

Newsletter

Vol. 20 Issue 10 OCTOBER 2019

Price Rs. 10/- Per Copy

Nehru
Centre



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Events At a Glance...

Library

**The Heart and Craft of
Storytelling**

Speaker:
Geetanjali Shetty Kaul
(Founder of The Secret Passages/
Circle facilitator/Story Coach/
Storyteller)

Date: 12th October 2019
Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Venue: Nehru Centre Library

Nehru Planetarium

**4th Satyendra Nath Bose
Memorial Lecture**

Prof. Amol Dighe, TIFR, Mumbai
will speak on **BOSE'S THIRTEEN**

Date: 12th October, 2019
Time: 5.00 p.m.
Venue: Hall of Culture

Culture Wing

Shaam-e-Afsana

An evening of Urdu story-telling

'Shaam-e-Afsana' will feature:

**Janab M. Mubin and
Janab Ishtiyaque Sayeed**

Followed by a discussion
moderated by

**Janab Anwar Mirza and
Janab Imtiyaz Khaleel**

Date: 19th October 2019
Time: 6.30 p.m.
Venue: Hall of Culture

Gandhiji's last day on earth



On January 30, 1948 Gandhiji, as usual, woke up very early to get ready for his morning prayer. He used to say "Prayer is a broom to clean one's soul with. I have inviolable faith in prayer". He asked Manu (his grandniece) to chant a Gujarati bhajan translated thus:

"Whether tired or not,
O man! do not take rest."

These lines were part of the original Gujarati poem written by Venilal Purohit. The poem itself was a favourite of Mahadev Desai.

Manu was surprised as this hymn had never been sung before and Gandhiji showed his fondness for it for the first time.

After the prayer, which was held in the verandah, Gandhiji returned to his room and settled down to revise the draft of the Congress Constitution which he had prepared on the previous night. While doing so he felt exhausted and fell asleep. He had taken hot water, honey and lemon juice at 4.45 a.m. and sixteen ounces of orange juice at 5.45 a.m. However, the weakness caused by the fast was still there.

Gandhiji had written a letter to Kishorlalbhai on the previous day which got mixed up with other papers and was not posted. So Manu asked him, "Shall I add a line, saying 'We shall be going to Wardha on the 2nd'?" Gandhiji replied, "Who knows what will happen tomorrow? If my going there is finally settled, I will announce it at the prayer meeting," and further added, "But the letter should not have remained unposted like this. This is undoubtedly Bishan's duty but you cannot be absolved of your responsibility in any business which concerns me. I will hold you answerable for the faults of others also, if you do not demur to it." Manu said, "I must admit the fault," and Gandhiji was pleased.

After his morning walk he had his massage followed by bath at 8.00 a.m. During the massage he read the newspapers and said to Pyarelal, his secretary, "Last night I prepared a draft of the Congress Constitution for publication in the Harijan. Go through it carefully and, if any details have been looked over, supply them. I drafted it while I was thoroughly tired."

contd. on page 2

Gandhiji had his lunch at the usual time. It comprised of boiled vegetables, 12 ounces of milk, juice of five ripe tomatoes and four oranges. While having his lunch he talked to Pyarelal, his secretary, about Noakhali. Pyarelalji questioned him about exchange of population and Gandhiji gave the following straightforward answer, "We have selected Noakhali as our field of work, keeping in mind the watchword, 'Do or die'. Though I am here, our work in Noakhali is going on. We should encourage the people of Noakhali to stay where they are to preserve their self-respect and honour."

He then met a a delegation of local Muslims. Maulana Rehman referred to Gandhiji's proposed visit to Sevagram and said, "You may go here but be sure to come back on the 14th." Gandhiji almost prophetically replied, "Yes, I will be back here on the 14th. But everything depends on the will of God." Thereafter he discussed some issues concerning the proposed biography of Mahadev Desai which was to be based on his diary.

In the afternoon Gandhiji disposed of all the correspondence that had been held over. At 2.00 p.m. he applied mud plaster, often used when he rested in the afternoon and later took it off. Late in the afternoon,

Sardar Patel came to meet him. Just then Rasikbhai Parikh and Dhebarbhai, leaders of Kathiawar, arrived. They wanted to meet Gandhiji. Manu informed Gandhiji about their arrival and he said again almost prophetically, "Tell them that, if I remain alive, they can talk to me after the prayer on my walk."

