

# Newsletter

Vol. 26 Issue 10 OCTOBER 2025

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## Nehru Centre



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40245400

Annual Subscription Rs. 100

### Events At a Glance...

#### Library

##### Poetry Evening

##### IBTIDA: The Beginning

Wednesday, 15th October 2025  
4.00 p.m.

##### Meet-The-Author

##### The Great Indian Safari

Thursday, 16th October 2025  
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

##### Book Discussion

##### Submerged Worlds and Other Amazing Stories of India's Mighty Rivers

Friday, 17th October 2025  
4.00 p.m.

Venue for all events:  
Who Are We Hall  
(Details on page 8)

#### Culture Wing

### मुख़ातिब by Shri Milind Ingale

A Programme of Soulful Ghazals of  
Maestros

8th October 2025  
7.00 p.m.

Nehru Centre Auditorium  
(Details on page 5)

## Speeches of the Freedom Movement

### 11. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU Demand for Purna Swaraj Lahore, 29 December 1929

*In December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Indian National Congress at Lahore for the first time. He delivered his Presidential speech on 29th December. The significance of this speech is that Nehru demanded complete independence (Purna Swaraj) from the British. Till 1928, Congress was satisfied with the Dominion Status. Jawaharlal's declaration was, therefore, a pathbreaking event in the history of India and also of the Indian National Congress.*

*The Presidential Address is a long speech. It is not possible to cover the entire speech in such a short space. Therefore, some selected excerpts are being reproduced here.*

“For four-and-forty years the National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India. During this period it has slowly but surely awakened national consciousness from its long stupor and built up the national movement. If today we are gathered here at a crisis of our destiny, conscious of our strength as well as of our weakness, and looking with hope and apprehension to the future, it is well that we give first thought to those who spent their lives with little hope of reward so that those that follow them may have the joy of achievement. Many of the giants of old are not with us and we of a later day, standing on an

eminence of their creation, may often decry their efforts. But none of you can forget them or the great work they did in laying the foundations of a free India. And none of us can ever forget that glorious band of men and women who, without reckoning the consequences, have laid down their young lives or spent their bright youth in suffering and torment in utter protest against a foreign domination.

India today is a part of the world movement. Not only China, Turkey, Persia and Egypt, but also Russia and the countries of the West are taking a part in this movement, and India cannot isolate herself from it. We have our own problems, difficult and intricate, and we cannot run away from them and take shelter in the wider problems that affect the world. But if we ignore the world, we do so at our peril. Civilisation today, such as it is, is not the creation or the monopoly of one people or nation. It is a composite fabric to which all countries have contributed and then have adapted to suit their particular needs.

When Europe fought her wars of religion and Christians massacred each other in the name of their saviour, India was tolerant, although there is

little of this toleration today. Having attained some measure of religious liberty, Europe sought after political liberty and political and legal equality. Having attained these also, she finds that they mean very little without economic liberty and equality. Today, politics have ceased to have much meaning, and the most vital question is that of social and economic equality.

I was born a Hindu, but I do not know how far I am justified in calling myself one or in speaking on behalf of Hindus. But birth still counts in this country, and by right of birth I shall venture to submit to the leaders of the Hindus that it should be their privilege to take the lead in generosity. Generosity is not only good morals, but is often good politics and sound expediency. And it is inconceivable to me that in free India, the Hindus can ever be powerless. So far as I am concerned, I would gladly ask our Muslim and Sikh friends to take what they will without protest or argument from me. I know that the time is coming soon when these labels and appellations will have little meaning and when our struggles will be on an economic basis. Meanwhile, it matters little what our mutual arrangements are, provided only that we do not build up barriers which will come in the way of future progress.

Recently there has been a seeming offer of peace. The Viceroy has stated on behalf of the government that the leaders of Indian opinion will be invited to confer with the government on the subject of India's future constitution. The offer that British government made was vague and there was no



**Jawaharlal Nehru as President Elect  
(Lahore Congress 1929)**

commitment or promise of performance.

During the last few days, there has been another discussion of this subject in the British House of Commons, and the Secretary of State for India has endeavoured to point out that successive governments have tried to prove, not only by words, but by deeds also, the sincerity of their faith in regard to India. But the speech made by him and the other speeches made in Parliament carry us no further. 'Dominion Status in action' to which he has drawn attention, has been a snare for us, and has certainly not reduced the exploitation of India.

