

Newsletter

Vol. 13 Issue 7 JULY 2012

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**Nehru
Centre**



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Events At a Glance...

Art Gallery

"Chatak" - 2012
(A Monsoon Show by Professional Artists)

3rd July 2012 to 15th July 2012
AC & Circular Gallery

Cultural Wing

Vocal Recital

By Mrs. Nirali Kartik &
Mrs. Mrunal Natekar-Bhide

13th July 2012, 6.30 pm
Hall of Culture, Discovery of India
Building

Nehru Planetarium

Prof. S. Chandrasekhar Lecture Series

Nehru Centre cordially invites you to the seventh lecture of the series by Prof. Abhay Ashtekar, Eberly Professor of Physics and Director of the Institute for Gravitation and the Cosmos, Pennsylvania State University, USA on "The Very Early Universe: Einstein and Beyond"

25th July 2012 at 5.00 pm
'Who Are We' Hall, First Floor
Discovery of India Building

Book Discussion

"Filming Fiction: Tagore, Premchand and Ray" ed. by M. Asaduddin & Anuradha Ghosh

Panelists: Deepa Gahlot, Maithili Rao and Anjum Rajabali

26th July 2012, 4:30 pm
Conference Hall, 14th Floor

Entry: By invitation

Constitutionalism, Democracy and Secularism in South Asia

A two-days National Seminar on "Constitutionalism, Democracy and Secularism in South Asia" was organised on February 27-28, 2012. Dr. Smruti S. Pattanaik, Research Fellow, Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses presented her presentation on Bangladesh under the title "Between Praetorian and Civil Regimes: Bangladesh Army and its Role in Shaping the Political Order".

Following are some excerpts from her presentation:

Role of Bangladesh Army and future of democracy has been one of the most debated topics after the 2008 elections when military's visible role in the Caretaker government and conduction of election came to an end. Some of the questions that were raised pertained to whether military's role in dealing with political exigencies is required? Whether army will intervene to set the house in order or emerge as an arbitrator in the contested politics of Bangladesh? In such case what will be the duration of intervention? Will the military always be amenable to domestic and international pressure and make an exit? Such questions became pertinent in the context of the intervention of January 2007 when military backed caretaker government assumed power.

Military has been part of political reality in Bangladesh given its role in the liberation war and later. Bangladesh has been ruled by the Army directly for fifteen years in the past (this includes Mushtaq's regime installed by the Army after the assassination of Mujib). The circumstances under which the first military took over gave the military ample opportunity to model the state and even if it caved in under public pressure in 1990 and allowed elective democracy to return. Military has always viewed political parties as a contender in the game of power-politics in Bangladesh.

The question that becomes pertinent in the context of this study is why military re-emerged in Bangladesh's political landscape at a time when its role was written off by democratic regimes and civil society? There are several reasons for military relevance and consequent prominence in Bangladesh's political structure. Its fragile democratic culture with weak institutional mechanism has undermined democracy. It has helped the leaders to run the country as their individual fiefdom. Personal political animosity as represented by the two major political parties headed by two politically prominent families has percolated to the state and societal structure resulting in political violence and *mastanocracy*.

contd. on page 2

Both the parties have nurtured their own political classes and clients that depend on these parties for political survival and sustenance. The deep sense of animosity between them has made democracy almost non-functional and effectively turning it into one-party rule. Street violence and a culture of hartals have dominated the relations between the government and the main opposition party. After 1990 there is a strong opposition to the military rule. However this strong opposition has eroded over a period of time. Though in 2006 people were supportive of the military backed Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed's government, they did not foresee any role for the military beyond holding free and fair election to restore elected representative government. In other words Army is seen as an agent of change and an arbitrator of Bangladesh's political destiny during the democratic logjam of contested politics.

Political Polarisation during Democratic Regimes: Creating Space for the Army

While the Army rule eroded democratic structure and created patrol based political privileges, the democratic regimes have perpetuated personalized politics and favouritism thereby undermining institutions and contributing to weakening of democracy. In the decade of nineties the armed force took a back seat and engaged themselves in lucrative mission of peace keeping. Bangladesh also returned to Parliamentary democracy.

