

THOMSON'S AND RAMAN'S LABORATORY: A COMPARISON

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India's only Nobel Laureate in the field of natural sciences, C.V. Raman is a legendary figure. He received the Physics Nobel Prize in 1930, for his work on light scattering – the discovery now known as Raman effect. It is a popular belief that the Nobel Prize worth discovery costed Raman only a few hundred rupees and he is supposed to have worked under “poor” conditions. In the present communication we compare J.J. Thomson's Cavendish Laboratory with C.V. Raman's Laboratory at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS), Kolkata. Comparison shows that the working condition of Raman was not as poor as is projected by his followers.
