

Vol. 9 Issue 8  
AUGUST 2008

Price Rs. 10/- Per Copy  
Annual Subscription Rs. 100

# Nehru Centre



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## NEWSLETTER

### Witness to History, Transition and Transformation of India: 1946-1964

The second lecture of the series was delivered by Dr. P. C. Alexander, MP (Rajya Sabha) and former Governor of Maharashtra.

The first part of the lecture was reported in the monthly Newsletter for July 2008. Here is now the second part of the lecture.

Referring to the Nehru era phase II 1951-60 Dr. Alexander observed that the decade can well be described as the golden chapter of the Nehru era. His reputation had risen to great heights not only in India but over the entire world. Harpers magazine described him as the most arresting figure on the world political stage since the end of the Churchill – Stalin – Roosevelt era. The New York Times acknowledged him as “one of the worlds’ most important politicians and of the unchallenged rulers of the world, perhaps the only one who ruled by love and not fear.”

Dr. Alexander recalled how proud and privileged we the civil servants working in the government at that time felt in having as the head of the government a great statesman like Jawaharlal in sharp contrast to the mood of cynicism among several civil servants today.

Inspite of this he said that Jawaharlal had to face serious difficulties in going ahead with some of his own wishes and inclinations because of opposition from some of his senior colleagues. He

cited two examples, one was the choice of the President of the new Republic. Nehru’s choice was C. Rajagopalachari but had to agree to the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Another was election to the post of the Congress President in 1951. The attempt of Nehru and some others to get J. B. Kripalani elected failed and Purshottam Das Tandon was elected as President of the Congress who however resigned soon and Nehru was elected in his place. With this election Nehru got a free hand in the management of both the government and the party.

Referring to the various issues which Jawaharlal handled during 1950-1960; Dr. Alexander highlighted three main issues handled viz: 1) Acceptance of the policy of the socialist pattern of development 2) the shaping of India’s foreign policy on the basis of the doctrine of non-alignment and 3) the modernization of India through comprehensive social and economic reforms.

Elaborating the first concept he said that ‘Nehru’s socialism was different from the classical socialism as understood in Western countries. Nehru had said that “it was not necessary that we should go through the troubles of Europe to achieve our brand of socialist pattern which aimed for the building up an egalitarian and more importantly, in the sharing of wealth and also as the means for reducing the inequalities in Indian

society and making the goal of independence more meaningful to the common people.

Continuing he said “Jawaharlal believed in planning and considered it as an important tool for achieving the goal of creating a socialistic society. In 1950 he set up the Planning Commission with himself as Chairman and Gulzarilal Nanda as Deputy Chairman. The report of the Commission submitted in December 1952 reflected Nehru’s philosophy on planned development and focused on alleviating the problems of the

*contd. on page 2*

#### What Nehru said ....

... So far as we are concerned, we are determined not to go in for making atomic bombs and the like. But we are equally determined not to be left behind in the advance in the use of this new power. It is true that in the ultimate analysis a country which has atomic power fully developed can use it for good or evil purposes. And no declaration which I can make today will necessarily bind people in future, but I do hope that we shall create an atmosphere in this country which will bind every Government in future not to use this power for evil purposes...

*August 10, 1960*

## At a glance ... Events of Nehru Centre

### Educational Activities for Secondary School Students

#### Workshop on Micro-Biology For Students of Standard IX

Dr. Manju Phadake, Department of Micro-biology, S.I.E.S. College, Sion will conduct the workshop

**Wednesday, 13th August 2008**  
**10:00 am to 1:00 pm**

#### Workshop on Joy of Mathematics For Students of Standard IX

Mrs. Shweta Naik, Scientific Officer, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE), will conduct the Workshop.

**Wednesday, 20th August 2008**  
**10:00 am to 1:00 pm**

**Hall of Quest, Nehru Planetarium**

### Cultural Wing

#### 12th Nehru Centre's Theatre Festival - 2008

**6th-14th August 2008**  
**Nehru Centre Auditorium**

### Library

#### Book Event:

Isaac Kehimkar, wildlife expert and author of the book 'Butterflies of India' will talk to students about the rich treasure of colourful butterflies of India followed by an audio-visual presentation.

**Saturday, 2nd August 2008,**  
**10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.**  
**Hall of Quest,**  
**Nehru Planetarium Basement**

*contd. from page 1*

underprivileged sections of the society."

