



PRAYAAS

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Editorial

Dear Colleagues,

As time flows and the clock ticks, new vistas open before the mankind, so in a limited sphere, days- weeks-months- quarters come and go, but an edition of our in-house quarterly magazine 'Prayaas' comes out. I am privileged to place before you its next Edition for the last (October-December) quarter of 2024.

As the present scenario is full of complexities, our members posted in the Secretariat or in the field are forced to run extra miles to keep pace with the march of time. It is heartening to find that some of them have gone beyond their mandate to achieve something singular.

With a heavy load of experience on my head, I can do no better than to suggest that every officer, wherever he or she may be posted, should leave a landmark of achievement by which he or she may be remembered by posterity or even he or she may later feel proud to reminisce on. Two ideas stand out in my mind; one is to construct a bypass on the east of Lakhisarai town and the other is to use the water of Mokama Taal to irrigate the high lands on the south through lift irrigation.



(RU Singh, IAS-Retd.)

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Ares 12-11-24

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



IAS BHAWAN

Photo Gallery

Union Cabinet on 31st January, 1950



Sitting (L-R) : BR Ambedkar, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Baldev Singh, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, John Matthai, Jagjivan Ram, Amrit Kaur and Shyama Prasad Mukherji.

Historic Picture



PM, Ms Indira Gandhi at LBSNAA in 1982 after Appu's Exit. Showing solidarity, not a single lady probationer came to meet her.

Diwali Milan-2024



Ms Harjot Kaur with Members & families



Welcoming AL Meena and Spouse



N Sarvana Kumar with family



Officers' Group



S Siddharth with spouse Vijayalakshami



A Panoramic View of Decoration

From Secretary's Desk



Dear Colleagues,

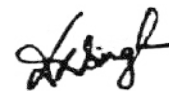
For the first time after the Second World War, it looks imminent that the institutions are crumbling down completely. The effectiveness of these institutions has been tested before, inter-national conflicts have surged, full-fledged wars have taken place, but in the ongoing Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Lebanon/ Iran/ Palestine wars, it seems as if the rest of the World is entirely indifferent. The impunity with which the international laws of conflicts are being violated, civilian installations and habitations are targeted, habitations after habitations are being razed to the ground, are pointing towards the burgeoning irrelevance of UN institutions as well as other multilateral organizations. It seems to be a complete mockery, on the one hand, that we are discussing the ways to save the planet from the onslaught of climate change and Global warming at Baku in COP 29, while the raging Russian-Ukraine and the war between Israel and others are devastating the Globe. The dangerous games of promoting, protecting and using non-state actors in the current dirty geopolitics is going to have a long term destabilizing effect on the safety and security of the Global citizens. Its effects, once unleashed, cannot be contained within national boundaries. At this juncture, India, as an important player at the Global arena, should leverage its influence to bring back sanity, because sooner or later, these flares shall engulf our borders also.

Another issue of great concern for the country as a whole is the increasing corruption in not only the public institutions but the private sphere as well. The issue encompassing both the spheres implies that it has entered the general individual and social psyche. No institution, no state seems to be untouched by it. It is a dangerous portend for our country and society. Corruption is equally undesirable whether in public or private space, whether in the use of public money or private wealth. Another side effect of this phenomenon is that taking benefit of the public sentiment against the corruption and seemingly ineffective public institutions, the holders of increasingly concentrating private wealth are trying to corporatize the State. Thus, not only will be it a state supporting neo-capitalism but a capitalist controlled state working for the benefit of capitalists, leading to more concentration of wealth, further inequity and inequality. Welfare schemes would be there, but not for raising the standards of living of the downtrodden, but for giving them doles, just enough so that they do not perish, but not more so that their stomachs are filled and they do not raise their voice. Increasing corporatization combined with automation (using AI) which is leading to loss of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, shall turn more than half the global population to beggars, compelled to survive only on the doles of the capitalist state. The trends, as I feel, are certainly ominous. Let us pause and think.

Taking leave till next issue.



Sincerely yours,



(Dipak Kumar Singh)

Secretary, IAS Officers' Association, Bihar Branch



From The Editor's Desk

Dear Colleagues,

Autumn with all its transitional possibilities summons what Albert Camus calls "a second spring when every leaf is a flower". For Bihar, autumn is synonymous with the season of festivals and festivities with Dussehra, Diwali and Chhath following each other in quick succession. Very interestingly, this time around, Vijayadashami witnessed 'Sindoor Khela' at a number of Pandals in Patna with married women applying vermilion to one another's faces. It has clearly been a recent phenomenon, signifying how cultures interact with each other and evolve. The IAS Officers' Association (Bihar) and the IAS Officers' Wives' Association (IASOWA) organise 'Deepotsav' each year with fervour and enthusiasm and this year was no different.

But it is 'Chhath' that is the mother of all festivals as far as Bihar is concerned. The sense of sacrosanct sanctity, cleanliness and devotion associated with it, its non-ritualistic nature, collective sense of celebration and the heavenly taste of 'Thekuas'-Chhath over the years has become integral to the sense of Bihari identity and solidarity. Migrant Biharis from across the world troop back to Bihar facing impossible odds to be part of that ethereal collective experience called Chhath. For a week or so, they forget everything that bothers them and immerse themselves in the celebration of 'Chhath'. Those who are unable to come back to celebrate 'Chhath' from wherever they are or those who are able to come by crossing the Arabian Sea, the mighty rivers, and anonymous rivulets and streams, underline the importance of Chhath. This is how Chhath has caught the imagination of the nation.

Meanwhile, a new managing committee of the Association assumed office with Chaitanya Sir taking over as the new President of the Association. We extend our fervent wishes to the new President and hope that the Association will evolve in ever newer ways. The Annual General Meeting of the Association also felicitated new members of the fraternity. With Mr RU Singh (IAS-1961), chairing pro tem, on the dais and the probationers of 2023 batch getting felicitated, it was the very best fusion of past, present and future fused into one.

The Editorial Team of the 'Prayaas' has been trying its best to turn it into a more eclectic, evolved and expansive venture. We are looking forward to getting write-ups from the esteemed colleagues, especially young members who are in the midst of making stories and have tales to tell.

Sincerely,

(Deepak Anand)

Editor, Prayaas Magazine

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October 26, 2024



INITIAL MEMORIES (Part 2)

Sir Pratap was not the ruler but had been the Regent a number of times due to the demise of the ruler and the successor being a minor. He had not received any formal education, but being one of the brothers of the ruler he was an excellent horse-rider, fearless lancer and gifted with robust commonsense. His regency is remembered even now being most visible in the form of Jodhpur Kutchery, christened Jubilee Courts, designed by Swinton Jacob and constructed in red sandstone. It was locally known as Mehakama Khas, where the Chief Minister, Chief Judge of Marwar Chief Court had their seat. (Princely states and some provinces, usually had a Chief Court, like Oudh Chief Court at Lucknow). Today it houses all the branches under the District Magistrate as also the office of the divisional commissioner of Jodhpur Division, showing the sagacity of planners who, around 1880, conceived of it. Inspired by his leadership, the Jodhpur Polo Team became renowned, and a cavalry regiment of the then Jodhpur Lancers won the battle of Haifa in modern day Israel. Out of many princes, he was the one who went with his troops all the way to the Belgian front in the Great War, much to the consternation of British and French commanders, as he neither knew English nor French. His regency was marred by conspiracies at the court

which led to his ouster from Marwar for a while.

If educational institutions were promoted by the communities, it was preferable that the hostels were also similarly run. So Charan Hostel, Kayamkhani, Oswal Jain Hostel and Jat Hostel came up in due course. The ruler himself being Rathod, Rajput Hostel could not lag behind. A Hostel attached to its school and another hostel got constructed at a distance near a railway station.

Loyalty to the school was visible everywhere, more so on the football ground. My school which excelled in debates, painting and examinations symbolically participated in games- the minimum that was required. Chopasani and Sumer School students were usually good players. Darbar Muslim School had a good football team. Football, as an inexpensive and manly sport, generated immense enthusiasm as it could be played in any weather, taking only an hour and half to complete. A team playing foul and still escaping referee's red card, made it all the more enjoyable. Rajput students with some Jat players thrown in from day scholars were a formidable team. But the Muslim School excelled in some part of the game and players usually carried the ball much faster and brought match to a stalemate only to be decided by tie breaker.

Muslim School continued to remain an all Muslim School till 1947 when it was taken over by the state and renamed Mahatma Gandhi High School. The vacillating attitude of the then ruler, Maharaja Hanwant Singh about joining Indian Union and his attempts to join Pakistan, about which VPMenon has written extensively in his books, created an atmosphere where it became difficult for the then administration led by the Chief Minister, a UP civil servant, Venkatachar of the IC Sand Director of Education Kiney, to ignore the alleged role played by some section of office bearers of school management in influencing the ruler. As was expected, the community felt betrayed by the decision and made it very plain. The emerging scenario of partition and arrival of refugees from Sind and Punjab, however, completely overshadowed this episode and the Marwar State peacefully moved on towards integration. The ruler finally signed the instrument of accession and the wait was over.

The vacillating attitude in regard to integration at Jodhpur appeared to be influenced by the personal interest of the Maharajain the adjoining state of Bikaner, also ruled by a Rathore Rajput. The Maharaja was actuated on the issue by a larger and far reaching consideration of welfare of his subjects- what happens to the flow of water to areas served by Gang Canal, a system originating in Ferozepur in Punjab and serving vast areas in the districts of present day Sri Gangaagar and Hanumagarh where large number of farmers from Punjab had also been settled. The canal had been

constructed some twenty years back and was the result of painstaking negotiations between adjoining sate of Bahawalpur and Punjab. The head-works were located deep inside the district and with talks on partition going on, if the area surrounding the origin of canal fell in Pakistan, what would be the fate of lakhs of his subjects. The Maharaja weighed his options and conveyed his feelings to the Viceroy, Mountbatten in no uncertain terms saying he would be left with no option but to opt for Pakistan, should the Ferozepur district fall to the west of Radcliffe line. With Jodhpur not very clear on the issue of joining India, and a large adjoining state like Bikaner threatening to go towards Pakistan; the entire partition plan devised by Mountbatten appeared to collapse. Retired Brigadier Barney White Sumners has described in detail how the Viceroy was influenced to bring round Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Chairman of the Boundary Commission to keep Ferozepur intact on the Indian side. This ensured that not only the canal continued to receive water but paved the way for construction of Rajasthan Canal much later in the sixties benefitting many more districts on the western side.

Let me come back to the main issue of scarcity of water and spread of education. The city of Jodhpur, while attempting to ensure fair amount of water for its population, was in no position to manage scientific method of disposal of night soil and garbage. The widely used service latrines needed carrying waste material by manual scavenging and dumping it at convenient locations. Drains were all open and with little water

available, they bred flies and germs. Water borne diseases were common and with open tanks serving needs of drinking water or step wells at some places, it became difficult to control diarrhea, cholera, amoebiasis and guinea worm infections. In the towns, where large tanks were located, Bhishtis were employed to lift water in Pakhals (a large bag made of Buffalo skin with a snout which was hung on the shoulder and carried around twenty to thirty litres of water) to accompany sweepers who first pushed the wet material from small open drains down to the larger drain and the water poured by the Bhishti used to make the cleaning complete by another push. Garbage was taken out of the city limits and left exposed in large pits to disintegrate in the blazing sun. The system was an eyesore to most of the people and helped by advisors, the government introduced a narrow gauge railway track on which the municipality ran a train with about ten covered triangle shape wagons hung on spindles, which could be emptied by mere turning it upside down, over pits, located in the dumping grounds away from the city. These ran thrice a day, at early morning, noon and late night, collecting the night soil from points located along the city wall and taking them away. The system was functional till the sixties when difficulty in procuring spares for the steam locomotives and mounting costs of operation made it unworkable. With more availability of water and a large number of people shifting to new colonies outside the city gates, along with scheme for conversion of service latrines,

manual scavenging work was reduced and consequently the disease control became easy.

