



Prayaas

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Editorial

Dear Colleagues,

The publication of this issue of Prayaas-2/2020 which covers the period from April to June 2020 has been delayed due to abnormal conditions created by the onslaught of Coronavirus. This was an invisible enemy of unknown description who hit people indiscriminately.

As I have stated repeatedly, has been the non-availability of contributions from our members. It cannot be denied that our officers, especially those working in the field have been coping with a singular situation and facing challenges the likes of which they would not have thought of contending with. It is, therefore, understandable that their contributing to Prayaas could not be assigned a high priority. In this situation our senior and retired colleagues can help us by sharing some snippets out of their memorable experiences. I feel embarrassed to draw upon other sources to fill the pages of the magazine,

We appreciate the thoughtful gesture of the Association, especially its President Shri Tripurari Sharan and the Secretary Shri Dipak Kumar Singh to provide free transport facility on demand to the retired officers during the Lock down period.

In the end, we pray for the good health and safety of the people of Bihar from Covid-19.



RU Singh
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All views and opinions expressed in the contributions are of the authors.



Photo Gallery





From Secretary's Desk

Dear Friends,

The last three months have been the toughest for our colleagues in the field, leading a blind fight against a disease which, in speed, spread and virulence is unprecedented for the current generation. Last such event was the Spanish Flu, which claimed between 50 to 100 million lives across the Globe during 1918-20. Despite huge technological and medical advances since then, Covid-19 took everyone by surprise. The countries and states, which took time to come out of initial denial and complacent mode, were the worst sufferers.

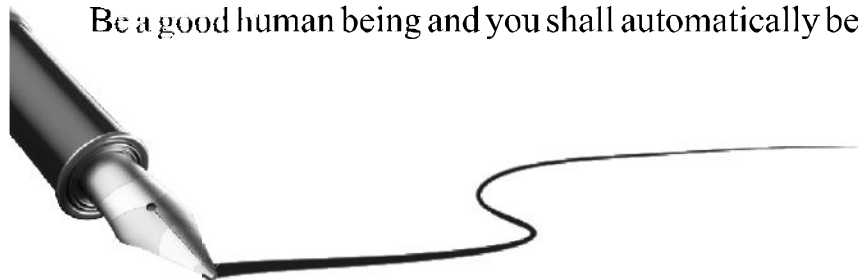
We are proud of the professional manner, in which most of our members have led the fight. The fight is not over, the end is still not visible but the medicine and vaccines are lurking on the horizon, giving a ray of hope. The crisis has changed the whole way of life, leading to what we commonly call as the “new normal”.

We had requested our members to jot down their experiences, which would have been a big lesson for posterity. Unfortunately, except for one member, others could not take time out. Through this column, I reiterate that request to all members. Let this experience be recorded, to serve as a guide for the future generations of our service.

During the lockdown, the Association tried to reach out to the elder retired members, to support them in essential commuting, and this move was much appreciated. We have also offered to the retired colleagues to send pension related issues, if any, so that we take it up. Some issues have come to us and the association is on the job.

Despite many opinions pointing out to irrelevance, stagnation and rusting of the service, I am of the firm opinion that we are still relevant for the mass majority, who need to be facilitated to take the desired and intended benefits from this system. It is our solemn duty to ensure that the benefits reach to the intended beneficiaries and we must evaluate ourselves on this touchstone.

Finally, an advice for our younger generations – be humble, polite and free of bias. Be a good human being and you shall automatically be known as a good officer.



Warmly yours

(Dipak Kumar Singh)



From the **Editor's** Desk:

Dear Colleagues,

We are probably sailing through the most troubled waters so far in this century. Covid-19 which emerged from Wuhan in China has come to be reckoned with as a potential threat not only to human lives but also human relationships. It is unraveling and spinning together social relationships and rapidly modifying socio-cultural space. The impact of Covid-19 on institutions is yet to be fully grasped but the institutional space is changing slowly but certainly even though the equilibrium is yet to be achieved.

The experience gained so far shows that even though the curative medicines have not yet been invented, precautions have been prescribed as preventive measures. For the present and in the ultimate analysis, it may be hoped that Time shall be the healer.

A humanitarian crisis, like a pandemic is, invokes the worst among the men and women, but inevitably also their best. It is a matter of pride that the ongoing Covid-19 crisis has truly invoked the best in each one among us, more importantly among those of us who are grappling with it in the field. We, as a service, have reassured the nation once again about our administrative capabilities and our devotion to the cause of health and prosperity of all.

After taking a dive into the lockdown, we are now slowly emerging out of it. This period played the role of a 'conscience keeper' to us, prodding us to think-rethink about everything around us.

This edition is inspired by this search. I'm thankful to all the contributors, and foremost to the principal editor who ensured this print in the second quarter itself against all the odds.

Let's remain connected.

With warm regards,

(Amit Kumar)
Editor, Pryaas

Commissioner ka Baap



R N Dash, IAS (1962) 

The legacy of the British Administration took quite a few years to wane after independence of our country. The primary job of the field officers headed by the Collector in a District continued to be revenue administration. In fact the Collector was designated as such by the East India Company to collect revenue for the Company, and Magisterial powers were vested with him later to serve the interest of the Company. Maintenance of Land Records became essential for the purpose; the Tehsildars / Circle Officers appointed to assist the Collector merrily entrusted the job to the lowest paid employees of Revenue Administration: the Karmacharies and the Revenue Inspectors who were the real custodians of the land records [even now] and mismanaged the land records for obvious reasons, leading to myriads of land-related litigations that are continuing even now. Maintenance of law and order through the Police became the only other important job of the Collector, for which purpose he was also designated as the District Magistrate in due course. Land Reforms and the various development plans were gradually introduced in the 1950s, where after Development activities have become the primary job of the District Officer, apart from maintenance of law

and order [where the Police Commissioner system has not been introduced]. Now he has become the busiest field Officer of the country. Since the unwritten principle of the “3 Ms” were enforced during the reign of Smt Indira Gandhi, only the PM, the CM and the DM matter in the country, and so the role of the DM gathered more importance.

Till the earlier 1950s, the Collectors had little work; most of them went to the Collectorate only on one or two days in the week, that too only for one or two hours, to deal with a few Revenue Appeal or Revision cases, and a few cases under the Arms Act. They mostly relaxed in their spacious quarters, often playing Bridge, occasionally visiting the local Club in some evenings, occasionally going out for shikar and moving out on official tour only once or twice every year.

Once the Commissioner of Patna Division arrived in the Circuit House of Gaya to inspect the Collectorate of Gaya. The Collector of Gaya personally drove him to the Collectorate, the Commissioner sitting also in the front to his left, and the perfectly liveried Orderly Peon and the Driver sitting at the back. The Collector drove the car himself, but straight drove to the Civil Court and

parked the car in the portico. The orderly Peon whispered in the ear of the Collector : Huzoor, yeh Collectorate nahin hai, yeh to Judge sahib ka portico hai; Collectorate to udhar hai. The embarrassed Collector reversed the vehicle and drove to the Collectorate, guided by the Orderly Peon and the Driver. [The Commissioner was listening and watching quietly, without saying a word. Perhaps he was remembering his own old days when he had also been the Collector of some District.]

The Collector of Monghyr was an elderly person, very fond of his afternoon nap. He had given strict orders to his staff, never to disturb him or wake him up, except when a Telephone call comes from his boss, the Commissioner of Bhagalpur Division. Once, while he was enjoying his afternoon nap, the Chief Secretary rang him up

regarding some urgent matters. But the Orderly Peon on Telephone duty replied that the Collector was asleep, and he had strict instructions not to wake him up except when a Telephone call comes from the Commissioner of Bhagalpur Division. In view of the urgency, the Chief Secretary rang up the Commissioner immediately and asked him to wake up the Collector and to instruct him to speak to the Chief Secretary immediately. The Commissioner rang up the Collector at once. The Collector was waken up from his sweet nap, and the Commissioner chastised him. The Collector, still holding the Telephone in his hand, shouted at his Orderly Peon : Abe gadha, tum ko pata nahin hai ki Chief Secretary Commissioner ka Baap hota hai? The Commissioner was listening, still holding the other end of the live Telephone circuit.



[I had heard a similar story dating back to 1950s which did the rounds among the IAS officers in the later years. Shri Harihar Singh had been a legendary Collector of Bhagalpur who was known to have come on the road wearing a Lungi and controlled a communal riot in Bhagalpur town. In those days, Shri K Raman, ICS (1936) was the Commissioner of Bhagalpur and Shri LP Singh, ICS (1935) the Chief Secretary. The DM had his habitual afternoon nap, after instructing the peon to wake him up only when Commissioner called. Once, the Chief Secretary rang up to talk to DM but, as instructed, the peon refused to wake him up. On knowing this, the Commissioner spoke to DM who kept the line on hold and asked the peon to explain. After hearing the peon's explanation, the DM told him within the hearing of Commissioner, "Ulloo, tum nahi jante ho ki chief secretary to commissioner ka bhi baap hotha hai?" I have added this with due apology to my dear friend RN Dash — RU Singh]

सृजन का संकल्प



डा० राणा अवधेश, भा०प्र०से० (से.नि.)

जीवन एक पहाड़ी नदी की तरह है— कभी सूखी—कभी लबालब धन और जन हानि पहुँचाता हुई। आज अपने 69वें वसंत को देखकर यह मूल्यांकन करना कि क्या पाया और क्या खोया कठिन है — मेरा जीवन भी आम आदमी की तरह रहा — कभी खुशी से ओत—प्रोत तो कभी वेदना से विह्वल एवं क्लान्त — अतिरेक हर्ष के पल इस अहसास को विस्मृत कर देते थे कि कभी मायूसी के ऐसे क्षण भी आवेगें जब अगला पग असमंजस से भरा होगा।

मगध क्षेत्र की धरती पर ग्रामीण परिवेश के एक खाते—पीते परिवार में मैंने आँखें खोली, पर प्रारम्भिक दिनों में जिन्दगी से मेरा नाता नहीं के बराबर ही था। मैं एक अर्द्धमृत शिशु था; काफी वर्ष बीतने के बाद माँ कहानी सुनाती है कि घर और पड़ोस की बड़ी—बूढ़ी महिलायें आती थी, बच्चे को देखती थीं और फिर यही उद्गार सुनाकर वापस लौट जाती थीं कि भगवान ने पुत्र रत्न दिया लेकिन उसे धरती पर रहने देते तो अच्छा होता। कुछ दिनों के बालक ने जन्म से कभी अपनी आँख भी नहीं खोली थी — रोने की आवाज भी सुनाई नहीं पड़ती थी — केवल कंठ एवं छाती के बीच एक हल्का स्पंदन ही इसकी पुष्टि करता था कि नवजात में अभी जान है। कभी—कभी रूई के फाहे को दूध से भिंगो कर मुख में निचोड़ दिया जाता था; वह भी पूरा का पूरा गले से नीचे नहीं उतरता था; उसका कुछ अंश मुँह से बाहर आकर ही गिर जाता था।