The Planning Commission has grown in its responsibilities and has now become the principal instrument of the government in determining the priorities of development in all sectors. The growth of the Planning Commission during the last 58 years of its establishment should be considered as a great tribute to the wisdom and foresight of its founder, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Highlighting the second concept viz: the shaping of India's Foreign Policy, Dr. Alexander observed that right from the days of interim government till the end of his life in 1964, Nehru had retained with him the portfolio of India's external relations. Nehru was an acknowledged expert on Foreign policy matters even before becoming the minister incharge of it in the interim government.

After independence he became the acknowledged leader of the Non-aligned movement along with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and General Nasser of Egypt. For Nehru the Non-aligned movement was not a mere medium for cooperation among the countries of the world which had newly become independent, but a powerful moral force in order to prevent the economic subordination of these countries to the two blocks of the advanced world headed by the United States and the Soviet Union respectively. It was Nehru's firm belief that the developing countries that had succeeded in throwing off of their colonial yoke stood in real danger of a new variant of colonialism by the two powerful blocks of developed countries and that their strength depended on collective cooperation.

The fierce cold war between the two blocks was in full swing in the 50s. Dulles, Secretary of State of US was an uncompromising cold war warrior, whose doctrine was that those who were not with the US were against the US. This forced many developing countries to throw their lot with the

western block. Nehru viewed all these developments as having the potential for the revival of colonialism in a new form. With powerful advocacy of non-alignment, he succeeded in persuading many developing countries to take an independent stand whenever issues of the cold war raised difficult choices for them to make. It was because of this bold stand that he earned the encomium from Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia "as the expression of human conscience."

Nehru had made significant contributions in the transformation of the old British Commonwealth into the present 'Commonwealth of Nations'.

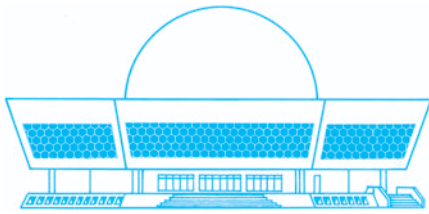
Dr. Alexander also pointed out that though the record of Nehru as Foreign Minister was an outstanding success, there were some instances where the stand taken by him had led to a lot of severe criticism both within India and from outside. The most important was his hesitation in declaring as wrong the action of the Soviet Union in putting down in a most repressive manner the rebellion in Hungary against Soviet domination in 1958. The critics were quick to point out that he had been one of the harshest critics of Britain and France when they used their military might against Egypt when Nasser nationalized the 'Suez Canal'. Even today said Dr. Alexander "it is difficult to explain why Nehru adopted different standards in the case of the Suez Canal and of Hungary. It remains a blot on the otherwise unblemished record of Nehru's conduct of his country's foreign relations."

*(To be continued)*

#### Lecture Series: "Human Development"

The Fourth Lecture of this series will be delivered by **Dr. R. A. Mashelkar**, former Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, on "**Role of Science and Technology in Human Development.**"

**Thursday, 7th August 2008 at 5:00 pm**  
**Nehru Centre's Hall of Harmony,**  
**Worli, Mumbai – 400 018.**



## NEHRU PLANETARIUM

### SKY SHOW:

### "Conquest of the Moon and Secrets of the Sun"

### TIMINGS:

12:00 noon (Hindi), 1:30 pm Marathi)  
3:00 pm (English), 4:30 pm (Hindi)

MONDAY CLOSED

## Vistas in Astronomy

The seventh lecture of this series was delivered by Prof. S. N. Tandon, IUCAA, Pune on the topic "**Ultra-Violet Astronomy**" on Saturday, 2 February 2008. We bring you some excerpts.

We hear about ultra-violet radiation in several ways, the most talked about thing is about the ozone hole. If there is no ozone layer then there will be too much of ultra-violet radiation and there could be skin cancer etc., Then there are water cleaning agencies which use ultra-violet light in water filters, it kills germs and bacteria etc. One can read things with it, as it mostly used to see currency notes under ultra-violet light.

One aspect of ultra-violet light is its reactivity due to its greater energy and another aspect is emission due to ultra-violet. If a black body is very cold - about 3 degree Kelvin - then it will emit mostly radio waves and micro waves but not much of other radiations, and an increase in temperature somewhere about few 10000 centigrade one will start seeing red light and below that you will have infrared at few hundred degree, but if you go beyond 10,000C in temperature then you start seeing lot of ultra-violet light. So if there is any thing which is very hot beyond 10,000C and not much more than 1,00,000C you will be getting lot of

radiation in ultra-violet, so if there is any object or any part of an object which is very hot within this range you have good chance of seeing it in ultra-violet.

