

Newsletter

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Nehru
Centre



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Events At a Glance...

Culture Wing

महाराष्ट्राची लोकनृत्ये (Folk Dances of Maharashtra)

Celebrating Maharashtra's rich cultural tradition with an evening of folk dance forms from various parts of the state.

Shri Devendra Shelar and his troupe will render *powada*, *lavani*, *balya*, *koli* and other popular folk dances to the rhythm of music.

- **NAMAN GANESH VANDANA**
- **WAGHYA MURALI**
- **GONDHAL NRUTYA**
- **VASUDEV**
- **MANGALAGAU**
- **BALYA DANCE**
- **TARPA NRUTYA**
- **THAKAR NRUTYA**
- **DHANGARI GAJA DHOL NRUTYA**
- **POWADA**
- **KOLI DANCE**

GRAND FINALE

All the dancers will come together and present their repertoire collectively on the stage.

**Friday, 27th January 2023
6.30 p.m.
Nehru Centre Auditorium**

Constituent Assembly Debates

Citizenship - Part III

As the debate continued, Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor argued against amended Article 5AA, and said, "What I was submitting is that those persons who went away to Pakistan went definitely with the intention of settling down there permanently. They gave up their loyalty to this country and they gave their allegiance to the new country of Pakistan. Their migration was therefore, complete and absolute and, the right of citizenship which they had before their migration is eliminated altogether. There have been cases of a large number of government employees, both in the higher and lower posts, particularly in the railways, who had opted of their own free will for Pakistan, even before partition had taken place; and quite a large number of them, particularly railway employees, after going over to Pakistan came back to India finding that they had no scope for a decent existence in Pakistan, after obtaining valid permits... Now if they want to come back to India to settle down here permanently, we may welcome them as we would welcome any other foreigner."

With regard to those who went away to Pakistan and subsequently returned with a permit, Shri Kapoor raised another point. He asked, "The question will arise as to whether, in regard to the property which such persons had left behind at the time of migration, they will be entitled to get it back along with their citizenship." He pointed out that the management of all the property left behind by those who migrated to Pakistan vested in the Custodian of Evacuee Property. The return of those to whom it

belonged before they migrated would not change the status of evacuee property. However, if they would be given back Indian citizenship, in all fairness, their property too would have to be restored.

Professor K. T. Shah, a member of the Constituent Assembly from Bihar, raised the question of discrimination against Indians in other countries and moving his amendment he said, "Parliament shall not accord equal rights of citizenship to the nationals of any country which denies equal treatment to the nationals of India settled there and desirous of acquiring the local citizenship."

Sardar Bhupinder Singh Mann, a member of the Constituent Assembly from East Punjab, protested against the fixation of 19 July 1948 as the date for acquiring citizenship of India. He argued that there could be many Hindus and Sikhs who could have become victims of communal violence in Pakistan after that date. He demanded that 'any person, who because of communal riots in Pakistan has come over to India and stays here at the commencement of this Constitution, should automatically be considered as a citizen of India and should on no account be made to go to a registering authority and plead before him and establish a qualification of six months domicile to claim rights of citizenship.'

Expressing his support to the proposals made by Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Now these difficulties have arisen from two

factors. One was, of course, the partition of the country. The other was the presence of a large number of Indians abroad, and it was difficult to decide about these Indians whether they should be considered as our citizens or not, and ultimately these articles were drafted with a view to providing for these two difficulties. Personally, I think that the provision made has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. Inevitably, no provision could be made, which provided for every possibility and every case with justice and without any error being committed... I do not think it is possible for you to draft anything, whatever meticulous care you might exercise which could fit in with a very difficult and complicated situation that has arisen, namely, the partition. One has inevitably to do something which involves the greatest amount of justice to our people and which is the most practical solution of the problem... Therefore, you see that the principle fixed fits with a vast majority of cases, even though a very small number does not wholly fit in and there may be some kind of difficulty in dealing with them. I think the drafters of these proposals have succeeded in a remarkable measure in producing something which really deals with 99.9% of cases with justice and practical common sense. But the chief objection has been to the amendment that Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar has moved to the effect that people who have returned here permanently and in possession of permits shall be deemed to be citizens of India. They are rejected and their presence is objected to because it is thought that they might take possession of some of the evacuee property. I think there is a great deal of misunderstanding about this matter. Our general rule in regard to these partition consequences is that we accept practically without demur or enquiry that great wave of migration which came from Pakistan to India. We accept them as citizens upto some time in July 1948. After July 1948, we put in

