

Newsletter

Vol. 13 Issue 10 OCTOBER 2012

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**Nehru
Centre**



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Events At a Glance...

Cultural Wing

Jashn-E-Ghazal

Following eminent singers will participate

10th October 2012

**Rafique Shaikh
Khushboo Khanam**

11th October 2012

**Dattaprasad Ranade
Siraj Khan**

12th October 2012

**Mohammed Vakil
Pankaj Udhas**

10th to 12th October 2012
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Nehru Planetarium

PROF. SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR LECTURE SERIES

Prof. N. Panchapakesan, former Professor of Physics, Delhi University will speak on "Chandra and Mathematical Elegance: Seeing Beauty from Far and Near".

Saturday, 20 October 2012, 5.00 pm.

Hall of Culture,
Ground Floor,
Discovery of India Building,
Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli, Mumbai - 400 018.

Constitutionalism, Democracy and Secularism in South Asia

A two-days National Seminar on "Constitutionalism, Democracy and Secularism in South Asia" was organized 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 analyzed 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.

Following are the excerpts:

History is a major determinant of a country's culture. Why has Pakistan been unsuccessful in its tryst with democracy? Pakistan started as a parliamentary democracy but democracy failed quickly after its creation and though there have been democratic interregnums in Pakistan they have been short lived and mostly superficial...

For the failure in establishing democracy in Pakistan in the first decade after its creation Akbar Zaidi has following explanations to offer. 'The untimely death of Jinnah and a sort of major leadership void it created was indeed a major setback to Pakistan in its infancy. The post-Jinnah leaders lacked the skills of

'negotiations compromise and debate' essential to govern with considerable diversity, if the political and economic elite that moved from India to Pakistan after partition lacked roots in the new land and for long remained unfamiliar with the indigenous culture, the West Pakistani elite showed reluctance in initiating democratic process for the fear of more numerous Bengali Muslims taking advantage of their numbers. Therefore centralization and authoritarianism were the logical next steps. The land owning class who wielded immense economic and political power in the absence of other well developed social groups was averse to the idea of democratic politics. And to cap it all the importance of the civil and military bureaucracies as the most well organized institutions whose work was widely appreciated in rehabilitation of the people affected by partition and in the war with India in 1948 respectively made the promotion of democracy difficult. The nexus between the early elite and the civil-military bureaucracy, as the former had to see the support of the latter against the indigenous political groups, made aspirations for democracy more distant....'

The quality and durability of democracy in a country is predicated upon the nature and quality of its constitution. For a newly

contd. on page 2

independent country "constitutions are like baptismal certificates" for, a constitution articulates the ideas, aspirations and ambitions of a people organized as a political society. Though no constitution will preserve democracy if the underlying conditions are not favourable, it is also true that a carefully crafted constitution may help preserve the basic democratic institutions where the underlying conditions are a mix of favourable and unfavourable. Pakistan's problems with constitution began right at the outset. The nine long years it took to make the constitution since its birth created a huge political vacuum in the country. Until 1956 Pakistan was ruled by a Provisional Constitution based on the Government of India Act 1935 - with some adjustments and amendments - that had originally provided for highly centralized state, a powerful executive and a weak legislature...

How does the Constitution envision the Stage of Pakistan? In the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan religion was at the centre stage, though, until the death of Pakistan's founder Muhammad Ali Jinnah the Islamic character of the state had not become a central issue in Pakistani politics. The place of Islam in Pakistan's constitution has always remained a debatable issue. The present Constitution of Pakistan (1973) is quite explicit about the role of Islam in the state of Pakistan though it is difficult to sort out the real from the symbolic importance of Islam. One may quote several provisions of the constitution that elaborate this role. For example, the constitution states that principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice are to be implemented as enunciated in Islam; that Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan (Art.2); that Right to freedom of speech and expression is subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam .. (Art.19). Article 31 is dedicated to the promotion of Islamic way of life; that the teaching of Holy

Quran and Islamiyat will be compulsory in educational institutions. Art. 31 (2) (a) The Constitution stipulates that all existing laws to be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah but assures that the person! laws of non-Muslim will be protected. (Art.227). The Constitution reiterates that Pakistan was created by the ideology of Islam.

Protection of this ideology is a constitutional responsibility of the highest offices of the country, the President and the Prime Minister, therefore it is necessary that both these offices are held only by the Muslims....

The socio-economic parameters of Pakistani politics were not really conducive to the promotion of democracy in Pakistan.

to be continued

What Nehru said....