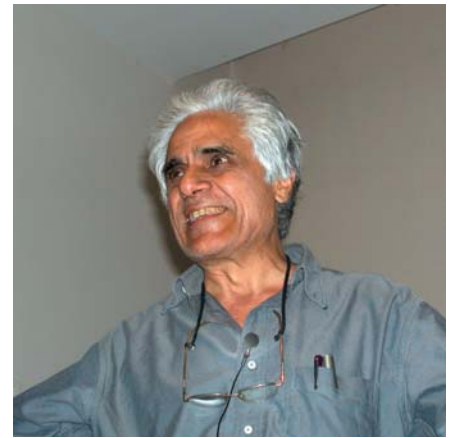
So, if one wants to see powerful hot bodies ultra-violet becomes very special. Ultra-violet light is used to study stars and other regions where you see it not due to ordinary heat but by non-thermal means. Electrons accelerated in magnetic fields may give rise to ultra-violet radiation. Ultra-violet light reacts very heavily with the atoms and molecules and by studying the spectra one can find out the atoms populating that object, their state, their composition and thus its chemistry.

Ultra-violet light is not abundant in space, it is less than the visible light. It also means that looking for ultra-violet light is like looking into the dark sky and looking in visible light by comparison is like looking for radiation on a full moon night. This lack of the ultra-violet background means you can see little better in ultra-violet compared to the visible light. We can see many objects in ultra-violet in our solar system, stars and matter between them, galaxies and clusters of stars almost in any scale.

How to go about making the observation as ultra-violet is absorbed in the atmosphere? For it to be done one has to go above the atmosphere by some means such as rocket, satellite, balloon as one has to carry the telescope up. The telescope looks very similar to what one uses in optical light. In ultra-violet one generally uses a mirror and not lens. The mirror has to be extremely clean because any dust on the mirror which you do not see normally will absorb ultra-violet.

### ASTROSAT

This is an Indian satellite which is scheduled to be launch by 2009. It has a ultra-violet telescope and 5 or 6 X-Ray telescopes, form soft x-ray to hard



Prof. S. N. Tandon

x-ray band and also has visible as part of the ultra-violet telescope. Thus it covers a very wide range of electromagnetic spectrum. Thus it has multi-wavelength observational capability. The reason we are putting on so many things on board is because we want to see simultaneously in ultra-violet and in x-ray so that we can see the difference instantaneously. It will give a clear picture of the object and the changing pattern. Many national institutions are involved in making it. ISRO is the chief sponsor of the project and there are several international collaborators supporting some part of the instrumentation. It will be the first satellite launched by India dedicated to do astronomy.

[Concluded]

## Vistas in Astronomy

The tenth lecture of this series will be delivered by Prof. Dipankar Bhattacharya, IUCAA, Pune, on "Gamma Ray Bursts" on Saturday, 9 August 2008 at 5 p.m. in the Hall of Culture. All are cordially invited to attend.