Democracy has brought bitter ideological rivalry into political space. The discourses on the socio-political and economic issues are extremely polarized which hardly leaves any space for political reconciliation of accommodation. The opposition has often refused to participate in the legislative processes turning parliament into a virtual handmaiden of the ruling

party. The opposition instead has used street as a forum for political mobilization through its anti-government expositions and show of political strength. The ruling political alliance has not been left behind in its show of street power. It has also descended into the street with similar strategies. Since street violence has been one of most widely used method of political competition and show of strength, both the political parties have patronized a number of criminal elements who have been engaged in terrorizing each other's supporters. The politics of the street have seeped into the university campuses resulting in deterioration of the educational environment as well.

Conclusion

During the civil regimes the deployment of the armed force in law and order duties has been indemnified. This was done during the deployment of Rakki Bahini in 1974 which resulted in killing of many political opponent of the regime. Later in 2003 operation clean heat also indemnified. This has helped in building synergy in the working of the paramilitary forces while aiding to civil. It is evident that the relations between the civilian government and army are based on patronage and fulfilling Army's various institutional needs. The defence budget in Bangladesh continues to remain un-scrutinised by the Parliament.

The army would remain ultimate guarantor of peace in case of political turmoil. Even though it may not

directly rule the country, its influence is overwhelming as the two parties try to engage the army to arbitrate in their favour. A test case for the civil-military relation is the Chittagong Hill tract accord that requires withdrawal of the army. However, for various reasons the Army is reluctant to withdraw. What make Army important in the civil administration of Bangladesh is the nature of its security threats and the problem of political instability.

The civil society and the people of Bangladesh do not want direct intervention of the military in politics even as a step for corrective measures. However, the military backed caretaker government intervention suggests that a situation of political impasse that may lead to civil war, unending violence which may result in instability would compel the Army to take over and the civil society would not be against such intervention. This was evident in the last intervention where the Army's intervention in 2007 was regarded as a sigh of relief to the growing uncertainty surrounding the scheduled election. Though the last time the intervention was short lived given various compulsions of the Army as well as its failure to political engineer the process and establish a regime of its choice however it is likely that a long period of military intervention in the future cannot be completely ruled out. Bangladesh politics remains contested and contentious as before and this would provide window of opportunity to the army to influence the country's political destiny and exercise unbridled power.

What Nehru said....

We in India are passing through a very exciting phase in our existence. It is a phase of the changing of a traditional society into what might be called a more modern society. Unless a social group or a country changes, it loses its pre-eminence and becomes backward. In modern life, science and the progeny of science, techniques, technology etc. are of the highest importance. They govern our lives and the conditions of living today. Therefore, we should understand and profit by them....

July 28, 1961



SKY SHOWS: Shows & Timings

"Stars and Wonders of the Universe"	-	12 noon (Hindi)
"Awesome Universe"	-	1:30 pm (Marathi)
"Stars and Wonders of the Universe"	-	3:00 pm (English)
"Awesome Universe"	-	4:30 pm (Hindi)

MONDAY CLOSED

PROF. SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR LECTURE SERIES

Professor G. Srinivasan, Former Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow, Raman research Institute (Retired), Bangalore had delivered a Lecture of the PROF. SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR LECTURE SERIES on the topic: FROM WHITE DWARFS TO BLACK HOLES: THE LEGACY OF SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR. We bring you here excerpts from his talk.

White Dwarf Stars: Our story begins with the American astronomer Walter Adams measuring the temperature and radius of the companion of SIRIUS, the brightest star in the sky. Since the mass of this companion is roughly equal to the mass of the sun, but its radius is only as big as that of the earth, the mean density of the star was roughly a *million grams per cubic centimetre*. This alarmed Sir Arthur Eddington at Cambridge. He exclaimed, "The star will be in an awkward predicament. It will be losing heat continuously but will not have enough energy to cool down".

White Dwarfs are Quantum Stars: Fowler resolved Eddington's paradox as follows. He said, look, the companion of Sirius need not worry, and Eddington can sleep peacefully at night! It is true that if the gas in the companion of Sirius was to obey Boyle's law then it will not have enough energy to expand and cool. But the electrons in the star will not obey Boyle's Law; they will obey the rules of quantum mechanics. The companion of Sirius is not like the Sun. It is a "Quantum Star"! When it runs out of 'heat', the quantum pressure will stop gravity, and the star will at last find its ultimate peace.

