

Newsletter

Vol. 13 Issue 11 NOVEMBER 2012

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Nehru Centre



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Events At a Glance...

Pt. Nehru Birth Anniversary Programmes

Art Gallery

BAL DISHA

Exhibition of Childrens' Paintings

13th to 19th November 2012
Nehru Centre Art Gallery

Discovery of India Exposition Quiz Competition for Students

29th November 2012
Discovery of India Exposition

Planetarium

SPECIAL ASTROPHYSICS LECTURE

By Prof. Smita Mathur

18th November 2012, 11.00 am
Hall of Culture

SPECIAL SPACE SCIENCE LECTURE

By Dr. Jaydeep Mukherjee

30th November 2012, 5.00 pm
Hall of Culture

Cultural Wing

YASHWANT SMRUTI

(Rendering of Powadas on the life of
late Shri Y. B. Chavan)

25th November 2012, 6.30 pm
Nehru Centre Auditorium

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. Prof. Maneesha Tikekar presented a paper on Pakistan's Search for Democracy Troubled Past and Tense Present'. In her presentation she analysed the nature of democracy in Pakistan in two sections. In the first section she focused on the historical backdrop of the colonial administration and in the second section she focused on the developments beginning with Pervez Musharraf's takeover of the country in 1999 to the political crisis of early 2012. Excerpts of her presentation in Section I was covered in the monthly Newsletter for October 2012.

Following are the excerpts from her presentation of Section II:

Musharraf and After

General Pervez Musharraf seized power in a bloodless coup in October 1999 dislodging from power the rightfully elected government of Nawaz Shariff. Musharraf took upon himself the title of CEO of Pakistan but became the self appointed President before the Agra Summit of July 2001 between India and Pakistan. He got himself duly elected as President in the following year. Musharraf could be described as a 'liberal autocrat' who spoke of 'enlightened moderation' and made Ataturk Kemal Pasha of Turkey as his role model.

Musharraf made several far reaching popular and 'democratic' pronouncements and implemented some of them.

Musharraf was seen as doing more than any elected leader has been able to do. He had popular support. The liberal and westernized sections of Pakistani elite and activists in the NGO movement were vociferous in their support to him. The military general who had overthrown a democratically elected Prime Minister of the country was seen a Pakistan's latest saviour. To begin with Musharraf had started: he arrested opposition leaders, instituted corruption cases, curbed civil liberties and banned public rallies. Then he was on the path of controlled liberalization. The same regime that opened the media later started choking it and cracking down of journalists.

Musharraf's downfall came with two episodes in 2007 that shook the country to the core. He had started messing up with the higher judiciary trying to force the Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary to resign. On the firm refusal of the latter to comply with Musharraf's dictate he was suspended but following the countrywide protests was reinstated to his office in July 2007. He got himself re-elected as the President in October 2007 by the outgoing Parliament along with four provincial legislatures that constitute the electoral college. As the Constitution

contd. on page 2

bars the holders of unelected offices such as army chiefs from contesting elections, the Supreme Court stopped the Election Commission from declaring the result. Musharraf declared emergency, suspended the Constitution, sacked the senior judges who refused to endorse his election and imposed martial law. Only when put under pressure by the US, Musharraf removed his uniform, appointed his successor, General Ashfaq Kayani and became the civilian President before lifting the emergency. Earlier in the year the Lal Masjid episode in the heart of the capital Islamabad had rung ominous bells that adversely affected Musharraf's popularity and his slide became evident. Even before 2007, Musharraf had become unpopular in Pakistan due to his support on the 'global war on terror' and in the west for his duplicity in the anti-terror war. As is well known his government had actually never ended their support to militant and violent groups in Afghanistan, Kashmir and India. Musharraf finally stepped down from the office in August 2008.

General elections held for the National and Provincial Assemblies in February 2008 were largely free and fair. Benazir Bhutto's killing in December 2007 did cast a shadow on elections but General Kayani had decided that army would keep its hands off the election process. The coalition led by Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) with Pakistan Muslim League -Nawaz (PML-N), Awami National Party (ANP) and Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) came to power and many in Pakistan believed that the coalition augured well for democracy. And yet people of Pakistan have been unhappy with the civilian regime that came to power after nine long years. The prospects for democracy in Pakistan remain uncertain for a plethora of deep rooted woes of the country that democracy alone cannot cure.

