

Newsletter

Vol. 13 Issue 2 FEBRUARY 2012

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Nehru Centre



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Annual Subscription Rs. 100

Events At a Glance...

Cultural Wing

Vocal Recital

Vocal Recital by Radhika Sood
Nayak

16th February 2012, 6.30 pm
Venue: Hall of Culture

Nehru Planetarium 35th Anniversary Celebrations - 2012 Contests for Students

23.02.2012 - Astro-Painting Contest
(For Students of Std. IV to VII)

24.02.2012 - Astro-Essay Contest
(For Students of Std. VIII & IX)

25.02.2012 - Astro-Poetry Contest
(For Students of Std. V to IX)

28.02.2012 - Science Quiz Contest
(For Students of Std. VI & VII)

29.02.2012 - Astro-Elocution Contest
(For Students of Std. VIII & IX)

01.03.2012 - Astro-Quiz Contest
(For Students of Std. VIII & IX)

Time : 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

For further details contact Shri Suhas
Naik-Satam, Programme Coordinator,
Nehru Planetarium on 24964676-80 or
fax to 24924133 or email:
suhas@nehru-centre.org

Art Gallery

Exhibition of Paintings of Study
Camp to Mussorie & Dehradun in
Uttarakhand

28th February to 5th March 2012
(AC & Circular Gallery)

Future of Nuclear Power after Fukushima

Dr. H. N. Sethna Memorial lecture was delivered by Dr. M.R. Srinivasan, former Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. The first part of his lecture was covered in the monthly Newsletter for November 2011. The second and third parts were covered in the December 2011 and January 2012 issues. The final part is covered in the present issue.

On the consequence of Fukushima on the future of nuclear power he stated that "the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna convened a ministerial conference in June 2011 to decide how to proceed in the aftermath of Fukushima. It was agreed that safety of all nuclear power plants should be reviewed systematically and regularly. These assessments would be conducted nationally by the concerned state but should be supplemented with a review by the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance credibility and transparency. It was also agreed that 'stress tests' would be carried out on all nuclear power plants to arrive at safety margins against extreme natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. It was also agreed that national regulatory bodies should be genuinely independent, adequately funded and staffed by well trained personnel. In addition to effective emergency preparedness plans at the national level, there was agreement to put in place a global emergency preparedness and response system."

In India he said "the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board have

set up various task forces to review the safety status at all our nuclear power plants. Some recommendations regarding additional equipment and operating procedures have been made and are being implemented. As more information is available from Fukushima, it will be factored in and suitable action taken thereon. The AERB set up in 1984 has been functioning independently, drawing on the full range of expertise available in all units of the DAE. Formally, it has been reporting to the Atomic Energy Commission, which has as its members a number of distinguished scientists and engineers. However in order to enhance public credibility, it is proposed to set up a 'Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority' outside the Atomic Energy Commission. Necessary legislative action is underway.

However a question may arise 'If Germany can do without nuclear energy, why should India need it?'. Also it is possible that Japan which has 54 nuclear reactors may decide on phasing out nuclear energy. They have a special problem that most of Japan is visited by severe earthquakes. Also on the eastern coast, they have active seismic epicenters which when erupted may release severe tsunami waves. Fortunately most of India is having low seismic activity compared to Japan. All our sites have a seismic intensity less than 7 on the Richter scale, an intensity one hundredth of the earthquake that hit Fukushima. It is very important to bear this in mind. Moreover industrial

contd. on page 2

societies like Germany, Japan, U.S. and others have already built up their infrastructure, which is energy intensive. So now they can manage to reduce their energy consumption and possibly face the future with renewable and conservation. Developing countries like India and China, with large populations, and large developmental deficits to be made good, will need to use nuclear energy, but of course with all safety measures taken, and under strict regulation."