जेठ की तपती गर्मी के दिनों में सारे उपाय किये जाते रहे, ओझा—गुनी के अलावा शहर के काबिल डाक्टर से भी दिखाया गया। उस वक्त की

क्रिश्चियन लेडी डाक्टर ने देखकर कहा "बच्चे को मरने की स्थिति में लाये हो..... फिर भी मैं दवा देती हूँ.... प्रार्थना करूँगी कि यह बच जाय।" आज उन पलों की जब कल्पना करता हूँ तो अंतर्आत्मा से आवाज आती है, 'प्रभु यीशु ने उस वृद्ध महिला डाक्टर की प्रार्थना जरूर सुन ली थी..... नहीं तो इतने वर्षों का स्वस्थ जीवन मैं नहीं पा सकता था। वर्तमान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में कई दशक पूर्व की इस चर्चित घटना को स्मृति—पटल पर लाने की जब भी मैं कोशिश करता हूँ, एक चमत्कार सा लगता है कि आज जिस व्यक्ति ने समाज के हर कोने में अपनी छाप छोड़ने में सफलता पायी, वह तब अस्तित्वविहीन रूप में अनेक दिनों तक किस प्रकार पड़ा रहा था; और पास पड़ोस के लोग उसके प्रस्थान की आस में बुझी—बुझी आँखों से सहानुभूति की बूँद टपका कर अपना दायित्व पूरा हुआ मान लेते थे। बड़े—बूढ़े कहते हैं कि कई दिनों तक घर में चूल्हा नहीं जला, पड़ोस से कुछ खाने का सामान पाकर परिवार के लोग समय काट लेते थे।

मैं जिन्दगी के उस प्रथम इम्तिहान में सफल रहा था। उसके उपरान्त समय को मानों पंख लग गये हों। हँसी—किलकारी से प्रारम्भ होकर वात्सल्य प्रेम से भीगे क्षण भी आये और माता—पिता को लगा सारे जहाँ की खुशियाँ उन्हें मिल गयीं। समय ने अंगड़ायी ली, बचपन किशोरावस्था में परिणत हुआ। गोद का वह बच्चा स्कूल जाने लगा था। कुशाग्र बुद्धि और लगन से उसने स्कूल की शिक्षा प्रथम श्रेणी में पास कर राजधानी के सबसे नामी कॉलेज में प्रवेश लिया। अब परिवार में माता—पिता तथा एक छोटा भाई और दो छोटी बहनें भी थीं। कोई डाक्टर बनना चाहता था तो

कोई इंजीनियर, लेकिन मेरा मन कहीं दूर देख रहा था। मैं उस समाज का ऋण चुकाना चाहता था जो जन्म के उपरान्त उसने मुझे दिया था। मैं समाज के दुखी-दीन, कलांत लोगों के जीवन में खुशी की लहर लाने का सपना देखता था। समयवयस्क बालकों की रूचि के विपरीत मैं स्वाध्याय से ज्यादा ही जुड़ गया। फलस्वरूप उस उम्र में ही योग-साधना, ध्यान एवं स्वस्थ साहित्य से मेरा गहरा लगाव हो गया। बचा-खुचा राष्ट्रीयता का पाठ मुझे सन् 1962 के भारत-चीन का युद्ध पढ़ा गया।

सन् 1969 में एक अप्रत्याशित घटना घटी जिसने मेरे जीवन में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन ला दिया। बिहार एवं पश्चिम बंगाल की सीमा पर एक छोटे से कस्बे - नक्सलबाड़ी नाम से प्रसिद्ध - में एक खूनी वर्ग-संघर्ष हुआ था। सर्वहारा-वर्ग के लोगों ने कई बड़े किसानों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया। कारण था वर्ग संघर्ष का, और वह विचार जो परदेश से आकर यहाँ पनपने लगा था। भारतवर्ष जैसे अहिंसा में विश्वास रखने वाले देश में हिंसा और प्रतिहिंसा के ये बीज न जाने कौन बो रहा था। यह सिलसिला रुका नहीं; बल्कि वह 'नक्सलवाद' नाम की एक हिंसा पद्धति से जुड़ गया जिससे आज देश के करीब दो सौ जिले आक्रांत हो चुके हैं। ये वे जिले हैं जो एक ओर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से भरे हैं परन्तु आजादी के सात दशकों के उपरान्त भी यहाँ जीवन की मौलिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति एक कठिन कार्य है।

वर्ष के वर्ष बीतते चले गये। जन्म के दो दशकों के बाद मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होने लगा था कि जिस शिक्षा का अनुसरण कर मैं एम-एस.सी. की परीक्षा पास कर गया, वह जीवन जीने की कला को नहीं सिखाती है बल्कि अनिश्चितता के एक ऐसे दलदल में फँक देती है जिससे निकलना आज की युवा पीढ़ी के लिये सबसे दुष्कर कार्य हो चुका है। कई ऐसे लोग जो जीवन के अनिश्चित स्वभाव से जूझना नहीं

जानते, कभी-कभी आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं अथवा अपराध के गलत रास्ते को ही अपना उद्देश्य मानकर चलना प्रारम्भ कर देते हैं।

यह भगवान की कृपा ही थी कि ऐसे वातावरण में बरसों जीकर भी मैंने एक सफल राह चुन ली। वर्ष 1973 मेरे लिये अविस्मरणीय रहेगा जब मैं भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में चयनित हुआ। उसके बाद समय का चक्र तेजी से घूमने लगा। ट्रेनिंग और उसके उपरान्त पहली पोस्टिंग में कार्य का सिलसिला इतना व्यस्त रहा कि अपनी सुध भी मैं खो चुका था, पर अन्दर के इंसान को मैंने मरने नहीं दिया। इन्साफ की डगर पर चलना मुझे सर्वप्रिय था और सरकारी सेवा को एक साधना की तरह मैं पूर्ण कर रहा था। जीवन की गाड़ी अच्छी रफ्तार में चल रही थी, तभी एक जलजला आया, जिसने मुझे हिला कर रख दिया।

मैं राज्य के एक महत्वपूर्ण लेकिन कठिन जिले में एस०पी० के पद पर कार्यरत था। वहाँ जंगलों की भरमार थी जिनमें दुर्दान्त नक्सलवादी शरण लेते थे। एक दिन मुझे गुप्त सूचना मिली कि दुर्गेश गंडू नामक एक कट्टर नक्सलवादी अपने घर आनेवाला है। जिला पुलिस-प्रमुख की हैसियत से मैंने इसे एक चैलेंज के रूप में स्वीकार किया और स्वयं एक ऐसी योजना बनायी कि वह हर-हालत में जिंदा या मुर्दा पकड़ लिया जाय।

मुझे वह रात पूरी तरह याद है कि हम लोगों ने अपनी गाड़ियाँ सड़क पर ही छोड़ कर पैदल चलते हुए उसके गाँव को घेरने का प्लान बनाया था। कई किलोमीटर पैदल चलकर जब सारी पुलिस फोर्स उस गाँव को घेरने लगी तो वहाँ घोर सन्नाटा था। कभी-कभार कुत्ते भौंकने की आवाज दूर से आती थी। चूँकि सूचना पक्की थी, अतः उसका घर पूरी तरह से हमारे निशाने पर था। योजना के अनुसार गाँव को घेरने के बाद एक छोटी सी पुलिस की टुकड़ी लेकर मैं आगे बढ़ा। इस टुकड़ी में सशस्त्र पुलिस के जवान

काफी चौकन्ने थे। दुर्गेश गंझू के घर को घेरने बाद मैं अकेले उस घर की खपरैल छत पर चढ़ कर आँगन में कूदा। वहाँ एक स्त्री एवं एक पुरुष गहरी नींद में सोये थे; उनके बीच एक माह का एक बच्चा था। सम्भवतः दुर्गेश अपनी इसी पहली संतान को देखने आया था। वे लोग नींद में इस तरह बेखबर थे कि मैंने ही उन्हें जगाया और अपनी स्टेनगन उन पर तान दी। दुर्गेश के लिये यह इतना अप्रत्याशित था कि वह अपने सिरहाने रखी स्वचालित राईफल को निकाल भी नहीं सका। पर यह क्या उसकी पत्नी मेरे पैरों से लिपट गयी कहने लगी भैया इसे मत मारो, यह सब गलत काम छोड़कर कहीं दूर चला जायगा। अपने नवजात शिशु की ओर इशारा करते हुए वह बोली, इसे ही देखने आया था इसकी जान बक्श दो।

मेरा दिमाग घूम गया। एक सेकेन्ड में ही मुझे निर्णय लेना था। इतने दुर्दान्त नकसली जिसने पचासो पुलिसवालों को मारा था, को पकड़ने पर प्रतिशोध की भावना में पुलिस वाले उसे जरूर मार देते और वह अपने नवजात पुत्र को दुबारा देखने के लिये जिन्दा नहीं बचता। अनेक प्रश्न मेरे मानस-पटल पर शीघ्रता से आते जा रहे थे, पर अन्ततः मैंने निर्णय ले लिया और उसे भागने का इशारा कर दिया। वह अपने क्षेत्र के भूगोल से परिचित था; तुरत गायब हो गया।

उसकी पत्नी ने बाहर का किवाड़ खोला। मेरे

दल के लोगों को तो मानो काठ मार गया। सबों को पूरा यकीन था कि किसी भी क्षण अन्दर से भीषण गोलाबारी होगी; परन्तु यह क्या यहाँ तो एकदम शान्ति है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कितने लोगों ने मेरी बात का यकीन किया; वह भी तब जब कि घर से एक स्वचालित राईफल बरामद हो गयी थी। बड़े उदास माहौल में हम लोग लौट रहे थे। गाड़ी के पहिये से ज्यादा तेजी से मेरा मस्तिष्क घूम रहा था।

आज उस घटना को कई वर्ष बीत गये। मेरी नौकरी की अवधि बीत गयी। अब मैं एक सामान्य व्यक्ति की भाँति जी रहा हूँ; पर एक सुखद अहसास है दुर्गेश गंझू अपने वादे का सच्चा निकला उसने नक्सलवाद की राह छोड़ दी कुछ दिनों में सूचना मिली कि उसका परिवार भी गाँव से कहीं बाहर चला गया। सम्भवतः दुर्गेश ने हिंसा की राह छोड़कर मेहनत-मजदूरी करना श्रेयस्कर समझा। अपनी पत्नी और छोटे बच्चे के साथ कहीं वह अच्छे रास्ते पर चलकर अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहा होगा यदि ऐसा हुआ तो मैं अपना त्याग और बलिदान सफल मानूँगा।

“दिन का भूला अगर शाम को घर लौट आता है तो उसे भूला नहीं कहा जाता।”

संभवतः यही बताने के लिए भगवान ने मुझे अपने शैशव काल में मृतप्राय स्थिति से उठाकर एक नया जन्म दिया होगा।