Gandhiji was so deeply absorbed in conversation with Sardar Patel that he was late for the prayer by ten minutes. Nobody dared to disturb him in that grave mood. At last Maniben, Sardar Patel's daughter, mustered courage to interrupt their conversation. Everyone knew that if Gandhiji was not reminded of the right time, he would be displeased. Without a moment's delay, Gandhiji rose to his feet. On the way to the prayer meeting, he expressed his displeasure, "I am late for the prayer by ten minutes; you people are in fault for this." He climbed four stairs, looked up, folded his hands to greet the assembled people, and walked on. What happened next is described by Manu who was walking alongside Gandhiji. "I was walking on his right. From the same direction, a stout young man in khaki dress, with his hands folded, pushed his way through the crowd and came near us. I thought he wanted to touch Babu's feet. Therefore, I pushed aside the



Gandhiji flanked by his grand-niece Manu Gandhi (left) and Abhaben Gandhi, wife of his nephew Kanu

intruder and said to him, 'Bapu is already ten minutes late; why do you embarrass him?' but he pushed me forcibly. At the same time, three shots were fired, one after another. Babu still seemed walking on, chest bare and Hei Ra... ma! on his lips. In a moment he fell to the ground."

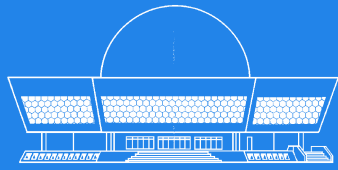
The news stunned the whole country. Announcing the tragedy to the newly independent nation, Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, said: "The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere. I do not know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Babu as we called him, the Father of the Nation, is no more.... The light has gone out, I said, and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that illumined this country for these many years will illumine this country for many more years, and a thousand years later, that light will be seen in this country and the whole world will see it and it will give solace to innumerable hearts. For that light represented something more than the immediate past, it represented the living, the eternal truths, reminding us of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to freedom."

Reference: Last Glimpses of Babu by Manuben (Mridula) Gandhi.

What Nehru said....

Gandhiji used to observe silence one day in every week. Now that voice is silenced forever and there is unending silence. And yet that voice resounds in our ears and in our hearts, and it will resound in the minds and hearts of our people, and even beyond the borders of India, in the long ages to come. For that voice is the voice of truth, and though truth may occasionally be suppressed, it can never be put down.

From 'Mahatma Gandhi'



NEHRU PLANETARIUM

SKY SHOW : 'Cosmic Life'

Timings

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

(MONDAY CLOSED)

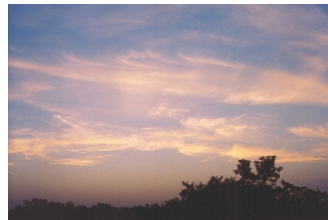
Observing Clouds


Observing clouds : Cirrus, Cirrostratus and Cirrocumulus

Cirrus, the name comes from the Latin word, meaning a curly lock of hair. These clouds appear as thin wispy strands. Cirrostratus clouds are those clouds which are in layers and cirrocumulus are the ones which are in heaps. These develop at about 5 kilometers above sea level and reach an altitude of 9 - 10 kilometers.

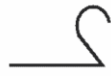
Cirrus Clouds

These clouds appear like white strands with a blue or gray tinge of colour. They are made up of frozen water droplets or icy crystals. The ice crystals evaporate well before reaching the ground. When the sunlight passes through these crystals, it breaks into its component colours just like in rainbows. They do not produce rain.



Name	Cirrus
Short form	Ci
Temperature	-20 to -30 deg. C
Symbol	
Height	Greater than 6000m

Cirrus clouds have also been observed on other planets like Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and on Titan, which is the satellite of Saturn. Some of these clouds are composed of ammonia or methane ice rather than water ice.

