

# Behar Herald

Dutta Commission Report

## Government Taking Necessary Steps

★ Our Special Correspondent ★

Patna, May 2.—The Government of Bihar has examined the report of the Dutta Commission of Enquiry, appointed to probe police firings in Patna on January 5, 1967 and is taking necessary steps, according to a Press Note issued here yesterday.

The Press Note says:

The Dutta Commission appointed by the State Government to enquire and report on the facts and circumstances leading to the opening of the fire by the Police on January 5, 1967, at Patna and other connected matters had held that the two firings were fully justified and also that neither of the two firings was excessive.

It may be recalled that on January 5, 1967 there were widespread disturbances at Patna, when some Bihar State Road Transport Corporation buses were burnt and damaged the Bihar Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan was set on fire, and other acts of violence and rowdyism were committed. The police had to resort to firing on two occasions.

By their notification No. S. O. 61 dated April 29, 1967 the State Government set up a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into, and report on the facts and circumstances leading to the firing and other allied matters. Mr. Justice U. N. Sinha was appointed as the sole member of the Commission.

Because of Mr. Justice U. N. Sinha's preoccupations other enquiries, by their notification no. 245 dated April 13, 1968, the State Government appointed Mr. Justice K. K. Dutta to constitute the Commission of Inquiry.

Several parties including Government officials, Bihar State Village and Industries Board, Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee, High Court Legal Aid Society, students and public etc. submitted their written statements before the Commission and took part in the proceedings. The Commission examined 171 witnesses on behalf of different parties; 19 witnesses were called at the instance of the Commission and examined.

### Findings

After considering the evidences produced before it, the Commission has come to the following broad conclusions about the incidents of January 5, 1967.

(i) There is no doubt about the attack and setting fire to R. T. buses by a mob of students near the Commerce College.

(ii) There is no manner of doubt that a R. T. bus was actually attacked by a mob near the residence of the senior S. P. at about 12.15 P. M.

(iii) It is established that a large procession of students was taken out on January 5, 1967 which went to the Chief Minister's residence. It is also proved that the mob which had collected near the Chief Minister's residence indulged in acts of hooliganism and violence. There was actually no lathi charge; chase by lathi and firing of tear gas shells did not succeed in dispersing the mob. Khadi Bhavan was attacked by a mob shortly before 2 P.M. The members of the mob made repeated attempts to prevent the 3 fire brigade parties from extinguishing the fire in the Khadi Bhavan. The attitude of the mob along with other facts and circumstances lead to the irresistible conclusion that the members of the mob were the persons who set fire to the Khadi Bhavan.

(iv) It was necessary to disperse the mob which attacked the police party which was proceeding towards the PIR to replenish the water store for the fire brigade vehicles not only for protection of the lives of the members of the party and for preventing grievous injuries to them as well as damages to or destruction of their vehicles and looting of the arms, but also for public security. The contention that the firing was unjustified is totally untenable. Likewise the situation then obtaining firing of 11 rounds cannot be considered excessive.

(v) Sometime after 4.30 P.M. there was fresh attack not only on the bus depot but also on the Bakerganj town outpost. There was pelting of brick bats towards the residential quarters also. Firing had to be resorted to because of various acts of hooliganism and violence resorted to by the mob.

### Observations

Answering the various terms of reference the Commission has observed:—

(i) That the two firings which took place at Patna on January 5, 1967 at about 4.15 P.M. and 5.15 P.M. respectively were both fully justified.



Behar Herald deeply condoles the sudden death of the President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain.

(ii) That the casualties that took place were caused not only by the two firings but also by the two lathi charges, which were made by the police before the two firings, at about 3.45 P.M. and shortly after 4.45 P.M.

(iii) That three persons sustained injuries as a result of the first firing and out of them two expired as a result of the injuries and one survived. Five persons, all of them survived, sustained injuries as a result of the lathi charge which took place before the first firing. Besides this one person sustained injuries which was caused either by a lathi blow during the first lathi charge or as a result of the first firing. Eight persons sustained injuries as a result of the second firing out of whom five persons expired and three survived. 41 persons sustained injuries as a result of the second lathi charge which took place shortly before the second firing and out of these three persons expired as a result of the injuries sustained by them and the remaining 28 survived.

Besides the aforesaid persons, some others, who did not attend the Hospital, might have sustained minor injuries either during the firing or the lathi charges but no evidence is available as to who they were and what was their number.

### Not Excessive

(iv) Neither of the two firings was excessive. The allegation that the armed party, which took part in the second firing had gone upto the Bus Stand and further east shooting the members of the public on their way and that they were followed by a lathi force simultaneously which assaulted the members of the public on the way with lathis and that thereafter lathi assaults by them took place in and near the shops east of the urban

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## Minimum Programme Code of Conduct to be Drawn up

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, May 2—The Co-ordination Committee of the Congress-led coalition ministry in Bihar on Wednesday decided to chalk out a common minimum programme for one year.

The Committee, which met here under the presidency of the Chief Minister, Sardar Harihar Singh, also decided to prepare a code of conduct for the coalescing partners in the Government.

It was decided that leaders of the constituent units should not rush to the Press, if they have any grievances against the Government. They should place their views before the Co-ordination Committee.

The Committee constituted a sub-committee to prepare a common minimum programme.

The 4-man sub-committee will consist of Mr. Kamaldeo Narain Sinha, Minister for Mines (Cong) Mr. Bagun Sumbhui (Jharkhand), Mr. Kailashpati Singh (Janata) and Mr. Yashwant Kumar Choudhary (Swatantra)

The Co-ordination Committee which is yet to be constituted formally will consist of 11 members.

The Committee decided that Regional Development Board for Chotanagpur, Bihar Tribal Advisory Board and a State Stupend Committee will be constituted at an early date.

The Committee also decided that Ministers should attend the meetings of the District Consultative Committees at the district headquarter regularly.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Kamaldeo Narain Sinha, Mr. Sahdeo Mahto Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ram Jaipal Singh, Community Development Minister all Congress. Mr. Jaideo Prasad River Valley Project Minister Mr. Tarni Prasad Mandal

(Shoshit Dal) M. Bagun Sumbhui, Mr. P. C. Birua, Minister, Mr. N. E. Horo Education Minister (Jharkhand) Dr. B. N. Singh and Mr. Kailashpati Singh (Janata)

The next meeting will be held on May 6.

## Police Registers Case Against Sankaracharya

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, May 2 : The Kotwali police on Wednesday registered a case against Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Goverdhanpith, Puri, for alleged spreading of untouchability and creating hatred in society in course of his inaugural speech on the occasion of the second Bishwa Hindu Sammelan on March 29 last in the hall of Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna.

The case was registered under section 7 of the Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 and 153 A of Indian Penal Code.

It was alleged in the prosecution case that speech of the Jagatguru spread untouchability and hatred in society.

This would be the first case in India, and the case was instituted on the direction of the State Government as well as the Union Home Ministry it is learnt.

The whole speech or the occasion contains the FIR which was forwarded to SDO this evening.

## THIS WEEK IN INDIA

### Mao Men active : Chavan

Home Minister Chavan says that Naxalities "are asserting themselves" in different parts of the country including West Bengal... There are 43 private 'senas' in nine different States, according to information provided by the different State Governments... A teenaged Harijan girl of village Asrawal, about 32 kilometres from Allahabad, was recovered in Kharwal village of Pratapgarh district where she had been sold for Rs. 150... The Congress pandal at Faridabad is gutted... The Kerala CPI threatens to quit the United Front Government... Run and gin to be manufactured in the Government distillery at Chitali in Ahmednagar district, will be named "Ajanta" and "Ellora" respectively... More sites of Harappan period have been contacted during explorations around Sanghol, 25 miles westward of Chandigarh...

An increase of 8.9 per cent in the national income in 1967-68 over the previous year at the 1960-61 price level has been registered, according to official figures... According to Railway Minister Ram Subhag Singh, work on the circular rail line at Calcutta would be taken in hand from the month of May... A uniform procurement price for wheat will be introduced throughout the country with effect from

(Contd. on last page)



### CALL TO INDUSTRIALISTS

Successive Governments in Bihar have assured all sorts of facilities and offered incentives to industrialists all over the country to set up new industries in the State. But so far they have almost fallen on deaf ears, mainly because of the unsettled complexion of politics in the State. Ever since the rout of the Congress in Bihar in the last general elections, no Government has been stable and no industrialist will, quite naturally, feel encouraged to invest capital in a State where the political climate is uncertain.

Bihar's economy has been under a constant strain ever since the last quarter of the last century. Growth of industry in the State has been very slow. After the Second World War, major industries were slowly springing up in the State. But some adverse effects of the war became marked. The capital equipment was put to heavy strain because of the intensified war effort and maintenance and replacement were almost impossible. Besides, inflationary conditions and scarcities also retarded industrial development. Bihar also failed to take the full advantage of the period of recovery. Mass migration and communal troubles seriously disturbed flow of capital and economic activity was threatened to be paralysed. The Plans introduced some corrective steps and the rising trend in industrial production became fairly well-maintained in following the First Plan.

The programme of industrial expansion in public and private sectors was estimated and replacement of plant and machinery and modernisation of various plants were taken up in hand, as the objective of the industrial plan was to make good the defects and deficiencies and to encourage development resulting in cumulative development and expansion of industries.

