

Newsletter

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Nehru
Centre



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Events At a Glance...

LECTURES ON

75 Years of India's Independence

by

Dr. Gaurav Gadgil

(Asst. Professor, History)

K. J. Somaiya College of Arts and
Commerce.

Date: **Saturday, August 6, 2022**

Shri Rajdeep Sardesai

(Consulting Editor and

Lead News Anchor)

India Today Group

Date: **Sunday, August 7, 2022**

Time: **4.00 p.m.**

Venue: **Hall of Harmony**

(for students of Stds. XI and XII)

CULTURE WING

मराठी संगीत नाटक महोत्सव

Wednesday, August 3, 2022

धाडीला राम तिने का वनी?

Thursday, August 4, 2022

संगीत मानापमान

Friday, August 5, 2022

संगीत मदनाची मंजिरी

Time: **6.00 p.m.**

Nehru Centre Auditorium

Constituent Assembly Debates The National Flag - Part II

The President of the Assembly announced that he had got a notice of three amendments to the Resolution. To this, Shri H. V Kamath (C. P and Berar) said, "When I sent in the amendment, I had not seen the design of the Flag." The amendment he wanted to move pertained to the design and after seeing the Flag presented by Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Kamath did not press for it and begged leave of the House to withdraw it.

Shri Tajamul Hussain who had moved the second amendment was not present in the House. The third amendment to the Resolution was moved by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. He said, "Mr. President, Sir, after such an impressive and emotional speech by Pandit Nehru, one hesitates to say or add anything. Therefore, I do not wish to move the amendment."

Discussion on the Resolution followed.

Seth Govind Das (C. P. and Berar: General) said, "Today, Independent India is displaying her national flag. Everyone who has taken part in the struggle for freedom during the last twenty-seven years is today reminded, like Panditji, of the events during that period. We were unarmed and helpless and had no resources for achieving independence. But the way in which this battle of freedom has been fought and victory achieved

has no parallel, not only in the history of India but also in the history of the world... I support this resolution with all my heart."

Shri V. I. Muniswami Pillai (Madras: General) said, "Mr. President, Sir, I appear before you today to support the Resolution so ably moved by our great national leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had a lion's share in the freedom struggle of this great country. Sir, he has explained to us the significance of this Flag which is to be held and defended by the millions of the inhabitants that live in this great country. It is not to be the Flag of the rich or the wealthy but it is to be the Flag of the depressed, oppressed and submerged classes all over our country. I also welcome the introduction of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka. With these words, I support the Resolution."

Chaudhri Khaliqzaman (United Provinces) said, "Mr. President, I support the Resolution moved by Pandit Nehru. I think that from today everyone, who regards himself as a citizen of India - be he a Muslim, Hindu or Christian - will as a citizen make all sacrifices to uphold and maintain the honour of the flag... I know that a flag to look at is simply a piece of cloth. But a country's Flag symbolizes its ideals and its aspirations, both moral and spiritual. I feel happy that none, who calls himself a citizen of India, can have occasion to disagree with the

speech of Pandit Nehru in support of the Flag.”

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (United Provinces) said, “Mr. President, I do not wish to say very much after the very eloquent way in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented this Flag and the Resolution to you. The Flag links up the past and the present.” Describing the Flag and also interpreting it, he said, “Here we are putting in the very centre the white of the Sun’s rays. The White means the path of light, the light of truth and transparent simplicity. Asoka’s wheel represents to us the wheel of the Law, the wheel of Dharma. Truth can be gained only by the pursuit of the path of Dharma, by the practice of virtue. These ought to be the controlling principles of all those who work under this Flag. The orange, the *bhagwa* colour, represents the spirit of renunciation. It is said *Sarve tyage rajadharmesu drsta* meaning all forms of renunciation are to be embodied in *rajdharma*. Our leaders must be disinterested. They must be dedicated spirits. They must be people who are imbued with the spirit of renunciation. The green represents our relation to the soil, our relation to the plant life on which all other life depends. We must build our paradise on this green earth guided by truth (white), practice of virtue (wheel) and a spirit of renunciation (saffron). This Flag tells us to be ever alert, be ever on the move, go forward, work for a free, flexible, compassionate, decent, democratic, society in which Christians, Sikhs, Moslems, Hindus, Buddhists will all find a safe shelter.”

Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta (Udaipur State) said, “Sir, this is a historic occasion when free India is going to adopt a National Flag and I wish you to understand that a very large majority of the Indian States in India are and

remain an integral part of India. For the first time, Sir, after a long, long time, we will have India ruled for India and by Indians. I am, therefore, speaking here not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of a large number of States. I am sure they will agree with me when I say that this Flag whether it is flying over a building in India or on the high seas in foreign waters, would represent the combined sentiments of

Shri Frank Anthony (C. P. and Berar) said, “Mr. President, Sir, as I listened to the very eloquent speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and commending this Flag, I thought that it was a sufficient seal to the solemnity of the occasion. But since the understandable feelings and enthusiasm of members have led to the making of several speeches, I felt that I should say a few words. I had the



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru holding the flag in the Constituent Assembly

the Union of India, irrespective of what places of worship we go to, irrespective of the difference in our names and nomenclatures; we are all Indians and this is our Flag. Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution.”

In the midst of speeches, Shri Satyanaryan Sinha (Bihar) addressed the Chair and said, “I suggest, Sir, that the question be now put.” The President replied that he had with him the names of more than twenty-five honourable members who wished to speak. The House was in a mood to hear them on that memorable day.

Shri Tajamul Hussain (Bihar) said, “We would like to hear the Bulbul-e-Hind.” (Smt. Sarojini Naidu). The President replied by saying that he would call upon her at the end as he was sure that hers would be the sweetest speech. So the speeches went on.

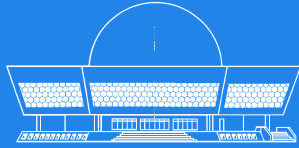
privilege of serving in the Committee which finalised the form and shape of this Flag. While we have retained essentially the banner under which the fight for India’s freedom was fought and brought to consummation, the Flag as hoisted today has certain qualities and motives which should be cherished by every nation that treads the path of progress and freedom. I believe sincerely that this is really a beautiful Flag in its physical aspect and also in its motives. Today this Flag is the Flag of the Nation. It is not the Flag of any particular community, it is the Flag of all Indians. I believe that while this is a symbol of our past, it inspires us for the future. This Flag flies today as the Flag of the Nation. It should be the duty and privilege of every Indian not only to cherish and live under it but if necessary, to die for it.”

... to be contd.

What Nehru said....

There will be no full freedom in this country or in the world as long as a single human being is unfree. There will be no complete freedom as long as there is starvation, hunger, lack of clothing, lack of necessities of life, and lack of opportunity of growth for every single human being, man, woman and child in the country. We aim at that.

...in the Constituent Assembly
22 July 1947



NEHRU PLANETARIUM

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 only at the Booking Counter.
Visitors are expected to strictly follow Covid-19 norms.

Mars

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. Its orbit lies outside that of the Earth and therefore it comes under the category of outer planets. Unlike the inner planets, Mercury and Venus, which are seen only after sunset or before sunrise, the outer planets can be seen all through the night. Mars appears distinctly red in colour, thus leading most ancient skywatchers to personify it as a god of war, fire or even anger. The English name, Mars, comes from the Roman god of war.

In India, it is named *Mangal*. It is also known as *Lohit*, meaning red. *Mangal* as a planet has been mentioned in the works of ancient scholars like *Aryabhatta* (5th century), *Latadev* (6th century), *Varahamihira* (7th century) and *Brahmagupta* (8th century).

Since Mars is visible in the night sky, it has been well observed by ancient astronomers and we find systematic record of its positions. Babylonians recorded its position in cuneiform script inscribed on clay tablets. Greek philosopher and polymath Aristotle observed an occultation of Mars by the Moon, i.e. the Moon eclipsing Mars, on

4 May 357 BC and concluded that Mars must be further from the Earth than the Moon.

Tycho Brahe, a Danish astronomer of the 16th century, meticulously observed Mars and collected a great deal of data. His observations were regarded as the best of that age. Johannes Kepler assisted him in analyzing the collected data. From the analysis of the data, the equations describing planetary orbits were derived. The equations established that the orbits are elliptical and not circular as was assumed.

In 1877 Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli drew detailed maps of Mars. On these maps he marked what he called *canali*, meaning 'channels' or 'grooves' in Italian. These were wrongly translated into English as 'canals'. Percival Lowell, a wealthy American businessman and avid amateur astronomer was highly intrigued by the so-called 'canals' on Mars and made a study of the planet. In 1894, he built an astronomical observatory dedicated to the study of Mars. He even ventured to suggest that there are Martians who are more intelligent than the inhabitants

on earth and that they have made these canals to transport water from the polar region to the equatorial region.

