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**Rome was not built in a day, neither was emag**

*Srijan, the act of creating* — is what THSTI emag stands for. We are bringing out the inaugural issue to celebrate this spirit with contributions from THSTI and our next-door neighbour RCB.

*“Creativity is intelligence having fun.” — Albert Einstein*

We dedicatedly worked for the last few months, learning the nuances of editing while trying to organize the content in a palatable format. We had a great start with many entries across different entry types from articles, poetry, photographs, cartoons etc. With several pages of material prepared over three months, the first issue of *Srijan* is something we are proud to present and sincerely hope to get better and better.

Yes, it is difficult to create something anew when you are trapped in the daily frustrations of a failed experiment, a bad DC, a manuscript rejection or a turn-down mail from a funding agency has taken its toll on you. But we feel creativity at THSTI has been bottled up for the lack of an outlet and *Srijan* is the platform where we want you to channelize your creative energy.

We were surprised to witness the creativity many people at THSTI possess and they are the ones who made it possible for us to make a start. In addition, the approvals for getting down to business and come up with THSTI’s first electronic Magazine, support from the IT team, entries and pep-talks from faculty members were all encouraging and reminded us that we are on the right path. The entire team of *Srijan* expresses gratitude to Prof. Gagandeep Kang, Prof. Shinjini Bhatnagar, Mr. M. V. Santo and Mr. Tushar Sharma for the support and encouragement. We thank Dr. Amit Yadav for coming up with the idea of having a newsletter at THSTI thus showing us the way and sending us our first entry through his humorous piece on the stages of PhD progression.

We have a special *Interview* section for which we met Prof. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly who shared with us his words of wisdom for early career researchers. The section is going to be our regular feature and is aimed at connecting a senior researcher with beginners. We thank Prof. Ganguly for his time and consent to do the interview.

*“Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere.”*

The emag intends to go poly-lingual in future issues. We thoroughly enjoyed reading the entries in Hindi and hope you will also be impressed. In his
write-up Mohit Vats goes on to pen a short story about the wrongs committed against women on their own turf. We realize that the institution is ethnically diverse and invite everyone to write in their regional vernacular about what matters to you—arts, science, society, philosophy or life in general.

As a short exercise, we had sent out a survey question to find out what you think about the ongoing tug-of-war between man and machine. Hina compiles your responses in her brief write-up.

Three students from THSTI have been awarded their PhDs and they shared their views and experiences. They answered questions prepared by our team and their views can be an inspiration to our junior researchers. An alumnus contributed a Sci-Toon for this issue, making the outreach more than we expected.

We have reported three events in this issue; India-EMBO symposium on RNA Viruses, THSTI Video Challenge and THSTI Annual Sports and we hope to receive requests to cover more events in the upcoming issues. Do not forget to challenge yourself with our quiz section.

We have lot of photographers in our campus and the Through the lens section was flooded with great entries. We have selected several entries for our later issues. We wish to have volunteers who can photograph for our sections and invite them to become a part of Srijan.

We also wish to see contributions about your science in a simple language. So, we welcome our students and faculty to send us write-ups about their research. If you recently published a paper, tell us why it matters.

With this, we look forward to continued support, participation and suggestions for improving the magazine. We wish to see the magazine grow some fat. You can send in your Letter to Srijan at emagazine@thsti.res.in for publication in the next issue. Keep writing, painting, sketching and yes, let the world know. Let your creativity flow -

“Creativity is contagious. Pass it on.”

Team Srijan
THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Hina Lateef Nizami (PhD student, THSTI):
Hina is working with Dr. Sanjay Banerjee in the Drug Discovery Research Centre at THSTI. An impartial lover of both her pipettes and her pen, she finds the association with Srijan the most natural thing to do. In her free time, she wonders why equality is still a dream for many, and also why pizzas are not considered salad on bread yet.

Jyoti Verma (PhD Student, THSTI):
Jyoti is working with Dr. Bhabatosh Das at the Centre for Human Microbial Ecology and studies antimicrobial resistance among enteric pathogens. Travelling, reading books and listening to music are her favourite pastimes. “Words are the markers of great hidden ideas which can transform into something interesting.” She thinks that it’s been the vitality of thoughts and ideas which has led to the completion of our very first issue and would want the THSTI family to keep up that fire and desire to do something offbeat!!

Rajdeep Dalal (PhD student, THSTI):
“You can’t use up creativity. The more you use, the more you have !!” is what motivated Rajdeep to join Srijan. He is proud to be a part of the team which he thinks produces very relatable and creative content. He wishes the THSTI fraternity keeps ‘Srijan’ as prophage in their genes!! Rajdeep is with Dr. Amit Awasthi at the Centre for Human Microbial Ecology.

Soheb Anwar Mohammed (PhD student, THSTI):
Soheb is at the Drug Discovery Research Centre of THSTI with Dr. Sanjay Banerjee. He has had an altogether new experience after being associated with Srijan and he hopes this experience would help him find different perspectives on life for the sheer variety of contributions. The kind suggestions of Prof. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly for the Indian doctoral students in this issue stand out for him and he feels they will help to align our focus and be better prepared for upcoming challenges.

Pawan Poonia (PhD student, THSTI):
“Soome editors are failed writers, but so are most writers” is an Eliot wisecrack defending editors. But his wisecrack has to be taken with a pinch of salt. Editing for Srijan taught Pawan to do his job; that every write-up is a perspective and that is the way it should be appreciated. He hopes our readers see it that way too. Pawan Poonia is a PhD student and is engaged with THSTI’s team trying to comprehend the vast world of gut microbiome in its diversity and dynamism.
Did you know?

Veronica Berns, while working on her Ph. D. in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin –Madison, struggled to explain her work to her family and friends. Berns decided to surprise her family with her comic book “Atomic Size Matters”, at her graduation in 2014. Her latest project explaining the work of Nobel Prize winning scientists can be found on her website, VeronicaBerns.com.


