

मंथन

The (Lanthan)

स्टाफ क्लब, आई. एच. बी. टी. पालमपुर
वर्ष 2 अंक 2
जनवरी 2007

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आमुख

मंथन आपके स्टाफ क्लब की पत्रिका है, इसका छठा अंक आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत है। आपके अन्दर विद्यमान वे प्रतिभायें, जिन्हें आप बोलकर या अन्य किसी रूप में व्यक्त नहीं कर सकते आप उन्हें मंथन के माध्यम से लघु लेख व कथा, कलाकृति, रेखाचित्र, कविता व अन्य किसी भी रूप में व्यक्त कर सकते हैं तथा छिपी प्रतिभा को निखार सकते हैं।

“मंथन की भावना है—भावनाओं का मंथन।”

स्टाफ क्लब के सभी सदस्यों एवं उनके परिजनों से निवेदन है कि वे मंथन के आगामी अंकों के लिए प्रविष्टियां देने की कृपा करें ताकि मंथन का अगला अंक समय से निकाला जा सके। भाषा हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी हो सकती है।

इस अंक में प्रविष्टियां देने वालों व सहयोग प्रदान करने वालों का स्टाफ क्लब सदैव आभारी रहेगा।

देवेन्द्र ध्यानी

विषय सूची

इस अंक में

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....Aarti....

Om Jai Google Hare!!
Swami Om Jai Google hare
Programmer's ke sankat, Developers ke Sankat,
Click main door kare!!
Om Jai Google Hare !!

Jo Dhyawe vo pawe,
dukh binse man ka, Swami dukh binse man ka,
Homepage ki sampatti lawe, Homework ki sampatti karave
kasht mite work ka,
Swami Om Jai Google hare!!

Tum puran search engine
Tum hi internet yaami, Swami Tum hi internet yaami
Par karo hamari Salari, Par karo hamari appraisal,
Tum dunia ke swami,
Swami Om Jai Google hare.

Tum information ke saagar,
Tum palan karta, swami Tum palan karta,
Main moorakh khalkamii, Main Searcher tum Server-ami
Tum karta dhartaa!!
Swami Om Jai Google hare!!

Din bandhu dukh harta,
tum rakshak mere, Swami tum thakur mere,
Apni search dikhaao, sare reasearch karao
Site par khada main tere,
Swami Om Jai Google hare!!

Google devta ki aarti jo koi programmer gaawe,
Swami jo koi bhi programmer gaawe,
Kehet SUN swami, MS hari har swami,
Manwaanchhit fal paawe.
Swami Om Jai Google hare.

BOLO GOOGLE DEVTAA KI ----- JAI

Jasbeer Singh

.....कुर्बानी.....

1. आजादी का पर्व मनाते
ये कैसे गुलाम हैं?
कराह रही रूह शहीदों की
स्वयं के लिए यहाँ जीते सभी
क्या इन्हीं के लिए हम हुए शहीद?
2. अर्थ ने किया सब अनर्थ
चारों ओर मचा हाहाकार है
रिश्तों में आ गए अवसाद कहीं से
क्या इन्हीं के लिए दिए हम प्राण हैं?
3. लाया ये क्या रंग, बलिदानों के खून का
आज़ाद – भगत की कुर्बानी
पूछ रही प्रश्न है
क्या देश स्वतन्त्रा है?
4. फँसा चारों ओर भ्रष्टाचार
छाया हर तरफ आतंक है
दिलों में बढ़ गई दीवार नफरत की
क्या यही तिलक का स्वराज्य है?

संगीता सिंह

....FACTS ABOUT INDIA....

- India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history.
- India invented the Number System. Zero was invented by Aryabhata.
- The World's first university was established in Takshila in 700BC. more than 10,500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects. The University of Nalanda built in the 4th century BC was one of the greatest achievements of ancient India in the field of education.
- Sanskrit is the mother of all the European languages. Sanskrit is the most suitable language for computer software reported in Forbes magazine, July 1987.
- Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to humans. Charaka, the father of medicine consolidated Ayurveda 2500 years ago. Today Ayurveda is fast regaining its rightful place in our civilization.
- Although modern images of India often show poverty and lack of development, India was the richest country on earth until the time of British invasion in the early 17th Century.
- The art of Navigation was born in the river Sindh 6000 years ago. The very word Navigation is derived from the Sanskrit word NAVGATI. The word navy is also derived from Sanskrit 'Nau'.
- Bhaskaracharya calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart.; Time taken by earth to orbit the sun: (5th century) 365.258756484 days.
- The value of pi was first calculated by Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. He discovered this in the 6th century long before the European mathematicians
- Algebra, trigonometry and calculus came from India; Quadratic equations were by Sridharacharya in the 11th century ; The largest numbers the Greeks and the Romans used were 10^6 (10 to the power of 6) whereas Hindus used numbers as big as 10^{53} (10 to the power of 53) with specific names as early as 5000 BCE during the Vedic period. Even today, the largest used number is Tera 10^{12} (10 to the power of 12).
- According to the Gemological Institute of America, up until 1896, India was the only source for diamonds to the world.
- USA based IEEE has proved what has been a century-old suspicion in the world scientific community that the pioneer of Wireless communication was Prof. Jagdeesh Bose and not Marconi.
- The earliest reservoir and dam for irrigation was built in Saurashtra.

