



# Prayaas

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*In this Issue ....*

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## Editorial



Dear Colleagues,

This 3rd issue of Prayaas for the 3rd quarter of the tumultuous year 2020, which has been brought out against heavy odds, is finally in your hands. For this, I am thankful to the Secretary of the IAS Association, Dipak Kumar Singh and also to the Editor, Amit Kumar for their cooperation. But the non-availability of contributions from our colleagues continued to disappoint us, dealing a severe blow to our efforts to make this in-house magazine participatory.

The field officers have been awfully busy confronting the raging pandemic to the best of their capabilities and many of them must be privy to their success stories. I wish, some of them could share their experiences of how they faced the challenges, as was done by the DM of Arwal, Ravi Shankar Choudhary whose article was published in the last issue of Prayaas.

Some senior members of our fraternity privately complain that an infinitesimally small section of our colleagues don't answer their calls. I wonder whether a new culture, or lack of it, is developing.

It is sad to note that five of our dear colleagues – Manoj K Srivastava, RK Sinha, Lian Kunga, Ashok Kumar and Bhavnath Mishra – have recently passed away in quick succession. Let us pray for the Sadgati of their pious souls.

*RU Singh*

RU Singh, IAS-(1961)  
Principal Editor

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Principal Editor

Amit Kumar, IAS-2012  
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*All views and opinions expressed in the contributions are of the authors.*



**In Memorium**



**Late Manoj Kumar Srivastava**



**Late RK Sinha**



**Late Lian Kunga**



**Late Ashok Kumar**

## From Secretary's Desk



The year 2020 continues to be a tough year. Pandemic situation of Covid-19 continues with ups and downs. We have improved our tackling strategy with the passage of time, learning from the earlier experiences. Fatality rate continues to be low but that is no solace for those who have lost their near and dear ones, as the impact continues to be erratic. Contrary to initial belief, people of relatively younger age of below 40 are also succumbing to the virus. Our cadre suffered a major loss with the passing away of Shri Manoj Kumar Srivastava of 1980 batch at an age of about 65 only, an ever smiling officer, known not only for his professional excellence but also academic brilliance. Several other cadre officers contacted the virus but by God's grace, they could recover fully. We wish all our colleagues, specially our senior members, a long and healthy life.

Combined with the impact of flood, it has become very challenging for our officers in the field who are working relentlessly since mid-March and have now started preparing for the forthcoming elections. It is truly an unprecedented year, certainly not a happy year. We hope, in January 2021, we shall be in a situation, to wish a Happy New year to one another.

Our young colleagues, numbering 10 of 2018 batch have got their first postings as Returning Officers, where they would be conducting a general assembly election with just 2 months of experience. The Association wishes that they come out of this first test in their professional career with flying colours. We also wish that all our cadre mates conduct the forthcoming election in professional, impartial manner and keep the image of the cadre high.

We are passing through an unprecedented situation of Public Finance also, where we have to severely curtail the developmental expenditure. The sudden disruption of economy has affected all but certainly the lower sections of the population, living in subsistence financial situation and having the least shock absorbing capacity, who are the worst sufferers. Our effort at universal coverage of basic social security and job creation through MNREGA have given them some sustenance but the curtailment of developmental expenditure is going to affect them the most.

In this unprecedented situation, our responsibility and performance as a premiere service, is in the limelight of public attention and we cannot afford to fail the public expectation. Wish that all our colleagues give their best from whatever position they are holding, to facilitate the people to Bihar in facing these trying times.

All the Best



August 31, 2020.

Yours sincerely

(Dipak Kumar Singh)



From the **Editor's** Desk:

Dear Colleagues,

Yet again we are on time to place in your hands the 3<sup>rd</sup> issue of Prayaas!

This is not only a matter of satisfaction but it also strengthens our resolve to strive for better outcome in the next Issue that will come in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2020.

Covid-19 pandemic is still locking its horns with human lives. However we are in the unlock phases of the Lockdown. Nonetheless it seems that pandemic would stay as long as it is checked fully. We are yet to realize the 'new normal' or the 'new equilibrium' in all aspects of our collective existence.

We feel proud that our colleagues in the field proved the mettle of the service, and faced the unprecedented challenges with fortitude and perseverance. On one side they grappled with the pandemic and on the other they tackled the difficult flood situation in some of the districts during the past few months

The 'Art of Anticipation' augurs well for an effective administration, but a time comes when unforeseen apparitions raise their hideous heads in the side-lines. It is in such situations that only virtuous leadership paves the way ahead.

We are assured that many of us are in the process of piling up remarkable experiences since the Coronavirus started spreading its tentacles a few months ago. We request our colleagues in the field to document their experiences, not only for reviving nostalgia later on but also to institutionalise such memoirs for future reference. We also request them to send to us their valuable experiences in the form of anecdotes, which will find a place pride in, and enrich, our Prayaas.

We are saddened by the news of untimely demise of five of our members in the last couple of months. May their Souls Rest in Peace.  
Let's remain connected.

With warm regards,

**(Amit Kumar)**  
Editor, Prayaas

## Meeting With Shri Jyoti Basu

— KN Ardhanareeswaran, IAS (1958) 

In 1984, I was Joint Secretary in the Union Ministry of Agriculture. It was announced that the General Elections would be held in December 1984. Shri RK Trivedi was the Chief Election Commissioner—those were the days of a single Chief Election Commissioner!

In November 1984, I was sent for by the Chief Election Commissioner. He was the Vice-Principal while I was at the IAS Training School and he knew me well. We were the last batch to be trained at Metcalfe House in Delhi. Shri Trivedi informed me that the Election Commission for the first time ever had taken the decision to appoint observers to ensure free and fair elections. The process started with one observer for each state. The number has multiplied in subsequent elections, including observers to monitor election expenses!

Shri Trivedi informed me that he had chosen me to be the observer for West Bengal. He went on to add that the CPM was running the state government and Shri Jyoti Basu was the Chief Minister, and he was the doyen of chief ministers in the country. He said that the state government might not welcome the observer and may even be hostile. He wanted that I should manage the situation diplomatically. He advised that I should not enter into arguments with the chief

minister, nor contradict him but show patience and restraint. He hoped that I would come up to his expectations and bring credit to the Election Commission.

When I reached Calcutta a few days before the elections, I decided to call on the Chief Secretary, ShriSV Krishnan. He was completely surprised, as he had no information about the Election Commission's proposal to send observers to the states. He suggested that as I had arrived, I should call on the Chief Minister. So I fixed the appointment to meet Shri Basu.

As soon as the Chief Minister saw me, he started berating me. He burst out as to why I had come and who had sent me. He said that sending an observer showed that the Election Commission and the Central Government have no faith in the State Government. He asserted that this was against the concept of Federal Structure. He continued to harangue me for about half an hour on center-state relations. I listened patiently and after his outburst I told him that the State Government and the Election Commission were both interested in free and fair elections, and I had come to assist the state government and not to find fault. After listening to me, he piped down. He affirmed that he too was in favour of free and fair elections. He added that he

apprehended that Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhry (then Union Minister for Railways) might try to capture booths in Malda district. The CM wanted that I should help prevent such booth capturing.

The CM was now most affable, and he placed the state government planes at my disposal, and said that I was free to visit any place in the state. I was declared to be a state guest and stayed at the Great Eastern Hotel.

The Elections began as scheduled. I visited Malda and had discussions with the District Magistrate about poll arrangements. He assured me that all arrangements were in place and every effort was being made to ensure that there would be no booth capturing. I moved around the state to oversee the elections. Shri Ajit Panja (then a Union Minister) provided comic relief! He would send 8-10 notes every day, complaining that someone was making fun of him or abusing him! I was amused at these notes as they needed no action! The election also threw up some surprises. Mamata Bannerjee, a debutante in politics, defeated the CPM stalwart, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the sitting MP from Jadhavpur which was considered a left bastion. Shri Somnath Chatterjee later became the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

I used to hold a joint press conference every evening at the state secretariat with Shri AK Basu, Chief Electoral Officer. He later became Power Secretary, Govt. of India. The election was completed peacefully. I pointed out

in my last press conference that the elections had been free and fair. The unseating of Somnath Chatterjee by Mamta Banerjee was a proof enough.

On my return, I reported to Mr. Trivedi, and he was very complimentary about how I handled the CM and got him to collaborate. He also issued a commendation to me.

\*

### **Meeting with Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa**

In 1993, I was the Chairman of the Airport Authority of India. We were experiencing problems with the Bhubaneswar Airport, as the runway was not long enough to receive the bigger planes. Thus, the runway required to be extended and we requested the Orissa Government for the necessary land. I was advised that a decision on transfer of land to the Airport Authority can be taken only by the Chief Minister, and not at the level of any officer. I, therefore, decided to go to Bhubaneswar and meet the Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik.

On reaching Bhubaneswar, I drove directly to the Chief Minister's office in the Secretariat. It was in the afternoon, and luckily for me, he was free and had no visitors. I explained the problem to him and urgently required additional land to extend the runway. As he was an Aviator himself, he was able to understand the issue instantly. He, immediately, agreed to transfer 60 acres of land from the Seed Multiplication Farm adjoining the airport.

Having sorted out the problem, Shri Patnaik was in a chatty mood. He said

that Orissa was a maritime power since ancient times. The farmers in Orissa after harvest used to organize 'Bali Yatra' and travelled to Bali in their boats and then returned. ShriPatnaik told me that the tradition continues even now. But these days they make paper boats after harvest and float them in water bodies nearby. As Chief Minister, he organized a 'Bali Yatra', with traditional boats. They went all the way to Bali and returned. The trip was supported by the Indian Navy, at the instance of the CM. It was interesting to hear these tales from the CM.

I have fond memories of my meeting with ShriBijuPatnaik. As I have mentioned, he was an aviator himself, and he was the person who rescued Shri Sukarno from Java which was governed at that time by the Dutch. Subsequently, Shri Sukarno went on to become the first President of Indonesia. ShriPatnaik named the children of Mr. Sukarno. He named the son, FhantarSukarnoputra and the daughter, Meghawati Sukarnoputri. She followed in her father's footsteps and went on to become President of Indonesia.



[The author of these interesting reminiscences, Arthur to his friends, is an IAS officer of 1958 batch of Bihar cadre, living at Delhi after his retirement. His batch was the last batch, trained at Metcalfe House, Delhi. The 1959 batch was trained there partly before being shifted for rest of the training to the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. Before going on deputation to GOI, he had served as Agriculture Production Commissioner and Secretary to GOB in the Education Department. He held the post of Secretary to GOI in the Ministry of Textiles and Chairman, Airports Authority of India from which he retired in December 1993-RUS]

**Response:**

Dear Ram Updesh

I trust this mail finds you well in these difficult times.

I have gone through Prayas- Jan-March 2020 issue. Congratulations on the well brought out magazine. I enjoyed going through it.

Your suggestion that we should share our experiences, set me thinking. I have had meetings with Mr. Jyoti Basu and Mr. Biju Patnaik, legendary Chief Ministers of India. Please find attached my narration of these meetings, which you may find suitable for publication. I have also attached a brief resume about myself.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Warm Regards

K.N. Ardhanareeswaran (+91 9810030929)

**Reply:**

My dear respected Arthur,

I am elated on your kind response to Prayaas-1 of 2020 and grossly obliged for your articles which will be carried in the coming issues. I have been consistently requesting our Colleagues for their contributions so as to make our in-house magazine participative. Your articles are like oasis, and I thank you for this. Prayaas can be downloaded from our website: [www.iasbihar.org](http://www.iasbihar.org) if you wish.

With warm regards to you and Gouriji,

RU Singh

## Transfer of Power, IAS Style

— Abhay Shukla, IAS (Retd.) 

For bureaucrats these are the best of times, and the worst. On the one hand they rule supreme with all MPs, Ministers, MLAs and judges cowering at home behind their masks, and can lock down millions of people with a stroke of their pens. On the other, they can be transferred or superseded equally quickly with one spray of the sanitiser if the Corona does not behave itself. For the fact is that our bureaucracy is subject to an even more deadly virus of its own - the GOTCHA (Get Off That Chair) virus - which circulates freely in its bloodstream, pulling down the unwary. This virus targets not the host but his/her post, it mutates with each change of a Prime Minister or Chief Minister, and only a few can develop immunity to it (ask Mr. Khemka, who I believe has been struck down by it at least 45 times so far and is yet to acquire herd immunity to it). Social distancing does not help because it's one's own cadre mates who carry the pathogen. Originally native to politicians, the virus jumped from them to "homo prostratus" (the generic term for Indian bureaucrats) sometime after 1975. It does not kill them, however, it simply makes them hang on to their posts, or hanker after those of other colleagues. There are, however, some

moments in one's career when one is most vulnerable to it, as I have learnt through long exposure to it.

Studies show that 70% of airline accidents take place during the process of landing and take-off. That's because things are most likely to go wrong precisely when an existing status quo is altered and new dynamics are introduced. It is the same with the civil services, I have noticed: the maximum turbulence occurs at the moment of transfers - the handing over and taking over of charge of a post, a period of transition which has to be handled with extreme care by those piloting the nation, as it were. More often than not, dog fights can break out, for IAS types, like the tiger, are territorial in nature and do not look kindly on rivals trying to elbow their way into a lucrative patch. One must always be on high alert at such moments to preempt a hijack or forcible ejection from the cockpit.