Bihar's failure to march ahead of other States is to be judged in this background. Bihar's industrial potentialities are immense. The State still has vast untapped natural resources and no Aladdin's lamp is necessary to unearth them. Only a co-ordinated policy and a well-planned mixed economy, in which there is perfect understanding and co-operation between the public and private sectors, will achieve the miracle. Foreign aid will also be readily available. But India's indigenous know-how is immensely developed and what is needed is only measures to coax the indigenous entrepreneurs to overcome their shyness and help the State to stand on its own legs by taking a place steadily and solidly on India's industrial map. But this is certainly going to be a big headache for the new Government of Bihar, as the State's economic pattern is slowly but surely changing.

The assurance of the first United Front Government in Bihar to the Bihar Chamber of Commerce that it need have no fear about the industrial policy of the Bihar Government as it was the declared policy of the coalition to stand by all individuals and organisations which were devoted to the service of the people and the expression of the trust in business men and industrialists, should have placed on them a great responsibility and they should have come forward increasingly to shoulder the great duty bestowed upon them.

Exactly the same feeling was repeated by the new Chief Minister, Sardar Harihar Singh, in his inaugural address at the two-day convention of nine chambers of commerce in Bihar, held recently at Ranchi. The Sardar urged entrepreneurs to avail of the facilities provided by the State Government to set up new industries and help the industrial development of the State. He deplored that though more than 40 per cent of the country's mineral wealth was concentrated in Bihar, the State had not made much headway in industrial development so far. The Chief Minister hoped that with the willing and sincere co-operation of industrialists and all those engaged in trade and commerce, the State would achieve its targets in the field of industrialisation.

The Ranchi conference is expected to open up many new possibilities as it discussed various impediments to growth of industries in Bihar and the problems faced by trade and commerce. The State's Industries Minister, Mr. Kedar Pandey, is reported to have told newsmen on the occasion that the State's industrial policy resolution would be revised very soon to provide, relief, concessions and incentives to new entrepreneurs. He said top priorities would be given to small-scale industries, for the setting up of which the chambers of commerce would be consulted. This makes a clear climate of change in the attitude of the Bihar Government and a period of the co-operation is surely in the offing.

### The Right to Health

# Meeting The Challenge in India

by GORDON CARTER

Director UNICEF South Central Asia Region

Principle Four of the declaration of the Rights of the Child states, in part, that "The child... shall be entitled to grow and develop in health; to this end special care and protection shall be provided both to him and to his mother, including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care".

Implementing the child's "right to health" has been one of the most complex and difficult problems faced by independent India and other developing countries. Keeping a nation's children healthy requires an enormous investment in financial, material and man-power resources. Even the richest countries have a difficult time providing adequate medical services for all. Other countries can make consistent progress in the development of their health services only if they establish careful priorities and plan the disposition of their resources accordingly.

This sometimes involves painful choices. Thinking in purely humanitarian terms, for example, the handicapped child's "right" to rehabilitation might seem to be more evident than the right of a normal youngster to be protected against simple infections. But usually the priorities must go the other way. If you have only a certain amount of money and you have to choose, for example, between teaching a small group of blind children to read braille and treating a thousand children for trachoma, which often leads to blindness if it is untreated, then clearly you have to give priority to the treatment of trachoma.

Under circumstances as they actually exist, without enough doctors, nurses or hospitals to go around, the right of every child to "adequate" health care cannot be considered as a statutory right, such as his right to "a name and nationality", but a relative one, namely a fuller life to aspire to. There are, however, many things even a country very hard-pressed for resources can do to improve the average child's chances of enjoying this "right".

India, since independence, has been pursuing a two-fold strategy to develop health and medical services for its people — and children have benefited immeasurably from this carefully planned disposition of resources. First there has been a build-up of basic permanent services: a nationwide network of primary health centres, sub-centres and referral hospitals to provide, in the first instance, reasonably good medical services to as many people as possible. So far about 5000 primary health centres and about 21,000 sub-centres have been established. Even though it will still take some years be-

fore enough doctors, nurses, midwives and health assistants can be recruited and trained to staff all of these centres adequately, about half the centres and about a third of the sub-centres have been adequately staffed to date, according to criteria worked out by the Government of India in collaboration with the World Health Organisation and UNICEF and the elaboration of a basic health infrastructure on such a scale represents one of India's most impressive social achievements.

The other approach has consisted of special programmes to combat particular diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, small-pox, leprosy, trachoma) which are susceptible to eradication or control through mass campaigns. Malaria control alone has probably resulted in a sharper drop in infant mortality than any other single health measure undertaken in India. All of these programmes, even though they are not directed against diseases which exclusively affect children, also benefit children, their main victims, by easing the strain on the basic health services that are the child's primary line of defence.

India's family planning campaign, the most extensive in the world, is being developed as a part of the country's mother and child health services, and its relevance to the child's "right to health" hardly needs emphasis. Medical authorities everywhere today agree that the proper spacing of children is essential to the health of mother and offspring alike.

UNICEF has contributed about 20 million dollars to the development of India's health services over the past twenty years, mainly in the form of supplies, equipment, and training grants. I want however to dispel the idea that these health services are "UNICEF programmes". They are programmes of the Government of India, to which it has dedicated a very substantial part of its resources, and they have been executed by the central and state governments with technical assistance from WHO and other agencies. UNICEF's material participation has enabled the Government to advance its timetable and to broaden the range of facilities available. This has no doubt contributed to a happier life for many children, and it is an achievement in which all of UNICEF's supporters around the world can take pride.

It is, however, a fact that many children, particularly in rural areas, still have very limited prospects of having all their health needs attended to. Despite the impressive build-up of health services over the past generation, it is estimated that no more than one child out of four in

India has access to even "reasonably adequate" health protection today. The rural health scheme that is being implemented calls for one primary health centre and at least three sub-centres for every community development block. But, since a community development block in India has a population of at least 100,000, essential services are still spread thin. And to quadruple present health facilities (which would also mean training four times as many doctors, nurses and auxiliaries) is going to be a very gradual process.

What can be done? The Government has of course a number of measures in mind to consolidate and improve health services in the year ahead. A more public-health oriented medical education programme and the reinforcement of supervisory referral services at district level (to ensure a coherent and broad coverage throughout the district) are amongst the most important.

The public health approach in these and its many other forms provides an important answer: namely, to reduce the incidence of children's diseases — through better sanitation, the supply of clean drinking water, better nutrition — so that children require a doctor's care less frequently. If there are fewer sick children in each village the doctor can, of course, cover more villages. As it is block medical officers are often in a quandary: they are expected to devote a good part of their time to public health, but because of the heavy curative case load they have to deal with, they simply can't.

A practical, even if partially technical, solution, is that the health must simply become everyone's responsibility. One doesn't have to be a specialist to enlist village support for a well drilled to sufficient depth to ensure clean water. The success of the village-level nutrition programmes, now being carried out with UNICEF support in some 700 community development blocks depends on the cooperation of many persons; block officers, village workers (gravid sevakas and sevikas), extension staff, health and child welfare personnel, teachers, panchayat leaders, and progressive farmers. Half the disorders suffered by young children in India are caused by poor sanitation or malnutrition or a combination of the two. A sensible way for people in India to help the child attain his right to good health is by supporting community activities in the cities and at the district, block, and village level, to deal with these hazards. If these could be more actively tackled, would appreciably extend the capacity of existing health services.

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# KANHOJI ANGRE SAILS AGAIN

★ By LIEUT. G. A. DUKE ★

It was a tropical island paradise, palm fringed golden beaches lapped by white foamy seas. This is what was in store for us, this is what we always had in mind and this is what we got.

For the first few hours, I thought it was a hallucination; but no, there we were trampling on the soft golden sand of East Island.

We were unsteady, our knees were wobbly, as we trotted across the sands with a drunken sailor's roll; for we were drunk with happiness. It was a moment which lasting but a moment would be remembered a lifetime. We had done the impossible, we had rowed across the tumultuous Bay of Bengal. We had conquered the ever-changing frothy seas of India.

Admiral Kanhoji Angre had done it again — if not in person, at least in spirit. For the boat carrying his name had carried his spirit too — a great boat named after a great man.

Now as I look back, it all seems as if it was only the other day we had started on this venture of rowing from Calcutta to the Andamans. My mind drifts even further to the day when I saw the Explorers' Club notice, asking for volunteers. I mentally checked and thought it was feasible with a 60-40 chance. So I jumped at the offer of adventure and sent in my application. It was only 10 months or so ago, some time in June 1968. In December I was called for an interview.

There was a long table, old faces and young on either side and Mr. Mihir Sen at the head of the table, 18 or 19 in all. I was at the other end, all alone and with the thought that these people were about to strip my mind, till they knew what exactly I was.

The interview lasted a good two-and-a-half hours, out time was not noticed. I was then informed that I had to go for a medical check-up. This was a slow process and it took a good 3½ days. Once that was over, we awaited the final selection results. Six of us had been called, and all of us waited outside.

### Thrilled

At 3.45 p.m., the door was opened and I was called in first. They told me that I had been selected as the leader of the team. I was asked to choose between two for my Second Mate. It was a difficult decision to make, because I had known one for about a month and Pinaki I had not known at all. I left the choice entirely to them and they decided that Pinaki was to be with me. He was thrilled, and so was I; but little did Pinaki know what was in store for him at home. Hell was let loose, but the Club backed him up.

Attitudes, customs and traditions of old like this is what is holding our country back. We have to break from them before our nation can prosper. Here was a man. Mihir Sen, who was trying to do it. I heard him once say, "It's these, millstone ankle jewellery that we have to slip off our feet before our country can advance." So very true it is. We lack that spirit of aggression — not aggression on our neighbours, but aggression for progress.

