

Newsletter

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Nehru
Centre



Discovery of India Building
Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli, Mumbai - 400 018.
Phone : 2496 4676-80
Fax : 2497 3827

E-Mail: info@nehru-centre.org
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Events At a Glance...

Library

BOOK EVENTS

Academic Mothers in the Developing World: Stories from India, Brazil and South Africa

Date: Friday, 1st September 2017

Jane Austen at 200: Truths Universally Acknowledged

Date: Thursday, 14th September 2017

For both events:

Time: 4.30 pm

Venue: 'Who Are We' Hall

Dr. H. N. Sethna Memorial Lecture

Shri A. S. Kiran Kumar, Chairman, ISRO will speak on "Observing from Space".

Date: Saturday, 2nd September 2017

Time: 5.00 pm

Venue: Hall of Culture

Cultural Wing

21st Theatre Festival 2017

Nehru Centre is organizing 21st Theatre Festival showcasing eight plays in different languages.

Date: 13th to 20th September 2017

Time: 6.30 pm

Venue: Nehru Centre Auditorium

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT: REVISITED AFTER 75 YEARS

The Quit India Movement of 1942 took place as a result of the Second World War, to which India had been made a party by the Viceroy through a proclamation. The Indian National Congress which had been struggling for decades to free India from the British rule, refused to cooperate with them in their fight against Germany stating that "the issue of peace and war must be decided by the Indian people".

From the very beginning the war had not been going well for the allies. France had capitulated and England had been subjected to devastating air raids by Germany in 1940 and 1941. The war situation worsened when in January 1942, Japan, who joined the war on the side of axis powers, seized Malaya, Singapore and entered Burma on its way to invading India. The security of the Indian subcontinent, on whose vast resources of men and material England depended, was now directly endangered. At the same time the political situation within India was also explosive. The British government, having been strongly advised by President Roosevelt of the United

States, decided to placate India and sent Sir Stafford Cripps, a minister in the war cabinet, who knew the Indian political scene quite well, to India in March 1942 to have direct talks with the leaders of all Indian political parties.

During the discussions, Cripps offered Dominion Status for India after the war and the setting up of a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution. The offer, which was rejected by all parties, was dubbed as 'postdated cheque on a failing bank' by Gandhiji who also told Sir Stafford that he need not have come all the way if he had only that much to offer.

The failure of the Cripps mission called for fresh thinking on the future course of action. To that end, the All India Congress Committee and the Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad from 29th April to 2nd May, 1942. Gandhiji's view was that the British should leave India because as long as they remained, the Hindu-Muslim problem would not be solved. He also felt that if the British withdrew, Japan would not invade India. Even if it did, non-violent non-cooperation should be the method of resisting it. Nehru

contd. on page 2

agreed with Gandhiji's view that Britain should relinquish its hold over India, but he was opposed to the strategy suggested by Gandhiji to face the Japanese. He strongly felt that the democratic allied powers must be helped in their fight against Fascism and Militarism, both enemies of Freedom and Democracy.

C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) differed with Gandhiji and suggested that the Congress should concede to the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan and both together should ask for a National Government for India, a demand which the British would not be able to resist. At the AICC meeting, he moved a resolution recommending Congress-League accord which was outright rejected. Rajaji resigned from the working committee, the Congress party and from the Madras Assembly. He openly criticized Gandhiji's approach to the impending crisis of a possible Japanese invasion of India.



The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August, 1942, and under the guidance of Gandhiji passed the historic "Quit India" resolution.

In the end Gandhiji's view prevailed and the AICC passed a resolution stating that Britain should relinquish its hold over India and that the Japanese, if they invade India, should be met with non-violent non-cooperation. Soon thereafter, Gandhiji wrote a series of articles elaborating his ideas which soon culminated into the 'Quit India' movement.



Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad and Acharya Kripalani at August Kranti Maidan on 8 August, 1942.

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was called at Wardha on 6 July, 1942. Gandhiji told the then Congress President Maulana Azad about his Quit India policy. Maulana expressed his reservations. After one week of discussions the 'Quit India' resolution was passed on 14 July, 1942. It was decided to call a meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Bombay on 7 August, 1942 to take a final call in the matter.

The AICC met in Bombay on 7 August and confirmed the Wardha resolution of the Working

Committee with an overwhelming majority on 8 August, 1942. Next morning before dawn Gandhiji and all other important Congress leaders were arrested. Within a week every one who mattered in the Congress party was behind bars. The country, which was left leaderless, reacted sharply and violently to the government's action. Communications were disrupted and heavy damage was caused to government property. Police had to resort to firing at several places and there were many casualties.

