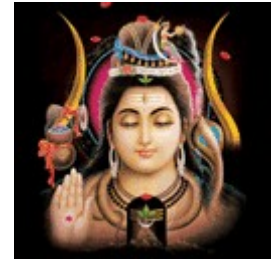
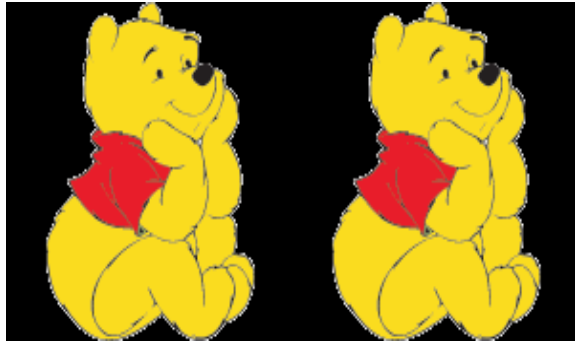




OM NAMAH SHIVAYA



Αλφρεδ Νοβελ.



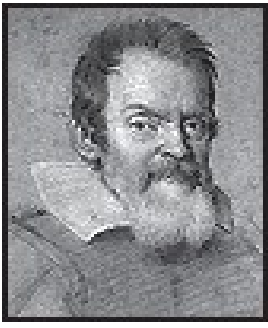
J.KEPLer

Shakespeare



J.C.BOSE

GALILIE



SIR I. NEWTON



carl friedrich gauss 'Prince of Mathematicians'



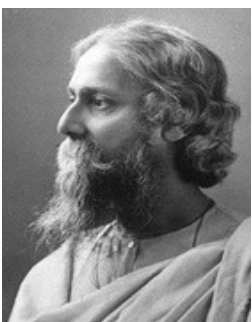
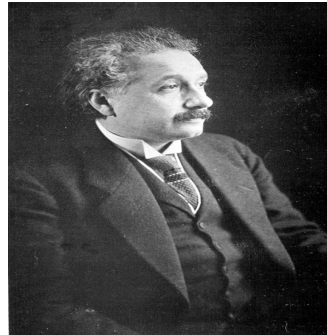
Muhammad ibn musa al-khavarizimi {alegebra}



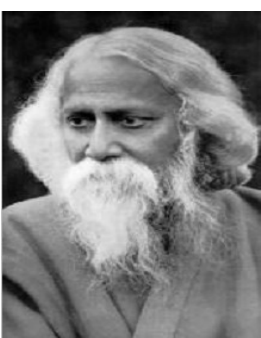
INESTIN {1879-1955}



Albert Einstein.



Tagore

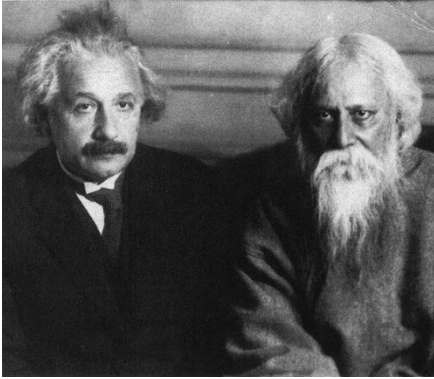


a.p.j kalam



Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam at Swearing in Ceremony as President of India

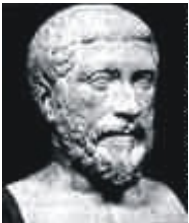
instein&tagore



Pierre Simon Laplace (1749 - 1827)



pythagoras



g.conter{1845-1918}



dedekind{1831-1916}



}

Joseph Proust (1754—1826)



MAX PLANK



plank



Joseph Louis Gay Lussac



Lorenzo Romano Amedeo Carlo Avogadro di Quareqa edi Carreto (1776-1856)



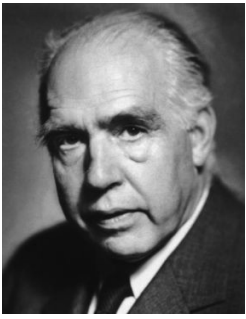
Max Planck (1858 - 1947)



Niels Bohr (1885-1962)



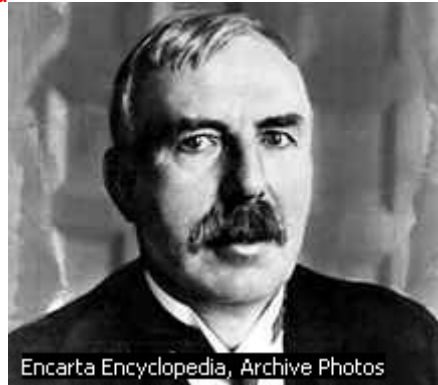
NIELS BOHR



j.j thomson



ruther ford



The British physicist Ernest Rutherford, winner of the 1908 Nobel

Prize in chemistry, pioneered the field of nuclear physics with his experimental research and his development of the nuclear theory of atomic structure. Rutherford stated that an atom consists largely of empty space, with an electrically positive nucleus in the centre, orbited by electrically negative electrons. By bombarding nitrogen gas with alpha particles (nuclear particles emitted in radioactive processes), Rutherford engineered the transformation of an atom of nitrogen into both an atom of oxygen and an atom of hydrogen. This experiment was an early stimulus to the development of nuclear energy, energy released in huge quantities by nuclear disintegration.

henry becquerel



marie curie



james chadwick



roentgen



Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev(1834-1907)



Svante Arrhenius (1859-1927)



JOHANNES BRONSTED



Charles babbage (1791-1871)



G . W. Leibnitz (1646-1716)



G. PEANO {1858-1932}



W. R. Hamilton (1805-1865)



Jacob Bernoulli (1654-1705)



Blaise Pascal (1623-1662)



Man's greatness lies in his power of thought



Blaise Pascal (1623 - 1662) A French Mathematician

Fibonacci (1175-1250)



René Descartes (1596 -1650)



Apollonius (262 B.C. -190 B.C.)