### We're off

We were to have a day's sea tests and trials. For this, we took the boat by ship to sea, where we had a night-marish experience with the currents.

On this sea trial, I pulled my left thigh muscle badly and was admitted to hospital. This got everyone worried, as they thought I could not go. Highpowered committee meetings were held, and the days rolled by. Fortunately, I was discharged from hospital two days before we were to leave. These last two days were really very hectic, and the Navy in Calcutta helped us a lot. Our final packing of food and equipment was done by sailors of the I. N. S. HOOGHLY, then commanded by Commander Khanna.

The great day finally arrived and at 3-00 p. m. after much garlanding, speech making, and hugging, we were on our way. Thousands of people cheered as we steered the boat down the river. Captain Rathin Das piloted the boat down the river, and he on the first 125 miles of the venture, did a lot for us. On one occasion he saved the boat from near disaster. We almost hit a light buoy in a thick fog, for we did not see it till we were about 10 yards away. We were extremely sad to see him go, for we had developed a friendship. On his leaving the boat, we cut out a piece of wood from the thwart (bench) and presented it to him.

Out on the sea for the first seven days was hell and torture for us. They were the greatest days of stress and strain. We were trying to fight the local tidal currents, but all in vain. After a week, we found that we had covered only 40 miles — when we were supposed to cover a minimum of 30 miles a day. Very frustrating, very depressing. You'd want to give up, but the more that question of giving up entered our minds, the more we were determined to go on.

### Land ahoy!

In these seven days, communication was lost and re-established. There was panic among those ashore. They thought we were dead. Some reports even said so. Contact was re-established on February 14, when we met the Calcutta Pilot Vessel. We were given good advice by the captain of the ship which bore the name Mr. Thorp. "You should go east and not south, then you will catch the west coast of Burma current quicker, and it will be a greater help even if you have to row 300 extra miles". That's what we were always worried about rowing 300 extra miles. A bold decision was needed and we made it. We rowed east. How very beneficial it proved, for two days later, we caught the current and were making good progress towards our destination.

On March 2, after 30 days exactly, we saw land. We did not go closer than 10 miles, for it was the Burmese island called Preparis. Even from that distance it was thrilling to see. 'Land ahoy' we

shouted with joy. Joy it really was. We hugged each other then celebrated the occasion with a bottle of beer. It was 8-00 a.m. We had kept that last bottle for this very occasion. The party over, it was back to rowing for us, we had 71 miles to go.

### Nightmares

The message had got across that were reaching, and a few ships and boats had come to meet us, way out in a remote corner of the North Andamans. A small four-oar row boat guided us this last mile, an unforgettable one mile, and then all of a sudden, the boat made a crunching sound as the flat bottom of the boat rammed into the sand. At last we had reached — "Our Tropical Island Paradise".

I remember one night when I had a spine-chilling dream. I had a spine-chilling dream. I dreamt that I was scaling up a high wall, and six times I fell, each time to rise and fall again. On the seventh climb, I could feel myself dropping and when I hit the ground I could feel my blood splash. At this point I awoke to find that a wave had hit me.

There were many more nightmares at sea, and they continued even after we were on land again.

They affected us fairly badly at sea. There was always the risk of one of us jumping over-board, when this happened. So we used to lash ourselves up when we slept.

These hallucinations came on with force only after we had experienced a bad attack of flu, which was about the 20th or 21st, when we had a small storm. Although the magnitude of the storm was not so great when looked at from ashore, but from a boat, those 15-foot waves seemed like the Empire State Building crashing down on us. The wind was strong, about 20-25 knots, and its frightening howl made it even worse.

To counteract this frightening howl, we turned our radio on full volume.

Being wet all day and all night, too, had its bad effects on us two. The first thing was flu. Fever ran high and at times tempers also. But there were no violent outbursts. We were finding our limits. Here is an extract from my log.

"This expedition needs more mental resolve than physical energy. Being alone in the open for days on end, taxes your psychological powers. I know now till where I can stretch my limits — a long long way."

### 'Shark, shark'!

This statement is very true, and the last 10 days of our voyage, I feel, were done purely by determination. Things came to such a stage that I used to, for half an hour at a time, just repeat the word **determination** to myself. It helped a great deal.

Sharks were our constant companions. They followed

us on most days and, a very strange thing, sharks seem to have localities or areas of their own. For two days, you'll see particular sharks following, you can recognise them, and, at times, we even damed them. One of the names was "Sharky" for a huge feminine looking one. Another was called "Cats O".

A hair-raising experience I had one day. We had just sent our 9-45 a.m. signal. It was extremely hot and we were sweating. The ice blue tropical sea was tempting and I wanted to go in. I was standing on the fore-peak telling Pinaki to remove the wireless set quickly. He was saying something.

I was not paying attention, I wanted to get into the water and as soon as he said 'off', I jumped into the cool blue sea. A lovely refreshing feelings but this did not last long, for as soon as I looked at the boat, I saw Pinaki with a wrinkled worried face. He was stammering something.

As quick as a flash, I was in the boat again. It took Pinaki a few seconds to regain his composure, and then he pointed out a darting "Sharky". It was on the other side of the boat, but had moved over to where R had been a second earlier. A split second slower and I would have been a contribution to someone's Shark Fin Soup. What luck !!

### Nearer God

It's considered good luck if you see a snake at sea. Of course, it's not so, if it bites you. That's exactly what almost happened. Pinaki was washing his mug, when this slithery and slimy thing shot towards his hand. It was quick reaction that made him pull it away. The hissing was so close, he could almost feel it.

Strange, that, on an expedition like this, one always has the feeling of being closer to God. Closer to God you really are when death is just a step away.

The sea is poetry, and navigation an Art, said a famous sea explorer. I fully agree with him because I was deep in both.

The small and big factors in life put together could make any expedition a grand success. The adventurous spirit of the men who go, and the encouragement of the cheering masses behind them, are the keynotes of any remarkable achievement.

One of these men is the world-famous sea and Channel swimmer — Mr. Mihir Sen. This man put his life and soul into the expedition. It was his brain child, his organisation, and his hands that rowed the boat from the drawing board to the man-of-war jetty on that memorable February day.

He has done a great job. It's a success for the nation, a success for us and for him.

(By arrangement with the Blitz)

## TENUGHAT DAM PROJECT

TENDER NOTICE No. H/PUR/9/506/69(T) — 81/69

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Purchase and Transport, River Valley Projects Department, New Secretariat Building, Patna for the supply of **Spare Parts for Leyland Tipper Truck**

Detailed specifications and other conditions of tender, which include provision about delivery date, earnest money, security deposit arbitration clause be obtained from the office of the Director, Purchase and Transport on payment of Rs. 5.00 (Five) only (Non-refundable) by Money order or in cash.

The tender documents will also be available from our Calcutta office at P-24 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta against crossed postal order Pledged to Registrar, River Valley Projects Department, New Secretariat, Patna encashable at Patna G. P. O.

Tender will be received upto 2 P.M. on the 15-5-69 and will be opened before the attending representatives of the tenderers on 15-5-69 at 3. P.M.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders or to accept any tender considered advantageous to the Department whether it is lowest or not without assigning any reason whatsoever.

# In "Quest" of Lost Limbs

\*From Our Correspondent\*

Hazaribagh: "And it can work," said Miss Shirley Mann, a prosthetist and physiotherapist from Australia, to a visiting press party at the Maria Artificial Limbs and Rehabilitation Centre, at Bhadaninagar (Bhurkunda), nearly 50 miles from here, and actually we saw patients whose limbs had to be amputated, were working in the melt and on the desks, even on type-writers, after their proper treatment and training with their artificial limbs, as if those were their own, with least difficulty or uneasiness.

This centre is working in this district since 1965 and is being run by Miss. Mann and a Jesuit priest, Rev. M. S. Brady. In these five years, more than 50 persons who lost their limbs for one reason or the other were rehabilitated in their active lives after they were given artificial limbs to work. At present there are several dozens of patients who were being treated for polio and limblessness.

In this mining and industrial area, workers often get involved in accidents and those who can avoid deaths have to lead pathetic life when their limbs are amputated. We find such people either begging or waiting under painful circumstances to embrace death. In road accidents also many people are injured. They also get their limbs, where necessary, amputated. So, this institution is doing a great service to the disabled persons who are getting back their normal life to a great extent.

This centre supplies artificial limbs, orthopaedic appliances, and teach new occupations for a new way of life, if the patients still remain unable after the treatments to return to their former type of employment.

The centre is at present divided into two main sections, physical treatment and vocational training.

In the physical treatment section, the patients first of all are shown how to do proper exercises which will strengthen their weakened muscles (as a result of months or even years of inactivity) in order that they will be strong enough to use artificial limbs. Wherever possible, we found, the patients are trained in groups to gather mental strength along with the physical one, observing the success of the other. Then starts the individual training to use their particular limb requires specialised training for the same, for which regular classes are held.

Cases like pomyelitis leg amputees, arm amputees, fractures and joint injuries and the like are treated in this centre. Keen care is taken for muscle re-education as long as useful improvement continues. Later, permanent appliances are provided and their correct use is taught. Walking re-education and on physical endurance together

with activities of daily living practice come as the last-stage work for preparing the patient to return to work and normal living.

In the leg amputees cases, development of the sound leg is not neglected. The centre is making and fitting fibre glass temporary limbs to begin with to mould the stumps further and to teach correct balance and walking, while waiting for permanent prostheses to made at the centre according to the stump of the particular patient. Then the period comes for the final instructions in the use of the artificial limb so that the patient will know to walk with it under all conditions.