Education model was mainly adopted from the United Provinces with necessary changes to suit local needs. Thus, the subject of Hindi language had fair amount of compositions by Marwari poets. In geography, primary students read a book titled Marwar and the middle level read Rajputana authored by a senior teacher with inputs on agriculture, climate, topography, mineral and water resources, industry, trade and communications. At high school, standard books were used, often published by MacMillan or Oxford but they were in English and had to be supplemented by books written locally. No common system could be introduced till 1956 and variety of books, often poorly printed on poor with poor print ruled the show. Maps were only indicative and it was difficult to locate places and rivers with any precision. For me, thus, RL uniwas the biggest river, Aravallis were next to Himalayas in height and its description by Ramdhari Singh Dinkar in his poem made us shiver. Kosi was a curse for Bihar, Jamshedpur was the steel town, Dhanbad and Jharia were only producing coal- no wonder Bihar suffered severe drought and famines; where was the land that could produce grains? Ganga was like a sea, flooding vast areas! With no teacher from the east who could explain, and schools primarily concentrating on science and mathematics, our imagination ran wild.

As a PG student, I do remember a friend, six footer Sudhakar Mishra always

wearing Dhoti and Kurta, who belonged to Baliadescribing, his native village. On being asked where it was, he tried saying on east it was bordering Bihar. When asked the landmarks to locate it easily, he said somewhat like this- *woh aage chalke Arrah Chapra pad jaata hai, sub dakaiti karta hai, pur hum log bache hue hain!* I had read about Babu Kunwar Singh from books and he was described as someone who revolted against the British and belonged to Shahabad in Bihar. Sudhakar, I thought, was not honest in his description of the place.

Though the state technically merged into the Indian Union in 1947, its integration with other Rajputana states had to wait till 1956 when the (SRC) States Reorganisation Commission completed its work and Ajmer-Merwara, a centrally administered territory and Abu Tehsil from Bombay Province were merged to make the present day Rajasthan. Ajmer-Merwara was a centrally administered area, even in Moghul days and the British had kept it under a Chief Commissioner at Ajmer. The Agent to the Governor General, called AGG had his office there to look after the affairs of the Rajputana states. Bigger states like Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Bikaner had a Resident representing the central government. KPS Menon, ICS who later became our Foreign Secretary was briefly posted as Resident in Jodhpur, incumbents before him having been always British officers.

In education set up, the Marwar Middle Board was an important institution. It conducted examinations

which were a kind of qualifying step for pursuing high school study or the tenth standard. Though it had vanished by the time I joined the primary class, its curriculum remained in vogue in the absence of a new uniform system. The two books on geography, written by a senior teacher there, were meant for primary and middle level students namely, Marwar and Rajputana – published by a local publisher. Our world was only that much!

For arithmetic, a book by Jadav Chandra Chakravarty in three volumes was the standard text book. My appreciation of Bihar, therefore, had to be beyond the text books- Shrutu and Smriti, to wit. So in 1956, we came to know about the devastating floods in Ganges and Kosi, which happened to be known as a curse of Bihar. Dalmianagar, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad and Jharia were known as important places in Bihar. My father did mention that, in his early childhood, Dr Rajendra Prasad from Saran had achieved the distinction of securing first position in entrance examination in entire Bengal presidency. As a student, I was flabbergasted as my efforts to grasp geographical concepts, such as latitudes and longitude, horse latitudes, bay, sea, ocean and the straits especially of Bosphorus, were woefully inadequate. As against a dry Luni river in the back of my mind, it was difficult to comprehend about a land with average rainfall of some forty inches in the mighty Kosi or the Gangetic plains. With this sketchy information, I prepared myself for my long journey to Darbhanga, as a Probationer.

Concluded.

□ □

Response

As always the July-Sept issue of Prayaas carries several articles of great interest which makes delightful reading. Heartiest congratulations on introducing new topics such as the Quiz. I do hope the Crossword also takes off in subsequent issues.

Very sorry to hear that Satish Bhatnagar has passed away .I first met him in 1960 when I came to Bihar from NAA Mussoorie and we knew each other ever since then.

Glad to note how well colleagues of our Cadre are doing both at the Centre as well as in the State. Do keep up the excellent work of bringing out such fine issues of Prayaas on such a regular basis.

— SRAdige IAS-1959, Delhi

*

In July-Sept issue of Prayaas, I liked your piece on Mr JC Mathur ICS and Mr Vivek Kumar Singh, highlighting their achievements together with Mr Mathur's contribution to education system, later adopted by GoI. Your magazine is really very useful for the serving officers in every State in the country.

— Dr Parmatma, IAS UP (Retd), Prayagraj.

*

Editing such a motley collection for limited and critical readers needs awareness and vast overview of theories and practices in society. It is a marvel.

At your age, this agility of mind and discipline is possible only for a mathematician and poet fused in your persona. I cannot but express lots of admiration to you.

— Prof Subhash Chandra, Muzaffarpur.

*

The articles in July-Sept issue of Prayaas are so very interesting that, for a moment, I felt like being in Patna with colleagues. All seem to be achievers for whom our cadre should be proud. You have made me feel to be a part of our friends in Patna, and have kept me update on the developments in IAS Bhavan at Patna.

— DP Maheshwari, IAS-1966, Dehradun.

*

I agree with your Chief Editorial in the April-June Issue of Prayaas that conducting seven phases of Lok Sabha Election 2024 successfully amidst scorching heat is a great achievement for our serving IAS Officers' fraternity.

"Sharwan Shuruti - Transforming Lives" initiative of Mr Thiagarajan SM is a highly praiseworthy effort in his capacity as DM Gaya.

Book Review, Quiz, Crossword, Hindi story, RK Laxman's Cartoons, your translation of English Gitanjali added spicy flavour to the magazine.

— Dr S B Singh, IES-Defence (Retd),

□ □



PS Appu, IAS (1951)

In the bureaucratic hierarchy, folk heroes are a rarity but Mr PS Appu (1929-2012) turned out to be one of those few heroes. Mr Appu was an IAS officer, deeply committed to the values that an officer takes a vow to uphold. He had his own way of conveying values not so much by preaching as by actually practicing. He had served at the Centre for 10 years in two spells and in Bihar for 21 years. He was an extraordinary and legendary IAS officer, proudly of our Bihar Cadre, who in 1982 resigned as Director of LBSNAA, Mussoorie on the ground that action was not taken by Home Ministry against an erring Probationary IAS officer, accused of threatening his trekking companions with a .32 calibre revolver.

It is relevant to point out that the trekking trip of a group of 40 probationers to Badrinath, meant to be a fun adventure actually turned on 1 October 1981 into a dark chapter in the annals of Indian bureaucracy. The shell-shocked group then returned to Mussoorie. Mr Appu in his missives to the Home Ministry fought for strict action against the erring probationer but the Home Ministry decided to let him off with a mere warning. It was then that Mr Appu decided to put in his papers in protest. Even defying protocol, he wrote to the then Prime Minister, Mrs Indira



PS Appu

Gandhi on 3 March 1982, “I am resorting to this unconventional step because I see no other way to bring to the Prime Minister's notice a case of grave misconduct on the part of an IAS officer and the cavalier manner in which the Home Ministry disposed of the matter.” Mr Appu, in his letter to PM, warned that by failing to adequately discipline the probationer, the government was sending a dangerous message - that with “influence in the right quarters, one can commit even heinous crimes with impunity.” He also wrote that the Home Ministry's decision would “have a disastrous effect on discipline and morale in the service in general, and at the national academy in particular.” The episode created such uproar in the Parliament that made the PM overrule the HM, Giyani Zail Singh and announce dismissal of the erring trainee officer from the IAS. Mr Appu had joined as Director in August 1980 and barely a year later, the trekking incident occurred which led to his resignation months thereafter. His parting remark to the faculty was, “I leave to you the bricks and mortars of this Academy.”

It is interesting to note that in 1977 when the then CM, Jananayak Karpooori Thakur wanted to appoint him as CS, Mr Appu wrote a long letter stating the

reasons why his appointment should be reconsidered. When CM insisted, Mr Appu wrote another letter listing the conditions for taking the job: strict office hours for employees, zero tolerance for political pressure, ruthless action for corruption and freedom to leave the moment he or the CM felt that he was no longer effective. In a book titled the Appu Papers, Mr Appu explained in his writing, "I did not lay down the above conditions because of arrogance or any feeling that I was indispensable. I did so because I felt that the situation in Bihar was so bad that there was no hope of effecting the necessary improvement unless those conditions were fulfilled."

I remember that shortly after Mr Appu had taken over as Chief Secretary, I went to his office chamber to pay my respects to him. Congratulatory messages were being received by him on the telephone as mobiles were not in vogue. I heard him reply to a caller, "Don't greet me, rather pay me condolences!"

Mr PS Appu, a Padma Bhushan awardee of 2006, breathed his last at Bangalore (now Bengaluru) on Wednesday, 28-3-2012 at 83. Various reactions came spontaneously from past and present bureaucrats on knowing about Mr Appu's quiet demise.

The posts held by him in Bihar included those of DM Darbhanga, Finance Secretary and Chief Secretary. After quitting as Chief Secretary of Bihar he opted for a lower paid job in the Government of India when he found that the conditions he had stipulated for functioning effectively were not being observed by the political executive. While on deputation to Government of India, he served as the Land Reforms Commissioner in the Ministry of

Agriculture and the Planning Commission from 1970 to 1975.

As Chairman of the Committee on Land Reforms set up by the Planning Commission, he created a sensation by stating bluntly in 1972 that lack of political will was the main reason for failure of land reforms in India.

Mr Appu authored a hardcover book, Land Reforms in India: A Survey of Policy, Legislation and Implementation. Dr Pradip Bhattacharya IAS, who had been Deputy Director of the Academy during 1979-83, edited a 256-page book, The Appu Papers for which two of my batch-mates and favorites of Mr Appu, James Michael Lyngdoh wrote the Foreword and ARB and opadhyay wrote the Introduction.

It is said that after Mr Appu resigned, PM, Mrs Indira Gandhi gave him an appointment in Delhi. He arrived at her office and waited. After about 30 minutes of waiting, he got up and left. "That is the type of no-nonsense man he is. He would never kowtow to power. He was let down comprehensively by the establishment," wrote Pradip Bhattacharya in The Appu Papers.

In the end, it so happened that the erring probationer challenged his discharge in the Allahabad High Court and won his case against Government of India. He went on to serve as an officer in the AGMUT cadre. Long after Mr Appu resigned, BN Yugandhar (1962) joined as Director in 1988 for five-year tenure.

The legacy left behind by Mr Appu underlines the unyielding ethical backbone of the services, setting the bar for the conduct expected of those joining the steel frame. It is a matter of pity that a tough CSE examination, which sometimes has over a million aspirants, is no guarantee of finding PS Appus!

