

# Newsletter

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Nehru  
Centre



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Annual Subscription Rs. 100

## Events At a Glance...

### CULTURE WING

#### 24th Theatre Festival 2022

Monday, September 19, 2022

साम्राज्यम् (Marathi)

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

आधे अधूरे (Hindi)

Wednesday, September 21, 2022

પપ્પા મારા પુષ્પરાજ (Gujarati)

Thursday, September 22, 2022

दृष्टी-दान (Hindi)

Friday, September 23, 2022

हसता हा सवता (Marathi)

Time: 7.00 p.m.

Nehru Centre Auditorium

### LIBRARY

#### MEET-THE-AUTHOR

Lavanya Karthik as she reads from her books.

Saturday, 17th September 2022

11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

'Who Are We' Hall.

For Students of Stds III to V

## Constituent Assembly Debates The National Flag - Part III

The debate on the National Flag continued.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar (East Punjab) supported the Resolution by saying, "Mr. President, I feel that, after the speech of such great men as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Radhakrishnan, I need not say much. I have stood up only with the idea of associating myself with those sentiments. The sacrifices made for this Flag and in the cause of the country's freedom have been narrated by Pandit Nehru in his own inimitable style. Under this Flag, my community mustered around the Indian National Congress and contributed its utmost to those sacrifices. I think no one shall be happier than the Sikhs to see those sacrifices flowering and bearing fruit today. Therefore, I promise on behalf of my Sikh community that they shall continue to make sacrifices for upholding the honour and dignity of the Flag with the same vigour, daring and fearlessness, as they have shown in the cause of the country's freedom. With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Panditji."

Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza (Bombay) said, "I shall express my heartfelt desire for the progress of India under the aegis of the Flag that has been accepted today, by a small Latin quotation '*vivat, crescat, floreat India*' which means, 'May India under the aegis of this Flag live, grow and

flourish to the lasting advantage and glory of teeming millions of India' and may I add, Sir, to the lasting glory and advantage of the world at large."

Shri S. Nagappa (Madras) said, "Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution before the House moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir, this is the Flag under which we have marched on for several years and have at last reached victory. We are proud of this Flag. It denotes what the country desires. We do not desire to capture other countries, we do not want to be imperialistic, we do not want to see other countries bowing to us. All that we want is that our Flag should fly all over the world as the Flag symbolising peace, progress and prosperity. That is the aim of our country."

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu (Orissa) said, "Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution that has been so ably, wonderfully, and may I add, magically moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Flag that has been presented to us reminds me of my own place in Orissa. There is the temple of Jagannath in Orissa over which for over a thousand years the Eternal Wheel called the *Neel Chakra* has been standing and with it is associated the Flag called *Patit Pavan Vana*, which means that it is the flag which represents the poor people, the untouchables. I wish that on this occasion all our leaders would make

an effort to throw open the temple of Jagannath to the so-called untouchables who are denied admission into it till today.”

After several speeches the President intervened and said that though there were yet a number of speakers on the list he would call Mrs. Naidu to make the final speech.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (Bihar) arose and said, “Mr. President, the House knows that I had refused over and over again this morning to speak. I thought that the speech of Jawaharlal Nehru - so epic in its quality of beauty, dignity and appropriateness - was sufficient to express the aspirations, emotions and the ideals of this House. But I was happy when I saw the representatives of the various communities that constitute this House rise up and pledge their allegiance to this Flag.

Many times in the course of my long life, in my travels abroad, for I am vagabond by nature and by destiny, I have suffered the most terrible moments of anguish in free countries because India possessed no flag. A few of those moments I would like to recall.

On the day when peace was signed at Versailles after the last war, I happened to be in Paris. There was great rejoicing everywhere and flags of all nations decorated the Opera House. There came on the platform a famous actress with a beautiful voice for whom the proceedings were interrupted while she wrapped around herself the flag of France. The entire audience rose as one man and sang with her the National Anthem of France - the *Marseillaise*. An Indian

near me with tears in his eyes turned to me and said 'When shall we have our own Flag?' 'The time will soon come,' I answered, 'when we shall have our own Flag and our own Anthem.'