[सुसंस्कृत व्यक्तित्व के धनी और उपर्युक्त मार्मिक कहानी के लेखक, राणा अवधेश अपनी सेवा के दौरान कर्मठता एवं ईमानदारी के लिए याद किये जाते हैं। राणाजी मेरे साथ दो अवसरों पर कार्य कर चुके हैं। पहली बार 1987-88 में जब मैं बिहार राज्य पथ परिवहन का अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक था और वे प्रमंडलीय प्रबंधक, और दूसरी बार 1989 में जब मैं मुख्यमंत्री का प्रधान सचिव और वे मुख्यमंत्री के आप्त सचिव थे - आर.यू. सिंह]

अहंकृत आँगन में आतिथ्य अंश



डॉ. अशोक कुमार

मेरे मुहल्ले में एक दूर के रिश्तेदार तीन माह पूर्व एक मेट्रो नगर से सेवानिवृत्ति पश्चात् सपरिवार रहने आये। उनके तीन पुत्रों में दो विदेशी होकर वहीं की नागरिकता प्राप्त कर चुके थे जबकि एक पुत्र इसी नगर में बैंक अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यरत थे। प्रातः भ्रमण में प्रायः उनसे राम सलाम की औपचारिकता हो जाया करती थी। कई बार उन्होंने मुझे अपने घर आने का अनुरोध किया जिसे मैं टालता रहा लेकिन एक दिन सुबह टहलने के बाद उन्होंने घर चलकर चाय पीने की जिद्द कर ही दी। मैं भी लाचार भाव से उनके साथ चल पड़ा।

स्वागत कक्ष में बैठते ही एक तश्तरी में एक नमकीन और काजू के दो बरफी उनके गृह सेवक ने परोस दिया। मैंने उन्हें कहा कि आपने तो चाय पर साथ आने की बात की थी और फिर इतना सुबह सुबह उम्र की इस ढलान पर ये मिठाई खाने की इच्छा नहीं हो रही है। रिश्तेदार बन्धु ने छूटते ही फरमाया, क्या भाई, इसे लीजिये तो, यह बरफी कलकते से मैंने मंगवाया है जिसके एक पीस का मूल्य 40 रुपये है। आप चखेंगे तो इसका स्वाद भूल नहीं पाएंगे। मैं कुछ कहता इतने में उनके प्लैट के ऊपरी तल्ले से दौड़ते हुए एक किशोर ने आते ही कहा कि... “दादाजी, आपको तुरंत बुला रहे हैं”। अत्यंत हड़बड़ी में वे भागते हुए कहा— आप जलपान कीजिये, मैं जल्दी आ रहा हूँ। परोसे मिठाई और नमकीन को पूरी तरह चट कर

करीब आधे घण्टे तक मैं अकेले ही उनके स्वागत कक्ष की शोभा बढ़ाते बढ़ाते ऊबने लगा। चाय की प्यास की आस त्याग कर एक सादे कागज के पूर्जे पर मात्र मैंने लिखा, “भाई साहब, आपके आतिथ्य भाव से तृप्त हो मैंने तश्तरी में परोसे दो बरफी का मूल्य 80 और नमकीन का मूल्य 20 कुल 100 रुपये रख दिये हैं। साथ ही साथ 200 रुपये अतिरिक्त भी रख दिया हूँ जिससे आपके घर आनेवाले कम से कम दो अतिथि को मेरी ओर से आप बिना मिठाई के दाम बताए जलपान करा सकेंगे। आपने चाय पर बुलाया लेकिन आपकी सामाजिक व्यस्तता के कारण मैं उस जायकेदार चाय के स्वाद से मानसिक रूप से तृप्त हो घर लौट रहा हूँ। और हाँ, मैं बरफी के दोनों पीस इसलिये खा लिया हूँ क्योंकि मेरी आदत है कि अपना जूठन किसी के लिए न छोड़ूँ। इस सात्विक सत्कार के लिए आपका आभारी हूँ।

तीन दिनों बाद मेरे घर के दरवाजे के अंदर सुबह एक लिफाफे में 300 रुपये और एक माफीनामा पत्र मिला। पत्र में लिखा था— “भाई साहब, मुझे माफ़ करते हुए इस राशि को स्वीकारें एवं मैं आपको वचन देता हूँ कि अब किसी मित्र या स्वजन के पूछने पर भी मैं उन्हें कराए गए जलपान व्यंजन का मूल्य नहीं बताऊंगा। आप मुझे क्षमा करें या नहीं यह आपके हृदय की उदारता पर निर्भर करता है।”



[इस संवेदनशील लघु कथा के लेखक मार्च 2019 से बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय सेवा आयोग के सदस्य हैं। इसके पूर्व यह 32 वर्षों तक बिहार प्रशासनिक सेवा में एवं उसके बाद 2 वर्षों के लिए बिहार लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में कार्यरत रहे - प्रधान संपादक]

COVID-19: Impact and action in Arwal District

Ravi Shankar Choudhary, IAS 

COVID-19 pandemic has brought the world to a standstill and increased the suffering of millions of people.

As soon as the outbreak took place in China, meetings were held and massive awareness programme for prevention and precaution of COVID-19 started at the various levels like Panchayat and Ward in Arwal.

Major sanitisation drives were undertaken at ward and Panchayat levels. They were provided with spray machines for sanitisation process. With complete lockdown, measures were taken to prevent people from moving out of their houses and it was made sure that people followed it.

During lockdown, supply chains for emergency services like daily need items, medical services, food items were maintained by holding meetings with the associations of these services. Groups of 4-5 people, whose mobile numbers were flashed on nic website, were made responsible for managing and maintaining these services in different areas. Sometimes in case of emergency, the administration itself went to provide people with essential services.

Community kitchens were started in the district as soon as the lockdown was announced. It was ensured that people on daily wage were not deprived of food. Kitchens were also started to provide food to people arriving at the border.

Arwal administration always believed in rapid action. With the start of lockdown, district control room started functioning on 24x7 basis. The phone number of the control room was flashed on the nic website as well as around the district. Arrangements were made to provide ration to the needy people as soon as they were registered in the control room.

Quarantine Centres were bifurcated into four levels, block quarantine, panchayat quarantine, village quarantine and home quarantine. Massive exercise had been gone through to provide all sorts of facilities in the centres. People in the centres were monitored about their food and other facilities by the district control room. Separate quarantine centres were made for women with women officers monitoring them. All together approximately 17,900 migrants have come from other states.

The process of providing employment to the migrant labourers from other states has been started. Survey is being done to plan an employment scheme.

Some of the suggestions for post COVID-19 situations are as below:

Way of Life

Hygiene and sanitation will become part of life. People will have to wear mask and maintain social distance while going out. People will not prefer to go out unnecessarily.

Strict measures should be adopted to

refrain people from spitting and open defecation. Its high time people should be made understand that if we do not maintain cleanliness around us we may suffer again and again.

Awareness drive should be initiated to educate the mass about the importance of hygiene and cleanliness.

India's population worsen the effect of any disaster. More awareness should be created among masses to adopt birth control and contraceptives.

Digitisation:

Digital services proved its vitality during this pandemic. Digital payments should be promoted. Each and every town, city, villages should be digitised. Awareness should be created among mass on how to use these payment methods.

In this crisis, home delivery formed an integral part of the action plan. Therefore, Online delivery should be actively encouraged. This will also help in generating employment for masses.

Private players like Swiggy, Zomato, Nature's basket, Big basket should be present in every district to promote home delivery services.

Expenditure in Health Services:

The government should increase its expenditure towards the health sector. Government hospitals in rural areas should have better amenities. It should have proper machineries, ambulances so that people do not suffer. Cleanliness should also be maintained. Infrastructural development is also required.

The number of doctors should increase

in government hospitals. It should be made sure that the doctors who have taken up government services should not have any other office of profit. If found doing so, strict actions to be taken.

Government schemes like Ayushman Bharat Yojna, should be promoted and be available to the people in the rightful way.

Planning and development:

The urban constructions should now be planned in such a way that there is no congestion. Social distancing should be kept in mind while planning.

Slums are the area with minimal sanitation. These places should be developed and living condition of people should increase. There sewage system needs to be developed.

The transportation system should managed in a ways that there is minimal traffics and congestions.

People begging at traffics or anywhere else can be provided with some kind off employment.

Technological Advancements :

E-learning in schools and colleges should be endorsed. The government should increase its budget towards education too. The government schools should be provided with basic amenities so that they get good education. Technologies should be implemented there too.

Change is the only constant. And change is what is required to develop and live a better life.

[The author is the District Magistrate of Arwal — [RUS]

Potpourri

Occupational Definitions

An accountant is someone who knows the cost of everything and the value of nothing.

An auditor is someone who arrives after the battle is over, and bayonets all the wounded.

A banker is a fellow who lends you his umbrella when the sun is shining and wants it back the minute it begins to rain. (Mark Twain)

An economist is an expert who will know tomorrow why the things he predicted yesterday didn't happen today.

A statistician is someone who has his head in the freezer and legs in the oven and says he feels fine on average.

A programmer is someone who solves a problem you didn't know you had in a way you don't understand.

A lawyer is a person who writes a 10,000 word document and calls it a "brief".

A psychologist is a man who watches everyone else when a beautiful girl enters the room.

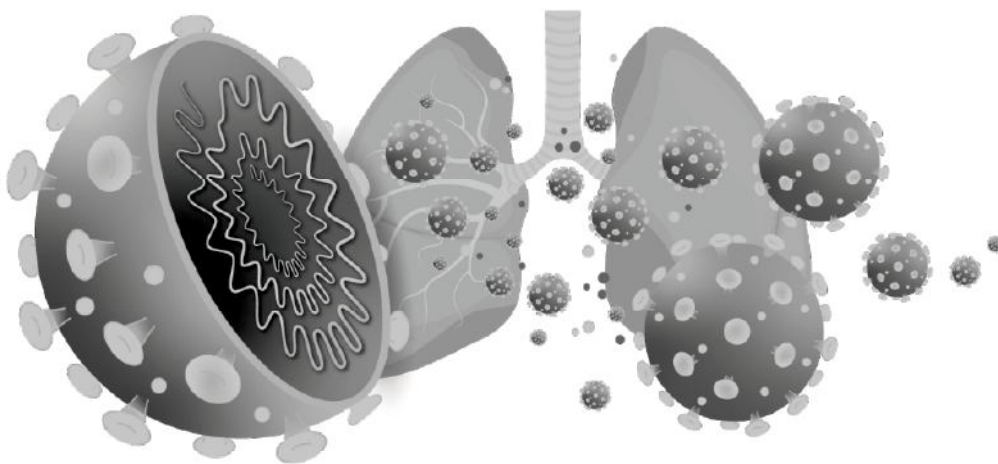
A professor is one who talks in someone else's sleep.

A schoolteacher is a disillusioned person who used to think he/she liked children.

A consultant is someone who takes the watch off your wrist and tells you the time.

A doctor is one who takes hours to do tests, tells you what's wrong in incomprehensible terms, and gives you a load of medicines, so you can get used to the pain.

[This Just for Humour and without Malice]



Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) affects the respiratory system.

