



# PRAYAAS

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## Editorial

Dear Colleagues,

I am happy to present before you this issue of our in-house magazine, Prayaas for first quarter of 2021. I may, however, add that owing to lack of contributions from our esteemed members, the task of preparing a manuscript of this issue has been daunting, in view of the need to balance its contents. We in the Editorial Board did not feel happy in having to draw upon alternative sources.

During the previous year, our colleagues working in the field or in the secretariat have had to work in a very difficult situation created by the pandemic. In the process, many of them must be privy to their success stories. I would request them to be so good as to share their experiences with us so that we could enhance the substance of this magazine.

Each one of our retired colleagues is a repository of memorable experiences which they might have encountered in the course of their service career. I, therefore, request them also to kindly send in their contributions to my email [rusingh61@gmail.com](mailto:rusingh61@gmail.com) in the form of anecdotes, articles, short stories, poems or jokes.



*RU Singh*

RU Singh

Principal Editor

[Mob: 91133-04025]

Areus 12-03-21

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



IAS BHAWAN

## Photo Gallery

Scenes of the Farewell to Deepka Kumar, Chief Secretary Organised by the IAS Association and held on March 1, 2021 in the Conference Hall of the Main Secretariat.



General View



Bouquet by A.K. Chauhan



Bouquet by Vivek Kumar Singh



Bouquet by S.K. Singhal



Bouquet by Amir Subhani



General View



## From Secretary's Desk

Dear Colleagues,

As we stepped into 2021, the joy and exuberance normally associated with the celebrations of a new year, was usually absent, replaced by an eerie silence and subdued mood triggered by the fear of the unknown, continuing from the covid pandemic that gripped the world in 2020. A flickering hope of the oncoming vaccination drive was also repressed due to uncertainty about the effectiveness. Our service colleagues, the unsung and inadequately recognised captains of team, fighting since last one year against the pandemic, are now on the forefront of the vaccination drive and performing brilliantly on this front, while simultaneously struggling to maintain the pace of development activities, disrupted by the pandemic, in line with the expectations of the people from a new Government in the state.

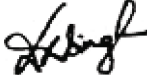


Covid has taught us many lessons. One of the important takeaways for our colleagues is the prioritisation of personal health among the goals of life. Many of us, especially the young colleagues, tend to ignore personal health under the professional pressure. While we are young, it does not pinch and many a times, we do not recognise the importance of healthy habits; but the continuous ignoring starts taking the toll once we cross the age of 40. By the time we realize, we would have already incurred some irreversible damages, that haunt our personal wellbeing throughout our remaining life. We must realize that unless we are healthy and happy, we would not be able to do justice, in the long run, either to our family commitments or professional demands.

Another important takeaway is the realization of brutal exploitation of nature being done by us, in the name of development. The pandemic has shown us the potential of devastation that the revenge by nature can bring. Unfortunately, we refuse to learn, even while we face this revenge year after year by the recurring flood and drought, rapidly depleting groundwater and shrinking waterbodies and even when tragedies like Kedarnath in 2013 and Chamoli in 2021 occurs. It has taught us that we must devise our development strategy, by synchronising it with conservation of nature and adapting to it, rather than destroying it and then bringing further unnaturality, in the name of mitigation. The mitigation strategy can be only for the irreversible damage already done by us before realization dawned, but any new project must adapt to the nature and must be designed to avoid any further damage to it, rather than destroying it further and remaining content with the so called mitigation strategies. We should always remember that Nature can't be recreated, it has to be only preserved and conserved.

Wishing you a good health, happiness and continuing good performance in the New Year.

Yours sincerely

  
(Dipak Kumar Singh)

March 07, 2021



From the **Editor's** Desk:

Dear colleagues,

Warm greetings of the new year !

I take pride on behalf of the editorial team, in presenting to you, the first edition of Prayaas in the new year - 2021. The year gone by was very challenging for the entire world, in terms of challenges and hardships created by the Covid019 pandemic when normal life was thrown out of gears. People faced lots of difficulties on various fronts, but the perseverance and determination of humanity prevailed in the end. With the start of vaccination against Covid-19, there is a strong hope that this pandemic will now be under control in near future. But nevertheless, it will be little difficult for all of us to get back to our normal life, which we used to have in pre-Covid era.

With the economy now limping back to the normal trajectory, we need to re-focus and re-align our priorities with renewed vigour. The administrative machinery, which displayed exemplary courage and fortitude in fighting the battle against Covid-19, will now be busy in its pursuit of its normal responsibilities, particularly the developmental and other regulatory works. Kudos to all !

I thank you all for your constant support but at the same time look forward to your active participation, in terms of sharing your ideas, articles and other literary works for this in-house magazine, so that we can make it rich in content for the benefit of all. I am also thankful to the editorial board, ably led by Shri R.U. Singh sir, Principal Editor, for their continuous hard work and efforts in making this magazine a real possibility with impeccable regularity even during these ongoing difficult times.

Waiting for your contributions, feedback and suggestions,

With love and regards,

Yours Sincerely,

**(Rajesh Meena)**  
Editor

## Allan Octavian Hume

— From Internet



AO Hume (6 June 1829 - 31 July 1912) was a civil servant, political reformer and amateur ornithologist in British India. He was educated at East India Company College, Haileybury, and then at University College Hospital, where he studied medicine and surgery. In 1849 he sailed to India and the following year joined the Bengal Civil Service at Etawah in the North-Western Provinces, in what is now Uttar Pradesh. His career in India included service as a district officer from 1849 to 1867, head of a central department from 1867 to 1870, secretary to the Government from 1870 to 1879. It was only nine years after his entry to India that Hume faced the uprising of 1857 during which time he was involved in several military actions for which he was created a Companion of the Bath in 1860. Initially it appeared that he was safe in Etawah, which was not far from Meerut where the mutiny began. This however changed and Hume had to take refuge in Agra fort for six months. Nonetheless, all but one Indian official remained loyal and Hume resumed his position in Etawah in January 1858. He built up an irregular force of 650 loyal Indian

troops and took part in engagements with them. Hume blamed British ineptitude for the uprising and pursued a policy of 'mercy and forbearance'. In his early service as a District Officer in the Indian Civil Service, he began introducing free primary education and creating a local vernacular newspaper, Lokmitra (The People's Friend).

The system of departmental examinations introduced soon after (Hume joined the civil services) enabled Hume so to outdistance his seniors that when the 'Mutiny' broke out, he was officiating as Collector of Etawah, which lies between Agra and Kanpur. Rebel troops were constantly passing through the district, and for a time it was necessary to abandon headquarters; but both before and after the removal of the women and children to Agra, Hume acted with vigour and judgment. The steadfast loyalty of many native officials and landowners, and the people generally, was largely due to his influence, and enabled him to raise a local brigade of horse.

In a daring attack on a body of rebels at Jaswantnagar, he carried away the wounded joint magistrate, Mr.

Clearmont Daniel, under a heavy fire, and many months later he engaged in a desperate action against Firoz Shah and his Oudh freebooters at Hurchandpur. As a result, Company rule, which usually came to end when the forces arrived at the ravines of Jumna and the Chambal, was extended in the district and area was cleared of fugitive rebels. Hume richly merited the CB (Civil division) awarded him in 1860. He remained in charge of the district for ten years or so and did good work.

He took up the cause of education and founded scholarships for higher education. He wrote, in 1859 that education played a key role in avoiding revolts like the one in 1857. In 1863 he moved for separate schools for juvenile delinquents rather than imprisonment. His efforts led to a juvenile reformatory not far from Etawah. He also started free schools in Etawah well before the uprising of 1856-57, which by 1857 numbered 181 schools with 5186 students including two girls.

In 1867 he became Commissioner of Customs for the North West Province, and in 1870 he became attached to the central government as Director-General of Agriculture. In 1879 he returned to provincial government at Allahabad. He was against the revenue earned through liquor traffic and described it as "The

wages of sin". With his progressive ideas about social reform, he advocated women's education, was against infanticide and enforced widowhood. Hume laid out in Etawah a neatly gridded commercial district that is now known as Hume Ganj but often pronounced Homeganj. The high school that he helped build with his own money is still in operation, now as a junior college, and it was said to have a floor plan resembling the letter H. This, according to some was an indication of Hume's imperial ego. Others have pointed out that he was victimized as he was out of step with the policies of the Government often intruding into every aspect of administration with his critical opinions.

Hume proposed to develop fuel wood plantations "in every village in the drier portions of the country" and thereby provide a substitute heating and cooking fuel so that manure could be returned to the land. Such plantations, he wrote, were "a thing that is entirely in accord with the traditions of the country - a thing that the people would understand, appreciate, and, with a little judicious pressure, cooperate in." He wanted model farms to be established in every district. He noted that rural indebtedness was caused mainly by the use of land as security, a practice that had been introduced by the British.



Hume denounced it as another of "the cruel blunders into which our narrow-minded, though wholly benevolent, desire to reproduce England in India have led us." Hume also wanted government-run banks, at least until cooperative banks could be established.

He was very outspoken and never feared to criticise when he thought the Government was in the wrong. In 1861, he objected to the concentration of police and judicial functions in the hands of the police superintendent. He condemned the flogging and punitive measures initiated by the provincial government as 'barbarous ... torture'. He again returned to Etawah and for this, he apologized for the tone of his criticism of Lord Lytton (before 1879), which according to him cared little for the welfare and aspiration of the people of India. Lord Lytton's foreign policy according to Hume had led to the waste of "millions and millions of Indian money." Hume was critical of the land revenue policy and suggested that it was the cause of poverty in India. His superiors were irritated and attempted to restrict his powers and this led him to publish a book on Agricultural Reform in India in 1879. The Government of Lord Lytton dismissed him from his position in the Secretariat. No clear reason was given except that it "was based entirely on the consideration of

what was most desirable in the interests of the public service.". The press declared that his main wrong doing was that he was too honest and too independent. The Pioneer wrote that it was "the grossest jobbery ever perpetrated." The Indian Daily News wrote that it was a "great wrong" while The Statesman said that "undoubtedly he has been treated shamefully and cruelly." The Englishman in an article dated 27 June 1879, commenting on the event stated, "There is no security or safety now for officers in Government employment."