The Present Scenario

The Supreme Court has taken on the government on two fronts - the

Memogate scandal and the NRO issue. The Memogate appears to have cooled down but NRO issue kept brewing. A partial bench of the Supreme Court issued a warning to the government over its continuous failure to implement NRO decision and outlined six possible options that include permanent disqualification of PM Gilani from getting elected as a member of Parliament and instituting contempt proceedings against him for "persistently, obstinately and contumaciously resisting" to implement the NRO verdict judgment of 2009. The two episodes together had put the entire nation on trial and some even expressed fears if Pakistan was collapsing.

The Civilian government's relationship with the military remained tense after the two sides had fired several shots at each other. Gilani had charged actions of the Army Chief and Director General of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) in the Memogate issue as 'unconstitutional' and the army retorted with a warning of very serious ramifications with potentially grievous consequences. Despite these bellicose/belligerent noises made by both sides the army did not move at all in a bid to take over the country. Was this an indication of growing strength of democracy in Pakistan? That would be too early to assume. But there were definite reasons for army's reluctance to do so. The domestic situation in Pakistan had become ungovernable, economy was far from promising and

international financial assistance was hard to come by if the army took over.

Conclusion

Pakistan has had a great tradition of active politics but there has not been a process of democratization of politics. This distinction between active politics and 'democracy' is crucial to understanding the nuances of Pakistani politics. Some Pakistani analysts like Zaidi believe that there is no real constituency for democracy in Pakistan and therefore he wrote in terms of 'the improbable future of democracy in Pakistan'. This sounds rather overtly pessimistic.

The crisis in Pakistan raised considerable debate over the prospects of democracy in the country. What might work better for the country a "democratic" model or an "authoritarian" one. The real question is not about democracy versus authoritarianism; but whether an "under-developed" state, such as Pakistan, can "develop" as a capitalist democracy without going through a fascist phase. Pakistan has no option left now. It either stabilizes as a democracy, or it violently fails. There is no third choice.

Strengthening of democracy in Pakistan will be in India's interest. It is necessary to launch a meaningful new round of dialogue between the two. And without the improvement in Indo-Pak relations Indian democracy will not prosper.

Concluded

What Nehru said....

It had always been our policy to have friendly and co-operative relations with Pakistan because this seemed to us essential not only because of geography, but because of our joint history, culture, language and the many bonds that had arisen between us during the long years. We had always aimed at that and we are sure that this is the only proper relationship that should subsist between two neighbouring countries and people who have had such close bonds in the past.

November 30, 1962



SKY SHOWS : 'Cosmic Journey and Heavenly Wonders'

Timings

12 noon (Hindi)
3:00 pm (English)

1:30 pm (Marathi)
4:30 pm (Hindi)

MONDAY CLOSED

PROF. SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR LECTURE SERIES



Prof. Abhay Ashtekar delivering a lecture

Prof Abhay Ashtekar, Eberly professor of physics and Director of the institute for gravitation and the cosmos, Pennsylvania state university delivered a Lecture of the PROF. SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR LECTURE SERIES on "The very early universe: Einstein and beyond" at the Nehru Centre on July 25,2012.We bring you here excerpts from his talk.

Prof Abhay Ashtekar mentioned in his talk that India and the US might soon sign an agreement to construct a new gravitational wave observatory in India that will be part of an international network.

Prof.Ashtekar, summarized the past efforts in understanding the evolution of the universe. Presently, for simplicity majority of researchers in cosmology say that the universe was born in a big bang some 13.7 billion years ago.

Satellites cosmic microwave background explorer (COBE) and Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe (WMAP) provided us with very detailed snapshots of the universe from the time when it was just 380,000 years young. Inflationary scenarios provide an explanation for the tiny in homogeneities in that young universe which then evolved to form the large-scale structure we conserve today. This is a spectacular achievement. However, even in this

scenario, the big bang persists and all known physics just comes to an end there.

To overcome this limitation we need an even grander, deeper theory, quantum gravity. a promising candidate which has made very significant advances in cosmology is loop quantum gravity of which Ashtekar is one of the founder. The equations loop quantum gravity does not break down at Big Bang.

Prof. Ashtekar said that this is possible because in loop quantum gravity, these are major departures from Einstein's equations near the big bang: unforeseen, brand new physics.