- According to Saka King Rudradaman I of 150 CE a beautiful lake called 'Sudarshana' was constructed on the hills of Raivataka during Chandragupta Maurya's time.
- Chess (Shataranja or AshtaPada) was invented in India.
- Sushruta is the father of surgery. 2600 years ago he and health scientists of his time conducted complicated surgeries like cesareans, cataract, artificial limbs, fractures, urinary stones and even plastic surgery and brain surgery. Usage of anesthesia was well known in ancient India. Over 125 surgical equipment were used. Deep knowledge of anatomy, physiology, etiology, embryology, digestion, metabolism, genetics and immunity is also found in many texts.
- When many cultures were only nomadic forest dwellers over 5000 years ago, Indians established Harappan culture in Sindhu Valley(Indus Valley Civilization)
- The place value system, the decimal system was developed in India in 100 BC.

(Ref: <http://www.cs.iitm.ernet.in/~ramya/india.htm> These facts were recently published in a German Magazine which deals with WORLD HISTORY FACTS ABOUT INDIA)

TOP TEN IN THE WORLD

| Countries in Area | Largest Economies | Countries in Population | Cities in Population | Most Spoken Languages | Counties/hours spent weekly for reading |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Russia | USA | China | Tokyo, Japan | Mandarin Chinese 875 million | India 10.7 hrs. |
| China | Japan | India | New York, USA | Hindustani 426 million | Thailand 9.4 hrs. |
| Canada | Germany | USA | Seoul, South Korea | Spanish 360 million | China 8 hrs. |
| USA | France | Indonesia | Mexico City, Mexico | English 340 million | Philippines 7.6 hrs. |
| Brazil | UK | Brazil | Sao Paulo, Brazil | Bengali 210 million | Egypt 7.5 hrs. |
| Australia | Italy | Pakistan | Mumbai, India | Arabic 205 million | Czech Republic 7.4 hrs. |
| India | China | Nigeria | Osaka, Japan | Portuguese 175 million | Russia 7.1 hrs. |
| Argentina | Brazil | Russia | Delhi, India | Russian 165 million | Sweden 6.9 hrs. |
| Kazakhstan | Canada | Bangladesh | Los Angeles, USA | Japanese 125 million | France 6.9 hrs. |
| Algeria | Spain | Japan | Jakarta, Indonesia | German 100 million | Hungary 6.8 hrs. |

Source: (1) <http://www.corporations.org/system/top100.html> , (2) <http://www.mapsofworld.com/> (3)<http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats8.htm>, and (4) <http://www.watchmojo.com/>

Remember your childhood (OLD COINS OF INDIA)

Independent India Issued coins could broadly be categorised as

A. The Frozen Series 1947-1950, B. The Decimal Series, C. Contemporary Coins.

A. The Frozen Series 1947-1950

This represented the currency arrangements during the transition period upto the establishment of the Indian Republic. The Monetary System remained unchanged at One Rupee consisting of 192 pies.

1 Rupee = 16 Annas , 1 Anna = 4 Pice ,
1 Pice = 3 Pies








The Anna Series

This series was introduced on 15th August, 1950 and represented the first coinage of Republic India. The King's Portrait was replaced by the Lion Capital of the Ashoka Pillar. A corn sheaf replaced the Tiger on the one Rupee coin. In some ways this symbolised a shift in focus to progress and prosperity. Indian motifs were incorporated on other coins. The monetary system was largely retained unchanged with one Rupee consisting of 16 Annas.

| The Anna Series | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Denomination Metal | Obverse | Reverse |
| Rupee One Nickel |  |  |
| Half Rupee Nickel |  |  |
| Quarter Rupee Nickel |  |  |
| Two Anna Cupro-Nickel |  |  |
| One Anna Cupro-Nickel |  |  |
| Half Anna Cupro-Nickel |  |  |
| One Pice Bronze |  |  |