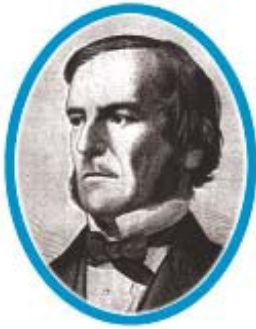
Leonhard Euler (1707-1783)



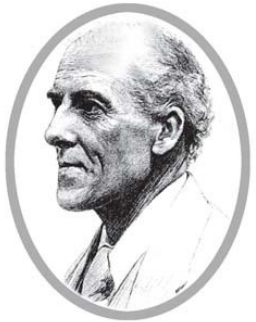
Sir Issac Newton (1642-1727)



George Boole (1815 - 1864)



Karl Pearson (1857-1936)



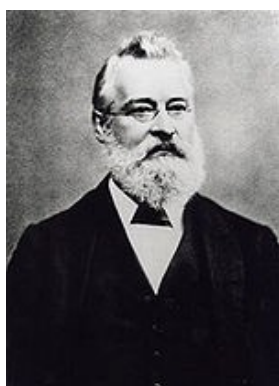
Kolmogorove (1903-1987)



Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner (December 13, 1780 - March 24, 1849)



John Alexander Reina Newlands (November, 1837 - [July 29, 1898](#))



Julius Lothar Meyer (August 19, 1830 - April 11, 1895)



Alexandre-Emile Béguyer de Chancourtois (20 January 1820 - 14 November 1886)

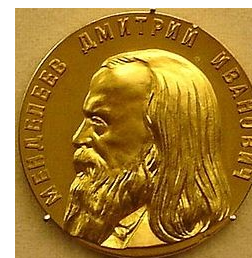


Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev {7 February 1834-2 February 1907}

MEDAL



Library of Congress



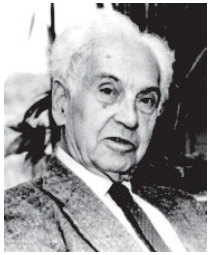
Paul Émile (François) Lecoq de Boisbaudran (18 April 1838 - 28 May 1912) discovered



[samarium](#) (1880) and [dysprosium](#) (1886). He also isolated [gadolinium](#) in 1885

Lars Fredrik Nilson (14 May 1840 - 27 May 1899) discovered [scandium](#) in 1879





Ernst Mayr (1904 - 2004) {biologist} 'The Darwin of the 20th century', was one of the 100 greatest

scientists of all time.

Katherine Esau (1898 - 1997) {Plant Anatomy}



sadi carnot {1796-1832} {father of thermodynamics}

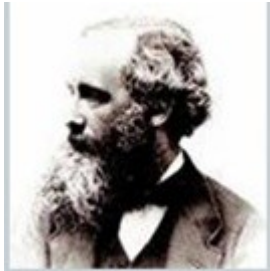
Kinetic

moleculer theory

Bernoulli



Maxwell



boltzman



Louis de Broglie



APRIL 15, 1707-SEPT 7, 1783 {SWITGER LAND}



Erwin Schrödinger b. Vienna, Austria, August 12, 1887, d. Alpbach, Austria, January 4, 1961]



Library of Congress

Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier Paris, August 26, 1743, d. Paris, May 8, 1794]



Library of Congress

Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac {BORN-ON 6 DEC-1778-9 MAY 1850} FRENCH CHEMIST



Johannes Diderik van der Waals {born NOVEMBER 23, 1837-DIED 8-MARCH -1923} {NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS IN 1910}



Werner Karl Heisenberg (1901-1976). {BORN 5-DEC-1901—DIED 1-FEB-1976} GERMANY PHYSICIST



Library of Congress

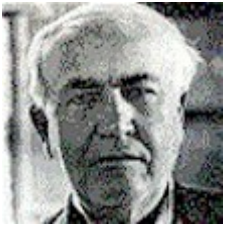


{[Nobel Prize in Physics \(1932\)](#)}



Ibn alHaytham (Alhazen) has been described as the "first scientist" for his development of the scientific method.

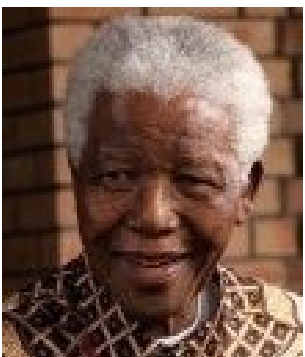
Edison {1847-1931}



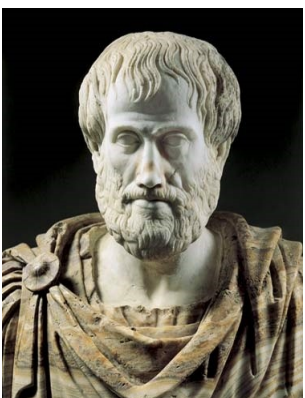
niel armstrong {world first astronaute who step on the moon}