What will Congress do? Can we cooperate so long as there is no guarantee that real freedom will come to us? Can we cooperate when our

comrades lie in prison and repression continues? Can we cooperate until we are assured that real peace is sought after and not merely a tactical advantage over us? Peace cannot come at the point of the bayonet, and if we are continued to be dominated over by an alien people, let us at least be no consenting parties to it.

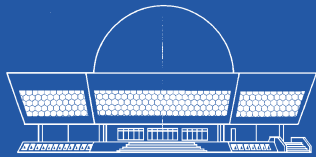
If the Calcutta resolution holds, we have but one goal today, that of independence. Independence is not a happy word in the world today, for it means exclusiveness and isolation. Civilization has had enough of narrow nationalism and gropes towards a wider cooperation and interdependence. And if we use the word 'Independence' we do so in no sense hostile to the larger ideal. Independence for us means complete freedom from British domination and British imperialism.

We stand, therefore, today for the fullest freedom of India. This Congress has not acknowledged and will not acknowledge the right of the British Parliament to dictate to us in any way. To it we make no appeal. But we do appeal to the Parliament and conscience of the world, and to them we shall declare that India submits no longer to any foreign domination. Today or tomorrow, we may not be strong enough to assert our will. We are very conscious of our weakness, and there is no boasting in us or pride of strength. But let no one, least of all England, mistake or underrate the meaning or strength of our resolve. If today we fail and tomorrow brings no success, the day after will follow and bring achievement."

### What Nehru said....

Personality counts today as ever, and a person who has impressed himself on the thought of mankind as Buddha has, so that even today there is something living and vibrant about the thought of him, must have been a wonderful man...

... from Chapter 4, *The Indus Valley Civilization, The Discovery of India.*



**NEHRU PLANETARIUM**

**Tel: 022-40245413  
Mobile : 9892890510**

## STARS & WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE

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

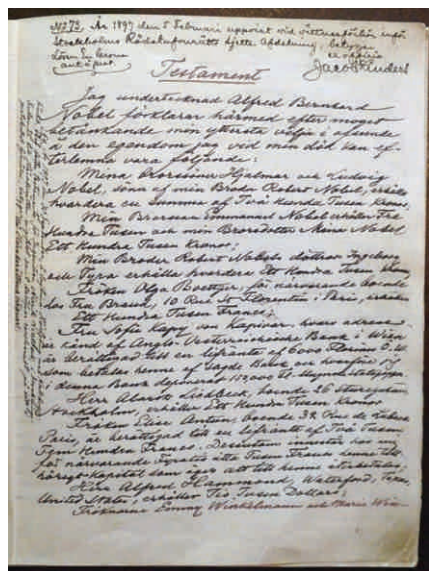
(MONDAY CLOSED)

Email: [managernpmumbai@gmail.com](mailto:managernpmumbai@gmail.com)

### The Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize, awarded by the Nobel Foundation, is a global symbol of excellence and groundbreaking achievement of the recipient who has significantly contributed to advancing knowledge and improving society. The Nobel Prizes are widely regarded as the most prestigious awards in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economic Sciences and their announcement in October every year for the following year is an eagerly awaited event. The Nobel prize consists of a gold medal, a diploma, and 11 million Swedish kronor (SEK). In the forthcoming issues of the Newsletter, we will introduce the recipients of the Nobel Prize in Astrophysics and the work for which the Prize was awarded.

The first Nobel Prizes were given in 1901 for Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. The Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences was added in 1968. The prize for a subject can be given to a maximum of three people. The prize is not given posthumously, except when the prize was declared, the person was alive but died before the ceremony.



The first page of Alfred Nobel's Will

do business in Finland and Russia, he had to move to St. Petersburg in December 1838 to establish a factory making engineering tools. Here, he became a successful manufacturer, inventor and machinery designer.

A few years later, Andriette joined him with their three sons, Robert, Ludvig and Alfred. The three brothers were educated at home by outstanding teachers. They learned science, languages like Russian, French, English, German, literature and philosophy. Alfred took a special liking for chemistry, and was fascinated by the chemistry experiments that he conducted.

