

# Newsletter

Vol. 24 Issue 8 AUGUST 2023

Price Rs. 10/- Per Copy

## Nehru Centre



Discovery of India Building  
Dr. Annie Besant Road,  
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Phone : 2496 4676-80  
Fax : 2497 3827

Annual Subscription Rs. 100

## Events At a Glance...

### Library

**Poetry Evening**  
with **Puranjay Khanna**

**Saturday, 5th August 2023**  
**Who Are We Hall**  
**4.30 p.m.**

**Meet-The-Author**  
**Ms Nandita Da Cunha**

**Saturday, 19th August 2023**  
**Who Are We Hall**  
**10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.**

### Culture Wing

मराठी संगीत नाटक महोत्सव  
(August 23-26, 2023)

संगीत माऊली

संगीत ऋणानुबंध

संगीत संत तुकाराम

संगीत तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

**Time: 6.30 p.m.**  
**Nehru Centre Auditorium**

## Constituent Assembly Debates Language for the Union - Part V

The debate would be a long one, as many other speakers were to follow.

**Shyama Prasad Mookerjee**  
(West Bengal)

“ Mr. President, Sir, we are considering a matter which is of vital importance, not to the people belonging to one or other of the provinces of India, but to the entire millions of India's population.

India has been a country of many languages. If it is claimed by anyone that by passing an Article in the Constitution of India, one language is going to be accepted by all, by a process of coercion, that will not be possible to achieve. Unity in diversity is India's key-note and must be achieved by a process of understanding and consent, and for that a proper atmosphere has to be created. If I belonged to a province where Hindi is the spoken language, I would have felt proud today of the agreement to which practically all the members of this House have voluntarily submitted themselves by accepting Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of free India.

Why do we accept Hindi? It is for the main reason that, that is the one language which is understood by the largest single majority in this country today. If 14 crores of people out of 32 today understand a particular language, and it is also capable of progressive development, we say, let

us accept that language for the purpose of the whole of India, but do it in such a way that in the interim period it may not result in the deterioration of our official conduct of business or administration and at no time retard true advancement of India and her other great languages.

We accept that proposition, and the scheme which Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar has placed before you includes certain principles which we consider, taken as a whole, meet this viewpoint and will not be in the interest of the people coming from the south of India but, in the interests of the people of India as a whole.

You have got some time, fifteen years, within which English will have to be replaced, but let us judge the future use of English dispassionately and from the point of view of our country's needs. After all, it is on account of that language that we have been able to achieve many things; apart from the role that English has played in unifying India politically and in our attaining political freedom, it has opened to us the civilization of large parts of the world. It opened to us knowledge, especially in the realm of science and technology which it would have been difficult to achieve otherwise. Today we are proud of what our scientists and our technical experts have done.

Sir, with regards to regional languages, I am now happy that the

amendment proposes to include in the body of the Constitution itself a list of principal regional languages of India. I hope we will include Sanskrit also. If the protagonists of Hindi will pardon me for saying so, had they not been so aggressive in their demands and enforcement of Hindi, they would have got whatever they wanted, perhaps more than what they expected by spontaneous and willing co-operation of the entire population of India. But, unfortunately, a fear has been expressed, and in some areas that fear has been translated into action, where people speaking other languages, not inferior to Hindi by any means, have not been allowed the same facilities which even the much-detested foreign regime did not dare to deprive them of.

Lastly, I shall say a few words about the numerals. We are having a minor war on numerals. But this suggestion which has been made is not in the parochial interest of the people who come from south India. That is a point which must be understood by every section of this House. The continuance, until otherwise decided, of the international numerals is vitally necessary in our own interests, atleast for many years to come.

It pains me to find that in some areas, acceptance of international numerals may become a first class political issue. It depends on the leaders of those provinces to take courage in both hands, get up here and say that they have accepted this compromise for the good of India and that they are going to stand together. If the leaders say so, I have not the slightest doubt that the people also will accept it. We have not banned the circulation of Hindi or Devanagari numerals in any province where the state legislature so decides or even for all-India purposes.