□ □

Quiz



– RN Dash
IAS (1962)



Quiz for Elites

1. Where in our country the *Killa-e-mubarak* is situated?
2. Which famous Hindi drama written by a famous writer-cum-journalist-cum-novelist-cum dramatist ends with the dialogue [in Hindi] : 'Is anyone listening?'
3. To which crime “the Stolkhome Syndrome” is related?
4. The highest Polling Station of the World is in our country. In which State / Union Territory of our country it gets established during every General Election?
5. *Tishyarakshita*, a Royal Maidservant, was beautiful, but also ambitious and cunning. She succeeded in seducing the Emperor and became his most Favorite Queen. Which Emperor [of Ancient Indian History] did she seduce?
6. “Failure is not an option”. From which World-famous movie this sermon has been extracted?
7. Post-Offices are named generally as per the area in which they are established. But there is one Post-Office in Patna which is named after a person, instead of its location. Name this Post-Office.
8. “If Music is the food of love, play on!” This is the opening dialogue of a famous European Drama. Name the Drama.
9. There are only two instances in Modern India when four condemned convicts were hanged to death together at the same time by orders of competent Courts. One was in Tihar Jail No. 3, when four convicts of the infamous “*Nirbhaya*” case were hanged together at the same time. Where did the other such hanging take place?
10. “I have been arrested. For winning a quiz show.” This the opening line of a Book authored by Vikas Swarup. The story of the Book was encoded into an Award-winning movie, which created some controversy in our country, due to the Title of the movie. Name the movie.
11. *Helena* was a Foreign Princess who had married a famous Emperor of India. Who was the Emperor?
12. There are only two Polling Stations in our country which get established for only one Voter during General Elections. One is in the State of Gujarat. Where is the other?
13. There were only two IAS Officers of Bihar Cadre who were assigned posts of Chief Secretary in two different States / Union Territories. One was Shri Vijay Shankar Dubey [1966]. Who was the other?

14. “Tomorrow will be another day”. This is the closing dialogue of a World-famous Hollywood movie. Name the movie.
15. What is unique about the “Shakuntala Express” which used to run daily [till recently, when its run was suspended for track renewal]?
16. Golghar, the famous landmark of Patna, could not be used for the purpose it was built, due to a minor Engineering error. Describe the error.
17. “Everything has a moral, only if you can find it”. This quotation has been taken from a composition meant for children, by “Lewis Carroll” [not her real name]. What was the real name of this author?
18. The highest motorable Mountain Pass of the World is in our country. Name the place.
19. There is only one Temple in the World in which *Duryodhan*, the villain of Mahabharat is worshipped. This Temple exists in our country only. But where?
20. A famous Book authored by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852 AD, created world-wide sympathy for the slaves, which ultimately led to abolition of slavery all over the world within a few years. Name the Title of this world-famous book.

*

Humour :

This is how a school teacher in Bengal showed his ingenuity to explain the spelling of Assassination to his students in the class :

“Gadha upore gadha, tar upore Ami a ta upore Neshon. Ei holo spelling of ashashinashon.”

**

A married couple received an Invitation Card from a friendly couple inviting them to the wedding of their daughter. On the due date and time the invited couple reached the venue where a beautiful and spacious Pandal had been erected. There were two gates marked Entry and Exit. They parked their car near the Exit, so that they could easily reach their car after dinner. They entered through the Entry and after walking down a passage they reached a spot to face two doors, one marked 'With Gift' and the other marked 'Without Gift.' As they did not carry a Gift, they entered the 'Without Gift' door and going on and on through a long circuitous route having several right and left turns reached a door marked 'Welcome' which they entered and saw their parked car just in front! They then bought a Gift from a nearby Mall and entered the Pandal to be warmly greeted by the host with bouquets and offered a savoury dinner. They then returned home well-fed.

□ □ □

John F Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (May 29, 1917 – November 22, 1963), often referred to as **JFK**, was the 35th president of the United States, serving from 1961 until his assassination. He was the youngest man born in 1917 and elected in 1961 to the august office and one of the most charismatic leaders of the world.

Amidst the cold war between US and USSR, India adopted a neutral posture, being leader of the Non-aligned Movement and got no help during the Chinese Aggression.

President Kennedy inspired a generation to accept responsibility for its government by taking political and social action. As president, he fought to ensure equal rights and opportunities for all Americans. He encouraged Americans to lift up those less fortunate than abroad. He challenged the impossible and land a man on the Moon before the end of the decade.

His historic words in his on January 20, 1961 quoted American to contribute in

"Ask not what your what you can do for your



John F Kennedy

themselves, both at home and nation to reach for the the Moon before the end of the

Inaugural Address delivered below challenged every some way to the public good.

country can do for you - ask country."

"Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate."

Quoted below are a few of his important quotations:

"If more politicians knew poetry, and more poets knew politics, I am convinced the world would be a little better place in which to live."

"Children are the world's most valuable resource and its best hope for the future."

"We can say with some assurance that, although children may be the victims of fate, they will not be the victims of our neglect."

"I have pledged myself and my colleagues in the cabinet to a continuous encouragement of initiative, responsibility and energy in serving the public interest. Let it be clear that this Administration recognizes the value of dissent and daring -- that we greet healthy controversy as the hallmark of healthy change. Let the public service be a proud and lively career. And let every man and woman who works in any area of our national government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and with honor in future years: 'I served the United States Government in that hour of our nation's need.'"

"The success of this Government, and thus the success of our Nation, depends in the last analysis upon the quality of our career services. The legislation enacted by the Congress, as well as the decisions made by me and by the department and agency heads, must all be implemented by the career men and women in the Federal service. In foreign affairs, national defense, science and technology, and a host of other fields, they face problems of unprecedented importance and perplexity. We are all dependent on their sense of loyalty and responsibility as well as their competence and energy."

"When I ran for Presidency of the United States, I knew that this country faced serious challenges, but I could not realize - nor could any man realize who does not bear the burdens of this office - how heavy and constant would be those burdens"

"Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment, to end thirst and hunger, to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human misery. We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world - or make it the last."

"When at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us...our success or failure...will be measured by the answers to four questions: First, were we truly men of courage? Secondly, were we truly men of judgment? Third, were we truly men of integrity? Finally, were we truly men of dedication?"

"In the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's futures. And we are all mortal."

"If anybody is around to write after this, they are going to understand that we made every effort to find peace and every effort to give our adversary room to move. I am not going to push the Russians an inch beyond what is necessary."

"Every accomplishment starts with the decision to try."

"As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest form of appreciation is not to utter words, but to live by them."

"The ignorance of one voter in a democracy impairs the security of all."

"Forgive your enemies, but never forget their names."

"We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world or make it the last."

"The greater our knowledge increases the more our ignorance unfolds."

"As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words, but to live by them."

"A nation that is afraid to let its people judge the truth and falsehood in an open market is a nation that is afraid of its people."

"There are risks and costs to action. But they are far less than the long range risks of comfortable inaction."

"The time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining."

"Geography has made us neighbors. History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners, and necessity has made us allies. Those whom God has so joined together, let no man put asunder."

"When power leads man toward arrogance, poetry reminds him of his limitations."

"When power narrows the area of man's concern, poetry reminds him of the richness and diversity of existence. When power corrupts, poetry cleanses."

— Collected from Internet.



A Long Petal of the Sea

By Isabel Allende

This epic is historical fiction set against the background of the Spanish civil war and Pinochet's totalitarian takeover in Chile and involving human capacity for unspeakable brutality and the resilient renewal that takes place over many seas and many continents.

Victor, a young, idealistic, optimistic doctor is a refugee from Franco's Spain where republican resistance has been crushed. Roser-not married to his younger brother but widowed and pregnant-also flees the republican rout in Spain and they land in Chile via France aboard a ship arranged by Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet of love and resistance. Uprooted and humiliated, they seek to re-root and regain dignity for themselves in Chile. But Chile caught between promised utopias of left and right -of Marx and

Market -accepts and rejects them. Khaled Hosseini in 'The Kite Runner' calls it 'turmoil of uncertainty and certainty of turmoil' against which Roser and Victor- part of most unlikely human arrangement one could think of-employ love and tenacity to survive the ravages of war.

Isabel pits love against exile and empathy against antipathy in this remarkable novel. Victor or Roser or Victor's mother Carme nurse lifelong

longing to go back to Spain but would they ever manage. Victor and Roger, after Franco's death and amidst Spain's inchoate dalliances with democracy, go back but it is not the same Spain they had left. This reminds one of Agney in 'Major Chaudhary ki Waapsi: all of us long to go back to our home but is it the same home we manage to come back to?'

In fact, for those in exile, it is a case of double homelessness. They can't go back to home of their memories and in an alien setting; they can't make a home of their memories. This helplessness pushes them to dwell in memories which, with the passage of time, they turn unreliable. So, Carme-Victor's mother- when she arrives in Chile after an epic pursuit of Victor and Roger, she starts living with an old Spaniard; Victor in the sunset of his life consoles himself with Spanish spices and flavours.

This sense of nostalgia, this ability to recall memories are their cultural resources against forces of anomie and desolation when the world is exploding around them. When Pinochet sends Victor to concentration camp, he keeps his sanity by dwelling in memories, by longing for past. Suketu Mehta in 'Maximum City' puts it aptly; "I am an exiled citizen of the country of longing." Mehta elaborates it that nostalgia is the

simple desire to evade the linearity of time. We don't want time to be an arrow; we want it to be a circle. Or as Rushdie puts it inimitably, "Exile is a dream of glorious return. Elba not St. Helena"

Given desperate privations of life in exile, it is love that they would bank upon to smoothen harsh edges of their precarious existence. And love does not necessarily come wrapped up in matrimony. Victor is the most unlikely husband of Roser who has a son, Marcel by Victor's younger brother.

They are bound not by conjugal relationship but by intimate comradeship which defies Pinochet and his cruel commanders, concentration camp and ever new uncertainties and most of all; defy decay, devastation and death.

Roser and Victor are not prudes. They have had their share of sexual indiscretions but their love will stand all these. Love is not blind; it sees flaws but does not mind.

Towards the end of the story with Roser having gone, Victor comes face to face with Ingrid, his daughter from emergency love he made with Ofelia, the daughter of rich and powerful Chileans.

While recounting his tumultuous life, he wonders, "We human beings are gregarious, we are not programmed for solitude, but to give and receive."

"At 80, he suddenly thought tenderly of Meche, the kind hearted neighbour who gave him the cat, brought him tomatoes and herbs from garden." Love would endure until the end.

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An anecdotal Homage to Mr Ratan Tata:

Mr Ratan Tata was known for his empathetic nature, simplicity and utmost humility which inspired millions. He often said that it's not material wealth but making a difference in peoples' life that mattered most. In 2015, a viral photograph showed him seated next to his driver on an economy class flight.

Mr Tata once shared the following story which underlines that true happiness is in giving for other people's happiness and being valued for the legacy we leave when we die:

"One day one of my friends requested me for sponsoring 200 wheelchairs for an institution and I agreed to that. But he insisted I personally accompany him to the place and gift the children myself. As I reached the place and started to give away their wheelchair gifts, I saw the faces of the kids beam with happiness to receive the greatest gift of their life. And one child touched my leg in respect and even though I tried to release my leg, the child did not let go; he looked at my face and held my legs tighter. I asked the child if he needed anything else and the child replied. 'I want to remember your face so that when I meet you in heaven, I can recognize you and thank you once again.' That was the time I felt happiness. And unlike other times, I felt truly and completely happy that time."

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Rashmi Verma, IAS (1982)

In this series, we highlight the persona of the retired officers of Bihar cadre, whose contributions go beyond the ambit of IAS, or those who specialize in any sphere of activity while in active service. Rashmi Verma is one such officer who acquired special knowledge and contributed in the field of Tourism.

