APPENDIX IV

List of some of the Institutions visited

01 St. Xaviers College, Dhobi Talab, Bombay
02 Bombay University, Fort Bombay
03 Bombay University, Campus- Kalina Santa Cruz, Bombay
04 Jai Hind College, Bombay
05 Burhani College, 50, Nesbit Road, Bombay 400010
06 Maharashtra College, Belasis Road, Bombay, Jogeshwari, Bombay
07 Government of Maharashtra Ismail College, Bombay
08 Bhavans College, Anderi Bombay
09 Indian Institute of Technology, Pawai, Bombay
10 Osmania University, Vediganagar, Hyderabad, A.P.
11 Nizam College, Bashir Baug, Hyderabad A.P.
12 Anwar-Ul-Oloom College, Mallapally, Hyderabad
13 Warangal Medical College, Warangal, A.P.
14 Saifer College, Bhopal M.P.
15 Mysore University, Mysore, Karnataka
16 Bangalore University, Bangalore 6, Karnataka
17 R.M.S. Engineering College, Bangalore, Karnataka
18 Goa Medical College, Goa
19 Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi
20 Poona University, Poona, Maharashtra
21 Ferguson College, Duccan Gymkhana, Poona
22 Nadia College, Bund Garden Road, Poona
23 Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Shivaji Nagar, Poona
24 Symboris - Centre for Foreign Students Duccan-Gymkhana, Poona
25 Poona College, Goliber, Poona
26 Patiala Medical College, Patiala, Punjab
27 Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
28 Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
29 M.S. University, Baroda
30 Delhi University
31 L.M. College of Pharmacy Novrangpura, Ahmedabad
32 St. Xaviers College, Ahmedabad
33 Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal, Karnataka
34 Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
35 Gurunanak Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
To

Mr. Aghili Kasoud,
c/o. Sa idi Kohinoor Cinema,
Omar, Bombay.

Dear Student,

I am pleased to inform you that I have allotted a seat to you in the XI Science Class of this college during the current academic year. Your admission to the college will be however subject to your production of Eligibility Certificate from the Bombay University and a valid Student Visa.

The academic session has already started and therefore you are advised to reach Bombay and join the college at the earliest.

Dr. A.A. Munshi,
PRINCIPAL
Ref No. BC/11/558/77-78.  
Date May 31, 1977.

Mr. Ebrahim Moosapour,  
Hasjид Sulaiman/Iran.

Dear Student,

Ref. copies of the mark-sheet and the passing certificate of the Secondary Examination of Iran, you are granted provisional admission in this College for the year 1977-78 subject to the following conditions:

1. Should hold an Eligibility certificate granted by the Divisional Secretary, Board of Higher Education, Bombay 400 016.

2. Should be in possession of a valid passport and student's visa issued in your favour.

3. Should have adequate working knowledge of the English language.

You should reach here by the time the first academic term starts in Mid-June. As admissions are restricted to a prescribed limit, please note, there is no binding on the College authorities to award admissions beyond capacity even on the basis of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Principal.
Dear Mr. Shahriyar Elmi,
Teheran, Iran.

With reference to your application through Mr. Hedayati, we are happy to reserve a provisional seat for you in the Junior College for the next academic year commencing around June, 1979.

Please note that you will have to produce the eligibility certificate and student's visa at the time of enrolment.

You are, however, advised to come to Bombay by early January, 1979, to study English here and gain sufficient knowledge of this language which is the medium of instruction in this college.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

(Dr. K.A. Patel)
Vice-Principal.
When most of Europe was still covered in glaciers, prehistoric men in the Middle East came down from the mountains to settle on the shores of a great inland sea. Their bones have been found in rock layers many feet deep. For thousands of years after they disappeared the hot sun beat down on their sea, until it evaporated to form the world’s biggest salt desert. This now takes up most of the central part of Iran. There’s not much to see – just hundreds of square miles of flat, crumbling salt. Add to this a tiny and irregular rainfall, blisteringly hot summers and freezing winters, and enormous temperature changes between day and night, and the central plateau of Iran becomes perhaps one of the least friendly places on Earth.

Iran is the new name for one of the world’s most ancient nations, Persia. And although the people who live in Iran are called Iranians, the language they speak is always known as Persian – a Caucasian language written in Arabic script. And this tells us something of the mixture of races and cultures that make up Iran today.