some kind of enquiry and a magistrate who normally has *prima facie* evidence will register them; otherwise he will enquire further and ultimately not register or he will reject... You cannot have rules for Hindus, for Muslims or for Christians only. It is absurd on the face of it; but in effect we say that we allow the first year's migration and obviously that huge migration was of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan. The others hardly come into the picture at all... I do not understand how anybody can possibly argue against the amendment that Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar has brought forward. To argue against that amendment is to argue definitely for injustice, definitely for discrimination, for not doing something which after full enquiry has been found to be rightly done and for doing something which from the practical point of view of numbers or property has no consequence. The proposals put forward before the house in Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's amendment are eminently just and right and meet a very complicated situation in as practical a way as possible."

The debate on citizenship had continued for two days. Therefore, on 12th August the President said, "I propose to close the discussion of these articles at a quarter past twelve, when I would call upon Dr. Ambedkar to reply and then the amendments will be put to vote."

At the appointed hour, Dr. Ambedkar was invited to take the floor. Referring to the criticism of Article 5AA which deals with people who, having left India for Pakistan, have subsequently returned to India he said, "Anyone who returns to India is not to be deemed a citizen unless he satisfies certain special circumstances. Going to Pakistan and returning to India does not make any alteration in the general rule we have laid down, namely that such a person shall not be a citizen. The exception is this: as my

honourable friend Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said, in the course of negotiations between the two governments, they came to some arrangement whereby the Government of India agreed to permit certain persons who went from India to Pakistan to return to India not merely as temporary travellers, but to settle permanently. The question, therefore, is whether the rule should have an exception or not. It was felt, that when a government has given an undertaking to a person to permit him to return to his old domicile and to settle there permanently, it would not be right to take away his eligibility to become a citizen. The class of people covered by this category is very small, something between two to three thousand. It would look very invidious, like a breach of faith if we now said that we should not allow these people whom our own Government, whether rightly or wrongly, allowed to come away from Pakistan for the purpose of permanent residence here to have this privilege. It would be quite open to this House to bring in a Bill to prevent the government of India from continuing the permit system hereafter. That is within the privilege and power of this House, but I do not think the House will be acting rightly or in accordance with public conscience if it says that these people who have come on the assurance of our own Government to make their home here, should be denied the right of citizenship. Sir, I do not think therefore that there is any substance in the criticism that has been levelled against these articles and I hope the House will accept them as they are."

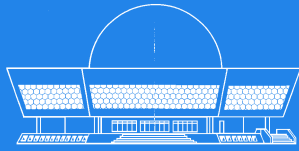
The President then put the various amendments to the vote. Almost all of them were either negatived or withdrawn and the amended Article 5 moved by Dr. Ambedkar on 29th April 1944, became a part of the Constitution.

...concluded

What Nehru said....

My seemingly actionless life in prison is tacked on some-how, by some process of thought and feeling, to coming or imagined action, and so it gains for me a certain content without which it would be a vacuum in which existence would become intolerable. When actual action has been denied me I have sought some such approach to the past and to history.