Cartoons:

Social Distancing



Technosavvy Child



Impact of Digitalization and automation... Lollll



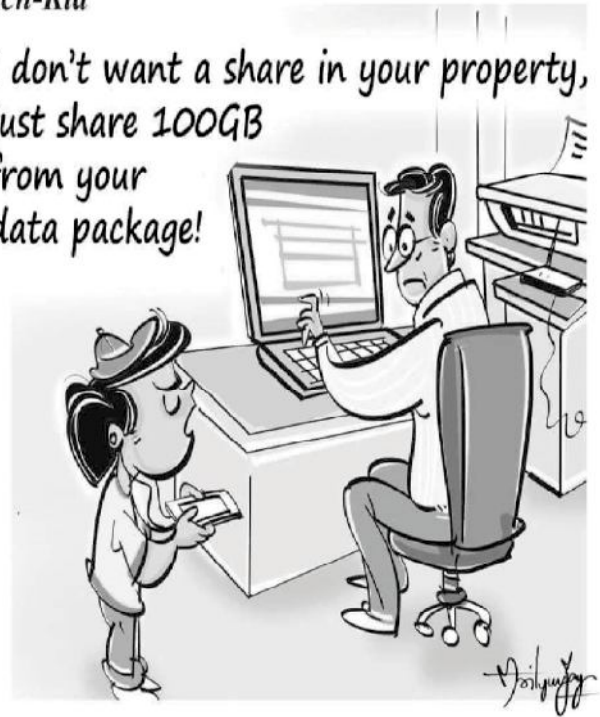
Generation Gap

Tech-Kid



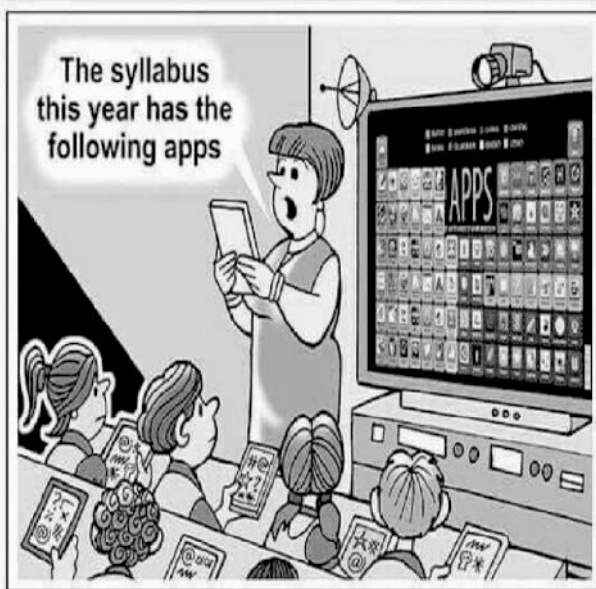
#Tech-Kid

I don't want a share in your property, just share 100GB from your data package!



iToons

Sunil Agarwal & Ajit Ninan



The Times of India

Opp edit page

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



देवनागरी लिपि

राम उपदेश सिंह, भा०प्र०से० (से.नि.)

वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित देवनागरी लिपि का उपयोग करती हुई हिन्दी एक भाषा है।

हिन्दी की वर्णमाला में 'क' से 'झ' तक कुल 36 अक्षर होते हैं। प्रत्येक अक्षर के उच्चारण के पीछे कुछ आधारभूत कारण होते हैं।

अंग्रेजी के वर्णमाला में 'ए' से 'जेड' तक कुल 26 अक्षर होते हैं जिनके उच्चारण में कोई वैज्ञानिकता नहीं दिखाई देती है। अंग्रेजी शब्दों के उच्चारण में सर्वत्र एकरूपता नहीं होती है। जैसे, एक जगह पी यू टी मिलकर पुट होते हैं तो दूसरी जगह डी यू टी मिलकर बट हो जाते हैं। दिलचस्प बात यह है कि अंग्रेजी का एक वाक्य **THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER A LAZY DOG** जिसमें वर्णमाला के सभी 26 अक्षर समाहित हैं, लेकिन इस वाक्य में AEO RU ऐसे शब्द हैं जो एकाधिक बार आये हैं।

हिन्दी वर्णमाला में, प्रथम पाँच अक्षर क, ख, ग,

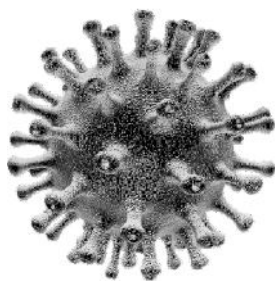
घ एवं घ कंठव्य कहे जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके उच्चारण की ध्वनि कंठ से आती है; च, छ, ज, झ एवं ञ तालव्य कहे जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके उच्चारण की ध्वनि तालू से आती है; ट, ठ, ड, ढ एवं ण मूर्धन्य कहे जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके उच्चारण की ध्वनि मूर्ध से आती है; त, थ, द, ध एवं न अक्षर दंतीय कहे जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके उच्चारण की ध्वनि जीभ एवं दांत के संपर्क से आती है; प, फ, ब, भ एवं म अक्षर ओष्ठ्य कहे जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके उच्चारण की ध्वनि दोनों होठों के अलग होने से आती है; तथा य, र, ल, व, तालव्य श, मूर्धन्य ष, दंतेय स, ह, क्ष, त्र एवं झ के उच्चारण की ध्वनि कंठ के विशेष हिस्सों से आती है।

देवनागरी लिपि का उपयोग संस्कृत, हिन्दी, मराठी इत्यादि भारतीय भाषाओं में किया जाता है। बंगला, गुजराती, गुरुमुखी अदि लिपियां इसी की रूपान्तर हैं।



Covidian Proverbs:

1. Divided we live, United we die.
2. A sneeze, in time infects nine.
3. All who sniffled caught a cold.
4. Homestay is the best policy.
5. One man's mask is another man's poison.
6. When things get cough, the smart get going.
7. An unmasked guy is the Covid's workshop.
8. As you spray, so shall you reap.
9. The Snot is weaker than sanitizer.
10. Better to be poor and healthy than rich and sick.
11. Curiosity killed the doc.
12. Distancing is the best part of valour.
13. Don't count your chickens before next March.
14. Every crowd has a carrier lurking.
15. Every cough has its spray.
16. A cough hits nine lives.
17. Ignorance is a kiss.
18. Necessity is the mother of infection.
19. Out at night is out of mind.
20. Rome wasn't infected in a day.
21. The grass is cleaner on your side of the fence.
22. There is no safety in numbers.
23. When the cough is away, you can come out and play.
24. When in Rome, die as the Romans do.
25. Two Wrongs didn't make a Right.
26. Cough goes around, comes around.
27. When one door shuts, another door not.
28. You can have your covid and spread it too.
29. The road to hell is sprayed with good infections.
30. Covid never strikes in the same case.



प्रशंसा की सीमा

राम उपदेश सिंह 'विदेह' (८)

एक पिता अपने पुत्र के रिश्ते के लिए पधारे अतिथियों की आवभगत कर रहे थे। उन्होंने अपने पुत्र की प्रशंसा के पुल बांध दिये। बोले, मेरा बेटा बहुत होनहार है। किसी-किसी को ही भगवान ऐसा बेटा देते हैं। देखिये ना, मुझे मालूम था कि क्लास में वह सबसे बमज़ोर है, लेकिन क्या मजाल कि वह मुझे असली मार्कशीट दिखाए; हमेशा क्लास में अक्वल दिखाने वाली जाली मार्कशीट मुझे दिखलाया करता। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि वह खैनी खाता है और जब मैं अपने लिए खैनी बनाता हू तो क्या मजाल कि सामने से मांग सके; हमेशा पीछे से अपनी हथेली एक चुटकी खैनी के लिए बढ़ा देता है। इसी तरह मुझे यहां तक मालूम है कि वह सिगरेट भी पीता है, लेकिन जब वह कश खींचे रहे और मैं अचानक उसके सामने आ जाऊं तो क्या मजाल कि वह धूँआ निकाल सके, उसे वह अपने शरीर में ही समा लेता जैसे कि कुछ किया ही न हो। आगन्तुक मेहमान पिता द्वारा पुत्र की प्रशंसा से इतने प्रभावित हुए कि बिना कुछ भी बात किये मुस्कुराते हुए वापस चले गये।

शिष्टाचार

भोजपुर के लोग बहुत बेबाकी से रहते हैं। वे अपने लिये यह कहते हुए नहीं थकते हैं कि 'हईं भोजपुर के रहवइया, हम अइसन-ओइसन का जानी, सब सोझा-सोझा जानी ला, हम बात बनावल का जानी?' एक बार एक छोटे-मोटे जमींदार, लोहा सिंह के आमंत्रण पर कलक्टर और एसपी साहब रात्रिभोज के लिए पधारे। खदेरन की मदर ने विविध पकवान बनाया। अब परोसने की बारी आई। इस काम में लोहा सिंह के निर्देशन में

उनका बेटा, खदेरन सिंह जुट गया और दोनों मेहमान खाना खाने लगे। जब लोहा सिंह ने देखा कि कलक्टर साहब के थाल में पुलाव ख़त्म हो रहा है तो उन्होंने ऊंची आवाज़ में कहा, "अरे ओ खदेरन, अंधे हो क्या? देख नहीं रहे कि कलक्टर साहब का पुलाव ख़त्म हो गया है। उनकी थाल में तुरत पुलाव फेंको, नहीं तो वे पुलाव नहीं खायेंगे तो क्या घास खायेंगे?" इस प्रकार भेजन परोसने का सिसिला चलता रहा। अन्त में दही परोसा गया। अब लोहा सिंह ने देखा कि एसपी साहब के थाल में दही ख़त्म हो रहा है। वह बेटे से ऊंची आवाज़ में बोले, "अरे ओ खदेरन, फिर अंधे हो गये हो क्या? देख नहीं रहे कि एसपी साहब की थाली में दही ख़त्म हो गया है। उनकी थाल में तुरत दही डालो, नहीं तो वे दही नहीं चाटेंगे तो क्या कादो चाटेंगे?" इस प्रकार भोजन का क्रम समाप्त हुआ। विदा होते समय कलक्टर साहब यह कहते हुए एसपी साहब के साथ चले गये कि "लोहा सिंहजी, आप महमानों को घास और कीचड़ भी खिलाते हैं क्या?"

