



# THE BPPIMT - NEWSLETTER

A Quarterly In-House Magazine  
of

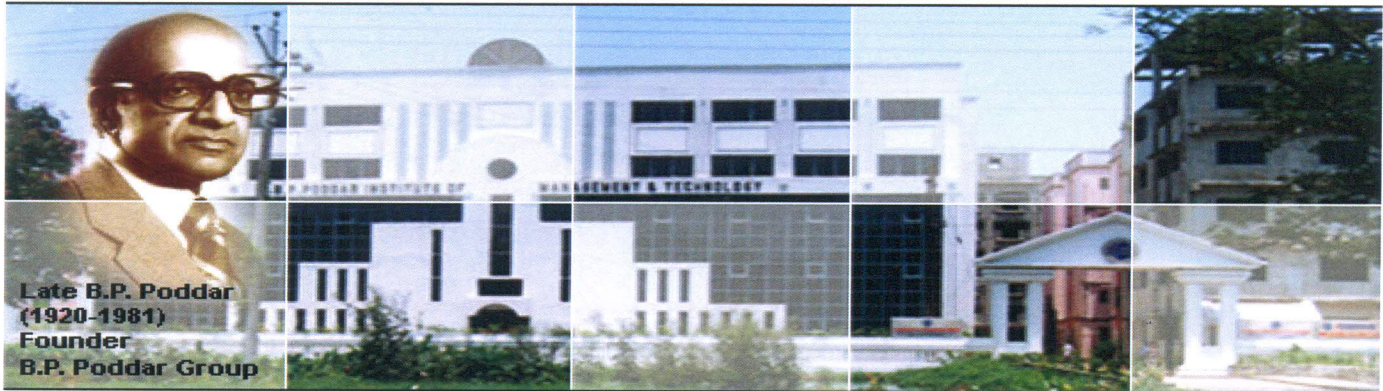
**B.P. Poddar Institute of Management and Technology**

Email: [bppimtnewsletter@bppimt.ac.in](mailto:bppimtnewsletter@bppimt.ac.in)

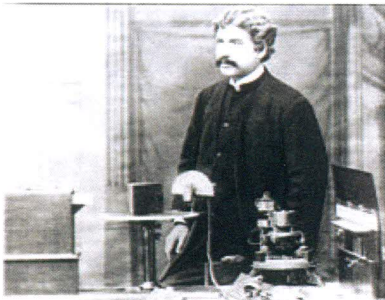
Issue - XIX, APRIL 2013

Chief Advisor: Prof (Dr.) Sutapa Mukherjee

Editor in Chief: Prof (Dr.) B.N. Chatterji



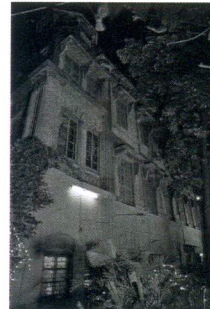
## REMEMBERING SIR J. C. BOSE ON HIS 75<sup>TH</sup> DEATH ANNIVERSARY



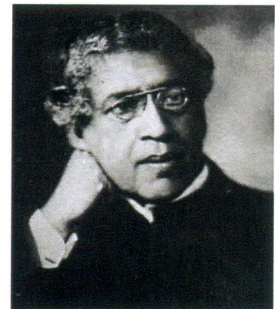
J. C. Bose in Royal Institution, London



Sir J. C. Bose (centre) with students



Acharya Bhavan



Sir J. C. Bose

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose born on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1858 was an Indian polymath: a physicist, biologist, botanist, archaeologist, as well as an early writer of science fiction. He pioneered the investigation of radio and microwave optics, made very significant contributions to plant science, and laid the foundations of experimental science in the Indian subcontinent. IEEE named him one of the fathers of radio science. He is also considered the father of Bengali science fiction. He was the first person from the Indian subcontinent to receive a US patent, in 1904. He also invented the crescograph. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose was born in Bikrampur, Bengal, (now Munshiganj District of Bangladesh). Bose graduated from St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. He then went to the University of London to study medicine, but could not pursue studies in medicine due to health problems. Instead, he conducted his research with the Nobel Laureate Lord Rayleigh at Cambridge and returned to India. He then joined the Presidency College of University of Calcutta as a Professor of Physics. There, despite racial discrimination and a lack of funding and equipment, Bose carried on his scientific research.

He made remarkable progress in his research of remote wireless signalling and was the first to use semiconductor junctions to detect radio signals. However, instead of trying to gain commercial benefit from this invention, Bose made his inventions public in order to allow others to further develop his research. J.C. Bose was knighted in 1917 and became an FRS in 1920. Bose was not interested in making money. He could have made millions by simply patenting his inventions but more important for him was to spread knowledge. Towards this end, he had nurtured a lifelong dream of establishing an institute of excellence. Conceived at least twenty years earlier, the Bose Institute was inaugurated in Calcutta on November 30, 1917. *This is not a laboratory*, he had said, about his Institute, *but a temple*. Bose died on November 23, 1937, just a week short of his eightieth birthday.

Sir Neville Mott, who won the Nobel Prize in 1977 for his contributions to solid state electronics, went on record stating that, *J.C. Bose was at least sixty years ahead of his time.... In fact, he had anticipated the existence of P-type and N-type semi-conductors.*

- Prof. (Dr.) Sutapa Mukherjee  
Principal BPPIMT

