



One day in 1903, Professor Eliot of Presidency College, Madras, saw a little boy in his B.A. Class. Thinking that he might have strayed into the room, the Professor asked, "Are you a student of the B.A. class?"

"Yes Sir," the boy answered.

"Your name?"

"C.V. Raman."

This little incident made the 14 year old boy well known in college. Who knew the lad was later to become a world famous scientist..

SIR C.V. RAMAN
(1888-1970)

WHO HOW FACTS

India's first Nobel Prize for Physics

was claimed in 1930 by the renowned physicist Sir C.V. Raman for an important Optics research, in which he discovered that diffused light contained rays of other wavelengths - what is now popularly known as the "Raman Effect". His spirit of inquiry and devotion to science laid the foundations for scientific research in India. He won honour as a scientist and affection as a teacher and a man.



Passionate teacher



Boundless curiosity



Extraordinary observer

Raman pursued his Bachelors, winning the first place and the Gold medal in Physics. In 1907, he completed his Masters obtaining the highest distinctions. Due to lack of opportunities for scientists at that time, he joined the Indian Finance Department in 1907. After office hours, he carried out his experimental research in Acoustics and Optics. In 1917, he was offered the position of Sir Taraknath Palit Professorship of Physics at Calcutta University. He stayed there for the next 15 years. During his tenure there, he received world wide recognition for his work in optics and scattering of light.

Full name: Chandrashekar Venkata Raman

Birth: 7 November 1888 in Tamil Nau

Death: 21 November 1970

Raman Effect: Was the study that explained the change in frequency of light passing through a transparent medium

Institutions: Indian Finance Department, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Indian Institute of Science

Hobbies: Collecting rocks & precious stones, listening to instrumental music

Milestones: Knighted by the British Government, 1929
Won the Nobel Prize in Physics, 1930

Appointed as the First National Professor by the new government of Independent India, 1947

Awarded the first-ever Bharat Ratna, 1954

Honoured with the Lenin Peace Prize, 1957