Rashmi had her schooling in Delhi and graduated in Political Science from Lady Shri Ram College, University of Delhi. She also completed her MA and M Phil in Political Science from Delhi University. She worked briefly as a Lecturer, Political Science in Maitreyi College, University of Delhi before joining the IAS in 1982.

Postings in Bihar : After she came to Bihar, she had her district training in Patna. As SDO, Sitamarhi East (1984-86), she was able to handle sensitive law and order situation in this communally sensitive district and ably conducted the elections. After a brief stint as Assistant Director of Social Welfare, she joined in September 1986 as DDC Palamau. She handled a variety of development issues in the district which then had 25 blocks and supervised the implementation of schemes through extensive touring and rigorous monitoring. She was then posted as Settlement Officer, Palamau where she



Rashmi Verma

closely supervised the Survey operations. She moved to Secretariat in 1989 as Joint Secretary in the Welfare Department. She then worked as DM Katihar (1990-92) where she organised a series of panchayat camps to redress matters relating to Development, Revenue and PDS, and conducted the parliamentary elections in

a fair and peaceful manner. In April 1992, she was transferred to Patna as the first MD of Women's Development Corporation, holding additional charge of Director, Social Welfare for some time. In 1992, she set up the Bihar Mahila Vikas Nigam and was able to negotiate international assistance for capacity building of women by establishing Training-cum-Production Centres, and organising training programmes for women entrepreneurs. In 1993, she was posted in Patna as Joint Commissioner, Commercial Taxes in charge of two divisions which accounted for half of the total tax revenue. She achieved higher growth rate by improving management processes and plugging leakages.

Under the Colombo plan, Rashmi then went to United Kingdom and completed her MBA (Project-based) from University of Hull, UK in 1994-95. On her return she was appointed Special

Secretary, Irrigation in September 1995 and handled establishment and vigilance matters relating to the engineering cadre.

She was appointed Administrator of the Bihar School Examination Board after its supersession in September 1996 where she successfully conducted the Matriculation Exams in March 1997.

Rashmi was on **Study leave** during 2005-2007. In her next stint In Bihar, she worked as Principal Secretary Tourism-cum-CMD, Bihar State Tourism Corporation (2007-2010).

Postings in Centre: Rashmi then went on central deputation and was posted as Director in the Joint Intelligence Committee, Cabinet Secretariat. She was posted as Director in the PMO in October 1998 (promoted as Joint Secretary in March 2002), where she dealt with policy issues relating to various Ministries at macro-level and handled matters relating to appointments in government and PSUs at senior level.

As Joint Secretary in the Department of Defence Production in Ministry of Defence, she oversaw the working of Ordnance Factories and took initiatives for their modernisation and capacity expansion. She led several delegations to Russia for negotiations with my Russian counterpart for procurement of various material and spare parts for Ordnance factories.

In June 2002, Rashmi was appointed as Additional DG, Tourism, where she ensured transparency in the classification of hotels and admission in the hotel management institutes. In this capacity

and also as Tourism Secretary, she was associated with the 'Incredible India' campaign. Her experience of around seven years in the Tourism sector gave her useful insights into the required Marketing Strategy for promotion of tourism.

She had worked as Secretary, Ministry of Textiles prior to her posting as Secretary, Tourism. She not only took steps to address the challenges faced by Textile Industry due to adverse trade policies but also formulated and implemented various policies/schemes to improve credit and market access to Indian artisans and weavers to ensure better and direct financial benefits to them by eliminating middlemen.

Rashmi had acquired deep knowledge of Goods and Services Tax(GST) and other related matters in her capacity as Additional Secretary, Department of Revenue in Finance Ministry. She had chaired several Committees constituted to finalise the design of GST and draft related Constitutional Amendment Bill and other laws necessary for implementation of GST.

All in all, her experiences as detailed above establish her specialization in the Tourism sector which is a very important source of government revenue. There is, however, one question that agitates in my mind and I get no answer. This is about the Hotel Patliputra Ashok situated at a prime location on the Bir Chad Patel Marg at Patna, which was closed a few years back although it had the potential to be developed as the best Hotel of Patna.

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हल्दीघाटी युद्ध : एक विवेचना

18 जून 1576 को हुए हल्दीघाटी युद्ध का भारतीय मानस-पटल पर आज भी ऐसा प्रभाव है कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लोग प्रेम एवं श्रद्धा के साथ हल्दीघाटी क्षेत्र का दर्शन करने जाते हैं तथा वहाँ की मिट्टी को पवित्र भाव से उठाकर घर ले आते हैं। खमनौर और गोगुंदा की पहाड़ी के बीच का दर्रा है हल्दीघाटी, जो उदयपुर से लगभग 40 कि.मी. की दूरी पर स्थित है। यह युद्ध स्वतंत्रता और स्वाभिमान के लिए मेवाड़ के जन-जन का युद्ध था, जिसका नेतृत्व महान शूरवीर तथा मेवाड़ के जननायक महाराणा प्रताप कर रहे थे।

हल्दीघाटी युद्ध की पृष्ठभूमि को समझने के लिए कुछ बातों को ध्यान में रखना उपयोगी होगा। मेवाड़ की एक समृद्ध और सशक्त राजनीतिक विरासत रही है। बप्पा रावल, राणा हम्मीर सिंह, राणा कुंभा तथा राणा सांगा जैसे शूरवीर शासक मेवाड़ की सत्ता को सुशोभित कर चुके थे। महाराणा प्रताप उनके शौर्य एवं आदर्शों से प्रेरित थे। साथ ही महाराणा प्रताप सत्ता संभालने के पहले ही अपनी शूरवीरता तथा आमजनों से घनिष्ठ संबंध स्थापित करने के कारण जन-जन में लोकप्रिय हो गए थे। यही कारण था कि राजा एवं पिता स्वर्गीय उदय सिंह द्वारा घोषित मेवाड़ के उत्तराधिकारी जगमाल को सिंहासन से हटाकर महाराणा प्रताप का राज तिलक हुआ, जो राजतंत्र में लोकतंत्र के प्रयोग का अनूठा उदाहरण है। महाराणा प्रताप पर जनता की भावनाओं की कसौटी पर खरा उतरने की चुनौती थी।

28 फरवरी 1572 ईस्वी को जब महाराणा प्रताप ने मेवाड़ की बागडोर संभाली,

परिस्थितियाँ बहुत ही विकट थी। 25 फरवरी 1568 के चित्तौड़ पतन के समय मेवाड़ का महत्वपूर्ण मैदानी उपजाऊ भू-भाग मेवाड़ के हाथ से निकल गया था। साथ ही चित्तौड़ का विनाश, जौहर और तीस हजार लोगों का नरसंहार चार वर्ष पूर्व की घटना थी, जिसकी स्मृति महाराणा प्रताप और उनके सहयोगी सरदारों के मानस-पटल पर अमिट रूप में अंकित थी।

उधर अकबर अपनी साम्राज्यवादी नीति के तहत राजनीतिक और आर्थिक दोनों दृष्टिकोणों से मेवाड़ पर कब्जा करना चाह रहा था। मेवाड़ उसके प्रमुख व्यापारिक मार्ग में पड़ता था। अकबर चाहता था कि मेवाड़ पर दबाव डालकर संधि के माध्यम से उसे अपनी अधीनता स्वीकार करा लिया जाए। इस उद्देश्य से उसने 1572 ईस्वी से 1573 ईस्वी के बीच चार दूतों को प्रताप के पास भेजा। महाराणा प्रताप ने भी राजनीतिक बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय देते हुए सभी दूतों से वार्ता की तथा अधीनता के संधि प्रस्ताव को टुकराते हुए ससम्मान उन्हें वापस लौटा दिया। वस्तुतः मेवाड़ की स्थिति को देखते हुए फिलहाल मुगलों से युद्ध करना उन्होंने उचित नहीं समझा। अतः वे यथासंभव युद्ध को टालने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। प्रताप ने सत्ता संभालने से लेकर हल्दीघाटी युद्ध के पूर्व लगभग चार वर्षों में अपनी सामरिक तैयारी के साथ निम्नलिखित नीतियों पर काम किया:

1. महाराणा प्रताप मेवाड़ की जनता तथा अन्य राजपूत राजाओं को यह दर्शाने में सफल रहे कि अकबर की राजपूत नीति की वास्तविकता क्या है। इसका उन्हें बाद में राजनीतिक लाभ भी मिला।

2. महाराणा प्रताप ने मुगल-मेवाड़ संघर्ष को विदेशी दासता और अवैध शासक के विरुद्ध युद्ध का रूप दे दिया।

3. प्रताप मेवाड़ के जन-जन में राष्ट्रवादी भावना भरने में सफल रहे। यही कारण था कि मुगलों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में मेवाड़ के हर वर्ग के लोगों ने तन-मन से उनका साथ दिया।

अकबर ने चारों समझौता प्रस्तावों को प्रताप द्वारा ठुकराने के बाद अपने सैन्य बल से प्रताप तथा मेवाड़ को कुचलने का निर्णय लिया। प्रताप इस बात को भली-भांति समझ रहे थे। उन्होंने मुगलों का सामना करने की पूरी तैयारी कर ली थी। यहाँ यह उल्लेखनीय है कि युद्ध की शुरुआत अकबर ने की थी। वह हर कीमत पर प्रताप व मेवाड़ की स्वतंत्रता को कुचलना चाह रहा था, जबकि प्रताप मेवाड़ की स्वतंत्रता को बचाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे थे। मेवाड़ की जनता पूरे तन-मन से उनके साथ थी। मेवाड़ और मुगलों की सेना की संख्या के संबंध में कई अभिमत हैं, पर यह माना जा सकता है कि प्रताप की सेना में लगभग 3000 सैनिक थे तथा मुगल सेना उसके दुगुनी या उससे भी अधिक थी।

मुगलों की सेना का नेतृत्व मान सिंह व आसफ खां कर रहे थे तथा प्रताप मेवाड़ की सेना का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे। महाराणा प्रताप ने अपनी सेना को तीन भागों में विभक्त किया। वाम पक्ष में मेवाड़ का हरावल दस्ता (आगे चलने वाले सैनिकों की टुकड़ी) जिसका नेतृत्व झाला मान, जैत सिंह, झाला बीदा तथा मान सिंह सोनगरा कर रहे थे। दक्षिण अथवा दायीं ओर से नेतृत्व कर रहे थे राम सिंह तंवर, उनके तीन पुत्र और एक पौत्र। उनके साथ थे भामाशाह तथा उनके अनुज ताराचंद।

मध्य हरावल के नेतृत्व का दायित्व था भीम सिंह डोडिया, रावल कृष्ण दास, रावल सांगा, राम सिंह तथा हाकिम खां सूरी पर। मध्य में चंदावल दस्ते (पीछे चलने वाले सैनिकों की टुकड़ी) में थे

पूजा राणा, पुरोहित गोपीनाथ, पुरोहित जगन्नाथ, कल्याण पड़िहार, जयमल बच्छावत, जैसा चारण तथा केशवचारण। संख्या कम होने के कारण मेवाड़ के पास केवल एक चंदावल दस्ता था। प्रताप को इस व्यूह के मध्य में रखा गया था।

