

Newsletter

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Nehru
Centre



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Events At a Glance...

Cultural Wing

Shaam-e-Afsaana



The art of story-telling
or Afsaana Nigari
by eminent scholars
of Urdu.

Shaam-e-Afsaana will feature:
Dr. Sadiqua Nawab "Saher"
Siddi Sajida Jamal Ahmed
Ishtiyaq Saeed

Date: **Saturday, 16th March 2019**
Time: **6.30 p.m.**
Venue: **Hall of Culture**

Art Gallery

"GOA"

Study camp works
from Goa
by selected students
from art colleges of
Mumbai, Pune,
Devrukh (Ratnagiri),
Sangli, Nashik and Kolhapur



Date: **Tuesday, 26th February**
2019 to Monday, 4th March 2019
Venue: **(AC Gallery & Circular**
Gallery)

Gandhi in England in 1931

(continued)



While Gandhiji was in England he visited Oxford and spoke to the students at the London School of Economics. H. N. Brailsford described the visit in the following words: "... I can remember one of the most interesting evenings I have spent, when Gandhiji sat on a table in a crowded room, full of authors and journalists and intellectuals, and we plied him with questions. And I have never met in my life a man who could answer them with such sympathy, never evading a difficulty, never trying to conceal his meaning."

Gandhi also made several week-end visits to Oxford and had long talks with a group of university teachers. The late Edward Thompson was one of them. Professor Gilbert Murray was another. Edward Thompson found Gandhi to be a Socrates in argument on which Professor Gilbert Murray commented: "I think that's very apt indeed. There was something that you could

never quite touch, something that finally influenced him. And you could feel a sort of goodness about him. On the other hand, like other saints who've taken to politics, he was an extremely astute politician, and you had a feeling that you were up against somebody, whose – I don't like to use a harsh word – but whose wiliness or whose ingenuity would be much more than a match for that of any ordinary European." Professor Murray further added: "He was a delightful companion, very humorous, reasonable and perfectly good-tempered always."

For Gandhiji, the most interesting and the most sympathetic experience during his whole stay in England, was his visit to Lancashire. The unemployment among Lancashire textile-workers was on his conscience. There was apprehension that the reception there might not be very welcome,

contd. on page 2

because Gandhi was the author of the boycott of foreign goods.

Charles Hawarth, Gandhiji's host in Lancashire, was concerned about the idea of Gandhiji arriving by train at midnight. He sent several telegrams and messages trying to get him to arrive in daylight, but that wasn't possible. However, as Gandhiji drove up from the station and when the people first saw him they broke into cheering. They cheered him as if he was a friend or somebody they were pleased with. The narrator in the book 'Talking of Gandhi' says: "And that was before Gandhi had talked to anybody or made his case. The very gesture of his coming had done something." Gandhi had decided to visit Lancashire to go direct to the mill workers themselves, and try to get them to understand what the abysses of Indian poverty really meant. "Do you want your prosperity to be built at the misery of others?", he asked. And the mill workers said, 'No'. One of the mill workers afterwards came to him and said: "Mr. Gandhi, if I was in India I would say exactly the same thing as you are telling us today."

Once a group of about thirty people met Gandhiji for discussion. Charles Haworth recalls that one of the questions put to Gandhi was, "What will happen in connection with the Empire, if you get freedom from this country?" Gandhi replied, "That depends how we get it. If we have to kick you out, and you go out more or less as enemies, then we shall come out of the Empire. But if you go out as friends, and prepared to help, then we shall



Rousing welcome given to Gandhi by textile workers of Lancashire

stay within the Empire and we shall be very glad to be in the Empire." The narrator in the book says, "For Gandhi these mill-hands made a better audience, even when critical, than the one he had to face at the Round-Table Conference – where, in some of his exasperating speeches, he said much the same thing. Again and again he declared that he did not want to break the connection between India and Britain, only to transform it." "I still aspire" he said, "to be a citizen not of the E m p i r e , b u t o f t h e Commonwealth." Today his words have a ring of prophetic simplicity.

