Indian Scientist Obaid Siddiqi

Padma Vibhushan in 2006 and Padma Bhushan in 1984



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Imagine a world where we can unravel the very instructions that make us who we are—our genes! That's the extraordinary realm of Professor Obaid Siddiqi, a true pioneer of Indian biology and genetics whose groundbreaking work put India on the global map of neuroscience!

Dr. Siddiqi's journey took him from an early education in India to a Ph.D. at the University of Glasgow. He didn't just stop there; he collaborated with scientific giants like Alan Garen and Seymour Benzer, leading to discoveries that changed how we see the world.

His Superpowers in Science

 Cracking the Genetic Code: Imagine finding the "stop" signs in our body's instruction manual! Early in his career, Dr. Siddiqi helped uncover "nonsense mutations," which were crucial for understanding how our genes tell cells to build proteins. Unlocking Brain Secrets with Fruit Flies
 His most famous work involved tiny fruit
 flies (Drosophila). By studying their genes
 and behaviour, he discovered
 "temperature-sensitive paralytic mutants."
 This breakthrough was like finding a secret
 switch to control neural activity, opening
 up the entire field of neurogenetics! His
 work revealed how genes influence our
 senses, like taste and smell.

Building a Scientific Powerhouse

Dr. Siddiqi wasn't just a brilliant researcher; he was an incredible institution builder.

- In 1962, he founded the Molecular Biology
 Unit at TIFR in Mumbai, a major step for
 modern biology in India.
- Later, in 1992, he established and led the renowned National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS) in Bangalore. These institutions became hubs for scientific excellence, shaping generations of Indian scientists.

Awards and Legacy

For his immense contributions, Dr. Siddiqi received India's second-highest civilian honor, the Padma Vibhushan (2006), and the Padma Bhushan (1984), along with the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (UK) and a Member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, recognizing his international stature.