The 'Quit India' movement was the last mass movement in the history of India's freedom struggle. Unfortunately it was not a non-violent movement as Gandhiji wanted it to be and it failed to achieve freedom. However, as historian Bipin Chandra says "The great significance of this historic movement was that it placed the demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement".

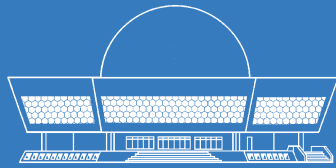


Above: Crowds were teargassed at the August Kranti Maidan, Mumbai. Statue of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit still stands there.

What Nehru said...

Specialized training is inevitably required for all the specialized jobs of work which a community has to do. But at the base of specialized training is widespread education. In fact, the beginning of planning may well be widespread education.

September 26, 1961



NEHRU PLANETARIUM

SKY SHOW : 'Biography of the Universe'

Timings

12 noon (Hindi) 1:30 pm (Marathi)
3:00 pm (English) 4:30 pm (Hindi)

(MONDAY CLOSED)

"New Window to the Dark Universe: Gravitational Waves"

On the February 11, 2016, scientists in the LIGO Scientific Collaboration announced their discovery of direct simultaneous detection of gravitational waves at the LIGO gravitational wave observatories at Hanford, Washington and Livingston, Louisiana, USA, sending ripples of excitement in the larger scientific community. Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) has opened a new window on the Universe with this observation of gravitational waves from colliding black holes

According to the press release, scientists have detected gravitational waves in detectors on earth, for the first time, arriving from a cataclysmic merger of two heavy black holes 1.3 billion light years away. This confirms a major prediction of Albert Einstein's 1915 General Theory of Relativity and opens an unprecedented new window on to the cosmos. Gravitational waves carry information about their dramatic origins and about the nature of gravity that cannot otherwise be obtained. Physicists have confirmed that the detected gravitational waves were produced during the final fraction of a second of the merger of two black holes to produce a single, more massive spinning black hole. This collision of two black holes had been predicted but never observed. These gravitational waves were detected on September 14, 2015 at 9:51 UTC (15:21 IST) by both of the twin Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) detectors, located in Livingston, Louisiana, and Hanford, Washington, USA.

The LIGO Observatories are funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), and were conceived, built, and are operated by Caltech and MIT. The discovery paper by the LIGO Scientific Collaboration (which includes the GEO Collaboration and the Australian Consortium for Interferometric Gravitational Astronomy) and the Virgo Collaboration has now appeared in the journal Physical Review Letters.

The long-awaited observation of gravitational waves could have the same significance for gravity as the discovery of electromagnetic radiation in the 19th century, which heralded the age of wireless communication. "This is a momentous discovery. From the dawn of time, humankind has observed the Universe using light. Now a completely new way, using gravitational waves instead, has opened up. Who knows what mysteries of the Universe will be uncovered using it?" wonders Sandip Trivedi, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).

All earlier attempts to detect gravitational waves had failed, as they are very weak and require a suitably sensitive experiment to observe them. They also require a very violent disturbance involving stellar mass objects swirling around near the speed of light to produce signals strong enough to be seen. Such a strong disturbance can be provided by the impact and coalescence of two black holes, where a substantial proportion of the black holes' gravitational potential energy gets converted to gravitational waves which is then radiated away in the form of a brief but intense burst of waves. Based on the observed signals, LIGO scientists estimate that two black holes of about 29 and 36 solar masses merged to produce a single black hole of 62 solar masses. In the final fraction of a second, and energy equivalent to about 3 times the mass of the Sun was converted into gravitational waves. The corresponding strain waves have now spread out over a radius of 1.3 billion light-years and left tiny – but unmistakable – impressions on the LIGO detectors.

Kip Thorne of MIT, an eminent theoretical physicist and one of the founders of the LIGO project has gone on record to say "I am so grateful for the major contributions, by Indian scientists... These include contributions from experimenters who have contributed to the observational technology, by data analysts who have developed and implemented techniques for finding gravitational wave signals amidst noise, and by theorists who have computed to high accuracy the shapes of the gravitational wave signals that we seek." The Indian participation in the LIGO Scientific Collaboration, under the umbrella of the Indian Initiative in Gravitational-Wave Observations (IndIGO), includes scientists from CMI Chennai, ICTS-TIFR Bangalore, IISER Kolkata, IISER Trivandrum, IIT Gandhinagar, IPR Gandhinagar, IUCAA Pune, RRCAT Indore and TIFR Mumbai.

