**International Women’s Day - 8 March**

**Introduction**

International Women’s Day is celebrated in many countries around the world. It is a day when women are recognized for their achievements without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political. International Women’s Day first emerged from the activities of labour movements at the turn of the twentieth century in North America and across Europe.

Since those early years, International Women’s Day has assumed a new global dimension for women in developed and developing countries alike. The growing international women’s movement, which has been strengthened by four global United Nations women’s conferences, has helped make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for women’s rights and participation in the political and economic arenas.

**Chronology**

- **1909** The first National Woman’s Day was observed in the United States on 28 February. The Socialist Party of America designated this day in honour of the 1908 garment workers’ strike in New York, where women protested against working conditions.

- **1910** The Socialist International, meeting in Copenhagen, established a Women’s Day, international in character, to honour the movement for women’s rights and to build support for achieving universal suffrage for women. The proposal was greeted with unanimous approval by the conference of over 100 women from 17 countries, which included the first three women elected to the Finnish Parliament. No fixed date was selected for the observance.

- **1911** As a result of the Copenhagen initiative, International Women’s Day was marked for the first time (19 March) in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland, where more than one million
women and men attended rallies. In addition to the right to vote and to hold public office, they demanded women’s rights to work, to vocational training and to an end to discrimination on the job.

- **1913-1914** International Women’s Day also became a mechanism for protesting World War I. As part of the peace movement, Russian women observed their first International Women’s Day on the last Sunday in February. Elsewhere in Europe, on or around 8 March of the following year, women held rallies either to protest the war or to express solidarity with other activists.

- **1917** Against the backdrop of the war, women in Russia again chose to protest and strike for “Bread and Peace” on the last Sunday in February (which fell on 8 March on the Gregorian calendar). Four days later, the Czar abdicated and the provisional Government granted women the right to vote.

- **1975** During International Women’s Year, the United Nations began celebrating International Women’s Day on 8 March.

- **1995** The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, a historic roadmap signed by 189 governments, focused on 12 critical areas of concern, and envisioned a world where each woman and girl can exercise her choices, such as participating in politics, getting an education, having an income, and living in societies free from violence and discrimination.

- **2014** The 58th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW58) – the annual gathering of States to address critical issues related to gender equality and women’s rights — focused on “Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls”. UN entities and accredited NGOs from around the world took stock of progress and remaining challenges towards meeting the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs have played an important role in galvanizing attention on and resources for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

In 2017, women effectively worked “for free” for 51 days of the year because of the gender pay gap. Women are also paid less than half than men at some of Britain’s major companies, according to recent gender pay gap figures. In 2017, women’s rights dominated the news, with a global reckoning on sexual misconduct rippling through industries.

**The UN and Gender Equality**

The Charter of the United Nations, signed in 1945, was the first international agreement to affirm the principle of equality between women and men. Since then, the UN has helped create a historic legacy of internationally-agreed strategies, standards, programmes and goals to advance the status of women worldwide.

Over the years, the UN and its technical agencies have promoted the participation of women as equal partners with men in achieving sustainable development, peace, security, and full respect for human rights. The empowerment of women continues to be a central feature of the UN’s efforts to address social, economic and political challenges across the globe.

The original aim - to achieve full gender equality for women of the world - has still not been realised. A gender pay gap persists across the globe and women are still not present in equal numbers in business or politics. Figures show that globally, women’s education, health and violence towards women is still worse than that of men.

According to the World Economic Forum, the gender gap won’t close until 2186. On International Women’s Day, women across the world come together to force the world to recognise these inequalities - while also celebrating the achievements of women who have overcome these barriers. According to a 2017 report by the World Economic Forum, it could still take another 100 years before the global equality gap between men and women disappears entirely.

**What Nehru said...**

A great French writer once remarked: ‘If you want me to tell you what a nation is like, or what a social organization is like, tell me the position of women in that nation.’ The status and social place of women will indicate the country’s character more than anything else. That applies equally to the educational, social, economic and other fields.