It was at this stage that young Chandrasekhar, 18 years of age, studying 2nd year B.Sc. in Presidency College in Madras, entered the scene. The year was 1928. During a chance meeting in Madras with the great German Physicist Arnold Sommerfeld, young Chandrasekhar came to know of the great new discoveries being made in physics, many of them by Sommerfeld's own students; discoveries that were revolutionizing physics. He also came across the remarkable paper by R.H. Fowler referred to above. Although still a college student, he decided to construct a proper theory of "Quantum Stars" along the line suggested by Fowler. A thorough knowledge of Eddington's theory of gaseous stars like the Sun enabled him to set up the necessary equations for the stability of quantum stars; stars in which the inward pull of gravity was balanced by the quantum pressure of the electron gas. This investigation by young Chandra led to a number of very exciting results.

A Startling Discovery: Soon after completing his theory of white dwarfs, Chandrasekhar completed his B.Sc. degree and embarked on a journey to Cambridge to work with Fowler. While on board the ship to London, he revisited his theory of quantum stars and began to wonder if he had done everything absolutely correctly. He



knew that he had got the mathematics right but wondered if all the physical assumptions he had made were strictly valid.

The Chandrasekhar Limit: He found that a quantum star, in which all the electrons move with speed close to that of light, would have a unique mass, but no radius! And this unique mass is determined by a combination of fundamental constants; all measured in the laboratory. This is one of the most beautiful results in all of physics. This unique mass of completely relativistic stars is approximately equal to 1.4 times the mass of the Sun.

The true significance of that remarkable result became clear only four years later. In 1934, Chandra established through detailed calculations that 1.4 solar mass is the limiting mass for quantum stars in which gravity is balanced by the quantum pressure of the electrons. This truly profound result has come to be known as the Chandrasekhar Limit. This limiting mass plays a central role in modern astrophysics.

The existence of this limiting mass raised a fundamental question. What will be fate of stars more massive than 1.4 solar mass?

Neutron Stars!: When Chandrasekhar made the startling discovery on board the ship, only two elementary particles were known: the electron and the proton. The third particle, the neutron, was discovered in 1932 by Chadwick, one of Rutherford's students.

Around this time, two astronomers, Walter Baade and Fritz Zwicky, working in California introduced the idea of a Neutron Star, a star of densely packed neutrons.

(to be continued)

STAR CHART FOR JULY 2012

Use the Chart :

Early month: 10 p.m.
Middle month: 9 p.m.
Late month: 8 p.m.

Note – event though the next few month would bring cloudy weather with rains and shower (we do hope) these month sometimes do offer some excellent viewing pleasure. First few showers would clean the atmosphere of its dust and other pollutants and we would get crystal clear sky.

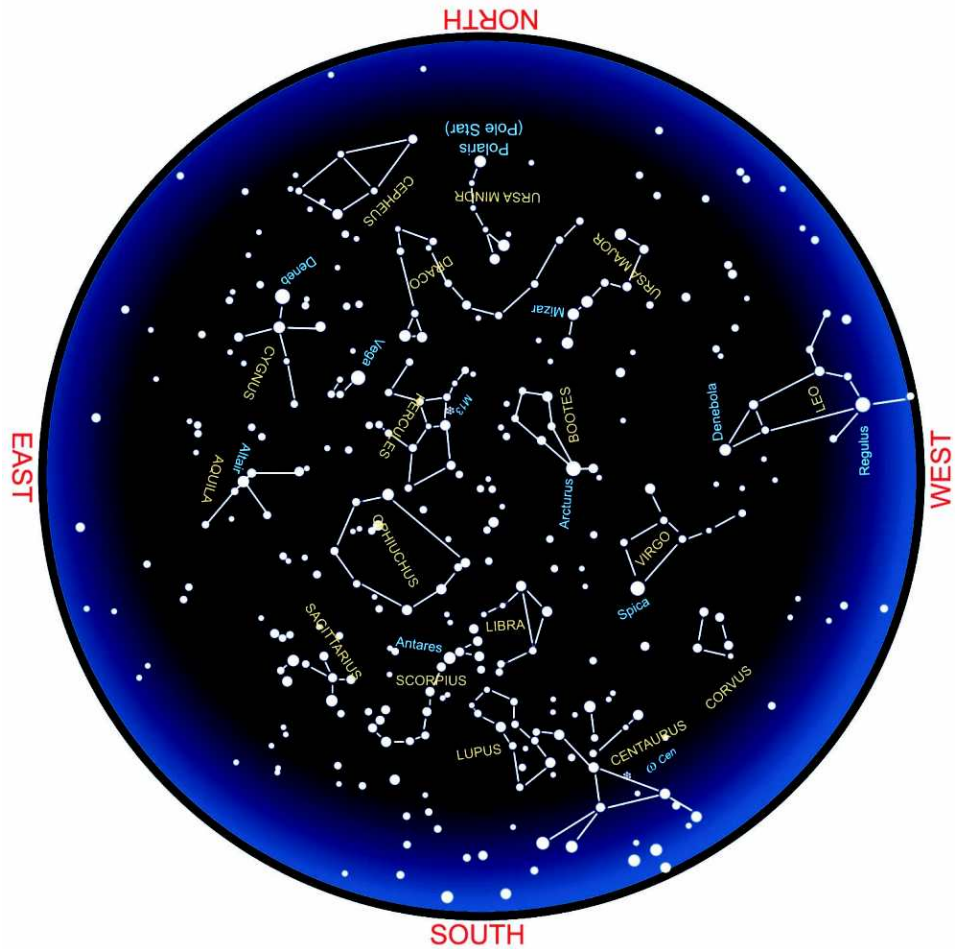
Mercury (Budha) spends the entire July '12 in to Cancer, the Crab (Karka). It is about 10 deg above the western horizon as it gets dark after the sunset.

