



ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF STATE
CIVIL/ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS
JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

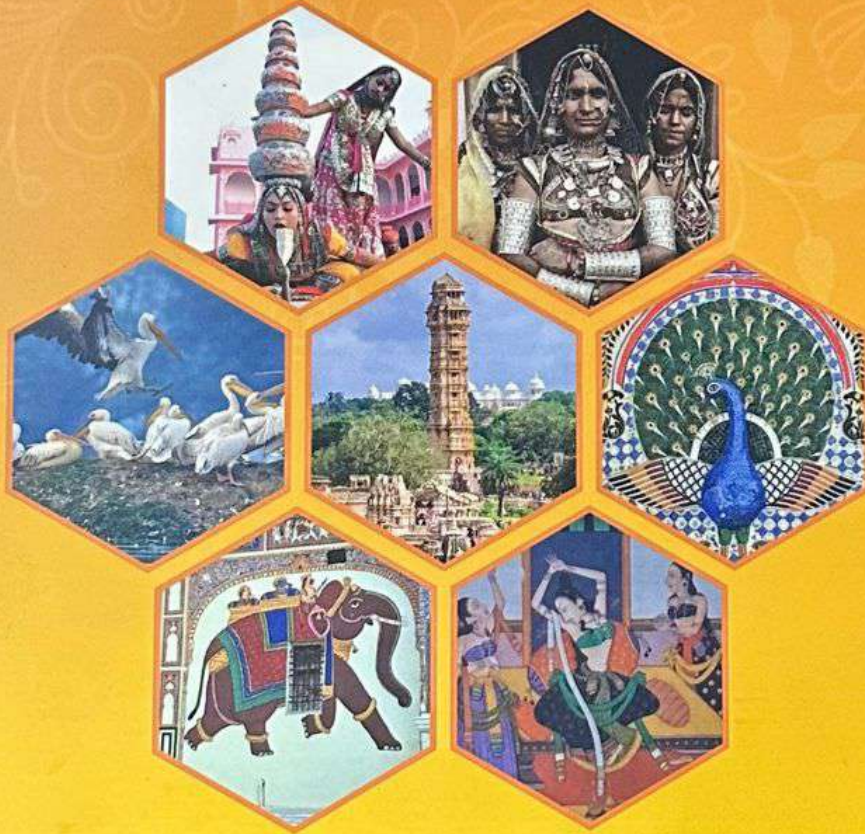


16th CONVENTION

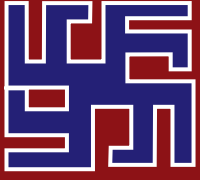
24-26 MARCH, 2023

SOUVENIR

स्मारिका



RAJASTHAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATION



**ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF STATE
CIVIL/ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS
JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN**



16th CONVENTION



RAJASTHAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATION



गौरव बजाड़ (RAS)

अध्यक्ष

राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद्



प्रधान संपादक

विष्णु कुमार गोयल (RAS)

संयुक्त शासन सचिव, पर्यटन



संपादक

श्रीमती नीतू राजेश्वर (RAS)

उप महानिरीक्षक, पंजीयन एवं मुद्रांक



सह संपादक

श्रीमती सरिता शर्मा (RAS)

सहायक कलेक्टर, बस्सी

प्रकाशक :



राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद्

2, संस्थानिक क्षेत्र, दैनिक भास्कर कार्यालय के पास, जे.एल.एन.

मार्ग, जयपुर-302017 फोन : 2703695

आवरण संयोजन :

मोईन खान

मुद्रक :

हार्डटेक डिजिटल प्लेट्स इण्डिया प्रा. लि.

मो. 9829027797

स्मारिका में प्रकाशित लेखों में लेखकों के निजी विचार हैं, राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद् का सहमत होना आवश्यक नहीं।



अध्यक्ष, लोक सभा
SPEAKER, LOK SABHA
INDIA




संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता हुई है कि राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद् द्वारा ऑल इण्डिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल/एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस एसोसिएशन का 16वां अधिवेशन 25-26 मार्च, 2023 को जयपुर, राजस्थान में आयोजित किया जा रहा है तथा इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका का प्रकाशन भी किया जा रहा है।

राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के पदाधिकारियों की लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की नीतियों के वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन में महती भूमिका रहती है। सम्पूर्ण भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के प्रतिनिधि एक मंच पर जब एकत्र होंगे तो वे अपने दायित्वों और चुनौतियों के संबंध में अनुभव साझा करेंगे एवं उनके समाधान हेतु बहुमूल्य विचार भी सामने आयेंगे। इससे सरकार की नीतियों एवं कार्यक्रमों का बेहतर क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित हो सकेगा।

मैं इस अधिवेशन की सफलता की कामना करता हूं तथा इस अवसर पर स्मारिका के सफल प्रकाशन के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करता हूं। परिषद् के पदाधिकारियों को उनके भावी प्रकल्पों के लिए मंगलकामनाएं।


(ओम बिरला)

कलराज मिश्र
राज्यपाल, राजस्थान



Kalraj Mishra
Governor, Rajasthan



संदेश

मुझे यह जानकारी प्रसन्नता हुई कि राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारी परिषद् द्वारा 16वें 'ऑल इण्डिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सर्विस' का सम्मेलन आगामी 25-26 मार्च को आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं शासन को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए एक प्रकार से रीढ़ का कार्य करती हैं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह वह सेवा है जो पूर्ण मर्यादित रहते, चुनौतिपूर्ण दायित्वों का निर्वहन ही नहीं करती बल्कि सुशासन को व्यवहार में क्रियान्वित भी करती है। विकास, योजनाओं, नीतियों के निर्माण और कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों को प्रारंभ करने में सहयोग देने के साथ उनके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन, प्रशासन को चुस्त, दुरुस्त रखने और लोकतंत्र में जन भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने में राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की महती भूमिका है। इस दृष्टि से सभी स्तरों पर इन सेवाओं का सुदृढ़ीकरण करते इन्हें सशक्त बनाएं जाने की भी जरूरत है।

यह सुखद है कि इस बार 16वां 'ऑल इण्डिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सर्विस' का राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आपके संगठन की मेजबानी में आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

मेरी इस आयोजन के लिए हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं हैं।

कलराज मिश्र
(कलराज मिश्र)

Ashok Gehlot
Chief Minister, Rajasthan



8, Civil Lines, Jaipur-302006
Tel.: 0141-2228712-13
Fax : 2228705



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 16th Convention of All India Federation of State/ Civil Administrative Service Association is going to be held on 25-26th March, 2023 in Jaipur.

At the very outset, I extend my heartiest congratulations to RAJASTHAN PRASHASNIK SEVA PARISHAD for holding this convention in Jaipur.

The state civil service play a crucial role in ensuring effective implementation of the policies and programs of the State Government officers of these service work at the grassroots in difficult terrains and conditions. They are the vital link between the government and the common man. I hope that these officers will continue to work with the spirit of administration with human touch.

I extent a very warm welcome to the delegates and wish the convention a grand success.


(Ashok Gehlot)

गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत
Gajendra Singh Shekhawat



जल शक्ति मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister for Jal Shakti
Government of India



MESSAGE

It is a matter of immense pleasure that 16th Convention of All Federation of State Civil/ Administratisre Service Association is going held on 25-26 March, 2023 in Jaipur, Rajasthan and on this occasion a souvenir is being published. I congratulate "**Rajasthan Prashashanik Seva Parishad**" for holding this Convention in Jaipur.

The State Civil Service las remained a permanent backbone for the State administration, which needs to be further strengthened by all the State Governments for the upliftment of the common man and for the effective implementation of the programmes aimed at development of rural and urban areas of our State.

I wish all the success to the Convention and my good wishes to all the participants in this Convention.

(Gajendra Singh Shekhawat)



डॉ० जितेन्द्र सिंह

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार),
विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय;
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय;
राज्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय;
राज्य मंत्री कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय;
राज्य मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग तथा
राज्य मंत्री अंतरिक्ष विभाग
भारत सरकार



Dr. JITENDRA SINGH

Minister of State (Independent Charge)
of the Ministry of Science and Technology;
Minister of State (Independent Charge)
of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;
Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office;
Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel,
Public Grievances and Pensions;
Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and
Minister of State in the Department of Space
Government of India



MESSAGE

It is a matter of immense pleasure that 16th Convention of All Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Association is going to be held on 25th-26th March 2023 in Jaipur, Rajasthan and on this occasion a souvenir is being published. I congratulate "**Rajasthan Prashashanik Seva Parishad**" for holding this Convention in Jaipur.

The State Civil Service has remained a permanent backbone for the State administration, which needs to be further strengthened by all the State Governments for the upliftment of the common man and for the effective implementation of the programmes aimed at development of rural and urban areas of our State.

I wish all the success to the Convention and my good wishes to all the participants in this Convention.

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

MBBS (Stanley, Chennai)
MD Medicine, Fellowship (AIIMS, NDL)
MNAMS Diabetes & Endocrinology

Biswabhusan Harichandan



RAJ BHAVAN
VIJAYAWADA - 520 002

17.02.2023



MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Rajasthan Administrative Service Officer's Association is hosting the 16th Convention of All India Federation of State civil/Administrative Service Associations at Jaipur in March, 2023.

I am glad to know that delegates from all the States would be participating in the Convention and a Souvenir will be brought out on the occasion.

I wish the 16th Convention of All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations, all success.

Biswabhusan Harichandan



Prof. (Dr.) Manik Saha



**CHIEF MINISTER OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA - 799010**



MESSAGE

It is a matter of pride to pen down the message for the Souvenir to be brought out by the All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Association on the occasion of its 16th convention at Jaipur, Rajasthan in March' 2023, as I believe that the AIF plays a vital role in coordinating the State Civil / Administrative Associations for better assimilation of thoughts and practices and the Federation shall surely work to transmit the positive vibe in that direction from its 16th convention to be hosted by Rajasthan Administrative Service Association.

I do feel that the Civil Service Officers are at the cutting edge in the matter of implementation the development Schemes and programs of both the State and Central Governments. They actively translate the vision of the Government into reality by their dedication and devotion for the well being of the common mass. I hope that the delegates from different states shall exchange their innovative ideas, thoughts and experiences in the convention and enrich them mutually to contribute in a better way in their respective state administration.

I convey my heartiest greetings for the grand success of the convention and for the valiant efforts to publish the souvenir on this esteemed occasion.

Prof. (Dr.) Manik Saha

सुश्री अनुसुईया उइके
राज्यपाल छत्तीसगढ़



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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारी संघ द्वारा अखिल भारतीय राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा संघ के 16वें कन्वेंशन का आयोजन मार्च 2023 में जयपुर में किया जा रहा है।

इस कन्वेंशन में सभी राज्यों के राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे। कन्वेंशन के माध्यम से अधिकारी अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में हो रहे नवाचार, प्रशासनिक सुधार तथा सुशासन के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयासों से जुड़े अनुभव साझा करेंगे। इस पहल से नये अधिकारियों में प्रशासनिक क्षमता का उन्नयन होगा और उन्हें बेहतर कार्य करने की प्रेरणा भी मिलेगी। कन्वेंशन से जुड़ी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी संकलित कर स्मारिका प्रकाशित की जायेगी जो भविष्य में युवा अधिकारियों का मार्गदर्शन भी करेगी।

कन्वेंशन की सफलता तथा स्मारिका के प्रकाशन के लिए मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।


(सुश्री अनुसुईया उइके)

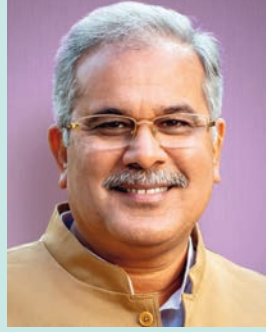
भूपेश बघेल
मुख्यमंत्री

Bhupesh Baghel
CHIEF MINISTER



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E-mail : cmcg@nic.in
Do. No. 611 Date: 16/02/2023



MESSAGE

It is heartening to know that the Rajasthan Administrative Service Officer's Association is hosting the 16th Convention of All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations at Jaipur. Delegates from all over the states would participate in this convention. This occasion will also be commemorated with a souvenir. State administrative officers are the backbone of state administration. It is necessary to provide them opportunities to exchange their ideas, contributions, innovations and share their performances so that they can learn from each other.

I wish the event a grand success.

(Bhupesh Baghel)

ARVIND KEJRIWAL
CHIEF MINISTER



GOVT. OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
DELHI SECRETARIAT, I.P. ESTATE, NEW DELHI-11002
PHONE : 23392020, 23392030



MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that Rajasthan Administrative Service Officer's Association is celebrating 16th Convention of the All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Service Associations at Jaipur in March 2023. It gives me pleasure to know that a souvenir is also being brought out on this occasion.

I am sure that the convention will provide an excellent opportunity to the delegates from all the states to deliberate their views and valuable experience about the respective state services and aspirations of the cadre. The Message by the dignitaries and articles will be very helpful for the members.

I extend my best wishes for the entire endeavour.

(ARVIND KEJRIWAL)



Bhupendra Patel
Chief Minister, Gujarat State



MESSAGE

All India Federation of State Civil/ Administrative Services Association working as a helping hand to the concerned government by providing rigorous research and analysis, topical commentary and explore the key challenges facing by the government. Civil servants are expected to bring in their working ability and think differently while keeping pro-people approach. **Honourable Prime Minister Shree Narendraabhai Modi** always prefers that Government officers should adopt people-centric approach and provide best services to the last man of the Nation.

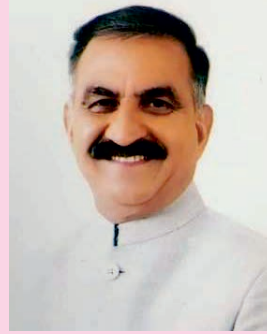
I am much pleased to learn that an **Annual Convention of All India Federation of State Civil/ Administrative Services Association** is being organized during **24th to 26th March, 2023** at **Jaipur**. It is heartening to note that a **Souvenir** containing many articles featuring to services, experience, shared by the officers besides creative and contemporary writings is being unveiled and shared with all the participants. I convey my best wishes to the team of organizers and participants for the success of the conference, souvenir and all their future endeavors in the coming year.

(Bhupendra Patel)

सुखविंदर सिंह सुक्खू
SUKHVINDER SINGH SUKHU



मुख्य मंत्री
हिमाचल प्रदेश
CHIEF MINISTER
HIMACHAL PRADESH



MESSAGE

It is a matter of pleasure that All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Services Associations (AIF) is organizing its Annual Convention in March, 2023 at Jaipur, Rajasthan.

I hope that the event shall be a great success and witness enthusiastic participation by all the State Civil/Administrative Services Associations in a meaningful way. I am delighted to learn that the Federation will bring out a souvenir on the occasion containing many articles pertaining to services, experience sharing by officers besides creative and contemporary writings.

I compliment the office bearers of the Federation for their sustained efforts in raising various issues of State Civil servants before the government in a democratic way.

My best wishes for the successful organization of the event as well as for the souvenir planned on the occasion.

(Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu)



HEMANT SOREN
CHIEF MINISTER



MESSAGE

It is a matter of pleasure to know that All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Services Associations is organizing its 16th Convention at Jaipur, Rajasthan in March 2023.

The State Civil Service is a premier service of the state and its officers are key functionaries at the cutting-edge level for implementing the development agenda of State government.

I am delighted to learn that the Federation will also bring out a Souvenir on this occasion containing many articles pertaining to services, experience sharing by officers besides creative and contemporary writings.

I hope that the event shall be a great success and witness enthusiastic participation by all the state civil/administrative services associations especially officers from Jharkhand in a meaningful way.

I convey my best compliments to the organizers of the convention for the event as well as for the Souvenir planned.

(Hemant Soren)

PINARAYI VIJAYAN
CHIEF MINISTER



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Secretariat
Thiruvananthapuram-695 001



MESSAGE

I am glad to note that the 16th convention of the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations is planned to be held.

Civil Service has a key role to play in ensuring that government services are provided to the public in an effective and efficient manner, thereby enabling governance to improve the quality of the lives of our citizens. We live in times when public services to the people are being cut down in the name of less government, which in reality is translating into less governance. We are also seeing the nations public resources being sold off to private entities at throwaway prices. The loss of both public services and public resources will render the civil services obsolete.

Civil servants are duty bound to serve the nation and its people. Therefore, it is their obligation to ensure that the nation's resources are not squandered and that the peoples service are provided without fail. To ensure both, the times demand a rededication to safeguard our Constitution and its values, as envisaged by our forebears. I hope that the 16th convention of the All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Service Associations will go a long way in ensuring that civil servants stand in defence of our nation, its resources and its people.

My best wishes.

A stylized blue ink signature of Pinarayi Vijayan.

Pinarayi Vijayan



**ZORAMTHANGA
CHIEF MINISTER
MIZORAM**



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MESSAGE



I am pleased to learn that the Rajasthan Administrative Service Officer's Association is to host the 16th convention of the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations in Jaipur in March 2023 and am honoured to have been invited to contribute a few words for the souvenir to be released on this occasion.

As someone who has had the privilege of leading my State as Chief Minister over the course of several terms, I believe I have a unique perspective on the role and importance of civil servants in a modern democracy like ours. Even a layman will agree with me in that a robust and efficient civil service is required to make sure Government schemes are properly formulated, implemented and then monitored, not to mention to facilitate the day to day working of the administration in a transparent and efficient manner. In this regard, members of state civil/administrative services have the responsibility of working shoulder to shoulder with their counterparts from other services including the All India Services and other Central Services who may be posted in their respective States. Keeping this in mind, I urge all members of the federation to keep up their commendable work and to realize that no matter which state we are from, ultimately we are all public servants working towards nation building and securing a better future for generations to come after us. Conventions like this afford members of State services to come together to familiarize themselves with best practices and their adoption, identification of common issues and how to address them in addition to learning about the different cultures, traditions, languages etc. that are represented in the diverse mix that is the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations.

I would like to thank all members of the federation for the service they render to their respective States and also felicitate the organizers, participants and delegates in anticipation of a successful convention.

Date Alzawl,
the 23rd February, 2023

(ZORAMTHANGA)

लक्ष्मण प्रसाद आचार्य
Lakshman Prasad Acharya



राज्यपाल सिक्किम
GOVERNOR OF SIKKIM

राज भवन
गान्तोक-737102
(सिक्किम)

RAJ BHAVAN
GANGTOK-737103
(SIKKIM)

SKM/GOV/MSG/2023/167



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the Rajasthan Administrative Service Officer's Association is hosting the 16th convention of the All India Federation of State Civil/ Administrative Service Associations at Jaipur, Rajasthan and is coming up with a befitting Souvenir to commemorate the same.

The civil servants are boon to a progressive nation which indeed is one of the four pillars of a fruitful democratic and administrative setup. It is further overwhelming to note that delegates from across the country are congregating in this most significant event. I am assured that this sacred convention shall further contribute in shaping the path towards a perfect welfare State as enshrined in the Directive Principles of the State Policy.

My warm greetings for the most prestigious and fruitful 16th Convention. I hope the souvenir will enlighten many hearts. I wish the 16th Convention a grand success.

लक्ष्मण प्रसाद आचार्य

(Lakshman Prasad Acharya)

SATYADEO NARAIN ARYA
GOVERNOR : TRIPURA



सत्यदेव नारायण आर्य
राज्यपाल : त्रिपुरा

March 14th, 2023



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to write a message for the Souvenir to be published by the All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Association on the occasion of its 16th convention at Jaipur, Rajasthan in March' 2023.

I also convey my heartiest greetings to the Rajasthan Administrative Service Association for hosting the convention. I believe that all the participating delegates from various states will contribute their valued opinion to make the convention a grand success.

It is obvious that a convention of such standard always stands with high value. Particularly, the delegates who represent state administrations must carry the spirit of dedication to their work for betterment of common people.

I wish that the contents in the souvenir will be rich & educative and enlighten the concern state Civil / Administrative Association with fresh enthusiasm for performing in better way in coming days.

Satyadeo Narain Arya
14/3/23
(SATYADEO NARAIN ARYA)

Anandiben Patel
Governor, Uttar Pradesh



Raj Bhavan
Lucknow-226 027

17 February, 2023



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Rajasthan Administrative Service Officer's Association is hosting 16th convention of All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations at Jaipur in March 2023. To mark the occasion souvenir is also being published.

I extend my best wishes for successful publication of the souvenir and a grand success to the convention.

Anandiben Patel
(Anandiben Patel)

ADMIRAL DK JOSHI

PVSM. AVSM. YSM. NM. VSM. (RETD.)
Lieutenant Governor, Andaman & Nicobar
Islands and
Vice Chairman, Islands Development Agency



Raj Nivas
Port Blair - 744101
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MESSAGE

I extend my heartiest greetings and best wishes for the 16th Convention of the All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Service Associations at Jaipur to be held in March 2023.

An efficient Public Administrative System is the Foundation for transparent and accountable government and it fosters equitable growth. In a world of transitioning democracies and economies, it is imperative that States share and support each other in building strong public service systems for economic growth, peace and stability. The changing times also call for an altered managerial perspective.

I am delighted to know that the Organizing Committee is bringing out a commemorative souvenir during this occasion. I take this opportunity to encourage each and every member of the Association to continue to discharge their duties with utmost dedication and sincerity and exhibit professionalism, transparency, integrity and sensitivity in their Public service.

(Admiral Dk Joshi)

PVSM, AVSM, YSM, NM, VSM (Retd.)
Lieutenant Governor
Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan
Lieutenant Governor



Raj Nivas
Puducherry - 605001
Phone : 0413-2334050
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February, 21, 2023



MESSAGE

I'm quite happy to learn that the Rajasthan Administrative Service Officers Association is publishing a special issue in commemoration of the 16th Convention of the All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Service Associations.

The Rajasthan Administrative Service Officers Association is regarded for performing a major and constructive role in improving the working conditions of Rajasthan Administrative Service Officers.

Being chosen to host the 16th Convention of the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations is indeed a source of pride for the Rajasthan Administrative Service Officers Association.

I express my very best wishes for the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations Convention to be a huge success.

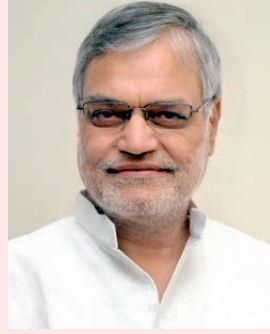
(Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan)

डॉ. सी.पी. जोशी

अध्यक्ष
राजस्थान विधान सभा



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संदेश

अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि दिनांक 25–26 मार्च, 2023 को जयपुर में ऑल इंडिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल/एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस एसोसिएशन के 16वें सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

राज्य में प्रशासनिक एवं संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाये रखने के लिए संविधान द्वारा अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के साथ-साथ राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं का प्रावधान किया गया है। सरकार के एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग के रूप में राज्य सिविल सेवाएं राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वन एवं जनता तक उनका लाभ पहुंचाने का माध्यम होती है। राजस्थान में राज्य विविल सेवाओं के निष्ठावान अधिकारियों ने इस उद्देश्य को पूर्ण करते हुए प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की गरिमा एवं प्रतिष्ठा को बनाये रखा है।

मैं ऑल इंडिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल/एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस एसोसिएशन के 16वें सम्मेलन के सफल आयोजन हेतु हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करता हूँ।


(डॉ.सी.पी. जोशी)
अध्यक्ष

डॉ बी.डी. कल्ला

मंत्री

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संदेश

यह अत्यन्त हर्ष एवं गौरव की बात है कि राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद् द्वारा ऑल इण्डिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल/एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस एसोसिएशन का 16वां अधिवेशन 25-26 मार्च, 2023 को जयपुर (राजस्थान) में आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका का प्रकाशन भी किया जा रहा है।

प्रशासन में राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के पदाधिकारी जहां एक तरफ आम जनता के सीधे संपर्क में हैं वहीं प्रशासन के उच्च स्तर पर कार्यरत भी है। राज्य की लोक कल्याणकारी नीतियों के वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन में इन अधिकारियों की महती भूमिका है।

सम्पूर्ण भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के प्रतिनिधि एक मंच पर एकत्रित होकर प्रशासन के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों के संबंध में अपने अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकेंगे तथा उनके सामने आने वाली कठिनाईयों के समाधान हेतु व्यापक विचार विमर्श कर समुचित उपाय निकाल सकेंगे।

मैं इस अधिवेशन एवं इस अवसर पर प्रकाशित होने वाली स्मारिका के लिये अपनी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करता हूं।


(डॉ.बी.डी.कल्ला)
मंत्री

रामलाल जाट

मंत्री

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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता हुई और हमारे राजस्थान राज्य के लिए गौरव की बात है कि राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद द्वारा ऑल इण्डिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल / एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस एसोसिएशन का 16वां अधिवेशन 25-26 मार्च, 2023 को राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर में आयोजित किया जा रहा है तथा एक स्मारिका का प्रकाशन भी किया जा रहा है।

स्थानीय भाषा एवं भौगोलिक परिवेश का ज्ञान होने के कारण राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के पदाधिकारी राज्य की आम जनता के सीधे सम्पर्क में रहते हैं तथा प्रशासन के उच्चतर स्तर से भी सीधे जुड़े रहते हैं। इस प्रकार जनता एवं उच्चतर प्रशासन के मध्य एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी का निर्वाह करते हुए राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी राज्य सरकार की कल्याणकारी नीतियों के वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाते हैं।

राज्य सिविल सेवा राज्य की सर्वाधिक मर्यादित, आकर्षक एवं चुनौतीपूर्ण सेवा होती है। बदलते विश्व परिदृश्य के साथ आधुनिक युग में विशेषज्ञता का बहुत महत्व है। समय के साथ विशेषज्ञता की मांग बढी है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सभी राज्यों की प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की अवधारणा बदलते परिवेश के अनुकूल हो।

मुझे आशा है कि सम्पूर्ण भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के प्रतिनिधि एक मंच पर एकत्र होंगे तो प्रशासन के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों के संबंध में अपने अनुभवों का आदान प्रदान कर समाधान हेतु सर्वोत्तम विकल्पों पर विचार किया जावेगा।

भारतीय समाज के विकास के लिए जरूरी और हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व भी है कि आमजन को जागरूक करते हुए स्थानीय समाज में व्याप्त रूढ़िगत सामाजिक कुरीतियों, साम्प्रदायिक कट्टरता, पाखण्ड, अन्धविश्वास व भेदभाव को मिटाकर वैज्ञानिक सोच पैदा करने के लिए सामाजिक चेतना पैदा करें।

इस अधिवेशन के सफल आयोजन की कामना के साथ इस अवसर पर प्रकाशित होने वाली स्मारिका की सफलता हेतु राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद की पूरी टीम को मेरी ओर से हार्दिक बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएं।

शुभेच्छु

(रामलाल जाट)

राजस्व मंत्री

पुरोवाँक

यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि ऑल इण्डिया फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट सिविल / एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस एसोसिएशन्स के इस सोलहवें विराट समागम में अपने साथियों का स्वागत करने का यह अभूतपूर्व अवसर राजस्थान प्रदेश को प्राप्त हो रहा है। 'पधारो म्हारे देस' हमारी भावधारा का प्राण-वाक्य है। अपने नाम को प्रतिपल सार्थक करता हमारा राजस्थान भौगोलिक दृष्टि से तो विशालतम है ही, अपनी अतिथि-सत्कार परम्परा के लिए भी जगजाहिर है।

