

# 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](mailto:info@nehru-centre.org)  
Website: [www.nehru-centre.org](http://www.nehru-centre.org)**

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## Events At a Glance...

### Art Gallery

#### **Indian Master's Retrospective Celebrating Glorious 25th Year**

An exhibition showcasing the works of an  
Indian Art Icon - **Raja Ravi Varma**

**Friday, 15th December 2017 to  
Saturday, 6th January 2018  
Nehru Centre Art Gallery**

### Library: Workshops

#### **A Capella Boy Written by Katie Bagli**

**Saturday, 16th December 2017  
10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.  
Hall of Harmony  
Age Group: 7-10 year olds**

#### **Pastel Painting Written by Bhavna Panchamia**

**Monday, 18th December 2017  
10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.  
"Who Are We" Hall  
Age Group: 10 years and above**

### Cultural Wing

#### **MUSHAIRA (Recitation of Poetry in Urdu)**

**An evening of recitation of ghazals and  
nazms by local and outstation poets.**

**Saturday, 16th December 2017  
8.00 pm  
Nehru Centre Auditorium**

## The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Human rights may be said to be those fundamental rights to which every man or woman inhabiting any part of the world should be deemed equally entitled merely by virtue of having been born a human being. On December 10, it will be 69 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

The end of the Second World War, the deadliest conflict in human history, brought to light the profound misery that affected many countries as a result of the Nazi rule in Germany. The genocidal murder of millions of Jews and gypsies and the persecution of other minorities shocked the conscience of the world leaders and people at large. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who was the first lady of the United States of America during the duration of World War II, observed, "You can measure the extent of physical damage done to the cities but how to gauge what has happened to human beings – that is incalculable."

The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki demonstrated how the world

could be completely wiped out. Mrs. Roosevelt's reflection was most perceptive, "I think that if the atomic bomb did nothing more, it scared people to the point where they realized that either they must do something about preventing war or there is a chance that there might be a morning when we would not wake up." The need for a charter of human rights, that would obligate 'every state to recognize the equal right of every individual on its territory to life, liberty and property, religious freedom and the use of his own



Eleanor Roosevelt holding up the poster of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

language', was never before more acutely felt.

Mrs. Roosevelt led the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations in 1945 and took upon herself the responsibility of the drafting of a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was not an easy task. Different nations argued about

contd. on page 2

various issues. The Cold War which started between the U.S. and the erstwhile U.S.S.R. soon after the Second World War made matters more difficult. In her persuasive best she exhorted the delegates at the United Nations thus, "Time has come.... when we must recognize that our mutual devotion to our own land must never blind us to the good of all lands and of all peoples. In the end--- we are 'one world' and that which injures any one of us, injures all of us. Only by remembering this will we finally have a chance to build a lasting peace." After three years of negotiations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Eleanor Roosevelt described as a 'composite' of international beliefs on the rights, freedoms, and dignity of human beings became a reality. The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Declaration on December 10, 1948. Forty eight nations, including India, were signatory to this Declaration.

Almost at the same time, India's Constituent Assembly, which had been constituted in December 1946, was busy drafting a Constitution for independent India. Human rights were to be an integral part of the Constitution which the country adopted on 26th January 1950. There is an impression that the impetus to make the fundamental human rights a part of the Constitution came from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The fact, however, is that whereas the U.N. declaration was a consequence of the Second World War, the history of human rights in India goes back to 1895 when, for the first time a formal attempt at drafting a Constitution for India was made. It

was in the form of the Constitution of India Bill 1895 also known as the Home Rule Bill. It envisaged for India a Constitution guaranteeing;

1. Freedom of Expression,
2. Inviolability of one's house,
3. Right to property, and
4. Equality before law

The bill, however, was never introduced in British Parliament.