Ancient Persia

One of the things we always remember about the Persians is that they were defeated by the ancient Greeks at the battle of Marathon, in 490 BC. We tend to forget that at this time the Persian Empire was immense, stretching from Libya in the west to India in the east, and from the Gulf of Oman to the Aral Sea in the north. And the Persians had a great civilization with its own art, literature, and architecture. Their huge empire was well organized and linked by good roads, along which relays of couriers kept up a fast postal service. They had some right to regard the Greeks as barbarian trouble-makers on their north-west frontier.

When Alexander the Great defeated the Persians in 331 BC, he did not destroy their civilization. Instead he tried to fuse it with that of the Greeks, took a Persian wife (and made his senior officers do the same), and adopted Persian customs. But when Alexander died he left no heirs and his empire split up. Persia remained under Greek rule until about 155 BC, when it came under the Parthians from the north-east, and it wasn’t until 226 AD that Persia once again came under Persian rule – that of the Sassanian dynasty. Even under foreign rule Persia had remained powerful, unconquered by the neighbouring Roman Empire; and now a new period of splendour began.

While the Roman Empire disintegrated and while Europe became a mass of warring peoples, the Persians created a new civilization which produced some of the finest architecture and ceramics the world has ever seen. And the Sassanian emperors were successful warriors, too; they fought the Romans, Turks, Huns, and other nations, and extended the bounds of their empire.

Conquest by Islam

The luck of the Sassanians was not to hold. By 650 the Persian Empire was almost completely overrun by the Arabs. A new Islamic-Persian civilization arose which again produced great works of art, and many beautiful mosques.

Much of this civilization was destroyed in 1221 when the terrible Mongol horsemen of Genghis Khan swept into Persia. His armies not only slaughtered enormous numbers of Persians but also destroyed a whole irrigation system, parts of Persia that were made green and fertile by canals before his coming are still dry and barren to this day.

Slowly and painfully the Persians re-established themselves, despite further invasions. And in the 18th century, under Nadir Shah, they were once more able to invade India. They reached Delhi, returning with immense booty including the jewel-encrusted peacock throne. But Nadir’s many campaigns left the country exhausted.

Persia’s closeness to India worried the British, who were busy establishing themselves there; and they were also alarmed when they realized that Napoleon was considering invading India through Persia. They decided that they must make Persia
The reign of the 19th-century Shah Nasr al-Din saw an early, uneasy blend of Eastern and Western cultures. The son of Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, the present Shah of Persia, at his father’s coronation in October 1967.

The new Persia

In 1925 an army general, Riza Khan, was proclaimed Shah. He altered Iran more in the next 15 years or so than anyone had ever before. He started to change a backward and feudal society into a modern and dynamic one; factories were set up, towns rebuilt, the old financial system re-organized. Riza Khan was forced to abdicate during the Second World War, when the British occupied the country after driving out many German ‘advisers’. His son Mohammed took over and he too is concentrating on making Iran a modern and progressive country. But although he has set up programmes of reform and is trying to give everyone education and to fight diseases like malaria and smallpox, there is still a long way to go, since no country can be brought from poverty and feudal ways to those of a developed country in a few years.

The land, and the people

Iran is a huge country, with an area of about 636,000 square miles—nearly seven times the size of Great Britain. But as she has a population of only 27 million—about half the size of Britain’s—she is not a very crowded country. Indeed, most of Iran is arid desert, swamp, or scrubland where it is impossible to grow anything, there are enormous areas of the country where no human beings ever set foot. Only 10 per cent of Iran can be cultivated and this is naturally where nearly everyone lives.

The whole of the centre of Iran is an enormous plateau over 4,000 feet high, surrounded by even higher mountains. The only lowlands are a narrow strip along the shores of the Persian Gulf and strips along the Caspian Sea and the Gulf of Oman.

Wheat is the main crop; a certain amount of rice is cultivated around the Caspian coast and barley, cotton, sugar beet and sugar cane, tea, tobacco, and vines are also grown. Fruits such as apricots, peaches, pomegranates, olives, and above all dates flourish in Iran too.
Grazing is another vital part of agriculture in Iran, more than 26 million sheep and 14 million goats are reared there. There are plans to irrigate much more of the country, and this could triple the amount of land available for farming.

Fishing is important too and Iran is famous for her caviar, the eggs of sturgeon caught in the Caspian Sea. It is a major export. And in the Persian Gulf, pearl fishers still go about their traditional work.