There is a brand new repulsive force of origin in quantum geometry that comes into play near the big bang where matter densities and curvature are very large. It overcomes the classical gravitational attraction and replaces the big bang by a big bounce. All physical quantities remain finite at the bounce. Furthermore, one can now provide well-motivated initial conditions at the bounce that lead to inflation and sub sequent in homogeneities in the CMB. This loop quantum gravity provides a quantum gravity completion of the inflationary scenario by pushing the question of the origin of space, time and large-scale structure all the way to the big bounce.

SPECIAL ASTROPHYSICS LECTURE

A Special Astrophysics Lecture," Where is the matter? Hide and Seek in the Universe" by Prof. Smita Mathur, Department of Astronomy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA on Sunday, 18 November 2012 at 11 a.m. in the Hall of Culture, Discovery of India Building, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400018.

SPECIAL SPACE SCIENCE LECTURE

A Special Space Science Lecture "NASA missions to asteroids and dwarf planets" by Dr. Jaydeep Mukherjee, Director, NASA Florida Space Grant Consortium, Center for Space Education, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, USA on Friday, 30 November 2012 at 5 p.m. in the Hall of Culture, Discovery of India Building, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400018.

STAR CHART FOR NOVEMBER 2012

Use the Chart:

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

Mercury (Budha) reappears above eastern horizon by the month end. On 29th it moves from Scorpius, the Scorpion (Vruschik) to Libra, the Scale (Tula).

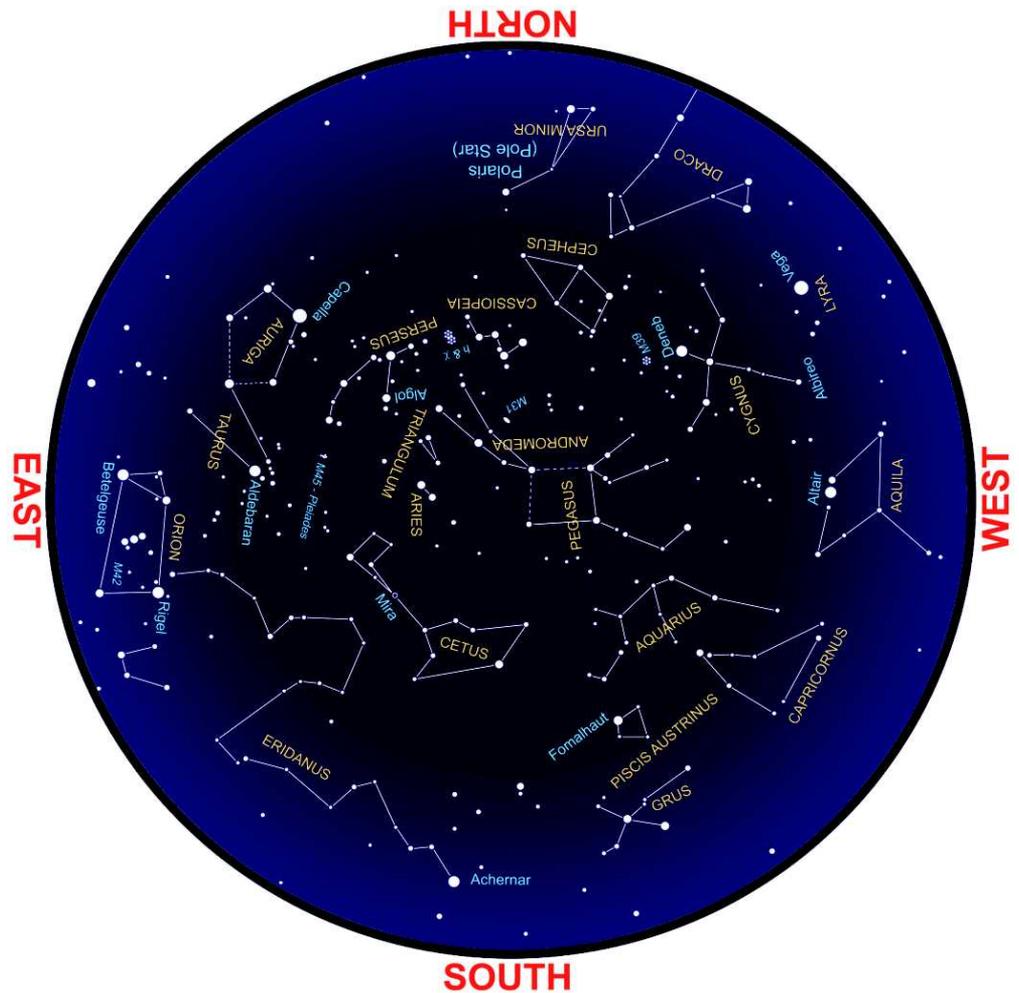
The morning appearance of Venus (Shukra) above the eastern horizon is now getting over as it is sliding towards the horizon. At the beginning of the month it is a bit above the line joining Arcturus (Swati) and Spica (Chitra). On 11th thin crescent of moon is right above Venus and then next day it passes within a degree of Spica. On 17th Nov Venus is nearly on the line joining Spica and Arcturus and is within 4 degrees of Spica. Later on 27th it passes just about half a degree from Saturn. On 29th it moves from Virgo, the Virgin (Kannya) to Libra, the Scale (Tula).

