

From Shri Maulik's extremely Informative survey of the coal situation, the one conclusion that stands out is that even at the end of the first year of the Second Plan, the plan for coal is still fluid and that the administration side of it is still to find its feet. The present indications are that unless the Ministry pulls itself up by its shoestrings, it will not be able to deliver the goods from the public sector, while it may succeed in thwarting the private sector and prevent it from doing its job. An esteemed correspondent has put the situation in a nutshell as follows:

"Today Railways consume annually about 12 million tons of coal which is expected to rise by 4 million tons to 16 million tons by the end of the Second Plan. Also the 4.7 million tons of coking coal Railways consume at present have to be substituted by non-coking coal. That is, Railways have to find 4+4.7, say 9 million tons of coal by the end of 1960-61. Korba on which they relied is a disappointment; its 100 ft giant seam contains 35 per cent average ash which even after washing is not usable by Railways. Korba's good coal in its narrow seam has to be reserved for Bhilai. Karanpura coal to be developed in the public sector and Jhilimili coal would be of some assistance to the Railways. But, it seems to me that the main source from which Railways can get the majority of the 9 million tons of extra coal is the Ranigunge field.

"The good quality coal of Ranigunge, however, the Laikdih type and Poniati type, has to be reserved for metallurgical purposes. In line with the indication of recent research work done at Fuel Research Institute according to which, these Laikdih type and Poniati type coal can be blended with a small quantity of Jharia coal or coke dust or char to produce good coking coal. In the circumstances, the only alternative for Railways is to go in for large scale open cast mining of Ranigunge coal of Grade I and Grade II and wash it, using the clean coal for its locomotives, and burning in power house its middlings and rejects in Cyclone borers of slagging type which are used in Western Germany to burn coal with ash upto 45 and thus produce more thermal electric power to substitute electric power for the contemplated Diesel traction between

Gomoh and Moghalsarai. Electric Power in the Ranigunge-Durgapur area is going to be very short by 1960-61. D V C is building 150,000 KW power house at Durgapur and Bengal Government is building another for 60,000 KW. But D V C is already booked and Bengal Power House will very soon be. D V C is thinking of doubling its Durgapur Power House and so is the Bengal Government. So extra power from the middlings and rejects from the washing of open-cast coal for the Railways will have a ready use.

The Delhi School of Economics

THE Delhi School has taken from its energetic Director Vivekananda as its ideal. It is housed in a highly modernistic though not quite Le Corbusier new building, which is not too far from the heart of old Delhi and is therefore somewhat sui generis, but the architecture is not incongruent with its surroundings, because of the eminence of the site which marks it off from the old city. The entrance Hall is dominated by the wall length portrait of this noble son of India and in huge big letters is inscribed his gospel of action of service to humanity. The School has also sought to maintain its continuity with the past by establishing the forerunners of economic studies in India. Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji and Rameshchandra Dutt—firmly for the first time in the academic sphere. And from far back into the past, Dr Rao derives his Ideal of the School as a community the members of which, teachers and students alike, are to grow and develop in the closest intimacy. With the School, the alumni are expected to maintain a life long bond, symbolised by the offer of a Guru Dakshina, not to the Guru, but to the School.

Now Vivekananda was a great saint but also a great hustler. Without the restraining influence of Rama Krishna, where would have his turbulent energy led him? The roots of action lie deep in unreason and madness. Therefore, action has to be freed from desire which is doubly difficult for those who choose the discipline of social science. For they have to be detached without

"But the difficulty about this scheme is that the Government of West Bengal would rather have private collieries supply the extra requirements of Railways rather than Railways themselves go in for large scale mining'.

Somebody has to move in the matter, but why not both the Ministry of Production and the private sector together? After all, if the production of coal has to be stepped up from 38 mn to 60 mn tons and the two sectors have to reach their respective targets, neither can be left out or should lag behind.

being otherworldly. By choosing Delhi as its site, the capital of the Government of India, with access to funds and resources beyond the dreams of Sir Ashutosh, Jagadish Chandra Bose or Rabindranath, the founder of the School has given hostages to fortune.

The School has grown enormously from the days, not so far off, when Dr Rao started it with Dr Ganguli only as his colleague. One aspect of growth is larger and larger inputs and some day, in this age of technology, someone will have to work out what ratio the output bears to these large and ever increasing inputs. The School is already equipped with a Statistical Workshop.

The Director himself is keenly aware of some other aspects of the problems of growth. In his last report, he said

"We are now many in number, and the intimacy which was a matter of course in the early stages of our development has now to be fostered and sustained. Our ideology and our purpose the basic reasons for which the School was brought into existence, have to be reiterated from time to time, and purposive efforts made to weld the members of the institution into a team that will lead to social effort, while also promoting individual growth"

It is not enough, however, for missionaries to be fired with zeal; this is not the only thing that Swami Vivekananda talked about; they have also to find a 'still centre' which Vivekananda took for granted.