It was also a moment of anguish for me when a few months later forty-two nations sent their women to an International Conference in Berlin.



Smt. Sarojini Naidu

They were planning to have, one morning, a flag parade of nations. India had no official flag. But, at my suggestion, some of the women Indian delegates tore strips from their saris sitting up till the small hours of the morning to make the tricolour flag, so that our country should not be humiliated for the lack of a national banner.

But the worst anguish of all was a few months ago, when on the inspiration of Jawaharlal Nehru the nations of Asia met in Delhi and affirmed the unity of Asia. On the wall behind the platform, there was the flag of every nation of Asia. Big

countries and little countries were all represented but we had exercised a self - denying ordinance, so that we might scrupulously keep our pledge that no party politics would be permitted at the conference. Can you not understand and share with me the anguish of that decision which excluded the Tricolour, the Congress Flag, from the Asian Conference? But here today we retrieve that sorrow and that shame: we attain our own flag, the flag of free India. Today we justify, we vindicate and we salute this flag under which so many hundreds and thousands of us have fought and suffered.

Many of my friends have spoken of this flag with the poetry of their own hearts. I, as a poet and as a woman, am speaking prose to you when I say that we women stand for the unity of India. Remember in this flag there is no prince and there is no peasant, there is no rich and there is no poor. There is no privilege, there is only duty and responsibility and sacrifice. Whether we be Hindus or Muslims, Christians, Sikhs or Zoroastrians and others, our Mother India has one undivided heart and one indivisible spirit. Men and women of reborn India, rise and salute this flag. I bid you, rise and salute the flag.”

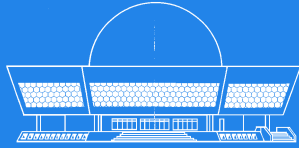
After loud cheers subsided, the President said, “I would ask Members to express their assent to the Resolution which has been placed before them and show their respect to the Flag by getting up and standing in their places for half a minute.”

The motion was adopted, the whole Assembly standing. ... concluded

## What Nehru said....

As I grew up and became engaged in activities which promised to lead to India's freedom, I became obsessed with the thought of India. What was this India that possessed me and beckoned to me continually, urging me to action so that we might realize some vague but deeply-felt desire of our hearts? The initial urge came to me, I suppose, through pride, both individual and national, and the desire, common to all men, to resist another's domination and have freedom to live the life of our choice. It seemed monstrous to me that a great country like India, with a rich and immemorial past, should be bound hand and foot to a far-away island which imposed its will upon her. That was reason enough for me and others to act.

.....from Chapter 3, *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)**

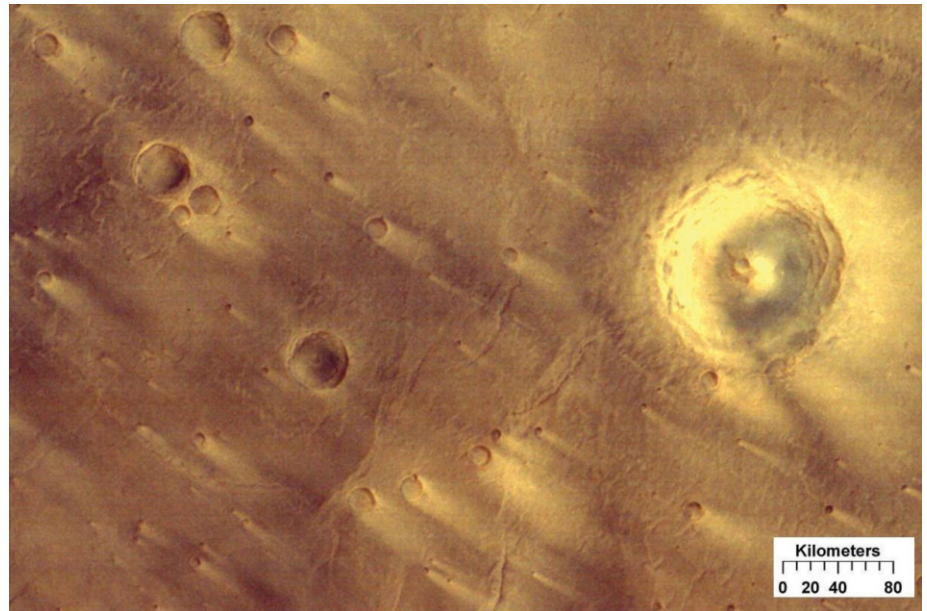
Tickets will be available only at the Booking Counter.  
Visitors are expected to strictly follow Covid-19 norms.