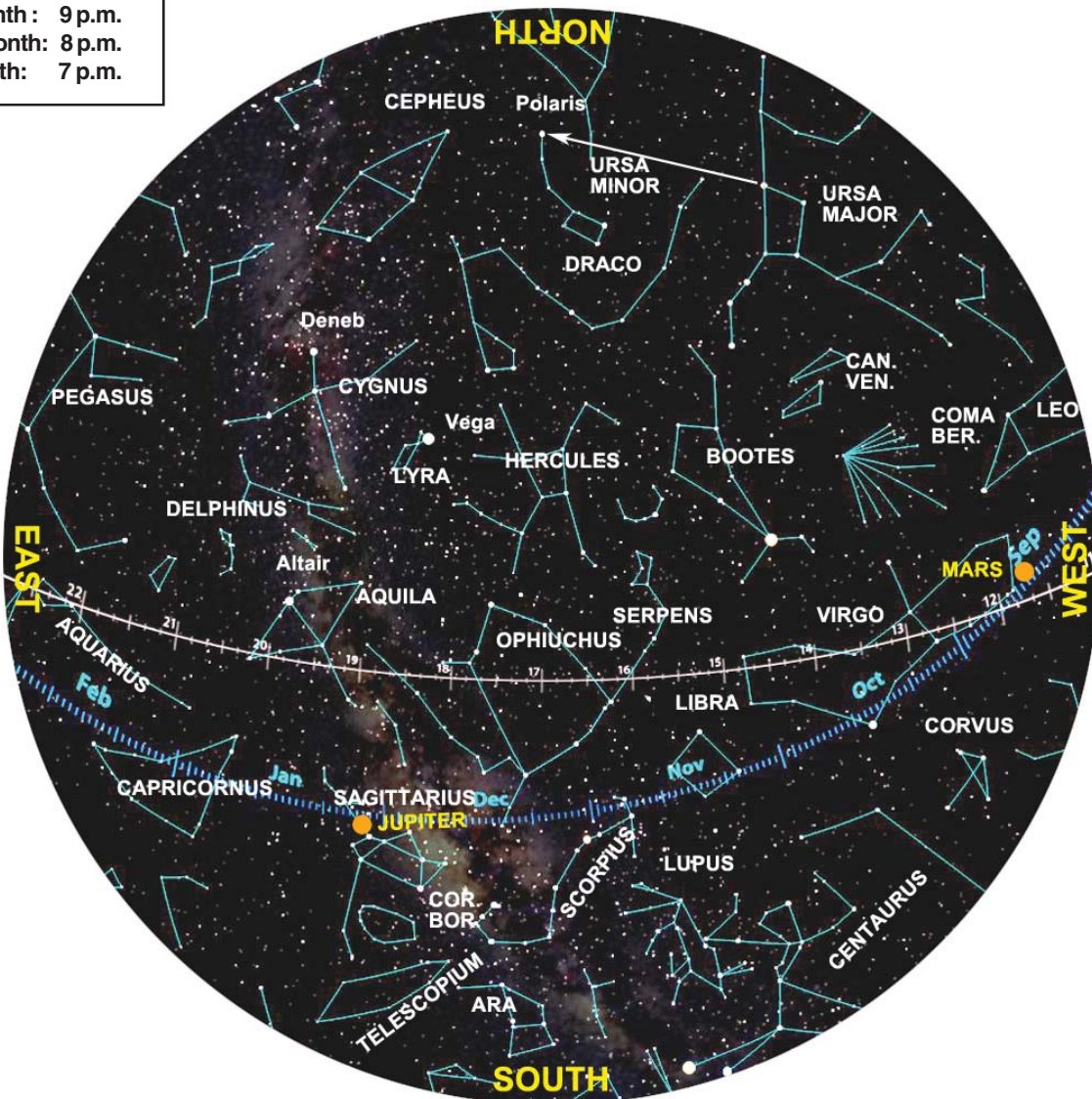
# STAR CHART FOR AUGUST 2008

Use the Chart :

Early month : 9 p.m.

Middle month: 8 p.m.

Late month: 7 p.m.



Hold the chart vertically before your eyes and turn until the geographical direction you are facing shows at the bottom of the chart. Two planets Mars (in Virgo) and Jupiter (in Sagittarius) are within the chart boundaries at 8 p.m. Mercury, Venus and Saturn are also in Leo in the early evening sky in the West. *There are two eclipses this month- 1 August- Total Solar Eclipse - to be seen in partial phase in India and 16 August - Partial Eclipse of the Moon, this too will be visible from India.*

## Phases of the Moon (timings in IST)

New Moon (Amavasya)	First Quarter (Shukla Paksha Asthami)	Full Moon (Poornima)	Last Quarter (Krishna Paksha Ashtami)
01 Aug. 15:43 hrs 31 Aug. 01:28 hrs	09 Aug. 01:50 hrs	17 Aug. 02:46 hrs	24 Aug. 05:20 hrs

Piyush Pandey  
Director, Nehru Planetarium

# Cultural Wing

## 12th Nehru Centre's Theatre Festival – 2008

As a mark of respect the festival is dedicated to the memory of great playwright, 'Shri Vijay Tendulkar'.

Video screenings of theatre classics of Vijay Tendulkar's "Ghasiram Kotwal" and "International epic of Mahabharat" by Peter Brooke have also been arranged.