जय हनुमान

एक बार तीन घनिष्ठ मित्रों ने मिलकर निश्चय किया कि आज अक्वल दर्जे का खीर स्वये बनाकर खाया जाय। लिहाजा, वे दो किलो सुधा के दूध के साथ 100 ग्राम उमदा चावल, किसमिस, मेवा आदिखरीकर लाये और चूल्हा जला कर खीर बनाने में जुट गये। एक घण्टे के बाद जब दूध रबड़ी जैसा बन गया तो उसे ठंडा करने लगे। औटने से खीर की मात्रा बहुत कम हो गयी और जब एक के लिये एक-तिहाई खीर नाकाफी लगने लगी तो तीनों मित्रों ने फैसला किया कि हम सोयें ओर

जिसको सबसे अच्छा सपना दिखेगा, वह आधे खीर का अधिकारी होगा और शेष दोनों को एक एक चौथाई।

तीनों मित्र एक घण्टा सोने के बाद आपे-अपने सपने का वर्णन करने लगे।

पहले मित्र ने कहा कि “मैंने अहुत अच्छा सपना देखा कि मैं कश्मीर की वादियों में पहुंच गया हूं जहां तरह तरह के फूल पौधे उगे हैं ओश्र लोग मुझे अनेकानेक उपहार देकर सम्मानित कर रहे हैं।”

दूसरे मित्र ने कहा कि “मैंने तो इससे भी अच्छा सपना देखा कि मैं गोवा के समुद्र-तट पर पहुंच गया हूं और वहां उपस्थित लडके और लडकियां मुझे फिल्म का हीरो समझ कर मेरे पीछे पड़ गये हैं और मेरा ऑटोग्राफ ले रहे हैं। और मैं फूला नहीं समा रहा हूं।”

तीसरे ने कहा, “मैं क्या कहूँ? मैंने अच्छा सपना नहीं देखा। मेरा सपना शुरू ही हुआ था कि हनुमानजी अपनी गदा लिये प्रकट हो गये और पूछा कि ‘अरे, तू यहां क्या कर रहा है?’ मैंने जब उन्हें खीर खाने की शर्त के बारे में बताया ता वे नाराज हो गये और डांटते हुए कहा कि ‘खाओ सारी खीर नहीं तो एक गदा दूंगा।’ बहुत मिनत कीए पर वे नहीं माने। मरता क्या न करता, मैंने सोचा कि गदा खाने के बदले खीर ही खा लिया जाय।

मुझे इस प्रकार बाध्य होकर सारी की सारी खीर खानी पड़ी।”

ऐसा कहते हुए तीसरे ने पहले और दूसरे से माफी मांग ली।

चीनी आक्रमण के समय श्री रामेश्वर सिंह कश्यप का लोहा सिंह नामक नाटक बहुत लोकप्रिय हो गया था। बाबू लोहा सिंह काबुल में मोर्चा सम्भालने के बाद अपने गांव आ गये थे। लोहा सिंह वाद-विवाद में अपने बेटे को ‘खदेरन’ और पत्नी को ‘खदेरन को मदर’ कहकर पुकारते थे। एक बार उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी से कहा कि “अरे ओ खदेरन को मदर, देखो, हमारे गांव में बड़े-बड़े लोग पैदा हुए हैं। तुम्हारे मायके में कोई बड़ा आदमी पैदा हुआ है क्या?” इस पर उनकी पत्नी, ने जवाब दिया, “मार बढनी रे, बड़ा आदमी आप ही के गांव में पैदा होता होगा, हमारे गांव में तो बच्चा पैदा होता है।” इसी तरह एक दिन लोहा सिंह कि पत्नी ने उनसे पूछा कि “ए खदेरन के बाबूजी, आप तो बहुत जानकार हैं। ई तो बताइये कि अपसारा किसको कहते हैं?” लोहा सिंह ने झट से जवाब दिया कि “तुमको इतना भी मालूम नहीं है? अप्सर के मेहरारू को न अपसरा कहते हैं।”

[During the Chinese Aggression of 1962, the AIR used to air an exceedingly popular drama, 'Loha Simgh' in which the dialogues were inimitably delivered by Rameshwar Singh Kashyap. He was awarded Pasma Shri in 1991. He became our family friend and visited us now and then. At my wife's request he used to recite his popular dialogues. He was recipient of adma Shri Award in 1991. The above jokes may be viewed as my homage to his memory-RUS]



A BRIEF GUIDE TO OFFICIAL DINNERS

Avay Shukla, IAS (Retd) 

The IAS, unlike its progenitor the ICS, will bequeath few memories other than those of Chief Secretaries getting raided for disproportionate assets or being voted the most corrupt by their own colleagues. But it is heartening to note that it will leave behind at least one innovative institution—the Official Dinner (OD). There are two major practitioners of the OD: the Army and the IAS. The former has an advantage in the matter of finding funds (and reasons) for justifying ODs, because it can debit all expenses to Raising Days, Regimental Days and Shobha Deys, but the IAS has to be more inventive because it is under the ever watchful gaze of some whistleblower or CAG just waiting to ambush them with a book titled *The Accidental Invitee or Not Just A Diner* or *The Diary of A Nation's Autonomois Gourmet*. It is for this reason that the IAS is given a higher payscale than the Armed Forces: explaining the loss of a dozen tandoori chickens from the pantry of Hotel Holiday Home requires far more management skills than accounting for a dozen missing jawans on the LOC.

Recruits to the IAS are initiated into the arcane ritual of the OD in the Academy at Mussoorie. Its presiding capo di tutti capi (or

Director) hosts mock ODs frequently where the basics are spliced into their DNA. I still remember two of them: one, “never open your mouth till the food is near it”, which perhaps explains why the IAS is so reluctant to open its collective mouth and speak out. The second rule stipulated that one should never speak Across the table, but only to the persons on either side, even if the guy on the left happened to be a carbuncle from the IFS or the bloke on the right a blister from the IPS, and one was desperate to chat up the lady across the table with a view to marrying her because she had been allotted one's home state (UP, in most cases) while said one was exiled for life to Nagaland. We were also taught the difference between a butter knife and a fish knife (the former for marinating one's political bosses and the latter for gutting colleagues), between a soup spoon and a dessert spoon (the former for raking it in and the latter for being politically correct). The use of the versatile “chamcha” is something we discovered for ourselves later, and adopted as the most valuable of all cutlery. The most draconian rule was that when the Director stopped eating and put down his knife and fork, everyone stopped eating too. Since the Director, as befitted a Godfather,

was the first to be served and the 400th probationer served about 20 minutes later, by the time the former finished masticating about 200 of us had not even sniffed the soup. This accounts for the fact that the IAS is always first in line at the feeding trough: it's a hard lesson learnt well.

Since the IAS controls 600 districts, 100 Ministries and a few thousand programmes, finding a reason for throwing an OD is never a problem. There are a few, however, that deserve special mention.

The PSU Dinner:

It is held after every Board meeting, it is meant to console the officers for the huge losses they have notched up. Intended to occupy the commanding heights of our economy, our PSUs were dislodged from there even quicker than the Pak soldiers from the heights of Kargil. Now in the valley of death their officers will not go, however, without a fight - sorry, bite- hence the dinners, slotted under "Any other item" in the agenda.

The EAP Dinner:

Externally Aided Projects are a kind of international CSR where other countries give us moneys as aid, and then take them back through consultancies, technology transfer and equipment. We are usually left with only enough money to host a dinner every quarter, on which we spend every remaining dime lest they take that back too.

The Central Team Dinner:

When Secretaries in Govt. of India can no longer stand their wives' cooking they usually take off to a state to "review progress" on various schemes. The review consists of visits to temples, golf resorts, shopping on the Mall and a seven course dinner at night. The strong batch-mate network and an innovative menu ensures glowing reports for the state government.

The Farewell Dinner:

Modelled on the Last Supper, it is given for senior officers who are about to kick the waste-bin i.e. retire. It even has a Judas in attendance- the guy who is hoping to succeed the retiree. There is, however, a notable departure from the Biblical allusion: whereas Christ went on to a glorious crucifixion and rose again on the seventh day, the IAS worthy rises again the very next day, reemployed in some Commission or Tribunal. The farewell dinner is usually organised by Judas himself to ensure that the retiring potentate is artfully estopped from coming back into the service. It is not surprising, therefore, that on occasion officers have to be brought screaming and shouting to their farewell dinners. In my case the Chief Secretary had to send a bulldozer to ensure my presence (actually, the roads were snowed in, but I have a sneaking suspicion the CS was covering all contingencies!).

The Raj Bhavan Dinner:

No IAS officer ever wants to attend one

of these ghastly death-watches, but an invitation from the Governor is actually an order. We go to such dinners half choked by “bandh galla” coats originally tailored in the Academy when we were chinless wonders, now wrapped around Adam's apples of the extra large variety which would have shocked both Eve and the serpent. These dinners are solemn, if not funereal, affairs; the victuals are really quite good though the only spirit in attendance is one of nationalism. Ministers bump into senior bureaucrats, the Governor bumps into the furniture and everybody escapes as soon as he can after the national anthem has been played for the third time.

All ODs share two traits. One, there has to be a Chief Guest, who is generally a senior Minister or the Chief Secretary: although having one dampens the evening, it is a tactical necessity to ensure that Finance doesn't object to the bill when presented. The Chief Guest (at least in Himachal, which I haunted like Banquo's ghost for 35 years) just has to wear either a maroon or green Himachali cap, depending on which party is in power. The smarter ones have now started investing in Aam Aadmi caps, just in case.

Second, and this is something Mr Vinod Rai may like to look into when he has time from his six current assignments, is a peculiar feature in all OD bills: the number of chickens consumed! The per capita average is two, which appears high even if we factor in the disappearance of all other shades of meats post Yogi Adityanath. Are IAS chaps such solid trenchermen, what with their selection grade ulcers and apex scale haemorrhoids? Not really. The answer lies in the fact that since all liquor is impermissible at govt. dinners, and cannot be so billed, therefore this Hippocratic beverage is billed as chickens! A peg of single malt is worth a whole chicken, a scotch two legs, a shot of rum is equivalent to a wing, a glass of wine equals a breast (its for the ladies, sec) and so on. Quite ingenious and definitely deserving of the two additional increments the IAS gets over its peers. And this also provides the answer to that much asked question: Why did the pair of chickens cross the road? Answer: they didn't want to become a single malt!

Now that I live on a pension and am unable to cross that road too often I generally make do with KFC chicken nuggets.



[The author is an IAS officer of Himachal cadre, who in December 2010. He has written this with malice to none and honour to all'. Some of his articles are gratefully published in Prayaas and this is one of them —RUS]

Sublime Thoughts

Based on a Facebook Post 

Shri TN Seshan, the legendary Chief Election Commissioner of India shared an inspiring experience of his life while addressing a Management Seminar.

He was travelling in Uttar Pradesh with his wife for a pleasure trip while he was the CEC. On the way, they saw a large mango plantation filled with sparrow nests. Seeing that, they went down there and his wife wanted to take two nests home for decorating her house.

The police escort called a young boy who was grazing cows in the nearby fields and demanded of him to bring two nests down and offered to pay him Rs10. When the boy refused carry out the job, Shri Seshan raised the offer to Rs 50.

The policeman put pressure on the boy to obey as Seshan was a big officer. The boy still refused to do the job and told Seshan and his wife, “Saabji, I will not do it for whatsoever you will give me.” The boy continued, “Inside those nests, there will be baby sparrows. I cannot bring down those nests for you, because when the mother sparrows return in the evening with food for the babies and do not find them in the nest,



they will cry. I do not have the heart to make that happen.”

Hearing this Seshan and his wife were shocked, but surprised at the wisdom of a naïve village boy.