Ring of Fire

Unquestionably the spectacular Total Solar Eclipse is the most awaited natural phenomenon. It is a happy coincidence that the ratio of the diameter of the Moon to its distance from Earth is nearly the same as that of the diameter of the Sun to its distance from Earth. Thus when the Moon comes directly between the Sun and an observer on Earth it completely blocks the sun behind it. Obviously this happens on the new moon day or on Amavasya. (Lunar eclipse takes place on the full moon day or Purnima.)



This picture clicked by Dhruv Paranjpye (14 years old) during this eclipse won him the title of Young Astrophotographer of the year 2010 given by Royal Observatory Greenwich. The picture was given the title "A Perfect Circle". Rebekah Higgitt one of the judges said "I loved how the perfect geometry of the eclipsed Sun contrasts with the chaotic shapes of the clouds."

During the total solar eclipse an observer can see the Sun's extended thin mesmerizing atmosphere called corona.

But this event is rare. An eclipse does not happen on every new moon day (or full moon). The plane in which the Moon orbits the Earth is slightly tilted, by about 5 degrees, to the plane in which the Earth orbits the Sun. Normally on the new moon day the moon is slightly above or below the sun and hence doesn't block it. Then at some other times the moon blocks the sun only partially resulting in a partial solar eclipse.

The distance of the moon and the sun from earth keeps changing. When the Earth is rather close to the sun and the moon is rather far then the apparent size of the sun as seen from the earth is a bit larger than that of the moon.

Then the lunar disk is seen as a silhouetted body traveling over the solar disk. This is often called ring of fire. This eclipse is called Annular Solar eclipse.

The last annular solar eclipse that was seen from India took place on 15th Jan 2010. This eclipse from the southern part of India was observed by a large number of people from India and rest of the world. The astronomical community from India included many from Nehru Planetarium (Mumbai) as well as other astronomical institutions across India.

Cultural Wing

Nehru Centre's 21st THEATRE FESTIVAL 2017

13th to 20th September 2017, 6.30 pm daily

Nehru Centre is organizing 21st Theatre Festival showcasing eight plays in different languages.

The schedule of the Plays is as below:

Wednesday, 13th September 2017

Samajswasthya (Marathi)

Playwright by Ajit Dalvi

Directed by Atul Pethe

Produced by NatakGhar, Pune

Duration: 2 hrs. 30 minutes with interval

Thursday, 14th September 2017

Paramveer Chakra - Heroes of the Nation (Hindi)

Based on the book "The Brave" by Rachna Bisht Rawat

Written & Directed by Nadira Babbar

Produced by Ekjute Theatre, Mumbai

Duration: 2 hrs. with interval

Friday, 15th September 2017

Maulana (Urdu)

Playwright by Shahid Anwar

Directed by Suresh Sharma

Produced by Himachal Theatre

Academy, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh

Duration: 1 hr. 30 minutes without interval

Saturday, 16th September 2017

Behram Ni Sasoo (Parsi-Gujarati)

Playwright by Pheroze Antia

Directed by Yazdi Karanjia &

Mehernoosh Karanjia

Produced by Yazdi Karanjia Group, Surat

Duration: 2 hrs. 15 minutes without interval

Sunday, 17th September 2017

Karl Marx in Kalbadevi (English)

Playwright by Uttam Gada

Directed by Manoj Shah

Produced by Ideas Unlimited, Mumbai

Duration: 1 hr. 30 minutes without interval

Monday, 18th September 2017

Dulla Bhatti (Punjabi)

Playwright by Gurusharan Singh

Directed by Kewal Dhaliwal

Produced by Manch Rang-Manch, Amritsar

Duration: 1 hr. 30 minutes without interval

Tuesday, 19th September 2017

Vedharan (Konkani)

Playwright by Anagha Deshpande

Directed by Saish Deshpande

Produced by Abhivyaktee, Panaji, Goa

Duration: 1 hr. 15 minutes without interval

Wednesday, 20th September 2017

Ek Aur Dronacharya (Hindi)