I myself have generally cruised through my career on auto-pilot, sleeping at the controls, and have not had too many instances to complain about, primarily because I was rarely assigned the greener pastures owing, I must confess, to my proclivity to quote Confucius in my file notings (eg. on a Ministerial diktat to exempt taxis from installing meters - " It



takes many nails to build a crib but only one screw to fill it.") But there will be the odd slip now and then, and sometime in the first decade of this millennium I was, as a result of an oversight by the Chief Minister, posted as Secretary Tourism. Now, Tourism is a much sought after assignment in Himachal - you get to stay in fancy hotels, go abroad for tourism marts, bump into nubile starlets shooting at Manali, obtain a lot of IOUs from important folks in Delhi; why, you may even, like Mr Amitav Kant, become CEO of Niti Ayog on the strength of a well devised slogan like " God's own country!" ( even though God himself may be aghast and disown the country). But I hope you get the thrust, as Jack the Ripper was fond of telling his victims.

I was into my second year in the department, looking forward to an impending tourism mart in Bali, when the government changed and all Secretaries were asked to attend the swearing-in (why do they call it that?) of the new Cabinet in the Raj Bhavan at ten o'clock. I dusted off my "bandh galla", hot footed it to the Raj Bhavan, dutifully wagged my tail at the new Chief Minister and returned to my office to draw my foreign exchange for the Bali trip (I had already purchased the swimming trunks and dark glasses). I should have bought a jock strap, however, for when I entered my room I found a lady officer sitting in my chair, brandishing a transfer order: in a midnight coup our current President would be proud of, she had had herself

appointed as the Tourism Secretary and had "taken over" while I was singing hosannas to the rising sun in the Governor's mansion. It was a lesson learnt the hard way: always lock your room when going for a swearing in, or at the very least remove the rug so that it cannot be pulled from under your feet. This was my Kamalnath moment and I slunk off to the Ayurveda deptt. (my new posting) for some much needed first aid. I'm told that in later years this enterprising lady tried something similar with the then Chief Secretary. This gentleman, however, had read his Confucius ("Man who bend over backward cannot keep eye on own backside") and lived to wag his tail another day.

Not every officer, however, is willing to throw in the towel so easily. I recollect a sturdy Sikh gentleman who occupied one of the most sought after posts in Shimla, its office located in a heritage building bang in the middle of the Mall road. He spent a few happy years there and in the fullness of time the day of his retirement dawned. His successor arrived to relieve him of his onerous burden but this gentleman refused to "hand over" charge! He insisted that the Chief Minister had assured him of a six month extension in service, and since he was a trusting kind of fellow, he fully believed the CM's words. Problem was that the CM was abroad and could not be contacted. The retiree would not heed any advice of his seniors, he locked himself

up in his office, brought in his sleeping bag and a shot gun and prepared for a siege, as it were. The Chief Secretary considered sending in an emissary - they are called interlocutors in these Shaheen Bagh days - to reason with him but, given that he was almost seven feet tall and weighed 200 pounds with or without his jock straps, no volunteer was forthcoming - there are, after all, no gallantry awards in the IAS, only reemployment, but one has to be in one piece to avail of that, you understand. The impasse lasted almost a week: it ended when the officer's PA informed him that he would get neither pay nor pension for this period, for he was neither in service nor retired, neither fish nor fowl - a bit like that old Ajit joke about a guy hung upside down with his head in a jar half full of water: " Paani tumhe jeene nahi dega aur oxygen tumhe marne nahi dega." The crisis was quickly resolved and the reluctant retiree hauled himself off to Punjab where he raises broilers, but now he makes it a point to count his chickens only after they are hatched.

And then there was the case of the income tax officer who had devised his own "shukrana" slabs for favourably

deciding assessment cases, colloquially known as "sircharge" because the proceeds went to "sir" and not to the govt. This accounting sub-head was not regarded well at headquarters and he was placed under suspension. The chappie, however, had a trick or two up his own sleeve: he collected a dozen or so pending files and had himself admitted to an obliging private hospital where he promptly went into a self induced coma. This coma amounted to a full stop for the department, however, because the officer was now in no position to hand over his charge and, more important, the files of his office! No inquiry was possible in this limbo. The stalemate continued for a few weeks. Once in a while, when no visitors were allowed, the officer would surreptitiously emerge from his coma, sign a couple of files to extract some more "sircharge", and promptly relapse into a coma. I am not aware how this saga finally ended, but I would not be surprised if he has by now joined a major political party where such skills are in great demand.

One could do no better than end this piece with another Confucius quote: "Bureaucrat in coma is pain in the colon."



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The author this satirical article is an IAS officer of 1975 batch of Himachal Pradesh cadre, who retired in December 2010. A keen environmentalist and trekker he writes for various publications and websites on the environment, governance and social issues. He divides his time between Delhi and his cottage in a small village above Shimla — RUS]

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## The Most Impregnable Historic Prison of India

That houses only one prisoner



— R N Dash, IAS (1962) 

Remember the French Revolution [5-5-1789 to 9-11-1799]? The **bloody** Revolution started actually during the afternoon of 14<sup>th</sup> of July 1789 when the mighty awful and formidable Bastille, the dreaded Prison-fort built in the late 1300s in the heart of Paris, heavily guarded by 114 armed soldiers, and also containing the main armory of France with about 32000 muskets and 250 barrels of gun powder, was stormed by an angry armed mob of about 700 to 1000 people protesting against the tyranny of the then Emperor of France Louis XVI, starting the first bloodshed during the Revolution. They freed all the prisoners inside, but were surprised because then it had housed only 7 prisoners in the huge prison.

We also have a historic Prison in India, located on a small island, but containing **only one prisoner** [in September 2019], heavily guarded round the clock by an Assistant Jailor, 5 Armed guards and a Peon. The name of this 30 years old sole inmate is “Deepak Kanji”, an under-trial prisoner, facing sessions trial at Diu, accused of having murdered his wife

by poisoning her. He is confined in the Cell No 4 and is allowed to move out and roam in the small adjoining ground for 2 hours only [from 4.00 PM to 6.00 PM], accompanied by two guards. He is provided with a blanket and a newspaper; he is allowed to watch only News Channels and Religious Channels from a small TV set provided for the purpose. Food for him is obtained from the only restaurant available, which is a very small one. If required, a Government Doctor is summoned from the mainland of Diu to examine and treat him. About Rs 32000 is spent every month to feed the lone prisoner, and several lakhs of Rupees are spent to maintain the prison with the single inmate.

The prison building painted white, is gigantic and formidable, because it is located on a very small island in the Arabian Sea, about 2000 meters away from the coast line of Diu, which earlier contained the Diu Fort constructed by the Portuguese who ruled the area along with other areas from 1537 to 1961, for long 424 years, the longest ever Colonial Rule by any

Imperial Country in the world. This formidable prison-fort was constructed along with the surrounding Diu Fort in 1537, and was used as a Central Jail by the Portuguese Rulers. It is a cellular Jail, consisting of 7 cells for Male prisoners, one cell for Female prisoners, and also a Dark Room, apart from a disused kitchen which earlier contained a bakery also. The Cells were designed to contain 40 Male prisoners and 20 Female prisoners, total 60 prisoners in its 8 Cells. The Portuguese Rulers had named it as “Fortim-do-Mar” but now it is popularly known as the “PaniKotha”.

After Goa, Daman and Diu were forcibly occupied by Government of India evicting the Portuguese Rulers in 1961 (18 December), Goa became an independent State in course of time, but Daman and Diu, far away from one another, continue as a Union Territory. Diu is administered by a Mamalatdar [Tehshildar / Circle Officer / AnchalAdhikari] who is also the Superintendent of this Prison which has been declared as the Sub-Jail of Diu. But he lives and holds office in the Diu town on the mainland.

The small island contains the dilapidated structures of the Fort, a Light House, a very small Restaurant and also a small Chapel devoted to

“Our Lady of the Sea”. The tourists merrily go around the Island on hired boats gazing and admiring the huge white structure and also allowed to roam on the small island, but no outsider is allowed inside the heavily walled premises of the formidable Prison-house. But one can see a glimpse of the inside of the Prison in the Hindi Movie Qayamat[2003] of which the climax sequence was filmed inside this prison.

The Archaeological Survey of India offered to take over the island in 2013 and develop it into a tourist place with a Light-and-Sound show every evening, and the Administration of the Union Territory promptly agreed. But there was a problem. Then the prison housed 5 male and 2 female inmates; they could not be transferred to any other prison because the nearest prison was about 100 km away, that too, in another State – Gujarat; it would have been difficult to bring the prisoners to the Courts at Diu and send them back. Therefore it was decided that the Sub-Jail shall continue till its last inmate leaves the jail. Out of the 7 prisoners in the Sub-Jail in 2013, two were discharged after completion of their terms, 4 were transferred to the prison of Daman on being convicted, and the lone prisoner continues since he is still facing the Sessions Trial. After he is

either convicted or freed, the Prison will be closed and the island will be handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India.



Pithy Sayings:

- 1 दुनिया में सब चीज मिल जाती है, केवल अपनी गलती नहीं मिलती।
- 2 चढ़ती थीं उस मज़ार पर चादरें बेशुमार, लेकिन बाहर बैठा कोई फकीर सदी से मर गया।
- 3 कितनी मायूस-सी ख्वाहिश थी इस नादान दिल की, जी चाहता था कि शादी करूँ और खुश भी रहूँ।
- 4 छत टपकती है उस किसान के कच्चे घर की, फिर भी वह बारिश की दुआ माँगता है।
- 5 माँ, तेरे डिब्बे की वो दो रोटियाँ कहीं भी बिकतीं नहीं, होटल के खाने से आज भी भूख मिटती नहीं।
- 6 लिखना तो ये था कि खुश हूँ तेरे बगैर भी, पर कलम से पहले आँसू कागज पे गिर गए।
- 7 मैं खुल के हँस लेता हूँ फकीर होते हुए, वो मुस्कुरा भी न पाता अमीर होते हुए।
- 8 वो उसे याद करें जिसने भुलाया हो कभी, हमने उनको न भुलाया न कभी याद किया।

स्मृतिशेष

## रघुवंश बाबू

कबिरा जब तुम पैदा हुए, जग हँसा, तुम रोए; ऐसी करनी कर चलो, तुम हँसो, जग रोए।

दि. 13 सितंबर 2020 को पूर्वाह्न में दशकों से मेरे मित्र रहे एवं पटना उच्च न्यायालय से अवकाश-प्राप्त न्यायमूर्ति श्री नरेश कुमार सिन्हा का फोन आया और उन्होंने दिल दहलाने वाला समाचार सुनाया कि उनके चहेते नेता, श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह नहीं रहे। हाल ही में दिवंगत हुए भा.प्र.से. के पांच मित्रों के निधन के क्रम में यह कष्टमय समाचार सुनकर मैं हतप्रभ हो गया। कुछ कहने को शब्द नहीं मिल रहे थे। स्वतंत्र विचारों के प्रखर प्रवर्तक, नरेश जी ने बताया कि वे उस दिन से ही रघुवंश जी के मुरीद हो गये थे जब उन्होंने गांधी जी पर मेरी कविता-पुस्तक के लोकार्पण के अवसर पर रघुवंश जी का सारगर्भित भाषण सुना था। ज्ञातव्य है कि मेरी उक्त पुस्तक का लोकार्पण पटना राजभवन में दि. 30 जनवरी 1996 को आयोजित समारोह में तत्कालीन राज्यपाल, डॉ. ए.आर. किदवई द्वारा किया गया था, जिसे अनेक नामचीन महानुभावों ने अपनी कृपापूर्ण उपस्थिति से गरिमा प्रदान की थी। राजनीति के इतर,


कतिपय: परस्पर व्यक्तिगत कारणों से, उपर्युक्त दोहो को चरितार्थ करनेवाले रघुवंश जी के साथ वर्षों से मेरी अप्रचारित व्यक्तिगत मित्रता रही थी। रघुवंश बाबू के 'सादा जीवन, उच्च विचार' तथा औढरदानी व्यक्तित्व के कारण वैशाली क्षेत्र में लोग उन्हें 'बरमबाबा' के नाम से अधिक जानते थे। ग्रामीण इलाकों में श्रमिकों के लिए रामवाण सिद्ध हुई मनरेगा योजना की शुरुआत केन्द्र में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री के रूप में उन्हीं के दिमाग की उपज थी। इसी तरह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण के कार्यों में उनका योगदान अप्रतिम रहा। उनके निधन से समाजवादी विचार धारा का एक प्रखर गांधीवादी नेता हमारे बीच से उठ गया है और इस प्रकार जो रिक्तता हुई है उसका भरा जाना कठिन है। उनके उदाहरण के अनुशरण से ही समाज का उत्थान संभव होगा। ईश्वर रघुवंश बाबू की पुण्यात्मा को चिर शान्ति एवं उनके परिजनों तथा प्रशंसकों को इस अपूरणीय क्षति को सहन करने की शक्ति प्रदान करें, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