साहस के साथ सहयोग, समन्वय, साहचर्य को प्रकट करती यहां की संस्कृति हर मायने में अनूठी और विस्मयकारी है। एक और जहाँ शौर्य और बलिदान की श्रेष्ठतम गाथाएं यहां लिखी गईं तो दूसरी ओर गहनतम ज्ञान और भक्ति की निर्मल धाराएं भी इसी धरा पर उद्भूत हुईं। इस भू भाग में एक ओर मरुभूमि जहां अपनी स्वर्णिम छटा बिखेरती है तो दूसरी ओर हरीतिमा से आच्छादित सर-सरोवर आगन्तुकों का मन मोह लेते हैं। प्रकृति की परुषता (कठोरता) यहां की जीवन्त और रंगीली संस्कृति के सम्मुख नतमस्तक हो जाती है।

यह 'रंगीला राजस्थान' आप सभी के अभिनन्दन हेतु हृदय-हार और पलक-पाँवड़े बिछाकर स्वागतोत्सुक है।

राजस्थान का इतिहास जितना समृद्ध है, उसका वर्तमान और भविष्य भी उतना ही विकसित और उज्ज्वल है। प्रदेश को यह विशिष्ट स्वरूप देने में राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों का अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है, जिन्होंने सदैव राज्य-हित को सर्वोपरि रखकर कार्य किया तथा नीति-क्रियान्वयन में सतत संलग्न रहे। परिणामतः राजस्थान आज भारत के अग्रणी राज्यों में परिगणित होता है।

स्मारिका के प्रकाशन में श्री महेन्द्र सोनी, श्री उज्जवल राठौड़, श्री आनंदीलाल वैष्णव, डॉ. राकेश कुमार, श्री कपिल उपाध्याय, श्री बलवंत सिंह, श्री राजेश जोशी, डॉ. राष्ट्रदीप यादव, श्री गोपाल सिंह, श्री राकेश कुमार मीणा, श्री चांदमल वर्मा, श्री जे.पी. बैरवा और श्री महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह के साथ-साथ प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में अमूल्य योगदान देने वाले सभी साथियों का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करते हैं।

इस स्मारिका हेतु हमें बहुत ही उदारता और सहजता से अतिविशिष्ट महानुभावों के आशीर्वचन एवं सभी राज्यों के सुधिजनों से स्नेह-सन्देश प्राप्त हुए, जिन्हें हमने पत्रिका में समाविष्ट किया है। सभी का हम धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हैं। पत्रिका में इन सन्देशों के अतिरिक्त आपको भारत की भावी-भूमिका और भावाभिव्यंजना पर ज्ञानवर्धक एवं गम्भीर सामग्री तो पढ़ने को मिलेगी ही, साथ ही कुछ सरस साहित्याभिव्यक्तियां मुस्कुराने और गुदगुदाने को मजबूर करेंगी।

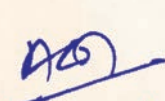
स्मारिका के सम्पादन में पूर्ण प्रयासों के बावजूद त्रुटियों के लिए हम क्षमाप्रार्थी हैं। यह स्मारिका हम सभी के दीर्घकालिक साहचर्य एवं आपसी जुड़ाव का प्रतिबिम्ब है। सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों का एक मंच पर मिलकर कार्य करना सभी के लिए सार्थक सिद्ध होगा।

आप इस स्मारिका को आद्योपान्त पढ़ने और सहेजने को प्रेरित होवें, सम्पादक-मण्डल के रूप में यही हमारी सफलता होगी।

सादर


गौरव बजाड़
RAS
संरक्षक

अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद्


विष्णु कुमार गोयल
RAS
प्रधान संपादक


श्रीमती नीतू राजेश्वर
RAS
संपादक


श्रीमती सरिता शर्मा
RAS
सह संपादक

अनुक्रमणिका

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ADDRESS OF OFFICE BEARERS OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF STATE CIVIL/ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS

Designation	Name, Address	Email	Telephone Numbers	
			1st Contact	2nd Contact
President	Dr. Jiban Chakraborty, West Bengal	jiban.chakraborty9@gmail.com	98301-64536	033-23217956
Sr. Vice President	B.K. Sinha, Bihar	kumarsinhabipin9@gmail.com	98352-53822	
Vice President	Dr. P.P. Bidyasar, Rajasthan	bidyasarpp@gmail.com	94140-59925	0141-2440050
Secretary General	Shivdular Singh Dhillon, Punjab	shivdular@yahoo.com	98142-72444 98788-88118	0175-2311307
Secretary	Dharmendra Kumar Delhi	dharmendra.k0201@gmail.com	95319-44335	
Secretary Finance	Lajvir Singh, Haryana	lajvir.s@gmail.com	98137-00077	
Secretary Coordination	Sutanu Prosad Kar, West Bengal	kar_sutanuprosad@yahoo.in	94337-85402	033-23216363

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

Region	Name, Address	Email	Telephone Numbers	
			1st Contact	2nd Contact
North	Bhupinder Singh, Haryana	bsinghhcs@yahoo.com	94682-96051	0172-2740373
South	S.R. Venkatesh, Karnataka	venkateshseeguvani@gmail.com	98457-95991	080-25729199
East	K.K. Mohanty, Orissa	kkm_1953@rediffmail.com	94374-45646	
West	Rajender Bhosle, Maharashtra		98194-59611	
Central	Chakarpani, Uttar Pradesh	chakarpani2005@rediffmail.com	99185-99994	0522-2394199
North East	Jalash Pertin, Arunachal Pradesh	jalash_pertin@rediffmail.com	94360-55747	03783-223860

DETAILS OF CONVENTIONS OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF STATE CIVIL/ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS HELD SO FAR

Convention	Venue	Date
7 th	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	6 th June, 1986
8 th	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	11 th September, 1993
9 th	Bangalore, Karnataka	7-8 th May, 1994
10 th	Calcutta, West Bengal	25-26 th Sept., 1994
11 th	Chandigarh, Shimla (By Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh)	22-23 th April, 1995
12 th	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	19-20 th January, 1996
13 th	New Delhi (By Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh)	31 th October, 1999
14 th	Gandhi Nagar-Ahmedabad, Gujarat	14-15 th June, 2003
15 th	Patna, Bihar	16-18 th February, 2008

Note : Details of 1st to 6th Convention are not available.

"Little pools of water tend to become stagnant and useless, but if they are joined together to form a big lake the atmosphere is cooled and there is universal benefit."

-Sardar Patel

REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF STATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS

As On 11.02.2008/16.09.2017

Article-1 Name of Federation

The name of society shall be All India Federation of State Civil / Administrative Service Associations (herein after referred to as the Federation)

Article-2 Registered Office

The registered office of the Federation for the present shall be located at D-11/9, Pandara Road, New Delhi- 110 003, and it shall be always remain in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Article-3 Aims and Objections

Aims and objects of the Federation are:

- i) To foster unity develop fraternity among different State Administrative/Civil Service Association, promote general welfare of the members or the SCS - Collective & individual, consolidation and protection of the interest of the SCS all over the country.
- ii). To strive for achievement of the national integration through various activities and programmes and bring about cohesion and unity amongst the different State Civil/Administrative Services towards enhancement of the efficacy of the SCS's as well as to attune their members for facing the challenges in the fast changing social realities and to enthuse and motivate the SCS officers for rendering their best for accelerating the development process of the country and to work for bringing into fruition the lofty ideals enshrined in the Constitution of India and to work to the best of its ability for dispensing social justice to all sections of the people;
- iii. to create an ambience for more co-operation, empathy and to bring about better understanding amongst the different Civil Services throughout the country;
- iv. to work untimely for promoting the interests of the people and to contribute to the maintenance of fine mosaic of Indian culture and to uphold its basic sprit of tolerance peace and universal brotherhood and to work consistently for maintaining unity in diversity;
- v. to work / associate for affiliate with other similar organizations/bodies, provided the aims and objectives of such organizations/bodies are not repugnant to the aims and objectives of this Federation;
- vi. to create raise and maintain such establishment, fund and organs to promote the social physical, moral and intellectual advancement of the members of the Federation as also to bring about their overall development.
- vii. to organise seminar, press conference, meetings, open sessions, printing of journal / newsletter for strengthening the intellectual and moral fabric of the members of Federation and towards successful attainment of the aims and objectives of the Federation;
- viii. to raise funds from State unit or collect donations by means consistent with the aims and objectives of the Federation for promotion of its aims and objectives as well as to defray the expenditure for proper and smooth functioning of the Federation;
- ix. to take any other steps as may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the Federation and consistent with the decision/resolution adopted in the Executive Committee of the Federation for furtherance of the cause of the Federation;
- x. obtaining equitable redressal of the social grievances of the members, with regards to their pay and prospects status and allowances etc.

- xi. creating, fostering and maintaining a better understanding amongst the members in the different ranks of the Services;
- xii. creating and maintaining such establishment funds organizations and/or societies as are not prohibited by law and Department Rules approved by the Government, in order to promote the physical, moral, intellectual and economic welfare of its members;
- xiii. protecting and safe guarding such rights of the members as are compatible with the social conditions of their service;
- xiv. adopting measures to render pecuniary or any other aid. In cases of bonafide need and distress, to any member, when, unfortunately thrown out of employment or disabled, or to his family or dependents in distress in the event of his death;
- xv. to establish and maintain Residential Clubs, Boarding Houses, Institutions for General and Technical Education of the children of the members, Hospitals, Cooperative Credit Societies, Benefit Funds, Printing Presses, Libraries and other Cooperative Bodies lot purchase of lands for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses for its members;
- xvi. to organise seminars, to brief press conference meetings, open sessions and/or similar gatherings for the-education of the members and exchange of views and ideas and to bring out and circulate journals, newsletters and/or periodicals for the information of the members and to organise movements to attain the aims and objects in the interest of the Federation;
- xvii. To utilize and/or disburse the funds of the Federation and/or to contribute to reliable and recognized started for giving relief to people afflicted by the cyclone, earthquake flood, famine or any other natural calamity or to funds started for the purpose of Public welfare or the alleviation of human suffering and;
- xviii. To promote encourage and co-ordinate the work for the well being of the State Civil Services and their families.

All incomes, earnings, moveable or immovable properties of the Federation shall be solely utilized and applied towards the promotion of its aims and objects only as set forth in-the Memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividends bonus, profit or in any other mailer, whatsoever, to the present and past members of the Federation or to any person claiming through anyone or more of the present or past members. No member of the Federation shall have any personal claim on any moveable or immovable, properties of the Federation or make any profit, whatsoever, by virtue of his membership.

Article-4 Means

For the achievement of aims and objects referred to in Article 3, the Federation shall adopt constitutional means.

Article-5 Membership

The membership of Federation shall be open to all States/Union Territories Administrative / Civil Services Association.

Article-6 Subscription

The member association shall contribute every year on the basis of its strength in following manner:-

- i) Having strength up to 300 Rs. 5,000.00
- ii) Having strength from 301 to 600 Rs.10,000.00
- iii) Having strength above 600 Rs.15,000.00

This annual subscription shall fall due on 1st April, However, the Executive Committee may decide to accept even a lesser amount from any member State for reasons to be recorded in writing in the EC minutes;

Provide that the Federation may raise special subscription from the member States on the strength of resolution in the EC meeting of the Federation for any special reason or to meet any exigency or to meet any situation warranting legal option or such other emergency for promotion of the cause of the Federation where substantial amount of money is required.

Article-7 Termination of membership

The Executive Committee of the Federation shall have the power to expel members from the Federation in case;

- a) the State unit does not pay annual subscription continuously for three years,
- b) the State unit does not attend three consecutive meetings of the Federation,
- c) the member Association deliberately acts in contravention of the aims and objectives of the Federation.

Provided that the concerned State unit shall be given an opportunity of being heard by the Executive Committee in its meeting before termination of membership and such motion is passed by 2/3rd majority of votes in the EC meeting/GB meeting as the case may be.

Article-8 Appeal

All appeals should be preferred to the General Body of the Federation and the decision of the General Body shall be final. The reason for rejection shall be communicated to the member State concerned.

Article-9 Re-admission

In case of State unit pays up to date dues the General Body can consider the re-admission of State unit.

Article-10 Rights and privileges of the members

All and every member of Federation:

- i. to participate in General Body meeting of the Federation and to vote for election of the office bearers of the Federation.
- ii. to stand for election to any office of the Federation.
- iii. to participate in and vote for any resolution and proposal in general meeting of the Federation.
- iv. to suggest any proposal for the consideration of Federation.
- v. to inspect account books register and other records of the Federation with reasonable notice to the office bearer in whose custody the relevant record is kept;

Provided that a member association who is defaulter in respect of payment of yearly subscription for three consecutive years shall have no right to participate either in the process of election of the office bearers or to exercise voting right but the name can be regained once the dues are cleared.

Article-11 Duties and obligation, of the members

Every state unit shall:

- a) abide by all the articles, decisions and resolutions of the Federation.
- b) pay yearly subscription and such other contribution as may be decided by the Federation,
- c) take all possible steps and use every legitimate means to fulfil the objective of the Federation,
- d) safeguard all properties and records of the Federation' if and when entrusted to,

Article-12 Office bearers

- i) President

- ii) Senior President
- iii) Secretary General
- iv) Secretary (General-Secretary of DANICS shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Federation)
- v) Secretary Finance
- vi) Secretary Coordination
- vii) Secretary Office
- viii) Vice-Presidents (Regional) from North-Eastern, Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern and Central Region.

Classification of six regions shall be as under:

North Eastern Region	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim
Eastern Region	Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
Western Region	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Goa
Northern Region	J &K, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Union Territories
Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka
Central Region	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh

NOTE: Emerging of new State will form part of the region to which the parent State belongs.

The Federation may appoint a person to look after the office work.

Provided that casual vacancy if any, shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

Article-13 Executive Committee

- a) Other than office bearers mentioned under Article 12, President and General Secretary of each SCS Association shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.
- b) The Executive Committee will meet as frequently as possible but strive to do it at least once in three months to take all measures for the achievements of the aims and objectives of the Federation and shall enjoy the authority to give policy directions for furtherance of the cause of the Federation.

Provided that if there is any extreme emergency the Secretary General may hold tele-conference for addressing the situation in the best interest of the Federation.

- c) Any member of the Executive Committee, who fails to attend three consecutive meetings without sufficient cause and intimation, shall cease to be member of the Executive Committee.

The quorum for the meeting of Executive Committee shall be 1/3 or 11 whichever is less. Seven days notice shall be required for convening the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Provided that the meeting can be convened at a shorter notice subject to the objective satisfactory of the Secretary General and the President.

Article-14 Function of the Office Bearers

President:

- a) The president will preside over the meeting of the general body of the Federation as well as Executive Committee and effectively conduct or cause to conduct the business of the meeting(s).

- b) He will exercise general supervision over the functioning of the Federation and co-ordinate its affairs all over the country through the respective SCS Associations and keep liaison with the Government at the Central/State/UT for projection of the cause of the Federation.
- c) He will have the right of casting vote in case of tie.

Senior Vice-President:

He shall perform all duties performed by President in the absence of the later.

Vice-President (Regional):

- a) They shall be responsible for the affairs of the Federation coordinating at the regional levels.
- b) They shall liaison with the State Association of the region and arrange structured meeting at the regional level as and when considered expedient and shall preside over such meeting(s) unless otherwise disadvantaged.

Secretary General:

- a) He will aid and advice the President in the affairs of the Federation and also maintain general supervision of the affairs of the Federation;
- b) He will be responsible for preparation of the agenda of the Federation and the Executive Committee;
- c) He will record the proceedings of all the meetings and take all actions on the resolutions adopted and. keep the member States posted with the developments of the Federation from time to time.
- d) He will be responsible for all executive functions of the Federation including correspondence with the Govt. at the Central/State/UT levels and any other Body/Associations for furtherance of the cause of the Federation and/or to give effect to the decisions 'of the Federation taken at the EC meeting.
- e) He shall also be-spokesperson of the Federation before the media and shall effectively deal with the publicity matters and utilize the media for prosecution of the cause of the Federation.
- f) He will discharge any other function as may be decided by the EC of the Federation and/or if it is considered expedient for furtherance of the aims and objectives of the Federation.

Secretary:

- a) He shall maintain a-register with up to date address of the offices bearer of the Federation and President and General Secretary of State Administrative / Civil Services Association.
- b) He will assist the-Secretary General in his day to day work and will depute for him whenever necessary.
- c) He will exercise all the powers of the Secretary General whenever the later is unable to function because of long absence, illness or any other sufficient cause.

Secretary Finance:

- a) He will exercise general control over the funds of the Federation and maintain accounts in respect thereof. He will also maintain all other necessary records in this regard.
- b) He will collect and receive subscription / special subscription / donation etc. in presented manner from member association of the State/UT.

- c) He may retain cash amount of not more than Rs. 5,000/- for current expenditure but shall deposit the surplus amount in branch of Nationalized Bank in the name of Federation.
- d) He will prepare the annual accounts for auditing and present the same before general body meeting.
- e) He shall operate the account of the Federation independently and put up account statement in each meeting.

Secretary-Coordination:

- a) He will assist the Secretary General in discharging his functions.
- b) He will coordinate with different States / Governments under the overall supervision of Secretary- General.
- c) He will perform such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary General.

Secretary-Office:

He will perform day-to-day work of office of the Federation or such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary General.

Article-14 A

The Executive Committee of the Federation shall have the power to induct any retired member(s) of State Civil / Administrative Service of any State or Union Territory or any serving officer(s) who has earlier held any office of the Federation into the Executive Committee of the Federation or into any other committee formed by it as Special invitee or Emeritus Member as the case may be if it is satisfied that such induction will substantially further the cause of the Federation and/or promote the objectives set out in its constitution.

Provided further that such induction, when made, shall be place in the meeting of the General Body of the Federation for necessary ratification

Article-15 Financial Year

The financial year of the Federation shall start from the 1st April to 31th day of March every year.

Article-16 General Body

The General Body shall comprise at least three representatives from each State Administration/Civil Services Association other than offices bearer and member of the Executive.

Article-17 Function

- a) The General Body shall meet once in two years preferably in October/ November.
- b) The annual statement of income and expenditure shall be put up before general house by Secretary Finance for consideration and approval.
- c) The election of the office bearer and formation of the EC of the Federation shall be held in the meeting of the General Body.
- d) The General house shall have the power of amendment to the constitution of the Federation.
- e) The Secretary General shall lay the report of the Federation and the house after threadbare discussion, shall finalise policy guidelines, charter of demand of the Federation.

15 days notice shall be required for convening the meeting of the general body. Title quorum for the meeting shall not be less than 1/4th of the strength or 40, whichever is less.

Article-18 Conduct of business

- i) All the meeting of general body shall be presided over by the President and in case of his absence due to any reason, meeting will be presided by the office bearer in order of precedence as mentioned in Article - 12.
- ii) The items on the agenda shall be taken up one by one. However, the President will have the discretion to allow discussion on any item of the agenda if he deems it important or urgent
- iii) The President shall have discretion to allow discussion on any item not included in the agenda.
- iv) The resolution shall be carried by simple majority except those relating to an amendment to the constitution and no confidence, which shall be carried by two third majority of the members present.
- v) All the resolutions passed at a general meeting of the Federation or in the meetings of Executive Committee will be confirmed and signed by the President/Secretary General as the case may be.
- vi) Notice of the proposal for amendment to the constitution or of no confidence shall be given not less than by 25 members to the President or the Secretary General at least one month before the date when such proposal is to be considered by the Federation.
- vii) All questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes and in case of tie, President shall have right of casting vote.
- viii) The President/Secretary General shall have power to incur expenditure up to Rs. 2,000/-p.m. However, the details of expenditure along with vouchers shall be put up before Executive Committee in the next meeting for approval.

Article-19 Amendment of the constitution

Any amendment in the Memorandum and Rules and Regulations will be carried out in accordance with Section 12 and 12-A of S.R. Act of 1860, as applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Article-20 Tenure

The tenure of the Executive Committee shall not ordinarily be more than two years.

Article-21 Legal Proceedings

The Federation may sue or be sued in the name of the President as per provision laid down under section 6 of the S.R. Act, 1860, as applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Article-22 Annual list of Executive Committee

Once in two years a list of the office bearers and member of the Executive Committee shall be filed with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi as required under Section 4 of the Societies Registration Act of 1860, as applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Article-23 Audit

The accounts of the Federation shall be audited at least once in a year by a qualified auditor stationed at the Headquarter of the Secretary-Finance.

Article-24 Dissolution of Federation

If the Federation needs to be dissolved it shall be dissolved as per provision laid down under Section 13 and 14 of the Societies Registration Act of 1860 as applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

ROLE OF THE CIVIL SERVANTS IN DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CHANGING ECOSYSTEM

Dr. Jiban Chandra Chakraborty,

President, All India Federation of
State Civil/Administrative Service Associations



PERSPECTIVE

We have been living in an age of uncertainty even though the benefits of new-age technology have been driving the decision-making process in almost every sphere of human activities. There is however, little scope to doubt that the shaping of our future in the present transformational phase of the world is inexorably dependent of how the social conflicts, religious strife, unending power-struggle among the dominant world powers, human struggle for an equitable and just global order, consistent fight of the deprived and the underprivileged for social, economic and cultural inclusion across the globe take turn in the present unequal world- a world of stark contrasts and multiple unfreedoms. These anxieties have also found place in the Human Development Report 2021/22 published by the UNDP. It has been observed that the layers of uncertainty are stacking up and interacting to unsettle our lives in unprecedented ways. People have faced diseases, wars and environmental disruptions before. But the confluence of destabilizing planetary pressures with growing inequalities, sweeping societal transformations to ease those pressures and widespread polarization present new, complex, interacting sources of uncertainty for the world and everyone in it.

In this bleak global scenario, it remains equally disturbing that human capabilities face more volatile futures while becoming ever more important for helping people navigate the systemic uncertainties of a new epoch. Achieving gains may become harder, securing them harder still. Now, the question is how the community of civil servants working in the length and breadth of the vast country like ours with its diversities in

terms of castes, creeds, religious beliefs, social customs, cultural identities, ethnic distinctiveness and multitude of other peculiarities that essentially reflect a mosaic of colours of the country that 'India is', has to respond to the people's needs and fulfil aspirations in the emerging governance ecosystem where a tectonic shift is already visible. More importantly, how the civil servants will act on the ground in the everchanging social dynamics, conflicting value systems, new developmental priorities, critical national security imperatives and deepening hostilities remains a major area of concern. In this paradoxical situation, the question of defending and preserving the inalienable rights of all persons that we globally recognize as "Human Rights" which unfortunately, seem to have been coming under increasing assault today not only from the State actors but also from the non-State actors as well is extremely critical. In the evolving governance ecosystem therefore, the role of the community of civil servants in protecting and expanding the rights of every human being assumes importance.

Current global status on Human Rights violations

The world Report 2023 in the annual review of Human Rights around the Globe observed, "we have witnessed world leaders cynically trading away human rights obligations and accountability for human rights abuses in exchange for seeming short-term political wins. Human rights crises do not arise from nowhere. Governments that fail to live up to their legal obligations to protect human rights at home sow seeds of discontent, instability and ultimately crisis. Left unchecked, the egregious actions of

abusive governments escalate, cementing the belief that corruption, censorship impunity and violence are the most effective tool to achieve their aims. Ignoring human rights violations carries a heavy cost and the ripple effects should not be underestimated."

It needs to be re-asserted in this context that Human Rights and Civil Liberties are two faces of the same coin. The underlying assumption of the need to preserve liberty and human dignity is the precious heritage of mankind. It is universally believed that liberty is a word of passion. There are few causes which have moved men to greater deeds of valour and heroism of suffering and sacrifice, than that of liberty. The struggle for liberty has furnished the noblest, the most thrilling and the most inspiring saga in human history. If there is one cause for which men would fight and die willingly it is that of liberty, for they look upon it as the very quintessence of the civilised and decent existence, something bereft of which life would be without honour and dignity. Liberty postulates the creation of a climate wherein there is no suppression of the human spirit wherein there is no denial of the opportunity for the full growth of human personality, wherein head is held high and there is no servility of the human mind or enslavement of the human body. Liberty visualizes the freedom of thought, unhindered by the cramps of the past or the restraints of the present. Sacrifices of the lakhs of martyrs during the struggle for freedom in India eloquently speak of this human passion for liberty.

Notably, the right to personal liberty is one of the most, if not the most, important of human rights. The struggle for these rights has had a chequered history. The term Human Rights was introduced in the United States' Declaration of Independence. The Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776 declared that all men by nature are equal, free and independent and have certain inherent rights. These rights are inalienable to them. Of all the Rights, Rights to life and liberty are most precious. The French Revolution that gave birth to the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen in 1789 brought an awareness of the sanctity of personal liberty and other human rights. Its spirit still continues to animate the

struggle of mankind against all forms of oppression and gives sustenance to man's longing for freedom. In man's long and relentless struggle for human rights the year 1929 is a significant milestone when the Institute of International Law, New York, USA, prepared a Declaration of Human Rights and Duties. It asserted that rights of citizens laid down in several domestic constitutions, particularly those of the French and the United States Constitutions, were ordained not only for citizens but for all men. Article I of the Declaration laid down: "It is the duty of every State to recognize the equal right of every individual to life, liberty and property and to accord to all within its territory the full and entire protection of these rights without distinction as to nationality, sex, race or language or religion."

In 1945 the Inter-American Conference also passed a resolution seeking to establish an International Forum for the furtherance of human rights of mankind. The quest for such an international forum basically grew out of what the human civilisation had the misfortune of experiencing during the Second World War. The inhuman and barbaric atrocities committed on political and ethnic minorities by the Axis Powers, the holocaust in the Gas chambers in Auschwitz and Dachau generated a sense of urgency among the world leaders to usher in a world order for promoting respect for and observance of Human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The birth of the United Nations was the result of the collective aspirations and wisdom of the people all over the world. It came into being with the promise to secure for the people a new world order of peace, international understanding, and cooperation among the nations. The Charter of United Nations Organisation in its Preamble declared: "We the peoples of United Nations determine to reaffirm faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of the Nations large and small." The efficacy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 lies in the fact that it represents a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations to strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedom. The Declaration which consists of 30 Articles deals

with different aspects of Human Rights. In consonance with that Article, in 1966, the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, came into being. In the course of its preamble, it was stated that in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights as well as his civil and political rights. This Covenant came into force in March 1976 and till January 1988, 91 countries had ratified it. Another International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was also prepared in 1966. It came into force in March 1976 and till January 1988, 87 countries had ratified it. On 10th December 1984, General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Resolution No. 39/46). The Convention entered into force from 26th June 1987.

What, however, is most alarming in the present times is the increasing incidents of gross human rights violations by the powerful nations like the United States, China, Russia, Israel, and others including the non-State actors operating under the umbrella of different terrorist organisations like ISIS, ISIS-K, Al Qaeda, IMU, Hizbul Mujahideen etc. who stand committed to continue their global jihad against the infidels (non-believers) through their acts of terrorism and violence all over the world killing thousands of innocent civilians, destroying properties worth crores of rupees, displacing people and rendering them homeless and causing loss to their livelihood with impunity! Again, the United States who claims to be the champion of defending democracy and human rights globally though, in practice, interfering in countries' domestic affairs shamelessly in the name of saving democracy against the so-called autocracies is one of the principal violators of human rights. In this connection, the observations made in the No.1/January 2023 Study Paper of EFSAS are noteworthy. It says, "the International Committee of the Red Cross released a Report in 2004, which documented in detail extensive torture prisoners were subjected to ranging from physical beatings with heavy

objects, suffocation, waterboarding, prolonged exposure to extreme temperatures; psychological torture such as solitary confinement, sleep and food/water deprivation, threats of death or reprisal to family members; to acts of humiliation such as being held on leashes, being piled atop other prisoners naked in pyramid structure, standing in crucifixion like postures and being forced to parade in female underwear, while being photographed". The violations pertain to the prisoners lodged in Abu Ghraib prison. The same is the case with Guantanamo Bay where prisoners are subjected to inhuman torture.