In spite of the humiliation of demotion he did not resign at once from service and it has been suggested that this was because he needed his salary to support the publication of the "The Game Birds of India" that he was then working on. Hume retired from the civil service in 1882. In 1883 he wrote an open letter to the graduates of Calcutta University, calling upon them to form their own national political movement. This led on 28 December 1885 to the first session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay. In 1887 he wrote to the Public Commission of India stating—I look upon myself as a Native of India.

After retiring from the civil services and towards the end of Lord Lytton's rule, Hume observed that the

people of India had a sense of hopelessness and wanted to do something, noting "a sudden violent outbreak of sporadic crime, murders of obnoxious persons, robbery of bankers and looting of bazaars, acts really of lawlessness which by a due coalescence of forces might any day develop into a National Revolt."

Concerning the British government, he stated that a studied and invariable disregard, if not actually contempt for the opinions and feelings of our subjects, is at the present day the leading characteristic of our government in every branch of the administration. There were agrarian riots in the Deccan and Bombay, and Hume suggested that an Indian Union would be a good safety valve and outlet to avoid further unrest. On the 1st of March 1883 he wrote a letter to the graduates of the University of Calcutta:

"If only fifty men, good and true, can be found to join as founders, the thing can be established and the further development will be comparatively easy. And if ever the leaders of thought are all either such poor creatures, or so selfishly wedded to personal concerns that they dare not strike a blow for their country's sake, then justly and rightly are they kept down and trampled on, for they deserve nothing better. Every

nation secures precisely as good a Government as it merits. If you, the picked men, the most highly educated of the nation, cannot, scorning personal ease and selfish objects, make a resolute struggle to secure greater freedom for yourselves and your country, a more impartial administration, a larger share in the management of your own affairs, then we, your friends, are wrong and our adversaries right, then are Lord Ripon's noble aspirations for your good, fruitless and visionary, then, at present at any rate all hopes of progress are at an end and India truly neither desires nor deserves any better Government than she enjoys. Only, if this be so, let us hear no more factious, peevish complaints that you are kept in leading strings and treated like children, for you will have proved yourself such. Men know how to act. Let there be no more complaining of Englishmen being preferred to you in all important offices, for if you lack that public spirit, that highest form of altruistic devotion that leads men to subordinate private ease to the public weal - that patriotism that has made Englishmen what they are - then rightly are these preferred to you, rightly and inevitably have they become your rulers. And rulers and task-masters they must continue let the yoke gall your shoulders never so sorely, until you realise and stand prepared to act upon



the eternal truth that self-sacrifice and unselfishness are the only unfailing guides to freedom and happiness.”

The idea of the Indian Union took shape and Hume initially had some support from Lord Dufferin for this, although the latter wished to have no official link to it. Dufferin's support was short-lived. It has been suggested that the idea was originally conceived in a private meeting of seventeen men after a Theosophical Convention held at Madras in December 1884. Hume took the initiative, and it was in March 1885, when the first notice was issued convening the first Indian National Union to meet at Poona the following December.

He attempted to increase the Congress base by bringing in more farmers, townspeople and Muslims between 1886 and 1887 and this created a backlash from the British, leading to backtracking by the Congress. Hume was disappointed when Congress opposed moves to raise the age of marriage for Indian girls and failed to focus on issues of poverty. Some Indian princes did not like the idea of democracy and some organizations like the United Indian Patriotic Association went about trying to undermine the Congress by showing it as an organization with a seditious character. In 1892, he tried to get them to act by

warning of a violent agrarian revolution but this only outraged the British establishment and frightened the Congress leaders. Disappointed by the continued lack of Indian leaders willing to work for the cause of national emancipation, Hume left for Britain in 1894.

The 27th session of the Indian National Congress at Bankipur (26–28 December 1912) recorded their "profound sorrow at the death of Allan Octavian Hume, CB, father and founder of the Congress, to whose lifelong services, rendered at rare self-sacrifice, India feels deep and lasting gratitude, and in whose death the cause of Indian progress and reform sustained irreparable loss.

If one wants any proof of the free expression and the availability of room for initiative in the Indian Civil Service and how the opportunities thus provided were used during the later years of the Company's rule and many years following the takeover of the Indian possessions by the British Government, one must reflect on the life, the work and also the writings of AO Hume. If one reflects on his example, one would have to concede, that he perhaps, exemplified the intellectually honest civil servants who came from the British Isles to serve in India.



# How To Live & Die



– Khushwant Singh



I've often thought about what it is that makes people happy—what one has to do in order to achieve happiness.

1. First and foremost is good health. If you do not enjoy good health, you can never be happy. Any ailment, however trivial, will deduct something from your happiness.
2. Second, a healthy bank balance. It need not run into crores, but it should be enough to provide for comforts, and there should be something to spare for recreation—eating out, going to the movies, travel and holidays in the hills or by the sea. Shortage of money can be demoralising. Living on credit or borrowing is demeaning and lowers one in one's own eyes.
3. Third, your own home. Rented places can never give you the comfort or security of a home that is yours for keeps. If it has garden space, all the better. Plant your own trees and flowers, see them grow and blossom, and cultivate a sense of kinship with them.
4. Fourth, an understanding companion, be it your spouse or a best friend. If you have too many misunderstandings, it robs you of your peace of mind. It is better to accept the differences than to be quarrelling all the time.
5. Fifth, stop envying those who have done better than you in life—risen higher, made more money, or earned more fame. Envy can be corroding; avoid comparing yourself with others.
6. Sixth, do not allow people to descend on you for gossip. By the time you get rid of them, you will feel exhausted and poisoned by their gossip-mongering.
7. Seventh, cultivate a hobby or two that will fulfill you—gardening, reading, writing, painting, playing or listening to music. Going to clubs or parties to get free drinks, or to meet celebrities, is a criminal waste of time. It's important to concentrate on something that keeps you occupied meaningfully.
8. Eighth, every morning and evening devote 20 minutes to meditation or introspection. In the mornings, 10 minutes should be spent in keeping the mind absolutely still, and for listing the things you have to do that day. In the evenings, five minutes should be set aside to keep the mind still and 10 to go over the tasks you had intended to do.
9. Ninth, don't lose your temper. Try not to be short-tempered, or vengeful. Even when a friend has been rude, just move on.
10. Above all, when the time comes to go, one should go like a PersoSSSn without any regret or grievance against anyone.



## जब मैं आम से खास हो गया



डा.ए.पी.जे अब्दुल कलाम अपनी किताब, 'दि टर्निंग प्वाइंट' में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रसंग का जिक्र करते हुए लिखते हैं—

“मैं उस दिन अन्ना यूनिवर्सिटी में क्लास लेने के बाद कैन्टीन में अपने साथी प्रोफेसरों के साथ चाय पी रहा था, तभी किसी ने कहा कि आपका एक जरूरी फोन आया है। मैंने फोन अटेंड किया तो दूसरी तरफ से आवाज आई, कि डा. कलाम मैं PMO से बोल रहा हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री आपसे बात करना चाह रहे हैं। 10 मिनट बाद आपको फिर फोन आएगा। कृपया अटेंड कीजियेगा।”

‘वो 10 मिनट बड़ी मुश्किल से बीते। पता नहीं PM साहब क्या बात मुझसे करना चाहते हैं। तभी फोन आ गया कि डा. कलाम आप लाइन पर रहें। PM साहब आपसे बात करेंगे। और उसके बाद एक भारी आवाज सुनाई पड़ी, डा. कलाम मैं अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बोल रहा हूँ.. कैसे हैं आप?’ मैंने

नमस्कार करते हुए कहा कि सर मैं ठीक हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि ‘डा. कलाम आपने देश की बहुत सेवा की है। लेकिन मैं आपको और बड़ी जिम्मेदारी देना चाहता हूँ। मना मत कीजिएगा। हम चाहते हैं कि आप देश के अगले राष्ट्रपति बनें।’ सुनकर मैं नर्वस हो गया और कहा कि सर मुझसे नहीं हो पाएगा। PM ने कहा कि ‘आप समय ले लीजिए। अपने दोस्तों से बात कीजिए। मैं आधे घंटे बाद आपको फिर Call करूंगा और आपका उत्तर हाँ होना चाहिए।’ यह सुनकर मैं बहुत बड़ी दुविधा में पड़ गया। क्या जवाब दूँ? मैं अपने मित्रों से बात करने कैन्टीन गया और सारी बात बताई। दोस्तों ने सुनते ही कहा कि ‘इसमे ज्यादा सोचने की कौन सी बात है। तुम तुरंत हाँ कहो।’ खैर ठीक आधे घंटे के बाद फिर फोन आया। PM साहब ने कहा कि ‘तो डा. कलाम क्या सोचा है आपने?’ मैंने कहा कि सर मुझे पढ़ाना बहुत अच्छा लगता है। मैं इसे छोड़ नहीं सकता। उन्होंने कहा कि ‘पढ़ाना आपका शौक है तो पढ़ाइए न। कौन रोक रहा है आपको? राष्ट्रपति रहकर भी आप पढ़ा सकते हैं।’ तब मैंने हामी भरी और उसके आधे घंटे बाद एसपीजी के अधिकारियों ने पूरे कैम्पस को चारों ओर से घेर लिया।”

“मैं आम से खास हो गया। आधे घंटे के बाद मैं विशेष विमान से दिल्ली के लिए रवाना हो गया।

□□□

[ये थे स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब। उन्होंने देश को डा. कलाम जैसा बेहतरीन ‘जनता का राष्ट्रपति’ दिया था।]



# THE OTHER SIDE OF MUKESH



– R. N. DASH  
IAS (1962)