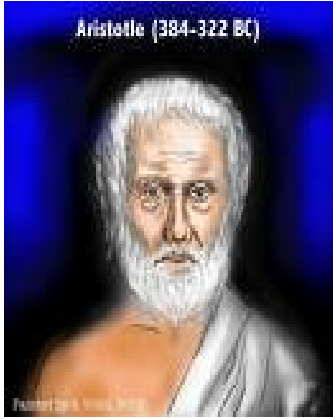


NELSAN MANDELA

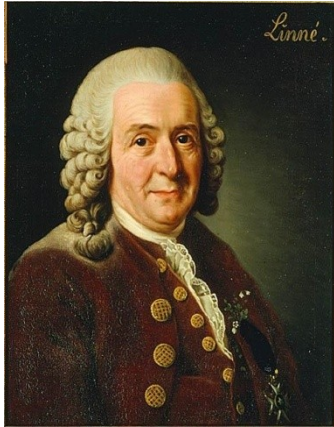


Aristotle (384 BC - 322 BC, Greek) divided the living organisms into: [PLANTS](#) and [ANIMALS](#)





- Carolus naeus (1735), a Swedish botanist and medical doctor



divided the living organisms into two kingdoms namely **PLANTAE** and **ANOMALIA** Representing plants and animals

In Robert Whittaker's (1920-1980) five Kingdom classification, the groups are well defined



with criteria

August Wilhelm Eichler (1875-78) German Botanist. Eichler wrote a syllabus of pharmaceutical



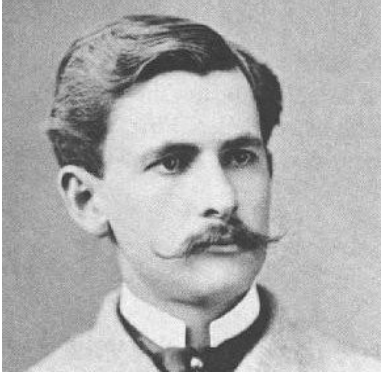
botany and made significant collection on the flora of Brazil.

CONCEPTUAL PHYSICS :-

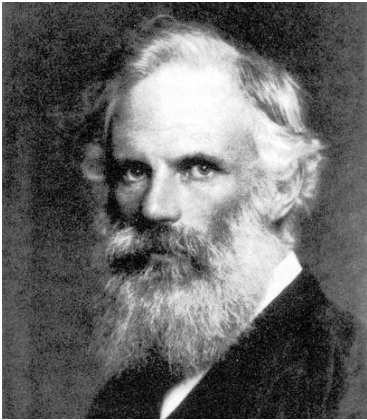
James Joule (1818-1889) discovered the law of conservation of energy.



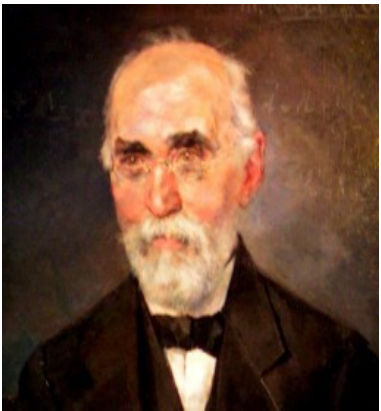
Albert Michelson, in 1887, the year of the Michelson-Morley experiment.



George FitzGerald, 1851-1901.



Hendrik Lorentz, 1853-1928.



André Marie Ampère (1775-1836).



Alessandro Volta (1745-1827).



Georg Simon Ohm (1787-1854).



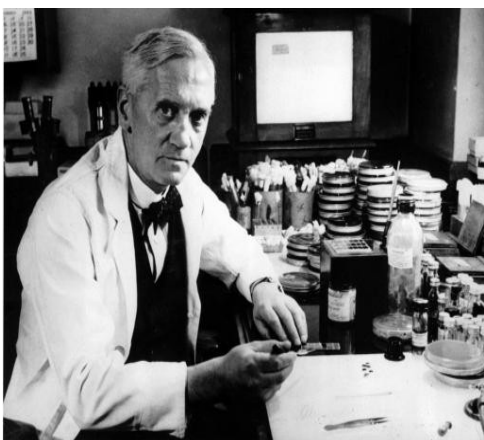
Faraday on a British banknote.



James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879)



Alexander Fleming Discovered Penicillin



Johannes Kepler German astronomer (1571-1630)



Robert Brown (1773-1858) he named the nucleus



Hartwell in 2001 identified more than 100 genes that help control the cell type Nobel Prize in physiology

- In the year 1934 Harold C. Urey, an American scientist got Nobel Prize for separation of hydrogen isotope of mass number two.
- Tritium is radioactive and emits low energy β^- particles.
- **Halliday resnick**

Archimedes (c. 287-212 B.C.)



Archimedes, a Greek mathematician, physicist, and engineer, was perhaps the greatest scientist of antiquity. He was the first to compute accurately the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, and he showed how to calculate the volume and surface area of spheres, cylinders, and other geometric shapes. He is well known for discovering the nature of the buoyant force. Archimedes was also a gifted inventor. One of his practical inventions, still in use today, is Archimedes's screw—an inclined, rotating, coiled tube originally used to lift water from the holds of ships. He also invented the catapult and devised systems of levers, pulleys, and weights for raising heavy loads. Such inventions were successfully used to defend his native city Syracuse during a two-year siege by the Romans.

Daniel Bernoulli (1700-1782)



Daniel Bernoulli, a Swiss physicist and mathematician, made important discoveries in fluid dynamics. Born into a family of mathematicians, he was the only member of the family to make a mark in physics. Bernoulli's most famous work, *Hydrodynamica*, was published in 1738; it is both a theoretical and a practical study of equilibrium, pressure, and speed in fluids. He showed that as the speed of a fluid increases, its pressure decreases. In *Hydrodynamica* Bernoulli also attempted the first explanation of the behavior of gases with changing pressure and temperature; this was the beginning of the kinetic theory of gases.