In 1918 Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, after lengthy discussions brought out a report which formed the basis of the Government of India Act of 1919. While the Act was being drafted, a demand was made by the Indian National Congress for writing into the Act thus: "A declaration of the rights of the people of India as British Citizens" which would guarantee;

1. Equality before law,
2. Protection in respect of life, liberty and property,
3. Freedom of speech, and
4. Right of Association.

The declaration, though, was nowhere in the Act. It only provided more participation of Indians in the Government of India and nothing more.

When in December 1927 the Indian National Congress and other parties like the Muslim League decided to boycott the Simon Commission, Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India asked the Indian leadership to prepare a draft of the Constitution of India. Consequently the Motilal Nehru Committee was appointed

which prepared the blueprint for India's Constitution. The Motilal Nehru Committee declared that the first concern of the Indian people was to secure to themselves fundamental human rights that had been denied. The rights recommended by the Committee were, incidentally, a close precursor of the fundamental rights in the 1950 Constitution of independent India, with 10 of the 19 rights enumerated in the Nehru Report appearing in the Constitution substantially unchanged.

The famous Karachi Resolution of the Indian National Congress of 1931 was on Fundamental Rights and Economic and Social Change. It enumerated 14 fundamental rights and duties.

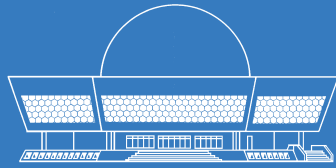
Finally the Constitution of India, which the people of India adopted for themselves a year after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, contained everything concerning Human Rights in its chapter on fundamental rights including the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Dr. Ambedkar called this provision 'the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it.'

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution of India, several other declarations, conventions, charters and agreements dealing with human rights are paths towards peace and justice which need to be translated into reality world over from one neighbourhood to another and to another till there is freedom and justice everywhere. ■

#### What Nehru said...

We live in an age of science. We hear and read of revolutions but the greatest revolutionary force in the past 150 years has been science, which has transformed human life and has changed political, social and economic organizations. This process of change goes on at an ever-increasing pace and we have to understand it and adapt ourselves to it.

December 31, 1952



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)

### **"Exploring a Nearby Habitable Model Exoplanet – Venus!"**

Dr.Sanjay S. Limaye, Distinguished Scientist, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA had delivered a special space science lecture on Exploring a Nearby Habitable Model Exoplanet – Venus! On 11th Nov 17 in the sky theatre of Nehru Planetarium, worli Mumbai 19.

Dr Limaye said that to date most exoplanets have been discovered by the detection of the dimming of light from the parent star when any planets pass in front of it – the same phenomenon that led to the first discovery about the properties of any planet when Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, a Russian scientist proposed that Venus has an atmosphere from the transit observation in 1761. Thus Venus has much to inform us about the terrestrial planets in the Venus zone around other stars.

Recent research suggests that Venus may have been the first habitable planet due to the possibility that it may have harbored liquid water on its surface for as long as two billion years. Then, according to the belief, "wherever there is water, there is life", living organisms could have evolved and possibly thrived in its more temperate past. By the time the planet's surface warmed up beyond the point of sustaining liquid surface water, microorganisms could have migrated to the clouds just like those which we find today on Earth, and even be extant there today.

None of the past missions to Venus have considered the possibility of life in the clouds of Venus. A re-examination of the information available suggests that the experiments conducted to learn about the clouds of Venus cannot distinguish between microorganisms and cloud particles, consisting merely of diluted sulfuric acid with some contaminants.

Of all the planet/moon atmospheres we have explored so far with spacecraft, Venus is the most puzzling one that challenges accepted beliefs. Much to our surprise, its atmosphere does not appear to be well mixed in its primary constituents. Further, they exist in supercritical state near the surface which has been explored by radar to show evidence of volcanic craters all over the planet, but we can only suspect that Venus is volcanically active in recent history. The surface also shows evidence of past impacts, but because of the thick atmosphere, small sized craters are absent and we cannot date the surface from crater counts.