The couple gave up their wish and after returning, this incident continued to haunt him with guilt for days. Education, position or social status is never the yardstick for the measure of humanity, he mused.

Relating his experience, Seshan told his audience, “My position and the IAS melted away in front of that little boy. I was in front of him like a mustard seed.”

Knowledge is to know nature. We don't achieve anything by gathering a lot of information. Life becomes blissful when you have knowledge and wisdom.

“Electronic Voting Machine, The True Story”

Alok Shukla, IAS 

Opposition to EVM began even before they were used for the very first time in 50 of the 84 polling stations of 70-Parur Assembly Constituency on 19th May 1982. A petition was filed before the Kerala High Court praying for a stay order against the use of EVMs. The High Court refused to grant a stay and polling in 50 polling stations of the constituency was done on EVMs. Later, an Election Petition was filed and it was also dismissed by the Kerala High Court. However, in appeal, the Supreme Court allowed the petition and ordered re-poll using ballot papers in those 50 polling stations where EVMs were used. The Supreme Court however refused for polls by then.

The thing to note here is that Supreme Court did not find EVMs to be unreliable or susceptible to tampering or manipulation in its order. The reason given by the Court in its order was that having sent a proposal to the Government for approval of the use of EVMs, the Election Commission did not have the authority to order their use under Article 324 of the Constitution. Moreover there was already a specific law in existence prescribing the manner of voting using ballot papers. The Commission could have passed an order under Article 324 if the Act or the Rules were silent. However, since there was an express provisions in the law, it was not open to the Commission to override the Act or the Rules and pass orders in direct disobedience to the mandate contained in the Act or the Rules.

Thus it is clear the Supreme Court did not find any fault in the EVMs themselves but merely said the Commission, on its own, did not have the authority to order their use.

Complaints about reliability, susceptibility to tampering and manipulation

Several complaints were made about the EVMs since their inception. It is interesting to note that these complaints cut across party lines and were made by nearly all political parties when they lost elections. However, the same political parties did not find anything wrong with the EVMs when they won elections. It must be borne in mind that the use of EVMs was discontinued in India after the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court in AC Jose Vs. Siwan Pillai. EVM use was restarted only after Parliament amended the law and added Section 61A to the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Any political party complaining about the EVMS would do well to remember that they have the approval of Parliament, where most of them are represented.

After 2009, After 2009, opposition to EVMs suddenly became more shrill and vocal. This could have been due to the unexpected electoral victory of the UPA in the 2009 General Elections. Certainly, most of the opponents of EVM during this time were closely associated with the BJP. The Congress also blamed EVMs for its electoral defeat, especially in Odisha. This could also have been influenced by a larger international attempt by some groups to stop electronic voting.

Internationally, EVMs were attacked in the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, USA and other countries. The German Federal Constitutional Court passed an order banning the use of EVMs in German elections. A Dutch Public Interest Group – Wij Vertrouwen Stemcomputers Niet (We do not trust voting machines), claimed that the Nedap computers used for recording votes in the

Netherlands could be hacked, following which, Netherlands stopped using these computers for polls. Northern Ireland also stopped the use of Nedap computers for polling following claims for hacking. It is interesting to note that Germany was also using the same Nedap computers when the use of electronic voting was banned by the German Federal Constitutional Court.

There were complaints against EVMs in Brazil and Venezuela as well. However, both these countries continue to use EVMs. In the USA, every State has its own election laws and processes, and many States continue to use EVMs with or without a paper trail. A website dedicated to opposing EVMs, called verifiedvoting.org, was created in USA.

In India too, there was an all-out attack on EVMs during this period. The flak came from all possible sources:

Attack by Political Parties

1. Kirit Somaiya, Member of the BJP National Executive and Vice President Maharashtra BJP wrote several letters to the Election Commission before the Maharashtra State Elections in 2009, and met the Commission several times on the issues of EVMs. He raised many concerns about the reliability and tamperproof nature of EVMs and said these points should be cleared before EVMs were used in Maharashtra elections.
2. Ghulam Nabi Azad, then Union Health Minister, claimed in a press conference in July 2009, that EVMs were manipulated during polls in Odisha, which resulted in the defeat of many Congress candidates.
3. Subramanian Swamy, President of the Janta party and ex-Law Minister of India, wrote an article in The Hindu on 17th June 2009, in which he argued that EVMs were not tamper proof. He later wrote to the Election Commission of India and filed a PIL in the Delhi High Court, which went to the Supreme Court of India.
4. A common representation on behalf of major political parties, submitted on dated 10th April 2017, said:

'It is in the paramount interest of all political parties concerned, that these incidents/allegations should be impartially investigated and the truth about the same be placed before the people of India ... It is imperative that the Election Commission of India which has a Constitutional mandate to conduct national and State elections in a fair, free and impartial manner, take urgent note of the concerns and apprehensions raised by major political parties ... till such time, the issues of tampering and malfunctions of the EVMs are addressed and the tamper-proof and flawless functioning of EVMs is technologically established and endorsed globally, to the satisfaction of the political parties, the forthcoming elections should be conducted under the old paper ballot system.'

Popular Press

Articles were published in several newspapers against EVMs, notably the Indian Express, Organizer, The Hindu etc. There were many debates about EVMs on TV channels. TV-9 showed a demonstration of hardware hacking of EVMs by Mr. Hariprasad.

Newspaper Advertisements

Rahul Mehta of Ahmedabad, placed an advertisement in Gujarati newspapers claiming EVMs could be hacked by the first 10 to 12 voters. He went to the extent of saying that since EVMs could not handle more than 64 candidates we should ensure there were at least 65 candidates in each constituency in the Gujarat elections, so it would not be possible to use EVMs. When the Commission asked him to demonstrate his claims, he said he had never said EVMs were actually hacked, but that they could be.

Court Cases

Petitions were filed in many High Courts by opponents of EVMs. Notable among them were petitions by Satinath Chowdhery, Subramanian Swamy, VV Rao etc.

Websites

Websites were created for the sole purpose of

maligning EVMs. Notable among them were :

<https://indiacvm.org/>

<https://saveindiandemocracy.wordpress.com/>

<https://www.verifiedvoting.org/>

Demonstrations

Several people approached the Election Commission to demonstrate their version of the EVM alleging hacking software. These included a demonstration of software on laptop by Omesh Saigal and another by Satinath Chowdhery. A demonstration of possible hardware hacking of EVMs was made on TV channels. Mr. Hariprasad, Alex Halderman and Rop Gonggrijp posted videos on websites.

Academic Journals

During this period, articles in academic journals about possible hacking were common. Opponents of EVMs gave wide publicity to these articles in the popular press without explaining that these were possible academic scenarios and did not prove actual hacking of EVMs. Two articles that were widely quoted were, 'Trustworthy Voting' published in the International Electrical Engineering Journal May 2009, P.23, and 'Security Analysis of India's Electronic Voting Machines', which appeared in Proc. 17th ACM Conferences on Computer and Communications Security (CCS' 10), Oct. 2010.

Books

Democracy at Risk! Can we trust our Electronic Voting Machines, a book by GVL Narsimha Rao, was published in 2010 by Citizens for Verifiability, Transparency & Accountability in Elections (VETA). The Foreword of message from N Chandrababu Naidu, and Professor David L Dill of Stanford University. GVL Narsimha Rao also wrote a letter to the President of India opposing EVMs. The letter was forwarded by the President's Secretariat to the Commission, with a request to directly communicate action taken, to the applicant. Accordingly, the Commission communicated to GVL Narsimha Rao all the safeguards put in place with respect to EVMs.

Electronic Voting Machines Unconstitutional and Tamperable, a book edited by Subramanian Swamy and S Kalyanraman, was published by Vision Books Pvt. Ltd. in 2010.

EVM have been banned in other countries

EVMs have been banned in the Netherlands, Northern Ireland and Germany. This is also an absurd allegation. All three countries named used voting computers from one Company – NEDAP. These computers have no similarities with Indian EVMs. Moreover, election laws in these countries are completely different. In the case of Germany, the Federal Constitutional Court has found the use of these voting computers to be unconstitutional. In India, the use of EVMs has been expressly permitted by Parliament by inserting Section 61A in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Constitutionality of EVMs in India

The amendment in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by adding Section 61A, allowed the use of EVMs selectively and did not envisage a blanket use of EVMs on an universal basis. This is not true. Section 61A authorized the Election Commission to use EVMs whenever it finds the use of EVMs necessary. Moreover, if universal use of EVMs by the Election Commission is contrary to legislative intent, Parliament could have amended the law and taken away the power to use EVMs. The use of EVMs by the Commission subsequent to the insertion of Section 61A, has also been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Instances of EVM malfunction as proof of EVM tampering

1. Any machine can malfunction but malfunction is not proof of tampering. Malfunction can happen due to wear and tear and other factors. The Commission has put in place mechanisms so malfunctions are detected immediately and corrective action taken. Some instances of EVM malfunction quoted by EVM opponents are :

2. There have been instances of light flashing; that voters pressed the button to vote for one party candidate and the light flashed on another. This can happen if a component malfunctions, not because of tampering. In all cases where such incidents have happened, the Commission has ordered a re-poll.

3. The light did not flash after the vote was cast in the EVM. This can happen because of a fuse or shorting of wires. The Commissioner has ordered re-polls in all cases.

4. In some cases the EVM did not produce a beep sound or gave continuous beep. The reasons and corrective action taken are as above.

5. Buttons got stuck and did not function. This is a purely mechanical fault due to wear and tear.

Allegations of hardware tampering

Demonstration of hardware tampering has been made on television and in videos uploaded on the internet. Two types of hardware tampering were shown. In one, a Bluetooth receiver was placed in the display of the CU to change the number of votes displayed, irrespective of the data in the CU. In another, the data in the memory of the CU was changed by various techniques. Both these are serious allegations and have been discussed at length, later in the book. Suffice to say here that such hardware tampering is simply not possible in Indian EVMs.