Apart from mental and physical exercise, various kinds of games according to the physical needs of the patients are considered a must for proper and required developments of the limbs. This goes on along with the training of using the artificial limbs. The physical therapy day ends with an hour's residual sports and games. At the centre sports means any physical activity from a semi-sedentary seated game to an active competitive group. Sports are also graded, as, early, restricted and full, according to physical demands. For example, even volleyball suitably adapted is played by wheel-chair patients.

The vocational training section's role is in the restoration of functions, assessment or work-tolerance, and assessment of specific aptitudes and attitudes for work-placements. Patients are trained here to work and learn to produce something, which can be sold by the centre, and which can, in many instances, help to pay for their rehabilitation treatment. Thus at one stage, the patients thus varied could contribute from their own earnings towards their food and treatment. There are sewing and tailoring sock-knitting (machine brought from Hongkong) woodwork and carpentry, metal work and welding flour grinding and Agricultural sections where we found the patients working. The most interesting was to find an arm-amputee working on a type-writer with notable speed.

Miss Mann told us that training Indian Staff in producing artificial limbs and fixing them on the stumps of the patients, has become a necessity and a reality. Things are moving so fast she said, "that we have to speed up the work with all we know in the service of the disabled". As in the centre the most modern type of artificial limbs are produced with fibre glass sockets using the best American Hoemer-Dorrance component parts for the arms, and German Boch parts for the legs, good number of technicians are to be trained up to cope with the ever-increasing demands. Durable, efficient, and suitable for Indian climate, these parts are import-

# The Fastest Train in the World

★ By K. R. N. SWAMY ★

With the advent of jet aircraft Railways all over the world have lost their upper class traffic to aviation. In the USA railroads are hardly able to survive for want of passengers. It will be decades before aviation will succeed in making inroads into the preserves of the Indian railways. But all over the world, there is a marked trend to increase the speed of the passenger trains in order to enhance their traffic appeal and meet the challenge from the air. The recent decision of the Indian Railway Board to run the Rajdhani Express between Delhi and state capitals at a speed of 120 kph is in keeping with this trend.

In India today, the maximum speed for trains is 105 kph. The fastest train in North America reaches a speed of 140 kph, although efforts are being made to touch 180 kph.

In this context, Japan has stolen a march over the rest of the world. Its New Tokkaido Express travelling between Tokyo and Osaka does so at a speed of 200 kph. Experts from Railway organisations of many countries visit Japan to see the working of this super express system, which was built at a cost of nearly Rs. 414 crores (partly with a loan of Rs. 60 crores from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development) with a total length of 510 kilometres.

In planning such a costly venture, besides passenger appeal, the economic aspects were the main consideration. The preliminary studies the Japanese National Railways had to do, to make a commercial success of the New Tokkaido lines are worth emulating. The areas served by this line between Tokyo and Osaka is part of the main route linking Japan's north-eastern region with south-western region, connecting the major cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

The distance of 150 Kilometers runs through twelve districts with 43 per cent of the population with forty per cent of the gross national income and producing 69 per cent of the country's industrial output.

### Traffic Rise

The Japanese Government found in 1956, that by 1970 passenger traffic over this section, known as the Tokkaido Line, would rise 28 times while freight traffic would rise 1.9 times, making it impossible for the conventional railway system to cope with the increases. As such, a new fast express line had to be constructed and the Japanese National Railways Frunk Line Investigation Committee decided that a 'New Tokkaido Express Line'

ed for which the Government of India has given required licence, customs free.

At present there are machineries worth nearly \$ 86,000.

was thus imperative between Tokyo and Osaka. The ultimate aim was to reduce travelling time between these two cities from six-and-half-hours to three hours.

Construction of the line with embankments, 43 miles of tunnels, 35 miles of bridges and with no level crossings, was started in 1959. The initial test run was made in 1962. In March 1963, remote operation of a train at travelling 240 kph was tested. The new Tokkaido line with trains running at an average speed of 200 kph was officially opened for traffic on 1st October 1964.

Each train of this super express line has 12 coaches, comprising two first-class coaches with a capacity of 132 persons and ten second class coaches for 355 passengers. Two second class coaches have a half-car restaurant section, while a separate buffet car serves first class passengers.

It is interesting to consider the precautions taken to ensure that the Tokkaido Express is safe and comfortable for travel. In order to avoid unpleasant effects to the human ear, when two trains at high speed pass each other in a tunnel, the coaches are made airtight. No advertisement poster distracts the passengers attention inside the train. Before the line was laid, the geographical nature of the route and the history of natural disasters like storms, Floods, landslides, and falling rocks along the line was taken into consideration and suitable precautionary measures were taken.

Further, all vital parts of the coaches are duplicated so that in case one important component fails, the standby part can take over without danger to the train.

The automatic train control system ensures that the train will not exceed its intended sector speed. If any train speeds beyond the stipulated limit, electronic devices bring it down to the scheduled speed. To ensure that even the wind velocity along the route would not upset schedules, consolidated reports from the 24 anemometers along the line are transmitted to the Centralised Traffic Control. The dispatcher looking at the panel, keeps a strict watch over the train and communicates accurate instructions by radio telephone to the motorman concerned. It is proposed that after some time, the speed of the trains in the New Tokkaido Line would be increased to 240 kph.

With the Tokkaido Express as an example, the Commerce Department of U.S.A. has ordered three jet powered Turbo trains between New York and other cities. These trains designed by the United Aircraft Corporation will travel at a speed of 250 kph.

It is estimated that the present system in many parts of the world can cope up to speeds up to 200 kph. But, for this, the present system of jointed tracks will have to be replaced by one of welded tracks and eventually it is estimated that trains with an average speed of 320 kph. would come into every day use all over the world.

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# UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

★By BALKRISHNA K. ARUNAKAR NAYAR★

Out of over 4,000 academics working as Professors and Readers in University Departments and University Colleges less than two-thirds had doctorates. This does not include the affiliated colleges, where the position is much worse.

Teaching staff in our universities and affiliated colleges exceeded a hundred thousand during 1967-68 according to the latest report of the University Grants Commission, recently presented in Parliament. Only one-sixth of them were working in university departments and university colleges.

There were 1606 Professors and 2575 Readers in the University Departments and University Colleges in 1967-68. The Professors constituted about 10 per cent and the readers about 15 per cent of about 17,500 persons on the teaching staff of these institutions. Three-fourths were working as lecturers of whom only about a thousand were working as demonstrators.

In the affiliated colleges, the lecturers constituted nearly three fourths of about 85,000 teachers. The senior staff including principals was less than 14 per cent, while demonstrators and tutors accounted for an equal percentage.

The ratio of junior to senior posts was about 3 : 1 on an average in 1967-68 in the University Departments and University Colleges. The corresponding ratio for affiliated colleges was about 6:1. Considering the fact that the Principals are mainly administrative personnel, the senior teaching positions in affiliated colleges may be only an eighth or so of the total teaching staff.

### Staff-Student Ratio Falls

The UGC report points out that the overall staff-student ratio has come down from 1:17.6 to 1:18.7 during the last two years although the total teaching staff had increased by a fifth. This would appear anomalous. The output of post-graduates and doctorates has increased considerably during recent years. Large numbers of well-qualified persons are unemployed. According to the Technical Manpower Bulletin of the Division of Scientific and Technical personnel over 300 highly qualified persons who returned from abroad are working in the Scientists pool, awaiting regular positions. Most of them are working in the universities. In addition, over 10,000 research scholars appear to be working for their doctorates in the universities.

It should, therefore, be possible to recruit full-time or part-time teachers especially from among those doing research to ensure that the quality of teaching does not deteriorate. The association of the research students at least with the tutorial work is a matter which probably deserves serious consideration. This would help to arrest the tragic trend of second class M. A.s and M. Sc.s becoming third rate Ph. D.s. Since most of the present research fellows are concentrated in a few places, a deliberate policy of wider distribution of research allocations may also become necessary.

### Professors Without Doctorates

The University Grants Commission has recently compiled a list of Professors and Readers in University Colleges as on August 15, 1968. This is an extremely useful directory and deserves to be published annually.

An analysis of doctorate-holders among Professors and Readers has been made from the data in the UGC compilation.

### Professors and Readers With Doctorates

Field	Total No.	Percentage with Doctorate
Science	1298	84.1
Applied Sciences	474	67.5
Engineering	642	34.1
Professional	255	49.4
Arts	1514	61.6
	4183	64.0

Out of over 4,000 academics working as Professors and Readers in Indian Universities, less than two-thirds had doctorate degrees. The percentage of doctorate holders was highest in the field of Science (84 per cent) followed by Applied Sciences (68 per cent) in the field of Arts comprising Humanities and Social Sciences, the percentage of doctorate-holders was about sixtytwo.

In the professional fields like Education and Commerce the percentage of doctorate-holders in the top echelons in our universities is less than 50 per cent. Only a third of our readers and professors in the field of engineering hold doctorate.

### Light at the Top

The paucity of highly qualified staff at the head of our professional and technical training establishments should be a matter of considerable concern. The future industrial and entrepreneurial talent is to be fashioned in these institutions. And nothing but the best we can afford should satisfy us. If the condition in the University Departments and University Colleges is so bad, how for worse it is in the affiliated colleges is anybody's guess.

In our recruitments we tend to emphasise experience above competence. It saves the trouble of expert evaluation of talent. It saves the face of the faceless non-entities who stand on seniority.