Referring to the proposed building of a nuclear power station at Jaitapur and opposition to the building up against the project he clarified that "There is a high table land some 20 to 30 meters above the sea level and there was no cultivation in that piece of land. Of course grass grows there and is harvested for fodder. There were no dwellings located on the land. Hence this is an ideal site. Maharashtra needs new generation capacity to meet its increasing demands from industry, agriculture and domestic sectors. There would be no effluents which could affect the mango orchards or the fishing activity. We have actual experience at Tarapur and Kalpakkam and at neither of these places has there been an adverse impact on marine life. Similarly Kakrapar and Kaiga, both in the Western Ghats have shown that the ecology of the area is unaffected. The question of compensation for lands that are acquired is a matter that has to be decided by the State Government."

He was also of the view that for a long time, environmental concerns had been overlooked when we undertook various developmental projects. In the last ten years or so, there is a justified concern that future activities must not damage our environment. Past activities should be revisited and augmentation of effluent disposal (gaseous or liquid) to meet current criteria must be done promptly.

Referring to the energy problem of India, Dr. Srinivasan observed "we have to rapidly increase the growth of nuclear that is safe and economic, replacing fossil energy so that carbon emissions can be reduced. We must pay greater emphasis on renewables like wind and solar, especially on new

research and development that will make these economic options. We must pay great importance to energy efficiency, in all aspects of our economy and in domestic use. While India will initially use uranium, both locally produced and imported, over time, it will use more and more of the abundantly available thorium. Thermo nuclear energy, that is fusion energy, as it occurs in the sun, may be harnessed in systems that may become available in sixty or seventy years time. When that happens, mankind would have shifted to surviving on solar and fusion, which is really all solar in origin, ultimately. Not pursuing the nuclear energy option by India would increase fossil fuel burning and carbon

emissions by India and continuing dependence on hydro carbon imports in a market of dwindling supply and rising prices.

He concluded his speech with an emphatic statement that "all lessons must be learnt from the Fukushima accident and we must move on to make nuclear energy as safe as humanly possible. To give up the nuclear power option now will make the task of growing our economy to be able to overcome poverty and under development, even more difficult. I am confident India has the intellectual competence to develop nuclear power in a safe and efficient manner."

Concluded....

What Nehru said....

FUNCTIONS OF NEWSPAPERS

What does a democratic government want from a newspaper? I think normally a government likes or should like criticism from a newspaper. It does not matter how hard the criticism is, provided it is free from malice and ill-will.... The average reader of a newspaper does not really mind what a newspaper writes on a political or an economic issue. He will take it as the view point of a particular individual or a group, and he may agree or disagree with it.... But when a newspaper gives a false item of news through big headlines which rouse passionate feelings, it can do a great deal of mischief. If the newspaper gives it a communal turn, all the logical capacity of the mind stops functioning somehow and illogical anger comes up. Therefore in such matters the responsibility of the newspaper becomes very great indeed.

February 25, 1961

Library



New Arrivals - Books

Sr. No.	Title	Author
1.	Dreams from my father: A story of race and inheritance	Barack Obama
2.	Scientology: A history of man	Ron L. Hubbard
3.	The audacity of hope: Thoughts on reclaiming the American dream	Barack Obama
4.	Personal excellence	Ken Shelton (ed.)
5.	You can negotiate anything	Herb Cohen
6.	Obama: Creator of history	Carl Paddock
7.	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah: Tragic hero of Kashmir	Ajit Bhattacharjea
8.	The seven wonders of the world	Life Books
9.	Journey for peace: His holiness the 14th Dalai Lama	Manuel Bauer (photo.)
10.	The Kingfisher encyclopedia of the future	Anthony Wilson & Clive Gifford

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



SKY SHOWS: Shows & Timings

- "Awesome Universe" - 12 noon (Hindi)
- "Stars & Wonders of the Universe" - 1:30 pm (Marathi)
- "Awesome Universe" - 3:00 pm (English)
- "Stars & Wonders of the Universe" - 4:30 pm (Hindi)

MONDAY CLOSED

Prof. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar Lecture Series



Prof. Priyamvada Natarajan

Prof. Priyamvada Natarajan, Department of Astronomy & Physics, Yale University, USA spoke on "From fasting to feasting: the feeding habits of black holes in the Universe."