Playwright by Dr. Shankar Shesh

Directed by Subhash Dangayach

Produced by IPTA, Mumbai

Duration: 1 hr. 15 minutes without interval

13th September to 20th September 2017, 6.30 pm daily
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entry: Entrance Cards will be available on 8th September 2017 from 10.30 am until availability of entrance cards from the Ticket Counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium

Review: मराठी संगीत नाटक महोत्सव

Nehru Centre celebrated Silver Jubilee of its annual Marathi Sangeet Natak Mahotsava by producing and presenting two of its own Marathi Sangeet Natak in the 25th edition of Nehru Centre's Marathi Sangeet Natak Mahotsava - 2017 held at the Nehru Centre Auditorium. Nehru Centre has to its credit of producing 11 Marathi Sangeet Natak till date. Below are the glimpses of the festival.



A scene from संगीत भागमती



A scene from संगीत स्वरांगर



A scene from संगीत शार्द्रा



A scene from संगीत वैजू लीला

The Mahotsava was well attended and appreciated by Sangeet Natak lovers.

Programmes for September 2017

DR. VIMMIE MANOJ



Painting by Dr. Vimmie Manoj

Vimmie is a self-taught artist. Her paintings are fusion of figurative and abstract in oil and acrylic on canvas. She has also experimented in driftwood sculptures. She has exhibited her works in India and abroad.

**Tuesday 5th September to
Monday 11th September 2017
(AC Gallery)**

**SUDIP BISWAS .
BAPPA MAJI .
TANMOY HAZRA .
AVIJIT DEY .
SREEPARNA ROY .
SUDESHNA MUKHERJEE .
SREEPARNA BHATTACHARYA .
SAMRAT CHOWDHURY**

Sudip secured B.V.A. and M.V.A. in painting from Kolkata. He has had many shows in India. His paintings are figurative with abstract feel in various mediums.

Bappa completed B.V.A. & M.V.A. in Modelling & Sculpture from Kolkata. He has received many awards for his murals and sculptures. He works in fiber & acrylic.

Tanmoy received B.F.A. and M.F.A. in Painting from Calcutta



Painting by Bappa Maji

University. He has had many shows in India and won awards. His abstract paintings are in mix media on canvas.

Avijit obtained B.V.A. & M.V.A. in Painting from Kolkata. He has participated in many shows in Kolkata and won awards. His abstract compositions are in oils and acrylic on canvas.



Painting by Sreeparna Roy

Sreeparna Roy has B.V.A. & M.V.A. in Painting from Kolkata. She has many shows to her credit. Her compositions are in various mediums.

Sudeshna secured B.V.A. in Painting from Kolkata, did post graduation

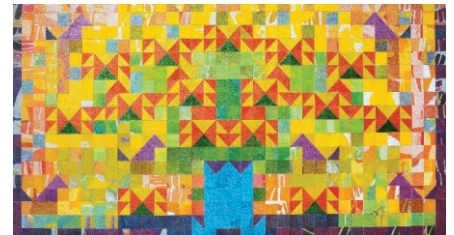
from Shantiniketan and Diploma in Textile Designing from NID, Ahmedabad. Her bold figurative paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

Sreeparna Bhattacharya completed B.V.A. & M.V.A. in Painting from Kolkata. She has exhibited her paintings in Kolkata. The paintings have tribal touch and are in mixed media.

Samrat obtained B.V.A. from Kolkata. He has had many shows in West Bengal. His paintings are compositions in coloured inks.

**Tuesday 5th September to
Monday 11th September 2017
(Circular Gallery)**

**PADMANABH BENDRE .
DEVYANI PARIKH .
SUMANA NATH DE .
POONAM AGARWAL**



Painting by Padmanabh Bendre

Padmanabh has completed B. Arch. from M. S. University, Baroda and Masters in Town Planning from Pune University. He has many exhibitions to his credit. His paintings are creative collages of layers, forms and textures, in acrylic on canvas.

Devyani is a self taught senior artist. She has had many solo and group shows and being felicitated with numerous awards. The theme of her painting is based on Buddha and her paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

Sumana received G.D.A. in Painting from Sir J. J. School of Art and received Gold Medal and Scholarship. She has had many solo



Painting by Devyani Parekh

and group shows in India and abroad and won awards. Her paintings are in acrylic on wood.

Poonam is a self taught artist. She has had many solo and group shows to her credit. Her paintings are in mix media on paper.