Name	Altostratus
Short form	Cs
Temperature	-35 to -45 deg. C
Symbol	
Height	5,000m - 10,000m



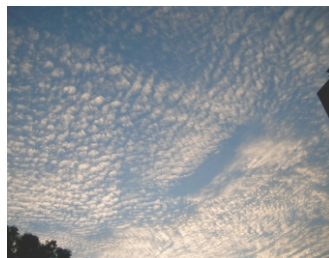
Cirrostratus Clouds


The sun and moon can be seen through cirrostratus clouds. These clouds are thin and spread uniformly across the sky. They are so thin that they are hardly visible to the amateur skygazer. At times, if the sun (or moon) is right behind these clouds, then one can see a halo around them. The halo is a result of an optical phenomenon called refraction and it has an angular diameter of 44 degrees.

These clouds do not produce rain and are repositories of a large amount of moisture in the upper atmosphere.

Cirrocumulus Clouds

Cirrocumulus clouds resemble altocumulus clouds but are much smaller. These beautiful clouds form in the sky when the monsoon recedes. As the name suggests these are thin wispy clouds and are formed in clumps. Sometimes the entire sky is covered by these clouds. The individual clouds are referred to as "cloudlets". Since they are very small, the patches of these clouds take on a finer appearance and are often colloquially called "herringbone" (V-shaped weaving pattern of fabric) or "mackerel" (fish).



Name	Cirrocumulus
Short form	Cc
Temperature	-35 to -45 deg. C
Symbol	
Height	6,000m - 12,000m

(concluded)

9th H. N. SETHNA MEMORIAL LECTURE

MAKING INDIA FUTURE-READY: The role of science, technology and innovation

Prof. K VijayRaghavan, Principal Scientific Adviser, Government of India delivered the 9th H N Sethna Memorial Lecture on August 31st, 2019. Prof. Vijay Raghavan is a Distinguished Professor and former Director of The National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), Bengaluru.

Prof VijayRaghavan started his talk by saying that the often asked question 'How can India be a great scientific power?' is somewhat inappropriate. The question that we should really address is how to compete globally by scientific development of a high standard. He then went on to say that if we have to excel and be truly imaginative, we need to chart a path which allows us to think independently and ambitiously. Although this has been done in the past by many great scientists, but after independence, the challenges were whether our institutions, scientists and engineers could do this on a larger scale, which has not been easy.



PROF. K. VIJAYRAGHAVAN

He then brought the attention of the audience to the problem associated with the population of India. He said that India is the second most populated country in the world having one fifth of the world's population. India being an emerging economy is on its way to becoming one of the major economic powers. The challenges are that while we grow economically, our quality of life should also grow simultaneously and lift hundreds of millions out of poverty, without damaging the environment and bio-diversity. This is a situation that we must look into and it should be the major scientific mission of India.

Prof. VijayRaghavan gave a few examples of scientific progress made by India. He talked about the discovery of 'zero' by Indians, not as a number but a place holder, and its eventual impact on trade and industry across the globe. He also talked about how the Dutch who came to Malabar in the 16th century worked with the physicians of Kerala and documented the medicinal plants, which became the major European-Indian collaboration in science.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the industrial revolution which resulted in the use of science and consequently of technology leading to a dramatic growth in human capability to change the environment. This was the dawn of the period where, by understanding nature's engineering wonders, humans steadily became engineers of nature.

This was possible, he said, because of four 'extraordinary accidents' as he called them – extinction of dinosaurs some 65 million years ago (which allowed mammals to flourish), ability to oppose thumb and forefinger that help us in making tools, use of the vocal cord that allows us to articulate and the disproportionate growth of our brain. He added that because of these 'evolutionary accidents' man is unique among all other animals.

Towards the end of his talk, Prof. VijayRaghavan said that science and technology will be extremely powerful in time to come and they will not be driven only by the ability to manufacture, but by a combination of the ability to manufacture and of knowledge, because knowledge is power. This power will not be limited to a few but will be available to everyone irrespective of the language they speak. He added that the scientific institutions have to reinvent themselves into nation-transforming institutions. He ended with a call to connect India and Bharat.

4th SATYENDRA NATH BOSE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Prof. Amol Dighe, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai will speak on **BOSE'S THIRTEEN**

Date: **Saturday, 12th October, 2019**

Time: **5.00 p.m.**

Venue: **Hall of Culture**, Discovery of India Building, Nehru Centre, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai - 400018.

