



# PRAYAAS

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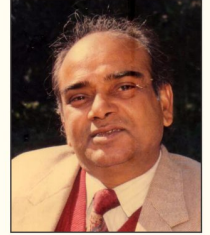
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## Editorial

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the Association and the esteemed members of the Editorial Board, I am happy to place in your hands this issue of **Prayaas**, relating to the July-September quarter of 2021.



I am happy to record that the stream of contributions from our colleagues, especially junior ones, has already started. Our senior colleagues have been awfully busy in ensuring strict observance of the Covid-protocol and have also been engaged in reaching succour to the people of the areas badly affected by the devastating floods.

It is also a matter of joy to record how some of our officers stationed in the field as also in the secretariat have registered memorable performances. Such bright lights scintillating from the end of the tunnel have filled us with a sense of pride. Like Pratyay Amrit who had brought about a turnaround in the Pul Nigam, Adesh Titirmare too has enriched the Beej Nigam with an ISO certification. Anand Kishore is another bright star, known for bringing stability in the examination system.

In fact, Prayaas will be further enriched if the many officers credited with notable achievements could send in their articles for publication.

*RU Singh*

RU Singh, IAS-(1961)

Principal Editor

[Mob: 91133-04025]

Areus 21-09-21

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



IAS BHAWAN

## Photo Gallery

### Historical Places in Patna



सात शहीदों की प्रतिमा, पटना



न्यू बिहार विधान मंडल

## From Secretary's Desk

Dear Colleagues,

At first the Parliamentary elections in 2019, then Assembly polls in 2020 and now the biggest in terms of logistics and spanning through the largest number of phases – the responsibility of conducting peaceful, free and fair elections of the 3-tier rural local self-government. Between the two waves of Corona, the second one far surpassed the initial one in terms of impact, pressure on healthcare infrastructure and also personal losses in terms of loss of life of near and dear ones. It is really worth thinking how our colleagues in field seldom get the breathing space. Over and above that, in place of appreciation, we face a continuous onslaught by vested interests who do not spare a single opportunity to brand the bureaucracy as apathetic to people's needs and obstacles in the path to progress, and use denigrating words.



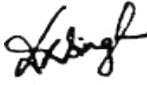
We should not feel dissuaded by these onslaughts and keep on moving towards our goal dutifully. We have three clearly distinct categories of the citizens in our country. The first, a minority which tends to extract undue benefit from the system, by tweaking, distorting or sabotaging the rules and system attempting to wrest due share of others and grab more than their due share. It also tends to discredit and attack anyone who inhibits their free run. The bureaucracy, when working dutifully, impartially and fairly obstruct their ways and thus becomes the target of attack.

The second are the other elites of the system, also a minority, who try to discredit every other elitist groups if they do not find their support crucial for maintaining their hegemony. We face onslaught from such groups also, when we do not fit in their designs.

But our main target groups, to whom we are still meaningful, are the vast majority of deprived, under-privileged and downtrodden section who needs continuous support of the system not only for their uplift but even day-to-day needs. These groups still need support not only for their livelihood but for meeting even the basic needs of food, health, education and roof. Whenever we feel betrayed by the system, it is this group to whom we must look up to, for maintaining our motivation. The system may betray us or may not give our dues as per our perception, but we must never betray these really deserving beneficiaries of our system. It is these people who also need the most – a free, fair and impartial elections at all levels. So let us do our utmost to hold the ongoing panchayati raj elections in the most free and fair manner.

Wishing our field colleagues all the best, we have succeeded in every crisis and we will do so in facing this challenge also.

Lovingly yours

  
(Dipak Kumar Singh)

Sept. 20, 2021



From the **Editor's** Desk:

Dear Colleagues,

Talking about Covid pandemic, is it the beginning of the end? Could we expect see light at the end of the tunnel? Or is that tunnel so dark and interminable that we will lose our way in this labyrinth? Keeping fingers crossed but gathering nerves and mustering courage, one could say that things seem to be somewhat better than before. Vaccination has been going on at admirable pace. Vaccine hesitancy has melted away to a significant extent. The mission of the government of Bihar to vaccinate six Crore people in six months is going to be a big milestone in our fight against the pandemic.

Meanwhile, the economic recovery is well on its course after a limping start. Agriculture had defied the worst of Pandemic but now even manufacturing and service sector have started doing well. But all these gains could be reversed if a third wave materializes. With a string of festivals ahead over next three months, everyone around needs to be cautious while adhering to Covid-appropriate protocol.

For bureaucracy - tasked with managing disaster and steering development - every day is hectic, challenging and comes with its share of unpredictability. It is really encouraging that our fraternity has stood up to a very difficult situation while protecting people from the ravages of Flood in different parts of the state and ensuring them the benefits of different schemes of the government at the same time. But more than anything else, it boils down to resolve and indefatigable spirit amidst creeping challenges that gives us hope. Samuel Beckett wrote so memorably, "I can't go on; I must go on". I am sure things would get only better.

On behalf of the Editorial Board, I invite all of you to contribute your creative and literary inputs for our own 'Prayaas', so that we keep learning from the combined wisdom. I wish my seniors, friends and colleagues hearty greetings and festive spirit.

With due regards,

Yours Sincerely,

  
**(Rajesh Meena)**  
Editor

## Legality of Public Employment



— A.K. Choudhary  
IAS (Retd)



On 10th April, 2006 a Constitutional Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court, in *Umadevi vs the State of Karnataka*, delivered a landmark verdict which lays down the contours of Public Employment in no uncertain words and which has become the law of the land under Article 141 for all time to come.

The facts of the case briefly are that the respondents therein were temporarily engaged on daily wages in the Commercial Taxes Department in some of the districts of the State of Karnataka. They worked in the department based on such engagement for more than 10 years. Hence they claimed that they were entitled to be made permanent employees of the department and were entitled to all the benefits of regular employees. The Government did not accede to their request. These respondents thereupon approached the Administrative Tribunal in the year 1997 with their claim. The Tribunal rejected their claim. The respondents approached the High Court of Karnataka challenging the decision of the Administrative Tribunal. The Hon'ble Court ordered that they were entitled to wages equal to the salary and allowances that were being paid to the regular employees of their cadre in government service with effect from the dates from which they were respectively appointed. The High Court also issued a command to the State to consider their cases for regularization within a period of four months from the date of receipt of that order.

The State of Karnataka filed appeals against the decision of the learned Single Judge. A Division Bench of the High Court allowed the appeals. Feeling aggrieved by the dismissal of their claim, the members of the associations filed these appeals before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

First, these matters came up before a Bench of two Judges. The learned Judges referred the cases to a Bench of three Judges. When the matters came up before a three Judge Bench, the Bench in turn felt that the matter required consideration by a Constitution Bench in view of the conflicting opinions and in the light of the arguments raised by the Additional Solicitor General. The order of reference reads:

"Apart from the conflicting opinions between the three Judges' Bench decisions in *Ashwani Kumar and Ors. Vs. State of Bihar and Ors.*, reported in 1997 (2) SCC 1, *State of Haryana and Ors vs., Piara Singh and Ors.* Reported in 1992 (4) SCC 118 and *Dharwad Distt. P.W.D. Literate Daily Wage Employees Association and Ors. Vs. State of Karnataka and Ors.* Reported in 1990 (2) SCC 396, on the one hand and *State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Suresh Kumar Verma and Anr.*, reported in AIR 1996 SC 1565, *State of Punjab vs. Surinder Kumar and Ors.* Reported in AIR 1992 SC 1593, and *B.N. Nagarajan and Ors. Vs. State of Karnataka and Ors.*, reported in 1979 (4) SCC 507 on the other, which has been brought out in one of the judgments under appeal of Karnataka High Court in *State of Karnataka vs. H.*

Ganesh Rao, decided on 1.6.2000, reported in 2001 (4) Karnataka Law Journal 466, learned Additional Solicitor General urged that the scheme for regularization is repugnant to Articles 16(4), 309, 320 and 335 of the Constitution of India and, therefore, these cases are required to be heard by a Bench of Five learned Judges (Constitution Bench).”

In the past in some of the decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court it was held, “If for any reason, an ad hoc or temporary employee is continued for a fairly long spell, the authorities must consider his case for regularization provided he is eligible and qualified according to the rules and his service record is satisfactory and his appointment does not run counter to the reservation policy of the State”

Making a definite departure from such decisions the Hon'ble Supreme Court held, “Thus, it is clear that adherence to the rule of equality in public employment is a basic feature of our Constitution and since the rule of law is the core of our Constitution, a Court would certainly be disabled from passing an order upholding a violation of Article 14 or in ordering the overlooking of the need to comply with the requirements of Article 14 read with Article 16 of the Constitution. Therefore, consistent with the scheme for public employment, this Court while laying down the law, has necessarily to hold that unless the appointment is in terms of the relevant rules and after a proper competition among qualified persons, the same would not confer any right on the appointee. If it is a contractual appointment, the appointment comes to an end at the end of the contract, if it were an engagement or appointment on daily wages or casual basis, the same would come to an end when it is discontinued. Similarly, a temporary employee could not claim to be made permanent on the expiry of his term of appointment. It has also to be clarified that merely because a temporary employee or a casual wage worker is continued for a time beyond the term of his appointment, he would not be entitled to be absorbed in regular service or made permanent, merely on the strength of such continuance, if the original appointment was not made by following a due process of selection as envisaged by the relevant rules. It is not open to the court to prevent regular recruitment at the instance of temporary employees whose period of employment has come to an end or of ad hoc employees who by the very nature of their appointment, do not acquire any right. High Courts acting under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, should not ordinarily issue directions for absorption, regularization, or permanent continuance unless the recruitment itself was made regularly and in terms of the constitutional scheme. Merely because, an employee had continued under cover of an order of Court, which we have described as 'litigious employment' in the earlier part of the judgment, he would not be entitled to any right to be absorbed or made permanent in the service. In fact, in such cases, the High Court may not be justified in issuing interim directions, since, after all, if ultimately the employee approaching it is found entitled to relief, it may be possible for it to mould the relief in such a manner that ultimately no prejudice will be caused to him, whereas an interim direction to continue his employment would hold up the regular procedure for selection or impose on the State the burden of paying an employee who is really not required.”

Therefore, for any public employment: (a) there must be a sanctioned post, (b) the post

must be advertised, (c) the candidate must have the requisite qualifications, (d) there must be screening committee or appointment procedure (written test and interview, either of them or both of them), (e) appointment is made by competent authority, (f) strict adherence to reservation policy.

It may be mentioned here that once a post is advertised no change in either the terms of appointment or the appointment procedure can be made. The above conditions will be applicable to contract appointments also.