At 17, Alfred was sent 'out into the world on educational travel'. He first went to Paris, where he met Italian chemist Ascanio Sobrero. In 1847, Sobrero discovered nitroglycerine<sup>1</sup> and its explosive properties. Sobrero was so frightened by what he created that he kept it secret for over a year. He told Alfred about his discovery.

The Nobel prize is awarded to honour the wish of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist, inventor, engineer and businessman who had amassed a fortune during his lifetime, with most of his wealth coming from his 355 inventions, of which dynamite is the most famous.

On 27 November 1895, Alfred had willed thus, "... prizes to those who, during the preceding years, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind. It is my express wish that in awarding the prizes, no consideration be given to the nationality of the candidates, but that the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be Scandinavian or not."

Alfred Nobel was the third son of Immanuel Nobel and Andriette Nobel and was born in Stockholm on 21 October 1833. Immanuel Nobel was an engineer and inventor who built bridges and buildings. He was an alumnus of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. In the year that Alfred was born, Immanuel Nobel suffered business losses and had to file for bankruptcy. After an unsuccessful attempt to



Alfred Nobel

After visiting other countries, including USA, Alfred returned to St. Petersburg in 1852 to join his brothers in their father's factory. He devised a safer method for causing nitroglycerine to explode and demonstrated this to his brothers in May or June 1862. His father, too, was trying to find ways to use nitroglycerine in a controlled manner and he accused Alfred of stealing his idea. This strained the relationship between the father and son. Later, Alfred wrote a letter to his father explaining in detail how their approach to the problem differed. The letter restored their relationship.

Further, Alfred successfully developed a method to keep nitroglycerine stable until it was activated externally by fire. He made a nitroglycerine mixture into sticks, which could be placed inside a rock where a hole had to be drilled. An appropriate detonator (fuse) ensured a controlled explosion of nitroglycerine. This proved to be a very effective way of breaking rugged rocks. Alfred patented his discovery. He called it Dynamite<sup>2</sup> and described it thus, "to produce a new solid explosive substance from liquid explosive". Dynamite became very popular with construction workers and the army. In just ten years, he had set up 16 factories in 14 countries and soon became a shareholder or co-owner of his factories.

During his lifetime, Alfred Nobel received patents for his 355 inventions and amassed a fortune, most of which came from dynamite. But all was not well. Dynamite was also used for destructive purposes in war and Alfred had to face disgrace from public factions. In fact, when his brother Ludvig died in 1888, a French paper published an obituary titled "The Merchant of Death Is Dead", not knowing that it was Ludvig and not Alfred who had died. This news disconcerted him and made him apprehensive about how he would be remembered. He decided to establish a prize in his name.

### Nobel Prize in Physics and Astrophysics

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences appoints the 'Nobel Committee for Physics', which proposes laureates for the previous year's Nobel Prize. The entire Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences decides the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics.

Until the early 21st century, physicists considered astronomy an observational science, even though significant theoretical work had been done, which was at the forefront of physics research.

However, rapid technological development in the early 21st century saw highly accurate astronomical observations and equally sound theories, which also impacted the science of physics, forcing physicists to consider astrophysicists for the Nobel Prize. In 1967, astrophysicist Hans Albrecht Bethe became the first person to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for work in astrophysics, 'for his contributions to the theory of nuclear reactions, especially his discoveries concerning the energy production in stars'.



Nobel Prize

Since then, ten more Nobel Prizes in Physics have been awarded for work in astrophysics. In the coming issues of the Newsletter, we will discuss these prizes and their significance to the science of physics.

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### REFERENCES

1. Nitroglycerine is a chemical compound that is dense, colourless or pale yellow and an oily explosive liquid. It is susceptible to shock and can be detonated by a slight impact, making it difficult to store or transport. Nitroglycerine is also used to treat and prevent chest pain (angina) and other conditions. It relaxes blood vessels, reducing the heart's workload and oxygen demand.
2. Dynamite is a better substitute for gunpowder or black powder, the only known explosive at the time. Nobel had coined the word dynamite from the original ancient Greek word 'dynamis', which means power or strength.