मुगल सेना का दायीं भाग सैयदा बारहा सैनिकों का था, जो अपने शौर्य तथा अनुभव के कारण प्रसिद्ध थे। वाम भाग का नेतृत्व कर रहा था गाजी खां उसके साथ राव लूणकरण, जगन्नाथ कच्छवाहा व आसफ खां। मान सिंह को मध्य में सुरक्षित रखा गया था, किन्तु उनकी रक्षा हेतु मुगलों का हरावल दस्ता भी था। इस युद्ध में मुगलों की दो सुरक्षित टुकड़ियां थी। इनमें आगे की सुरक्षित सेना का नाम था 'अल्तमश', जिसके नायक थे माधो सिंह। पृष्ठ भाग की आरक्षित सेना का नायक मेहतर खां था।

दोनों पक्षों की सेनाएं आमने-सामने सज गई थी। लेकिन मान सिंह हल्दीघाटी के तंग क्षेत्र में बढ़कर आक्रमण करने की हिम्मत नहीं जुटा पा रहा था। प्रताप व उनके सैनिक अपनी भूमि पर शत्रु की सेना को पंक्तिबद्ध हुआ देखकर क्रोध से उबल रहे थे। वे शत्रु के विरुद्ध तत्काल कार्रवाई करने को उत्सुक थे। जब मान सिंह अपने स्थान से नहीं हिला तो प्रताप की सेना ने आगे बढ़कर धावा बोलने का निर्णय लिया। आक्रमण इतना भीषण था कि मुगल सैनिकों में अफरातफरी मच गई। मुगल सैनिक युद्ध स्थल से मीलों पीछे बनास नदी तक भाग गए। फिर पीछे से मुगल सैनिकों की सुरक्षित सेना को नेतृत्व कर रहे मेहतर खां ने यह झूठा प्रचारित किया कि स्वयं अकबर विशाल सेना लेकर आ रहा है। पुनः मुगल सेना संगठित हुई और दोनों सेनाओं के बीच खमनौर नामक जगह पर भीषण संघर्ष हुआ। कहते हैं कि इस युद्ध में इतना खून बहा कि युद्ध स्थल के पास का तालाब खून से लाल हो गया। उस स्थान को रक्त तलाई के नाम से जाना जाता है। युद्ध में मेवाड़ के बहुत सारे

सेनापति मारे गए। इस स्थिति में प्रताप ने अपने असाधारण शौर्य का प्रदर्शन करते हुए मुगल सैनिकों को छिन्न-भिन्न करते हुए मान सिंह पर भाले से भीषण प्रहार किया। मान सिंह अपने को बचाने में सफल रहा। प्रताप युद्ध में बुरी तरह से घायल हो गए थे। मान सिंह के हाथी की सूँड़ में लगे हथियार से चेतक का पांव जख्मी हो गया। घायल चेतक के साथ-साथ युद्ध करना प्रताप के लिए अत्यंत कठिन था। प्रताप के सेनापति उन्हें यह समझाने में सफल रहे कि मेवाड़ की स्वतंत्रता को बनाए रखने के लिए उनका जीवित रहना जरूरी है।

प्रताप भी यह भली भांति समझ रहे थे कि मुगलों के विरुद्ध यह अंतिम युद्ध नहीं है। युद्ध का मोर्चा मेवाड़ के सेनापतियों ने संभाला। घायल चेतक प्रताप को सुरक्षित युद्ध के मैदान से बाहर ले जाने में सफल रहा। मेवाड़ के बचे सेनापति एवं सैनिक पहाड़ियों में लौट गए। मुगल सैनिकों का पहाड़ों में बढ़ना कठिन था। मुगल सैनिक गोगुंदा गांव तक पहुंचे। प्रताप ने गोगुंदा गांव को पहले ही खाली करा दिया था। मुगल सैनिक प्रताप की सेना के संभावित आक्रमण से इतने भयभीत थे कि उन्होंने वहां चारों तरफ खाई खोदकर सुरक्षा दीवार बनाया। धीरे-धीरे मुगल सैनिकों को भोजन की इतनी समस्या हो गई कि उन्हें कच्चे आम तथा अपने ही घोड़ों के मांस को खाना पड़ा। मुगल सैनिक बीमार होने लगे। अकबर को जब सारी स्थिति की जानकारी हुई तो उसने अपने सैनिकों को वापस बुला लिया। वह मान सिंह व आसफ खां से इतना नाराज हुआ कि उनकी ड्योढी कम कर दी तथा दरबार में उनके आने पर रोक लगा दी।

हल्दीघाटी युद्ध की समीक्षा करने पर स्पष्ट होता है कि मुगल सेना अपने उद्देश्यों में पूरी तरह

से असफल रही। युद्ध में अकबर का उद्देश्य था प्रताप को जीवित या मृत पकड़ना। न तो मुगल सैनिक प्रताप पर कब्जा कर सके, न उनकी सेना पर कब्जा कर सके और न ही मेवाड़ के किसी क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर सके। गोगुंदा गांव में मुगल सैनिक फंसे रहे तथा किसी तरह से जान बचाकर बाहर निकले। अगर मुगल सेना विजयी रहती तो स्वयं अकबर को 1576 ईस्वी में पुनः मेवाड़ पर क्यों आक्रमण करना पड़ता।

दूसरी ओर महाराणा प्रताप यह सिद्ध करने में सफल रहे कि मेवाड़ की स्वतंत्रता के लिए किस हद तक संघर्ष कर सकते हैं। युद्ध में प्रताप के शौर्य से मेवाड़ की जनता अभिभूत थी। पूरे मेवाड़ में राष्ट्रवाद की लहर सी व्याप्त हो गई प्रताप के इस संघर्ष की घटना से अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध अभियान चला रहे अनेक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष करने की प्रेरणा मिली।

इतिहासकार डॉ. चन्द्रशेखर शर्मा ने अपने शोध में राजस्व अभिलेखों के आधार पर यह सिद्ध किया है कि हल्दीघाटी युद्ध के बाद प्रताप ने उस क्षेत्र में जागीरें बांटी थी, जो प्रमाणित करता है कि हल्दीघाटी के क्षेत्र पर प्रताप का नियंत्रण था।

हल्दीघाटी युद्ध के बाद महाराणा प्रताप ने गुरिल्ला युद्ध पद्धति को अपनाया तथा मेवाड़ के विरुद्ध मुगलों के अभियान को नेस्तानबूद करते रहे। साथ ही प्रताप ने भामाशाह व ताराचंद द्वारा प्राप्त धन का सदुपयोग करते हुए अपनी सेना को सशक्त एवं संगठित किया तथा 1582 ईस्वी के दिवेर युद्ध में मुगलों पर निर्णायक विजय प्राप्त की। दिवेर युद्ध के विजय के क्रम में चित्तौड़गढ़ और मांडलगढ़ को छोड़कर महाराणा प्रताप ने मुगलों द्वारा मेवाड़ के हड़पे गए सभी क्षेत्रों पर कब्जा कर लिया।

*

(लेखक सम्प्रति उप निदेशक, ब्रेडा, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापित हैं।)

“I can calculate everything even velocity of light, but cannot calculate the 'Hate' of people behind their 'Smile.'
— Albert Einstein

कविता



- राम उपदेश सिंह 'विदेह'
भा.प्र.से. (1961)



युग बीत गए

पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
आदि-अंत की स्मृतियों के, सब दृश्य आज अभिनीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
एक दिवस सबने ही अपने सपनों को साकार किया,
गये मसूरी, जहाँ निदेशक ने सबका सत्कार किया;
प्रथम दिवस की अमिट याद के झोंके सदा प्रतीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन-क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
युवक-युवतियों के जत्थे में, छिपीं देश की आशाएं,
जाने-अनजाने चेहरों पर, दिखीं खुशी की रेखाएं;
चला कारवां देश-भ्रमण को, जिसके सुमधुर गीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
अपने-अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में, जाकर ही सब निखर गये,
कालांतर में क्षमता विकसित हुई, सभी निज शिखर गये;
झेल थपेड़े कुछ पाषाण बन गये, कुछ नवनीत हुए,
पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए।
जो कुछ मिला ज़िन्दगी में, सबने उसको स्वीकार किया,
मूर्त रूप में, सबने अपने सपनों को साकार किया;
नित्य नियति के नृत्य देख, कोई न कभी भयभीत हुए,
पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए।
सबने ही तो स्वेच्छा से, थी जनसेवा की राह धरी,
देश, प्रदेश, विदेश घूमते हुए, हृदय की चाह भरी;
सेवा से अवकाश-ग्रहण भी, जीवन के नवगीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
मिलना-जुलना हुआ जभी से, तभी जान-पहचान हुई,
कुछ संबंध प्रगाढ़ हुए, तो आत्मीय बन गये कई;

जब बिछड़े तो रोना आया, ऐसे भी कुछ मीत हुए,
पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए।
यादों का सिलसिला गहन है, जिनकी भँवर न घटती है,
कुछ सहकर्मी हुए दिवंगत, उनकी कमी खटकती है;
बिछड़े साथी के परिजन के प्रति, सद्भाव प्रतीत हुए,
पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए।
शेष बचे जीवन में अब तो, धैर्य सदा धरते रहना,
हर्ष तथा उल्लास सहित, सत्कर्म सदा करते रहना;
व्यस्त ज़िन्दगी जी हैं जिनने, वे क्या कभी अतीत हुए?
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
लमहों-लमहों में, जीवन को सबने ढलते देखा है,
मूक बने वाचाल, पंगु को गिरि पर चलते देखा है;
जादूगरी विधाता की यह, वही अन्ततः मीत हुए,
पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए।
जीवन-पथ पर देखा सबने, आश हृदय में चमकीली,
हरी दूब मिल गयी किसी को, कुछ को राहें पथरीली;
भाग्य-कर्म के द्वन्द्व युद्ध में, सबके कृत्य प्रणीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
समय-धार तो चली निरन्तर सब सुख-दुःख झेलते रहे,
इस जीवन के खेल, साथ प्रियजन के, सब खेलते रहे;
अनुभव की स्मृतियां अशेष, जो जीवन में अभिनीत हुए,
स्वप्न सुहाने उभरे, जीवन क्षण इस तरह व्यतीत हुए।
मिलने के उपरान्त सदा ही, यादें निर्मित होती हैं,
किन्तु बिछुड़ने पर भी यादें, कभी न विस्मृत होती हैं;
अब यादों के नर्म बिछावन पर बैठे, हम शीत हुए,
पल-पल में युग बीत गये हैं, दिवस अनेक अतीत हुए।

*

[13 जुलाई, 2024]