Response of the Election Commission

The Election Commission had started using EVMs only after satisfying itself about the reliability and non-tamperability of the machines. Still, the chorus of complaints against the machines grew strong. The Commission wanted to be doubly sure that EVMs were tamper proof and therefore asked the Technical Experts Committee to re-examine them from every point of view. The Members and Chairman of the TEC assured the Commission that the EVMs were tamper proof and could not be hacked. The Commission was thus very confident when it decided to throw the challenge of demonstration of tampering in EVMs to its opponents. The Commission invited anyone who had made complaints to make a demonstration of EVM tampering, in the month of August

2009. The mindset of the Commission can be seen from the word used in the Press note issued on the subject on 1st August 2009. It said: 'The Election Commission remains entirely satisfied that EVMs cannot be tampered with. These are fully tamper proof. So far, no one has been able to demonstrate that EVMs used by the Election Commission can be tampered or manipulated ... At the same time, the Election Commission is fully alive to its onerous responsibility not to allow even a small shade of doubt about any aspect of its operation. While the Commission completely rejects the contention regarding fallibility of the EVMs, it has now decided to go the extra distance by inviting all those who have expressed reservations about the machine to come and demonstrate the points made in their allegations

EVMs without VVPAT are tamper proof

Some statements have been made to suggest that EVMs have become tamper proof because of VVPAT. This is not true. Indian EVMs were always tamper proof, with or without VVPAT. The biggest advantage of VVPAT is there is a printed record of votes polled available, which can be counted in the event of a dispute or as a post-poll audit. It is only a confidence building measure. EVMs are tamper proof mainly because of the technology based security built into the machines and the administrative security put in place by the Election Commission around EVMs. VVPAT gives irrefutable proof of non-tamperability of EVMs. Whether it should be used with EVMs or not is no longer a question because the Honorable Supreme Court of India has directed the Election Commission to introduce VVPAT in a phased manner. The EC is bound by this judgment. However, this judgment shows the Supreme Court does not believe that VVPAT is necessary to make EVMs tamper proof and for that reason it has allowed VVPAT to be introduced in a phased manner. Had the Court believed EVMs without VVPAT are tamperable, it would not have allowed the use of EVMs without VVPAT. My personal opinion is that VVPAT is unnecessary and introduces unnecessary difficulties for the polling staff due to the need for an

additional printer unit, which must then be carried to remote and difficult-to-reach areas, creating a greater possibility of malfunction of printers as they have moving

parts. My humble opinion is the EC should approach the Supreme Court once again with a prayer to reconsider the matter and allow the use of EVMs without VVPAT.

Table showing why EVMs are tamper-proof:

	Manner of alleged possible EVM tampering	Reason why it is not possible to tamper with EVMs in this manner
1.	Malicious Software inserted in the Chip at the time of manufacture – insider fraud	This is not possible because – a) Software in each EVM is checked at the time of FLC by a challenge response mechanism and can be checked at any time by comparing the code byte by byte by a code dump system. b) Secure manufacturing. c) Software not written on the chip in the premises of ECIL and BEL.
2.	Malicious Software inserted subsequent to manufacturing remotely	Not possible because EVMs cannot be accessed remotely as they are not networked.
3.	Malicious Software inserted subsequently through ports in EVMs by getting physical access of EVMs	Not possible, because chip are OTP or masked. Software checking is done at every stage. There is strict physical security during storage therefore unauthorized access is not possible
4.	Malicious Software (Trojan) inserted earlier is triggered at the time of poll by pressing a set of keys	Not possible, because : a) Malicious Software (Trojan) cannot be inserted in the first place, so no question of triggering it. b) The sequence of candidates on the BU is not known till the last date of withdrawal of names. Table c) People would have to go to each polling station to trigger the Trojan in individual EVMs, requiring the involvement of so many people that the conspiracy could not remain hidden. d) A record of all keys pressed is kept in the EVM and it can be printed out to check whether a certain sequence of keys have been pressed in several EVMs in case of doubt.
5.	EC cannot identify its EVMs therefore a fake EVM can be easily introduced in the system.	This is not true. EC can identify its EVM because of several features which include : a) PKI in the EVMs b) Code verification by FLCU c) Code verification by code dump. d) Hand-shake between different units of EVMs when connected. e) The serial number of EVM printed on its body. f) The serial number laser printed on the chip.
6.	Possibility of changing the hardware (hardware hacking)	Not possible as the specialized protection circuit in the EVM sends it into factory mode, marking it unusable if the cover of the EVM is opened, making hardware change impossible. This is in addition to all the software checks and PKI which also identify changed hardware immediately.



[The author is an IAS officer of 1986 batch (Chhattisgarh) and a former Deputy Election Commissioner in the Election Commission of India. The content was thankfully received through HR Srinivasan, Chief Electoral Officer, who wanted it to be published in our Prayaas for general information, Bihar The views expressed in this article are of the author. — RUS]

एक प्रेरक प्रसंग

सम्राट अकबर के नवरत्नों में एक, रहीम खानखाना रामचरितमानस के प्रख्यात रचयिता गोस्वामी तुलसीदास के मित्रा थे। उनकी आदत थी कि शाही दान देते समय उनकी दृष्टि नीचे धरती की ओर केन्द्रित होती थी। वे प्राप्तकर्ता की आंखों में कभी नहीं देख सकते थे। इसका कारण जानने के लिए महाकवि ने निम्नांकित दोहा लिखकर भेजा—

ऐसी देनी देन ज्यूँ, कित सीखे हो सैन।
ज्यों ज्यों कर ऊँच्यो करो, त्यों त्यों नीचे नैन।।
प्रश्न: मित्र! इस तरह से दान देना कहाँ से सीखे हो,

कि दान देने के लिए जब अपना हाथ ऊँचा करते हो तो दृष्टि नीचे कर लेते हो?
उसके उत्तर में रहीम खानखाना ने नम्रतापूर्वक निम्नांकित दोहा महाकवि के पास भेज दिया—
देनहार कोउ और है, भेजत जो दिन रैन।
लोग भरम हम पर करे, तासो नीचे नैन।।
उत्तर: देनेवाला तो कोई और है जो दान की वस्तु दिन-रात भेजता रहता है लेकिन लोग समझते हैं कि मैं दे रहा हूँ, इसीलिए अपनी नज़र नीचे कर लेता हूँ।



Economic Activity

Consider the following sequence of events in a town the economy of which ran on loans and borrowings.

1. A lawyer went to his grocery shop with a Rs 2000 note and paid against dues.
2. The shop owner ran to the wholesale dealer and paid the amount against dues.
3. The wholesale dealer rushed to the manufacturer and paid the cash against dues.
4. The manufacturer then came to the lawyer handed over to him the same Rs 2000 note against his fees.

Moral: Nobody gained and nobody lost but the economy of the town moved on.



गिद्ध और छोटी बच्ची

Navin Sinha (27)

ये तस्वीर इसी शीर्षक से न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स में छपी। साल था 1993, जगह थी सूडान। फोटोग्राफर को पुलित्जर अवार्ड मिला। पर चार महीने बाद उसने आत्महत्या कर ली।

पता है आपको आत्महत्या का कारण क्या था?

दरअसल यह एक दर्दनाक तस्वीर थी जिसमें एक गिद्ध एक भूख से तड़फती बच्ची के मरने का इंतजार कर रहा था। फोटोग्राफर ने यह मार्मिक तस्वीर खींची जो बहुत बड़ी खबर बनकर छपी थी। सबसे प्रतिष्ठित सम्मान मिलने के बाद वह फोटोग्राफर बहुत खुश था।

लेकिन 4 महीने बाद उसके पास एक फोन आया। एक पाठक ने पूछा कि आखिर उस बच्चे का क्या हुआ? उसको गिद्ध ने खा लिया? क्या वह मर गया?

फोटोग्राफर ने जवाब दिया कि मुझे नहीं पता, मैं यह तस्वीर खींच कर चला गया। जिस पर पाठक ने उस फोटोग्राफर को कहा कि आपको पता है उस

दिन इस बच्चे के पास एक गिद्ध नहीं बल्कि दो गिद्ध थे? पहला गिद्ध जो उस भूखी बच्ची के मरने का इंतजार कर रहा था, ताकि उसको खा कर भूख मिटाए। दूसरा वह गिद्ध था जिसने इस बच्चे के दुःख को भुनाया और दुनिया का सबसे प्रतिष्ठित अवार्ड जीता।

आपने आखिर उसे बचाने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं किया?

इन सवालों के बाद उस फोटोग्राफर ने आत्महत्या कर ली।

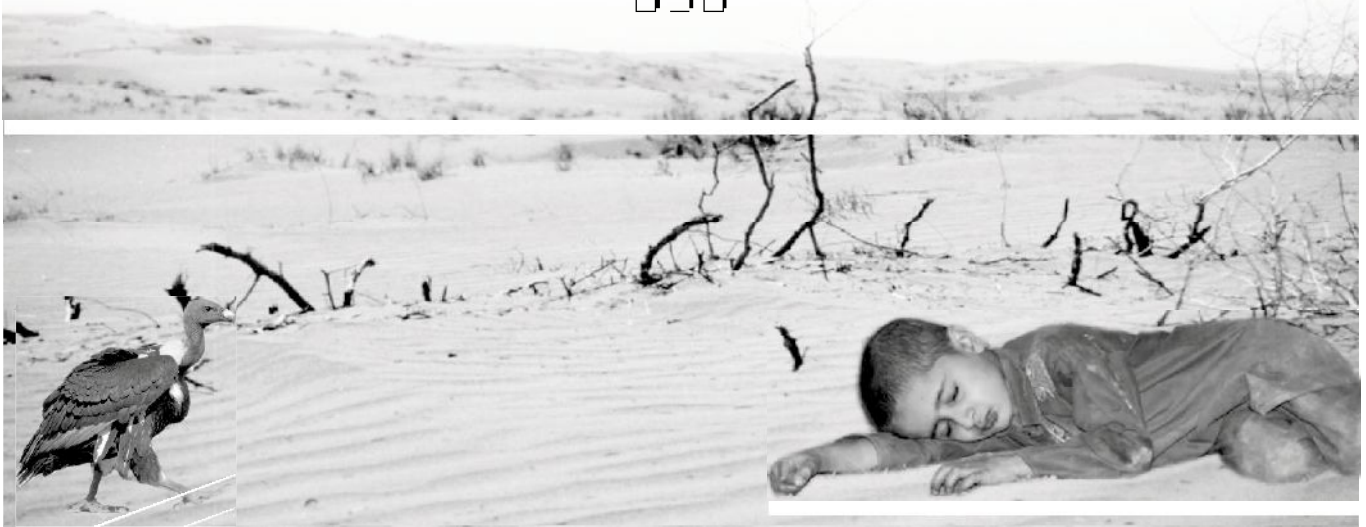
यदि कोई भी प्रवासी मजदूरों के तस्वीरों को शेयर कर राजनीति कर रहे हैं और उनके लिए कुछ कर नहीं रहे तो यकीन मानिए वह भी एक ऐसे ही गिद्ध है जो इस मौके को भुना रहे है।

“दर्द को बांटा जाता है, भुनाया नहीं जाता।”

“दर्द बांटने वाले देवता कहलाते हैं, दर्द भुनाने वाले गिद्ध!”

पर का बरखा जब कृषि सुखानी।

□ □ □



Ay Mere Watan ke Logon

This emotive patriotic song was first sung by Lata Mangeshkar on the 27th January; 1963 in the National stadium at New Delhi. The function was organized to pay tributes to the thousands of martyrs in the Indo-China war of 1962.

The story behind the run up to the rendering of the song, and its less known facets, is very interesting. The lyrics were composed by the poet, Pradeep and the music was directed by C Ramchandra (CR) aka Chitalkar.

The Government of India had requested the film-maker, Mehboob Khan with the task of organizing a programme. Mehboob Khan requested poet Pradeepji to write the lyrics and CR to compose the music. It is said that poet Pradeep got the inspirational hint while he was taking a stroll at Mahim beach in Mumbai. He hastened to borrow a pen from an onlooker and noted down the fascinating lyrics on the back of his cigarette packet. He insisted on Lataji to sing the song and ultimately succeeded in persuading the reluctant genius.

