



वर्ष 5      अंक 1      15 अगस्त 2011



स्टाफ क्लब

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पालमपुर-176061



# eFku

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os eFku ds vxkeh vka ds fy, i fof"V; ka nus dh d'ik dja  
rkfd eFku dk vxyk vd I e; ij fudkyk tk I dA Hkk"kk  
fglnh ; k vxst h gks I drh g\$  
bl vd ea i fof"V; ka nus okyka o I g; ks inku djus okyka dk  
LVkQ Dyc I n\$ vkhkhjh jgska

I i kno

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Sl. No.	Topic	Author	Page No.
1	eku ej k	j kgj d ekj	1
2	D; k gks x; k gS?	vfuy l n	2
3	dnz uk tkus-----	j kgj d ekj	3
2	i M+ vkj i ; kbj .k	I kfj dk gYyu	4
5	vkt dy vkj ej k eu	txnhi fl g	5
6	vkbl, pchVh dkykuh ea cPpks dh nfu; k	d'ru , oa dk0; k	6
7	Indian Flag	Rohit Pradhan	7
8	Daughter	Alka Vats	8
9	Iswarchandra Vidyasagar	Pabitra Gain	9
10	An Interview	Amisha Prashar	11
11	Bad Mind	Shivansh Singh	12
12	Love	Dhanvi Uniyal	13
13	We the Children of IHBT	Kriten & Kavya	14
14	Gems of Life	Anil Sood & Garima	15

## Drawings

15	Vidushi	17
16	Soumil	18
17	Shavi Uniyal	19
18	Devansh	20
19	Samagaya Gauri	21
20	Samridhi	22
21	Aayush	23
22	Brahmi	24
23	Rohan	25

## vj eku ej k

ftl feêh l s ; s ng cuh  
ftl l s gS ; s [ku ej k  
gj /kMdu epl s dgrh gS  
gj l kâ ij gS dtZ rj k  
ftl eŷd us i kyk i k'kk epl dks  
ml ds fy, ; s Qtz ej k  
rpl l s uk eâ nij j gw  
gj drjs ij gS gd rj k  
rj s fy, l rj xh l i us  
rj s fy, beku ej k  
cus fo' ox# ; s Hkkj r fQj l s  
vkj vlunkrk Hkh cu tk,  
djs veu pŷ bl nfu; k ea  
, d k gS vj eku ej k  
tys Kku T; kfr gj fny ea  
, d k gks foKku ej k

j kgj dekj  
SRF



## D; k gks x; k gS?

D; k gks x; k gS bl Hkkj r ns k dks  
tks dHkh fo'o dk vkn'kz Fkk A  
I kus dh fpfM+ k rFkk  
Kku dk nhi d FkkA  
xka/kh&cq) dk tud rFkk  
'kkfir dk çrhd Fkk A  
D; k gks x; k gS -----\  
Mj yxrk gS I ekpkj I quj ns[kus dks  
D; kfd I c rj Q gS xMcM+ rFkk ÄkVkyk  
D; k NkV/k\ D; k cMk\ I c fey dj  
nhd dh rjg yxs gS vi us  
LokFkk dh i frZ ds fy, -----A  
u çus okyh /ku ykxrk ds fy,  
vi us eku I Eeku] Äj i f j okj  
ns k dh e; khk dks NkM+  
doy Lo; a dk [; ky dj  
I Hkh gFkdMs vi uk dj  
i g k bdTk dj uk gh , d eu= gS  
D; k j ktk] D; k çtk] I Hkh Hkz'Vkpkj dk ra= gS  
Hkny tkrs gS I Hkh fd fdruk dkQh gS\  
doy mruk ftl I s th I ds 'kku I s  
fl j mBk vkYe I Eeku I s A  
ns k I oçFke] fQj ; s I c ckdh gS  
I qk fuæk] Lo: i eu] f'kf{kr i f j okj gh dkQh gS  
; gh y{k.k gS , d mnh; eku ns k ds  
tks > ds ugE] I rr vxxs c<+  
yktk dks Bkdj ekj] fo'o'kkfir dk I ns k i <A  
ej k rks ; gh I i uk gS fd Hkkj r ÄkVkyka  
dk ugE vfi rç-----  
'kkfir dk nrr] foKku ea vxz kh  
rFkk I k/ku I ä é ns k cus  
ge tgka Hkh ed[k dj a  
fo'o Hkbbpkj s dk I ns k i <A

