



# PRAYAAS

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## Editorial

Dear Colleagues,

I have the privilege to place before you, on behalf of the IAS Association and the Editorial Board, this issue of Prayaas for the April-June quarter of the current year 2022.



The bureaucracy is the link between the policy makers above and the beneficiaries of those policies below them. A bureaucrat is, therefore, required to be available to his superiors and easily accessible to the people on the ground at all times. In most cases when you call a number, you neither get an answer nor a return call. The problem arises because of countless calls hitting the official numbers. A way out is to have some aide to place a list of callers to the officer who may then choose to respond to the callers according to his discretion.

It is a matter of satisfaction for all of us that our officers continue to deal with challenging problems of governance with fortitude and perseverance.

It is heartening to note that a few DMs have been acknowledges recently for their notable achievements, namely, Darbhanga DM, Rajiv Raushan for Makhana marketing and East Champaran DM, Kapil Sirsal Ashok for Water Conservation and Sports and Gaya DM, Thiagarajan for district planning.

*RU Singh*

RU Singh, IAS-(1961)  
Principal Editor  
[Mob: 91133-04025]

Areus 14-6-22

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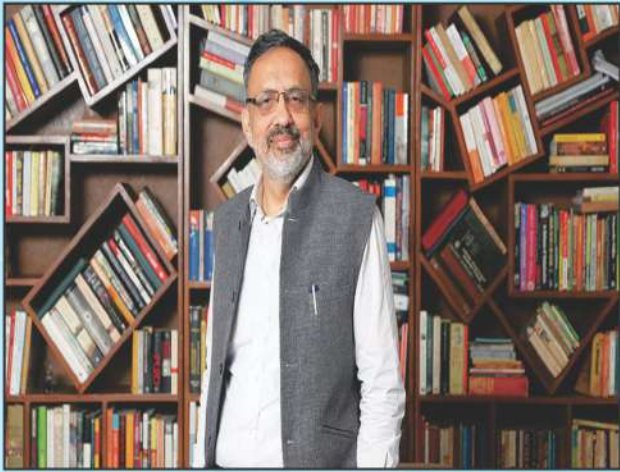
IAS BHAWAN



# Photo Gallery



Karkatgarh Fall in Kaimur District (Photo: S Siddharth)



Union Cabinet Secretary, Rajiv Gauba in his Study

## Blood Donation Camp on 14 June, 2022 - Inauguration



Inaugural Function of Blood Donation Camp at IAS Bhawan (L-R) Messrs Dipak K Singh, Aamir Subahani, SK Singhal

## Blood Donation Camp at IAS Bhawan on 14 June



Organic Gift to CS by Secretary, Dipak K Singh

## Flurry of Activities in East Champaran, Motihari



A Collage of Development Schemes

## Our Smarties at Chief Secretaries Conference in HP



(L-R) N Saravana Kumar, Anand Kishore, Dipak Kr Singh



## From Secretary's Desk



Dear Colleagues,

Most notable activity in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the current year was the celebration of Civil Services Day on a scale and in a format, which was not only different from the earlier years but also a much enlarged and fruitful event, bringing almost all officers of our service spanning from 1986 batch to 2020 batch, on one platform. One and half day was spent, deliberating on the implementation of important programmes, showcasing the best practices and listening to the political and executive leaders of our state. Presentation of best practices by the District Magistrates was most revealing for the headquarter officials and also a booster for the presenting officers.

The innovations were on a variety of programmes, ranging from health to prisons to fisheries to water conservation and protection of green cover, and very much on some out of box issues or issues that are generally given much lower priority by the District Magistrates. Kapil, DM Motihari undertook the identification and preservation of old trees with community participation marking them as heritage trees- a beautiful concept. While we preserve old buildings, old trees are not respected and seen only in terms of the wood they contain. It is my sincere hope and request that other officers also consider this as an important parameter in their planning and implementation of schemes. R. Sajjan, DM Sheohar took an area which is generally not paid much attention at the level of District Heads. He undertook a drive of registering construction workers under BOCW and disbursing benefits to them.

The role of District Magistrates is becoming much more challenging not only due to increase in the number of schemes but also because of the increased glare under which the field officers have to work in an era of fast communication and increasing influence of social media. Even a small slippage can't go unnoticed. Hence, we have to carry ourselves very carefully in our public appearance. Our service is still seen as role model, especially in a state like Bihar and we must try to maintain this image.

Before concluding, I solicit suggestions from all of you for ways to increase the activities of the association as well as periodic interaction amongst its members. Please feel free to give your suggestions to us, the office bearers of the association.

With regards



June 19, 2022

Yours sincerely

(Dipak Kumar Singh)



सम्पादक की कलम से...

**प्रिय बन्धु—भगिनी,**

सप्रेम नमस्कार!

‘प्रयास’ का यह अंक संपादित करते हर्ष हो रहा है। हर्ष जितना विशाल है, उतना ही स्पष्ट है इसका कारण।

प्रस्तुत अंक उन उपलब्धियों की गाथा सुनाता है जो सिविल सेवा दिवस 2022 के उपलक्ष्य पर हमारे साथी सहकर्मियों ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पुरस्कृत हो अपने बिहार को गौरवान्वित किया है। राज्य सरकार से पुरस्कृत साथी सहकर्मी सितारे भी रौशनी बिखेरते नजर आते हैं। आप सभी विजेताओं को अशेष बधाईयाँ ! कुछ अन्य स्मृतियाँ, उपलब्धियाँ, स्वास्थ्य और विधि विषयक विमर्श रूपी मोती भी इस माला में बखूबी पिरोये गए हैं।

यह हम सबका सामूहिक ‘प्रयास’ हैं और विशेष रूप से अनुभव के सप्त सिंधु पार कर चुके वरीय साथी सहकर्मियों से अनुरोध है कि अपनी अनुभव की आहूति इस ‘प्रयास’ पत्रिका रूपी हवन में अवश्य डालें ताकि नए साथियों को इसका लाभ मिल सके और सबको ‘पहिए का अविष्कार’ फिर से न करना पड़े।

प्रस्तुत अंक में प्रकाशित लेखों/कविता/कहानी इत्यादि के रचयिताओं का आभार, साथ ही, अगले अंक हेतु स्नेहिल निमंत्रण भी। वैसे साथी जिन्होंने अब तक ‘प्रयास’ हेतु ‘प्रयास’ नहीं किया, उनसे ‘प्रयास’ करने की अपील है।

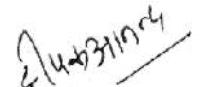
राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने भारत—भारती में मर्मन्तक वेदना का अनुभव करते हुए लिखा है :-

“हम कौन थे, क्या हो गए और क्या होंगे अभी  
आओं विचारे आज मिलकर समस्याएँ सभी”

तो आइए हम सब विचार करें, एकान्त में भी और समूह में भी। संस्था के रूप में हम जो भी थे और आज जो भी हैं, वो सब “हम क्या होंगे” की दशा और दिशा तय करेगा। हम जो थे, उसे अब परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता। किन्तु आज जो हम हैं उसको निश्चित रूप से सार्थक चिंतन, मनन कर विस्तृत परिप्रेक्ष्य में सर्वसमावेशी बनाया जा सकता है।

शुभकामनाओं सहित,

आपका ही,

  
(दीपक आनन्द)

संपादक

दूरभाष : 7764000000

जून 01, 2022



- Ishwari Prasad, IAS (1954)

## Reminiscences

From the twilight of my fading memory three events of my administrative career come to my mind which might be of interest to my fellow brothers. The first relates to the period when I was very young, the second relates to my middle period and the third towards the fag end of my career.

I joined as SDO Samastipur and had to hear a lot of criminal cases, because till then there had been no separation of powers between the executive and judiciary.

On a Saturday when I was trying to get up from the court, a person turned up with two young girls and informed me that their mother had been abducted by her paramour. He filed a petition that I should issue a production warrant under Section 400 of CrPC against their mother so that the children could be united with their mother. Being already tired, not ready to stay any longer in court, I issued a production warrant against her mother.

Next day a lawyer appeared before me with their mother (mark the day was a Sunday). The lawyer said that the question of keeping the woman in police custody was not proper, and he suggested that I keep the woman in my bungalow. I was aghast at his suggestion. The lawyer, sensing my predicament, suggested that I should release her on bail and he undertook to produce her in the Court next morning.

Next morning there was commotion in my Court. What had happened was that on the basis of the production warrant issued by me, the woman who was living with her husband was brought before me. So I became responsible for taking the woman away from the custody of her husband on the basis of the production warrant.

At this point I was on the point of ordering the restoration of the woman to her husband. Soon a petition was filed stating that she did not want to go to her husband. The lawyer quoted several High Court judgments including the Patna High Court to the effect that no one could be ordered to go to a place against his or her will. The lawyer wanted that I should mention these judgments in my order. This meant any order against the High Court judgment would invite contempt of court against me.

I was quite perplexed but suddenly, in the flash of a moment, an idea struck me and I passed an order setting the woman at liberty as a result of which she was free to go anywhere. But at the same time I ordered that the paramour of the woman should be arrested for adultery. [I do not know whether he was arrested on my suggestion.]

The second incident relates to the times when I was posted as Chief Labour Commissioner in Government of India. There was a strike of the Dock Labour which had paralyzed the working at the Calcutta (now Kolkata) Dock. The Union Labour Minister, Mr Fazlur Rehman asked me to go to Calcutta and resolve the issues.

One day, while in Calcutta I was discussing the issues of the dispute which had gained urgency as a union leader had been arrested and put in jail.

Next morning I met the trade union leader in jail and heard at length the points of dispute. After that I met the chief secretary of West Bengal and was able to bring about an agreement on the basis of four, out of ten points. For resolving the remaining six points, I suggested arbitration by the Labour Minister, Government of India. He was skeptical of the suggestion but, after hearing the parties, agreed for my arbitration.

Ultimately, the trade union leader was released and the labor minister was quite happy with the outcome.

The third incident relates to the period when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister and I was Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Rumours were adrift that the Prime Minister and the President Giani Jail Singh were at loggerheads and that the President was thinking of dismissing him.

Be it as it may, I was called by Shri Rajiv Gandhi who enquired if the Central Hall in the Parliament House could accommodate all the MPS from both the houses to which my reply was in the affirmative. He then wanted to know if it was air-conditioned to which my reply was in the negative. On this he said then how it is so cool. He asked me whether I was sure. I told him that so far as I knew, it was not air-conditioned. He again reiterated the same question after which I got a little irritated and told him that early in our career we were taught that as field officers, Collectors of the districts, etc. we must be sure of our facts otherwise the policy based on those facts might affect other districts and it would be embarrassing for the Government.

At this point he turned to Cabinet Secretary, Shri BG Dashmukh to verify it from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. After verification the Cabinet Secretary reported that the central hall was not air-conditioned but air-cooled. The cabinet secretary then told the prime minister that I was correct.

The cabinet secretary then asked me to leave as other matters were to be discussed.

\*

[As Labour Commissioner I had the privilege to work under Shri Prasad in 1973 when he was the Labour Secretary. Later on, he left on central deputation and I was appointed to succeed him in October 1973 – RU Singh].

□□







- RN Dash, IAS (1962)

## The Air Crash that Shocked Patna

The 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2000 was also the first Monday of the auspicious month of *Shravana*, when religious minded people were preparing to visit temples. The new Century had ushered in about six-and-half months back. The rainy season had also arrived about six-and-half weeks earlier, cooling down the extreme heat of Patna, but creating considerable humidity.

Around 7-30 in the morning, an elderly couple residing in a small government quarter on the narrow road No 29 in the area behind Gardanibagh Girls' High School, were enjoying tea in front of their small house. Suddenly they were no more, before realizing what happened. A huge Boeing 737-2AB aircraft of the Alliance Airlines had nose-dived upon them with a very high speed and had crashed, with a terrific noise. The Aircraft (VT-EGD) was flying as *Alliance 7412* on the Kolkota-Patna-Lucknow-Delhi route, carrying 52 passengers [44 males, 5 females and 3 children] and 4 cabin crews.

The Plane had brushed over a Mango tree just before crashing. The impact had broken the plane into four parts, but without causing the usually instant explosion and wild fire during the initial seconds, although it carried a heavy load of five-and-half tons of highly inflammable fuel. But it did explode some seconds later causing a wild fire covering the entire wreckage, making it impossible for anybody on board to escape. During the impact, a chair from the cabin of the wrecked Plane had flown out, on which a Lucknow bound Passenger was tied by a seat belt. He was the only lucky passenger who survived, although he was seriously injured, for which he was immediately treated successfully, and discharged. Six more had also been rescued during the few seconds before the explosion, all seriously injured, out of which 4 died before reaching a hospital, and the remaining two also died in spite of treatment in the Patna Medical College Hospital. Thus all of the remaining 51 passengers, heavily burnt and mutilated, had died, making it difficult to identify their bodies.