What do the 360 million people want? it is fairly easy to begin making a list - later there may be differences of opinion - but it is obvious enough that they want food; it is obvious enough that they want clothing, that they want shelter, that they want health. They want such things, regardless of the social or economic policies we may have in mind. I suggest that the only policy that we should have in mind is that we have to work for the 360 million people; not for a few, not for a group but the whole lot, and to bring them up on an equal basis.

October 13, 1954

Library



New Arrivals - Books

Sr. No.	Title	Author
1.	Ragi-ragini: Chronicles from Aji's kitchen	Anjali Purohit
2.	Beyond relocation: The imperative of sustainable resettlement	Renu Modi. ed.
3.	The great divide: India and Pakistan	Ira Pande. ed.
4.	The other India: Realities of an emerging power	Rajesh Chakrabarti. ed.
5.	Notes from Gandhigram: Challenges to Gandhian praxis	Samir Banerjee
6.	Cyber-terrorism: The use of internet for terrorist purpose	Paul Grishman
7.	Rural-urban disparities in Maharashtra	Vijay Laxmi Pandey & S. Chandrasekhar
8.	Nine lives: In search of the sacred in modern India	William Dalrymple
9.	Bombay then/Mumbai now	Richa Burman. ed.
10.	The lives, loves and deaths of splendidly unreasonable inventors	Jeremy Collier

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

STAR CHART FOR OCTOBER 2012

Use the Chart:

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

Mercury (Budha) reappears above the western horizon this month but remains too close to it to be seen comfortably. It moves nearly parallel to the horizon southwards. It can be spotted for a few days after about 20th. It is in Virgo, the Virgin (Kannya) in the beginning of the month and moves to Libra, the Scale (Tula) on 11th of Oct and then to Scorpius, the Scorpion (Vruschik) on 29th.

Venus is now shining brilliantly above the eastern horizon in pre-dawn sky. It is now moving towards the horizon. It passes within 7 minutes of arc of Regulus (mag 1.4) on 3rd of October. It should be a glorious sight with Venus (mag -4.1) outshining the star. On 23rd of Oct it moves from Leo, the Lion (Simha) to Virgo, the Virgin (Kannya).

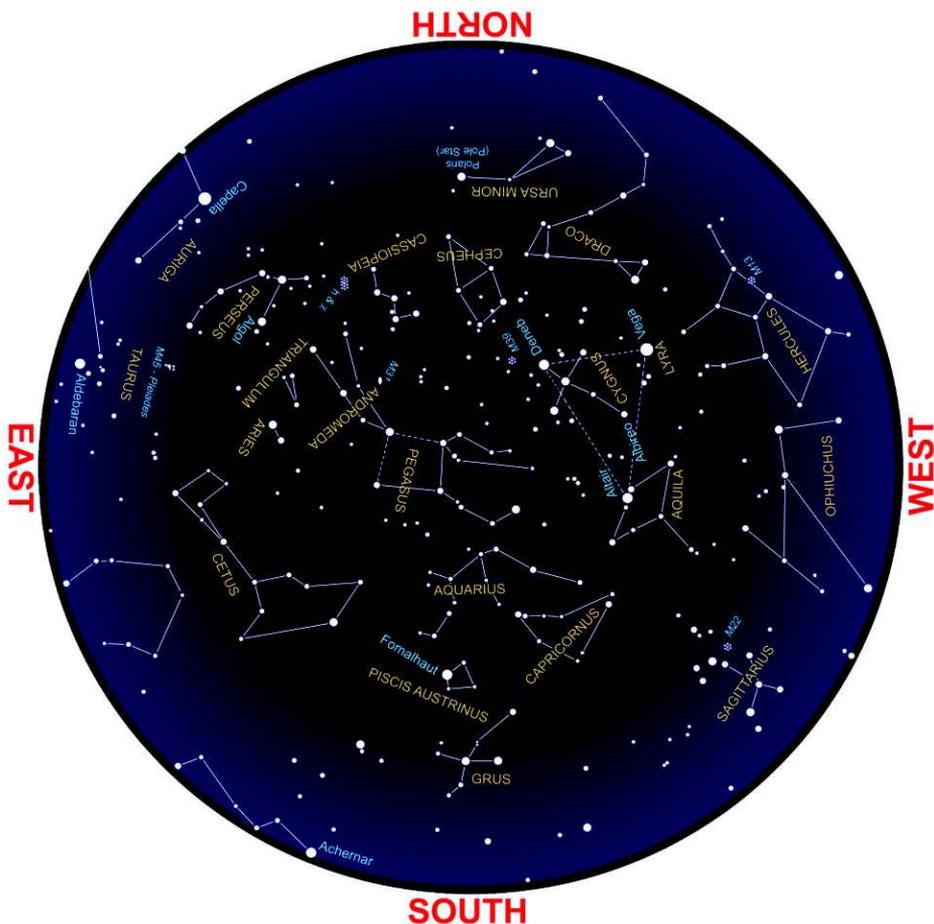
On 12th of Oct Venus, Regulus and Moon makes a beautiful triangle above the eastern horizon before the sunrise.