Venus (Shukra) transited on the sun on 6th of June '12 which was missed by Mumbaikars as the sky was overcast. The next one is will take place only after 105 year on 11 Dec 2117. This month too Venus remains in Taurus, the Bull (Vrishubh) all through the month. It is right above Aldebaran (Rohini) and below Jupiter in the beginning of the month.

Mars (Mangal) is now a bit to west but well above the horizon. It remains in Virgo, the Virgin (Kanya) all through the month.

Jupiter (Guru or Bruhaspati) too remains in Taurus, the Bull (Vrishubh) all through the month. It is now well above the eastern horizon at dawn.

Saturn (Shani) in July '12 is right overhead at the time of sunset. It remains in Virgo, the Virgin (Kanya) this month too.



The map shows slightly more sky than that will be visible from a given location. Thus the map can be used elsewhere in India at 21:00 hrs Indian Time. Hold the chart vertically before your eye sand turn it until the geographical direction you are facing shows at the bottom of the chart.

Phases of the Moon (timings in IST hh:mm)

Full Moon (Poornima)	Last Quarter (Krishna Paksha Ashtami)	New Moon (Amavasya)	First Quarter (Shukla Paksha Ashtami)
04 July, 00:24	11 July, 07:24	19 July, 09:54	26 July, 14:24

(Disclaimer: The Indian names of the stars and planet, given in parenthesis for the purpose to remind the reader that India has a rich astronomical tradition. We do not subscribe to astrology.)

Vocal Recital

Mrs. Nirali Kartik

Accompanists:

Amit Mishra - *Tabla*

Santosh Ghante - *Harmonium*

Mrs. Nirali Kartik has been training in music since the past 15 years. She has performed at music festivals across India and in many countries in Europe. She has collaborated with many world music artists and also as the lead vocalist in her band called 'Maati Baani'. She, along with her band members Shankar Tucker, Kartik and Amit Mishra has performed at Osho International Meditation Resort, Koregaon Park and presented classical music with elements of Jazz infused in it. She is recipient of Shreshtha Sadhaka Award. She consecutively won first prize for 5 years in classical vocal category in Gujarat University Youth Festival.

Mrs. Mrunal Natekar-Bhide

Accompanists:

Pushkar Joshi - *Tabla*

Sudhanshu Gharpure - *Harmonium*

Mrs. Mrunal Natekar-Bhide began learning music at the age of 10 under the expert guidance of her Father Pt. Pradeep Natekar, a well known exponent of Agra-Gwalior Gharana Gayaki and also a disciple of great Hindustani Classical music maestro Sangeet Bhushan Pandit Ram Marathe. She is a regular and recognized artist on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

