Indian Trip, 1954

To meet the Delegates of the Forty-First Session of the Indian Science Congress, 1954

The Government of Hyderabad

At Home

on Sunday, the 3rd January, 1954, at 4-30 p.m.
at the Landscape Gardens, Osmania University

R. S. V. P.
Education Secretary

Inauguration Programme

—o—

41st Session

Indian Science Congress - 1954

Hyderabad (Dn.)

President:

Dr. S. L. Hora

General Secretaries:

Dr. U. P. Basu
Dr. B. N. Prasad

Treasurer:

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis

Past President:

Dr. D. M. Bose

Reception Committee:

Patron:

Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao

Chairman:

Dr. S. Bhagavantam

Vice-Chairmen:

Dr. G. S. Melkote
Dr. Syed Husain

Vice-Chairman & Treasurer:

Shri L. N. Gupta

Local Secretaries:

Dr. S. H. Zaheer
Dr. N.V. Subba Rao
Prof. M. Sayeeduddin
Dr. R. Satyanarayan
Dr. V. P. Venkatachari

PROGRAMME

Opening Session

Saturday, the 2nd January, 1954

5-30 P.M.

Landscape Garden, Osmania University

1. Vandemataram
2. Opening Speech: Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Patron, Reception Committee & Chief Minister of Hyderabad State.
3. Welcome Address: Dr. S. Bhagavantam, Chairman, Reception Committee & Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.
4. Inaugural Address: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.
5. Presidential Address: Dr. S. L. Hora, President, Indian Science Congress Association.
6. Admittance of Honorary Members.
7. Vote of Thanks: To the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, Donors and Members of Reception Committee by Dr. N. V. Subba Rao, Local Secretary.
8. Vote of Thanks: To the Local Secretaries, Office-bearers and Volunteers by Dr. B. N. Prasad, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association.
9. National Anthem: (Jana Gana Mana).

N.B.—Invitees are requested to come in warm clothes, as the Inaugural Function will take place in the open, between 5-30 P. M. and 8 P.M.

41st SESSION

Indian Science Congress--1954

HYDERABAD-DECCAN

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WELCOME ADDRESS

by

Dr. S. BHAGAVANTAM

Chairman, Reception Committee

2nd January 1954

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Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. President, Distinguished Visitors and Delegates to the Indian Science Congress

On behalf of the Reception Committee and on behalf of the Osmania University, I have great pleasure in according a hearty welcome to you all at this forty-first annual meeting. I have been myself a member of the Indian Science Congress Association for several years now, but it is a matter of proud privilege for me to play the host as an ordinary member of the organization and as Chairman of the Reception Committee in this historic city of Hyderabad. This is just an accident—an accident that has worked very much in my favour. We, the members of the Osmania University, are generally proud of our beautiful surroundings, and today our sense of pride is elated by the fact that for a second time in our short history, the Indian Science Congress is holding its session under the auspices of the Osmania University. This is a comparatively young University that is just finding its way to new avenues of development. The fact that important personalities and distinguished scientists are going to hold their deliberations in our class rooms and in our laboratories during the ensuing session makes the members of this University look forward to a great opportunity

of coming in close contact with them. Anticipated opportunities generally stimulate an exhilarating condition at present. I hope, those who are in charge of reception to this great gathering are in such good mood and have greeted you with the warmth that befits the guests of your distinction and status.

The holding of such a session every year at different centres of learning in India has now become a regular feature. In the matter of scientific papers that are read, of meetings that are held and even of the delegates that gather together from different parts of India, there has been a steady and steep rise during the past few years. As a mere on-looker, it has been causing me some concern and I often wondered how this organization is going to prevent its own kernel, namely, its scientific content, from being crushed under the weight of its outer shell which is super-imposed with details of non-scientific nature. I daresay, the executive will already have given its anxious thought to such problems, but I take the liberty of just mentioning it because, I think, this aspect of the matter merits some further consideration.