Meanwhile in an alternative universe

(Rahul Sharma, formerly SRF at TB Lab, THSTI. “Treat them well”)
Did you know?

Stephen Wolfram published his first scientific paper at the age of 15 and had received his PhD in theoretical physics from Caltech by the age of 20. He is the creator of Mathematica, Wolfram Alpha and the Wolfram Language; the author of A New Kind of Science; and the founder and CEO of Wolfram Research.

Source: stephenwolfram.com (Official website of Stephen Wolfram)
STAGES OF PhD PROGRESSION

Author’s Note:
This is a light-hearted take (ignore the realities at your own risk, if you can) on how PhD progresses in Indian institutes (more specifically my grad institute), but I presume similarities may occur worldwide. This write-up is centred around tabling and discussing your ideas or discussing/arguing/contesting ideas coming from your mentor. (Take it with a pinch of salt!).

The average duration of PhD in India is five years. Not only will mentors disallow leaving in four years easily but also you would not be able to complete the work in that time. Sometimes, even six or seven years can pass by, without you noticing. So, here are the Stages of PhD progression.

First year:
You are naive and not sure about the scientific merit and ingenuity of your idea. You work on all the ideas of your mentor even if they are trash. You don't know when to speak up. You make laughable attempts at gaining brownie points by acting intelligent (which don’t work).

Second year:
You have started to feel you should speak up against some of the (silly) ideas but don't know when. And whenever you do, you get trashed.

Third year:
Having had enough of side tracks, you get bold and start speaking at (against?) all (almost) ideas the boss (that’s what you start calling him/her) suggests. Not knowing when to say what, you ALWAYS argue (not good for getting a PhD in the long run).
Fourth year:
You develop tact and know when to say what, but it’s too late, the damage has been done last year. Now that you want a PhD, you try to play ball using this new-found wisdom to just get along and get it done with. Adviser also realizes this and never fails to mention that you need to complete/take up XYZ task/project successfully, **BEFORE** you can graduate.

Fifth year:
Both of you understand each other like husband and wife. No pretences work. Conversations are less animated, and most conversations are handled by the body language, which suffices. Both are now in the "**If you don't kill me, I won't kill you**" mode. Mentor is sharp enough to know you can’t take that risk anyway. Tries to slip in a few tasks/projects you were always avoiding but now can't refuse.

Sixth and Seventh year:
You are still here? Either you haven’t seen it coming or had poor planning/tough project, **OR** your mentor is plain greedy. Why hire a post doc when you can get the work done through a miserable student who will do anything to get a PhD! You think, "I don’t have an idea what to do next, so let's just get along & do whatever suggested, to somehow graduate". You do almost everything you are asked of, and arguments are as few as the 1st year again.

8th year or more:
Oh.................................................................!!!

Dr. Amit Kumar Yadav is currently Scientist C at the Drug Discovery Research Centre of THSTI. When not engrossed in his world of proteins and peptides, he plays Table Tennis, Chess, listens to music, writes, reads, edits, criticizes, draws and paints.
Did you Know?

Albert Einstein, when asked about how to pick the best school for one’s scientific training, said “The school should always have as its aim that the young person leave it as a harmonious personality, not as a specialist. Otherwise, he—with his specialized knowledge—more closely resembles a well-trained dog than a harmoniously developed person.”

Professor Ganguly on when he thought of leaving science, what Grimms’ Brothers taught him and more

Srijan’s schedule lists questions, the responses to which are solely subject to the interviewee's experiences as a member of the Indian scientific community. The questions have been framed considering that doctoral students are going to constitute a substantial chunk of Srijan’s readers.

For our first issue, renowned Microbiologist and Padma Bhushan awardee for Medicine Prof. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly kindly consented to talk to Hina Lateef Nizami and Jyoti Verma from Srijan and answered these questions. Prof. Ganguly is currently a Visiting Professor of Eminence at THSTI. He has been the distinguished occupant of apex positions in many scientific organizations. He has to his credit about 800 research papers and been the supervisor of about 130 PhD theses themed around Neglected Tropical Diseases, Cardiovascular Diseases and Diarrheal disorders. His research interests encompass the disciplines of Immunology, Biotechnology and Public Health. He has been the Fellow of several science academies as well. He is the member of several Advisory groups and Grant Committees. He has been the recipient of many national and international awards. Only people who have met him will tell you about the humble person he is.

As he spoke to Hina and Jyoti, he drew from his experiences to give answers that he feels will guide youth in Science as they traverse through the challenges of Indian science and wishes they come out as winners. He talks about how reading about the world created in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s Fairy Tales can inspire a student of Science. Given the tribulations one faces in the field, many a times we hear about drop-outs. Prof. Ganguly goes on to talk about that one moment in his scientific career. Read on to find more.
Hina:
Thank you for agreeing to answer the Srijan questionnaire. We have a set of five questions for you. Jyoti will start with the first question.

Jyoti:
**What sets apart Indian scientists from the rest of the world, one good and one inferior quality?**

Prof. Ganguly:
The superior quality of Indian scientists is that, their efforts have received recognition worldwide. They have eminently succeeded and are valued tremendously in every part of the world they have gone to.

What I want to point out is about the younger lot in Science. They are often, might not be always, not sure about their careers after they finish PhD. Many do not have a clear-cut idea about scientific problems and how to pursue them. This could be because they have not done enough homework during their PhD.

Not an inferior quality but a handicap of the Indian PhD students is that 80% of them have poor troubleshooting skills. Most Indian scientists do not acquire skills essential to compete in the current times during their PhD dissertation, and I feel it is a major handicap as well. The second quality that ails most Indian scientists is the lack of an ability to independently investigate research projects. It is required of scientists to see their work as a part of the bigger picture. They should, for this develop a broader perspective. As you make your way through your research areas, you will realize skills need to be complemented with analytical thinking and broader perspective of your research to make it relevant for the outside world.