All that we have recommended is the acceptance of a formula which we feel will be fair and just to all."

**P.T. Chacko** (Travancore & Cochin)

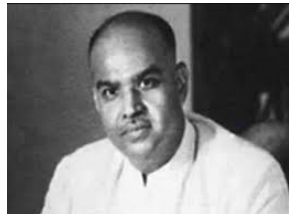
"Sir, My position is that English should continue to be used for a period to be fixed and the question of national language should be left to the future Parliament. A national language has to evolve itself and it is not to be created artificially. It should be capable of expressing all the needs of modern civilization. To be capable of meeting all modern demands, it should have a lore of scientific literature. I do not think any of our languages contain a good scientific literature. It would be almost impossible to teach chemistry, physics and such other sciences in any of our languages.

A national language can be decided upon only by mutual agreement. It cannot be done by taking votes. No language can be imposed upon an unwilling people. No nation has ever succeeded in imposing the language of the majority upon the minority.

posterity, I believe it will be better for us if we leave this problem to be decided by posterity themselves."

**Rev Jerome D'Souza** (Madras)

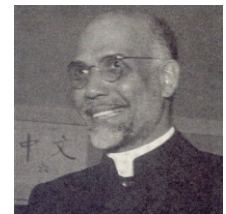
"Mr. President, I venture to plead for the acceptance in its broad outline of the proposal submitted by Mr Gopalaswami Ayyangar, not because I think that in every detail it is acceptable but because it embodies the widest common measure of agreement. I would plead with my friends who have till now stood out on the question of numerals to accept the compromise, putting aside, for the moment, the merits of the question. Personally, I believe that on rights and merits, international numerals have an indisputable superiority. I say as a teacher, as a student of science and literature, that on the merits of the case, it is better to have the international numerals. I say the acceptance of these international numerals will be a



**Shyamaprasad Mukerjee**



**P. T. Chacko**



**Rev Jerome D'Souza**

After having seen a sort of fanaticism in action in the matter of the comparatively smaller question of the numerals and after hearing a section of the people of this House speak as if all that mattered in life was the Devanagari system of numerals, I feel that it would be better for us to leave the decision on this question to soberer men. We can hope that our posterity will be more tolerant and wiser and hence they may be able to find an agreed solution to this problem. Our intolerance has already divided India. Let us not divide it again. Instead of imposing a language for

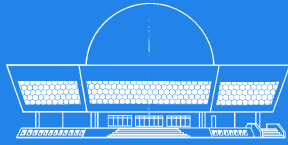
symbol of the spirit of India which wants not merely a narrow nationalism but according to the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore and of our own great Prime Minister wants the spirit of universal brotherhood. I, therefore, most earnestly and humbly make this supreme appeal through you, Sir, that we may close our ranks; that on this question of language there be the grace of general and universal acceptance and that as we rise from this discussion, we may rise not as separated into camps, but as brothers, and children of one mother - our Mother India."

*... to be continued*

**What Nehru said....**

Being an Indian I am myself influenced by a reality or myth about India, and I feel that anything that had the power to mould hundreds of generations, without a break, must have drawn its enduring vitality from some deep well of strength, and have had the capacity to renew that vitality from age to age.

*...from Chapter 3, The Quest, The Discovery of India.*



## NEHRU PLANETARIUM

Tel: 91-22-24920510  
Mobile : 9892890510

## SKY SHOW : Biography of the Universe

12 noon (Hindi) 1:30 p.m. (Marathi)  
3:00 p.m. (English) 4:30 p.m. (Hindi)

(MONDAY CLOSED)

Tickets will be available online and at the Booking Counter.  
Visitors are expected to strictly follow Covid-19 norms.

Email: [managernpmumbai@gmail.com](mailto:managernpmumbai@gmail.com)

## Moons or Natural Satellites of Planets

All the planets in the solar system, with the exception of Mercury and Venus, have their own moons or satellites, scientifically referred to as natural satellites.