We in this State have not only had a great and colourful past but are also looking forward to a bright and worthy future. In many ways, Hyderabad had been and is different from the rest of India. We have our own distinctive features. Though it is the 5th city of India in respect of population, it appeals to the discerning tourist as the first one because, amongst other

things, it still retains its oriental glamour unlike the other cities which have undergone a metamorphosis under modernizing influences. The cave-temples of Ellora and the paintings of Ajanta have been the objects of world-wide interest, attracting visitors from different countries and of different nations.

I may mention here, with some justification, that in the Osmania University itself, the Arts College building is a masterpiece of architecture. It was built of solid granite, quarried locally, and its architectural features are a Hindu-Muslim synthesis.

This statement about the synthesis of Hindu and Muslim architectures brings me to another phase of life in Hyderabad. The State itself has been an extraordinarily interesting meeting-place for different types of culture, of languages and of interests. Three linguistically different regions, namely, Telangana, Maratwada and Karnataka; four different languages, namely, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi and Kannada; and two major communities, namely, Hindu and Muslim, lived and thrived alongside each other for centuries. If we come to think of this fact against the background of modern setting, in many ways it is bound to strike us as belonging to an era of mutual trust and tolerance almost without a parallel in the history of India. I have always felt that an institution devoted to linguistic research and dealing with aspects such as the influence of one Indian language on another or the suitability of

Indian languages for imparting higher education, etc., will thrive in Hyderabad and produce useful results. As a matter of fact, the Osmania University is one of the few Indian Universities providing for a large number of professional chairs devoted to languages. In addition, we have a fairly strong Faculty of Science, a Faculty of Engineering, of Medicine, of Agriculture, of Veterinary Science, of Education, of Law, of Religion and Culture, and so on, and there are in all about 13,000 students on our rolls. Although we have slightly departed from the original idea of a University centre, fully residential in character, yet we still remain essentially a teaching University. Affiliated Colleges are very few and are of quite recent origin.

Besides the Osmania University, the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have a number of important scientific institutions. I should first mention the Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, opened only this morning by our Prime Minister. These Laboratories are mainly devoted to work of an industrial nature and are intended to render all help for the industrialization of Hyderabad State. We have also the Hyderabad Engineering Research Laboratories undertaking research for all the Engineering Departments of the State. There are a few scientific societies, such as the Hyderabad Science Association and the Association of Scientific Workers of India, Hyderabad Branch, doing useful work.

In welcoming you to our midst, I may take the liberty of stating that I am welcoming you to a city with a past full of history, with a present packed with interest and a future suggestive of great potentialities. I hope, amidst your scientific deliberations, you will find a little time to see something of the art treasures as well that adorn our city. The time spent on even a casual visit to a place like the Salar Jung Museum for instance, is likely to be considered by many of you as well worth taking off from the routine of your conference.

We, the citizens of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, are keenly alive to the need for expanding scientific research in order to bring its benefits to the door-step of every family. It is a matter of great good fortune that we have in you, Sir, our Prime Minister, a person who is fully alive to this urgent need. It is difficult to understand how a Prime Minister of so vast a country like ours does find time to take so much interest in the promotion of scientific studies and research as you are able to do. I would like to recall on this occasion a statement which you once made, namely, "Neglect of Science may even lead to the loss of freedom for our country." Overwhelming as the achievements of science during the last few decades have been, they have a particular significance for this country and to us, because they should all be geared to fighting poverty and distress. It is very gratifying to see that in this task the men of science in India have your support and your encouragement.

Science has no boundaries, geographical and otherwise. The fact that we have today, in this audience, men of science from different parts of the world and from different nationalities of the world, some of whom do not perhaps see eye to eye with each other in politics and in policies, is in itself a proof that all seekers of truth pursue only one path and have only one policy, that is, to seek knowledge wherever it may be available and from whatever quarter it may be forthcoming.