Isaac Newton English physicist



and mathematician (1642-1727) Isaac Newton was one of the most brilliant scientists in history. Before the age of 30, he formulated the basic concepts and laws of mechanics, discovered the law of universal gravitation, and invented the mathematical methods of calculus. As a consequence of his theories, Newton was able to explain the motions of the planets, the ebb and flow of the tides, and many special features of the motions of the Moon and the Earth. He also interpreted many fundamental observations concerning the nature of light. His contributions to physical theories dominated scientific thought for two centuries and remain important today.

Johannes Kepler German astronomer (1571-1630) The German astronomer Johannes Kepler



is best known for developing the laws of planetary motion based on the careful observations of Tycho Brahe.

Lord Kelvin British physicist and mathematician (1824-1907) Born William Thomson in



Belfast, Kelvin was the first to propose the use of an absolute scale of temperature. The Kelvin temperature scale is named in his honor. Kelvin's work in thermodynamics led to the idea that energy cannot pass spontaneously from a colder body to a hotter body.

Sadi Carnot French physicist



(1796-1832) Carnot was the first to show the quantitative relationship between work and heat. In 1824 he published his only work—*Reflections on the Motive Power of Heat*—which reviewed the industrial, political, and economic importance of the steam engine. In it, he defined work as “weight lifted through a height.”

Charles Coulomb (1736-1806) Coulomb's major contribution to science was in the field of



electrostatics and magnetism. During his lifetime, he also investigated the strengths of materials and determined the forces that affect objects on beams, thereby contributing to the field of structural mechanics. In the field of ergonomics, his research provided a fundamental understanding of the ways in which people and animals can best do work. (Photo courtesy of AIP Niels Bohr)

Karl Friedrich Gauss German mathematician and astronomer (1777-1855)



Gustav Kirchhoff (1824- 1887) Kirchhoff, a professor at Heidelberg, Germany, and Robert



Bunsen invented the spectroscope and founded the science of spectroscopy, which we shall study in Chapter 40. They discovered the elements cesium and rubidium and invented astronomical spectroscopy. Kirchhoff formulated another Kirchhoff's rule, namely, "a cool substance will absorb light of the same wavelengths that it emits when hot."

Hans Christian Oersted Danish physicist (1777- 1851)



Andre-Marie Ampère (1775- 1836) Ampère, a Frenchman, is credited with the discovery of



electromagnetism— the relationship between electric currents and magnetic fields. Ampère's genius, particularly in mathematics, became evident by the time he was 12 years old; his personal life, however, was filled with tragedy. His father, a wealthy city official, was guillotined during the French Revolution, and his wife died young, in 1803. Ampère died at the age of 61 of pneumonia. His judgment of his life is clear from the epitaph he chose for his gravestone: *Tandem Felix* (Happy at Last).

Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Faraday, a British physicist and chemist, is often regarded as



the greatest experimental scientist of the 1800s. His many contributions to the study of electricity include the invention of the electric motor, electric generator, and transformer, as well as the discovery of electromagnetic induction and the laws of electrolysis. Greatly influenced by religion, he refused to work on the development of poison gas for the British military.

Joseph Henry (1797-1878) Henry, an American physicist, became the first director of the



Smithsonian Institution and first president of the Academy of Natural Science. He improved the design of the electromagnet and constructed one of the first motors. He also discovered the phenomenon of self-induction but failed to publish his findings. The unit of inductance, the henry, is named in his honor.

Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) Tesla was born in Croatia but spent most of his professional life as an



inventor in the United States. He was a key figure in the development of alternating current electricity, high-voltage transformers, and the transport of electric power via ac transmission lines. Tesla's viewpoint was at odds with the ideas of Thomas Edison, who committed himself to the use of direct current in power transmission. Tesla's ac approach won out.

James Clerk Maxwell Scottish theoretical physicist (1831-1879) Maxwell developed the



electromagnetic theory of light and the kinetic theory of gases, and he explained the nature of color vision and of Saturn's rings. His successful interpretation of the electromagnetic field produced the field equations that bear his name. Formidable mathematical ability combined with great insight enabled Maxwell to lead the way in the study of electromagnetism and kinetic theory. He died of cancer before he was 50.

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz German physicist (1857-1894) Hertz made his most important



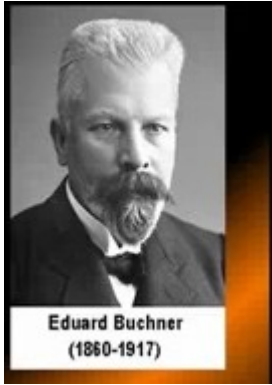
discovery—radio waves—in 1887. After finding that the speed of a radio wave was the same as that of light, he showed that radio waves, like light waves, could be reflected, refracted, and diffracted. Hertz died of blood poisoning at age 36. He made many contributions to science during his short life. The hertz, equal to one complete vibration or cycle per second, is named after him.

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) Einstein, one of the greatest physicists of all times, was born in



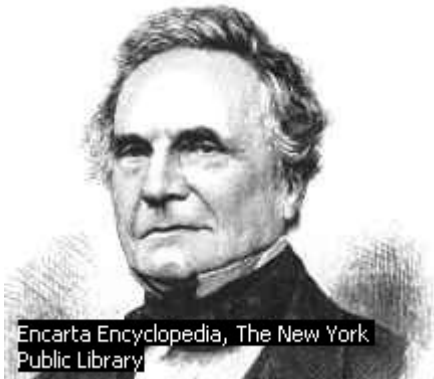
Ulm, Germany. In 1905, at the age of 26, he published four scientific papers that revolutionized physics. Two of these papers were concerned with what is now considered his most important contribution: the special theory of relativity. In 1916, Einstein published his work on the general theory of relativity. The most dramatic prediction of this theory is the degree to which light is deflected by a gravitational field. Measurements made by astronomers on bright stars in the vicinity of the eclipsed Sun in 1919 confirmed Einstein's prediction, and as a result Einstein became a world celebrity. Einstein was deeply disturbed by the development of quantum mechanics in the 1920s despite his own role as a scientific revolutionary. In particular, he could never accept the probabilistic view of

events in nature that is a central feature of quantum theory. The last few decades of his life were devoted to an unsuccessful search for a unified theory that would combine gravitation and electromagnetism.



in chemistry for his biochemical research and his discovery of cell-free fermentation.