It may be mentioned here that a very important verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also defined what is "advertisement." In State of Orissa Vs. Mamata Mohanti (2011) 3SCC 436 it held, "Therefore, it is a settled legal proposition that no person can be appointed even on a temporary or ad-hoc basis without inviting applications from all eligible candidates. If any appointment is made by merely inviting names from the Employment Exchange or putting a note on the Notice Board etc. that will not meet the requirement of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution. Such a course violates the mandates of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India as it deprives the candidates who are eligible for the post, from being considered. A person employed in violation of these provisions is not entitled to any relief including salary. For a valid and legal appointment mandatory compliance of the said Constitutional requirement is to be fulfilled. The equality clause enshrined in Article 16 requires that every such appointment be made by an open advertisement as to enable all eligible persons to compete on merit."

Uma Devi case, however, does not prohibit employment of daily wage workers, casual workers or 'Umidwar' peons etc. The Hon'ble court has clearly said, "A sovereign government, considering the economic situation in the country and the work to be got done, is not precluded from making temporary appointments or engaging workers on daily wages. But, a regular process of recruitment or appointment has to be resorted to, when regular vacancies in posts, at a particular point of time, are to be filled up..."

**Some misconceptions about Contract Employees:**

(a) Contract employment needs to be renewed every year or six months as per the agreement between the employer and the employee. This misconception has been dispelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Md. Abdul Kadir & others vs. DGP, Assam and others (22nd April, 2009) wherein it clearly said, "This Court has always frowned upon artificial breaks in service. When the ad-hoc appointment is under a scheme and is in accordance with the selection process prescribed by the scheme, there is no reason why those appointed under the scheme should not be continued as long as the scheme continues. Ad-hoc appointments under schemes are normally co-terminus with the scheme (subject of course to earlier termination either on medical or disciplinary grounds, or for unsatisfactory service or on attainment of normal age of retirement)."

(b) Another misconception is that the service of a contract employee could be terminated at any time without assigning any reason. As stated in the Kadir's case (supra) the contract or ad-hoc employee has normally to be continued as long as the scheme continues subject of course to earlier termination either on medical or disciplinary grounds, or for unsatisfactory

service or on attainment of normal age of retirement. In case of unsatisfactory service or disciplinary action the principle of Natural Justice comes in play and the concerned employee needs to be issued show cause notice and charges needs to be proved as in the case of regular employee.

However in case of regular recruitment on the posts they are working on contract appointment, as ad-hoc employees or daily wage workers, they are also entitled to participate in the recruitment process. Further, their age limit will be relaxed by the number of months/years they have put in as ad-hoc/contract employee or daily wage workers. Additionally if they have put in long years of satisfactory service , some weightage could be given in regular recruitment.

**Contract Employee vs. Regular Employee:**

Article 309 of the Constitution gives the Government the power to frame rules for the purpose of laying down the conditions of service and recruitment of persons to be appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or any of the States. That Article contemplates the drawing up of a procedure and rules to regulate the recruitment and regulate the service conditions of appointees appointed to public posts. It is well acknowledged that because of this, the entire process of recruitment for services is controlled by detailed procedure which specify the necessary qualifications, the mode of appointment etc. If rules have been made under Article 309 of the Constitution, then the Government can make appointments only in accordance with the rules. Regular employees are ,therefore, those employees who are appointed in accordance with rules framed under Article 309. So employees appointed otherwise than in accordance with these rules are not entitled to regularization nor to the security of tenure and service benefits available to regular employees. But if the contract employees have requisite qualifications and are appointed against sanctioned post after due advertisement of posts, through a selection procedure by competent authority and reservation policy is followed, they may be given be paid wages equal to the salary at the lowest grade of employees of their cadre including dearness allowance and other admissible allowances. In case there is no regular post similar to the one a contract employee is working market rate for similar job could be the guide. They may be given other benefits like- casual leave, earned leave, unpaid leave, T.A., and statutory benefits such as- EPF, ESI, and Maternity and Paternity leave etc. The Government of Bihar vide resolution -3/M-78/2005 GA 1003 dated 22-01-2021 has laid down the procedure to fix wages/honorarium for contract employees and has also given a host of other benefits to them. But they can not be called Government servants and they are not entitled to regularization nor to the security of tenure and service benefits available to the regular employees.

[The writer holds a Masters Degree in Law and has been the chief secretary of Bihar - RUS]





History

## Remembering the unprecedented nuclear holocausts in Hiroshima



– RN Dash  
IAS (1962)



6th of August is observed all over the world as the Hiroshima Day, recollecting the horror and terror caused by the first Atom Bomb that destroyed Hiroshima, and offering annual tribute to the countless victims. Let us join the prayers.

On this day 77 years ago the Atom Bomb [code-named “The Little Boy”] was dropped on Hiroshima at 0715 AM from a B-29 modified Bomber plane no 82 [named “Enola Gay”] carrying 11 crews and piloted by Col Paul W Tibbets Jr, which had taken off from Mariana Islands, 2400 km south of Japan. The Bomb, having a destroying power of 15000 Tons of TNT, created a blinding flash, generating a temperature of 7000 C within a second, followed by a huge mushroom-shaped cloud of smoke that rose up to more than 12 kilometres, and was visible even 640 kilometres away. The resultant fire continued to rage till the evening, melting and destroying almost everything in Hiroshima. Let us not recollect further details of the after-effects, much worse than a genocide. [The crew member who released and dropped the Bomb could not reconcile with what he had done, suffered from serious depression caused by remorse, and later, became insane].

The “Manhattan Project” comprising of about 5000 Scientists, Engineers and Technicians and headed by J Robert Oppenheimer, entrusted to design Atom Bombs, succeeded in creating a Test Atom Bomb, named “The Gadget” and exploded it successfully in a remote deserted area in New Mexico on 15th July 1945 [The experiment is known as “Trinity”]. The success was conveyed to Harry Truman, then President of USA who was in Potsdam, Germany, conferring with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, planning how to usher in the end of the 2nd World War [Germany had surrendered few months earlier after suicide of Adolf Hitler and his beloved Eva Brown, after minutes of their marriage, in his underground bunker. Japan was the only enemy left]. On return to USA, Truman ordered for an Atom Bomb to destroy Hiroshima, to subjugate the mighty Japan. The “Little Boy” was designed in a week, and its components were transported on board of USS Indianapolis” to Mariana Islands, 2400 kilometres south of Japan, delivering the fatal contents by 30th July 1945. [While returning, the mighty war-ship was completely destroyed killing all its crew in a massive Torpedo attack from a

Japanese submarine, on 2nd August 1945]. The “Little Boy” was assembled in the Mariana Island, leaving only the crucial part containing the trigger, to be added on board of the “Enola Gay” only minutes before it is dropped, afraid that it could explode on the plane itself. The mission achieved a disastrous success, as mentioned above.

Immediately after destruction of Hiroshima, Japan thought of attempting a reconciliation with the Allies [UK, USA and France] to end the 2nd World War, requesting Russia to mediate [since Russia was not at war with Japan]. But to their dismay, Russia also declared war against Japan on 8th August 1945 [the day before bombing on Nagasaki], and, within a day, occupied Manchuria and many other areas under Japanese occupation.

The next Atom Bomb [code-named as “The Fat Man”, with destroying power of 21000 Tons of TNT, much more powerful than the Little Boy”] was not planned to be dropped on Nagasaki. It was planned to be dropped on Kokura, south-west of Hiroshima, to destroy the main Military centre of Japan. Accordingly another B-29 modified Bomber plane [named “Bockscar” piloted by Major Charles Sweeney, carrying the “Fat Man”] took off the Mariana Islands for Kokura, in the early morning of 9th August 1945. But fortunately Kokura was saved by a very bad weather. The Pilot hovered above the area for about 45 minutes searching for a

gap amongst the thick cloud to locate Kokura, but in vain. Since fuel was running out, he decided to return, southwards. On the way, he had to fly over Nagasaki, an alternate target, which was also covered with thick clouds. But he could find a gap amidst the cloud, over the North-Western part of Nagasaki, and “Fat Man” was dropped on the area, at 1102 AM. The damage was much more intense [since the “Fat Man” was much more powerful than the “Little Boy”] but it destroyed only the North-West area of Nagasaki.

Japan had no other option but to surrender. On the next day, on 10th August 1945. Hirohito, the Emperor of Japan, sent a message of surrender to USA. [He also addressed the Nation for the first time during his tenure]. But the surrender was not accepted by Truman. USA insisted that the surrender-document should be drafted by the Chief Commander of the Allied Forces General Mac Arthur, who would insert conditions to be accepted by Japan. But Japan had no other option. The surrender was effected by signing the document on board “USS Missouri” on 2nd of September 1945, ending the 2nd World War formally.

[But although the document was signed on the 2nd September 1945, it reached USA on the 1st of September, a day earlier. Please guess, why and how! ]

Let us pray that no third Atom Bomb is ever used on any part of our beloved Earth.



## धरती देखती गगन की ओर



– प्रदीप सिंह,  
भा.प्र.से. (2020)



धरती देखती गगन की ओर, कब गिरेंगी बूँदें चारों ओर।  
कब बिखरेगी हरियाली, कब मदमस्त होकर नाचेगा मोर।  
होगी शांति स्थापित कब और कब खत्म होगा ये शोर।  
अपने आँसू स्वयं पोछती, माता देखती गगन की ओर।  
जैसे चाँद को देखता है चकोर, धरती देखती गगन की ओर।

सब रिश्ते नाते तोड़ कर मानव चला जिस मोड़ पर,  
उस पथ पर अँधियारा है घोर।  
कब मिटा कर अँधेरे की थाती, फिर चमकेगा सूरज चहुँ ओर।  
यही पूछती बेटों से, चुपचाप देखती मरण की ओर।  
धरती देखती गगन की ओर। धरती देखती गगन की ओर।

मन में है आशा के अंकुर, और टूटे सपनों की जोड़ती है डोर।  
यही सोचती मन ही मन कि ना जाने कब होगी ये भोर।  
मानवीय दोहन से आहत, माता देखती दमन की ओर।  
धरती देखती गगन की ओर। धरती देखती गगन की ओर।

सिमटती जा रही है माँ, मिटती जा रही है माँ,  
कब मानव करेगा जननी पर गौर?  
अपनी ही परछाई से डरती, धरती देखती गगन की ओर।  
धरती देखती गगन की ओर। धरती देखती गगन की ओर।

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[The poet, Pradeep Singh is posted at Patna, and is undergoing district training. His mobile No is 9752687428—Principal Editor]

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## Tea and Forest

– HR Srinivasa  
IAS (1996)



An interesting documentary on Netflix called “Seaspiracy” tries to convey that if you want to prevent the complete elimination of aquatic creatures of the sea, please stop eating seafood. In landlocked Bihar, this documentary can be safely watched, discussed and commented upon without affecting anyone's sensibilities as a large number of fish eaters in Bihar mainly depend on freshwater fishes. However, there is one other item that we largely consume but not aware of its destructive influence on the environment. That is Tea and this article is all about Chai and Jungle.

Indian tea was discovered in Assam as a wild variety by the British, who quickly realised that it was far superior to Chinese tea. British, addicted to tea, then decided to cut vast swathes of Indian forest to convert them to Tea gardens/estates. Commercial minded British, as usual, neither bothered about flora and fauna of these jungles nor cared for the inhabitants of the jungles – the Adivasis. Soon, a large number of tea gardens rose in pristine jungles, from Assam to Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Bihar was no exception. Old Purnea district had a

large number of tea gardens. Tea produced in these gardens fetched huge profits for the East India Company at the cost of Indian labourers' sweat and blood.