Our guests, who have thus assembled with a common objective, will be here, most of them at any rate, for the next one week. It will be our privilege to make their stay as pleasant as possible. I am, however, only too conscious of lapses on the part of the local organization in charge of hospitality and occasional discomfort in the rooms where you are staying or the halls where you are dining is bound to occur. To compensate for this, I wish to draw on two things. Our lawns are spacious and mild, pleasing air fills them. Our campus will resound with the deliberations of great scientists and the class rooms will be charged with an atmosphere of scholarliness. Please, when you are fed up with our hostels, choose the philosophical quiet of our gardens or an exhilarating symposium in one or other of our buildings and forgive your hosts. Our intentions are good. Our actions may not come up to the standard, but we shall endeavour not to lower the fair name of Hyderabad, the land of hospitality.

Thank you. Jai Hind.

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CITATION READ

ON THE OCCASION OF ADMITTING

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE

Indian Science Congress Association

AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE
FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE CONGRESS
HELD AT HYDERABAD—DECCAN
ON JANUARY 2, 1954.

SIR,

I present to you Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

Shri Nehru has rendered conspicuous service to the development and welfare of science in India by his keen interest in the application of science to the needs of the country. His encouragement of scientific enterprises, both pure and applied, has been a source of inspiration to all of us.

On behalf of the Council of the Indian Science Congress Association, I pray that in conformity with the provisions of Rule 28(B) of our Constitution, he be admitted to the Honorary Membership of the Association.

Letter from Dr. C. M. Jones to Dr. James H. Means containing advice for a person about to visit the Orient.

In the first place, I think a small, 1 ounce bottle of tincture of opium and a tightly fitting medicine dropper is a "must" for people who travel in the southern part of Europe or the Mediterranean basin. If you pick up what seems to be a mild diarrhea, I would suggest that you take tincture of opium, using 10 drops in a little water before each of the three meals and at bedtime. If this dose has an immediate effect and things begin to quiet down rapidly, then the dose can be reduced to 5 or 6 drops and kept at that level for another one to three days. Do not attempt to treat any diarrhea with opium for more than 72 hours without finding out whether some other treatment is needed.

For bacillary dysentery, I would suggest that you personally take 0.5 gram tablets of sulfadiazine. If you have a diarrhea which persists for more than 36 hours or is very acute for more than 18 hours, or is associated with a little fever, then I would take 1.0 gram stat and 0.5 grams every six hours for the next 36 hours. If things are distinctly better, I would then take 0.5 grams every 8 hours for the next few days. A generous amount of water should be taken with sulfadiazine, and obviously it should be stopped if there is any skin rash, nausea or vomiting.

If there is any suggestion of amebic dysentery, then there are two possible preparations: (1) Aralen (chloroquine), which is reasonably effective as an amebacide, as well as for handling malaria. This is taken in the form of the diphosphata tablet, 0.25 grams. You should take an initial dose of 4 tablets, then 2 tablets 8 hours later, then a single dose of 1 tablet on each of two consecutive days. (2) Vioform comes in tablets of 0.25 grams; the dose should be 1.5 grams to 3.0 grams daily in divided doses for ten days. Usually, unless there is a very severe attack, 1 tablet every 4 hours, at least for the first few days, should be adequate. More recently, Terramycin has been used very successfully in the handling of amebic dysentery, taking 0.5 grams every 6 hours for two weeks. This is effective, but I am not going to suggest this as the drug of choice because some people have a good deal of diarrhea and other gastro-intestinal disturbances from the use of this preparation. I believe, however, that the suggestions preceding this will be perfectly adequate.

For your friend, it might be wise to use sulfaguanidine instead or sulfadiazine, unless you are sure that he will use sulfadiazine carefully, will be sure to take enough water and look for toxic symptoms. Should sulfaguanidine be used for what is suspected to be bacillary dysentery, I would suggest taking 4 tablets (2.0 grams) with a reasonable amount of water every 4 hours for 24 hours; then the same dosage of 4 tablets (2.0 grams) every 8 hours for several days more, unless bowel movements become perfectly normal in a shorter period of time. There is no doubt from the experience in the last war that diazine in the most effective of the sulfa drugs.

Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri

See Sikandra (Akbar's tomb) on the way to Fatehpur Sikri (capital city built by Akbar, early 16th Century). You should climb up to the open terrace on the roof.