Later when Mars was observed using more technically advanced telescopes, it was seen that no 'canals' existed on Mars and the *canali* of Schiaparelli were, in fact, optical illusions. However, the idea of life on Mars caught the imagination of science fiction writers. In 1897, *Canals on Mars* inspired famous science fiction writer H. G. Wells to write his novel *The War of the Worlds*.

Astronomical Characteristics

The average diameter of Mars is 6779 kilometres, which is nearly half of that of the Earth. Its polar diameter is just about 0.5% smaller than its equatorial diameter. The duration of a solar day on Mars (called a sol) is 24 hours, 39 minutes and 35.24 seconds. A Martian year is roughly 687 earth days.

Mars's average distance from the Sun is roughly 230 million km (m km). When closest to the Sun, its distance is 206.65 m km and when farthest, it is 249.26 m km.

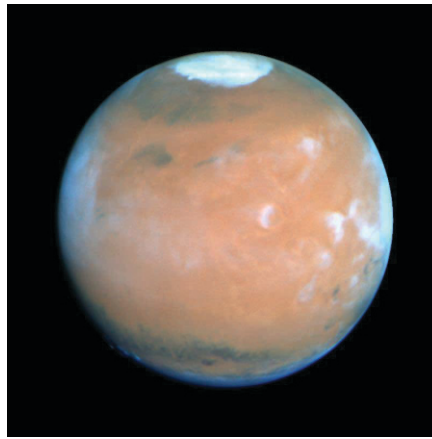
The closest approach between Earth and Mars occurs every 26 months. But due to their elliptical orbits, the distance between the two planets (after every 26 months) keeps changing. This distance ranges from about 56 m km to 100 m km over a period of 15 to 17 years. On 27 August 2003, Mars was closest to the Earth after nearly 60,000 years. On that day it was at a distance of 55,758,000 kilometres from the Earth. The next time Mars will be this close to the Earth will be in the year 2287.

The axial tilt of Mars is 25.19° relative to its orbital plane, which is similar to the axial tilt of Earth. Presently the north pole of Mars points towards the star Deneb. Mars has seasons like Earth, though each season lasts nearly twice as long. This is because the orbital period of Mars is nearly twice that of the Earth.

The reddish-orange appearance of the Martian surface is due to the presence of iron oxide (or rust) in its soil. The surface also has minerals containing silicon and oxygen and other elements.

North and South poles of Mars are covered with ice similar to the Arctic and Antarctic regions on the Earth. These regions are visible through amateur telescopes and are commonly referred to as the polar caps of Mars. These caps primarily consist of 70% water/ice and about 30% solid carbon dioxide or dry ice.

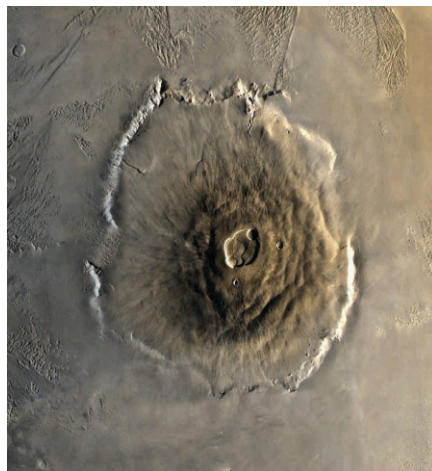
After its formation, like other planets, between 4.1 to 3.8 billion years ago, Mars too was subjected to meteorite strikes. There are around 43,000 craters on Mars. Most of these craters



Martian polar cap

have diameters of upto 5 kilometres. The largest one is Hellas crater which is 2300 km wide and 7 km deep.

Mars has been geologically active. Olympus Mons, an extinct volcano is over 600 km



Olympus Mons - extinct volcano on Mars

wide and its peak is more than 21 km above the surface, which is about 2.37 times higher than Mt Everest.

It has a large canyon called Valles Marineris. It is 4000 km long and at places, it is 7 km deep. It covers nearly one-fifth of its circumference. This is like covering the entire length of Europe. The Grand Canyon in the U.S. is just about 2 km deep and one-tenth in length.

Mars has a very thin atmosphere which contains carbon dioxide 95.9% by volume, argon (1.93%), nitrogen (1.89%) and oxygen (0.146%) etc. The presence of water vapour is 0.0210%.