Until the 16th century, the Moon was considered to be a planet. But, with the advent of telescopes in late 1609, moons of other planets were also discovered. These moons, though orbiting their parent planet were difficult to see with naked-eye observations.

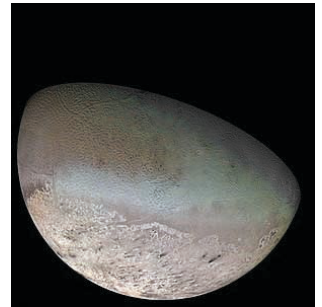
Galileo Galilee first discovered Jupiter's moons in January 1610. He had pointed his telescope in the direction of Jupiter and noticed that it had four 'stars'. He also observed that the positions of these 'stars' changed continuously. He thus thought that they must be orbiting Jupiter. Galileo decided to call these 'stars' planetæ or planets. He named them Io, Calisto, Europa and Ganymede. Hence, the four moons of Jupiter are often called Galilean moons or Galilean satellites. They can all be observed with a pair of good binoculars or by using a small telescope. Most moons of planets were originally formed during the formation of the solar system. These moons orbit their planet in the same direction as that of the planet's motion around the sun. Such orbits are called prograde orbits<sup>1</sup>.

### Seven largest moons

The solar system has at least 297 moons (natural satellites) orbiting various planets. Of these, seven moons have a diameter more than 2500 km. The study of these large moons is important to understand the formation of the solar system and for future space exploration. These seven moons ascending in order of size are Triton (of

Neptune), Europa, Io and Callisto (of Jupiter), the Moon of Earth, Titan (of Saturn) and Ganymede (of Jupiter).

**Triton**, the moon of Neptune is the smallest of all the moons. Its diameter is 2706 km. It was discovered by British astronomer William Lassell on October 10, 1846, just seventeen days after the discovery of Neptune itself. Triton orbits Neptune in a retrograde orbit<sup>2</sup> and it is classified as a captured satellite. Triton is a geologically active moon. The surface of Triton has some impact craters, is covered with frozen nitrogen and the crust is mostly water-ice. It has a tenuous atmosphere of nitrogen. In 1989, the Voyager 2 fly-by sent back pictures of erupting nitrogen gas from Triton.



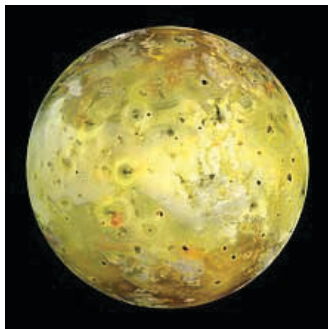
**Europa** has a diameter of 3138 km. It is made of silicate rocks and has a crust of water-ice. It has the smoothest surface compared to any other object of the solar system. Europa has a very thin atmosphere of oxygen. Europa orbits Jupiter in prograde orbit.



Both Triton and Europa are larger than Pluto.

**The Moon** has been discussed in detail in the last issue of the Newsletter.

**Io** is the innermost moon of the four Galilean moons of Jupiter. Its diameter is 3642 km. It is a very geologically active object in the solar system. It has the highest density and thus the strongest surface gravity. The amount of water on Io is the least among any other astronomical object in the solar system.



More than 400 active volcanoes have been recorded on Io. These volcanoes produce plumes<sup>3</sup> of sulphur and sulphur dioxide. These plumes reach as high as 500 km above the surface of Io. Hence, most of Io's surface is composed of extensive plains with a frosty coating of sulphur and sulphur dioxide. Io's surface shows some impact craters. Some may possibly be buried under the volcanic material. Io acts as an electric generator and can develop up to 40,000 volts across itself. It plays a significant role in shaping the magnetic field of Jupiter. With the help of a shortwave radio, one can actually hear and record electrical noise as a hissing sound.