Jyoti:
**Was there ever a point in your life when you felt like leaving science? If yes, what made you stay back?**

Prof. Ganguly:
Science administration can get bizarre at times. If the incumbent HOD doesn’t like the previous one, and the previous one liked you, you have started on a wrong foot with the new HOD for no fault of yours. I will tell you an instance when I took up a job in a Department and its Head’s tenure ended after I joined. So, there was a time when I got a promotion and the person heading us changed. He suggested we don’t see each other’s faces to settle this situation. And that meant I could neither send out a project, be a principal investigator nor could I send out a paper for publication. That was a point when I thought that, I should find something else (outside science) or a new job. But then I decided to work ten-fold harder than I was working. I enhanced my network by making connections with other departments and institutes. I personally feel I was very productive during that period because it was a challenging time. Eventually, I landed a new job quickly and wisely. And I held the record of being a Professor at four departments when at Post Graduate Institute of Medical

“The lesson I learnt and realization of which made me stay back in science is that, when you are faced with a challenge, face it and rise above it.”
Education and Research (PGIMER) Chandigarh. The lesson I learnt and realization of which also made me stay back in science is that, when you are faced with a challenge, face it and rise above it.

Jyoti:

**Any book that you have read, and think is a must read for people in science and why is it so?**

**Prof. Ganguly:**

Some of the books that have inspired me were not books of science. I specifically liked the *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* a work of Nietzsche, a philosopher, Hans Christian Anderson’s *The Ugly Duckling* and others that always gave an important message.

The one book that I would suggest reading is Brothers Grimm’s fairy tales. In a fairy tale you could imagine things, Rapunzel’s hair so long that it touches the ground when she sits secluded at the highest point of a tower. Horses endowed with the power of flight. Your walls could be of barfi and jalebi. Reading this book would give a flight to one’s imagination and so is a must read.

Most people who come in to science have a tunnel vision. They tend to not read non-scientific work. When you talk of science, one should also read inspiring biographies of scientists. These classics provide a bigger insight on life that is equally significant. PhD is not just acquiring a degree, it’s building a life. Our reading should be broad and for at least 2-3 hours every day. Reading should be broad enough to help develop effective communication and analytical skills. Limiting your reading to science books won’t do that.

Hina:

**Do you have any advice for our student readers on qualities they should cultivate, so that their work is rewarding as individuals and as a part of the world of science?**

**Prof. Ganguly:**

Right since I started my scientific career back in 1965-66, I have seen a revolution every 5 or 10 years in science. The word *biotechnology* was not known when I began, and I became the professor of biotechnology at one given point of time. We need to adapt to the changes in the scientific environment and update us about important upcoming areas. You need to change and adopt new skills, reassert your research area with funding opportunities without losing your identity and track of the core area of interest. Not changing or learning new skills makes you weaker intellectually and pursuing goals keeps getting tougher. I tell my people that just knowing your science gives an entry (to a laboratory or an organization) but there are other qualities one needs to nurture to succeed. The global average of success rate of PhD students is just 10-20%.

Those who succeed have some qualities:

- They are likable, approachable and accessible for interactions.
- They try to maintain their originality and do not become subservient as PhD students.
- Crisis doesn’t break them.
- They understand their social responsibilities towards family, friends and society.
In my opinion, these are the qualities, 70-80% of which you should possess in addition to your science to succeed.

**Hina:**

**What, according to you, is that one lifestyle change that a young researcher should inculcate in his/her life?**

**Prof. Ganguly:**

Discipline, which I understand will sound a little archaic to you. At times chaos leads to more fruitful outcomes than when you adopt a disciplined approach. But being disciplined helps you in achieving things which are very difficult to achieve if you’re chaotic. If you are a genius and work in chaos you can succeed. But if you are an ‘ordinary mortal’ then only discipline will help you succeed. Also, empathy is a quality that will win you cooperation and collaboration from others and ward away alienation that many students fall into.
Did you know?

Kary Mullis was working at the Cetus Corporation, a biotechnology firm in California, when he invented the PCR technique in 1985. Cetus engineers developed ‘Mr. Cycle’ the first thermocycling machine. Roche Molecular Systems eventually bought the PCR patent and associated technology from Cetus for $300,000,000.

Source: The History of PCR (RU 9577), Smithsonian Institutional Archives.
When we put out the question for the maiden Viewpoint section, we thought we had set the ball rolling for a classic *Man vs. Machine* debate. However, the response was surprising – and heartening, shall we say – with a resounding ‘No’ to the question “**Will the digital transformation of biotechnology disrupt the contribution of human resource in the workspace?**”. This section aims to tap the views of the scientific fraternity at THSTI, and this time, we talk about why digitalization of biotechnology need not be viewed as a threat to human capital and its contribution.

Biotechnology, in its basic sense of utilizing living organisms to make products of use, has been around in practice for longer than we suppose. Cultivation of crops and domestication of animals both have long relied on selective breeding to enrich desirable traits. Modern biotechnology, as we know it, came into being much later when the discoveries of genetic material and ways to manipulate it aroused people’s curiosities in the 1960-70s. And, can we even talk about modern biotechnology without mentioning the technique that changed the face of it, the Polymerase Chain Reaction?

PCR is a technique that any biotech or molecular biology lab worth its salt cannot do without. Yet, how many of us can imagine (and bear) ourselves sitting and dunking a bucket containing the reaction tubes repeatedly in water baths of different temperatures, and, adding fresh polymerase after each cycle? Certainly not much fun, more so if you’ve to do it every single day. All of this doesn’t mean people never did this, and that’s where automation of the technique came to their rescue. And yet, did it replace the human element required in experimentation? Dr. Amit Yadav from the Drug Discovery Research Centre at THSTI says, “The
technology landscape has always shaped the job niches and the skill sets required to thrive in any given era, be it massive industrialization, the metal ages (iron age, bronze age etc.), but people have always adapted and newer skill sets in sync with the times have evolved.”