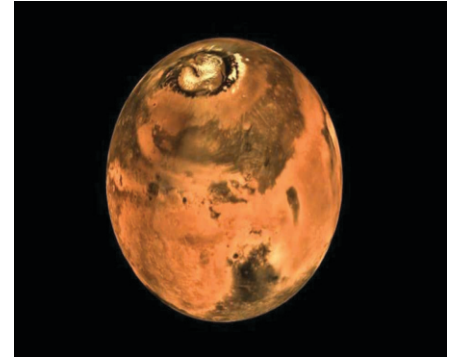


Image of Mars taken by Mangalyaan

Mars has two natural satellites Phobos (fear or panic) and Deimos (terror or dread) which are about 22 km and 12 km in diameter. These are named after the Greek mythological twin characters who accompanied their father Ares (Mars) into battle. Both satellites are irregular in shape. They were discovered by Asaph Hall, an American astronomer. Astronomers predict that in about 50 million years Phobos might crash into Mars' surface or might break up and the debris thus generated will form a ring around Mars.

Mars has been explored by various unmanned space missions - flybys, orbiters and landers, including ISRO's successful maiden mission.

These will be described in the next issue.





बुधवार, ३ ऑगस्ट २०२२
धाडीला राम तिने का वनी ?

Produced by Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh
Written by Shri D. G. Godse
Directed by Shri Arvind Pilgaonkar
Music by Pt. Jitendra Abhisheki

गुरुवार, ४ ऑगस्ट २०२२
संगीत मानापमान

Produced by Bharat Natya Samshodhan Mandir, Pune
Written by Shri Krushnaji P. Khadilkar
Directed by Shri Ravindra Khare
Music by Govind Tambe

शुक्रवार, ५ ऑगस्ट २०२२
संगीत मदनाची मंजिरी

Produced by Kaladwayi, Pune
Written by late Shri Vidyadhar Gokhale
Music by Shri Prabhakar Bhalekar & Pt. Ram Marathe
Director & Music Assistant : Smt. Madhuvanti Dandekar

3rd to 5th August 2022, 6.00 pm
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entrance Cards will be available on 28th July 2022
from 10.30 am until availability from the Booking
Counter of Nehru Centre.

Review:

Shaam-e-Afsana

An evening of Urdu story-telling by Hashim Khan and Sadique Asad was organized on 18th June 2022.

Mr. Imtiyaz Khaleel moderated the programme. Mr. Salam Bin Razak critically analysed the Afsaanas.

The first Afsaana Nigar, Mr. Sadique Asad read his afsaana titled *Sard Raat*. His second afsaana was *Aawazein*.

The second Afsaana Nigar, Mr. Hashim Khan read his afsaana *Ghalib Saala Bach Gaya*.

The programme was well attended by connoisseurs of Urdu literature.

Below are some glimpses of the evening.



Imtiyaz Khaleel



Sadique Asad



Hashim Khan



Salam bin Razak



ARUNKUMAR CHATTERJEE



Arunkumar who has researched in China and Japan, will display his works in charcoal.

**Tuesday 2nd August 2022 to
Monday 8th August 2022
(AC Gallery)**

ANKUR DAHAKE



Ankur's abstract paintings in oils and acrylic on canvas will be exhibited.

**Tuesday 2nd August 2022 to
Monday 8th August 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

SARIKA BANKA

Ms Banka has received the President of India award. Her oil and acrylic paintings depict peace and harmony.

**Tuesday 9th August 2022 to
Monday 15th August 2022
(AC Gallery)**

**GIRIDHAR ARASAVALLI
SUBRAMANYAM KOLUSU
K. SRINIVAS
T. SOMASEKHAR
U. VENUGOPALA RAO**

This group show will include realistic paintings, abstract and geometrical compositions in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 9th August 2022 to
Monday 15th August 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

**GENERATION ART
FOUNDATION**

This group of artists from all over India will exhibit their art works.

**Tuesday 16th August 2022 to
Monday 22nd August 2022
(AC Gallery)**

VIJAYKUMAR PANDAV

Vijaykumar will display his paintings on spiritual subjects in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 16th August 2022 to
Monday 22nd August 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

PRALHAD MHATRE

Pralhad is highly influenced by the rich heritage of Indian art and culture on which his art works are based.

**Tuesday 23rd August 2022 to
Monday 29th August 2022
(AC Gallery)**

SANDEEPA

Sandeepa is a self-taught artist. She will display her abstract paintings in acrylic on canvas.