Mars can still be seen above the western horizon soon after the sunset. On 5th of October it moves from Libra, the Scale (Tula) to Scorpius, the Scorpion (Vruschik) and then on 18th to Ophiuchus. It passes within 3.5 degrees of Antares (Jyestha) on Oct 21st. Antares gets its name its Greek origin as anti-Ares or Rival of Mars. Both the planet and the star have similar colour (red) and magnitude (1.2).

Jupiter is nearly overhead at the time of sunrise. It continues to remain in Taurus, the Bull (Vrishabha). On 6th of Oct, the waning gibbous moon passes within a degree of Jupiter.

Saturn is not visible this month being too close to the sun. It remains in Virgo, the Virgin (Kannya) 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)
08 Oct., 13:03	15 Oct., 17:32	22 Oct., 09:02	30 Oct., 01:19

Note: Last quarter phase of the moon for September 2012 sky remained to be given through oversight. Omission is regretted.

JASHN-e-Ghazal

Following eminent singers will participate

10th October 2012

Rafique Shaikh

Mr. Rafique Shaikh took his initial lessons in classical music from late Mohd. Hussain Khan of Pune and later went under the tutelage of Pt. Jay Dayal of Delhi. A soft melodious and with rich tonal quality and ability to explore into the deeper aspects and grammar of music bringing to fore the inherent emotional features in the poetry makes him a true Ghazal singer. He is an approved AIR artist, who has also performed live on Chandana TV and DD1.



Rafiq Shaikh

Khushoo Khanam

She is disciple of Babu Khan, Ustad Karim Khan Niazi, Ustad Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Pandita Kishori Amonkar. She is vocalist who understands the nuances of Urdu poetry and keeps Ghazals close to her heart. She has over 500 performances to her credit so far. She has performed at several prestigious festivals including *Khazana*, a programme being hosted by Ghazal maestro Pankaj Udhas. The music house *Sare Ga Ma* has produced three albums of Khushboo.



Khushboo Khanam

11th October 2012

Dattaprasad Ranade

He is a promising young Ghazal singer who started musical journey under the guidance of Shri N.V. Ranade, his father and guru. He has acquired his B.A. Degree (Music) from Pune University. He has been taking guidance from competent Gurus like Ravi Date, Wamique Ali Khan since last 8 years. Dattaprasad has been training under the able guidance of Mehdi Hasan's son Asif Mehdi since February 2008. He has performed in numerous ghazal mehfil all over Maharashtra and in Hyderabad.



Dattaprasad Ranade

Siraj Khan

He is a young and talented Ghazal artist. From the young age he has been trained by his father Ustad Taj Ahmed Khan who was a renowned composer and singer. He won second prize in Maharashtra State competition for Ghazals in 1974. He won first prize in All India Ghazal Competition held in Ahmedabad. He has extensively travelled abroad to render his performances.

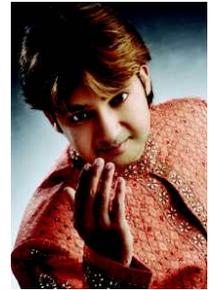


Siraj Khan

12th October 2012

Mohammed Vakil

He is trained in the Guru Shishya Parampara who expresses his poetic verses with great precision, collaborating feelings of love, romance and calamity moulded authentically in a Ghazal format. His singing talent was nurtured and nourished by his maternal uncles, renowned Ghazal maestros Ustad Mohammed Hussain and Ustad Ahmed Hussain. His first ghazal album 'Sapne' was released in 1998. He is the winner of 'Sa-Re-Ga-Ma' final in 1997-98 (Zee TV). He was honoured as 'Rising Star' by C. L. Nepali Organization, Delhi in 1998.



