

Jagadish Chandra Bose

[Physicists](#), [Botanists](#), [Biologists](#)

[Indian](#) [Famous Indian Men](#)

30 November 1858 AD [Famous 30th November Birthdays](#)

[Sagittarius](#) [Sagittarius Men](#)

Bikrampur, Bengal Presidency, British India (Now Munshiganj District of Bangladesh)

23 November 1937 AD

Giridih, Bengal Presidency, British India

Bhagawan Chandra Bose

Abala Bose

Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (1903)
Companion of the Order of the Star of India (1912)



he first person to prove that plants also have the ability to feel pain and affection, Jagadish Chandra Bose was an Indian polymath whose research has extensively contributed to the fields of botany, physics, archeology and radio science. Bose is considered to be the first modern scientist of India for the recognition he received from the Royal Institution, London, where the most prominent British scientists of those days gathered and discussed their latest discoveries and inventions. He is credited to have laid the foundations of experimental science in India and was a pioneer in the area of microwave optics technology. He designed a galena receiver which was amongst the earliest examples of a lead sulphide photo conducting device. From a young age he displayed a keen interest in science and set his eyes on becoming a doctor. But he could not pursue a career in medicine due to some reasons and therefore shifted his focus to research. A very determined and hardworking person, he immersed himself deeply into research and made

ALSO LISTED IN

NATIONALITY

BORN ON

ZODIAC SIGN

BORN IN

DIED ON

PLACE OF DEATH

FATHER

SPOUSE:

AWARDS:

his findings public for the benefit of scientific development. Along with being a scientist, he was also a talented writer who set the precedence for Bengali science fiction writing.

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Career

- On his return to India in 1885 he was appointed as an officiating professor of physics in Presidency College on the request of Lord Ripon to the Director of Public Instruction.
- In his first job, Bose became a victim of racism as his salary was fixed at a much lower level than that of the British professors. As a protest Bose refused to accept the salary and taught at the college for three years without payment.
- After some time the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Presidency College made him permanent and paid him his full salary for the previous three years. Such was the character of J.C. Bose.
- There were many other issues in the college as well. The college did not had a proper laboratory and was not conducive for original research. Bose actually funded his research with his own money.
- Starting from 1894 he experimented on the Hertzian waves in India and created the shortest radio-waves of 5mm. He conducted the first communication experiments in 1895 becoming the pioneer in multimedia communication.
- He presented his first scientific paper, 'On the polarization of Electric Rays by Double Reflecting Crystals' before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in May 1895. His papers were later published by the Royal Society of London in 1896.
- In 1896 he met Marconi who was also working on wireless signaling experiment and in 1899 he developed the "iron-mercury-iron coherer with telephone detector" which he presented at the Royal Society.
- He was also a pioneer in the field of biophysics and was the first one to suggest that plants too can feel pain and understand affection.
- He was also a writer and authored 'Niruddeshar Kahini' in 1896 which was the first major work in Bengali science fiction. This story was later translated into English.

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Major Works

- A polymath, Jagadish Chandra Bose left an indelible mark in several fields of study. He invented the crescograph for measuring the growth in plants using a series of clockwork gears. He is also credited with the invention of the first wireless detection device, an invention he never tried to get patented himself.

Awards & Achievements

- He was made Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1903 and Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1912 in recognition of his contributions to science.

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