Legends live for ever. So will Mukesh, the singer, be ever remembered for as many as 1132 songs rendered by him as listed by his fans, including Film Songs, Non-Film songs, gazals, bhajans, sad songs, loris, patriotic, religious, romantic, classicals, solo and duets, including many unreleased, and also the Tulsi Ramayan. After his debut song 'diya jal te hein to jalne de' on his mentor hero Motilal, in Pehli Nazar (1945), he skyrocketed to fame for his unforgettable songs in Mela (1948) and Andaz (1949), and had the privilege to have almost all contemporary top singers as his co-singers, i.e., Raj Kumari, Zohra Jan, Amirbai, Hamida Banu, Suraiya etc. and ruled the music world for 3 decades, in spite of luminaries such as Hemant kumar Mukhopadhyaya, Manna Dey and, of course, Md. Rafi, his nearest rival, singing compositions of every top lyricist, under almost every music director of his genre, till his last song recorded on 26th July, 1976 in the Famous Recording Studio, Tardeo, Bombay, for Satyam Shivam Sundaram, released after 2 years of his death. By then he had sung for all the top actors of the era, namely, for Raj Kapoor (118 songs in 34 films including Barsaat, Awara, Aah, Shri 420, Sangam, Mera Naam Jokar, Teesri Kasam etc.), for Manoj Kumar (48

songs in 21 films including Pather ke Sanam, Shor, Roti Kapda Aur Makan, Upakar, Purab Aur Paschim, Pehchan, Himalaya Ki God Mein etc.), for Dilip Kumar (19 songs in 6 Films), for Devanand (3 songs in 2 Films), for Amitabh Bachchan (10 songs in 4 films), Rajesh Khanna (8 songs in 7 films) and so on, and received more than 50 awards in India and abroad including as many as 4 Filmfare Awards, for Anari (1959), Pehchan (1970), Be-iman (1972) and Kabhi-Kabhi (1976, after his death), and also a National Award for Rajanigandha (1974).

Countless records, audio cassettes, audio CDs and MP3 CDs have been released, preserving his popular songs till eternity. The Society of Indian Records Collectors (of which this writer is a life member and the only member from Bihar and Jharkhand) published an article on the "Records of Late Singer Mukesh" written by Shri. PT Shastri, in October 1992 issue of their journal. Several compilations of his songs have also been attempted, such as the "Mukesh Geet Kosh" (1985) by Harish Raghubanshi and "legends: Mukesh" (1998 and 1999) by "His masters Voice" – now a RP Goenka concern.

Numerous poems, articles and books have been written on him, by

eminent personalities such as Anil Biswas (the music director of his debut song), Hasrat Jaipuri, Raj Kapoor, Kushwant Singh, Girija Rajendran, Firoz Rangoonwala, BK Karanjia, and even by BS Chandrasekhar (Cricketer), and at least two articles were written by Mukesh on himself, namely, “Jane Kahan Gaye Who Din” (on music) and “Notes on my profession.”

But the other side of Mukesh, that he also longed to be an actor, a director, and a producer, is perhaps little known. Mukesh Chand Mathur, born on 22nd July, 1923 in Delhi, entered his adolescence and youth while the era of silent cinema in India came to an end, on advent of the Talkies, with screening of Alam Ara of Ardeshar Irani on 14th March, 1931 in a Bombay Theatre, which contained seven songs by Feroz Shah Mistry and B. Irani, including the first song of Indian Cinema “de de khuda ke naam pe yare” sung by Wazir Mohammed Khan. Experiments on music and songs in Cinema were gaining momentum, culminating in inclusion of as many as sixty-nine songs in the film Indrasabha (1932), which holds records till now as to the number of Songs in a film. The concept of online singing by actors started waning with accidental advent of playback singing, first introduced in the film “Dhoop Chhaon” (1935), with the first playback song of Indian Cinema, “mein khus ho na chahun, khus ho na saku” sung by Papul Ghosh, Suprova Sarkar and Harimati, under supervision of Raichand Boral, Music Director of the

Film. Further strides were achieved by Nitin Bose and Mukul Bose, both brothers. A phenomenon emerged with the name Kundal LL Saigal, who, as a singing hero, reigned for more than a decade, and became an idol for many, including Mukesh. When spotted and discovered by then reigning hero Motilal, while Mukesh was singing in a marriage ceremony (of Motilal's cousin sister) in Delhi, the only ambition of Mukesh was to be a singing hero like KL Saigal. Motilal lured him to migrate to Bollywood. But after his arrival in Bollywood, Naushad, the music Director, advised him to pursue his distinctive talent, instead of emulating KL Saigal. But his initial ambition, to be a singing hero, was shattered with the flop of his debut film Nirdosh (1941), in which he acted as Hero with full support from Motilal and others. Frustrated due to his failure in acting, he diverted his talent towards playback singing, and Mukesh, the singer, was born.

His popularity abroad prompted him to undertake several tours, and participation in concerts, outside India. Unfortunately, during one such tour, he suddenly expired on 27th August, 1976 in Detroit, leaving behind his bereaved wife Sarla, 3 Daughters and 2 sons (including Nitish, the present singer) in his flat in Napeon Sea Road, Mumbai, apart from countless fans. (One of his grandsons, Neel, has taken up acting). He earned his last FilmFare Award after his death. Films containing his songs were replayed over the next two years. Sachin Tandulkar,

while resting in a hotel, demanded a CD of songs of Mukesh. Hritik Roshan, prompted by Simi Garewal in an TV interview, to sing a favourite song, sang “Kabhi-Kabhi”- a Mukesh song. The charisma created by him continues.

Yet, it is perhaps little known that Mukesh never gave up his initial dream, to be an actor, director and producer in the world of Cinema, and was involved in as many as seven feature films, as follows:-

- (1) Nirdosh (1941), Directed by Virendra C Desai and produced by National Studio, in which he acted as the hero opposite Nalini Jaywant, containing his first duets: “tumhi ne mujhko prem sikhaya” and “mein hoon pari, ban ki pari”. The film flopped, resulting in his frustration.
- (2) Dukh Sukh (1942), Directed by Ram Daryani, produced by Ranjit Movietone, acting opposite Pratima Devi and Sitara, containing duets with Sitara : “ab der na kar sajan” and “mori atariya par aja”. This film also flopped, ending his career as hero.
- (3) Adab Arz (1943), Directed by Virendra C. Desai, produced by Amar Pictures, with Nalini Jaywant as heroine, having a storyline, In which Mukesh appeared in a Muslim character role.
- (4) Aah (1953), Directed by Raja Navathe, produced by RK Films, with Raj Kapoor and Nargis in lead roles, in which Mukesh performed as a guest artist.
- (5) Mashuqua (1953), Directed by Shanti Kumar, produced by Chitrakar Pictures, a musical film of Mukesh, with Kishore Kumar and Suraiya as his co-singers.
- (6) Anurag (1956), Directed by Madhu Sudan, produced by Mukesh Films, a triangular love story in which Mukesh acted along with Uma Devi, Usha Kiron, Pratima, Mridula and Shiv Raj, and had Madhubala, Shamsad Begam, Lata Mangeshkar and Manna Dey as his co-singers.
- (7) Malhar (1957), produced by Mukesh under the banner of “Darling Films”, with Arjun and Shammi in the lead roles.

He had also announced production of 2 other Films, namely Jhute Bandhan and Bhairavi, which however, were never produced.

The humane angle of Mukesh is also unforgettable. With no enemies, he had no bad words for anybody, and always earned praise from his rivals also.

The character and philosophy of the great singer were summarized in the line, displayed prominently during his funeral procession: “If you meet a man without a smile, lend him one of yours.”

Hasrat Jaipuri, the lyricist, described him as suron kA devta, and scripted perhaps the finest epitaph in his honour:-

जो गीत उसने गाया वो गीत भी अमर है,  
लोगों के साथ उसकी वो प्रीत भी अमर है।





## ON MEN AND WIVES

– From Whatapp



**Lee Majors:** “When a man steals your wife, there is no better revenge than to let him keep her.”

**Al Gore:** “After marriage, husband and wife become two sides of a coin; they just can’t face each other, but still they stay together.”

**Socrates:** “By all means marry. If you get a good wife, you’ll be happy. If you get a bad one, you’ll become a philosopher.”

**Mike Tyson:** “Woman inspires us to great things and prevents us from achieving them.”

**George Clooney:** “The great question which I have not been able to answer is, What does a woman want?”

**Bill Clinton:** “I had some words with my wife, and she had some paragraphs with me.”

**Rudy Giuliani:** “I don’t worry about terrorism. I was married for two years.”

**Shaquille O’Neal:** “Two secrets to keep your marriage brimming. One, whenever you’re wrong, admit it. Two, whenever you’re right, shut up.”

**Kobe Bryant:** “The most effective way to remember your wife’s birthday is to

forget it once.”

**Alec Baldwin:** “My wife and I were happy for twenty years. Then we met.”

**Barack Obama:** “A good wife always forgives her husband when she’s wrong.”

**Tommy Lee:** “Marriage is the only war where one sleeps with the enemy.”

**Brad Pitt:** “A man inserted an ‘ad’ in the classifieds: ‘Wife wanted.’ Next day he received a hundred letters. They all said the same thing: ‘You can have mine.’”

**Jimmy Kimmel:** First Guy (proudly): “My wife’s an angel!” Second Guy: “You’re lucky, mine’s still alive.”

**Michael Jordan:** “There’s a way of transferring funds that is even faster than electronic banking. It’s called marriage.”

**Thomas Wilder:** “The best part of married life is the fights. The rest is merely so-so.”

**GG Byron:** “All tragedies are finished by death. All comedies are ended by a marriage.”

**Voltaire:** “Marriage is the only adventure open to the cowardly.”

**Charles Lamb:** “Nothing is to me more distasteful than that entire complacency and satisfaction which beam in the countenances of a new-married couple.”

✱

**Quotes of Abraham Lincoln:**

1. “Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if want to test a man’s character, give him power.”
2. “If yo don’t want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully,” [Letter to General George B McClellan whose lack of activity during the US Civil War irritated Lincoln.]
3. “No man is good enough to govern another man without that other’s consent.” [Speech. 1854]
4. “The ballot is stronger than the bullet.” [Speech, 19 May 1856]
5. “Those who deny freedom to others. deserve it not for themselves.” [Speech, 19 May 1856]
6. “You can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time; but you can’t fool all the people all the time.”
7. “People who like this sort of thing will find this is the sort of thing they like.” [Commenting on a book.]
9. I don’t know who my grandfather was; I am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be.” [Taking part in a discussion on ancestry.]
10. “It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us... that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have

died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” [Part of Lincoln’s address at the dedication on 19 November 1863 of the national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg.]