Mars (Mangal) is quite close to the western horizon at sunset and maintains nearly the same altitude. One can try to catch it on 16th when thin crescent can be seen next to it.

Jupiter (Guru / Bruhaspati) is now above the western horizon at the sunrise. It remains in Taurus, the Bull (Vrishabha).

Saturn (Shani) reappears above the eastern horizon at sunrise. It remain in Virgo, the Virgin (Kanya) this month.

(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.)

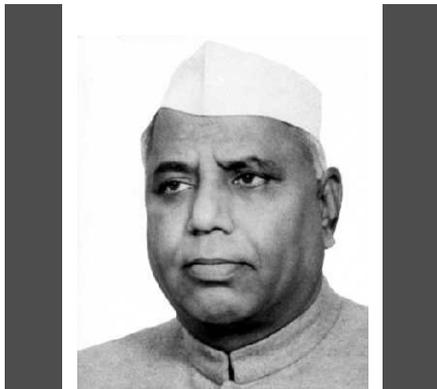


The map shows slightly more sky than that will be visible from a given location. Thus the map can be used elsewhere in India at 21:00 hrs Indian Time. Hold the chart vertically before your eye and turn it until the geographical direction you are facing shows at the bottom of the chart.

Phases of the Moon (timings in IST hh:mm)			
Last Quarter (Krishna Paksha Ashtami)	New Moon (Amavasya)	First Quarter (Shukla Paksha Ashtami)	Full Moon (Poornima)
07 Nov., 06:36	14 Nov., 03:38	20 Nov., 20:01	28 Nov., 20:16

Cultural Wing

Yashwant Smruti



To commemorate the birth centenary year of late Shri Yashwantrao Balwantrao Chavan, Powadas on his life will be rendered by Shivshahir Shri Suresh Honaji Jadhav and his group from Aurangabad followed by Lokshahir Shri Devanand Mahadeo Mali and his group from Sangli.



Lokshahir
Shri Devanand Mali



Shivshahir
Shri Suresh Jadhav

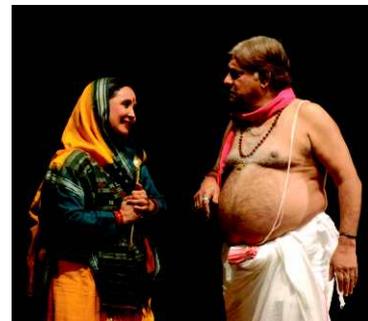
**25th November 2012, 6.30 pm
Nehru Centre Auditorium**

Entry: Entrance Cards will be available from the Booking Counter from 10.30 am until availability of cards on 22nd November 2012

Review THEATRE FESTIVAL 2012

In the Sixteenth edition of Nehru Centre's Theatre Festival - 2012 organized from 7th September 2012 to 13th September 2012 at the Nehru Centre Auditorium, twelve dramas in different languages were presented. The festival was inaugurated on the 7th September 2012 with the presentation of 'Moteram' in Hindi written by the eminent writers Safdar Hashmi and Habib Tanvir based on a story by Munshi Premchand.

The other eleven dramas were : Satyashodhak (Marathi), Tirade Futi Kanpal (Gujarati), Santaap (Bengali & Hindi), Preth (Hindi & Bundeli), Aalbel (Marathi), Tumhari Amrita (Hindustani), Ghar Baar (Marathi), Nain Nachaiya (Hindi), Yumraj ji Kuchh Kariye (Hindi), Kerege Haara (Kannada) and Le Saugandh Tu (Hindi).