On the ground, the crash had destroyed house Nos 6 and 7 completely, and No.9 partially, all on Road No. 29 in the Gardanibagh colony of Government, killed 5 persons instantly and injured 5 more severely, who fortunately survived after treatment.

The then Chief Secretary, VS Dubey, residing about 2 kilometres north of the crash site, had heard a terrific noise and on peeping out from the window, he noticed terrific smoke clouding the sky over Gardanibagh-Chitkohra area. He rushed to the site and was the first government officer to arrive at the ghastly site. He immediately tried his best to summon assistance for rescue and salvage operations, e.g., the Fire Brigades, Ambulance vans and Police personnel.

The Air Traffic Tower (ATC) at Patna, on seeing the Plane crash and explode about a Km on its south-east, had immediately sounded the emergency alarms and closed the Airport for any landing or take-off of Planes. A Fire-Brigade from the Airport had arrived at the crash site within about 5 minutes.

But the Fire extinguishing and salvage operations were severely affected due to a very large uncontrollable crowd which had surrounded the area and had also blocked the

entry and exit routes of the vehicles. Many had also climbed over the Fire Brigades, Ambulance vans and even on the Police vans to get a good view of the crash site. Additional Police force including the Bihar Military Police was summoned to control the surging crowd. It took over an hour to control the raging fire.

The events leading to the disaster and the cause of the disaster unfolded during the statutory investigation that commenced soon after. The Ministry of Civil Aviation immediately constituted a Board to investigate into this disaster, headed by Air-Marshall Philip Rajkumar of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore. The Board took 3 weeks to investigate and Report.

The first job of the Investigators was to locate, retrieve and analyze the Flight Data Recorder and the Cockpit Voice Recorder. The Flight Data Recorder, usually known as the Black Box, is in fact of deep Orange in color. It records every maneuver by the Pilot and the Co-Pilot to fly and control the Aircraft, and also every activity of the Plane and its important operating parts, covering as many as about 1800 parameters. The Cockpit Voice Recorder records all conversations, alarms and sounds inside the Cockpit. Both instruments are shock-proof, fire-proof and water-proof, and are sturdy enough never to be damaged or destroyed in a crash. They are also placed in the rear part of the Plane, which usually suffers less damage during the impact of any crash. Both emit Radio signals continuously till 30 days after a crash, so that they can be located and retrieved easily from the wreckage. Both are sent to the designated Aviation Laboratories to be analyzed and transcribed.

The next job of the Investigators was to analyze the condition of the doomed Aircraft and its operating parts, to ascertain whether it was inspected, maintained and serviced properly in accordance with the time-schedule, procedures and guidelines prescribed, and whether the Aircraft was flight-worthy. This particular Aircraft was about 19 and half years old, and was due to be retired only about 5 months later, Investigations revealed that this Aircraft had miraculously survived a near-fatal accident earlier on 15-1-1986 while landing at Tiruchirappalli Airport, but was saved from a crash due to commendable efforts of the Pilot to abort the landing; he flew on to land successfully at the nearest Airport at Chennai, in spite of a severely damaged wing. Towards the end of 1990s, about 9-10 months prior to the crash, the Rolls-Royce Company which manufactures and periodically maintains and services the Engines and many operating equipment of Boeing Planes, refused to renew the maintenance-cum-Service contract for its Planes with Alliance Airlines. Thereafter, the British Aviation Authorities circulated an Advisory not to travel with Alliance Airlines citing reason that its Planes are no longer safe. The Board of Investigators, after considering all these aspects, and also after examining thoroughly the records of maintenance work done, concluded that although the Plane was old enough to be retired shortly, there was nothing wrong with the Plane or with any of its parts, and was absolutely Air-worthy. The reason of the crash was something else.

The Board of Investigators tried to reconstruct the events leading to the crash, on basis of the records of the Flight Controllers at Kolkota and Patna, and the transcripts of the Data recorded in the Flight Data Recorder and the Cockpit voice Recorder, after a thorough inspection of the site of crash and the wreckage. According to the report of the Board of Investigators the events leading to the crash unfolded as follows:



0605 = Flight CD-7412 took off from Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport at Kolkata for Jayprakash Narain International Airport at Patna. The take-off was normal.

0712 = Kolkata Air Traffic Control [ATC] handed over the Flight to Patna Air Traffic Control Tower. Patna ATC confirmed.

0713 = ATC of Patna acknowledged, and informed the Pilot that now the Flight was under control of the ATC of Patna.

0728 = The Aircraft flew over the Lead Radial, about 15 miles before the Runway. The flight was smooth and uneventful till then, except that the altitude of the flying Aircraft was much higher, i.e. about 7500 feet above Mean Sea Level [MSL] whereas at that time, only 3-4 minutes to land, the Plane should not have been flying higher than 2000 feet above the MSL.

The five minutes after 0728 sealed the fate of the Aircraft. Till then, the Plane was flying OK, except that it was flying at a much higher altitude of 7500 feet against the norm of 2000 feet. After checking the position of the Plane on the Radar the ATC instructed the Pilot to descend to a height of 4000 feet immediately, then to descend gradually to a height to 3000 feet, then to take a wide arc turn to align the plane with the line of approach to the runway, and to land on Runway 25. The Plane flew in a zigzag motion 3 times during the next 3 minutes, banking to the left, then to right, then to left again. Perhaps the Pilot tried to prolong the remaining Flight path to gain time to lower the Plane gradually to the normative height. By 0732, when the Plane flew over the Middle Marker, and above the Clock Tower of the Secretariat, the Pilot noticed that the Plane was at a height of 400 feet, when it should have descended to 200 feet. Any plane, about to land on a Runway, should be at an altitude of about 150 feet only, with speed reduced to 140 nautical miles for landing. So the ATC instructed the Pilot to come down to a level of 170 feet. The Pilot could have aborted the landing then only, flown up by increasing the thrust of the Engines, and with permission of the ATC circled around the Airport for a smooth landing, since there was no other Plane flying in the area. But the Pilot unfortunately decided to fly a circle at that low altitude only, and obtained permission from the ATC for the purpose. This was the last conversation between the Pilots and the ATC. The decision proved fatal.

The Pilot had raised the Flaps on the Wings 45 degrees up to slow down the Plane gradually by wind-flow-resistance, and he rightly lowered the Flaps to 12 degrees. The Pilot had also neutralized both Engines so that the Plane, deprived of thrust, will slow down gradually and also descend gradually, by inertia. But if the engines remain neutralized for a long duration, or the Plane is turned right or left during the neutralized position, the Plane would stall, and if during stall recovery measures are not implemented at once, the Plane will dive-down by gravitational force and crash.

The Pilots, while turning the Plane leftwards, had obviously forgotten, may be momentarily, that both engines were in a neutral position, generating no power and producing no thrust. As a result, the Plane was losing speed, to 130 knots, then to 122 knots, and thereafter to 119 knots, whereas all flights while entering the air-space above the starting point of the Runway should be at an altitude of about 150 feet and flying @ 140 knots per hour while attempting landing. [One knot = one nautical mile = 1.15

standard mile]. A stall leading to a crash had become inevitable. The Pilots did bring back both engines to thrust position, but too late, only 2 seconds before the crash. The Pilots also obviously failed to notice the repeated warnings of an impending stall, which would crash the Plane. The stick-sticker had started trembling, and Stall Warnings were flashing repeatedly. According to the Report of the Board of Investigators submitted about three weeks after the crash, at that crucial second, one Pilot was looking at the Runway and the other was busy in some conversation, both unmindful of the Stall Warnings. Instead of initiating Stall Recovery measures instantly, and instead of following the missed approach procedure, they turned the Plane left to fly a circle, and so the crash was inevitable.

The Investigation Report had concluded that the Aircraft crashed only due to Pilot errors. It had completely exonerated the ATC of Patna. But rumors started that they had unduly protected the ATC by ignoring its faults. In my humble opinion, the only lapse by the ATC of Patna was that after taking over the Flight at 0712, they failed to monitor the altitude of the flying plane till 0726 hours.

Rumors also started floating in the Gardanibagh area that Ghosts of the dead keep roaming in the area after midnight. Another rumor got circulated among the Auto-Drivers that around midnight, any Auto plying in the area is stopped by a beautiful woman, who gets into it and asks to be driven to a desolate area, where she becomes a ghastly looking witch, and kills the Auto driver. One Partho Singh, claiming to be son of an Auto driver, has uploaded a video narrating a similar experience of his father, who could save himself by managing to get into a small roadside temple of Lord Bajrangbali, where after he gave up driving Autos.

There have also been other incidents over or near Patna Airport when planes [mostly small planes of Government of Bihar] survived crashes. For instance, during the First President's Rule in Bihar [1977-78], an Advisor to the Governor, old with poor eyesight, used to insist on flying the plane, whenever he used to fly in a Government Plane; Captain Abhimanyu, skeptical of his flying abilities, used to fly along as the co-pilot, and once saved the Plane from crashing. Later, once when Captain Avinash initiated the procedure to land a Government Aircraft and lowered the landing gears for the purpose, the signals on the cockpit indicated that the landing gears had not opened, and he became worried; he circled above the Airport at a low [but safe] level and requested the ATC to check and inform him whether the landing gears had been lowered for landing; the ATC checked using binoculars and informed the Captain that the landing gears have been released; but there was no way to ascertain whether they had been properly locked or not; the Captain took a risk and landed successfully. All such incidents had happened during landing only; never when taking-off.

[The writer has described the intricate details of how the flight was managed from the ATC and the Cockpit, after collecting the information from different sources even though he claims to have no specialized knowledge about aviation. He seeks pardon from the esteemed readers in case of inaccuracies noticed in the descriptions, which I have found none – Principal Editor]

□□





- Rajiv Raushan. IAS

## **Makhana- The Pride of Darbhanga**

### **Introduction:**

Darbhanga, the heartland of Mithila is considered as cultural capital of Bihar. As per census 2011, the population of Darbhanga district is around 39 lakhs and it is the fifth largest city of the State. The city is known as “the cultural capital of Bihar” as well as “Heart of Mithilanchal”. It is one of the significant cities of North Bihar and a wonderful tourist destination due to its palaces, ponds, temples and bird sanctuary. The city is considered as the cultural capital of Bihar because it is rich in its musical form, folk-art and literary traditions continuing from centuries. Songs written by famous Maithili poet Vidyapati is still sung at all religious and social occasions throughout this region. Mithila painting is a renowned form of folk arts in the state of Bihar, particularly in Darbhanga and Madhubani. Along with it the districts boast of its Paan (Betel leaf), Machhli (Fish) and Makhana (Foxnut) which are the threads that provides Mithila culture a significant and unique identification.

### **Background:**

There is a saying that every person has unique gifts, and those gifts give him/her the power and the opportunity to accomplish great things, which is equally true for places also. Every place is special and unique in terms of Agro-climatic zone, texture of its soil, annual and seasonal rainfall, temperature, humidity and its variations throughout the year and also in terms of heritage of skills and labour. Every place has different dimensions of challenge and at the same time it has opportunities too. India, a country of diverse agro-climatic zone, has immense untapped potential.

Considering the strength and potential of the Districts (places) and to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products, Ministry of food processing Industries, Govt. of India launched ***One District One Product scheme***. It has been observed as a transformational step forward to realize the true and undiscovered strength of the district to boost rural economic activities in terms of employment generation, enhanced production, processing, value addition and the marketing of the product.

Darbhanga, the district situated in north region of the state faces challenges of floods almost every year. It has alluvial and loamy soil, rainfall varies from 900 mm to 1200mm, temperature ranges from 20 degrees to 40 degree and humidity of more than 60 % in average in monsoon season. The district has low lying areas in majority and also has more than 8000 identified and geo tagged water bodies (under Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Mission, A Govt. of Bihar initiative). All these topographic and climatic

features of this place make it very suitable for *Makhana* cultivation. As the district has traditional heritage and skills of Makhana cultivation, in grained with timely processing gives it an edge from others. In the background of these, Darbhanga has the potential to convert challenges into opportunities. Basically the growth of Darbhanga's Makhana is a journey from '*Tradition to Trademark*' and also a journey from '*Production to Entrepreneurship*'.