13th July 2012, 6.30 pm

Hall of Culture

Discovery of India Building

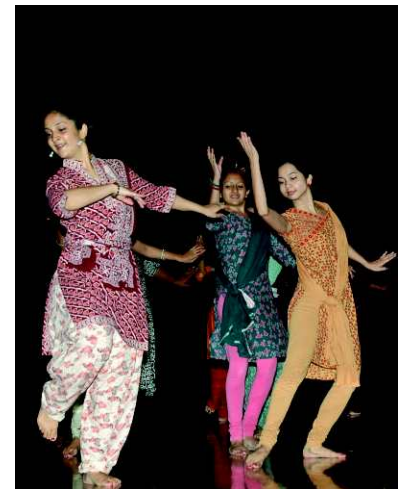
Entry: Free to all Music Lovers

Review

Kathak Darpan

Nehru Centre had organized its annual Workshop on Kathak by Pt. Birju Maharaj for the students of the Kathak Dance from 28th May to 1st June 2012 at the Nehru Centre Auditorium.

In this Dance Workshop the students of Kathak Dance participated in large number from all over the country and were benefitted by the expert guidance from the legendary Kathak Guru Pt. Birju Maharaj.



OPEN MUMBAI

An open exhibition on how we can expand public spaces

(Conceived by Mumbai Water Fronts and P. K. Das Associates)

Exhibition contains exhibits in colour of Juhu Beach, Dadar-Prabhadevi Beach, Malad Creek, Wetlands in Sewri, Irla Nullah, Bandra Fort, Bandra Talao, Baji Prabhu Udyan & Kaifi Azmi Udyan and other locations.

Exhibition is on the First Floor of Discovery of India Building

(Open to public between 11.00 am and 5.00 pm - Except on Monday)

PROGRAMMES FOR JULY 2012

"CHATAK" - 2012

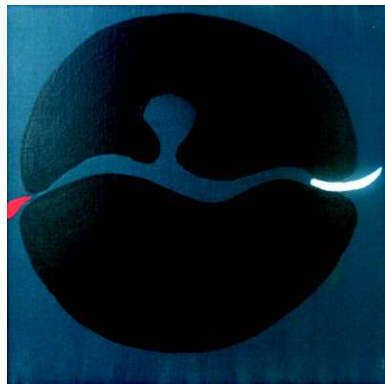
A Monsoon Show by Professional Artists

The second part is an exhibition of the works of Professional artists.

Around Thirty Five artists from Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Raigad, Kolhapur, Nashik and Sangli are exhibiting their works in different styles and mediums including sculptures.



Sculpture by Dnyandevev Nevrekar



Painting by Ratnakar Sohoni



Painting by Ravindra Vengurlekar



Painting by Sachin Juvatkar

Tuesday 3rd July 2012 to Sunday 15th July 2012 (AC & Circular Gallery)
11.00 am to 7.00 pm (Daily)

PRAKASH CHAVADANNAWAR



Painting by Prakash Chavadannawar

Prakash secured Government Diploma in Fine Art from Dharwad. His paintings are portraits in oil on canvas.

Tuesday 31st July to
Monday 6th August 2012
(AC Gallery)

SUNIL KULKARNI



Painting by Sunil Kulkarni

Sunil obtained G.D.A. from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. His landscapes are in water colours.

Tuesday 31st July to
Monday 6th August 2012
(Circular Gallery)

Chatak 2012

(A Monsoon Show for Student Artists)



... and the first drop of rain arrived to quench the thirst of the Chatak (a legendary bird)

Every year we have this Monsoon Show called "CHATAK". This was the first part of the monsoon show by Student Artists in the Twentieth year of the show.

The inauguration of the "Chatak" - 2012 was held on 14th June 2012 at the Nehru Centre Art Gallery. It was inaugurated by Shri S. K. Kulkarni, Director, Finance & Administration, Nehru Centre along with participating students.

The inauguration was attended by all the student participants and as well as art lovers.

The exhibition received tremendous response and was appreciated by innumerable art lovers.