In a 2005 Amnesty International Report the facility at Guantanamo Bay has been called "Gulag of our times". In the name of "Operation Enduring Freedom" launched by the US in 2001 in Afghanistan the repressive activities of the US army on the Afghan people in the name of fighting global terrorism are equally chilling. Violation of the rights of the Palestinian people by the Israeli authorities, infringement of the rights of the Uyghur ethnic people by the Chinese authorities, sufferings of the Ukraine people due to the more than one year old Russia-Ukraine war in terms of food scarcity, lack of access to basic needs for human survival and sufferings of the Russian people due to the cruel and economic sanctions imposed by the US and its European allies in a bid to "permanently weaken Russia" and build a "rules-based order" speak of the assault on the human rights of ordinary citizens by the abusive governments in the contemporary global scenario which do little credit to the so-called defenders of the human rights! Similarly, the acts of terrorism and violence committed across the globe by the terrorist groups and the jihadists as evident from the 9/11, 26/11 and numerous other incidents shaking the international conscience and bringing untold miseries and sufferings to the people are equally reprehensible and need to be condemned in the strongest possible terms.

Indian Scenario : Past And Present

It needs to be remembered that the concept of Rights of human beings is neither entirely western nor modern. Human rights are integral to the ethos of civil society and an essential part of the Indian philosophy. Rig Veda

cites three Civil Rights, that of Tana (Body), Skrodhi (Dwelling Place) and Jibhasi (Life). Mahabharata tells about the importance of the freedoms of the individual (civil liberties) in a State. Concept of Dhamma - rights and duties of individuals, classes, communities and castes-has been delineated in our scriptures. Arthashastra also elaborates on civil and legal rights first formulated by Manu which also included economic rights. When India was under British subjugation freedom fighters inspired the vast masses of Indian people to rise against the foreign rule and the resistance to British colonialists manifested in the form of demand for fundamental freedoms and civil and political rights for the people. The Indian national Congress and other revolutionary groups were in the vanguard of this struggle. The Constitution of India Bill 1895 prepared by the Indian National Congress, also known as "Home Rule Document", talked about a Constitution guaranteeing every one of the citizens basic Human Rights like freedom of expression, inviolability of one's own home, right to property, equality before the law etc. In August 1918, Indian National Congress demanded incorporation of a Declaration of the rights of the People of India as British Citizens. It demanded, inter alia, guarantees of Equality before Law, protection in respect of Liberty, Life and Property, Freedom of Speech and Press and the Right of Association. In the Delhi Session of December 1918 the Indian National Congress included the principles of self-determination as one of the basic rights.

It is important to note that the Constitution of the Irish Free State included a list of Fundamental rights. This had profound influence on the thinking of the Indian National Congress , which in 1925 finalised the draft of the "Commonwealth of Indian Bill" embodying a Declaration of Rights. Madras congress of the Indian National Congress in 1927 demanded incorporation of a Declaration of Fundamental rights in any future constitutional framework. A Committee under Motilal Nehru was appointed. Submitting its Report in 1928, this Committee declared that the first concern of the people of India is to secure fundamental rights. The rights which the Motilal Nehru Committee Report

emphasized are as follows:

- (a) Personal Liberty, inviolability of dwelling place and property;
- (b) Freedom of conscience and of possession and practice of religion subject to public order and morality;
- (c) Right of free expression of opinion and to assemble peaceably and without arms and to form association and unions subject to public order and morality;
- (d) Right to free elementary education and in the matter of admission into any educational institution maintained and aided by the State without distinction of caste or creed;
- (e) Equality for all citizens before the law and in civil rights;
- (f) Right to every citizen to the writ of Habeas Corpus ;
- (g) Protection of respect of punishment under ex- post facto law;
- (h) Non-discrimination against any person on grounds of religion, caste or creed in the matter of public employment, office or power or honour and in exercise of any trade or callings;
- (i) Equality of right to all citizens in the matter of access to and use of public roads, wells and other places of public resort;
- (j) Freedom of combination and association for the maintenance and implementation of labour and economic conditions;
- (k) Right to keep and bear arms in accordance with Regulations; and
- (l) Equality of Rights to men and women as citizens.

The people of India gave unto themselves the Constitution of India in January 1950. The adoption of the Constitution is the watershed in the history of development of the Concept of Human Rights in the country. In the Constitution, the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and the Directive Principles of State policy together provide the basic Human Rights for the people of India. The Directive Principles are meant to provide the context in which the fulfilment of fundamental rights must be achieved and the

word socialism in the Preamble to the Constitution echoes the determination and commitment for the collective wellbeing of the society. Though the framers of the Constitution of India were greatly influenced by British Legal concepts and the American Constitutional traditions, the Universal Declaration of Rights (1948) had tremendous influence on the architects of the Constitution. The influence is evident by the fact that all the rights envisaged in the Universal Declaration have been enshrined in the Constitution of India either as Fundamental Rights in Chapter III, or as the Directive Principles of State Policy in chapter IV. While the Fundamental Rights stress on the existing rights, Directive Principles of State Policy provide the dynamic movement towards the goal of providing Human Rights to all. A comparison between human rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration (1948) and the Fundamental Rights embodied in the Constitution of India clearly shows the thrust areas of our Constitution framers and striking similarities between them in form, content and dimension. It also eloquently conveys that human personality is inviolable and all human beings whatever their rank or station in society have a right to live with dignity. This is also the fundamental principle underlying all laws concerned with human rights in any free democratic society.

It is, however, quite disturbing that despite India's unrelenting determination and incessant strides to emerge as one of the strongest economic powers of the world by the time it reaches 100 years of independence in 2047 that encapsulates the vision to be a \$ 32 trillion economy with a louder voice in global governance, the environment it presents in defending human rights, ensuring social and economic inclusion of those living on the margin and preserving abiding cultural plurality, does not match the lofty ideals that we have inherited from our rich cultural traditions and heritage.

From the report of the year 2021 of the Amnesty International, it appears that the authorities used repressive laws to silence critics by curbing freedom of expression both offline and online. Human rights defenders including activists,

journalists, students, lawyers and actors continued to face intimidation and harassmentMassive unlawful surveillance apparatus is being used by the government against human rights defenders, violating their rights to privacy (which the Apex Court has also upheld), non-discrimination and data protection... Police and security forces used excessive force against ...farmers protesting peacefully against laws on farming. The US State Department also released a strong and critical report on human rights in India in 2021.

The Economist in its 11th February, 2023 edition has also observed that the Modi years have in many ways eroded India's checks and balances. His government has steadily undermined the independence of the courts and the police. The media are mostly too cowed to investigate they once did... For India to prosper, its institutions will in the long run be run just as important as its infrastructure. Indians benefit from clean power and level roads, to be sure; but they also need clean governance and a level playing field.

In this context it needs to be re-emphasized that as a democratic nation with a liberal constitution that assures the citizens fundamental rights as essential to the progress of the citizens cutting across all divides constitute the nation and therefore, it is obligatory on the part of the State as an institution of social change, not as an instrument of coercion, that includes all the four pillars of a vibrant and mature democracy where the bureaucracy occupies a pre-eminent position, must live up to its constitutional mandate.

India At The Crossroads: National Priorities

Against this grim reality, one can reasonably harbour the fear and anxiety of even a graver danger to unfold against the centuries old-developed and nourished plurality of Indian culture and way of living. Admittedly, the preeminent position that India has held for upholding human Rights globally for years together stands perilously exposed to the unprecedented threats of invasion to the basic human values that India continues to cherish. Hope, however, lies in the fact that India, as a nation, has been able to brave the Covid-19 induced disruptions for over two years much

faster than others, enhanced its international outreach in terms of helping substantially the global population across continents to overcome the difficulties facing them during the Pandemic and has been making remarkable strides for steady economic recovery in every sector that also helps the government of the day to determine its priorities in promoting and to expanding the expanse of human rights of the people in terms of improving the quality of their life.

It is equally encouraging that compared to the pace of economic recovery of the major global powers, India seems to be in a comfortable position. The Economic Survey 2022-23 presented in the Parliament by the Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman estimated India's GDP growth in FY 2024 at 6.5% while the growth in the ongoing year has been projected at 7 per cent compared to 8.7 % in FY 2022. It is claimed that India will continue to be the fastest-growing economy in the world. The 2022-2023 Union Budget proposals that reflect the national priorities focusing on promotion of digital economy through "Make AI in India" targeting to set up three specialized AI Centres in educational institutes, framing of National Data Governance Policy to reinforce India's quest for global supremacy in the IT sector besides pacing up the digitization process, encapsulating the Vision for Amrit Kal envisaging opportunities for the citizens with focus on the Youth, growth and job creation covering Saptarshi-7 priorities of inclusive growth, infrastructure, and investment, unleashing the potential of green growth in financial sector, youth power and reaching the last mile for country's steady economic growth and to improve the quality of life of the people in the journey to India@2047. PM Gatishakti Master Plan that is already in place provides a unique platform for monitoring of all the critical projects across Central Government Departments and others is understood to have been emerging as the gamechanger in shaping India's future as the policy makers even in these "uncertain times" where "lives" still remain "unsettled" assert. ! Hope springs eternal human breasts !

In such a scenario again, the State Civil

Servants shall continue to be the principal actors in India's transformation and emergence as a powerful economy. Fortunately, it is now the 5th largest economy of the world and has posited itself above the UK that once ruled India ! Strong in will, resolute in action, unmatched in efficiency and unrivalled in the ability to deliver even in the face of multiple roadblocks and barriers, this community of Civil Servants, as they traditionally are will surely demonstrate their courage of conviction in reaching the benefits of the development initiatives taken both by the Central and State /UT Governments in keeping with best traditions they inherit from their illustrious predecessors and passionately nourish and nurture.

Epilogue: Role of The Civil Servants In Defending Human Rights

Since the state civil servants constitute the fulcrum of the state administration in terms of realizing the country's developmental goals, whether at the state level or at the national level, it is imperative even amidst multitude of challenges they face also become the defenders of the human rights of each individual in the society as a part of their constitutional responsibilities regardless of the pressures they use to encounter while discharging their lawful duties. Fearlessness, impeccable integrity, abiding faith in the country's legal and judicial system and unwavering resoluteness to defend the just and the fair, which constitute the essence of good governance which the State is obligated to provide the people, are the precious jewels embedded in the civil servants for centuries. These need not only be passionately followed but sustained collectively at these crossroads of history when people look to the Civil Servants more than others in quest of their urge to live a long, healthy and fulfilling life . Creating the right conditions for equipping the people with the opportunities to exercise their expanded choice and to make human life worth living ultimately falls on the Civil Servants, and obviously, therefore, there is no option but to ensure that it perfectly works on the ground. This is how the Civil Servants truly act as servants of the people, not their masters and will continue to do for successive generations.

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DEEG MAHAL

Once the summer resort of the rulers of Bharatpur. This interesting town is strewn with massive fortifications, stunningly beautiful gardens, magnificent palaces.

JOURNEY OF CIVIL SERVICE

Lajvir Singh

Secretary Finance, AIF



It needs to be recognized that the Civil Service for that matter 'State Civil Service' of today, across the country have come a long way from the ancient time, medieval period (Mughal era) and the colonial days. Over the period, there has been paradigm shift in its role from revenue to magisterial, developmental, regulatory and so on. This service has marched along the milestone of time and adopted to the changing needs of the age. In a way, we can claim that the officers of the service are 'Change Agent', change for the betterment of the people. Today, there are more than twenty one thousands SCS officers working across the country with total dedication and commitment towards realization of the vision of Governments, both of central and state in transforming the lives of people.

It is SCS that remains the most potent agent of translating the policy initiatives of the state goal into action in real term. They are the undisputable and invincible tool of the 'delivery mechanism' of the Government. They are key functionary at the cutting-edge level for implementing the agenda of both Central and State government. In addition to the task of implementing the social-economic policies and programmes of the Government, the officers of the service are also engaged in different regulatory functions including maintenance of law and order in exercise of their statutory powers, conducting of free and fair elections without fear and favour.

Tracing back the history of Civil Service, we found that it is derived partly from the British crown and Parliament and partly from Mughal and other native rulers of India. Coming back to the evolution of Civil Service in India, it date back to Ancient time: Kautalya's Artha Sastra stipulates seven basic elements, Swamin (the ruler), Amaty (the bureaucracy), Janpada (territory), Danda (the army), Durga (the fortified capital), Kosa (the treasury) and Mitra (the ally - of the administrative apparatus). According to Arthasastra, the higher bureaucracy consisted of the Mantrins (the minister) and Amatyas (the bureaucracy). While the Mantrins were the highest advisors to the king, the Amatyas were the civil servants, meaning

thereby the officers of the Civil Service.

If we talk of medieval period, during Mughal era, the bureaucracy was based on the Mansabdari System. It was essentially a 'pool of civil servant' available for civil or military deployment. During Akbar regime, there was concept of civil administration. Akbar's reforms required a central financial system and thus, by the side of each provincial Governor (Subadar, later called Nawab) was placed a civil administrator (Diwan) who supervised revenue administration, reporting directly to the emperor.

During British India: The British came to India in 1600 as traders, in the form of 'East India Company' under a 'Royal Charter' granted to it. In the earlier days of the East India Company, the affairs of the three principal settlement or say state hood, Bengal, Madras and Bombay were, in each case, administered by a President and a council composed of the 'servant' of the company, later on named 'Public Servant' under the constitution of India. In 1765, Shah Alam the Mughal Emperor, granted the 'Deewany' i.e. the responsibility of the collection of revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company which automatically involved in the administration of civil justice. Even today, the civil servant are basically Revenue Officers and have been empowered as Deputy Collector and Collector under various statute (land laws).

The first act of the British parliament which prescribed a definite system of Government for affairs of India, was the Regulatory Act of 1713. Here one would question, who were to regulate the affairs of the Government, the simple answer, a battery of Civil Servant/Administrator, given the powers of Regulator under different provisions of the Act, prevalent in different states/union of India, meaning thereby that 'East India Company' gradually evolved a 'Civil Service'.

Towards Indianisation of Civil Service-The East India Company lost its monopoly right, partially in 1813 and fully in 1833. Under the Act of 1833, the company was reduced to a local

managing agency of the state on behalf of the crown. For this purpose, the office of Deputy Collectors was instituted by Regulation IX of 1833 and of Deputy Magistrates in 1843. In Bengal, under this Act, it was resolved to share power with the natives in the form of giving them jobs and service in the un-covenanted civil service. This is how the civil service emerged in the province of Bengal in the year 1833. This civil service was solely introduced to facilitate the entry of Indian at the lower rung of the administration. Therefore, it can be safely assumed that the State Civil Service is 190 years old. But in practice, the un-covenanted civil service remained closed to the Indians until the last charter Act of 1853, when the system of recruitment in the Civil Service by patronage was entirely abolished. Henceforth, the system of appointment in the Civil Service by competition came into operation.

The concept of Civil Service also existed in princely state. Tracing back the history of kingdom of Mysore, which was realm in southern India, traditionally believed to have been founded in 1399 in the vicinity of the modern city of Mysore, Yaduraja Wodeyar being the first Maharaja. In 1700, the then Maharaja sent an embassy to Aurangzeb's court who bestowed upon him the title of Jug Dev Raja and awarded permission to sit on the ivory throne. Following this, he founded the district office, the central secretariat comprising 18 departments and his administration was modelled on Mughal lines. Departments were administered by the Secretary. When this princely state came under direct British rule in 1831, Bangalore was made capital of this princely state in 1834 and was divided into 4 divisions and 120 taluks, it is during this period, the concept of civil service emerged. Taking a step forward Sh. Nalvadi Krihsanraja Wodeyar, the then Maharaja constituted a civil service association, styled 'Mysore Administrative Service Officers Association' in the year 1919, which eventually transformed into 'Karnataka Administrative Service Officer Association' in 1956. This association can be presumed to be oldest civil service association.

In 1854, Lord Macaulay's report introduced the concept of merit based Civil Servant. It provided for the first time an open competitive exam for the recruitment of Civil Servant and enabled Indians to enter into prestigious Civil Services. The first competitive exam for recruiting Civil Servants started in 1855. The very objective of the report was that only the best and brightest would do for the Civil Service, so as to serve the interest of British empire.

In 1858, through the Government of India Act, 1858, transferred the powers of governance from East India Company to the 'Crown' and all power of the company and board of control were to be exercised by the 'Secretary of State' who was responsible to the British parliament. This act provided the concept of 'Secretary of State'. In today's era, there is an office of 'Cabinet Secretary' to Govt. of India, who is responsible to the council of Ministers, GOI. In state, this responsibility has been assigned to the chief Secretary to Government.

The un-covenanted civil service was renamed as Indian Civil Service (ICS) under the Act of 1861. But as regards the participation of the Indians in the ICS, it remained more or less an impossible task or distant dream because Indians were required to participate in the competition by appearing in the ICS examination in London and at a very tender age (23) and with two years of probation in England. No Indian could become member of the ICS until 1863, when Sh. Sateyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to become the member of ICS and this stream remained a trickle until the 1920's when ICS examinations began to be held simultaneously in England and India and when a principle decision was taken to admit more Indians in the ICS.

The period 1858-1919 was important for evolution of civil service in India; In 1886, Public Service Commission, under the chairmanship of CU Aitcheson was constituted, called Aitcheson commission. Aitcheson, a senior ICS officer and lieutenant Governor of Punjab, devised a plan which was finally approved in 1889 and came into execution in 1891. Under the new plan, the statutory Civil Service was abolished. The civilian officers of the Government were divided into three classes;

(i) The Imperial Indian Civil Service (ii) The Provincial Civil Service (iii) Subordinate Civil Service

Recruitment to Provincial Civil Service was made in three methods;

(a) By examination (Direct Recruitment), (b) By promotion from the Subordinates service, (c) By Nomination

More or less, this system of recruitment is even continue today. Therefore, the provincial Civil Service emerged in the provincial states. Even today, in Uttar Pradesh and carved out State of Uttarakhand, the SCS is notified as 'Provincial Civil Service (PCS)' whereas, in other state it has been notified as Civil or Administrative Service of that state.

With the outbreak of first world war in 1914, political parties and people of India, forgetting all differences, helped the war efforts with resources, hoping to get in return, self Government, after the war. On 20th August 1917, a pronouncement was made in the British parliament to grant responsible Government to the Indian people by providing increase association of Indians in every branch of 'Indian Administration'. To give, a practical shape of idea of 'Indian Administration' Government of India Act 1919 was passed by the parliament. At both level of administration, a class of civil servants was introduced, who were supposed to execute the policies of Government in public interest. Since the aspirations of Indian people were not met and shadowed by the authority given by the Act of 1919, it led to the framing and passing of the Government of India Act, 1935. This Act., envisaged a federation of the Eleven British **Indian Province-** Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, North west frontier Province, Sind and six **Union Territories-** Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive Minicoy & Amindiv Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura.

In these provinces and union territories, the Civil Service existed from the earlier period in one form or another, in the name of patronage Civil Service, uncovenanted Civil Service and Provincial Civil Service before independence of India. Therefore, the Civil Service has its rich heritage. The Bengal being not only the oldest Civil Service but also has a heritage tag of Indian Civil Service. In 1863-64, Sh. Satyendra Nath Tagore, had the distinction of first Indian to be member of the Indian Civil Service.

Under section 264 of this Act, Federal Public Service Commission (now known as Union Public Service Commission) and a Provincial Public Service Commission (now State Public Service Commission) were established. The Act made a provision of two types of Civil Service;

1. In case of service of the federation and post in connection with the affairs of the federation, to be appointed by 'Governor General' or such other person as he may direct;
2. In the case of service of province and post in connection with the affairs of the province, to be appointed by the governor or such other persons as he may direct.

Therefore, the existing Civil Services and their terms and conditions were broad based under the Government of India Act, 1935. This Act continued till 26th January 1950, the constitution of India came into effect.

Article, 309 to 323 of the constitution stipulates recruitment and condition of service. This article provides that for regulating recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of union or states, provisions are to be made by the appropriate legislatures and till then rules are to be made by the President in case of union services and by the Governor in case of state services. Until the powers conferred by Article 309 are exercised, the rules in force immediately before the commencement of the constitution in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, shall apply. So this article empowers the Governor of the state to enact rules as to the recruitment and conditions of the members of state civil service. The constitution in no way diminish the independent status of state civil service. Therefore, the state Government is within its powers to encadre any post of administration in the cadre of state civil services.

Prior to the enactment of IAS (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 and IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulation 1955, the Provincial Civil Service was an independent service. It had its own promotional avenues and used to hold the post of Collector, Divisional Commissioner, beside head of Department and other senior posts. This service was not a subordinate to the Indian Civil Service. The officers of this service used to occupy the senior position held by an ICS. The officers of the civil service used to hold even judicial courts apart from working on executive side. Later on, the civil service was divided into provincial civil service (executive) and provincial civil service (judicial).

With the enforcement of IAS recruitment rules and promotion regulation, the independent status of the State Civil Service was converted to a feeder service and gradually the post of Collector, Commissioner and other senior post were encadred in the IAS cadre strength of the state. It has always been on the agenda of the federation that the State SCS officer should have a provision for parallel promotion on senior post of IAS cadre, besides other demands of career progression. It is high time for state civil services to reinforce its strength and restore the glory of service.

The State Civil Service having its high tradition and value, had been working, keeping the core objectives of the service in mind. But over a period, the Civil Service/Administrative machinery have lost a great deal of credibility and confidence of common man, that was expected from the Civil Service. It is high time for us to pause, rethink and restore the valued tradition and total commitment to the ideology of the service, that it was created for.

Best Wishes



Arunachal Pradesh Civil Service Officers Association

Best Wishes



Assam Civil Service Officers Association

हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ



बिहार प्रशासनिक सेवा एसोसिएशन

हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ



छत्तीसगढ़ प्रशासनिक सेवा एसोसिएशन

GRADUAL DRIFT IN THE OUTLOOK OF CIVIL SERVANT - A WAY FORWARD

Gaurav Bajad

Joint Secretary to CM, Rajasthan
President RAS Association



“I am ethical, I am accountable, I am a civil servant.” is our motto.

Those who won freedom for India and created its constitutional system were men of rare talents and dedication. India's constitutional values are deeply rooted in high moral tones with a universal dimension.

Once hailed as the steel frame of independent India, the country's civil service today is a pale shadow of its halcyon past when officers of high intellectual caliber, personal integrity and the brio to give unbiased advice, held sway. In newly independent India, they equitably managed the turbulent times of partition, rife with bloodshed, refugees' influx, and the division of assets between the two newly created nations.

In the decades thereafter, guided by compete political leaders they kept hope alive by nurturing a fledgling democracy in a hugely diverse country, which few in the world thought would survive as a nation state. But over seven decades later India's crisis ridden bureaucracy is unrecognizable, vilified for its inefficiency, nepotism, and corruption, but above all else, for its arrogance and high maintenance and low mileage capabilities. This common perception of the civil services overshadows the conscientious and upright officers who continue boldly to adhere old values and keep the system afloat.

Determination, vision, self-confidence problem-solving and self-review and monitoring are some of the most discernible features of a resilient civil servant and state level civil servants work at grass-root level of administration for policy implementation and policy formulation of respective state but they are also faltering on the basics and appear unable to seed 'public-interest' as an essential and non-negotiable aspect of public policy. Preferring individual goals and interests and failing to resist temptations, they are seen to be risk-averse.

Over the years, systemic efforts have proved inadequate in creating a mentality of resilience in civil servants. Adequate financial security and constitutional safeguards increase the resilience of civil servants but more systemic efforts are needed to achieve long-term civil service reforms. For the same

objective, associations are needed at state level, which play a very vital and positive role in betterment of service conditions. Main objective of association should be development of member civil servants professionally, socially and culturally. The association is also sensitive to public aspirations about development activities in State as in our very own Rajasthan.

The focus of civil servants should shift from enforcing compliance and minimum requirements of service delivery to finding innovative and cost-effective ways to provide high-quality services. They need to improve their skills in communications and negotiations to be able to work in a new information environment to address complex issues with innovative solutions. Else internet and social media, which has the power to connect and inform speedily, will play upon their biases and misperceptions. It may even polarize their thought and perspective.

These traits can be enhanced in civil servants through appropriate training and orientation. Resilience training should enable them to address complex problems of plural and diverse societies and perform a multitude of unique functions as civil servants are basis of government's administrative system at both union and state level. No government can exist without administrative machinery. They need administrative machinery for implementing policies. For example, Bhilwara model in Rajasthan has become a successful example for the world to emulate in tackling the COVID- 19 crisis because of the efforts of local bureaucracy. Even every state bureaucracy performed well during COVID times. So, civil servants are spine of the system. The system should encourage evidence-based policymaking, skills for collection and analysis of information without bias using digital technology, and solicit people's participation to contain, if not fully remove biases in decision making. Else the heuristics of civil servants may become a bottleneck in unbiased governance.

Hence, they need to work with utmost professionalism and also maintain people- friendly approach and still managing the thin line of being unprofessional & friendly.

जयपुर विरासत और विकास की पहचान



भारत जोड़ो सेतु
(सोडाला एलीवेटेड रोड)

परियोजना की लागत
250.00 करोड़ रुपये

राजभवन में
संविधान पार्क

परियोजना की लागत
9.66 करोड़ रुपये

रामनिवास बाग में दो
मंजिला भूमिगत पार्किंग फेज-2

परियोजना की लागत
84.00 करोड़ रुपये

राजस्थान इंटरनेशनल सेंटर

परियोजना की लागत
130.00 करोड़ रुपये

कनवेंशन हॉल, ऑडिटोरियम एवं मिनी डिटोरियम,
कॉफ़ेस हॉल, लेक्चर हॉल, लाईब्रेरी, रेस्टोरेंट
इत्यादि सुविधाएं

गांधी दर्शन म्यूजियम

परियोजना की लागत
100.00 करोड़ रुपये

गांधी जी की विरासत से संबंधित
वस्तुओं का प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन

आईपीडी टावर

परियोजना की लागत
588.00 करोड़ रुपये

राजस्थान का 24 मंजिला
अत्याधुनिक अस्पताल

झोटवाड़ा आर.ओ.बी.

परियोजना की लागत
167.00 करोड़ रुपये

सुगम यातायात के लिए
3 लेन आर.ओ.बी.