2. At Sikandra note the experiments in using Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim architectural styles and traditions - Hindu brackets, Muslim arches and domes and Buddhist stupa motives. Note particularly, the beautiful marble screens on the top terrace.

3. Fatehpur Sikri is the meeting place of Central Asian, Hindu and Muslim styles. Some of the domestic architecture (Birbal's palace, Jodha Bai's place) are extremely Hindu in feeling and decoration. The great Victory Gate (Bullan-Darwaza) and minarets are Muslim with pillars and brackets at many places of Hindu form.

4. In contrast the baths (hamam) and some of the buildings and decorations are of pure Central Asian style with enamel tiles and domes.

5. Notice generally the vigorous experimentation at Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra in Akbar's time which culminated in the Taj Mahal.

6. At Fatehpur Sikri, the most important sites are the great court-yard with the Panchmahal (which you should climb). Akbar's own apartments, the audience chamber (with the central pillar and bridges to the galleries on four sides) etc. In this ~~court~~ court-yard notice that the buildings were changed and additions were made from time to time. See the Turkish Sultana's apartment and hamam (bath). Outside the courtyard visit Birbal's palace, Jodhabai's palace, and Central Asian building where Jahangir was brought up. The next group is in the Gate of Victory (Bulan-durwaza) with the tomb of Selim Chista (with wonderful Hindu brackets and fine marble screens) and the great mosque where pillars and decorations are often of Hindu style.

Agra Fort and City

When you have walked up the inclined main road and reached the level of the Fort, turn sharply to the right and go through the earliest portions which were built in yellow and red sand stone in the time of Jahangir.

2. Notice the beautifully curved pillars, brackets and balconies of Hindu style and notice tower in pure red sand stone.

3. Also, in front of the Judhabai and Jahangir mahal see the Taj framed like a picture in the window-like openings on the parapet.

4. Now turn to your left and notice the portions which were built later. See the tower now built in red sand stone with marble decorations.

5. Go further to the left and notice the building are now mostly of pure marble.

6. Then to to the so-called Jasmine tower (where , it is stated, Shahjahan was kept imprisoned) and notice the very rich decorations. Also notice that the tower and brackets are now made entirely of marble.

7. After this see the hall of private audience and the quadrangle in front of the hall.

8. Notice the fine view of the Taj in the distance from the Jasmine tower and the quadrangle.

9. Then see the great quadrangle and also the Nagina mosque which is very small but beautiful and was used by the royal ladies as a place of private worship.

10. See the peacock throne and the great hall ofpublic audience.

11. Then go to the Pearl mosque before leaving the Agra Fort.

12. A visit should certainly be arranged to Itimad-ud-Daulah which is of a much earlier period and beautifully decorated in a typical Muslim style. A short drive round the market place and shops will be quite interesting but there is no need of going to Dayal Bagh.

Taj Mahal

See the Taj at least twice (or even 3 times) of which at least one view should be at about the time of the sun-rise or, alternatively, at about the time of sun-set and another view in good daylight in the morning or afternoon (not noon time). A view in moon light, if at all possible, is wonderful.

2. The first view in good day light (that is, not very early in the morning nor at sun sent not in moonlight, should be taken from the small street which was the original approach to the Taj.

3. At present motor cars usually go through the Taj garden and enters the quadrangle in front of the great gate of the Taj (Taj-gate) from the west so that the car usually halts in front of a big platform in front (south) of the great gate. Get down drom the car and turn your back to the Taj-gate(and the Tajmahal) and walk directly away from the Taj-gate(and Tajmahal) until you come to a short flight of steps. Clim the steps to a small gate directly on the other side of the quadrangle fro the Taj-gate. Go through the small gate and reach a small street which is at a higher level than the quadrangle and continue to walk away from the Taj (that is, keeping Taj at your back) for about 15 or 20 meters or a little more.