Exploitation of the Indian labourers was so much, an anti-imperialist Sir Walter Strickland wrote, “Let the English who read this at home reflect that, when they sip their deleterious decoctions of tannin ...they too are in their degree, devourers of human flesh and blood.”

As tea requires heavy rain and shade, British and thereafter our own countrymen cut the age-old forest to pave the way for tea cultivation. To provide shade to the tea plantation, they left trees (branches chopped off) here and there. Nevertheless, a way to understand the devastation of the jungle because of tea cultivation is to see the pictures/videos of Munnar, Kerela (I would not advise you to visit). Precious evergreen forests of Munnar have disappeared. The hills look smooth with a green carpet of tea plants. There are trees for providing shade to the tea plantation. These trees appear to maintain social distancing so that tea plants do not suffocate. Very shy

natured lion-tailed macaques endemic to the Western Ghats try to hide in the sparsely spread trees. Munnar abuts wildlife sanctuary. Now a famous tourist destination, Munnar is almost bereft of forest and tourists are welcome and not its original inhabitants.

Tea gardens of Kodagu (Coorg) of Karnataka are no exception. Fortunately, the British concentrated more on coffee cultivation rather than tea in the Western Ghats of Karnataka. Not that coffee is nature friendly but relatively more eco-friendly than tea, as it requires more trees for better shade.

The unthinkable happened in Udakamandalam (Ooty) of Tamil Nadu. Rich and Diverse tropical forests of the Ooty region were cut to pave the way for tea cultivation. Here to provide shade to tea plants and, more importantly, provide raw materials to textile fibre manufacturers of England, British brought in Eucalyptus. These trees coming from the arid areas of Australia proved to be guzzlers of groundwater. Now, not just the forest and its dwellers, but the entire agricultural society suffered. In his book, Kenneth Anderson, a legendary game hunter and conservationist, describes the pristine forest in the Ooty region and people living in those areas as self-content and self-reliant. The Eucalyptus and man's

greed to expand tea cultivation landed a double whammy to the ecology. The Lion-tailed macaques who enjoyed the lush forest and perennial rivers now left to be happy with the gutter waters of Ooty town.

Ironically, Udakamandalam which finds mention in many of the Puranas, forest around it and the hill range is called Nilgiri hills as tribute to Eucalyptus! Truly we were mesmerized by our colonial masters who also taught us to drink tea after its demand in England floored in the aftermath of great depression of 1930s.

For the last more than a decade, the price of tea is seeing a downward trend. Tatas, who used to own a large tea estate (about a lakh acres) at Munnar, have given up the estates to a Company with participative management and washed off their hands. Assam and Darjeeling situation is not different. In West Bengal, Govt has set up tourist homes, Lodges, resorts, etc., in the tea estate to sustain the tea companies. Question is how long will they survive. As it has happened with many products, if “chai” consumption hits rock bottom, will tea estates go back and become forest? We all know the answers. Human greed and rapacity are unparalleled in Mother Nature's creations.

[The author of this thought-provoking article, HR Srinivasa is currently posted as the Chief Electoral Officer of Bihar — Principal Editor]





[संचिका (File) वह रणभूमि होती है, जिस पर सरकारी सेवक अपनी कलम से कई लड़ाइयाँ (काल्पनिक) लड़ते हैं। अधिकांश लड़ाइयाँ बिना काम की परिणाम विहीन होती है। E-office प्रणाली लागू होने से कागज़ी संचिकाएँ विलुप्त होती जा रही है। इन संचिकाओं से हमारी कई भावनाएँ जुड़ी हुई होती है।

भा.प्र.से. (भारतीय प्रोफ़ेस्टरिनेशन सेवा) के 2006 टुकड़ी के शासन प्रमाणित अधिकारी और स्व-अभिप्रमाणित कवि ने निम्नलिखित कविता (तथाकथित) के माध्यम से अपने संचिका प्रेम को प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने यह रचना निदेशक कुर्सी निदेशालय (क्षमा करें ... इसे कृषि निदेशालय पढ़ें) के पद पर रहते हुए कार्यालय के बहुमूल्य समय को खर्च कर लिखी है। कविता (तथाकथित) आत्मभारित (स्वयं के भार से दबी हुई) है। पसंद आने पर इसे अपने नाम से किसी और को पृष्ठांकित, अग्रसारित और उपस्थापित करने की स्वतंत्रता विदुषी वाचिकाओं एवं विद्वान वाचकों को है – आदेश ]

ईना मीना डीका, तुम कहाँ गई संचिका?  
e-office की तकनीक ले आया मुआ अमरीका?  
हम सबसे तुझको दूर, छीन ले गया संचिका  
ईना मीना डीका तुम कहाँ गई संचिका??

बाबू समझता था खुद को, ऑफिस का राजा मालिक,  
पर तू ही तो थी ऑफिस की रानी, ऑफिस की असली मल्लिका,  
कइयों की नैया पार लगाती, उनकी किस्मत की तू लेखिका,  
ईना मीना डीका, तुम कहाँ गई संचिका।  
नए विषय पर खुलकर, तुम होती थी तब अनामिका,  
लंबा नंबर इक चढ़कर, तुमसे सजती थी इक पंजी,  
हम कहते थे जिसको 'अनुक्रमणिका',  
कभी किसी का वेतन, किसी का भत्ता, किसी का भुगतान,  
कितनों की चलती थी तुझसे आजीविका!

कभी किसी की हो जाती थी चांदी,  
तो कभी किसी का पकवान हो जाता था फीका।  
ईना मीना डीका, तुम कहाँ गई संचिका?

पिऊन पांडे की गोद में, इतरा कर तू आती थी।  
कभी मैं तुझसे कह देता था "हाँ",  
कभी तू विमर्श की बांध देती थी भूमिका,  
कभी छेड़ता मैं तुझे टिप्पणी से,  
कभी बॉस तुझ पर कर देता था टीका,  
कभी मंत्री कक्ष में इतरा कर चली जाती,  
वहाँ मेरी पेशी करवाती थी तू, 'संचिका',  
ईना मीना डीका, तुम कहाँ गई संचिका?

कुर्सी पर बैठा करता मैं, तू बैठा करती थी सामने,  
कभी अकेली तो कभी सहेलियों संग,  
जैसे मैं कृष्ण और तू प्यारी राधिका,  
ईना मीना डीका, तुम कहाँ गई संचिका?

कभी छम-छम चलती थी, कभी धम-धम गिरती थी,  
तेरी सुंदरता बढ़ जाती थी मेरे छूने से  
और जब लग जाती थी उस पर मेरी 'मुद्रिका',  
ईना मीना डीका, तुम कहाँ गई संचिका?

अब तू कम्प्यूटर की गलियों में खो जाएगी,  
अब तू हिरणी सी दौड़ेगी,  
हम सबका बदल देगी, काम करने का तरीका,  
तोड़ देगी जड़ता और भ्रष्टाचार की मरीचिका,  
ईना मीना डीका, तुम बहुत याद आओगी, संचिका।  
तुम बहुत याद आओगी.....संचिका।



## Tidbits

Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great teacher, Philosopher and former President of India in whose honour Teachers' Day is celebrated, was an exceptionally witty man.

The King of Greece came to India on a state visit. President Radhakrishnan welcomed him at Palam Airport and said, "Your Majesty! You are the first King of Greece to come to India on invitation. The last time, Alexander the Great came uninvited."



Sir Winston Churchill while having a cup of tea said to Dr. Radhakrishnan: "Sugar is the only English word where 's' is pronounced as 'sh'".

Dr. Radhakrishnan quipped: "Are you sure?"



Once, Sir Winston Churchill hosted a State banquet in the honor of Dr Radhakrishnan, who washed his hands before eating and used his hands for having the food while Churchill used spoons and fork.

Churchill could not stop himself from advising Dr. Radhakrishnan to use spoon and fork saying that they were more hygienic.

Radhakrishnan replied, "Since nobody can use my hand to eat, my hand is more hygienic than any spoon or fork you use"



Here's an inspiring snippet from the life of Nelson Mandela

"After I became president (of South Africa), I asked my escort to go to a restaurant for lunch. We sat down and each of us ordered.

On the next table, there was a man waiting to be attended. When he was served, I said to one of my soldiers: 'Go and ask that gentleman to join us.' The soldier went and conveyed my invitation. The man got up, took his plate and sat right next to me. While eating, his hands were constantly shaking and he wouldn't lift his head from his food. When we were done, he said goodbye barely looking at me. I shook his hand and he left.

The soldier said: 'Madiva, that man must be very sick as his hands wouldn't stop shaking as he ate.'

I told him, 'No, not at all! the reason for his trembling is something else. The man was the warden of the prison where I stayed. After he tortured me, I would scream and cry asking for some water and he would come and humiliate me, laugh at me, and, instead of giving me water, he would pee on my head.'

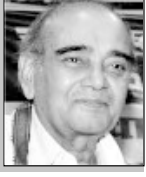
'He is not sick, he is afraid that I, now president of South Africa, could send him to jail and do to him what he did to me. But I am not like that, this conduct is not part of my character, nor of my ethics.'

Minds that seek revenge destroy states, while those that seek reconciliation build nations. Walking out the door to my freedom, I knew that if I had not left behind all the anger, hatred, and resentment, I would still be a prisoner.

Nelson Mandela."







## संचिकार्चन

– राम उपदेश सिंह 'विदेह'



सदा सुहागिन रहो, संचिके! तेरा घर-परिवार बढ़े।

हुआ कभी था उद्भव तेरा, वर्षों पहले भूतल पर,  
रही विचरती तू सदैव महि पर, सागर पर, नभतल पर;  
तेरे आँचल के साये में, शासन के अधिकार बढ़े।

कहते कुछ 'संचिका' तुझे, तो कोई 'फाइल' कहते हैं,  
सुरापान-सा नशा लिये, सब तेरे पीछे रहते हैं;  
तुझमें अंकित 'नोटों' पर विद्वान्, मूर्ख, धनवान् लड़े।

रक्ष-बंध के रक्तिम फीते, तुझे सुरक्षा देते हैं,  
निज मजबूत गाँठ में, तेरी त्रुटियों को भर लेते हैं;  
अब जब गाँठ हुई ढीली, तेरी इज्जत पर वार बढ़े।

दुबली, मोटी, औसत काया, वर्ण गौर या काला है,  
अगणित घोटाले भी तूने, निज कृश तन में पाला है;  
कुछ अतीत के खोह गये, कुछ समाचार प्रतिमान गढ़े।

सुख-दुख की भंडार रही तू, मन-वाँछित फल देती है,  
हरण हुआ तो तू, रहस्य को साथ लिये चल देती है;  
हाय-हाय के शब्द कहीं, तो कहीं हर्ष-उद्गार बढ़े।

प्यार अपार तुझे मिलता है, अपने संरक्षक पति से,  
लेता वही सहारा तेरा, बचने खातिर दुर्गति से;  
पत्नी घर में छोड़, तुझे लेकर वह जेट विमान चढ़े।

कभी कुपित होकर जो तू, अज्ञात दिशा को जाती है,  
जब न मिलें पदचाप, तभी तू घोर निशा को लाती है;  
खोज-बीन करने को तेरी, होते हैं आदेश बढ़े।

है तेरा पति एक, किन्तु देवर सहस्र जीते-मरते,  
पति देता सम्मान तुझे, तो देवर छेड़-छाड़ करते;  
द्रुपद-सुता तू कलियुग की, द्रौपदी सदृश तव चीर बढ़े।



## साध्वी भौजी



– राजीव कुमार सिंह  
भा.प्र.से. (से.नि.)



