

Department of Biotechnology

Chairs to be Instituted in the name of Eminent Indian Women Scientists

SNo	Chair to be instituted in the name of	Details of scientist	Institutes Proposed
1	Dr. Archana Sharma (1932 - 2008) Renowned cytogenetist	Prof. Archana Sharma contributed to the study of chromosomes by evolving a new technique for chromosome visualization. Her much appreciated work is the book entitled Chromosome Techniques: Theory and Practice. Her research and findings on chromosomal study on flowering plants showed a new way of classification. A founding editor of 'Nucleus', an international journal of cytology and allied topics, she was known for her dedication to the subject she loved. She was awarded the Padma Bhushan, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize, Birbal Sahni Medal, G.P. Chatterjee Award and the FICCI Award for her contributions. She died in 2008.	(i) Any Institute of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) institute
2	Dr. Janaki Ammal (1897-1984) The Pioneering Botanist	Janaki Ammal's notable work is the development a sweeter variety of sugarcane. Every time we take sugar, Janaki Ammal lives on in spirit because her research is what added that extra bit of sweetness to our sugar. She received a D.Sc.(1931) after her stint as the first Oriental Barbour Fellow at the University of Michigan. Ammal joined the John Innes horticultural Institute at London during 1940 to 1945. In 1951, a personal invitation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inspired her to return to India. She served as the Director General of the Botanical Survey of India. Dr. Ammal was conferred the Padma Shri in 1977. There is a small flowered variety of the Magnolia plant named after her: the Magnolia kobus Janaki Ammal. She died in 1984 while working at the laboratory in Chennai aged 87.	(i) National Institute of Plane Genome Research (NIPGR) (an autonomous institute under Department of Biotechnology) Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, P.O.; Box No. 10531 New Delhi - 110 067 (ii) Any Indian Council or Agriculture Research (ICAR) institute
3	Dr. Darshan Ranganathan (1941 - 2001) Organic Chemist	Ranganathan was known for reproducing natural biochemical processes in the laboratory. She was a specialist in designing proteins to hold a wide variety of different conformations and designing nano structures using self-assembling peptides. She was Deputy Director at IICT, Hyderabad. As an organic chemist from India who was known for her work in bio-organic chemistry, including pioneering work in protein folding. She was also recognized for her work in supramolecular assemblies, molecular design, chemical simulation for key biological processes, synthesis of functional hybrid peptides and synthesis of nanotubes. Her books included 'Challenging problems in organic reaction mechanisms, Art in biosynthesis: the synthetic chemist's challenge. Further challenging problems in organic reaction mechanisms. She also edited an	(i) National Institute of Immunology (NII), (an autonomous institute under Department of Biotechnology) Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi, Delhi 110067 (ii) National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune (a CSIR Institute) Dr. Homi Bhabha Road , Pune- 411 008, India.

		ongoing series titled "Current Organic Chemistry Highlights".	
4	Dr. Ashima Chatterjee (1917 - 2006) Chemist Par Excellence	Ashmia Chatterjee was noted for her work in the fields of organic chemistry and phytomedicine. She was the first woman to receive a Doctorate of Science from an Indian University in 1944. She also authored a considerable volume of work on medicinal plants of the Indian subcontinent. In 1961, she became the first woman to be awarded the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize. Her work led to the development of an epilepsy drug called Ayush-56 and several anti-malarial drugs that are marketed by various companies.	(i) Institute Of Bioresources And Sustainable Development, Imphal TAKYELPAT, IMPHAL, MANIPUR- 795001 (INDIA) (ii) Institute of Life Sciences (Ms), Bhubaneswar
5	Dr. Kadambini Ganguly (1861 -1923) A doctor who broke the myth	Kadambini Ganguly from Bengal practiced as an independent physician in 19th century India breaking into a primarily male bastion. She graduated in western medicine from Calcutta Medical College in 1886. Ganguly became one of the first two women in Indian to be eligible to practice medicine, the other being Anandi Gopal Joshi. Kadambini earned three Licentiate Post Graduate Diploma in Medicine and Surgery from the colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin. Involved in India's freedom struggle she became the first woman to be on the dais at the session of the Indian National Congress. Her notable societal contribution was her involvement to improve the conditions of female coal miners in Eastern India. Ever on duty, she died in 1923 after return from a house call when medical aid failed to reach her.	(i) National Institute of Immunology (NII) autonomous institute under. Department of Biotechnology) Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi, Delhi 110067 (ii) An institute of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
6	Dr. Irawati Karve (1905 - 1970) Studying Humans	Irawati Karve was a stalwart of Indian sociology at a time when it had just been nstitutionalized in the country. In 1930, the Berlin University conferred on [ravel Karve the D. Phil degree for outstanding research in anthropology. In 1939, Dr. Karve was appointed Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the Deccan College Post-graduate Research Institute of Pune. Irwati Karve's study on the 'Kinship Organization in India revolutionised and simplified future research on the subject. She used language patterns and geographical divisions to study the variations in kinship structures across the expanse of the country. Her prominent work, 'Yuganta: The End of an Epoch', is a historical rendering of the Mahabharata. The characters are not treated as ifctional instead their circumstances and actions are explained using socio-political cues. Yuganta was awarded the Sahitya Akaderni Award for Marathi in 1968, making Karve the ifrst female author from Maharashtra to receive it.	(i) Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Delhi 110067, Delhi (ii) Tata Institute of Social Sciences V.N. Purav Marg, Eden Gardens, Deonar, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400088
7	Dr. Anna Mani (1918 - 2001)	Anna Mani's passion for climate science made	(I) Indian Institute of