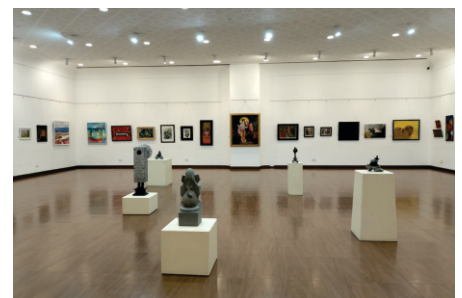
**Tuesday 23rd August 2022 to
Monday 29th August 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

CHATAK - 2022

A Monsoon Show of Professional Artists

29th CHATAK - 2022 was inaugurated on 30th June 2022 at the Nehru Centre Art Gallery by Shri Satish Sahney, Chief Executive, Nehru Centre and the participating artists. Thirty nine artists displayed their work. The response was overwhelming and the works were appreciated by art lovers.

Below are some pictures of the inaugural function.



UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

34. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

Located on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River, the 2,837 sq. km. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as the Manas National Park in 1990. Manas, 176 km from Guwahati, was among the first few tiger reserves created in the country after the Project Tiger scheme was launched by the government in 1973. The reserve runs along the India-Bhutan international border, with contiguous wildlife habitats in the neighbouring country too. The core area is comprised of evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, moist and dry deciduous forest, grassland, wetland and riparian forest.

The park is home to 60 mammals, 500 species of birds, 42 species of reptiles, 54 species of fishes, seven kinds of amphibians and 100 kinds of insects. Among the mammals, 21 species are endangered and listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. These are the capped langur, the golden langur, the slow loris, the tiger, the black panther, the leopard cat, the clouded leopard, the golden cat, the fishing cat, the bear cat, the sloth bear, the Asian elephant, the Indian pangolin, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Asiatic water buffalo, the swamp deer, the parti-coloured flying squirrel, the hispid hare and the Gangetic dolphin. Ten of the bird species, the rufous-necked hornbill, the pied hornbill, the great pied hornbill, the wreathed hornbill, the common peafowl, the peacock pheasant, the black-crested baza, the laggar falcon, the shaheen falcon, and the Bengal florican are endangered too.

Apart from being the home of the golden langur, Manas is a place where all terrestrial mammals are found to roam in one area. The only viable population of the pygmy hog in the world exists in Manas. The Manas River, after which the tiger reserve and the park are named, is known as Dang-Me-Chu in Bhutan. After entering India at Mathanguri, it splits into two major channels - the Bispani-Hakuwa and the Manas/Beki. The bed of this beautiful river, covered with boulders, can be seen through the crystal-clear waters during the non-flood season. The trail of footprints on the sands of the riverbank at Mathanguri left by tigers, wild elephants, deer and wild buffaloes, during their movement towards the river at night, shows that it is the only source of water for all the major fauna. For tigers, elephants, deer of all species, bison, leopards and other cats, this is the only source of water during severe drought.

The topography of the park area varies from more-or-less flat ground to moderate slopes. The northern edge bordering Bhutan is hilly, the hills being the outer portions of the Himalayas. The altitude of the hills varies from 150 to 500 metres. The hilly tract slopes down to the alluvial plateau along the southern extremity until it finally merges with paddy fields. The grasslands of Manas are highly diverse in nature. Nesting sites of the Bengal florican can be seen in the grasslands, where a number of reptiles are also found. The core area abounds with a large number of medicinal plants.

Manas Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in December 1985.



Manas River



Capped Langur



Hispid Hare



Pygmy Hog

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. SABANAVAR (2004)
 - (9) SAMAKALEEN (2005)
 - (10) VINAYAK S. MASOJI (2006)
- and many more...

ART FUSION catalogues

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

Set of five assorted gift cards
Designed by differently abled children

SANSKRUTI - CD ROM :
An aesthetics of Indian culture

DISCOVERY OF INDIA (VCD)

Set of ten greeting cards
Based on Discovery of India Exposition

Available at:
Book Stall, Ground floor,
Discovery of India Building,
Nehru Centre, Worli, Mumbai - 400 018.



New Arrivals: Books

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s
1.	The Commissioner for lost causes	Arun Shourie
2.	The Bhagat Singh reader	Chaman Lal
3.	Let me say it now	Rakesh Maria
4.	This life at play: Memoirs	Girish Karnad
5.	Yuganta: The end of an epoch	Irawati Karve
6.	Abstract oralism	Yamini Dand Shah
7.	Public service ethics: A quest for <i>naitik bharat</i>	Prabhat Kumar
8.	Short stories	O. Henry
9.	How India became democratic: Citizenship and the making of the universal franchise	Ornit Shani
10.	Gandhi's assassin : The making of Nathuram Godse and his idea of India	Dhirendra K. Jha



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