Culture Wing



Story-telling is an art which is being resurrected in almost all languages. The telling of short classic stories gives a new life to the literary work and inspires listeners to read more works of the writer. Urdu literature is replete with story-telling or 'Afsana Nigari,' by which eminent scholars bring the richness of Urdu literature through their readings.

The Culture Wing of Nehru Centre takes great pleasure to invite lovers of Urdu literature to an evening of Urdu story-telling 'Shaam-e-Afsana.' Stories will be read first, and this will be followed by a discussion.

'Shaam-e-Afsana' will feature:



Janab M. Mubin



Janab Ishtiyaque Sayeed

The discussion will be moderated by Janab Anwar Mirza and Janab Imtiyaz Khaleel

Saturday, 19th October, 2019 at 6.30 p.m.
Venue: Hall of Culture

Entry : Free on first come first served basis.

Review: मराठी संगीत नाटक महोत्सव

In the 29th edition of the Marathi Sangeet Natak Mahotsava, Nehru Centre presented four Sangeet Natak, out of which one was a new Nehru Centre production. This was the 15th Nehru Centre production of Marathi Sangeet Natak.

The following Sangeet Natak were presented:

संगीत सागर सात सुरांचा, संगीत शिक्का कट्यार,
संगीत चंद्रप्रिया, संगीत संत तुकाराम

Below are some glimpses of the Mahotsav



A scene from:
संगीत सागर
सात सुरांचा



A scene from:
संगीत शिक्का कट्यार



A scene from:
संगीत चंद्रप्रिया



A scene from:
संगीत संत तुकाराम

JITENDRA GAIKWAD



The show features realistic figurative paintings in water colours, acrylic and oils.

**Tuesday 1st October to
Monday 7th October 2019
(AC Gallery)**

KANTA SINGH

Her paintings on Buddha are in acrylic and charcoal on paper.

**Tuesday 1st October to
Monday 7th October 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

GANESH HIRE



The artist has a mastery over realistic figurative works and landscapes in water colours and acrylic.

**Tuesday 8th October to
Monday 14th October 2019
(AC & Circular Gallery)**

**ANUSHKA VAREKAR
SATYAJEET NIGWEKAR
SATYAJEET VAREKAR**



Painting by Anushka Varekar

This group show will exhibit paintings depicting life in Rajasthan, sculptures and figurative compositions.

**Tuesday 15th October to
Monday 21st October 2019
(AC Gallery)**

ADISHWAR JAIN



The artist is a renowned collage artist who uses waste and paper to prepare magnificent art works.

**Tuesday 15th October to
Monday 21st October 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

VISHWAS BHAT

His thematic paintings pay tribute to nature in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 22nd October to
Monday 28th October 2019
(AC Gallery)**

**KINJAL PATIL
MADHURI SHIRKE
JAGRUTI MAHALA**

This group show will feature paintings in acrylic and oils on canvas as well as etching and woodcut works.

**Tuesday 22nd October to
Monday 28th October 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

SHEETAL BAWKAR



Her subjective realistic paintings are in oil on canvas.

**Tuesday 29th October to
Monday 4th October 2019
(AC Gallery)**

VISHNU HEGDE

His drawings are in coloured ball-pen on paper.

**Tuesday 29th October to
Monday 4th October 2019
(Circular Gallery)**

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

2. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi

The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the most important Buddhist monuments reflecting the magnificent Buddhist art and architecture. Located in Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh, this Stupa is the oldest stone structure in India that was built during the Mauryan period. Originally commissioned in the third century BCE by Emperor Ashoka this huge hemispherical dome with a height of 12.2816.46 m (54.0 ft) consists of a central chamber where the relics of Lord Buddha are placed. He commissioned the construction of the Stupa here after redistributing the mortal remains of Lord Buddha so as to build several Stupas in different locations across India to spread Buddhism.

