawyer from 1908 to 1934, when ill

health compelled him to give-up his practice. In fact, his heart was not in it and he wanted to devote more time to Philosophy and literature.

Iqbal was ranked among the greatest literary and philosophical figure of the Twentieth Century. Iqbal was shaken by the tragic events of World War-I and the disaster the Muslims had to face. He had attained maturity as a poet, thinker, seer and crusader who used his poetry as a powerful agency for quickening the dormant energies and potentialities of Muslims, mirroring their past, depicting their present and pointing to their future. He was a great preacher who hearkened the Muslims to discover the original message of the Quran.

As a Western-educated Indian Muslim he was equally conversant with the philosophies of the East. In the words of Hermann Hesse, the great German writer, he "belongs to three domains of the spirit or intellect, the sources of his tremendous work: the worlds of India, of Islam, and of Western thought." As an eloquent writer and speaker, who was of academic distinction and equally at home with Urdu, Persian, Arabic and English, he was well qualified to interpret the East to the West and vice versa. This is exemplified by one of his early books of Persian poetry, Payam-i Mashriq (Message of the East: 1923), subtitled: In reply to the German Philosopher, Goethe. Thus it is that although Iqbal addresses his message first and foremost to the Muslims of the world, and particularly to his compatriots, he speaks to all of mankind.

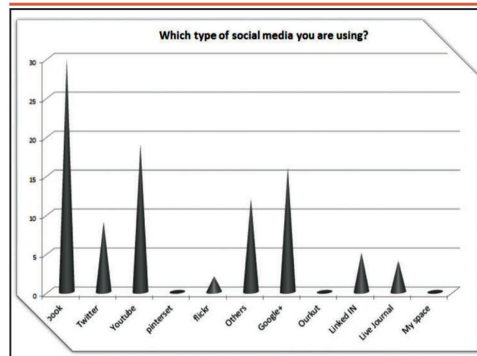
His distinguished Hindu fellow-poet Rabindranath Tagore said on hearing of Iqbal's death: "India, whose place in the world is too narrow, can ill afford to miss a poet whose poetry had such universal value." Iqbal wrote his incomparably beautiful and moving poetry in both Urdu and Persian, and much of it is known by heart by millions of people in Pakistan, India, Iran and elsewhere. His philosophical writings in prose are mostly in English, the foremost of which is entitled: The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.

Iqbal was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1927. He was elected to preside over at the annual session of Muslim League in 1930. The last phase of Iqbal's life was embittered with constant illness and he breathed his last on April 21, 1938.

*Sooji Zahoor
M.A. (MCJ) II Semester*

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The most popular site for MANUU students: MC&J Survey



Students of Maulana Azad National Urdu University are utilizing internet services for the purpose of education, information, and entertainment. "Internet is most useful for our educational life, I get more knowledge here than what I get from class and lectures because so much knowledge is available here and we can solve most of problems here easily. For me it is like a teacher, a guide, a friend as well as an entertainer. I think we are incomplete without internet, it is a sea of education and a treasure trove of knowledge", says one of the students of Maulana Azad National Urdu University who stays in new boys Hostel.

A survey about the use of internet service among MANUU students was conducted by the students of mass communication and journalism department in December 2013, which shows that 99% students who reside in the hostel use internet service. Out of which 65% students use laptop/desktop, whereas 23.3% use mobile phones, 7% go to cyber cafe and 4.7% use tablets to access internet.

The survey shows that 52.8% students have personal laptop/desktop to access the internet. Students also get more opportunities for using internet services since 45% of students have 2 laptops in their room, 18.9% have 3 or more laptops and only 8.1% have no laptop in their room.

The Survey reports that 42.9% of the students utilize the facility of the internet for the purpose of education, 33% for information. 19% students use the internet for entertainment by watching movies, reality shows.

50% of students suggested that the social media should be under the control of government. In MANUU campus most of students engage in the use of social medias. 83% use Facebook, 52% YouTube, 44% Google, 25% Twitter, 13% LinkedIn, 11% Live Journal and 5% Flickr.

97% of students use healthy languages through social media whereas only 3% of students confessed to using unparliamentary language. In the hostel 43% of students spend 2 hours on internet. 21% students spend time less than one hour, 8.1% give three hours for the net whereas 16% students use the internet for more than three hours daily. 43% students said their most preferred time to use internet services is between 7pm to 10pm, 18% students use internet during 1pm to 7pm and 27% students use the services from 10pm onwards.

The university provides 24 hours Wi-Fi and LAN services for resident students in MANUU so that they can use internet services for various purposes. Students are using internet in productively, however sometimes they face some connection problems especially at weekend. They hoped that the authority will solve problem.

by Md. Rezaullah... M.A. (MCJ) II Semester

THE FOURTH ESTATE OF DEMOCRACY

In any democratic country the media plays a vital role in creating, moulding and reflecting public opinion. Over the years the media has become so powerful that it soon acquired the status of "Fourth Estate" as it was aptly described by the British politician Edmund Burke. Our first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru declare, "I would rather have a completely free press with all the danger involved in the wrong use of freedom than a suppressed or regulated press". In fact the media touches almost every aspect of our public life.

