

Famous Bangladeshi Personalities And Their Ranks in The Domain of Mathematics

Muhammad Habibar Rahman (1923-1971)

Muhammad Habibar Rahman was a Bengali intellectual who was killed in the Bangladesh Liberation war and is considered a martyr in Bangladesh.

Rahman was born in Baliadhar, Noakhali District, East Bengal, British India on 1 January 1923. He finished his SSC from Dattapara High School in 1938 and HSC from Calcutta Islamia College in 1940. He finished his **undergraduate studies in mathematics from Presidency College in Kolkata**. He completed his **Masters in mathematics from the Aligarh University**.

He joined Dhaka College as a professor of mathematics in 1946. In 1951 he received government funding to study in **Cambridge University** in the United Kingdom. He graduated from Cambridge in 1953 after finishing the Tripos in mathematics. He worked in Presidency College in Kolkata before joining Rajshahi University in 1954. He joined as a professor of mathematics and by in 1958 had been promoted to reader. In 1962 he **pursued higher studies in applied mathematics in the United States**. From 1964 to 1966 he served as the chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Rajshahi University. From 1967 to 1970 he served as the provost of Ameer Ali Hall of Rajshahi University after which returned to being the chairman of the Department of Mathematics. He was a member of the Dhaka Rationalist club.[3][4]

Death

The Pakistan Army on 15 April 1971 captured him from his home in front of his family and he never came back, is presumed to be dead.[3] Rajshahi University named Shaheed Habibur Rahman Hall after him. The dorm has a bust of him in its entrance.[5] He was also awarded with "**Ekushey Padak**" (Lit: TwentyFirst Award) second highest civilian award in Bangladesh.

A F Mujibur Rahman (1897-1945)

Abul Faiz Mujibur Rahman was born on September 23, 1897, in Faridpur district of Bangladesh. He was a jurist and first Bengali Muslim Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer.

Abul Faiz Rahman attended school in Faridpur Zilla School and graduated from Dhaka College. He moved to Calcutta University and in **1920 achieved master's degree in pure mathematics** with the highest score in the history of Calcutta University beating the previous record mark achieved by Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee.[3] He then later applied to join the **Indian Civil Service**. He attended Balliol College, University of Oxford for probationary studies after which he joined in the judicial branch and also served as district judge in Dhaka for sometimes.

On request by Sher E Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq, he took the responsibility of setting up the Land Acquisition Collectorate to **ensure plots for hundreds and thousands of destitute Muslims** living in Calcutta's slum area.

Dr. Hasibun Naher

Dr. Hasibun Naher received her PhD from the School of Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, Malaysia. She completed her B.Sc (Honours) as well as M. Sc in Mathematics from the Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Bangladesh and secured first class in both. In addition to her PhD period, she also taught several mathematics courses to the undergraduate students at School of Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), from 2011 to 2013.

Total citation: 456

She is now working as an Associate Professor in mathematics at the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, BRAC University (BU), Dhaka, Bangladesh. She joined BU in 2007 as a lecturer. Before joining BU she worked as a Lecturer in mathematics in different private universities of Bangladesh since 2001.

Her research has included the application of **mathematics to tsunamis in order to improve predictions of how they develop.**

Her research background is quite commendable. She has published **twenty five scientific papers** in international journals with ISI (Thomson Reuters) having good Impact Factors, two conference proceedings with ISI and two books. She has been **reviewing research papers of forty renowned journals** and working as a member of **editorial boards of one hundred fifty-five international journals** of her field of expertise. She is also serving as an International Scientific Committee with several International Conferences on Mathematics.

She is a life member of: NOAMI (National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute); IAENG (International Association of Engineers) Membership Number: 126196 (Hong Kong), IAENG Society of Computer Science, IAENG Society of Electrical Engineering, IAENG Society of Industrial Engineering; MARQUIS Who's Who in the World, Publications Number: 36725187, USA; South Asian Institute of Science and Engineering (SAISE): Membership Number: 20140702002; Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD), Membership Number: 5165.

Qazi Motahar Hossain (1897-1981)

Qazi Motahar Hossain was a Bangladeshi author, scientist, statistician, chess player, and journalist. Hossain was a pioneer educationalist of Bangladesh. He did original research in statistics and pioneered its education in Bangladesh both as a faculty and administrator.

In 1917, Hossain arrived Dhaka, his first visit to the town where he would spend rest of his life, and got admitted to Dhaka College for his **B A in Mathematics and Physics**. Here he found W A Jenkins (Physics), Wrangler Bhupati Mohan Sen (Mathematics), Bankim Das Banerjee (Mathematics) and others as teachers. In 1919, he was awarded BA (honors) from this college.[1] Hossain passed M A in physics in 1921 from the same college.