— राम उपदेश सिंह 'विदेह'



## कविता

### गुरु दत्त का जाना

- कैफ़ी आजमी 

रहने को सदा जहाँ में आता नहीं कोई,  
तुम जैसे गए वैसे भी जाता नहीं कोई।  
माना कि उजालों ने तुम्हें दाग दिए थे,  
बे-रात ढले शम्भू बुझाता नहीं कोई।  
डरता हूँ कहीं खुशक न हो जाए समंदर,  
राख अपनी कभी आप बहाता नहीं कोई।

साक़ी से मिला था तुम्हें मयख़ाने से शिकवा,  
अब ज़हर से भी प्यास बुझाता नहीं कोई।  
हर सुबह हिला देता था जंजीर ज़माना,  
क्यूँ आज दिवाने को जगाता नहीं कोई।  
अर्थी तो उठा लेते हैं सब अशक बहा के,  
नाज-ए-दिल-ए-बेताब उठाता नहीं कोई।

[Kaifi Azmi's touching poem on Guru Dutt's suicide, is also apropos Sushant Singh Rajput – RUS]

## बचपन

- श्रीमती आभा सहाय 

जाने कहाँ गए वे बचपन के दिन,  
वो अल्हड़पन और मस्ती भरे दिन,  
ज़िंदगी के उथलपुथल और उलझनों में,  
ना जाने कहाँ खो गयी मासूमियत।  
माँ का प्यार पापा का दुलार,  
छोटी छोटी बातों पर रूसना, वो नादानियाँ,  
माँ का मनाना पापा का पुचकारना,  
रात को सोने के बाद माँ का खिलाना,  
एक छींक आने पर पूरे घर को सर पर उठाना,  
स्कूल जाने का मन ना होने पर पेट दर्द का बहाना,  
लाड़ से मेरी किताबें पापा का पढ़ कर सुनाना,  
रात होते ही मच्छरदानी के अन्दर मुझे सुलाना।

सुबह की पहली किरण के साथ पापा  
का सबसे पहले मेरे पास आना,  
और मुझे देख कर प्रफुल्लित हो जाना,  
बाहर से मेरे लिए ढेर सारे तोहफे लाना,  
मेरे खिलाफ माँ का एक ना सुनना।  
दोस्तों के साथ बेझिझक हँसी मस्ती करना,  
माँ के हाथ के बने पकवान का लुत्फ उठाना,  
कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं, कुछ ना सोचना,  
एक चिड़िया की तरह उनमुक्त जीवन बिताना।  
सोचती हूँ तो खलती है आज की तन्हाई,  
यादें बचपन की अशक ले आईं।

[Abhaji is wife of Sri Sanjeev K Sinha, IAS and daughter of late H Sahay who was a very effective EE-PWD at Saharsa when I was SDO at Madhepura. With ten years to go, he died as SE - RUS]

# Misuse of RTI

## Reasons and Solutions

– By Om Prakash 

Sometimes ago, I attended a marriage party at Lucknow where I met some old friends and relatives. On knowing that I was a state information commissioner, almost all of them in express or suppressed words stated that they were tired of giving information under RTI Act. According to them, this Act was more an instrument of harassment and blackmail than a mode of getting genuine information. I asked them two questions which were not answered properly. The questions were, whether (1) the records and files in their office was properly indexed and catalogued and whether these were regularly weeded out as per rules? and (2) after receipt of information application, availability of information was verified with counting of pages and copying fee were demanded from applicants promptly within time?

Misuse of legal provisions has become routine phenomenon in our country and sometimes, we are forced to think that repeal of an enactment will do more benefit to society than to continue with it. Penal provisions of cheque bouncing (138 NI Act), dowry harassment (498A IPC), provisions of divorce and maintenance, etc are also alleged to be mostly misused. RTI Act is not an exception. However we cannot blame the sections for our own inactions. Misuse of RTI is mostly due to inaction and reluctance of the officers and employees of public authority itself. It is unfortunate that after about 14 years of enactment of RTI Act, the govt. officers and employees have yet misconceptions about its provisions. They mostly look into the information applications to pick out some defect on the basis of which, the demand of information could be denied. The objective of the Act is to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The Act itself provides for various measures to check misuse of the rights given in the Act.

Before discussing these provisions, let us identify the modes of misuse of right to get information, as complained by Public information

officers, that is, i. Demanding voluminous information, ii. Repeatedly demanding the same information, iii. Demanding information, for which there is inbuilt procedure for issuance of certified copy, iv. Demanding information relating to third persons, and v. Demanding information already available in public domain.

Before discussing these modes of misuse, it would be proper to understand the scheme of the RTI Act. It is no more *res integra* that right to get information is also a fundamental right implicit in right of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution. The right is not absolute and it is subject to conditions/ exceptions mentioned in Indian Constitution vis-a-vis section 8 and 9 of The RTI Act. Preamble of the Act provides that revelation of information in actual practice may conflict with other public interests including efficient operation of the Government, optimum use of limited fiscal resources and the preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information and hence it is necessary to harmonise these conflicting interests while preserving the paramountcy of the democratic ideal.

“Other public interests including efficient operation of the Government” have been provided in section 8 and 9 of RTI ACT. Section 8 provides ten categories of information and states that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, there shall be no obligation to give any citizen such information. Section 9 provides that the PIO may reject a request for information where such a request for providing access would involve an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State. Thus the demand of information may be denied on any of the grounds mentioned in section 8 or 9 of RTI Act. This is the first Check on misuse of rights under the Act. It may be added here that competent authority [as defined u/s 2(e) of the Act] may direct disclosure of information mentioned in section 8(1)(d) and (e) of the Act in larger public interest. Likewise, the PIO or appellate authority, after giving

opportunity to third person (in the manner provided u/s 11 of the Act) may reveal information mentioned in section 8(1)(j) of the Act in larger public interest. Section 8(3) of the Act provides that exemption of information mentioned u/s 8(1) [except information mentioned in clause a,c,i) is lifted after 20 years and it shall then be provided.

It must be kept in mind that Right to information in a benevolent statute and in spite of exemptions u/s 8(1) of the Act or the provisions of Official Secret Act, the information may be revealed on satisfaction that public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests [Section 8(2) of the Act]. Section 22 of the Act provides that in cases of inconsistency, the provisions of RTI Act shall prevail over such provision of other law.

The PIO has also to harmonise between optimum use of limited fiscal resources and revelation of information. Section 7(9) of the Act takes care of it and provides that if revealing information in the form (certified photo copy or soft copy or inspection) desired by information seeker is likely to divert the resources of public authority or is detrimental to the safety of record in question, the PIO may provide information by changing the form. Since RTI Act gives right to PIO to demand charges from applicant for preparing copy of information, paucity of fund for copying cannot alone be an excuse in this section to plead diversion of resources. If the PIO has failed to demand charges in time, he cannot take benefit of his own fault. However, if preparation of copies of information is likely to consume much time and there is paucity of staff or if papers are to be carried to a remote place and there is paucity of fund for paying carriage charges, then the information may be provided in other form. This is second check on misuse of rights under the Act.

For preservation of confidentiality of sensitive informations, section 24 of the Act gives power to central government and state government to exempt intelligence and security agencies established by it, from revealing information except information relating violation of human rights or corruption. Apart from it, section 8 and 9 also provide for preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information. This is the third check on misuse of RTI Act.

According to section 3 of RTI Act, all citizens have right to get information under the Act. Thus providing information to non-citizen or legal person (firms, companies, etc.) is not

obligatory. This is fourth check on misuse of RTI Act. It may be mentioned that a citizen may use the address of a firm or company for demanding information.

Information held by or under the control of public authority are only to be provided. If required information is available in public domain, the PIO has only to inform the applicant about such public domain. Thus information available in public domain and accessible to citizens free of charge or on payment of fee need not be provided to an applicant under RTI Act. This is fifth check on misuse of rights under RTI Act.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that if there is inbuilt mechanism of providing certified copy of a piece of information, RTI application for getting such information is not maintainable. It is sixth check on misuse of rights under RTI Act.

Scheme of RTI Act- The Act has adopted simple and practical approach for providing information. The information shall be provided to an applicant in the manner and in the format, it is available in the establishment. If the desired information is not in existence, it cannot be created for providing information to an applicant. The PIO is also not obliged to prepare any explanation/answer in respect of such a demand of information. Information demanded in question form can be supplied only if the answer is already available in any form with public authority. The charges for photo-copying the papers or preparing its soft copy are payable by applicant. However the charges must be demanded within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application failing which, the information seeker will be entitled to get information free of cost. If desired information or any part of it is available with some other public authority, the PIO has to transfer RTI application to such public authority within 5 days, for providing information relating to such other public authority. If desired information or its portion is not available with public authority and the PIO, in spite of reasonable inquiry could not find as to with whom, such information is available, he will inform the applicant accordingly.

In view of such scheme and procedure as well as the inbuilt mechanism in the Act itself, to check misuse of the rights, let us examine the reasons and solutions of misuse of the provisions.

Demanding voluminous informations –Rule 3A of Bihar RTI Rules, provide that the written request for information should be about one subject. If demand has been made for



providing information relating to more than one subject, then PIO is obliged to provide information relating to first subject only. Rule 8(3) of Patna High Court Rules provide that “a separate application shall be made in respect of each subject and in respect of each year to which the information relates”

Bihar RTI Rules further provide that the written request for information should normally be of 150 words. Central Govt. has amended its rules and has substituted 500 words in place of 150 words. Patna High Court has also amended its RTI Rule in 2018 and now amended Rule 3(a) provides that the request for information should normally be of 500 words.

RTI Act or Rules, however, nowhere provide that the demanded information should be limited to few pages only. So long as the applicant is ready to pay the charges demanded by PIO (within 30 days from the date of receipt of RTI application) for providing information, the PIO is obliged to provide him complete information irrespective of number of pages and subject to exceptions. However, the experience gathered during hearing of RTI appeals show that in about 90% cases, the PIO failed to demand charges in accordance with Rules within 30 days and when the commission issued show cause notice, such PIO took the plea that the demanded information is voluminous. Failure to demand charges in time gives encouragement to applicants to again demand more voluminous information. Some of the reasons of delay in demanding charges or not demanding charges are as follows:-

a. Appointment of inefficient persons as PIO. Although RTI Act or Rules does not provide any qualification or status for appointment of PIO, yet it is expected that person/persons having capability to balance the conflicting interests including efficient operation of the Government, optimum use of limited fiscal resources and the preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information, will be appointed PIO by public authority. An efficient PIO mostly fails in demanding charges within time or providing information in time

b. Lack of proper training of PIO and other employees/officers of public authority. It must be remembered that providing information is collective responsibility of the officers/employees of Public Authority. Every officer/employee of public authority is obliged to assist the PIO in giving information in time on his demand and in

case of failure to give proper assistance, such officer/employee may be punished by commission as deemed PIO u/s 5(5) of the Act. Thus, in addition to PIO, the other officers/employees must be given training about the provisions of RTI Act.

c. Incomplete Records. Information seekers mostly allege that the public work has been done firstly and paper work relating to it was completed later-on as per convenience and hence the PIO was unable to count number of pages for demanding charges. Such practice, if exists in any public authority, must be discontinued immediately. It may be mentioned that demanding unreasonable charges in actionable u/s 18 of RTI Act.

Repeatedly demanding same information- If an applicant demands the same information repeatedly and if information has already been provided earlier, the PIO is not obliged to provide him the information. Such applicant may only be informed that the required has already been provided through such and such letter. If in repeated demand, there are few additions to show that it is different than the earlier demand, the PIO has to give information about such additional demand only by mentioning that remaining information has earlier been given. Sometimes, same demand of information is made in different names. In such a case, fee should be demanded from each applicant within 30 days and information be provided to such applicant, who deposits fee. Another mode to deal with the mischief of repeated demands is to disseminate the information in public domain. If same information is demanded from different PIOs and one of the PIOs has earlier given the information, the other PIO may demand fee or provide information on deposit of fee or he may inform the applicant about letter no. and date through which, he was earlier informed.

Demanding information, for which there is inbuilt procedure of issuance of certified copy – Delhi High Court, vide its judgment dated 1.6.2012 delivered in Registrar Of Companies & Ors vs Dharmendra Kumar Garg & Anr has observed that “39. Therefore if another statutory provision, created under any law, vests the right to seek information and provides the mechanism for invoking the said right (which is also statutory, as in this case) that mechanism should be preserved and operated, and not destroyed merely because another general law created to empower the citizens to access information has subsequently

been framed.”

The issue was again decided by Delhi High Court in *The Registrar Supreme Court of India v. R S Misra* (2017) 244 DLT 179. The Delhi High Court observed that “54. This Court is further of the opinion that if any information can be accessed through the mechanism provided under another statute, then the provisions of the RTI Act cannot be resorted to as there is absence of the very basis for invoking the provisions of RTI Act, namely, lack of transparency. In other words, the provisions of RTI Act are not to be resorted to if the same are not actuated to achieve transparency.”

