

session II, Professor Tapan Kumar Kar talked on 'Qualitative Analysis of Continuous Dynamical Systems'. He too explained with examples and the students interacted with enthusiasm.

The Seminar was very well attended. Students and faculty members from various Colleges of Calcutta and its neighbourhood participated in the event. Many members of ISNA were also present in the seminar. The

organizers of the event under the guidance of the convenor conducted it successfully with meticulous planning and punctuality.

(A few photographs are on inside back cover)

Reported by
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Here are some amazing facts you must know about Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose:

- In November 1895, Bose presented a public demonstration at Town Hall in Calcutta where he sent an electromagnetic wave across 75 feet, passing through walls to remotely ring a bell and to explode some gunpowder
- Bose is known as the father of wireless communication. He had invented the Mercury Coherer, a radio wave receiver that was used by Guglielmo Marconi to build an operational two-way radio
- The science behind capturing radio waves was first demonstrated by Bose. While Marconi was celebrated for his invention, Bose remained unknown to many, as he never patented his work
- Bose was appointed as a professor in Presidency College (now University) in Calcutta by the order of Lord Ripon on his return from London
- Being a colonised Indian, Bose was denied access to laboratories. He would conduct his experiments only at his place. He would work inside a 24-square-foot room, which is hardly enough for any scientific experiment
- He was considered as the pioneer of Bengali science fiction. His book '*Polatok Toofan*' (Absconding Storm) described how a cyclone could be averted by using a bottle of hair oil. It explained how oil changes the surface tension and holds water. His book '*Niruddesher Kahini*' (Story of the Untraceable) was the first major Bengali science fiction
- Jagadish Chandra Bose was one of the most influential teachers of his time. Two of his students were Meghnad Saha and Satyendra Nath Bose
- There is a small crater on the moon named after Jagadish Chandra Bose. The Bose Crater is located at the far side of the moon close to Crater Bhabha and Crater Adler and has a diameter of 91 kilometres.

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