एक महीना पहले सुबह-सुबह मैं घर से निकलकर रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण खेतों के भ्रमण के लिए निकल गया था। ताजी हवा के झोंकों के बीच में कभी-कभी कच्चे धनिया की तीखी गंध नथुनों में प्रवेश कर जाती थी। मैं शरीर में नयी ऊर्जा महसूस करता घर में प्रवेश करने ही वाला था कि साध्वी भौजी एक महिला से बात करती नजर आयीं। मेरी ओर पीठ रहने के कारण मैं बचकर घर के अन्दर चला गया। उनकी 'हरि अनन्त हरि कथा अनन्ता 'से मैं ऊब चुका था। पूरे जवार में वे चर्चा का विषय बन चुकी थी। सम्भवतः इस कारण भी उनके सम्पर्क का दायरा सिकुड़ता जा रहा था।

लेकिन यह मेरी गलतफहमी थी। साध्वी भौजी को पता चल चुका था कि मैं घर में हूँ और थोड़ी देर में ही अन्दर आ गयीं। न चाहते हुए भी मुझे बात करनी पड़ी। बातचीत का वही विषय। पति से अलगाव और उनकी उपेक्षा। दो बेटों और एक बेटी का स्वार्थी व्यवहार। मैं थोड़ी देर में ही बातचीत की दिशा मोड़ने में सफल रहा।

'भौजी, अबकी बार हमलोग माउण्ट आबू गये थे। रास्ते में आबू रोड में ब्रह्मकुमारी ईश्वरीय विश्वविद्यालय का मुख्यालय दिखाई पड़ा। आप तो वहाँ गयी ही होंगी।'

'हाँ देवर जी, वहाँ कैसे नहीं जाती ! जहाँ-जहाँ दीदीजी रहती हैं, वहाँ-वहाँ जाती हूँ। लेकिन मुझे सबसे अधिक मानती हैं मुजफ्फरपुर वाली दीदी। जब फुर्सत पाती हूँ, चली जाती हूँ। पिछले महीने वहीं थी न। क्या करूँ, जब बेटा-बेटी, पति सबने अपना मानने से इन्कार कर दिया, तब दीदी जी लोगों ने मुझे रास्ता दिखाया। अब तो मुझे इस घर-परिवार से अलग रहने में ही मानसिक शान्ति मिलती है।'

चाय पिलाकर मैंने मुक्ति पायी। वे घर चली गयीं। इस बार तो मुझे और भी नयी जानकारी मिली।

इस बार उनके पतिदेव यानी विष्णु भैया भी घर में ही हैं। दो कमरों का घर। छत खपरैल की। दोनों के पास एक-एक कमरे की चाबी। अलग-अलग कमरे में निवास। अलग-अलग रसोई। बेटी शादीशुदा है और ससुराल में रहती है। दोनों बेटे घर से दूर रहते हैं। विष्णु भैया बिहार सरकार की सेवा से जनसेवक पद से सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं। देवघर में घर बनाया है। नौकरी मिलने से लेकर अब तक भौजी को कभी साथ नहीं रखा। कभी आर्थिक मदद भी नहीं की। भौजी साक्षर-भर हैं, लेकिन अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सचेत हैं। नैहर की सम्पत्ति में मिले हिस्सा से इन्होंने जीवन-यापन किया। पति के देवघर के निजी जीवन के बारे में इन्हें उड़ती खबरें मिलती रहती। दोनों के बीच सन्देह गहरा गया। बेटे-बेटी भी पिता के पक्ष में चले गये। इन पर दबाव पड़ा नैहर की जमीन बेचकर परिवार को दे देने का। परिवार का व्यवहार और अपने भविष्य के प्रति आशंकित भौजी ने जमीन बेचने से इन्कार किया। अपने जाये बेटों ने पिता के बहकावे में आकर माँ से गाली-गलौज की। माँ का दिल टूट गया। बेटी की ओर मुड़ी तो बेटी ने भी नैहरवाली सम्पत्ति पर नजर गड़ा दी और न मिल पाने पर खरी-खोटी सुनाई। उसी माहौल में पाँच साल पहले मैं जब गाँव आया हुआ था, वे अपनी रामकहानी कहते हुए रो पड़ी थीं। रामकहानी सुनकर मुझे तो विश्वास नहीं हुआ कि पति के साथ-साथ बेटे-बेटी ने भी ऐसा व्यवहार किया होगा। जरूर इनमें भी कुछ कमी रही होगी। आखिर ताली दोनों हाथों से बजती है। पति के साथ दुराव सम्भव था। विष्णु भैया को मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ। मक्खीचूस होने के साथ-साथ दिल के फरेबी आदमी। मैंने साध्वी भौजी को सलाह दी कि वे फेमिली कोर्ट में अपने पति से गुजारा भत्ता का दावा कर सकती हैं। वे सहमत हुईं।

अगले साल वे फिर आयीं जब मैं गाँव आया था। उनकी समस्याओं का अन्त नहीं हुआ था। विष्णु

भैया कोर्ट के आदेश का अनुपालन करने में आनाकानी कर रहे थे। कभी पैसे दिये, कभी नहीं। मैंने उनको सलाह दी कि कोर्ट में अपनी समस्या बताकर वे याचना करें कि उनका वेतन भुगतान करने वाले पदाधिकारी को आदेश दिया जाय कि विष्णु भैया के वेतन से हर महीने गुजारा-भत्ता की राशि की कटौती कर उनकी पत्नी के बैंक खाता में जमा करा दिया जाय। इसकी प्रतिक्रिया विष्णु भैया पर यह हुई कि इस बार गाँव वाले दो बीघे खेत की फसल उन्होंने रोक ली। पैतृक मकान के मात्र एक कमरे की चाबी थमा दी और घर को धीरे-धीरे खण्डहरनुमा बन जाने दिया। बाद में सेवानिवृत्त भी हो गये। काफी पैसे मिले, लेकिन पत्नी को एक पैसा नहीं दिया, न पैतृक घर की मरम्मत में एक धेला खर्च किया। उधर अपने संतानहीन बड़े भाई और भाभी की मृत्यु पर उनकी लाखों की लावारिस सम्पत्ति को मुकदमा लड़कर हथिया लिया। सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद वे कभी देवघर और कभी गाँव आने-जाने लगे। ज्यादा समय उनका जाल-फरेब का धंधा करने वालों के साथ बीतने लगा। मुझे यह अनोखा रिश्ता समझ में नहीं आया कि पति-पत्नी होते हुए अलग-अलग कमरों में वे एक समय कैसे रहते हैं। कभी तो आमना-सामना होता होगा। क्या कभी आपस में क्षणिक ही सही, अनुरक्ति नहीं हुई होगी? इसी के अभाव ने तो भौजी को ब्रह्मकुमारियों के सम्पर्क में आने को मजबूर किया होगा।

पिछली बार जब मैं गाँव में था तो वे आयीं। मुझे यह देखकर धक्का लगा कि उनकी मांग में सिंदूर नहीं था। क्या विष्णु भैया नहीं रहे, मेरे मन में प्रश्न उठा। लेकिन उनसे बातचीत से स्पष्ट हो गया कि विष्णु भैया गाँव में ही हैं। तभी मुझे लगा कि अब भौजी पूर्णतः साध्वी हो गयी हैं। उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि अब वे माया-मोह से विरक्त हो चुकी हैं। नैहर की सम्पत्ति उन्होंने ठिकाने लगा दी है। जो पैसे आए, उस पर पति और बेटे-बेटी की गृहदृष्टि है। लेकिन वे सारी सम्पत्ति ब्रह्मकुमारियों को दे देंगी। अभी बेटे-बेटी का व्यवहार बदल गया है, लेकिन यह सब पैसे के लिए है।

“देवर जी, मैं सबको पहचान गयी हूँ। किसी को एक पैसा नहीं दूँगी। बची जिन्दगी अब मुजफ्फरपुर के आश्रम में बिताऊँगी। मुझे इन स्वार्थियों का सहारा

नहीं चाहिए। इनका वश चलेगा तो मेरा दाह-संस्कार भी ये नहीं करेंगे और लाश को लावारिस छोड़ कर चल देंगे।”

मैंने उन्हें दिलासा देने की काफी कोशिश की, लेकिन बेकार। अब वे अपने परिवार से पूरे तौर पर भौतिक और आत्मिक दोनों स्तरों पर निस्पृह हो चुकी थीं। मुझे कभी-कभी अंदेशा होता कि कहीं वे मुझे अपनी सम्पत्ति सौंपने का मन तो नहीं बना रहीं, लेकिन इसकी नौबत कभी नहीं आयी। अगर वे ऐसा सोच भी लेतीं तो मैं ही मना कर देता। एक तो मेरे मन में कभी यह दुर्विचार आया ही नहीं, दूसरी ज्यादा बड़ी बात यह थी कि मैं लोकापवाद से डरने वाला आदमी हूँ। मुझे किसी के बाल-बच्चे की बददुआ नहीं चाहिए। यों भी मुझे किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है। पूरे गाँव में वे मात्र मुझपर ही विश्वास करती हैं, यही मेरे लिए कम नहीं है। विष्णु भैया ने सम्भवतः इसी कारण मुझसे दूरी बना ली है। पाँच-छः वर्ष पूर्व वे कभी-कभी मेरे घर आते थे। पिछली बार चार पुश्त पूर्व की पारिवारिक वंशावली लेने मेरे घर आए थे। वे मेरे गोतिया में आते हैं। चार पुश्त पूर्व हमारे पूर्वज एक थे। मुझे पता नहीं था कि वंशावली की उनको किस कारण जरूरत पड़ गयी है। मीठा-मीठा बोलकर उन्होंने अपना काम निकाल लिया। बाद में पता चला कि वंशावली उन्होंने मेरे एक धुरविरोधी ग्रामीण की मांग पर मेरे विरुद्ध जाल-फरेब करने के लिए थमा दी थी। हालाँकि मेरा वे कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं पाये, किन्तु विष्णु भैया मेरी नजरों में और भी गिर गये। भौजी के फेमिली कोर्ट जाने के पीछे मेरी सलाह थी, इसकी भी जानकारी उन्हें मिल गयी। तब से वे मेरे यहाँ नहीं आये हैं। मुझे भी इसकी परवाह नहीं।