Two-thirds of the population are Indo-European of the original Persian stock but there are large minorities of Arabs, Kurds, Armenians, and gypsies. Most of the people live in mudbrick houses which are usually built round an inner courtyard, but some are nomads and move from one grazing area to another. They live in round tents of black felt, which are carried with the rest of their possessions on the backs of camels or donkeys. The government still has trouble with some of its wilder tribes from time to time, but as parts of the country are so inaccessible, with no roads and very poor communications, it is often difficult to do much about it.

The rulers of Iran are anxious to make her into a strong, modern industrial country and other countries like Russia are helping her by building dams, steel mills, chemical plants, and factories. But the population of Iran is still basically a peasantry and it will be many years before she catches up with the industrial countries of the world.

Underground wealth

All modern accounts say that oil was first discovered in Iran in 1904 but the Greek historian Herodotus, who wrote in the 5th century BC, tells of oil dug out of pits in Persia.

It wasn't until 1908 that oil was found in enough quantity to make drilling worth while. This discovery was soon to transform the economy of Iran because the oil companies who drilled the wells had to pay handsomely for the privilege and also a percentage of their profits. So as more and more oil was discovered, Iran got more and more money from it. Today nearly 150 million tons of oil are drilled every year, as Iran takes over half the profit on all of it, this represents both her biggest export and her biggest source of revenue.

The crude oil is either piped to Abadan where it is refined on the spot at one of the biggest refineries in the world, or piped to the port of Bandar Mashur where tankers are loaded to take it all over the world.
4. APPLIED ECONOMICS RESEARCH CENTRE, UNIV. OF KARACHI
5. PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS (PIDB), UNIV. OF QUID-I-AZAM
6. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE OF AREA STUDIES IN AMERICAN STUDIES
7. DEPT. OF MATERIAL SCIENCE, UNIV. OF QUID-I-AZAM
8. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MODERN LANGUAGE, UNIV. OF QUID-I-AZAM
9. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE OF AREA STUDIES IN AMERICAN STUDIES
10. DEPT. OF MATERIAL SCIENCE, UNIV. OF QUID-I-AZAM
11. LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE, LAHORE
12. INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING RESOURCES, UNIV. OF TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING, LAHORE
13. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, UNIV. OF TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING, LAHORE
14. DEPT. OF BIO-CHEMISTRY, UNIV. OF PUNJAB
15. DEPT. OF MOLECULAR BIOL., UNIV. OF PUNJAB
16. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN SOLID STATE PHYSICS, UNIV. OF PUNJAB
17. NATIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN GEOLOGY, UNIV. OF PESHAWAR
18. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN MINERALOGY, UNIV. OF BALUCHISTAN
19. DEPT. OF COMMUNICATION PHYSICS AT JAMSHORO, SIND

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18. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN MINERALOGY, UNIV. OF BALUCHISTAN
19. DEPT. OF COMMUNICATION PHYSICS AT JAMSHORO, SIND
1. دانشگاه های گروه دو (خوب) با کانکان

2. دانشگاه های گروه سه (طبیعی) با کانکان

3. دانشگاه های گروه چهار (صفحه) با کانکان

4. موسسات آزمایشی گروه چهار (صفحه)

5. موسسات آزمایشی گروه سه (طبیعی)

6. موسسات آزمایشی گروه دو (خوب)

7. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

8. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

9. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

10. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

11. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

12. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

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27. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

28. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

29. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)

30. موسسات آزمایشی گروه یک (طبیعی)
تروریسم جوکه سربدار

و جوکه پروار مرگ

مطوعات و رسوم اسکناسهای بی‌پردازی یکی‌یکی در لیست پرداختی رضا شام

حسن مشکل

جنگلی‌ها

کشتار هایی که گزارش اولی‌ها نشان می‌دهد، هرگونه مورد ضمانت باید باشد. بهترین راه برای مقاومت، پرداختن به نیازهای مالی و اجتماعی و پیگیری حقوقی است.
ON THE CAMPUS

No accommodation for girls!

The first part of the column is probably more directed towards the fairer sex. No, I am not being discriminatory. It's just what I have to say can be better appreciated by girls. Perhaps, better identified with.

The students of the Pune Engineering College have been literally waging a battle with the authorities since the last 14 years. Yes, even Lord Rama was successful at the end of 14 years of exile, but these students are still left in the lurch.

The problem of proper accommodation has been haunting the girls of this college for too long now.

Let us go back into the history of the problem. In 1974 the college building meant to house a hostel for the girls was leased out temporarily to the Food Craft Institute. The reason—the number of girls opting for engineering subjects was very negligible.

