

# CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA RAMAN



**Born:** 7 November 1888, Tiruchirapalli

**Died:** 21 November 1970, Bangalore

**Alma mater:** University of Madras (M.A.)

**Awards:**

Fellow of the Royal Society (1924)

Matteucci Medal (1928)

Knight Bachelor (1930)

Hughes Medal (1930)

Nobel Prize in Physics (1930)

Bharat Ratna (1954)

Lenin Peace Prize (1957)

**Notable students:**

G. N. Ramachandran

Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai

Shivaramakrishnan Pancharatnam

Kariamanickam Srinivasa Krishnan

K. R. Ramanathan

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was a legendary figure in modern Indian science. He was the first Indian to receive a Nobel Prize in science and remains so to date.

Raman's most celebrated discovery was the Raman Effect, for which he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1930. Raman, jointly with K.S. Krishnan experimentally demonstrated the effect at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS) in Kolkata. Raman Effect is considered one of the most important discoveries in experimental physics of the early twentieth century.

Raman was of the view that science alone could solve India's problems. He said, "There is only one solution for India's economic problems, and that is science and more science." He also insisted that India should not be dependent on others for ideas because he believed India could tackle her problems. He believed that the future of any country rests with its accumulated knowledge and the younger generation.

Raman was a staunch patriot. While describing his impression of receiving the Nobel Prize, Raman said, "...I turned around and saw the British Union Jack under which I had been sitting. It was then that I realised that my poor country, India, did not even have a flag of her own, and it was this that triggered off my complete breakdown."



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