Book Discussion

"Filming Fiction: Tagore, Premchand and Ray"

ed. by M. Asaduddin & Anuradha Ghosh

Panelists :

Deepa Gahlot,
Maithili Rao and
Anjum Rajabali

Thursday, July 26, 2012

Time : 4:30 pm
Venue : Conference Hall,
14th Floor, Discovery of India
Building, Nehru Centre

Entry: By invitation

Library



New Arrivals - Books

Sr. No.	Title	Author
1.	Gender, human rights and environment	Rachana Suchinmayee
2.	Women and social reform in modern India: A reader	Sumit Sarkar & Janika Sarkar
3.	My China diary: 1956-88	K. Natwar Singh
4.	Afghanistan	Chris Steele-Perkins
5.	In search of wild India	Charlie Pye-Smith
6.	26/11: Mumbai attacked	Harinder Baweja
7.	The A-Z of cars	Hilton Holloway & Martin Buckley
8.	Narcotics: Crime, terrorism and control	S. P. Kar
9.	Gandhi, Gandhism and the Gandhians	Rajeshwar Trikhia
10.	Bio-diesel: Biodegradable alternative fuel for diesel engines	G. R. K. Sastry

Nehru Centre Library is open for reference. Xeroxing facilities are available.

Timings: 10.30 am to 5.00 pm

Contact: Arati Desai, Librarian Phone: 2498 3921

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3. HAREN DAS

4. PROF. P. A. DHOND

5. COLLECTOR'S PRIDE

6. K. B. KULKARNI

7. VINAYAK S. MASOJI

8. SAMAKALEEN

(Contemporary Five Artists)

VINAYAKRAO WAGH

RAJARAM PANVALKAR

KRISHNAJI KETKAR

DATTAJIRAO DALVI

GOVIND MALADKAR

9. NAGESH B. SABANAVAR

10. NARAYAN L. SONAVADEKAR

11. "GURU-SHISHYA"

BABA GAJBAR &

GANPATRAO WADANGKAR

12. D. G. KULKARNI (DIZI)

13. MILLENNIUM SHOW

(A Century of Art from Maharashtra)

ART FUSION

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DISCOVERY OF INDIA EXPOSITION

Glimpses : Know Your India:

IMPACT OF THE WEST: The Raj

The lifestyle of the Raj was not European in any simple way - it was colonial. It grew out of the attempt of European colonists to make themselves comfortable in an alien environment with the aid of unfamiliar materials. The perfect example of such an adaptation was the standard habitation of the European officer - the bungalow. The term originates from the word bangle, used for a type of Bengali peasant house. In its colonial avatar, it was generally a single-storeyed house with a pitched roof, surrounded by a verandah that effectively kept out the Sun.

A critical part of the social calendar of the white officer class was the annual retreat to the hills. Simla was not merely the Empire's summer capital, it was like other hill stations, a home away from home. It was in the hills that the British built boarding schools for their children, sanatoriums for their invalids, theatres for amateur dramatics and gabled cottages called Holcombe and Windermere which commemorated some idyllic memory of England.

The club as we know it in India, is a uniquely colonial invention. English clubs were exclusively male institutions generally consisting of a dining room, reading room and privacy. They were places where the upper class Englishman went to get away from his family. In contrast, the colonial clubs and gymkhanas were lavishly provided with outdoor facilities like swimming pools, tennis courts and bowling greens. These were the watering holes of Empire, where the white tribe gathered, wives, children and all, to get away from the Indians they helped to administer. Naturally therefore, Indians were barred from membership. When they were let in, control passed into the hands of the most anglicized amongst them - the members of the armed forces and the bureaucracy, who zealously upheld the codes of conduct that the British had left behind.

Perhaps the most popular bequest of the Raj was organized team sport, especially hockey and cricket. Hockey as a competitive sport was virtually owned by the sub-continent till recent times: the peculiar genius of the game being epitomised in the skills of players like Dhyan Chand.

The earliest Indian luminaries in cricket were inevitably patrician, men like the Jam Saheb of Nawanager, K.S. Ranjitsinghji and his nephew K.S. Duleepsinghji. Till independence, the Indian cricket team was led by the blue-blooded captains, the last one being the Nawab of Pataudi, Senior. Given the Raj's sectarian view of Indian society, it was not surprising that India's most prestigious domestic tournament before 1947, the Bombay Pentangular, was played by teams organized on the principle of either religion or race: The Parsis, the Hindus, the Muslims, the Europeans and the Rest. After the British left, one of the main settings for Indian nationalism was a cricket stadium during a Test Match.

to be contd....

Exposition open from 10.30 am to 5 pm - Every Day except Monday

TO OUR READERS

Kindly write to us if there is any discrepancy in the address (or name). It is our aim to reach this publication well before the beginning of the month, to ensure that you do not miss any programmes of Nehru Centre.

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