Babbage, Charles (1791-1871), British mathematician and inventor, who designed and



built mechanical computing machines on principles that anticipated the modern electronic computer. Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia. © 1993-2001 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.



Kirchhoff, Gustav Robert (1824-1887), German physicist, born in Königsberg (now Kaliningrad,

Russia) and educated at the University of Königsberg. He was Professor of Physics at the universities of Breslau, Heidelberg, and Berlin. With the German chemist Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, Kirchhoff developed the modern spectroscope for chemical analysis. In 1860 the two scientists discovered the elements caesium and rubidium by means of spectroscopy. Kirchhoff conducted important investigations of radiation heat transfer and also postulated two rules, now known as Kirchhoff's laws of networks, concerning the distribution of current in electric circuits.

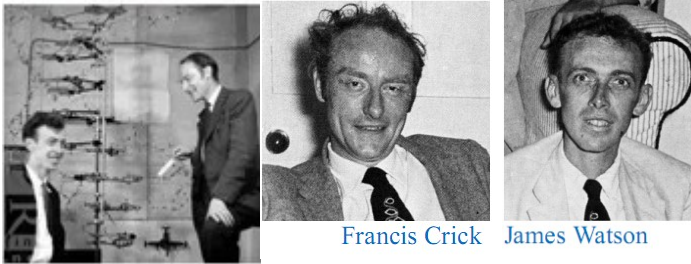


Seaborg, Glenn Theodore (1912-1999), American chemist and Nobel laureate, known for his

discovery of new chemical elements. Seaborg was born in Ishpeming, Michigan, and was educated at the University of California. He taught chemistry at the university after 1939, becoming an assistant professor in 1941 and a full professor in 1945. He was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1961 to 1967 and then became professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and associate director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. From 1942 to 1946, at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, he conducted research in nuclear chemistry and physics in connection with the Manhattan Project. He was known particularly for his discovery and characterization of many radioactive isotopes and for his share in the discovery of such transuranic elements as plutonium, americium, curium, berkelium, californium, einsteinium, fermium, mendelevium, and nobelium. Towards the end of his life one of the elements he had a hand in discovering (number 106) was officially named Seaborgium, a rare honour for a living scientist. Seaborg shared the 1951 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with

the American physicist Edwin McMillan. His writings include Nuclear Properties of the Heavy Elements (1964) and Nuclear Milestones (1972).

The structure of DNA molecule (B-type) was proposed by J.D.



Francis Crick James Watson

Watson and F.H.C. Crick in 1953. James Watson francis crick in 1953 Watson and Crick's model is known as double helix..

James Watson and Francis Crick used the chemical data of DNA and combined it with the crystallography data from Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins.



Rosalind Franklin



Rosalind Franklin

Rosalind Franklin worked on crystallography. She pictured the DNA with x-ray

diffraction and this was used by Watson and Crick to propose the structure of DNA.

Franklin, Rosalind Elsie (1920-1958), British biophysicist and crystallographer. Born in London, she studied physical chemistry at Newnham College, Cambridge. During World War II she investigated the minute structure of coal and from 1947 to 1950 she worked in Paris, where she became expert in using X-ray diffraction techniques to determine molecular structures. In 1951, at King's College, London, she turned her attention to the structure of fibres of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA; see Genetics), a subject that Maurice Wilkins at King's was also examining, but she and Wilkins found it difficult to collaborate. Franklin's own X-ray diffraction studies showed that the DNA molecule could exist in two separate forms (A and B), and her interpretation of the B form was known by late 1952 to Francis Crick and James Watson, working on the structure of DNA at the University of Cambridge. The April 25, 1953 issue of *Nature*, in which Watson and Crick announced their famous helical model of DNA, also contained a paper on DNA by Franklin and the British biophysicist R. G. Gosling. They were getting close to the Crick-Watson model, and they soon produced X-ray diffraction evidence to confirm its accuracy.

For the last five years of her short life, Franklin worked at Birkbeck College, London, on the structure of the tobacco mosaic virus. She showed that the ribonucleic acid molecule of the virus consists of a single strand, embedded in a protein coat. She died from cancer, aged 37. The 1962 Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology was shared by Crick, Watson, and Wilkins, for their contributions to elucidating the structure of DNA.

Wilkins, Maurice Hugh Frederick (1916-), British biophysicist and Nobel laureate,



Maurice Wilkins



Maurice Wilkins

who contributed to the determination of the structure of the nucleic acid known as DNA. Wilkins was born in Pongaroa, New Zealand, and received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Birmingham in 1940. He became a member of the Medical Research Council at King's College, University of London, in 1946, advancing to the position of deputy director in 1955. Wilkins studied the structure of the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) molecule by X-ray diffraction techniques and discovered that the molecule appeared to have a double spiral structure. On the basis of his work, the American biochemist James Dewey Watson and the British biophysicist Francis Crick deduced the structure of the molecule. Wilkins, Watson, and Crick shared the 1962 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine.

Erwin Chargaff



Geber

721 AD - 815 AD

Hydrochloric acid was first discovered around A.D. 800 when common salt is mixed with sulfuric acid. **Geber** is the Latinized form of "Jabir", with the full name of **Abu Musa Jabir ibn Hayyan al azda** prominent **polymath**: a chemist and alchemist, **astronomer and astrologer, engineer, geologist, philosopher, physicist, and pharmacist and physician.**



Geber

721 AD - 815 AD

Geber or Jabir is held to be the first practical alchemist.