**Callisto** is the third-largest moon of all the moons and the second-largest moon of Jupiter. Its diameter is 4806 km. It is the outermost moon of Galilean moons and has been observed by experienced observers without any telescope.



The surface of Callisto does not show any geological activities. Neither do we see any indication of subsurface activities on Callisto, such as volcanism, plate tectonics or continental drifts. It has the most heavily cratered surface among all the objects in the solar system. However, there are indications of the existence of a layer or "ocean" of liquid water in its interior, which might harbour primitive life forms. Callisto has a very tenuous atmosphere composed of carbon dioxide.

Io and Callisto are even larger than the Moon. The next two moons are even larger than Mercury.

**Titan** is the largest of the moons of Saturn. Its diameter is 5150 km. It is also the tenth largest body in the solar system, including the Sun. It was discovered by Dutch astronomer Christiaan Huygens on March 25, 1655. Titan is the only known moon with a significant atmosphere. Like the Earth it has a nitrogen-rich atmosphere. This is the only object in the Solar System on which surface liquid has been found. Titan is considered to be an important object to look for the existence of life.



**Ganymede** is the largest and most massive natural satellite of Jupiter as well as in the solar system. Its diameter is 5262 km. It is also the largest object without an atmosphere, despite being the only moon of the solar system which has a magnetic field. Its surface is almost entirely covered with water and ice. It reflects about 43% of the sunlight that falls on it. Its surface with a grooved terrain has been a challenge for astronomers to explore. Hubble Space Telescope detected a very thin atmosphere of oxygen on Ganymede.



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*References:*

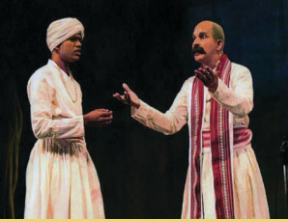
1. **Prograde Orbits** – The orbit of planetary moons which orbit their planet in the same direction as that of the parent planet's motion around the sun.
2. **Retrograde Orbits** - In a retrograde orbit, a moon revolves in its orbit in the opposite direction from that in which the planet rotates about its axis.
3. **Plumes** - A long cloud of smoke or vapour resembling a feather as it spreads from its point of origin.

# Culture Wing



## संगीत माऊली

बुधवार, २३ ऑगस्ट २०२३



*Produced by*  
**Mumbai Marathi  
Sahitya Sangh,  
Mumbai**  
*Written by*  
**Shri Pradeep Oke**  
*Directed by*  
**Shri Pramod Pawar**  
*Music by*  
**Dr. Ram Pandit**

## संगीत ऋणानुबंध

गुरूवार, २४ ऑगस्ट २०२३



*Produced by*  
**Khalwayan,  
Ratnagiri**  
*Written by*  
**Dr. Shrikrishna  
Joshi**  
*Directed by*  
**Shri Pradip  
Tendulkar**  
*Music by*  
**Shri Ram Tambe**

## संगीत संत तुकाराम

शुक्रवार, २५ ऑगस्ट २०२३



*Produced by*  
**Om Natyagandha,  
Mumbai**  
*Written by*  
**Shri Babaji Rane**  
*Directed by*  
**Shri Santosh Pawar**

## संगीत तमसो मां ज्योतिर्गमय

शनिवार, २६ ऑगस्ट २०२३



*Produced by*  
**Dapoli Taluqa  
Brahmanhitvardhini  
Sabha Sanskruti  
Vibhag, Dapoli**  
*Written & Directed by*  
**Shri Vilas  
Bhalchandra Karve**  
*Music by*  
**Shri Nilkanth  
Gokhale**

**23-26 August 2023, 6.30 p.m.**  
**Nehru Centre Auditorium**

Entry: Entrance Cards will be available on 18th August 2023 from 10.30 a.m. until availability from the ticket counter of the Nehru Centre Auditorium

**BHARAT SINGH**



An expert in portrait paintings in various mediums, Bharat will showcase his recent works.