चार दिनों से गाँव आया हुआ हूँ। साध्वी भौजी दिख नहीं रही हैं। पता करने पर उनके अस्वस्थ रहने की जानकारी मिली। कानों-कान मुझे यह भी जानकारी मिली कि उन्हें असाध्य कैंसर हो गया है। मुझे यह भी पता चला कि वे गाँववाले घर में ही हैं। विष्णु भैया भी यहीं हैं। मुझे चिन्ता हुई उनके स्वास्थ्य को लेकर। दुबली-पतली काया, ऊपर से कैंसरग्रस्त और घर-परिवार से टुकराई हुई एक अकेली महिला, जिसे ससुराल में कभी सुख नहीं मिला। विधवा सास का जीवन दोनों पतोहुओं को प्रताड़ित करने में बीता। बड़ी पतोहू उनकी प्रताड़ना से तंग आकर घर छोड़ने

को बाध्य हो गयी। पढ़ी-लिखी थी, शिक्षिका की नौकरी मिल गई और उनकी प्रताड़ना का अन्त हुआ। छोटी पतोहू यानी साध्वी भौजी ने भी देखा-देखी घर छोड़ दिया और नैहर चली गयी। सास की मृत्यु के बाद ही इस घर में दुबारा कदम रखा। लेकिन उनकी मुसीबतों में कमी नहीं आई। अब पति और बेटे-बेटी ने तिरस्कृत कर दिया। ऐसी अबला के लिए उनकी रामकहानी से तंग आने के बावजूद मुझे सहानुभूति हुई। विष्णु भैया के रहते हुए मुझे उनके घर जाने से परहेज करना बेहतर लगा, फिर भी एक भतीजी को मैंने उनका हाल-चाल पूछने के लिए भेजा। लौटकर भतीजी ने जो खबर दी, वह अत्यन्त दुखदायी थी। वे पैक्रियाज के कैंसर के अन्तिम स्टेज में थी और अब भौजी का अन्तिम समय आ गया लगता था। सेवा-सुश्रूषा करने वाला कोई नहीं। एक खाट पर गन्दगी के बीच लेटी हुई थीं। मैं अपने को रोक नहीं सका और दर्शन के लिए चला गया। मुझे उन्होंने नहीं पहचाना। वे अपने-पराये से ऊपर उठ चुकी थीं। विष्णु भैया ने मुझे देखकर अनदेखा कर दिया। अब भौजी को चिकित्सा की भी आवश्यकता नहीं रह गयी थी। पता नहीं, कितने दिनों से भूखी-प्यासी वे अब मात्र मृत्यु की प्रतीक्षा कर रही थीं। मैं भारी मन से वापस घर चला आया।

दो दिन बाद मैं प्रातः भ्रमण कर गाँव का एक चक्कर लगाते हुए घर लौट रहा था। गाँव की प्रगति देखकर प्रसन्न था। गाँव में फलों के बगीचे लगाने की होड़ लगी थी, उतनी ही होड़ इमारती लकड़ी के लिए सागवान और महोगनी के पेड़ लगाने की। एक पोल्ट्री फार्म खुला था। एक मछलीपालन केन्द्र भी हाल में स्थापित हुआ था। बच्चे स्कूल बस से पन्द्रह किलोमीटर दूर जिला मुख्यालय के पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने जाने लगे थे। गाँव में बिसलरी के जार पेयजल के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने वालों के लिए शहर से आने लगे थे। पिछले बीस वर्षों में लोगों की क्रयशक्ति इतनी बढ़ गयी थी कि बाजार गाँव तक आ गया था। अब गाँव में ही सारी शहरी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध थीं। घर पहुँचते ही पड़ोसियों के एक झुण्ड को किसी गम्भीर

चिन्तन में व्यस्त पाया। पास जाने पर जाना कि साध्वी भौजी सुबह-सुबह अनन्त यात्रा पर निकल गयीं। सभी प्रकट रूप से सहानुभूति जता रहे थे। यह तो अवश्यंभावी था। होनी को कौन टाल सकता था। लोगों की चिन्ता इस बात को लेकर थी कि विष्णु भैया अब अन्तिम संस्कार का दायित्व निभायेंगे या समाज के भरोसे छोड़कर कछुए की तरह खोल में घुस जायेंगे।

लोगों को आश्चर्य हुआ जब विष्णु भैया ने दाह-संस्कार और श्राद्ध वगैरह सारे रस्मों को पूरे तौर पर निभाया। दोनों बेटों के साथ बेटे भी आ गयी थी। लोगों की नजर में विष्णु भैया का सम्मान बढ़ गया। साध्वी भौजी को ही उनकी दुर्दशा के लिए एकमात्र उत्तरदायी मान लिया गया। लेकिन मेरा मन यह सब स्वीकारने के लिए तैयार नहीं था। परिवार के अनपेक्षित व्यवहार का राज एक महीने बाद खुला, जब मैं पास के बैंक मैनेजर मित्र से मिलने शाखा में गया था। साध्वी भौजी के निधन के बाद तलाशी में विष्णु भैया को मृतका के तकिये के नीचे बैंक का पासबुक मिला। इसमें नैहर की सम्पत्ति की बिक्री के चालीस लाख रुपए जमा थे। यद्यपि जीते-जी भौजी ने मुझसे कहा था कि वे अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति ब्रह्मकुमारियों को सौंपकर मुजफ्फरपुर वाले आश्रम में चली जायेंगी, लेकिन भौजी की आत्मा ने इसे कबूल नहीं किया। परिवार से जुड़ने और अपनों के बीच जीवन बिताने की अदम्य लालसा ही थी जिसने परिवार से परित्यक्ता होने पर भी गुस्से में लिये गये निर्णय को दरकिनार करते हुए साध्वी द्वारा ब्रह्मकुमारी ईश्वरीय विश्वविद्यालय को धन-संपत्ति सौंपने की बजाय अपने बेटे-बेटी को सौंप देने का एक माँ के रूप में अप्रत्याशित निर्णय लिया था। बैंक खाता में उत्तराधिकारी तीनों संतानों को बराबर-बराबर बनाया गया था। दुर्व्यवहार के बावजूद उन्होंने अपनी संतानों को माफ कर दिया था, किन्तु जीते-जी जीवन-संगिनी को साध्वी बनने के लिए बाध्य करने वाले फरेबी विष्णु भैया को उन्होंने माफ नहीं किया था। उनके लिए कुछ भी छोड़ा नहीं गया था।

[इस कहानी के रचनाकार भा.प्र.से. के बिहार कैडर में 1997 बैच के अधिकारी हैं – प्रधान संपादक]



## Achievers



# UK Sinha, IAS (BH-1976)

– RU Singh  
IAS (1961)



I recall with a sense of pride that three Gems – UK Sinha, Sudhir K Rakesh and CK Mishra – had worked by turn as DG, IPRD during my tenure as Commissioner, IPRD.

UK Sinha, affectionately called UK, drew a long career graph culminating as Chairman, SEBI. His stint in SEBI is remembered for multiple reforms. The measures taken by him helped in the revival and growth of the mutual fund industry. Reforms in the working of stock exchanges and supervision of trading activities saved the country from frequent scams of the past and generated trust in the securities market. During his period the SEBI took relentless action against unscrupulous ponzy schemes mobilizing money from gullible investors. Actions taken by him against Sahara, Shardha, Rose Valley, MPS Greenery etc have been widely appreciated. For better coordination with State Governments he opened SEBI offices at different places of the country, including Patna and Ranchi.

Besides these development initiatives his tenure is remembered for two other things; i) the massive strides made towards improving corporate governance in the country and ii) the concerted action taken by SEBI in curbing unauthorized money collection schemes. He formulated the Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement, LODR regulations for a sophisticated and comprehensive governance regime in Indian companies. His focus on investor protection was acknowledged by the World bank.

Earlier he was CMD of UTI AMC and

was responsible for its turnaround post the US-64 crisis in 2001. While serving in Bihar, he held with distinction challenging assignments, like DM and Divisional Commissioner, Patna, Secretary Road Construction Department etc. In the Government of India he worked in the Ministries of HRD, Home and Finance, finally as head of the Capital Market Division in the Department of Economic Affairs. He is a pioneer in pension reforms in the country. He piloted the creation of PFRDA. In UTI, he launched the micro-pension scheme for unorganised workers. One of these schemes was launched in Bihar for the milk-farmers in partnership with Comfed.

Even after his retirement he remains actively connected with special purpose committees of GOI, RBI and IDBI. He has published two books: 'Going

Public' about his stint in SEBI was published in 2020, and 'Treatise on Securities Law' was published this year. His ranking in India's investor protection jumped within three years from a lowly 49 to No 8. The CNBC - TV18 conferred him with the "Indian Business Leader Award (IBLA)" award in 2014. The Economic Times honoured him with the "Business Reformer of the Year" award in 2015.

Presently, he serves as Independent Director on the Board of a few companies. Dear UK now lives in New Delhi with his wife Shabnam, who leads the education and skills-development portfolio of the World Bank in India.



UK Sinha, IAS (BH-1976)



## In Praise of a Bureaucrat, Keshav Desiraju



– Ram Chandra Guha



Perhaps because my own life has largely been devoted to the pursuit of personal success, I have always felt a guilty veneration for those who live for others. The public servant I most admired died on Sunday, September 5, aged sixty-six. In these times, this may seem too early to go (particularly as he was not a victim of Covid-19) and he had contributions to make to society and scholarship yet. But given all that he did, and the manner of its doing, I wish not to mourn his premature passing but to celebrate a life that was exemplary in all respects.

I first met Keshav Desiraju in the year 1988. I had heard of him from mutual friends in Uttarakhand who marvelled at how this native Telugu speaker and graduate of Cambridge University had so endeared himself to the people of the hills. He was then district magistrate of Almora, serving in an area that I had written about in my own research. I went to see him at work, noting with interest the fluency of his Hindi, his zest for long treks into the interior, and his deep understanding of the challenges of sustainable development in the mountains.

When Keshav retired from service, the M.S. project, germinating in his mind over many decades, finally found fruition in a book published by HarperCollins earlier this year under the title *Of Gifted Voice: The Life and Art of M.S. Subbulakshmi*. An impressive work of scholarship, it stands with Oliver Craske's *Indian Sun: The Life and Music of Ravi Shankar* as one of the two

best books on an Indian musician. In retirement, Keshav also co-edited a well-researched collection of essays on his professional interests, *Healers or Predators? Healthcare Corruption in India*, published by the Oxford University Press.

I admired Keshav for what he had done, and envied him for what he knew. We both liked to think of ourselves as 'Nehruvian Indians', as standing for the inclusive, culturally plural India that our first prime minister had fought for. However, Keshav was a Nehruvian Indian of a much deeper kind than I, with a far greater immersion in the cultural and linguistic richness of India. With his formidable knowledge of our music went a serious interest in our classical literatures as well. He spoke Telugu, Tamil, Hindi and English fluently, and knew some Sanskrit too. He could read all these languages easily, except for Telugu — indeed, at the time of his death he was learning the script of his mother tongue as part of his research for a book on the composer, Tyagaraja, which will now tragically lie unfinished.

