

below the next formula (number 6 on the same page) states both P and Q to be the same. On page 140, the formula for standard deviation used in the calculation of Cronbach Alpha has an error. It helps if the role of the negative sign in calculation of Cronbach Alpha is described. Page 303 has an error in matrix representation, the first matrix on the page must have a gap to be read as 3×2 matrix. It could be easily mistaken for 3×1 matrix.

This book explains the 'beautiful, fascinating, and attractive' subject of

psychometry to quote the author's words. This book can help a wider variety of students, researchers and consultants. The area of psychometry is taught traditionally to students of psychology and education. Widening the scope of such a book makes research in social sciences scientific and generalizable. It would be of immense use to students specializing in marketing, organizational behaviour, human resources management and other multi-disciplinary research areas. Readers from such disciplines will gain if the

scope of the book is widened by including examples from other areas. The book needs a quick new edition as a follow up to the current one.

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PERSONAL NEWS

T. C. Anand Kumar (1936–2010)

T. C. Anand Kumar, the pioneer of India's first scientifically documented test tube baby, passed away on 26 January 2010 at the age of 74. A reproductive biologist of international repute, he will always be remembered for his diverse contributions to the field, ranging from the role of the neuro-endocrine system in reproduction; developing the means of administering hormones via the nasal route and spearheading the team that produced India's first test tube baby at the ICMR's Institute for Research in Reproduction and the KEM Hospital, Mumbai in 1986. After his retirement as the Director of the Institute for Research in Reproduction, he founded Hope Infertility Clinic in Bangalore in 1991 where many of the first generation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) specialists in the country were trained and started their careers in this field.

A graduate from Bangalore, he obtained his doctorate from the University of Jaipur and then went to Birmingham, UK to pursue his studies. Despite several job opportunities provided to him in UK, so strong was his spirit of nationalism that he returned to India to participate in the growth of science in the young nation. It was then that he started the electron microscopy laboratory at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in 1970 which is still functional today. He served at AIIMS from 1969 to 1982, where he was committed to teaching medical students, and also started the neuro-endocrine research laboratory.

He founded the Indian Society for the Study of Reproduction and Fertility in 1988 comprising members representing

distinguished scientists, public health executives, programme managers and clinicians from the field of reproductive sciences which is an active and flourishing society today.



He continued sharing his wisdom and experience with the younger generation of scientists by serving as an adviser on many committees, including the World Health Organization, Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Biotechnology, and the Indian Council of Medical Research till September 2009.

His work was recognized by his peers and he received the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, and the Sanjay Gandhi National Award. He was a Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), and a Fellow of the Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

The visionary in Anand Kumar was equally concerned about the welfare of his patients seeking treatment with newer reproductive technologies. When the first scientifically documented test tube baby

was born, he was always questioned whether an overpopulated country needed test-tube babies. With this modality of treatment gaining acceptance and hundreds of clinics operating in India, he took the lead in formulating National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India.

A man who stood for truth and integrity he had the magnanimity to give away his fame and glory of being the pioneer of India's first test tube baby when he discovered all the handwritten notes of Subhas Mukerjee. Mukerjee from Kolkata had claimed to have created a test tube baby in 1979 (the second in the world) but his claims were neither substantiated nor recognized by scientists or the authorities leading to his premature death. Anand Kumar had the courage to research his predecessor's findings and scientifically present it to the world giving Mukerjee his due place in medical history¹. Such generosity and honesty is a very rare attribute.

Anand Kumar's love for science and the search for truth will always be remembered. His students, who are now highly placed all over the world would always cherish their mentor. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

1. Anand Kumar, T. C., *Curr. Sci.*, 1997, **72**, 526–531.

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