Above observation was usefully referred to by Hon'ble Supreme Court with approval in its judgment dated 4.03.2020 passed in *Chief Information Commissioner Vs High Court of Gujarat and Anr.*

Thus if in spite of another efficacious mechanism of taking certified copy of information, an applicant files application under the provisions of RTI Act for getting the same, the PIO may, instead of providing it, inform the applicant about the mechanism available for getting certified copy. I may hasten to add that before giving such information, the PIO must satisfy himself that desired record is available for issuing certified copy. If the record is missing, the PIO must report about it to competent administrative authority so that steps may be taken to search the missing record as well as to fix accountability for its missing. Information of such factual position shall be given to applicant forthwith. The PIO must also give so much information to applicant which may enable him to apply for certified copy.

Demanding informations relating to third persons – Definition of “right to information” u/s 2(j) of RTI Act suggest that “information accessible under the Act” are only to be given. Thus an information exempted u/s 8(1) of RTI Act is not accessible under the Act and it can't be demanded in exercise of right to information. Section 8(1)(j) of the Act provides that there is no obligation to provide information which relates to personal information the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual unless the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer or the appellate authority, as the case may be, is satisfied that the larger public interest justifies the disclosure of

such information.

What is personal information is always a vexed question to be answered. However in *Girish Ramchandra Deshpandevs Cen. Information Commr.* [2013 (1) SCC 212], it was held that the details disclosed by a person in his income tax returns are “personal information” which stand exempted from disclosure under clause (j) of Section 8(1) of the RTI Act, unless the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer or the appellate authority is satisfied that the larger public interest justifies the disclosure of such information. In *Canara Bank Rep. By its Deputy Gen. Manager Vs C.S. Shyam & Anr* 2018 (11) SCC 426 Hon'ble Supreme Court held that “Details of employees of bank, such as the date of his/her joining, designation, details of promotion earned, date of his/her joining to the Branch where he/she is posted, transfers and the authorities who issued the transfer orders etc. are personal information of such employees protected u/s 8(1)(j) of RTI Act. The medical reports of a person, information relating to his date and place of birth, family details, details of bank account, aadhar card no. PAN No. etc are thus personal information of such person.

It must be remembered that exemption u/s 8(1)(j) RTI Act operates only when the disclosure of personal information has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual. The PIO has to maintain balance between public interest and privacy of an individual. However, before providing such information under RTI Act, the PIO is obliged to give an opportunity to such person in accordance with section 11 of RTI Act to file objection, if any.

Demanding information already available in public domain- It is no more *res-Integra* that there is no obligation to provide information available in public domain. Only such information is accessible under the Act which is held by or under the control of any public authority. The words “held by” and “under the control” has been interpreted by Courts to mean exclusively held by or exclusively under the control of public authority. In *The Registrar Supreme Court of India v. R S Misra* (2017) 244 DLT 179, the Delhi High Court held that “55. Section 2(j) of the RTI Act reveals that the said Act is concerned only with that information, which is under the exclusive control of the 'public authority'.” Such finding was approved by Hon'ble Supreme Court in its

judgment in Chief Information Commissioner Vs High Court of Gujarat and Anr. In Karnataka Information Commissioner Vs State Public Information Officer & Anr, the applicant, in addition to other information also demanded guidelines and rules pertaining to scrutiny and classification of writ petitions. The PIO intimated him that the information sought by him was available in the Karnataka High Court Act and the Rules. The matter went to High Court which observed that "The information as sought for by the respondent in respect of Item Nos. 1, 3 and 4 mentioned above are available in Karnataka High Court Act and Rules made there under. The said Act and Rules are available in market. If not available, the respondent has to obtain copies of the same from the publishers. It is not open for the respondent to ask for copies of the same from the petitioner." Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the SLP filed against the said order.

Thus the most effective way the avoid misuse of rights under RTI Act is to place maximum information (which are not exempted u/s 8 or 9 of the Act) in public domain. It may be mentioned that u/s section 4(1)(b) of RTI Act, every public authority is obliged to voluntarily disseminate in public domain 17 types of information mentioned in the section itself and to update such information at regular intervals. Experience shows that the said provision has not been complied with by most of the public authorities.. If this provision is complied with, the number of RTI applications would be substantially reduced and misuse the Act may be minimised.

**Record Retention Schedule-** In order to provide information within time limit, it is necessary that records and registers are properly arranged in the offices. Section 4(1)(a) of RTI Act also provides that "Every public authority shall maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and the form which facilitates the right to information under this Act and ensure that all records that are appropriate to be computerised are, within a reasonable time and subject to availability of resources, computerised and connected through a network all over the country on different systems so that access to such records is facilitated." However, experience show that in most of the public authorities, this provision has not been complied. One of the main reasons surfaced during hearing of appeals and complaints is paucity of proper space. It appears that in most of the public authorities, there is no record retention

schedule and where there is such schedule, it has become out-dated. The officers and staff are mostly unaware of it and consequently the records are not weeded out in time. Thus the offices are crowded with unnecessary, irrelevant papers giving opportunity to mischievous persons to demand the papers as information which are missing in the bundles of files. Framing of record retention schedule and weeding out unnecessary papers in time will not only provide proper and healthy space in offices but it will also minimise demand of unnecessary informations under RTI Act.

**Conclusion –** From above facts, it may be safely concluded that the rights under RTI Act are misused because we ourselves have given space for such misuse. Nomination of efficient persons as PIO, proper training of PIO and other officers and staff, voluntary disclosure of maximum information (except which are exempted u/s 8 or 9 of the Act), preparation of effective record retention schedule and its proper compliance are the solutions to minimise the misuse of the provisions of RTI Act.

At last I conclude this article with following observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment delivered in CBSE and Anr Vs Aditya Bandopadhyaya and Anr [2011 (8) SCC 497]:

"35. At this juncture, it is necessary to clear some misconceptions about the RTI Act. The RTI Act provides access to all information that is available and existing. This is clear from a combined reading of section 3 and the definitions of 'information' and 'right to information' under clauses (f) and (j) of section 2 of the Act. If a public authority has any information in the form of data or analysed data, or abstracts, or statistics, an applicant may access such information, subject to the exemptions in section 8 of the Act. But where the information sought is not a part of the record of a public authority, and where such information is not required to be maintained under any law or the rules or regulations of the public authority, the Act does not cast an obligation upon the public authority, to collect or collate such unavailable information and then furnish it to an applicant. A public authority is also not required to furnish information which require drawing of inferences and/or making of assumptions. It is also not required to provide 'advice' or 'opinion' to an applicant, nor required to obtain and furnish any 'opinion' or 'advice' to an applicant. The reference

to 'opinion' or 'advice' in the definition of 'information' in section 2(f) of the Act, only refers to such material available in the records of the public authority. Many public authorities have, as

a public relation exercise, provide for advice, guidance and opinion to the citizens. But that is purely voluntary and should not be confused with any obligation under the RTI Act."

[The writer of this article is a former District and Sessions Judge, presently working as a State Information Commissioner at Patna. My thanks are due him because he has written the article at my request. Our colleague, NK Sinha who is another State Information Commissioner may like to comment — Principal Editor]

### **Remembrances :**

The recent deaths, occurred in quick succession, of our five colleagues – Manoj Kumar Srivastava, Ravindra Kumar Sinha, LianKunga, Ashok Kumar and Bhavnath Mishra - has terribly shocked us all.

Manoj and his wife Neena maintained off and on contact with me throughout. Manoj was exceedingly studious, articulate, knowledgeable and polite gentleman who enriched my knowledge whenever I exchanged views with him. Manoj had worked with me as an efficient MD of the Tourism Corporation when I was Chairman of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the 1990s. It is difficult for me to think that Manoj is no more.

RK Sinha had been a very chummy guy, always smiling, who did not mind even when we called him Motu. He took no affront to jibes, rather he responded to them with a hearty laughter. We became very close friends, particularly when we became next door neighbours staying in B-3 type flats on the Baily Road during the 1960s. RK had brilliant academic records and yet was unassuming. His wife Nishi is a very intelligent and articulate person. Even after being appointed thrice I could not go, but RK went to Delhi on deputation to GOI, after which we fell physically apart but he always stayed put in my heart and mind.

I can never forget to recall a common experience with RK. Once it so happened that both of us were on way to Mumbai as per our respective tour programmes and were by coincidence on the same flight of the Indian Airlines. After landing at Mumbai airport, we came out and looked out for our cars. RK found his car but I failed to locate mine. So I not only accompanied him but also put up with him in a double-bed room of Hotel Taj, which was reserved for him. It was beyond dinner time when we reached the hotel. So, after check-in, we nibbled some eatables in the coffee shop and retired for the night in the room, after consuming the fruits kept with the compliments of the Manager. At midnight I felt hungry, not knowing what to do. Basically being a villager, I picked on a banana out of a vase but to my surprise found it to be made of clay. RK, thus disturbed, woke up and saw my predicament. We then went to the coffee shop, took omelette with toast and tea, returned to our room and had a comfortable sleep in rest of the night. After returning to Patna, I complained to the car-provider, who checked the matter and called back to say, "Sir, according to my records, you took the car from the airport to Thane and signed it off." It to me appeared that some other Mr Singh, might have affirmatively responded to driver's question. 'Are You Singh?' by saying 'yes' and would have taken to Thane the car meant for RU Singh!

Lian Kunga did not ever work with me but his innocent smiling face always shines before my mind's eye whenever I think of him.

I remember Ashok as an efficient officer and a man of few words. I had worked with his father, Shri CB Prasad (IAS-1953) working as DM of Purnea when my entire batch of eight was deputed there in the aftermath of the Chinese aggression in 1962 to receive and encamp the onrush of refugees coming from the north-east.

Bhavnath Mishra was a promoted IAS officer, quite influential and resourceful. He has an amicable temperament and helpful disposition. All these departed souls had eventful innings in the service. The world is truly like a stage where actors appear, enact their roles and eventually disappear from the stage for all times to come. For our colleagues who are no more with us physically, let us pray: May the God Almighty grant Sadgati to their pious souls and strength to the bereaved families to bear their irreparable losses.

- Principal Editor

## योग : शरीर एवं मस्तिष्क की मिलन स्थिति



- डा० राणा अवधेश, भा०प्र०से० (से०नि०)

मानव सृष्टि की एक विलक्षण विरासत है; मस्तिष्क उसकी सबसे बड़ी दौलत है। आदिकाल से वह प्रकृति की लीला का अवलोकन करता रहा है। अवलोकन की यह शक्ति उसमें प्रारम्भ से ही विद्यमान है। अवलोकन के उपरान्त मानव मस्तिष्क उस पर विचार करता है; उसका कारण जानने का प्रयास करता है और इसी अभ्यास कार्य से उसे कई सिद्धियाँ भी प्राप्त हुई जिसे वर्तमान समाज अब विज्ञान के नाम से जानता है।

विज्ञान की उपलब्धि उसे अनायास ही प्राप्त नहीं हुई। हजारों वर्षों तक उसके विचार का केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है एक शब्द विधाता-सृष्टिकर्ता-भगवान-वह शक्ति जो इस ब्रह्माण्ड को निर्देशित करती है। आज भी यह खोज समाप्त नहीं हुई है कि भगवान हैं या नहीं यदि है? तो कहाँ? यदि नहीं तो प्रकृति के इस चक्र का संचालन किस शक्ति द्वारा हो रहा है?

विश्व के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में भौगोलिक कारणों से भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की संस्कृतियाँ उत्पन्न हुई। वहाँ के निवासियों का जीवनयापन, रहन-सहन स्थानीय कारणों से एक समान नहीं था, परन्तु सभी ने अपने अपने सोचने एवं अप्वेषण के ढंग में इस बिन्दु पर समान रूप से चिंतन कायम रखा कि वह परम शक्ति कौन हैं?