*Speech delivered at the inauguration of a women’s college in Madras, January 22, 1955*
This Month that Year

On March 10, 1977 a system of rings similar to those of Saturn were discovered around Uranus. It was predicted that on this day Uranus will come directly between a distant star and Earth. The phenomenon is called occultation.

Astronomers postulated that if Uranus is a solid body, devoid of any atmosphere then the star will almost instantly disappear when the planet comes between us and the stars. However, if the star light flickers before Uranus actually covers, than that would mean that Uranus has some atmosphere.

A team of astronomers James Elliot, Ted Dunham, and Jessica Mink had planned to record the event from Kuiper Airborne Observatory, an airliner fitted with an infrared telescope. Whereas J C Bhattacharyya and K Kuppuswami of Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangaluru were going to record the event using 1 meter telescope at Kavalur Observatory.

For the Indian team the sky was absolutely clear on that night. The event was to talk place at 02:30 am (IST). Uranus rose at 11 p.m. and after carrying out all the initial settings and tests Bhattacharyya and Kuppuswami were ready for the event. By about 1:30 a.m. they started their recording.

In Bhattacharyya’s own words “After about 20 minutes of running, the recorder pen suddenly dropped to a new position. We had a very alert young man Sri Kuppuswamy, watching the recorder. He called out at the unusual behaviour and at the moment I was wondering what happened to the star; because looking through the 8 inch guide telescope I could find the disc of Uranus but the star had literally disappeared into the blue.” The star came back 9 seconds later.

This event was also recorded by the team in the Kuiper Airborne Observatory and two other teams. To cut the story short, later analysis of the data showed that the ‘unusual behaviour’ was due to the rings present around Uranus. This, a serendipitous discovery of system of rings around Uranus was considered to be astronomically most significant discovery of that decade.
Challenges of Travelling to and Living on Mars by Frank H. Shu

On December 13, 2017 Prof Frank H. Shu, University Professor Emeritus, University of California at Berkeley and San Diego delivered first National Academy-Springer Nature Lecture at Nehru Centre, Mumbai. The lecture was organized by the National Academy of Sciences, India and Nehru Centre, Mumbai.

Prof Shu begin his talk by pointing out that there is a lot of interest in exploration of Mars. He also talked about successful Orbiting Mission to Mars, by Indian Space Research Organization named Mangalyan.

However, contrary to popular discourse, many problems need to be overcome before human colonization of the planet can occur. These challenged may be divided three categories: (1) physiological, (2) transportational, and (3) environmental.

He then talked in detail about these challenges and how to meet those. Under the physiological challenges, he said, humanity will have to consider the effective gravitational field which is much weaker than on the surface of Earth and to prevent severe damage to the brain from galactic cosmic rays. Similarly he talked about other challenges. He also suggested some low-tech and hi-tech possible solutions, some of which already exits.

He talked about how drinkable water and breathable air is provided to the crew of a nuclear submarine, when only seawater is available from the surrounding ocean environment. He said potable water could come from dirty frozen ice at the polar caps.

Hands on Science Laboratory

(Update)

In January 2018 biology was introduced as a new topic in the Hands-On Science Laboratory. The singularly most important aspect of the lab was that students were given training to handle the microscopes, which they would normally do in their college classes.

The lab has acquired a microscope which is fitted with a digital camera. It projects the object being viewed through the microscope on a screen.
“Rudaad-E-Ghazal”

A Presentation of Ghazals in Urdu

Ghazal is the most popular form of Urdu poetry. The form is ancient, originating in Arabic poetry. It was brought to India by the Sufi mystics in the 13th century. Amir Khusro and Quli Kutub Shah were the early ghazal writers of India.

A ghazal may be understood as a poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation and the beauty of love inspite of that pain.

Urdu literature was enriched by ghazal writers like Ghalib, Meer, Ghazali, Iqbal, Faiz, Momin and Kazi Nazrul Islam.