Following are the excerpts of the talk.

What is a Black hole?

There is a term called escape velocity, everybody know that how do rockets escape the earth's gravitational pull? You require huge thrust that pushes the rock and the speed is around 25,000 miles per hour and you are away from the earth.

If I compare that with black hole, the escape speed from the "Black Hole" is actually the speed of light, about 3,00,000 km per sec.

The way to think about this is, the more massive an object gets, the higher the escape velocity. So a black hole is so dense and massive that the escape velocity is roughly speed of light. For example, if the density of the earth, was packed in such a way that the escape velocity would be the speed of light, all of earth, everything

that we know and love will get crunched to less than 1 cm. So that's how dense a black hole is?

This allows you to understand, why, even light cannot escape a black hole? A black hole so dense that not even light can escape from it. So, what is the implication of this, on the properties of black hole and for the observations of black holes? Later Laplace (astronomer) made the same estimation and then Einstein in 1915 came up with General Theory of Relativity and there is a solution. Sort of, an exact solution, to Einstein's equations which describes the geometry of space time. And the reason black holes are relevant in understanding the geometry of space time is, one can think of space time as a sheet. And any object that has a mass causes a bump in that sheet. So imagine a bed sheet held tight and you drop a football on to it, and if you see it from the side you will see a little bump. So that's what every bit of mass in the universe does to space time, it warps it. And the degree or amount of warping depends upon the mass of the object. So the ball will cause a bump. But, what black hole does is, it causes a puncher. A very sharp puncher to the sheet, that's what the black hole does. So a black hole very severely deforms space time around itself. An exact solutions for it was found by Schwarzschild and it turns out, the black hole or the puncture which is a singularity, it's one of the exact solutions.

There are many other solutions, remember the solutions to equations all of you know, depends upon the boundary conditions. On, what you say? How things start out? So, you can have many solutions to the equation, which we do. For example, there is a black hole at the centre of the milky way, its existence does nothing to us. We in the solar system are far enough away from the centre of the galaxy. It cannot affect us; so while the black hole can have very violent effect right around itself, it doesn't churn up all of space time, it causes a little puncture, the rest of space time around it is pretty unperturbed.

John Wheeler (Physicist) in 1967 actually coined the term Black hole.

Where are the black holes, near us or far away from us? If you see quasars are feasting black holes. How is a black hole feeding itself? What really happens is, there are gases sitting right around the black hole and this gas is pulled in by the gravitational attraction of a black hole, and its starts move faster and faster to reach the centre. But, as it is moving faster and faster, those of you know the conservation of energy law, its losing gravitational potential energy by swabbing in and some of it is getting converted into kinetic energy, because it is getting feeded up but small portion of that rest mass energy. $E=mc^2$ little bit of that gas is converted into radiation. The gas gets so hot, that it starts glowing in X-Rays before it gets gobbled up by the black hole, just before it is totally taken over by the black hole, you start seeing emission in the "X-Ray. So, what you are seeing is the feeding line to the black hole, and not the black hole itself. So when the feeding line is switch on and its copious, you see not just radiation in the X-ray but you also see radiation in the optical images of quasars that are basically the feasting black holes. So quasars are beacons in the universe and the feasting black holes are so bright that you can see them out to the largest distances in the universe. One of the amazing things about our universe is that, when you look at into the universe, you are looking back in time. These quasars are so far away from us, the universe at time was only 2 billion years old. So this was 2 billion years after the big bang. So we see them how they looked then. So, what do these quasars look like today we say we don't know. They may not be feasting anymore, they may be in the fasting stage. We have no idea. So typically it turns out that the feasting stage of the black hole is a very rare stage of a black hole. The normal stage of black hole is sort of fasting, unfortunately.

