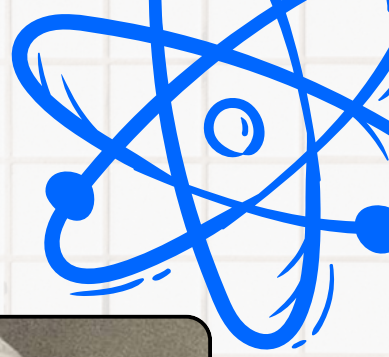


Sir C.V. Raman



Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (1888–1970) was an eminent Indian physicist whose groundbreaking work on light scattering earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. He was the first Asian and non-White individual to receive a Nobel Prize in the sciences.



Early life and education :

- Born in Tiruchirappalli, Southern India on November 7, 1888.
- His father, R. Chandrasekhara Iyer, was a lecturer in mathematics and physics, fostering an early interest in science.
- Displayed exceptional academic talent from a young age, completing his secondary education by 13 and graduating with a Bachelor's degree in Physics with honors at 16 from Presidency College, Madras.
- Published his first research paper on the diffraction of light while still a graduate student.

Career and research :

- Joined the Indian Finance Service in 1907 but pursued scientific research in his spare time.
- Accepted a physics appointment at Calcutta University in 1917, ushering in a highly productive period in his career.
- Made significant contributions to the study of optics and acoustics.
- In 1928, discovered the "Raman Effect": When light traverses a transparent material, the deflected light can change its wavelength, revealing information about the material's molecular composition and structure.
- Later became the first Indian director of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in Bangalore (1933–1948), where he revitalized the institution and founded the Raman Research Institute in 1948.

Awards and recognition :

- Awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for the discovery of the Raman Effect.
- Knighted in 1929.
- Awarded the Bharat Ratna (India's highest civilian honor) in 1954.
- Received numerous other accolades, including the Matteucci Medal, Hughes Medal, Franklin Medal, and Lenin Peace Prize.
- India celebrates National Science Day on August 23rd each year to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect.

C.V. Raman's pioneering work in light scattering and his relentless pursuit of scientific inquiry left an enduring legacy, not only through the applications of the Raman Effect in diverse fields but also in his dedication to fostering a robust scientific community in India.