## **Missions to Mars**

The proximity of Mars to Earth makes it a planet which is of special interest to space scientists. Since the planet Mars was visible in the night sky for a long time, astronomers used their telescopes to observe it. They saw that Martian topography was fairly similar to that of earth and that there were periodic weather changes just like Earth. Some scientists even ventured to speculate on the possibility of the existence of life on Mars. Hence, Mars became the focus of space exploration by various countries.

Till today, there have been nearly fifty space missions to Mars. The main objective of these missions has been to explore the possibilities of reaching and landing there with the help of technology and to conduct scientific experiments to study its surface and the weather. The different methods used were by flyby, orbiter, lander, rover and the recently added helicopter missions (See box). What these missions achieved is the theme of this article.

The first attempt to send a spacecraft which would flyby Mars was made by the erstwhile Soviet Union on October 10, 1960. It failed at the launch itself. The same was the case with the first US mission to Mars. The second US mission to Mars,



**Wind streaks on Mars caused by wind erosion  
Photograph: Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM)**

Mariner 4, was a success. It was able to flyby Mars on July 15, 1965. The images sent by Mariner 4 revealed that some regions of Martian terrain have craters similar to those on the Moon. Scientists had not expected to find such craters as Mars has an active atmosphere which obliterates geological features. Later missions showed that these craters are very old and have survived the changing weather on Mars. U.S.A. launched Viking 1 on August 20, 1975. This mission carried a lander and an orbiter. The Viking 1 Lander landed successfully on July 20, 1976 making it the first successful landing on Mars.

The Viking 1 Orbiter made 1385 orbits around Mars and transmitted images and data about its weather.

The Mars Pathfinder mission of the USA which was launched on December 4, 1996, was the most innovative mission till then. Along with the Mars Pathfinder lander, it also carried a rover named Sojourner. It landed on Mars on July 4, 1997. The landing on Mars was carried out in two stages. After the Mars Pathfinder entered the Martian atmosphere, to reduce its impact, first a parachute specially designed for this purpose was



opened. This was required as the atmosphere of Mars is thinner than the Earth. After the speed of Mars Pathfinder was sufficiently reduced, airbags attached to it were inflated and a parachute was detached. This was important to avoid the possibility of it falling on the Mars Pathfinder. Mars Pathfinder then simply dropped on the Martian surface. Airbags cushioned the impact. It was a tremendous technological achievement. The scientific goal of the mission was to analyse the Martian atmosphere, climate and geology. The Sojourner successfully travelled approximately 100 meters from where the Mars Pathfinder was stationed. It sent 550 photographs to earth having analysed the chemical properties of sixteen locations around the spacecraft. The analysis revealed that Martian soil contained magnetite, a mineral that is attracted to magnets.

Towards the end of the 1990s, other nations started sending space missions to Mars. Japan's space mission failed to reach Mars. On June 2, 2003, the European Space Agency launched Mars Express which also carried UK's lander Beagle 2. Mars Express is expected to remain active till 2035. UK's Beagle 2 lost contact after landing.

