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## AWARDS & HONOURS

### NOBLE PRIZE

Swedish inventor and businessman Alfred Nobel, at the time of his death on 10 December 1896, he had 355 patents worldwide – one of them was the patent on dynamite. Furthermore, he had started 87 companies all over the world. According to his will, Alfred Nobel's enormous fortune was to be used to establish prizes to award those who had done their best to benefit mankind in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, five years after Nobel's death. In 1969, another prize was added "The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel".

The Nobel Laureates are announced at the beginning of October each year. A couple of months later, on 10 December, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death, they receive their prizes from the Swedish King – a Nobel diploma, a medal, and 10 million Swedish crowns per prize. All Nobel Prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, except for the Nobel Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

Alfred Nobel specifically designated in his last will and testament, the institutions responsible for the prizes he wished to be established: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for the Nobel Prize in Physics and Chemistry, Karolinska Institutet for the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, the Swedish Academy for the Nobel Prize in Literature, and a Committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Parliament (Storting) for the Nobel Peace Prize.



### The Nobel Prize Insignias

At the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies on 10 December the Nobel Laureates receive three things: a Nobel Diploma, a Nobel Medal and a document confirming the Nobel Prize amount. Each Nobel Diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers. The Nobel Medals are handmade with careful precision and in 18 carat recycled gold.

The Nobel Medals in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature are identical on the face: it shows the image of Alfred Nobel and the years of his birth and death (1833–1896). Nobel's portrait also appears on the Nobel Peace Prize Medal and the Medal for the Prize in Economic Sciences, but with a slightly different design. The image on the reverse varies according to the institution awarding the prize.

### DO YOU KNOW??

1. The Nobel Prizes were founded by Swedish industrialist and scientist Alfred Nobel who invented dynamite in 1866.
2. Alfred Nobel was many talents rolled in one as he worked as chemist, engineer and industrialist. Also, he could speak 5 languages fluently at the age of 17. He left 31 million Swedish kroner (today about 265 million dollar) to fund the Nobel Prizes.
3. In his will dated November 27, 1895, Nobel dedicated a mammoth share of his fortune to honour work by awarding prizes in five areas – Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, and Peace.
4. In 1968, a sixth award for Economics was added by the Bank of Sweden in the memory of Alfred Nobel.
5. The Nobel Prizes are announced in advance but distributed every year on December 10 to mark the death anniversary of Alfred Nobel.
6. The Nobel Prizes for Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Economics are awarded at a ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden, while the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded at a different ceremony in Oslo, Norway.

7. Alfred Nobel signed his third and last will at the Swedish–Norwegian Club in Paris. In his will, Alfred Nobel didn't explain as to why the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded by a Norwegian committee while the other four prizes were to be handled by Swedish committees.

8. The prize consists of a medal, personal diploma and cash worth 8 million Swedish kroner (roughly equal to \$1.1 million US dollars as of October 2014).

9. The Nobel medal features the image of Alfred Nobel on the face. The image on the reverse varies according to the institution awarding the prize.

10. The main inscription on one side of the medal for Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, and Literature Nobel Prizes reads: "Inventas vitam juvat excoluisse per artes," which in loose translation means - "And they who bettered life on earth by new found mastery." The verbatim translation is - "inventions enhance life which is beautified through art."

11. The inscription on the Nobel Peace medal is- "Pro pace et fraternitate gentium," which means - "For the peace and brotherhood of men."

12. So far, 567 Nobel Prizes have been awarded between 1901 and 2014 to 889 Nobel Laureates ( 864 individuals and 25 organizations)

13. 95 Nobel Peace Prizes have been awarded since 1901. It was not awarded on 19 occasions: in 1914–1916, 1918, 1923, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1939–1943, 1948, 1955–1956, 1966–1967 and 1972.

14. Posthumous nominations can't be made for Nobel Prizes. If during consideration, the nominee dies, his name is removed. But if a person dies after being announced as the winner, a posthumous award is given.