4. Now stop and turn your face towards the Taj and face the small gate through which you have come. You will notice that this gate is made entirely of red sand-stone with just a touch or ~~ix xxxixx~~ decoration in white marble. Now walk towards the small gate and at one point you will find that the inner portion of the great gate (Taj-gate) is exactly framed in the arch of the small gate.

5. Continue your walk and you will notice at other places the effect of an exact framing of increasing portions of the Taj-gate by the first and second arch of the small gate. All this time the Taj is not visible at all, but you have the opportunity of seeing the Taj-gate in its full grandeur and also the setting of the quadrangle.

6. Notice that the Taj-gate is also built of red sand stone but is more lavishly decorated with white marble, and that the domes of the Taj-gate are of pur marble (as first signs of the pure white of the Taj).

7. Coming out of the small gate notice that the whole quadrangle is before you. Now, walk down the light of steps and slowly walk towards the great gate (Taj-gate).

8. At several points, especially at the centre of the quadrangle (that is, midway between the small gate and the great gate) see that a view of the inner portion of the Taj in pure white is framed like a picture by the big arch of the great gate.

9. Walk close to the platform of the great gate and notice the increasing portions of the Taj are framed like pictures by the arch of the great gate at successive points.

10. Get up on the platform and walk slowly and notice the framing effect of the arch.

11. Enter the Taj-gate and walking slowly when you come to the centre of the gate (below the big brass lamp) notice that another view of the Taj is now framed by the second arch of the Taj-gate.

12. Walk toward the Taj and you will find other views with the framing effect, one in which the main dome and two side domes are framed, than all the domes; then the domes with the minarets on the side; and finally the Taj with the mosque on the west and the ecno-of-the mosque on the east would be in view.

13. Then come out on the platform in front of the great gate facing the Taj, and look at the grounds and the enclosures which are of red sand stone. Notice that the mosque and the echo-of-the-mosque on the two sides of the Taj are also of red sand-stone but are decorated with white marble. Notice that Taj Mahal is of pure marble in ~~xxxx xx xxx~~ contrast with the red in the surroundings.

14. Notice one special point about the four towers. The marble pieces are edged by very narrow stripes of black stone which give the towers greater strength and solidity of appearance than the domes which are not edged, with black (as if thefour towers form a kind of frame to the Taj). Also compare with Humaun's tomb (Delhi), and notice the great improvement achieved by the addition of the four towers. Humayun's tomb is somewhat has no frame while the main building of the Taj is famed by the four towers (which, as already noted, have greater solidity by the use of the black edging).

15. From the great gate waslk slowly towards the Taj and notice how the view changes. You can walk or sit down in the central balcony and notice the general effect. From here you can also look back to the Taj-gate (which is a great building by itself).

16. When you have come near Taj notice that there are two short flights of steps from either side (and not at the Centre) leading to the upper terrance. Notice that the lower platform is red, but the upper terrace is pure white. Also, notice that the approach has been arranged in such a way from the two sides that the view of the Taj is completely hidden until you reach the great platform in front of the main dome of the Taj. This clever arrangements of coming through staircases on the side has the effect of revealing the great quadrangle, the main building with the domes and the towers after you have reached the quadrangle (and prevents you to get distorted views while climbing the steps).

17. Walk round the big quadrangle and insidethe Taj and carefully notice the beautiful marble screens and decorated work. Also, hear the echo in the great central dome. (It is worth noting that the height of the Taj Mahal upto the top of the brass spire is about 15 or 20 ft. higher than the Kutub Minar of Delhi). It is worth while walking down to the real graves.

18. After seeing the main building of Taj it is worth walking a little in the graden between the Taj Mahal and the great gate as beautiful views of the Taj can be obtained from different parts of the garden.

19. On the way back to the great gate, you can stop and look back, see the solidity of the towers achieved by the black edgings, etc.

20. Coming back to the Taj-gate if there is time, you should climb on the first floor and the terrance of the Taj-gate from where some good views of the Taj can be seen. The view from the terrance or roof of the Taj-gate is particularly beautiful at sun-set and sun-rise.