STAR CHART FOR FEBRUARY 2012

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.

Use the Chart:
Early month: 10 p.m.
Middle month: 9 p.m.
Late month: 8 p.m.

The Planets in Feb 2012

Mercury is too close to the sun to be visible for most of the month. It would make its appearance above the western horizon just after the sunset by end of the month.

Venus is visible shining brilliantly above the western horizon soon after the sunset. It moves from Aquarius, the water bearer (Kumbha) to Pisces, the Fish (Meena) on 3rd Feb. On 10th it passes within about quarter degree north of Uranus.

Mars rises by about 9 p.m. above the eastern horizon. It moves from Virgo, the Virgin (Kannya) to Leo, the Lion (Simha) on 4th of February.

Jupiter is in Aries, The Ram (Mesh) and is visible in the evening sky above the western horizon.

Saturn rises about close to midnight is well above the horizon at sunrise. It is in Virgo, the Virgin (Kanya) this month.

March of the Moon. About half illuminated Moon passes within about 4 degrees of Pleiades (Krutika) on 1st of February. It is then less than 2 deg. from Spica (Chitra) on 12th of February. You must mark evenings from 25th to 27th of February for viewing pleasure of Moon sliding past Venus and Jupiter. It would be a grand sight to see thin crescent north of two bright planets above the western horizon.



Phases of the Moon (timings in IST hh:mm)			
Full Moon (Poornima)	Last Quarter (Krishna Paksha Ashtami)	New Moon (Amavasya)	This is an interesting February of 2012 when Shukla Paksha Ashtami does not occur this month.
08 February, 03:24	14 February, 22:34	22 February, 04:05	

Vocal Recital

By Radhika Sood Nayak



Radhika Sood Nayak

Radhika Sood Nayak is recipient of the 'Sur Mani' title in thre 46th 'Kal-Ke-Kalakar' Sangeet Sammelan organised by Sur Singar Samsad. She has been trained in vocal music at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya in New Delhi. Since last eight years, Radhika has been under the guidance of the highly accomplished Dr. Sushila Rani Patel, the senior-most living exponent of the Jaipur-Atrauli Gharana. 'A' grade artist at the All India Radio, Radhika has appeared on Doordarshan's Sahyadri Channel in music programmes like 'Bhakti Rang' and 'Music Café'. Radhika sings a range of genres including classical and semi-classical music, sufiana kalaam and hindi film music.

Accompanying musicians:

Shri Milind Joshi on Tabla

Shri Atul Phadke on Harmonium

16th February 2012, 6:30 pm

Hall of Culture

Entry: Open to all music lovers

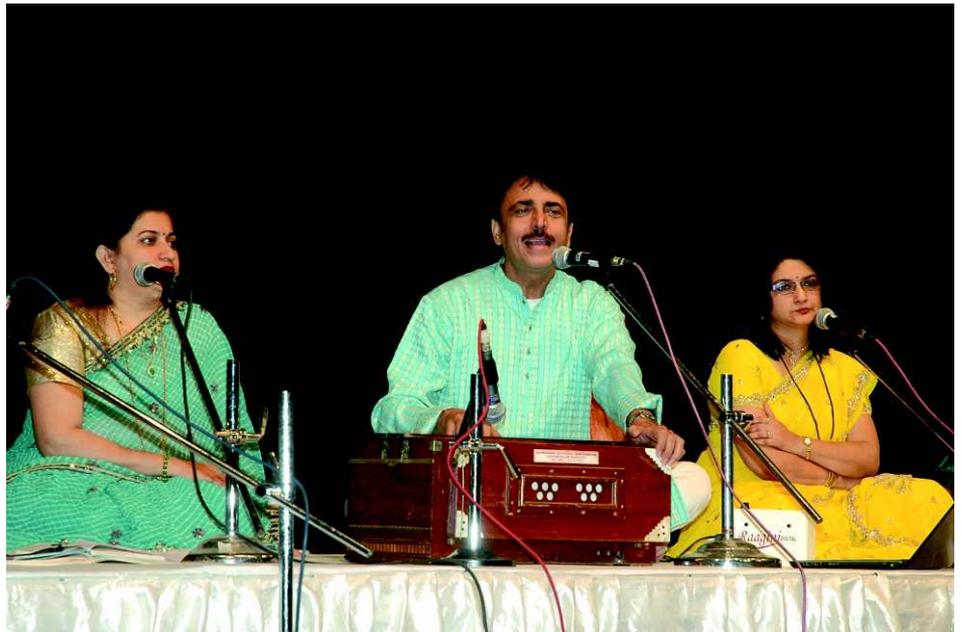
Review

Rang-E-Heena-O-Ghazal (A Two Days Event)

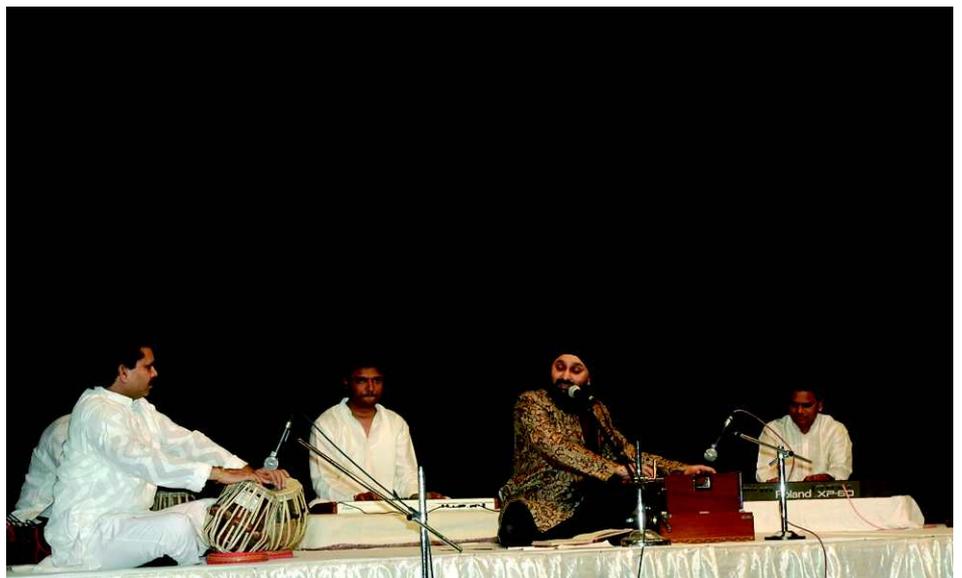
The Event was held from 6th to 7th January 2012 at the Nehru Centre Auditorium.

On the first day, Marathi Ghazals were rendered by Smt. Aparna Aparajita, Shri Madhav Bhagwat and Smt. Suchitra Bhagwat. On the second day Ghazals in Urdu were rendered by Shri Jaswinder Singh who sang ghazals of classic and contemporary poets.

Both the programmes were highly appreciated by Marathi and Urdu Ghazal lovers.



Smt. Suchitra Bhagwat, Shri Madhav Bhagwat and Smt. Aparna Aparajita



Shri Jaswinder Singh during performance

PROGRAMMES FOR FEBRUARY 2012

JAIPRAKASH . SONALI PITHAWE

Jaiprakash completed his M.F.A. from Indore. He has won many prestigious awards and participated in workshops and camps. He has also had shows in India and abroad. His oil paintings are in abstract forms.

Sonali has received M.F.A. from Indore. She is pursuing Ph.D in Child Art from Ujjain. She has had many shows in India and has been awarded scholarship. Her paintings are abstract with figure forms in oils on canvas.