Jabir discovered many important chemicals, and recorded his findings in over twenty books, which carried his chemical knowledge of hydrochloric acid and other basic chemicals for hundreds of years.



విశ్వంలోని పదార్థం పరమాణువుల మయం. పరమాణువులో అతి తేలికైన కణం ఎలక్ట్రాన్. అంత సూక్ష్మమైన ఎలక్ట్రాన్ లో ఉండే విద్యుదావేశాన్ని కొలవడం ఎంత గొప్ప విషయమో ఆలోచించండి. దాన్ని సాధించిన వాడే అమెరికా శాస్త్రవేత్త రాబర్ట్ మిల్లికాన్. ఐన్ స్టీన్ సిద్ధాంతీకరించిన ఫోటో విద్యుత్ ఫలితం సూత్రాన్ని నిరూపించిన ఘనత ఈయనదే. అందులో భాగంగా ప్లాంక్ స్థిరాంకం విలువను కనుగొన్నారు. ఈయన 1923లో భౌతిక శాస్త్రంలో నోబెల్ బహుమతిని అందుకున్నారు.

అమెరికా ఇలినాయిస్ లోని మోరిసన్ నగరంలో 1868 మార్చి 22న పుట్టిన రాబర్ట్ మిల్లికాన్ బాల్యమంతా ప్రకృతి పరిశీలన, పొలం పనులు, చేపల వేట, టెన్నిస్ ఆటలతో గడిచింది.



Carl Wilhelm Scheele
(1742 - 1786)



Sir Humphry Davy
(1778 – 1829)



friedrich mischer experiment on DNA.



Griffith



Avery



MacLeod




McCarty (with Watson and Crick)




Hershy-chase experiment on DNA.

Willebrord Snell discovered the law of refraction which is now termed Snell's law.



Abraham De Moivre
(1667-1754)



A French mathematician

Wrote a book on probability theory entitled 'The Doctrine of Chances'

De Moivre's theorem 10

ఋన్నో డిగ్రీలు పొందాడు.. మరెన్నో భాషలు నేర్చాడు.. సైన్స్‌నే మలుపు తిప్పిన సిద్ధాంతాన్ని.. ప్రతిపాదించాడు! అతడే కోపర్నికన్! ఆయన పుట్టింది ఈ రోజే!

ఒక విషయాన్ని అందరూ నమ్ముతున్నప్పుడు, మతం కూడా దాన్ని సమర్థిస్తున్నప్పుడు, దానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా చెప్పాలంటే ఎంత ధైర్యం కావాలి? ఎంత పరిశోధన చేసుండాలి? నికొలాన్ కోపర్నికన్ అనే ఓ శాస్త్రవేత్త అంతటి ధైర్యం ఉన్నాడు. అంతటి పరిశోధకుడే.



సూర్యుడు తూర్పున ఉదయించి, పడమరలో అస్తమిస్తున్నాడు కాబట్టి కదలిక లేనిది భూమే. దాని చుట్టూ సూర్యుడే తిరుగుతున్నాడు' అని అందరూ గట్టిగా నమ్మే రోజుల్లో పుట్టిన కోపర్నికన్ ఓ కొత్త సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ప్రకటించాడు. అదే 'సూర్యకేంద్రక సిద్ధాంతం'.

సూర్యుడి చుట్టూ భూమి, ఇతర గ్రహాలు తిరుగుతున్నాయనేదే ఆ సిద్ధాంతం. టెలిస్కోపు లాంటి ఆధునిక పరికరాలేవీలేని ఆ రోజుల్లోనే అతడిలా చెప్పడం వెనుక ఎంతో పరిశీలన ఉంది.

పోలెండ్‌లోని బోరన్ నగరంలో 1473 ఫిబ్రవరి 19న ధనవంతుల బిడ్డగా నలుగురి సంతానంలో చివరివాడిగా పుట్టిన కోపర్నికన్ చిన్నతనంలోనే తండ్రిని కోల్పోయాడు. మేనమామ సంరక్షణలో ఎదిగిన అతడు వేదాంత, ఖగోళ, భూగోళ, గణిత శాస్త్రాలను క్షుణ్ణంగా అభ్యసించాడు. ఇటలీ వెళ్లి న్యాయశాస్త్రాన్ని, డాక్టరేట్‌ను కూడా చేసినా చదువు మీద మక్కువ తగ్గక వైద్యవిద్యను కూడా అభ్యసించడం విశేషం. డిగ్రీలతో పాటు లాటిన్, పోలిష్, జర్మన్, గ్రీకు, ఇటాలియన్ భాషల్లో పట్టు సాధించాడు. మేనమామ అనారోగ్యానికి గురి కావడంతో ఆయన స్థానంలో ముప్పై ఏళ్లకే మతబోధకుడయ్యాడు. చర్చి ఆవరణలో ఉండే ఒక గోపురంపై నుంచి రాత్రివేళ ఆకాశంలో నక్షత్రాలను పరిశీలిస్తూ రాసుకుంటూ ఉండేవాడు. ఆ పరిశోధనలకు గణితాన్ని జోడించి నక్షత్రాలు, గ్రహాల చలనాలకు సంబంధించిన మ్యాపులను రూపొందించి సూర్య కేంద్రక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించాడు. భూమి గుండ్రంగా ఉంటుందని నిర్ధారించినవాడు కూడా అతడే. ఆపై 'ఆన్ ద రివల్యూషన్ ఆఫ్ ద సెలెస్టియల్ స్పియర్స్' అనే గ్రంథాన్ని రచించాడు.