When Gandhiji left England, H. N. Brailsford said, "He left England, on the whole, knowing that the

English people, or at any rate the political parties, were not yet ready for the transfer of power. But at the same time he spoke with great gratitude of the kindness and hospitality that he had met with; and left with the assurance that whatever happened to his unhappy country, he would never forget the kindness and hospitality he had received in England."

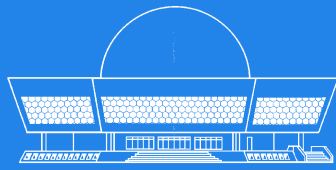
Louis Fischer's assessment of Gandhi was thus, "He had no animus. He had no hatred. He was incapable of hatred. And I think he wanted to liberate India in order to liberate England from India." He was, indeed, hundred percent correct.

Primary source: Talking of Gandhi by Francis Watson & Hallam Tennyson

What Nehru said....

I have loved India and sought to serve her not because of her geographical magnitude, not even because she was great in the past, but because of my faith in her today and my belief that she will stand for truth and freedom and the higher things in life... for these great aims and ideals which Gandhiji placed before us.

.....from *Freedom from Fear: Reflections on the Personality and Teachings of Gandhi*.



NEHRU PLANETARIUM

SKY SHOW : 'Biography of the Universe'

Timings

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

(MONDAY CLOSED)

This Month That Year

Leon Foucault proves that Earth rotates on its own axis

By the end of the Renaissance in Europe (14th to 17th century), observational evidence and a sound mathematical model in favour of the heliocentric solar system had become so strong and undisputable that the Church's theory of geocentrism did not hold. However, scientists in general and astronomers in particular were not entirely at ease. The question that they asked themselves was that if the starry sky had not existed or was not visible to them, then was it possible to detect the motion of the Earth on its own axis?

Experimental proof that without looking at the stars, the Earth rotates on its own axis was given by a French physicist Leon Foucault (pronounced Fu'ko) in early 1851. Foucault was the son of a publisher in Paris. He was mainly educated at home. His mother wanted him to pursue a career in medicine but Foucault was haemophobic and could not stand the sight of blood. Hence, he chose to study physics.



LEON FOUCAULT



One night Foucault had an idea that if a pendulum was hung in such a way that it was free to swing in any direction, then the plane of the pendulum in which it was swinging would also change. Thus, if indeed the Earth was rotating, then with respect to it the plane of a swinging pendulum should also be rotating. He further said that this rotation of the plane would depend on the latitude of the place where the pendulum was fixed. For example, if the pendulum was kept swinging at the north pole, then its plane would be seen making one full rotation in 23 hours 56 min, which is the actual time that the Earth takes to make one revolution.

This thought struck him at about 2.00 a.m. Historians are not sure if the date was 6th or 7th of January in 1851. Foucault set up a pendulum in his basement and carried out his experiment. He used a 2 meter long wire to which he attached a weight of 5 kilograms. He did observe a small but sure change in the direction of the pendulum's plane of swing.

He then refined his set-up by using a longer wire, 11 m. in length. It may be noted that the longer the length of the wire, the longer it would take to complete one swing. He then invited scientists in Paris to see the pendulum experiment. His invitation letter read, "You are invited to see the Earth turn, at the Paris Observatory on February 3, 1851." The demonstration was a great success.

From the magazine Le Petit Parisien on the 50th anniversary of the Leon Foucault demonstration at the Pantheon.

Foucault then carried out his demonstration for the public in the Pantheon. Here, the pendulum consisted of a bob hung by a wire. He attached a stylus to the bob and spread fine white sand beneath the pendulum in such a way that the stylus of the swinging bob then would trace out its path in the sand. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon III) who himself was an amateur scientist was present during this demonstration to “see the Earth turn”.

This time the experiment was even more carefully designed. The pendulum bob was made of a hollow brass sphere 17 cm in diameter. It was made heavy by filling lead in it. The total weight of the bob then was 28kg. This was heavy enough to swing the bob without being perturbed by normal wind. The bob was hung from the top using a 67 meter long wire. The period of the bob, that is time taken by the bob to make one swing at this length was 16.41 seconds.