✱

**Points to Ponder**

**Logical Vibes on Freebies**

1. A nation can destroy its moral fabric by doling out Freebies. Japan does not have any welfare program involving Freebies as their motto is: Work for it or do without.
2. The poor cannot be brought into prosperity by lawfully making the wealthy out of prosperity.
3. If one person receives without working, another person must work without receiving.
4. You cannot give anything to anybody without taking the same from somebody else.
5. Wealth cannot be multiplied by dividing it!
6. Freebies induce laziness in the recipients.
7. When half of the people get the idea that they do not have to work because the other half is going to take care of them, and when the other half gets the idea that it does no good to work because somebody else is going to get what they work for, that is the beginning of the end of any nation.





मैंने वर्षों पहले एक पुस्तक के लिए फ़ैज़ की चार नज़्मों का भी हिन्दी कविता में अनुवाद किया था। अप्रकाशित पुस्तक का नाम है, प्रतिछाया। उनमें एक नज़्म थी, 'मुझसे पहली सी मोहब्बत मेरे महबूब न मांग' जिसका भावान्तरण नीचे उद्धरित है-

## पहले जैसा प्यार

प्रेयसि! अब न माँग तू मुझसे, पहले जैसा प्यार।

थी अनुभूति, ज्योतिमय जीवन की, तेरी छाया में,  
तेरी चिन्ता छोड़, अन्य चिन्ता क्या जग-माया में?  
रही निरन्तरता बसन्त की, तेरे स्मृति-तालों में,  
नयनों के अतिरिक्त और कुछ न था जगत्-जालों में;  
नत-मस्तक था भाग्य हमारा, तुझको पा जाने पर,  
केवल यही रहा था, मेरी अभिलाषा का सारा।

प्रेम-जाल से भिन्न, दूसरे दुख भी होते जग में,  
प्रेम-मिलन अतिरिक्त अन्य सुख भी हैं जीवन-मग में;  
इन्द्रजाल तमपूर्ण, पाशविक, हैं अगणित सदियों से,  
वस्त्र-जाल, रेशम-धागों में, बुने कनक-ज़रियों से;  
यत्र-तत्र गलियों-बाज़ारों में शरीर बिकते हैं,  
धूल-धूसरित तन, जिनमें सर्वत्र रक्त रिसते हैं;  
वे तन, जो रोगों के पंजों से, स्वतंत्र हो, आए,  
पर, सड़ते घावों से बहती, सतत् पीब की धारा।

अनायास जो दृष्टि उधर जाती, यह स्वाभाविक है,  
लुभावनी तेरी तरुणाई अब भी, स्वाभाविक है;  
प्रेम-चाह अतिरिक्त दूसरे दुख अगणित हैं जग में,  
प्रेम-मिलन अतिरिक्त दूसरे सुख की भी भरमार।  
प्रेयसि! अब न माँग तू मुझसे, पहले जैसा प्यार।





### Response

I had shared the renderings by email to my senior inmate in the Muir Hostel of Allahabad University, Mr YP Chopra who is now settled in the US. My intention was to refurbish the Ganga-Jamuni culture. I take the liberty to quote below Mr Chopra's encouraging response to the above rendering received on my email on 6 January 2021, which the readers of Prayaas may find of interest to muse over:

Dear Ram Updesh,

Great hearing from you. Thank you for reaching out. I am glad for that. Having remained out of each other's orbit for all these years doesn't change the fact that for a long time we grew side by side.

Thank you for sharing your renderings of some of Faiz's (one of the most loved poets of the subcontinent) both in Hindi and English. As the saying goes, "You cannot understand one language unless you understand at least two." It is amazing that drawing on your fine command over three languages you have opened not one, not two but three windows for others to grasp, appreciate and savor the Urdu literature. A different language is a different vision. By renderings some of Faiz's poems, in Hindi as well as in English, you have done a great service to the world of literature.

Faiz has to be one of your favorite poets. He is perhaps one of the most celebrated Urdu poets after Mir, Iqbal and Ghalib. He is, perhaps, also the most read and quoted Urdu poet.

Wonder if you remember the year Faiz had come visiting the university. He was in the city on a very short visit and had only few hours to spare to attend an in-a-hurry-organized-mushaira. The mushaira was held on the lawns adjoining the Banyan tree. Firaq Shahab was the sadre-mushaira.

Urdu, known as the language of love, has left its influence on both Urdu and non-Urdu speakers. Those of us who have been fortunate of being part of 'Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb' know how soulful and beautiful Urdu is. It is hardly possible to speak a full sentence without using a popular Urdu word. The sheer 'nafaasat' and 'nazaakat' are the two attributes that are readily associated with Urdu.

It is generally said and accepted that 'Urdu has the elegance of the French language and formality and ceremony of the English language. In spite of being a relatively new language, some of the richest pieces of literature have been written in Urdu. Also, it is perhaps the only language in the world in which it is just not possible to abuse someone.

I would like you to dwell on the following:

1. How does one explain that: Firaq was a student and teacher of English literature and wrote in Urdu and Bacchan was a student and teacher of English literature and wrote in Hindi. I guess their thoughts and emotions were in the language they wrote their poetry in.

2. The most quoted among the Hindi poets are Dushyant Kumar, Kunwar Narain, Ramdhari Sigh Dinkar, Bachchan, Gulzar, Neeraj, Shrikant and other not-so-well-known regional poets. I have not known poets like Maithili Sharan Gupt, Nirala, Prasad, Pant and others being quoted so freely. Even Kabir, Rahim, Meera, Surdas are more often quoted depending on the situation and context.

3. 'Mujhse pehli si mohabbat mere mahboob na mang' is my most favorite among all the Faiz ghazals and nazms. Noorjahan was the first to sing this ghazal at a private gathering. The story goes that Faiz had just been released from prison after serving a term for his influential views on communism. Noor Jehan stood outside for the poet to appear. The group of the poet's friends and family had gathered to rejoice poet's release. Faiz who had spent his time in jail listening to her songs on radio requested her to sing. One of the songs she sang was: Mujh Se Pehli Si Mohabbat Meri Mehboob Na

Maang. She is supposed to have composed a tune for it on the spot without the use of any musical instrument. The musical quality of her rendition mesmerized everyone. Faiz would later credit her as the co-author of his poem because he believed no one could sing it with such perfection. "It is not my song anymore. it belongs to Noor Jehan now," Faiz had declared.

I would like to invite you to listen to Dr. Radhika Chopra's (no relation of mine) rendition of the nazm. She does it so well.

Well, this is all for the time being. Delighted to reconnect and hoping to keep connected. Who all are you in touch with? Anyone I know? Look forward to hearing from you again and soon.

Love and best wishes.

YP

□□□

### लखनऊ की तहजीब

एक दामाद अपने ससुराल लखनऊ गया था।

सास ने पूछा, "बैगन शरीफ़ पका लूँ?

या भिण्डी मुबारक?

या पालक पाक खाना पसन्द करेंगे?"

दामाद ने जवाब दिया, "मैं गुनहगार बंदा हूँ।

इन मुकद्दस और अज़ीम सब्जियों के नाम लेने के काबिल कहाँ हूँ?

आप ऐसा करें, कोई बेगैरत, आवारा मुर्गा ही पका लें।"

□□□

कविताएँ

## ओस की बूँद

ओस की बूँद  
प्रकृति की दी हुई अमृत  
निश्छल, पवित्र और अमिश्रित  
जैसे माँ का स्नेह,  
विशुद्ध, निरा और खरा  
या प्रेमिका का प्यार  
बहते हुए झरना की अविरल धार  
या सावन की पहली बारिश  
बुझा देती जो धूप की तपिश  
या किसी का पहला प्यार  
शिद्धत से किया गया इंतेजार  
या बच्चे की खिलखिलाहट  
निर्मल, कोमल और चंचल  
कहीं ये चाँद के अश्क तो नहीं  
किसी के गम में रात भर रोया तो नहीं,  
या फिर प्रकृति की तन्हाई  
जो इस ओस की बूँद में नजर आई  
ओस की बूँद देखती हूँ  
तो ऐसा महसूस करती हूँ  
जिसे देख तो सकती हूँ  
पर छू नहीं सकती  
धूप से पहले समेटना चाहती हूँ  
पर डरती हूँ छूने से  
कहीं फिसल ना जाए  
आँखों से दूर होकर  
कहीं खो ना जाए वो अमृत  
वो ओस की बूँद...

— आभा सहाय

## टकराव

दो खूबसूरत,  
पर समय के तराजू में उलझे,  
विचारों का टकराव,  
एक अतीत का प्रतिबिंब,  
तो दूजा, भविष्य की कल्पना।  
निश्चित है, वर्तमान रूपी  
खूबसूरत लम्हे का,  
दो पाटों के बीच पिसना।।  
ना ये उसके, अरमान, खाब,  
या आकांक्षाओं को समझता।  
और ना ही वो इसके,  
तर्क, कारण, या तड़प को स्वीकारता।  
एक बेहद लम्बे, पर अर्धनिर्मित पुल के,  
दो छोर हैं ये विचार,  
जो पूरक हैं, एक — दूजे के।  
पर ग्रसित हो, द्वेष से,  
समयाभाव के कारण, अधीर, बेसब्र हो,  
कोसते हैं, एक दूसरे को।  
वर्तमान में, वो बीच में जो, बन रहा है खम्भ,  
अभी बेबस और लाचार है,  
पर एहसास है उसे, कि कल,  
उसी के कंधों पर टिकेगा,  
भार उन दो छोर का।  
और वो बनेगा, गवाह, साक्षी,  
उन दो विपरीत, विचारों के मिलन का।  
अतीत व भविष्य के बीच की,  
खाई को पाटकर,  
एक सुनहरे वर्तमान का।

— राजेश मीणा 'बुजेटा'

[The Poetess, Smt. Abha Sahay is the wife of Sanjeev K Sinha, IAS and a member of IASOWA, Bihar. The poet, Rajesh Meena 'Bujeta' is an IAS officer of 2012 batch and he is presently the Editor of this Magazine. — RUS]

## Yashwant Sinha, IAS (BH-1960)



– RU Singh  
IAS (Retd.)