Seniority and experience are valuable considerations in administration. There the solutions are based on precedents and policy. Human nature does not change overnight. But in the field of technology, the introduction of a new material or technique may revolutionise the established orders and priorities in no time. Science and technology are expanding so fast that available knowledge in these fields is doubling every ten year. It is, therefore, necessary to have as leaders, persons, working on the frontiers of knowledge. Larger and larger percentages

## UNDP to Aid India in Expansion of Television Networks

New Delhi :

A satellite earth station, which will carry most of the overseas telegraph and telephone traffic handled by the Overseas Communications Service of India, is to be built at Arvi near Poona. The new facility will also be able to take part in television broadcasting and will be an important factor in India's planned expansion of television networks.

The design, construction and installation of the Arvi station has been entrusted to the Centre for Research and Training on the Use of Satellite Communications at Ahmedabad. It is estimated that the technical equipment alone required for the new facility will cost more than dollar 7 million. About 60 per cent of this will be manufactured in India.

The new commercial station is a direct outcome of the activities of the Centre for Research and Training which launched India's participation in satellite communications.

The Centre, which was brought into operation over a four-year period with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), was initially set up to provide training and research facilities in satellite communications for scientists, engineers and advanced technicians. The 42 trainees, some from neighbouring countries, who have already participated in the highly sophisticated programmes offered by the Centre, are now forming the cadre of specialists on which

of younger persons will have to be recruited to shoulder increasing responsibilities in these fields.

The unlimited retention of the average and the under-qualified makes it impossible for competent young persons to rise. What is worse, mediocrity at the top develops internal resistance to the assimilation of talent. It is seldom that a poorly qualified head of a department will recruit a better qualified person as a junior. Today we have the undifying spectacle of second class Masters' Degree-holders getting preference over good Doctorate-holders in the so-called "open competition". Talented non-conformists become early casualties in the academic pens.

The University Grants Commission has so far been giving material assistance in the building up of facilities. Is there a case for the UGC providing professorial assistance to help maintain standards? Can we think of some means by which some of our senior academicians in our universities can be provided suitable positions at the head of junior institutions where they may help to bring in new light than letting them cast their lengthening shadows on the rapidly changing landscape of modern knowledge?

— By Courtesy : N.H.

## The "Ism's and the "Ist's

★ PROF. SADHAN KUMAR GHOSH ★

There seems to be an all-round general distrust — maybe inherited from the British — of "ISM's. We encounter Communists of all hues, but the word "Communism" is very rarely mentioned. Yes, the prejudice against "Ism" seems to be firmly entrenched.

We are apt, on the other hand, to be rather impressed by "Ist's. This may be partly due to the sub-conscious processes stemming from the fact — Valid for almost every one of us — that the first — ist we were conscious of meeting was the Ventriloquist. The memory of his magic is mixed up with our earliest memories of the rainbow and the Cuckoo's song. There is little doubt that his magic predisposed us to be impressed by the many — ists whom we were destined to meet in later life.

It is a curious and characteristic thing about the — ists" that they seem to attract the statelier epithets. We speak of a good gardener but nobody has ever heard of a good horti-culturist; a horticulturist is emi-

the development of satellite communications network in the Indian region depend at the present time.

An important aspect of the work of the Centre has been testing and modification of equipment to suit the operating requirements of satellite communications and the drawing up of plans and specifications for ground stations.

Future programmes at the Centre, now under discussion, include a proposal for a Television Broadcasting Earth Station at Ahmedabad which would use the facilities of an experimental United States satellite to be moved over the Indian Ocean for a period of one year in 1970.

nent, or noted or perhaps even world-famous. It comes quite naturally to say that a man is a rotten shot or an indifferent horseman. But has anyone ever heard of a rotten spelologist or an indifferent numismatist? If we are told that so and so is a writer we almost certainly wonder whether he is a good writer or at least a readable one. No such speculations would have entered our mind if we had been told so-and-so was a novelist or even a publicist. A novelist, however unreadable is always celebrated. And though no one exactly knows what a publicist is or what he does, we have never heard of a bad publicist.

Then there are the — ites". These lack the charisma of the — ists", and are even more under a cloud than the — isms". Conspicuous examples are Naxalite Ishmaelite and Hermapprodite. Unless therefore, an "ist" is an inanimate object like "theodolite", it is a victim of unreasonable prejudice. The only exception are the elite, or are they?

It is obvious that the "ists" have the edge over the others. We stand in greater awe of the philatelist than of mere stamp-collector. And even the somnambulist stands on a higher plane than the sleep-walker, Lady Macbeth notwithstanding. It is only when one of the "ists" seems to defy the dentist or rather makes a call on him imperative, that the outcome is different. Thus a debutante might have difficulty in making up her mind about an "ichthyologist". She would not know what to make of him. On the other hand, she would decide quickly in favour of an opportunist, who, of course enjoys ex-officio greatness.

### GANDAK PROJECT

TENDER NOTICE No. H/PUR/4-405/69G — 87/59

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Purchase and Transport, River Valley Projects Department, New Secretariat Building, Patna for the supply of

**Spare parts for Meadows Engine mounted on**

**Fargo Truck Model 109 MU-165 Engine No. 601169**

Detailed specification and other conditions of tender, which include provision about delivery date, earnest money security deposit arbitration clause be obtained from the office of the Director, Purchase and Transport on payment of Rs. 5/- (five) only (Non-refundable) by Money order or in cash.

The tender documents will also be available from our Calcutta office at P-34 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta against crossed postal order Pledged to Registrar, River Valley Project, Department, New Secretariat, Patna encashable at Patna G.P.O.

Tender will be received upto 2 P.M. on the 16-5-69 and will be opened before the attending representatives of the tenderers on 16-5-69 at 3 M.P.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders or to accept any tender considered advantageous to the Department whether it is lowest or not without assigning any reason whatsoever.

# THE INNER WORLD OF DOSTOEVSKY

★ By DMITRI LIKHACHOV ★

In his work a writer creates a certain space in which the action takes place. It may be very large (in science-fiction extending even beyond our planet) or confined to the four walls of a single room. The writer also creates time, and his book may span centuries or a few hours. An imaginative work also possesses a psychological world, a psychological atmosphere of its own. The psychology of Goncharov's heroes is unlike that of Proust's, that of Kafka's is yet again different, and entirely on another plane is the psychological makeup of the characters of historical chronicles or hagiographies. The world of a work of art is a certain "abridged", formalized variant of reality, it lacks much of what exists in the real world. Literature takes only some phenomena of reality, which it contracts or expands and stylistically organizes, thereby creating an internally closed system of its own that obeys its own laws.

As examples let us consider the work of Dostoevsky.

The action in Dostoevsky's novels progresses swiftly, forcefully, livelily. Accordingly, in Dostoevsky's imaginative world the resistance factor is very low, as in a fairy-tale. But as the story lines of Dostoevsky's books pass through the sphere of psychological and ideological life, it is this part of their inner world that possesses the lowest "power of resistance".

With Dostoevsky cause-and-effect links are weak, the laws of the daily commonplace are often violated. Dostoevsky's is a bizarre world of deviations from the normal, filled with cranks and eccentrics whose behaviour and gestures are foolish or strange, dissonant or erratic. The action develops through a series of scandals and sharp clashes between contradictory essences. Events take place suddenly, unexpectedly, unforeseen. Stavrogin, Versilov, Myshkin, Mitya and Ivan Karamazov, Nastasya Filipovna, Aglaya, Rogozhin, Katerina Ivanovna and others behave unexpectedly and illogically. The suddenness of their actions is reinforced by the deliberate vagueness of the situation, the unexplainedness of the events, their obscured causal relevance.

For example, we do not know why Alyosha comes to visit his father in the beginning of *The Brothers Karamazov*, and, characteristically, Dostoevsky himself stresses that he has no explanation of this. In the 'Author's Preface' to the novel the author says himself, "In times like ours it would be strange to demand clarity of people."

Events in his works are refracted through the impressions of them, impressions which are manifestly incomplete and subjective. The author stresses that he bears no responsibility for them, and frequently he simply refuses to explain them. Due to this the action is emancipated to the greatest possible degree. Take *The Idiot*. We "ourselves are often at a loss to explain the

events", or, "Should we be asked to explain... the degree to which the coming wedding corresponded to the Prince's actual desires... we should, we confess, find it very difficult to do so." Take also recurring reservations like "We know only that..."; "We strongly suspect..." etc. Dostoevsky as it were absolves himself of the necessity of following a cause-and-effect sequence—at least in its elementary form.

With him the freedom of narration does not require absence of resistance of the material environment, as in the folk tale, but rather freedom from cause-and-effect links, from the "resistance" of psychology, from elementary common sense logic. And Dostoevsky follows this course, to the extent that artistic verisimilitude allows him.

Dostoevsky is interested in mental paradoxes, in the unpredictable in man's behaviour. Fedka Katorzhny in *The Possessed* says of Pyotr Verkhovensky: "When he's said of a man, he's a scoundrel, he knows nothing more about him than that he's a scoundrel. Or if he's said, he's a fool, then that man has no calling with him except that of a fool. But I may be a fool on Tuesdays and Wednesdays while on a Thursday may be wiser than he."