**Tuesday 12th September to
Monday 18th September 2017
(AC Gallery)**

SANJAYKUMAR TANDEKAR



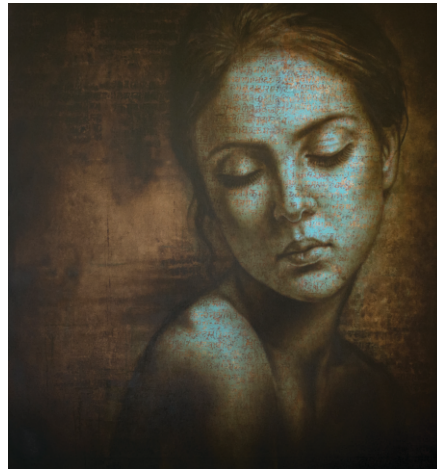
Painting by Sanjay Tandekar

Sanjaykumar received B.F.A. and M.F.A. from Nagpur. He has had many solo and group shows and won awards. He has attended many camps and workshops. His paintings are realistic figurative in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 12th September to
Monday 18th September 2017
(Circular Gallery)**

NILESH VEDE

Nilesh obtained G.D.A. in Applied Art from L. S. Raheja School of Art, A.T.D. from Sir. J. J. School of Art and Diploma in Textile Design from V.J.T.I., Mumbai. He has had many shows to his credit. His works are thematic in mix media on canvas.



Painting by Nilesh Vede

**Tuesday 19th September to
Monday 25th September 2017
(AC Gallery)**

GANGAJI PATIL

Gangaji received G.D.A. in Painting from Sir J. J. School of Art and certificate in Interior Designing from Mumbai. He has had many shows and won awards. His water colour paintings are based on 'Purush & Prakriti' powers.



Painting by Gangaji Patil

**Tuesday 19th September to
Monday 25th September 2017
(Circular Gallery)**

GOPAL PARDESHI



Painting by Gopal Pardesi

Gopal obtained G.D.A. in Applied Art and A.T.D. from Pune. He has exhibited his works in many solo and group shows in India and won awards. His paintings are on day-to-day household objects in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 26th September to
Monday 2nd October 2017
(AC Gallery)**

PRAKASH JADHAV



Painting on Palm Leaf by Prakash Jadhav

Prakash is a self-taught artist. His paintings are on Palm leaves and canvases in acrylic.

**Tuesday 26th September to
Monday 2nd October 2017
(Circular Gallery)**

NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS

MUMBAI PAST & PRESENT * WITNESS TO HISTORY

* REMEMBERING EINSTEIN *

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* GOVIND MALADKAR

14. NAGESH B. SABANNAVAR

15. NARAYAN L. SONAVADEKAR

16. "GURU-SHISHYA"

BABA GAJBAR & GANPATRAO WADANGEKAR

17. D. G. KULKARNI (DIZI)

18. MILLENNIUM SHOW

(A Century of Art from Maharashtra)

19. BALAJI TALIM & HARISH TALIM

20. S. L. HALDANKAR & G. S. HALDANKAR

21. VINAYAKRAO P. KARMARKAR

22. GOPALRAO DEUSKAR

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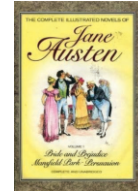
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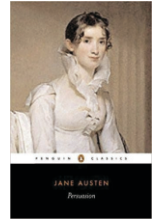
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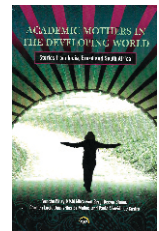
Persuasion

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Book Events

Academic Mothers in the Developing World:
Stories from India, Brazil and South Africa

The book deals with academic mothers and their ability to strike a balance between the multiple roles that they play as teachers, mothers and women. There are case studies, interviews and data from India, Brazil & South Africa.



Ms Nishi Mitra vom Berg is a socio-cultural anthropologist and a professor in the Advanced Centre for Women's Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Date: Friday, 1st September 2017

Time: 4.30 p.m.

Jane Austen at 200: Truths Universally Acknowledged

Two centuries after her death, Jane Austen's popularity still remains in the world of literature. Whether academic study or film adaptations Austen's writing is still very relevant today.

Dr. Shefali Balsari-Shah, former Head, Department of English, St. Xavier's College and currently Director of the Somaiya Centre for Lifelong Learning will speak on the life and works of Jane Austen.



Date: Thursday, 14th September 2017

Time: 4.30 p.m.

Venue for both events: 'Who Are We' Hall

Open to all

RSVP for both events required: aratidesai@nehru-centre.org

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