### ***Makhana – The Nutrition Powerhouse***

Makhana (Foxnut) is selected under One District One Product scheme for Darbhanga district. Makhana is an aquatic crop which is considered as a super food having unique nutritional properties and significant health benefits also. Being rich in antioxidant properties and having low glycemic index: 100 grams of Makhana has 350 Kcal, 7.6 gram Dietary fibre, 60 mg calcium, 9.7 gram protein, 0.1 gram fat and other micro nutrients. These combinations of nutrients make it a great and healthy food even for diabetic and heart patients. This crop is also considered a good remedy of insomnia, high blood pressure, arthritis, ageing problems etc. The growing consciousness among consumers for healthy food, makes Makhana healthy and a good choice and it has also the potential to be the staple food in ready to eat category too.

### **Promoting Makhana through State & Central Government schemes**

In the convergence with various State and Central Government schemes and by bringing various stakeholders together innovative and targeted intervention is adopted for the purpose of holistic development through enhanced production. Cultivation, processing, value addition and marketing etc. are some of key steps involved in Makhana production. The District Innovation Fund, CM Udyami Yojana, PMFME, NABARD, JEEVIKA, District Bagvaani vikas scheme, PMEGP etc. are being used for Makhana cultivation, processing and marketing. The makhana processed food is also being advertised through Sudha stalls.

Crop intensification of Makhana is also being done where wheat and makhana are cultivated in the same land. Other crop intensification patterns are water chest nut with makhana, fish with makhana etc. Also the farmers with the technical assistance from Makhana Research Institute (MRI) have introduced the seeds of *Swarna Vaidehi* variety and *Savour Makhana -1*. These two seed varieties have raised the production rate by 1.5-2 times.

### **Outcome of Interventions**

Makhana King is a brand developed by NAFED under the PMFME scheme for marketing Makhana based products from Darbhanga, Bihar.

\* Last two years have seen exponential growth in startup around Makhana



marketing. 16 new companies are registered in the districts. several FPOs and MSMEs are actively working in the entire value chain. Local Gullobara Bazar, Darbhanga, Industrial area, marketing yard and the market at Tower Chowk, Darbhanga trades approximately 2000 MT of Makhana yearly. Makhana and its value added products are available at all major airports and with all big or small stores in the district and state. Makhana is exported to all the states and to other countries through various routes.

- \* Most units are being tied up with major E-commerce platforms, big retailers developing own websites to boost sale and marketing. Tie up with big retail chains – Amazon, Flipkart, Grofers, Reliance etc. has increased the network of marketing of the product.
- \* 'Mithila Makhana' has also acquired the Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
- \* Value added products of Makhana such as Makhana Kheer, Makhana Kalakand, flavoured Makhana etc. are also being developed as a mouthwatering product.
- \* Through ODOP, Makhana cultivation & processing has undergone a major paradigm shift from just being means for basic livelihood for farmers to an attractive business proposition. Value addition, financing, marketing, providing the provision of technology and infrastructure leading to holistic development. This is giving shape to Honorable Prime Minister's vision of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat by being vocal for local & doubling the income & benefits of farmers.

#### **Special Recognition:**

1. District Darbhanga was awarded under “**Chief Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration 2021**” by Shri Nitish Kumar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar on Civil Services Day, 20 April, 2022 for ODOP (One District One Product). He stressed the need for 'maximising production, branding and marketing of Makhana'.
2. District Darbhanga was awarded under “**Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2021**” on Civil Services Day, 20 April, 2022 for ODOP.



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— RU Singh, IAS (Retd)

## Hero of 1857 - Vir Kuer Singh

The saga of bravery and sacrifice scripted by Vir Kuer Singh, an indomitable octogenarian hero of the first war of India's Independence in 1857, appears to have been given a short shrift perhaps because of the proverbially short public memory. Even though the books of history as well as research documents are replete with words of praises for that redoubtable soldier, it is amazing how the memories of this brave soul are sought to be confined to the dustbin of forgotten history.

To mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence on August 15, 1997, the Doordarshan telecast a programme featuring the main events of the Indian struggle for Independence from 1857 to 1947, which did not make even a passing reference to Vir Kuer Singh. The *faux pas* by DD overlooking the contributions of Vir Kuer Singh was compounded when, coming close on the heels of this telecast, the resolution adopted by the Parliament after five days of special commemorative session on 50-years of Independence also made no mention of even the name, let alone the heroic deeds of Babu Kuer Singh. There could be no plausible explanation for this historic amnesia in regard to the sacred memory of that great hero. It has to be remembered that history does not forgive those who forget it and that those who forget history are bound to repent eventually.

The brave son of India had led his forces, which included the mutineers from

Danapur Cantonment, during the last ten months of his life from May 1857 to April 1858. He had stunned the British by scoring momentous victories over them at Arrah and Azamgarh. He led the valiant retreat from the rear end, from Azamgarh to his Jagdishpur fort in April 1858. While Babu Kuer Singh was crossing the Ganga a bullet hit him in his right arm which he himself amputated and offered it to Mother Ganga. Although he lay on his death bed after reaching Jagadishpur, the last victory came his way on April 23, 1858 in a battle fought near Jagdishpur under the command of his younger brother, Amar Singh against the British forces led by Captain Le Grand. Only three days later, on April 26, 1858, when Kuer Singh breathed his last, he must have embraced death with peace and contentment because his own flag, rather than the Union Jack, fluttered atop his fort at Jagdidhpur.



Vir Kuer Singh

Few people realize that Babu Kuer Singh had a secular and cosmopolitan outlook. He had abjured his personal friendship with Taylor, the then Patna Commissioner, who during the eventful days had treated mercilessly the patriotic and fearless fighters like Peer Ali of Patna. Few people might also be aware that in the initial run-up to the uprising, the patriotic Muslims were perhaps the chosen targets of the British for individual annihilation. But the man who commanded Kuer Singh's forces was none other than a Muslim, named Mohd Karim Shah



whose grave at Jagdishpur is too dilapidated to tell the full story of the bravery that was. Besides Rajputs and Brahmins, many Yadav youths had also joined Kuer Singh's army and valiantly fought against the enemy. It is said that a Yadav youth who led Kuer Singh's forces in Behea area, was reportedly blown to pieces by a British cannon. Babu Kuer Singh, was more secular and non-casteist than many of the present-day demagogues who cry hoarse against communalism and casteism without themselves practicing the same in letter and spirit. With reference to Babu Kuer Singh, could there be a better example of a utopian casteless society in which the relevance of caste lay only in the tying of nuptial knots? Not a hypocrite, Babu Kuer Singh openly acknowledged his intimacy with Dharmanbai who accompanied him even on his 1200-mile guerilla march through Rohtas, Varanasi, Rewa, Banda, Kalpi, Kanpur, Lucknow and Azamgarh. She died somewhere on the way during the campaign, as did Babu Kuer Singh's only surviving grandson.

The grand old man set exemplary standards of courage and leadership, communal harmony and social equanimity. He had divided his estate into two parts and placed each under the administration of a Muslim. This bears invincible testimony to his secular credentials. It is heartening to recall that Babu Kuer Singh had accepted a Dalit woman as his sister and had settled with her a piece of land which eventually came to be known as Bahan Bigha or Dusadh Badhar. People of all castes adorned Kuer Singh's court, which naturally did not discriminate between individuals on the basis of their caste and

creed as merit was the sole criterion.

Most of the British historians and chroniclers thanked their stars that Kuer Singh had not been 40 years younger! According to the British accounts, Hindustan roughly extending from Patna to Delhi, was almost lost in the wake of the Mutiny. The accounts add that 'when the native troops had killed their officers and looted the treasury, it sometimes so happened that a local chieftain would put himself at their head, as Nana had done at Cawnpore, Kunwar Singh in the country east of Benares and Khan Mohammad Khan in Rohilakhand.' But our own leaders in independent India have hardly gone beyond the annual ritual of paying floral tributes to Vir Kuer Singh on the occasion of the anniversary of his 'Victory Day' falling on April 23. Otherwise, nothing much has been done to perpetuate his memory and preserve his memorabilia at Jagdishpur, which bore the severe brunt of British attacks after Kuer Singh's death. With the seeds of patriotism in his heart, Vir Kuer Singh had actively participated in a secret conclave of some other Indian chieftains held at Sonapur in 1845 to deliberate on the ways and means of ousting the British from the Indian soil. As a follow-up, Babu Kuer Singh had already raised a local army 8000 men which was reinforced by the 1300 mutineers who had arrived from three battalions of the native infantry at Danapur cantonment.

We cannot but admire the diplomatic skills of the British who showed the uncanny capacity to turn foes into friends through their divide and rule policy. A couple of instances would suffice to substantiate this statement. First, a few years before the 1857, the British had gained control over the

Punjab after taking on the Sikh soldiers in fierce battles with the help of Purbea soldiers, who mostly hailed from what now falls in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Ironically, a few years later, the same British brought the same Sikhs to their own side and deployed them to fight against the same Purbea soldiers who had decamped from the barracks of British army at Barrackpore, Meerut and Danapur. The vulnerable logic which otherwise went well with the Sikhs had obviously been that the Purbeas who betrayed the British by joining the mutiny were the same people who had earlier killed the Sikhs in the battles for bringing the Punjab under British control. Little did the Sikh soldiers realise that the Purbeas had no animosity for the Sikhs but had fought against them only at the behest of the British. Second, later in the 1930s, the British successfully created a schism in the Hindu-Muslim unity, thus arraying one against the other that ultimately ended up in the partition of our beloved country. These two instances amply show that, for the British, deceit and diplomacy went together. The British bequeathed to India an ominous legacy that lasts till today.

To return to the main theme of this article, I am tempted to surmise that the course of Indian history from 1857 onwards would have been different, had one or more of the following four alternative scenarios taken place namely,

(a) if, as per the secret understanding, the mutiny in all the cantonments had broken out simultaneously exactly on July 25, 1857; (b) if Babu Kuer Singh had then been 40 years younger; (c) if the soldiers of Danapur cantonment had mutinied a couple of days earlier than July 25, 1857 i.e. before the huge cache of arms and ammunitions were shifted to the eastern part of the cantonment to make them beyond the reach of the Indian soldiers; and (d) if the traitors among the Indians had unreservedly and whole-heartedly sided with Babu Kuer Singh instead of seeking to be rewarded by the British for their acts of treachery against their own country.

There is some difference of opinion on the point whether the best time for India to gain independence was in 1857, when it was not a nation but the conglomeration of the native peasantry and of a large number of native estates pulling in different directions, driven by instincts of self-interest. As a matter of fact, it was the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi that instilled political consciousness in the public psyche. People did become aware of their rights but, after Independence, they hardly inculcated the sense of duty. Like Bismarck, the first German Chancellor had unified Germany in 1871, so did the 'Iron Man of India', Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel unify the country by bringing all Indian estates under one roof after Independence.

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[This article is based on my article on Vir Kuer Singh, which had been published in the Hindustan Times, Patna on 26 April, 2003 — RU Singh]

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- डॉ० जितेन्द्र कुमार सिंह (पद्मश्री अवार्डी)

## कैंसर: वर्तमान स्थिति एवं बचाव

कैंसर विश्व में होने वाली मौतों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा कारण है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि कैंसर भी अन्य बीमारियों की तरह ही शुरू होता है परंतु अन्य बीमारियों और कैंसर में यही अंतर है कि कैंसर का कोई भी लक्षण शुरूआती दौर में नहीं दिखता और धीरे-धीरे शरीर के एक जगह से दूसरे जगहों पर फैल जाता है और तब तक इलाज बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। अतः इस बीमारी से बचने का यही एक उपाय है कि जांच द्वारा इसे शुरूआती अवस्था में पकड़ लिया जाए। इसके लिए लोगों को नियमित जांच के लिए आगे बढ़ना होगा। साथ ही इससे लड़ने के लिए स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था का भी मजबूत होना बहुत आवश्यक है। लोगों और सरकारों के बीच इसी जागरूकता लाने के लिए सन् 2000 में कैंसर रोग के खिलाफ पहले विश्व सम्मेलन (पेरिस) में 4 फरवरी को “विश्व कैंसर दिवस” के रूप में घोषित किया गया था।