vfuy I n

## dnz uk tkus-----

dnz tkus D; ugha dj rs ge mudh  
fd vj l s ea , d cō i shk gkrk gS  
gtkj ka #ga NVi Vkrh tc xeka l s  
rc dgha bī k eīdj krk gS  
yk[kka dk; j ncs nīkka l s  
dgha egkohj mHkj rk gS  
HkVdrh ; s nīu; k l fn; ka ds v/kj s ea  
rks j kś kuh fy, egEen mrj rk gS  
gtkj ka ij Nk; k tc cōdīh dk l k; k  
'kj s fny l dīj kr tgj i hrk gS  
nīu; k feVus dks rś kj gks tc  
dgha f'ko us= [kyrk gS  
l dīMka : ga tc i dīkj s dgha  
dey dūgś k f[kyrk gS  
dnz tkus D; ka ugha dj rs ge mudh  
fd vj l s ea , d xka kh i shk gkrk gS

j kggy dīkj  
SRF

## i M+ vkj i ; kbj .k

/kny] /kqvkj tgj hyh xg a  
i M+ i h tkr s gđ l kj h  
'kq vkDI ht u gea nđj  
LokLF; dh j {kk dj s gekj h  
gfj ; kyh dks nđk j kđ kuh  
rst j gs vkj[kka dh  
uje nđ ij py dj nđkks  
Fkd ku feVs i kp dh  
vi us fl j ij /kñ >sydj  
l cdk s nrs Nk; k  
vi us Qy nrs l Hkh dks  
Lo; a dHkh uk [kk; k  
xeđ rst+ i Mđ rks ckny  
dks ; s i kl cykrk  
o"kkz dks vkdf"kkz dj ds  
i kuh gđ cj l krk  
l kou ea i Mka dh Mkyka i j  
i Mđ s gđ >nys  
gj &Hkj s ckxka ea cPps  
[ksy [kq kh l s Qnys  
bl dh 'kk[kka i j dj rs gđ  
i {kh j đ& cl j k  
i Mka ea fdrus xq k gđ  
budh efgek U; kj h  
budh nđk&jđk j {kk gđ  
vi uh ftđeenkj h

l kfj dk gYyu



## “vkt dy vkj ejk eu”

ycka dh ełdjkV uš pkV [kk, s fny dkš  
vka qka dh jks'kuh uš xe ds vaks dkš  
oržeku ds Mj uš vrhr dh [kq" k; ka dkš  
dN , s l gsk vŕj Nqk dj j [kk]  
tš s l j t dh xjeh l spkan pkanuh dka

oržeku uš dy dh [kqkcw dks  
ftEenkfj; ka ds cks us dy ds l cakka dks  
eks uš dy ds vka "kz k dkš  
dN , s l gsk vkj Nqk dj j [kk]  
tš s l hi viusea l qj eksrh dka

oDr dh nhokj uš uho ds vk/kkj dkš  
>Bh ełdjkV uš l Pph [kqkh dkš  
dN , s l gsk vŕj Nqk dj j [kk]  
tš scjh cykva l š  
eka viusftxj ds VpMs dka

fQj Hkh u tkus D; w  
l cakka dks l ekt ds dV?kjs ea  
[kMk djus dk Mj fn[kykdj]  
eqsgh thus dh vuęfr u ndj  
thou dks ejstnk yk" k cukdj  
thus dk dBkj vknš k ns Mkyka

ej dj Hkh ykxka ds fnyka ea ft Å  
i Ōq , s k ojnu] eqs ns nks A

txnhi fl g

## vkbl, p-ch-Vh- dkykuh ea cPps dh nfu; k

ge gā vkbl, p-ch-Vh- dkykuh ds cPps  
fdrus vPNj fdrus l Pps  
dñ cMz rks dñ gā Nks/s  
fey&ty dj l c [kyk dj rA

fogku] l iuk] pfj r vkj xkj o dh  
gkrh gā ckra l; kj h  
l ehj vkj f{kfrt dj rs gā çæ (pram) çæ dh l okj hA

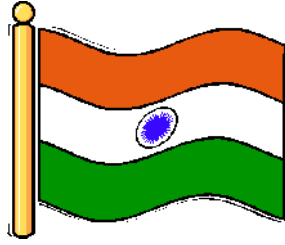
i qtk dh fØ, fvfoVh dh rks gS ckr fuj kyh  
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vkj blunq gekj h gS cMh Hkkyh&HkkyhA

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j kgr] j kgu vkj bz kku fØdV ea vi uk eu yxk, A

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dñl ; ks i j /; ku  
unk] dhrLuk vkj l ksey dks Hkh gS bl dk Kku  
vkbl, p-ch-Vh dkykuh gS gekj h tku  
vkj ge cPps gā bl dh 'kkuA

d'ru , o dk0; k



## The Indian Flag

Flags represent more than just a country. They reflect the uniqueness each country has to offer. Just like how not two flags are alike neither are two countries.