The present hemispherical edifice is double in diameter of the original brick structure built by Ashoka, consisting of the relics of Lord Buddha. A chhatra that is an umbrella like structure made of stone crowned the hemispherical brick structure that was surrounded by a wooden railing. Queen Devi, wife of Ashoka and daughter of a merchant of Vidisha, who was born in Sanchi, supervised the construction of this monument.

The Great Stupa of Sanchi displays an austere grandeur and the exquisite carvings of the doorway depict in detail the significant episodes and miracles from Lord Buddha's life and events depicted in the Buddhist Jataka stories. Since the fourteenth century, Sanchi remained deserted and uncared for till 1818 when General Reynell Taylor of the Bengal Cavalry rediscovered the site. Sir John Marshall established an archaeological museum in 1919, which was later transformed into the present site museum at Sanchi.

The Buddhist monuments at Sanchi were selected as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1989.

Stupas at Sanchi



Further reading at Nehru Centre Library:

- Material Culture at Sanchi: Murthy, Krishna K., Sundeep Prakashan, 1983. Call No. 732.4/Mur, Barcode- 4520
- Testimony of Stone- II: Monuments of India: Gangopadhyay, Subinoy, Dasgupta & Co (P) Ltd., 2002. Call No. 732.4/Gan, Barcode- 12254
- The Monuments of Sanchi: Marshall, John & Foucher, Alfred, Swati Publications, 1982.
- Call No R913.54/Mar/ Fou, Barcode- 3458

Books on 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)
(11) K. B. KULKARNI (2007)
(12) P. A. DHOND (2008) (13) HAREN DAS (2009)
(14) ART HERITAGE OF MAHARASHTRA (2010)
(15) G. N. JADHAV (2011) (16) J. B. DIKSHIT (2014)
(17) DEENANATH DALAL (2015) (18) A. A. RAIBA (2016)
(19) RAJA RAVI VARMA (2017) (20) SHIAVAX CHAVDA (2018)

ART FUSION catalogues

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

Set of five assorted gift cards

Designed by differently abled children

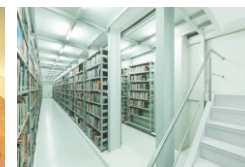
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**New Arrivals: Books**

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s
1.	Raavan: Enemy of Aryavarta	Amish Tripathi
2.	Looking for the rainbow: My years with daddy	Ruskin Bond
3.	Till the clouds roll by: Beginning again	Ruskin Bond
4.	Coming round the mountain: In the year of independence	Ruskin Bond
5.	The transformative constitution: A radical biography in nine acts	Gautam Bhatia
6.	The patient assassin: A true tale of massacre, revenge and the Raj	Anita Anand
7.	The Bhagat Singh reader	Chaman Lal
8.	Digital minimalism: On living better with less technology	Cal Newport
9.	Why the universe exists: How particle physics unlocks the secrets of everything	New Scientist
10.	The verdict: Decoding India's elections	Prannoy Roy and Dorab R. Sopariwala

The Heart and Craft of Storytelling**Speaker**

Geetanjali Shetty Kaul

(Founder of The Secret Passages/
Circle facilitator /
Story Coach/
Storyteller



The power of storytelling is immense. Across ages and spaces, storytelling is the social and cultural activity of sharing stories, sometimes with improvisation, theatrics, or embellishment. Every culture has its own stories or narratives, which are shared as a means of entertainment, education, cultural preservation or instilling moral values.

Date: **Saturday, 12th October 2019**

Venue: **Nehru Centre Library**

Time: **10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.**

Who can participate: New Age Parents, Teachers, Educators, Other Professionals

In the Internet age, this skill is sorely missed. Join us as we bring you storytelling through body language, vocal exercise and visualisation techniques.

Registration required: aratidesai@nehru-centre.org



: nehru-centre.org/library.html



: nehrucenlibrary.blogspot.in



: nehrucen-koha.informindia.co.in



: www.facebook.com/NehruCentreLibrary



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from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
2nd & 4th Saturdays
from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Closed on Sundays and
public holidays

Published by Nehru Centre,
Discovery of India Building, Dr. A. B. Road, Worli, Mumbai - 400 018.

Printed at M/s PRINTCOM, Shop No. 3, Pandurang Budhkar Marg,
Gopal Nagar, Worli, Mumbai - 400 030.

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