...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)

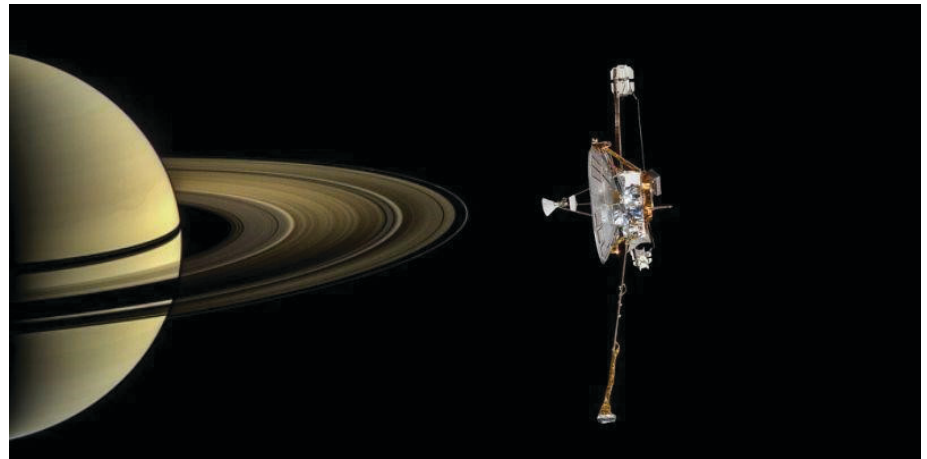
Missions to Saturn

Till today there have been five space missions, all successful, to explore Saturn. All the missions were launched by the National Aeronautical Space Administration (NASA), three being fly-by, one orbiter and one was a lander mission.

Pioneer 11 was a fly-by mission and the first space probe sent to explore Saturn. Launched on April 5, 1973, it made its closest approach to Saturn on September 1, 1979 enroute to outer space. It is now travelling beyond the realm of the Sun.

There are twelve scientific instruments on board Pioneer 11. These instruments are being used to study the interplanetary magnetic field, to detect particles of the solar wind as also to detect cosmic rays with twelve panels of pressurised cell detectors to record the penetrating impacts of small meteoroids. There are also instruments to record cloud temperature, the output of heat from Jupiter and Saturn and to measure the magnetic fields of both the planets.

The main section of the Pioneer 11 space probe is fitted with eight of these twelve instruments. The other four instruments are installed outside the probe which also carries a propellant to control its orientation. It



Pioneer 11 visiting Saturn*

has a powerful communication system with a dish antenna of 2.74 m diameter for communication with the command station on Earth. The spacecraft has a mass of 259 kilograms.

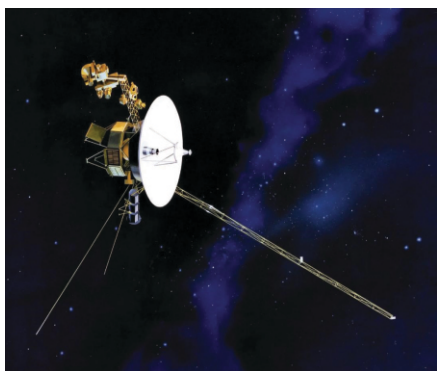
Pioneer 11 studied the rings of Saturn and discovered a new thin ring that is now called the F-ring. It also discovered that what appeared as dark gaps between the rings from the Earth-based telescopes were, in fact, bright regions when viewed towards the Sun.

The camera on Pioneer 11 was of low resolution. It was meant to detect small particles orbiting Saturn which could cause damage to spacecraft. However, the scientific instruments on Pioneer 11 did measure the temperature of Titan, the largest

moon of Saturn to be -23°C . Pioneer 11 also discovered a thick atmosphere around Titan. Based on these and other observations, astronomers are of the opinion that the present-day state of Titan is very similar to that of early Earth and the study of Titan can provide clues to how life may have evolved on our planet.

Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 followed Pioneer 11. These two fly-by space probes visited Saturn enroute to outer space. Voyager 1 which was launched on September 5, 1977 made its closest approach to Saturn on November 12, 1980. Voyager 2 was launched on August 20, 1977. Almost a year later, the Voyager 1 made its closest approach to Saturn on August 26, 1981.

Voyager 1 sent back the earliest high-resolution images of Saturn, its rings and some of its moons or satellites. It found that nearly 7% of Saturn's upper atmosphere contains helium and 93% hydrogen, with traces of other elements. For the first time, we saw the surface features of some of Saturn's moons. Since it was made to pass close to Titan, the observations that Voyager 1 sent back showed that the atmosphere of Titan was so thick that no surface details were seen in the camera used for taking pictures in visible light. Subsequent observations considerably improved our knowledge of the atmosphere of Titan.