जयपुर शहर की मुख्य सड़कों के प्रमुख जंक्शनों पर यातायात सुधार एवं सौंदर्यीकरण का कार्य

परियोजना की लागत
700.00 करोड़ रुपये

प्रथम फेज में लक्ष्मी मंदिर तिराहा, बी-बाईपास चौराहा एवं जवाहर
सर्किल को सिग्नल-फ्री बनाने व सौंदर्यीकरण कार्य प्रगति पर

विरासत का संरक्षण-नगर का आधुनिकरण



जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण

जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग, जयपुर

वेबसाइट <https://jda.urban.rajasthan.gov.in>

राज्यों की प्रशासनिक सेवाओं का बदलता स्वरूप और बढ़ती चुनौतियाँ

रामनिवास मेहता RAS

संयुक्त शासन सचिव
कार्मिक विभाग



राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों के लिए यह अत्यंत हर्ष एवं गौरव का विषय है कि ऑल इंडिया स्टेट सर्विस फेडरेशन की बैठक माह मार्च 2023 में जयपुर में हो रही है। इसके लिए राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा की पूरी कार्यकारिणी और इसके अध्यक्ष श्री गौरव बजाड़ बधाई के पात्र हैं।

श्री बजाड़ ने मुझे इस सम्मेलन के अवसर पर जारी होने वाली स्मारिका के लिए दो शब्द लिखने का आग्रह किया, जो मेरे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है।

हमारे देश की आजादी के 75 वर्षों में राज्यों की प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों ने अपनी उत्कृष्ट सेवाओं से सामाजिक सौहार्द, व्यवस्था एवं सुरक्षा को निरंतर सुनिश्चित किया है। वहीं उन्होंने विभिन्न राजनीतिक नेतृत्व द्वारा निर्धारित लोक कल्याणकारी नीतियों को लागू करने में भी कोई कोर कसर नहीं रखी है।

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान आमजन को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, विभिन्न स्तरीय चुनावी प्रक्रियाओं के निष्पक्ष रूप से संचालन करने, ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में, शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों में सेवा देने में, जिला प्रशासन की समस्याओं से जूझने में एवं शासन सचिवालय में विभिन्न विभागों में उपसचिव तथा संयुक्त सचिव के रूप में नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को बनाने में राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के अधिकारी चुपचाप, पूर्ण मनोभाव से अपने कार्य में दिन-रात जुटे रहते हैं।

इस 75 वर्ष की यात्रा को यदि हम 25-25 वर्ष के 3 माइल स्टोन्स में बांट लें और फिर प्रत्येक माइलस्टोन पर गौर करें तो आगे की यात्रा के लिए स्वयं को और भी अच्छा तैयार कर पाएंगे।

आजादी के बाद के प्रथम माइलस्टोन तक की यात्रा, संवैधानिक आदर्शों के साथ, संवैधानिक संस्थानों के विकास की शैशव अवस्था को पार करते हुए पूरी की गई। इस यात्रा में

जनता, प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी एवं राजनीतिक नेतृत्व, इस प्रकार तीनों ही पक्षों में आपसी आदर एवं सद्भाव विकसित होता रहा। यद्यपि इन प्रथम 25 वर्षों के पूरे होते-होते समाज के आर्थिक संसाधनों के विकेंद्रीकरण के सत्ता के प्रयासों को न्यायालय में तूफानों का सामना करना पड़ा। इसी अवधि की समाप्ति पर कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका का वर्षों पुराना चोली-दामन का साथ छूट गया और सेपरेशन ऑफ़ जुडिशरी फ्रॉम एजीक्यूटिव का संवैधानिक नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता के नवनिर्माण के साथ लागू हो गया।

दूसरे माइलस्टोन की यात्रा तो पहले माइलस्टोन की गौरव गाथा गाते-गाते पूरी होने को ही थी कि समाज का पिछड़ा वर्ग बालिग होता नजर आया और उसकी जवानी अंगड़ाई लेने लगी। आजादी की स्वर्ण जयंती मनाने के समय तो ऐसा लगा कि सामाजिक न्याय का सूर्य अब पूर्ण उदय हो जाएगा। इसी खुमारी में प्रजातांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण की कड़ी पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में ही नहीं बल्कि सरकारी नौकरियों में भी इस वर्ग ने अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति की भांति आरक्षण प्राप्त कर अपना भाग्य उदय होना माना। राजनीतिक नेतृत्व को भी यह सब घटनाएं रुचिकर व अच्छी लगी, परिणामस्वरूप तीसरे माइलस्टोन के पूर्ण होते-होते आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग को भी इसी प्रकार का आरक्षण सरकारी नौकरियों में संवैधानिक संशोधन के जरिए दिया गया। यह सब कदम मोटे तौर पर अच्छे कदम ही कहे जाने चाहिए क्योंकि इनके पीछे की सोच सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने की ही रही है।

इस प्रकार 3 माइल स्टोन में 3 बड़े बदलाव हमारे समाज में लाए गए परंतु इनसे समाज के सभी वर्गों की समस्याओं का संतुष्टिपूर्ण समाधान हो जाए, ऐसा कदापि संभव नहीं है। इसके लिए बहुत कुछ अतिरिक्त भी करना होगा, क्योंकि अब रोजगार का फॉर्मल सेक्टर निरंतर सिकुड़

रहा है। आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ती नजर आती है। फॉर्मल सेक्टर में कार्यरत कार्मिकों का वेतन निजी क्षेत्र की नौकरियों के मुकाबले बहुत अधिक होने एवं निजी क्षेत्र में मंदी के चलते पनप रही असमानता के कारण समग्र रूप से हमारा सामाजिक ताना-बाना अब दरकता नजर आ रहा है। ऐसे में सामाजिक तनाव बढ़ने के आसार हैं एवं यह तनाव राज्य की प्रशासनिक सेवा के फील्ड में कार्यरत अधिकारियों के समक्ष प्रकट भी होने लगा है, इसलिए हम प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों को इन सब बदलावों को बड़ी सुक्ष्मता से समझना होगा ताकि हम समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए उनकी आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम हो।

राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी के रूप में गत 27 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय तक कार्यरत रहने के बाद मेरा यह स्पष्ट विचार है कि राज्यों की प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों को किसी भी प्रकार के जातिगत तथा सांप्रदायिक पूर्वाग्रह एवं दुराग्रहों से मुक्त रहकर पूर्ण निष्पक्षता से कार्य करना चाहिए। हमें किसी भी प्रकार की ऐसी खेमाबंदी नहीं करनी चाहिए जिससे दूसरे पक्ष के विचारों और भावनाओं के लिए हमारे दरवाजे बंद हो जाए। सामाजिक संतुलन व शांति के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ग की प्रगति व समृद्धि हमें सुनिश्चित करनी ही होगी एवं इस संतुलन को लगातार बनाए रखना होगा। इसी सोच से राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की विशिष्ट पहचान एवं सेवा का सम्मान बना रहेगा।

हमें बचपन की सीख 'Honesty is the best policy' को सदैव याद रखना होगा। राजस्व न्यायालयों में एवं quasi-judicial कार्य करते समय पूर्ण ईमानदारी, निष्पक्षता, तत्परता एवं तार्किक रूप से हमें निर्णय लेने हैं। ऐसा नहीं करने पर राजस्व न्यायालय का कार्यभार भी न्यायपालिका पर आ जाएगा, जहां आज की तारीख में लगभग 5 करोड़ मुकदमे पहले से ही लंबित हैं और देश की लगभग 15 करोड़ जनसंख्या उन मुकदमों में तारीख पर तारीख लेती जा रही है।

न्यायपालिका की अति सक्रियता एवं कई बार उनका कार्यपालिका में अविश्वास भी हमारे लिए लगातार चुनौती बना हुआ है। इस संबंध में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त एवं महान मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री आर सी लाहोटी का दिनांक 2 जून 2020 को इंडियन-एक्सप्रेस समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित लेख बहुत ही सटीक है, जिसके कुछ अंश में यहां उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा।

".....An error committed by the legislature or executive is capable of being corrected either by themselves or by the judiciary in the exercise of its power of judicial review. But an error in a judicial order, however grave it may be, may not be capable of being corrected with that ease. Several well-known instances from the past two decades show some judicial commands have created a lot of confusion and misunderstanding and also resulted in slowing down the normal process of governance. Most competent, knowledgeable and bold officials who would have come up with innovative ideas to salvage an unusual situation are now hesitant to act for the fear of being called upon to explain their action or inaction before the judiciary after many years, when memory and evidence have faded away. Having been associated post-retirement with some governmental committees and having got an opportunity of seeing the working of the public functionaries from inside, I can say with confidence that generally, the high officials of the government are conscientious, competent and go deep into the matter before planning the policy and taking decisions. The three wings of governance ought to trust each other and should not begin with the assumption that the other wing of governance must have faltered..... My experience as a member of the subordinate judiciary and later, as a member of the higher judiciary, has made me learn that too much judicial activism may turn out to be counter-productive. It may obstruct the normal functioning of the executive and divert the attention of public officials to collecting material for being placed before the court, drafting the pleadings and affidavits, briefing the government advocates (sometimes personal presence in the courts), Faced with the notice of the court, the executive may feel compelled to alter its well-thoughtout priorities, resulting in imbalance."

भारत के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश के यह उद्गार हमारी वर्तमान शासन व्यवस्था की पूर्ण व्याख्या करते प्रतीत होते हैं। इस विचार पर हमें मंथन करके इस असंतुलित व्यवस्था को सुधारना होगा अन्यथा कार्यपालिका की कार्य क्षमता धीरे-धीरे कम हो जाएगी, क्योंकि हर बड़ी समस्या के समाधान के लिए न्यायालय की ओर देखना विवेक पूर्ण प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

सोशल मीडिया एवं संचार क्रांति के इस युग में सरकारी सिस्टम की पूरी समझ आम जनता को हो गई है। अब कुछ भी गोपनीय नहीं रहा है। ऐसे में निष्पक्षता एवं पारदर्शिता का महत्व और अधिक बढ़ गया है। लगातार आ

रही गलत सही सूचनाओं ने आमजन के संतोष और उसकी शांति की बलि ले ली है। ट्विटर और व्हाट्सएप पर बिना सोचे समझे एक दूसरे के प्रति विष वमन लगातार जारी है, जिससे जीवन के आनंद और रस की धारा सूखती नजर आती है। हमारे अंदर छिपे ऐसे विचार जो हम एक दूसरे के सामने सीधे प्रकट तक नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन्हें हम चोरी-छिपे व्हाट्सएप एवं ट्विटर पर डाल कर के अपने राक्षसी स्वभाव को बड़ा करते जा रहे हैं। इन प्रवृत्तियों से हमें बचना होगा।

प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था में चुने हुए जनप्रतिनिधियों का शासन होता है एवं प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी इन राजनेताओं की नीतियों की ही स्थापित सिद्धांत एवं नियमानुसार पालना करते हैं। प्रशासन के सभी महत्वपूर्ण

निर्णय राजनैतिक नेतृत्व द्वारा ही लिए जाते हैं। वैसे अब राजनीतिक दलों में भी बहुत ही शिक्षित एवं समझदार लोग हैं। उनके द्वारा सीधा शासन करने एवं जनता को तुरंत रिलीफ देने की भावना के कारण रूल्स ऑफ बिजनेस तथा स्टैंडिंग ऑर्डर्स में, अब अधिकांश राज्यों में छोटे से छोटे निर्णय उनके द्वारा लिए जाने लगे हैं। ऐसे में अब राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों की कार्य दक्षता, प्रवीणता एवं पारंगतता ही उन्हें बचाएगी। हमारी चुनौतियां लगातार बढ़ रही हैं। हमें जनता एवं जनप्रतिनिधियों दोनों के विश्वास पर खरा उतरना होगा एवं अपनी कार्यकुशलता तथा समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए हमारे कौशल को लगातार बढ़ाना होगा।



मेहरानगढ़ किला

विक्रम सम्वत् 1515 में राव जोधा द्वारा निर्मित यह किला वीर प्रतापी शासकों की गाथाओं, अलंकृत जालियों और झरोखों से युक्त इस किले के महल हिन्दू स्थापत्य कला के उत्कृष्ट नमूने हैं। यह किला अपनी उल्लेखनीय वास्तुकला सौन्दर्य से चकित कर देने वाले महलों, भव्य प्रांगणों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रशंसित एक संग्रहालय के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।



स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण 2023

मेरा_शहर_मेरी_पहचान

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किचन waste से कम्पोस्ट खाद
बनाने के तरीके सर्च करें

हानिकारक कचरा

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समय सीमा समाप्त दवाएं,
इंजेक्शन की बोतलें, रेजर, ब्लेड,
सीमेंट पाउडर/टुकड़े, फूलदान, टूटे कांच आदि

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“राम”

डॉ मेजर अरुण कुमार 'अवि'
हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासनिक सेवा 2014



खग ने भरी उडारी नभ की, उठा हिये बैराग;
काट धागे सब मोह के, लियो कबहूँ का भाग।
मनका मनका डोर पर, सुन श्वासों का राग;
माला तेरी जप सकूँ, मोहे सो दीजो सौभाग।

कहाँ आसां है कलियुग में, किसी का राम बन पाना?
सिंहासन छोड़ कर पीछे, वन पथ पर चले जाना।
पिता के तीन वचनों पर, बरस चौदह लुटा पाना।
शूल चुभते हों चरणों में, पर अधरों का वो मुस्काना।
राम ने सही जो पीड़ा वो, सिर्फ उसे राम ने जाना।

कहाँ आसां है कलियुग में, किसी का राम बन पाना?
बेर शबरी के खा जूठे, प्रेम का मोल पहचाना।
बैठ नैय्या पे केवट की, उसे भवसागर तैराना।
हठी सागर की लहरों को, जोड़ कर हाथ समझाना।
राम के नाम की है महिमा, कि राम सेतु का बन पाना।

कहाँ आसां है कलियुग में, किसी का राम बन पाना?
समर - आरंभ से पहले, शांति का दूत भिजवाना।
दंभ बलवान रावण का, वीर हनुमत से तुड़वाना।
स्वर्ण नगरी के वैभव का, धू धू कर के जल जाना।
दशानन से ज्ञान अर्जन को, अनुज लक्ष्मण को भिजवाना।

कहाँ आसां है कलियुग में, किसी का राम बन पाना?
ज्ञान की हो जो अभिलाषा, हो नतमस्तक सुने जाना।
यही संस्कार रघुकुल के, भ्राता को फिर ये समझाना।
द्वेष ना क्षोभ राम के मन, कैकई को भी मां माना।
राम तो राम हैं केवल, जो समझा है वही जाना।
कहाँ आसां है कलियुग में, किसी का राम बन पाना.....!



**'स्वच्छता को अपनाना है,
शहर को स्वच्छ बनाना है।'**

स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र में विगत 53 वर्षों से समर्पित
सुलभ इन्टरनेशनल सोशल
सर्विस ऑर्गेनाइजेशन

अब हो ही जाए !

यादों की गुल्लक की धीमी सी खन खन, बचपन की पायल की मीठी सी छन छन,
गोबर से लीपा वो गीला सा आंगन, वो पहली फुहारी में भीगा सा सावन,
शहरों की रौनक है जब जब डराए, वो गांव की ड्योढ़ी बड़ी याद आए,
वो पीपल के नीचे की सुस्त दोपहरी, कहां खो गई कोई तो ढूंढ लाए,
जहां कहता था हुक्के का बेफिक्र धुआं जो भी है होना, वो अब हो ही जाए।

चूल्हे की लकड़ी की मद्धम सी धूं धूं, अम्मा के चौंके की सौंधी सी खुशबू,
वो तारों की चादर के नीचे की शैय्या, गोधूली की टन टन में लौटती वो गैया,
खट्टे आंवलों ने मीठे सबक थे सिखाए, भूल कर भी ना दिन वो कभी भूल पाए,
आसमानी लिफाफों में स्याही के धब्बे, काश फिर से खत पुराने कोई पढ़कर सुनाए,
दिल कहता है दौर तो बस वो ही सही था, जो भी है होना, वो अब हो ही जाए।

अब सुना है सांस भी लोग लेते हैं रुक रुक, दहशत सी हर तरफ बेतहाशा है धुक धुक,
जो थे बेनकाब अब नकाबपोश हो गए हैं, कुछ इस तरह होशवालों के होश खो गए हैं,
पास थे ही कहां जो कहते हैं दूरी बनाओ, हाथ थामा ही कब जो कहते हैं हाथ ना मिलाओ,
हर गली अब है बंद कौन किवाड़ खटखटाए? एक ही है अब मेहमान जो आए बिन बुलाए,
उस ड्योढ़ी उस चौखट को लगी किसकी हाय, कमबख्त जो भी होना है.....!!!!



बणी-ठणी

राजस्थान की मोनालिसा, किशनगढ़ शैली की बणी ठणी राजस्थानी चित्रकला में अपना एक विशेष महत्व रखती है। श्री निहाल चंद की यह रचना प्रेम और आध्यात्म के चित्रांकन के लिए जानी जाती है।

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AN INCREDIBLE LINK BETWEEN NATURAL HERITAGE AND INDIAN CULTURE

Dr. Sanjay Kumar Dhiman
(Himachal Administrative Service)



Indians have umpteen occasions to commune regularly with nature and its various elements like fauna, flora, mountains, rivers and so on. Many species namely leopards, birds and snakes have shaped the destiny of human beings and impacted their traditions and culture since times immemorial. This vast country, provides not only spectrum of geographical diversity but also equally diverse and amazing variety of flora and fauna in every nook and cranny. There are religious shrines of Gods, Goddesses and Serpents¹. Many worshipping sites across the state show the abiding faith of local residents in almighty God, all living creatures, snakes, rivers and other elements of nature. During yearly religious festivals and fairs, lakhs of pilgrims throng these sites with great fervour and awe, when they worship various water bodies, gods, Nags and holy trees such as Peepal, Banyan, Bael, Cedar, Willow, etc. Such practices have led to the creation of sacred groves in secluded areas and corners of the villages where no one is allowed to trespass and interfere with these natural heritage and cultural sites.

Entire Indian landscape has diverse and mostly rural population depending on agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, rearing of goats and sheep, horticulture, etc. Due to this, they remain in and around natural elements like water sources, fields, mountains and forests where a large number of fauna species live. Especially, the behaviour of tribal communities such as Gaddis, Gujjars, Bhills, Gonds, Mundas, Bakarwals, Garos and Khampas are influenced to a large extent by this.

These tribes are unique in respect of their culture, traditions, dress and cuisines. They inhabit the hilly areas of the Country and most often live a nomadic and semi-nomadic life and their main livelihood source is rearing of cattle, sheep and goats. They love animals and death of any individual species witnesses the wailing and breast beating by women, because it is a great economic loss to them. Most of their time is spent in grazing their herds of livestock in mountain meadows and pastures for which they take permit from forest department. Their life is very hard and full of unforeseen challenges. Some tribes lead a settled life and are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and other allied activities. Due to their rich traditional knowledge of edible food species, fauna-flora and local ecology, their participation in conservation and developmental plans can be very crucial to the holistic and sustainable progress of the local areas. Women comprise almost 50 percent of state's total population, so their role in arranging livelihood and basic things such as food, water, fuel wood and fodder is quite significant, because almost all sectors of rural economies are women centric and their contribution in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry is very praiseworthy. Interestingly, after every harvest they preserve some seeds in a storage bin locally called 'Pedu' which is made of locally grown bamboo and plastered with cow dung. Local deities are prayed regularly to ensure the fertility and bumper harvest in the next sowing season. During new sowing season, women keep the preserved seeds in the home temple called 'Dehri' or 'Dehru' situated inside the house or in the court yard and

¹ Pimputkar, Sonal, “ 5 Nagas and their prominent roles in Hindu Mythology” (2017)

² Sukumar, Raman, “Iconic fauna of heritage significance in India” (2016)

³ V Jayaram, “The Sacred Animals of Hinduism”

exhort the deity for another good harvest and also for the safety of the crops from various dangers.

Followers of all religions i.e. Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Jainism contemplate the soul of all animals and humans as only one. They also believe that all life forms have to pass through the same cycle of birth, death and re-birth. Various species of fauna² and flora have been revered and therefore, given a unique and sacred place in the cultural ethos of local societies. Cultural heritage and natural heritage, though different in content, seem to be intermingled and well connected. Hindus adore the mythological animals like dog, cat, cow, bull³, etc. due to their association with some local deities, gods and goddesses. However, the pathetic condition of stray cattle and the street dogs has a different story to tell. These denizens need to be kept in animal sanctuaries and properly cared for and fed. Farmers equate the cows and bulls with caring elders who provide life giving milk, curd and food grains to sustain them and their families. However, these days all the roads and wastelands are full of abandoned bulls, cows and calves. Whenever, the house garbage is disposed off in the dust-bins, these cattle will come upon the scene and with lustrous eyes, wantingly and greedily feed on the garbage. Some religious and culturally insensitive owners of these bovines disown them and render them homeless, hungry and ultimately push them to slow deaths, which sadly indicates to cultural and social hypocrisy.

Monkey and Grey Langur⁴ have been living around human settlements since centuries. They are venerated due to religious feelings and their association with Hanuman and lord Ram. Actually, monkeys and langurs are the natural inhabitants of jungle but increasing population and factors like deforestation, changing-agricultural practices, urbanization and human encroachment on jungle lands are forcing these primates to come near villages in search of food. As a result, they happen to cause large scale damage to horticulture and agriculture crops and come in a definite conflict with humans. In spite

of this, they are venerated due to their link with Hanuman (Hindu God) who endowed with magical powers takes any shape and is known for scaring evil spirits and blessing the devotees with agility and prosperity. His image smeared with red ochre and sacred soil is a common sight throughout the state and country alike.

Truly, science and technology is galloping at exponential rate and what was once sun rise area of people's life has become a sunset phase within decades. Therefore, presently, distances stand reduced due to fast transportation and communication which is gradually but steadily leading to cultural assimilation⁵.

Since the origin of animals and plants on mother earth, the humans have feared nature in its varied forms. Initially they hunted animals and birds to eat and later their taming and domestication was started. The relics excavated at Mohenjo-Daro and Kalibangan of Indus valley civilization stand a true testimony to the existence of flora and fauna in those times too. Vedic period and ancient civilizations reveal that many animals, birds and snakes were revered, worshiped and held in high esteem and many taboos were attached with their killing. There are many legends and stories which narrate the existence of incarnations of Goddesses and Gods taking forms of animals and birds. Panchatantra is a treasure of these stories with such characters. People continue to worship Lord Shiva (head of snakes), Hanuman (as head of primates), Kartikey (master of peacock)⁶, etc. Even in contemporary times, many fairs, festivals and rituals are held to show people's abiding faith in these entities. mole Women play a key role in adhering to these religious and cultural practices.

They commence their day by sweeping the court yard, interiors of house and backyard in the wee hours, when other members are sound asleep. Thereafter, they plaster the kitchen area with cow dung. After holy bath, they visit the nearby temple of Shiva, where they offer flowers and milk to Shiva, Nandi and curbed cobra followed by worshipping of the sacred Peepal

⁴ Victoria, "Survival of the sacred : Monkeys and Cows Struggle in Urban India" posted in 2012 Jan, 2015

⁵ Dhiman, Dr. Sanjay Kumar, "Cultural and Natural Heritage of Himachal Pradesh"

⁶ Shah Aditi, "A Peacock constant in Indian Culture"

and cedar tree. Back home, they offer cooked grains to the birds such as crows and sparrows and flour dough to the wandering cows. Every sphere of women's life here is touched by fauna-flora and nature. However, all that was once conducive and preserved in the name of religious customs and practices, is being forgotten in the name of education and development, progress, Geographical inaccessibility, long seclusion and lack of good communication and transport networks has led to the emergence of close-knit social groups and religious communities which further produced some rare traditions and customs. They have remained unchanged during all these historical times, and they are still relevant despite new trends of progress, availability of communication and transport,

social mobility and cultural assimilation.

However, social mobility and modernization though did not eliminate the relevance of these century old practices and religious-totemism, yet they have nevertheless resulted in harmonious blend of tradition and modernity in the life patterns along with a visible change in these long tested traditions, habits, dress, food and behaviour. This incredible link between the humans and fauna and flora lies at the very heart of the Indian Culture and is strongly reiterated in the following excerpt:

“Our Cultural and Natural Heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. They are our touchstone, our points of reference and our identity.”



RAJSAMAND LAKE

The royal lake, built in 1660 by the then Rana Raj Singh. From here one can have a spectacular view of the sunset with beautiful 'torans' or arches and chhatris adorning the embankment.