# मुख्यातिब

... when poetry speaks and hearts listen

**Soulful  
Ghazals of  
Maestros  
and more  
by  
Shri Milind Ingale**



Derived from Urdu, Mukhaatib means the one being addressed, the listener of heartfelt words. In essence, it is the moment when poetry looks you in the eye and begins to speak, when every couplet turns into an intimate dialogue.

Curated by the renowned singer Milind Ingale, accompanied by talented musicians, Mukhaatib creates an atmosphere where every ghazal becomes a heartfelt conversation between poet and listener, singer and audience, tradition and modernity.

Shri Ingale comes from an illustrious lineage of musicians. His father is Pt. Madhav Ingale, a leading exponent of classical music and he is a fifth generation singer of the Gwalior Gharana.

### Accompanists:

Shri Vishal Dhumal ..... Keyboard  
Shri Chintoo Singh Wasir ..... Guitar  
Shri Sameer Shivgar ..... Tabla

**Narrator:  
Shri Suhail Akthar**

**Duration: 2 Hours 15 minutes (with interval)**



### Some Glimpses



**Chanakya (Marathi play) - 15th September 2025**



**Matiyaburj (Hindi play) - 16th September 2025**

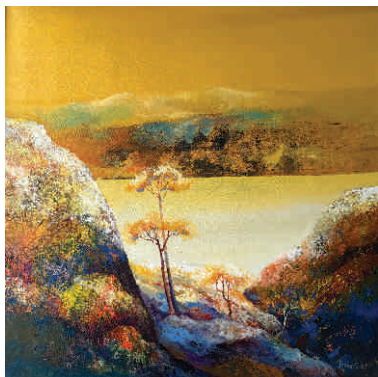


**Gudamba (Urdu play) - 17th September 2025**

**Wednesday, 8th October 2025  
7.00 p.m.  
Nehru Centre Auditorium**

**Entry: Free Entrance Cards will be available from Friday, 3rd October 2025 from 10.30 a.m. until availability from the booking counter of the Nehru Centre Auditorium**

**AMBEREEN DHARAMSEY**



Ambereen is a self taught artist and will exhibit her abstract acrylic paintings.

**Tuesday 30th September 2025  
to Monday 6th October 2025  
(AC Gallery)**

**BIPIN ACHARYA**



Bipin's paintings are in impressional realistic art form and he paints with acrylic colours focusing on flowers and trees.

**Tuesday 30th September 2025  
to Monday 6th October 2025  
(Circular Gallery)**

**MONICA GHULE**

Monica paints in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 7th October 2025  
to Monday 13th October 2025  
(AC Gallery)**

**ANITA SHARMA**

Anita has completed BFA (Painting) from Ujjain, and paints in charcoal, oil and water colour.

**Tuesday 7th October 2025  
to Monday 13th October 2025  
(Circular Gallery)**

**HARIRAM PHAD  
SANJAY PATIL  
SUNIL MAHAMUNI  
TUKARAM KARVE**

This group of four artists will display sculptures and paintings in various mediums.

**Tuesday 14th October 2025  
to Monday 20th October 2025  
(AC Gallery)**

**VAISHALI ATHALYE  
NUZHAT JAHAN**

Both these self-taught artists are from Pune. They will display their works of acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 14th October 2025  
to Monday 20th October 2025  
(Circular Gallery)**

**DR. VENKATA RAO  
P. RAJASEKAR  
DR. PRAMOD KUMAR  
SINGH**

This group of three artists will display paintings in oil and acrylic.

**Tuesday 21st October 2025  
to Monday 27th October 2025  
(AC Gallery)**

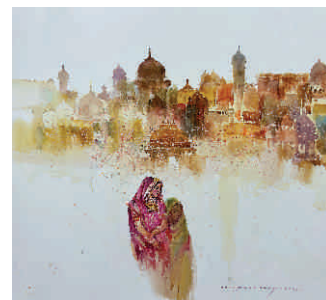
**M. IMTIYAZ**



Imtiyaz has a passion for art and paints in acrylic on handmade paper.