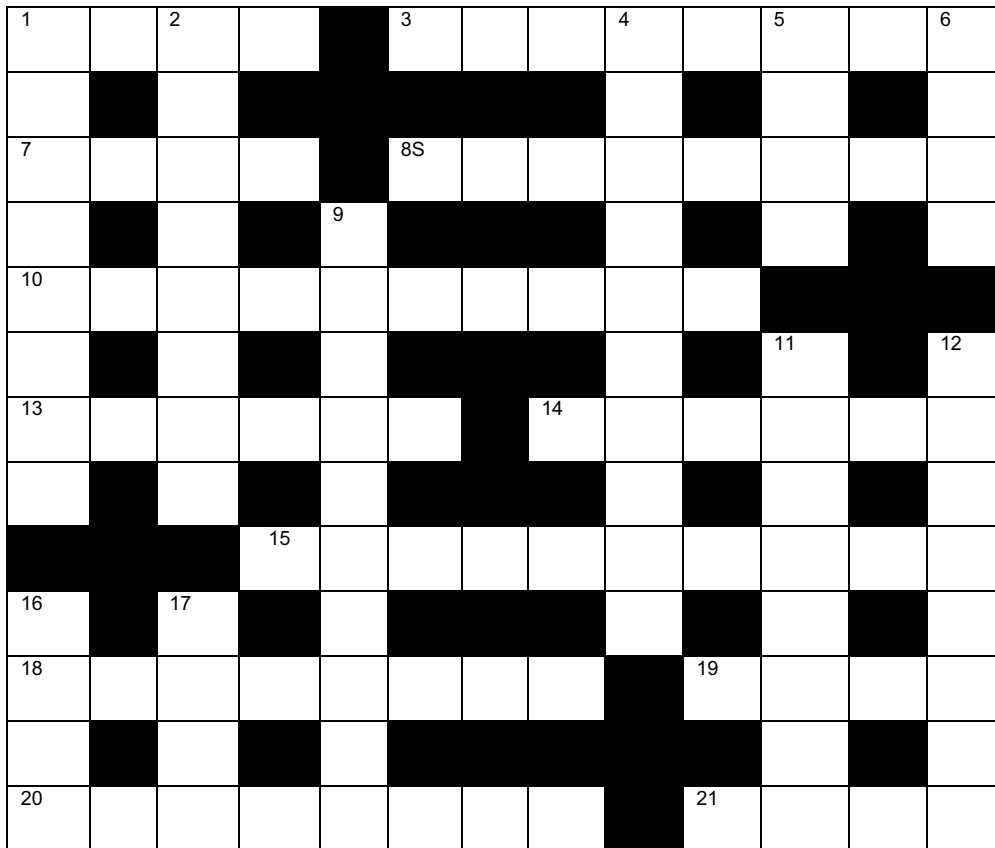
[This long Poem composed by me in 2012, and re-edited now, truly reflects the thoughts that must be churning in the mind of particularly old colleagues—RU Singh]

□ □

CARTOONS



CROSSWORD [QUICK]-3



— Designed by Principal Editor

CLUES:

ACROSS

- 1 Large Bag – Dismiss (4)
- 3 District of north Bihar (8)
- 7 Peak – Skin condition (4)
- 8 Emaciated – Skinny (8)
- 10 District of south Bihar (10)
- 13 Main emphasis – Stress on syllable (6)
- 14 Relative from same ancestor (6)
- 15 An old district Hqs of united Bihar (10)
- 18 Blusters-Loud speeches (8)
- 19 Not genuine – Fake(4)
- 20 Retd IAS who survived heart surgery (8)
- 21 A villain in films of yesteryears (4)

DOWN

- 1 An old district of south Bihar (8)
- 2 Formal Agreement – Shrink (8)
- 4 Kanwaries take Ganga water here (10)
- 5 Opposed – Hostile (4)
- 6 Lazy – Inactive (4)
- 9 Flood - Deluge(10)
- 11 PMC Commissioner (8)
- 12 First name of PM of Israel (8)
- 16 Minerals from which metals are extracted (4)
- 17 Oneness - Unique (4)

ANSWERS of CROSSWORD-2 Pblished in Prayaas of Jul-Sept 2024:

ACROSS: 7. MASTER, 8. WARDEN, 9. TEST, 10. BACKWARD, 11. BEACHES, 13. BRAIN, 15. GAMES, 17. COLLEGE, 20. MINERALS, 21. CHEF, 23. GENTLE, 24. NEEDED.

DOWN: 1. PACE, 2. STATIC, 3. PROBLEM, 4. TWICE, 5. DRAWER, 6. LEARNING, 12. EXAMINER, 14. CONSENT, 16. EVENTS, 18. LOCKER, 19. EAGER, 22. EYED.

[Please send your Solution on Whatsapp to Principal Editor on 9113304025]





घुमक्कड़ी का घनत्व

भारतीय जन जीवन में यह मान्यता है कि जीवन एक यात्रा है जो अनेक पड़ावों से होते हुए अंत में अनंत यात्रा की ओर प्रस्थान कर जाता है। वास्तव में पर्यटन अथवा घुमक्कड़ी हमारे जीवंतता का प्रतीक है। मुख्य रूप में यात्रा भौतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक किस्म के हुआ करते हैं, जबकि भारतीय मनीषियों के अनुसार जीवन से हताश, निराश एवं परेशान होने की स्थिति में कुछ लोग आत्मचिंतन की अवस्था में मन में ही यात्रा का विकल्प ढूँढ लेते हैं। दूसरी ओर संसार को जानने और समझने की दृष्टि में प्रकृति के सौंदर्य और श्रृंगार का आनंद लेने के लिए हम पहाड़ की मनभावन वादियों की ओर अपने कदम बढ़ाते हैं, जब कि लहरों का गर्जन सुनने समुद्री तटों की ओर अपना रुख करते हैं। इतिहास हमें यह बोध कराता है कि जिस धर्म एवं संप्रदाय के अनुयायियों ने घूमने को अपने धर्म का एक मुख्य अंश बनाया उसका विस्तार विश्व के अनेक भागों में हुआ। बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचारकों ने सम्पूर्ण एशिया के अनेक देशों में अपने धर्म का प्रचार घुमक्कड़ी के माध्यम से ही किया। इसी प्रकार जैन धर्म के लोगों ने भी इसी मार्ग को अपनाकर महावीर स्वामी के विचारों का विस्तार किया। आजादी के आंदोलन के पूर्व महात्मा गांधी ने घुमक्कड़ी के सहारे उस जमीन को तैयार किया जिस पर स्वतंत्रता के पुष्प खिल सके।

इतिहास के पन्नें यह भी साक्ष्य बता रहे हैं कि यात्रा सदैव सुखद नहीं हुआ करती क्योंकि चंगेज खां और सिकंदर की यात्राओं ने खून की नदियों का निर्माण किया था। यात्रा के सुखद पक्ष के रूप में ह्वेनसांग, फाह्यान, वास्कोडिगामा, कोलंबस एवं राहुल सांकृत्यान आदि ने शैक्षणिक और व्यापार संबंधी कृत्यों का खोज किया। यात्रा सिर्फ हमें मनोरंजन नहीं कराते बल्कि यह विधा हमारे ज्ञान कोष में वृद्धि भी कराती है। वैसे घुमंतुओं के लिए कोई प्रतिकूल मौसम मायने नहीं रखता बल्कि वे साल में छुट्टियों के हिसाब से झोला उठाकर निकल ही पड़ते हैं। अनुभव है कि यात्राएं खर्चीली, कठिन और थकाऊ भी होती हैं किंतु इसकी अनुभूति अत्यंत प्यारी भी होती है। मन आनंद से भरा रहे तो मानसिक तनाव या अवसाद हमें स्पर्श नहीं कर पाता है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि आभा सी दुनिया की बाढ़ से निकलकर घुमक्कड़ बनकर दुनिया को देखा जाये। यद्यपि यह किसी व्यक्ति की सुविधा पर भी निर्भर है कि उसके पास घूमने के लिए समय कितनी सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है, तथापि मन में यह संकल्प रहना यथेष्ट है कि जीवन के भागम-भाग से थोड़ा मुक्त हो अपने संसाधन और समय के अनुसार वर्ष में एक दोबार अवश्य कहीं घूम लिया जाये। प्रसिद्ध शायर गालिब ने शायद सही ही कहा है

“सैर कर दुनिया की गाफिल जिंदगानी फिर कहां,
जिंदगी गर कुछ रही तो ये जवानी फिर कहां।”

*

(लेखक बिहार प्रशासनिक सेवा के सेवानिवृत्त संयुक्त सचिव तथा बिहार लोक सेवा आयोग एवं बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय सेवा आयोग के सदस्य रहे हैं।)

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Signboard at Dubai Airport:

- Interviewer : For how long you will have to work to buy BMW?
 Doctor : I think I can buy one in 6-8 months of practice.
 MBA : I need about 11-12 months of hard work.
 Engineer : At least 2-3 years of very hard work.
 MrRatan Tata : I think ..about 5 years.
 Interviewer : Why so long, Mr Tata?
 MrRatan Tata : Well, It's not easy. BMW is a big company.

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Gandhi and Churchill

When Mahatma Gandhi went to London in 1931-32 for the second Round Table Conference, he went to meet the Viceroy, Lord Irwin and posed for a portrait wearing a Dhoti at Kingsley Hall. After looking at the portrait, Sir Winston Churchill had made a remark on Mahatma Gandhi stating that it was nauseating to see Mr Gandhi, the seditious Middle Temple lawyer now posing as a *half-naked Fakir*.

It is worthwhile remembering that on his return to India in 1915 after creating history in South Africa, Gandhi had met Gopal Krishna Gokhle who advised him to tour India to have first-hand knowledge about the people he intended to serve. Accordingly Gandhi went round the country and came face-to-face with the poorly clad men and women. He then resolved to wear only a Dhoti in order to be a true representative of the people of India. It somehow showed how he saw and valued his people and the pride he had for his nation. In fact, the symbolic strength of his dress might have provoked Churchill to make the comment.

It is said that during the Conference, Gandhi had wanted to meet Churchill but he refused to see him, though his son did meet Gandhi! Later in July 1944, Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Mr Churchill mentioning as he had wanted to be Fakir that was too naked, he had taken his comment as a compliment.

During that visit, Gandhi refused to compromise on his attire and wore his Dhoti even before King George V at the Buckingham Palace. When journalists asked him whether he was wearing enough clothes, Gandhi wittingly said that 'the King has enough for both of us.'

*

Churchill's Prophecy

On the question of independence to India, Sir Winston Churchill had prophetically made an acerbic speech in the British Parliament in which he had said: “*Power will go to the hands of rascals, rogues, freebooters; all Indian leaders will be of low calibre and men of straw. They will have sweet tongues and silly hearts. They will fight amongst themselves for power and India will be lost in political squabbles. A day would come when even air and water will be taxed in India.*”

□ □



Unique



– GS Prasad
IAS (Retd)



Madheshwar Prasad Singh A Centenarian Member of the IAS (1967)

Reaching a century mark in one's life is in itself sufficient to make that person unique and it makes him a man par excellence. This is what happened in our fraternity when Shri Madheshwar Prasad Singh attained one hundred years of his life in January this year.

A thorough gentleman as a person and bureaucrat, he has for nearly seven decades of a career as a public man, upheld the 'right' under all circumstances and earned accolades from the public, peers and colleagues a like.

Born on the 4th January, 1924 at village Chandharia in the then Gaya district (now Jehanabad) of Bihar, he pursued his primary education at his village. For higher studies, he shifted to Patna Science College. He obtained 'first class first' in the M.Sc (Maths) Examination of Patna University held in the year 1947. He then joined the Bihar Civil Service in 1949 and rose to be a member of the IAS (Bihar-1967) and retired in 1982 to start his second innings.

After his superannuation, he became an active member of the Association of Retired IAS Officers, Bihar, besides pursuing his spiritual vocation characterized by his dedicated stewardship of the Gayatri Parivar in Patna. Even today, he is known for his unwavering commitment to excellence in governance. His tireless efforts have

positively impacted countless lives earning respect and admiration from one and all.

A staunch supporter and practitioner of a regulated life-style, he is recognized for his enduring legacy, self-less dedication, pious life and unrelenting passion for service to the society. Though a brilliant student of science, he pursued spiritualism with unflinching belief in his religion as an ultimate science. A believer in the Almighty his confidence level is unparalleled and this can be observed from his haloed personality, sharp memory and superior power of expression. He does not need any helping hand even at this age!



Madheshwar Pd Singh

The Association of Retired IAS Officers, Bihar felicitated him on September 13, 2024 for achieving the 100-year milestone in his vibrant life which bears testimony to his remarkable contribution, and a beacon of inspiration to future generations. His autobiography - अनुभव, अनुभूति एवं गुरु की खोज- is worth-reading for an insight into a fine blend of spirituality and mundane life.