The following is the schedule of plays:

**Wednesday, 6th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **GIDHADE (Marathi)**

*Written by: Shri Vijay Tendulkar*  
*Directed by: Shri Pramod Pawar*  
*Production: Nehru Centre, Mumbai*

**Thursday, 7th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **VAGINA MONOLOGUE (English)**

*Written by: Eve Ensler*  
*Directed by: Mrs. Mahabanoo Mody-Kotwal*  
*Production: Kotwal Poor Box Production, Mumbai*

**Friday, 8th August 2008, 2:30 pm**

### **AJNATOBAAS (Bengali)**

*Written by: Shri Sukanta Gangopadhyay*  
*Directed by: Shri Sumanta Gangopadhyay*  
*Production: Nandikar, Kolkatta*

**Friday, 8th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **AGNI DIVYA (Marathi)**

*Written by: Shri Ashok Patole*  
*Directed by: Shri Mandar Shinde*  
*Production: Natya Mandar, Mumbai*

**Saturday, 9th August, 2:30 pm**

### **AMARBEEJ (Rajasthani)**

*Directed by: Shri Bhanu Bharathi*

**Saturday, 9th August, 7:30 pm**

### **KACHCHE LAMHE (Hindi)**

*Written by: Shri Javed Siddiquie*  
*Story: Shri Gulzar*  
*Directed by: Shri Salim Arif*  
*Production: An Essay Communication, Mumbai*

**Sunday, 10th August 2008, 2:30 pm**

### **EK SAPNU BADU SHAYTANI (Gujarati)**

*Written by: Dr. Sitanshu Yashsh Chandra*  
*Directed by: Shri Kapildev Shukla*  
*Production: Akhye Arts, Surat*

**Sunday, 10th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **MOHANDAS (Hindi)**

*Written by: Uday Prakash*  
*Directed by: Shri Waman Kendre*  
*Production: Akademi of Theatre Arts, Mumbai University, Mumbai*

**Monday, 11th August 2008, 2:30 pm**

### **AADIPASHYA (Marathi)**

*Written by: Shri Vivek Apte*  
*Directed by: Shri Chinmay Mandlekar*  
*Production: Swarna Madhya, Mumbai*

**Monday, 11th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **AGNI MATTU MALLEY (Kannada)**

*Directed by: Shri Basavalingiaiah*  
*Production: Jana Samskruti, Mysore*

**Tuesday, 12th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **SAKHARAM BINDER (Hindi)**

*Written by: Shri Vijay Tendulkar*  
*Directed by: Shri Om Katare*  
*Production: Yatri, Mumbai*

**Wednesday, 13th August 2008, 2:30 pm**

### **GOSHTA KUNYA EKACHI (Marathi)**

*Written by: Smt. Jaya Dadkar*  
*Directed by: Shri Ravindra Divekar*  
*Production: Uday Kala Kendra (In association with Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Mumbai)*

**Wednesday, 13th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **JINDIGI RETIRE NAHI HUNDI (Punjabi)**

*Directed by: Shri G. S. Chani*  
*Production: Centre for Education & Voluntary Action, Chandigarh*

**Thursday, 14th August 2008, 7:30 pm**

### **UPASANA (Marathi Sangeet Natak)**

*Written by: Shri Pradeep Oak*  
*Directed by: Shri L. A. Kazi*  
*Production: Nehru Centre, Mumbai*

**6th to 14th August 2008  
Nehru Centre Auditorium**

*Entry: Entrance Cards will be available on Monday, 4th August 2008 from 10:30 am until availability of entrance cards from Booking Counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium.*

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*Following is the schedule of Video Screenings of Theatre Classics*

*7th August 2008, 4:30 pm onwards*  
**"GHASIRAM KOTWAL"**

*8th August 2008, 4:30 pm onwards*  
**"SHANTATA COURT CHALU AAHE"**

*9th August 2008, 4:30 pm onwards*  
**International Epic "MAHABHARAT" by Peter Brooke**

*10th August 2008, 4:30 pm to 6:30 pm*  
**International Epic "MAHABHARAT" by Peter Brooke (Continuation)**

**Venue: Hall of Harmony, DOI Building, Nehru Centre**  
**Entry: Open to All**

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# The Art Gallery

Open from 11.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. daily

## PROGRAMMES FOR AUGUST 2008

**A. T. PATIL . PRASHANT JADHAV  
JAYASHREE MAGDUM . SANJAY  
SHELAR . SUNIL MATHAD .  
HARSHAD KULKARNI . MIKIT  
PARKHI . SATISH CHARGE**

**A.T. Patil** has G.D.A. in Painting with Art Masters from Sangli. His landscapes are in water colours and acrylic.



Painting by Prashant Jadhav

**Prashant** secured G.D.A. in Fine Art from Sangli. His landscapes are in water colours. Presently working as an Art Teacher.