**Tuesday 31st January 2011
to Monday 6th February 2012
(AC Gallery)**

CHANDRAKANT PRAJAPATI

Chandrakant received Diploma in Applied Art from Gujarat. He has exhibited his paintings in Gujarat. His works are abstract in acrylic and mix media on canvas.

**Tuesday 31st January 2011
to Monday 6th February 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

PRABHAKAR WAIRKAR

Shri Wairkar attained Govt. Diploma in Applied Art from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. While pursuing his diploma, he worked under renowned animator Shri Ram Mohan. While working in Ad agencies he picked up caricaturing and then mastered in that as a profession. He also does paintings. He worked for many prestigious news papers and magazines. He will display his paintings and caricatures.

**Tuesday 7th February
to Monday 13th February 2012
(AC Gallery)**



Caricature of P. L. Deshpande by Prabhakar Wairkar

S. VENKATACHALAPATHY

Shri Venkatachalapathy secured M.F.A. in painting from Chennai and Diploma in Modern Art from Salem. He has worked as an Editor for art books and has conducted over 200 workshops in Chennai. His oil paintings are in abstract form with bold colours.

**Tuesday 7th February
to Monday 13th February 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

BHASKAR HANDE

Bhaskar completed his art education from India and for higher education went to Netherlands. Presently he is residing in India and Netherlands. He has twice won State Awards and many times other awards for his paintings. He has had over 200 exhibitions all over India and Europe. He is a visiting Lecturer in many Universities in India and abroad. His paintings are in abstract form in different mediums.

**Tuesday 14th February
to Monday 20th February 2012
(AC & Circular Gallery)**

PRAKASH GHADGE



'Nasik Ghat' - Painting in Pen & Ink by Prakash Ghatge

Shri Ghadge attained Diploma in Drawing & Painting from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai. He has won many prestigious awards, participated in several major group shows at national level. His paintings are on themes in pen on canvas with intricate lines.

**Tuesday 21st February
to Monday 27th February 2012
(AC Gallery)**

S.N.D.T. Women's University will be presenting works of students from Master's course in Visual Arts. The works are on various subjects and mediums.

**Tuesday 21st February
to Monday 27th February 2012
(Circular Gallery)**

STUDY CAMP AT "MUSSORIE, DEHRADUN" IN UTTARAKHAND

19th Study Camp was taken to Mussorie, Dehradun in Uttarakhand and near by places. The paintings done during the camp by students and Expert Guide will be displayed in the Galleries. The student participants were from the Art School of Mumbai, Raigad, Pune and Kolhapur. Shri Kishor Nadavdekar came as an Expert Guide for the camp who also worked with the students.

**Tuesday 28th February
to Monday 5th March 2012
(AC & Circular Gallery)**

The Art Gallery during the exhibition of Indian Master Painter Shri G. N. Jadhav organised a lecture on 4th January 2012.

The speakers who themselves are eminent artists were: Shri Vasudeo Kamath, Shri Suhas Bahulkar, Smt. Pratima Dalal Vaidya, Shri Vinod Guruji, Shri Shrikant Jadhav, son of Shri G. N. Jadhav and Shri Shreeram Khadilkar who also compered the programme.



Shri Shreeram Khadilkar compering at the lecture on Shri G. N. Jadhav. Speakers seating (LtoR) Shri Vasudeo Kamath, Shri Vinod Guruji, Shri Shrikant Jadhav, Smt. Pratima Dalal Vaidya and Shri Suhas Bahulkar.

Shri Suhas Bahulkar and Shri Vinod Guruji shared their experiences and association with G. N. Jadhav during their younger days as an artist and warm witty human being.

Smt. Pratima Dalal Vaidya herself an artist and daughter of renowned Master Artist Shri Dinanath Dalal, spoke about her father and G. N. Jadhav being contemporaries from their Sir J. J. School days. She also talked about the finesse and bold applications of colours and strokes in Shri Jadhav's paintings.