If psychology is understood as a science that treats of the laws governing a man's psychological life, then Dostoevsky is the least psychological writer of all. What he needs is not psychology but the possibility of getting rid of it. That is why he departs from psychology into psychiatry and turns to mental diseases. And even psychiatry he needs only to probe its illogicality, bizzareness, irrationalities, to discover anything that does not fall under existing notions of man's psychic life. It so happened that much in his negation of existing laws of psychic life turned out to be prophetic and anticipated some scientific conclusions of modern psychology and psychiatry; this could happen because, after all, Dostoevsky sought verisimilitude, and within the limits of verisimilitude he was able to go beyond the bounds of the scientific conceptions of his time without violating the basic truth of psychic life. He vastly stretched out the limits of conceptions of man's psychic life, while still remaining within the limits of verisimilitude. This "free" verisimilitude in his "prophecies" turned out to be the truth. Dostoevsky's ironic attitude towards the conventional psychology of his time is stated directly in *The Brothers Karamazov* in the chapter "Psychology Full Steam Ahead" in which a psychologically-minded prosecutor is presented. Dostoevsky declares openly that psychology is a "double-edged weapon."

Dostoevsky's favourite characters are eccentrics, strange, unbalanced people of unpredictable behaviour. The

laws of psychology appear not to exist for them. He directly links his interest in cranks and eccentrics, in unstable people, with his desire to comprehend the things that go on in the world. In his "Author's Preface" to *The Brothers Karamazov* he writes, "Everyone tries to bring together the particular and discover some sense in the general nonsense. In most cases the eccentric is the particular case, the thing apart. Isn't that so?"

Dostoevsky rejects conventional logic in the name of a higher logic: the eccentric is "not always the particular case and a thing apart, but on the contrary, it may so happen that he is the one who carries the kernel of the whole, while all other people of the age are for some reason temporarily torn away from him by some gust of wind", he writes in his preface.

The internal world of Dostoevsky's books is a world of low resistance in the spiri-

tual and psychic domain. This world of freedom and weak links is, in Dostoevsky's view, the real, the genuine world.

Thus, isolation of all parts of the world and the derived freedom is what characterizes the internal world of Dostoevsky's works. But this freedom is not boundless. It encounters obstacles within itself and creates a social milieu with all its types and characters, a world of necessity.

## DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES, BIHAR, BORING ROAD, PATNA-1

### TENDER NOTICE

1. Sealed tender accompanied with Treasury Challan at 2% of the estimated value of tender as Earnest Money in the form of National Saving Certificate or other Saving Certificate issued by the Government from time to time or Bank Draft pledged in the name of the undersigned will be received on the 12th May 1969 at 11 A.M. for supply of the following materials in the subordinate offices of the Directorate of Fisheries. The tender will be opened by the undersigned on the same day at 3 P.M., before the tenderers present. The total requirement is also mentioned against each —

#### 2. List of Materials

##### 1. For transport of Fish Seed.

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (a) Leak proof polythene bags in the shape of pillow sizes 27" x 18" of 300 gauge .. | 35,000 Nos.  |
| (b) Polythene tube with un-sealed ends of the same measurements ..                   | One lac feet |

##### 2. Nets of the following sizes made of Synthetic and Cotton materials to be quoted separately.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (a) Spawn Catching net 10' x 10' x 2' (1/16" mesh and 1/8" mesh) of Midnapore type .. | 1,000 Nos. |
| (b) Fry catching nets 50' x 15' (1/24 and 1/30 mesh) ..                               | 400 Nos.   |
| (c) Fingerlings catching net 50' x 20' (1/2 and 1/4 mesh) ..                          | 40 Nos.    |
| (d) Cast net 12" x 1/2" mesh and 12' x 1" mesh (with pocket) ..                       | 100 Nos.   |
| (e) Gill Net 50' x 10' (2" and 4" mesh) ..  | 30 Nos.    |
| (f) Drag net 50' x 20' (3/4" mesh) ..   | 100 Nos.   |
| 50' x 20' (2" mesh) ..  |            |
| 50' x 20' (23/1" mesh) ..   |            |

**Note**—It is necessary to have double knot in the above mentioned nets of synthetic twines. Definite mention should be made in the tenders of the details or twines (ply etc.) in the tendered nets.

##### 3. Happa made of Synthetic Materials.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (a) Fry Fingerlings conditioning happa 8' x 4' x 3' of 24/30 mesh .. | 400 Nos. |
| (b) Breeding Happa 6' x 4' x 4' of 24,30 and 40 mesh ..              | 100 Nos. |
| (c) Hatching Happa—  |          |
| (i) Outer 6' x 4' x 3' of 24 and 30 mesh ..                          | 500 Nos. |
| (ii) Inner 5' x 3' x 1/2" (16 mesh per inch) ..                      | 500 Nos. |

4. Fry Carrier of the shape of 4 gallon tin with cover and liable to be locked wooden and made up of Galvanised iron sheet of 24 gauge lining.

3. Sample of each item should be given with the tender which is liable to be returned in case of tender being not accepted.

4. Director of Fisheries will have the right to increase or reduce the requirement mentioned in the tender.

5. Tender being approved, the tenderer will have to deposit 5% advance as security money by challan in the Govt. Treasury or 12 Year National Plan Certificate or Development Plan Certificate pledged in the name of Director of Fisheries. Firms registered under Small Scale Industries will have to deposit half the amount of security.

6. Materials will have to be supplied within 15 days of the date of the approval of tender.

7. Rates quoted in the tender will remain valid upto three months from the opening date of the tender.

8. The tenderer will have to give with the tender the number of Sales tax or Income Tax registration and clearance certificate.

9. The rate may be tendered F. O. R. Patna or F. O. R. destination in the District Headquarters.

10. The undersigned will have the right to approve or cancel any or all tender without assigning any reason thereof.

Sd/- Illegible  
Director of Fisheries, Bihar

# PATNA DAIRY

April 25 : Normal academic activities were resumed in the constituent colleges and Patna University departments here today after 17 days.

The hunger-strike launched by Bihar Subordinate Education Service Association (Inspecting Branch) entered 10th day today.

The Pirbahore police arrested today one Gautam Halwai who was wanted in connection with the Ramna Road dacoity case.

The Kadamkuan police arrested one person in connection with the Chiraiyandand culpable homicide case on Friday.

The annual revenue from the commercial taxes in this State may go up by over Rs. 12 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

x x x

April 26 : The Bihar Government has promulgated an ordinance to amend Section 81 A of the Bihar Hindu Religious Trust Act.

Doctors of the State Capital today observed mourning week by wearing black badges to express their resentment against the gruesome and brutal murder of Dr. S. A. Murtaza, in-Charge, Employees State Insurance Hospital, Dalmianagar.

x x x

April 27 : Many original registers and records dealing with construction of houses in Shrikrishnanagar colony are missing, it is learnt.

The Bihar Government has decided to re-examine and if necessary to reconstitute various committees at different levels formed during the United Front regime, it is learnt.

"Mini-hydels of the kind that are popular in Japan, are proposed to be introduced in Bihar by the State Electricity Board as part of its drive to expand rural electrification.

Summer paddy cultivation in the Patna district has received a setback this year due to short supply of canal water from river Sone, it is learnt here.

The Bihar State University Commission has decided to open 30 cells in the universities of Bihar for translating English books into Hindi and also writing original Hindi text-books.

x x x

April 28. The Chief Minister, Sardar Harihar Singh, told officials of the State Government here today to maintain law and order without "fear and favour" and assured them that for this purpose the Government and the Ministry were at the back of the services.

Ranchi and Purnea will be linked by an express bus service from the next week, according to Mr. B. N. Basu, Chairman of the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.

Four inmates of the Bankipur jail were injured following a clash between two groups of prisoners today.

The Chief Minister, Sardar Harihar Singh, said here today that May 7 was the "Laxman Rekha" (deadline) for the swearing in of the new ministers.

The Bihar Government has sanctioned today Rs. 15.93 lakhs to provide relief to the drought stricken people in Palamau district.

x x x

April 29. The admissions of seven students to the pre-medical class of the Patna Medical College done irregularly have been cancelled, it was officially learnt.

About 8.50 lakh certificate cases involving a total amount of Rs. 34.50 crores are pending disposal in different districts of Bihar, it is learnt.

Ten N.C.C. officers and 25 cadets are supervising the annual pre-university examination of Magadh University which began at the Commerce College here yesterday.

The Eastern Railway will run bi-weekly summer special trains between Howrah and Mughalsara to cater to the usual seasonal rush of passengers during summer months from next month, it is learnt.

x x x

April 30: The Bihar Legislative Assembly will meet from May 28, it was decided by the State Government today.

About 300 Class III employees of the Reserve Bank of India in Patna today struck work in response to the call given by the All-India Reserve Bank Employees Association.

Residents of Jakkampur and Purandarpur mahallas in West Patna have been going without water for over three weeks now.

About 700 doctors of Patna today paraded through the roads of the town in a mourning procession to express their resentment against the gruesome murder of Dr. S.A. Murtaza, Chief Medical Officer of the Employees State Insurance Hospital, Dalmianagar, who was killed by a mob on April 15 last.

x x x

May 1 : The city's six cinema houses remained closed today for their failure to fulfil requisite conditions for the renewal of their licences.

Patna, which has extremes of climate, is experiencing virtually cold weather since April 30.

The stolen ambassador car belonging to Mr. P.P. Nayyar, Secretary, Appointment Department, which was located and seized on the Indo-Nepal border on April 28 near Raxaul, was released and brought to Patna last night.

## Dutta Commission Report

(Contd. from Front Page)

Bus Stand of the Bankipore Bus Depot and that one man was shot inside one of these shops and that blows were inflicted on some members of the public with bayonets, are not correct. The allegations about setting fire in the shops by these constables are also not correct.