Voyager space probe*

Voyager 2 was maneuvered to fly around Saturn. Therefore, it was hidden behind it for a brief period. A radio signal, which could pass through the atmosphere, was transmitted from Voyager 2 to understand Saturn's upper atmosphere. This radio signal was analysed to get the temperature and density profile of the atmosphere through which these signals passed. It was concluded that at the uppermost level the temperature was -203.2°C , while at the deepest levels, the temperature increased to -130°C . From the other data, the temperature at the north pole of Saturn was found to be -263.1°C .

The pressure at the upper level (measured in the unit called Pascal) was found to be a few kilopascals, being 120 kilopascals at the deepest level. To give you an idea of this pressure, the human body can withstand a pressure of about 6.3 kilopascals. This limit is known as the Armstrong Limit after the American aerospace medicine physician, Harry G. Armstrong.

Both Voyagers 1 and 2 discovered new satellites of Saturn orbiting near or within its rings.

The next was the **Cassini-Huygens** spacecraft, launched on October 15, 1997. The Cassini was a spacecraft that was an orbiter mission whereas the Huygens spacecraft was a lander. The combined Cassini-Huygens spacecraft took nearly seven years to reach Saturn as it was planned to fly-by Venus before reaching Saturn.

The spacecraft entered the orbit around Saturn on July 1, 2004. On December 25, 2004, Cassini (orbiter) with Huygens (lander) completed two Titan flybys before Huygens was released on January 15, 2005 to land on Titan. After a two-and-a-half-hour descent, it landed on the solid ground of Titan. Although the camera software sent back a wealth of data, some information was lost due to a malfunction.

On March 10, 2006 Cassini found evidence of liquid water reservoirs in the form of geysers on another moon of Saturn called Enceladus. This indicates that the core of Enceladus must be hot enough to melt water which is in the icy form. Cassini also found new rings outside the main ring of Saturn. Lakes of hydrocarbon near

the north pole of Titan were also found. The largest lake is nearly as large as the Caspian Sea. Cassini continued to explore Saturn till September 15, 2017. The Cassini mission ended when it was destroyed into Saturn's atmosphere.

FUTURE MISSIONS

Some future missions to Saturn have been planned. The most ambitious one is the Dragonfly mission planned by NASA. It is to land a Rotorcraft, which is an unmanned robotic helicopter, on Titan. It is proposed to be launched in June 2027 and expected to land on Titan in 2034. The goal of this mission is to study prebiotic chemistry and extraterrestrial habitability on Titan.



Dragonfly's landing on Titan at Shangri-La dune fields and takeoff sequence*

Dragonfly will land on the Shangri-La dune fields of Titan, which, according to observations is an immense sea of sand with dark, organic material. This area is similar to the dunes of Namibia in southern Africa and offers a diverse sampling location. Dragonfly will explore the floor of impact craters caused by an asteroid which hits objects like a planet or the satellite of a planet. It is believed that tens of thousands of years ago, liquid water and complex organic materials may have once existed together at the depths of these craters. This mission is also expected to throw some light on the ongoing study of the origin of life on Earth.

* Artistic conception

Culture Wing



महाराष्ट्राची लोकनृत्ये

Celebrating Maharashtra's rich cultural tradition with an evening of folk dance forms from various parts of the state.

Shri Devendra Shelar and his troupe will render powada, lavani, balya, koli and other popular folk dances to the rhythm of music.

NAMAN GANESH VANDANA

The programme will begin with an invocation to Lord Ganesh.

WAGHYA MURALI

This dance will depict the Maratha tradition of worshipping weapons on the eve of the Dussehra festival. Waghya and Murali, who were devotees of Lord Khandoba of Jejuri performed this dance in Maratha folk tradition.

GONDHAL NRUTYA

Members of the Gondhali community dance in worship of the deities Renuka and Bhavani, as they narrate mythological and folk legends.

VASUDEV

This dance will depict the nomadic tribal clan of the same name who wander from temple to temple singing the praises of Lord Krishna. They wear a typical conical headgear with feathers in it and a necklace made of beads and shells.