15. More than three people can't share a Nobel Prize.

16. Among the Nobel Laureates, the two most common dates for birthdays are 21 May and 28 February.

17. Till now, two have voluntarily declined to accept Nobel -



Jean Paul Sartre for Literature in 1964 and Le Duc Tho for Peace in 1937. Le Duc Tho rejected the award given to him for Paris Peace Accords saying here was no actual peace in Vietnam.



18. In 1958, Boris Pasternak was awarded the Nobel in Literature. He first accepted the Nobel Prize but later declined the prize fearing the Soviet authorities.

19. Malala Yousufzai, a Pakistani child education activist, is the youngest person to achieve the Nobel at the age of 17.

20. The Curies (Marie and Pierre Curie) comprised a very successful 'Nobel Prize family'. Marie Curie herself was awarded two Nobel Prizes. Marie Curie herself was awarded two Nobel Prizes - In 1903, she along with Pierre Curie was awarded half the Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1911 she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

### 585 Nobel Prizes

Between 1901 and 2017, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 585 times.

Nobel Prize	Number of Prizes	Number of Laureates	of Awarded to one Laureate	Shared by two Laureates	Shared by three Laureates
Physics	111	207	47	32	32
Chemistry	109	178	63	23	23
Medicine	108	214	39	32	37
Literature	110	114	106	4	-
Peace	98	104+27	67	29	2
Economic Sciences	49	79	25	18	6
<b>Total.</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100</b>

### 923 Nobel Laureates!

896 Laureates and 27 organizations have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2017. Of them, 79 are Laureates in Economic Sciences. A small number of individuals and

organizations have been honoured more than once, which means that 892 individuals and 24 unique organizations have received the Nobel Prize in total

### Years without Nobel Prizes

Since the start, in 1901, there are some years when the Nobel Prizes have not been awarded. The total number of times are 49. Most of them during World War I (1914-1918) and II (1939-1945). In the **statutes of the Nobel Foundation** it says: "If none of the works under consideration is found to be of the importance indicated in the first paragraph, the prize money shall be reserved until the following year. If, even then, the prize cannot be awarded, the amount shall be added to the Foundation's restricted funds."

Nobel Prize	Years without a Prize
Physics	1916, 1931, 1934, 1940, 1941, 1942
Chemistry	1916, 1917, 1919, 1924, 1933, 1940, 1941, 1942
Medicine	1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1921, 1925, 1940, 1941, 1942
Literature	1914, 1918, 1935, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943
Peace	1914, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1923, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1948, 1955, 1956, 1966, 1967, 1972
Economic Sciences	-

### The Youngest Nobel Laureates

Age	Name	Category/Year	Date of birth
17	Malala Yousafzai	Peace 2014	12 July 1997
25	Lawrence Bragg	Physics 1915	31 March 1890
31	Werner Heisenberg	Physics 1932	5 December 1901
31	Tsung-Dao Lee	Physics 1957	24 November 1926
31	Carl D. Anderson	Physics 1936	3 September 1905
31	Paul A. M. Dirac	Physics 1933	8 August 1902
32	Frederick G. Banting	Medicine 1923	14 November 1891
32	Tawakkol Karman	Peace 2011	7 February 1979
32	Rudolf Mössbauer	Physics 1961	31 January 1929
32	Mairead Corrigan	Peace 1976	27 January 1944
33	Joshua Lederberg	Medicine 1958	23 May 1925
33	Betty Williams	Peace 1976	22 May 1943
33	Rigoberta Menchú Tum	Peace 1992	9 January 1959







**The Oldest Nobel Laureates**

Age	Name	Category/Year	Date of birth
90	Leonid Hurwicz	Economic Sciences 2007	21 August 1917
89	Lloyd Shapley	Economic Sciences 2012	2 June 1923
88	Raymond Davis Jr.	Physics 2002	14 October 1914
88	Doris Lessing	Literature 2007	22 October 1919
87	Yoichiro Nambu	Physics 2008	18 January 1921
87	Vitaly L. Ginzburg	Physics 2003	4 October 1916
87	Peyton Rous	Medicine 1966	5 October 1879
87	Joseph Rotblat	Peace 1995	4 November 1908
87	Karl von Frisch	Medicine 1973	20 November 1886
85	Ferdinand Buisson	Peace 1927	20 December 1841
85	John B. Fenn	Chemistry 2002	15 June 1917
85	Theodor Mommsen	Literature 1902	30 November 1817
85	Willard S. Boyle	Physics 2009	19 August 1929

**Multiple Nobel Laureates**

The work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been honoured by a Nobel Peace Prize three times. Besides, the founder of the ICRC, **Henry Dunant**, was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

Linus Pauling is the only person to have been awarded two unshared Nobel Prizes - the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.