	Pioneer Indian Meteorologist	<p>her take remarkable ventures. She worked with Sir C.V. Raman for her doctoral thesis from 1940-1945. Anna joined India Meteorological Department in 1948 and developed the programme to make India self sufficient in designing and manufacturing its own weather instruments. She was responsible for organizing wind speed measurements at over 700 sites using state-of-art equipment round the year. Internationally, Ms.Mani had several key positions within the World Meteorological organization. An elected member of the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation advisory working group, she published two books, The Handbook for Solar Radiation Data for India and Solar Radiation over India that became landmark publications. Anna Mani started a company in the industrial suburbs of Bangalore that made precision instruments to measure solar radiation and wind speed.</p>	<p>Tropical Meteorology (ITTM), Pune (an individual unit of India Meteorological Department) Dr Homi Bhabha Rd;-Panchawati, Pashan, Pune,; Maharashtra 411008</p> <p>(ii) Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment (IIEE) (an autonomous institute under Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)); A 15, Paryavaran Complex South of Saket New Delhi — 110030</p> <p>(iii) Forest Institute (FRD, Dehradun (an autonomous institute under Indian Council Forestry Research Education) Kaulagarh Road,</p>
8	Dr. Rajeshwari Chatterjee (1922 - 2010) First Woman Engineer from the State of Karnataka.	<p>Rajeshwari Chatterjee's contributions encouraged many women to join engineering. Acknowledging her groundbreaking contribution to the field of microwave and antennae engineering in the country, the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development named her as one of the 'first women achievers of India.' A month short of India gaining its independence, Rajeshwari Chatterjee travelled to the United States and gained her Master's and Ph.D degree from the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Michigan. She was a professor and later Chairperson of the Department of Electro-communication Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, where she taught electromagnetic theory, electron tube circuits and microwave technology. She received the Mountbatten prize from the Institute of Electrical and Radio Engineering in UK, J.C. Bose Memorial prize from the Institution of Engineers and Ramlal Wadhwa Award for the best research and teaching work from the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers.</p>	<p>(i) Indian institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore CV Raman Rd, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560012</p> <p>(iii) Any institute of IISER</p>
9	Dr. Raman Parimala (b. 1948) Mathematician (Bhatnagar Award, 1987)	<p>Area of work Raman Parimala is an Indian mathematician known for her contributions to algebra. She achieved many firsts in the field, including the first example of nontrivial quadratic space over an</p>	<p>(i) Any Indian institute of Technology (IIT)</p> <p>(ii) Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai 4th Cross</p>

		<p>affine plane — an achievement that is said to have surprised the experts in the field.</p> <p>Career PhD from the University of Mumbai, She was the Arts & Sciences Distinguished Professor of Mathematics at Emory University and Professor at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.</p> <p>Honours Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences; Indian National Sciences Academy and American Mathematical Society; Honorary doctorate from the University of Lausanne; Sri nivasa Raman uj an Birth Centenary Award; TWAS Prize for Mathematics.</p>	<p>Street, CIT Campus, Tharamani, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600113</p> <p>(Hi) Any institute of USER</p> <p>(iv) Indian institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore CV Raman Rd, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560012</p>
10	<p>Bibha Chowdhuri (1913-1991) (Physicist)</p>	<p>The first woman researcher selected by Homi Bhabha to join the newly established Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay, in 1949. She found a place among the stars when a distant celestial body was named after the pioneering Indian woman physicist, who discovered a sub-atomic particle in the 1940s. Dr. Chowdhuri demonstrated that the density of penetrating events is proportional to the total particle density of an extensive air shower. Dr. Chowdhuri was also deeply involved with the Kolar gold mine experiments.</p>	<p>(i) CSIR- National Physical Laboratory Dr K S Krishnan marg. Pusa, New Delhi, Delhi 110012</p> <p>(ii) Navrangpura, Ahmedabad (an institute under Department of Space)</p> <p>Ahmedabad - 380 009, India</p> <p>(iii) Tata Inst. of Fundamental Research (TIFR) Homi Bhabha Road, Colaba Mumbai 400005, INDIA</p>
11	<p>Kamal Ranadive (8 November 1917 - 2001) (Medicine)</p>	<p>She was an Indian biomedical researcher who is known for her research in cancer about the links between cancers and viruses. She was a founder member of the Indian Women Scientists' Association (IWSA). Dr. Kamal was working for Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital in Bombay (which later became Cancer Research Centre).</p>	<p>(i) Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), (an autonomous institute under Department of Biotechnology) Thycadu post, Poojappura, Trivandrum - 695014 Kerala, India,</p> <p>(ii) National Centre for Cell Science (an autonomous institute under Department of Biotechnology) NCCS Complex Savitribai Phule Pune University Campus Craneshchind Road Pune -411007 Maharashtra State, India</p>

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