कैंसर रोग पूरी दुनिया में काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, जिसमें भारतवर्ष भी एक है। विकसित देशों ने इस पर काफी काबू पाने में सफलता हासिल कर लिया है लेकिन विकासशील देशों में इसकी स्थिति बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक है। डब्लू.एच.ओ. के अनुसार भारतवर्ष में कैंसर के मरीजों की संख्या 20 वर्ष में दोगुनी हो गई है। बदलती जीवन शैली ने हमारी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता कम करके हमें अनेक रोगों का आसान शिकार बना दिया है और उसमें से सबसे प्रमुख है, कैंसर। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के आंकड़े देखें तो 15 लाख नए मरीज हर वर्ष कैंसर के शिकार होते हैं। देश में बुजुर्ग ही नहीं, युवा और बच्चे भी कैंसर की चपेट में आ रहे हैं। अमेरिकन कैंसर सोसाइटी के अनुसार, कैंसर के बढ़ते दायरो को रोकने के उपाय चार चरणों में किए जा सकते हैं:- कैंसर से बचाव, लक्षणों की पहचान, नियमित स्क्रीनिंग और तुरंत उपचार। पिछले दो दशक में कैंसर के इलाज में इतनी प्रगति हुई जितनी किसी और बीमारी में नहीं हुई है। विभिन्न ट्यूमर मार्कर एवं मोलेक्यूलियर स्तर पर जाँच एवं इलाज के द्वारा इलाज की पद्धति को इतना सटीक और प्रभावशाली बना दिया है कि मरीजों को रोग की बढ़ी अवस्था में भी काफी लंबी जिंदगी मिल जाती है। दुनिया के डॉक्टर एवं वैज्ञानिक इस बीमारी पर शोध करने में लगे हैं कि कैसे इसे समूल नष्ट किया जा सके। इस अभियान में काफी हद तक सफलता मिली है लेकिन अभी भी कुछ पहलुओं पर शोध जारी है। उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस बीमारी के सही कारणों की जानकारी एवं इसका उपचार आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में संभव हो जाएगा।

जिन देशों में कैंसर रोग पर काबू पाने में काफी सफलता मिली है, ऐसा देखा गया है वहां पर इलाज के साथ-साथ लोगों में जागरूकता, बीमारी के बारे में शिक्षा, बचाव के कारणों के साथ-साथ, रोग को प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में पकड़ने के लिए बहुत ही बड़ा अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। आस्ट्रेलिया, नीदरलैंड, अमेरिका, कनाडा, फिनलैंड इत्यादि कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जहाँ बहुत अधिक कैंसर मरीजों के पाए जाने के वाबजूद मृत्युदर विश्व में सबसे कम है। ये कुछ नियमों और जागरूकता से ही संभव हो पाया है। इस छोटे से लेख के माध्यम से समाज में लोगों को जागरूक करने एवं कैंसर के बारे में ज्ञान देने हेतु एक छोटा सा प्रयास किया गया है।

### बीमारी से जुड़े कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य :

1. भारत में 12 लाख नये कैंसर के रोगियों की हर वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है और करीब 7 लाख रोगियों की हर वर्ष

- मृत्यु भी हो रही है। किसी भी समय लगभग 35 लाख कैंसर रोगी देश में मौजूद रहते हैं।
2. विश्व में कैंसर मौत का दूसरा बड़ा कारण है। डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. के अनुसार विश्व में हर छः मौतों में एक मौत कैंसर के कारण होती है।
  3. पुरुषों में 50 प्रतिशत एवं महिलाओं में 8 से 10 प्रतिशत कैंसर सिर्फ तम्बाकू के कारण होते हैं।
  4. विश्व में हर वर्ष 60 लाख लोग और भारतवर्ष में 10 लाख लोग तम्बाकू के सेवन से मरते हैं और करीब डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा लोग धूम्रपान करने वाले व्यक्ति के फेंके हुए धुएँ लेने से मर रहे हैं।
  5. कैंसर मरीजों में लगभग 61 प्रतिशत महिलाएं एवं 39: प्रतिशत पुरुष होते हैं।
  6. ब्रिटिश सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार छोटे-छोटे बच्चे जिन्होंने कभी धूम्रपान नहीं किया है, यदि उनके माता-पिता घर में सिगरेट या बीड़ी पीते हैं, तो ये बच्चे कैंसर पैदा करने जितना सिगरेट का धुआँ एक साल में ले चुके होते हैं।
  7. भारतवर्ष में हर 40 सेकेण्ड में एक व्यक्ति की मौत तम्बाकू सेवन से हो रही है एवं हर दो सेकेण्ड में एक बच्चा तम्बाकू लेने की आदत का शिकार हो रहा है।

### जाने कैंसर क्या है?

हमारा शरीर अनेक प्रकार की कोशिकाओं से बना होता है। आमतौर पर ये कोशिकाएं नियमित और नियंत्रित तरीके से विभाजित होती रहती है। किन्तु जब किसी कारण से कोशिकाओं की विभाजन असामान्य और अनियंत्रित हो जाती है तो यही अतिरिक्त कोशिकाएँ धीरे-धीरे एक गांठ के रूप में जमा हो जाती है और वहीं ट्यूमर (गांठ) का रूप ले लेती है, जिसे हम कैंसर कहते हैं। यह किसी भी अंग में हो सकता है। गांठें दो तरह की होती हैं। एक तरह की गांठ कैंसर की गांठ होती है जो शरीर के और अंगों में फैलाने की ताकत रखती है जबकि दूसरी में फैलाने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं पाई जाती है।

कैंसर धीरे-धीरे बढ़ने वाली बीमारी है। यह शरीर के किसी भी अंग में हो सकता है और जब बहुत लंबे समय तक वह वहीं रहता है और फिर धीरे-धीरे पूरे शरीर में फैलना शुरू करता है और तब इसे हमलोग कैंसर की चौथी अवस्था कहते हैं। यही कैंसर की सबसे बड़ी खराबी है जैसा अन्य बीमारियों में नहीं होता है।

### किन कारणों से बढ़ रहे लगातार मामले?

1. तम्बाकू या तम्बाकू से बने पदार्थों का सेवन।
2. खाद, कीटनाशक, कार्बाइड एजेण्ट का खाने की वस्तुओं में प्रयोग।
3. 40 से कम वर्ष के व्यक्ति में अधिक चर्बीदार व वसा वाले भोजन के कारण अत्याधिक मोटापा।
4. शरीर में प्रतिरोधक प्रणाली की कमी।
5. अनुवांशिक कारणों से।
6. गलत खानपान।
7. बढ़ता प्रदूषण।
8. बैक्टीरिया या वाइरस का लगातार प्रहार।
9. निष्क्रिय जीवनशैली

### ना करें इन लक्षणों की अनदेखी :

1. पेशाब, थूक, खखार या वलगम में खून का आना।
2. शरीर का वजन लगातार घटने लगना।
3. लंबे समय तक



बुखार का आना। 5. शरीर में कोई गाँठ या गिल्टी का होना। 6. मुँह के अन्दर में रंग में परिवर्तन या घाव का होना। 7. स्तन में गाँठ का होना एवं बच्चेदानी में असमय खून का श्राव। 8. आवाज में लंबे समय से परिवर्तन। 9. निगलने में कठिनाई।

**कैंसर का इलाज मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार से होता है:**

1. **सर्जरी:** ट्यूमर और इसके पास के ऊतक को हटाने के लिए शल्य चिकित्सा। 2. **रेडियोथेरेपी ( विकिरण चिकित्सा ):** ट्यूमर और कैंसर की कोशिकाओं को नष्ट करने के लिए नियंत्रित मात्राओं में विकिरण दिया जाता है। 3. **कीमोथेरेपी:** कैंसर की कोशिकाओं की वृद्धि को धीमा करने या नष्ट करने के लिए जो दवा दी जाती है उसे कीमोथेरेपी कहते हैं। यह इन्जेक्शन या टेबलेट के रूप में दी जाती है। 4. **टारगेटेड थेरेपी:** इसमें कैंसर की दवाइयां सीधे ट्यूमर पर ही प्रभाव डालती है, अगल-बगल के अंगों पर नहीं। 5. **इम्यूनोथेरेपी:** यह शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बहुत गुणा बढ़ा देती है ताकि शरीर कैंसर को खुद-ब-खुद मार सके।

**निम्नांकित रूटीन को अपनाने से कम हो सकता कैंसर का खतरा:**

1. तम्बाकू एवं शराब से दूर रहना। 2. फास्ट फूड या डब्बा बन्द खानों से परहेज करना। 3. तली-भुनी एवं मसालेदार भोजन से परहेज करना और फल-सब्जी ज्यादा लेना। 4. अधिक चर्बीदार व वसा वाली भोजन नहीं करना एवं रेड मिट ना लेना। 5. नियमित शारीरिक गतिविधियां करके शरीर के वजन को सामान्य रखना। योगा एवं ध्यान ( मेडिटेशन ) करना। 6. रासायनिक खाद एवं कीटनाशक दवाइयों के उपयोग वाले खाद्य पदार्थों से बचना। 7. जिन फलों को पकाने के लिए कार्बाइड आदि का इस्तेमाल किया गया हो, उनसे दूर रहना। 8. अधिक मात्रा में साफ पानी पीना। 9. यदि परिवार में किसी को कैंसर हो चुका है तो खुद का भी समय-समय पर जांच करवाना क्योंकि कैंसर अनुवांशिक कारणों से भी हो सकता है।

**क्या करना चाहिए:**

कैंसर की प्रारंभिक अवस्था की जानकारी आम आदमी को नहीं चल पाती है, अतः जरूरत है कि कोई भी आदमी यदि साल में एक बार भी अपनी जांच कैंसर अस्पताल में या किसी ऐसे सेंटर में जहां जाँच की सारी सुविधाएं हो, करा ले तो यह पता चलना मुश्किल नहीं है कि अमुक आदमी के शरीर में कैंसर पनप रहा है या नहीं। प्रारंभिक स्थिति में यदि बीमारी का पता चल जाए तो कैंसर रोग का पूरी तरह खात्मा किया जा सकता है। ऐसा होने पर कम से कम खर्च होंगे और कैंसर प्रभावित अंगों को काटकर फेंकने की जरूरत भी नहीं पड़ेगी। इलाज में जितनी देर होगी बीमारी उतनी ही जटिल होती जायेगी। अतः तीन चीजों का कैंसर में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है: जागरूकता, बीमारी की जानकारी एवं समय-समय पर कैंसर डिटेक्शन सेंटर में जाँच।

**तम्बाकू - एक मीठा जहर:**

कैंसर से बचाव में तम्बाकू के रोक का अहम स्थान है। जिस तरह 2 लाख नये कैंसर के रोगी प्रतिवर्ष भारतवर्ष में आ रहे हैं, यदि इस खराब आदत से लोग निजात पा लें तो 12 लाख में से 5 लाख रोगी कैंसर से प्रभावित होंगे ही नहीं। तम्बाकू ( खैनी, गुटका, बीड़ी, सिगरेट, हुक्का ) लेने वाले लोगों को कैंसर होने की संभावना 15 से 20 गुणा ज्यादा हो जाती है।

**कैंसर की वैक्सिन:**

विभिन्न तरह के कैंसर को रोकने हेतु कई सारे वैक्सिन पर कार्य हो रहे हैं। जिसमें वैज्ञानिकों ने बच्चेदानी के

मुंह का कैंसर, जो औरतों में सर्वाधिक पाया जाने वाला कैंसर है, का भी टीका निकाल दिया है, जिससे बच्चेदानी के कैंसर पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके। ऐसी लड़कियां जो 11 से 20 वर्ष की उम्र की हैं वे वैक्सिन ले लें तो उन्हें पूरी जिन्दगी बच्चेदानी के मुंह के कैंसर की संभावना नहीं बनती है। इसी तरह आंत का कैंसर, पेशाब की थैली का कैंसर, ब्रेस्ट कैंसर, फेफड़े के कैंसर के वैक्सिन तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। उम्मीद है ये सारी वैक्सिन भी आनेवाले समय में बाजार में उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी और तमाम लोग इससे लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे।

### इलाज के लिए शारीरिक बल के साथ मनोबल भी जरूरी:

कोई शक नहीं कि कैंसर एक गंभीर बीमारी है। इसका नाम सुनते ही व्यक्ति तनाव में आ जाता है। इलाज की प्रक्रिया के दौरान व्यक्ति धैर्य एवं आत्मविश्वास खोने लगता है। ऐसे में इलाज के समय शारीरिक एवं मानसिक बल देना परिजनों और मित्रों का दायित्व बनता है। इलाज के दौरान इन चीजों का हमेशा ध्यान रखें।