'Moteram'



'Satyashodhak'



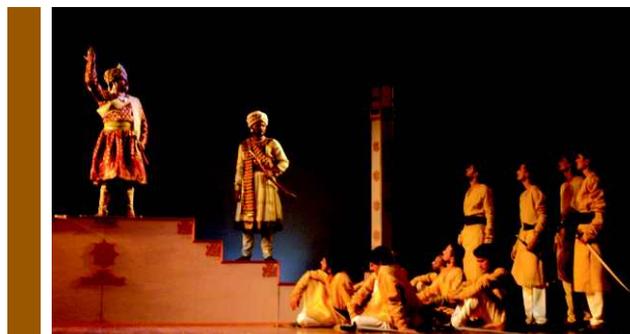
'Tirade Futi Kanpal'



'Tumhari Amrita'



'Aalbel'



'Le Saugandh Tu'



'Yumraj ji Kuchh Kariye'

PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 2012

SALVA RASOOL

Salva is a graduate from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. She works in contemporary Arabic Calligraphy Art. Her Calligraphic compositions are experimentation with myriad of colours, textures and styles. She uses material like terracotta, glass, leather, fabric, metal and much more in her works. She has exhibited in India and abroad.

Tuesday 30th October to
Monday 5th November 2012
(AC Gallery)

SANJIV VEDAK . KISHOR GOVILKAR . ARVIND RATHOD

Sanjiv secured B.F.A. in Ceramics from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. Presently working as a 3D Animator with Prana Studio. His landscapes and seascapes are in acrylic on canvas.

Kishor received B.F.A. in Applied Art from Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art, Mumbai. He has worked for agencies and publications as an illustrator. His portraits, landscapes, seascapes are in water colours, oils and acrylics.

Arvind has B.F.A. degree in Painting from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. Over ten years he has been working on 3D and 2 D Animation films and games for various studios.

His portraits and landscapes are in water colours and oils.

Tuesday 30th October to
Monday 5th November 2012
(Circular Gallery)

YOGESH SHIRWADKAR

Yogesh has secured B. A. degree in Fine Arts from M. S. University, Baroda; B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. in Fine Arts from University of Western Sydney, Australia. He has had many shows in India and abroad. His paintings are figurative in oils and acrylics.

Tuesday 6th November to
Monday 12th November 2012
(AC Gallery)

DEEPAK SALI

Deepak has secured B.A. degree from Abhinav Kala Mahavidyalaya, Pune. He worked in Ad agencies and received degree from Sir J. J. School of Arts, Mumbai. His landscapes and compositions are in water colours and acrylics.

Tuesday 6th November to
Monday 12th November 2012
(Circular Gallery)

BAL DISHA - Exhibition of Childrens' Paintings

To celebrate Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's Birth Anniversary, Nehru Centre Art Gallery organises an Exhibition of Childrens' Art Works. This year we are presenting three child artists.



Dev, 11 years old student of Arya Vidya Mandir. He enjoys the feel of paints and enjoys using various mediums, be it water colours, charcoal or oil. His paintings depicts his fascination for nature, universe

and Almighty. The works are strikingly bold and ethereal. He has had a couple of exhibitions in Mumbai.



Ashana, 14 years old student of Sanskar Vidya Bhavan, Bharuch, Gujarat. She paints animals, birds and nature in water colours. She has exhibited her works in Gujarat.



Treesha, 11 years old student of Rajhans Vidyalaya, Mumbai. She has participated in many art competitions and won awards. She likes to paint landscapes and nature in water colours.

Tuesday 13th November to Monday 19th November 2012
AC Gallery

CHILDRENS' ART BY SHEFALI'S ART CLASSES

Shefali Raj trains children in Fine Art since last twenty three years. The children have achieved excellence in many competitions. The proceeds of this exhibition will be utilized for the education of under privileged children. This art class has been awarded 'The Rose of Lidice' medal by the Ministry of Culture of Czech Republic.

**Tuesday 13th November to
Monday 19th November 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

'DABS & JABS' BY SHREYAS NAVARE



Caricature by Shreyas Navare

Shreyas is freelancing as an Editorial Cartoonist with Hindustan Times for the past five years. He has had many successful exhibitions in India.