India's Mars Mission, Mangalyaan, was the country's maiden attempt to explore Mars. It was launched on November 5, 2013 and it entered the orbit of Mars on September 24, 2014. It was expected to work for six months but it is still functioning and beaming back images of Mars making it the first spacecraft to send a complete image of Mars.

U.S.A. launched Mars 2020 on July 30, 2020. It landed on Mars on

February 18, 2021. It carried a rover named Perseverance and a helicopter named Ingenuity. The latter became the first flying machine sent from earth to fly on another planet. Its median flight was on April 19, 2021 when it took off vertically, hovered above and landed

on Mars after 39 seconds. This 1.8 kg helicopter has completed 29 successful flights.

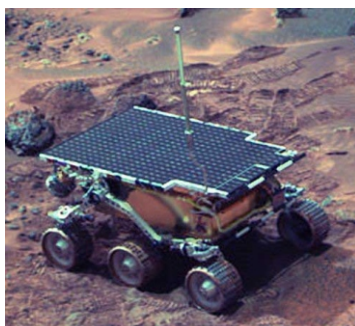
All these are remarkable feats of science and technology. But the question of the existence of life on Mars still remains unanswered.



Image of Martian surface taken by Viking I Lander



Mars Pathfinder landing with airbags



Sojourner Rover on Mars



Ingenuity Mars Helicopter

### Types of space missions

**Flyby** – As the name indicates, flybys are those missions in which a spacecraft flies close to a planet (or an asteroid or a comet). These are often one-time approaches to that body.

**Orbiters** – These are space missions in which a spacecraft is placed in an orbit of a planet. During the period an orbiter orbits a planet, it is considered to be its artificial satellite.

**Lander** – These are space missions designed to land a spacecraft on a planet.

**Rover** – These are the moving buggies on a planet where a lander has landed. A rover is designed to move on the surface of the planet. These are generally carried by a lander.

**Helicopter** – These space missions were added in 2020 to the missions mentioned above and are designed to fly on the surface of a planet, using a light weight propeller.

# Culture Wing

## 24th Theatre Festival 2022



Nehru Centre announces its 24th  
Theatre Festival in 3 languages -  
Marathi, Hindi and Gujarati

Monday  
19th September  
7.00 pm

**MARATHI**

साम्राज्यम्

Written by Jagdish Pawar  
Directed by Abhijeet Zunjarrao  
Produced by Abhinay, Kalyan  
Duration: 2 hrs 10 min. with interval

Tuesday  
20th September  
7.00 pm

**HINDI**

आधे अधूरे

Written by Mohan Rakesh  
Directed by Vijay Kumar  
Produced by Manch, Thane  
Duration: 1 hr 38 min. without interval

Wednesday  
21st September  
7.00 pm

**GUJARATI**

પપ્પા મારા પુષ્પરાજ

Written by Gaurav Naik  
Directed by Harikrishna Dave  
Produced by Tejraj Prod., Mumbai  
Duration: 2 hrs 10 min. with interval

Thursday  
22nd September  
7.00 pm

**HINDI**

दृष्टी-दान

Written by Rabindranath Tagore  
Dramatised by Sagar Sarhadi  
Directed by Ramesh Talwar  
Produced by IPTA, Mumbai  
Duration: 1 hr 30 min. with interval

Friday  
23rd September  
7.00 pm

**MARATHI**

हसता हा सवता

Written by Abhiram Bhadkamkar  
Directed by Kumar Sohoni  
Produced by Morya Theatres  
Duration: 2 hrs 50 min. with interval

Venue: Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entrance Cards will be available on 14th September  
2022 from 10.30 am until availability from the  
Booking Counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium.

Review: *Megh Malhar*

Nehru Centre organized its annual two-day festival of classical music on Monsoon Ragas.

On the first day, the audience was treated to a melodious evening of classical ragas by Smt. Madhumita Ray and Pt. Dr. Ram Deshpande.