भारत वर्ष के प्राचीन ऋषि-मुनिगण ने इस मामले में एक विशेष मार्ग अपनाया है। उन्होंने साकार एवं निराकार ब्रह्म की कल्पना की है। सर्वप्रथम ब्रह्माण्ड के प्रतीक चिन्हों सूर्य, चन्द्र, पृथ्वी, प्रकृति आदि को परमेश्वर का रूप मानना स्वीकार किया गया; परन्तु इन पर ध्यान केन्द्रित होने में कठिनाई पाये जाने पर मानव की ही आकृति वाले परमेश्वर स्वरूप की परिकल्पना का उद्भव हुआ। मोहनजोदड़ो एवं हरप्पा के अवशेषों में राम, कृष्ण, विष्णु, लक्ष्मी रूपी भगवान के स्वरूप का दर्शन नहीं होना यह प्रमाणित करता है कि साकार ब्रह्म की परिकल्पना बाद के कुछ हजार वर्षों के विचार मंथन का प्रतिफल है। भारत वर्ष में सर्वप्रथम शिव एवं शक्ति के रूप में सृष्टि के दो स्त्रोतों की परिकल्पना का प्रारुभाव हुआ। दोनों के प्रतीक पर्वत एवं पृथ्वी जैसे सर्वमान्य चिन्हों से प्रस्फुटित हुए। भगवान शंकर की पूजा आज भी पाषाण रूप में की जाती है। वहीं आदि शक्ति को पर्वतराज हिमालय की पुत्री की पहचान दी गयी। भगवान शंकर का मानव रूपी चित्रण वाद के काल

खंड में प्रारम्भ हुआ जब ग्राम्य संस्कृति एवं छोटे राज्यों का प्रारुभाव हुआ। इसी अन्तराल में राम, कृष्ण तथा अन्य देवी देवताओं का सर्वमान्य स्वरूप सर्वप्रथम सामने आया। तत्पश्चात तो वर्तमान इतिहास ही सब कुछ की ब्याख्या कर देता है। संसार का सबसे नया धर्म 620 |एक से प्रारम्भ हुआ, जिसे इस्लाम धर्म का नाम दिया गया। इसके अनुयायी परवरदिगार के निराकार रूप के सामने सर झुका कर अपनी प्रार्थना करते हैं। ईसाई धर्म की भी अपनी मान्यता है और विश्व की एक बड़ी जनसंख्या उसका अनुसरण करती है।

आज संसार में योग की काफी चर्चा हो रही है। अत्यंत सरल शब्दों में मनुष्य के शरीर एवं मस्तिष्क के मिलन को योग कहते हैं; पर यह इतना सरल नहीं है जिसे मात्र एक वाक्य से परिभाषित कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी समाप्त समझ ली जाय। विज्ञान के कई क्षेत्रों में मानव की शारीरिक रचना एवं मस्तिष्क पर वृहत शोध कार्य हुए हैं, लेकिन यदि कम से कम समय में किसी सूत्र से इसे समझना चाहें तो यह कहना जरूरी होगा कि मानव मस्तिष्क एवं मानव शरीर का एक दूसरे से अनोनाश्रय संबंध है। ऐसा क्यों होता है कि जब हम डरे होते हैं तो दिल की धड़कल बढ़ जाती है तथा शान्ताचित्त होकर किसी समस्या पर चिंतन करने पर स्वतः पुरानी बातें याद आ जाती हैं और समस्या का समाधान मिल जाता है।

प्राचीन समाज में हम आज की तरह विज्ञान के प्रयोगों एवं सिद्धान्तों को अपने चिंतन का आधार नहीं बनाते थे क्योंकि मानव की समझ वहाँ तक पहुँच नहीं सकी थी। समकालीन विद्वानों ने इसी उद्देश्य से विश्वारा नामक एक सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया था। भगवान में विश्वास रखकर उनसे संबंधित विषयों पर मनन एवं चिन्तन करना मानव ने प्रारम्भ किया और यही से सफलता के सूत्र एक के बाद एक जुड़ते चले आये। काल क्रम में इस प्रयास में योग चिंतन की चार धारारयें ज्ञात हुई -कर्म योग, भक्ति योग, ज्ञान योग एवं राज योग। सर्वप्रथम भगवान श्री कृष्ण के माध्यम से कर्मयोग की महत्ता बतायी गयी, बाद में हर युग के भारतीय महापुरुषों ने उसे अपने अपने ढंग से दुहराया है। भक्तियोग एवं ज्ञानयोग को भी ईश्वर की कृपा प्राप्ति का माध्यम मान कर हमारे प्राचीन विद्वानों ने उसकी विवेचना की, पर वर्तमान समय में योग के नाम से विश्वप्रसिद्ध विधा 'राजयोग' है जिसके विश्लेषण में

विज्ञान की सहमति भी अब प्राप्त होने लगी है। ईसा से करीब दो सौ वर्ष बाद भारतवर्ष में महर्षि पातंजली ने राज योग के आठ अंगों का सिद्धान्त प्रस्तुत किया था। राज योग को समझने के लिए इन आठ (8) स्थितियों को समझना आवश्यक है। ये योग के ज्ञान पथ के आठ पड़ाव हैं जो क्रमानुसार हमें अभ्यास करने पर प्राप्त होते हैं :—(1) यम— सत्य, अहिंसा, अस्तेय, अपरिग्रह एवं ब्रह्मचर्य (स्वयं नियंत्रण) रूपी इन पाँच आदतों को अपना कर मनुष्य अपने अन्दर योग के पहले तल का निर्माण करता है। (To put it in positive language, it means benevolence, integrity, honesty, self discipline and self dependence)

(2) नियम— शारीरिक शुद्धि के कतिपय प्रयासों से मानव अपने अन्दर राजयोगके ज्ञान के लिए वातावरण का निर्माण करता है। (Niyams are cleanliness, contentment, austeritey, spiritual study and worship of God)।

(3) आसन—समस्त संसार इसे ही योग मानता है, परन्तु यह मात्र शरीर के अंगोंमें ताजगी, ताकत एवं क्रियाशीलता पैदा करने का एक तरीका है। इसके अनवरत अभ्यास से मनुष्य शरीर को योग के अनुकूल बनाता है। आधुनिक विज्ञान के शोध कार्यों में भी आसन को मानव शरीरके लिए हितकर पाया गया है।

(4) प्राणायाम—प्राण का व्यायाम यानी स्वांस प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रित कर शरीर को मन से जोड़ने का यह प्रयास है। वास्तव में इसे योग की दुनिया का प्रवेश द्वार माना जा सकता है। (Pranayam consists in controlling the motions of inhalation and exhalation)।

(5) प्रत्याहार—प्राणायाम के उपरान्त जब मन स्थिर होने लगता है तब बाहरी दुनिया से मन को खींचने (Interiorisation) का प्रयास प्रत्याहार है। (Restraining of mind is Pratyahar)।

(6) धारणा—प्रत्याहार (Interiorisation) के उपरान्त मन को एक स्थान पर केन्द्रित करने का प्रयास धारणा है। (The sixth step of Yoga is Dharna or concentration)।

(7) ध्यान—मन को एक स्थान पर केन्द्रित रखने के उपरान्त यथास्थिति ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय तक बनाये रखना ध्यान (meditation) है। (When Dharana becomes steady and the mind does not go to any other object, the state of mind is called Dhyana or meditation)

(8) समाधि—ध्यान (meditation) में लम्बे अंतराल तक रहने को समाधि कहते हैं। राजयोग के अष्ट प्रयासों का अन्तिम पड़ाव समाधि है जहाँ पर लगातार वर्षों के प्रयास से ही पहुँचा जा सकता है। (Dhyana continued successfully culminates in the next step Samadhi) ये आठों अभ्यास एक के बाद दूसरा करने का विधान है। जल्दीबाजी से कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं होता है; परन्तु समाधि की स्थिति जिन्हें भी प्राप्त हुई वह अलौकिक सुख भोगता है। योग मात्र इतनी पक्तियों तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि यह उसका प्रतिबिम्ब मात्र है।

अभ्यास एवं निरंतरता से ही सिद्धियाँ प्राप्त होती हैं। प्राणायाम का अपना एक तरीका है जो रेचक, कुम्भक एवं पूरक नामक तीन स्वास प्रक्रियाओं से पूर्ण होता है। आजकल इसे अन्य कई नाम से भी प्रचलित किया जा रहा है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी खूबी है फेफड़ों को शक्ति प्रदान करना और उन्हें व्याधियों से दूर रखने में सफल होना। प्रत्याहार, धारणा एवं ध्यान एक ही मनोवैज्ञानिक कार्य की तीन स्थितियाँ हैं जो एक के बाद एक सम्पादित की जाती हैं। इनका क्रमवार अभ्यास उस सत्-चित्-आनन्द की अनुभूति देता है जिसे समाधि कहते हैं, अर्थात् समाधि योग की वह स्थिति है जो नैसर्गिक आनन्द का द्वार खोलता है। मानव जीवन की सार्थकता इसी नैसर्गिक आनन्द की प्राप्ति में है; दौलत, भोग-विलास में नहीं।

The one is self consciousness and the other is where life is functioning without an ego sense. The feeling of egoism is only on the middle. When the mind is below this middle line, there is no feeling of 'I', and yet the mind works. When the mind goes below this line, it is called SAMADHI or super-consciousness."

Fixing the mind on the lotus of the heart or on the centre of the head, is what is called Dharna. Next the multiplicity of these waves gives place to unity and one wave only is left in the mind – this is Dhyana, meditation; when the whole of the mind has become one wave, it is called Samadhi. If the mind can be fixed on the centre for twelve seconds, it will be a Dharana; twelve such Dharana will be a Dhyana; and twelve such Dhyanas will be a Samadhi.



[The author is presently the Secretary of Bihar Vidyapith which had been set up at Patna by Mahatma Gandhi in 1921, along with similar educational institutions at Kashi and Ahmadabad. It has a hoary past in that Dr Rajendra Prasad had been its Vice Chancellor, Dr Anugrah Narain Sinha and Acharya Badrinth Verma teachers and JP among students. I was privileged to be its Secretary from 1997 to 2000. I may recall that Rana Awadhesh had worked with me in the BSRTC and CM Secretariat-RU Singh]

# Tilak and Jinnah

The story of Gangadhar Tilak the litigant and his lawyer, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

— Sanjoy Ghose 

During the pandemic I have written a lot about judges and lawyers who have been denied their rightful seat at the High Table of History. Now is a good time to make a double exception.

So I instead write about a litigant and one who already has a venerated place at the High Table. This litigant coincidentally is credited with having popularized Ganesh Chaturthi as a symbol of patriotic bonding just as Tagore, who admired this litigant to no end, was credited with making the tying of Rakhis by Hindoos and Moslems, an instrument of protest against Curzon's Partition of Bengal.

This is the story of the trial of this litigant defended by the one of the most celebrated lawyers of the Bombay Bar which, historian Irfan Habib claims, is known by very few people.

While neither the client nor his lawyer need any rehabilitation, perhaps their relationship might. In fact, it from the warmth of their relationship that sprung the Lucknow Pact of 1916 which was the last hope for a united India!

What better way to start than to recall Kanji Dwarkadas, who is cited by the legendary AG Noorani in his book, *Jinnah and Tilak: Comrades in the Freedom Struggle*: “The two great political circles in Bombay at that time [c 1916] were Sardar Griha, where Tilak lived and Jinnah's chambers in the High Court. All political roads led to these two places for organization, consultation and decision”.

Jinnah's junior, MC Chagla recalls “I might mention here that during my long association with him, I found that Jinnah always showed the greatest respect and regard for Tilak. Two persons in public life for whom Jinnah showed the greatest respect were Gokhale and Tilak.”

## First Trial in 1897:

'Lokmanya' Tilak was a veteran at being

pitted against his sovereign for sedition. He faced the Queen Empress for the first time in 1897 in *Queen Empress v. Bal Gangadhar Tilak* (ILR [XXII] Bom 112) when he was 42 years old. He had written articles in his publication *Kesari* which the British found objectionable. Tilak was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months in prison. The Full Bench of the High Court refused to interfere quibbling on what the term “disaffection” meant. The famous Kanga was part of Tilak's legal team.

## Second Trial in 1908:

The story, however, did not end for our famous litigant as Tilak was not one to rest easy. He would go on to make more speeches and publish his writings unnerving the colonial masters. He would again return to the dock for *Emperor v. Tilak* [ (1908) 10BOMLR 848] in 1909, and this time he was tried by a special jury in the High Court itself presided by the Parsi judge Justice Davar at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Tilak was defended by Calcutta Barristers LP Evans Pugh and Garth, though at some stage, even Jinnah was associated with the proceedings. After 8 days of trial from July 13 to 22, 1908, Davar packed off the jurors with controversial instructions. For instance, referring to Tilak's article which referred to terrorism in Bengal with alleged admiration, Davar's jury instruction was:

“If one talks of patriotism in connection with bombs, bombs that effect murders, you are the judges of the question whether such a discussion tends or does not tend to bring Government established by law in India into hatred or contempt in the minds of the readers.”

The jury retired to deliberate for a couple of hours and the big court room was silent.

'The dim gas-light in the hall only added to the effect of the dead silence on the part of the

spectators who were looking from the Judge to Mr Tilak and from Mr Tilak to the judge.'

Justice Davar sent message to the foreman, and by 7 PM, he knew what he had to do. However, he waited till the Court could be beefed up. His was right to be concerned, as within hours of the news of the jury deliberations leaking out, thousands had gathered at the Court Complex. The torrential Bombay Monsoons only worsened it for all.

The jurors were called in at ten at night and the foreman informed that being deadlocked at 7 to 2, they were unable to arrive at a unanimous verdict. The judge, without hesitation, hastily sentenced Tilak to 6 years imprisonment, ruling: "Your hatred of the ruling class has not disappeared during these ten years and these articles deliberately and defiantly written week after week...".

He termed even this as "misplaced leniency", as he reminded in his judgment that he could have well packed off Tilak to the Andaman Cellular Jail on transportation for life!

As Davar made his ruling, the gathered crowd which witnessed Tilak being whisked away, erupted in furor. Chaos reigned and the mounted police was galloping in every direction to disperse the crowd.

MC Chagla, who was a Dadar school boy when Tilak was sentenced and riots broke out in Parel, recalls that close at the heels of Justice Davar sentencing Tilak to six years imprisonment, he was rewarded with a Knighthood and the Bombay High Court Bar Association wanted to host a dinner in his honour. When the circular came to Jinnah's chamber, the future Father of Pakistan wrote a scathing note to the effect that the Bar should be ashamed to want to give a dinner to a judge who had obtained a knighthood by doing what the Government wanted and by sending a great patriot to jail.