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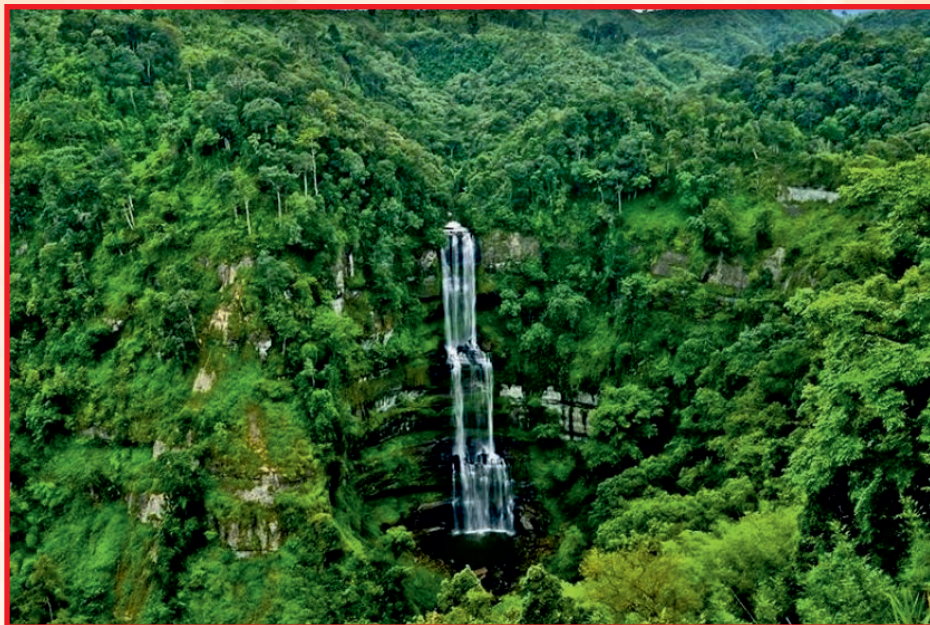
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इंकलाब की आवाजें सुन सिर्फ जयकारे न देख
अपने दर की तीरगी देख महलों के नज़ारे न देख।
कैसे बचेगा कोई बारिश की इन टपकती बूँदों से
टूटी हुई छत देख अपने मक़ों की दीवारें न देख।
सिर्फ़ बातों से कब पेट भरा है परिंदा भूख से मरा है
हालात-ए-हकीक़त देख ख़ाबों के सहारे न देख।
बचाने को नहीं फँसाने को फेंका है जाल ए मछलियों
मारकर खा जाएँगे मदद के लिए मछुआरे न देख।
जिंदा अगर रहना है तो सर झुका जालिम के सामने
वरना सलीब में बदल जाएँगी ये मीनारें न देख।
हाथ की अंगुलियाँ बची हैं न ही पाँवों के नीचे ज़मीं
उठ जाग नींद से भरी दोपहरी में सितारे न देख।
मजहब के हाथों फिर ख़ून हुआ है इंसानियत का
अभी अभी चिता जली है किसी की अंगारे न देख।



गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती

गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।
मिलजुलके रहने वालों में शक्ति बहुत है होती।।

इक दूजे की कमी गिनाकर खोनी नहीं है घड़ियाँ।
हाथ से हाथ मिलाके हम आओ बनायें कड़ियाँ।।
होती है जो मजबूत लड़ी भार वही है ढोती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

हम शाखाएँ एक वृक्ष की हैं एक हमारा मूल।
बिखरे बिखरे रहने की नहीं करनी हमको भूल।।
गुँथे हुए फूलों की माला शोभा शीश की होती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

पीछे छूटने वाले भी हैं अपने ही भाई।
औरों से पहले उनकी करनी हमें भलाई।।
आँसू उनके पोँछे हम आँखें जिनकी रोती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

बीते कल को याद करें और देखें अपने हाल।
समाज की खातिर हम खुद से करें सवाल।।
उनकी भी तो मदद करें फटी है जिनकी धोती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

जड़ों से जुड़ना गर्व की बात नहीं है कोई शर्म।
जरूरतमंद की मदद करना सच्चा मानव धर्म।।
सविधान सच्चा धर्म ग्रंथ बाकी बातें थोथी।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

आओ जरा उतारें हम इस माटी का कर्ज।
साथ लेके चलें सबको और निभाएँ फर्ज।।
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

राष्ट्र-समाज में हो उत्थान और बढ़े आपसी प्यार।
भेदभाव का होवे अन्त होवे कभी ना कोई रार।
आगे हमें ले जाएगी बात यही इकलौती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

नयी चेतना लाकर मिटाएँ अज्ञान अँधेरा।
हमको ही सूरज बनके है लाना नया सवेरा।।
आओ समाज में फैलाएँ हम शिक्षा की ज्योति।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

शिक्षा और मेहनत से ही करना है उद्धार।
कुरीतियाँ नहीं काम की करलें जरा विचार।।
जकड़े रहेंगे जब तक इनमें मिटेगी नहीं पनौती।।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।

बड़े बदलाव की खातिर खूब लगाना होगा जोर।
चन्द लोग ही बढ़ें हैं आगे समाज बैठा आखिरी छोर।।
बहुत मुश्किल है आगे बढ़ना मगर करें स्वीकार चुनौती।
गुँथ जाएँ हम ऐसे जैसे हों माला में मोती।।



घूमर लोक नृत्य

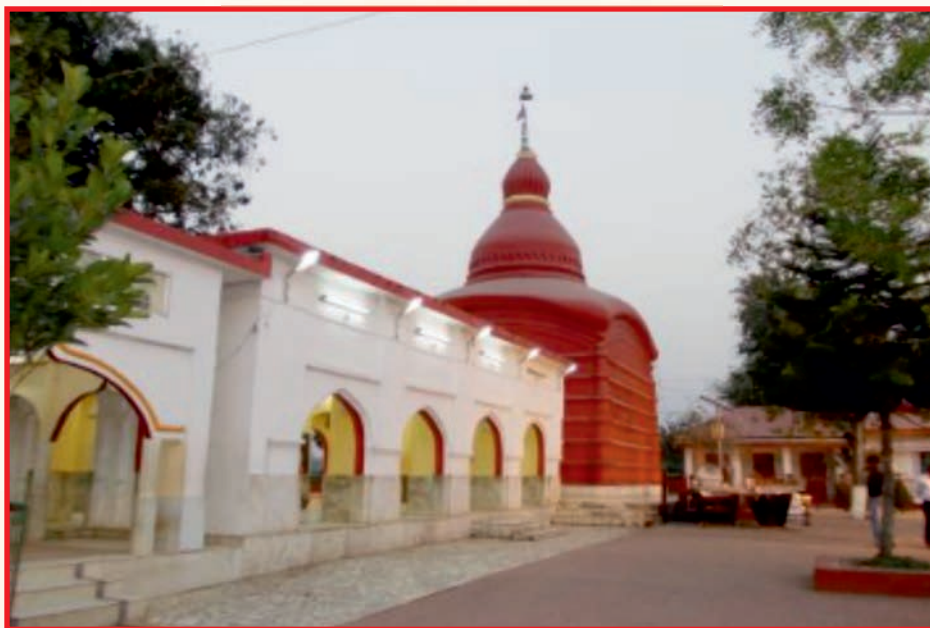
नृत्यों का सिरमौर घूमर राज्य नृत्य के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है।
मांगलिक अवसरों एवं पर्वों पर स्त्री-पुरुष द्वारा घेरा बनाकर
किये जाने वाले नृत्य में ढोल, नगाड़े और शहनाई इत्यादि वाद्य
यंत्रों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

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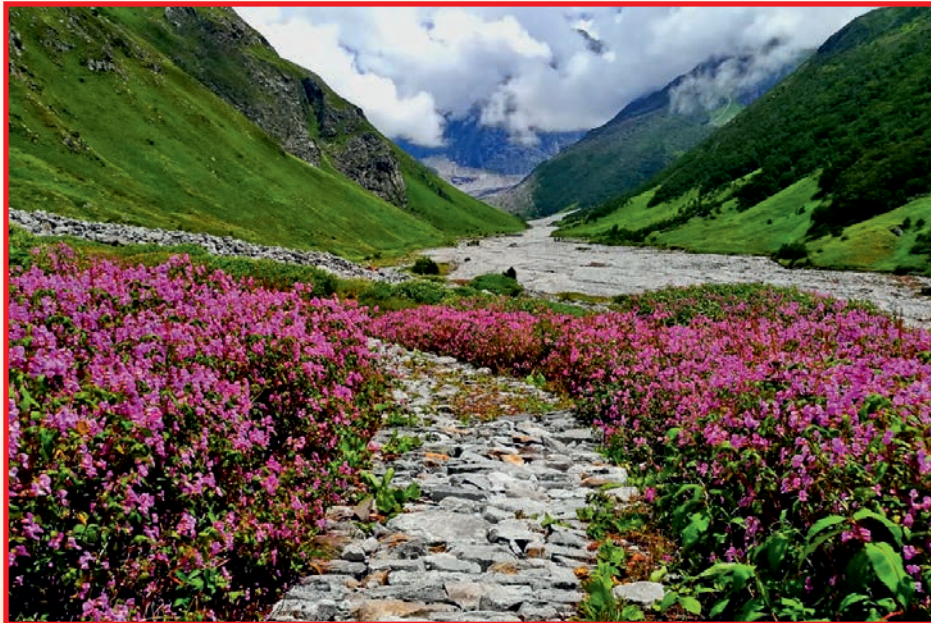
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“मशीन, कॉफी और मैं खुद”

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दिनचर्या इतनी बंधी सी हो चली है। सुबह कुछ सोच के उठता हूँ, शाम तक कई अनपेक्षित चुनौतियों से सामना होता है और रात जब फोन की घंटी घनघनाना बंद करती है तब जाके सोने की तैयारी करता हूँ। और अगली सुबह फिर से यही सब कुछ दोहराना होता है। लगभग एक मशीन की तरह हो चला है दिमाग और शरीर भी। फर्क भी है कुछ, जैसे ये मशीन कुछ दबी हुई सी साँस भी लेती है कुछेक चीजें महसूस भी करती है ऐसे ही कुछ मोटे-मोटे से फर्क (सांकेतिक)।

पर इन सबके बीच खुद को कहीं भूल चुका था, असल खुद से सामना हुए काफी अरसा बीत गया था, याद नहीं मेरी मुलाकात मुझसे कब हुई थी आखिरी दफा। बस घर, ऑफिस, चेयर, गाड़ी, फाइल, जाँच, समीक्षा, मोबाइल, नंबर, रैंकिंग, यहाँ, वहाँ (...) और इन सबके बीच मशीन की तरह बैठे हुए आदमियत कहीं दब सी जाती है।

आज सुबह रोज की तरह मशीन की अपने काम पर निकलने ओवरहालिंग चल रही थी। कॉफी सामने टेबल पर रखी थी, पर्फ्यूम का बॉटल ठीक उसके बगल में, पर्फ्यूम उठाने के दौरान अनजाने में हाथ कॉफी मग से टकरा गया और पूरी की पूरी गरम कॉफी मग सहित मेरे बाएँ पैर को ऊपर से नीचे तक सराबोर कर गयी।

आज जलती हुई उस कॉफी ने मशीन के अंदर की आदमियत में फिर से जान फूँक दी। बहुत दिनों बाद मेरे भीतर की आदमियत ने आज खुलके कराहते हुए ही सही साँस तो ली महसूस किया खुद को। इस जलती हुयी कॉफी ने मशीनी जकड़न से कुछ देर के लिए आजादी दी। आधे घंटे पानी डाल-डाल कर नहाता रहा, काफी अरसे बाद मैं सिर्फ अपने बारे में सोच रहा था, काफी अरसे बाद मेरी मुलाकात खुद मुझसे हो पायी।

अभी भी उस गरम कॉफी की जलन महसूस हो रही है पर ये जलन एक ठंडा एहसास लिए हुए है, ये जलन सुकून देने वाली है। मेरे आदमियत की निशानी है। मशीन भी भला कभी

गरम कॉफी से जलती है?

वैसे तो कुछेक घंटों के दरम्यान ही ताजगी के लिए एक-आध कप कॉफी पी लिया करता हूँ। पर ये कॉफी कई मायनों में अलग थी जिसकी एक घूँट भी हलक से नीचे ना उतर पायी फिर भी अपना काम बखूबी मुकम्मल कर गयी। इस कॉफी ने ऐसी ताजगी दी कि, अभी तक संजीदा हूँ, अपने लिए भी, अपनों के लिए भी और दुनिया के लिए भी। श्रुक्रिया उस कॉफी का जिसने खुद का वजूद मिटा कर मुझे मेरे वजूद का काफी अरसे बाद एहसास दिलाया।

अंत में ये कहूँगा कि, काम (नौकरी) जिंदगी के लिए है, जिंदगी काम (नौकरी) के लिए नहीं। आप भी अपने आप से, अपनों से और दुनिया से मुलाकात करते रहिए। वक्त के साथ चलना जरूरी है मगर यही वक्त जीने के लिए भी है। इस दौड़ में जीना ही भूल जाना अच्छी बात तो कतई नहीं। खुद से मुलाकात के बहाने तलाशते रहिये, मेरे मामले में वो बहाना कॉफी थी, हो सकता है आपके मामले में कुछ और हो (अन्यथा मतलब निकाल रहे हों तो वो भी सही, पर एक हद से ज्यादा तो कुछ भी सही नहीं, कॉफी भी नहीं)।

काफी अरसे बाद कुछ लिखना हुआ। मेरी कॉफी भी बन चुकी है, आप भी कॉफी के मजे लीजिये, जाइए एक कड़क कॉफी पीजिये।





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**Federation Delegation met the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
Under Leadership of AIF President M.M.Singh**



**Federation Delegation led by the then Secretary General Dr. Jiban Chakraborty
met Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then External Affairs Minister of
India on the eve of 15th Convention Patna, 17 Feb. 2008.**

MEMORIES



AIF 15th Convention, Patna-2008



AIF 15th Convention, Patna-2008

MEMORIES



AIF 15th Convention, Patna-2008



AIF 15th Convention, Patna-2008

MEMORIES



AIF 15th Convention, Patna-2008



AIF 15th Convention, Patna-2008

MEMORIES



Memorable Moments of State Association, Nov. 2009



Memorable Moments of State Association, Nov. 2009

MEMORIES



Memorable Moments of State Association



Memorable Moments of State Association

MEMORIES



Memorable Moments of State Association



Memorable Moments of State Association

MEMORIES



AIF-Executive Committee Meeting Delhi, Sep., 2022



AIF-Executive Committee Meeting Delhi, Sep., 2022

MEMORIES



The North-East Regional Conference of the AIF, Sikkim, October, 2022.



CWE Regional Conference, Raipur, Jan-2023

MEMORIES



CWE Regional Conference, Raipur, Jan-2023



CWE Regional Conference, Punjab, Feb., 2023

MEMORIES



Combined Session RAS, RPS, RAcS - April, 2022



Combined Session RAS, RPS, RAcS - April, 2022

MEMORIES



Combined Session RAS, RPS, RAcS - April, 2022



Valedictory Function of New Batch of RAS

MEMORIES



RAS - EC Meeting for the Preparation of 16th AIF Convention

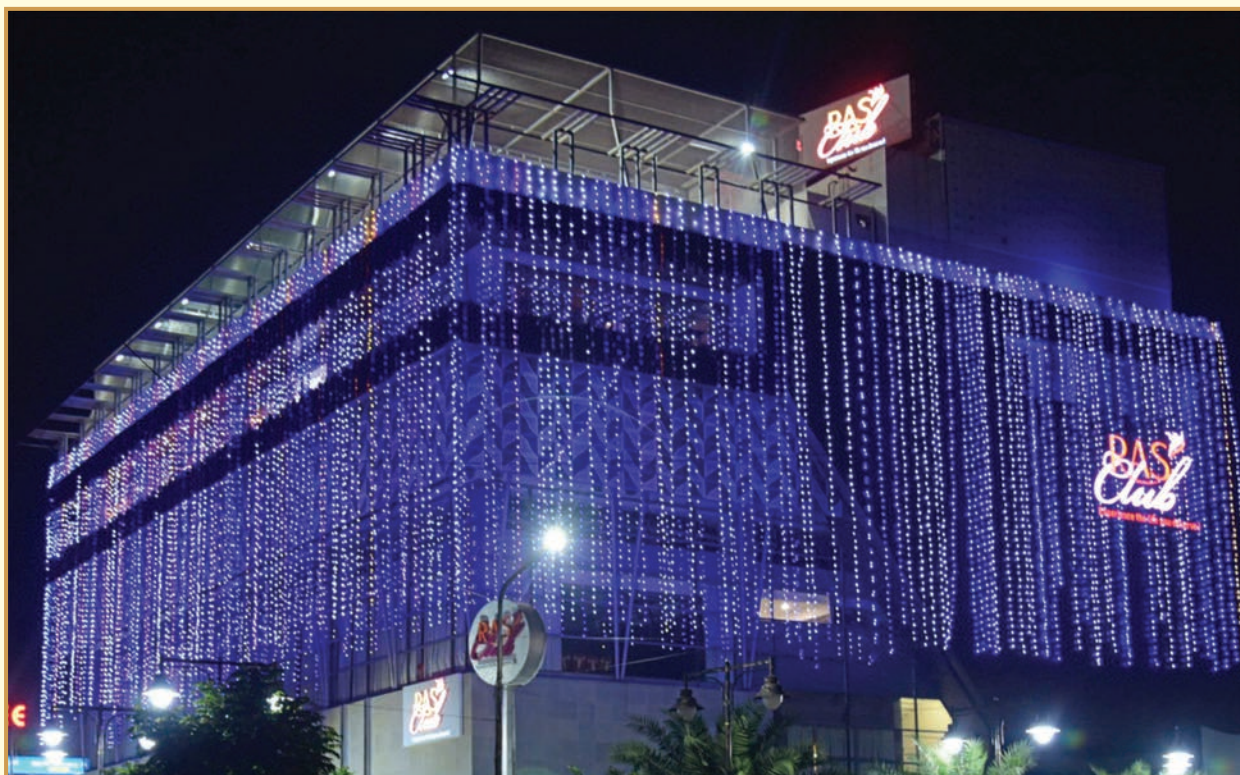


Guiding Session by Seniors before Field Placement of New Batch

MEMORIES



The Magnificent RAS Club



The Magnificent RAS Club

इंटरनेट, बिग डेटा और इनसे जुड़े कुछ रोचक तथ्य

बजरंग दुबे
संयुक्त कलेक्टर,
बलौदा बाजार, छत्तीसगढ़।



इंटरनेट और इससे जुड़े बाजारवाद ने आज पूरी दुनिया को अपने वश में कर रखा है। सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म हों या मार्केटिंग वेबसाइट्स, स्टार्टअप्स या कोई अन्य व्यवसाय। इंटरनेट से बात शुरू होती है और वहीं जाकर खत्म। यहाँ तक कि कुछ तथ्य जो मैं अभी आपको बताने जा रहा हूँ, आप तक पहुंचाने का माध्यम भी, यही इंटरनेट होने वाला है।

अगर हम अपनी बात करें तो केवल भारत आज से लगभग 6 साल पहले की तुलना में लगभग 100 गुना अधिक मोबाइल डेटा की खपत कर रहा है। इतनी रैपिड ग्रोथ तो शायद किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो जाए तो ना जाने क्या क्या पुरस्कार मिल जाएं। देश की दशा और दिशा तो ना जाने कहाँ पहुँच जाए शायद पीढ़ियों का विकास कार्य दशकों में हो जाए। लेकिन इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि संचार संप्रेषण के विभिन्न आयाम हों या द्वार पहुँच (doorstep) सेवाएँ और ना जाने क्या-क्या, इन सबकी उपलब्धता उंगलियों के स्क्रीन पर टैप करने की दूरी मात्र तक सिमट कर रह गई हैं। ये सभी बातें या यूँ कहें कि हमारी पूरी दिनचर्या इंटरनेट और इसको सुलभ बनाने वाले so called डेटा पर निर्भर हो चुकी हैं।

अभी मैंने पिछले हफ्ते खबरों में पढ़ा था कि, भारत सरकार ने भी डेटा प्रोटेक्शन लॉ पर अपने विधेयक के मसौदे को जारी कर दिया है। डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण विधेयक, 2022 के मसौदे को अब सार्वजनिक टिप्पणियों के लिए खुला बना दिया गया है और खबरों के अनुसार सरकार इसे 2023 के बजट सत्र में संसद में प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।

लगभग 76 करोड़ सक्रिय इंटरनेट उपभोक्ताओं के साथ, किसी व्यक्ति या संस्था की डेटा की गोपनीयता भारत में एक पेचीदा मुद्दा बनी हुई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक फैसले के मुताबिक भी गोपनीयता एक मौलिक व्यक्तिगत अधिकार है, इसी कारण से यह बिल सभी प्रकार के डेटा यथा डिजिटली प्रोसेस्ड व्यक्तिगत और संस्थागत दोनों पर लागू होता है। इसमें ऑनलाइन और offline (ऑनलाइन के लिए प्रोसेस किए जाने हेतु) दोनों प्रकार का डेटा शामिल है।

बिल का मसौदा कहता है कि व्यक्तिगत डेटा एकत्र करने से पहले सहमति की आवश्यकता होगी और यह उन व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों पर जो डेटा की गोपनीयता को किसी

भी तरह या किसी भी रूप में भंग करेंगे उन पर कठोर जुर्माना प्रस्तावित करता है। कंपनियों को निर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए एकत्रित डेटा स्टोर करने की अनुमति होगी। इस बिल के मसौदे के मुताबिक, सरकार भारत के बाहर ऐसे देशों या क्षेत्रों को भी चिन्हित करेगी, जिसमें डेटा के लिए जिम्मेदार संस्था व्यक्तिगत डेटा को स्थानांतरित कर सकती है।

ये तो हुई बिल की कुछ प्रमुख बातें और आपको लग रहा होगा कि ये पूरी राम कथा मैं आपसे क्यों साझा कर रहा हूँ तो जरा नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों पर नजर डालिए। मैंने तो जब ये डेटा देखा तो देखता रह गया कि देश की लगभग 60 फीसदी आबादी इसी इंटरनेट के डेटा के सहारे अपना सारा डेटा साझा किए बैठी हुई है। इसलिए डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल का एक संयत और कठोर कानून के रूप में पारित होना एक बड़ी जरूरत बन गया है।

आंकड़े :-

प्रति उपयोगकर्ता प्रति माह मोबाइल डेटा खपत (जीबी)

2022 - 16.4 जीबी

2016 - 0.14 जीबी (115 गुना की बढ़ोतरी)

कीमत प्रति 1 जीबी डेटा

2022 - ₹10.9

2016 - ₹200

1 जीबी मोबाइल डेटा की कीमत पहले की तुलना में 1/20 है। जितनी कीमतें कम हुई हैं उतनी तेजी से और उतनी ही अधिक मात्र में हमारा पर्सनल डेटा अलग अलग डोमेन में अलग अलग संस्थाओं के पास शेयर किया जा चुका है। अगर आप एंड्राइड/ios यूजर हैं तो एप्लीकेशन में परमिशन केवल उनके उपयोग करने के दौरान ही allow करें और गूगल के सिक््योरिटी पैचेस जो लगभग हर माह, दो माह में अपडेट के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होते हैं उन्हें अपडेट करते रहें।

मेरा एक व्यक्तिगत सुझाव यह भी होगा कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तक 'डिजिटल लिटरसी और इंटरनेट एफिनिटी' को अनिवार्य पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में पढ़ाया जाए।

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(शशांक जैन)

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Insight into the most ‘public connected’ department ‘Connecting People’, the famous tagline of mobile phone company Nokia, is actually apt for the Public Relation department. Connecting with the people has always been the heart of this department. Informing people about government run welfare schemes so that they could draw benefit from it and improve their lives is one of the key goals of my department.

In the current digital era which is marred with social media and digital platforms, effective communication with the public comes with its own set of challenges, and we can confidently say that we have successfully lived up to the challenge.

Also, in Chhattisgarh the Chief Minister has always held the Public Relation portfolio so proper and effective execution of any task is the bare minimum requirement.

The department uses all kinds of available resources like newspapers, radio, television channels, social media and outdoor publicity to reach the people of state and inform them about different important welfare schemes and decisions taken by the state government. The department has presence in all 33 districts of Chhattisgarh and national capital New Delhi.

Chhattisgarh Samvad is the implementing agency of Chhattisgarh Public Relation department. The district public relation offices on a daily basis produce news, articles, success stories, photographs and videos related to important happenings in their respective places. After careful review and as per the relevance of a news story, it is circulated on district, state or national level.

The department’s official website

<http://dprcg.gov.in> is an important platform where news, photos, articles, special stories of various government activities are made available for the use of media.

Keeping pace with the ongoing digital transformation the department is using digital media to reach people on different levels.

The department has a strong presence on Facebook, instagram, youtube and twitter. To ensure better communication the department is also making effective use of popular messaging app WhatsApp. The department has connected district level public representatives like, Panch, Sarpanch, Jila Panchayat and Janpad Panchayat members with whatsapp group to ensure authentic and correct flow of communication. The department also engages folk dance troupes to connect with people living in rural regions and inform them about different kinds of welfare schemes. Along with conventional advertising mediums like billboards (hoardings) posters, wall painting, books and booklets the department also uses relatively new medium like LED mounted vehicles for reaching out to the public.

Fake news is a major challenge that has emerged with digital media. The department has a specialized fake news monitoring cell that performs fact check of any suspicious news about the state government or functioning of its department circulating on social media or digital platforms. If the facts mentioned in the news story are found baseless then a clarification with actual facts is shared with the media.

The department always strives to highlight the positive image of state government and has been successful in its endeavour.

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आशुतोष पाण्डेय

उप सचिव (छ.ग. शासन)
अध्यक्ष, राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा संघ (छत्तीसगढ़)



“जीवन पर्वत चढ़ने के समान है। जितना झुककर चढ़ेंगे उतना ऊपर बढ़ेंगे।” उपरोक्त पंक्तियाँ मानव जीवन पर सटीक बैठती हैं। मानव समाज को उसके अभीष्ट तक पहुँचाने में जिस नेतृत्व का उदय हुआ है उसके मुख्य कार्यपालक के रूप में नियमबद्ध, योजनाबद्ध एवं संकल्पबद्ध प्रशासनिक तंत्र की भूमिका सर्वविदित रही है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में प्रशासनिक व सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों को प्रोफेशनल क्षेत्र में नित नई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मंचों पर उनके दायित्वों के क्रियान्वयन के साथ-साथ आज के डिजिटल युग में एआई, नवाचार, पर्यावरण जागरूकता एवं मानवाधिकार जैसे क्षेत्रों में भी उनका योगदान अपेक्षित है। पर्वतारोहण पर्यावरण जागरूकता के साथ ही एक अधिकारी को विपरीत परिस्थितियों में निर्वहन, दुष्कर चुनौतियों को साहस के साथ स्वीकृति तथा नई अभिरुचि विकसित करना सिखाता है।

महाभारत काल में युद्ध समाप्ति के बाद पांडव मोक्ष की आकांक्षा से हिमालय पर आरुढ़ हुए थे जिसमें हिमालय ने धर्म निपुण युधिष्ठिर को ही खुद पर विजय प्राप्त करने दिया। संकेत यह था कि पर्वत धर्म का साक्षी है।

आज के वैज्ञानिक दौर की बात करें तो विश्व के महान शिखरों को जीतने की ललक ने मनुष्य को इनके समीप ला दिया है। पर्वत काले-गोरे का, अमीर-गरीब का, स्त्री-पुरुष का, भेद नहीं जानता है, वह तो सिर्फ समर्पित एवं संकल्पित पर्वतारोही को अपनी भुजाएं फैलाकर अपने पास बुलाता है। बर्फीली आधियाँ, खराब मौसम, तेज धूप, ऑक्सीजन की कमी जैसे कारक दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति के आगे नतमस्तक हो जाते हैं और पर्वतारोही समिटर, एवरेस्टर, माउंट एनमैन की पदवी से विभूषित हो जाता है।

एक पर्वतारोही को हाइकिंग, रॉक क्लाइम्बिंग तथा स्नो रेस टेक्नीक में दक्ष होना चाहिए। हाथ व पांव की शक्ति तो जरूरी है ही, साथ ही स्पेशल शूज, रोप एवं सुरक्षा उपकरणों की भी दरकार होती है। 1336 में सर अलफ्रेड विल्स ने

पर्वतारोहण की शुरुआत की वहीं स्विट्जरलैंड में इसे सर्वप्रथम 1865 में खेल विधा के रूप में मान्यता दी गई। पर्वतारोहण के लाभ देखें तो भौतिक क्षमता का विकास, तनाव प्रबंधन, आत्मविश्वास की प्राप्ति, प्रकृति प्रेम, एवं सहन शक्ति का संचार तो है ही वहीं इसके कई सामाजिक लाभ भी हैं।

माउंट एवरेस्ट या सागरमाथा 8,848 मीटर विश्व का सर्वोच्च शिखर है जो छह करोड़ वर्ष पुराना है। हर शताब्दी हिमालय 40 सेंटी मीटर छोटा हो रहा है। नौ हजार से अधिक पर्यटक अब तक इसके शिखर को चूम चुके हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में बछेंद्री पाल पहली पर्वतारोही थी जिसने माउंट एवरेस्ट के शिखर को 1984 में छुआ। प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के बाद एवरेस्ट विश्व के आकर्षण का केन्द्र बना एवं 29 मई 1953 को शेरपा तेजिगनॉर्ग और न्यूजीलैंड के शहद संग्राहक एडमंड हिलेरी ने एवरेस्ट फतह का कारनामा कर दिखाया। माउंट एवरेस्ट के अलावा अन्नपूर्णा, कंचनजंगा, के2, लाओत्से, कुछ अन्य चोटियां हैं जो हिमालय श्रृंखला में पर्वतारोहियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हैं।

एवरेस्ट बेस कैम्प दुनिया की सर्वाधिक पसंदीदा ट्रेकिंग में से एक है। जानकार इसे स्टेप्स टू हैवन भी कहते हैं। माउंट एवरेस्ट के दो बेस कैम्प हैं एक साउथ बेस कैम्प नेपाल से (ज्यादा सुरक्षित) और दूसरा नार्थ बेस कैम्प तिब्बत से है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में समाज कल्याण विभाग एवं मिशन इनक्लूजन नामक एनजीओ के संयुक्त प्रयासों से एवरेस्ट बेस कैम्प में दिव्यांग बच्चों की ट्रेनिंग में मुझे प्रमोटर के रूप में जाने का सुअवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। काठमांडू होकर तय किए गये इस मिशन के 18000 फीट स्थित चढ़ाई का अंतिम बिंदु पर्वतराज हिमालय की गोद में है जहाँ 10 दिनों के अथक परिश्रम के बाद रोमांचक सफर तय कर सैलानी पहुँचते हैं। ट्रेकर यहाँ पहुँचते ही मानसिक शारीरिक और आध्यात्मिक शांति का अनुभव करते हैं। यह चढ़ाई जहाँ हरियाली भरे ऊँचे देवदार चीड़ वृक्षों से शुरू होती है वहीं यह बर्फीले ग्लेशियर्स पर जाकर खत्म होती है। एवरेस्ट बेस कैम्प की चढ़ाई नेपाल के लुकला जो विश्व का सबसे खतरनाक एयरपोर्ट है, से चढ़ाई शुरू होकर फाकडिंग, नामचेबाजार, डिंगबोचे