The bob was then carefully released to set into swing. Every time the bob made one swing, its plane was displaced by 2.3 mm, which was seen clearly on the sand. It was 26th of March 1851, the day when the world saw “the Earth turn”. One can perform a simplified version of this experiment by making a simple pendulum in the laboratory or at home. (see lab demonstration below)

Foucault was a very remarkable experimental researcher. With Hippolyte Fizeau, a French physicist, he made an apparatus to measure the speed of light. The value that he calculated was just 0.6% less than the speed of light measured using modern devices. He also showed that light travels slower in water compared to air. This discovery refuted Newton's corpuscular theory of light. Foucault also developed a method to test mirrors for astronomical telescopes. It is famously called the Foucault shadow test.

Born on 18 September 1819, Leon Foucault died at a relatively young age of 48 on 11 February 1868.

DIY @ THE SCIENCE LAB

Foucault's pendulum

We describe here how one can make a simple laboratory demonstration of Foucault's pendulum using commonly available material.

We have used

- 1) Rim of cycle tyre (a new rim may cost up to Rs 250.00)
- 2) A brass bob
- 3) Strong thread, length slightly longer than the diameter of the rim
- 4) Wooden base (we have used a chakla)
- 5) Some nuts and bolts.

As shown in the figure alongside, the rim is fixed to a chakla and the bob is tied to the opposite end of the rim. The wire being very thin, is not clearly visible in the picture.

The bob is then made to swing by pulling it to one side and releasing it. The bob will start swinging in a plane. Now if we rotate the chakla we can see that the plane of the swing will change with respect to the rim.

A similar experiment can be performed in a moving vehicle such as train, aircraft or in a boat. The pendulum can be made using any heavy material like a stone and a long thread.



Cultural Wing



Shaam-e-Afsaana

Afsaana means a short story. Through Shaam-e-Afsaana, we will recreate the art of story-telling or Afsaana Nigari by eminent scholars of Urdu.

Urdu literature has a history that is inextricably linked to the development of the language, written in the Perso-Arabic script. While it tends to be dominated by poetry especially verse forms like the ghazal and nazm, it has expanded into other styles of writing, including that of the short story or afsaana.

Afsaana Nigari

The short story has been a part of Urdu literature for little over a century. During this period it has passed through some major phases including the early romantic period, progressive writings, modernist writings, and the current phase. Although a number of writers wrote short stories during the first phase, the short story crystallized as a regular part of Urdu literature through the writings of Munshi Premchand. His notable short stories include *Kafan* and *Poos ki Raat*. The Urdu short story gained momentum with the publication of *Angaare*, a collection of works by many writers towards the end of the life of Premchand. Writers like Ghulam Abbas, Sadat Hasan Manto, Rajinder Singh Bedi, Krishan Chander and Ismat Chughtai turned the short story into a major genre of Urdu literature.

The next generation of Urdu short story writers included Qurratulain Hyder, Qazi Abdul Sattar and Joginder Paul. The tradition continues with younger writers like Zahida Hina, Paigham Afaqui, Syed Mohd Ashraf, Salam Bin Razzaq, Naeem Baig, Akhlaq Ahmed Khan and Moinuddin Jinabade.

Shaam-e-Afsaana will feature:
Dr. Sadiqua Nawab "Saher"
Siddi Sajida Jamal Ahmed
Ishtiyag Saeed

Saturday, 16th March 2019, 6.30 p.m., Hall of Culture

Entry: Free for all Urdu literature lovers on first-come, first-served basis

Review: Nehru Centre's 30th Mushaira

Nehru Centre organized its 30th Annual Mushaira on Saturday, 12th January 2019. This year's mushaira was dedicated to the memory of renowned lyricist late Kaifi Azmi whose birth centenary fell on 14th January 2019.

The mushaira was presided over by Prof. Shehpar Rasool and compered by Mr. Shamim Tarique. The recitations of Urdu poetry were applauded by the audience in the auditorium which was packed to capacity with lovers of Urdu literature.