MANGALAGAU

Mangalaguar is a festival for a newly married woman, wherein she prays to Goddess Annapurna seeking her blessings for a happy marriage and her husband's long life.

BALYA DANCE

Balya or Jakhedi dance is mostly performed in the Konkan area during the Ganesh festival. It is so called because of the "bali" or earrings that the dancers wear.

TARPA NRUTYA

Tarpa is a wind instrument played by the members of Warli community, inhabiting Thane district. It is played to express their joy over the new harvest. The Warlis believe that Tarpa may be a divine gift to them from *Varun*, the god of rains.

THAKAR NRUTYA

The Thakar tribe live a nomadic existence in the Sahyadri and Konkan region. They

are mostly illiterate and poor. In spite of this, they enjoy celebrating festive occasions with song and dance.

DHANGARI GAJA DHOL NRUTYA

This is a dance performed by the Dhangar tribe - a community of shepherds. As they sing praises to their God Biruba, they dance energetically to the beat of the drums.

POWADA

Powadas originated as songs dedicated to the bravery of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Today, they are performed to highlight historical, political and social events.

LAVANI

Lavani means Lavanya or beauty. Lavani has two forms: One that is philosophical - Nirguni Lavani and the other is sensual - Shringar Lavani. It is performed to the powerful tempo of the Dholak.

KOLI DANCE

The dance form of the Koli fisherfolk of Maharashtra has a distinct identity. It incorporates elements that this community is most familiar with - sea and fishing. The Koli dance is specifically performed on *Narali Purnima* to appease the sea god.

Friday, 27th January 2023, 6.30 p.m.

Entry: Entrance cards will be available on 23rd January 2023 from 10.30 a.m. onwards until availability from the ticket counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium

GRAND FINALE

All the dancers will come together and present their repertoire collectively on the stage.

DR. PRITAM PATHARE



Dr. Pritam Pathare

Dr. Pritam Pathare is a consultant surgeon whose passion is painting. His paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 3rd January 2023 to
Monday 9th January 2023
(AC Gallery)**

**RAGINI PATIL
HARESH MOTWANI
DR. PRITAM PATHARE**

This group show will display street photography and landscape paintings in water colours.

**Tuesday 3rd January 2023 to
Monday 9th January 2023
(Circular Gallery)**

AURA ART GALLERY



Yusuf

Aura Art Gallery will present the paintings of Yusuf from Bhopal, whose abstract paintings are in acrylic and ink on canvas.

**Tuesday 10th January 2023 to
Monday 16th January 2023
(AC Gallery)**

**STUDY CAMPS: NEHRU
CENTRE ART GALLERY**



Vikrant Shitole

Rakesh Suryavanshi



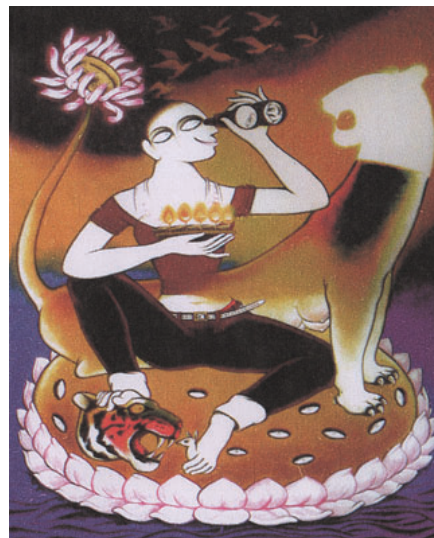
Vaibhav Jagtap

Omkar Pawar

Works of art students who painted in the various study camps conducted by the art gallery will be on display.