Let’s take another example, that of high content screening platforms for drug discovery. These sophisticated platforms have made possible automation of highly complex biological assays, with enhanced productivity and reduced time and labour involvement compared to their simplistic, manual counterparts. Again, though the labour required earlier has been reduced, the new technology itself has created fresh opportunities for learning and employment. Digital transformation of biotechnology has only served to ease our jobs, taking up routine tasks that occupied our hands, and freed us to pursue questions that add value to our research.

While we are talking about research in biotechnology, an issue that is too costly to ignore is the lack of reproducibility of experiments. A 2015 study titled ‘The Economics of Reproducibility in Preclinical Research’ mentions the prevalence of irreproducible preclinical research as exceeding 50% – and this was in the United States alone – resulting in approximately US$28,000,000,000 spent every year on preclinical research that is not reproducible. Though there is, of course, no single magic bullet to get rid of this phenomenon, automation of otherwise repetitive, manual procedures is often recommended to prevent the errors and biases from creeping in. This must be coupled with improved experimental design and use of

Asmita Bharti, Junior Research Fellow: digital transformation of biotechnology will need some more time but it won't disrupt the human contribution.

Akshay Binayke, PhD student: “‘No power on earth can stop an idea whose time has come’- Dr. Manmohan Singh. Human resource needs to evolve itself, mould itself to better accustom to the changing needs of the industry and technology”.

Shiv Kumar, PhD student: “I think digital transformation of biotechnology is a boon for science, generating better ways to deal with the scientific problems and involves more contribution of human resource”.

Parmeshwar Katare, PhD student: “I think digital transformation of biotechnology will be more useful for human resources at workplace”.

stores the knowledge and has a database of scientific papers and articles, making it easier for researchers to access and cite sources.
validated reagents and protocols. To quote Dr. Amit Yadav again, “Technology drives change but not on its own, it occurs only when it is embraced by people. Instead of disrupting the contribution of human resource in the workplace, it accentuates it and makes people more dexterous by innovative use of technology to solve challenges or focusing on the difficult tasks that cannot yet be left to technology alone.”

Digitalization and automation have been around in practice for quite some time now, and artificial intelligence is the next explosive idea set to change the way technology impacts our lives, at both work and leisure. The biotech industry has already been lagging other sectors such as automobiles in the adoption of these technologies and confusing the role of technology in ‘replacing our routine tasks’ with ‘replacing us’ will only do more harm. If there is something that should really terrify us, it is sitting at a lab bench for hours dunking a bucket containing little tubes in one water bath after the other, and no, we don’t get a pipette either!

Hina Lateef Nizami is a PhD student with Dr. Sanjay Banerjee in the Drug Discovery Research Center, THSTI (Faridabad). She is exploring what vitamin D has got to do with our growing tummies and failing hearts. When not overthinking about something, she enjoys cooking, eating, sleeping and thinking about writing, not necessarily in that order.
Did you know?

In the second volume of Harivansh Rai Bachchan’s autobiography Need Ka Nirman Phir (Building a new nest), he wrote: “There is much that has happened in my case at midnight times - even in the material sense.” In a strange, poetic coincidence, he passed away on the night of January 18, 2003.

Source:
आज चारों तरफ फैली इस धुंध को देख कर लगता है
काश... हमने पहले सोचा होता!
अपनी फटफड़ती हुई मोटरसाइकिल को
सड़कों पर दौड़ते से पहले,
अपनी शानो-शौकत में घर के हर
इंसान को... एक-एक गाड़ी दिखाने से पहले,
काश... एक बार सोचा होता।
चारों तरफ हरे भरे, इन खूबसूरत
पेड़ों को कटवाने से पहले,
खाली पड़ी उस जमीन पर ये बड़े-बड़े, पर
खोखले महल बनवाने से पहले,
काश... एक बार सोचा होता!
तो शायद आज सांस लेने में इतना सोचना ना पड़ा।

यह कविता मेघा गुप्ता द्वारा लिखित है। वह आरसीआई में पीएचडी के वृत्त वर्ष की छात्रा है। उनकी प्रयोगशाला पैदा-रोगजन्य विज्ञानकला के चारों तरफ फैली इस धुंध को देख कर लगता है।

Megha Gupta (megha.gupta@rcb.res.in)
रिसर्चर

जब रात को सब सोते है तो एक रिसर्चर जग रहा होता है।
अपने ख्यातों में कहीं खोया होता है।
कुछ हालातों से डर होता है,
तो कुछ मजबूतिों से घिरा होता है।
छोटी सी तरफ़ी को अनदेखा कर आगे बढ़ता है।
रक्त का भी, बस हार से ठहर जाता है।
समाज से अलग कुछ नया पाने में लगा रहता है।
समय दर समय अपनी दुनिया बना लेता है।
गुम सुम सा कहीं वो एक रिसर्चर,
बहुत आगे जाने की सोचता रहता है।
पैसे नहीं होते फिर भी अपने आपको रिसर्चर बोल कर अमरी का एहसास दिलाता है।
लोग चिल्लाते हैं सुन लेता है: सुनता रहता है...और सुनता रहता है।
फिर एक दिन उठता है, अपने आपको फिर से रिसर्चर कह के दहाड़ता है।
और आगे बढ़ता है, फिर दौड़ता है।
फिर......
एक दिन वो सब पाता है,
जो कभी ख्यातों में बैठकर बुन रहा होता है।
खोया बहुत कुछ है,
पर वो वही पाता है जिसके लिए वो अपने आपको रिसर्चर कहता है!!!
उस पल जब कुछ खोजने की तलाश में निकला था,
नहीं पता था कि खुद मेरी ज़िन्दगी की एक शीर्षस शुरु हो जाएगी।

हर कागज़ को समझने में इतना मशगूल था,
नहीं पता था कि मेरी ज़िन्दगी की किताब पर धूल जम जाएगी।