Shri Shrikant Jadhav narrated his day to day experiences of G. N. Jadhav as his father and an artist.



Smt. Nina Rege proposing vote of thanks at the lecture on Shri G. N. Jadhav

Shri S. K. Kulkarni, Director (F&A), Nehru Centre welcomed the speakers and art students present for the lecture. He recalled his own association with Kolhapur as a student from where Shri G. N. Jadhav also started his career as an artist. He praised the works of G. N. Jadhav and thanked Shrikant Jadhav for making the artworks available to us from his collection.

Shri Vasudeo Kamath explained the audience how to study water colours, oils as used by G. N. Jadhav in his paintings.



Audience at the lecture on Shri G. N. Jadhav

He also told about how multi-faceted his father was in the field of art, cooking, tailoring and also acting on the stage.

Shri Shreeram Khadilkar, an art historian and art critic narrated his views about G. N. Jadhav's work.

This lecture was attended by large number of artists, art lovers and over 130 students of art colleges of Mumbai, Pune and Nasik.

Smt. Nina Rege, Asst. Director of Nehru Centre Art Gallery proposed vote of thanks to all present on the occasion.

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CIRCULATION ONLY

DISCOVERY OF INDIA EXPOSITION

NEHRU CENTRE PUBLICATIONS
BOOKS

REMEMBERING EINSTEIN

INDIAN ASTRONOMY
A Source BookEXPLORING THE UNIVERSE:
The Planetarium Way

SCIENCE IN INDIA: PAST & PRESENT

DISCOVERY OF INDIA
Abridged and illustrated & VCD Version

NEHRU REVISITED

RULE OF LAW IN A FREE SOCIETY

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

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Glimpses

Know Your India:

IMPACT OF THE WEST: THE AGE OF STEAM

In mid-19th century, India, along with the rest of the world, shrank to a tenth of its original size. It was of course, an illusion, as all good magic tricks are. The invention of the steam engine changed one of the fixed conditions of human life: the rate of surface transportation. The journey from Delhi to Calcutta used to take twenty five days or more; after the advent of the railways, the same distance could be covered in under three days. Just as important was the screw-drive steamship which made the England-India passage a matter of weeks. Once Home was not such a desolate distance away, more and more English women journeyed to India. White colonial society in India was actually born with the steam-aided advent of the memsahib.

OPENING UP THE HINTERLAND

With the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, Britain's territorial conquest of India was complete. Now the overseers of Empire set about giving their ramshackle Raj some muscle and sinew. Interestingly, the man who annexed the Punjab and authored the notorious Doctrine of Lapse, Lord Dalhousie, also initiated the technological modernization of India. Both projects had the same ambition - the consolidation of imperial rule. For example, Dalhousie wanted a railway system so that the great ports of the sub-continent could be linked to strategic points in its hinterland. This would allow the Raj to milk its subjects more efficiently and more securely. From the colonial point of view, the modernization of the postal service, the introduction of the telegraph, the founding of the engineering college at Roorkee, the joining of Calcutta and Peshawar by the Grand Trunk Road, all served the same purpose. But modernization is a double-edged sword: this grid of Empire was simultaneously the network on which the Nation was built. By 1900, India had the fifth largest rail network in the world, and the great Indian narratives of migration, pilgrimage and travel had become inseparable from the romance of the railways. Indians made their discoveries of India riding a panting monster that hurtled down metal tracks. Not all Indians travelled in the same style because the class system of the railways satisfied both racist preferences of the Raj and the Indian passion for hierarchy.

It was the narrow gauge train winding its picturesque way up steep inclines that made hill station holidays possible. Where previously only the burra sahib and his pack-mule trains had access to the rarefied air of the Himalayan foothills or the Nilgiris, after the laying of track it became available to more plebeian colonials. On these ridge they built fantasy worlds made up of malls, gabled roofs, Gothic churches and billiard rooms, which endured long after the death of empire.

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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