Over the years, the strength of girl students has risen manifold, thus posing the problem of accommodation. Moreover, with the Pune college being the only reputed one in an area encompassing five districts, there is a tremendous inflow of students from outside. The accommodation problem is thus aggravated.

It is not as though the problem is being highlighted for the first time. The students have been demanding the return of the building since a very long time, all through the proper channels, but in vain...

During the Chief Minister's recent visit to the city, the students met him and also handed in a petition. "I shall give a notice and have them (FCI) vacated," was his reply, said one of the students who met him.

On the economic front, too, the students are losing out a great deal. The college hostel is a meager Rs. 90 for a fortnight of stay. While, the students study abroad, there is a dearth of proper boarding facilities. They spend anything between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 a month.

To add to the girl's woes, this college has been providing the problem for 14 years. It is definitely carrying things too far if it is hot. Since the CM has promised to look into the matter, things are going to be a bit better for these young girls.

The director of Technical Education has also been notified of the problem, but he says too late to help... But every effort will be made to give free education to girls.

In the context of this whole situation, there is another interesting incident that happened. According to the Principal of the college, not a big issue.

In the middle of this whole situation, a group of students showed their determination and started an agitation. They were demanding the return of the building since a very long time.

Don't despise girls, we will see that justice is done.

Iranian students' woes: Justice seems to be playing faunt with students all over, and Iranians seem to be no exception.

Iranian students in India are terribly worried and concerned with the introduction of the grading system of the Indian Institution of Higher Education. The evaluation department of the Ministry of Education of Iran. Under this system, colleges and universities are graded and student facilities are made available accordingly. Thus, students studying in institutions of the first and second grade will receive educational facilities, while those in the third and fourth grades will not be given any such benefits. Moreover, their degrees are not accepted back home.

Speaking on behalf of the students, Ms. Mehdi Hedayat, wondered how the Iranian authorities and the students fighting for their rights could possibly cooperate. He said, "The Iranian students in India are doing a battle with the authorities. They are forced to stay back and work employment here."

Well, friends, we all hope that our government will awaken to public issues and that all of you are not going in jobs home.

A lvy

Speaking on behalf of the students, Ms. Mehdi Hedayat, wondered how the Iranian authorities could possibly cooperate. He said, "The Iranian students in India are doing a battle with the authorities. They are forced to stay back and work employment here."

Well, friends, we all hope that our government will awaken to public issues and that all of you are not going in jobs home.
Iran takes good care of all its citizens

The Bangalore newspaper "Neshiman" wrote on October 30, 1977, "In Iran 72 per cent of the population live in houses and narrow rooms; there are no lights and water in 75 per cent of the houses, and there is not a single doctor for hundreds of patients; in the cities you see a lavish expense of the government and in villages there is extreme poverty."

Iran has no hut dwellings at all. Almighty God has established universal fact that Iran has made the best possible progress during the past 20 years, people have become much more prosperous and productive than any other nation in the Middle East.

The all-patriotic Iranians, our people, is not a mere talk but one of the most intelligent and enlightened leaders of the world have been destined by Almighty God to lead the long-suffered people of his country to prosperity. Its introduction of the revolution of the Shah and the people has changed the face of the country and gained for it international honour and recognition. It was then that new educational strategies, economic development programmes, cultural upheavals, massive industrialization and, on the whole, rebuilding of the country began and led to the present fruitful progress.

At present, educational other corps which are upheld as a modern and productive venture in the world, have brought the total territory under its sway. Young soldiers in military uniforms and trained in their particular tasks, like social justice, education, agriculture rural development, health and hygiene, go to remote villages carrying with them a trend for reforms, change and reconstruction.

The question of medical treatment was a great problem for Iran about a decade ago but it was not Iran only which had experienced this problem. Different agencies like, the Imperial Organisation for Medical Care, the Ministry of Health and the Sun and Lion Society, the Insurance Companies of Iran and other private and charitable organisations, were obliged to tackle the problem. This led to the employment of hundreds of foreign doctors, nurses, midwives, pathologists and medical technicians, mainly from India, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Higher salaries were fixed for doctors who volunteered to go to villages. Free medical care was instituted by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for the whole nation. The situation is well under control and today we have dispensaries and doctors in almost all villages.

The Rural Development Corps participate and encourage villagers to build new and better houses and in time almost all our villages were modernised with proper housing and water supply, housing and water supply.