**Tuesday 1st August 2023 to  
Monday 7th August 2023  
(AC Gallery)**

**BHAGWAT SAPKALE  
MANOHAR BAVISKAR  
DNYANESHWAR MALI**

These three artists will display their landscape works in acrylic and various forms of Ganesh.

**Tuesday 1st August 2023 to  
Monday 7th August 2023  
(Circular Gallery)**

**PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION**

Bharati Vidyapeeth's School of Photography, Pune will showcase the works of its students.

**Tuesday 8th August 2023 to  
Monday 14th August 2023  
(AC Gallery)**

**VINOD KANJWANI**

Vinod is a self taught artist working in mixed media on various subjects.

**Tuesday 8th August 2023 to  
Monday 14th August 2023  
(Circular Gallery)**

**PRADEEP CHANDRA  
WAHULE**

Pradeepchandra pursued his studies in life sciences and nurtured his art alongside. He does portraits and landscapes in dry pastels and various other mediums.

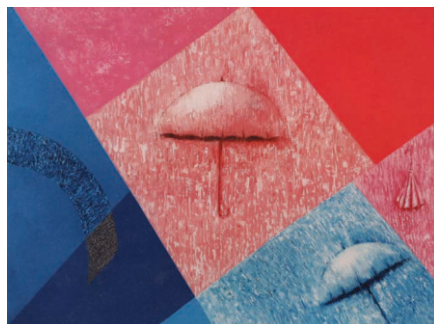
**Tuesday 15th August 2023 to  
Monday 21st August 2023  
(AC Gallery)**

**SARFARAZ LASKARI**

Sarfraz, a practising interior designer, artist and a poet will exhibit his works in different mediums.

**Tuesday 15th August 2023 to  
Monday 21st August 2023  
(Circular Gallery)**

**GEETA TEWARI  
JAHANVEE SHARMA JAIN  
RAGINI KUMARI  
JYOTSNA RAJPUT  
TANISHA GOEL  
SANJAY KUMAR**



Geeta Tewari

This group of artists will bring paintings in acrylic, oils, charcoals and mixed media in their show.

**Tuesday 22nd August 2023 to  
Monday 28th August 2023  
(AC Gallery)**

**TUSHAR SHETTY**

Tushar is an architect and loves to paint in water colours.

**Tuesday 22nd August 2023 to  
Monday 28th August 2023  
(Circular Gallery)**

**DR. SUCHITRA MEHTA  
DR. MANGAL KENKRE**



Dr. Suchitra Mehta

Photographs, artworks and painted quilts will be on sale. The proceeds will be passed on to children who require bone marrow transplant.

**Tuesday 29th August 2023 to  
Monday 4th September 2023  
(AC Gallery)**

**SHITAL TAWDE**



Shital's paintings are on nature in oil on canvas.

**Tuesday 29th August 2023 to  
Monday 4th September 2023  
(Circular Gallery)**

## RAMSAR WETLAND SITES IN INDIA

### 6. Haryana

**Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary** is a human-made freshwater wetland, the largest in Haryana. It receives its water supply from an escape channel constructed to receive water from Jawaharlal Nehru (JLN) Canal. The wetland is surrounded by private agricultural lands and is separated from these fields by a 12 km long elevated bund, circumscribing this lake. The wetland was declared a protected area in 1986 and was designated as an Eco-sensitive Zone by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change in 2011.

The wetland ecosystem is home to thousands of migratory as well as resident birds. Over 250 species visit Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary throughout the year. The site supports more than ten globally threatened species including the endangered Egyptian vulture, steppe eagle, Pallas's fish eagle and black-bellied tern. It also has more than 1.7% of the biogeographic population of greylag goose and more than 2% of the biogeographic population of Indian cormorant. Mammals seen at the site include nilgai *Boselaphus tragocamelus*, common mongoose, and black-naped hare. Vegetation here includes water thyme, tall reed, munj sweetcane, wild sugarcane and Indian reed. The Sanctuary contributes to maintaining the region's water table by recharging groundwater, and is also a natural flood buffer.