		
<b>J. Bardeen</b>	<b>M. Curie</b>	<b>L. Pauling</b>
Physics 1956	<b>Physics 1903</b>	<b>Chemistry 1954</b>
Physics 1972	<b>Chemistry 1911</b>	<b>Peace 1962</b>
		
<b>F. Sanger</b>	<b>ICRC</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>
Chemistry 1958	<b>Peace 1917</b>	<b>Peace 1954</b>
Chemistry 1980	<b>Peace 1944</b>	<b>Peace 1981</b>
	<b>Peace 1963</b>	

**"Family Nobel Laureates"**

As you may notice, the Curies were a very successful 'Nobel Prize family'. Marie Curie herself was awarded two Nobel Prizes.

**Married couples**

Marie Curie	<b>Irène Joliot-Curie</b>	<b>Gerty Cori</b>
Pierre Curie	<b>Frédéric Joliot</b>	<b>Carl Cori</b>
May-Britt Moser	<b>Alva Myrdal</b>	
Edvard I. Moser	<b>Gunnar Myrdal</b>	

**Mother & daughter**

Marie Curie  
Irène Joliot-Curie

**Father & daughter**

Pierre Curie  
Irène Joliot-Curie

**Father & son**

William Bragg	<b>Niels Bohr</b>	<b>Hans von Euler-Chelpin</b>
Lawrence Bragg	<b>Aage N. Bohr</b>	<b>Ulf von Euler</b>
Arthur Kornberg	<b>Manne Siegbahn</b>	<b>J. J. Thomson</b>
Roger D. Kornberg	<b>Kai M. Siegbahn</b>	<b>George Paget Thomson</b>

**Brothers**

Jan Tinbergen  
Nikolaas Tinbergen

**Indian Nobel Winners****Kailash Satyarthi**

**Year:** 2014

**Category:** Peace

**Work:** For struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.



**V. Ramakrishnan**

Year: 2009

Category: Medicine

Work: For studies of the structure and function of the ribosome

**Amartya Sen**

Year: 1998

Category: Economics

Work: for his contributions to welfare economics.

**Subramanyan Chandrasekhar**

Year: 1983

Category: Physics

Work: He developed a theory on white dwarf stars which posts a limit of mass of dwarf stars known also as Chandrashekhar Limit. His theory explains the final stages of stellar evolution.

**Mother Teresa**

Year: 1979

Category: Peace





**Work.** Concern for the poor and the sick prompted her to found a new congregation, Missionaries of Charity. Having become an Indian citizen, Mother Teresa served the cause of dying destitutes, lepers and drug addicts, through Nirmal Hriday (meaning Pure Heart), the main centre of her activity. Her selfless service and unique devotion, not only to helpless fellow-Indians but also to the cause of world peace, earned her and India the first Nobel Peace Prize.



### Har Govind Khorana

**Year:** 1968

**Category:** Medicine

**Work.** His major breakthrough in the field of Medicine – interpreting the genetic code and analysing its function in protein synthesis.



### C. V. Raman

**Year:** 1930

**Category:** Physics

**Work.** Sir C. V. Raman received the Nobel Prize for an important optics research, in which he discovered that diffused light contained rays of other wavelengths—what is now popularly known as Raman Effect. His theory discovered in 1928 explains the change in the frequency of light passing through a transparent medium.



### Rabindra Nath Tagore

**Year:** 1913

**Category:** Literature

**Work.** He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in recognition of his work Geetanjali, a collection of poems.

## NOBLE PRIZE WINNERS

2017



### Nobel Prize in Medicine 2017

Three Americans Jeffrey Hall, Michael Rosbash and Michael Young awarded **for their discoveries of molecular mechanisms controlling our biological clocks**. Mr. Rosbash is on the faculty at Brandeis University, Mr. Young is at Rockefeller University and Mr. Hall has been associated with the University of Maine.