कीबोर्ड पर तेज-तेज बटन दबाने में लगा था,
नहीं पता था कि मेरी ज़िन्दगी दूँगी थम जाएगी।

हर सफलता में खुश होने का मन करता था,
नहीं पता था कि ज़िन्दगी की इतनी हार में सफलता खो जाएगी।

ज़िन्दगी की इस रफ़्तार में दौड़ने का मन करता था,
नहीं पता था कि सिर्फ़ एक कुर्सी पर मेरी ज़िन्दगी ठहर जाएगी।

इस समझने और समझने की फिटरी में मुल्लावीस था,
नहीं पता था कि एक दिन मेरी खुद की प्रदर्शनी बन जाएगी।

एक चाह एक ख्वाइश लिए घर से घर पड़ा था,
"अब पता चला" की मेरी ज़िन्दगी और नरक बन जाएगी...!

यह कविताएँ मितुल श्रीवास्तव द्वारा लिखित हैं। वर्तमान में मितुल ड्रग डिस्कवरी रिसर्च सेंटर में सीनियर रिसर्च फेलो के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। वह घूमने, किताबें पढ़ने एवं खेल कूद में रुचि रखते हैं।

Mitul Srivastava (mitul@thsti.res.in)
भंढयहा ह, वह बढ़ रहा है, तुम भी बढ़ रहे हो पर...

अफसोस ये सोच क्यों नहीं बढ़ रही
मैं उन्नति कर रहा हूँ, आप उन्नति कर रहे हैं, फिर...

फिर समाज क्यों अवनति का आइना देख रहा है
मैं बढ़ रहा हूँ, तुम भी बढ़ रहे हो
एक नन्ही कली मुसकाती हुई खुशियाँ मिखेती
प्रगति के पथ पर अपना कदम बढ़ाती है
हाय दुर्भाग्य! बेहमी से प्यारी सीध दी जाती है
अफसोस...ये सोच क्यों नहीं बढ़ रही है
आस्था के नाम पर खेल हो रहा है
मेरा सभ्य समाज पाख़ड़ियों को झेल रहा है
पौष्ष मौन खड़ा ये सब तमाशा देख रहा है
मैं बढ़ रहा हूँ, तुम बढ़ रहे हो...

हर इंसान में भगवान है, कहते हैं...

तो मेरा भगवान हाय जोड़कर
भगवान से विनती करता है
खिलने दो, मुसकूराने दो, चहकने दो
इस समाज को भी आगे बढ़ने दो...

इस समाज को भी आगे बढ़ने दो...

यह कविता डॉ. मधु पारीक द्वारा लिखित है। वर्तमान में डॉ. मधु ट्रांसलेशनल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान एवं प्रदूषणिकी सर्वेक्षण में टेक्निकल अफसर के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। वह घूमने में, धार्मिक किताबें पढ़ने में एवं संगीत सुनने में रुचि रखती है।

Dr. Madhu Pareek (madhu@thsti.res.in)
अब फतह ब्रह्माण्ड कर!

बीती बात बिसार कर,
सोच को अपार कर,
बंदिशों को तोड़ कर,
स्वयं को स्वतन्त्र कर,
छोड़ असफलता का डर,
हृदय को विशाल कर,
सिर्फ लक्ष्य का विचार कर,
प्रयत्नों का अनवरत प्रहार कर,
हर बार पुरजोर वार कर,
अंतता की ओर बढ़ा कदम,
अब फतह ब्रह्माण्ड कर...
अब फतह ब्रह्माण्ड कर!

यह कविता रवि शालिवाल द्वारा लिखित है। रवि ट्रांसलेशनल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में पीएच डी के छात्र हैं। इन्हें कविता लिखने का शौक है और साहित्य पढने में रुचि रखते हैं।

Ravi Shaliwal (rpshaliwal@thsti.res.in)
हमारा समाज

शादी के कुछ दिनों बाद से हम समझ को देखकर लेंगे उसके ससुराल वाले परेशान करने लगे थे। लेकिन पता था कि नन्नी माता-पिता से कर्ज लेकर उसके माता-पिता ने उसकी शादी कइ थी, और उसके माता-पिता इस शादी से कितने खुश थे। इन सब परिस्थितियों को जानते हुए, उसने कभी अपने माता-पिता के बारे में बात करने की कोशिश नहीं की। और शादी उसे नाम नहीं रखने का कसम नहीं कहा था, तो सब ठीक है। लेकिन हां तो तब हो पारी थी, जब यह सब गर्मियों में बदल लगा और घरेलू हिसाब जैसी एक सामाजिक बुराई का रूप ले गया था। तब उसने अपने माता-पिता में इस बात की जिक्र किया लेकिन माता-पिता के बारे में नहीं कहा था और सामाजिक परामर्श का हजार देया हुए, उसे समझ दिया था। उनने समझने के बाद चुकी थी कि ना रवी, ना ससुराल वाले और ना दो घर वाले, कोई भी उसका समझ सकता। ये सभी सिर्फ समय, रिवाज, परम्परा और ऐसा था हालाल देखने देते हैं और उसे भी इन सब को समझने के लिए जीवन संपादित किया।

इसी सब के बीच समझ की पिकी की आते का व्यापक घटना से याद की थी और जो इन सब को मूल्य देने के लिए पहले उसके समन्वय में अंजाम नहीं लिया। लेकिन कुछ रोज बाद ही, आज, अब ये अपने ससुराल वालों द्वारा उसकी पिकी की धूम हवा से पुरी तहत टूट चुकी थी। बहराहत इस समय संरक्षण एवं पश्चातवर्ती सरकार मान्यता शस्त्रिक्षण के लिए कई योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं किन्तु समझ अर्थिक तरीका तक भी छोटी सांस नहीं चाहती। अब ये जीवन नहीं चाहती ही और आशिर्वाद अब ये जीवन नहीं चाहती किसी दूसरे लिए वे जीवन भी मिली, लेकिन वे जी उसके साथ नहीं या अपने पते के लिए जिसके उसका जीवन भर साथ देने का क्षेत्र तो दिया, लेकिन कभी वाक्य मिलना नहीं या पिर अपनी उस बेटी के लिए जिसके केवल यादे शेष हैं, क्योंकि उसको तो ससुराल वालों ने जन्म से पहले लेने के लिए दिया।