M. BEDAYATI, Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Tehran. (Man"

Red-tapism

Regarding the news item "150-crore swindle" in BLITZ (November 30) alleging our Association's involvement in a report! conspiracy with the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the installation of 50,000 pumps and alleging this Association is not at all aware of or involved in this matter, nor was any time was given to us to discuss this matter at any of our meetings.

P. K. THIAGARAJAN, Secretary, India Pump Manufacturers Association, Bombay.
Sacked by Khomeini regime

Ex-Iranian officer peddling cigarettes!

By The Daily Staff

T R AXIAN National Mehdi Hidayati 47 flew to Bombay in 1977 to counsel Iranian students and four years later ended up as an odd job man in the city of Hyderabad. Shattered, Mehdi today peddles cigarettes and other consumer items with his four sons and a daughter. But worse still, the police are at his heels because he does not have a residential permit. Nor does he have a UN Refugee status or an Indian citizenship that would allow him to stay on peacefully.

Mehdi was an officer of the "education" department of the Embassy of Iran, guiding students (Iranians) in various courses offered by Indian Universities. However, his troubles began when his service passport was taken away by the Iranian Consulate after the revolution. The Iranian Consulate issued him a certificate dated Feb. 29, 1980 stating that his assignment as an official of Culture and Higher Studies had come to an end.

The Consulate promised to take necessary steps, to have an ordinary passport issued to him. The promise went unfulfilled. Mehdi did not want to go back to Iran as per the request of the Iranian Consulate because of the lack of funds to fly his large family. He also had not received his salary for six months before the revolution.

"I was blamed for being an anti-Khomeini and a member of the Savak." The sudden dismissal from service was apparently based on the conception that he was harboring anti-Khomeini feelings.

Talking to The Daily today, the middle-aged Mehdi said: "I was punished for being an anti-Khomeini and a member of the Savak."

"The allegation was based on a letter I had written for Bilt on December 4, 1977. The report was a rejoinder to a press report which had appeared in a newspaper of Bangalore "Nashikram" on October 30, 1977, which highlighted the poor conditions of living in Iran."
The chequered life of Hedayati

Mehdi Hedayati describes himself as the oldest Iranian student in India. With only a couple of students and families and a couple of months of hard labour remaining before his thesis is completed, he may well claim the distinction of being the first international graduate to be conferred a Ph.D. degree in India. That would enable him to continue his three-decade old relationship with India, his "second home," as a teacher.

Now a resident of Hyderabad, Hedayati is in Ahmedabad for the final delivery of his long-dead baby—his thesis, "Higher Education in Iran, with special reference to Iranian Students in India." It has been a long, hard grind for him to get this stage. The highs of royal patronage, the lows of turbulent revolutionary times, the abysmal depths of family strife, Hedayati has tasted all the flavours that life has to offer, even though most were not palatable.

At one time, public relations officer in the Shah of Iran's Ministry of Science and Higher Education, student adviser in charge of Iranian student affairs abroad and then special expert on Iranian-Indo-Pakistan affairs, Hedayati has now been reduced to refugee status and penury. The regime changed so dramatically in Iran in 1979. Hedayati was in India as the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative responsible for training of consular officials in charge of student affairs in Iranian embassy offices in Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad. He was simultaneously working on his thesis in Bombay on the specific problems confronting Iranian students in India.

At first a sympathiser of the "revolution," the fundamentalist theocratic regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, Hedayati's world changed drastically as did his convictions. When he heard reports of intellectuals, some of whom were his friends, and colleagues, being butchered in kind of insecurity my family had to go through, I have four sons and a daughter. The greatest tragedy in my life has been that I, who was indirectly responsible for the education of so many Iranian students abroad, could not see my children flourish academically," says Hedayati.

His native land, Iran, he administers, forced to get his daughter married at the age of 12, discontinues his son's education and do odd jobs to survive.

He was granted refugee status by the United Nations High commission for Refugees in 1985, and given Rs. 2,400 a month as subsistence allowance. Even though the allowance was hedged around with a lot of complications, Hedayati had no choice but "to surrender my dignity and accept it" only to find it being stopped abruptly eight months ago. Repeated requests for allowance at least for typing and compilation fees for the completion of his thesis have, he maintains, fallen on deaf ears at the UNHCR office. His dreams for his sons have been dashed—first wife with no children, second wife has had to travel in the middle of the night to see his son who has been killed while working on a sugar mill in Gujarat. Hedayati got a transfer to the Bombay Xavier's where he completed his first year of his B.A. and did his Master's in Sociology in 1999. On the way, he even participated in the Mahajuraj agitation. "I never felt that I was a foreigner. I had always been accepted as an equal by my classmates," recalls Hedayati.