Ms. Shabana Azmi and Mr. Javed Akhtar inaugurating the Mushaira along with Mr. I. M. Kadri, General Secretary, Nehru Centre, Also seen in the picture is Prof. Shehpar Rasool



Mr. Shamim Tarique compering the Mushaira



Renowned poet and writer Mr. Javed Akhtar, reciting his poetry at the Mushaira

Programmes for March 2019

"GOA" - WORKS FROM THE GOA STUDY CAMP BY ART STUDENTS



Amit Dhane



Sanket Thorat



Hemant Patil



Akshay Patil



Aditya Paradkar



Anup Belwalkar

The 26th study camp of the Nehru Centre Art Gallery was held in Goa. Students selected from art colleges of Mumbai, Pune, Devrukh (Ratnagiri), Sangli, Nashik and Kolhapur participated.

Paintings were done on the spot at various locations in Goa. **Amit Dhane**, a wellknown painter was the guide to the students and he also painted with them. These water colour paintings on Goa will be displayed in the show.

**Tuesday 26th February to
Monday 4th March 2019
(AC & Circular Gallery)**

**VIVEK TEMBE
JAYA VIVEK
ROHIT TEMBE**

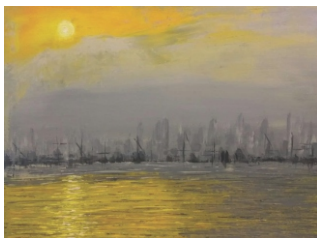
Vivek has secured National Diploma in Fine Arts and Sculpture from Gwalior. He has set up the Design Unit at Bharat Bhavan, Bhopal. He was the Member of the Jury for National Academy, New Delhi and for South Central Zone. He was also the member of the General Council of Lalit Kala Akademi. His abstract paintings are in oils.

Jaya completed M.A. in Painting with first class from U.P. and obtained the National Diploma in sculpture from Gwalior. She has received many noteworthy awards and attended numerous camps. She has exhibited her sculptures in India and abroad.

Rohit is a photographer. He studied Graphic Design from Coimbatore. Presently he is working for Inner Dimension as a photographer and graphic designer in Bhopal.

**Tuesday 12th March to
Monday, 18th March 2019
(AC Gallery)**

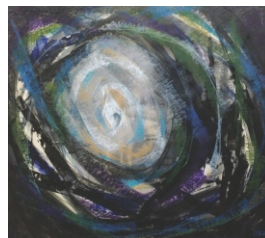
'CHITRANGANA' - GROUP OF PROGRESSIVE WOMEN ARTISTS



Painting by Jagruti Rammohan



Painting by Priya Patil



Painting by Shilpa Mangaonkar

Chitrangana meaning 'artistic woman' is a show to celebrate 'International Women's Day'. Upcoming women artists from all over India have come together for this show which provides them a platform to show their talent. Forty women artists from all over India will participate.

**Tuesday 5th March to
Monday 11th March 2019
(AC & Circular Gallery)**

**VITTHAL MADHAV
RAMCHANDRA MESTRY
PRASHANT BHILAWADE
JAYSING CHAVAN
PRASAD MAHEKAR
PRASHANT SUTAR**

Vitthal completed Diploma in Fine Art from Kolhapur. He has exhibited in Mumbai and Kolhapur. His landscapes are realistic as well as in abstract forms.

Ramchandra secured G.D.A. in Fine Art from Kolhapur. He has many shows to his credit and won awards. His thematic paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

Prashant Bhilawade also has completed G.D.A. in Painting from Kolhapur. His abstract paintings are in acrylic on paper.

Jaysing completed Diploma in Painting from Kolhapur. He has won many awards for his photography on various subjects.

Prasad obtained G.D.A. in Fine Art from Kolhapur. His abstract landscapes are executed in different techniques.



Painting by Prashant Sutar

Prashant Sutar obtained G.D.A. in Painting from Kolhapur. His paintings are abstract landscapes and compositions in water colour and acrylics.

**Tuesday 12th March to
Monday 18th March 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

RUCHI AGRAWAL

Ruchi has secured M.A. in Fine Arts and Diploma in Textile and Fashion Designing from Indore. Her mythological paintings are subjective and figurative in oil and acrylic on

canvas. She describes tales of Lord Krishna in her paintings.