Media plays a very important and crucial role in enlightening and educating the people. The media can aid public involvement through advocating issues and transferring knowledge skills and technologies to the people. Awareness about various rural development programmes, propagation of family planning could be spread by using the media. It made farmers aware of the new and improved methods of agriculture and protection of the crops. Media plays very empathetic role in awakening the people against many evils prevailing in the society like drinking, dowry, corruption, child marriage, female foeticide, child labour, etc. Through educational programmes, it can cover many students in a single platform. Media can ignite scientific temper among the students for development of science. The government can use media more effectively to make it an instrument of social change.

Importance and Concerns



Media has exposed a number of corrupt practices, hidden deals, thus putting a check on the cancer in the form of corruption in the society. The various news channels keep the vigilant citizens updated. They organise debates and group discussions about the current political issues in order to enlighten the people about the democratic process. Media serves as a bridge between the government and the people. During the election period, the media can play very important role by publishing the biodata of candidates, to whom they are planning to vote. An important and fearless media is the basic requirement for the success of democracy.

Now-a-days media has become so powerful that it is in a position to make or break governments. The media has a distinctive role to play in bringing communal harmony

which will in turn will preserve the secular fabric of a democratic country.

Media has led to the promotion of business through advertisement. The telecasting of latest updates about techniques of economy management are proving fruitful to trade and commerce.

But there are some serious issues confronting the media. The vulgarity displayed in the advertisements, the serials and music videos must be checked because they reach the audience directly in the home. These are something which the media has to guard against. The present media is also broadcasting an ordinary news/incident throughout the day and it seems that there is no other news in the channel. A re-look at the role of the fourth-estate is the need of the hour. The media should be a

partner in national development.

One may conclude that despite these deviations, the media does play a role in nation building. The owners and managers of the media must realize their responsibility towards society and aim to provide information that is clean, transparent and reliable. There are many things that are wrong with the society, and the media should engage itself in the betterment of society and the nation as a whole. By addressing itself to the needs of the people, it can strengthen the very root of democracy.



Zahoor Hussain Bhat a Student of 'Department of Mass Communication and Journalism' (MANUU Hyderabad) accepting acclimated by Prof. Ramakrishna Ramaswamy, Vice Chancellor University of Hyderabad for merited 2nd position (conciliation) in the essay writing competition titled "Democracy and Interfaith Relations" organized by Henry Martyn Institute - (International Centre for Research, Interfaith Relations and Reconciliation) in accord with University of Hyderabad on 23-01-2014 held at HMI Campus, Shivrampally, Hyderabad.



MANUU Scholarship is a Great Financial help : Survey 2013

Izhaar Bureau

"I am from an economically backward family and MANUU's scholarship is great financial support to me to pursue my education smoothly", says a student from Maulana Azad National Urdu University who receives an amount of Rs. 1,000/- per month. There are hundreds of students, to whom MANUU's scholarship is a helping hand in their education and giving a great support to meet their day to day expenses, especially for mess dues.

A survey conducted by students of the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism shows

that most of resident students are from financially backward families. The monthly income of 41% students is less than Rs. 10,000 and there are only 6% students whose parents earn more than Rs. 60,000 per month. From this survey, it is evident that the students cannot follow their ambitions without the support of any scholarship. 87% students don't get any other type of scholarship.

Most of students get less than Rs. 2000 per month from their home towards their educational expenditure. The survey shows that 37% students get only Rs. 1000 from their home per month for their expenditure. Surprisingly,

parents of 58% students reduced their contribution towards the education of their children after they came to know that they are getting scholarship from the university.

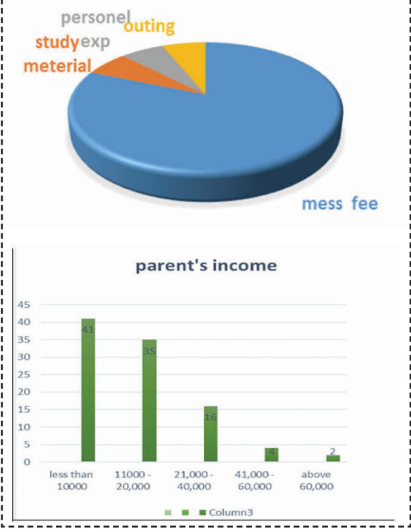
Mess bill consumes the major part of their expenditure. Scholarship from the university is insufficient to meet the entire mess bill payment. The survey indicates that 81% students are spending their scholarship only towards the payment of mess dues. Only 6% students are using the scholarship for buying study materials and study aids. The number of students who spend the scholarship amount for buying mobile, laptop, tablet and

other personal expenditure is considerably low.