Keshav Desiraju detested Hindutva. The Hinduism he himself understood and practised had a humanity and compassion and a philosophical depth, altogether incomprehensible to the self-appointed defenders of the faith who violently stalk the streets of India today. Keshav combined a deep understanding of India's civilizational ethos with a sharp awareness of the disfiguring elements in our tradition. As a younger Indian who knew him wrote,

“Keshav Desiraju was a true deshbhakt, a man in whom the high founding ideals of our Republic were actually made out in flesh and blood.”

Scholars can be solemn and humourless, bureaucrats pompous and self-regarding. This scholar-civil servant, however, had a sense of mischief and fun, as noted in Jo Chopra's wonderful tribute in the *The Indian Express*. He has been gone merely a week, but there have already been half-a-dozen occasions when, reading something funny or farcical, I have thought, 'I wish I could share this with Keshav.' Keshav Desiraju was the first person I turned to for instruction on music, language, governance and public policy, and the first person I wished to pass on a joke or an interesting piece of gossip as well.

I have many cherished memories of my compatriot, of which the earliest may be the most characteristic. On that 1988 trip to Almora, the social workers, Asit Mitra, Lalit Pande, Keshav and I, went one Sunday to see a sacred grove around the Banari Devi temple. We travelled, at Keshav's request, not in the DM's lal-batti sarkari gadi but in Asit's rickety jeep. It was a joyous excursion, the most powerful man in the district utterly content being incognito with his friends as we walked up a hill densely clad in oak to the shrine at the top.

Thirty years later, finding myself once more in Kumaon, I shared this story with Radha Bhatt, doyenne of the Gandhian movement in contemporary India. Radhabehn added a memory of her own. Whenever, as district magistrate of Almora,

our friend found himself in Kausani, he would leave his driver at the foot of the hill atop which the Lakshmi Ashram lay and walk up alone to spend an hour or two with a person who knew the hills and its people better than anyone else alive. No DM before Keshav, and surely no DM after him, would have had the intelligence or humility to do anything remotely of this kind.

As I was drafting this piece, a scholar mentored by Keshav Desiraju sent me a news clip of people in Almora mourning his loss. It had been three decades since he had served in the district, yet he was still remembered with respect and affection. Indeed, through what he did in his different assignments at the level of the district, the state secretariat, and the Union government, Keshav may have touched more lives, and in more salutary ways, than any other civil servant of his generation.

Keshav Desiraju's maternal grandfather was the philosopher, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the second president of the Republic. Keshav carried his lineage lightly and that, too, was characteristic of the man. Many who knew him had no clue of whose grandson he was. Yet, in a strange but entirely happy coincidence, he died on the birth anniversary of his grandfather, September 5, also known as Teachers' Day. Through his work and his conduct, Keshav taught all those who knew him how to live a more honourable life. And very often how to live a more interesting life too. He was the most exemplary Indian of my acquaintance — exemplary as public servant, scholar, teacher, family man, and friend.

[The above article has been written by noted historian and author, Dr Ram Chandra Guha to eloquently pay tributes to the memory of Keshav Desiraju, a 1978 batch IAS officer of Uttarakhand cadre and a grandson of Dr S Radhakrishnan. It is published with acknowledgement to the writer who can be contacted on [ramachandraguha@yahoo.in](mailto:ramachandraguha@yahoo.in)]



## Oxygen Crisis in Champaran

– The Print



An upload from Sujata Chaturvedi describes how an Oxygen plant, named Gayatri Medical and Industrial Gases, that supplied at the peak of the Covid second wave, about 500 cylinders each to East and West Champaran broke down on May 8, endangering hundreds of lives of Covid patients in the two districts. What followed was a 10-hour operation that led to a 'miraculous recovery' for which applause is due to the young and energetic DM, Kapil Ashok Sirsat who lost no time to lead and coordinate the efforts of the team of experts and within hours brought the oxygen plant into operation.

In the process, Kapil Siursat under the guidance and support of the Development Commissioner, Aamir Subahani and cooperation of the Resident Commissioner, Palka Sahni, succeeded in procuring the spare parts form Ghaziabad and getting the help and resources not only from the neighboring districts but also from Nepal. Here is a report circulated by 'The Print' showing, showing how this young IAS officer's swift action saved hundreds of lives in two Bihar districts;

**Motihari:** On 8 May, when SOS calls for medical oxygen were being sent out from hospitals across India, a lone oxygen plant that was servicing both East and West Champaran in Bihar broke down to the horror and panic of local authorities.

The plant, located in East Champaran's Harsidhi, which is 27 kilometres away from district headquarter Motihari, was supporting over 800 patients in the two districts. And any

mismanagement could have led to a medical catastrophe. However, what followed was a “miraculous” recovery, due to the swift action of district authorities and plant technicians, who were successful in averting a major tragedy.

At 6.38 am, technicians at the oxygen plant named Gayatri Medical and Industrial Gases, discovered that the crankshaft — a part of the pump that helps fill oxygen in smaller cylinders — had broken, bringing the functioning of the plant to a grinding halt. They immediately contacted the owner of the plant, Bankey Bihari. “I got to know about it at 7.30 AM and I rushed to the spot and saw everything had stopped. I started panicking as nine small and big hospitals rely on the oxygen supply from this plant,” Bihari told The Print.

He added, “Humein jab pata chala ki plant band ho gaya hai... hum logon ki saans zaroor ruk gayi ki ab kya hoga. (When we found out that the plant had stopped working, our breath definitely caught and we wondered what will happen now).”

Bihari immediately reached out to the nearby Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) bottling plant in Champaran, who dispatched their technical officials. The district administration had also asked these officials to assess the situation at the plant. By 8 AM, Additional District Magistrate of East Champaran, Sunil Kumar along with other senior officials had also reached the spot. “We didn't have a crankshaft so the



District Magistrate called neighbouring Muzaffarpur and found out there is one shaft at the Patlipur Oxygen plant. He managed to get it transported to the site Harsidhi,” said Arjun Singh, a manager at the HPCL bottling plant. “Meanwhile, I called our Delhi supplier to arrange one new set of crankshaft for the plant,” Singh told The Print. The technicians were able to get the plant up and running by 5 PM on a makeshift basis, just a little over 10 hours after it stopped working. Meanwhile, the crankshaft ordered from Delhi was also airlifted to Patna on the same day and reached Harsidhi at 6 PM. It was fitted into the plant the next day on 9 May.

The Gayatri oxygen plant had stopped working at the peak of the second wave, when all hospitals were working beyond their capacities in both the districts. “In Sadar Hospital, all of our 122 oxygen beds were occupied and all 129 oxygen cylinders connected to beds. With the news of this oxygen plant snag, we felt this is serious and we will also face a tragedy but fortunately our DM managed it well,” said Dr U.S. Patnaik, who was on duty on 8 May in Sadar Hospital, Motihari. District Magistrate of East Champaran Kapil Ashok Shirsat not only helped arrange the crankshaft but also ensured constant supply of oxygen to East Champaran. Civil Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, East Champaran, Dr Akhileshwar Prasad Singh said that there was panic in the entire hospital as there were news of dozens dying in other hospitals. He also credited DM Shirsat and his team for their swift action in fixing the oxygen plant and also ensuring that oxygen supply was uninterrupted in the interim.

To ensure that oxygen supply to hospitals remained uninterrupted while the plant was getting fixed, the district magistrate reached out to neighbouring

districts for the refilling of cylinders. The district also received help from Nepal, which the district shares a border with.

“Betiya was tagged to Gopalganj district and Champaran East was tagged with Muzaffarpur and Samastipur districts. The district magistrates also helped with some cylinders. We even contacted our Consulate General in Birganj, Nepal who helped us arrange 15 oxygen cylinders from our neighbouring country,” Shirsat told ThePrint. Not only does East Champaran share a 60-kilometre border with Nepal, but there also exists a deep cultural, economic and religious nexus among the people. One of the largest Indo-Nepal border crossings, at Raxaul, is also situated in the district, which is an economic lifeline between the two countries. “We had arranged oxygen supplies for the hospitals near Nepal border in Raxaul like Dunkan and SRP hospital from other districts of Bihar but at the peak time we got in touch with our Consulate General in Birganj who arranged 15 cylinders for us and were delivered to mentioned hospitals,” Shirsat said.

After the 10-hour-long struggle to get the plant functioning again, the entire team credited DM Shirsat for its success.

Bihari too said that he was fortunate to be part of this operation. “This success made me forget all the trouble I had to face while setting up this plant in 2018. It took me a lot of time to clear the license, make my name in the market but at the end of the day I am glad I was part of this,” he noted.

Similarly, the team of technicians from HPCL said that they took it not just as some work but as a responsibility to save the lives of people who they had never seen. “There were too many people waiting for our response so we gave our 100 per cent to make sure the plant resumes operation,” said Singh.





## आस में सांस

– डॉ. अशोक कुमार



बह रहा तिमिर—तपन  
आज चंहु ओर,  
सूझ नहीं रहा  
हम जाएं किस छोर।  
हर धड़कन छका रही  
हर दिशा की ओर,  
हृदय क्रंदन कर रहा  
थम गया हर शोर।  
क्या इसी हाल में  
हम बच सकेंगे,  
न सम्हले न चेतें तो  
कैस हम चल सकेंगे।  
हो रही हर रात अमावस  
गुम हुई पूनम की रात,  
कंठ आज अवरुद्ध है  
नयन मचे रहे बरसात।  
स्वजन परिजन बिछड़ रहे  
लग रही लंबी कतार,

अंतिम दर्शन निषिद्ध है  
वेदना ठिठकी आरपार।  
साहस, संबल, धैर्य त्रिवेणी में  
लगाएं डुबकी आज,  
चुन के लाएं जीवन—मोती  
सज सके पथ में ताज।  
यंत्रणा की घटा से मुक्त हो  
कर लें नव संकल्प,  
बुध्द संदेश ही शेष है  
न कोई अन्य विकल्प।  
हाहाकार हवन से मुक्त हो  
निर्मित करें नव—विहान,  
धरा—गगन सानिध्य में  
सृजित करें ज्ञानविज्ञान।  
अश्रु—सागर के निर्माण से  
बच न सकेगा मानव अंश,  
समेत संवेदना साहस से ही  
हरण होगा दानव दंश।

[कवि, डॉ. अशोक कुमार, बिहार प्रशासनिक सेवा के अवकाश—प्राप्त अधिकारी, बीपीएससी के पूर्व सदस्य एवं सम्प्रति बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय सेवा आयोग के सदस्य के पद पर कार्यरत हैं— प्रधान संपादक]

## तीन कविताएँ



– बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव, भा.प्र.से.