His cartoons/caricatures have been published in Hindustan Times, Mumbai Times, Sports Illustrated, Loksatta and Times of India, Thane.

**Tuesday 20th November to
Monday 26th November 2012
(AC Gallery)**

DEEPAK NAGARE



Painting by Deepak Nagare

Deepak has secured B.F.A. in Painting from Jalgaon and A.T.D. from Mumbai University. He has participated in many competitions and won awards.

His landscapes and portraits are in water colours.

**Tuesday 20th November to
Monday 26th November 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

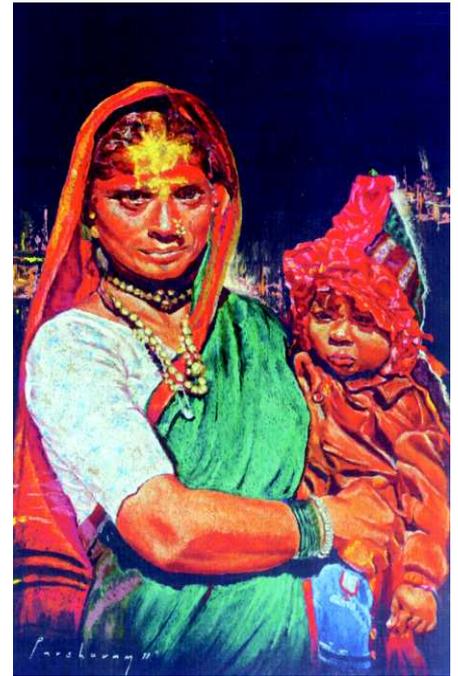
HARI FULAWARE . PARSHURAM PATIL



Painting by Hari Fulaware

Hari is a professional artist. His landscapes and seascapes are in acrylic and oils. He has had many shows in oils and acrylics.

Parshuram has secured A.T.D. from Khiroda. Presently teaching art in the



Painting by Parshuram Patil

school at Pen. His portraits of rural people are in acrylic and oils.

**Tuesday 27th November to
Monday 3rd December 2012
(AC Gallery)**

ARUNA MASCARENHAS



Painting by Aruna Mascarenhas

Aruna's water colour paintings of birds and nature has a touch of Chinese art.

**Tuesday 27th November to
Monday 3rd December 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

FOR PRIVATE
CIRCULATION ONLY

**NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS
BOOKS**

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

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CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Colourful Catalogues of

1. G. N. JADHAV

2. ART HERITAGE OF MAHARASHTRA

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 WADANGEKAR

12. D. G. KULKARNI (DIZI)

13. MILLENNIUM SHOW

(A Century of Art from Maharashtra)

ART FUSION

2007 / 2008 / 2009 / 2010 / 2011 / 2012

SANSKRUTI

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DISCOVERY OF INDIA EXPOSITION

Glimpses - Know Your India:

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

UPRISING OF 1857

The British officers' insistence that the soldiers 'bite off greased cartridges coated with cow or pig fat' was an outrageous affront, flouted with complete disregard for Indian religious beliefs. In March 1857, at Barrackpore, Bengal, Mangal Pandey openly revolted against the use of greased cartridges and was instantly executed. The news flashed across the country. On the 10th of May, Indian soldiers mutinied in Meerut. Killing their British officers, they marched to Delhi to proclaim Bahadur Shah II the Emperor of India.

Very quickly the flames of rebellion spread across north and central India. The fiercest battles were fought in Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Bundelkhand and Arrah. Unnerved, the British unleashed a reign of terror in the affected towns - where no one was spared.

In September, Bahadur Shah Zafar II was exiled to Rangoon, where he died in September 1862.

"Khoob Ladi Mardani won to ... Jhansi Wali Rani thi"

Tantia Tope, the brilliant leader of the Marathas, harassed the British for months, till he was betrayed.

The 'best and bravest' of the rebel leaders, Rani of Jhansi, died fighting to the end. Other prominent leaders of 1857 were, Nana Sahib, Bakht Khan, Azimullah Khan, Begum Hazarat Mahal, Bahadur Khan and Rao Tula Ram.

COMPANY TO CROWN

After 1858 the tenor and texture of British Rule changed with the transfer of power from the East India Company to the Crown. India's princely states were completely subordinated and became loyal allies of the British. The army was augmented and British presence increased. For India it was the beginning of increasing misery, poverty, humiliation, famine and despair.

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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