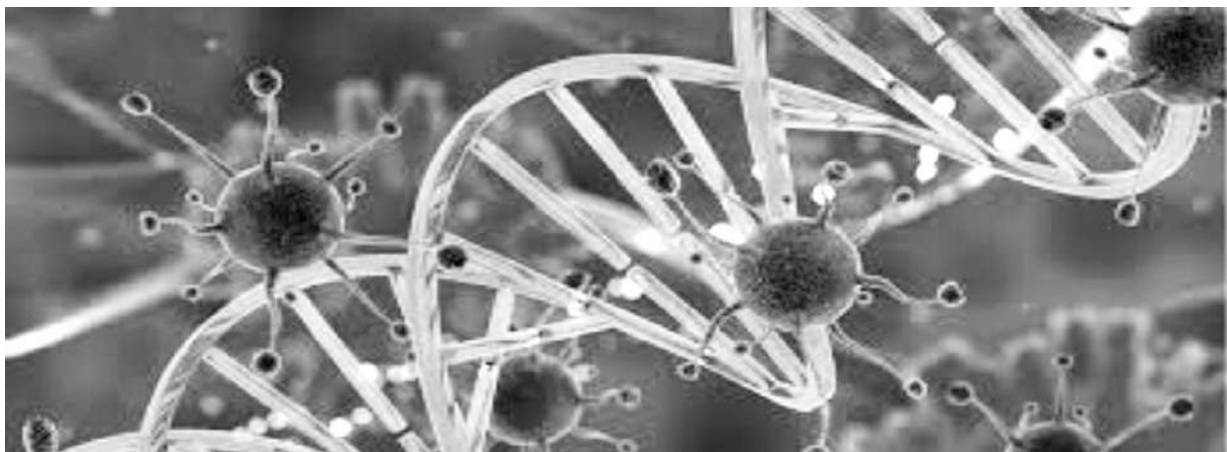
1. मरीज और उनके परिजन बीमारी को स्वीकार करें।
2. मरीज को बातों से निराश नहीं करें, बल्कि मुस्कुराहट दें।
3. मरीज के उम्र के अनुसार उन्हें समझाएं।
4. मिलने से पहले मरीज से अनुमति लें। साथ ही मरीज को उन लोगों की जीवनी भी पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें, जिन्होंने कैंसर को मात दी है। कैंसर से लड़ाई में जीत संभव है।

### सुझाव:

1. साल में एक बार अपने एवं परिवार के सभी सदस्यों की कैंसर की जांच किसी अच्छे कैंसर डिटेक्सन सेंटर से जरूर करवाएं।
2. कैंसर को पैदा करने एवं उसे बढ़ाने वाली चीजों से जहां तक हो सके, परहेज करें।
3. कैंसर का टीका अपनी बच्चियों को अवश्य लगवाएं।
4. कैंसर रोग के प्रति अपने नजरिये में बदलाव लायें।

[लेखक डॉ॰ जितेन्द्र कुमार सिंह एस एस हॉस्पिटल व रिसर्च सेन्टर, कंकड़बाग, पटना के निदेशक हैं।]

□□







प्रदीप सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2020),

### हार नहीं मंजूर है

माना की मंजिल दूर है  
पर हार नहीं मंजूर है।

मुश्किल तो आम है,  
पर पाप तो विश्राम है  
हाँ ढलना सूरज का काम है,  
पर चलना जीवन का नाम है

अरे बाधाएं भरपूर है,  
पर हार नहीं मंजूर है।

एक जीवन मिला है मुझको  
कैसे इसे लुटाऊ मैं,  
माता पिता और देश के  
काम किसी आ जाऊं मैं,

हाँ, नियति सबसे क्रूर है  
पर हार नहीं मंजूर है।

जिद करो मंजिल पाने की  
या तो फिर मिट जाने की,  
आंख बंद तो अंधकार  
जो खुली तो प्रलय मचाने की,

पर्वत वो ऊंचा जरूर है  
पर हार नहीं मंजूर है।

माना, माना कि मंजिल दूर है  
पर हार नहीं मंजूर है  
हार नहीं मंजूर है।

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### महापुरुष

जब हिम्मत खो दें वे अपनी, जो देते तुमको सदा ज्ञान,  
कहते तुमको लय के निमित्त, फिर भी यदि रह सकते उतान;  
विश्वास तुम्हारा, अपने पर, यदि रहे अडिग हर हालत में,  
तब भी, जब अन्य लोग करते, सन्देह तुम्हारी ताकत में।

तुम अगर प्रतीक्षा कर सकते, थकते न प्रतीक्षा करते तुम,  
या, खाकर तीर झूठ के भी, मिथ्या का नाम न धरते तुम;  
या घृणा किये जाने पर भी, चलते न घृणा की चाल कभी,  
रचते न ढोंग अच्छाई का, या बनते ही, वाचाल कभी।

यदि सपनों में रत रह सकते, बनते सपनों के भक्ष्य नहीं,  
यदि करते तुम मंथन तो भी, निज मत न समझते लक्ष्य कहीं;  
यदि तुम, जय और पराजय में, समभाव सदा रह सकते हो,  
उन्नति-अवनति के छद्म-वेष, तुम एक मानकर चलते हो।

यदि सत्य बोल तुम, सुन उसके, विकृत रूपों को सह सकते,  
दुर्जन-गण तोड़-मरोड़ जिन्हें, मुखों के लिए सतत् गढ़ते;  
या यदि तुम ढहना देख सको, जीवन-श्रम से पाया जिसको,  
औजार पुराने ही लेकर, फिर जुटो बनाने को उसको।

जीवन भर के निज अर्जन का, यदि बना सको तुम, एक ढेर,  
फिर लगा दाँव पर सब कुछ को, सह सकते उसका उलट-फेर;  
यदि एक दाँव पर गवां सभी, प्रारम्भ पुनः निर्माण करो,  
चेहरे पर ना हो शिकन एक, क्षति का भी कहीं बयान न हो।

तुम बरकरार रख सको अगर, अपनी ताकत, हिम्मत औ' दिल,  
आपत्ति-काल के बाद सदा, हों कार्यशील सब-के-सब मिल;  
डट सको अगर, बेटे! तब भी, जब तुममें कुछ भी बचा न हो,  
ललकार रही हो मात्र एक, संकल्प-शक्ति, कह, 'डटे रहो'।

बिन खोये यदि अपना विवेक, तुम, बात भीड़ से कर सकते,  
या साथ नृपों के चलकर भी, सामान्य एक जन तुम लगते;  
प्रिय मित्र तुम्हारे या दुश्मन, यदि तुमको व्यथित न कर सकते,  
तुम सबको ही देते महत्त्व, निर्भर न किसी पर अति करते।

प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में भी, यदि हर पल का प्रयोग करते,  
क्षण-क्षण में राह चले कितनी, इसका भी अलग योग रखते;  
बेटे! फिर सारी धरती के, तुम अग्रदूत बन जाओगे,  
सबसे तो बड़ी बात यह है, तुम, महापुरुष कहलाओगे।

[महापुरुष शीर्षक की कविता रुड्यार्ड किप्लिंग की मशहूर अंग्रेजी कविता 'इफ' का मेरे द्वारा 1991 में कवि बनने के उपरान्त 1992 में किया गया हिन्दी पद्यानुवाद है। साराशतः इस प्रेरणादायक कविता में एक पिता द्वारा अपने पुत्र को लक्षित संदेश है - 'विदेह']

□□



— RU Singh, IAS (1961)

## **Rajiv Gauba, IAS (1982)**

Holding since August 2019 the coveted post of Cabinet Secretary in Government of India (GoI), the highest echelon in the Indian Administrative Service, Rajiv Gauba (b. 15 August 1959) has made Bihar, Jharkhand and the whole of India feel proud of him by dint of his singular contributions in Governance and Policy Making.

Prior to his elevation to the post of Cabinet Secretary, he had worked as Union Home Secretary (2017-19), Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Development (2016-17) and as Chief Secretary of Jharkhand State (2015-16). Earlier he had also served as Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Environment & Forests (1996-98). During 2001-05, he had also served in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the capacity of Senior Advisor to the Executive Director in charge of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan. On return from his stint as Private Secretary to the then Government of Jharkhand. He had worked as Resident Commissioner in charge of India, also had the opportunity to work as Government of Jharkhand. He had worked as Private Secretary to the then Defence Minister, Mr George Fernandes.



His career recorded a meteoric rise after he served on various posts in Jharkhand culminating with his posting as Chief Secretary, in which capacity he was instrumental, among others, in formulating the Labour Reforms aimed at facilitating the small and medium enterprises. His efforts also saw significant curbing down of violence in the areas of Jharkhand affected by the Left-Wing Extremism (LWE).

He had served in Bihar Cadre for 18 years before 15 November 2000 when Jharkhand State was carved out of Bihar and he opted for that Cadre. While in Bihar, he had served as Sub Divisional Officer of Jamtara (Dumka) and Sasaram (Rohtas), DDC of Dumka and Patna, and CEO of Bihar Khadi Board. During 1989-96, he worked as DM of Nalanda, Muzaffarpur and Gaya districts where he left behind enviable trails of being a simple, sensitive, firm and effective officer.

It would be relevant to dwell upon the significant contributions of Mr Gauba made from some of the positions he held in his career:

- i. As Cabinet Secretary, he played a crucial role in India's fight against COVID 19 Pandemic, bringing together GoI Ministries & Organizations, State Governments and District authorities for a composite response of Government. Some of his important initiatives included the setting up of various taskforces for oxygen, masks and other medical equipment and a massive vaccination drive.
- ii. As Union Home Secretary, he played a pivotal role in the decisions related to the abolition of Art 370 and the reorganization of Jammu & Kashmir State and management

of the on-ground situation that arose in the wake of these decisions.

He has contributed significantly towards some of the most landmark reforms in India like Ease of Doing Business, Reduction of Compliance Burden and Decriminalization of minor offences.

iii. As Urban Development Secretary, he helped conceptualise and implement a series of major initiatives for urban transformation such as the Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

iv. As Chief Secretary of Jharkhand, he helped in putting together an ambitious agenda of the Reforms of Governance in Jharkhand State which, in the matter of Ease of Doing Business, leapfrogged to the third position in 2016 from almost the bottom of the rankings of States earlier.

v. He represented India in the IMF as Senior Adviser to ED. During this period, India agreed to participate in the Financial Transaction Plan of the IMF. Selection of India by IMF as a member of the FTP sent a strong signal regarding the country's strength and resilience of its external sector vis-a-vis the international community.

vi. As Private Secretary to the then Union Minister of Defence, Mr. George Fernandes, he played a key role in running this strategically important office during the critical period of Kargil war in 1999.

I feel proud to recall that Rajiv Gauba now holds the topmost post of Cabinet Secretary in succession to his predecessors like Messrs VC Pande (IAS-1955), Surendra Singh (IAS-1959), TSR Subrahmanian (IAS-1961), Prabhat Kumar (IAS-1963) and BK Chaturvedi (IAS-1966), who incidentally knew this little self personally. Among them Prabhat Kumar and BK Chaturvedi had been my class-mates in Physics (Previous) class in Allahabad University during 1960-61, which I had joined after my MSc (Maths) and both of them after their BSc. All of the the above ex Cab Secs had the vintage of Allahabad University, except my batch-mate, TSR Subramanian who had a Master's Degree from the University of Calcutta.

Rajiv Gauba has been bestowed with an ideal family consisting of his wife, a son and a daughter. His wife, Dr Pammi Gauba is the HOD of Biotechnology in the Jaypee Institute of Information Technology. Mr Gauba himself is a graduate from the Patna University being the Gold Medalist of BSc Honours in Physics.

When I talked to him, after about 25 years, on 12 May 2022 for his consent for being included in the series of the Achievers from the Cadre in the next issue Prayaas, I was surprised that even from the peak he vividly remembered our meeting each other years back. His illustrious career is no doubt a beacon for the next gen IAS officers.

All in all, I can vouch with full responsibility on the basis of my personal interactions with Rajiv Gauba that he is one of the rarest specimens of those who rise to the highest echelon of the IAS and do not allow the spectre of ego, as distinct from the sense self-respect, to overtake him. The branch of a tree bearing the load of its fruits inevitably bows to the Earth .

