Gandhiji was an idealist and humanist to the core. He lead the freedom struggle and demonstrated to the world that freedom can be won through non-violent means. He struggled hard to eradicate untouchability, to bring Hindu-Muslim unity and so save the country from surgical operation. He believed in internationalism through nationalism, believed in world religion through his own religion.

Gandhiji cherished his own dreams of independent India, when he said “I shall strive for a constitution which will release India from all thraldom and patronage. I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony.” He further said, “there can be no room in such India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men.

True to his word he struggled with every breath of his to turn his dreams into realities. It is said that dreams are only expression of intense inner feelings which in many cases are difficult to achieve. The same thing happened with Gandhiji. In spite of his intense and tireless struggle his dreams remained unfulfilled. But he never relented. Like a soldier he died fighting for his cause with “Hey Ram” on his lips.

Gandhiji had dream of united India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. He opposed tooth and nail the partition of India. He was the most disturbed man with the developments leading to the partition. He said in agony “I shall perhaps not be alive to witness it. But should the evil I apprehend overtake India and her independence be imperiled, let posterity know what agony this old soul went through thinking of it. Let it not be said that Gandhi was party to India’s vivisection. But everybody is today impatient for independence. Therefore there is no help...” He was sad when he said “... the division of India can only do
harm to the country’s future. He further lamented “We may not feel that full impact immediately but I can see clearly the future of independence gained at this price is going to be dark. I pray that God may not keep me alive to witness it.”

Gandhiji’s another dream was to free India from the curse of untouchability for which he dedicated his entire life. How to remove this untouchability? According to Gandhiji not by violence nor even by legislation or mere government action. It has to be rooted out of the heart of casteism. He said “If we came into power with the stain of untouchability unaffected I am positive that the untouchables would be far worse under that ‘swaraj’ that they are now for the simple reason that our weakness and our failings would then be buttressed up by the accession of power. He cautioned “I would warn the Hindu brethren against the tendency which one sees of exploiting the suppressed classes for a political end.” This is exactly what we are witnessing today.

Gandhiji wanted women to enjoy the same rights as men in Free India. He said “woman is the companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right of freedom and liberty as he.” We are still far away from achieving this. There is gender inequality. A large number of women are still illiterate. Sex exploitation, dowry deaths, gang rapes, female infanticides are common features in our social life. Just like untouchability this is a sin and crime perpetuated by us.

How do we assess the situation now? Were the efforts of Gandhiji meaningless? Were his dreams of India hollow? When the whole world looks to Gandhi and his philosophy, is it not shameful that we in India, home country of Gandhi - have almost forgotten him? Reason. The path shown by him requires a great deal of sacrifice and understanding. The generation which took the reigns after independence is intoxicated with power and money. Sacrifice, harmony, democratic spirit and understanding are missing.

Now it is for the younger generation to take a vow and strive to fulfil the dreams of that ‘Yuga Purush’ by creating an India in which people live in peace and harmony and in which women have equal status and dignity in their lives and in which poor feel that it is their own country. There is no Gandhiji to lead the youngsters. But his spirit and teachings if followed will surely guide them from darkness to light.

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DISCOVERY OF INDIA QUIZ COMPETITION

The Discovery of India Exposition of the Nehru Centre is organizing the competiton for school students to mark the Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

There will be first, second, third cash prizes along with consolation prizes. Also, all entrants will be given participation certificates.

Competition open to Students of Standards VIII, IX.

Date: Tuesday, 29th November 2016
Time: Between 2.00 pm & 5.00 pm
Venue: ‘Who Are We’ Hall
Discovery of India Exposition

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What Nehru said...

... There are the themes overriding the so-called national conflicts which affect the whole human race. Inspite of the fact that there has been so much development in the application of science, our minds remain narow and limited and cannot get over the narrow boundaries, not only of geography but what is much worse, of the mind ....

November 17, 1952
Einstein right once again: Gravitational Wave Detection and Astronomy

Professor Sanjeev Dhurandhar, Professor Emeritus, Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune delivered a lecture on ‘Einstein right once again: Gravitational Wave Detection and Astronomy’ on October 15, 2016.

Prof. Dhurandhar begin his lecture by saying that Einstein made many predictions which came out to be correct. One of the predictions, made in 1916, was that of the existence of Gravitational waves (GW), the ripples of energy flying through the fabric of space-time.

A century later we are poised to see a new astronomical window to the universe, being opened. On February 11, this year it was officially declared that gravitational waves were detected. On 14th September 2015 for the first time Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) at Hanford and Livingston, USA, directly detected Gravitational Waves.

Prof. Dhurandhar then described the physics of gravitational waves and talked about the unprecedented requirements from technology and the detector. He also elaborated the current & future global efforts in this direction and talked about the Indian contribution to the global effort and the astrophysics that we can learn from these waves.

He said that the detection of GW is important as these carry information about their dramatic origins and the nature of gravity that cannot be otherwise obtained.

Gravitational forces are so weak that these waves are extremely difficult to detect. To detect GW accuracy of measurement of distances much smaller than the size of a proton is required, he told the audience.