మత బోధకుడిగా ఉంటూ మతవిశ్వాసాలకు వ్యతిరేకమైన విషయాన్ని చెప్పిన కోపర్నికన్ సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, ఆ తర్వాతి రోజుల్లో గెలీలియో టెలిస్కోపు ద్వారా నిరూపించాడు. ఆపై కెప్లర్ గ్రహగమన సూత్రాలకు, న్యూటన్ విశ్వ గురుత్వ నియమానికి కూడా ఈ సిద్ధాంతమే పునాది కావడం విశేషం.

హరిత విప్లవానికి ఆద్యుడు!

పొలాల్లో ఆడుతూ పాడుతూ పెరిగాడు... పెద్దయ్యాక బంగారు పంటలు పండించాడు... కోట్లాది మందికి ఆహార కొరత తీర్చాడు... దేశదేశాల్లో రైతులకు ఆరా ధ్యుడయ్యాడు... అతడే నార్మన్ బోర్లాగ్! ఆయన పుట్టిన రోజు ఇవాళే!



†క్కడో అమెరికాలో పుట్టిన శాస్త్రవేత్తకి మన భారత ప్రభుత్వం 'పద్మ విభూషణ్' ఇచ్చి గౌరవించిందంటే ఆయన పరిశోధనలు మన దేశానికి ఎంత మేలు చేశాయో ఆలోచించండి. ఆయనే నోబెల్ శాంతి అవార్డు గ్రహీత నార్మన్ ఎర్నెస్ట్ బోర్లాగ్. హరిత విప్లవ పితామహుడిగా పేరొనే ఈయనను 'పంద కోట్ల మందిని పస్తుల నుంచి రక్షించినవాడు'గా చెబుతుంటారు.

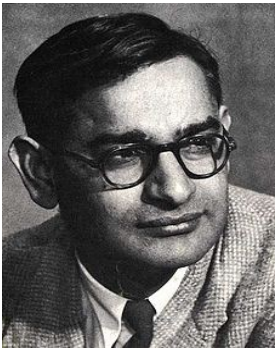
దేశదేశాల్లోని రైతుల బతుకుల్లో వెలుగు నింపిన నార్మన్ బోర్లాగ్ 1914 మార్చి 25న అమెరికాలోని అయోవాలో ఓ రైతు కుటుంబంలో పుట్టాడు. ఏ డేళ్ల నుంచి పదిహేడేళ్ల వయసు వరకూ వాళ్ల పొలాల్లో చేపలు పట్టడం, వేటాడడం, కోళ్లు, పశువులతో కాలక్షేపం, పంట పనులను పరిశీలించడంలో ఆడుతూపాడుతూ గడిపాడు. కుస్తీ పోటీల్లో పాల్గొనేవాడు. మరో పక్క చదువుకుంటూ మిన్నిసోటా విశ్వవిద్యాలయం నుంచి అటవీశాస్త్రంలో పట్టాపొంది ఉద్యోగంలో చేరాడు. తిరిగి అదే విశ్వవిద్యాలయం నుంచి ప్లాంట్ పాథాలజీ, జెనిటిక్స్‌లో పీహెచ్‌డీ చేశాడు.

పరిశోధనల్లో ఆయన ధృష్టి గోధుమ పంట మీద పడడం ప్రపంచానికి గొప్ప మేలు చేసింది. చీడపీడలను తట్టుకుంటూ అధిక దిగుబడినిచ్చే పొట్టిరకం గోధుమ పంగడాలను కనిపెట్టడం ద్వారా సంచలనం సృష్టించారు. 1960 ప్రాంతంలో కరువుకాటకాలతో అల్లాడుతున్న ఇండియా, పాకిస్థాన్ దేశాల్లో ఆ పంగడాలను పరిచయం చేశారు. 1963లో ఆయన ఇండియా కూడా సందర్శించారు. ఆయన పంగడాల పల్ల గోధుమల దిగుబడి రెట్టింపైంది. అది హరిత విప్లవంగా మారింది. ఆసియా, ఆఫ్రికా ప్రాంతాల్లో సైతం కోట్లాది మంది రైతులు లబ్ధి పొందారు. ప్రస్తుతం ప్రపంచం మొత్తం మీద 18.7 కోట్ల ఎకరాల్లో బోర్లాగ్ కనిపెట్టిన గోధుమ పంగడాలను వాడుతున్నారు.

,హార పంటల కొరతను తీర్చినందుకు 1970లో బోర్లాగ్‌కు నోబెల్ శాంతి బహుమతిని ప్రకటించారు. ఆ విషయాన్ని టెలిఫోన్‌లో చెప్పడానికి అందుబాటులో లేక వార్తాహారులు వెతుక్కుంటూ వెళితే గోధుమ పొలంలో ఆయన కనిపించారు. బోర్లాగ్ 2009 సెప్టెంబర్ 12న తన 95వ ఏట మరణించారు. ఇప్పటికీ మన దేశంలోని పంజాబ్, హర్యానా ప్రాంతాల్లో రైతుల ఇళ్లలో ఆయన ఫోటో కనిపిస్తుంది.

Indian nobel prize laureates

har gobind khorana {jan-9-1922}



Nobel Laureate in Medicine for work on



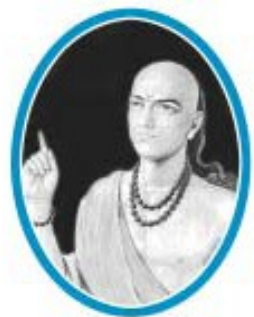
interpretation of the genetic code . Currently residing as professor at MIT.