News travels fast, and the furious judge summoned the lawyer to his chambers.

"How do you think I have treated you in my court Mr Jinnah?"

"Very well Sir."

"Why did you write a note like this against me?"

Jinnah answered that he had so written because he thought that it was the truth and however well Davar may have treated him, he could not suppress his strong feeling about the manner in which he had tried Tilak's case.

### **Third Trial in 1916:**

Tilak was not done being in the dock. On July 22, 1916, JA Guider, the deputy inspector-general of police, moved the District Magistrate of Poona charging history-sheeter Tilak with "orally disseminating" seditious content in three speeches. One delivered at Belgaum on May 1, 1916 and the other two at Ahmednagar on May 31 and June 1 of the same year.

Tilak had to face his third sedition trial, and this time he reached out to his friend Jinnah. This is the story of that third trial. Jinnah, by now, was 'recognized as one of India's top political leaders.

The case of the prosecution was that in the Marathi speeches, Tilak had committed sedition. In his excitement, the English prosecutor Bimring admitted that the most damning part of Tilak's speech was that he had claimed that there was more peace in the time of the Peshwas than under the British Imperial Government.

Jinnah sneakily interrupted and asked "Do you have personal knowledge to disprove this assertion?" The prosecutor snapped back "I have read my history".

Jinnah had got his English opponent precisely where he wanted him and calmly replied in the presence of the anxious Magistrate C W Hatch, "Yes, you have read the history written by the British".

As the trial proceeded, the prosecutor felt Jinnah's heat. In fact, he candidly admitted to the judge that he was hesitant to offer the translator as a witness as he was afraid Jinnah would demolish him in his cross examination!

Noorani claims that Tilak wanted to fight the case with a "political spin" which was shot down by Jinnah, who would, in coming years, be found cold and emotionless by India's most glamorous Viceregal couple. Jinnah was adamant that the case should only be tried on legal technicalities.

Jinnah's central argument was that



Tilak's intent had been lost in translation and that all his speeches, he advocated pacific and lawful means to bring about change in government policies.

Hamdani, in his latest biography of Jinnah, writes: "Jinnah then asked the crucial question, what is a government established by law? "Take the army. Is it sedition to attack it? "

Magistrate Hatch remained unconvinced. He ruled: "Mr Jinnah's contention that it is not the government that Mr Tilak is attacking but only the Civil Service will be discarded at once by anyone who reads the speeches through."

He sentenced Tilak to a good behaviour bond of Rupees Twenty Thousand.

Jinnah would have none of it. He had a criminal revision application filed in the High Court wherein he complained that the nuances of and exceptions to Section 124A of the Penal Code had escaped the Magistrate's attention. He insisted that Tilak's intention was not to cause disaffection, but was a genuine criticism and the translations made were not verbatim and hence inadmissible.

Jinnah again pressed his point that the Civil Service was not the same as the "Government" and the "Government" was the "King in Parliament". He even cited Halsbury's Laws of England to make his point that there could be no sedition without intention.

The Division Bench of Batchelor and Shah JJ in their decision on November 9, 1916 in Emperor v Bal Gangadhar Tilak, ruled that disaffection was not simply the absence of affection. However, the Court would not buy Jinnah's arguments that expressing loyalty to the Crown was sufficient to ward off a sedition charge or that attacking civil servants was not the same as attacking the Crown. However, in a shot in the arm for Tilak, it held that advocating Swarajya was not synonymous with creating disaffection.

Both the European and Indian justices had issued concurring opinions and Jinnah's

revision stood allowed, making him the Congress' most sought after leader! Whether the growing colonial realization that the colony's demand for some measure of self-rule could not longer be put-off, influenced the Court will never be known. However, what we know is that Justice Shah, in his concurring opinion, went out of his way to pin the Advocate General to his concession that the Imperial Government had no objection to the general theme of Tilak's three speeches - Swarajya or self-rule!

The story of Jinnah's victorious defence of Tilak has been conveniently white-washed by the two nations which were born from their efforts.

#### **MC Chagla:**

It was that Dadar School boy, MC Chagla, who would, as Chief Justice of the same Court that convicted the litigant, inaugurate on July 15, 1956, the tablet outside the courtroom where Tilak was tried, long after both litigant and lawyer were no more.

#### **Justice MC Chagla confessed to the gathering:**

"Justice according to law becomes a rather empty and futile expression when you are dealing with much greater and a more exalted force like freedom or patriotism and the love of one's country. Therefore, without imputing motives to the judges who did their duty according to their light in convicting and sentencing Tilak, it was equally the duty of judges functioning in a free country to make it clear that what constituted a crime in British times had become a positive contribution to the freedom and progress of the country".

The tablet he inaugurated immortalized the litigant's last words at his second trial:

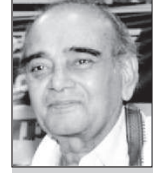
"There are higher powers that rule the destiny of men and nations and it may be the will of providence that the cause I represent may prosper more by my suffering than by my remaining free".

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[The author is a Delhi-based lawyer, with acknowledgements to Mr Ghose whose article is published here - Principal Editor]

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## मातृभावी शिक्षक



- राम उपदेश सिंह 'विदेह' 

शारदा का जन्म एवं लालन-पालन एक शिक्षक परिवार में हुआ था। इस तरह शैक्षणिक संस्कार उन्हें विरासत में मिला था। सो उन्होंने बीए के बाद बीएड की पढ़ाई भी कर ली थी। शादी हुई और उनका पारिवारिक जीवन खुशियों से भर गया। लेकिन उन पर उस समय विपत्तियों का पहाड़ गिर पड़ा जब उनके पति की असामयिक मृत्यु हो गयी और वे निस्संतान रह गयी थीं। शुभ कार्यों में व्यस्त रहने के ध्येय से उन्होंने एक हाई स्कूल में शिक्षक के पद के लिए आवेदन दिया और आसानी से उनकी नियुक्ति हो गयी।

यह कहानी उस प्रारंभिक समय से शुरू होती है जब शारदाजी उस विद्यालय में शिक्षिका और सातवीं कक्षा की क्लास-टीचर के रूप में कार्यरत थीं। जब भी वे क्लास में आतीं, बड़े प्यार भरी नज़रों से वर्ग के सभी छात्र-छात्राओं का अवलोकन करतीं और उन्हें मन-ही-मन आशीर्वाद देतीं, केवल एक विनोद नाम के अगुणी विद्यार्थी को छोड़कर जो मैले-कुचैले कपड़ों में आता, पीछे की बेंच पर बैठता, अन्यमनस्क होकर बँटे ध्यान से अपनी पढ़ाई करता और घंटी बजते ही सिर नीचा किए हुए सीधे अपने घर लौट जाता। मासिक परीक्षाओं में विनोद को क्लास में सबसे कम नंबर मिलते। सभी बच्चे विनोद को हेय दृष्टि से देखते और उससे संपर्क करने के अनिच्छुक रहते। मातृभाव से संपृक्त शारदाजी के मन में भी विनोद के प्रति उदासीनता का भाव रहता, फिर भी उनको विनोद की ऐसी स्थिति बहुत अखरती थी। कुछ ही दिनों में उनके मातृत्व में ऐसा उफान उठा कि उन्होंने विनोद का जीवन

सँवारने का निश्चय कर लिया।

अन्य शिक्षकों से शारदाजी को जानकारी मिली कि पूर्व के क्लासों में विनोद को प्रत्येक क्लास में सबसे अच्छे नंबर मिलते रहे थे और वह फर्स्ट आया करता था। इस परिवर्तन का सार समझने के लिए एक दिन वे विनोद के साथ उसके घर पर गयीं। वहां जाकर उन्हें पता चला कि कुछ महीने पूर्व विनोद के पिता की मृत्यु हो गयी थी और उन्होंने स्वयं देखा कि किसी असाध्य रोग से पीड़ित उसकी माँ मृत्यु-शय्या पर पड़ी अपनी अन्तिम सांसें गिन रही थी। यह सब देखकर शारदाजी का मन पिघल गया और विनोद के प्रति उनका स्नेह तथा संकल्प और सुदृढ़ हो गया। उस दिन से ही उन्होंने उस पर विशेष ध्यान देना शुरू कर दिया, मानो वह उनका अपना ही बेटा हो। अब कक्षा में आने पर वे सभी विद्यार्थियों को मन-ही-मन आशीर्वाद तो देतीं लेकिन उसका मुख्यांश विनोद की ओर ही इंगित रहता। नतीजतन, विनोद के चाल-ढाल, कार्यकलाप, पहनावा, आदि सब कुछ में आश्चर्यजनक सुधार होने लगा और वार्षिक परीक्षा में उसने कक्षा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया। उसके रिपोर्ट कार्ड पर लिखा जाने लगा कि वह अपनी कक्षा का सर्वोत्तम विद्यार्थी है।

इसी बीच विनोद की माँ का निधन हो गया। एक दिन वह फटे-पुराने कपड़े में लपेटा हुआ एक उपहार लाकर शारदाजी के हाथों में दिया और बोला कि यह उसकी माँ के गले का हार है जिसे अर्थी में रखते समय उनके गले से निकाल लिया गया था। उसने यह भी कहा कि अगर वे इसे पहनेंगी तो उसे खुशी और शायद मां की आत्मा को शान्ति मिलेगी।

शारदाजी ने नम आंखों से उसे स्वीकार किया। विशेष अवसरों पर उसे धारण भी करतीं। उधर शारदाजी के विशेष ध्यान का केन्द्र, कुशाग्र विनोद ने भी अपनी उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति का क्रम ऊपरी कक्षाओं में भी जारी रखा। मैट्रिक करने के बाद वह उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए उस विद्यालय से चला गया लेकिन शारदाजी के लिए धन्यवाद स्वरूप यह लिखकर छोड़ गया कि 'मेरी गुरुसम माँ! मैंने अब तक बहुतां को देखे लेकिन उन सबमें आप सर्वोत्तम हैं।' उसके बाद शारदाजी के साथ उसका संपर्क छूट-सा गया पर शारदाजी उसके अन्तर्मन से कभी विलोपित नहीं हुयीं। समय-प्रवाह अनवरत ढंग से चलता रहा। और वर्षों बीत चले। इधर शारदाजी सेवा-निवृत्त होकर एकाकी जीवन गुज़ारने लगीं।

इसी दौरान एक दिन शारदाजी को शादी का एक निमंत्रण कार्ड मिला जिसे विनोद ने भेजा था, जो अब किसी सर्वोच्च पद पर आसीन था। पत्र में उसने शारदाजी को 'माँ' कहकर संबोधित किया था और शादी में शरीक होने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रार्थना की थी। शादी के एक दिन पहले विनोद की भेजी हुई एक बड़ी कार आई। दूसरे दिन उस पर सवार होकर शारदाजी 'माँ का हार' पहने हुए कुछ घंटे चलकर उसी दिन संध्या में विवाह-स्थल पर पहुंच गयीं, जहां बड़ी संख्या में आमंत्रित संभ्रांतजन आलीशान सोफों एवं कुर्सियों पर विराजमान थे। सामने वर-वधू का मंच था। स्वागतकर्मी संकोच से

भरी शारदाजी को पहली कतार में लेकर गये जहां एक सोफा खाली पड़ा था, जिस पर चिपके कागज पर 'माँ के लिए' अंकित था। शारदाजी को देखते ही विनोद उन्हें पहचान गया और अपनी दुल्हन के साथ मंच से उतरकर नीचे आया। दुल्हन ने माँ के चरण-स्पर्शकर उनका आशीर्वाद प्राप्त किया। 'माँ' को 'माँ का हार' पहने देखकर विनोद की आंखें भर आयीं। वह उन्हें कुछ समय के लिए ऊपर ले गया। वहां से मेहमानों को संबोधित करते हुए उसने कहा, 'यह मेरी गुरु-माँ हैं। आज मैं जो कुछ भी हूँ, वह इनकी वजह से ही हूँ। इनमें एक पत्थर को मूर्ति के रूप में तराशने की क्षमता है।' फिर उनसे कहा, 'माँ, अगर आप आकर हमारे साथ रहें तो हमें हार्दिक प्रसन्नता के साथ ही अत्मिक सुख भी मिलेगा। अगर आप न होतीं तो न जाने मेरी क्या गति होती और मैं नहीं जान पाता कि शिक्षक कैसा हो।' शारदाजी ने सिसकियां भरते हुए कहा, 'विनोद, तुम्हारे बिना मैं भी न जान पाती कि प्रत्येक शिक्षक में एक माँ की आत्मा का अंश भी होना चाहिए। ईश्वर ने मुझे कोई संतान नहीं दी थी, लेकिन मुझे कहां पता था कि मुझे वृद्धावस्था में सहारा देने के लिए उनका ही दिया मेरा बेटा अन्यत्र पल्लवित हो रहा है।'

इस तरह विनोद को गुरु-मातृ का सुख और शारदाजी को पुत्र-शिष्य के सुख का अवदान मिल गया। काश! माँ की आत्मा के अंश से संपृक्त हर शिक्षक अपनी कक्षा के किसी मेधावी 'विनोद' को पहचान कर उसका भविष्य सँवार सकता।



## WHAT A MAN, APJ Kalam?

In 2014, a company called 'Saubhagya Wet Grinder' was a sponsor in some event where Mr APJ Abdul Kalam was the chief guest.