21. There is a museum in the Taj-gate which is interesting but not very important and a hurried look may be enough .

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795 Rs
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$4.22
167.25
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542.63

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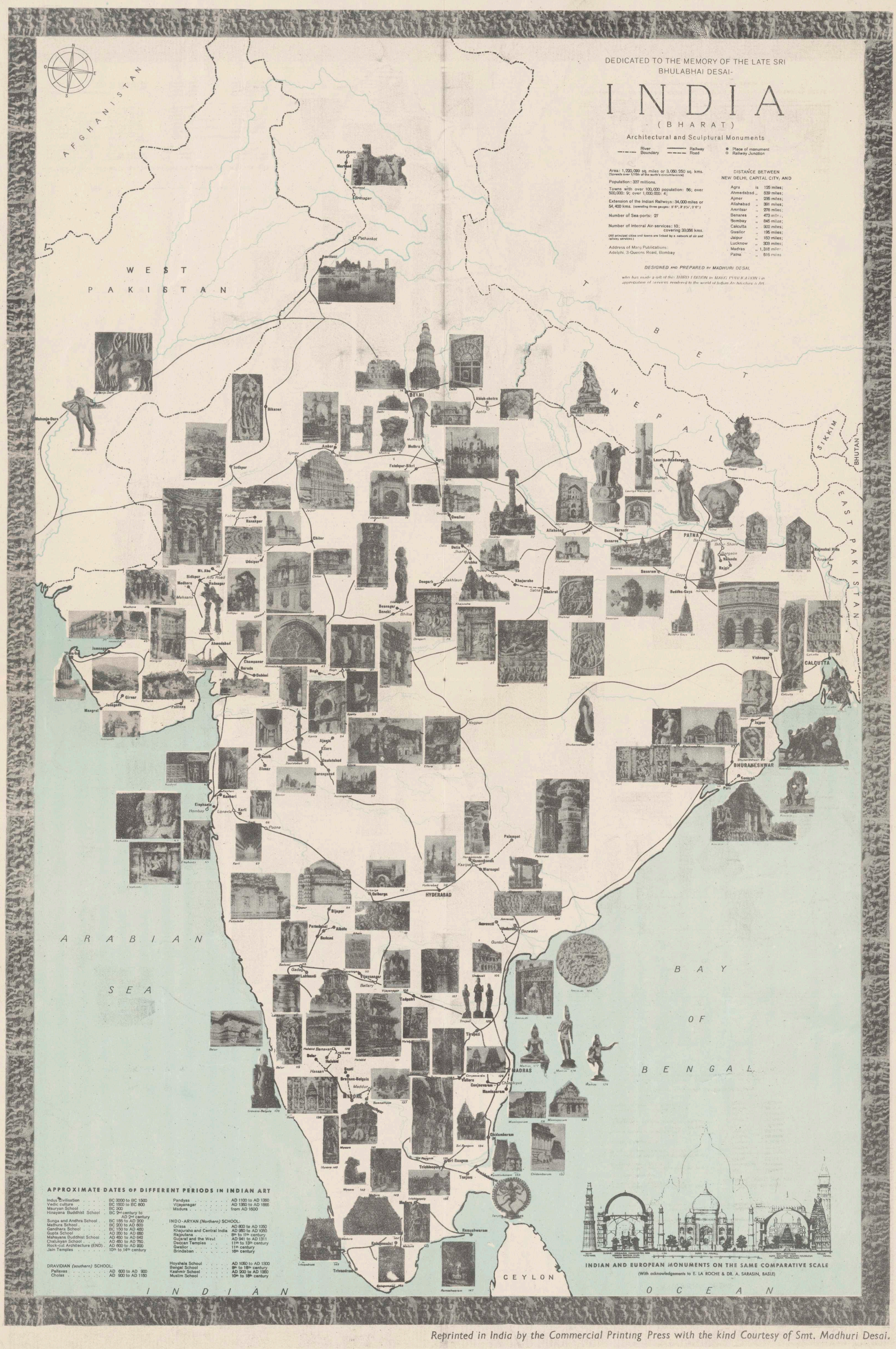

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