**Jayashree** received B.F.A. Degree and Diploma in Art Education from Sir. J.J. School of Art, Mumbai. She has won many prizes. Her paintings are compositions of abstract forms.

**Sanjay** received Diploma in Fine Art from Kolhapur. He has won many prestigious awards for his realistic figurative paintings in various mediums. He also does portraits.

**Sunil** has G.D.A. in Drawing & Painting from Dharwad, Karnataka. His rural landscapes are in water colours.

**Harshad** is a Civil Engineer by profession. Painting is his hobby. His landscapes are in wash technique in water colours.

Nehru Centre Newsletter - August 2008



Painting by Sanjay Shelar

**Mikit** graduated in Commercial Art from Kolhapur. His figurative paintings are in mix media. He has received state Award.

**Satish** is a sculptor. He has secured Diploma in Sculpture from Kolhapur. His sculptures are in fiber glass.

**Tuesday 5th August 2008  
to Monday 11th August 2008  
(AC Gallery)**

**ANJALI CHEMBURKAR  
ANJALI GUPTA . HEMA KULKARNI  
DEVAL MAVALANKAR .  
TORAL DAVE**

**Anjali** has Diploma in Textile Designing and learned painting under the faculty of Fine Arts from Vadodara. Her paintings are in water colours.

**Anjali Gupte** is a graduate in Science. She has learnt animation and painting from Vadodara. Her figurative paintings are in oil on canvas.

**Hema** is a graduate in Commerce. She learnt painting from Vadodara and participated in a Lino cut printmaking workshop. Her painting compositions are figurative in oil on canvas.

**Deval** has B.Sc degree in Microbiology. She has learnt painting from the faculty of Fine Arts, Vadodara. Her figurative paintings are in oil on canvas.



Painting by Anjali Chemburkar

**Toral** has Diploma in Business Management. Learnt painting at Vadodara. Her paintings are on nature in oil on canvas.

**Tuesday 5th August 2008  
to Monday 11th August 2008  
(Circular Gallery)**

**GAYATRI MEHTA .  
VARSHA PRABHU . SUJATHA  
BHANDARKAR . T. VINOD KUMAR**



"Benaras bylane - Ghats" Painting by Gayatri Mehta

**Gayatri** has B.Com and M. A. degree in Literature and Fine Arts from Mumbai University. She is practising Interior Designer. Her paintings are landscapes in water colours, pastels and acrylic.



"Against the Light" - Painting by Dr. Varsha Prabhu

**Varsha** is a practising doctor and self-taught artist. She paints landscapes in water colours on paper.

**Sujatha** has a Diploma in Textile Designing from Sophia Polytechnic, Mumbai. Her paintings are landscapes in water colour.

**T. Vinod Kumar** is a self taught sculptor. He works in various mediums. His sculptures are mainly of Ganesh.

**Tuesday 12th August 2008  
to Monday 18th August 2008  
(AC Gallery)**

**KUMUDDOKE**

**Kumud** has secured G.D.A. in Fine Art from Sir J. J. School of Art. She has also received M.A. degree in painting from S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai. Her paintings are in water colours in miniature style.

**Tuesday 12th August 2008  
to Monday 18th August 2008  
(Circular Gallery)**

**EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS  
BY NEHRU CENTRE STAFF**

The subject is : " What should not be in Civilised Society " .

**Tuesday 19th August 2008  
to Monday 25th August 2008  
(AC Gallery)**

**SANKET SHANKAR**

**Sanket** has secured M.F.A. degree from Sir J.J. Institute of Applied Art, Mumbai. His abstract works are in Calligraphy with experiments in various techniques.

**Tuesday 19th August 2008  
to Monday 25th August 2008  
(Circular Gallery)**

**SEEMA PATHAK . PARUL SHAH .  
MEERA RAJE**

**Seema** received G.D.A. in Applied Art from L.S. Raheja School of Art, Mumbai. Her landscapes are in water colours.

**Parul** is a Commerce graduate and self taught artist. She conducts painting classes.

Her paintings are on various subjects in different mediums.