The sponsor presented a gift to him which he respectfully declined to accept. The sponsor explained that it was just a grinder and requested him to accept. He took the gift without any further argument.

Next day APJ sent his person to the market to find out the price of the grinder. He later made out a cheque from his personal account of the market price and sent it across to the company.

As expected the company decided not to deposit the cheque.

The story does not end here. He followed up with his bank and when the due deduction did not happen in time, he informed the company to deposit the cheque or else he would be constrained to send the grinder back.

Seeing his resolve, the company deposited the cheque but made a photocopy of the same and framed it and kept it on display. This is the picture of that cheque.

How many in the high offices can match this level of ethics in public life?



### Tricky Questions and Witty Answers.

Q. How can you drop a raw egg onto a concrete floor without cracking it?

A. Concrete floors are very hard to crack!

Q. If it took eight men ten hours to build a wall, how long would it take four men to build it?

A. No time at all its already built.

Q. How many birthdays does the average Japanese woman have?

A. Just one. All the others are anniversaries.

Q. If you had three apples and four oranges in one hand and four apples and three oranges in the other hand, what would you have?

A. Very large hands.

Q. How can you lift an elephant with one hand?

A. It is not a problem, since you will never find an elephant with one hand.

Q. How can a man go eight days without sleep?

A. He sleeps at night.

Q. Why it is impossible to send a telegram to Washington today?

A. Because he is dead.

Q. If you throw a blue stone into the red sea what will it become?

A. It becomes wet. 1

Q. What often falls but never gets hurt?

A. Rain

Q. What is that no man ever saw which never was but always will be?

A. Tomorrow

Q. What looks like half apple?

A. The other half.

Q. What can you never eat at breakfast?

A. Dinner.

Q. What gets wet while drying?

A. A towel.

Q. What 3 letters change a girl into a woman?

A. Age.

Q. What happened when wheel was invented?

A. It caused a revolution.

Q. How is it easy to weigh a fish?

A. Because it has its own scales.

Q. Why does a bike rest on its legs?

A. Because it is two tired.

Q. Bay of Bengal is in which state?

A. Liquid state.



### Sneaky Sayings!

1. Advertisement In a long Island Shop:  
Guitar, for sale; Cheap; no strings attached.
2. Ad in Hospital Waiting Room:  
Smoking helps you lose weight; One lung at a time!
3. On a bulletin board:  
Success Is Relative. The more ihe Success, the more the Relatives.
4. When I read about the evils of Drinking; I gave up Reading
5. My Grandfather Is Eighty and still doesn't need glasses; He Drinks straight out of the Bottle.
6. You know your kids have grown up; when Your Daughter Begins To Put On Lipstick or when your son starts yo wipe It off
7. Sign in a Bar: "Those of you who are Drinking to Forget, please do Pay In Advance."
8. Sign In Driving School:  
If your wife wants to learn to Drive, Don't stand in her way.
9. Behind every Great Man, there is a Surprised Woman.
10. The reason men lie is because women ask too many Questions.
11. Laugh and the world laughs with you, Snore and you sleep alone
12. The surest sign that intelligent life exists elsewhere in the Universe is: Surely the fact that it has never tried to contact us.
13. Sign at a Barber's Saloon in Detroit :  
We need your heads to run our Business.
14. Sign in a Restaurant:  
All Drinking Water in this Establishment has been personally Passed by the Manager.



### Definitions aka Mobiles

College life is like Reliance, Karlo Duniya Mutthi Mein.

Bachelor Life is like Airtel, Aisi Azadi aur Kahan.

After Engagement life is like Idea, Jo Badal de aapki Duniya.

After Marrige is like Vodafone, Where you go. network Follows.

After birth of Kids life is like BSNL, All lines are Busy.

But friendship is like LIC, Zindagi ke saath bhi, Zindagi ke baad bhi!



### Corect Answers, Zero Marks

Q.1 In which battle did Tipu Sultan Die?

Ans. In his Last Battle.

Q.2 Where was the Declaration of Independence Signed?

Ans. At the Bottom of the Page.

Q.3 What is the Main Reason for Divorce?

Ans. Marriage.

Q.4 Ganga Flows in which State?

Ans. Liquid State..

Q.5 When was Mahatma Gandhi Born?

Ans. On His Birthday..

Q.6 How will you Distribute 8 Mangoes among 6 People?..

Ans. By Preparing Mango Shake..!!

Q.7 Where's thhe maximum ice –fall in India?

Ans. "In the glass of whiskey."

Q.8. Why Hindu Law does not permit Second Marriage?

Ans. Article 20(2)-says, "No man can be punished twice for same offence"



### Irony of life:

The Lawyer hopes You get into trouble,  
The Doctor hopes You get sick,  
The Landlord hopes You don't buy a House,

The Dentist hopes Your Tooth Decays,  
The Mechanic hopes Your Car's Breakdown,  
Only a Thief wishes You " a Sound Sleep!"



## Strange New Words and Definitions

— From Whatsapp 

How about getting acquainted with these new words:

New	Old	Meaning
<b>Errorist:</b>	<b>Terrorist</b>	Someone who repeatedly makes mistakes.
<b>Askhole:</b>	<b>Asshole</b>	A person who constantly asks for your advice, yet always does the opposite of what you tell them.
<b>Nonversation:</b>	<b>Conversation</b>	A completely worthless conversation, wherein nothing is illuminated, explained or otherwise elaborated upon. Typically occurs at parties, bars or other events.
<b>Destinesia:</b>	<b>Amnesia</b>	When you get to where you were intending to go, you forget why you were going there in the first place.
<b>Unkeyboar- dinated:</b>	<b>Keyboar- dinated</b>	Lacking physical or mental keyboard coordination; unable to type without repeatedly making mistakes.
<b>Cellfish:</b>	<b>Selfish</b>	Those who continue to talk on their cell phone, oblivious to the effect on others around them.
<b>Textpectation:</b>	<b>Expectation</b>	The anticipation one feels when waiting for a response to a text message.
<b>Carcolepsy:</b>	<b>Epilepsy</b>	The inability to stay awake and alert when in anything that moves like car, train, plane and bus.
<b>Hiberdating:</b>	<b>Hibernating</b>	Someone who ignores all their other friends when they are dating a boyfriend or a girlfriend.
<b>Deja poop:</b>	<b>Déjà vu</b>	The feeling that the same shit keeps happening.



### Science-Miracle-Art

Absence of medicine to cure Covid-19 is **Science**;  
Yet, recovery of Covid patients is **Miracle**; and  
Hospital Bills on treatment running to lakhs is **Art**!

### बड़े शोक से सुन रहा था जमाना, तुम्हीं सो गए दास्तां कहते-कहते ।

श्री मनोज श्रीवास्तव, भा०प्र०से० (1980) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के एक कर्मठ, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ, सत्यनिष्ठ पदाधिकारी थे, दिनांक 13 अगस्त 2020 के दिन जिनके निधन से हमलोगों ने अपने एक वरिष्ठ अनुभवी साथी को खो दिया है राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों तथा विभागों में, जहां भी उनकी पदस्थापना रही, उनके साथ काम कर चुका हरेक अधिकारी/कर्मचारी आज अपने आपको विकल महसूस कर रहा है, यह उनकी मानवीयता तथा संवेदनशीलता का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है। उन्होंने राज्य-हित को हमेशा शीर्ष पर रखा और कर्तव्यों के निर्वाह में जी-जान से लगे रहे। उन्होंने देश के शीर्ष विश्वविद्यालय से समाज शास्त्र का गंभीर अध्ययन किया था और विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण-केन्द्रों से उन्होंने सामाजिक परिवर्तन, गरीबी, वंचितों के आर्थिक उन्नयन से संबंधित शोध-कार्य किए जो विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित शोध-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित हुए। आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक विकास के विभिन्न मॉडलों पर उनका शोध अत्यन्त गंभीर था और उन्हें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विरादरी में भी गंभीरता से सुना जाता था। शिक्षा विभाग एवं पंचायती राज विभाग में पदस्थापन के दिनों में जो उनकी सूझ सामने आई, उसने राज्य के आगामी विकास में प्रभावी भूमिका निभाई। जिन जिलों में भी वे पदस्थापित रहे, उनका विद्वत्पूर्ण संवेदनात्मक पक्ष हमेशा चर्चा में रहा। उनके निधन से हमने अपने बीच के एक गौरवशाली वरिष्ठ साथी को खो दिया है, जिसकी क्षतिपूर्ति कभी संभव नहीं होगी।

श्री मनोज श्रीवास्तव उन विरले अधिकारियों में थे, जिन्हें अधिकार से अधिक कर्तव्य की परवाह थी। जितना वे अपनी प्रशासनिक कुशलता के लिए याद किए जाते रहे, उससे कहीं अधिक अपने जन सरोकारों के लिए। वे जहां भी, जिस भी पद पर रहे, लोकहित उनकी प्राथमिकता में रहा। समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच उन्हें हमेशा आत्मीयता से याद किया जाता रहा। साहित्यकार हो, शिक्षाविद हो, पत्रकार हो, सामान्य किसान या श्रमिक सबों के बीच उनकी पहचान घुल-मिल सी जाती थी। आश्चर्य नहीं कि आज सोशल मीडिया पर उन्हें नाटक के लिए भी याद किया जा रहा है, तो शोध के लिए भी, पत्रकारिता से उनके सरोकारों के लिए भी।

1980 में देश की सर्वोच्च सेवा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा की परीक्षा में वरियता क्रम में तीसरा स्थान पाने के बाद अपने गृहराज्य बिहार की सेवा में ये अहर्निश लगे रहे। राज्य सरकार में सचिव के पद पर रहते हुए अपने सेवा काल में जनोन्मुखी योजनाओं और उसके बेहतर क्रियान्वयन के लिए

सरकार के साथ आमजनों के बीच भी ये लोकप्रिय बने रहे। अपने 35 साल की सेवा में भोजपुर के जिलाधिकारी के रूप में उन 550 जिलाधिकारियों में ये शामिल थे, जिनका चयन प्रधानमंत्री के साथ होने वाली कार्यशाला हेतु किया गया। 1985 में योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष के रूप में मनमोहन सिंह ने समेकित ग्रामीण विकास की योजना में इनके योगदान की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की थी।

बिहार में यूनिसेफ के साथ बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना की परिकल्पना को वास्तविक धरातल पर साकार करने का श्रेय इन्हें ही जाता है। बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना से विभिन्न सामाजिक स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं, साहित्यकारों, शिक्षाविदों को जोड़ कर इन्होंने राज्य में शिक्षा की चिंता में आमजन की भागीदारी बढ़ाने में अद्भुत सफलता प्राप्त की। कामफेड के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में सुधा को बिहार ब्रांड के रूप में स्थापित कर लाखों ग्रामीणों के जीवनयापन की सूरत बदल दी। आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग के प्रधान सचिव के रूप में 2007 के भीषण बाढ़ का जिस कुशलता और मानवीयता के साथ मुकाबला किया वह अद्वितीय माना जाता है। आपने अपनी प्रशासनिक कुशलता कई अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के साथ काम करते हुए भी दिखायी।

वास्तव में श्री मनोज श्रीवास्तव में सीखने की भूख थी, जो आजीवन उनके साथ बनी रही। अपने ज्ञान की भूख को उन्होंने कभी मिटने नहीं दिया जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व विद्यालय से समाजशास्त्र में मास्टर्स कर आप प्रशासनिक सेवा में आ गए, लेकिन अध्ययन का साथ बना रहा। आश्चर्य नहीं कि देश और विदेश के अनेकों फेलोशिप प्रोग्रामों से वे सफलता पूर्वक जुड़े रहे। 2009 में वे पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्हें जमशेदजी टाटा फेलोशिप मिली थी, जिसके अंतर्गत लंदन स्कूल आफ इकोनॉमिक्स से प्रो पूरर गवर्नंस इन इंडिया पर अपना शोध पूरा किया। 2002 में इंग्लैंड के क्राइसिस रिसर्च सेंटर में रिसर्च फेलो के रूप में इनका चयन किया गया।

विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय जर्नलों में 100 से भी अधिक पेपर लिखने का श्रेय आपके अध्ययन और अनुभव को दिया जा सकता है, जिसने अकादमिक जगत को एक नई रोशनी दी। आपकी पुस्तक "सीइंग द स्टेट-गवर्नंस एंड गवर्नमेंटलिटि इन इंडिया" प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र में आज भी किसी टेक्स्ट बुक की तरह स्वीकार की जाती है।

— Contributed by **Deepak Anand**,  
IAS, 2007 based on inputs from  
**Shri Siddharth**, IAS, 1991.

Memories left behind...