**Tuesday 21st October 2025  
to Monday 27th October 2025  
(Circular Gallery)**

**SAYAJIRAO NANGARE  
RAM PHALKE  
RAM THORAT**



Sayajirao Nangare

This group of three artists will display their artistic skills through water colours and acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 28th October 2025  
to Monday 3rd November 2025  
(AC Gallery)**

**ARCHANA SHARMA**

Archana is a student of Visual Arts from SNDT Women's University, and will exhibit paintings in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 28th October 2025  
to Monday 3rd November 2025  
(Circular Gallery)**

Our Instagram link: [nehru\\_centre\\_artgallery](https://www.instagram.com/nehru_centre_artgallery)

## UNEP - Champions of the Earth Awards

### 3. Robert Bullard – United States of America – 2020



Robert Bullard is an American sociologist and environmental activist. He was awarded with the 'Champions of the Earth Lifetime Achievement Award' in the year 2020. He is a Distinguished Professor of Urban Planning and Environmental Policy at Texas Southern University and Co-Chair of the Executive Committee of the National Black Environmental Justice Network. He has a career spanning forty years and says his primary goal now is teaching young people how to advocate for change.

He is credited for conducting America's first ethnographic 'windshield studies' using markers to identify neighbourhoods, residents and polluting industries. The 'windshield studies' revealed how most of the garbage collected in the city of Houston was being disposed of in places where the Black people resided. However, it was the *Bean vs Southwestern Waste Management Corp.* lawsuit which set Bullard off on a course of inquiry which grew into a movement for environmental justice.

#### **A systemic problem**

His investigations culminated in a book titled *Dumping in Dixie*. The book revealed lack of infrastructure and education, sanitation and clean water, exposure to high levels of pollutants, which was affecting the descendants of slaves thus compromising their health and well-being for generations. For far too long, said Bullard, his path was a lonely one. Environmental advocates, who were largely white, told him that racial justice was not their priority. Civil rights groups insisted that pollution was not their problem. He states that it took over twenty-five years for people to realize that low income and communities of colour were facing systemic racism with detrimental health impacts. Robert Bullard considers civil rights leader and social science pioneer W.E.B Du Bois as his inspiration. He says that it's critical for young advocates to learn to use research and science to support their crusade for justice.

#### **An international issue**

Robert Bullard sees the United Nations as a standard-bearer in the effort to address social ills like poverty. In according Robert Bullard the Lifetime Achievement award, United Nations Environment Programme Executive Director, Inger Andersen paid tribute to an ally of the environmental movement, hailing his vision, his commitment and his role in mentoring the environmental justice advocates of tomorrow. She says, "Robert Bullard has shown us how one person can mobilize others to build a movement for the planet and for social justice." However, for Robert Bullard, his biggest award are the people around him for whom the struggle and even small victories feel real.

**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. SONADEVKAR (2003)
  - (8) NAGESH B. SABANAVAR (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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**Nehru Centre Library**  
*for all things literary*



**Poetry Evening**



**IBTIDA: The beginning**

Written by **Dr. Paramita Mukherjee Mullick**

IBTIDA is a collection of sixty poems divided in five sections which makes you fall in love with nature again. Some of the poems transform you to an exotic land, its natural beauty, legends and mystery.

Date: **Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2025.**

Time: **4.00 p.m.**  
**(Open to all)**

**Meet-the-Author**



**The Great Indian Safari**

Written by **Ms Arefa Tehsin**

In *The Great Indian Safari*, the author Arefa Tehsin discusses India's rich biodiversity and natural wealth. The book is packed with full-colour vibrant illustrations and fascinating facts.

Date: **Thursday, 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2025.**

Time: **11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.**  
**Age: 7+ years**

**Book Discussion**

**Submerged Worlds and Other Amazing Stories of India's Mighty Rivers**

Written by **Ms Vaishali Shroff**

This book is an attempt to understand India's rivers through their stories and the narratives of those whose lives are interlaced with the life of rivers.

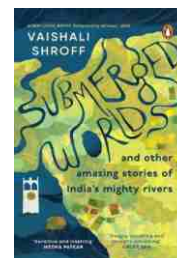
The author Vaishali Shroff will be in conversation with Siddhi Mayekar.

Date: **Friday, 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2025.**

Time: **4.00 p.m.**

**(Open to all)**

Venue for all events: **Who Are We Hall, First Floor, Nehru Centre.**



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[nehrucentlibrary.blogspot.com](http://nehrucentlibrary.blogspot.com)



[www.instagram.com/nehrucentlib](https://www.instagram.com/nehrucentlib)

**10.00 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.**  
**On all working days**



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