न जाने क्यों? आज भी देश के कुछ हिस्सों में समाज द्वारा महालों को बाबराए की जाति नहीं दिया जाता। उन्हें केवल समाज, रिवाज, परम्परा और ऐसा के नाम भर दिया जाता है और जीने नहीं दिया जाता। उस समाज द्वारा उन्हें केवल एक विचार-वस्तु समझ जाता है। जहां इसका एक नए स्वतंत्रता समझा जाता है। उस समय समज ने हम एक नए लोकतंत्र के लिए कदम नहीं किया, उन्हें बाबरार की जाति देने वाले हमेशा समझ नहीं करते। उनका चार दौरान महिला कुशल समझ नहीं करते। उनका चार दौरान महिला कुशल समझ नहीं करते। उस समय आज दिन हालात शर्म है और आपका दिन स्वतंत्रता का नहीं है।

उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने और उन्हें जन्म देने 1
**Dr. Manish Sharma**

A strong believer of living and enjoying science, Dr. Manish completed his PhD under the supervision of Dr. Manjula Kalia. Presently he is working to decipher the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases like Huntington’s & Alzheimer’s.

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**Q1:** What are the most important life lessons you feel you learnt during your PhD?

Efforts may fail but don’t fail to make efforts. Be positive, focused and work in a team.

---

**Q2:** What do you feel were the positives and negatives of pursuing PhD from THSTI?

**Positives:**
- a) Young Faculty members with dynamic thinking and great enthusiasm
- b) Sufficient funds, advanced facilities and infrastructure
- c) Strong inter- and intra-institutional collaboration and a supportive staff
- d) Translational projects underway

**Negatives:**
- a) The far-flung location of the institute
- b) Limited communication and scientific discussion among students

---

**Q3:** How did you overcome failures during your PhD?

Read literature as much as possible and designed experiments accordingly. Regular discussions with your supervisor and not being disappointed with negative results is the best way to overcome the hurdles.

---

**Q4:** What are the most common mistakes made by students in the first two years of PhD which hampers their work later?

The most common mistake is made while identifying a project. My advice would be to initiate multiple projects simultaneously. Once you get one of your projects running, devote your maximum efforts there and always have a back-up plan if the project doesn’t work.
Dr. Preeti Thakur

An indomitable person, Dr. Preeti Thakur completed her PhD under the supervision of Dr. Nisheeth Agarwal (VIDRC). Presently she is pursuing her Post-Doctoral research.

Q1: What are the most important life lessons you feel you learnt during your PhD?

Be organized and avoid procrastination; take criticism to improve yourself and most importantly enjoy your work and the work place.

Q2: What do you feel were the positives and negatives of pursuing PhD from THSTI?

Positives: You learn a lot from your Principal investigator, who is both your mentor and an immediate senior. Being in an unestablished lab, you standardize every new protocol and thus learn a lot from your own failures.

Negatives: You are always under a lot of pressure to give results, in a way which is also good at the end of your PhD. Time is an important constraint as you start from very naive condition. Starting from scratch takes time, though it gives you a learning experience. I missed extracurricular activities, Journal Clubs during the initial days at THSTI.

Q3: How did you overcome failures during your PhD?

Learning from every bit of my mistakes and failures helped me get through. Secondly, I kept going and stayed positive in times of adversity when negative thoughts take the best of you.

Q4: What are the most common mistakes made by students in the first two years of PhD which hampers their work later?

I guess I was lucky enough for not making those mistakes during my initial years. My mentor has always pushed me through those and I ended up not making those but some of these could be:

a) Not looking for alternatives which might work for you.

b) Being too lazy or enjoying this period too much (a little bit is allowed). I would advise discussing with your mentor as much as you can during initial years, and later you may choose to have some independence.
Dr. Minu Nain

A vivacious person, Dr. Minu Nain completed her PhD supervised by Dr. Sudhanshu Vrati and thereafter worked as a Young Investigator at the Regional Centre for Biotechnology also at NCR-BSC.

Q1: What are the most important life lessons you feel you learnt during your PhD?

Perseverance, patience, time management, working as a team, prioritization, self-motivation, independent thinking and presentation skills.

Q2: What do you feel were the positives and negatives of pursuing PhD from THSTI?

Positives: Enthusiastic and motivated young faculty, ample funding, less number of students per PI and hence more focus on individual projects.

Negatives: I didn’t find anything negative about my PhD at THSTI.

Q3: How did you overcome failures during your PhD?

Perseverance and patience is the key. One has to go on despite failures. One has to troubleshoot the reason for failure and keep on doing the same thing differently every time until the goal is achieved.

Q4: Which are the most common mistakes made by the students in the first two years of PhD which hampers their work later?

Most of the students enter into PhD with the mindset that they have to stay here for at least 5 years and hence are not that serious about their project work initially. Moreover, most of them are less organized not only in performing experiments but also in documenting their work properly and lack time management skills which not only hampers their work later but also they end up wasting a lot of their time.
India|EMBO Symposium on "RNA viruses: Immunology, pathogenesis and translational opportunities"

Dr. Guruprasad Medigeshi from THSTI co-organized the event with Dr. Nagendra Hegde of NIAB, Hyderabad and Dr. Katja Fink of Singapore Immunology Network (SIgN). EMBO and Wellcome Trust DBT India Alliance in association with THSTI organized a symposium titled **RNA viruses: Immunology, pathogenesis and translational opportunities** at Taj Vivanta Hotels and Resorts, Faridabad (Haryana) on 28th and 29th March 2018 and at THSTI on 30th March 2018.