An accomplished chess player, Motahar Hossain was the **all India chess champion** for seven times.

Fisher told, Hossain did something which I could never even imagine to do.

Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis (1893 –1972)

Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis was an Indian scientist and statistician. He is best remembered for the Mahalanobis distance, a statistical measure, and for being one of the members of the first Planning Commission of free India. He made pioneering studies in anthropometry in India. He founded the Indian Statistical Institute, and contributed to the design of large-scale sample surveys. For his contributions, Mahalanobis has been considered the father of modern statistics in India.

Kali S. Banerjee (1914-2002)

Professor of mathematics

Kali S. Banerjee was a math and statistics expert, and a professor of statistics at the University of Delaware. He was born in Dhaka, in 1914. He earned his bachelor's degree in mathematics and his master's and doctoral degrees in statistics from the University of Calcutta.

Born: September 17, 1914, Dhaka

Died: April 9, 2002

Education: University of Calcutta

Books: Cost of Living Index Numbers: Practice, Precision, and Theory, MORE

Jamal Nazrul Islam (1939-2013)

Mathematician

Jamal Nazrul Islam was a Bangladeshi mathematical physicist and cosmologist. He was a professor at University of Chittagong, served as a member of the advisory board at Shahjalal University of Science and Technology and member of the syndicate at Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology until his death.

In 1959, he got his Honors in Functional Mathematics and Theoretical Physics from Cambridge University. He completed his Masters in 1960. As a student of the Trinity College, he finished the Mathematical Tripos. Islam obtained his PhD in applied mathematics and theoretical physics from Trinity College, Cambridge in 1968, followed by a DSc in 1982.

Career

Islam worked in the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy (later amalgamated to Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge) from 1967 until 1971. Later he worked as a researcher in California Institute of Technology and University of Washington. During 1973–1974 he served as the faculty of Applied Mathematics of King's College London. In 1978 he then joined the faculty of City University London until he returned to Chittagong in 1984. In 2006, he was made Professor Emeritus at the University of Chittagong.[5]

His research areas include Applied Mathematics, Theoretical Physics, Mathematical Physics, theory of Gravitation, General Relativity, Mathematical Cosmology and Quantum Field Theory. Islam authored/coauthored/edited more than 50 scientific articles, books and some popular articles published in various scientific journals. Besides this he has also written books in Bengali. Particularly noteworthy are Black Hole, published by the Bangla Academy, "The Mother Tongue, Scientific Research and other Articles" and "Art, Literature and Society". The latter two are compilations.

In 1997, Islam was invited to the International Symposium on Mathematical Physics in memory of S. Chandrasekhar with a special session on Abdus Salam arranged by Calcutta Mathematical Society in Kolkata-India. Professor Narayan Chandra Ghosh, a mathematician of India, was director of the noted symposium.

Born: February 24, 1939, Jhenaidah

Died: March 16, 2013, Chattogram

Education: University of Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, MORE

Children: Sadaf Saaz Siddiqi, Nargis Islam

Fields: Theoretical physics, Applied mathematics, Mathematical physics, Cosmology, General relativity, Quantum field theory

Books

The Ultimate Fate of the universe (1983)

An Introduction to Mathematical Cosmology (1992)

Rotating Fields in General Relativity (1985)

Bibhutibhushan Datta (1888 – 1958)

Bibhutibhushan Datta was a historian of Indian mathematics.

Datta came from a poor Bengali family. He was a student of Ganesh Prasad, studied at University of Calcutta and secured the master's degree in mathematics in 1914 and doctorate degree in 1920 in applied mathematics. He taught at Calcutta University where he was lecturer at University Science College, and during 1924–1929 he was Rhashbehari Ghosh Professor of Applied Mathematics. During the 1920s and 1930s he created a reputation as an authority on the history of Indian mathematics. He was also deeply interested in Indian philosophy and religion. In 1929 he retired from his professorship and left the university in 1933, and became a sannyasin (an ascetic, a person who has renounced worldly pleasures) in 1938 under the name Swami Vidyaranya.

History of Hindu Mathematics: A Source Book,[2] written by him jointly with Avadhesh Narayan Singh (1901–1954) became a standard reference in the history of Indian mathematics.[3][4] He also wrote a monograph on the Shulba Sutras.[5] He published more than 70 research papers mostly related to history of Indian mathematics.[6]

In the last years of his life, as Swami Vidyaranya, he lived mainly at Pushkar (in Rajasthan).