

Newsletter

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Nehru
Centre



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Events At a Glance...

Library

Vaishali Shroff will talk about her new book - *Batata, Pao and All Things Portuguese*.

Saturday, 3rd December 2022

11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Who Are We Hall

Art Gallery

INDIAN MASTER'S RETROSPECTIVE

आठवणीतल्या हास्यरेषा

An exhibition showcasing the works of eminent Cartoonists.

**Thursday, 15th December 2022
to Sunday, 1st January 2023**
Nehru Centre Art Gallery

Culture Wing

Mushaira

*An evening of Urdu poetry
recitation*

Saturday, 17th December 2022

8.00 p.m.
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Constituent Assembly Debates

Citizenship - Part II

It may be recalled that the debate on the draft article 5 on citizenship, placed before the Constituent Assembly on 29th April 1947, remained inconclusive and the motion 'That the consideration of this clause be postponed' was adopted. Once postponed, it was not discussed for the next two years. During this period, Dr. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee reframed the article in view of the several amendments that had been moved.

On August 10, 1949 the draft article 5 was discussed again. The President said, "I find there is a veritable jungle of amendments, something like 130 or 140 amendments, to these two articles. I suggest that the best course will be for Dr. Ambedkar to move the articles in the form in which he has finally framed them and I shall then take up the amendments to this amended draft. Both 5 and 6 go together I think, Dr. Ambedkar."

Dr. Ambedkar replied, "Sir, I feel that the House may not be in a position to get a clear and complete idea if these amendments were moved bit by bit, separately. Therefore what I propose to do is this that I will move a consolidated amendment which I have prepared."

Dr. Ambedkar moved the following amendment: "That for articles 5

and 6, the following articles be substituted: At the date of the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and

- who was born in the territory of India; or
- either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or
- who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding the date of such commencement, shall be a citizen of India, provided that he has not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state.

5-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in article 5 of this constitution, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the date of commencement of this constitution if:

- he or either of his parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted); and
- i) in the case where such person has so migrated before the nineteenth day of July 1948, he has ordinarily resided within the territory of India since the date of his migration; and
- ii) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after the nineteenth of July 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in this behalf

by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefore to such officer before the date of commencement of this Constitution in the form prescribed for the purpose by that Government; Provided that no such registration shall be made unless the person making the application has resided in the territory of India for at least six months before the date of his application.

5-AA. Notwithstanding anything contained in articles 5 and 5A of this Constitution, a person who has after the first day of March 1947, migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India:

Provided that nothing in this article shall apply to a person who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan has returned to the territory of India under a permit of resettlement or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law and every such person shall for the purposes of clause (b) of article 5-A of this constitution be deemed to have migrated to the territory of India after the nineteenth day of July 1948."

The above article 5AA was the amendment moved by Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari which was accepted by Dr. Ambedkar and so he included it in his comprehensive amendment.

After moving the above amendment, Dr. Ambedkar said, "Now, Sir, this article refers to citizenship not in any general sense but to citizenship on the date of the commencement of this Constitution. It is not the object

of this particular article to lay down a permanent law of citizenship for this country. The business of laying down a permanent law of citizenship has been left to Parliament."

Responding to the amendment moved by Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, a member from C. P. & Berar, said, "The Honourable Dr. Ambedkar admitted that this was a sort of a provisional definition and the detailed legislation was going to be left to Parliament. I quite agree with the objective, but I am afraid that the definition and the article he has suggested would make Indian Citizenship the cheapest on earth. I am sure neither the members of this House nor the people outside would like this to happen."

Emphasizing his point of view he said, "Indian Citizenship is obtainable by any person 'who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years'. This has no reference to parentage, it has no reference to the nationality or the country to which they belong, it has no reference to the purpose for which the person chose to reside in this country for five years. For all that I know he might be a fifth columnist, he might have come here with the intention of sabotaging Indian independence; but the Drafting Committee provides that so long as he lives in this country for five years, he is entitled to be a citizen of India. Is it wise that we should throw open our citizenship so indiscriminately? I do not see any ground whatsoever that we should do it, unless it is the specious, oft repeated and nauseating principle of secularity of the State. I think we are going too far in this business of secularity. Does it

mean that we must wipe out our own people in order to prove our secularity, that we must wipe out Hindus and Sikhs under the name of secularity, that we must undermine everything that is sacred and dear to the Indians to prove that we are secular? I do not think that that is the meaning of secularity and if that is the meaning which people want to attach to that word 'a secular state'. I am sure the popularity of those who take that view will not last long in India. I submit therefore that this article be discarded as we did the previous one because there is nothing that is right in it."