Mr Yashwant Sinha, an officer of 1960 batch, held important posts in Governments of Bihar and India before resigning IAS to join politics in 1984. He is a shining example of a bureaucrat turned politician, who has brought in a singular honour to our Cadre. Safeguarding his self-respect and holding on to his forthright views has been his forte.

Mr Sinha had joined the Janata Party in 1984 under the shadow of Mr Chandrashekhar and became its general secretary in 1986. He eventually entered the Rajya Sabha in 1988. When the Janta Dal government was formed in 1989, he declined the offer of taking oath as an MOS in the VP Singh government, but had his first stint as FM in the Chandrashekhar government in 1990-91. He joined BJP in 1998 and became Minister of Finance (1998-02) and External Affairs (2002-04) in the cabinet of Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He abjured electoral politics in 2014 and quit BJP on 21 April 2018. He has authored many books, including his interesting Autobiography titled: Relentless. He is the recipient of the highest French award, 'Officier de la Legion d'Honneur' bestowed on him in 2015.

Having a pleasant personality and a happy family, the articulate Mr Sinha

has a wide range of interests including reading, writing and gardening. He fondly remembers old friends and has been cordial to them. Both his sons, Jayant and Sumant are IITians and have earned name and fame for themselves. His wife, Mrs Nilima Sinha is an author of childrens' books. He has a daughter too who is a writer and married to an IFS officer.



Yashwant Sinha

In a recent statement he has come out in defence of the IAS, saying: “the Service does need to be defended, not because I myself served in it for nearly two decades and a half, but because I believe that it has done – and is still doing – a good job by and large.” The civil services should be thankful to him for sanctioning as FM the application of OROP in the process of implementing the recommendations of the VI PRC.

It is interesting to recall that during the late 1960s, Sinha, as DC of Santhal Pargana at Dumka had a tiff with two ministers of Mahamaya government as a result of which he had been given marching orders but it did not deter him from sticking to his principles for protecting his self-respect I feel proud to share the distinction of following his footsteps as DC, Santhal Pargana (1971-73) and still later (1989-90) as principal secretary to three Chief Ministers of Bihar.





## The New Silk Roads By Peter Frankopan



– PK Basu  
IAS (1976)



I have just finished Peter Frankopan's new book, "The New Silk Roads." This is a sequel to his earlier best seller, "The Silk Roads" which introduced his thesis that the region between the Eastern Mediterranean and the Pacific being always at the centre as world politics evolved. This book takes that concept further maintaining that even now this region is really the centre of the geopolitical chess board and mastery of the world basically hinges on the West realising this fact. The book is indeed well written. Basic theme as I understood is the anxiety of the West as it finds the unipolar world sliding into a bipolar one with China being the other sun which has risen challenging Western dominance, especially the US, of world politics. The author has unkind words for Trump and the way he has adopted a policy of going it alone by dumping long standing multilateral bodies like the WTO, WHO, Climate Change Forum etc. He is also critical of Trump's adhoc decisions regarding certain countries (he uses the example of Iran) which the author feels strengthens China, Russia, Turkey nexus. He also expresses apprehension that US in particular and Europe in general is ceding space to China by ceding control to China through its win-win policy introduced through BRI and massive financial help to Balkan countries, eastern European countries, Africa, South Asia and the middle-east.

According to the author, the struggle for mastery over the world is clearly shifting in China's favour, with Russia and Turkey (though a NATO member) slowly drifting towards some kind of block as opposed to the US-Europe block. He feels that we are living in the Asian century already. His advise to the West is to realise the changed scenario, get off their moralising high horse and adopt a more cooperative and multilateral approach in their foreign policy. The book reflects the author's bias against India. India hardly finds much mention as a world player. He basically counts US, Europe, China, Russia, Turkey and Japan as the key players. India is lumped within the 'others'. Moreover, he makes absurd comments like: "Or there is India and Pakistan, where intimidation of journalists is increasingly common and often violent." It seems he is still stuck in the typical British notion of India hyphenated with Pakistan. To compare press freedom in India to that of oppressive, obscurantist, medieval Pakistan is ridiculous and shows his bias against a former colony which is now way ahead of the coloniser (the Secretary Home and Finance are both of Indian origin).

A similar statement is "...indices such as those measuring press freedom across Asia - Turkey to Thailand, Iran to India, Pakistan to Phillipines, China to almost all

the states of Central Asia - are not just failing to improve; they are in decline, in some cases dramatically." Turkey is almost a dictatorship; Thailand is ruled by the army; Iran is authoratarian; Pakistan is de facto army ruled; Phillipines has Dueterte who openly advocates bumping off people; China is a totalitarian region with zero press freedom. The author clubs India, a thriving democracy, with an independent press criticising the government 24x7, and a fiercely independent judiciary, with rogue states and totalitarian regimes. This demonstrates his extreme bias which does not behove an Oxford professor of history writing on contemporary affairs. Both the author and the publisher seemed to be in quite a hurry to get the book published perhaps to cash in on the good readership of the earlier book.

All in all, the book is a good summary of current world events upto 2018. The book is a wake-up call by the author to the Western block to sit up and change their strategy of diminishing cooperation and adopt China's strategy of engaging with the world based on a philosophy of cooperation and consolidation.

□

#### Facsimile of the letter of Resignation of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from the ICS

16 Herbert street,  
Cambridge  
22.4.21

2701

Mr. Right Hon. E.S. Neeligue M.P.,  
Secretary of state for India

Sir,

I desire to have my name removed from the list of probationers in the Indian Civil Services.

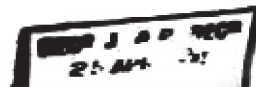
I may state in this connection that I was selected as a result of an open competitive examination held in August 1920.

I have received an allowance of £100 (one hundred pounds only) up till now. I shall remit the amount to the India Office as soon as my resignation is accepted.

I have the honour to be Sir,  
Your most obedient servant

Subhas Chandra Bose

□□□



Cartoons



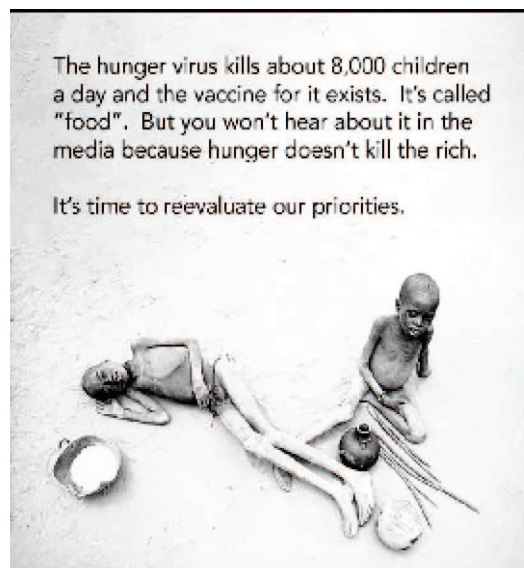
RK Laxman with the Common Man  
[24 October 1921 – 26 January 2015]



Of course, you weren't spreading rumours - the charge is  
you were spreading facts!



*Yes, father, I know this uncle, he likes the best soft drink,  
the best toothpaste, the best washing soap, the best...*



The hunger virus kills about 8,000 children  
a day and the vaccine for it exists. It's called  
"food". But you won't hear about it in the  
media because hunger doesn't kill the rich.

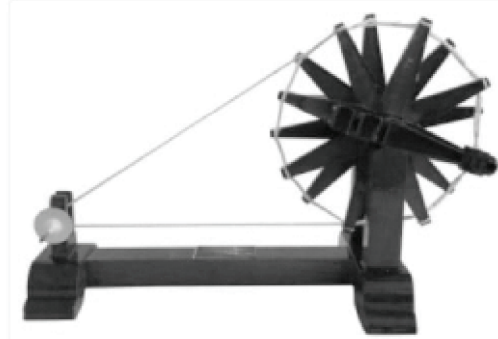
It's time to reevaluate our priorities.

Hunger





What's the matter with these people? I give them all the good news...The Sensex is soaring, and we've won against Australia. But he's still grumbling & complaining – R K Laxman (Dec 19, 2003)

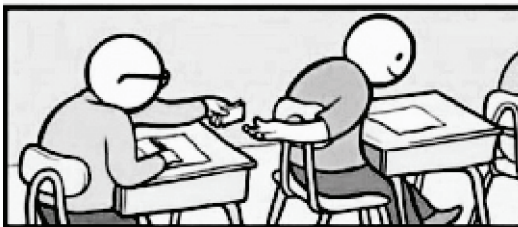


Spinners have always done well in Ahmedabad especially against England 😊

17:02

CANT STOP LAUGHING

And then, there are legends...:)



It's my dwelling. He's may paying guest.





## **A BROCHURE FOR A HOTEL IN BEIJING.**

(Allegedly Translated from Mandarin into English by a Chinese)

1. Our representative will make you wait at the airport. The bus to the hotel runs along the lake shore. Soon you will feel pleasure in passing water. You will know that you are getting near the hotel, because you will go round the bend. The manager will await you in the entrance hall. He always tries to have intercourse with all new guests.
2. This is a family hotel, so children are very welcome. We of course are always pleased to accept adultery. Highly skilled nurses are available in the evenings to put down your children. Guests are invited to conjugate in the bar and expose themselves to others. But please note that ladies are not allowed to have babies in the bar. We organize social games, so no guest is ever left alone to play with them self.
3. In the Restaurant our menus have been carefully chosen to be ordinary and unexciting. At dinner, our quartet will circulate from table to table, and fiddle with you.
4. Every room has excellent facilities for your private parts. In winter, every room is on heat. Each room has a balcony offering views of outstanding obscenity! You will not be disturbed by traffic noise, since the road between the hotel and the lake is used only by pederasts.
5. Your bed has been made in accordance with local tradition. If you have any other ideas please ring for the chambermaid. Please take advantage of her. She will be very pleased to squash your shirts, blouses and underwear. If asked, she will also squeeze your trousers.
6. Above All: When you leave us at the end of your holiday, you will have no hope. You will struggle to forget it.