Smt. Aditi Joshi and Shri Anand Bhate presented a range of renditions on Malhar ragas on the second day.

Below are some glimpses of the festival.



Smt. Madhumita Ray

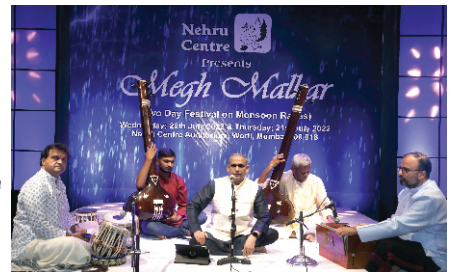


Pt. Dr. Ram Deshpande



Smt. Aditi Joshi

Shri Anand Bhate





**MRITYUNJOY DAS  
SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY**



Mrityunjoy Das

Both artists who hail from Kolkata, will display paintings in water colours and acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 30th August 2022 to  
Monday 5th September 2022  
(AC Gallery)**

**RAJAN PAWAR**



Rajan, an art teacher from Dhule, will showcase realistic figurative paintings in water colours.

**Tuesday 30th August 2022 to  
Monday 5th September 2022  
(Circular Gallery)**

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY**

In its annual show, the school will display works by its students.

**Tuesday 6th September 2022 to  
Monday 12th September 2022  
(AC & Circular Gallery)**

**MAHARASHTRA ART EXHIBITION**

Deepkala Foundation will present a unique exhibition by professionals who create artworks as a hobby.

**Tuesday 13th September 2022 to  
Monday 19th September 2022  
(AC Gallery)**

**AKASH KHETAWAT  
PRATIKSHA JADAV  
SIDDHESH MONDE**



Akash Khetawat

This group of three artists will exhibit landscapes and portraits in water colours and oils.

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

**DEEPAK PATIL  
RAM KUMBHAR  
YOGESH LOKHANDE  
ASIF SHAIKH**

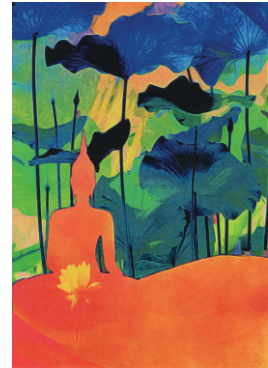


Deepak Patil

Sculptures in various metals and fibres and paintings in water colours and acrylic on canvas will be on display in this exhibition by four artists/sculptors.

**Tuesday 20th September 2022 to  
Monday 26th September 2022  
(AC Gallery)**

**SARFARAZ LASKARI**



Sarfراز, a gold medallist from the Rachana Sansad, will showcase his paintings mainly on the Buddha.

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

**MUNIR JAHAN AHMED  
M. RAMAN CHARY  
RAMESH AUNDHKAR  
SHARAD MALANKAR  
MANGESH CHORGE  
SWAPANA JOSHI**

This group of six artists will display their artworks in various media.

**Tuesday 27th September 2022 to  
Monday 3rd October 2022  
(AC Gallery)**

**RABIN BAR**



Rabin who hails from West Bengal will showcase thematic paintings in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 27th September 2022 to  
Monday 3rd October 2022  
(Circular Gallery)**

## UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

### 35. Sunderbans National Park

Located at the southernmost fringe of West Bengal, are the pristine deltas of the Sunderbans. The Sunderbans are spread over an area of 26,000 sq. km, running across India and Bangladesh and are recognized worldwide as the largest deltaic region and home to the famous Royal Bengal Tigers. This region ranks amongst the first nine Wildlife Reserves of India and was brought under 'Project Tiger' in 1973 and declared a Biosphere Reserve in 1989. The Indian Sunderbans comprises 9,630 sq. km of the total deltaic area, encompassing two major districts of southern West Bengal – the North and the South 24 Parganas. An imaginary line known as the Dampier Hodges Line demarcates the forest area on the Indian side, which stretches over 4,263 sq. km. This line named after two surveyors William Dampier and Lt. M Hodges extends in the north up to the River Hooghly and moves westwards. On the eastern side, it covers the rivers Ichamati and Raimongol and serves as an excellent guide in establishing the extent of the Indian Sunderbans.