Painting by Ruchi Agrawal

**Tuesday 19th March to
Monday 25th March 2019
(AC Gallery)**

ARCHANA ROYPAWASKAR

Archana has secured B.E. degree in Chemical Engineering from University of Mumbai. She is a self taught artist. Her landscapes are in water colours and acrylic. She has received many awards.

**Tuesday 19th March to
Monday 25th March 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

SANGHAPAL MHASKE KANTILAL PARMAR RASANA BHARADWAJ GHANSHYAM GUPTA

Sanghapal secured B.F.A. in painting with first class first rank from Aurangabad. He also secured M.F.A. in Portraiture with First Class. He has won many prestigious awards and attended camps. Currently he teaches art at S.N.D.T. Art College, Mumbai.

Kantilal obtained Diploma in sculpture and Post Diploma in creative sculpture from M.S. University, Baroda. He has many shows to his credit and won awards.

His sculptures are in marble and stone.



Sculpture by Kantilal Parmar

Rasana has completed G.D.A. in Painting from Pune and currently pursuing M.V.A. from S.N.D.T. Mumbai. She has exhibited her compositions in acrylic on canvas in India and won awards.

Ghanshyam secured B.F.A. from Aurangabad; M.F.A. from Baroda and M.A. in Printmaking from London. He has received many scholarships and won awards. He has over fifty shows to his credit. He is a painter, sculptor and printmaker.

**Tuesday 26th March to
Monday 1st April 2019
(AC Gallery)**

JITENDRA MAKODE DHIRAJ BARASKAR

Jitendra has received B.F.A. and M.F.A. in painting from Nagpur University and A.T.D. from Mumbai. His paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

Dhiraj completed B.F.A. and M.F.A. from Nagpur University and Dip.Ed. and A.T.D. from Mumbai. His figurative thematic paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 26th March to
Monday 1st April 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

PUBLICATIONS

Books on Sale

NEHRU REVISITED
INDIA'S DEFENCE PREPAREDNESS
NEHRU AND INDIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM
INTERNAL SECURITY IN INDIA
CONSTITUTIONALISM AND DEMOCRACY
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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

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 2. RAJA RAVI VARMA / 3. A. A. RAIBA
 4. DEENANATH DALAL / 5. J. B. DIKSHIT
 6. R. K. LAXMAN / 7. MARIO DE MIRANDA
 8. G. N. JADHAV
 9. ART HERITAGE OF MAHARASHTRA
 10. HAREN DAS / 11. PROF. P. A. DHOND
 12. COLLECTOR'S PRIDE / 13. K. B. KULKARNI
 14. VINAYAK S. MASOJI
 15. SAMAKALEEN (Contemporary Five Artists)
VINAYAKRAO WAGH * RAJARAM PANVALKAR
KRISHNAJI KETKAR * DATTAJIRAO DALVI * GOVIND
MALADKAR
 16. NAGESH B. SABANNAVAR
 17. NARAYAN L. SONAVADEKAR
 18. "GURU-SHISHYA"
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and many more

ART FUSION Catalogues

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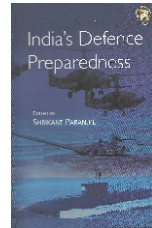
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BOOK OF THE MONTH



Edited by
Shrikant Paranjpe

Price:
Rs. 795.00/-

Publisher:
Pentagon Press

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S. KALYANARAMAN
DEBA R. MOHANTY
VINOD PASRICHA
SHASHIKANT PITRE

New Arrivals: Books

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s
1.	The collected stories of Guy de Maupassant	Guy de Maupassant and Richard Fusco
2.	Shades of truth: A journey derailed	Kapil Sibal
3.	A tale of two homes	V. Srinivas
4.	Anne Frank: The diary of a young girl	Anne Frank
5.	Emergency chronicles: Indira Gandhi and democracy's turning point	Gyan Prakash
6.	God save the Hon'ble Supreme Court	Fali S. Nariman
7.	Intertwined lives: P. N. Haksar and Indira Gandhi	Jairam Ramesh
8.	Jallianwala Bagh, 1919: The real story	Kishwar Desai
9.	Military history of India	Uma Prasad Thapliyal
10.	Pakistan: At the helm	Tilak Devasher



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