The National Flag of India is a horizontal rectangular tricolour of Saffron, white and green, with the Ashok Chakra, 24 spoke wheel in Blue at its center. It was adopted in its present form during the meeting of the constituent assembly held on 22nd July 1947, when it became an official flag of India. The flag is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian national congress designed by Pingali Venkayya. The flag by law, is to be made of Khadi. A special type of hand spun of cotton or silk made popular by Mahatma Gandhi. Usage of the flag is governed by the flag code of India and the other laws relating to the national emblems. The original code prohibited use of the flag by private citizens except on National Days such as Independence Day and the Republic Day. In year 2002, the Supreme Court of India directed the government of India to amend the code to allow flag usage by private citizens. Subsequently the union cabinet of India amended the code to allow limited usage. The code was amended again in 2005 to allow some additional use including adaptations on certain forms of clothing. The flag code also governs the protocol of flying the flag and its use in conjunction with other national and non-national flags. The privilege of flying the national flag on the vehicles is restricted to the Presidents, Vice-president, Prime Minister, Governors and Lieutenant Governor of states and union territories, Chief Minister, Union Ministers, Members of Parliament of India and state legislatures of Indian states, Judges of Supreme Court of India and High Courts, and flag officers of the Army Navy and Air force. When a Foreign dignitary travels in a car provided government, The flag should be flown at half mast as a sign of mourning. The flag is flown half mast nationwide on the death of the president, vice president or prime minister. It is flown half mast in New Delhi and the state of origin for the speaker of the Lok Sabha, chief justice of the supreme court and union ministers. On the death of governors, Lt. Governors and chief ministers. The flag is flown at half mast in the respective States.

### Some Interesting Facts about Indian flag

- The Indian flag was hoisted on the highest mountain peak of the world, Mount Everest 8848 m (9Kms) on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1953
- Madam Bhikaji Rustom Cama was the first person to hoist Indian flag on foreign soil on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1907 in Stuttgart, Germany.
- The Indian national flag flew to space in 1984 when wing commander Rakesh Sharma went to the space. The flag was attached as a medallion on the space suit of Rakesh Sharma.

By- Rohit Pradhan

7<sup>th</sup> B



## Daughter



Two big twinkling innocent eyes  
So full of life, so full of surprise.  
The tender delicate bud  
All about to please, all out to love.

She is hurt so easily  
She is pleased so easily.  
So full of dreams  
Unaware of screams.

Sensitive to her mother's needs  
Subservient to her father's please.  
Nurtured at the parent's house.  
She leaves as a bride for another house.

But her heart stays on  
In the place she was born.  
Dear daughter –gift of God:  
So loving, so tender, so sweet.

Let her live  
Let her see the world.

Alka Vats  
Sr. Lecturer, Dept of English,  
MSCM Govt. College, THURAL (HP)

## Iswarchandra Vidyasagar



Real name Iswarchandra Bandyopadhyaya. The title "Vidyasagar" which means 'ocean of knowledge' was given to him as an honor of excellence. But his contribution to the Bengali society is far more than just scholastic. Vidyasagar picked up the social reform work where Rammohan left it. He laid the foundation of modern Bengali language.

Vidyasagar was born on 26th September 1820 in a village named Birshingha in Midnapore district to father Thakurdas Bandyopadhyay and mother Bhagavati Devi. He spent his childhood in extreme poverty. At the age of eight, he came to Calcutta with his father where Thakurdas took bookkeeping job.

The saying is that Vidyasagar learned English numbers by following the milestones labels on his way to Calcutta.

In 1829, he was admitted to Sanskrit College. His concentration and quest for knowledge was so intense that he was used to study on streetlight, as his family could not afford gas lamp at home. In 1839, he passed Hindu Law Examination and was honoured with the title 'Vidyasagar'. Started his first job as the Chief Pundit in Fort William College, Calcutta in 1841 at the age of 20. Vidyasagar started learning English and Hindi here. In 1846, he joined Sanskrit College as Assistant Secretary. He wanted to improve the teaching system in the college and faced difference in opinion from then secretary Rasomoy Dutta. Vidyasagar left the job and joined Fort William College. In 1850, he became a Professor at Sanskrit College with one condition that he should be allowed to do the redesign of the education system. In 1851, he became the Principal of this college. None other than the Brahmins was allowed to study in Sanskrit College. He changed that rule and opened it for everybody.