In this programme Ashok Khosla and Pooja Gaitonde will provide glimpses of Urdu ghazal from the time of Amir Khusro till date.

The programme will be compered by Imtiyaz Khalil.

20th March 2018, 6.30 pm, Nehru Centre Auditorium

Entry: Entrance Cards will be available on Friday, 16th March 2018 from 10.30 am until availability of the entrance cards from the Booking Counter of the Nehru Centre Auditorium.

Review: Rang Gurjari

A Gatha of Historical Gujarati Rangbhoomi

Nehru Centre’s production “Rang Gurjari” presented by Ideas Unlimited, was staged on 24th January 2018.

“Rang Gurjari” was a narration of the rich tradition of the theatre in Gujarat in which its evolution was depicted.

The programme was inaugurated by Smt. Bakul Patel, Joint Secretary, Nehru Centre.

The programe was well attended and appreciated by Gujarati theatre lovers.
Programmes for March 2018

PARSHAVANATH NANDRE

Parshavanath secured Dip.Ed.; G.D.A. and M.F.A. in Painting from Kolhapur. He has had many solo and group shows to his credit. His abstract paintings are in acrylic and oil on canvas.

Tuesday 27th February to Monday 5th March 2018
(AC Gallery)

SUJAY TULASKAR . DINESH CHAUDHARI . VINAY MHAIRE . VINOD MUKANE . BALKRISHNA NAIK

Sujay completed G.D.A. in Painting from Karandikar Kala Academy. His paintings are in abstract forms.

Dinesh also has secured G.D.A. in Painting from Karandikar Kala Academy. His landscapes are in oil in creative form.

Vinay completed G.D.A. from Karandikar Kala Academy. He has won awards in state level competitions. His landscapes are in water colours.

Vinod has G.D.A. in Painting from Karandikar Kala Academy. His acrylic on canvases are compositions in geometrical forms.

Balkrishna obtained G.D.A. in Applied Art from Mumbai. His paintings are realistic in water and acrylic colours. He has been working since last eighteen years.

Tuesday 27th February to Monday 5th March 2018
(Circular Gallery)

PARUL GOLCHHA . KAMINI BAGHEL

Parul obtained M.A. in Painting from Bhopal. She has exhibited extensively in India, attended camps and won awards. Her paintings are on meditating Buddha in mix medium and acrylic on canvas.

Kamini received Diploma in Fine Art from Khairagarh. She has received many prestigious awards in Jhansi. Her paintings are mainly on women and children in acrylic on canvas.

Tuesday 6th March to Monday 12th March 2018
(AC Gallery)

“UNITED 18” - by Janus Art Gallery

RAJKUMAR BHARSINGI . MALLIKARJUN KORALLI . A. J. MOUJAN

Rajkumar completed M.A. in Fine Arts from Gulbarga. He has participated in many shows and attended camps. His paintings are on nature in mix medium on paper.

Mallikarjun has secured A.M.; G.D.A. in Fine Arts. He has exhibited his works in India and won awards. His thematic paintings are in acrylic on canvas.

Moujan obtained D.M.C.; G.D.A. and A.M.C. in Fine Art from Karnataka. His paintings on musicians are in acrylic on canvas.

Tuesday 13th March to Monday 19th March 2018
(AC Gallery)
AMBREEN DHARAMSEY . AYUSHI JAIN . VIVEK BHARAMBE

Ambreen is a self-taught artist. Her abstract compositions are in acrylic and oil on canvas.

Ayushi also is a self-taught artist. Her acrylic paintings are on canvas based on Buddha.

Vivek secured A.T.D.; Dip.F.A. and Dip.A.Ed. in Painting from University of Mumbai. He has had many shows, attended camps and won awards. His figurative paintings are in water colours.

Tuesday 13th March to Monday 19th March 2018 (Circular Gallery)

CHANDRASHEKHAR RANGNEKAR

Shri Rangnekar received Diploma in Fine Art from Beynon Smith School of Fine Art and worked under the eminent painter Shri K. B. Kulkarni. He has had exhibitions in India. His paintings are figurative in oil on canvas.

