



NOBEL PRIZE IS ENCOURAGEMENT OF PERSONS FOR THEIR INTERESTS OF HUMANITY

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ABSTRACT

The Nobel Prizes (Swedish: Nobelpriset, Norwegian: Nobelprisen) are prizes awarded annually by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Swedish Academy, the Karolinska Institutet, and the Norwegian Nobel Committee to individuals and organizations who make outstanding contributions in the fields of chemistry, physics, literature, peace, and physiology or medicine. They were established by the 1895 will of Alfred Nobel, which dictates that the awards should be administered by the Nobel Foundation. The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was established in 1968 by the Sveriges Riksbank, the central bank of Sweden, for contributions to the field of economics. Each recipient, or "laureate", receives a gold medal, a diploma, and a sum of money, which is decided by the Nobel Foundation, yearly.

KEYWORDS: Alfred Nobel, Nobel Award, Nobel Lecture, Nobel Citation, Nobel Banquet, Swedish Krona.

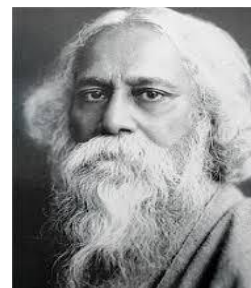
INTRODUCTION

The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed on *those who conferred the greatest benefit on mankind* in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics. Instituted by Alfred Nobel's last will, which specified that his fortune be used to create a series of prizes, now known as the Nobel Prizes. They are widely recognized as one of the most prestigious honors awarded in the aforementioned fields. A total of 835 individuals (791 men and 44 women) and 21 organizations were awarded the Nobel Prize, some more than once. Among the total recipients, **12 are Indians (5 Indian citizens and 7 of Indian origin or residency)**. **Rabindranath Tagore** was the first Indian citizen to be awarded and **Mother Teresa** is the only woman in the list. Notably, **Sri Aurobindo** was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1943 and for the Nobel Prize in Peace in 1950. On 1 December 1999, the Norwegian Nobel Committee confirmed that **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** was nominated for the Peace Prize thrice (in 1937–39, 1947 and a few days before he was assassinated in January 1948). Each prize is awarded by a separate committee; the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards the Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, and Economics, the Karolinska Institute awards the Prize in Physiology or Medicine, and the Norwegian Nobel Committee awards the Prize in Peace. Each recipient receives a medal, a diploma and a monetary award that has varied throughout the years. In 1901, the recipients

of the first Nobel Prizes were given 150,782 SEK (Swedish Krona), which is equal to 7,731,004 SEK in December 2007. In 2008, the laureates were awarded a prize amount of 10,000,000 SEK. The awards are presented in Stockholm in an annual ceremony on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. In years in which the Nobel Prize is not awarded due to external events or a lack of nominations, the prize money is returned to the funds delegated to the relevant prize. The Nobel Prize was not awarded between 1940 and 1942 due to the outbreak of World War II.^[1,2]

Indian Citizens Who Won the Nobel Prize

Rabindranath Tagore – The Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 (Born: 7 May 1861, Kolkata, West Bengal; Died: 7 August 1941, Kolkata, West Bengal)



Rabindranath Tagore FRAS (Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland). Gurudev, was a Bengali polymath who reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism

in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Author of *Gitanjali* and its *profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful* verse, he became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. The celebrated Indian poet, musician, and painter, Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for *Gitanjali* also called the Bard of Bengal and Gurudev, Tagore was one of the greatest literary figures of India. He composed the national anthems of India and Bangladesh and the national anthem of Sri Lanka is believed to have been inspired from his poetry. Tagore's songs, poetry, novels, and essays are now cult classics.

CV Raman – The Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930
(Born: 7 November 1888, Thiruvanaikaval, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu; Died: 21 November 1970, Bengaluru, Karnataka)



Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was an Indian physicist born in the former Madras Province in India presently called as Tamil Nadu, who carried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering, which earned him the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics. He discovered that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes wavelength. This phenomenon, subsequently known as Raman scattering, results from the Raman effect. In 1954, India honoured him with its highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, or CV Raman as he was better known, won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930 *for his work on the scattering of light and for the discovery of the effect named after him*. His discovery of what is now known as the “Raman Effect” – the phenomenon of change in wavelength in light rays that are deflected – is a path breaking milestone in the understanding of physics.