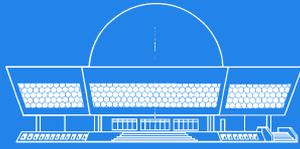
Dr. Deshmukh was not alone in his strong disapproval of the amendment moved by Dr. Ambedkar. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, a member from West Bengal, too voiced his disagreement. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor, a member from the United Provinces, came down heavily on the amendment moved by Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and included as 5AA in the comprehensive amendment of Dr. Ambedkar. He called it 'obnoxious' because, in his words, "It says that those persons who migrated from India to Pakistan, and if after 19th July 1948 they came back to India after obtaining a valid permit from our Embassy or High Commissioner, it should be open to them to get themselves registered as citizens of this country. It is a serious matter of principle. Once a person has migrated to Pakistan and transferred his loyalty from India to Pakistan his migration is complete."

The debate continued.

What Nehru said....

There is a stillness and everlastingness about the past; it changes not and has a touch of eternity, like a painted picture or a statue in bronze or marble. Unaffected by the storms and upheavals of the present, it maintains its dignity and repose and tempts the troubled spirit and the tortured mind to seek shelter in its vaulted catacombs.

....From Chapter 1, *The Discovery of India*



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)

Saturn

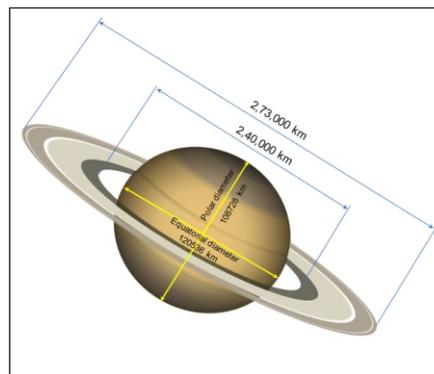
Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in the solar system. Like Jupiter, it is also a gas giant with an average radius of 58,232 kilometres making it about 9.15 times larger than Earth. It is the fifth brightest celestial object visible to the naked eye after the Sun, the Moon, Venus and Jupiter. Saturn makes one orbit around the Sun every 29.4571 years and rotates on its own axis once in approximately ten and a half hours.

The Sun, the Earth and Saturn align in a straight line after every 378.09 days when Saturn is closest to the Earth and thus appears the brightest like a bright yellowish glow of light in the sky. Saturn's yellow hue is attributed to the presence of ammonia crystals in its upper atmosphere.

Saturn is one of the five planets known to us since prehistoric times. The Babylonians maintained records of the positions of Saturn in cuneiform on wet clay which were then baked and carefully preserved. These records date back to the 7th or 8th century B.C.

Saturn is derived from the Roman god of agriculture *Saturnus*. The Romans called it the 'star of Saturn'

and equated it with *Cronus*, the Greek God of agriculture. In Indian astronomy, the planet is named after the Hindu God, *Shani*. *Shani* is the God of deeds (*karma*), justice, and retribution. According to Chinese and Japanese astronomy, Saturn is called the earth star, after one of the five natural elements, the other four being fire, water, metal and wood.



Saturn's Dimensions

Saturn is mainly composed of hydrogen and helium. Like Jupiter, it is also an oblate spheroid, bulging around its equatorial region. Its polar diameter is 1,08,728 kilometres whereas its equatorial diameter is 1,20,536 kilometres, nearly 10% larger. This oblateness in the shape of Saturn is easily seen even through simple telescopes.

Saturn is the only planet in the solar system which has a density less than that of water. This means that if one

can make a reservoir of water large enough to accommodate Saturn, it will float on it. The mean density of Saturn is 0.687 g/cm^3 . The volume of Saturn is $8.27 \times 10^{14} \text{ km}^3$ which is 763.6 times that of Earth and its mass is 5.6835×10^{26} kilogram. It has 95.2 times more mass than the Earth.

Theoretical computation suggests that the interior of Saturn is quite similar to that of Jupiter. It has a rocky core with a similar composition to that of Earth. It is made up of a mixture of iron, nickel and rocky material (silicon and oxygen compounds). Saturn's atmosphere contains mostly molecular hydrogen (96.3%) and a small quantity of helium (3.25%). Traces of ammonia, acetylene, ethane etc., have also been detected.