### **Health Precautions:**

Doctors in the United States have found new cancer in human beings, caused by Silver Nitro Oxide. Whenever you buy recharge cards, don't scratch with your nails, as it contains Silver Nitro Oxide coating and can cause skin cancer.



### **Important Health Tips:**

1. Answer phone calls with the left ear.
2. Don't take your medicine with cold water....
3. Don't eat heavy meals after 5pm.
4. Drink more water in the morning, less at night.
5. Best sleeping time is from 10pm to 4 am.
6. Don't lie down immediately taking medicine or after meals.
7. When phone's battery is low to last bar, don't answer the phone, bcos the radiation is 1000 times stronger.

### **Strange but True:**

1. In the 1400s a law was set forth in England that a man was allowed to beat his wife with a stick no thicker than his thumb.  
Hence we have 'the rule of thumb.'
2. Many years ago in Scotland, a new game was invented. It was ruled 'Gentlemen Only Ladies Forbidden' and thus the word GOLF entered into the English lexicon.
3. Each king in a deck of playing cards represents a great king from history:  
Spades - King David, Hearts - Charlemagne, Clubs - Alexander, Diamonds - Julius Caesar
4. In Shakespeare's time, mattresses were secured on bed frames by ropes. When you pulled on the ropes the mattress tightened, making the bed firmer to sleep on.  
Hence the phrase: 'goodnight, sleep tight.'
5. It was the accepted practice in Babylon 4,000 years ago that for a month after the wedding, the bride's father would supply his son-in-law with all the mead he could drink.  
Mead is a honey beer and because their calendar was lunar based, this period was called the honey month, which we know today as the honeymoon.
6. In English pubs, ale is ordered by pints and quarts. So in old England, when customers got unruly, the bartender would yell at them 'Mind your pints and quarts, and settle down.' It's where we get the phrase 'mind your P's and Q's'
7. Many years ago in England, pub frequenters had a whistle baked into the rim or handle of their ceramic cups. When they needed a refill, they used the whistle to get some service. 'Wet your whistle' is the phrase inspired by this practice.
8. In 1696, William III of England introduced a property tax that required those living in houses with more than six windows to pay a levy. In order to avoid the tax, house owners would brick up all windows except six. (The Window Tax lasted until 1851, and older houses with bricked-up windows are still a common sight in the UK) As the bricked-up windows prevented some rooms from receiving any sunlight, the tax was referred to as "daylight robbery"  
Now, there you have the origin of these phrases. Interesting, Isn't it?



## विधि का विधान



- डॉ० अशोक कुमार



मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार में मुझसे ज्येष्ठ एक भाई एवं एक बहन के बाद मेरा स्थान है। ग्रामीण परिवेश में मिडिल क्लास तक की औसत पढ़ाई लिखाई हुई। नगर के हाई स्कूल के पाठक्रम में रटी-रटाई बात सुनने का अक्सर अवसर मिलता था कि समस्याओं में ही निदान का राज छिपा हुआ रहता है। बाल्यकाल की चंचलता और अल्हड़पन में इन बातों का दिलो-दिमाग पर कोई असर औरों की तरह मुझ पर भी कदाचित नहीं हुआ। आधे अधूरे मन से मैट्रिक की परीक्षा जब राम राम करते पास किया तो लगा कि अब तो मैं एम. ए. उत्तीर्ण हो गया हूँ। पिताजी की गम्भीर अस्वस्थता ने इंटरमीडिएट वर्ग में पढ़ने को प्रेरित किया लेकिन कुल दस पेपर में छठे पेपर की परीक्षा के दिन ही उनके स्वर्गवास ने शेष पेपर की परीक्षा देने में विकट स्थिति ला दी थी, क्योंकि भैया के दूसरे शहर में कार्यरत रहने के कारण उनके स्थान पर मुझ पर ही पिताजी के दाह संस्कार से लेकर दैनिक श्राद्ध-क्रिया का अनुष्ठान करने की जिम्मेवारी आ गयी थी। पुनः गांव से नित्य तीस किलोमीटर शहर के कॉलेज के परीक्षा केंद्र में पांच दिनों तक सुबह जाना और देर दोपहर लौटना एक दूभर कार्य था। घर एवं मुहल्ले के कई वरिष्ठ जनों ने सलाह दी-“परीक्षा तो हर साल होगी, पिताजी का श्राद्ध-कार्य तो जीवन में पहली बार है, अतः

शेष परीक्षा छोड़ दो।” पिताजी की अंत्येष्टि के बाद मन द्वंदसागर में तैरने लगा और दूसरे दिन पुनः परीक्षा का अगला पेपर था। परीक्षा यदि छूट गयी तो जीवन की गति का भविष्य किस मोड़ पर जाएगा, इन्हीं विचारों में दिमाग जब तल्लीन था तो सामने कमरे में बैठे पूज्य चाचा जी से हिम्मत कर पूछ बैठा, “बताइए मैं परीक्षा का क्या करूँ, कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।” मेरे कंधे पर हाथ रखते हुए उन्होंने कहा, “बची हुई परीक्षा छोड़ना कोई बुद्धिमानी नहीं होगी और ऐसा करने से दिवंगत आत्मा को सुकून भी नहीं मिलेगा। थोड़ा कष्ट उठा लो ईश्वर सब पार-घाट लगाएंगे।” चूँकि, चाचा जी एक शिक्षक भी रहे सो उन्होंने अंत में कहा, “नदी की अनुकूल धारा में तो मुर्दे भी बह जाते हैं जबकि प्रतिकूल धारा को चीर कर आगे बढ़ने वाले को पुरुषार्थी कहा जाता है।”

चाचा जी की इन पंक्तियों ने मेरे शोक संतप्त मन में मानों साहस और हिम्मत की बारिश कर दी। बिखरे पुस्तकों और परीक्षा सामग्री को समेटा, लालटेन के समीप पिताजी की पुण्य आत्मा को स्मरण कर अगले दिन के पेपर की तैयारी में लग गया और पूरी रात पढ़ने में कैसे बीत गया पता ही नहीं चला। प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति की छाया के इसी तारतम्य में शेष बची परीक्षा को पूरी निष्ठा और दक्षता से पांच दिनों तक देता रहा और दैनिक

श्राद्ध विधान का निर्वहन भी। मुझे स्वयं पता नहीं चल सका कि शोक विह्वलता में मैंने प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर किस रूप में हल किया है। शायद मेरी कॉपी मुझे ही जांच करने मिलती तो अधिक से अधिक न्यूनतम उतीर्णता अंक ही मैं दे पाता। तीन माह बाद जब इंटरमीडिएट का परिणाम प्रकाशित हुआ तो सुनकर सहसा विश्वास ही नहीं हुआ कि कॉलेज में मेरा स्थान सर्वोच्च रहा। इस सफलता के समाचार ने परिवार, कुटुम्ब एवं मित्रमण्डली को घोर आश्चर्य में डालते हुए मुझे बधाई का पुंज हासिल हुआ। इस सफलता ने बी. ए. और एम. ए. करने की ललक पैदा कर दी और पूज्य चाचा जी के अभिभावकत्व में क्रमशः इन पाठ्यक्रमों को समय पर पूरा करते हुए पी. सी. एस. प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा द्वारा डिप्टी कलेक्टर हेतु भी चयन कर लिया गया। इस सेवा में 32 वर्ष की पूर्णता बाद राज्य सरकार ने मुझे डिप्टी कलेक्टर के लिए चयनित संस्था बिहार लोक सेवा आयोग में दो वर्ष हेतु सदस्य की नियुक्ति कर दी। इस प्रतिष्ठान से निवृत्ति बाद वर्तमान में बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय सेवा आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में ईश्वरीय कृपा से कार्यरत हूँ।

मुझे कहने में यह संकोच नहीं है कि पिताजी के स्वर्गवास की विपदा और विपरीत परिस्थिति में यदि पूज्य चाचाजी का साहस और हिम्मत का मंत्र तथा अहर्निश उनका सानिध्य नहीं प्राप्त होता तो जीवन-पथ उन उपलब्धियों को स्पर्श नहीं कर पाता जो मुझे मिल सके हैं। सारांश यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियाँ हम सब के जीवन हेतु एक विकल्प देती हैं कि उसके समक्ष घूटने टेक दिए जाएं या धैर्य और

सम्बल रूपी ऊर्जा से आगे का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया जाय। यह घड़ी प्रत्येक मनुष्य के जीवनकाल में आ ही जाती है। अस्तु, आवश्यक है कि उस पल में समीप में परोक्ष या अपरोक्ष रूप में बैठे प्रेरक चिह्न/व्यक्ति से विचार विमर्श कर आंतरिक शक्ति से मुसीबत पर विजय प्राप्त किया जाय। कबीर ने ठीक ही कहा है, “जिन दूँढा तिन पाइयां, गहिरे पानी पैठ, जो बौरा डूबन डरा, रहा किनारे बैठ।”

(लेखक सम्प्रति बिहार राज्य बिब्विद्यालय सेवा आयोग, पटना में सदस्य के पद पर कार्यरत हैं।)

□

**अब कुछ हलकी-फुलकी बातें:**

मुशायरे में एक शायर की बारी आयी तो माइक पर आकर उन्होंने कहना शुरू किया कि – “महफ़िल में हमारे जूते खो गये .. तो हम घर कैसे जायेंगे? महफ़िल में हमारे जूते खो गये .. तो हम घर कैसे जायेंगे?”

