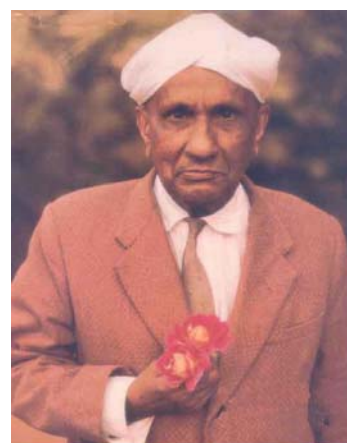
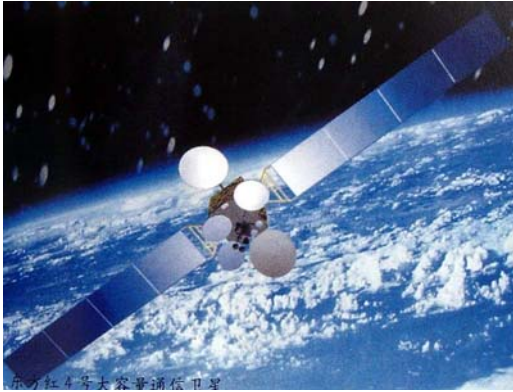


**Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman** was an Indian physicist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in the year 1930 in Physics for his work on the molecular scattering of light and for the discovery of the Raman Effect, which is named after him. Chandrashekhara Venkata Raman was born to a Hindu family in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu. His mother tongue was Tamil. At an early age Raman moved to the city of Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. His father was a lecturer in mathematics and physics, so he grew up



in an academic atmosphere. In 1917 Raman resigned from his government service and took up the newly created Palit Professorship in Physics at the University of Calcutta. At the same time, he continued doing research at the IACS, where he became the Honorary Secretary. Raman used to refer to this period as the golden era of his career. Many talented students gathered around him at the IACS and the University of Calcutta. He was president of the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Indian Science Congress in 1929. Raman spectroscopy is based on this phenomenon. He was the first Asian and first non-White to get any Nobel Prize in Science. Before him Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore (also Indian) had received the Nobel Prize for Literature.

## National Science Day



February 28th is celebrated as National Science Day all over the country. The day is being observed in honour of Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, who on February 28, 1928, made his epoch-making discovery Raman Effect known to the world and for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in the year 1930. Hence the National Science Day is

a great day for Indian Science and scientific community. **National Science Day** is celebrated of yielding socio-economic development and enhances the quality of our lives. Advancement in science and technology since the industrial revolution has led to serious exploitation of man by man. Science and Technology has shrunk the world both in time and space. In turn, this has brought the world into a state of perpetual conflict as a result of the apparent underdevelopment of some parts of the world by others. Proponents of the dependency theory like attribute the widening gap between the developed world (the North) and the underdeveloped world (the South/third world) to science and technology. Yet, it is this very science and technology, which is looked onto to deliver the third world from the claws of underdevelopment and to bridge the developmental gap. According to Onimode (1988), it is this same science and technology to help bring about a just and equitable New International World Order. It is there fore, incumbent upon the third world to have a clear conception, understanding and mastery of science and technology. Science and technology is not only a tool for national development, it is one the main locomotive engines for Third World development. Yet, it is the same science and technology, which is increasingly being used to dominate and exploit the third world.