Such has been the life of Shri Madheshwar Prasad Singh, IAS (Retd), and we are proud of him! We wish him many, many more years of healthy prosperous and active life!

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[The writer, Gopal Shankar Prasad is a member of the Editorial Board—RU Singh]

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Activities of the IAS Association (Bihar)

Deliberations of the Managing Committee

Meeting of the Managing Committee, chaired by Mr Vivek Kumar Singh IAS-1989, was conducted by Dipak Kumar Singh IAS-1992 held on 13-09-2024 at 1-15 PM in IAS Bhawan and the following decisions were taken:

1. Proceedings of the last Managing Committee meeting held on the 12th February 2024, were confirmed;
2. The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet for Financial Year 2023-24 were considered and adopted. It was resolved to place Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet for the financial year ended on 31st March 2024 in the forthcoming AGM of the Association;
3. It was unanimously decided to place the Annual Budget (Revenue & Capital) for the year 2024-25 before the forthcoming AGM;
4. It was unanimously resolved to convene the AGM of the Association on 27th September 2024 (Friday) at 7-30 PM. It was also decided to welcome the IAS Probationers of 2023 batch, the newly inducted Members and also give farewell to the recently superannuated Members; and
5. As per earlier decision, the items which were not in use have been distributed among staff of association and others who were desirous of using for themselves. For remaining items, it was decided to sell them out to a junk dealer.

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Deliberations in the the Annual General Meeting

The AGM, chaired for some time by Mr RU Singh IAS-1961 before arrival of Mr Vivek Kumar Singh, was held on Friday, the 27th September, 2024 at 7:30 p.m. in the IAS Bhawan with the following decisions:

1. The minutes of the AGM held on Friday, the 15th September 2023 and circulated vide Secretary's letter No. IAS/AGM/2023-24/01 dt 15th September 2023, were confirmed;
2. The Secretary presented the audited Annual Accounts and Balance sheet of the Association for the year 31.03-2024 and were adopted unanimously.
3. The Secretary presented the Annual Budget for the year 2024-25 and it was approved unanimously.
4. All the Capital Expenditure incurred by the Association for Maintenance of the Building of the Association since the last Meeting was approved.
5. It was decided to appoint R.N Mishra & Co. as statutory auditors and Anant Dokania & Co. as concurrent auditors for the financial year 2023-24. The statutory auditor had been paid Rs.10,000/- plus service charges and concurrent auditor had been paid Rs 12,000/- Plus service charges during the financial year 2024-25. The same charges shall be payable for the current financial year also.
6. The office bearers elected unanimously for the term 2024-25 are: 1. Mr Chatanya Prasad (1990) as President, 2. Mr Mihir Kumar Singh (1993) as Vice President, 3. Mr Dipak Kumar Singh (1992) as Secretary, 4. Mr Alok Ranjan Ghosh (2011) as Treasurer; 5. Mr Ramachandrudu (2009) and 6. Mr Ravi Bhushan (IAS Retd) as Joint Secretary and Mr Abhay Jha (2017) as Asstt Treasurer.

The eight members elected unanimously to the Managing Committee are: Mr AK Chauhan (IAS Retd), Mr Girish Shankar (IAS Retd), Mr Manoj Kumar (2007), Mr Anil Jha (2012), Mrs Ranjita (2013), Mr Rajnish Kumar Singh (2014), Mr RBP Yadav (IAS Retd) and Mr Upendar Sharma (IAS Retd).

7. Mr R.U.Singh (IAS Retd.), Mr Deepak Anand (2008) and Mr Sanjay Kumar (2017) were unanimously elected as Principal Editor, Editor and Associate. Editor of the in-house PRAYAAS magazine respectively.

— Dipak K Singh, Secretary

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Diwali Milan

A gloomy, overcast sky with intermittent drizzling all through the day threatened to play spoilsport with the Diwali Milan 2024- jointly organised on Friday, the 26th October by IAS Officers' Association and IAS Officers' Wives' Association (IASOWA). Secretary of the Association, Mr Dipak Kumar Singh sounded worried and some sort of alternative emergency arrangements were playing on his mind as well. But came the evening and the sky cleared itself with the imminence of rainfall receding and the spacious ground of the Association-bedecked, festooned and aesthetically decorated—became ready to play the host.

Members of the fraternity began trooping in from 7 PM in the evening. Members of the managing committee including Mr. Ramchandrudu, Mr. Alok Ranjan Ghosh, Mr. Abhay Jha and others were accompanying the Secretary of the Association to welcome the guests. It was such a heartening sight to see Mr RU Singh (1961) and Mr NK Agrawal (1969) joining the festivities. By 8 PM in the evening, the lawn was full to the capacity, so much so that more tables and chairs had to be arranged. Members of both the Associations looked resplendent in their fineries. Both the Associations welcomed the Chief Guests, Chief Secretary, Mr AL Meena and Madam with bouquets and joined by the senior most officer, Mr RU Singh, they were kind enough to do the honours of lighting the ceremonial Diyas.

The cultural Programme in the background-thanks to the Art and Culture Department- regaled the audience with one song after another. The selfie/photography point was another highlight to which the members gravitated to get themselves photographed in the company of their friends and family members.

Over the years, Amrapali has been catering to the taste buds of the members with distinction. Delicious preparation, individualised service and unfailing courtesy extended by its catering staff really stood out. Rasmalai, Sewai and Shahi Toast were like icing on the proverbial cake.

Secretary of the IASOWA, Ms Harjot Kaur must be applauded for arranging designer Diyas as parting gifts. The staff members of the Association including Subhash and Lalan did a great job. Last but not the least, what is a get together and a party without customary Paan. As one chewed the paan and it left a lingering aftertaste in the mouth, it was an evening worth savouring and remembering.

— Sanjay Kumar, IAS (2017)

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

क्र. सं.	अधिसूचना संख्या / तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी की प्रोन्नति, पदस्थापन तथा अतिरिक्त प्रभार
1.	14247 / 07.09.2024	श्री राज कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), जिला पदाधिकारी, भोजपुर, आरा का प्रबंध निदेशक, कम्पेड, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
2.	14248 / 07.09.2024	श्री पंकज कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), जिला पदाधिकारी, शिवहर का निदेशक, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
3.	14249 / 07.09.2024	श्री मो0 नैय्यर इकबाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), निदेशक, खान का विशेष सचिव, खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
4.	14250 / 07.09.2024	श्री राकेश कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), जिला पदाधिकारी, जमुई का निदेशक, चकबंदी, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
5.	14251 / 07.09.2024	श्री मिथिलेश मिश्र, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), निदेशक, मध्याह्न भोजन का समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, लखीसराय के पद पर पदस्थापन।
6.	14252 / 07.09.2024	श्री नवीन कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), समाहर्ता एवं जिला पदाधिकारी, रोहतास, सासाराम का राज्य परिवहन आयुक्त, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
7.	14253 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती इनायत खान, भा0प्र0से0 (2012), जिला पदाधिकारी, अररिया का निबंधक, सहयोग समितियां, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
8.	14254 / 07.09.2024	श्री सुनील कुमार यादव, भा0प्र0से0 (2012), अपर सचिव, नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग का अपर सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
9.	14255 / 07.09.2024	श्री योगेन्द्र सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), जिला पदाधिकारी, समस्तीपुर का निदेशक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
10.	14256 / 07.09.2024	श्री आनन्द शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), अपर मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी का निदेशक, पंचायती राज, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
11.	14257 / 07.09.2024	डॉ0 जितेन्द्र गुप्ता, भा0प्र0से0 (2013) का संयुक्त सचिव, बिहार राज्य योजना पर्षद्, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
12.	14258 / 07.09.2024	डॉ0 विद्या नन्द सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), उप निदेशक, पंचायती राज, पटना प्रमण्डल का निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी के पद पर पदस्थापन।
13.	14259 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती उदिता सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), बंदोबस्त पदाधिकारी, नालन्दा का जिला पदाधिकारी, रोहतास सासाराम के पद पर पदस्थापन।
14.	14260 / 07.09.2024	श्री रोशन कुशवाहा, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), जिला पदाधिकारी, बेगूसराय का जिला पदाधिकारी, समस्तीपुर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
15.	14261 / 07.09.2024	श्री संजय कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), का अपर सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
16.	14262 / 07.09.2024	श्री कुमार मंगलम, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, कटिहार का नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, पूर्णियां के पद पर पदस्थापन।
17.	14263 / 07.09.2024	श्री अतुल कुमार वर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), उप विकास आयुक्त, शिवहर का प्रशासक, बिहार राज्य पथ परिवहन निगम के पद पर पदस्थापन।
18.	14264 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती जे प्रियदर्शिनी, भा0प्र0से0 (2015), जिला पदाधिकारी, शेखपुरा का निदेशक, भू-अभिलेख एवं परिमाप के पद पर पदस्थापन।
19.	14265 / 07.09.2024	श्री तुषार सिंगला, भा0प्र0से0 (2015), जिला पदाधिकारी, किशनगंज का जिला पदाधिकारी, बेगूसराय के पद पर पदस्थापन।
20.	14266 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती वर्षा सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2016), जिला पदाधिकारी, अरवल का संयुक्त सचिव, नगर विकास आवास विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।

क्र. सं.	अधिसूचना संख्या/तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी की प्रोन्नति, पदस्थापन तथा अतिरिक्त प्रभार
21	14267 / 07.09.2024	श्री विजय प्रकाश मीणा, भा0प्र0से0 (2016), जिला पदाधिकारी, मधेपुरा का निदेशक, निःशक्तता, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
22	14268 / 07.09.2024	श्री तनय सुल्तानिया, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), उप विकास आयुक्त, पटना का जिला पदाधिकारी, भोजपुर, आरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
23	14269 / 07.09.2024	श्री तरनजोत सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), निदेशक, मत्स्य, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग का जिला पदाधिकारी, मधेपुरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
24	14270 / 07.09.2024	श्री विशाल राज, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), राज्य परिवहन आयुक्त का जिला पदाधिकारी, किशनगंज के पद पर पदस्थापन।
25	14271 / 07.09.2024	श्री आरिफ अहसन, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), संयुक्त सचिव, नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग का जिला पदाधिकारी, शेखपुरा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
26	14272 / 07.09.2024	श्री विवके रंजन मैत्रेय, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), निदेशक, हस्तकरघा एवं रेशम निदेशालय का जिला पदाधिकारी, शिवहर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
27	14273 / 07.09.2024	श्री कुमार गौरव, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), नगर आयुक्त, दरभंगा का जिला पदाधिकारी, अरवल के पद पर पदस्थापन।
28	14274 / 07.09.2024	श्री अनिल कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार एड्स नियंत्रण सोसाइटी, पटना का जिला पदाधिकारी, अररिया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
29	14275 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती अभिलाषा शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), नगर आयुक्त, गया का जिला पदाधिकारी, जमुई के पद पर पदस्थापन।
30	14276 / 07.09.2024	श्री अभय कुमार झा, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), प्रशासक, बिहार राज्य पथ परिवहन निगम का प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य पाठ्य-पुस्तक प्रकाशन निगम लिमिटेड के पद पर पदस्थापन।
31	14277 / 07.09.2024	श्री आशुतोष द्विवेदी, भा0प्र0से0 (2018), संयुक्त सचिव, भवन निर्माण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
32	14278 / 07.09.2024	श्री वैभव श्रीवास्तव, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का निदेशक, सूचना एवं सम्पर्क के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार संवाद समिति पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
33	14279 / 07.09.2024	श्री विनोद दूहन, भा0प्र0से0 (2018), निदेशक, खान, खान एवं भू-तत्व विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
34	14280 / 07.09.2024	श्री अभिषेक रंजन, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का निदेशक, मत्स्य, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
35	14281 / 07.09.2024	श्री शेखर आनन्द, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का निदेशक, तकनीकी विकास, उद्योग विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
36	14282 / 07.09.2024	श्री निखिल धनराज निष्पणीकर, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का निदेशक, हस्तकरघा एवं रेशम निदेशालय के पद पर पदस्थापन।
37	14283 / 07.09.2024	श्री नितिन कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का निदेशक, कृषि के पद पर पदस्थापन। 3814284 / 07.09.2024 श्रीमती सहिला, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का संयुक्त सचिव, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
39	14285 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती प्रतिभा रानी, भा0प्र0से0 (2018) का परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार एड्स नियंत्रण सोसाइटी के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा निदेशक, जल-जीवन-हरियाली का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
40	14286 / 07.09.2024	श्री समीर सौरभ, भा0प्र0से0 (2019), उप विकास आयुक्त मोतिहारी का उप विकास आयुक्त पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
41	14287 / 07.09.2024	श्री कुमार अनुराग, भा0प्र0से0 (2019) का नगर आयुक्त, गया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
42	14288 / 07.09.2024	श्रीमती गुंजन सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2020) का विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, स्वास्थ्य विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।