**Tuesday 10th January 2023 to
Monday 16th January 2023
(Circular Gallery)**

**APURBA BISWAS
CHINMOY KARMAKAR
CHANDAN ROY
GOURANGA BESHAI
PRABITRA SAHA
SOVAN DAS**



Apurba Biswas

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

**Tuesday 17th January 2023 to
Monday 23rd January 2023
(AC Gallery)**

MARUTI PAILA



Maruti Paila

Maruti has completed Masters of Fine Arts from K.S.O. University. His abstract paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 17th January 2023 to
Monday 23rd January 2023
(Circular Gallery)**

**SUNIL KALE
SWATI KALE**



Sunil Kale

Swati Kale

Sunil and Swati live in Panchgani. Sunil's works are landscapes and seascapes, mainly in water colours.

Swati believes that a flower is a symbol of energy and her floral paintings are in oils on canvas.

**Tuesday 24th January 2023 to
Monday 30th January 2023
(Both Galleries)**

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

39. Kanchenjunga (Khangchendzonga) National Park

Located at the heart of the Himalayan range, the Kanchenjunga National Park includes a wide diversity of plains, valleys, lakes, glaciers and spectacular snow-capped mountains including the world's third highest peak, Mount Kanchenjunga. Mythological stories are associated with this mountain and with a great number of natural elements (caves, rivers, lakes, etc.) that are the object of worship by the people of Sikkim. The sacred meanings of these stories and practices have been integrated with Buddhist beliefs and constitute the basis for Sikkimese identity. Hence, this site is considered as a mixed heritage site because of both natural and cultural significance.

Kanchenjunga (Khang-chen-dzo-nga) generally referred to as 'climbed but virgin still' is the house of five treasures, represented by the five gigantic summits of rock and ice. A British expedition reached here successfully in 1955 but left the last few feet of snow of the peak untrampled in deference to the Sikkimese belief that Kanchenjunga is both God and the abode of Gods. This expedition was led by the famous mountaineer Charles Evan who reached the peak via the southern but easier route on the Nepalese side. On May 31, 1977, when the plains below were sweltering with scorching heat, two members of an Indian Army expedition, Major Prem Chand and Naik N. D. Sherpa succeeded in scaling Kanchenjunga. They followed the unclimbed and toughest eastern ridge route to the summit on the Sikkim side. In deference to the Sikkimese sentiments they also planted the tricolour 1.8 metres (about six feet) below the summit without touching the tip of this peak, signaling their crowning success for long considered as an impossible feat by the mountaineering world. Kanchenjunga boasts some of the most magnificent snow and ice scenery in the world.

Kanchenjunga National Park is home to a significant number of endemic, rare and threatened plant and animal species. The vegetation of the park includes temperate broadleaf and mixed forests consisting of oak, fir, birch, maple and willow. It also includes alpine grasses and shrubs at higher altitudes along with many medicinal plants and herbs. The park contains many mammal species including musk deer, Indian leopard, snow leopard, Himalayan tahr, Himalayan black bear, red panda, Himalayan blue sheep, as well as reptiles including rat snake and Russell's viper. About 550 species of birds are found inside the park including blood pheasant, satyr tragopan, osprey, Himalayan griffon, Western tragopan, green pigeon, Tibetan snowcock, snow pigeon, Asian emerald cuckoo, sunbird and eagle. A new species of bird named Himalayan thrush has been found in 2016.

Kanchenjunga National Park was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2016.

Further reading at Nehru Centre Library:

- This beautiful India: Sikkim by Sukhdev Singh Chib; Light & Life Publishers, New Delhi, 1977. Call No. 915.497/Chi. Barcode – 2422



Mt. Kanchenjunga



Vegetation of the Kanchenjunga National Park



Musk deer



Himalayan thrush

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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An aesthetics of Indian culture

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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.	All about satellites	S. K. Das
2.	Destination Mars: The secrets of the red planet revealed	S. K. Das
3.	Learning how to fly: Life lessons for the youth	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
4.	Survive or sink: An action agenda for sanitation, water, pollution and green finance	Naina Lal Kidwai
5.	The complete illustrated Sherlock Holmes	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
6.	The golden treasury: Of the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language	F. T. Palgrave
7.	The Indian Mutiny of 1857	G. B. Malleson
8.	The life and death of Mahatma Gandhi	Robert Payne
9.	Tipu Sultaun: A tale of the Mysore war	Colonel Meadows Taylor



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