(v) That there was no neglect in the treatment of the injured persons both at the PIR premises and in the Patna Medical College Hospital except in the case of three injured namely Ram Chandra Ram, Surajdeo and Tulsi who were not properly treated in the Hospital.

As regards the disposal of the dead bodies all the 10 dead bodies were carried from the Patna Medical College Hospital Morgue to the PIR compound in a police van in naked condition. At the PIR one of the dead bodies was handed over to the relative of the deceased and the remaining nine were taken to the Banghat in the police van in naked condition. The two dead bodies were handed over to the relatives and the remaining seven were burnt in one and the same funeral pyre in naked condition without any coffin cloth.

There was also some negligence in making proper arrangements for handing over one of the dead bodies namely that of Rameshwar

Choudhary to his brother Nandu Chaudhary.

(vi) That the Khadi Bhavan building was set fire to by the members of the mob who attacked it shortly before 2 P. M.

(vii) That the officers of the police and magistracy who were responsible for maintaining law and order situation at the Chhajubagh residence of Shri K.B. Sabay showed weakness in failing to pass orders before 2 P.M. for effective lathi charge upon the mob which was attacking the police party and the officers at that place in spite of the fact that their attempts to disperse the mob by repeated lathi charge with mere show of lathis and firing of tear-gas shells had been made ineffective. Except for this, they had discharged their responsibility in maintaining law and order at that place properly. There was, however, no necessity for the continued presence of the District Magistrate Shri J. N. Sahu at that place till 6-15 P.M. after the situation at this place became peaceful and his services could have been better utilised thereafter for meeting the situation at some of the places where the attacks by the mob had shifted.

The Commission has also observed that there was some negligence in not taking steps for extinguishing the

## News in brief

The longest sea bridge in the world

Humburg (DaD)—As soon as the parliaments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Denmark consent, the longest sea-bridge in the world can be built from Fehmarn to Lolland. More than 20 km. long, with a four-lane, heated highway, two lanes for pedestrians and one or two rail tracks for fast trains travelling at 200km/hour.

Underneath, natural gas pipes, electricity cables and four two-meter pipes with drinking water from Sweden for Holland and the Federal Republic. 240 meter high piers divide two passages each for coastal ships and larger vessels (more than 100,000 ships pass here each here), construction time—roughly five years, necessary material: 10 million cub. meters of sand, 1.4 million cub. meters of cement, 250,000 tons of steel. Estimated costs: 1.3 billion DM (325 million dollars) financed privately, in roughly 30 years by bridge toll. Special attraction: Two restaurants with 500 parking places each and shops with tax-free goods.

(Cont. on last page.)

fire in the Khadi Bhavan building after 4 P.M. till sometime in the morning in spite of the fact that situation had become peaceful after the second firing and one fire brigade vehicle was available.

### DO YOU KNOW?

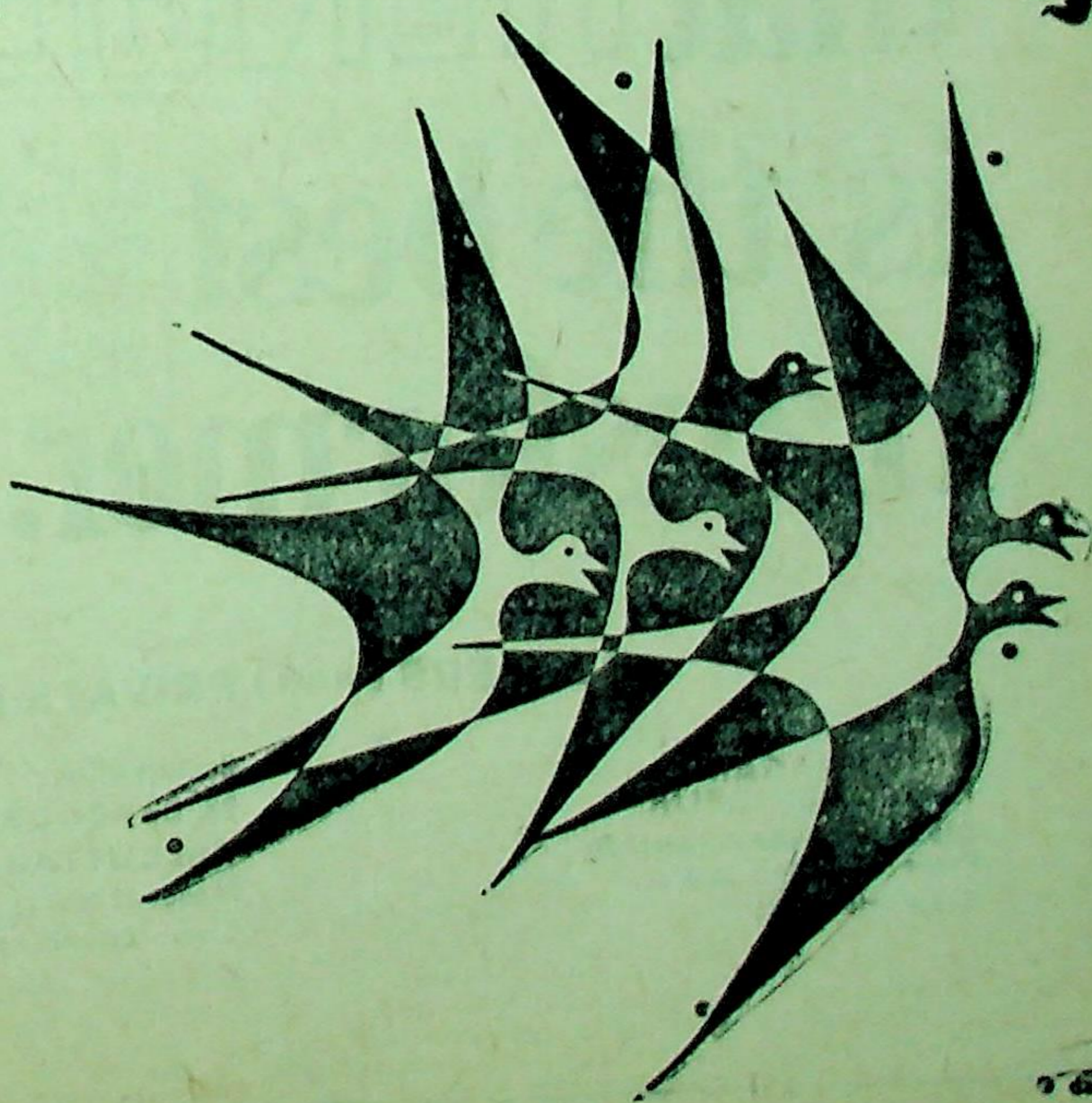
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INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



This Week in India

(Contd. from front page)

May 4... The U.F. Government will not allow automation to be introduced in West Bengal at least in existing undertakings... Vanaspati prices have been increased in different zones with effect from April 27, it is officially announced...

The Indian jawans stand firm at the Sikkim-Tibet border as the Chinese ultimatum for vacating the Nathu-la area expires... The Congress Working Committee endorses the report of the panel on political situation declaring that the Congress ideology of democratic socialism is the only way in which the nation could rapidly progress... A final decision on the abolition of privy purses and privileges of former rulers would be taken within a month... The West Bengal Government launches its drive against rowdism... Six persons were killed when police opened fire to quell a riot at a 'jatra' in Kondamallayapalle, hamlet of Somireddipalle in Cuddapah district...

Consent has been accorded to eight companies to issue bonus shares amounting to over Rs. 52.18 lakhs... The inmates of the Ferozepur Central Jail have demanded immediate implementation of the remission granted to prisoners during the Gandhi Centenary Year... An armed gang of criminals attacked the South Eastern Railway goods shed in Ranchi and looted Rs. 10,750 in cash at the point of gun and revolver... Mr. S. Nijalingappa did not use the word socialism even once in his presidential address to the 72nd session of the Indian National Congress at Faridabad...

A completely indigenous steel mill is to be set up during the Fourth Plan... The Lok Sabha on Monday passed all the budget demands for the various Central Ministries for 1969-70 and also the Appropriation Bill... The Delhi Police are investigating a case of alleged theft against a complaint by the wife... An International Children's Fair will be held in New Delhi in October-November this year... A primary school teacher, who gave birth to

quadruplets in a maternity home in Nagpur on Friday appeared for the primary teachers, certificate examination within hours of delivery...

Minister for Health K.K. Shah says that the study on transcendental meditation being conducted by the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences relates to the assessment of the neuro-physiological changes and autonomic produced by transcendental meditation... Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai says that the declared wealth of seven Union Ministers is increased by the tax authorities for different years... 'Hindu Sena' has been formed in Delhi to fight untouchability... Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai announces that agricultural land up to a value of Rs. 1.5 lakhs would be exempted from the proposed levy on agricultural wealth...

The Union Government will not concede 'separate Telengana' demand, according to Minister of State for Home Affairs Vidya Charan Shukla... There was heavy snow-fall in Kashmir Valley on Tuesday... Dr. P. N. Saprú, well-known jurist and a retired judge of the Allahabad High Court, died in Hyderabad on Tuesday... The Rajya Sabha passes the Constitution (22nd Amendment) Bill, paving the way for the reorganisation of Assam... Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai refutes the allegation of Mr. Madhu Limaye (SSP) that budget proposals had leaked before they were presented to the Lok Sabha... The Supreme Court on Tuesday struck down certain provisions of the Gold Control Act which empowered the Gold Administrator to inspect the stock of gold with the dealers as unconstitutional.