तभी श्रोतागण में से उठकर किसी ने कहा, “आप शायरी तो शुरू कीजिए ... इतने मिलेंगे कि आप गिन भी नहीं पायेंगे।”

□

एक महिला की बेटी ने अपने नवजात शिशु को अच्छी तरह से ढंक-लपेटकर उसे उसकी नानी की गोद में प्रथम दीदार के लिए प्रस्तुत कर दिया। नानी ने शिशु को निहारा और चूम-चाट कर उसे लौटाते हुए कहा, “बच्चा बहुत सुन्दर है और हमेशा मुस्कुरा रहा है।”

इस पर बेटी ने कहा, “मम्मी, आप इसे उलटा पकड़ी हुई हैं।”

□□□



*In Lighter Vein*

In the United States, a book titled: 'HOW TO CHANGE YOUR WIFE IN 30 DAYS' sold 50 million copies in one week, before the publisher discovered that the title had a spelling error. The correct title was: 'HOW TO CHANGE YOUR LIFE IN 30 DAYS'. After the correction, only 2 copies could be sold for a whole month!

□

Wife: Aaj jaldi ghar aa jaana, Murga banaungi. The husband was confused!

□

I had a sparrow as a pet but it flew away one day. Then I had a squirrel but it ran away too. Then, I planted a tree and they both came back.

— Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

□

If you believe you are right but still people criticize you, hurt you and shout at you, don't bother. Just remember that "In every game, only audience makes noise, not players. Be a player. Believe in yourself. And do your best.

— Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

□

Winston Churchill took a taxi one day and went to the BBC office for an interview. On reaching there, he asked the taxi driver to wait for 40 minutes till he got back. But the taxi driver apologized and said, "I can't I have to go home to listen to Sir Winston Churchill's interview."

Churchill smiled and gave him 10 pounds instead of 1 pound, without

disclosing his identity. The driver pocketed the money and said, "Sir, I shall wait for an hour, let Churchill go to hell."

□

Years ago, as GM of Road Transport, I left Ranchi by staff car in the evening for Gaya. I stopped my car just before Chauparan where two buses going in opposite directions were standing. I went incognito to a paan shop where the drivers and conductors of the two were standing. I ordered for a paan to avoid detection. A man came from nowhere and said to one of the conductors, "Kya Guru, ham bhi chalen Giridih tak?" "Aaj nahin Bhai, aaj Sala GM root par hai aur Ranchi se aaj hi chalnewala tha," replied the conductor. I took the abuse in my strides as I had become a recipient of immense trust and love of the workforce, and drove towards Gaya — RU Singh.

□

A plane carrying 5 passengers (A, B, C, D and E) and 4 parachutes was about to crash. The first 3, A, B and C took a parachute each and jumped in a hurry, leaving behind D, an old man and E a boy aged 10.

D said to E, "My boy, I have lived my life and you have a long way to go. So, take the 4th parachute and jump."

On this E, the boy said to D, the old man, "Sir, don't worry. There are two parachutes available for us because either A, or B or C, jumped with my school bag."

□□□

## Activities

### **Managing Committee**

The Managing Committee, in its meeting held on 8 January 21, (1) co-opted S'Shri Sanjeev Hans (1997), Narmadeshwar Lal (1998), N Sarvana Kumar (2000), Sanjay Agrawal (2002), Gopal Meena (2007) and Smt Seema Tripathi (2009) as members, (2) sanctioned an increase of about 10% in the monthly salary/allowances of the staff, (3) elected Shri Rajesh Meena (2012) as Editor of Prayaas vice Shri Amit Kumar (2012) and (4) decided to organize the Mind Fest, 2021 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition) on March 13-14, 2021.

### **Farewell to Chief Secretary Shri Deepak Kumar**

A solemn Farewell function was organized by the Association at 5-00 PM on the 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 in the Conference Hall of the Main Secretariat for Shri Deepak Kumar who retired from the post of chief secretary on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2021. The members lauded him for the qualities of his head and heart.

### **Initiatives**

The Association organized relief camp in Phuarishariff Block for distribution of Blankets among the poor and destitute. Elaborate arrangements were also made for vaccination of members for protection against Covid.

### **Condolence**

Former Chief Secretary, Shri KAH Subramaniam (1968) who had settled at Madurai after retirement, passed away there on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2021. He had been one of the brightest members of the Service in Bihar Cadre. The Secretary of the IAS Association (Bihar Chapter), Shri Dipak Kumar Singh issued a statement condoling the sad death of a colleague on behalf of the Association.

### **Honour to our esteemed Cadre-mate**

Shri Dipak Kumar Singh, Secretary has forwarded the following message which speaks of a unique honour received in the pious memory of a colleague who is no more:

“JNU has instituted 'Manoj Kumar Srivastava Memorial Gold Medal' in the name of the Late Manoj Kumar Srivastava a distinguished alumni of JNU at CSSS/SSS (MA in Sociology, 1979) and a former IAS Officer. A certificate and a Gold Medal will be awarded to the topper of MA in Sociology programme of CSSS every year from the batch of 2020-22. The Chairperson, CSSS will be the nodal person for recommending the name of the Topper.”



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

क्र.	अधिसूचना सं०/ तिथि	स्थानान्तरण, पदस्थापन एवं प्रोन्नति
01.	12345 / 22.12.2020	वर्ष 2016-17 की रिक्तियों के विरुद्ध बि.प्र.से. के 5 पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः सर्वश्री सतीश कुमार शर्मा, जीउत सिंह, ऋषिदेव झा, ओम पकाश यादव एवं सुरेश चौधरी का, उनकी भा.प्र.से. में प्रोन्नति के फलस्वरूप, संयुक्त सचिव स्तरीय पदों पर पदस्थापन।
02.	12580 / 31.12.2020	श्री आमिर सुबहानी, भा.प्र.से. (1987), अपर मुख्य सचिव, गृह विभाग को मद्य निषेध, उत्पाद एवं निबंधन विभाग तथा निगरानी विभाग का अतिरिक्त
03.	12581 / 31.12.2020	श्री चंचल कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1992), मुख्य मंत्री के प्रधान सचिव का प्रधान सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
04.	12582 / 31.12.2020	श्री के. सेंथिल कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1996), आयुक्त, कोशी प्रमंडल, सहरसा का सचिव, गृह विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
05.	12583 / 31.12.2020	श्री पंकज कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1997), आयुक्त, तिरहुत प्रमंडल, मुजफ्फरपुर का सचिव, पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं अति पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
06.	12584 / 31.12.2020	श्रीमती सफीना एएन, भा.प्र.से. (1997), आयुक्त, पूर्णिया प्रमंडल, पूर्णिया का सचिव, अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
07.	12585 / 31.12.2020	श्री मयंक वरवडे, भा.प्र.से. (2001), आयुक्त, दरभंगा प्रमंडल, दरभंगा का आयुक्त, मगध प्रमंडल, गया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
08.	12586 / 31.12.2020	श्री असंगवा चुबा आओ, भा.प्र.से. (2003), आयुक्त, आयुक्त, मगध प्रमंडल, गया का सचिव शिक्षा विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
09.	12587 / 31.12.2020	श्री मनीष कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2005), विशेष सचिव, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का आयुक्त, तिरहुत प्रमंडल, मुजफ्फरपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
10.	12588 / 31.12.2020	श्री कुमार रवि, भा.प्र.से. (2005), जिला पदाधिकारी, पटना सचिव, भवन निर्माण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
11.	12589 / 31.12.2020	श्री दिवेश सेहरा, भा.प्र.से. (2005), प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य अनुसूचित जाति सहकारिता विकास निगम का सचिव, वित्त विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
12.	12590 / 31.12.2020	श्री बालामुरुगन डी, भा.प्र.से. (2005), परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार ग्रामीण जीविकोपार्जन परियोजना, का सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
13.	12591 / 31.12.2020	श्रीमती पूनम, भा.प्र.से. (2005), विशेष सचिव, कृषि विभाग का आयुक्त, सारण प्रमंडल, छपरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
14.	12592 / 31.12.2020	श्री राधेश्याम साह, भा.प्र.से. (2005), विशेष सचिव, राजस्व एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग का आयुक्त, दरभंगा प्रमंडल, दरभंगा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
15.	12593 / 31.12.2020	श्री (मो) अरशद अजीज, भा.प्र.से. (2006), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, भागलपुर का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुजफ्फरपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
16.	12594 / 31.12.2020	श्री प्रणव कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2008), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, भागलपुर का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुजफ्फरपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
17.	12595 / 31.12.2020	श्री अवनीश कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2010), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, शिवहर का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, जमुई के पद पर पदस्थापन।
18.	12596 / 31.12.2020	श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2010), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मुजफ्फरपुर का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
19.	12597 / 31.12.2020	श्री पंकज दीक्षित, भा.प्र.से. (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, रोहतास, सासाराम का निदेशक, तकनीकी, उद्योग विभाग पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
20.	12598 / 31.12.2020	श्री देओर तिलेश रामचन्द्र, भा.प्र.से. (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मधुबनी का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सारण, छपरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
21.	12599 / 31.12.2020	श्री रविशंकर चौधरी, भा.प्र.से. (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, अरवल का अपर सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
22.	12600 / 31.12.2020	श्री अमित कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2012), प्रबंध निदेशक, भवन निर्माण निगम, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मधुबनी के पद पर पदस्थापन।

