Prizes – Events, Sports, Arts

Nobel Prizes - 1901

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in **Oslo**, **Norway** and the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature and the Prize in Economic Sciences are awarded in **Stockholm**, **Sweden**.

**Henry Dunant**, founder of the International Committee of the **Red Cross**, shared the **first Nobel Peace Prize** with **Frédéric Passy**, a leading international pacifist of the time. Since then, the Red Cross has been awarded the Peace Prize three times.

The first Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded in 1901 to **Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen**, of Germany, who received 150,782 SEK, which is equal to 7,731,004 SEK in December 2007. John Bardeen is the only laureate to win the prize twice—in 1956 and 1972.

The first Nobel Prize **in Chemistry** was awarded in 1901 to **Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff**, of the Netherlands, "for his discovery of the laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure in solutions."

The first Nobel Prize **in Physiology or Medicine** was awarded in 1901 to the German physiologist **Emil Adolf von Behring**. Behring's discovery of serum therapy in the development of the diphtheria and tetanus vaccines put "in the hands of the physician a victorious weapon against illness and deaths".

The first prize in economics was awarded in **1969** to **Ragnar Frisch** and **Jan Tinbergen** "for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes". In 2009, **Elinor Ostrom** became the first woman awarded the prize.

**Rabindranath Tagore** was the first person of Indian origin and also first Asian to be awarded with the Nobel Prize. He received the prize for Literature in 1913. became the first non-European to win it

Rabindranath Tagore, whose 158th birth anniversary also known as **Pochise Boishakh 2019**, is the only known person to have written the **national anthems for two different countries**.

Tagore and Gandhi were well acquainted and in fact, it was **Tagore who conferred the title ‘Mahatma’ on the father of nation.** Tagore and Einstein met four times between 1930 and 1931 and revered each other moved by their mutual curiosity to grasp other’s contributions, their search for truth and love for music.

***Following are 5 individuals who were Indian citizens at the time they were awarded:***

**Rabindranath Tagore 1913 (Literature)**

Rabindranath Tagore is an India’s popular poet and writer. He was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his “Geetanjali” a collection of his poems.

**C.V. Raman 1930 (Physics)**

Sir.C.V. Raman, an Indian Scientist / Physicist was awarded Nobel Prize of Physics in 1930 for his “Raman Effect” related to light.Mother Teresa 1979 (Peace)

**Amartya Sen 1998 (Economic Studies)**

Dr.Amatya Sen, an Indian Professor in Economics was awarded Nobel Prize for Economics in 1998 for his work in Economic Theory related to Poverty, Democracy, Development and Social Welfare.

**Kailash Satyarthi 2014 (Peace)**

Mr.Kailash Satyarthi, an Indian Children’s rights activist had been awarded the “Nobel Prize For Peace” for the year 2014, jointly with Ms.Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan (17 years old Children’s rights activist of Pakistan) for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.

***Following are 3 individuals who were of Indian birth and origin subsequently got foreign citizenship:***

1. Har Gobind Khorana 1968 (Physiology or Medicine)
2. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar 1983 (physics)
3. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan 2009 (Chemistry)

***Following are 3 individuals who were resident in India when they became recipients of the Nobel Prize :***

1. Rudyard Kipling 1907 (Literature)
2. Ronald Ross 1902 (Physiology or Medicine)
3. 14th Dalai Lama 1989 (Peace)

**Winner of the Nobel Prize 2018**

**The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine**

This year the Nobel Prize in **Physiology or Medicine** has been awarded jointly to **James P. Allison** and **Tasuku Honjo** “for their discovery of cancer therapy by inhibition of negative immune regulation.”

The award-winning work is based on James Allison studying a protein that works as a break on the immune system and unleashes immune cells to attack tumors if the break could be released. Similarly, the joint winner Tasuku Honjo worked on another protein that worked as a break, but with a different mechanism. This form of therapy is revolutionary in our fight against cancer.

**The Nobel Prize in Physics**

This year the Nobel Prize **in Physics** has been awarded to **Arthur Ashkin**, **Gérard Mourou**, and **Donna Strickland** for “groundbreaking inventions in the field of laser physics.”

One half has been awarded to Arthur Ashkin  for “the optical tweezers and their application to biological systems” and the other half jointly to Gérard Mourou and Donna Strickland for “ their method of generating high-intensity, ultra-short optical pulses.”

**The Nobel Prize in Chemistry**

This year, the Nobel Prize in **Chemistry** has been awarded to **Frances H. Arnold, George P. Smith, and Sir Gregory P. Winter.** One half has been awarded to Frances H. Arnold  for the “directed evolution of enzymes” and the other half jointly to George P. Smith and Sir Gregory P. Winter “for the phage display of peptides and antibodies.”

**The Nobel Peace Prize**

This year, the Nobel **Peace Prize** has been awarded to **Denis Mukwege** and **Nadia Murad** for “their efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict.”

Denis Mukwege, a **physician**, has devoted his life to helping victims of sexual violence. He has spent a good amount of his adult life in helping victims of sexual violence in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**. He established the Panzi Hospital in Bukavu in 2008 with the support of several organizations, and since then he and his staff have treated thousands of individuals who have suffered sexual violence.  He has repeatedly condemned impunity for mass rape. He has criticized the Congolese and other governments for their inability to stop the use of sexual violence against women.

Nadia Murad is a victim of war crimes. She is a member of the **Yazidi minority in northern Iraq**. As part of an attack against her community, she was abducted by militants of the Islamic State (IS) in August 2014. The IS massacred several hundred people and subjected around 3,000 girls and young woman to rape and other abuses. Nadia managed to flee after a three-month nightmare and refused to be ashamed or remain silent about the abuses she was subjected to. She openly spoke about the abuses she and thousands of others like her suffered at the hands of the IS. She was named as the **UN’s first *Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking* i**n the year 2016.

**The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences**

This year, the Nobel Prize **in Economic Sciences** in memory of Alfred Nobel has been awarded jointly to **William D. Nordhaus** for “integrating **climate change** into long-run **macroeconomic analysis**” and **Paul M. Romer** for “**integrating technological innovations** into long-run **macroeconomic analysis**.”

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said that “Their findings have significantly broadened the scope of economic analysis byconstructing models that explain ho**w the market economy interacts with nature and knowledge.**”

Weights of planets

Earth – 6 \* 10^24 kg

Sun - 2\*10^30 kg

Black hole - 1.4 \* 2 \* 10^30 kg (Chandrashekahr Limit)

1 curie - 3.7 \* 10^10 vighatnalu/sec

1 rutherford = 1 \* 10^6 vighatanalu/sec

1 beckeral = 1 vighatana/sec

1 shake = 10^-8 seconds

Distance

Earth to Moon - 3,84,400 km

Earth to Sun - 149 .6 million km

The sun is composed of 75% hydrogen, 25% helium and 0.1% is metals

Moon orbit around the earth – 27 days

Earth orbit around the Sun – 365 .256 days

The first spacecraft to perform a successful lunar soft landing was **Luna 9** and the first unmanned vehicle to orbit the Moon was **Luna 10**, both in 1966.

Time

Smallest time unit – 1 shake 10^-8 sec

Largest time unit - 1 cosmic year = 250 billion years

Neutrons cannot inject into Aluminum - so atom bombs are stored in Aluminum vessels

1st Neuclear reactor – constructed in USA , Chicago - Fermi scientist – father of neucreactor

1st Atom bomb - oppenheimer (1945), USA

1st hydrogen bomb – Edward tyler

1 Hydrogen bomb = 1000 atom bombs