**Shri Ravindra Kumar Sinha, IAS (1962)**

(July 17, 1938 – August 21, 2020)

He liked to call himself 'Grand Old Man', but never grew old, lived life with king-size ambitions and a king-sized heart. His colleagues remember him as a man who was always helpful to everyone. Behaved like an elder brother to his colleagues and as father figure to the new entrants. Never lost his cool or spoke against anyone. He was a jovial person who laughed even when one threw a jibe at him. They remember him as a thorough professional and neutral in his views. His first posting in the secretariat was as Under Secretary Finance in the year 1965. He was PWD Secretary in 1982, when the Gandhi Setu on the Ganges was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Late Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He held various important charges. He was CMD BSIDC. In Government of India, he held the charge of Secretary in Ministry of Industry. His last assignment was Member, Public Enterprises Selection Board, Government of India. He was not only a excellent administrator but also had brilliant academic record. He was topper of ISc of Patna University in the year 1956. He was also topper of Civil Engineering. With his passing away, the cadre has lost a luminary, a chummy and an efficient member.

— **Dipak Kumar Singh**

**Lian Kunga, IAS (1985)**

The 1985 batch of IAS in Bihar cadre was a large one, to begin with, comprising of twelve officers. Mr. Lian Kunga or Lian as we called him was one of these officers amongst us. After our initial stint in Mussoorie in 1985-86, we came to the Administrative Training Institute (ATI) in Ranchi for our Induction Training for the state cadre allotted to us. All twelve of us lived in the small hostel of ATI, in

very close and comfortable company of each other. Lian, with his infectious laugh and searing wit, delivered in an endearing Mizo accent, was always a source of joy for the entire batch during this period. We soon dispersed from the ATI to join our district training in various districts. Meeting with batchmates became infrequent. Even though we all gathered together at Mussoorie for our Phase II training, it was not the same scenario as at the ATI. Thereafter, each one of us got busy with our professional and personal lives. Except for the very close friendships that we forged within the batch the connections amongst us began to grow tenuous over the years. One never imagined in the younger years that time will hop so fast and we will already be writing obituaries for batchmates. Such is the march of time and providence which has now claimed our dear batchmate Lian Kunga who passed away on 1st of August 2020, in Aizwal, Mizoram.

Lian leaves behind, beside his wife, two daughters and a son. His second daughter, Dr. Rachel Lalramlawmi and her husband are both working in the Zoram Medical College in Mizoram. The eldest daughter has a 14 year old son and she works in the National Rural Health Mission in Mizoram. The son is a businessman.

Lian, it goes without saying, had a fulfilling family life and it was also on account of his commitments to his family in distant Mizoram that Lian often found it difficult to spare much time for his fellow beings in the service. Be that as it may, his home in Bihar, especially during his years of service in Patna, was always open for young men and women from Mizoram who were either working or studying in Bihar. His warm heart was always open not just for them but for everyone.

May he Rest in Peace.

— Contributed by **Shri Tripurari Sharan**, IAS, 1985, batchmate of Late Shri Kunga.



**सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार सरकार द्वारा निर्गत अधिसूचनाओं के अनुसार  
भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के पदाधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति:**

क्र०सं०	अधिसूचना सं० / तिथि	स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति
01.	6240 / 27.06.2020	श्री प्रेम सिंह मीणा, भा०प्र०से० (2002), अतिरिक्त प्रभार मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, महादलित विकास मिशन, पटना।
02.	6241 / 28.06.2020	श्री गोपाल मीणा, भा०प्र०से० (2007), अपर मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी, निर्वाचन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
03.	6242 / 28.06.2020	सुश्री रंजिता, भा०प्र०से० (2013), श्रमायुक्त, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना (अतिरिक्त प्रभार—निदेशक, नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना / अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, बिहार कौशल विकास मिशन, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना) अपर मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी, निर्वाचन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
04.	6540 / 04.07.2020	श्री दीपक कुमार, भा०प्र०से० (बीएच:84) मुख्य सचिव, बिहार की सेवा को दिनांक—01.09.2020 से दिनांक—28.02.2021 तक के लिए विस्तारित की जाती है।
05.	6788 / 16.07.2020	श्री गोपाल मीणा, भा०प्र०से० (2007), अपर मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी, निर्वाचन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
06.	6789 / 16.07.2020	सुश्री रंजिता, भा०प्र०से०(2013), अपर मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी, निर्वाचन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
07.	6800 / 21.07.2020	श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (2006), श्रमायुक्त / निदेशक, नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, बिहार कौशल विकास मिशन, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
08.	6800 / 21.07.2020	श्री संजीव कुमार, भा०प्र०से० (2012), निदेशक विज्ञान एवं प्रावैधिकी विभाग को संयुक्त सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
09.	6800 / 21.07.2020	श्रीमती शैलजा शर्मा, भा०प्र०से० (2013), संयुक्त सचिव, पथ निर्माण विभाग को संयुक्त सचिव, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
10.	6838 / 23.07.2020	श्री संजय कुमार, भा०प्र०से० (बी एच: 1990), प्रधान सचिव, पर्यटन विभाग, बिहार, पटना (अतिरिक्त प्रभार—राज्य परामर्शदातृ समिति के सदस्य सचिव) प्रधान सचिव, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
11.	6846 / 25.07.2020	श्री आनन्द शर्मा, भा०प्र०से० (2013), संयुक्त सचिव, सहकारिता विभाग को संयुक्त सचिव, नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
12.	6859 / 27.07.2020	श्री सुधीर कुमार, भा०प्र०से० (88), मुख्य परामर्शी, बिहार राज्य योजना पर्सद, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापित एवं जॉच आयुक्त, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
13.	6860 / 27.07.2020	श्री उदय सिंह कुमावत, भा०प्र०से० (93), परामर्शी, बिहार राज्य योजना पर्सद, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापित एवं महा प्रशासक लोक प्रशासन एवं ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार में।
14.	6861 / 27.07.2020	श्री प्रत्यय अमृत, भा०प्र०से० (91), प्रधान सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
01.	6240 / 27.06.2020	श्री प्रेम सिंह मीणा, भा०प्र०से० (2002), अतिरिक्त प्रभार मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, महादलित विकास मिशन, पटना।
15.	6862 / 27.07.2020	श्री मिहिर कुमार सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (93), प्रधान सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
16.	6863 / 27.07.2020	श्री अरुण कुमार सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (85), विकास आयुक्त, बिहार को महानिदेशक, बिहार लोक प्रशासन एवं ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
17.	6864 / 27.07.2020	श्री एस० सिद्धार्थ, भा०प्र०से० (91), प्रधान सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार में। श्री नर्मदेश्वर लाल, भा०प्र०से०(9), को सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना।

क्र०सं०	अधिसूचना सं० / तिथि	स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति
18.	6865 / 27.07.2020	श्री संजीव हंस, भा०प्र०से० (97), सचिव, ऊर्जा विभाग, बिहार, पटना एवं अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार स्टेट पॉवर(होलिडिंग) कंपनी लिमिटेड, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
18.	6872 / 29.07.2020	सर्वश्री संजय कुमार सिंह, भा०प्र०से०(2007)/राजीव रोशन भा०प्र०से० (2010) /राज कुमार भा०प्र०से० (2010) अपने पद पर बने रहते हुए कोरोना महामारी के बढ़ते प्रकोप के कारण स्वास्थ्य विभाग में प्रतियुक्त किया जाता है।
19.	7130 / 17.08.2020	श्री काथवते मयूर अशोक, भा०प्र०से० (18), बिहार संवर्ग से आंध्र प्रदेश संवर्ग में योगदान देने हेतु विरमित।
20.	7165 / 19.08.2020	श्री संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा०प्र०से० (97), सचिव, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापित एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास निगम लि० (बेलट्रोन) का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
21.	7254 / 23.08.2020	श्री वैभव श्रीवास्तव, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, आरा सदर/श्री शेखर आनन्द, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, बगहा पश्चिम चम्पारण/श्री निखिल धनराज निष्पणीकर, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, जहानाबाद/श्री नितिन कुमार सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, पटना सदर, पटना/श्री अम्रषा बैस, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, मोहनियाँ, कैमूर/श्री अभिषेक रंजन, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, मधुबनी सदर/श्री आशुतोष द्विवेदी, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, मनिहारी, कटिहार/श्री विनोद दूहन, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, दानापुर/श्रीमती साहिला, भा०प्र०से०(18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, नरकटियागंज, पश्चिम चम्पारण/श्रीमती प्रतिभा रानी, भा०प्र०से० (18) अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, जमुई के पद पर पदस्थापित।
22.	7372 / 25.08.2020	श्री घनश्याम मीणा, भा०प्र०से० (बी एच:15) बिहार संवर्ग से उत्तर प्रदेश संवर्ग में योगदान देने हेतु विरमित।
23.	7373 / 25.08.2020	श्री मनेश कुमार मीणा, भा०प्र०से० (15) नगर आयुक्त, दरभंगा/श्री तनय सुल्तानिया, भा०प्र०से०(17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, दरभंगा/श्रीमती अभिलाषा शर्मा, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, खगड़िया/श्री तरनजोत सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, सीतामढ़ी/श्री आरिफ अहसन, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, जमुई/श्री विवेक रंजन मैत्रेय, भा०प्र०से० (17) नगर आयुक्त, मुजफ्फरपुर/श्री कुमार गौरव, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, कैमूर/श्री योगेश कुमार सागर, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, बक्सर/श्री विशाल राज, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, शिवहर/श्री अनिल कुमार, भा०प्र०से० (17) उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, लखीसराय के पद पर पदस्थापित।
24.	7537 / 31.08.2020	श्री संजय कुमार, भा०प्र०से० (90), प्रधान सचिव, पर्यटन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रधान सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर स्थानान्तरण। वे प्रधान सचिव, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग, बिहार, पटना एवं राज्य परामर्शदात्री समिति, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार में पूर्ववत् बने रहेंगे।
25.	7538 / 31.08.2020	श्री रवि मनुभाई परमार, भा०प्र०से० (90), प्रधान सचिव, कला, संस्कृति एवं युवा विभाग, बिहार, पटना अगले आदेश तक प्रधान सचिव, पर्यटन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार में भी रहेंगे।
26.	7539 / 31.08.2020	श्री अरुण कुमार सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (85), विकास आयुक्त, बिहार, पटना अगले आदेश तक निगरानी आयुक्त, बिहार, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार में भी रहेंगे।

# Madhubani Paintings



## Photo Gallery

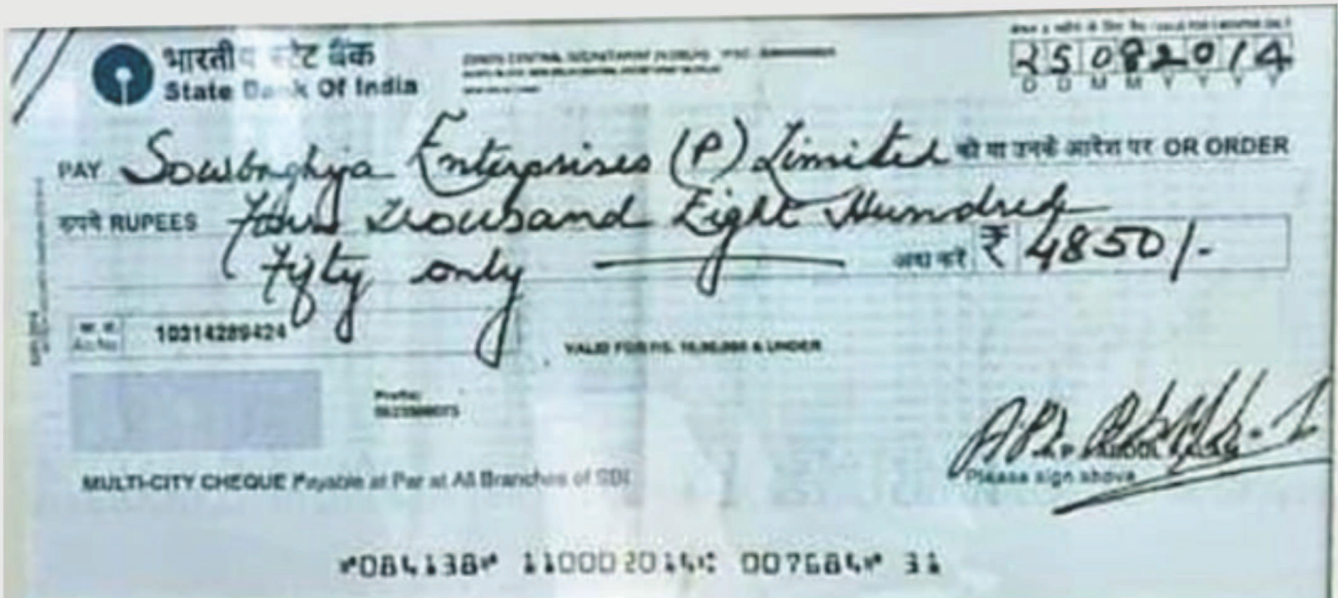


St. Paul's Church, Diu, Daman and Diu, India.



Pani Kotha (Alfiston Jail) Diu, Gujarat, India

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The Cheque of Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam (See Page-26)

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