23	12601 / 31.12.2020	श्री धर्मेन्द्र कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2013), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, जमुई का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, रोहतास, सासाराम के पद पर पदस्थापन।
24	12602 / 31.12.2020	श्री नवल किशोर चौधरी, भा.प्र.से. (2013), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, कैमूर, भभुआ का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, गोपालगंज के पद पर पदस्थापन।
25	12603 / 31.12.2020	श्री नवदीप शुक्ला, भा.प्र.से. (2013), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मधेपुरा का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, कैमूर, भभुआ के पद पर पदस्थापन।
26	12604 / 31.12.2020	श्री सुबल कुमार सेन, भा.प्र.से. (2013), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सारण, छपरा का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, भागलपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
27	12605 / 31.12.2020	श्री श्याम बिहारी मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2014), संयुक्त सचिव, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मधेपुरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
28	12606 / 31.12.2020	श्री सज्जन आर, भा.प्र.से. (2015), उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यकारी पदाधिकारी, गोपालगंज का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, शिवहर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
29	12607 / 31.12.2020	सुश्री जे प्रियदर्शिनी, भा.प्र.से. (2015), उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यकारी पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, गोपालगंज का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, अरवल के पद पर पदस्थापन।
30	12608 / 31.12.2020	सुश्री वर्षा सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2016), उप विकास आयुक्त-सह-मुख्य कार्यकारी पदाधिकारी, जिला परिषद्, कटिहार का संयुक्त सचिव, भवन निर्माण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
31.	12626 / 29.12.2020	भा.प्र.से. (2008) बैच के 6 पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः सर्वश्री बी कार्तिकेयन, प्रणव कुमार, गिरिवर दयाल सिंह, सतीश कुमार सिंह, संजय दूबे एवं डॉ. संजय सिन्हा को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-13-रु. 123100-215900) में प्रोन्नति।
32.	12632 / 29.12.2020	वर्ष 2016-17 की रिक्तियों के विरुद्ध बि.प्र.से. के 20 पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः सर्वश्री अरुण कुमार, राम अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह, ओम प्रकाश पाल, श्रीमती निवेदिता राय, जयशंकर प्रसाद, श्रीमती नीलम चौधरी, विजय रंजन, पंकज पटेल, मनोज कुमार झा, कृत्यानन्द सिंह, विमलेश कुमार झा, संजय कुमार सिंह, संजय कुमार उपाध्याय, राकेश मोहन, दयानन्द मिश्र, रामेश्वर पाण्डेय, रात कुमार सिन्हा, श्याम किशोर, राम ईश्वर एवं प्रभु राम का उनकी भा.प्र.से. में प्रोन्नति के फलस्वरूप, संयुक्त सचिव स्तरीय पदों पर पदस्थापन।
33.	12638-39 / 29.12.2020	भा.प्र.से. (1996) बैच के दो पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः श्री आनन्द किशोर, अध्यक्ष, बिहार विद्यालय परीक्षा समिति, पटना एवं श्री एच.आर. श्रीनिवास, सचिव निर्वाचन विभाग-सह-मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी, बिहार, पटना को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से उच्च प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (वेतन स्तर -15-रु. 182200-224100) में प्रोन्नति।
34.	12640-44 / 29.12.2020	भा.प्र.से. (2005) बैच 5 पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः सर्वश्री मनीष कुमार, कुमार रवि, दिवेश सेहरा, बालामुरुगन डी. एवं राधेश्याम साह को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर) अधिसमय वेतनमान (सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-14-रु. 144200-218200) में प्रोन्नति।
35.	12697 / 30.12.2020	अधिसूचना सं. 12640-44 द्वारा भा.प्र.से. (2005) बैच 5 पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः सर्वश्री मनीष कुमार, कुमार रवि, दिवेश सेहरा, बालामुरुगन डी. एवं राधेश्याम साह को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से अधिसमय वेतनमान (वेतन स्तर -14-रु. 144200-218200) में प्रदत्त प्रोन्नति का आर्थिक लाभ सचिव स्तर के पद का प्रभार ग्रहण किये जाने की तिथि से देय।
37.	12754 / 31.12.2020	बिहार में कार्यरत झारखण्ड संवर्ग के 2008 बैच के अधिकारी, श्री चन्द्रशेखर, अपर सचिव, खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग, बिहार, पटना को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-13-रु. 123100-215900) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप उनके द्वारा धारित पद 'विशेष सचिव' के रूप में पदनामित।
38.	153 / 05.01.2021	बिहार में कार्यरत केरल संवर्ग के 2008 बैच के अधिकारी श्री केशवेन्द्र कुमार, अपर सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-13-रु. 123100-215900) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप उनके द्वारा धारित पद 'विशेष सचिव' के रूप में पदनामित।



39.	231-32 / 06.01.2021	केन्द्र सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त, बिहार संवर्ग के 1996 बैच के दो पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः श्री विपिन कुमार एवं श्री राहुल सिंह को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से उच्च प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-15-रु. 182200-224100) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति
40.	233-34 / 06.01.2021	केन्द्र सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त, बिहार संवर्ग के 2005 बैच के दो पदाधिकारी, क्रमशः श्री अजय यादव एवं श्री कुलदीप नारायण को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-14-रु. 144200-218200) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति
41.	235 / 06.01.2021	केन्द्र सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त, बिहार संवर्ग के 2008 बैच की पदाधिकारी, डॉ. आशिमा जैन को दिनांक 01.01.2021 के प्रभाव से चयन ग्रेड (विशेष सचिव स्तर, वेतन स्तर-13-रु. 123100-215900) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति
42.	438 / 08.01.2021	श्री प्रकज कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1997), सचिव, पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं अति पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण विभाग को श्री राजेश कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2001) के स्थान पर, जाँच आयुक्त, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
43.	828 / 19.01.2021	श्री जिउत सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2008), बन्दोबस्त पदाधिकारी, बेगूसराय का नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, पूर्णिया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
44.	1009 / 23.01.2021	श्री जितेन्द्र श्रीवास्तव, भा.प्र.से. (2000), सचिव, लोक स्वस्थ अभियंत्रण विभाग को सचिव, गृह विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
45.	1010 / 23.01.2021	श्री पंकज कुमार पाल, भा.प्र.से. (2002), सचिव, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग को अध्यक्ष, बिहार राज्य पुल निर्माण निगम का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
46.	2483 / 23.02.2021	श्रीमती वन्दना किनी, भा.प्र.से. (1989), आयुक्त, भागलपुर प्रमंडल, भागलपुर (अतिरिक्त प्रभार मुंगेर प्रमंडल) को 17.02.21 से 10.03.21 तक 22 दिनों का उपाजित अवकाश स्वीकृत। आलोच्य छुट्टी अवधि में श्री राहुल रंजन गहियाल, भा.प्र.से. (2002), प्रमंडलीय आयुक्त, पूर्णिया को भागलपुर एवं मुंगेर प्रमंडलों का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
47.	2240 / 24.02.2021	श्री वैद्यनाथ यादव, भा.प्र.से. (2007), विशेष सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग का निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी के पद पर पदस्थापन।
48.	2241 / 24.02.2021	श्री संजीव कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2012), निदेशक, विज्ञान व प्रावैधिकी को संयुक्त सचिव, योजना व विकास विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
49.	2712 / 28.02.2021	श्री अरुण कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (1985), विकास आयुक्त, बिहार का मुख्य सचिव के पद पर पदस्थापन।
50.	2713 / 28.02.2021	श्री आमिर सुबहानी, भा.प्र.से. (1987), अपर मुख्य सचिव, गृह विभाग का विकास आयुक्त, बिहार के पद पर पदस्थापन।
51.	2714 / 28.02.2021	श्री चैतन्य प्रसाद, भा.प्र.से. (1990), प्रधान सचिव, जल संसाधन विभाग का प्रधान सचिव, गृह विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
52.	2715 / 28.02.2021	श्री रवि मनुभाई परमार, भा.प्र.से. (1992), प्रधान सचिव, कला, संस्कृति एवं युवा विभाग का प्रधान सचिव, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग के पद पर भी पदस्थापन।
53.	2716 / 28.02.2021	श्री संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा.प्र.से. (1997), सचिव, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग का सचिव, सूचना प्रावैधिकी विभाग के पद पर भी पदस्थापन।
54.	2717 / 28.02.2021	श्री प्रेम सिंह मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2000), सचिव, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण विभाग का सचिव, वित्त विभाग के पद पर भी पदस्थापन।
55.	2718 / 28.02.2021	श्री दिवेश सेहरा, भा.प्र.से. (2005), सचिव, वित्त विभाग का सचिव, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
57.	2720 / 28.02.2021	श्री वैद्यनाथ यादव, भा.प्र.से. (2007), निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी को विशेष सचिव, योजना एवं विकास विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
58.	2721 / 28.02.2021	श्री संजय कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1990), प्रधान सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग की शीर्ष वेतनमान (वेतन स्तर-17-रु. 225000 नियत) में 28.01.21 की रिकित के विरुद्ध प्रभार ग्रहण की तिथि से प्रदत्त प्रोन्नति एवं अपर मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदनामन।
59.	2722 / 28.02.2021	श्री चैतन्य प्रसाद, भा.प्र.से. (1990), प्रधान सचिव, जल संसाधन विभाग की शीर्ष वेतनमान (मुख्य सचिव स्तर-वेतन स्तर-17-रु. 225000 नियत) में 01.03.21 की रिकित के विरुद्ध प्रभार ग्रहण की तिथि से प्रदत्त प्रोन्नति एवं अपर मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदनामन।
60.	3038 / 04.03.2021	केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन पतिनियुक्त श्री के.के. पाठक, भा.प्र.से. (1990), प्रबंध निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं अवसंरचना विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली की शीर्ष वेतनमान (मुख्य सचिव स्तर-वेतन स्तर-17-रु. 225000 नियत) में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति।

## Photo Gallery

**Distribution of Blankets on February 2, 2021  
in Gaunpura GP of Phuwarishariff Block by the  
members of the IAS Officers' Wives' Association**



**Farewell to Retired IAS Officers and  
Welcome to newly promoted on 31-1-21**



### Vaccination Programme

From Left: Deepak Kumar, Mrs Rashmi Verma, Navin Verma, Dipak Kumar Singh and Mrs Harjot Kaur



Anand Vardhan Sinha



From Left: Mrs Rashmi Kumar, Deepak Kumar, IC Kumar, Balamurugan D, Dipak K Singh, RK Mahajan, M Ramchandrudu and Subhash



Amrendra Narayan Singh



From Left: Deepak Kumar, IC Kumar, Harjot Kaur, Dipak K Singh with the promotes from BAS

## Photo Gallery

While Mr. Joe Biden has taken over on the 20 January 2021 as President of the United States of America, Mrs Kamala Harris of Indian origin is the new Vice president. The word Biharis is formed after taking some letters from their names, and has been thoughtfully made into the cartoon extracted below:



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