The symposium was intended to bring together RNA virus experts of national and international repute from diverse areas at one place to assess and guide the future of RNA virus research in India. Five sessions were organized with talks overarching epidemiology, disease burden and risk factors associated with RNA viruses, pathogenesis and evolution of RNA virus infections, viral and immunological determinants, novel strategies for vaccine development targeting new markets, clinical trials and models to test therapies and vaccines. Prof. Maharaj Kishan Bhan, National Science Professor, IIT Delhi delivered the keynote talking about challenges faced by RNA virus research in India pointing out areas that need immediate attention and kickstarted the symposium.

Poster sessions were conducted on Day 1 and 2 of the symposium and the best poster was rewarded during the closing session at THSTI. A special lecture of the EMBO “Women in Science” series was delivered by Dr. Sandhya S. Visweswariah from IISc, Bengaluru. The delegates were also given a tour of the NCR Biotech Science Cluster. The session chairs summarized the talks in the symposium and showed the way forward during their short “Crystal Gazing” talks before the symposium ended.

**THSTI VIDEO CHALLENGE:**

The THSTI Video challenge concluded on 17.01.18 after screening the videos for the judges' panel. Three entries were received in response to the call inviting participation from PhD students, JRFs, SRFs and post-doctoral fellows sent on 12.10.2017 for the competition.

The three winning videos were:

- **My Responsibility for Science** by Mr. Abhaydeep Pandey, Ms. Jaskaran Kaur and Ms. Shaifali Tyagi
- **Human Microbiome: Viaginal Microbiota** by Ms. Ojasvi Mehta
- **So, what: Elevator talk by the Scientists** by Ms. Suruchi Aggarwal, Ms. Hina Lateef Nizami and Ms. Praapti Jayaswal
SPORTS AT THSTI:

The NCR Biotech Cluster beamed with high-energy as THSTI embarked upon a series of Sports Events comprising individual and team events from January to March 10th, 2018. A Sports Committee was formed with eight members on Board with representation from faculty and administration to organize and monitor finances, form and co-ordinate event-specific Committees among other responsibilities. The competitions were made memorable by the excellent showing of employees and students from different laboratories, facilities etc. The sport competitions were immaculately managed, starting and finishing on time, with no untoward incidents or disruption, thanks to the volunteers assigned for each sport (Table in Box).

The different events organized to commemorate the Sports month included Table Tennis, Badminton, Chess, Basketball, Volleyball and Cricket.

1. **Table Tennis**
   1.1. Table Tennis Singles (Men)
   1.2. Table Tennis Singles (Women)
   1.3. Table Tennis Doubles (Men)
   1.4. Table Tennis Mixed Doubles

2. **Badminton**
   2.1. Badminton Singles (Men)
   2.2. Badminton Singles (Women)
   2.3. Badminton Doubles (Women)

3. **Chess**
4. **Basketball**
5. **Volleyball**
6. **Cricket**
The winners list...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name(s) of Winner/Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Table Tennis Singles (Men)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Mitul Shrivastava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Tushar Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Table Tennis Singles (Women)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Praapti Jayaswal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Kiran Bala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Table Tennis Doubles (Men)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Amit Yadav - Mitul Shrivastava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Parmeshwar Katare - Tushar Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Table Tennis Mixed Doubles</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Soheb Anwar - Kiran Bala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Amit Yadav – Praappti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Badminton Singles (Men)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Rajagopalalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Gowtham Kumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Badminton Singles (Women)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Kiran Bala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Riya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Badminton Doubles (Women)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Kiran Bala – Riya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Pallavi – Eira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Badminton Doubles (Men)</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Gowtham – Murari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Pawan - Rajagopalalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chess</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Amit Yadav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Sankarsan Bhattacharya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Saurabh and Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Soumalya and Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Manish &amp; Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Sharanabasava &amp; Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>M.V. Santo &amp; Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runner-Up</td>
<td>Gowtham &amp; Team</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In pictures:

Table Tennis

Badminton
Basketball

Chess
Volleyball

Cricket
We did have help & We are grateful

Cricket:
Veenu Mani, Rahul

Volleyball:
Srikant, Raj Kumar, Subhash Chandra, Suresh, Sharan Basava, Arif Saifi, Nandan Singh Negi

Basketball:
Deepa Nair, Saurabh, Varun Bajaj

Chess:
Sankarsan Bhattacharyya, Ganesh Prasad

Badminton:
Pawan Poonia, Surendra Rawat, Murari, Zaigham Abbas, Anbumani

Table Tennis:
Mitul Srivastav, Soheb Anwar Mohammad
Did you know?

The Cadbury Bournvita Quiz Contest holds the record of the longest-running inter-school English language quiz show on television. It started as a radio programme in 1972, and shifted to television in June 1994, where it enjoyed a successful run till May 2005.

Source:

[www.derek.in](http://www.derek.in) (Derek O'Brien’s official website)
Q.1 Do you love reading about the universe? Identify the INCORRECT statement.

A. Nicolaus Copernicus proved first that the earth and the other planets orbit around the sun.
B. Hans Lipperhey invented the first telescope, which was further modified by Galileo to study stars.
C. Stephen Hawking discovered the black hole first time and also found that black holes do not actually trap everything inside of them; instead, they also emit some radiation (“Hawking radiation”) and particles.
D. In 2012, scientists from Chandra X-Ray Observatory discovered that galaxies situated in the Phoenix cluster were found to be producing about 700 new stars yearly, i.e. 200-300 times higher than the ‘Milky Way’, a very active galaxy.

Q.2. Sometimes we observe these objects in the sky.

The picture on the left shows an object in space that has an icy core with a tail of gas and dust that extends millions of miles. What is this?