Tailpiece: An Indian, who settled in the USA, had died leaving his entire fortune, amounting to about Rs. 14 crores in Indian money, to his brother, a retired agriculture officer, now running a farm in the Lakhimpur-Kheri district of U.P.—News-item.

—N. Mitra

News in.....

(Contd. from page 163)

Nine more moon landings envisioned in revised budget

Washington: President Nixon's budget proposals for the U.S. space programme would provide for nine more manned flights to the moon after the first astronauts land this summer. The flights to explore sites in the lowlands along the lunar equator and in the mountainous highlands beyond would be carried out at the rate of two or three a year into 1972. The missions would employ Saturn-5 rockets and Apollo spacecraft left over from the original Apollo programme.

'Proof' of water on Mars found by U.S. scientists

New York: U.S. scientists say they have obtained the first "absolutely conclusive proof" that water exists in the atmosphere of Mars. Astronomers at the University of Texas McDonald Observatory say their observations show that although the water content on Mars appears to be low, nevertheless, it is enough to support life. The observations, they say, seem to undermine the arguments of those who say that the air of Mars is so dry that life could not exist there.

U.S. Aquanauts surface after 58 days under the sea

St. John, Virgin Island — Four American aquanauts who spent 58 and one-half days in a "capsule home" under the sea — twice as long as any earlier stay — were brought safely to the surface of the Caribbean last week. The scientists, who had been submerged 15 meters under the sea waters of Great Lameshur Bay near St. John Island in the American Virgin Islands, were lifted individually to the surface in transfer chambers from the 160-ton, twin-cylinder habitat they had used to conduct undersea research since February 15.

ILO meeting to study chemical industry problems

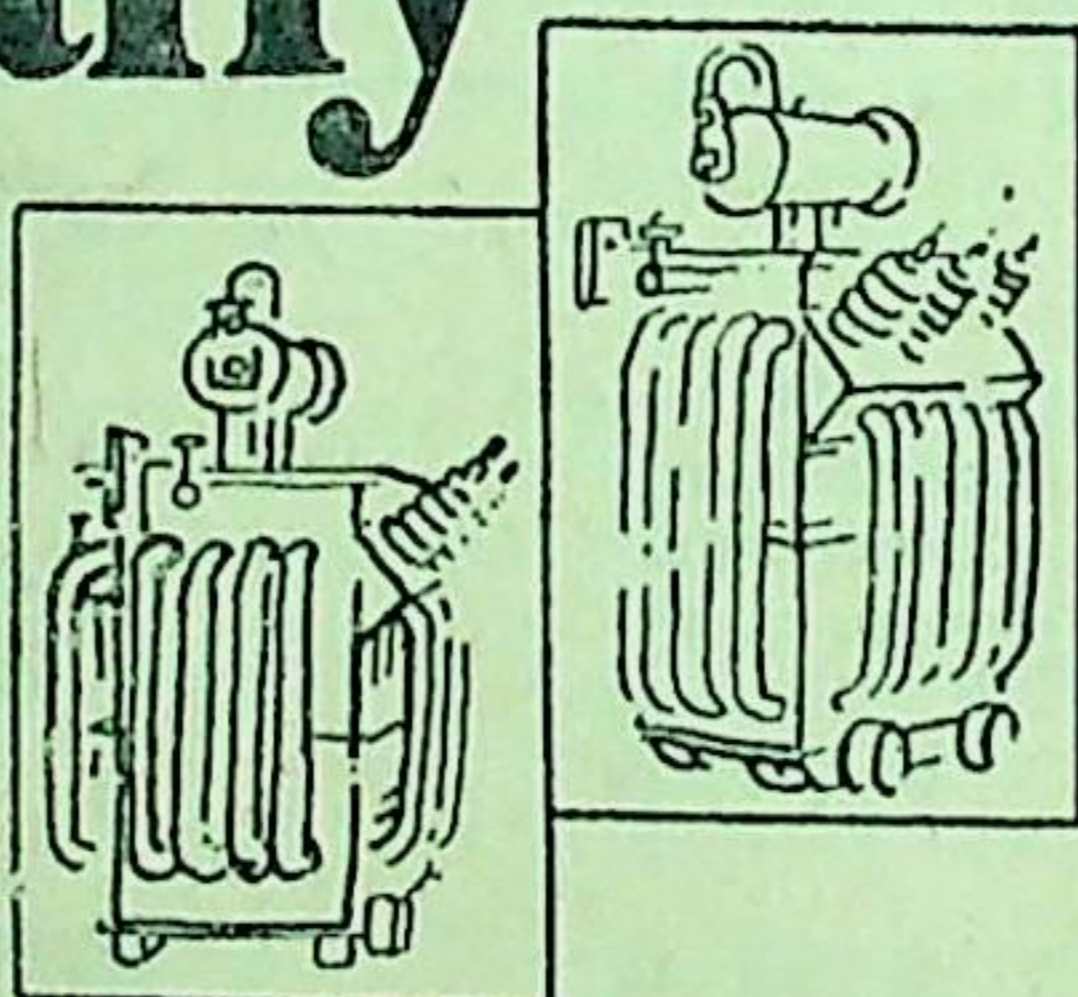
Geneva — Delegates representing government, employers, and workers of 24 nations, including India, will meet in Geneva April 28 to May 9 under International Labour Organization (ILO) auspices to look into the labour and social problems of the fast-expanding chemical industry.

Buses are classrooms en route to school

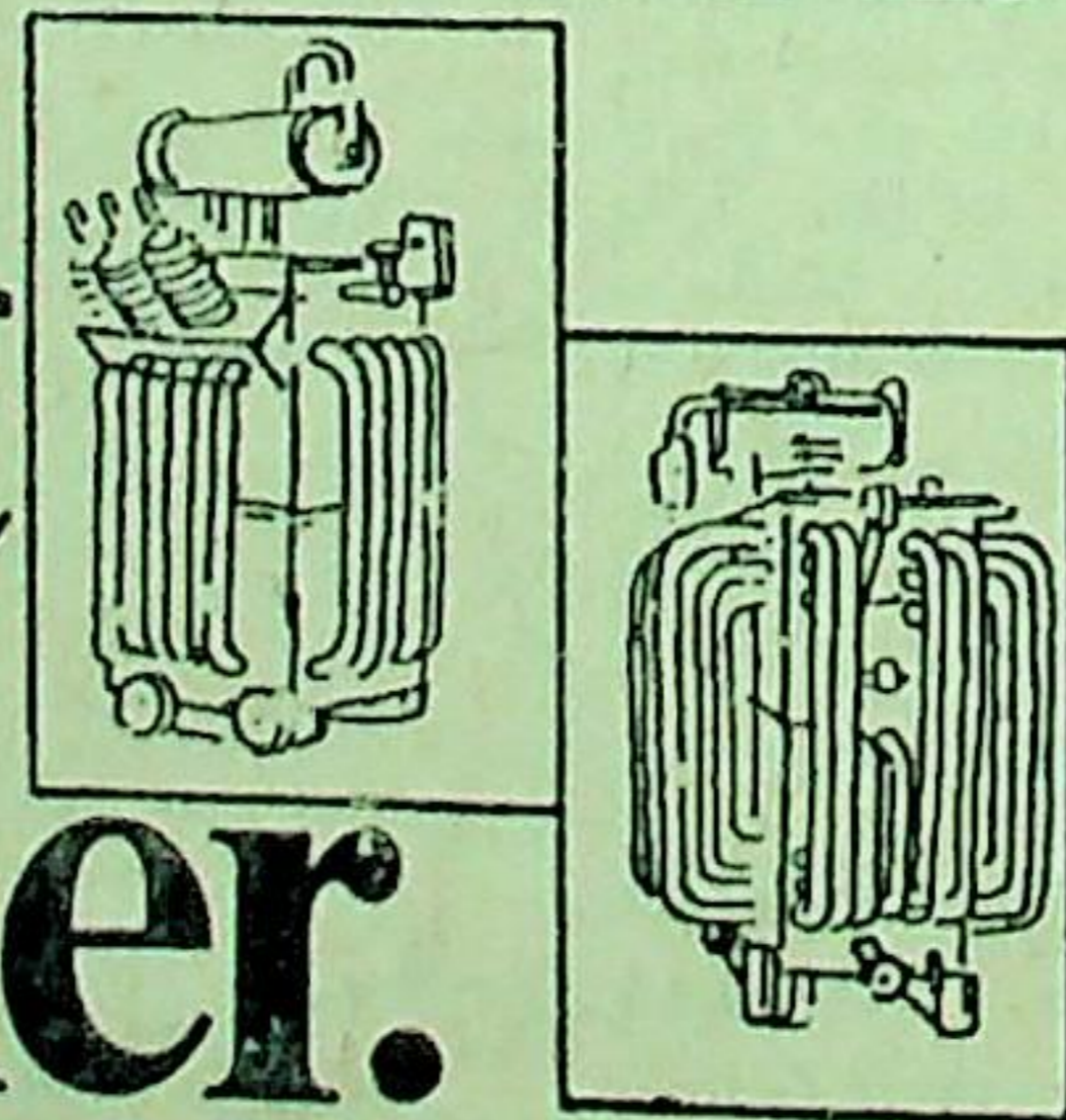
United Nations — Many students in isolated rural U.S. schools spend up to 40 hours a month riding a bus to and from classes, the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reports. Some rural schools in Pennsylvania and Colorado are experimenting with "audiobuses" to make profitable use of the time spent on the long bus trips. By installing sound systems, school authorities in these states have made each school bus a classroom on wheels.

A great many engineers think

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