Mother Teresa – The Nobel Peace Prize in 1979
(Born: 26 August 1910, Skopje, Macedonia, Greece; Died: 5 September 1997, Kolkata, West Bengal)



Mother Teresa (Anjezë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu), known in the Catholic Church as Saint Teresa of Calcutta, was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She was born in Skopje (now the capital of the Republic of Macedonia), then part of the Kosovo Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire. After living in Macedonia for eighteen years she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she lived for most of her life. In 1950 Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic religious congregation which had over 4,500 sisters and was active in 133 countries in 2012. The congregation manages homes for people dying of HIV/AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis; soup kitchens; dispensaries and mobile clinics; children's- and family-counselling programmes; orphanages, and schools. Members, who take vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, also profess a fourth vow: to give *wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor*. Teresa received a number of honours, including the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Peace Prize and 1979 Nobel Peace Prize. She was canonized (recognized by the church as a saint) on 4 September 2016, and the anniversary of her death (5 September) is her feast day. A controversial figure during her life and after her death, Teresa was admired by many for her charitable work. She was praised and criticized for her opposition to abortion, and criticized for poor conditions in her houses for the dying. Her authorized biography was written by Navin Chawla and published in 1992, and she has been the subject of films and other books. Born in the Republic of Macedonia, Mother Teresa moved to India at the age of 19. She spent the rest of her life here as a Roman Catholic nun and as a missionary serving the “poorest of the poor”. Her humanitarian work led her to establish the Missionaries of Charity. Her reputation as the messiah of the poor and the dying brought in aid from all parts of the world and earned her the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She was canonized by the Roman Church in 2016, 19 years after her death.

Amartya Sen – The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998
(Born: 3 November 1933), Santiniketan, West Bengal)



Amartya Kumar Sen, CH, FBA is an Indian economist and philosopher, who since 1972 has taught and worked in the United Kingdom and the United States. Sen has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines, and indexes of the measure of well-being of citizens of developing countries. He is currently the Thomas W. Lamont University Professor at Harvard University and member of faculty at Harvard Law School. He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 and India's Bharat Ratna in 1999 for his work in welfare economics. In 2017, Sen was awarded the Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science for most valuable contribution to Political Science. In 1998, Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences *for his contributions to welfare economics*. Born in Manikganj (British India) Sen studied economics and went on to teach the subject in many reputed institutions in both the US and the United Kingdom. His research papers on economics and social justice, theories of famines, and welfare economics earned him much recognition and many awards including the Nobel Memorial Prize in 1998.

Kailash Satyarthi – The Nobel Peace Prize in 2014
(Born: 11 January 1954), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh)



Kailash Satyarthi (born 'Kailash Sharma'; 11 January 1954) is an Indian children's rights and education advocate and an activist against child labour. He founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (lit. Save the Childhood Movement) in 1980 and has acted to protect the rights of more than 83,000 children from 144 countries. It is largely because of Satyarthi's work and activism that the International Labour Organization adopted Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, which is now a principal guideline for governments around the world. His work is recognized through various national and international honours and awards including the Nobel

Peace Prize of 2014, which he shared with Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan. Kailash Satyarthi from Madhya Pradesh was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for his *struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education*. This children's rights and education activist has dedicated his life away from the spotlight, battling corporates for their use of child labour. He has also brought children's right of education to the spotlight through his work with UNESCO.

Indian-born Nobel Laureates/Overseas citizens of Indian origin

Har Gobind Khorana – The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1968 (Born: 9 January 1922, Raipur, West Punjab; Died: 9 November 2011, Concord, Massachusetts, United States).



Har Gobind Khorana was an Indian-American biochemist who shared the 1968 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with Marshall W. Nirenberg and Robert W. Holley for research that showed how the order of nucleotides in nucleic acids, which carry the genetic code of the cell, control the cell's synthesis of proteins. Khorana and Nirenberg were also awarded the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize from Columbia University in the same year. Indian-born American biochemist, Har Gobind Khorana was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1968 along with Marshall W. Nirenberg and Robert W. Holley *for their interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis*. The trio's research established the fact that nucleotides present in nucleic acids (acting as the carrier of a cell's genetic code) control the process of synthesis of proteins by the cells.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar – The Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983 (Born: 19 October 1910, Punjab; Died: 21 August 1995, Chicago, Illinois, United States)



Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, FRS was an Indian American astrophysicist who was awarded the 1983 Nobel Prize for Physics with William A. Fowler *for his theoretical studies of the physical processes of importance to the structure and evolution of the stars*. His mathematical treatment of stellar evolution yielded many of the best current theoretical models of the later evolutionary stages of massive stars and black holes. The Chandrasekhar limit is named after him. The Nobel Prize in Physics 1983 was awarded to Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar for “his theoretical studies of the physical processes of importance to the structure and evolution of the stars”. Nephew of another Nobel Laureate, Sir CV Raman, Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar was born in India but eventually moved to the US. His discoveries led to the establishment of the physical process involved in the evolution of stars. He also determined the upper limit of a white dwarf’s mass; this is referred to as Chandrasekhar limit.

Venkatraman Ramakrishnan – The Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2009 (Born: 1952, Chidambaram, Tamilnadu)



Venkatraman "Venki" Ramakrishnan is an Indian-American-British structural biologist of Indian origin. He is the current President of the Royal Society, having held the position since November 2015. In 2009 he shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Thomas A. Steitz and Ada Yonath, *for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome*. Indian-born American-British structural biologist Venkatraman Ramakrishnan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2009 along with Thomas A. Steitz and Ada E. Yonath, “for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome”. He is currently President of the Royal Society (of London).