Japan's Akatsuki orbiter is currently monitoring the cloud shrouded planet with the goal to understand the puzzling rapid rotation of its atmosphere (much faster than the solid planet), and new missions are being conceived to understand the planet's evolution and its mysterious atmosphere. Aerial platforms capable of solar powered flight in the cloud layer provide a means of investigating the cloud properties in detail and to search for any biogenic signs. Venus scientists and some space faring agencies are investing in studies for future exploration of Venus and we can only wonder whether we will discover life on Venus before we find it elsewhere.

## The Super Moon

The moon has played a very important role in our lives. The Sun gives us the day and seasons and is worshiped by almost every culture across the world. The Sun is rightly recognized as the prime source of energy. However, we find far too many festivals and cultural events associated with the moon or rather its phases. In India Holika Dahan is the biggest festival, celebrated across the country on the full moon (Purnima) of the last month Phalgun of Indian calendar. This month comes in February end or early March. There are many such events based on lunar phase.

Latest one in this long list of celebrations or events associated with the moon is Supermoon.

The supermoon is that full moon which occurs when the moon is closest to the earth, thus appear bigger and brighter. The supermoon appears about 14% bigger and about 30 % brighter than normal full moon as seen from Earth. This is because the Moon revolves round the Earth in an called elliptical orbit. Thus as the Moon goes round the Earth its distance from the Earth keeps changing.

The last full moon of 2017 on December 3, 2017 will also be a supermoon.



This beautiful time lap composite sequence of rising full moon was made by avid amateur astronomer Amol Kankaria from Pune. In the foreground is the the Jama Masjid at Yerawada, Pune.

In December 2017 the Moon will be closest to the Earth on 4th of December at 2:15 p.m. (IST). It will be 357,492 km from Earth. The full moon phase is on 3rd of December which occur at 9:16 p.m. and it will be just about 491 km (or 0.14%) farther than its closest point the next day. Its distance from Earth would be 357983 kilometer.

The best time to watch this supermoon (or for that matter any full moon) would be when it is rising. Generally a rising moon (or sun) appears larger than when it is well above the horizon. This effect is termed as moon illusion. However, there is no clear scientific understanding for this moon illusion. It is said that moon appears larger because we compare it with terrestrial objects such as trees or buildings. But people have had this illusion when there is nothing to compare Moon with, such as during sea voyage. The illusion also changes from person to person. Some people perceive rising moon twice as large and some none at all.

Interestingly if one stands with their back to the rising Moon and bends down to see Moon between one's legs, the illusion disappears.

# Cultural Wing

Nehru  
Centre  
Presents

## Mushaira

(Recitation of Ghazals & Nazms in Urdu)

Nehru Centre is happy to organize its annual Mushaira in its 29th edition.  
The following Poets from across the country will participate.

### Local Poets

Aarzoo Rajasthani  
Abdul Ahad Saaz  
Hamid Iqbal Siddiqui  
Irfan Jafri  
Dr. Qasim Imam  
Obaid Azam Azmi  
Dr. (Prof.) Rafia  
Shabnam Abedi  
Rauf Maroof  
Prof. (Dr.) Shafi Shaikh  
Shahid Latif  
Shamim Tarique

### Outstation Poets

Kaleem Samar (Aligarh)  
Mumtaz Peerbhoy (Pune)  
Muntakhab Ahmed  
Noor Saqlaini (Badayun)  
Mushtaque Ahmed  
Mushtaque (Malegaon)  
Nazir Fatepuri (Pune)  
Nooruddin Noor (Gulbarga)  
Sardar Asar (Hyderabad)  
Shakeel Ahmed Shakeel  
(Bhiwandi)  
Prof. Shehpar Rasool (Delhi)