Giving a brief history of detection of GW he said that in 1960 Joe Weber made the pioneering efforts to detect the GW using resonant mass detectors. Later Russell A. Hulse and Joseph H. Taylor Jr. observed a binary star whose orbit decays exactly as predicted by Einstein’s general theory of relativity. They received Nobel Prize for this discovery in 1993.

During the past half century, technology has taken immense strides and the current advanced detectors are now capable of reaching the requisite sensitivity to detect the waves.

Through series of slides, he then went on to describe the technology that lead to the detection of GW by LIGO at Hanford and Livingston. He told that the event of 14th Sept 2015 were due to the merger of two black holes about 1.3 billion light years from us. After that one more event was observed on 26th of December. This event took place about 1.4 billion light years from us. And there is one more event yet to be confirmed.

To pinpoint the exact location of the origin of the GW, he said that more than two observatories are needed and then summarized the upcoming GW observatories across the word. He also said that there are plans to setup LIGO-India.

Talking about Indian contribution of about 1000 scientists internationally working on the detection of GW there are 37 Indian scientists working in India and there are many more abroad. He then inform the audience that the mathematical model developed by himself and Prof B.S. Sathyaprakash who was then his colleague at IUCAA is the best one to detect the weak GW.

The talk was followed by lively question answer session that lasted for more than quarter of an hour.
On 2nd November, above the western horizon after the sunset Venus, Saturn and Moon, in this order, can be seen almost on the straight line. Saturn will be about half way between the other two. Angular distance between Venus and Moon will be about 5.5 deg. Moon then passes within 5 deg. Mars on 6th Nov.

Full Moon of 14th November will be special for some people on Earth. This full moon was known by early Native American tribes as the Full Beaver Moon because this was the time of year to set the beaver traps before the swamps and rivers froze. It has also been known as the Frosty Moon and the Hunter's Moon.

This is also the second of three super moons for 2016. The Moon will be at its closest approach to the Earth and may look slightly larger and brighter than usual.

Moon will pass within a degree of Regulus (Magha) on 21st November. It can be seen in the eastern sky before sunrise.

Another event before sunrise occurs when Moon will be less than 2° north of Jupiter on 25th November. A beautiful Solar system event in the last week of month.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases of the Moon (timings in IST hh:mm)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter (Shukla Paksha Ashtami)</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nov., 01:21</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Disclaimer: The Indian names of the stars and planets, given in parenthesis for the purpose to remind the reader that India has a rich astronomical tradition. We do not subscribe to astrology.)
As part of celebration of Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, an interesting and enjoyable Marathi Children’s Play produced by Natyashala Trust will be presented

“मंकू माकडे”

Reviews:

“Mahatma The Eternal Light” by Ideas Unlimited

As part of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti, an English play “Mahatma - The Eternal Light” was presented on 4th October 2016 at the Nehru Centre Auditorium.

The Play was written by Ishan Doshi and directed by Manoj Shah. Shri Pratik Gandhi enacted the role of Mahatma Gandhi very convincingly in the play.

Playwright: Vijaya Wad
Direction: Bharat More
Music: Sandeep Kashyap
Dance Choreography: Devendra Shelar

Production Concept: Kanchan Sontakke
Produced by Natyashala

Monday, 14th November 2016, 6.00 pm
Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entrance Cards will be available on Friday, 11th November 2016 from 10.30 am until availability of entrance cards from the Booking Counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium.

The play was well attended and appreciated by the theatre lovers.
Programmes for November 2016

SANDEEP ASHAR.
BELA MEHTA.
VARSHA THAKKAR.
KALPANA VED.
DEEPA DHURI.
VARSHA PARIKH.
SMRUTI BUDHANWALA

Sandeep is a Graphic designer. He developed his skill in fine art. His paintings are in mix media.

Bela is a self-taught artist. She graduated in music and diversified into ceramic and canvas painting.

Varsha obtained diploma in Interior Designing. Her figurative compositions are in acrylic on canvas.

Kalpana is a self-taught artist. She has specialized in charcoal paintings.

Deepa is a Textile Designer, worked with Bombay Dying for 25 years. Her paintings are figurative and floral composition in acrylic on canvas.

Varsha is a Textile Designer. Her paintings are figurative compositions on mythological subjects.

Smruti is doctor by profession. She also does paintings on mythological subjects.

Tuesday 1st November to Monday 7th November 2016
( AC Gallery )

VIJAYRAAJ BODHANKAR

Vijayraaj received B.F.A. in Painting from Sir J. J. School of Art. He has had many solo and group shows in India. Has participated in prestigious shows and won awards. His paintings are in acrylic and oil.

Tuesday 22nd November to Monday 28th November 2016
( Circular Gallery )

JYOTIBA PATIL

Jyotiba is a self-taught artist. His realistic paintings are with pallet knife in oils on canvas.

Tuesday 22nd November to Monday 28th November 2016
( Circular Gallery )

Exhibition of Paintings by Russian Children

Dhroov is a 5th std. student of H.A. School in Pune. He has won medal in Camlin Art Competition. His paintings are in pen and water colours.