लाबोचे गोरखशेप होते हुए बेस कैम्प तक पहुँचती है। एवरेस्ट बेस कैम्प का सक्सेस रेट 90% है। थोड़ी सी तैयारी के बाद एक सामान्य व्यक्ति इसे पूर्ण कर सकता है। ऊँचाई पर जाने पर अल्टीट्यूड सिकनेस, सांस लेने में तकलीफ, अत्यधिक ठंड, जैसी कुछ चुनौतियाँ परिलक्षित होती हैं। इसके अलावा माउंट किलिमंजारों (अफ्रीका), एकांकागुआ (साउथ अमेरिका), एल्ब्रुस (यूरोप), विश्व स्तर पर तथा भारत में फ्लावर वैली (उत्तराखंड), चादर ट्रैक (लद्दाख) और फ्रेंडशिप पीक (हिमाचल प्रदेश) कुछ खूबसूरत और सर्वप्रिय ट्रैक हैं। पर्वतारोहण पर एक खूबसूरत फिल्म सूरज बडजात्या निर्देशित ऊँचाई का निर्माण हुआ है जो अमिताभ बच्चन, अनुपम खेर जैसे दिग्गज कलाकारों द्वारा अभिनीत है।

सेवन समिट विश्व के सर्वाधिक ऊँची पर्वत चोटियाँ जो सात महाद्वीपों में हैं कहे जाते हैं। इनमें एवरेस्ट, किलिमंजारो एल्ब्रुस, डेनेली, माउंट विल्सन, कार्स टेन्स पिरामिड, एकांकागुआ हैं। एडवेंचर की तलाश में मानव की एक और जीत 14 पीक्स है। इस पर नेटफ्लिक्स पर एक सत्य डॉक्यूमेंट्री है जिसमें नेपाली पर्वतारोही निम्स दाई पुरजा ने दुनिया के 8 हजार मीटर से अधिक ऊँचे सभी चोटियों को जो संख्या में 14 है, को फतह किया है। यह रिकॉर्ड उन्होंने सिर्फ 7 महीने में बनाया है।

एक कहावत है कि शहरों के खारेपन को धोने के लिए कई बाल्टी पहाड़ लगते हैं। पर्वतारोहण के क्षेत्र में सक्रिय पर्यटकों को पर्वतों को प्रदूषण से मुक्त रखने का कार्य भी जारी रखना चाहिए। इस कड़ी में प्रत्येक वर्ष 11 दिसम्बर को विश्व पर्वत दिवस मनाया जाता है जिसमें जलवायु परिष्करण में पर्वतों के योगदान को रेखांकित किया जाता है। नेपाल जैसे देश जो पूरे तरीके से पर्वतारोहण से जुड़े पर्यटन पर ही आश्रित हैं वहाँ पर्यावरण सफाई

अभियान के लिए माउंट एवरेस्ट क्लीनअप कैम्पेन का गठन 2019 में हुआ है। इसके माध्यम से गार्बेज और डेड बॉडी को हटाने का अभियान सफलतापूर्वक जारी किया गया है। भारतीय सेना भी 2015 के बाद से ही एवरेस्ट सतर्कता सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता अभियान में अपनी सक्रिय भागीदारी निभाते आ रही है। ग्लोबल माउंटैनियरिंग स्कूलों में कुछ प्रमुख उत्तरकाशी का नेहरू इंस्टिट्यूट, दार्जिलिंग का हिमालयन माउंटैनियरिंग स्कूल और मनाली का अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी संस्थान है। माउंटैनियरिंग के मुख्य दूर ऑपरेटर्स 8के एक्सपीडिशन, दी एडरवेंचर्स, 110 ट्रेवल्स आदि उल्लेखनीय हैं। ये दूर ऑपरेटर ट्रेकिंग की प्रकृति, अवधि, क्षेत्र, ट्रेक्स की आयुसीमा और चुनौतियों के आधार पर कार्य संपादन करती हैं जिनमें हाइकर्स का इंश्योरेंस अत्यावश्यक होता है।

पर्वतारोहण का कंटेंट स्कूलों के सिलेबस में होना चाहिए जिससे छात्रों को अपने राज्य, देश और दुनिया की पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं और प्राकृतिक सहजीविता में उनके योगदान को समझने जानने का अवसर मिले। साथ ही ग्रुप बनाकर उन्हें इन स्थानों पर भ्रमण हेतु ले जाना चाहिए। कहते हैं ईश्वर हर जगह उपस्थित नहीं हो सकता किन्तु प्रकृति के रूप में वह सर्वत्र व्याप्त है। सूर्य, चंद्रमा, विभिन्न जलस्रोत पर्वतश्रृंखला ईश्वर के ही विभिन्न रूप हैं। व्यक्ति भी इनके सानिध्य में रहकर व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी शारीरिक, मानसिक और आध्यात्मिक उन्नति पाता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पर्वतों को संरक्षण दिया जाए। 'प्रकृति की ओर लौटो' ध्येय वाक्य की शुरुआत इसी प्रयास से चरितार्थ होगी।



ब्लू पॉटरी

मुल्तानी मिट्टी, क्वार्ट्ज और कांच से बनी क्ले पर अद्भुत चित्रकारी से निर्मित कलाकृतियाँ और बर्तन राजस्थान की विश्व में निराली पहचान बनाते हैं। इसमें नीला, हरा, मटियाला और कथई रंग सफेद रंग के साथ मिलकर आकर्षक कलाकृतियाँ निर्मित करते हैं।

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THE NORTH-EAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF THE STATE CIVIL/ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Tripti Hang Subba, SCS

Deputy Secretary,
Food and Civil Supplies Department



The Sikkim State Civil Service Officers' Association (SSCSOA) hosted the prestigious North-East Regional Conference of the All-India Federation (AIF) of the State Civil/ Administrative Services for the first time in Gangtok on 29th October, 2022. Sikkim had last participated in the All-India Federation meeting in the year 1994.

With the aim of leaving no stone unturned, members of the SSCSOA began drawing up for the event with determination and positivity. Every plan of action was discussed and finalized with utmost meticulousness under the able guidance of Shri Tshewang Gyachho, the President of the Sikkim State Civil Service Officers' Association.

On the day of the conference, the Tashiling Secretariat bustled with energy and anticipation as State Civil Service officers from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim walked in to discuss, debate and deliberate upon various issues faced by the State Civil Service cadres of the North-East.



The North-East Regional Conference of the All-India Federation of the State Civil/ Administrative Services was a fruitful platform to discuss several issues with Shri Jiban Chandra Chakraborty, President, All India Federation, Shri Shivdullar Singh Dhillon, Secretary General, AIF, Shri Lajvir Singh, Treasurer, AIF.

Representatives of the State Civil Service cadres from the participating North-East States presented Power Point presentations aptly highlighting state-specific issues. Highlights of the conference were:

- Addressing heavy encroachment by the allied cadres into the SCS cadre.
- Discussing and formulating policies to bring the pay scale of the SCS cadre at par with IAS officers.
- Bringing about uniformity in service rules of different states.



(Pic: Presentations being made by SCS officers of various NE states)

The common sentiment of all the participating State Civil Service Cadres of the North-East was recognized to be the encroachment in the State Civil Service cadre by non- State Civil Service cadres. President and the Members of the All-India Federation assured the gathering that the Federation has been relentlessly working on the issue of encroachment and that the matter has already been taken up at the highest level.

In order to bring about a uniform pay structure across the country Treasurer, AIF encouraged all the North-East states, apart from Nagaland who has already implemented the 7th CPC, to work towards the implementation of the 7th CPC. It was also informed that Rules and Regulations have been drafted and circulated by the AIF. Treasurer, AIF suggested to the house that these rules could be established as the Model State Civil Service Rules.



(Pic: The participants in front of Tashiling Secretariat, Gangtok)

After rounds of discussion, Shri Chakraborty, President, AIF acknowledged that the State Civil Service is undeniably the fulcrum of any State administration. He reminded that the State Civil Service officers must keep up with the evolving environment and grow into an indispensable part of the ecosystem. He requested everyone present to be the harbinger of change and progress. The President, All India Federation, congratulated Sikkim State Civil Service Officers' Association and the entire executive body for achieving a significant milestone for the state.



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SEVA SINDHU, GRAMA ONE AND JANA SEVAKA

A CITIZEN CENTRIC JOURNEY

Varaprasad Reddy, KAS

Project Director,
Seva Sindhu, Grama One, Jana Sevaka



1. Seva Sindhu

1.1 Genesis

In 2011, the Government of India launched 31 Mission Mode projects (MMP) under National E-Governance Plan (NeGP) mainly focusing on electronic governance under Central, State and Integrated category. One such MMP under the state category was the e-district project.

The e-District project was conceptualized to improve the Government-to-Citizens (G2C) interaction experience and enhance the efficiencies of the various Departments at the district-level to enable seamless service delivery to the citizens. E-district is a portal to bring all department services under one roof so that citizens can avail the government services at any of the Common Service Centres (CSC).

The e-district portal had its own limitations like delay in onboarding of new services, transactions not growing as expected and did not take off in Karnataka. Hence the state government decided to rechristen and rebrand the existing e-district project as Seva Sindhu on March 2018. Seva Sindhu is an integrated platform built on Service Plus application of NIC. Service plus framework is known for ease of onboarding of new services and ease of customizing application forms.

From then on, there is no turning back. Seva Sindhu started with 35 services from six departments in March 2018; 84 services 80,000 transactions in March 2019; 451 services 45 lakh transactions in March 2020; 760 services 1.3 cr transactions in March 2021; and today 850+ services from 80+ departments have been onboarded with cumulative transactions hitting an all-time high of 3.11 cr.

1.2 Initial Challenges

In the initial phase of the project, the turnaround time for onboarding a new service was very high due to lack of predefined process or standard operating procedures. This was overcome by designing a Service Definer Guide (SDG) for taking the requirements of the departments/ boards/ corporations.

Standard API document in JSON format which the Service Plus framework of NIC on which Seva Sindhu platform was built upon was prepared.

Standard e-mail structure was designed for sending it to departments once the requirements are captured and SDGs are prepared.

These processes or SOP significantly reduced the time taken to onboard new services from the



Figure 1 : Model Grama One Centre in Belagavi District

departments. Hence, within a span of 4 years, Seva Sindhu was able to onboard 850+ services from 80+ departments.

1.3 Key features

- Integration with Digi-locker
- Aadhaar based authentication through EKYC
- e-Sign for authentication of citizens and officials
- Enhanced security features such as Digitally signed QR code
- Integration with SAKALA to ensure timely and qualitative disposal of service requests
- Supports entire spectrum of Digital Payments.
- Service development Turn Around Time is 48 hours on an average
- Versatile and Agile platform, thus enabling onboarding of emergency services during crisis. For Ex: Disbursal of COVID related financial packages (Construction labor assistance, Street Vendors etc)
- Integration with various service delivery subsystems like SATS, FRUITS, KUTUMBA, AJSK etc delivering enhanced user experience

1.4 Awards and Recognition

Seva Sindhu has been rewarded with prestigious PRIME MINISTER'S AWARD for Excellence in Public Administration, 2021 Presented for best performance in the category – "Seamless, End to End Delivery of Services without Human Intervention".

2. Grama One

"My idea of Grama Swaraj is that is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others which dependence is a necessity."

-Mahatma Gandhi

2.1 Pilot phase

Gram One project was announced by Hon'ble CM of Karnataka in his budget speech for the financial year 2020-2021 and accordingly, Grama One pilot was launched on 19th Nov 2020 in Davanagere district, and 89 centres were established. Later, it was expanded to Vijayapura, Chikkamagaluru and Bidar districts and subsequently it was expanded to 22 districts in January 2022 and remaining 9 districts in July 2022. Today, 7,363 GramaOne centres have been setup across Karnataka providing 850+ services from about 80+ Government Departments. So far, 1.5 cr+ transactions have been completed on Grama One.

2.2 Initial Challenges

During the implementation of Grama One project many challenges cropped up like (a) winning the confidence of franchises and citizens and availability of required infrastructure (b) Since G1 centres are established on PPP model where all the required infrastructure and human resources expenses are borne by the franchises and govt. providing only the branding and technical platform, winning the confidence of G1 franchises was an uphill task (c) Operating and coordinating with 7363+ G1 centres was challenging for the Govt. because G1 project is the largest programme implemented by GoK till now (Earlier 950 Nada Kacheri's at Hobli level) (d) Geographical terrain was a challenge for setting up G1 centres in hilly terrains of Chikkamagaluru, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada (e) Rejection of applications submitted through G1 was a challenge and department officials had to be sensitised (f) Not opening G1 centres on time was challenge, so real time

monitoring of active and inactive centres had to be carried out.

All the above challenges have been addressed and Grama One project is running successfully with positive feedback from all the stakeholders. This success can be attributed to reform-oriented district administration, robust technical platform of Seva Sindhu and participative civil society.

2.3 Key Services

Aadhaar Service, Ayushman Bharat Health Card, E-Stamp Service, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana, PAN Card, Banking Service, Electricity Bill Payment, KSRTC Ticket booking, RTO services are also provided.

Govt. of India mandate of financial inclusion was achieved by G1 centres as services like banking, PAN and Insurance were offered. G1 centres are also providing crop insurance services to farmers under the Central Government scheme of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and G1 centres are enrolling APL and BPL families for providing Health insurance Cards under Aayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. G1 centres were able to enroll about 75+ lakh beneficiaries within a record three months, thus providing Health Security to the poor.

3. Janasevaka

3.1 Genesis

Around 130 years ago, before independence, in 1890 India developed the dabbawala meal delivery system in metropolitan areas like Mumbai. With increasing number of workers in cities, this meal delivery system relied on delivery men called dabbawalas who would deliver meals directly to the people at their workplace, so that workers could enjoy fresh, home cooked, and hot food at their workplace.

Then after, at the beginning of new millennium, when the IT companies in India witnessed a boom in their businesses and increase in penetration of the internet, the food delivery mobile apps like Zomato, Swiggy and uber eats encashed upon the tech savvy people for delivering food from the restaurants to the people's home/workplace at the click of a button through delivery apps.

In 2018, the Delhi government introduced the doorstep delivery of public services to the citizens of Delhi delivering 100 odd services, so that no citizen of Delhi would not have to stand in queues in front of the government offices for the services listed under the scheme.

The team from Govt. of Karnataka visited Delhi to study the nitty-gritty of the doorstep delivery of public services to the citizens. Based on the study, the govt. of Karnataka thought that Bangalore being an IT capital and population is more tech savvy, and the govt of the day wanted to ease the life of Bangaloreans by introducing the doorstep delivery of public services to citizens of Bengaluru which culminated as 'Jana Sevaka'.

3.2 Pilot phase

Janasevaka pilot was first launched by Hon'ble CM of Karnataka in T. Dasarahalli assembly constituency in Bengaluru on 2nd March 2019, then expanded to Rajajinagar, Bommanahalli and Mahadevapura Assembly Constituencies on 4th Feb 2020, Yeshwanthpur assembly constituency on 18th January 2021, and finally it was expanded to all the 27 Assembly Constituencies covering all 198 BBMP wards on 1st Nov 2021. This scheme is being implemented by EDCS (Directorate of Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services), e-Governance Department, Govt. of Karnataka. Currently, 80 services of 9 departments are being delivered under Janasevaka scheme. More than 3 lakh services have been delivered to the citizens so far.

3.3 Initial Challenges

In the initial phase of the project, there was a challenge of marketing and promotions of the project, winning the hearts of the people of Bengaluru who have trust deficit about the govt. was an uphill task. So, the department roped in local public representatives, non-profit organisations like B-PAC, and apartment associations like 'Change makers of Kanakapura Road' and 'Bangalore Apartment Federation' to promote Jana Sevaka services and nudge the citizens of Bengaluru to use home delivery of services. In the beginning, the slots were booked via call centre and later on slot bookings were accepted using mobile-one app and Jana Sevaka portal. On an average, 15,000 slots per month is being booked for home delivery of services in Bengaluru.

In the initial phase, many applications were rejected by the line departments for lack of necessary documents to be attached or wrong entry made by the Jana Sevak's in the application form. So, it was ensured that all Jana sevak's and call centre employees are trained whenever new service is onboarded. The citizens are also informed by the Call centre employees about the mandatory documents required for any service.

Based on successful implementation of Jana Sevaka in Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka has decided to expand the Jana Sevaka services to 10 more city corporations and subsequently to all other ULBs of Karnataka.

3.4 Key Features

- Citizens can book a slot as per their convenience between 8am-8pm on all 365 days through call center (080-44554455), website (www.janasevaka.karnataka.gov.in) or mobile-one app.
- Working population need not lose on opportunity cost in the form of loss of livelihood
- Saving in time, effort and money on traveling to Government offices or citizen service centers for availing services. No need to wait in long queues to avail services. This is especially helpful for senior citizens, physically challenged persons etc.
- No more dependency on middlemen
- This has proved to be a better service delivery channel amidst Covid-19 pandemic
- Due to Integration with SAKALA, delivery of services within notified time is ensured without compromising the quality-of-service delivery.
- The important indicator of good governance being public participation in governance is indeed achieved through Janasevaka. Trust between government and community increased because of services rendered through Janasevaka.
- 360-degree appraisal is done using valuable feedback from citizens after each visit through follow-up calls from Janasevaka call Centre.

Finally, I would like to recall the talisman of the Mahatma Gandhi -

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest person whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to that person."

This Talisman of Mahatma Gandhi has always been my guiding principle and before I conclude, I would like to recall another great quote of Robert Frost "The Woods are lovely, dark and deep, But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep".

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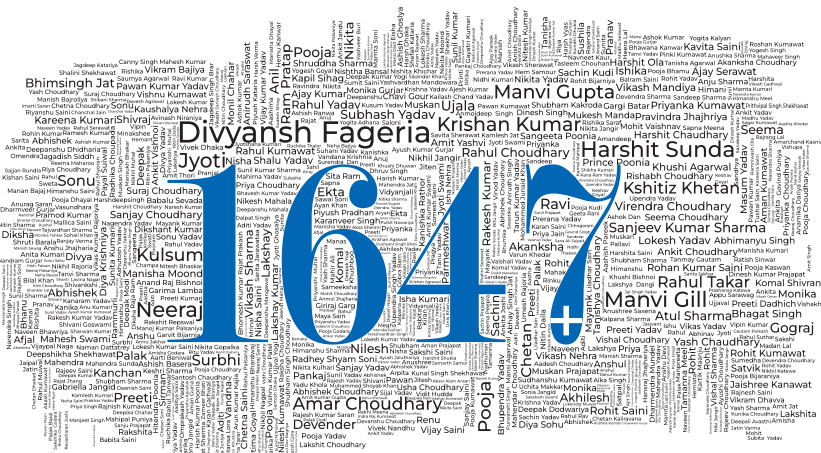
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720**
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Krishan Kumar
S/o Bhagwana Ram

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**700
720**
AIR-95
(With XII)

Rahul Choudhary
S/o Ram Dayal

**Selected in
AIIMS, Delhi**



**695
720**
AIR-177

Harshit Sunda
S/o Deepchand Sunda

**Selected in
AIIMS, Delhi**



**695
720**
AIR-148
(With XII)

Manvi Gupta
D/o Pramod Gupta

**Selected in
AIIMS, Jodhpur**

GClans Under AIR-800 in NEET-2022

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AIR-529 Marks-685 Upendra Yadav AIIMS, Jodhpur	AIR-586 Marks-685 Ashok Dan AIIMS, Jodhpur	AIR-597 Marks-685 Seema Choudhary AIIMS, Jodhpur	AIR-602 Marks-685 Sanjeev Sharma UCMS, New Delhi	AIR-644 Marks-682 Muskan VMMC, New Delhi	AIR-671 Marks-681 Pallavi SMS MC, Jaipur	AIR-688 Marks-681 Harshita Saini AIIMS, Jodhpur	AIR-740 Marks-680 Shubham Sharma AIIMS, Jodhpur	AIR-745 Marks-680 Himanshu AIIMS, Jodhpur



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घने घास की हरियाली में, पेड़ की उस सूखी झाली में
चीटी के संग चीनी ढोते, नमक रोटी संग सजी थाली में ।

आसमान से पानी बनकर, रंग की क्यारी सजी ज़मी पे
वो ढूँढ़े तुझे कहाँ कहाँ पर, लगता है तू यही कहीं पे ।।

माँ बनकर बचपन में उसने, तुझे कोख में पाला था
पिता बन के आँखों में तेरे, सपनों को संभाला था
अमृत दे दी तुझको सारी, पिया शौक से हाला था

चरण की मिट्टी मिले जो उनकी, वहीं है उसके छाप सरीखे
वो ढूँढ़े तुझे कहाँ-कहाँ पर, लगता है तू यहीं कहीं पे ।।

सुबह की पहली ओस में दिखते, चुगते छोटे चोंच में लिपटे
हल को हाथों में संभाले, बैलों के संग हो मतवाले
कर्मवीर सम बोझ को ढोते, धैर्य से सारे खेत को जोते।

आधे पेट को भर कर अपनी, भरते झोली तेरी खुशी से
वो ढूँढ़े तुझे कहाँ कहाँ पर, लगता है तू यहीं कहीं पे ।।

मारते हो तुम फिर भी वो बस, अपना फर्ज निभाता है
एक रोटी जो दिया था तुमने, उसका कर्ज निभाता है
उस कुत्ते की आँख में दिखते, निश्चल प्रेम से बसे कहीं पे
वो ढूँढ़े तुझे कहाँ कहाँ पर, लगता है तू यहीं कहीं पे ।।

पर एक जगह वो नहीं है दिखता, जहाँ पे उसका नाम है बिकता
ठिठुर रहा वो बच्चे में और, मस्जिद में था चादर लिपटा
भूख से आँतें अकड गयी और, मंदिर में था फल वो फिकता।

गिरजा घर की बाती लेकर, रोशन एक घर कर जाना
अधियारों में चमक सजा कर, उजियाला तुम कर आना
उसी अंधेरे में बैठा हूँ, जुगनु के संग वहीं कहीं पे
वो ढूँढ़े तुझे कहाँ कहाँ पर, लगता है तू यहीं कहीं पे, लगता है तू यहीं कहीं पे ।।

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सृष्टि ने है जन्म दिया
प्रकृति ने है पाला
फिर चाहे वह ब्रह्मांड हो या अंतरिक्ष का काला
जीव जंतु हो या हरियाली युक्त पौधशाला।

सूर्य चंद्रमा या तारा हो सागर हो
या महासागर की धारा
पंच तत्वों से रचा शरीर
क्षिति जल पावक गगन समीरा।

सृष्टि जनित मानव ने
प्रकृति के साथ क्या कर डाला
सुख सुविधा भौतिकता की चाह ने
विशाल अटलिकाओं को बना डाला
फिर कटे पेड़, जंगल घटे, घटा पौधशाला
कारखानों का कूड़ा-कचरा
मिट्टी जल हवा को करता काला।

प्रकृति का भी धैर्य टूटा है
लोभी मानव को सबक सिखाने को
पर्वतों के सीने चीर कर
धधक रही ज्वाला बरसाने को।

समुंदर ने भी ठान लिया
विध्वंसक रूप दिखाने को
कितनों को लील लिया
सुनामी प्रलय दर्शाने को।

मानव फिर भी समझ ना सका
प्रकृति की दस्तक को
भूल पर भूल करता रहा
भूमि में डाला मस्तक को।
कोरोना के चंद दिनों ने
झकझोर दिया अभिमान
क्या लाए थे क्या ले जाएंगे
समझना हुआ आसान।

अब बारी थी भूकंप से
विभीषिका का मंजर दिखाने को
बच्चे, बूढ़े सब थे मजबूर
काल के आगे झुक जाने को।

अभी भी वक्त है, हे मानव!
समझ प्रकृति के भावों को
जल जंगल जमीन की रक्षा कर
समझ सतत विकास के नारों को।



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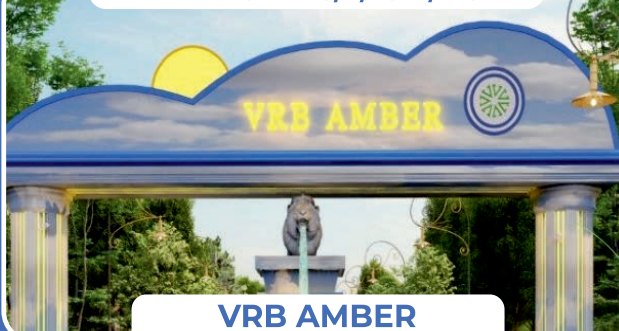
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DIVINE GOSSIP MONGERS (PART-II)

Dr. Praveen Kumar
RAS



I was deeply influenced when I went through the article named “DIVINE GOSSIP MONGERS” written by hon’ble Madam Ashu Choudhary (RAS). After reading the stupendous piece of literature, I congratulated her for the profound sense of thinking and writing she possesses.

During lockdown period, I was quite relaxed in my morning hours because my duty was in the second half. After enjoying the morning leisure for some days, I decided to write something so as to maintain sanguinity in the menacing circumstances caused by “CORONA PERIL”.

Suddenly I remembered the aforementioned piece of literature carved out by Madam Choudhary. Though the work aforesaid was comprehensive enough to cover all relevant aspects about Divine Gossip Mongers but with due permission of the writer, I am trying to supplement the prodigious work done. In fact the addition done are very feeble compared to the original content of the article but the compilation of the salient attributes of Divine Gossip Mongers would certainly aid the readers in timely identification of the aforesaid mongers which inturn shall help them to rescue becoming part of the titbit.

Before going into detail about the characteristic of Divine Gossip Mongers, we should cogitate on the issue that how the aforesaid monger had been regarded as divine by the author.

In my opinion their characteristic like anonymity, indiscernibility, flexibility, false omniscience & capacity to become infinite by way of bombasting & infinitesimal by ways of cringe in fraction of seconds forced the writer to put divine as prefix to gossip mongers. Some of

the salient attributes of Divine Gossip Mongers can be illustrated as under.

Disguised & Reticent Working Style:

These busybodies apparently behave like credulous personalities so that people may not rank them dubious for any tattle. They deliberately show servile attitude and use obscure language to subterfuge people’s understanding so that their name never figures as the source of hearsay and they may remain away from the kerfuffle. They usually sit in covert chambers with a few selected gullible disciples when they unwrap their new syntheses. The outskirts of the chamber are thoroughly self checked in sneaky style so as to ensure in camera environment.

After detailed examination of all relevant aspects the mongers stealthily disclose their concoction by way of whispers in reticent manner using allusions so that the listeners can only assume the perception & they are not in a position to quote the proceedings at the time of need or to defy any kind of indictment.

They themselves take oath not to admit that they are behind the synthesis of the tittle tattle. A pledge to clandestine the proceedings in also mandatorily sought from the disciples before their request to listen something new is take under consideration.

By & large the motive of the mongers is to spread the scuttlebutt in all directions without the direct reach of character chosen & his/her kith & kin.

Covetous Nature

These buttinskies are narcissistic people who swagger in front of selected disciples and avidly wish to be in the list of most recognized and powerful officers but in real terms they are sulkers having braggadocio who never achieve

their desired goals in want of requisite qualities like positivity, acumen, diligence, valour and decision making. Their trait of shifting responsibility and negativity about others inhibit their path to culminate. When these cockalorums are unable to achieve the desired longing they start fanfaronade and become covetous as well as envy.