*Janab Prof. Shehpar Rasool will preside  
over the Mushaira*

*Janab Shamim Tarique will comper the Mushaira*

**Saturday, 16th December 2017, 8.00 pm**  
**Nehru Centre Auditorium**

Entry: Entrance Cards will be available on Wednesday, 13th December 2017 from 10.30 am until availability of the entrance cards from the Booking Counter of the Nehru Centre Auditorium. Online booking at [cultshow@nehru-centre.org](mailto:cultshow@nehru-centre.org)

## Review: 2nd | General Knowledge Quiz Contest

Nehru Centre as part of the Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Anniversary Celebration had organized 2nd General Knowledge Quiz Contest for the Secondary Schools on Wednesday, 15th November 2017 from 10.00 am to 6.00 p.m. at the Nehru Centre Auditorium. The Quiz Contest was conducted by Hamid Iqbal Siddiqui and his group of Quiz Time, Mumbai.

Eighteen schools participated in the contest. Following are the results.

1st Prize of Rs. 7,000/- (3 nos.)

Miss Qureshi Zainab Fatima Jamil Ahmed (Std IX)

Miss Shaikh Sadiya Valiyur Rahman (Std. X)

Miss Khan Mantasha Jamil Ahmed (Std. X)

School: Anjuman-i-Islam Dr. Mohammed Ishaq Jamkhanawala Girls High School & Jr. College, Bandra, Mumbai

2nd Prize of Rs. 5,000/- (3 nos.)

Master Khan Maviya Mohd. Zafar (Std IX)

Master Fauzan Ahmad Mohd. Amir (Std IX)

Master Shaikh Abdurrahman Abdul Wahid (Std. IX)

School: K.M.E. Society's Sardar Haji Amir Saheb Rais High School & Junior College, Bhiwandi, Thane

3rd Prize of Rs. 3,000/- (3 nos.)

Miss Momin Alaina Zainuddin (Std. VIII)

Miss Shaikh Humna Nadeem (Std. IX)

Miss Choudhary Afreen Saeed (Std. X)

School: Madni High School, Jogeshwari, Mumbai



The winners of the quiz contest along with Hamid Iqbal Siddiqui

Participation certificates were awarded to all the participating students and appreciation certificates were given to teachers of participating schools. The contest was well attended by the school childrens, teachers, principals, parents and distinguished guests.

## Programmes for December 2017

### VIJAY VERMA



Painting by Vijay Verma

Vijay is a self-taught artist. He has had many solo and group shows in India and received awards. His abstract paintings are compositions in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday, 28th November to  
Monday 4th December 2017  
( AC Gallery )**

### ROHIT SRIVASTAVA

Rohit has completed B.A. and M.A. in Fine Arts from Kanpur and Govt. Diploma from Mumbai. His abstract paintings are in acrylic on paper.

**Tuesday, 28th November to  
Monday 4th December 2017  
( Circular Gallery )**

### SURESH GOSAVI

Suresh completed G.D.A. and A.T.D. in Painting from Abinav Kala



Painting by Suresh Gosavi

Mahavidyalaya, Pune. He has had many solo and group shows to his credit. He has won many awards for his landscapes and compositions. His paintings are thematic in acrylic on canvas.

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

### VIJAY CHOKAKKAR



Painting by Vijay Chokakkar

Vijay obtained G.D.A. in Commercial Art, specialisation in illustration from Kalaniketan, Kolhapur. He has had many solo and group shows in India and has given demonstrations. His portraits and landscapes are in oil and acrylic on canvas.

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

### RUPESH PATIL . NAVNEET PATIL

Rupesh is a self-taught artist. His realistic compositions are in acrylic on canvas.



Painting by Navneet Patil

Navneet has received G.D.A. in Fine Art from Maharashtra. His landscapes are in water colours.

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

### YOGESH PAWAR

Yogesh completed M.F.A. in Painting from Aurangabad and Dip.A.Ed. from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. He has done many shows in India. His acrylic paintings on canvases are on horses and other themes.