Tuesday 15th November to Monday 21st November 2016
( Circular Gallery )

Painting by Russian child artist

Art India Foundation in association with Dostoyanie, Moscow presents an exhibition of paintings by Russian Children. Dostoyanie (Heritage) is a Moscow based organization dedicated to promote Children Art and promotes talent amongst children from Russia, CIS countries and countries in Asia.

Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016
( Circular Gallery )

AJEY DALVI . NEHA BANSAL

Ajey obtained G.D.A. in Painting and Diploma in Interior Design from Kolhapur. His Paintings are abstract compositions in acrylic on canvas.

Neha completed G.D.A. from Kolhapur. Her paintings are figurative in acrylic on canvas.

Tuesday 15th November to Monday 21st November 2016
( AC Gallery )

CHANDRAKANT & DHROOV NISHIGANDH
“Father and Son” Show

Chandrakan received B.F.A. in Painting from Aurangabad. His abstract paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

Tuesday 22nd November to Monday 28th November 2016
( Circular Gallery )

RITOO RAMCHANDANI

Ritoo secured B.F.A. in Applied Art from Ahmedabad. She works in pen & ink and water colours.

Tuesday 1st November to Monday 7th November 2016
( Circular Gallery )

Painting by Russian child artist

Painting by Vijayraaj Bodhankar

Painting by Jyotiba Patil
To commemorate Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru’s Birth Anniversary, Nehru Centre, Art Gallery has organised an exhibition of Children’s art works. There are 10 painters and 5 sculptors from different school of Mumbai.

**An Exhibition of 15 Child Artists’ works (10 Painters and 5 Sculptors)**

**BAL-DISHA**

**Pavan and Rita Gupta**

*Images by Pavan & Rita Gupta*

Pavan and Rita are graduates of Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Arts, Mumbai. Now settled in San Diego, U.S.A. Both have taken Masters programme in Art Photography. They often visit India to capture the culture and beauty of various states. Pavan was awarded the Masters of fine Arts in Editorial Design in 1993. They will exhibit digital images of Indian monuments and the Culture of India on canvas.

They have worked on a book, “Corporate India 500 - A Visual Survey”.

**Sita Sudhakar**

*Sita* is a self-taught artist. She developed interest in Hindu mythology and Folklore of India. She has been guided by her Guru Shri Tapanchandra Bhowmick. Her drawings are in pen & ink and colours. She has had many shows to her credit.

**Tuesday 29th November to Monday 5th December 2016**

(AC Gallery)

**Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016**

(AC Gallery)

**Tuesday 29th November to Monday 5th December 2016**

(Circular Gallery)

**Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016**

(AC Gallery)

**Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016**

(AC Gallery)

**Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016**

(AC Gallery)

**Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016**

(AC Gallery)

**Tuesday 8th November to Monday 14th November 2016**

(AC Gallery)
14th November is celebrated as Children’s Day, the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

Listed below are some new books on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru available in the Nehru Centre Library.

**New Books on Jawaharlal Nehru**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The God who failed: an assessment of Jawaharlal Nehru’s leadership</td>
<td>Madhav Godbole</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nehru’s India: essays on the maker of a nation</td>
<td>Nayantara Sahgal, ed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru’s political ideas: a model for third-world countries</td>
<td>Minhaj Alam</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Nehru’s Kashmir</td>
<td>Sati Sahni</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Life and vision of Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
<td>Vivekanand Shukla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nehru and modern India: an anatomy of nation-building</td>
<td>G. Gopa Kumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru: Civilizing a savage world</td>
<td>N. Sahgal</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>India’s economic policy in Nehruvian era</td>
<td>Bishnupad Singh</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>War and peace in modern India: a strategic history of the Nehru years</td>
<td>Srinath Raghavan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru: the spirit of humanism</td>
<td>A. P. Saxena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Book Launch**

**SANGLA: A Valley of Strange Happenings** written by Katie Bagli

The story is based in Sangla Valley which is in Himachal Pradesh. The author was inspired to write it after she visited Sangla Valley. This is the story of Tara and her father who are Kinnauris and live in the valley.

Kinnauris are happy people who lead hard lives. But they are always smiling, maybe because of the pure mountain air, the clear blue skies and the glorious forested mountains.

Date: Saturday, 19th November 2016
Time: 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Venue: Hall of Harmony
Open to all
RSVP required: aratidesai@nehru-centre.org

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**NEHRU CENTRE LIBRARY**

Open: Monday to Friday, 1st, 3rd & 5th Saturdays from 10 am to 6 pm
2nd & 4th Saturday from 10 am to 2 pm
Closed on Sundays and public holidays

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Published for Nehru Centre by Srinivas Krishna Kulkarni at Discovery of India Building, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai - 400 018. Tel.: 2496 4676 Fax: 2497 3827

Printed at M6 PRINTCOM, Shop No. 3, Pandurang Buddhikar Marg, Gopal Nagar, Worli, Mumbai - 400 030. Phone: 24920095-96, 8425848486

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