B. The Decimal Series

The move towards decimalisation was afoot for over a century. However, it was in September, 1955 that the Indian Coinage Act was amended for the country to adopt a metric system for coinage. The Act came into force with effect from 1st April, 1957. The rupee remained unchanged in value and nomenclature. It, however, was now divided into 100 'Paisa' instead of 16 Annas or 64 Pice. For public recognition, the new decimal Paisa was termed 'Naya Paisa' till 1st June, 1964 when the term 'Naya' was dropped.

| Naya Paisa Series 1957-1964 | |
|--|---|
| Denomination Metal Weight Shape Size | Coin |
| Rupee One Nickel 10gms Circular 28 mm |  |
| Fifty Naye Paisa Nickel 5 gms Circular 24 mm |  |
| Twenty Five Naye Paisa Nickel 2.5 gms Circular 19 mm |  |
| Ten Naye Paisa Cupro-Nickel 5 gms Eight Scalloped 23 mm (across scallops) |  |
| Five Naye Paisa Cupro-Nickel 4 gms Square 22 mm (across corners) |  |
| Two Naye Paisa Cupro-Nickel 3 gms Eight Scalloped 18 mm (across scallops) |  |
| One Naya Paisa Bronze 1.5 gms Circular 16 mm |  |

Aluminium Series 1964 onwards With commodity prices rising in the sixties, small denomination coins which were made of bronze, nickel-brass, cupro-nickel, and Aluminium-Bronze were gradually minted in Aluminium. This change commenced with the introduction of the new hexagonal 3 paise coin. A twenty paise coin was introduced in 1968 but did not gain much popularity.

C. Contemporary Coins

Over a period of time, cost benefit considerations led to the gradual discontinuance of 1, 2 and 3 paise coins in the seventies; Stainless steel coinage of 10, 25 and 50 paise, was introduced in 1988 and of one rupee in 1992. The very considerable costs of managing note issues of Re 1, Rs 2, and Rs 5 led to the gradual coinisation of these denominations in the 1990s.

| Contemporary Coins | |
|---|---|
| Metal, Weight, Diameter, Shape | Denomination |
| Cupro-Nickel 9.00 gms 23 mm Circular |  |
| Cupro-Nickel 6.00 gms 26 mm Eleven Sided |  |
| Ferritic Stainless Steel 4.85 gms 25 mm Circular |  |
| Ferritic Stainless Steel 3.79 gms 22 mm Circular |  |
| Ferritic Stainless Steel 2.83 gms 19 mm Circular |  |
| Ferritic Stainless Steel 2.00 gms 16 mm Circular |  |

| Aluminium Series 1964 onwards | |
|---|---|
| Denomination, Metal, Weight, Shape, Size | Coin |
| One Paise Aluminium-Magnesium 0.75 gms Square 17 mm (Daigonal) |  |
| Two Paise Aluminium-Magnesium 1 gm Scalloped 20 mm (across scallops) |  |
| Three Paise Aluminium-Magnesium 1.25 gms Hexagonal 21 mm (Daigonal) |  |
| Five Paise Aluminium-Magnesium 1.5 gms Square 22 mm (Daigonal) |  |
| Ten Paise Aluminium-Magnesium 2.3 gms Scalloped 26 mm (across scallops) |  |
| Twenty Paise Aluminium-Magnesium 2.2 gms Hexagonal 26 mm (diagonal) 24.5 mm (across flats) |  |

Manthan Team

.....धर्म.....

दुनियां के पालन-हार बता, किस धर्म को तेरे मैं पाऊं !
जिस धर्म के अनुयायी हों शान्त, मैं उसी धर्म को अपनाऊं !!

मुस्लिम क्यों चाहें दुनियां में, इस्लाम का चर्चा हो सब ओर !
बस अल्लाह की ही बात चलें, तभी सुखी रहेगा यह संसार !!

फिर कौन शिया को रोक सके, सुन्नी को कैसे समझाऊं !
जिस धर्म के अनुयायी हों शान्त, मैं उसी धर्म को अपनाऊं !!

क्रिश्चियन चाहें बस दुनियां में इक बाईबल का गुणगान करें !
बस सुबह गिरजा और शाम चर्च, दुनियां शान्ति का जाप करे !!

फिर क्यों बंट गए दो पालों में, इक दूजे को ना देख सकें !
अपने को समझे पास मसीह, और दूजे का अपमान करें !!
कैथोलिक की कैसे बात करूं प्रोटस्टैन्ट को कैसे बतलाऊं !
जिस धर्म के अनुयायी हों शान्त, मैं उसी धर्म को अपनाऊं !!