Being begrudged, they start creating the gossip. Their shirker brain becomes hypothetical and starts doing extrapolation and interpolation as well as calibration. They choose either nascent or nescient characters for gossip so that they can easily bewilder them in case of any leakage in their security hauberk. Extra precautions are taken if the target chosen pertain to be tough. In such cases the gossip mongers either use equivocal or symbolic languages so that they can easily rescue from any kind of probable predicament.

When they see two people sitting or going to in camera environment, they immediately start the snoop and gather enough conjectured material for fabricating the canard. In instances they never disclose their name as spectator rather they use name of some renounced, insignificant or someone anonymous as the source of information so that people can be hoodwinked and the chit chat becomes believable and no one can dare to inquire or ratify the tale with the source. In true sense they are great falsifiers and slimes who are rarely caught.

Misanthropic Approach

The Divine Gossip mongers look like demagogue who live forlorn life with a few selected mournful, dejected and voluble acolytes. They select Such loquacious and despondent assistants prepensely so that their hypothesis disseminates quickly in all directions. They generally refrain from social gatherings, functions and meetings. If someone calls them, they will at once accept the proposal but would never join. Up to the last moment they will assure that they are just to reach but in the end they will express regret mentioning that because of an important work/ mishap they missed the jubilant moment and would also mention loss for not joining. They shall certainly abstain from election or any decision making gathering so that

their likes or dislikes do not become palpable and in the end they can change any color like chameleon. They will always be in the first row of congratulations to who so ever wins.

Tergiversate Personalities

These kibitzers are fickle in nature and are masters in prevarications. They don't possess their own ideology except the genesis of chit-chat and change their gossip pattern in accordance to the power and capacity on an individual that too depending upon the savor of good and bad time. They generally create the chit- chat during the state of gloom of a character.

In time of steady poise of any character, they will never try to fabricate any kind of grapevine & if they get enough material without much endeavour to design any hearsay during the days of bliss then they would never disclose the concoction at that particular time rather they would wait for the melancholy to come. In the doleful days, they release the synthesis cooked in past.

They are good in hypothesis but are very weak in prognostication thus they keep their superficial presence in all groups and would never disclose their fidelity towards any group till the outcome becomes conspicuous. At the time of result they would become the part of triumph. The lack of divination capacity and longing nature forces them to become vacillate. Because of their capricious nature they generally remain anonymous with limited support.

Servile Behaviour

These talebearers have basic nature of blandishing the mighty and boasting in front of the common people. They would always try to gasconade in front of indigent and famished people and would easily servile when meet someone who is formidable in nature. They always cower when acolytes request them to tell a tale about some belligerent or strapping personality. In such circumstances, They try to divert attention of disciples by way of telling them some flamboyant and vibrant saga and also provoke the assistants for underhand ballyhoo of the story being told so that they may forget the original content of the initial talk through which they wanted to listen story about some tearaway.

Qualm Psychology

The divine gossip mongers try to pretend that they always remain in euphoric state wherein their pleasure reaches the ecstasy level but in true sense they always have internal palpitation inculcated because of doubts, worries and fear of their own conduct. The anticipation of unprecedented danger or fears of disclosure of the undercover activities or stories develop a sense of anxiety and insecurity which gives tension and ultimately makes them qualm.

Rapacious Demeanour

The divine people always wonder in the mighty corridors for lucrative postings. But they miserably fail in fulfilling their longing because the doyens sitting at acme are well aware about

the measurement and dimensions of the divine people. Thus it is advised that try to be normal rather than becoming divine.

Due to the above nature, they in general, lead a non salubrious lifestyle and suffer from diseases like obesity, anxiety, hypertension, high blood pressure and sometimes convulsions etc.

The chimera synthesized by the gossip mongers is not properly understood by amateur officers and they, at times are engulfed in the mirage/deceit being created. The veterans are well aware about the snare/ trap thus, need no advice. But enough material has been provided for the novice to recognize the divine people well in advance so that their sanguinity and relations remains intact.



RAWAN HATTHA

Resonator made of coconut shell. A long bamboo finger board is fixed to it. The main playing string is made of horse hair whereas another playing string and 16 sympathetic strings are made of steel. Played with a bow, made of curved wooden stick and horse hair. Used for vocal accompaniment by Bhopas of Rajasthan in a traditional narrative form called Pabuji Ki Phad.



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DISTRICT OFFICERS' DEPUTY TO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE IN BENGAL DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD AND THEIR EVENTUAL TRANSFORMATION :

Utpal Chakraborty
WBCS (Executive) Retd.



Context

De-concentration of Public Administration at least up to the District Level, by whatever nomenclature it may be called and to collect revenue and deliver minimum public good through the agents of the Central Government was one of the key features of the Indian administrative system. Irrespective of the form of the Government, an Emperor, a King or a Monarch, this system of administration remained more or less unaltered from the days of the Mauryas to the period of the Mughals. The observations of Indian Statutory (Simon) Commission (1930) also threw light on it. It observed, "The system has some root in the past. Akbar, for instance, subdivided Bengal into Sarkars. But until the establishment of British Rule, there never existed the settled administration, discipline and strong supervision which are essential if single officials are to be placed in charge of areas as large as Indian Districts and allowed the degree of independence which has given to the District Officer within the limits imposed by law and precedent."¹

In the year 1769, when the East India Company appointed the Supervisors, who were subsequently designated as Collectors, to superintend the proceedings of the native officials employed in collecting the revenue, they also accepted the District as a unit of administration. Although this was a short lived arrangement being a product of Warren Hastings's experiment with the European Collectors, from 1786 onwards District regained its legitimacy which is still being followed.

In this scheme of local administration, Collector gradually became District Magistrate and subsequently District Officer, who in the discharge of his duties was assisted by a group of officers, partly European, partly Indians and others. In course of time, Collector and Magistrate became

initially a member of the Indian Civil Service, and then Indian Administrative Service; native Officers were gradually brought under the province-wise nomenclature of Civil Services and subordinate Civil Services, which were, however, subsequently amalgamated with the Provincial Civil Services. Thus, there came Bengal Civil Service (Executive) and Bengal Sub-ordinate Civil Service which were with the passage of time renamed as West Bengal Civil Service (Executive) and West Bengal Junior Civil Service in independent India, and finally merged together in the later part of the 70s.

Role of the Bengal Sub-ordinate Civil Service officers in administration

While the contributions of the civil servants belonging to the first category have always been focused prominently in the Government reports and other documents presumably because of the premier position they held in the prevailing hierarchical structure, the achievements of the second category of officers never came into limelight though these officers' contributions were not at all insignificant.

Although, much of the literatures are available on the first category of the Civil Service performed first by the Europeans then by the Indians, but very few attempts have been taken by the scholars and researchers to trace the origin and growth of the Provincial Civil Services in India. In this backdrop, an attempt has been taken in this article to revisit the initiatives of provincializing the Civil Services in India and its subsequent growth with particular reference to Bengal.

Ample documents available on colonial administration in India made it clear by this time that from the days of Warren Hastings, a Collector in charge of a District, had to perform the duties of a Revenue Collector, Judge and Magistrate. This means as a District Officer he had to assess and

collect revenue, try the Civil and Revenue cases and was responsible for maintaining peace in the area placed under his jurisdiction. This Officer had also to ensure that the offenders against law were arrested and committed for trial. On the other hand, though the criminal justice was not fully transferred to the Company's administration at least up to that stage, this Collector had also to try petty criminal cases and punish the offenders whom he himself might have taken in to the custody.²

Division of the Bengal Presidency for administrative convenience

The Bengal Presidency, which included the North Western Provinces, was thus divided in thirty six Collectorship in 1786 each being placed in charge of an European Collector. They were to monitor and supervise the collection of revenue as fixed from the top. The size of the District was regulated according to the amount of collections, the maximum limit for each being fixed at eight lakh rupees.³

At the same time, the Collectors were placed directly under the control of the Board of Revenue, which was also constituted in 1786 replacing the earlier *Committee of Revenue*. The *Board of Revenue* was authorised to summon any officer to the Presidency to explain and justify his conduct, to impose on him a fine not exceeding a month's salary and to suspend him from office. In this way, the Board of Revenue, being one of the oldest institution in Bengal, became very powerful as far as the land administration is concerned.

Lord Cornwallis, whose Government started functioning in 1786, however, was not in favour of the arrangements put in place by Hastings. He did not favour that an officer in charge of assessing the revenue should also be responsible for both hearing and disposing of the complaints against the assessment done by him as it was considered administratively imprudent and betrayed a kind of centralisation of powers in a single hand defeating the spirit of good governance. As a consequence, a new Regulation was adopted in 1793 by which Revenue and Judicial functions were separated and placed in different hands. Henceforth the Collector was entrusted with the collection of revenue only. On the other hand, General Administration including Police, Civil, Criminal and Judicial responsibilities of the District were assigned to a Judge-Magistrate.

In such an arrangement, in each District two officers started functioning-one in charge of

collection of Revenue, known as Collector and the other known as Judge-Magistrate responsible for General and Judicial Administration. This separation led to the creation of Civil Courts with concurrent jurisdiction in criminal matters. The number of Civil Courts thus constituted was twenty six of which three were created exclusively for the cities of Murshidabad, Dacca and Patna, while the rest were formed as District Courts.

Administrative Reorganisation of 1829

Another important addition to this administrative reorganisation took place in 1829 when the Governor General in council decided to create new administrative units each consisting of four or five districts and placing them in charge of new functionaries called Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit. The reasons which led to this measure have been explained in the preamble to the Regulation-I⁴ of that year:

(I) The provincial courts of appeal and circuit, as then constituted, had failed to afford prompt administration of justice, partly from the extent of country placed under their authority, and partly from their having to perform both civil and criminal functions.

(ii) The Judges of the circuit did not have adequate powers, nor did they have the opportunity to acquire sufficient local knowledge to equip themselves with adequate powers and authority to establish control over the functioning of the Police and to protect the people from any abuse of power by the Police.

(iii) Several Boards of Revenue could not, owing to the vastness of the country over which their jurisdiction extended, efficiently carry out the duties and responsibilities assigned to them "as tribunals for the determination of all questions relative to the assessment of lands under settlement, and for the judicial decision of many other important cases, as the general guardians of the fiscal interests of the State, as Directors and Superintendents over the executive officers, and as the confidential advisors of the Government."

Given this background, the Bengal Presidency (including the North West Provinces) was divided in to twenty Divisions of which eleven appertained to Bengal and Nine to North Western Provinces. The extent of each division was regulated on a moderate scale so as to enable the Commissioners to be of easy access to the people as well as to facilitate their frequent visit to different parts of their respective jurisdictions. In

revenue matters the Commissioners were vested with the powers and authority originally exercised by the Board of Revenue.

Again in 1831, there was a further change in the duties of the District Officers. In that year Civil Judicial duties were separated from other functions of the Judge-Magistrate. These duties were made over to a separate Civil Judge while the rest of the functions of the Judge-Magistrate were entrusted to the Collectors. In the changed scenario the Collector had to discharge all functions of the Chief Executive Officer of the District including collection of revenue, administration of lower criminal justice and maintenance of law and order of the District. On the other hand the District Judge became both a Civil and a Session Judge. Simultaneously, some powers of the Divisional Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit regarding higher criminal Justice were also transferred to the District Judge.

Like many other tentative reorganisations of the administration in colonial India, this arrangement also did not bring all the success sought to be achieved. Sooner than later it was found that the District Collectors, with a limited Haileybury system of training, were not capable of exercising supervision and control over so many diverse functions of the vast districts at the same time. What *the Bengal Salary Commission* observed in this connection, as quoted below, is quite significant.

*Quote: Originally the Collectors conducted single handed the revenue work of his District, or at least so much of it as could not be performed by the Dewans or other subordinates. Assistant Collectors were occasionally appointed but they were not of much use owing to their having no legal power.*⁵ : Unquote

Process of provincialisation of Civil Service

In a sense this was the background that hastened the beginning of the process of provincializing Civil Service. Regulation IV of 1821 already empowered the Collectors to delegate to their Assistants any part of their prescribed duties to which they could not themselves give due attention. Considering the ever increasing workload of the Collectors, a step further was the Regulation of 1833 by which non covenanted Deputy Collectors were appointed with a view to engaging them in settlements, management of Khas Mahals and any other part of Collector's duties. The *Salary Commission* further opined :

*This class of Officers were found so useful that their powers by degree enlarged, their numbers increased and they were employed in all branches of administration.*⁶

Perhaps the scheme of Deputy Collectors having been operationalised, Government began to rely on a similar cadre in looking after the Sub-Divisions also along with the European Officers which gradually were being constituted from 1845 onwards (Thirty four Sub-Divisions were constituted in that year). In a sense, it may also be stated that assisting the District Magistrates in view of the rising criminal activities was the prime reason that accelerated the creation of another class of subordinate Magistrates known as Deputy Magistrate by the Act XV of 1843. At the same time, another class of officers known as Joint Magistrate was also appointed. However, while the Joint and Assistant Magistrates were junior Officers of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Magistrates belonged to non- covenanted service. The Imperial Gazetteer of India wrote :

Quote :Districts are usually partitioned in to two or more sub-divisions, the Headquarter Sub-division being usually administered by the District Magistrates and each of the others by a Joint, Assistant or Deputy Magistrate...the officers in charge of Sub-divisions exercise within their own jurisdiction, in subordination to the district officers, the powers of chief local magistrate ; certain other powers are also delegated to them but they do not usually collect land revenue and in Police matters they possess only judicial and not executive control.⁷ : Unquote

Besides assisting the District Magistrates in their criminal jurisdiction, the Deputy Magistrates exercised the powers of Assistant Session Judge along with the members of the Indian Civil Service. There are ample references of Sessions cases being disposed of by the Deputy Magistrates in the Annual Reports on the Administration of criminal justice in the Presidency of Bengal.

Bentinck's Administrative Reforms in Bengal

Although the union of the office of the Magistrate with that of the Collector was effected by Bentinck in 1831, it became a reality in Bengal only in 1859 on the recommendation of Sir F.J.Halliday on the ground of placing the important business of Magistrate in more experienced person and to avoid the common complaint that the Magistrates are too young and inexperienced for their duties and responsibilities. Lord Stanley, the

then Secretary of the State in his despatch dated 14th April, 1859 stated:

Quote: That the offices of Magistrate and Collector, where now disunited in Bengal should be combined in the same person and that such of the covenanted officers as are now Magistrates and are not absorbed in the higher office, should be employed as Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collector but without any decrease in salary and that Joint Magistrates in each district should ordinarily have the superintendence of Police under the general control of the Magistrate.⁸ : Unquote

Thus, the contemporary documents show that even after the unification of the offices of Collector and Magistrate, both the covenanted and non-covenanted Deputy Collectors were there. However, the occasion of merger of the Collector and the Magistrate in the position of District Officer also marked the beginning of manning the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate by one person, as is in vogue even now.

Origin of Sub-Deputy Collectors

Thirteen years after the Stanley's despatch on unification of the positions of Collector and Magistrate in one single entity of Collector & Magistrate, there was a further accession in 1872 to the executive staff by the appointment of another officer of non-covenanted category called Sub-Deputy Collector for the purpose of giving local or special aid for particular places or departments of duty. These new recruits could be invested with such powers of a Deputy Collector under various Acts and Regulations as might be necessary. The creation of these posts have been justified by the Salary Commission in the following manner :

Quote: This increase in the superior executive staff is accounted for by the gradual development and perfecting of our administrative system, the chief feature of which has been a cautious and gradual advance. New Laws have been and are being constantly enacted to provide for the growing requirements of the people, to remedy abuses and to regulate procedures.⁹ : Unquote

The Sub-Deputy Collectors were at the start intended to be a class of executive agents to help the District and Sub-Divisional Officers in administering various departments under their charge. They were to be employed in this capacity in revenue, statistical and general executive work. While the Deputy Magistrates had to administer criminal justice with, in most cases, the powers of a

Magistrate of the first class, the Sub-Deputies were initially given no magisterial function. Gradually, however, these subordinate officers were thought of manning another important chair of Bengal from the second decade of the twentieth century, known as Circle Officer. The Bengal District Administration Committee (1913-14) in their report suggested :

The District according to our proposal, would be covered with a net work of unions grouped in to Circles, each of which would be in charge of an officer of the status of a Sub-Deputy Collector, who would live within his circle and whose main duty would be the supervision and control of the work of the Union Panchayats. The Circle Officer might also be entrusted with many of the miscellaneous duties which are performed by Tahasildars in other Provinces.¹⁰

The jurisdiction of a Circle Officer coincided with the area of a Police Station. The main function of the Circle Officer consisted in planning in detail the development work of his circle and co-ordinating directly with the activities of any technical Officer operating within this area. He was to prepare a target-driven Circle Plan for his area within the broad framework of District Plan, of Primary Schools, Dispensaries, minor irrigation schemes, tank improvement etc.

People from outside the Covenanted Service, Indian and others, were appointed to these posts of Deputies and Sub-deputies. Apart from these posts, some others like Munsifs, Sudder Amins, Principal Sadar Amins, Engineers, Surveyors and Accountants etc. were clubbed into common title of “Non covenanted Civil Service” Their only common identity was that none of them belonged to Covenanted Civil Service.

Under the Civil Service Act of 1861, however, the concept of non-covenanted Civil Service was abolished and a new Service called Subordinate Executive Service for the Indians and Anglo-Indian communities was introduced. Under this service Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors were appointed from amongst the departmental candidates. From a departmentally prepared panel of three persons one was appointed on the basis of merit assessed through a competitive Departmental Examination.

Creation of Statutory Civil Service

Again, under the pressure of the nationalists, the Civil Service was further Indianized in 1879 by creating a new service called

Statutory Civil Service under which provisions were made to appoint a certain number of Indians in the higher Executive Service. But the nationalists were not happy with this arrangement. Their demand was to hold Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination in India and recruit increasing number of Indians in ICS and other Civil Services. These demands led to the setting up of a Public Service Commission, popularly known as Aitchison Commission, in 1886. The mandate of the Commission was to make recommendations on the ways and means of further Indianizing the Civil Service.

The Public Service Commission while submitting its report recommended the abolition of Covenanted Civil Service, Sub-ordinate Executive Service and Statutory Civil Service but instead proposed, inter-alia, creation of Provincial Civil Service to be named after the respective provinces. On the other hand, every provincial Civil Service was also proposed to have a junior cadre called sub-ordinate Civil Service. The Commission was also of the view that the covenanted Civil Service would henceforth be known as the Imperial Civil Service to be manned by the people recruited in United Kingdom and intended to discharge superior responsibilities.¹¹

The recommendations of the Public Service Commission were, by and large, accepted and acted upon in spirit. The covenanted civil service came to be designated henceforth as the Indian Civil Service and the Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates were grouped into a service called the Provincial Executive Service. Similarly, Sub-Deputy Collectors constituted the Sub-ordinate Executive Service.

The term '*Provincial Service*' or '*Sub-ordinate Service*', however, did not appear to be appropriate or acceptable at that time particularly to the members of these Services. Since the members of both these services were appointed by the Provincial Government and both of them had to serve in any part of the province, there was resentment amongst the officers. On the other hand, members of the *Imperial Service* were given higher posts than the ones given to the Provincial and Sub-ordinate Services. Thus, obviously there was a smell of inferiority in the designation of *Provincial or Sub-ordinate Services vis-a-vis Imperial Services*.

These questions were brought before an another **Royal Commission on Public Service** constituted in 1912 under the chairmanship of

Lord Islington. The Commission examined the issue and, inter-alia, recommended:

Quote : The services which lie between the higher and sub-ordinate services should no longer be designated Provincial Services. If they are organised provincially they should ordinarily bear the name of their Province; for example Madras Civil Service, the Bombay Police Service and so on.¹² : Unquote

Report of the Islington Commission

Report of the **Islington Commission** could not be published till 26th January 1917. Meanwhile, His Majesty's Government's policy of increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration followed by Montagu-Chelmsford report on Indian Constitutional reforms added some more inputs to the redesigning of Indian administrative set up. Finally, when the First World War ended, the Civil Service in every province in the year 1919 was categorised into three for the purpose of general and revenue administration, for example - (i) The Indian Civil Service (ii) Bengal Civil Service (Executive) and (iii) Bengal Junior Civil Service¹³. Thus Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors were categorised under the Bengal Civil Service (Executive) and the Sub Deputy Magistrates and Sub Deputy Collectors were put under the Bengal Junior Civil Service. As far as the Bengal is concerned, this arrangement continued till the year 1974, when both the services were amalgamated.

In this arrangement, however, though the relevance of the Deputies in administration remained more or less the same but the duties and responsibilities of the Sub-Deputies gradually gained new momentum. The Government of Sir Charles Eliot, while reviewing their position in 1892 observed that in view of the circumstances and exigencies of the administration, the Sub-Deputy Collectors had to be employed in the magisterial work as well.¹⁴ Although, they were invested only with second and third class powers under the Code of Civil Procedures, but in some other fields of work the Sub-Deputy Collectors gradually became more relevant than they had been in the past.

Again in 1911 the Government of Bengal sent a letter to all Divisional Commissioners to invest some of the selected Sub-Deputy Magistrates with full first class powers.¹⁵ It was argued that though the primary duties of these officers concerned the revenue administration,

their services were also utilised for trial of criminal cases.. Again, they were required to pass departmental examination by both lower and higher standard and deserve higher responsibility. During the first world war when a large number of members of Indian and Provincial services were deputed on war work, their gap was filled up by Sub-Deputies. At that time, in Bengal twenty six Sub-Deputy Magistrates were given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Advocacy in favour of upliftment of Sub-Deputy Collectors in respect of their low pay scales also took place before the Public Service Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Islington in 1912. It appears from records that Mr. N.D Beaton-Bell, the then Divisional Commissioner of Dacca Division and later, the first Governor of Assam, proposed for amalgamation of the Sub-ordinate Executive Service with the Provincial Service.¹⁶ Another one Mr. H. L. Stephenson was also of the view that the class of persons enter the sub-ordinate service differ very little as to their knowledge and skill from those of the Provincial Service recruits.¹⁷ It was also argued that as regards qualifications of the Officers and the character of duties to be performed, there was very little difference between the two services, and as such, it would not be unwise to amalgamate them at the earliest convenience.¹⁸

The Commission, however, did not accept these views. Their observation was that in Madras the higher service was manned exclusively by persons promoted from lower service ; in U.P. fifty percent were directly recruited and the remaining fifty percent were filled by promotion; in Bengal 75 percent of the officers were directly recruited and only 25 percent were recruited by promotion. So the recommendation of the Commission was that 50 percent of the posts in the higher service might be filled by promotion.¹⁹

At the same time, however, the issue was raised in the Bengal Legislative Council also²⁰, and it was admitted there that the two services were manned by the Officers with the same academic qualifications and administrative training. Again, it was also admitted that the duties of the Deputy Collectors were more important and of comparatively responsible nature.

Meanwhile, the Sub-Deputy Collectors submitted a memorandum before the Chief Secretary for amalgamation of the two services. Alternatively, they also demanded that if the amalgamation could

not be ensured then all the vacancies of Provincial Service should be filled up by promotion from sub-ordinate service. The matter was again raised in the Legislative Council in 1919 when it was cleared on the part of the Government that even if the function of the Sub-Deputies were similar to those of the Deputies, the Government will not go in for amalgamation of the two services. However, it was assured that the Government would look into the issues that related to the prospects of service of the Sub-Deputies.

One of the reasons that had driven the Government to think of such improvement is perhaps their gradual improvement in education and general capacity for higher work. Again, those of the Sub-Deputy Collectors who were directly inducted in to the service had gradually to appear at the same examination as was applicable for the higher service. Even the educational background and the training of the officers in the two services also became more or less the same. Thus, at the end of the of the First World War and the second decade of the twentieth century it was thought of the Sub-Deputies to “constitute a class similar in powers and responsibilities to Deputy Collectors but inferior in dignity.”²²

The Government partially kept its promise. A resolution was issued on 21st June, 1920²³ regarding future of the Sub-ordinate Civil Service. In this resolution, an improved pay scale was suggested for the Sub-ordinate Civil Service besides assuring that thirty five percent of vacancies in the higher service would be filled up by promotion from the sub-ordinate service. It was, however, clarified that the sub-ordinate or junior service itself has a reasonable career and promotion to higher scale was only a prize in reward for good work but not as a claim. Thus, despite so many discussions in several fora, the two services continued to exist as the two distinctly separate entities with a clearly defined role of each in the administrative structure of the day.

In June 1922 an expert committee was constituted to suggest the modalities for curtailing the expenditure of the Government. This Committee submitted its report in early 1923. One of the terms of reference of this Committee was to study, in course of its enquiry into the District Administration, the relation between the Provincial Service and the Sub-ordinate Service. The Committee observed:

Quote: ...both services are recruited from men of the same social standing and educational

qualifications...in theory the tendency has been to keep the Provincial and Sub-ordinate Service distinct, but in practice there has been an appreciable overlapping in the nature of their duties.²⁴ : Unquote

The Committee do not appear to have entered into the root of the issue but instead looked at the problem from the standpoint of financial retrenchment only. Therefore, this Committee was not in favour of amalgamation of these two services. Their recommendation was only to cut down the number of Deputy Collector from 323 to 200 and the gap to be filled up by the Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Report of the Retrenchment Committee

Just two years after submission of the report of the Retrenchment Committee i.e. in 1925 the Government of Bengal appointed another committee under the chairmanship of James Donald, the Finance Member of the Government. The major terms of reference of this committee were to scrutinize the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. This committee also was not in favour of amalgamation of the two services. Their recommendation was to reduce further the number of Deputy Collectors to 153 and filling the gap by the Sub-Deputy Collectors. Their additional recommendation was that the pay of the Deputy Collectors should be reduced to some extent and that of the Sub-Deputy Collectors should be increased. Another important recommendation of this committee for the Sub-ordinate Service was that the Sub-Deputy Collectors should be given the charge of very small Sub-Division.²⁵

These recommendations, however, were not accepted by the Government. As per existing promotion policy 35 per cent of the vacancies of the Provincial Civil Service had to be filled up by promotion from the Sub-ordinate Service. There were two opinions regarding such promotion at that time which even took place in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. According to one school of thought more promotions will encourage the Junior Service to perform better, while the contrary view was equally forceful. It was opined by this school of thought that opening more promotional avenues for these officers will not be productive because the officers who come within the zone of consideration for the promotion would by then become too old to deliver on the expected level. Yet again another view also disfavoured the promotion on the ground that if the promising juniors were promoted over the head of the old

seniors, discontentment amongst the services would be the consequence.²⁶

Amidst this prolonged debate on the issue of amalgamation of the services, the Government of Bengal, what we have already referred to, towards the end of 1925 changed the nomenclature of Sub-ordinate Civil Service as the Bengal Junior Civil Service. Again, just after three years the Government adopted a resolution that henceforth fifty percent of the vacancies of the Bengal Civil Service (Executive) would be filled up by promotion from amongst the Sub-Deputy Collectors. This arrangement continued for a long period of time. On the other hand, since 1923 the Deputy Collectors and the Sub-Deputy Collectors, appointed directly, had to appear at the same examination. Those who performed better were chosen for the higher service and the others who came next had to opt for the Junior Service.