क्र. सं.	अधिसूचना संख्या/तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी की प्रोन्नति, पदस्थापन तथा अतिरिक्त प्रभार
43	14289 / 07.09.2024	श्री मनोज कुमार, आई.ओ.एफ.एस. (2010), अपर सचिव, नगर विकास एवं आवास विभागका अपर सचिव, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
44	14939 / 19.09.2024	श्री मिहिर कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (1993), अपर मुख्य सचिव, पंचायती राज विभाग को मुख्य जांच आयुक्त का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
45	14940 / 19.09.2024	श्री संजय कुमार अग्रवाल, भा0प्र0से0 (2002), सचिव, कृषि विभाग को सचिव, परिवहन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
46	14941 / 19.09.2024	श्री दीपक आनन्द, भा0प्र0से0 (2007), सचिव (व्यय), वित्त विभाग का सचिव, श्रम संसाधन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
47	14942 / 19.09.2024	डॉ0 आशिमा जैन, भा0प्र0से0 (2008), सचिव नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग का सचिव (व्यय), वित्त विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा जांच आयुक्त, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
48	14943 / 19.09.2024	श्री बी. कार्तिकेय धनजी, भा0प्र0से0 (2008), राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद को जांच आयुक्त का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
49	14944 / 19.09.2024	श्री प्रणव कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2008), सचिव, गृह विभाग, बिहार को जांच आयुक्त का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
50	14945 / 19.09.2024	श्री लक्ष्मण तिवारी, भा0प्र0से0 (2021), विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, राजस्व एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग का अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, छपरा सदर के पद पर पदस्थापन।
51	15581 / 27.09.2024	श्री प्रशांत कुमार सी एच. भा0प्र0से0 (2015), निदेशक, समाज कल्याण का जिला पदाधिकारी, गोपालगंज के पद पर पदस्थापन।
52	15619 / 30.09.2024	श्री राहुल कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), निदेशक, संग्रहालय, कला, संस्कृति एवं युवा विभाग को विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
53	15619 / 30.09.2024	श्री शीर्षत कपिल अशोक, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य पथ विकास निगम को विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
54	15619 / 30.09.2024	श्री आशुतोष द्विवेदी, भा0प्र0से0 (2018), संयुक्त सचिव, भवन निर्माण विभाग को विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
55	15745 / 01.10.2024	श्री महेन्द्र कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), प्रबंध निदेशक, साउथ बिहार पावर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कम्पनी लिमिटेड को विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
56	15745 / 01.10.2024	श्री हिमांशु शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, (जीविका) को विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
57	16949 / 20.10.2024	श्री बी. कार्तिकेय धनजी, भा0प्र0से0 (2008), राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद का सचिव, पथ निर्माण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा जांच आयुक्त का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
58	16950 / 20.10.2024	श्रीमती रचना पाटिल, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), विशेष सचिव, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, को निदेशक, संग्रहालय, कला का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
59	16951 / 20.10.2024	श्री मीनेन्द्र कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2010), सचिव, बिहार राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण का प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य शिक्षा वित्त निगम लिमिटेड के पद पर पदस्थापन।
60	16952 / 20.10.2024	श्री राहुल कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2011), निदेशक, संग्रहालय, कला, संस्कृति एवं युवा विभाग, बिहार, पटना का विशेष सचिव, वित्त विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
61	16953 / 20.10.2024	श्री योगेन्द्र सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), निदेशक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा का राज्य परियोजना निदेशक, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना परिषद/प्रबंध निदेशक, बिहार राज्य शैक्षणिक आधारभूत संरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड, पटना का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
62	16954 / 20.10.2024	श्रीमती रंजिता, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), श्रमायुक्त का निदेशक, समाज कल्याण के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा निदेशक, सामाजिक सुरक्षा का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
63	16955 / 20.10.2024	श्री आनन्द शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), निदेशक, पंचायती राज को मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, बिहार विकास मिशन, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार।

क्र. सं.	अधिसूचना संख्या / तिथि	संबंधित अधिकारी की प्रोन्नति, पदस्थापन तथा अतिरिक्त प्रभार
64	16956 / 20.10.2024	श्रीमती गीता सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), अपर सचिव, खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण, विभाग का अपर सचिव, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
65	16957 / 20.10.2024	श्री नवीन कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), उप मिशन निदेशक, बिहार विकास मिशन का अपर सचिव, समाज कल्याण विभाग के पद पर पदस्थापन।
66	16958 / 20.10.2024	मो0 इबारा आलम, भा0प्र0से0 (2013), अपर सचिव, विज्ञान, प्रावैधिकी एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अपर सचिव, अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
67	16959 / 20.10.2024	श्रीमती अभिलाषा कुमारी शर्मा, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी, जीविका, ग्रामीण विकास, विभाग, बिहार, पटना का आयुक्त, मनरेगा, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
68	16960 / 20.10.2024	श्रीमती कल्पना कुमारी, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अनुश्रवण पदाधिकारी, पंचायती राज विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अपर सचिव, कृषि विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
69	16961 / 20.10.2024	डॉ0 नन्द लाल आर्य, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना का बंदोबस्त पदाधिकारी, नालन्दा के पद पर पदस्थापन।
70	16962 / 20.10.2024	श्री रजनीश कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अपर सचिव-सह-निदेशक, प्रशासन, गृह (कारा) विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निबंधन महानिरीक्षक-सह-उत्पाद आयुक्त, मद्य निषेध, उत्पाद एवं निबंधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा अपर निदेशक (कार्यक्रम अनुश्रवण), बिहार विकास मिशन के अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
71	16963 / 20.10.2024	श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अपर समाहर्ता-सह-अपर जिला दण्डाधिकारी, बेगूसराय का अपर सचिव, बिहार लोक सेवा आयोग, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
72	16964 / 20.10.2024	श्री राकेश रंजन, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी (मानव संसाधन/प्रशासन), नॉर्थ बिहार पॉवर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कंपनी लिमिटेड, पटना का महाप्रबंधक, बिहार राज्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास निगम लिमिटेड (बेल्ट्रॉन), पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
73	16965 / 20.10.2024	श्री राजेश कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), गन्ना उद्योग विभाग, बिहार, पटना के आप्त सचिव (सरकारी) का बंदोबस्त पदाधिकारी, पूर्णिया के पद पर पदस्थापन।
74	16966 / 20.10.2024	मो0 अहमद महमूद, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अपर सचिव, अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग, बिहार, पटना का अपर सचिव, विज्ञान, प्रावैधिकी एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
75	16967 / 20.10.2024	श्री विनायक मिश्र, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारी, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, बिहार, पटना का निदेशक, मध्याह्न भोजन, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
76	16968 / 20.10.2024	मो0 वारिश खॉं, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), अपर आयुक्त-सह-सचिव, क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकार, भागलपुर प्रमण्डल, भागलपुर का सचिव, बिहार राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकारण बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।
77	16969 / 20.10.2024	श्री राजेश भारती, भा0प्र0से0 (2014), विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, बिहार विकास मिशन, मिशन निदेशक कार्यालय, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग, बिहार, पटना का श्रमायुक्त, श्रम संसाधन विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन तथा विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी, बिहार विकास मिशन, पटना के अतिरिक्त प्रभार।
78	16970 / 20.10.2024	श्री संजय कुमार, भा0प्र0से0 (2017), आयुक्त, मनरेगा, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना का संयुक्त सचिव, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, बिहार, पटना के पद पर पदस्थापन।

*

Points to Ponder:

- 1 Your greatness is not what you **get** or **have**. It is what you **give**.
- 2 People will continue to remember you if you have been **accessible** to them.
- 3 People will also remember if you have left a **landmark** for the posterity to be proud of.

— RU Singh



Photo Gallery

Diwali Milan-2024



Ladies' Group



Aamir Subahani with Spouse and another

Annual General Meeting - 2024



(L-R) Abhay Jha, Dipak K Singh (Secretary), RU Singh, Ramachandrudu, Sanjay Kumar



Welcoming New Entrants to IAS of 2023 Batch



A View of the Audience



Welcoming New Entrants to IAS of 2023 Batch



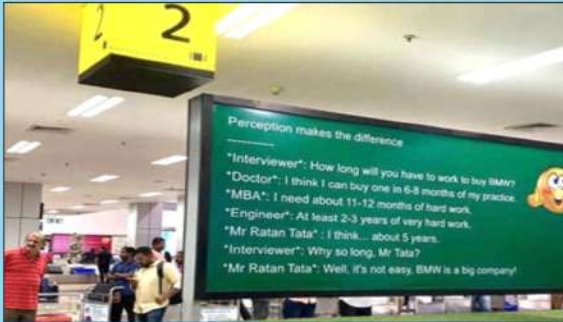
Welcoming the New Promotees from SCS



Condoling Sad Demise of Late SN Lal

Photo Gallery

A Signboard at Dubai Airport



The Doctor, MBA and Engineer think of buying a BMW; Ratan Tata thinks of buying its Factory.

Namu Myoho RengeKyo-Japanese Mantra



Photograph by a budding Photographer, Takshak Parmar, son of Kumar Ravi

Stock Market



Bull outside BSE along with Investor

Self-employment



Improvised Tea-stall on the Bylane of Atal Path



(L-R) Mahendra Kumar, Shirshat Kapil Ashok, Arif Ahsan, Pankaj Raj IPS, Abhay Kumar, S Siddharth, Divesh Sehara, Nand Kishore, Pranav Kumar and Vinod Singh Gunjiyal.



(L-R) Sanjay Kumar (Associate Editor), Deepak Anand (Editor), GS Prasad, Ashok K Chauhan, RU Singh (Principal Editor), Ms Mamta Mehrotra, Brijesh Mehrotra (ex-CS & Chief Guest), Ashok Kumar Choudhary (ex-CS), MA Ibrahimi, Dipak Kumar Singh (Secretary), Aamir Subahani (ex-CS) and Tripurari Sharan (ex-CS).

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