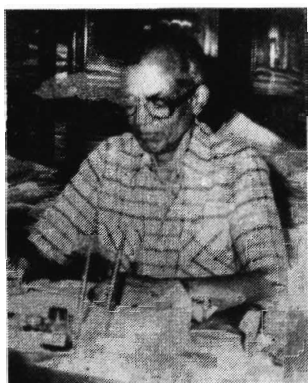


DINESH CHANDRA BHARADWAJ



(1923-1995)

Dr. D.C. Bharadwaj, an outstanding scientist, passed away on 9th February, 1995. Born on December 13, 1923 in a small town, Biswan (Sitapur district, Uttar Pradesh) where he received his early education, Dinesh Chandra Bharadwaj had a brilliant academic career and secured 2nd and 1st positions at the B.Sc. and M.Sc. examinations of Agra University in 1942 and 1944, respectively.

Dr. Bharadwaj joined research under the renowned Prof. S.K. Pandey, in the Department of Botany at Lucknow University in 1944-45 and studied Indian Hepaticae and (Anthocerotaceae). He obtained his doctorate degree in Science (Botany) from Lucknow University in 1952. This contribution is still regarded as one of the best works so far done in Indian Bryology. He was greatly influenced by the personality and research work of the late Prof. Birbal Sahni. He joined the Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow in 1948-49. Afterwards, he went to the Mineralogische Institute, Bonn University, Germany, and obtained Dr. rer. Nat. degree in 1955. Here, he received the training in Palaeopalynology and its application in geological correlation and stratigraphy.

On his return from Germany, Dr. Bharadwaj became the Head of the Department of Coal, Oil and Palaeozoic Palaeobotany at Birbal Sahni Institute of

Palaeobotany (BSIP), Lucknow and started work on the palynoflora of the Indian Lower Gondwana coal. His exhaustive study of the palynofossils of the Raniganj Formation in 1960, supplemented with other studies at BSIP, formed the base for palaeopalynological researches in India for coal-seam correlation, oil basin stratigraphy and general palynostratigraphy. His main objective was to achieve high resolution in stratigraphy and age determination. Dr. Bharadwaj also contributed some new concepts to the science. One such contribution was the work related to the reconstruction of Gondwanaland, conjecturing the position of India with respect to the palaeolatitudes. He also proposed the first phylogenetic classification of spores dispersae which received world-wide recognition.

Dr. Bharadwaj chaired sessions in several international conferences and delivered key-note addresses in some. He was elected the General President of the 4th International Palynological Conference, held at Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow in 1976. Besides being the member of the 1st International Commission on Palynology (1954), International Subcommission on Carboniferous Stratigraphy-IUGS (1955-1968), International Committee on Palynology (1962), International

Commission for Palynology (1966-1976) and International Geological Correlation Programme - UNESCO and IUGS, Paris (1978-1983), he also held important posts of many other International bodies, e.g., Secretary, International Commission on Palaeozoic Microfloras (1965-1968) and Vice President, International Commission for Palynology (1971-1976) and International Society of Applied Biology (1979-1995). He edited two journals "GEOPHYTOLOGY" (1978-1980) and "BIOLOGICAL MEMOIRS" (1975-1990) besides serving on the editorial boards of numerous journals of Interna-

tional repute (e.g., Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, The Netherlands).

Dr. Bharadwaj was a devoted teacher and always encouraged his students and other scientists who came in his contact. A large-hearted person, Dr. Bharadwaj dedicated his life to the cause of research and advancement of science. He will always be remembered by his colleagues, friends and students for his scientific contributions and humane qualities.

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