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## भोजपुरी राष्ट्रीय गीत

सुन्दर सुभूमि भैया भारत के देसवा से, मोरे प्रान बसे हिमखोह रे बटोहिया।  
एक द्वार घेरे रामा हिम कोतवलवा से, तीन द्वार सिन्धु घहरावे रे बटोहिया।

जाउ जाउ भैया रे बटोही हिन्द देखि आउ, जहँवा कुहुँकि कोयल बोले रे बटोहिया।  
पवन सुगंध गंध अगर गगनवा से, कामिनी विरह राग गावे रे बटोहिया।  
विपिन अगम घन सघन बगन बीच, चंपक कुसुम रंग देबे रे बटोहिया।  
द्रुमवट पीपल कदम्ब नीम्ब आमवृक्ष, केतकी गुलाब फूल फूले रे बटोहिया।

तोता तोती बोले रामा बोले भेंगरजवा से, पपीहा के पी पी जिया साले रे बटोहिया।  
सुन्दर सुभूमि भैया भारत के देशवा से, मोरे प्रान बसे गंगा धार रे बटोहिया।  
गंगा रे जमुनवा के झगमग पनिया से, सरजू झमकि लहरावे रे बटोहिया।  
ब्रह्मपुत्र पंचनद घहरत निशिदिन, सोनभद्र मीठे स्वर गावे रे बटोहिया।

अपर अनेक नदी उमड़ि घुमड़ि नाचे, जुगन के जदुआ चलावे रे बटोहिया।  
आगरा प्रयाग काशी दिल्ली कलकतवा से, मोरे प्रान बसे सरजू तीर रे बटोहिया।  
जाउ जाउ भैया रे बटोही हिन्द देखि आउ, जहाँ ऋषि चारो वेद गावे रे बटोहिया।  
सीता के विमल जस राम जस कृष्ण जस, तोरे बाप दादा के कहानी रे बटोहिया।

व्यास बाल्मीकि ऋषि गौतम कपिलदेव, सूतल अमर के जगावे रे बटोहिया।  
रामानुज रामानन्द न्यारी प्यारी रुपकला, ब्रह्म सुख बन के भँवर रे बटोहिया।  
नानक कबीर गौरशंकर श्रीराम कृष्ण, अलख के गतिया बतावे रे बटोहिया।  
विद्यापति कालीदास सूर जयदेव कवि, तुलसी के सरल कहानी रे बटोहिया।

जाउ जाउ भैया रे बटोही हिन्द देखि आउ, जहाँ सुख झुले धान खेत रे बटोहिया।  
बुद्धदेव पृथु विक्रमार्जुन शिवाजी के, फिरि-फिरि हिय सुधि आवे रे बटोहिया।  
अपर प्रदेस देस सुभग सुघर वेस, मोरे हिन्द जग के निचोड़ रे बटोहिया।  
सुन्दर सुभूमि भैया भारत के भूमि जोहि, जन रघुवीर सिर नावे रे बटोहिया।

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[This legendary Bhojpuri poem had purported to exhort the indentured labour to visit India to see its grand cultural heritage, scenic grandeur and social milieu. Their progenies have since risen to be the elite in countries like Mauritius, Trinidad, Fiji and Guyana – Principal Editor]

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## शिखर से पुकार

आज से तीन साल पहले, 23 मई 2019 को, मैं सुबह-सुबह एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर खड़ा था, जब वहाँ हड्डी जमाने वाली हवा चल रही थी और तापमान लगभग -50 डिग्री सेल्सियस से भी नीचे था।

इतनी विकट स्थिति जब ठंड के मारे वहाँ खड़ा होना भी मुश्किल था, मैं अपने चेहरे से ऑक्सिजन मास्क निकालकर जल संरक्षण हेतु अपील करने पर वास्तव में मुझे आज काफी अच्छा महसूस हो रहा है, जब बुंदेलखंड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस कड़ाके की गर्मी में लोगों को पेयजल की एकएक बूंद संचित करते देखता हूँ।

एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर उतनी ठंड के साथ वहाँ के वातावरण में केवल एक तिहाई ऑक्सिजन था और ऑक्सिजन मास्क को चेहरे से निकालकर बोलना खतरे से खाली नहीं था।

इसलिए आप सबसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया जल का दुरुपयोग न करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा जल बचाएं ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी शुद्ध पेयजल मिल सके।

— रविन्द्र कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (यूपी-2011)

[लेखक रविन्द्र कुमार बिहार के लाल एवं बेगूसराय के मूल निवासी हैं तथा सम्प्रति उत्तर प्रदेश में झाँसी जनपद के जिलाधिकारी हैं। सिफर से शिखर तक की अपनी यात्रा में इन्होंने प्रथमतः वर्ष 2013 में और दोबारा 2019 में माँउन्ट एवरेस्ट के शिखर पर पहुँचकर भारतीय तिरंगा लहराया था – प्रधान संपादक]

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### बिहारीपन

## अंग्रेजी का अपभ्रंस - बिहारी बोलचाल का अंश

पूर्वकाल में एक बार प्रख्यात गद्य व्यंग्यकार, शरद जोशी बिहार आए थे। उन्होंने पाया था कि “बिहार महज एक प्रदेश नहीं है, एक पूरी दुनिया है अपने आप में। यहाँ भुखमरी है, गरीबी है, लू है, बाढ़ है, कड़कड़ाती सर्दी है, कला और संस्कृति है, इस सबके बीच जिन्दगी है, जिन्दादिली है, इंकलाबी रूह है।” उन्होंने विशेषतः यह भी पाया था कि “वक्त के साथ बदलते बिहार में आज दिल को लुभाने वाली देसी अंग्रेजी हर तरफ लहलहा रही है।”

“अक्सफर्ड अऊर केम्ब्रिज’ यूनिवर्सिटी के अंग्रेजी विद्वान तथा समस्त बिहार में मिसनरी स्कूल और अस्पताल के आसपास बने अंग्रेजों के कब्रिस्तान में लेटी भूत पलीत आत्माएँ आज की डेट में यह सोचकर खुस हो सकती हैं कि आनेवाली सदियों में अंग्रेजी भाषा का भविष्य अत्यंत उज्ज्वल है। इंग्लैंड में मिलाकर अंग्रेजी भाषा हर कहीं मरे, पर वह सदा-सर्वदा के लिए बिहार प्रान्त में लोक बोली के रूप में जीवित रहेगी। इसमें हमें सक का कोई गुंजाइश नहीं। प्लेटफारम पर कुली ने मुझे नहीं नरभसाने की बात कही थी। जब इसे एक बिहारी सज्जन को सुनाया तो उन्हें कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। वे बोले, आप नरभसाय रहे होंगे, तभी कुली ने देखकर कहा होगा। यह सुन अंग्रेजी के सुरक्षित भविष्य को लेकर मेरे मन में कोई संदेह नहीं रह गया। जहाँ अंग्रेजी का ‘नरवस’ नरभसाय होकर जीवित है, वहाँ अंग्रेजी के लिए नरवस होने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।”

“बिहार बिल्कुल बदल गया है। पटना में अब भवन या मंजिल नहीं बनते। वहाँ अब अपार्टमेन्ट और कॉम्प्लेक्स बन गए हैं। आदमी बहुत व्यावहारिक और स्पष्टवक्ता हो गया है। अतीत से लेकर भविष्य तक को एक मिनट में गडमड कर वह अपनी बात कह सकता है। जैसे उसके मुख से यह वाक्य सुन आपको चौकना नहीं चाहिए कि राम ने रावण का मर्डर किया था। यहाँ की भाषा में मारना और मर्डर करना एक ही है। मर्डर शब्द भी आम है और यह क्रिया भी जनजीवन में सामान्य है। मर्डर के आँखों देखे हाल सुनाते जिसमें कहने वाले की स्वयं की भागीदारी प्राय रहती हैं, वे किसी किस्म की पीड़ा नहीं पालते। एक प्रकार की संवेदनाशून्य मुद्रा में वे आपको कहते मिलेंगे कि मर्डर हो गया या कर दिया। एक मामले को विस्तार से बताते हुए एक बिहार व्यक्ति यों कह रहा था कि हम पहले सोच रहे थे कि कल्पित को पोलिस का हैंड ओभर कर दें पर जब वह ज्यादा फूलिश बकने लगा तो हमारा माइन्ड रिभर्स हो गया। हमने कहा, पोलिस को हैंडिंग ओभर से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमने कल्पित को मारा। बहुत मारा, बहुत मारा, बहुत मारा। हमरे अलाव भी बहुत पब्लिक ने मारा। केस पोलिस को हैंड ओभर करने के लायक नहीं रहा है।” “इतना सुनने के बाद यह प्रश्न पूछा जाना स्वाभाविक था कि क्या वह मर गया? उत्तर मिला, मरा नहीं हास्पिटलाइज है। जगह-जगह सुना, हड्डी ब्रोकन हो गया है।”

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- Agreya Pratap

## Metaverse, Digital Marriages, Clubhouse & More

We all have had our happy lives, meaningful lives which we cherished on daily basis during pre-pandemic times. Come May 2021, we all have had our losses, anxieties due to the Delta variant and the after math of lockdowns. Frowning anxious faces trying to speak, trying to meet old faces but little did we know during this lockdown that our lives will change in this metaverse avatar. Many of us could not meet our near and dear ones, could not attend marriages of our favorite bhaiya or didi due to lockdown and strict pandemic norms.

Metaverse is a virtual reality world where users can interact, play games and experience things as they would in the real world. Using AR (Augmented Reality) and VR (Virtual Reality) technology, users can immerse into the virtual world and interact with overlaying objects and people have the visuals projected in front of them. AR uses a real-world setting while VR is completely virtual. AR users can control their presence in the real world while VR users are controlled by the system. VR requires a headset device, but AR can be accessed with a smartphone. AR enhances both the virtual and real world while VR only enhances a fictional reality.

Metaverse is basically a representation of an immersive 3D virtual world where users can interact with different spaces as their digital avatars. Just like

the real world, the metaverse can allow users to move around different metaverse spaces as their digital avatars.

Recently a news item hit us that in India first of its kind metaverse marriage happened. Abhijeet and Sansrati who tied the nuptial knot and became India's first couple to get married on a 3D Metaverse. The wedding took place on Yug Metaverse. The whole metaverse marriage was conceptualised, organised and executed by the media agency Wavemaker India for ITC Ltd. The digital avatars of the couple had their ceremony hosted on a scenic beach side venue where the guests also joined in via their digital avatars. The wedding took place on 5th Feb 2022, 8 PM to 9 PM and coincided with the physical event held in Bhopal. The wedding had more than 500 registrations for the wedding. Users could change their avatars, walk through the event and enjoy the dancing floor too.

In the growing worldly social distancing norms where safety is need of the hour, Metaverse marriages are a boon. Virtual marriage realities are turning the tide of the physical life. We have to accept the reality that global pandemic novel corona virus has become endemic and every year we would have to take extra precautions and safeguards against this endemic.

Metaverse Phonetic Reality:  
Clubhouse Clubhouse is a type of social network based on voice, where



people around the world come together to talk, listen and learn from each other in real-time. In Clubhouse, users can talk, interact, discuss and host rooms. The ever growing popularity of Clubhouse popularly known as (CH) has some renowned celebrities like Mark Zuckerberg, Ashton Kutcher, Elon Musk, Drake, Oprah and more. Clubhouse has over 6 million active users and 28 million downloads worldwide. Clubhouse was first released for IOS (operating system for Iphone users) in 2020. Clubhouse enabled monetizing for creators for their contents and ideas. By the last quarter of 2021 Clubhouse has more than 700K active rooms running everyday worldwide. Clubhouse was downloaded more than 1.4 million times in December 2021. But it is said that with great power comes greater responsibilities. In this metaverse

phonetic reality some people have misused this. There have been instances where complaints have been filed against some Clubhouse users who have grossly misused this metaverse platform. Appropriate legal actions and court filings have been made in this regard against law breakers and trials are ongoing.

Regardless of these unfortunate mishaps, the goodness of Clubhouse overweighs the negativities. Some Clubhouse users who started virtual interactions on the platform have met each other in real life. While some metaverse users have made some real good friends, some have lost touch of each other.

As could be conclusively said about the Apollo 11 Mission, so also that “Metaverse is a small step of man but a big leap for mankind.”