Throughout the survey, students shared their concern about the scholarship and how it is helpful to them. They expressed their hope amount of scholarship be increased to Rs. 2000 to meet their educational requirements.

It is notable that students are not getting sufficient amount to meet even their educational requirements. Most of the students rely on photo copies instead of books. It is high time to rethink the amount of scholarship because the price hike has affected educational aids as well.

Number of students who spend scholarship in different ways



People are fed up with daily serials of Saas Bahu..... Says Iftikhar Ahmed



Professor Iftikhar Ahmed, former Director of the AJK Mass Communication Research Centre at Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi and currently the Dean (Television) at the prestigious Film & Television Institute of India, Pune recently visited MANUU campus. He spoke to Ulfat Ara, final semester student of MA MCJ.

The excerpts is here:

Q1. What are the criteria for admission in FTII?
 Ans: All India tests are conducted and there are different tests for different courses. For every course, there are 12 seats available. Different course candidates have different question pattern. We focus on a candidate's interest, aptitude, intelligence and creativity in the particular subject. Without these qualities, candidates won't be able to join FTII. We don't compromise on quality. Even if we have vacant seats, we don't allow the candidates to join without these qualities. After the written test, we conduct

interview for the qualified candidates. The selected candidates get to interact with the staff and other students. By that, we can judge the internal qualities of the candidates. We get to know about their creativity and their intelligence level.

Q2:-What's the duration and eligibility for different courses in FTII?

Ans: Eligibility for each course is graduation. The duration for different courses is again different. We have courses with durations of 3 years, 2 years and even 1 year. Any graduate can seek admission in FTII. Only the candidates, who want to join sound, should have studied physics as one of the subjects in 12th, because most of the terms are related to physics. So, it is important for them to have command on physics.

Q3:- How is FTII different from other institutions?
 Ans: See, we have super-specialization in our institution. If we are teaching TV, there are different specializations available each for sound techniques, direction, and camera work. We teach different branches separately.

Q4:- After completion of the courses from your institution are students able to compete as per market demands?

Ans: See, most of students from our institution are already working in the field. We want candidates who are talented. We want them raw but they should be talented. We train students in such a way that they become fully independent. They should just go and start their work. They should be able to work independently.

Q5: How you see the future of the stu-

dents of journalism of Urdu university?
 Ans: In journalism, there is no boundary for language. We can pursue journalism in whichever language we want, it does not matter. We should have command in many languages. And regional languages have their own significance. Urdu being medium of instruction is not a barrier in any way. Moreover, there is no language as sweet as Urdu. The satisfaction which one gets in listening to Ghalib's Urdu poetry cannot be found in any other language. There is nothing bad in pursuing journalism in Urdu language. Language hardly matters. Apart from this, students of media have to pursue education of audio visual language.

Q6: What kind of development do you feel is needed for our department?
 Ans: Every institution takes time to develop. FTII was established in 1960. It developed gradually. This department was established only a few years ago. For now, your department provides the degree of MA MCJ. You have hard working staff. Besides this, we get limited budgets from the government so we would not be able to start all courses at once. It takes a lot of time.

Q7: What kind of challenge do you see in the field of mass communication in the near future?

Ans: Nowadays, society is developing very fast. People don't have enough time. Technology is getting developed day by day. In today's world popularity of TV is not like as it was earlier. We cannot carry TV all the time. Nowadays cell phones are more popular. Every person keeps mobile phone with him/ her

24 hours, because it is small sized and has a lot of advantages. Many TV channels telecast their programs on 3G mobiles - people like to watch TV on mobile phones. There is a tough competition between TV channels. Every TV Channels is trying to telecast its programs on mobile phones. During international cricket matches people get the score details through mobile phones by connecting to internet rather than watching live match on TV. People don't like to watch on TV any more. Apart from this, people also like to listen to songs, watch movies and gather information through mobile phones. I think, the huge popularity of mobile phones will become a challenge in near future.

Q8: Is it necessary to bring change in content of TV and films with the changing time and present demands?

Ans: Of course! Demands and desires of people have changed. People don't have any interest in Amitabh Bacchan's movies. They are not interested in old dialogue and stories. They want to watch something different. People now want new stories, new dialogue in a new style. Youngsters have different preferences. They don't like old formats of TV programs. Every channel wants to give its best. New programs in new formats are being made. In olden days, women were not interested in watching news but now even women are watching news. People are fed up with daily serials of Saas Bahu. They want to watch something beyond the old boring stories. So it is very important to bring changes in content. (Ulfat Ara, MCJ, IV Semester)

** in FTII there are only 12 seats in each course..*

** any graduate student can join FTII*

** Journalism students should have command on more languages...*

** there is no language as sweet as urdu...*

** people dont like to watch TV anymore...*

** huge popularity of cell phones is a big challenge for TV...*

** now women are more interested in news...*