Like Jupiter, Saturn also displays bands on its top atmospheric layer, but these bands are faint and wider than those of Jupiter. They are often missed during night sky observations with small telescopes. At times, oval shaped storms have been noticed on the calm atmosphere of Saturn.

Moons of Saturn

As of today Saturn has 83 moons or natural satellites. Of these, only thirteen have diameters larger than

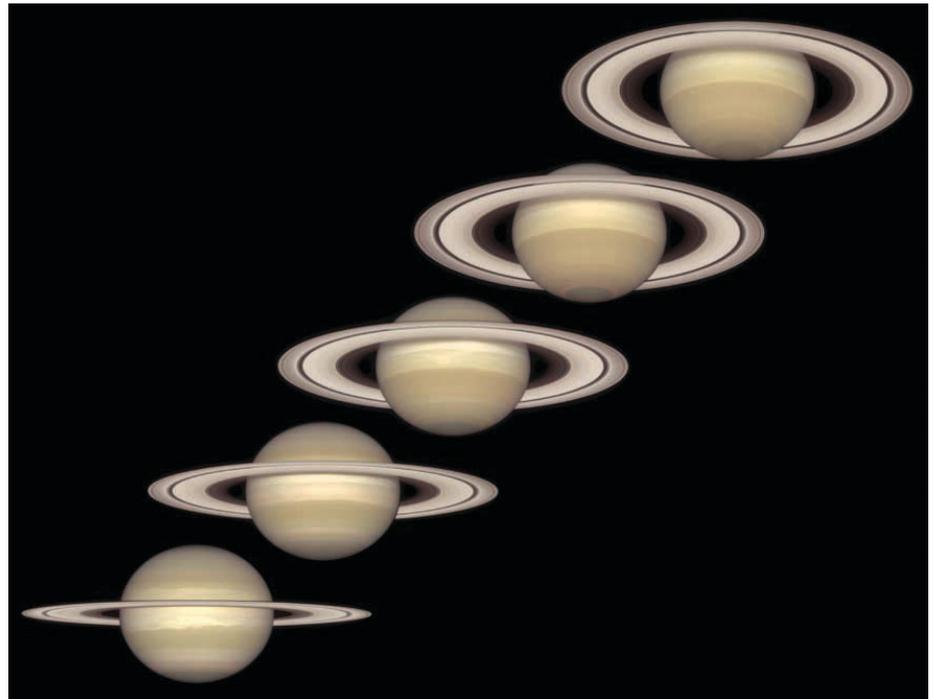
50 kilometres and eight of these were discovered even before the advent of photography. Saturn's first and largest moon, Titan, was discovered in 1655 by Christiaan Huygens (1629–1695), a Dutch mathematician and astronomer. Phoebe was the first moon of Saturn to be discovered using a photographic technique. It was discovered in 1899 by W. H. Pickering, an American astronomer.

Saturn's Rings

Saturn was the most difficult planet to study for Galileo who first observed the planet through his telescope in July 1610 and remarked that 'the star of Saturn is not a single star, but is a composite of three, which almost touch each other, never change or move relative to each other'. The bigger 'star' was in the middle. Two years later, in December 1612 Galileo found that two 'stars' had disappeared. These 'stars' were again observed by him four years later. His telescope was too small to identify what they were.

Half a century later, in 1655, the ring of Saturn was first observed by Christiaan Huygens using a larger and better telescope than Galileo's. He said that Saturn is surrounded by 'a thin, flat ring, nowhere touching'. But he was unable to comment on the true nature of the ring.

In 1675 Giovanni Domenico Cassini (1625 -1712), an Italian mathematician and astronomer discovered a gap in the ring. This gap is now called Cassini Division. Later, using better telescopes, astronomers observed more fine divisions in Saturn's ring. In 1859, James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), a Scottish mathematician theorized that the ring of Saturn cannot be a



The Hubble Space Telescope captured the opening of Saturn's rings from 1996 (bottom-most) to 2000.

solid disk-like object but must be composed of a large number of small particles.

This theory was proved on 9 February 1917 when Saturn was directly between Earth and a distant star. The event is called an occultation. Two amateur astronomers M. A. Ainslie (using a 9-inch telescope) and J. Knight (using a 5-inch telescope) separately observed the occultation. The star did not vanish as the ring came between the star and the observers. They saw the star blinking as if the starlight was passing through gaps in the ring. Their observations proved that Maxwell's theory was correct. However, for all practical purposes, we continue to call this large collection of particles 'Saturn's rings'.

