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C.V. RAMAN DEAD

Express News Service

BANGALORE, Nov 21.

An era ended in the field of science today when the 82-year-old Nobel laureate, Dr C. V. Raman, died at his residence in his 20-acre estate housing the Academy of Indian Sciences here at 7.30 a.m. today.

Dr Raman was convalescing from a severe heart stroke which he suffered a fortnight ago, and had even shown signs of complete recovery, but suddenly grew restless yesterday. His end

came suddenly this morning after he had spent a comfortable night. He died of congested cardiac failure as a result of heart attack, according to his doctors.

The eminent scientist was given a typical rationalist's funeral at 5.30 p.m. on the lush lawns of his wooded estate — as per his last will.

A small crowd of admirers, headed by the Chief Minister, Mr Veerendra Patil, witnessed Dr Raman's second son, Dr V. Radhakrishnan, an astrophysicist, who has settled down in Australia,

performed the last rites. Even the onlookers seemed to have caught the spirit of the late giant of science, there was not a tear shed by any of them.

A drizzle which nagged the city all day gave a respite to the ceremony, which was over

President, PM grieved: Raman effect: Tributes—Page 8
Obituary: Page 7

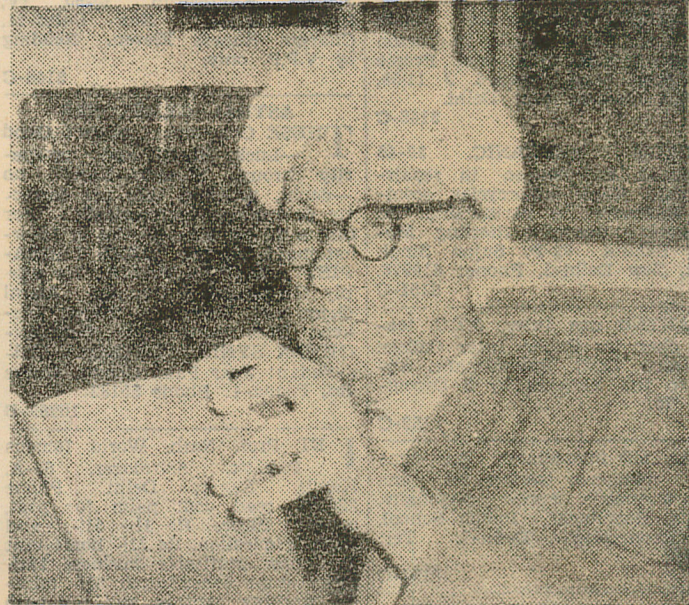
all too soon. Dr Raman's body, which lay in State, was removed from there at 5.20 p.m. by Dr Radhakrishnan and a few close associates and carried to the place fixed

for the last rites a few yards away.

The Chief Minister waived the normal rules and made way for the cremation to be done at the very place which inspired Dr Raman to make several discoveries which put him in the forefront of science world.

Dr Raman discussed a variety of subjects with his wife, Mrs Lokasundari Raman, till the hours of this morning. Significantly, he talked profusely about Gandhi, Christ, Buddha and

(Turn to Page 7, Col 6)



Dr C. V. Raman

No funeral pictures

(From Page 1, Col 6)

truth of his wife after persuading his son and nephews to go to bed. This morning, he rose earlier than usual and refused his usual cup of bed coffee. "Get the water, pure aqua, the water of Ganges, he told his family members. He seemed to be in the best of his spirits, but suddenly developed a pain in the chest. He collapsed before anyone could realise what had happened.

News of his sudden death spread like wild fire as even the morning Kannada bulletin of All India Radio announced it minutes after he had collapsed and a steady stream of mourners started pouring into his residence.

The President, Mr V. V. Giri, the Vice-President, Mr G. S. Patil, the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and several Central Ministers, scientists, educationists and men and women in public life sent condolence messages to Mrs Raman. The Chief Minister was one of the earliest callers at the residence. He placed a wreath on behalf of the State Government. He placed another wreath just before the body was cremated in the evening.