Vidyasagar realized that there was no place for education of women in the society. With his tireless effort to uplift the status of women in the society, he was able to establish some Girl's schools in different places of Bengal. But there was no good Bengali text book for basic Bengali education. He wrote Bengali books with basic language construct and fundamentals, like, "Barnaparichay", "Bodhoday", "Kathamala" etc. and then easy grammar books like "Upakramonika" and "Byakaron Kaumudi". He also introduced some basic books for Mathematical logic. Rabindranath Tagore called him as the father of modern Bengali language. Vidyasagar translated some masterpieces of Sanskrit and English literature into Bengali: "Betaal Panchabingshati"(Sanskrit *Kathasarit sagar*, "Shakuntala", "Bhranti bilaas" , "Sitaar Banabaas" and edited books like "Raghubangsha", "Kumarsambhab" etc.

Vidyasagar proposed the widow remarriage act in 1856. Widows could not marry again in those days. There was strong protest from the upper class and orthodox people of the society. He encouraged his son to get married to a widow. Sometimes, he spent

money from himself to get widows married. He wanted to stop the Hindu men from getting married to many women. Notwithstanding the miserable condition of Hindu widows, he introduced 'Hindu Family Annuity Fund'.

Vidyasagar opened as many as 1200 schools for women in those early days of women education. Vidyasagar was one of the founder members of University of Calcutta, which was established in 1857. With help from some friends, in 1859 he established Calcutta Training School. This school was later named as Metropolis Institution and later was converted to a college named after him as Vidyasagar College.

Bold and articulate life style, honesty, strong determination, self-respect, and tenacity to fight against all odds - these characteristics made him a legendary personality in the era of Bengal renaissance. His strength of character became proverbial. He was also known for his charity and philanthropy and was called as "Daya-r sagar" - ocean of kindness. Renowned poet Michael Madhusudan Dutta wrote about him - "The genius and wisdom of an ancient sage, the energy of an Englishman and the heart of a Bengali mother". In 29th July 1891, this great personality died.

Pabitra Gain

Source: <http://www.calcuttaweb.com>



## An Interview



**Members:** Well, what is your name?

**Candidate:** Jeewan lal, sir

**Members:** How do you write your name in English?

**Candidate:** In English, I write 'Life Boy Sir'.

**Members:** What is your father's name?

**Candidate:** Sir, in Hindi, he is 'Suraj Prakash' and in English he is 'Sun Light'

**Members:** Where do you live?

**Candidate:** O the earth, below the sky

**Members:** What do you mean?

**Candidate:** I mean in 'Ludhiana'

**Members:** What does your father do?

**Candidate:** Sir, in summer he is 'ICS' in winter his is 'PCS'

**Members:** What is that?

**Candidate:** ICS stands for Ice cream Seller and PCS stands for Potato Chips Seller

**Members:** Now, tell me, what's your qualification?

**Candidate:** M.A.B.T. Sir

**Members:** What does that stands for?

**Candidate:** It means 'matric appeared but tripped'

**Members:** Oh! My God! Ok, G.O.F.H.

**Candidate:** What does that mean, Sir?

**Members:** Get out from here.

**Candidate:** Thank you, Sir

Amisha Prashar  
IX 'B'

## Bad Mind



In the way of blind  
The bad mind shines  
Taking man to grind  
By the crazy blinks of mind

Doing some crime  
In the dark moon lime  
Making some graves  
For bright good mind !

Having no shame  
Because of having a fame  
Having a blame of  
Making justice a game

The crime of a bad mind  
Can neither be rewind  
Nor be re – fined  
in the crazy dine

Shivansh Singh

## Love



Mother I have a star in my hand

Mother you are very sweet

Father I have a star in my hand

Father you are very sweet

Dhanvi, Shaivi and Brahmi said!!

My Mother and Father,

I want to tell you

I Love you

I am sorry for my mistakes

I love you!!!

Dhanvi Uniyal  
Class IInd



## We the Children of I.H.B.T.



We the children of I.H.B.T  
Lovely and bright  
Some are very small  
But some are tall in height  
We sing together, we dance together  
On New year's night.

On 15<sup>th</sup> August and 26<sup>th</sup> Jan  
We wake up with the morning sun  
And celebrate these days  
With great joy and fun  
On the occasion of Diwali  
We burn crackers with our gun  
On Holi when anyone sprays water  
We always try to run.