He had gone to Iran in 1970 at the invitation of the Shah who had come to Bombay and called upon his educated countrymen to come home. He worked for a few years in the oil fields and dismisses all the allegations of corruption against him as "plants of foreign powers." "In fact," he continues, "the people of Iran now love him for having walked away quietly instead of unleashing a widespread massacre. But I also agree that he dug his own grave by allowing a military-inspired education explosion but no corresponding freedom of opinion." But he does not seem hopeful of any shift towards pragmatism in his homeland with the continuance of a retrograde fundamentalist regime, even though Khomeini is dead now. The only hope for refugees like him is democracy, he says.

Angler's delight

By S. Ram Kumar

CONTESTS of wit and intelligence are at the very heart of angling—the fine art of fishing with rod and line. One Indian fish can take such contests to superlative levels. The Indian Mahseer, one of the finest sport fishes in the world.

Anglers have made important contributions much like angling to the study of ichthyology. These studies have been important to the conservation of aquatic life and to fisheries management. The Mahseer is a hardy fish that can live in a wide range of environments, from swift-flowing rivers to stagnant ponds. It is one of the finest game fish in the world and is highly sought after by anglers.

The Mahseer's teeth are not in the upper jaw as it is found in most fish, but in the lower jaw, making it a unique and fascinating creature. The Mahseer has also been given the title of the "Barracuda of the East" due to its aggressive nature and powerful jaws. It is also known as the "Running Fish" due to its ability to swim at high speeds and cover long distances in a short amount of time.

The Mahseer is a popular target for anglers and is often caught using a variety of techniques, including fly fishing, spinning, and trolling. It is a challenging fish to catch, but those who are skilled in angling techniques can enjoy a thrilling experience while battling this magnificent creature.

The Mahseer is a fish that is highly prized for its taste and is often served in fine restaurants. It is also a valuable fish in terms of its economic importance, as it is a major source of protein for many people. The Mahseer is found in a variety of habitats, including the Ganges, Godavari, and Krishna rivers in India, as well as in other parts of Asia. It is an important species for conservation efforts, as it is threatened by habitat loss and overfishing. The mahseer is a fish that is highly prized for its taste and is a valuable source of protein. It is also an important species for conservation efforts, as it is threatened by habitat loss and overfishing.
Iran to finance canal for food

By Our Special Correspondent

JAIPUR, February 4.

The Shah of Iran has agreed to finance the construction of the entire 256 km-long second stage of the Rajasthan canal against a guaranteed yearly supply of "a certain quantity" of food grains.

The external affairs minister, Anil Bharti, told newsmen upon his arrival in Jaipur that the Shah had "agreed in principle" to finance the canal. The details of the agreement were yet to be worked out.

Of a total length of 445 km of the main canal, the 185-km-long first stage is nearing completion. The total amount spent so far is Rs. 176 crores. It is estimated that at current prices the cost of the second stage will be Rs. 224 crores.

The canal project was launched in 1959. Owing to paucity of funds the pace of construction was very slow. Whereas the whole canal was due to be completed in 1976, even the stage has not yet been completed.

The canal is designed to distribute about eight million acre-feet of surplus water of the Ravi and the Beas over the northern desert belt of Rajasthan to make the land productive.

Economic ties stressed—Page 9

Plea not to deport Iranian agitators

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, February 4: The People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights today appealed to the government not to deport any Iranian citizen caught protesting against the Shah's visit, as it "would result in his detention without trial, torture in jail, and even death."

A signed statement on behalf of the union reminded the government that during the emergency, Indian students and citizens abroad mobilised public support for the maintenance of democratic and human rights, and Indian citizens must support those who were struggling for these rights, irrespective of the country they belonged to.

The signatories include Mr. Gobinda Mukhopadhyay, Mr. V. M. Taikunde, Mr. Daniel Latiff, Mr. Nikhil Chakravarty and Mr. Ramesh Thapar.

The Shah of Iran has agreed to finance the construction of the entire 256 km-long second stage of the Rajasthan canal against a guaranteed yearly supply of "a certain quantity" of food grains. Only a "limited quantity" of food-grains would be supplied to meet the "internal deficit of Iran", Mr. Vajpayee told newsmen.

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