Mohammed Vakil

Pankaj Udhas

He is one of the top most Ghazal singer in the Indian music industry. His first ghazal album 'Aahat' was released in 1980 and since he has released more than 50 albums. He has also performed in the film 'Naam'. He sang the melodious duet 'Mahiye Teri Kasam' with Lata Mangeshkar for the movie 'Ghayal'. He has performed extensively in India and abroad.



Pankaj Udhas

10th to 12th October 2012, 6.30 pm
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entry: Entrance Cards will be available on 8th October 2012 from 10.30 am until availability of entrance cards from Booking Counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium

PROGRAMMES FOR OCTOBER 2012

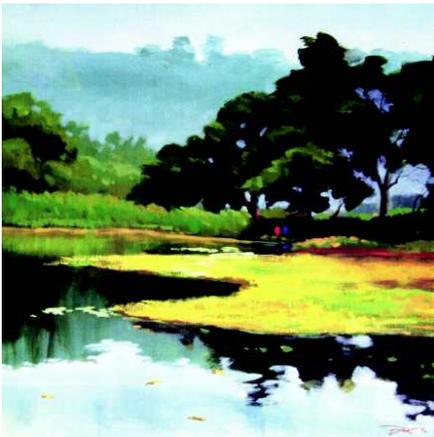
UPENDRA UPADHYAY

Upendra is a Nature & Fine Art Photographer from Indore. He has won over sixty National and International prestigious awards.

He is associated with many National and International Photographic Societies.

**Tuesday 2nd October to
Monday 8th October 2012
(AC Gallery)**

GANESH MHATRE . PUJA MHATRE



Painting by Ganesh Mhatre

Ganesh has secured G.D.A. in Painting from Abhinav Kala Mahavidyalaya, Pune and A.T.D. from Rushikesh Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Panvel. His landscapes and realistic compositions are in water colours and acrylic.

Puja has G.D.A. in Painting from Abhinav Kala Mahavidyalaya, Pune. Her compositions are in acrylic.

**Tuesday 2nd October to
Monday 8th October 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

VISHAL WADAYE

Vishal received B.F.A. in Painting from L. S. Raheja School of Art, Mumbai with scholarship for five successive years and D.M.E. from Govt. Polytechnic, Ratnagiri.

He has won many noteworthy awards for his realistic paintings and portraits. Presently is a visiting faculty at Symbiosis Institute of Design, Pune.

**Tuesday 9th October to
Monday 15th October 2012
(AC Gallery)**

PARASHURAM RANDIVE

Parashuram obtained G.D.A. in Painting from L. S. Raheja School of Art, Mumbai; A.T.D. from Satara and Dip.Ed. from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai.

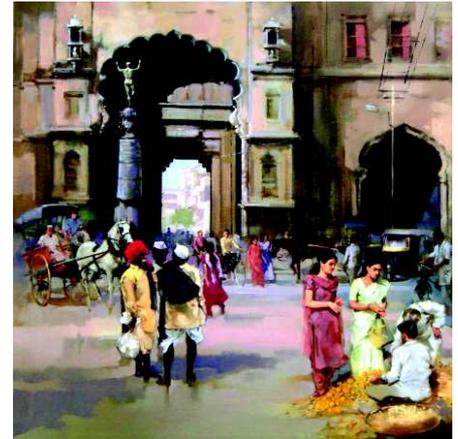
His paintings are abstract compositions in acrylic on canvas.

**Tuesday 9th October to
Monday 15th October 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

SATYAJEET VAREKAR . SANTAJI CHOUGULE

Satyajeet received G.D.A. in painting with first class from Sangli; A.T.D. from Karad and Dip.Ed. from Pune. He has participated in many shows and won awards.

His paintings are realistic figurative in various medium. Presently a lecturer in Kolhapur.



Painting by Satyajeet Varekar

Santaji has G.D.A. in Sculpture & Modelling from Kolhapur. Presently working in Kolhapur.

He has had many shows to his credit.

**Tuesday 16th October to
Monday 22nd October 2012
(AC Gallery)**

JAGDISH DESAI

Jagdish received G.D. Art from Dalvi's Art Institute, also A.T.D. and A.M. from Kolhapur. Presently, he is an Art teacher in Kolhapur.

His landscapes are in water colours.

**Tuesday 16th October to
Monday 22nd October 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

MANISH UPADHYAY

Manish obtained B.F.A. in Painting from Patna University and B.A. in History Honours from Indira Gandhi National Open University.

His paintings are figurative compositions in acrylic on canvas.