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[The writer of this article Agreya Pratap is son of our retired colleague, AK Chauhan, IAS (1980). He is a practicing advocate in Delhi and Patna High Courts. This article based on modern concepts may be like Greek and Latin to many of the retirees but it is more intelligible to their sons and grandsons! To my mind, on the pattern of Metaphysics (spiritual Physics), Metaverse is an abridged form of Meta-universe and Clubhouse is a virtual house where the participation is virtual – Principal Editor]

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## वृक्ष विलाप

मानव! तुम कैसे मानव हो?  
 क्यों कर रहे हो मेरी निर्मम हत्या  
 आखिर मैंने क्या बिगाड़ा है तुम्हारा?  
 बीज से पौधा, फिर वृक्ष का रूप धारा  
 मानता हूँ कि मेरी शैशवावस्था में  
 तुमने प्यार से मुझे पाला—पोसा  
 मेरी रक्षा की, जल सींचन किया।  
 और मेरे व्यस्क होने तक  
 तुमने जो भी पूंजी लगाई,  
 मैंने चुका दिया उसका पाई पाई  
 कभी राहगीरों को शीतल छाया देकर,  
 कभी स्वास्थ्यार्थियों को फल देकर।  
 मैंने पक्षियों को रात बिताने के लिए  
 अपनी शाखाएं न्यौछावर कर दी  
 और इसलिए कि वे नीड़ बना सकें  
 अपनी टहनियों को उछहें सहर्ष दे दी।  
 जब तुमने मुझे गिराने का व्रत लिया  
 तब तुम्हारे भेजे लकड़हाड़ों ने  
 गर्मी की खड़ी दोपहरी में  
 मुझे काटकर गिराने से पहले  
 मेरी ही छाया तले विश्राम किया था।  
 और अंत में, मेरी देह सूखने पर भी  
 मेरा व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया  
 उपस्कर के कई रूपों में ढालकर  
 अग्नि हेतु दाह संस्कार में जलाकर  
 मोक्ष मार्ग का सारथी बनाया।



तुमने कभी तस्करी भाव में,  
 कभी सड़कों के निर्माण में  
 कभी अट्टालिका की रचना में  
 अत्यंत निर्दयता से,  
 बड़ी कठोरता से,  
 स्वार्थ के मोहविष्ट होकर  
 मेरे समस्त अंग—प्रत्यंग को  
 भंग करते रहे तुम,  
 और मैं बिलखता रहा,  
 चीत्कार तूने नहीं सुनी,  
 धरती के तल तक मुझे,  
 तूने लहूलुहान कर दिया।  
 बिना समझे मिटा रहे हो  
 तुम मेरे अस्तित्व को ही।  
 प्रकृति की आत्मा  
 तुम्हें क्षमा न करेगी क्योंकि,  
 महाविनाश की पटकथा  
 अपने रक्त रंजित हाथों से  
 तुम लिख रहे हो।  
 लेकिन तुम याद रखना  
 हम पहले बीज हैं जिसका  
 अंकुरण तुम रोक सकते नहीं  
 कितना भी चाहो मिटाने को  
 मुझको तुम मिटा सकते नहीं  
 आदत है मेरी, हर हाल में  
 पावन धरती से उग आने की।

\*

{इस कविता के रचनाकार बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय सेवा आयोग के पूर्व सदस्य हैं।}

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## **Activities of the IAS Association**

Two major activities of the Association took place in the quarter of April-June 2022. The first was organising fun-filled events on the sidelines of Civil Services Day 2022, celebrated on 21<sup>st</sup> April. Second was organising a blood donation camp, for the second year, in a row, on the World Blood Donor's Day, 14<sup>th</sup> June.

### **Civil Services Day celebrations**

Civil Services Day is celebrated across India on April 21 every year to recognise the efforts of Civil servants in the cause of public service. It is also an occasion when the *Steel frame of India* renew their commitment to public service and excellence in work. This year, the GAD decided to organize the event in a big way by inviting all the field officers to facilitate peer learning and to promote camaraderie among officers. While the official engagements were planned well by GAD, the informal engagements for officers, kids and spouses were taken care of by the IAS Association.

The event officially kicked off on the afternoon of 20th April. In the evening, the Association in coordination with the BSPHCL organised a friendly cricket match of officers, between two teams namely *Aryabhata XI* and *Kautilya XI*. While naming the teams, the rich historical legacy of the State was taken into consideration. Aryabhata XI led by able captaincy of Development Commissioner, Shri Vivek Kumar Singh and some powerful hitting by Kapil Ashok Shirsat set up a huge total which eventually proved too much for Kautilya XI to achieve. It was a memorable sight to see officers across different batches trying to contribute their best in the team's cause. This match was then followed by another scintillating match between Koshi XI and Sone XI. This match was organized on the initiatives of IAS wives association. It was played between lady officers, kids and spouses who had come to participate in the event. The non-playing officers, spouses and kids engaged in playing housie where there were attractive prizes to be won. This was followed by prize distribution for winners and all participants.

On the next day i.e. 21st April, while the officers were engaged in the daylong session of presentation of innovative and best practices, tour of the zoo and museum were organised by the Association for the spouses and kids. Lunch at the museum was followed by a visit to Upendra Maharathi Institute of Industrial Designs, where they visited art and craft museum and also got to see the live demonstration of traditional arts and stalls.

In the evening all the officers along with their family members were invited for an informal dinner at Lemon tree Hotel. It was again an informal set up where young field officers could interact with the seniors officers with their family members. All officers felt it as a welcome break from the extracting hectic schedule.

### **Blood Donation Camp**

The Association had organised a blood donation camp, in the year 2020, on the occasion of World Blood Donor's Day, celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> June worldwide. Continuing the tradition, this year also, a camp was organised, which was inaugurated jointly by the Chief Secretary Shri Amir Subhani and DGP Shri Sanjeev Kumar Singhal. A record of 161 units of blood donation was achieved in the camp. The camp was organised in association with Maa Blood Bank, a blood bank with modern facilities run by Maa Vaishno Devi Seva Samiti, an organisation of selfless blood donors, who are ready to reach anywhere just on a phone call or whatsapp message. This event is organised in collaboration with IAS Wives Association, IPS Officers Association and IPS Wives Association.



## Tidbits

“In war the the politicians give ammution, the rich give the food and the poor give their children. When the war is over the politicians get back the leftover ammution, the rich grow more food and the poor search for the graves of their children.”

— Serbian Saying.

“War is a place where young people who don't know each other and don't hate each other kill each other, by the decision of old people who know each other and hate each other, but don't kill each other.”

— Erich Hartman.

“National carrier AI has advertised for 150 loaders and not loafers on contractual basis as was inadvertently published on February 12. We regret the typo.”

— A Correction!

“Question: What is the difference between Sciences, Arts and Commerce?”

Answers: There is no medicine of Corona as of now; that is Science! Hospital bills come in lakhs even though there is no medicine; this is Art! Patient dies but Hospital survives; that is Commerce!”

— Q &A.

“Poor get subsidy, Rich get rebate. Middle class watch TV and debate.”

— Whatsapp University.

“Be silent unless you can say something that is more useful than your silence.”

— Archimedes.

Q: What is Poison?

A: “Anything beyond what we need is Poison. It can be Power, Food, Ego, Ambition, Vanity, Fear, Anger, Greed, Jealousy, Attachment or Whatever.”

— Anon.

“Bumans are the only creatures who cut the trees, make paper from it and then write 'Save the Trees' on it.”

— Anonymous

Principal: I have called you for a meeting because your son is causing problems at School;

Father: My son is causing problems at home also. Have I called you ever for a meeting?

— Anonymous

“ताक़त, सत्ता और जवानी; सबकी एक्सपायरी डेट होती है, इसलिए हमेशा विनम्र रहिए।”

— अज्ञात

“दो चीजों की गिनती छोड़ दो - खुद का दुःख और दूसरों का सुख। ज़िन्दगी आसान हो जाएगी।”

— अज्ञात

परमाणु परीक्षण से पहले अटलजी ने डॉ॰ कलाम से पूछा, “सब तैयारी हो चुक है न कलाम साहब?”

डा॰ कलाम ने कहा, —जी हाँ ... पर बात कहीं लीक न हो जाए।”

तब अटलजी ने अपने चिरपरिचित अंदाज में मुस्कराते हुए कहा, “बात लीक कैसे होगी? हम दोनों ही कुँवारे जो हैं!”

— अज्ञात

“पहले काम, क्रोध, लोभ मोह और अहंकार, इन 5 को ही छोड़ना मुश्किल था, अब Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube और Whatsapp, ये 5 और जुट गए!”

— अज्ञात

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## Transfers and Postings

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

क्र	अधिसूचना संख्या / तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी की प्रोन्नति, पदस्थापन तथा अतिरिक्त प्रभार
1	1871 / 12.02. 2022	श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2006), सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना को प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य आवास बोर्ड, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
2	1872 / 12.02. 2022	श्री जियुत सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2008), नगर आयुक्त नगर निगम, पूर्णिया का सचिव, बिहार लोक सेवा आयोग, पटना के पद पर स्थानान्तरण।
3	1873 / 12.02. 2022	श्री मुकेश कुमार लाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2006) का विशेष सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
4	1874 / 12.02. 2022	श्री अभिषेक सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (टीआर-2006), परामर्शी, बिहार राज्य योजना पर्षद, पटना का तत्काल प्रभाव से पैतृक संवर्ग (त्रिपुरा संवर्ग) में योगदान देने हेतु विरमन।
5	2237 / 21.02. 2022	श्री विनोद सिंह गुजियाल, भा.प्र.से. (2007), निदेशक, पशुपालन, बिहार, पटना को निदेशक, छात्र एवं युवा कल्याण, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
6	2283 / 21.02. 2022	डॉ. एस. सिद्धार्थ, भा.प्र.से. (1991), अपर मुख्य सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना का मुख्य मंत्री के प्रधान सचिव, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
7	2284 / 21.02. 2022	श्री चैतन्य प्रसाद, भा.प्र.से. 1990), अपर मुख्य सचिव, गृह विभाग, बिहार, पटना को अपर मुख्य सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग / जन शिकायत, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग / मिशन निदेशक, बिहार प्रशासनिक सुधार मिशन सोसाइटी, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
8	2285 / 21.02. 2022	श्री के.के. पाठक, भा.प्र.से. (1990), अपर मुख्य सचिव, निबंधन, उत्पाद एवं मद्य निषेध विभाग, बिहार, पटना को महानिदेशक, बिपार्ड, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
9	2286 / 21.02. 2022	श्री संदीप कुमार आर. पुडकलकट्टी, भा.प्र.से. (2006), सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना को सचिव, पथ निर्माण विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
10	2793 / 26.02. 2022	श्री विवेक कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (89), अपर मुख्य सचिव, राजस्व एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग, बिहार, पटना का विकास आयुक्त, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
11	2794 / 26.02. 2022	श्री ब्रजेश मेहरोत्रा, भा.प्र.से. (1989), अपर मुख्य सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अपर मुख्य सचिव, राजस्व एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
12	2795 / 26.02. 2022	श्री संदीप पौण्डरीक, भा.प्र.से. (1993), प्रधान सचिव, समाज कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रधान सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
13	2796 / 26.02. 2022	श्री विनय कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1999), सचिव, खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग को योजना एवं विकास विभाग / बिहार राज्य योजना पर्षद / परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार आपदा पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्निर्माण सोसाइटी, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
14	2797 / 26.02. 2022	श्री प्रेम सिंह मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2000), प्रमण्डलीय आयुक्त, भागलपुर का सचिव, समाज कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
15	2798 / 26.02. 2022	श्री अनुपम कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2003), सचिव, मुख्य मंत्री सचिवालय, बिहार, पटना को मिशन निदेशक, बिहार विकास मिशन, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
16	2799 / 26.02. 2022	श्री दयानिधान पाण्डेय, भा.प्र.से. (2006), सचिव, समाज कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रमण्डलीय आयुक्त, भागलपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
17	3008 / 02.03. 2022	श्री त्रिपुरारि शरण, सेवानिवृत्त भा.प्र.से. की पद ग्रहण करने की तिथि से बिहार राज्य का राज्य सूचना आयुक्त के पद पर नियुक्ति।
18	3406 / 07.03. 2022	श्री दीपक कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (1992), प्रधान सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, बिहार की शीर्ष वेतनमान में प्रोन्नति एवं अपर मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदनामन।
19	3455 / 07.03. 2022	श्री अरुनीश चावला, भा.प्र.से. (1992), वरीय अर्थशास्त्री, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, वांशिगंटन डीसी, को शीर्ष वेतनमान में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति।
20	3456 / 07.03. 2022	श्री चंचल कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (बी. एच :1992), प्रबंध निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को शीर्ष वेतनमान में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति।