### 1- जीने का वरदान

निराला तेरा, जीने का वरदान।  
सित असित, मिलन विरह सब  
अनुरजित है, मिटने का अभिमान  
निराला तेरा, जीने का वरदान।

इसमें है सुधियों का कम्पन  
सुप्त व्यथाओं का आलिंगन  
स्वप्नलोक के परियों की मुस्कान  
निराला तेरा, जीने का वरदान।

दिखा है अंधड़ का शैशव  
छिपा है सपनों का केशव  
गर्जना लहरों का भी, गाती गान  
निराला तेरा, जीने का वरदान।

इन्द्रधनुष सा घन का अंकन  
पूँजीभूत तम का तुहिन सा स्पंदन  
पलपल में छेड़ता नये नये तान  
निराला तेरा, जीने का वरदान।

सिकता में सपनों को अंकित  
दीपशिखा सा अगम विकम्पित  
सींच श्रमसीवर, शिला में जान  
निराला तेरा, जीने का वरदान।

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### 2- जब आया तेरे देस में

जब आया तेरे देस में।  
कुछ कहा रूक कर पवन ने  
कुछ सुना झुक कर गगन ने  
शमि भी लिख गयी अधूरा  
उषा भी न पढ़ पायी पूरा  
नाप डाला उस नयन ने  
एक मधुरिम सजल निमिष में  
जब आया तेरे देस में।

विपिन विरह का जलन  
मरकट मक्ता का चलन  
तड़ित जो नीरद में बसा  
आवेग जो धमनी को कसा  
तृषा सलिल बन गया  
तेरे पुलक के उन्मेष में  
जब आया तेरे देस में।

झर सुमन ने विरह बताया  
मूक तृण ने जिरह सुनाया  
टूट तारिका भी बोली  
भेद चातकी ने खोली  
हट कर फिर भी स्वप्न बसा  
सुरभित सासों के परदेश में  
जब आया तेरे देस में।

चांदनी को बादलों से घेरते  
सौरभ से सने क्षण विखेरते  
मुखर स्पंदन का मेला  
अनवरत चला पंथी अकेला

□□□

सत्य की साधाना यही है  
जो लिखा अमिट संदेश में  
जब आया तेरे देस में।

\*

### 3- कौन हो तुम

कौन हो तुम इस अन्तर्मन में।  
नित कसक जगाता नये-नये  
निज छाया से अकुलाता हूँ  
प्यासे नयनों में उमड़ घुमड़  
बरसकर भी, प्यासा रह जाता हूँ  
तन के उद्वेलित तरंग पर  
रजनी के अनन्तिम पहिर में  
कौन हो तुम इस अन्तर्मन में।

लगता है कोई शोणित में  
निरन्तर स्वर्ण तरी खेता है  
गुंजता एक संगीत सा फिर  
बाहों में रह रह भर लेता है  
पा लिया किसे मैंने अब  
खोया क्या-क्या, राह वकिम में  
कौन हो तुम इस अन्तर्मन में।

निज मन पीड़ा कैसे पहुँचाऊँ  
करुण भाव कैसे भर लाऊँ  
क्या छूती नहीं, मेरी आहें तुमको  
इस आग में, तैर नहाऊँ  
मृदुल अंक भर, दर्पण सा सर  
बंदी बनाया मुझे निनिष ने  
कौन हो तुम इस अन्तर्मन में।

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## किसान

– आशुतोष द्विवेदी, भा.प्र.से.



सब की थाली भर कर, अपने भरे पेट से अंजान हूँ,  
मैं देश का किसान हूँ।  
ये जो तुम्हारी राशन की लाइन है,  
वो राशन की दुकान से शुरू होकर मेरे मंड पर खत्म होती है।  
पर तुम ये कभी जान नहीं पाओगे,  
क्योंकि खेत की तरफ किसान का सीना और बाकी सब की पीठ होती है।  
हाँ, मैं अपने बेटे को किसान नहीं बनाना चाहता,  
क्योंकि तुम्हारे कंक्रीट की गंदली सफेदी,  
लील गई मेरे खेत का चमकदार भूरापन।  
और तुम्हारे चिलचिलाते बल्ब,  
खा गए मेरे तारों की टिमटिम चितवन।  
खो गई कही होली की आंच, वो गुझिया का सोधापन।  
जो भूख भुला दे, ऐसा फाग का बचाखुचा गान हूँ,  
मैं देश का किसान हूँ।

ये जो खादी, झोला और सस्ती चप्पल पहन कर,  
किसानों का मसीहा बनाने का तुम्हारा का दावा है,  
तुम्हारे शब्द खोखले तुम्हारी क्रान्ति झूठी,  
और तुम्हारा वेश तक छलावा है।  
क्योंकि तुम्हारी डकार के साथ निकलता भाषण,  
मेरे खाली पेट की गूँज में खो जाता है।  
और तुम्हारी क्रान्ति का बिगुल, जागने के पहले ही सो जाता है।  
यहाँ महात्मा का नाम लेने, तुम सीधे मोन्सांटो की पार्टी से आ रहे हो।  
कल फंडिंग के लिए उनके तलवे चाटे, आज मुझे उल्लू बना रहे हो।  
तुम जैसे हीरों के बीच, मैं अकेला कोयले की खान हूँ,  
मैं देश का किसान हूँ।

देखो मुझे टक्किनेलिटि मत सिखाओ, मैं तुमसे बड़ा तकनीशियन हूँ।  
मैं अकेला ही कृषि वैज्ञानिक, अपने जानवरों का डाक्टर,  
और अपने ट्यूबवेल का इलेक्ट्रीशियन हूँ।  
बस मुझे गुणा-भाग नहीं आता, इस हिसाब के फंदे से झूलता गरीब का मान हूँ,  
मैं देश का किसान हूँ।



## गज़ल

महबूब को सजदा करना, पर दुनिया को झुकाना है  
जमाने में इसी का नाम, यारों दिल का लगाना है।

सुनी-सुनाई होती तो हम खामोश रह जाते,  
दर्द-ए-मोहब्बत को हमने बड़ी शिद्दत से पहचाना है।

सच है कि ज़िन्दगी का मकसद है चलते जाना,  
प्यार ने सबक दिया महबूब के पीछे ही जाना है।

ज़िन्दगी की सौगातों को खोते ही जा रहे हैं,  
पर इस य़की पर कि उन्हें हमस्फ़र बनाना है।

दो रास्ते नज़र आते हैं उनकी दो हसीन आँखें,  
उनसे गुजर कर ही अपने मंजिल-ए-दिल को पाना है।

मिज़ाज है आशिकाना अपना, अंदाज़ शायराना है,  
नाम पूछो तो लोग हैं कहते 'महिवाल' दीवाना है।

- राहुल रंजन महिवाल, भा०प्र०से० ( 2005 )

## मैं 'वो' नहीं हूँ

जीतोगे? जाओ जीत लो, दुनिया जीत लो!

याद रखना, सिकंदर महान को,  
आकर लेटा था वहीं, जहाँ लेटे थे सब -  
गाँधी-मार्क्स, योगी-भोगी, साधु-शैतान  
राजा-रंक, लेफ्ट-राइट, पूरब-पश्चिम  
सब लेटे थे, बस...साथ में।

पाओगे? पा लो, प्रेम यश धन राज, सब पा लो...।

हो? कलाकार/ चित्रकार/ रचनाकार नेता/ अभिनेता/ दाता-विधाता, रहो।

मैं? मैं तो यात्री हूँ, यात्रा मेरी जारी है  
कुछ 'करने' या 'बनने' की दौड़ में नहीं हूँ।  
मैं 'वो' नहीं हूँ।

- दीपक आनन्द, भा०प्र०से० ( 2007 )



कविता

## संस्कार



- श्रीमती सारिका गुप्ता

हर क्षण कोई घटना घटती है,  
कभी चाही, कभी अनचाही,  
नित्य अपनी छाप छोड़ती,  
रंग भरी, कभी भरी स्याही।  
स्मृति के ये रंग, कुछ तो  
उड़ जाते हैं, कुछ धुल जाते हैं,  
मगर कुछ ऐसे भी हैं, जो बदरंग  
हो कर भी, रह ही जाते हैं।  
वसंत बयार बौरा देती है,  
जब सुमन सौंदर्य के खिल जाते हैं,  
बह जाती मधुरता क्षार हो कर,  
फूल धूल में जब मिल जाते हैं।  
होगी जितनी खुशी मिलन की,  
चुभेगी उतनी घड़ी विरह की,  
जितनी होगी आसक्ति प्रिय से,  
असह्य औरों से उसकी नजदीकी।  
प्रीत ही में बीज द्वेष का,  
घनिष्ठता ईर्ष्या की जननी,  
क्रम से आती जाती दोनों,  
तृप्ति-तृष्णा, चिर सखा-संगिनी।  
करता जब यह मन प्रतिवाद,  
जानें कैसे, है वाद या विवाद,  
हर्ष-विषाद है कल की प्रतिक्रिया,  
या एक नए संस्कार की शुरूआत।

[कवयित्री, सारिका गुप्ता खगड़िया के जिलाधिकारी,  
आलोक घोष की धर्मपत्नी हैं - प्रधान संपादक]



## दशरथ मांझी



- कांतिश मिश्र, भा०पु०से०

क्रूर काली उस रात में  
थोड़ा थका जरूर था  
एक निमिष में कई जीवन जिया  
किंतु प्रति क्षण तुम से ही जुड़ा रहा  
बरसते शैल चटानों से  
थोड़ा डरा जरूर था  
एक शब्द में झरते अनेक अर्थ  
परंतु हर अर्थ के सारांश में थे तुम  
गरजते घाटी में  
शोर से घिरा जरूर  
पर लक्ष्य से एक पग भी डिगा नहीं  
मैं रहा सब बंधन से मुक्त  
समस्त अवरोधों से उदासीन,  
अंत अंत तक डटा रहा  
मैंने वह शिखर पार किया बस सोचकर  
मैं अकेला नहीं हूँ।

[कवि, कांतिश मिश्र सम्प्रति औरंगाबाद के पुलिस  
अधीक्षक के पद पर कार्यरत हैं।]



Welcome

## IAS Probationers of 2020 Batch in Bihar Cadre

1. Shrestha Anupam hails from Bhagalpur and is currently undergoing district training at Muzaffarpur. He did his schooling from Bhagalpur itself after which he went to IIT Delhi, where he graduated as B Tech in Chemical Engineering in 2018. He loves reading Fantasy Fiction, playing and watching cricket and occasionally writes poems too. He hopes to publish a book one day!



Shrestha Anupam

2. Pradeep Singh is currently going through district training at Patna. He graduated with Hons. in Commerce from International Institute of Professional Studies – DAVV, Indore. Earlier, he was in Indian Revenue Service ( Income Tax ). He expresses himself poetically, as below:



Pradeep Singh

‘सलिल कण हूँ, या पारावार हूँ मैं, स्वयं छाया, स्वयं आधर हूँ मैं,  
बँध हूँ, स्वप्न हूँ, लघु वृत्त हूँ मैं, नहीं तो व्योम का विस्तार हूँ मैं।’

3. Chandrima Attri, IAS was born and brought up in Panipat, Haryana and did her schooling from Panipat itself. She completed Bachelor in Sciences from St. Stephen's College and thereafter studied Law from Faculty of Law, Delhi University. Currently, she is under training in Bhagalpur. Her interests include painting, music, traveling and spirituality.