Tuesday 20th March to Monday 26th March 2018 (Circular Gallery)

JITESH PATIL

Painting by Jitesh Patil

Jitesh obtained Art Master Diploma from Vasai, Mumbai. He specializes in charcoal paintings. He depicts human emotions and love in his paintings.

Tuesday 20th March to Monday 26th March 2018 (Circular Gallery)

VIVEK VADKAR

Vivek has Diploma in Fine Art from Khopoli, Mumbai. His paintings are based on rural life. His figurative paintings and landscapes are in acrylic and oil on canvas. He derives inspiration from nature.

Tuesday 27th March to Monday 2nd April 2018 (AC Gallery)

PRAFULLA DAHANUKAR ART FOUNDATION

Affordable Paintings For Home

An exhibition of paintings of young artists at affordable prices will be on display.

Tuesday 27th March to Monday 2nd April 2018 (Circular Gallery)

“KALAVISHKAR”

Glimpses from the Water Colour Study Camp at Himachal Pradesh

Nehru Centre has annually hosted the ‘Water Colour Study Camp’ to various places in India for the past 24 years. This year being the 25th year, the Study Camp was taken to Himachal Pradesh. Seven students artists from the past fifteen study camps were selected. On the spot paintings were done at places like Mcleodganj, Naddi, Bhagshunag Temple, Rock Cut Temple, Khanyara, Dal Lake and other remote locations.

Paintings by Chandrashekhar Rangnekar

Painting by Jitesh Patil

Painting by Vivek Vadkar
NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS
MUMBAI PAST & PRESENT • WITNESS TO HISTORY
• REMEMBERING EINSTEIN • INDIAN ASTRONOMY A Source Book
EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE: The Planetarium Way
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1. RAJA RAVI VARMA / 2. A. A. RAIBA
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5. R. K. LAXMAN / 6. MARIO DE MIRANDA
7. G. N. JADHAV
8. ART HERITAGE OF MAHARASHTRA
9. HAREN DAS / 10. PROF. P. A. DHOND
11. COLLECTOR’S PRIDE / 12. K. B. KULKARNI
13. VINAYAK S. MASOJI
14. SAMAKALEEN (Contemporary Five Artists)
VINAYAKRAO WAGH * RAJARAM PANVALKAR
KRISHNAJII KETKAR * DATTAJIRAO DALVI
* GOVIND MALADKAR
15. NAGESH B. SABANNAVAR
16. NARAYAN L. SONAVADEKAR
17. “GURU-SHISHYA”
BABA GAJBAR & GANPATRAO WADANGEKAR
18. D. G. KULKARNI (DIZI)
19. MILLENNIUM SHOW
(A Century of Art from Maharashtra)
20. BALAJI TALIM & HARISH TALIM
21. S. L. HALDANKAR & G. S. HALDANKAR
22. VINAYAKRAO P. KARMARKAR
23. GOPALRAO DEUSARKAR
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International Women’s Day - 8th March
Some suggested reading

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Book Events

On the Wild Side
Written by Katie Bagli
Meet the author and hear her talk about her new book

A fun-filled poetry writing workshop

Wed., 14th March 2018
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
Hall of Harmony

RSVP for all events required:
aratidesai@nehru-centre.org

A Book I Wrote
(A collection of poems and stories)
Launch of Nehru Centre’s new book for children

Sat., 17th March 2018
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
Hall of Harmony

The Librarian
Written by Kavitha Rao
Discussion and talk
The Librarian is a powerful novel that will appeal to everyone who has ever loved a book, or found happiness in a library.

Thurs., 22nd March 2018
4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
“Who Are We” Hall

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 M/s PRINTCOM, Shop No. 3, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Gopal Nagar
Worli, Mumbai - 400 030. Phone: 2492096, 842584886