### Nobel Prize in Physics 2017

The 2017 Nobel Physics Prize was divided, one half awarded to Rainer Weiss, the other half jointly to Barry C. Barish and Kip S. Thorne **"for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves"**. Ripples in the fabric of space-time, first predicted a century ago by Albert Einstein, sparked a revolution in astrophysics when their first detection was announced in early 2016. The teams involved in the discovery quickly emerged as favourites for the prize.

### Nobel prize in Chemistry 2017

The Nobel prize in Chemistry was awarded to Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank, Michael Henderson for developing a "cool method of imaging the molecules of life." The Chemistry award has now been awarded 109 times, and only one laureate, Frederick Sanger, a British biochemist, has won the prestigious award twice in 1950 and 1980.

### Nobel Prize in Literature 2017

British author Kazuo Ishiguro, best known for his novel *The Remains of the Day*, has won the Nobel Literature Prize. Born in Nagasaki, he moved to Britain with his family when he was five years old, only returning to visit Japan as an adult. Both his first novel, **A Pale View of Hills**, from 1982 and the subsequent one, **An Artist of the Floating World**, from 1986, take place in Nagasaki a few years after World War II.

### Nobel Peace Prize 2017

The 2017 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) on Friday. The award was given for "its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its groundbreaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons".

### Nobel Prize for Economics 2017

The Nobel Prize for Economics was awarded to Richard H Thaler. Thaler is professor at the University of Chicago for his "contribution to behavioural economics". Born 1945 in East Orange, Professor Thaler has been awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on integrating economics with psychology.



2016

### The Nobel Prize in Physics 2016

David J. Thouless, F. Duncan M. Haldane **and** J. Michael Kosterlitz

"for theoretical discoveries of topological phase transitions and topological phases of matter"

### The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2016

Jean-Pierre Sauvage, Sir J. Fraser Stoddart **and** Bernard L. Feringa

"for the design and synthesis of molecular machines"

### The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2016

Yoshinori Ohsumi

"for his discoveries of mechanisms for autophagy"

### The Nobel Prize in Literature 2016

Bob Dylan

"for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition"

### The Nobel Peace Prize 2016

Juan Manuel Santos

"for his resolute efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end"

**The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2016**

Oliver Hart **and** Bengt Holmström

"for their contributions to contract theory"

2015

**The Nobel Prize in Physics 2015**

Takaaki Kajita **and** Arthur B. McDonald

"for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass"

**The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2015**

Tomas Lindahl, Paul Modrich **and** Aziz Sancar

"for mechanistic studies of DNA repair"

**The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015**

William C. Campbell **and** Satoshi Ōmura

"for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites"

Youyou Tu

"for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against Malaria"

**The Nobel Prize in Literature 2015**

Svetlana Alexievich

"for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time"

**The Nobel Peace Prize 2015**

National Dialogue Quartet

"for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011"

**The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2015**

Angus Deaton

"for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare"



2014

### **The Nobel Prize in Physics 2014**

Isamu Akasaki, Hiroshi Amano **and** Shuji Nakamura

"for the invention of efficient blue light-emitting diodes which has enabled bright and energy-saving white light sources"

### **The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2014**

Eric Betzig, Stefan W. Hell **and** William E. Moerner

"for the development of super-resolved fluorescence microscopy"

### **The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2014**

John O'Keefe, May-Britt Moser **and** Edvard I. Moser

"for their discoveries of cells that constitute a positioning system in the brain"

### **The Nobel Prize in Literature 2014**

Patrick Modiano

"for the art of memory with which he has evoked the most ungraspable human destinies and uncovered the life-world of the occupation"

### **The Nobel Peace Prize 2014**

Kailash Satyarthi **and** Malala Yousafzai

"for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education"

### **The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2014**

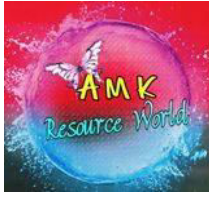
Jean Tirole

"for his analysis of market power and regulation"

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