**Meera** is a self taught artist. She has graduated in Home Science.

Her landscapes are in water colours.

**Tuesday 26th August 2008  
to Monday 1st September 2008  
(AC Gallery)**

**AMIT SOLANKI**

**Amit** has received G.D.A. in Painting from Adarsh Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Dhule. His paintings are of various forms of Ganesha in acrylic and oils.

**Tuesday 26th August 2008  
to Monday 1st September 2008  
(Circular Gallery)**

**Library**

**New Arrivals – Books**

Sr.No.	Title	Author
1	Hinduism: Triumphs and tribulations	S. K. Kulkarni
2	Chalukyan temples of Andhradesa	B. Rajendra Prasad
3	Palm-leaf miniatures: The art of Raghunath Prusti of Orissa	J. P. Das & Joanna Williams
4	Education in ancient India: From the literary sources of the Gupta age	Mitali Chatterjee
5	Sacred Hindus symbols	Gautam Chatterjee
6	Social and political philosophy	O. P. Gauba
7	Political participation and attitudinal transformation of rural women	Poonam Vats
8	Indian democracy and governance: Essays in honour of Prof. R. N. Pal	Hassan Rangriz. Ed.
9	Ladakh Himalaya: Past and present	Prem Singh Jina
10	The art of tabla rhythm: Essentials, tradition and creativity	Sudhir Kumar Saxena

**FOR PRIVATE  
CIRCULATION ONLY**

**NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS  
BOOKS**

RULE OF LAW IN A FREE SOCIETY  
SCIENCE IN INDIA: PAST & PRESENT  
NEHRU REVISITED  
INDIAN ASTRONOMY  
A Source Book  
EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE:  
The Planetarium Way  
DISCOVERY OF INDIA  
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BABA GAJBAR & GANPATRAO WADANGKAR

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(A Century of Art from Maharashtra)  
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RAVINDRA MESTRY**

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Ground floor, NEHRU CENTRE  
Worli, Mumbai - 400 018.

**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.

Tel : 2493 3340, 2496 4676 Ext: 118

**DISCOVERY OF INDIA EXPOSITION**

## Glimpses

### Know Your India:

#### Confluence of Cultures

The satavahanas will always be remembered for the opening up of the Deccan. This apparently simple geographical change has far-reaching consequences on the life of the country. With the flourishing of trade and free movement between the North and South the two cultures come into proper contact with one another.

The great stupa at Sanchi is embellished by the Satavahanas in the form of railing and toranas at the four points of the compass.

The stupa of Amaravati is also enlarged and decorated with great richness in the second century A.D. Stylistically; the Amaravati sculptors have a fondness for a very complicated arrangement of figures and settings in a number of planes. This is perhaps a development of the Sanchi technique while the frequent use of overlapping figures and foreshortened forms is possibly the result of Roman influence.

The Western Deccan, which the Satavahanas rule over, is important because its central location is ideally suited to the control of trade routes from Karnataka and the lower Krishna basin either to ports on the west coasts, or to those going further north. Some of the largest and most majestic rock-cut caves and chaitya halls are built along this route by the Satavahanas.

All along the flourishing trade routes lie the majestic rock-cut Buddhist sanctuaries. Such sanctuaries must have appealed to the early Buddhists through their association with caves that even in Vedic times had formed the abodes of hermits rishis. As the religion develops from the isolated practice of asceticism to the formation of a monastic organization it requires the enlargement of a single cell to these monumental rock-cut assembly halls.

### DISCOVERY OF INDIA ESSAY COMPETITION

Nehru Centre is organizing 'Discovery of India Essay Competition' for School Students of Standards VIII & IX on Friday 15th August 2008 between 11:00 hrs & 13:00 hrs. at the Discovery of India Exposition.

For further details contact: Mrs. Gauri Jadhav on Tel: 24964676-80 Extn: 140.

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

Published for Nehru Centre by **Srinivas Krishna Kulkarni**  
at Discovery of India Building, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai - 400 018.  
and printed by him at **M/s Trimurti Enterprises**  
B/4, Gandhi Nagar, D. S. Road, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013. Phone : 2494 5304 / 9820280366  
**Editor : Srinivas Krishna Kulkarni** Tel : 2496 4676 Fax : 2497 3827

Design & Layout : Pramod Rane & Intiaz Kalu