Chandrima Attri

4. Dr. Anupama Singh, is from Patna. She is a gynecologist by profession. She is mother of a 5-year old son. She has a passion for learning new skills and trying new things which helps her to grow continuously and she is never hesitant to realise and accept her mistakes and learn from them in academics, professional or in personal life. She is under training at Gaya.



Anupama Singh

5. Shrikant Khandekar is native of village Bavachi in Solapur district of Maharashtra. He did B.Tech in Agricultural Engineering. He was previously selected in Indian Forest Service. He believes in continuous learning. He is under raining in Nalanda District at Biharsharif.



Shrikant Khandekar

6. Kumar Nishant Vivek hails from Darbhanga, in Bihar. He graduated in electrical engineering from IIT Kanpur in 2018. He loves reading books and playing and watching basketball. He is under training at Purnea.



Kumar Nishant Vivek

7. Abhishek Palasia was born and brought up in Ajmer, Rajasthan. He is an Economist my training. He has done Economics Honors from SRCC and Masters in Economics from Delhi School of Economics. He has previously worked in Indian Economic Service for 2 years. At present he is at Darbhanga for district training. He likes playing cricket and tennis, and reading.



Abhishek Palasia

8. Sedhu Madhavan S is currently undergoing district training at Bettiah, West Champaran. He has done his graduation in Civil Engineering from Govt. College of Technology, Coimbatore in the year 2015. He was previously in IRAS before joining IAS. He likes to play cricket and watch movies.



Sedhu Madhavan S



## Waves and Ripples

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

क्र.	अधिसूचना संख्या / तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी का पदस्थापन/अतिरिक्त प्रभार
01	5253 / 12-05-2021	श्री प्रत्यय अमृत, भा.प्र.से. (1991), प्रधान सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग का शीर्ष वेतनमान (स्तर- 17-रू. 2,25,000 नियत) में प्रोन्नति प्रदान करते हुए अपर मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदस्थापन।
02	5327 / 19-05-2021	श्री कुमार रवि, भा.प्र.से. (2005), सचिव, भवन निर्माण विभाग को श्री प्रदीप कुमार झा भा.प्र.से. (एड एन 2006), के 15 दिनों के उपार्जित अवकाश की अवधि में प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार चिकित्सा सेवाएं एवं आधारभूत संरचना निगम, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
03	5366 / 25-05-2021	श्री प्रदीप कुमार झा, भा.प्र.से. (एम एन 2006), को स्वकृत उपार्जित अवकाश एवं श्री कुमार रवि के अतिरिक्त प्रभार की अवधि में अन्तिम 2 दिनों का अवकाश निरस्त।
04	5398 / 31-05-2021	श्री लोकेश कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2003), को स्वास्थ्य विभाग के विशेष कार्य प्रभारी के रूप में प्रदत्त अतिरिक्त प्रभार की अवधि दिनांक 30.06.2021 तक विस्तारित।
05	5399 / 31-05-2021	श्री लोकेश कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2003), को स्वास्थ्य विभाग के विशेष कार्य प्रभारी के रूप में प्रदत्त अतिरिक्त प्रभार की अवधि दिनांक 30.06.2021 तक विस्तारित।
06	5822 / 17-06-2021	श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी एन., भा.प्र.से. (1995), प्रधान सचिव, गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रधान सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
07	5823 / 17-06-2021	श्री एन. सरवन कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2000), सचिव, कृषि विभाग, बिहार, पटना को सचिव, गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
08	5824 / 17-06-2021	श्रीमती बन्दना प्रेयषी, भा.प्र.से. (2003), सचिव, सहकारिता विभाग, बिहार, पटना को सचिव, कला, संस्कृति एवं युवा विभाग, बिहार, पटना एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य फिल्म विकास एवं वित्त निगम, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
09	5859/18-06-2021	श्री हरेन्द्र दूबे, भा.प्र.से. (2006), विशेष सचिव, पंचायती राज विभाग, बिहार, पटना को निदेशक, पंचायती राज, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
10	5860/ 18-06-2021	श्री गोपाल मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2007), विशेष सचिव, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना को निदेशक, खान, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
11	5872 / 19-06-2021	श्रीमती रचना पाटिल, भा.प्र.से. (2010), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुंगेर का अपर सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
12	5873/ 19 06 2021	श्री हिमांशु कुमार राय, भा.प्र.से. (2010) अपर सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, जहानाबाद के पद पर पदस्थापन।
13	5874/ 19-06-2021	श्री नवीन कुमार, भा.प्र.से.(2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, जहानाबाद का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुंगेर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
14	5875/ 19-06-2021	श्री सुनील कुमार यादव, भा.प्र.से. (2012), संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सीतामढ़ी के पद पर पदस्थापन।
15	5876/ 19-06-2021	श्रीमती अभिलाषा कुमारी शर्मा, भा.प्र.से. (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सीतामढ़ी का संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
16	6149/ 25-06-2021	श्री त्रिपुरारि शरण, भा.प्र.से. (बी.एच. 85), मुख्य सचिव, बिहार की सेवा दिनांक 01.07.2021 से 30.09.2021 तक विस्तारित।



17	6901/ 10-07-2021 सहपठित शुद्धि-पत्र 6907/ 12-07-2021	(1) श्री अरविन्द कुमार चौधरी, भा.प्र.से. (1995), प्रधान सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना को जाँच आयुक्त, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार, (2) श्री संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा.प्र.से. (1997), सचिव, सूचना प्रावैधिकी विभाग, बिहार, पटना को जाँच आयुक्त, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार एवं (3) श्रीमती सफीना ए.एन. भा.प्र.से. (1997), सचिव, अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना को जाँच आयुक्त, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार ।
18	7082/ 14-07-2021	(1) श्री समीर सौरभ, भा.प्र.से. (2019) का अनुमण्डल पदाधिकारी, डेहरी-ऑन-सोन, रोहतास के पद पर पदस्थापन, (2) श्री कुमार अनुराग, भा.प्र.से. (2019) का अनुमण्डल पदाधिकारी, बिहारशरीफ, नालन्दा के पद पर पदस्थापन एवं (3) श्री सुमित कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2019) का अनुमण्डल पदाधिकारी, महनार, वैशाली के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
19	7656 / 27-07-2021	श्री मनोज कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2007), विशेष सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
20	7657 / 27-07-2021	श्री संजय कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2007), राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद्, पटना का विशेष सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक, बिहार एड्स नियंत्रण सोसाइटी, पटना एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक, राज्य स्वास्थ्य समिति, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार ।
21	7658 / 27-07-2021	श्री अमरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2007), विशेष सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
22	7659 / 27-07-2021	श्री गिरिवर दयाल सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2008), विशेष सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, युवा कल्याण एवं खेल निदेशालय, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
23	7660 / 27-07-2021	डॉ. रणजीत कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (जी.जे. 2008), निदेशक, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, पंचायती राज विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
24	7661 / 27-07-2021	डॉ. संजय सिन्हा, भा.प्र.से. (2008), निदेशक, युवा कल्याण एवं खेल निदेशालय, बिहार, पटना का ईखायुक्त, गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन ।
25	7662 / 27-07-2021	श्री श्रीकान्त शास्त्री, भा.प्र.से. (2012), नगर आयुक्त, मुंगेर नगर निगम, मुंगेर का राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद्, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य शैक्षणिक आधारभूत संरचना विकास निगम, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार ।
26	7799/29-07-2021	श्री गिरिवर दयाल सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2008), विशेष सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना का ईखायुक्त, गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन (अधिसूचना संख्या 7659 / 27.07.2021 को निरस्त करते हुए) ।
27	7800/29-07-2021	डॉ. संजय सिन्हा, भा.प्र.से. (2008) का निदेशक, युवा कल्याण एवं खेल निदेशालय, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पुनःस्थापन (अधिसूचना संख्या 7661 & 27.07. 2021 को निरस्त करते हुए) ।
28	7884/30-07-2021	(1) श्री राहुल रंजन महिवाल, भा.प्र.से. (एम.एच. 2005) के अनिवार्य मध्य सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने के फलस्वरूप श्री प्रेम सिंह मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (बी.एच. 2000) को आयुक्त, पूर्णिया प्रमण्डल, पूर्णिया का अतिरिक्त प्रभार एवं (2) श्री मनीष कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (बी.एच. 2005) को आयुक्त, कोसी प्रमण्डल, सहरसा का अतिरिक्त प्रभार ।

29	8818/12-08-2021	श्री राम अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2007), संयुक्त सचिव, राज्यपाल सचिवालय, बिहार, पटना का संयुक्त सचिव, लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
30	8862/13-08-2021	श्री संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा.प्र.से. (1997), सचिव, सूचना प्रावैधिकी विभाग, बिहार, पटना को स्थानिक आयुक्त का कार्यालय, बिहार भवन, नई दिल्ली में विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
31	9456/ 26-08-2021	श्री मनोज कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2007), निदेशक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, बिहार, पटना को विशेष सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।

क्र.	अधिसूचना संख्या / तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी की प्रोन्नति
1	5496/ 04-06-2021	श्री राजित पुनहानी, भा.प्र.से. (बी.एच. 1991), अपर सचिव-सह-वित्तीय परामर्शी, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को शीर्ष वेतनमान (मुख्य सचिव स्तर) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति।
2	7485 / 23-07-2021	(1) श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ, भा.प्र.से. (2005) (से.नि.) को कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (अपर सचिव स्तर) में प्रोन्नति। (2) श्री संजय कुमार पंसारी, भा.प्र.से. (2011), मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, बिहार विकास मिशन, मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय विभाग, बिहार, पटना को दिनांक 01.01.2020 के प्रभाव से कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (अपर सचिव स्तर) में प्रोन्नति। (3) श्री संजीव कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2012), निदेशक, विज्ञान एवं प्रावैधिकी विभाग, बिहार, पटना (अतिरिक्त प्रभार, संयुक्त सचिव, योजना एवं विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (अपर सचिव स्तर) में प्रोन्नति। (4) श्री राजेश मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2012), निबंधक, सहयोग समितियाँ, बिहार, पटना (सहकारिता विभाग) को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (अपर सचिव स्तर) में प्रोन्नति। (5) श्री श्रीकान्त शास्त्री, भा.प्र.से. (2012), नगर आयुक्त, मुंगेर नगर निगम, मुंगेर को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (अपर सचिव स्तर) में प्रोन्नति।



## Photo Gallery

### Historical Places in Patna



ज्ञान भवन एवं बापू सभागार, पटना



बुद्धा स्मृति पार्क, पटना

## Photo Gallery

### सभ्यता द्वार, पटना



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