A. A comet
B. An Asteroid
C. A Centaur
D. A Satellite

Q. 3. ‘Indyushka’, ‘indyk’, ‘Hindi’ and ‘Diiq Hindi’ are names of:

A. Turkey, the bird
B. An island in Lakshadweep
C. Indian territory mentioned in the epic Mahabharat
D. A medicinal bush in the Himalayan region
Q. 4. Which fact about ‘Bacterial meningitis’ is NOT correct?

A. Babies and young children are more at risk because their body’s defenses are not fully developed
B. The disease is very contagious, and an infected person can infect any person coming in contact with body fluids
C. There is no vaccine to protect against all types of meningitis
D. Pneumococci and Streptococci are major cause of bacterial meningitis

Q. 5. Politicians love to comment on science and research. Find the incorrect Comment - Politician combination.

A. “Indian Rishis using their yoga-vidya would attain ‘Divya-Draṣṭha’ there is no doubt that the invention of television goes back to this” – Narendra Modi
B. “The well-known cosmologist Stephen Hawking, who passed away recently, had said the Vedas have a theory that is superior to Albert Einstein’s e=mc^2 Theory of Relativity” – Dr. Harsh Vardhan
C. “Since the man is seen on Earth he has always been a man. Nobody, including our ancestors, in written or oral, have said they saw an ape turning into a man.” – Subramanian Swami
D. “Maharshi ‘Kanad’ had conducted a nuclear test during his time.” – Ramesh P Nishank

Q. 6. Some facts about the Nobel prize in medicine till 2017. Find the INCORRECT one.

A. Adolf Hitler forbade three German Nobel Laureates from accepting the Nobel Prize, including Gerhard Domagk, who was awarded the 1939 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
B. The youngest Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine is Frederick G. Banting (32 years, 1923) while the oldest is Peyton Rous (87 years, 1966) (Average age for Nobel prize in Medicine is 58 years).
C. No one has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine more than once.
D. Nobel Prize in Medicine has been awarded to two married couples, (Carl F. Cori & Gerty T. Cori, in 1947 and May-Britt Moser & Edvard I. Moser in 2014), two brothers (i.e. Jan Tinbergen and Nikolaas Tinbergen) and two Father-Son pairs (i.e. Hans von Euler-Chelpin & Ulf von Euler and Arthur Kornberg & Roger D. Kornberg).
Q. 7. We heard you love philosophical science quotes, but they are really hard to remember. Anyway, give it a try!

Find out who didn’t say the mentioned statement.

A. “I don’t think the human race will survive the next thousand years, unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet. But I’m an optimist. We will reach out to the stars.” - Stephen Hawking

B. “Anything worth doing is worth doing twice, the first time quick and dirty and the second time the best way you can.” - Albert Einstein

C. “Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.” - Marie Curie

D. “If a single, well verified mammal skull were to turn up in 500-million-years-old rocks, our whole modern theory of evolution would be utterly destroyed.” - Richard Dawkins

Q. 8. We all know who Albert Einstein was, but do you know some facts about him?

Identify the INCORRECT one.

A. Thomas Harvey, the pathologist at Princeton Hospital secretly stole Einstein’s brain, cut into more than 200 pieces and preserved in ‘celloidin’ for years.

B. The initial studies on Einstein’s brain claiming that it had an abnormal proportion of two types of cells, neurons and glia, differences in individual cells or in particular structures in Einstein’s brain were controversial.

C. When Nikola Tesla was asked how it felt to be the smartest man on Earth, he replied, “I wouldn’t know. Ask Albert Einstein”.

D. While ending 18 years of love marriage, Einstein, as part of divorce settlement, agreed to give his wife Mileva Marie the prize money he might receive on winning the Nobel Prize in the future.
Q. 9. We made many mistakes here, but all combinations are not wrong! Identify the CORRECT one.

A. Srinivasa Ramanujan - Mathematician whose work explains chemical and physical conditions in stars.

B. Har Gobind Khorana - Biochemist who was the first scientist to synthesize complete artificial gene (rhodopsin, a protein involved in vision).

C. Meghnad Saha - Physicist, best known for his work with G.N. Ramachandran to develop ‘Ramachandran plot’ to study peptide structures.

D. G.N. Ramachandran - Mathematician best known for Ramachandran plot, also worked on number theory, infinite series and continued fractions.

Q. 10. Which fact about Galileo Galilei is wrong?

A. Galileo invented the first telescope to study stars.

B. Galileo was the first to discuss the relative motion, even 250 years before Einstein’s ‘The theory of relativity’.

C. Charged with “vehement suspicion of heresy”, Galileo spent the final eight years of his life under house arrest in his villa outside of Florence.

D. In 1992, under Pope John Paul II, the Vatican issued an official statement admitting that it was wrong to have persecuted Galileo.

Q. 11. After weeks of studying the lexical trends of the past year, reviewing the hundreds of public suggestions received, and consulting the opinions of an advisory panel of language experts, Oxford Dictionary has chosen its first Hindi Word of the Year in 2017. The word is:

A. Aadhaar
B. Vikas
C. Yoga
D. Notebandi

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-A, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-D, 8-C, 9-B, 10-A, 11-A
Did you know?
The oldest surviving photograph was taken by the French inventor-scientist Joseph Nicéphore Niépce with a camera obscura in 1826 or 1827. *Camera obscura* comes from Latin and means ‘dark chamber’.

Source: [http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/permanent/firstphotograph/](http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/permanent/firstphotograph/) (Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin)
The Gateways
(1) of NCR-BSC & (2) of THSTI

Animesh Kar (RCB)
When the campus goes to sleep..

The grapy dusk
Sucheta (THSTI)

And so ends the day..
Anita (THSTI)

When the world sleeps..
Anita (THSTI)

...and he watches on us
Rajdeep (THSTI)
Dear Mr. White,

We decided to raise hell and dahlias.

Sucheta De (THSTI)
“They weren’t looking for a fight. They were looking to belong”. And maybe we are all wrong.

Anita (THSTI)