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman {November 7, 1888 -November 21, 1970}



Nobel Prize for Physics (1930)

ARYA BHATT {476-550 B.C}



Brahmagupta (598 A.D.),



CV RAMANUJAN



Srinivasa Ramanujam,(1887 - 1920): Great Indian



Mathematician, whose interest from academics at Trinity, College, Cambridge, led him to collaborate there and postulate and prove well over 3,542 theorems.

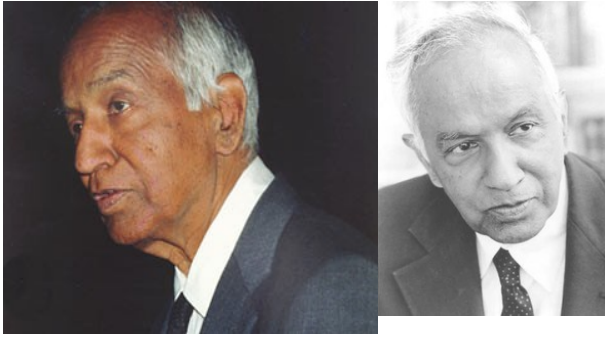
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA



rakesh Sharma



subramanya Chandra shekar



Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, (1858 - 1937)USA based IEEE has proved what has been a century



old suspicion amongst academics that the pioneer of wireless-radio communication was Professor Jagdish Chandra Bose and not Guglielmo Marconi.

Satyendranath Bose, (1894-1974)Indian Physicist, who solved one



of the mysteries of quantum mechanics, showing that in the quantum world some particles are indistinguishable. His collaborations with Albert Einstein led to a new branch on statistical mechanics know commonly known as the "Einstein-Bose" statistics.

Indian Presidents



Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963) Term of Office: 26 January 1950 TO 13 May 1962



Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975) Term of Office: 13 May 1962 TO 13 May 1967



Dr. Zakir Husain (1897-1969) Term of Office: 13 May 1967 TO 3 May 1969



Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri (1894-1980) Term of Office: 3 May 1969 TO 20 July 1969 and 24



August 1969 TO 24 August 1974

Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1905-1977) [Term of Office: 24 August 1974 TO 11 February 1977](#)



SHRI NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY (1913-1996) [Term of Office: 25 July 1977 TO 25 July 1982](#)



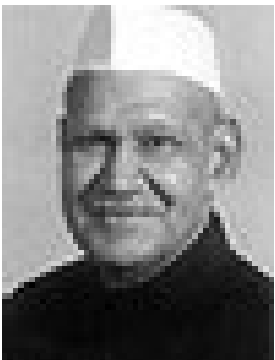
Giani Zail Singh (1916-1994) [Term of Office: 25 July 1982 TO 25 July 1987](#)



Shri R Venkataraman (b-1910) [Term of Office: 25 July 1987 TO 25 July 1992](#)



Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma (1918-1999) [Term of Office: 25 July 1992 TO 25 July 1997](#)



Shri K. R. Narayanan (1920-2005) [Term of Office: 25 July 1997 TO 25 July 2002](#)



DR. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (b - 1931) Term of Office: 25 July 2002 TO 25 July

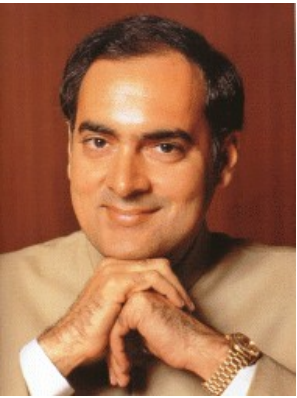


2007

prthiba patil



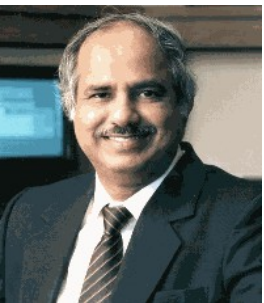
rajiv gandhi



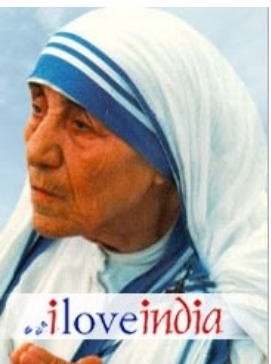
MANMOHAN SINGH



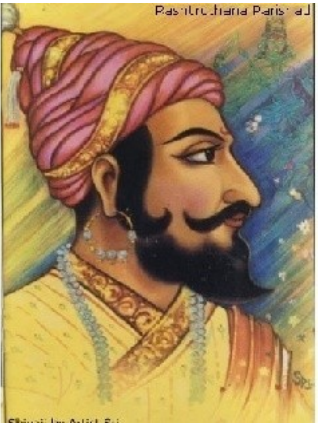
RAJ REDDY SIR



mother theresa



shivaji



birbal sahni



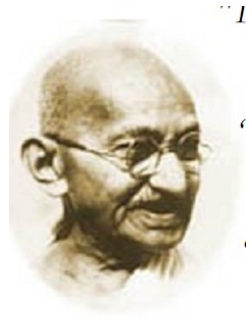
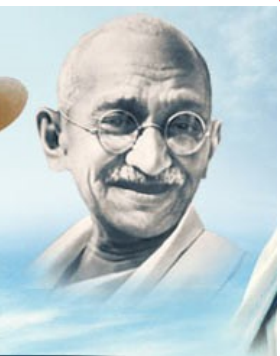
chanikya



Nehru stamp



Gandhiji



moksh vishveswarayya



Amartya Sen, (b-1933): 1998 - The Nobel Prize for Economics for his redefining work on ethical



welfare economics. Currently residing as Lamont University Professor Emeritus at Harvard, after stepping down from the prestigious post of Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.



Meghanath-saha



Homi-Baba



Rajendra sahu