We play in park  
Until it is dark  
Though we fight like a shark  
But never break anyone's heart.

Our friendship never dies  
And we always want to rise

Kriten and Kavya

**- Experience of life:**

- Don't go for looks, They can deceive

Go for someone who makes you SMILE because only a SMILE makes a dark day seem Bright.

- All communication PROBLEMs are because of we don't LISTEN to UNDERSTAND.

-Some fragrance always remains in the hands of those who distribute ROSES

-The best thing in life is when someone gets angry on you saying I will never talk to you. Still the person comes back to you to tell and inform you, “ **Main gusse mein hun, mujhe manaa lena!!**

Last page - **Death**

So fill it with smile, love, faith and enjoy the life.

-Life is too complicated. Don't try to search for answers. Because – When you find answers, life changes questions.

- Do you know **which** is the best part of life?

- A Mountain is not higher than your confidence because – it will be under your feet if you reach the **TOP**.

- A person tired and fed up of life asked GOD:

## Why so many Mountains and Hills to climb in LIFE?

- An old man said, “ Erasers are made for those who make mistakes”

-Worries are Tensions are like birds-we cannot stop than flying near us but we can certainly stop them from making nests on our heads.

-Everything you want in life is waiting for you **outside** of your COMFORT ZONE and inside of EFFORT ZONE.

**Just make a MOVE from COMFORT to EFFORT.**

Compiled by: Anil Sood/Garima Sood







# SAVE PLANTS



Soumil  
II B









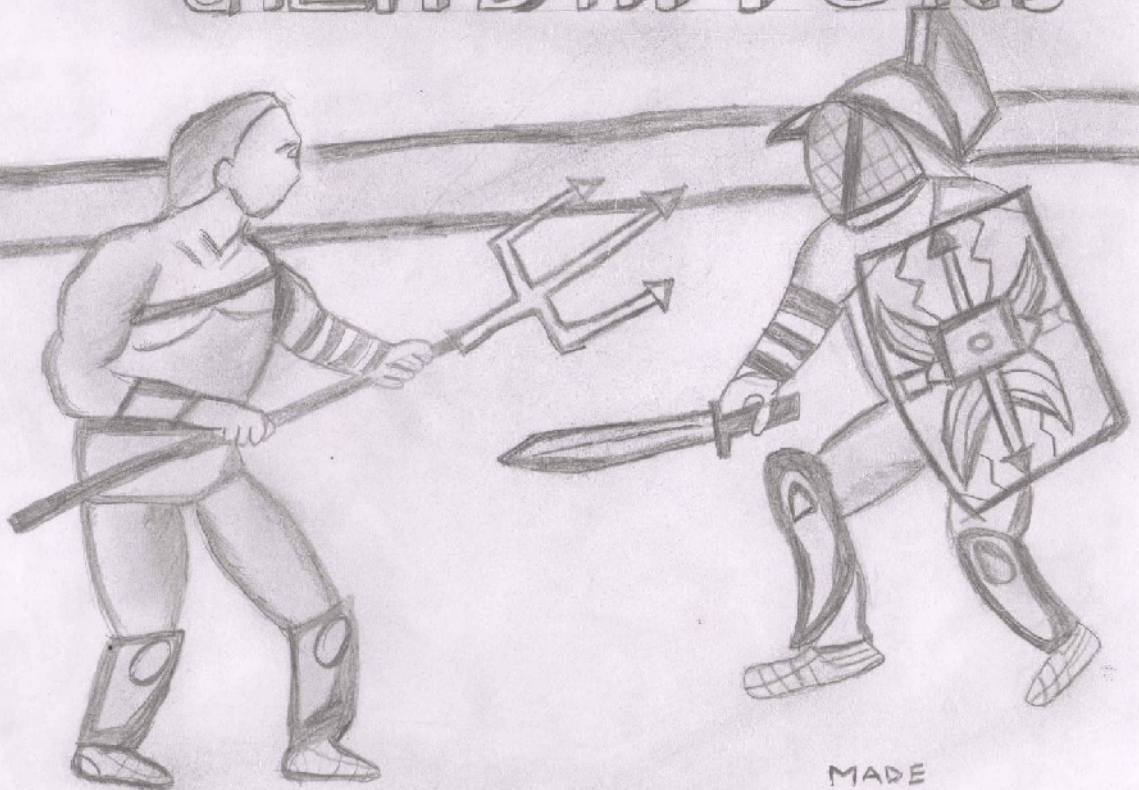








# GLADIATORS



MADE  
BY  
AAYUSH