Painting by Yogesh Pawar

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

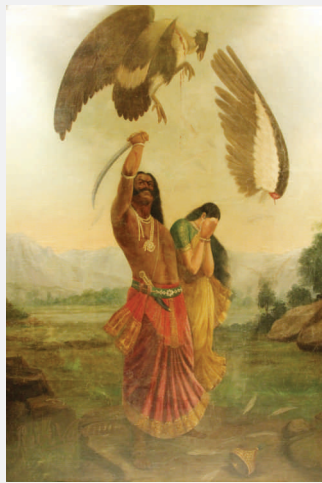
### SEEMA KUMAR

Seema has secured M.A. in Painting from Gwalior. She has done exhibitions in Delhi and Jhansi.

**Tuesday 26th December to  
Monday 1st January 2017  
( Circular Gallery )**

# Indian Master's Retrospective

## Indian Art Icon Raja Ravi Varma (29.04.1848 - 02.10.1906)



"Jatayu Vadha by Ravana"



"Sairandhri"



"Maharani Chimnabai II"

We are extremely happy and proud to celebrate 25th year of the Art Gallery as well as 25th Master's Retrospective show this year by showcasing the work of none other than an Icon of Indian Art, Raja Ravi Varma.

Raja Ravi Varma was born on 29th April 1848 in Kilimanur near Thiruvananthapuram. He had two brothers, Raja Raja Varma and Goda Varma, both artists and a sister, Mangala Bayi Thampuratty.

His very first painting was "Shakuntala writing letter" won Gold Medal in 1878. He was introduced to the Royal family of Tanjore by Sir T. M. Madava Row in 1881. Later in 1888 he was commissioned to make mythological paintings by Sayajirao Gaikwad, a member of Royal family for the Darbar Hall in Laxmi Vilas Palace. In addition he made fascinating life like portraits of their family members.

Raja Ravi Varma arrived in Bombay with his brother Raja Varma in 1894 and painted many portraits. In 1896 he created two iconic pieces of art, Hindu Goddesses - "Gaja Laxmi" and "Saraswati".

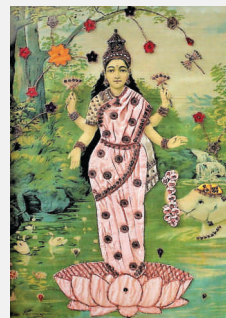
Raja Ravi Varma always dreamt of owning a colour printing press. His wishes were fulfilled in 1894 by owning his own printing press in Karla-Malavli near Lonavla in Western Ghats. Due to epidemic of plague, he had to sell his press. In 1903 he was invited to Mysore by His Highness Krishnaraja Wadiyar to make paintings for Durbar Hall. He also made mythological paintings for them. He also did a set of nine paintings for Mysore Palace in early 1906.

After personal tragedy struck in 1905, when his brother died, he returned to Kilimanur. In October 1906, Raja Ravi Varma breathed his last in Kilimanur. He is still alive in the hearts of people for his magnificent masterpieces.

During our Silver Anniversary of the Gallery, we are extremely proud and privileged to present to all our viewers, some of his original Paintings and original Oleographs.



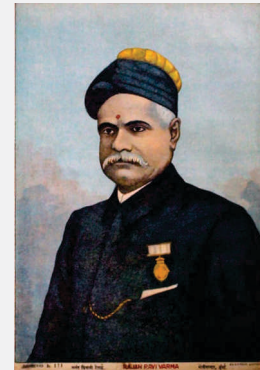
"Shakuntala writing a love letter"



"Goddess Lakshmi"



"Goddess Saraswati"



Portrait of Raja Ravi Varma  
Collection: Shri Anil Relia,  
Archer Art Gallery, Ahmedabad