Of the 102 islands, 54 are inhabited by humans and the rest are forests. The Sunderbans is a mangrove forest, locally known as *badabon*. It is the only forest where one can witness tidal water throughout the day. The few core and inherent characteristics which have the bewitching power to make anyone fall in love with the place and have been instrumental in making the Sunderbans unique include its faunal treasure, the people and their culture, the complex riverine system, the green of the mangrove forests and last but not the least, the elusive Royal Bengal Tiger. Other than the tiger, three other wild species roam the swamps of the Sunderbans. The biggest – the Fishing Cat mainly eats fish but is known to prey on jungle fowl and other animals. It prefers to stay inside the forest unlike the Jungle Cat that often strays towards the villages bordering the forest causing constant worry to the inhabitants. Smaller in size than the Fishing Cat, it hunts domestic fowl and ducks. Of the three wild cat species, the Leopard Cat is the smallest.

To cope with the riverine and tidal conditions, all animals of the Sunderbans have adapted themselves to swimming. The Sunderbans harbours one of the largest varieties of crocodiles in the world, known as the Estuarine Crocodile and found only in estuaries. Being a member of the reptile family, snakes find a perfect hub in the Sunderbans. Among the various snakes found in the Sunderbans, the King Cobra is highly endangered and dwells in the densely forested areas. Over 200 species of birds inhabit the region. The most rare species is the Goliath Heron. While Pond and Night Herons are most common in the mudflats, the Grey, Purple and Little Green Herons are also spotted frequently. The presence of as many as seven species of kingfishers adds another unique dimension to the mangrove forest. Most common and spectacular of them all is the Black-capped Kingfisher. It is usually found perched on branches of trees in most parts of the Sunderbans.

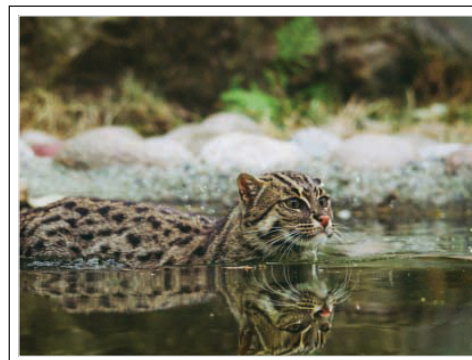
Sunderbans National Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

*Further reading at Nehru Centre Library:*

- Sunderbans: the mystic mangrove by Biswajit Roychowdhury; Niyogi Offset Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007. Call No. R577.698(5414)/Roy/Vya. Barcode – 13953



Royal Bengal Tiger



Fishing Cat



Estuarine Crocodile



Goliath Heron



**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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**New Arrivals: Books**

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s
1.	The framing of India's constitution (Vol. 1 to 6)	<b>B. Shiva Rao</b>
2.	Birth of Bangladesh: Eyewitness memories	<b>Chaman Lal</b>
3.	Gupshup goes to prison	<b>Arefa Tehsin</b>
4.	A wormy tale	<b>Katie Bagli</b>
5.	Woodsmoke and embers	<b>Ketaki Mazumdar</b>
6.	Kyra's return flight	<b>Monica Khanna</b>

**MEET-THE-AUTHOR**

**Ms. Lavanya Karthik** is an award winning author and illustrator of picture books and middle grade novels. They have been translated into several Indian languages, as well as Mandarin, Korean and Nepali. She will speak on her Dreamer series on famous personalities.



Date : **Saturday, 17th September 2022**  
Time : **11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.**  
Venue : **'Who Are We' Hall.**  
For: **Students of Stds III to V**

**Note: Strict Covid-19 protocols will be followed** Contact: [aratidesai@nehru-centre.org](mailto:aratidesai@nehru-centre.org)

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