Painting by Manish Upadhyay

**Tuesday 23rd October to
Monday 29th October 2012
(AC Gallery)**

ANIL WAGH



Painting by Anil Wagh

Anil has G.D.A. in Textile Printing from School of Art, Dhule. He is presently teaching in the School in Dhule. His landscapes and creative

compositions are in water colour, oil and acrylic.

**Tuesday 23rd October to
Monday 29th October 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

SALVA RASOOL



Calligraphy by 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.

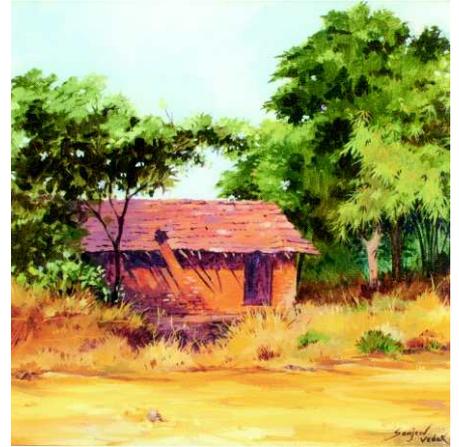
She uses material like terracotta, glass, leather, fabric, metal and much more in her works. She has exhibited in India and abroad.

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

SANJIV VEDAK . KISHOR GOVILKAR . ARVIND RATHOD

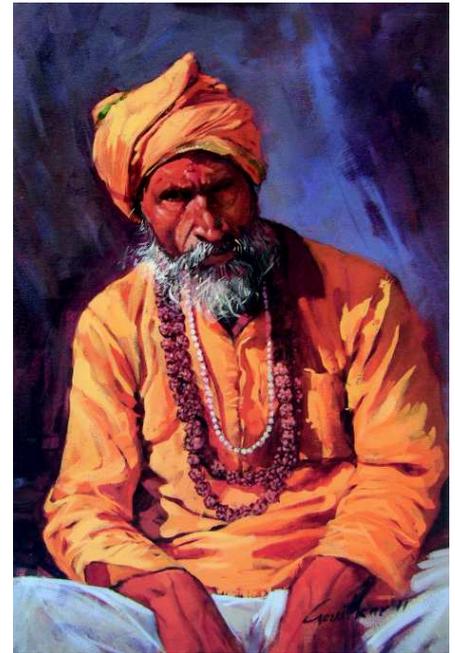
Sanjiv secured B.F.A. in Ceramics from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. Presently working as a 3D Animator with Prana Studio. His landscapes and seascapes are in acrylic on canvas.

Kishor received B.F.A. in Applied Art from Sir J. J. Institute of Applied



Painting by Sanjiv Vedak

Art, Mumbai. He has worked for agencies and publications as an illustrator. His portraits, landscapes, seascapes are in water colours, oils and acrylics.



Painting by Kishor Govilkar

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)**

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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)

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We take so much for granted. The right to live and walk free across our country. The right to educate our children. To qualify as professionals, entrepreneurs or bureaucrats. To elect leaders of our own free will. And chart the course of our country and its economy.

For us the freedom struggle is merely a chapter of history. We are unaware of the agony behind independence. Unaware of the compelling forces that transformed Gandhi from a lawyer to a beloved leader who mobilized an entire nation to fight for freedom.

A TIME OF DESPAIR

By end of the 18th century India had virtually become "a vast estate that belonged solely to the East India Company". Attracted by her 'great cities, big manufacturing and trade centres, the British who had come as traders stayed on to appropriate land and wealth for their own gains. Gradually the British Government acquired control over India and transformed it into a subordinate colony of the British Empire.

It was not long before India became an assured market for British goods and a supplier of raw materials for England's growing industries.

Strict regulations and stringent taxes hampered India's agricultural and industrial development. Textile and other traditional industries, the arts, crafts and education collapsed. Unemployment became rampant. In desperation artisans and craftsmen turned to the land for survival. In 1834 Lord Bentick wrote "the bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India". While Britain became the dominant, developed country of the world. India regressed to become a 'backward', colonial country of the same world.

BRITISH GRANDEUR

For almost a hundred years British Viceroys, Governors and Administrators lived lives of grandeur in India. Their large colonial mansions surrounded with lush gardens epitomized luxury. Vast retinues of servants satisfied their every whim at home, on tour or anywhere else. Exclusive clubs, glittering balls and garden soirees replicated the English lifestyle in an exotic Indian setting. It seemed that the lustre of this 'jewel in the crown' would never fade.

to be continued

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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