Thursday, 15th December 2017  
to Saturday, 6th January 2018

Nehru Centre Art Gallery

Time: 11.00 am to 7.00 pm

**NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS****MUMBAI PAST & PRESENT \* WITNESS TO HISTORY****\* REMEMBERING EINSTEIN \*****INDIAN ASTRONOMY A Source Book****EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE: The Planetarium Way****SCIENCE IN INDIA: PAST & PRESENT****DISCOVERY OF INDIA Abridged and illustrated****NEHRU REVISITED****RULE OF LAW IN A FREE SOCIETY****CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN INDIA***Colourful Catalogues for Sale***1. A. A. RAIBA / 2. DEENANATH DALAL****3. J. B. DIKSHIT / 4. R. K. LAXMAN****5. MARIO DE MIRANDA / 6. G. N. JADHAV****7. ART HERITAGE OF MAHARASHTRA****8. HAREN DAS / 9. PROF. P. A. DHOND****10. COLLECTOR'S PRIDE / 11. K. B. KULKARNI****12. VINAYAK S. MASOJI****13. SAMAKALEEN (Contemporary Five Artists)****VINAYAKRAO WAGH \* RAJARAM PANVALKAR****KRISHNAJI KETKAR \* DATTAJIRAO DALVI****\* GOVIND MALADKAR****14. NAGESH B. SABANAVAR****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****ART FUSION****2007 / 2008 / 2009 / 2010 / 2011 / 2012 / 2013 / 2014****SANSKRUTI - CD ROM : An Aesthetics of Indian Culture****DISCOVERY OF INDIA (VCD Version)****Set of ten greeting cards**

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**Set of five assorted gift cards**

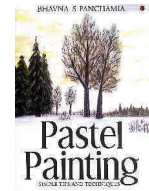
Designed by Handicapped children

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Sr. No.	Title	Author
1.	Kohinoor: the story of the world's most infamous diamond	William Dalrymple
2.	A life in shadow: The secret story of A.C.N. Nambiar	Vappala Balachandran
3.	1962: The war that wasn't	Shiv Kunal Verma
4.	Pakistan: Between mosque and military	Husain Haqqani
5.	A state in denial: Pakistan's misguided and dangerous crusade	B. G. Verghese
6.	A guide to astronomical calculations	Manohar Purohit
7.	The Bose brothers and Indian independence: An insider's account	Madhuri Bose
8.	Lean in: Women, work, and the will to lead	Sheryl Sandberg
9.	Maritime India: Trade, religion and polity in the Indian ocean	Pius Malekandathil
10.	The essential Ved Mehta	Ved Mehta

**Workshops****A Cappella Boy**  
Written by Katie Bagli

A story of a differently-abled boy who makes it to stardom. Everybody has within a spark that needs to be ignited.

Date: **Saturday, 16th December 2017**Venue: **Hall of Harmony**Time: **10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.**Age Group: **7-10 year olds****Pastel Painting**  
Written by Bhavna Panchamia

Pastel Painting is a unique subject where various types of pastels are used to create pictures that resemble a painting with ease.

Date: **Monday, 18th December 2017**Venue: **'Who Are We' Hall**Time: **10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.**Age Group: **10 years and above****Kindly register by Saturday, 9th December 2017**  
**RSVP for both events required: aratidesai@nehru-centre.org**Nehru Centre : [nehru-centre.org/library.html](http://nehru-centre.org/library.html)e : [nehrucenlibrary.blogspot.in](http://nehrucenlibrary.blogspot.in)koha : [nehrucen-koha.informindia.co.in](http://nehrucen-koha.informindia.co.in)f : [www.facebook.com/NehruCentreLibrary](http://www.facebook.com/NehruCentreLibrary)t : [www.twitter.com/nehrucenlib](http://www.twitter.com/nehrucenlib)**Open: Monday to Friday,**  
**1st, 3rd & 5th Saturdays**  
**from 10 am to 6 pm**  
**2nd & 4th Saturday**  
**from 10 am to 2 pm****Closed on Sundays and**  
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