21	4909/31.03.2022	श्री राहुल रंजन महिवाल, भा.प्र.से. (महाराष्ट्र : 2005), अंतर्सर्वगीय प्रतिनियुक्त के आधार पर 10.04.2017 से बिहार संवर्ग में कार्यरत।
22	4980/31.03.2022	श्रीमती हरजोत कौर बम्हरा, भा.प्र.से. (1992), प्रधान सचिव-सह-खान आयुक्त, खान एवं भू-तत्व विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अपर मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदोन्नति।
23	5089/01.04.2022	श्री महेन्द्र कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2011), अपर सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रबंध निदेशक, एस.बी.पी.डी.सी.एल. पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
24	5332/05.04.2022	श्री हुकुम सिंह मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (1992), अपर सचिव, भूमि संसाधन विभाग, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली की शीर्ष वेतनमान में प्रोफॉर्मा प्रोन्नति।
25	6426/28.04.2022	श्री संजीव कुमार सिन्हा, भा.प्र.से. (1986), अध्यक्ष-सह-सदस्य राजस्व पर्वद, बिहार, पटना को मुख्य जाँच आयुक्त का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
26	6427/28.04.2022	श्रीमती (डॉ०) वन्दना किनी, भा०प्र०से० ( 1989), अपर मुख्य सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार का मुख्य परामार्शी, बिहार राज्य योजना पर्वद, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
27	6428/28.04.2022	श्री मिहिर कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (1993), आयुक्त, तिरहुत प्रमण्डल, मुजफ्फरपुर को प्रधान सचिव, पंचायती राज विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
28	6429/28.04.2022	श्री अरविन्द कुमार चौधरी, भा०प्र०से० (1995), प्रधान सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार का प्रधान सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
29	6430/28.04.2022	श्री बी. राजेन्द्र, भा.प्र.से. (1995) का केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति से वापसी पर प्रधान सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
30	6431/28.04.2022	श्री नर्मदेश्वर लाल, भा.प्र.से. (1998), सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का सचिव, गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
31	6432/28.04.2022	श्री एन. सरवन कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2000), सचिव, कृषि विभाग, बिहार, पटना को सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
32	6433/28.04.2022	श्री मनीष कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2005), प्रमण्डलीय आयुक्त, दरभंगा प्रमण्डल, दरभंगा को प्रमण्डलीय आयुक्त, तिरहुत प्रमण्डल, मुजफ्फरपुर का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
33	6434/28.04.2022	श्री गोरखनाथ, भा.प्र.से. (2006), सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रमण्डलीय आयुक्त, पूर्णिया प्रमण्डल, पूर्णिया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
34	6435/28.04.2022	श्री आरिफ अहसन, भा.प्र.से. (2017), उप विकास आयुक्त, जमुई का नगर आयुक्त, पूर्णिया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
35	6436/28.04.2022	श्री कुमार गौरव, भा.प्र.से. (2017), उप विकास आयुक्त, कैमूर का नगर आयुक्त, दरभंगा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
36	6437/28.04.2022	श्री योगेश कुमार सागर, भा.प्र.से. (2017), उप विकास आयुक्त, बक्सर का नगर आयुक्त, भागलपुर के पद पर पदस्थापित।
37	6438/28.04.2022	श्रीमती अभिलाषा शर्मा, भा.प्र.से. (2017), उप विकास आयुक्त, खगड़िया का नगर आयुक्त, गया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
38	6738/05.05.2022	श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (2006), सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना का प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार शहरी आधारभूत संरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
39	6739/05.05.2022	श्री केशवेन्द्र कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (केरल-2008), विशेष सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग का अपर कार्यपालक निदेशक, राज्य स्वास्थ्य समिति, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
40	6740/05.05.2022	श्री अनिमेश कुमार पराशर, भा.प्र.से. (2010), मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी-सह-नगर आयुक्त, पटना की अपर कार्य. निदेशक, रा. स्वा. समिति के अतिरिक्त प्रभार से मुक्ति।
41	6741/05.05.2022	श्री निखिल धनराज निष्पणीकर, भा.प्र.से. (बी एच: 2018), उप विकास आयुक्त, लखीसराय का नगर आयुक्त, मुंगेर के पद पर पदस्थापन।



42	6744 / 05.05. 2022	श्री संदीप पौण्डरीक, भा.प्र.से. (1993), प्रधान सचिव, उद्योग विभाग को निवेश आयुक्त, मुम्बई एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, बिहार फाउण्डेशन, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
43	6877 / 07.05. 2022	श्री असंगबा चुबा आओ, भा.प्र.से. (2003), सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना को राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, पटना एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य शैक्षणिक आधारभूत संरचना विकास निगम, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
44	6878 / 07.05. 2022	श्री दिवेश सेहरा, भा.प्र.से. (2005), सचिव, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना को महानिरीक्षक, कारा एवं सुधार सेवाएँ, गृह विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
45	6879 / 07.05. 2022	श्री विनोद सिंह गुजियाल, भा.प्र.से. (2007), निदेशक, पशुपालन, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, छात्र एवं युवा कल्याण, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
46	6880 / 07.05. 2022	श्री दिनेश कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2007), निदेशक, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण का प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार चिकित्सा सेवाएँ एवं आधारभूत संरचना निगम लिमिटेड, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
47	6881 / 07.05. 2022	श्री प्रभाकर, भा.प्र.से. (एस के : 2007), प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम, पटना का प्रबंध निदेशक, एन.बी.पी.डी.सी.एल. के पद पर पदस्थापन।
48	6882 / 07.05. 2022	श्री बैद्यनाथ यादव, भा.प्र.से. (2007), निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी, बिहार, पटना का निबंधक, सहयोग समितियाँ, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
49	6883 / 07.05. 2022	श्री बी. कार्तिकेय धनजी, भा.प्र.से. (2008), निबंधन महानिरीक्षक को विशेष कार्य पदा, बिहार ग्रामीण विकास एवं लोक प्रशासन संस्थान, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
50	6884 / 07.05. 2022	श्री कंवल तनुज, भा.प्र.से. (2010), निदेशक, सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क, बिहार, पटना का प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम, पटना, के पद पर पदस्थापन।
51	6885 / 07.05. 2022	श्री हिमांशु कुमार राय, भा.प्र.से. (2010), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, जहानाबाद का अपर सचिव, पशु मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
52	6886 / 07.05. 2022	श्री राहुल कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पूर्णिया का मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, (जीविका) के पद पर पदस्थापन।
53	6887 / 07.05. 2022	श्री पंकज दीक्षित, भा.प्र.से. (2011), निदेशक, तकनीकी उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, उद्योग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
54	6888 / 07.05. 2022	श्री मिथिलेश मिश्र, भा.प्र.से. (2011), अपर सचिव, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना को मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, बिहार विकास मिशन, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
55	6889 / 07.05. 2022	श्री संजय कुमार पंसारी, भा.प्र.से. (2011), मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, बिहार विकास मिशन, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
56	6890 / 07.05. 2022	श्री संजीव कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2012), निदेशक, विज्ञान एवं प्रावैधिकी, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, तकनीकी उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
57	6891 / 07.05. 2022	श्री सुनील कुमार यादव, भा.प्र.से. (2012), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सीतामढ़ी का अपर सचिव, नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
58	6892 / 07.05. 2022	श्री अमित कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2012), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मधुबनी का निदेशक, सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
59	6893 / 07.05. 2022	श्री आदित्य प्रकाश, भा.प्र.से. (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, अररिया का निदेशक, समाज कल्याण, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
60	6894 / 07.05. 2022	श्री प्रशांत कुमार सी. एच., भा0प्र0से0 (2015), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, अररिया का निदेशक, समाज कल्याण, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
61	6895 / 07.05. 2022	श्री सज्जन आर ., भा.प्र.से. (2015), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, शिवहर का संयुक्त सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
62	6896 / 07.05. 2022	श्री विजय प्रकाश मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2016), निदेशक, नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण का निदेशक, पशुपालन, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
63	6897 / 07.05. 2022	श्री वैभव चौधरी, भा.प्र.से. (2016), संयुक्त सचिव, सहकारिता विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, विज्ञान एवं प्रावैधिकी, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
64	6898 / 07.05. 2022	श्री पंकज कुमार राज, भा.पु.से. (2006), सहायक महानिरीक्षक (प्रशिक्षण) का निदेशक-सह-सचिव, बिहार खेल प्राधिकरण, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।

65	6899/07.05.2022	श्री रूपेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव, आई .ओ.एफ.एस. (2002), विशेष सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना का विशेष सचिव, लो. स्वा. अभियंत्रण विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
66	6900/07.05.2022	श्री राजेश कुमार, आई.आर.पी.एस. संयुक्त निदेशक, बिपार्ड का संयुक्त सचिव, भवन निर्माण विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
67	6901/07.05.2022	श्री राजीव रंजन, आई.टी.एस. (99) का विशेष सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
68	6902/07.05.2022	श्री राज कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2010), निदेशक, समाज कल्याण का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, भोजपुर, आरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
69	6903/07.05.2022	श्रीमती इनायत खान, भा.प्र.से. (2012), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, शेखपुरा का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, अररिया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
70	6904/07.05.2022	श्री अरविन्द कुमार वर्मा, भा.प्र.से. (2012), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, बेगूसराय का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, मधुबनी के पद पर पदस्थापन।
71	6905/07.05.2022	श्री श्रीकान्त शास्त्री, भा.प्र.से. (2012), राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद् का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, किशनगंज के पद पर पदस्थापन।
72	6906/07.05.2022	श्री रौशन कुशवाहा, भा.प्र.से. (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, भोजपुर, आरा का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, बेगूसराय के पद पर पदस्थापन।
73	6908/07.05.2022	श्री यशपाल मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2014), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, नवादा का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, वैशाली, हाजीपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
74	6909/07.05.2022	श्री सुहर्ष भगत, भा.प्र.से. (2015), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, बांका का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, पूर्णिया पद पर पदस्थापन।
75	6910/07.05.2022	श्री मनेश कुमार मीणा, भा.प्र.से. (2015), महानिरीक्षक, कारा एवं सुधार सेवाएँ, गृह विभाग, बिहार, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, सीतामढ़ी के पद पर पदस्थापन।
76	6911/07.05.2022	श्री सावन कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2015), संयुक्त सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, शेखपुरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
77	6912/07.05.2022	श्री रिची पाण्डेय, भा.प्र.से. (2016), उप विकास आयुक्त, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, जहानाबाद के पद पर पदस्थापन।
78	6913/07.05.2022	श्री अंशुल कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2016), संयुक्त सचिव, खान एवं भू-तत्व विभाग, बिहार, पटना का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, बांका के पद पर पदस्थापन।
79	6914/07.05.2022	श्री मुकुल कुमार गुप्ता, भा.प्र.से. (2016), प्रबंध निदेशक, नॉर्थ बिहार पॉवर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कंपनी लिमिटेड, पटना समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, शिवहर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
80	7022/09.05.2022	श्री (डॉ०) एस . सिद्धार्थ, भा.प्र.से. (1991), मुख्य मंत्री के प्रधान सचिव को अपर मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
81	7023/09.05.2022	श्री दीपक कुमार सिंह, भा.प्र.से. (1992), अपर मुख्य सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग का अपर मुख्य सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
82	7024/09.05.2022	श्री अरविन्द कुमार चौधरी, भा.प्र.से. (1995), प्रधान सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना को प्रधान सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
83	7025/09.05.2022	श्री संजय कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (1990), अपर मुख्य सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार का सचिव, युवा कार्यक्रम विभाग, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के पद पर योगदान हेतु विरमन।
84	7026/09.05.2022	श्री चैतन्य प्रसाद, भा.प्र.से. (1990), अपर मुख्य सचिव, गृह विभाग को स्वीकृत अवकाश की अवधि के लिए श्री एस0 सिद्धार्थ, भा0प्र0से0 (1991), मुख्य मंत्री के प्रधान सचिव को अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
85	8066/25.05.2022	श्री अमित कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2012), निदेशक, सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क को प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार संवाद समिति और अपर सचिव, सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
86	8067/25.05.2022	श्री तनय सुल्तानिया, भा.प्र.से. (2017), उप विकास आयुक्त, दरभंगा का उप विकास आयुक्त, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
87	8068/25.05.2022	श्री विनोद दूहन, भा.प्र.से. (2018), उप विकास आयुक्त, शिवहर का उप विकास आयुक्त, गया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
88	8069/25.05.2022	श्रीमती अम्रिशा बैस, भा.प्र.से. (2018), उप विकास आयुक्त, अरवल का उप विकास आयुक्त, दरभंगा के पद पर पदस्थापन।



## Photo Gallery

### Civil Services Day 20 April 2022 - Inauguration



(L-R) Messrs Chaitanya Prasad, Aamir Subahani, Sanjeev K Sinha, Vivek K Singh, Mrs Harjot Kaur

### Civil Services Day 21 April 2022 - Inauguration



Nitish Kumar and Dy CM, Shri Tarkishore Prasad are Chief Secretary Aamir Subahani, Dev. Commr. Vivek Singh, S Siddharth, Arvind Chaudhary and Balamurugan D

### Officers' Cricket Match on 20 April 2022



Chief Secretary presenting Best Bowler's Trophy to Mithilesh Mishra

### Mahila Cricket Match on 20 April, 2022



The Winner Ladies' Cricket Team with the Trophy

### Officers' Cricket Match on 20 April 2022



The Winner Aryabhata XI Cricket Team

### Launching of Prayaas (1/22) on 26 Feb '22



[(L-R) Messrs DK Singh, RU Singh, AK Choudhary, Sanjeev K Sinha (Chief Guest), NK Sinha, GS Prasad, Girish Shankar, Sunil K Singh and Deepak Anand]





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