When CR had initially approached Lata Mangeshkar to sing, she refused on the plea that the time for rehearsal was not enough, and maybe because of personal differences. As such, CR started rehearsal with Asha Bhonsle who walked out after knowing that Lataji had agreed. Lataji rehearsed on the song alone with the help of a tape of the tune left with her by CR before he left for Delhi.

The programme was staged on the day next to the Republic Day-1963. It was graced by the august presence of the President, Dr Radhakrishnan, the Prime Minister, Pt Nehru, the cabinet Ministers and many VVIPs. The programme was marked by the participation of the entire film industry from Bombay, including the thespians like Dilip Kumar, Raj Kapoor and Dev Anand. Huge crowds had also gathered to watch the special feat of patriotic music.

To start with, the music directors like Naushad, Shankar-Jaykishan and others presented their patriotic songs. Md Rafi regaled the audience by his song 'Apni Azaadi ko Hum Hargiz Mita Sakte Nahin' from 'Leader' film. And Mukesh sang "Sajan re Jhoot mut Bolo Khuda ks paas jana hai" from the film Teesri Kasam.

In the last, Lataji came on the stage and rendered this immortal song. When the song ended, there was deafening silence under its magical spell followed by a thundering applause from every member of the audience.

On Pt Nehru's request Mehboob Khan escorted Lataji to him. Emotionally surcharged and with tears in his eyes, he said to her, "Beti, tumne bahut achchha gaya aur mujhe bhi rula diya." What better compliment could Lataji get from anyone else? It is said that she sang this song again before Mrs Indira Gandhi also after the Bangladesh war of 1971.

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

क्र.	अधिसूचना सं./ तिथि	स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति
1.	2495 / 17.02.2020	श्रीमती हरजोत कौर बम्हरा, भा0प्र0से0(92), प्रधान सचिव-सह-खान आयुक्त, खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग, बिहार, पटना (अतिरिक्त प्रभार-प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य खनिज विकास निगम लि0,पटना / प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य खनन निगम लि0,पटना प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य महिला विकास निगम, पटना)
2.	2496 / 17.02.2020	श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी एन0, भा0प्र0से0(95), प्रधान सचिव,गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
3.	2497 / 17.02.2020	श्री एन0 सरवन कुमार, भा0प्र0से0(2000), सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
4.	2498 / 17.02.2020	श्री पंकज कुमार पाल, भा0प्र0से0(2002), सचिव, खाद्य एवं उपभेक्ता संरक्षण विभाग, (अतिरिक्त प्रभार- प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम, पटना) प्रबंध निदेशक, राज्य खाद्य निगम, पटना ।
5.	2499 / 17.02.2020	श्रीमती पूनम भा0प्र0से0(एम0एच0 : 2005), विशेष सचिव, कृषि विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
6.	2500 / 17.02.2020	श्री राहुल रंजन महिवाल, भा0प्र0से0 (आर0जे0 : 2005), विशेष सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
7.	2501 / 17.02.2020	श्री अनिरुद्ध कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2005), विशेष सचिव, गृह विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
8.	2502 / 17.02.2020	श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2006), निदेशक, मत्स्य अतिरिक्त प्रभार- विशेष सचिव, मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार,पटना ।
9.	2503 / 17.02.2020	श्री बैद्यनाथ यादव, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
10.	2504 / 17.02.2020	श्री रमण कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2009), प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार शहरी आधारभूत संरचना विकास निगम लि0पटना, अतिरिक्त प्रभार-बिहार राज्य आवास बोर्ड, पटना ।
11.	2505 / 17.02.2020	श्री कंवल तनुज, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, कटिहार ।
12.	2506 / 17.02.2020	श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुजफ्फरपुर ।
13.	2507 / 17.02.2020	श्री अनिमेष कुमार परासर, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), अपर सचिव, कला संस्कृति एवं युवा विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
14.	2508 / 17.02.2020	श्री आलोक रंजन घोष, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, खगड़िया ।
15.	2509 / 17.02.2020	श्री हिमाशु शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी-सह-नगर आयुक्त, पटना नगर निगम,पटना ।
16.	2510 / 17.02.2020	श्री शीर्षत कपिल अशोक, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पूर्वी चम्पारण, मोतिहारी ।
17.	2511 / 17.02.2020	श्री देओर निलेश रामचन्द्र, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पूर्वी चम्पारण, मधुबनी ।
18.	2512 / 17.02.2020	श्री कौशल कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2012), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सहरसा ।
19.	2513 / 17.02.2020	श्री कुंदन कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2012), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पश्चिमी चम्पारण, बेतिया ।
20.	2514 / 17.02.2020	श्रीमती शैलजा शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), संयुक्त सचिव, पथ निर्माण विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
21.	2515 / 17.02.2020	सुश्री रंजिता, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), श्रमायुक्त, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना । अतिरिक्त प्रभार निदेशक, नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार / अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, बिहार कौशल विकास मिशन, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।

क्र.	अधिसूचना सं./ तिथि	स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति
22.	2516 / 17.02.2020	श्री आदित्य प्रकाश, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, किशनगंज।
23.	2517 / 17.02.2020	श्री अमित कुमार पाण्डेय, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सिवान।
24.	2518 / 17.02.2020	श्री यशपाल मीणा, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, नवादा।
25.	2519 / 17.02.2020	श्री शौरभ जोरवाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, औरंगाबाद।
26.	2520 / 17.02.2020	श्री सुहर्ष भगत, भा0प्र0से0 (2015), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, बॉका।
27.	2521 / 17.02.2020	श्री अमन समीर, भा0प्र0से0 (2015), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, बक्सर।
28.	2522 / 17.02.2020	श्री प्रशांत कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2015), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, अररिया।
29.	4922 / 26.05.2020	श्री मो0 सोहैल, भा0प्र0से0 (बी0एच0:2007), निदेशक, जनगणना कार्य/निदेशक, नागरिक निबंधन, बिहार को दिनांक-01.02.2020 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर) वेतनमान (अपुनरीक्षित-₹37,400-67,000) +ग्रेड पे-8700) (पुनरीक्षित-स्तर-13-1,23,100-2,15,900) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति।
30.	2349 / 13.02.2020	श्री श्याम बिहारी मीणा, भा0प्र0से0(2014), संयुक्त सचिव, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना अगले आदेश तक सचिव, बिहार राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण, पटना।
31.	4921 / 26.05.2020	श्री सुरेन्द्र झा, भा0प्र0से0 (2006), सचिव, राजस्व पर्सद, बिहार, पटना / श्री गोरख नाथ, भा0प्र0से0 (2006), अपर सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री गोपाल मीणा, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री जय सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), निदेशक, भू-अभिलेख एवं परिमाप, राजस्व एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री मनोज कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री संजय कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद, पटना / श्री विनोद सिंह गुंजियाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), निदेशक, पशुपालन, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री दिनेश कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), निदेशक, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण, खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्रीमती मधुरानी ठाकुर, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री विजय कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, कृषि विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री अरूण कुमार मिश्रा, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, वाणिज्यकर विभाग, पटना / श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिक निदेशालय, योजना एवं विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री उदय सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना, अतिरिक्त प्रभार-ईखायुक्त, गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री बैद्यनाथ यादव, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), अपर सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना / श्री संजय कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार चिकित्सा सेवायें एवं आधारभूत संरचना निगम लिमिटेड, पटना को दिनांक-01.02.2020 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर) वेतनमान (अपुनरीक्षित-₹37,400-67,000) +ग्रेड पे-8700) (पुनरीक्षित-स्तर-13-1,23,100-2,15,900) में प्रोन्नत।
32.	2416 / 14.02.2020	श्री संजय कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार चिकित्सा सेवाएं एवं आधारभूत संरचना निगम लिमिटेड, पटना।

क्र.	अधिसूचना सं./ तिथि	स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति
33.	2416 / 14.02.2020	श्री संजय दूबे, भा0प्र0से0 (2008), अपर सचिव, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग (अतिरिक्त प्रभार-अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, बिहार ग्रामीण सड़क विकास अभिकरण, पटना ।
34.	2416 / 14.02.2020	श्री राजीव रौशन, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), अपर सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग (अतिरिक्त प्रभार-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जीविका/ मिशन निदेशक, जल-जीवन-हरियाली मिशन के कार्यों का प्रभार ।
35.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री समीर सौरभ, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता, एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, मोतिहारी ।
36.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री कुमार अनुराग, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, बेतिया ।
37.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री सुमित कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, नालन्दा ।
38.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री सौरभ सुमन यादव, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, गया ।
39.	4633 / 12.05.2020	सुश्री प्रीति, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता, मधुबनी ।
40.	4633 / 12.05.2020	सुश्री खुशबू गुप्ता, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, मुजफ्फरपुर ।
41.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री नवीन कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, रोहतास ।
42.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री यतेन्द्र कुमार पाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, पटना ।
43.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री विक्रम विरकर, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, समस्तीपुर ।
44.	4633 / 12.05.2020	सुश्री प्रियंका रानी, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, दरभंगा ।
45.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री दीपक कुमार मिश्र, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, सुपौल ।
46.	4633 / 12.05.2020	श्री स्पर्श गुप्ता, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), सहायक समाहर्ता एवं सहायक दण्डाधिकारी, बेगुसराय ।
47.	5512 / 10.06.2020	श्रीमती अंसुली आर्या, भा0प्र0से0 (बी0एच0:1989), प्रशासक,यूनिवर्सल सर्विस ऑब्जिगेशन फंड, दूरसंचार विभाग, भारत सरकार को शीर्ष वेतनमान (मुख्य सचिव वेतनमान स्तर-17-₹2,25,000/- नियत) प्रफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति ।
48.	5608 / 12.06.2020	श्री पंकज कुमार पाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2002), सचिव, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।
49.	5609 / 12.06.2020	श्री विनय कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (1999), सचिव, खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग, बिहार, पटना । अतिरिक्त प्रभार-प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य खाद्य एवं असैनिक आपूर्ति निगम, पटना तथा मिशन निदेशक, बिहार विकास मिशन, पटना ।
50.	5400 / 08.06.2020	श्री रिची पाण्डेय, भा0प्र0से0 (2016), उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, पटना अतिरिक्त प्रभार- मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, पटना महानगर क्षेत्र प्राधिकार, पटना ।
51.	5857 / 18.06.2020	श्रीमती पलका सहनी, भा0प्र0से0 (2004), स्थानिक आयुक्त, बिहार भवन, नई दिल्ली के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
52.	5856 / 18.06.2020	श्री विपिन कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (1996), स्थानिक आयुक्त, बिहार भवन, नई दिल्ली को अधिसूचना सं0-33/05/2020-ई0ओ0 (एस एम-1) दिनांक-29.05.2020 द्वारा संयुक्त सचिव, सकूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के पद पर नियुक्त हेत विरमित ।

Photo Gallery



Photo Gallery



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