The outer diameter of Saturn's rings is 2,73,000 kilometres, and the inner diameter is 2,40,000 kilometres. For such a vast expanse of the rings of Saturn, its thickness is very small,

about 20 meters. It is not clear how Saturn got its rings. There are two main hypotheses about their origin. According to one group of astronomers, the rings are the broken pieces or debris of one of Saturn's moons. The other group believes that the ring system formed naturally at the time of the formation of Saturn.

Saturn's axis is tilted at 26.7° to the plane in which it orbits the Sun. In the course of its one orbit around the Sun, every 13 to 15 years Earth passes through the plane of Saturn's rings. It is at about this time that the rings almost vanish or are seen as a thin line on the planet's surface. We can observe the region of Saturn hidden behind the rings. This is often called the opening and closing of Saturn's rings.

The next time such an event will take place will be on 23 March 2025 when Earth will cross the plane of Saturn's rings.

Mushaira

Mushaira is a traditional form of Urdu poetry recitation where poets recite their poems in front of a live audience. For lovers of Urdu poetry, a mushaira gives them an occasion to witness their favourite poets live on stage. The richness and elegance of the Urdu language comes across in the unique stage set-up.

In the past, mushairas were staged for those who understood *alfaaz* (words) and *andaaz* (style). The knowledgeable and learned audience had a poetic temperament too. In modern times though, it has reached a larger audience with its increased popularity.

The 32nd annual Mushaira which is an eagerly awaited event will be held on Saturday, 17th December 2022, after a gap of two years.

The following poets from across the country will participate in the Mushaira.

Local Poets

Janab Irfan Jafri
Janab Obaid Azam Azmi
Janab Shahid Latif
Janab Hamid Iqbal Siddiqui
Janab Shamim Abbas
Janab Sayyed Kashif
Mohtarma Dr. Pragya Sharma &
Mohtarma Dr. (Prof.) Rafia Shabnam Abedi

Outstation Poets

Janab Aziz Nabeel (Qatar)
Janab Popular Meeruthi (Meerut)
Janab Mushtaque Ahmed Mushtaque (Malegaon)
Janab Sundar Malegavi (Malegaon)
Mohtarma Malka Naseem (Jaipur)
Janab Naeem Akhtar Khadmi (Burhanpur)
Janab Iqbal Ashhar (Delhi) &
Janab Moin Shadaab (Delhi)

Sadarat

Mohtarma Dr. (Prof.) Rafia Shabnam Abedi (Mumbai)

Nizamat

Janab Moin Shadaab (Delhi)

Saturday, 17th December 2022, 8.00 p.m.
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entry: Passes will be available on 13th December 2022 from 10.30 a.m. onwards until availability from the ticket counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium.

DR. ARATI MISHRA



An artist from Kanpur, Arati is a scientist and paints on various religious subjects.

**Tuesday 6th December 2022 to
Monday 12th December 2022
(AC Gallery)**

ADISHWAR JAIN



Adishwar, a renowned artist popularly known as 'Torn Paper Collage artist' of India. He uses discarded magazines, newspapers, labels, old greeting cards, calendars and various textile fabrics for his unique collage paintings.

**Tuesday 13th December 2022 to
Monday 19th December 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

JYOTIBA PATIL

Jyotiba is a self-taught artist, whose paintings are abstract compositions in oils.

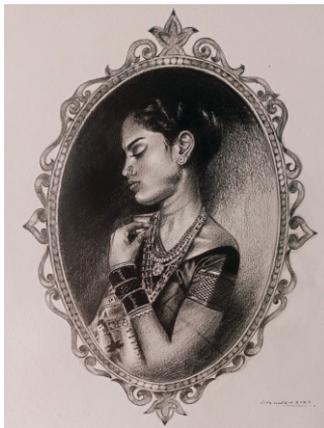
**Tuesday 20th December 2022 to
Monday 26th December 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

ARVIND SAWANT and others

This group of eight artists will exhibit their artworks in mix media.

**Tuesday 27th December 2022 to
Monday 2nd January 2023
(Circular Gallery)**

- JITENDRA GAIKWAD .
- OMKAR PILOLKAR .
- AJINKYA BHAGAT .
- SHOBHA BHAVSAR .
- ANIL CHOUDHARI .
- ANIKET KHADE



Jitendra Gaikwad

This group show will exhibit landscapes and portraits in water colour and acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 6th December 2022 to
Monday 12th December 2022
(Circular Gallery)**

Indian Master's Retrospective

आठवर्णितम्या
हास्यरेषा



Cartoon by Shankarrao Kirloskar



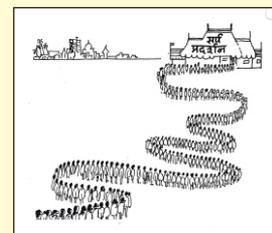
Cartoon by Balasaheb Thackeray



Cartoon by Vasant Gavankar

Nehru Centre's Art Gallery has been showcasing the works of Indian Master Artists since the past 28 years. This year we are extremely happy to exhibit the artworks of eminent Cartoonists of India.

