

Seminar

Participation through registration only for Botany/Zoology Teaching faculty, research students & interested persons

Registration can be done in the prescribed format available from the contact persons or can be requested by email at

contactanilgbc@gmail.com

cpramod4@gmail.com

Registration Free

Selected participants will be intimated by post/SMS/email

Timings : 09. 00 a.m—5.30 p.m.



Organized

by

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW DELHI

(Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India,)

Through

Regional Museum of Natural History, Mysore

In collaboration with

Govt. Brennen College,

Malabar Botanical Garden &

Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad

Venue:

Sharada Iyer Memorial Town Bank

Auditorium

Thalassery, Kerala

For further information and registration forms please contact

A.K. Anil Kumar

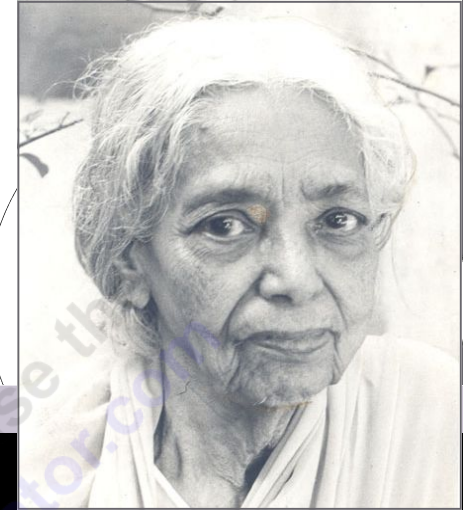
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Botany, G.B.C.

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Pramod C

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Invitation

National seminar

on

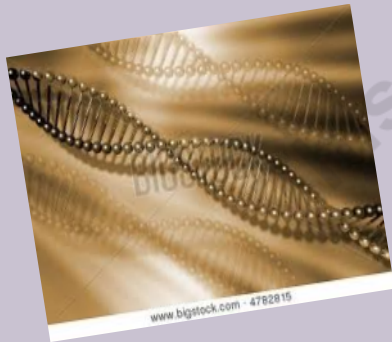
**“E.K. Janaki Ammal
and her contribution to
Indian Science”**

4th Nov 2010

The personality

E K Janaki Ammal was a renowned botanist and plant cytologist who made significant contributions to genetics, evolution, phytogeography and ethno-botany.

Padma Sri Edavaleth Kakkat Janaki Ammal (1897-1984) is the first Indian Woman to obtain Doctorate in Science. She played a significant role in shaping plant genetics and



the debate on the role of science in the emergence of the Indian nation.

Dr. Janaki Ammal aimed to contribute to a grand history of human cultural evolution.

Daughter of Tellicherry (Thalassery)

Janaki Ammal was born in Tellicherry, Kerala, in a cultured middle class family on 4th November 1897. Ammal must have been born with a passion for plants. She obtained her Master's degree in 1925 at the University of Michigan in USA and was the first Oriental Barbour Fellow where she obtained her DSc in 1931. During 1940–45 she worked as Assistant Cytologist at the John Innes Horticultural Institution in London. Invited by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, to reorganize the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), she returned to India in 1951.



Ammal was thoroughly Indian in attire and habits, and Gandhian in her lifestyle remaining single.

The Government of India conferred the Padma Sri on her in 1977.

JANAKI AMMAI NATIONAL AWARD FOR TAXONOMY

In order to encourage work of excellence in taxonomy and also to encourage young students and scholars to work in this science, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has instituted a National Award in Taxonomy named after the late Prof. E.K. Janaki Ammal. This award carries a cash prize of Rs.1,00,000/- and a citation

JANAKI AMMAL HERBARIUM

Named after E K Janaki Ammal, the herbarium at the RRL, Jammu, houses 25,000 species taken from all over India. These include specimens collected even prior to 1935. The collections represent mostly the areas of Jammu and Kashmir and some parts of Himachal Pradesh.