Dr Raman, whose latest contribution to the world of science was the physiology of vision, was working on sound and hearing at the time of his death. He had just started on the project when the end came.

The State Government declared a holiday in the city and issued a black-bordered gazette extraordinary. But it was not a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

A wreath was also placed on the body on behalf of the Governor, who is away in New Delhi, by his ADC.

Photographers were turned out in the morning and forbidden from taking any pictures of the body as per Dr Raman's own wish that his body should not be photographed after his death, but a few photographers managed to have their way during the funeral in the evening.

A family member told ENS that Dr Raman, who was shocked at the teeming number of photographers swarming the bodies of Gandhi and Nehru when they died, persistently used to say that a dead person should be left in peace.

One of the callers in the morning was Dr Satish Dhawan, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, an institution which Dr Raman served with distinction for many years ago.

Dr Raman's eldest son, Mr Chandrasekhar, who is ill, did not attend the funeral. He is in Madras.

Building up the Indian Academy of Sciences was a great passion with him. It was not immediately known as to how this institution would run in future, but according to Mrs Raman, he had made all arrangements for its smooth running just a couple of days ago. It is understood that he has indicated his mind in his will, which will be known when the governing body of the Institute meets in the city in the next few days.

Science was C.V. Raman's religion

BANGALORE, Nov 21 (PTI). "Science is my religion and I intend to pursue it till the end," Dr Raman told PTI last month before he suffered from a severe heart attack on November 4, three days before his eighty-second birthday.

Within a week Dr Raman recovered remarkably and shifted to his residence at the Raman Institute of Science here. When newsmen called on him a few days ago he said waving his hand in his inimitable style: "It is all over." Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was born at Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu on November 7, 1888. His father was a professor of mathematics and physics at the A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam. Raman took his bachelor's and master's degrees with highest distinction. While an under-graduate at the Presidency College, young Raman undertook original investigations in acoustics and optics. His reports were published in Nature and Philosophical Magazine in 1906 when he was only 18.

Through competitive examination in 1907 Raman secured appointment as a gazetted officer in the Indian Finance Department and for the next 10 years, until July 1917, he served as an official of the Government of India, most of the time in Calcutta.

Circumstances rather than tastes led young Raman to choose a career in the service of the Government. Thirty years ago a scientific career offered little inducement to a young Indian. But Raman's interest in science could not be suppressed. While serving the Government he continued work in science and from 1907 contributed 39 original papers to Nature, Philosophical Magazine and Physical Review.

Academic circles in India took notice of Raman's talents when in 1917 the Palit Professorship of

Physics was offered to Dr Raman. Acceptance meant a sacrifice of a lucrative Government job, but Dr Raman made the choice.

Dr Raman occupied the Palit Professorship for 16 years, until 1933 and at the same time served as Secretary of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr Raman did most of his experimental work in the laboratory of the Indian Association at Calcutta. This work had placed Dr Raman in the foremost rank of the world's physicists and had brought to India recognition as one of the leading nations where science was cultivated.

As Palit Professor Dr Raman made his first visit to Europe when he attended the Congress of Uni-

versities of the British Empire at Oxford in 1921.

It was during that year Dr Raman began work on the scattering of light and by 1924 he had attained such eminence in the field that he was invited to open a symposium on the scattering of light at the annual meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science held at Toronto, Canada. His researches on the scattering of light led to the discovery of the phenomenon that bears his name—the Raman Effect.

Since then honours have been showered upon Professor Raman.

The Royal Society of London made him its fellow in 1924. The British Government knighted him in 1929. Following his discovery of the Raman Effect came the Huges medal of the Royal Society and the Nobel prize in physics.

The degrees and honours conferred upon him, both by Indian and foreign universities and associations, run into three full scope sheets. Some of the outstanding honours are: Franklin medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, National Research Professor of Physics, Foreign Associate, Paris Academy of Sciences (1949), Bharat Ratna (1954), International Lenin prize (1957), Foreign Member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1957), appointed member, Pontifical Academy of Sciences by Pope John (1961).

THE SUNDAY STANDARD, NOVEMBER 22, 1970

7