Question of amalgamation of Bengal Civil Service and Bengal Junior Civil Service

Finally, just before the transfer of power from His Majesty's Government, the issue of amalgamation of Bengal Civil Service and Bengal Junior Civil Service was brought before the Rowland Committee by the Bengal Junior Civil Service Association. Here again the Rowland Committee raised the following reasons as to why these two services should remain separate:

(i) there is a large number of routine posts in the present B.J.C.S. cadre for which the qualities essential in the higher ranks of Provincial Service are not required and to fill which with B.C.S. men would not be economical; and

(ii) the interests of the administration require that those members of the Provincial Service who are to be the District Officers or Secretaries of the future must get training in the acceptance of responsibilities at as early an age as possible and the creation of a single cadre including a large number of routine posts would militate against this ideal and tend to defer to an ever later stage the appointment of Provincial Service Officers both as Sub-Divisional Officers and to listed posts.

Thus, when the Country attained independence, in West Bengal itself there were 402 officers under the West Bengal Junior Civil Service cadre and 281 under the West Bengal Civil Service (Executive) cadre, as were renamed by that time, which gradually stepped up to 971 and 600 respectively on the eve of their unification in 1974.

The unification of the two services, however, came to full fruition much thereafter through a tumultuous process and a series of legal battles .

West Bengal Civil Service (Executive)

In the post independent phase, West Bengal Civil Service (Executive) has emerged as one the most dominant state services and now plays the pivotal role in the State's developmental and regulatory administration. Its level of efficiency, dedication and commitment to the cause of the people as a Service is not easy to match; the officers of the Service virtually stand unrivalled in their spheres of activities. Looking beyond the visible landscape, the Service having rich traditions and wealth of experience , is poised to grow stronger in the years to come.

The author is a former WBCS(Executive) officer.

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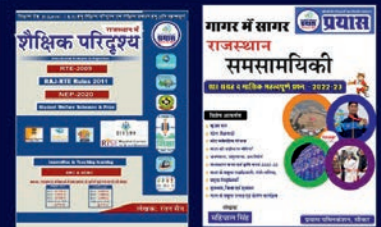
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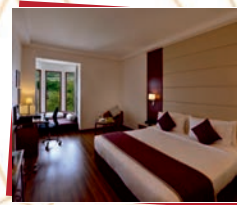
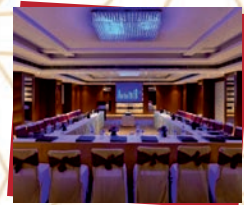
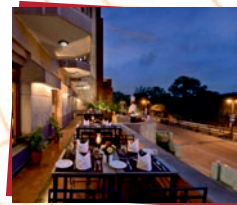
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महात्मा गांधी रूरल इंडस्ट्रीयल पार्क (रीपा) योजना से आत्मनिर्भर होता छत्तीसगढ़ ।

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कहते हैं असल भारत गांव में बसता है, जहां पर सभी प्रकार की परम्पराएं, संस्कृति, जीवन शैली, वेष भूषा

एवं खान-पान की विविधता देखने को मिलती है। यही कारण है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकसित करने में सत्ता विकेन्द्रीयकरण हेतु 24 अप्रैल 1993 को भारत में पंचायती राज के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव आया जब 73वां संशोधन (अधिनियम, 1992) से पंचायती राज संस्थानों को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया गया। यह कदम महात्मा गांधी के ग्राम स्वराज के स्वप्न को यथार्थ में बदलने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम था। बापू के सपनों को साकार करने की दिशा में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य अपने गठन के समय से ही अग्रणी रहा है। शासन की विभिन्न योजनाएँ राज्य की विविधताओं के अनुरूप बनती रहीं हैं। 33 जिलों वाला हमारा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विभिन्न प्राकृतिक वरदानों से परिपूर्ण है, यहां पर खनिज, वनोपज, सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक एवं विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों के कारण राज्य में प्रगति करने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं।

सुराजी गांव योजना के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विकसित करने के लिए शासन द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं। जिसका मूल उद्देश्य स्थानीय स्तर पर संसाधनों की उपलब्धता अनुसार व्यवसायिक संभावनाओं का विस्तार कर ग्रामीणों को इससे जोड़ना। ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने में सुराजी गांव योजना के अंतर्गत प्रथम चरण पर नरवा, गरवा, घुरवा और बाड़ी के रूप में ग्रामीण अंचलों का विकास हुआ। परम्परागत रूप से बहने वाले पानी के स्रोतों को नरवा अभियान से सुदृढीकरण कर उपयोगी बनाया गया। इससे भू-जल स्तर में वृद्धि होने के साथ सिंचाई के साधनों का विस्तार हुआ। गरवा के रूप में परम्परागत गौठानों का उन्नयन कर पशुधन के लिए सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं एक स्थान पर

उपलब्ध करायी गयी। घुरवा के रूप में छोटे-छोटे नाडेफ टैंक के माध्यम से खाद निर्माण का विस्तार हुआ जो आगे चलकर ग्रामीणों की बाड़ी में ही उपयोगी सिद्ध हुआ।

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन द्वारा सुराजी गांव योजना का विस्तार कर महात्मा गांधी रूरल इंडस्ट्रीयल पार्क (रीपा) योजना प्रारंभ की गयी है। प्रथम चरण पर राज्य के सभी विकासखण्ड के दो-दो ग्राम पंचायतों में योजना प्रारंभ किया गया, वर्तमान में कुल 300 रीपा योजना राज्य में संचालित हैं। रीपा का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों के लिए आजीविका के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त आय के साधन विकसित करना एवं स्थानीय परिदृश्य के अनुरूप कच्चे माल के स्रोत एवं मार्केटिंग विकसित कर ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देते हुए ग्रामीण उद्योग एवं उद्यमिता के द्वारा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत कर गांव को स्वावलंबी व आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है। गौठानों को आजीविका केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करना ही इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों के लिए आजीविका एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है, जो सीधे ग्रामीण एवं राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। क्योंकि जब एक ग्रामीण सशक्त होगा तो उसका गांव भी सशक्त होगा, इसी तरह से राज्य की उन्नति हो सकती है।

रूरल इंडस्ट्रीयल पार्क (रीपा) में आजीविका संवर्धन के लिए शासन द्वारा आधारभूत सुविधाएं विकसित किये जाने के लिए प्रत्येक स्थान हेतु दो करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। जिससे आंतरिक सड़क निर्माण, विद्युत की व्यवस्था, जल आपूर्ति एवं पानी निकासी की व्यवस्था कार्य करने के लिए वर्कशेड, उत्पादित सामग्री को रखने हेतु भण्डारण व्यवस्था, प्रशिक्षण, शिशु गृह, शौचालय, तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन एवं मार्केटिंग सपोर्ट जैसे विभिन्न आयाम पूरे होंगे। योजनांतर्गत स्थानीय युवाओं, स्वयं सहायता समूह को चिन्हांकित करते हुए इससे जोड़ा जा रहा है। व्यवसायिक गतिविधियों के आधार पर आवश्यक मशीने तथा पूंजी हेतु बैंको से ऋण अनुदान, शून्य ब्याज के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। रीपा योजना राज्य के



प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड के दो गौठानों में प्रारंभ किया गया है।

ग्रामीण स्तर पर उपलब्ध कच्चे माल का उपयोग कर स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं एवं बाजार की मांग अनुसार सामग्री का निर्माण किया जायेगा। योजना का संचालन पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन 'बिहान' के द्वारा किया न्वित होगा। समूहों का गठन कर आजीविका के साधन स्थानीय स्तर पर निर्मित किया जा रहा है। सेनेट्री पेड निर्माण, जेग्री बार निर्माण, स्क्रीन प्रिंटिंग, फ्लाईएश ब्रिक्स, पेपर कप, दोना पत्तल, चिक्की बार निर्माण जैसे अनेक गतिविधियों से रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा। रीपा में उत्पादित सामग्री को न्यूनतम दर पर विक्रय किया जायेगा, जिसमें सभी खाद्य सामग्री पूर्णतः जैविक होगी। उत्पादित सामग्री महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा रीपा केन्द्र से विक्रय की जावेगी।

उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्य शासन द्वारा रीपा स्थापना के पहले से ही स्थानीय उत्पादित वस्तुओं को बढ़ावा देने एवं बाजार उपलब्ध कराने के दृष्टिकोण से राज्य के सभी जिलों में छत्तीसगढ़ मार्ट (सी-मार्ट) की स्थापना की गई है। स्थानीय समूहों द्वारा बनाये गये सभी प्रकार की सामग्री की बिक्री सी-मार्ट के माध्यम से होगी। जिसमें दैनिक जरूरतों की सभी वस्तुएं जिनका उत्पादन स्थानीय समूहों द्वारा किया गया है, सहज रूप से उपलब्ध होगा। इन सामग्री की प्रमुख विशेषताएं यह हैं कि इसका निर्माण स्थानीय ग्रामीणों द्वारा स्थानीय सामग्री से किया जायेगा एवं इसका विक्रय भी स्थानीय ग्रामीणों द्वारा किया जायेगा, जो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के सपनों को यथार्थ में बदलने जैसा है। गौठानों में उत्पादित सामग्री अब बड़े बाजार की ओर अग्रसर है जिससे बड़ी आमदनी स्थानीय उद्यमियों को हो रही है। चाहे वह जैविक खाद विक्रय, दोना पत्तल विक्रय, दिया, राखी, हर्बल फिनायल, साबुन, बैग, मसाले आदि के रूप में।

महात्मा गांधी रूलर इंडस्ट्रीयल पार्क (रीपा) से ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भर हो रहें हैं विशेषकर ग्रामीण महिलाएं इस योजना में बढ़ चढ़कर हिस्सा ले रही हैं। योजना से होने वाली आमदनी के कारण महिलाएं अपनी घर की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती प्रदान कर रहीं हैं। शासन द्वारा बनायी गई यह योजना ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के उत्पादनों को वैश्विक रूप में प्रस्तुत करेगा, जो गांव से होते हुए जिला स्तर से भी आगे जाकर राज्य एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विक्रय के लिए अग्रणी रहेगा। इस तरह विभिन्न विविधताओं से भरा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सुराजी गांव योजना के मार्ग पर चलते हुए पूर्णतः आत्मनिर्भर होगा।



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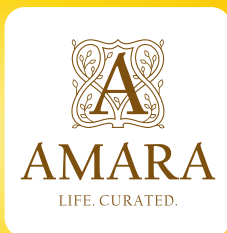
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THE COMMON SILK THREAD LINKING SCS OFFICERS ACROSS STATES

Ajay Aswal

RAS, Joint Secretary to Chief Minister,
Rajasthan (& Executive President, RASA).



In this 16th Convention of AIF, the diverse all India gathering of SCS Officers is like differently coloured pearls in a necklace united by a common silk thread. This silk string connecting us all is beautiful, amazing and strong though we don't realise it at times. As a national master trainer of ECI (Election Commission of India), a national PPP expert of Finance Ministry and at the behest of Administrative Refoms Department, GoI, I had the opportunity to visit most of the states and UTs. Given the nature of my tour assignments, most of my interaction was with SCS officers of those states/UTs. Though complete strangers, there was an unspoken yet deeply felt commonality which led to quick and effective bonding and continuous touch through WhatsApp groups later on. It is not only our service nomenclature and functionality that unites us but also our conditions of service, linkage to grassroots, commitment levels, the common service related issues, lack of amenities amidst rising expectations and of course the never say die spirit being the premier service of the state/UT.

From the North East to Kachchh, within the varying silhouettes of SCS Officers, lie the common sweat laden faces, the sun tanned skins owing to long field duties over the years, the determination to carry out the tasks assigned, impossible word being Napoleonically absent in their dictionaries, the outcome oriented pragmatic approach rather than fault finding procedural quagmire, interest in dispensing justice rather than misusing power, very quick learners ever ready to adapt to unfamiliar terrains, the glocal approach in employing the continuum of western English to local dialects, being ideal translators and communicators between the AIS officers/GoI structures on the one hand and the

masses on the other. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the incomparable satisfaction derived out of being able to do something worthwhile for their people, the happiness in eking out a name for themselves for the services provided (no sin involved in that, rather to a certain extent it is a motivating force to excel).

It is these qualities of the sons of the soil that make them a favourite of a large number of political bosses and IAS officers to carry out the tough tasks entailing public interest. And often we find that there is a wide demand for good officers, and ensuing armwrestling amongst these heavyweights leading to the winner takes it all. Often, the officer has to go against one's wishes to a place that wasn't a preferred choice. All along, the family life takes a beating. Tell me, how many times did you reach back home at the normal time ? Rather, the abnormal becomes the normal over a period of time. Separation from families owing to the education of grown up children in big cities is another commonality. Still, whenever the going gets tough in office, you are remembered first of all. You are the go getters for the establishment.

With the SCS officers being so crucial in delivering results, one could safely presume that they must be taken very good care of by the system. But all is not hunky-dory. Over the last few decades, there has been a sharp deterioration in the working conditions of the SCS while the challenges are on the increase. And even if they succeed despite the odds, at times their Herculean efforts go unnoticed. In fact, SCS officers often don't get all the credit for what they do, the same being usurped by some selfish higher up political and administrative bosses at times. It won't be wrong to say that behind most successful IAS is a

team of SCS officers because most of the public causes can be attained by team work only. And the reverse is also true as without a compassionate boss, outcomes are tough to achieve for SCS. Needless to say, the same applies to the subordinates of SCS also. Many senior officers and political bosses give due credit to SCS officers but some of them make SCS work behind the curtain only. Some of the seniors hesitate, don't take phone calls, don't give clear directions when required to go to tough field situations entailing danger to law and order, but are omnipresent when it is the time to take awards on big stages or interact with media on the success stories. Unfortunately, a few bosses project it as a zero sum game, being happy to wrongly claim that they could get the desired results despite the inefficient SCS officers working with them. Such bosses need to understand that such tide needs to be stemmed at the earliest. If the boats of SCS are rocked with some bosses looking helplessly, it is not long before their own boats would get rocked with a lot of silent bystanders. The overall government system needs to maintain a grace and stature for it to be able to function effectively.

It is not to say that the SCS are without flaws, they are also human and liable to err. Because, without true introspection, even we can't improve. Plato in his 'Republic' cautioned us against the three universal fetters of mankind: wine, women and wealth. Some of our officers also fall prey to these. Also, there is a lot of leg pulling among the SCS officers and scrambling for postings at times. And this could make some of us weak to get the desired postings. It is this wide availability of officers that allows the selfish among the bosses to make us fight and force us to do the avoidable in terms of rule of law. But once we unite and stop providing this choice of convenience to the selfish among the powers, insist on transfer policies, the toying with our officers would stop. When a group of juniors say a firm no to the illegal orders, the erring boss has no choice but to fall in line. United we stand and divided we fall and the ongoing fall from grace of the system can be ebbed only through our unity. We must insist on systems to be put in place of discretions of the self sustaining among the bosses. This would automatically enhance the

prestige of our service.

Another threat that we are continuously facing is the reduction in posts allocated to our cadre in different departments. This was recently faced by officers of Arunachal Pradesh and they united to oppose the posting of an IT department person as Director, Urban Local Bodies. As guided by President Jiban sir, they stuck to their stand. Posting of non SCS officers on posts held traditionally by SCS is another issue that AIF has been fighting for. I have certain humble suggestions to ensure that we don't keep on losing posts. Posts mentioned in cadre of SCS must remain with SCS come what may. Posts mentioned in IAS cadre but traditionally with senior SCS officers cannot be given to non administrative officers. Across India, senior SCS are often posted on various IAS posts as SCS is feeder service to IAS. Also, due to shortage of IAS officers, more so in the North East as many direct recruit officers are looking for ways to get deputation in Delhi or home state. Functional requirements need relevant experience. It is hard to understand how an IT department person can do justice to post of Director, Urban Local Bodies when SCS have a rich experience of urban body postings in the field. As AIF has been striving over the years, we must try to get encadred posts traditionally held by SCS in next cadre review of SCS.

One of the major reasons of losing traditional postings in other departments is the distortion of the Generalist vs Specialist debate. It is argued that as generalists, SCS don't understand the specific laws which officers of that department alone can master. But as a Generalist, the SCS has that holistic approach, diverse experience and out of box thinking which is much better than the parochial approach of a horse who has blinders covering its eyes. A word of caution, A few of our SCS Officers stop learning after entering the service as if entering the service is the final aim. Partly it is due to lack of proper mid career trainings, excursions, foreign visits etc. We in Rajasthan pioneered to start short term training for RAS in LBSNAA, Mussorie in 2018. UP started Foreign trainings for PCS. Today, knowledge is power and that alone can enhance our say. More knowledge will

make us more relevant and meaningful. Enhance your knowledge and you will be in demand. While in service, I did my MS in Public Policy from the legendary Carnegie Mellon University with highest distinction among officers/students of 15 nationalities including the IAS and delivered the graduation speech. AIF must try for mid career as well as more foreign trainings of the SCS. A case in point is the initiative of Karnataka SCS President Ravi ji to organise zoom talks by experts on the laws and practices affecting us directly so as to refresh our knowledge base.

Another burning issue is the selection of the non SCS into the IAS. Jharkhand recently shared the good news of two such seats being saved. Two so called 'yogya' non SCS officers were getting selected into IAS but were deprived as proposal reached UPSC late. As Lajveer sir guided, these two vacancies would get reverted to SCS in normal course. AIF has been vehemently opposing these non SCS selections over the years and educating state cadres in the same. We must keep collecting experiences of different states in averting these non SCS elevations into IAS. Like the delay was helpful in Jharkhand as the proposal did not reach by 31st December (these elevations being by the calendar year). In Assam, the criteria for considering non SCS services as equivalent to the post of SDM was struck down. It was Haryana I think where the 'special cases' were found to be undeserving. In UP, the 'special circumstances' were found lacking. In Karnataka, the process was stalled recently due to a court stay. The KAS Association was quite vigilant on this issue all along. And so on in some other states also. We can pool our data from different states to take a common stand so that this malicious practice gets ended once for all specially when many more than sufficient number of eligible officers are available from SCS. A word of caution, Jharkhand should not allow these two vacancies to be carried forward and added to the non SCS vacancies for this year. This is done by a wrong interpretation of IAS (Appointment by Selection) Regulations, 1997 as was done in the case of Rajasthan. Many states have gone to court on this issue and must keep pursuing it judicially as well as at policy level.

Shivdular Sir recently shared promptly in

WhatsApp group of AIF certain court decisions affecting us all. If we get relief in one state, various other states can benefit from it very easily and fast. One such decision of the Punjab and Haryana High Court is about payment of full salary (and not merely fixed remuneration) to the SCS officers while in probation. So, now other states can also approach their High courts for quick relief on exactly same lines. Recently, the Punjab Association President Rajatji and team vehemently opposed the wrong victimisation of a SCS officer by anti corruption department. Taking of such a stand is highly laudable.

It was heartening to see recently the gazette notifications of the elevation of SCS officers from Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat into the IAS. Nevertheless, this order for Select List 2021 (due from 1st January, 2022) got issued as late as November, mid December, 2022 and January, 2023 for UP, HP and Gujarat respectively. We must keep on making efforts for Boards to meet in early part of the year. One main hindrance is non availability of APARs of all the officers in the zone of consideration (3 times the no. of vacancies). Those who are not in reckoning are least interested and those who are getting promoted have to suffer. Anyways, there is 99% chance that any eligible officer who even has a chargesheet, his/her seat will be blocked by sealing the envelope, then why take so many extra APARs? This superfluous formality of GoI must be challenged legally or at policy level.

One of the major issues that AIF has been fighting is higher IAS cadre review in percentage terms. Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh recently got IAS cadre reviews although within the arbitrary and unjustified ceiling of 5%. But in the case of Chhattisgarh, the long delay of 8 years in 5 yearly cadre review is disturbing. In case of Tamil Nadu, the role of President, GS Mr Veerappan and others is laudable in getting it through. Rajasthan has been requesting GoI hard for cadre review beyond this artificial ceiling of 5% and hoping for the best. AIF has all along been striving for bigger cadre reviews every five years without delay.

The general presumption is that SCS get 1/3rd of cadre of IAS as promotion seats. But it is not so. Not only the junior duty posts are left out during calculation but surprisingly the leave

reserve component is also excluded in the calculation for promotion quota of SCS into the IAS. And on top of that the seats for non SCS without any special circumstances or justification at all are snatched from SCS. It is a moth eaten promotion quota that SCS gets and AIF has been fighting all along to get this promotion quota increased to 50% as per the ARC recommendation. Other significant issues being pursued by AIF include giving adequate seniority to the IAS promotees by revising the seniority formula rationally and pay protection of the promotee officers. Some such matters have been taken to courts including in Rajasthan. Often, after promotion, most promotee officers are discriminated against in terms of postings

also. Their old age is cited as one of the reasons. As the recent Australian Open champion said on winning that the new middle age is the new young age. Promotee IAS must be given due amenities, trainings, assignments, deputations, trainings etc. as AIF has been trying for these and other issues over the years while succeeding in some of the endeavours now and then. As pointed out above, the common thread connecting us is our similar service conditions, common interests and common challenges largely to be taken up unitedly with Union government. If we put up a united front and keep on convincing our political and administrative seniors, we certainly can get better deals. Amen !



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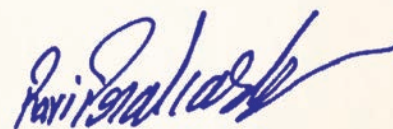
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राज्य सिविल/प्रशासनिक सेवा संघों के अखिल भारतीय महासंघ के 16वें अधिवेशन के आयोजन पर स्मारिका-2023 के प्रकाशन पर राजस्थान प्रशासनिक सेवा परिषद् को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं एवं बधाईयां।



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SHADOWS VS DIGNITY

Mukesh Kumar Sharma

RAS Joint Secretary to CS Rajasthan



75 years is a long period; too long to carry the shadows of the past! Here in the congregation of State/Provincial Administrative Services, the context of the shadows is obviously the realm of civil services. We need to look from a distance, to bring the shadows in perspective that we have been standing under for long and the reason thereof.

Literarily speaking, Civil Services have a long history. It can be conveniently understood that they must have started taking shape as long back as when the human societies evolved. Come to think of that, are not the services mirror images of organized division of labour which ants achieved long ago- 150 millions years before monkey lost its tail!

As our nomadic hunter gatherer forefathers gave way to cattle rearing farming settlers, when different goods and commodities came to be produced or generated by different sets of individuals, emerged the need to aggregate them. That's when Man found roots in ants and termites and resorted to the division of labour. And when goods and commodities started moving to complete the aggregate, some semblance of regulations inevitably evolved.

There began a complex journey- and the governing systems that exist today have evolved over a long period of continuum.

India, however, stands quite uniquely from that point of view. If Kautilya's Arthashastra is a credible evidence, India indeed had a well entrenched system of "Mantrins" & "Amatyas" at the centre, "Rajukas" and "Nagarikas" at city and "Gopas" & "Grahmins" at village levels in the provinces.

This ancient legacy was however discontinued and relegated to oblivion even before the turn of the first millennium.

After series of aggressive acquisitive invasions, mercurial and despotic regimes and even before the Sher Shah Suris and Akbars of

Medieval India could reconvene and consolidate some stability and sanity in regulation of public affairs, the British landed the Indian shores to deal a final blow to all the legacies.

India has come a long way in the two intervening centuries. The first century witnessed the red coats running violent campaigns to establish their military dominance which, in the aftermath, wreaked sheer annihilation of sources, structures and spirit of Indian society. Nonetheless, they managed to take credit for bringing the public affairs to order and establishing rule of law in the country!

It needs no extra intelligence to understand that whatever was built and developed, their benefits not denied, were mere tools of exploitation for the British. Jewels in the Crown were the Writer's Building- to create orderly lines of clerks simply to copy the commands, Railways- for faster and farther extraction of wealth and the Civil Services- to legitimize their draconian acts!

One can safely argue, the Civil Service imposed upon the Indians, 'in the service of the King/Queen'- was quite blatantly an organized network of agents, arranging the drain of wealth from all corners of our country. To muster the plunder, they came handy to muffle the voices and roll the heads that dared to resist; and all of it- only in the name of law!

This invention was so astutely anointed with 'British Character' that despite taking successive avatars from Honorable East India Company Service to Imperial Civil Service to the present form, the character doesn't fade!

The British left, but a ravaged India felt obliged to continue the so called steel frame. The character and attitude even 75 years of lowering the Union Jack, smells of the same supercilious air of disposing the "White Man's burden". Exceptions are indeed there, but a sad majority of them are unable to drop that charlatan sense of

Colonial justice, that regressive approach of always being right and knowing all. The cradle of upbringing has since long been shifted out of the Raj era Metcalf House, yet the shadows persist! They still seem to be obliging the country by shouldering the erstwhile "White Man's burden!"

Then comes the middle order of the government machinery, the Provincial Administrative Service. A thoroughbred daughter of the soil that grew outside the shadows of Raj. The unrivalled truth is that while the dubiously white collared 'Masters' retain the Character, the culture of the duty towards poor Brown Man falls on the middle order.

The PCS deserve to feel proud for being true torch bearer of "...of the people, for the people, by the people" principle of democracy. And they are humble while doing it- they even carry the White Collars on their shoulders, thus allowing them to feel giants!! They don't hanker for big office chambers and feel comfortable standing alongside others while peeing!! They don't need separate vehicles for their official dumb charades, spouses' shopping sprees and children's sports activities- all on the expenses of the exchequer!

Is it unfair to demand at least Dignity in return! Someone may ask- what mars our dignity? Are we abused by bosses? Well yes, many times. While many of their almost lunatic temperament leads to no ill consequence to themselves, your uprightness is considered rude! While no dimensions of American work ethics can even be remotely seen, one has been perfectly adopted by bosses! Even a 15 year older subordinate can be called by first name sans any respectful adjectives Indian culture offers. While they may not even acknowledge your presence in the same room, a singular uninformed absence of yours, be it for whatever inevitable personal circumstances, will bring an enquiry upon you or if you are lucky- at least a memo.

Some may find these petty issues and attribute them to individual sensitivity and perception. Alright, let's take some serious issues then!

Prospects of promotions are built in the written code of services. And it is followed to a tee; with clockwork precision promotions are handed over, virtually on a silver platter, even before calendar is replaced from the walls. Yes- but not in the case of PCS!

All States may not be in the same boat, yet most would echo these sentiments. There is no 'due date' of promotions for PCS. There is no proactive concern to initiate the promotional proceedings. Whenever due, Officers themselves are asked to compile/ provide their service record which Personnel Department itself is the custodian of! When months or at times years pass in vain, Officers start knocking the doors, requesting the "White Collars"! We implore and importune for something that should happen by default and which does not depend on anybody's mercy! And what can be more demeaning that once a long pending promotion is granted, we take bouquets to thank the Masters! Shouldn't the career advancement issues such as promotions be a matter of routine?

Focus of the Associations and Federations attention is also unfortunately only on aspects related to elevation to the IAS. Have we surrendered to the shadows and have accepted them as our accursed fate! Is that why our only hope for emancipation is elevation to IAS while we remain immune to lack of even basic dignity owed to us!

I urge the congregating fraternity- dignity begets dignity. Pay scales and cadre reviews would automatically fall in place if the system works as actively as it does for the Masters. We shouldn't be forced to demand for such things. But long before we can expect this to happen- we need to demonstrate Dignity in order to get it in turn. Our real tribute to the true tenets of democracy and public service would be to stand for the democratic values and workplace ethics and making sure that the norm is begotten without asking.

Respect is ingrained in our culture, but sycophancy is not. Administrative systems have hierarchies and they should be respected. When an elder displays 'badappan', we are obliged to bestow respect only. While profuse praise and genuflection should be reserved only for Gods who shower mercies; features built in Services should come as Rights. If human rights can be championed by the Governments, how long can our rights be allowed to be doled out as mercies!

And that fellowmen would be final departure of the Shadows.



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