हिन्दू सोचें गर दुनियां में, इक यही धर्म बस शेष रहे !
तब शान्त रहे सारी दुनियां, कोई दुश्मन न द्वेष रहे !!
तू ही बता कैसे गिनों मैं हिन्द के हर इक टुकड़े को !
सैंकड़ों हजार में बटें हुए, कैसे जोड़ूं इन मुखड़ों को !!
मैं कहां बसूं इस दुनियां में, वो जगह जहां मैं रह पाऊं !
जिस धर्म के अनुयायी हों शान्त, मैं उसी धर्म को अपनाऊं !!

ईश्वर अल्लाह और एक मसीह, गर एक रूप का नाम है तू !
फिर क्यों दुनियां में अलग-अलग, रूपों में दर्शन देता तू !!
बस यही वजह है अलग-अलग, मजहब जातों में लोग बटें !
सब अपने को श्रेष्ठ माने, दूजे का चाहे शीश कटे !!
अन्याय, अत्याचार की आंधी, गर रोकना चाहे तू दाता !
इक रूप में तू दर्शन देकर, उद्धार करो कुछ ऐ दाता !!
कुछ काया कल्प करो ऐसे, इक धर्म के सारे हो जाए !
न वैर विरोध रहे जग में, सब तेरे रंग के हो जाए !!

हरमेश

....कामना....

मेरी है बस यही कामना
खुशहाली फैले चारों ओर
भाग्य देश का हो जाए रोशन।

नहीं रहे कोई भूखा और प्यासा
सहारा किसी का छिन नहीं जाए
मिले सभी को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान।

कर्म करें सब दिल और मन से
कर्तव्य को रखें अधिकार से पहले
सबको मिले अधिकार समान।

अपराधी का अपराध से
भ्रष्टाचारी का भ्रष्टाचार से
हो जाये पूर्ण सम्बंध विच्छेद।

साफ और सुथरी हो जाये राजनीति
चुस्त और दुरुस्त हो जाये प्रशासन
सबल हो जाये न्याय व्यवस्था।

भाईचारा फले और फूले
सत्य का ही हो बोल-बाला
संगठित रहे समाज हमारा।

प्रकृति की सब करें सुरक्षा
अतिदोहन न हो इसकी धरोहर का
प्रकृति का कोई कहर न बरपे।

ज्ञान की बाती बुझे कभी ना
जन-जन तक पहुँचे ज्ञान की लौ
ज्ञान से फिर जन्मे ज्ञान नया।

मेरी तो बस यही कामना
सत्य हो जाए मेरी कामना।

मुख्त्यार सिंह

What lies beyond ?

I am, but a traveler,
Life is my road and thou are my goal.
My caravan passes through various bends,
While I try to fathom the mystic whole.

I am, a flower,
I came as a bud and embraced the bloom.
But then one day...., I withered away
And merged with my roots.

I am, a drifting boat.
Sailing this maze with thou as my oar,
Confronting the storms with conviction as my roar.

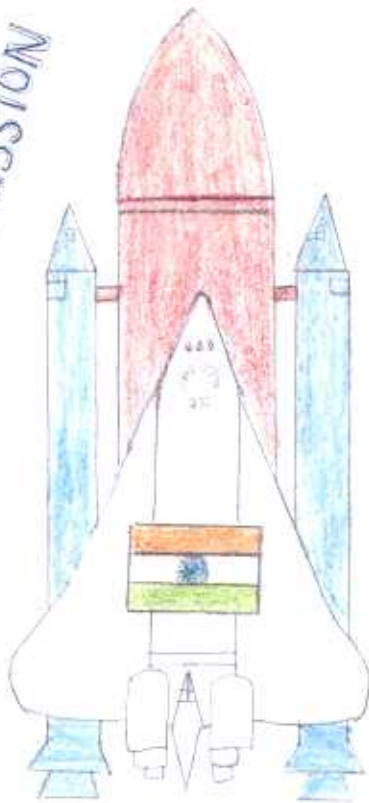
I am, but an ignorant kid.
The cosmos is my playground, a boundless ocean of truth.
I play at the shores, submerged in my world.
But sometimes, my reverie stops and,
I ponder "*What lies beyond*"

Abhishek Sharma

Children Section



MISSION IN SEARCH OF LIFE ON MARS MYSTERY MAY BE UNFOLDED SOON



By PUSHPINDER
Class VII DAV