We shall also be publishing a colourful catalogue of the works on display.



Cartoon by Shyam Joshi

**Thursday, 15th December 2022
to Sunday, 1st January 2023**

Nehru Centre Art Gallery | Time: 11.00 am to 7.00 pm

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

38. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area

The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) is located in the Banjar sub-division of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh in the far western Himalayas. Initially constituted in 1984, and formally notified as a national park in 1999, GHNP is a relatively recent addition to a network of protected areas in northern India which increasingly provide protection to the Himalayas. The Himalaya mountains, as a whole, are listed as one of Conservation International's 34 major biodiversity hotspots. The Himalaya Hotspot contains not only the world's highest mountains and associated alpine ecosystems but also large expanses of lower-elevation temperate and subtropical forests and grasslands. It spans 3,000 km east to west, and 300 to 500 km north to south.

Hotspots are defined by various criteria, including the presence of high percentages of native plants and animals and high biodiversity. GHNP easily fulfills these criteria, and is home to 832 and 386 floral and faunal species, respectively, which include the rarest Himalayan blue poppy, the western tragopan and the Himalayan tahr. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has listed parts of the Himalaya in its Global 200 analysis of critical ecosystems, and GHNP is within one of them. The western tragopan, also known as the western horned tragopan, is amongst the rarest of all living pheasants. It is endemic to the northwest Himalaya, within a narrow range from Hazara in north Pakistan through Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, to the western part of Garhwal. Due to its beautiful plumage and large size, this bird is locally known as 'jujurana' or 'king of birds'.

In 1994, two major changes were made to land use around GHNP. A buffer zone extending upto 5 km from the park's western boundary was reclassified as an eco-zone. This zone which is 265.6 sq. km. in area, includes approximately 2,300 households in about 160 villages. Most of the eco-zone's population (between 15,000 and 16,000 residents) are poor and depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Having moved away from exploiting the park's resources, they now work in areas as diverse as basket making, vermicomposting, organic farming, medicinal plant cultivation, ecotourism and many other income generation activities.

The second change was the creation of the Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary (90 sq.km.) to surround the three villages of Shagwar, Shakti and Maror. Another protected area, known as Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary, was also established on the southern edge of GHNP. This is uninhabited and covers 61 sq.km. In 2010, 710 sq.km. of the Parvati river catchment, contiguous to the northern boundary of GHNP was established as Khirganga National Park, adding further biological diversity, conservation value and physical protection to GHNP.

Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2014.



Great Himalayan National Park



Western Tragopan



Himalayan Tahr

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India and Central Asia
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Rule of Law in a Free Society
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Exploring The Universe

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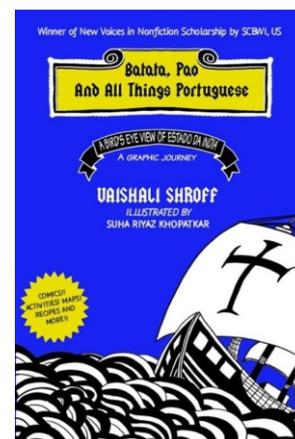


MEET-THE-AUTHOR

Vaishali Shroff is an award-winning author, script writer and columnist based in Mumbai. She has published over 250 stories across Indian and international publishing houses, across age groups. She will talk to students of Stds. III to V about her new book *Batata, Pao and All Things Portuguese*.



The Portuguese had no idea they would stay in India for over four centuries after arriving at India's west coast on 20 May 1498. But what exactly happened during that time? What do *batata* and *pav* have to do with their history? The book is replete with references to Portuguese influence on the food, language and culture of India. Join us on this exciting and grand voyage from Portugal to India in the setting of the Impact of the West gallery in the Discovery of India exposition.



Date : **Saturday, 3rd December 2022**

Time : **11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.**

Venue : **'Who Are We' Hall, 1st Floor, DOI Building**

For : **Students of Stds IV to VI**

Contact: aratidesai@nehru-centre.org



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