**Sultanpur National Park** is located just off Gurugram, 45 km southwest of Delhi. The wetland forms the core area of the National Park and is fed by the overflow from neighbouring canals like the Chandu-Budhera canal, and is replenished by saline groundwater. In 2010, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change declared the area within five kilometres of the Park as an eco-sensitive zone.

The wetland harbours a rich plant and animal life. It supports more than 220 species of resident, winter migratory and local migratory waterbirds at critical stages of their life cycles. More than ten of these are globally threatened, including the critically endangered sociable lapwing, and the endangered Egyptian vulture, saker falcon, Pallas's fish eagle and black-bellied tern. It also has more than 7% of the biogeographic population of bar-headed goose and more than 8% of the biogeographic population of greylag goose. The ecosystem services offered by the Sultanpur National Park include nutrient recycling, recreation, tourism and scientific and educational activities.

The park has seasonal aquatic vegetation and open grasslands, dotted with artificial islands. Extensive marshes to the north of the main wetland form a mosaic with areas of dry grassland. The natural vegetation of the region is semi-arid scrub, while 78% of the buffer zone is under cultivation.

Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary and Sultanpur National Park in Haryana were jointly declared as Ramsar Wetland Sites on 25th May 2021.



**Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary**



**Sultanpur National Park**



**Egyptian vulture**

**NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS**

**Books for Sale**

- Nehru Revisited
- India's Defence Preparedness
- Nehru and Indian Constitutionalism
- Internal Security in India
- Constitutionalism and Democracy in South Asia
- मुंबई: काल आणि आज
- Mumbai: Past and Present
- India and Central Asia
- Witness to History
- India-Russia Relations
- India-China Relations
- Remembering Einstein
- Challenges to Democracy in India
- Rule of Law in a Free Society
- Science in India
- Exploring The Universe

Colourful art catalogues for sale

- (1) GOPALRAO DEUSKAR (1995)
  - (2) VINAYAKRAO KARMARKAR (1996)
  - (3) MITTER BEDI (1997)
  - (4) S. L. & G. S. HALDANKAR (1998)
  - (5) BALAJI & HARISH TALIM (1999)
  - (6) D. G. KULKARNI (DIZI) (2001)
  - (7) NARAYAN L. SONAVADEKAR (2003)
  - (8) NAGESH B. SABANNAVAR (2004)
  - (9) SAMAKALEEN (2005)
  - (10) VINAYAK S. MASOJI (2006)
- and many more...

ART FUSION catalogues

2007 / 2008 / 2009 / 2010 / 2011 / 2012 / 2013 / 2014

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**Poetry Evening**

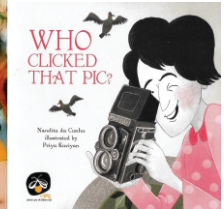


**Second Star: Poetry of the Conscious State**

This book of poems is a simple insight into the perspective of a boy coming of age through the metaphor of imagination, poetry and written words. It spans multiple years and experiences all compiled into a journey of a mind maturing through time.

Date: **Saturday, 5th August 2023**  
Venue: **"Who Are We" Hall**  
Time: **4.30 p.m.**  
**Open to all**

**World Photography Day**



**Who Clicked That Pic?**

On World Photography Day, Ms Nandita da Cunha will talk about the life of India's first woman photojournalist, Homai Vyrawalla. Homai's courage and craftsmanship comes out beautifully in the book.

Date: **Saturday, 19th August 2023**  
Venue: **"Who Are We" Hall**  
Time: **10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.**  
**Age Group: 9+years**

**Entry by prior registration only**

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<p>Printed at <b>M/s PRINTCOM</b> I-Wing, Shop No. 1, Mahalaxmi SRA CHSL., P. B. Marg, Worli, Mumbai - 400 030.</p>	<p><i>Editor</i> Arati N. Desai <i>Design &amp; Layout</i> Imtiaz Kalu</p>