Nobel Laureates with Indian Links

Ronald Ross – The Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1902 (Born: 13 May 1857, Almora, Uttarakhand; Died: 16 September 1932, London, United Kingdom)



Sir Ronald Ross KCB, KCMG, FRS, FRCS was a British medical doctor who received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1902 for his work on the transmission of malaria, becoming the first British Nobel laureate, and the first born outside of Europe. His discovery of the *malarial parasite in the gastrointestinal tract of a mosquito* proved that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes, and laid the foundation for the method of combating the disease. He was a polymath, writing a number of poems, published several novels, and composed songs. He was also an amateur artist and natural mathematician. He worked in the Indian Medical Service for 25 years. It was during his service that he made the groundbreaking medical discovery. After resigning from his service in India, he joined the faculty of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and continued as Professor and Chairman of Tropical Medicine of the institute for 10 years. In 1926 he became Director-in-Chief of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, which was established in honour of his works. He remained there until his death. Sir Ronald Ross was born in Almora, part of British India and worked with the Indian Medical Service for a quarter century. Sir Ross enabled us to combat and conquer malaria (which was quite fatal at the time) with his discovery that proved the transmission of the malarial parasite by mosquitoes.

Rudyard Kipling – The Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907 (Born: 30 December 1865, Mumbai, Maharashtra; Died: 18 January 1936, London, United Kingdom)



Joseph Rudyard Kipling was an English journalist, short-story writer, poet, and novelist. Kipling's works of fiction

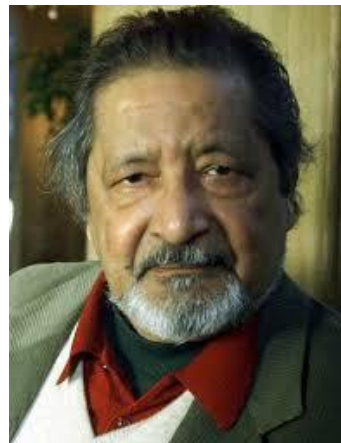
include *The Jungle Book* (1894), *Kim* (1901), and many short stories, including "The Man Who Would Be King" (1888). His poems include "Mandalay" (1890), "Gunga Din" (1890), "The Gods of the Copybook Headings" (1919), "The White Man's Burden" (1899), and "If—" (1910). He is regarded as a major innovator in the art of the short story; his children's books are classics of children's literature, and one critic described his work as exhibiting "a versatile and luminous narrative gift". Kipling was one of the most popular writers in the United Kingdom, in both prose and verse, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Henry James said: "Kipling strikes me personally as the most complete man of genius, as distinct from fine intelligence, that I have ever known." In 1907, at the age of 42, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, making him the first English-language writer to receive the prize and its youngest recipient to date. He was also sounded out for the British Poet Laureateship and on several occasions for a knighthood, both of which he declined. Kipling's subsequent reputation has changed according to the political and social climate of the age and the resulting contrasting views about him continued for much of the 20th century. George Orwell called him a "prophet of British imperialism". Literary critic Douglas Kerr wrote: Kipling is still an author who can inspire passionate disagreement and his place in literary and cultural history is far from settled. But as the age of the European empires recedes, he is recognized as an incomparable, if controversial, interpreter of how empire was experienced. That, and an increasing recognition of his extraordinary narrative gifts, makes him a force to be reckoned with. Rudyard Kipling, the well-known poet and writer was born in Bombay (British India). His love of the country where he was born is rather legendary and he is believed to have based a number of his works such as *The Jungle Book* on his experiences in India. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907.

14th Dalai Lama – The Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 (Born: 6 July 1935)



Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th and current Dalai Lama, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for *the struggle of the liberation of Tibet and the efforts for a peaceful resolution*. The Dalai Lama has become the face of peace and harmony, the world over while at the same time standing up for his convictions about the Tibet issue.

V. S. Naipaul – The Nobel Prize in Literature 2001 (Born: 17 August 1932), Chaguanas, Trinidad and Tobago)



Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul is a Nobel Prize-winning British writer who was born in Trinidad. He is known for his comic early novels set in Trinidad and Tobago, his bleaker later novels of the wider world, and his autobiographical chronicles of life and travels. He has published more than thirty books, both of fiction and nonfiction, over some fifty years. Sir VS Naipaul was the son of Hindu Indians who had immigrated to Trinidad. With over 30 books to his credit Naipaul was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2001 *for having united perceptive narrative and incorruptible scrutiny in works that compel us to see the presence of suppressed histories*.

CONCLUSION



A Nobel Committee is a working body responsible for most of the work involved in selecting Nobel Prize laureates. There are five Nobel Committees, one for each Nobel Prize. Four of these committees (for prizes in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, and literature) are working bodies within their prize awarding institutions, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, and the Swedish Academy. These four Nobel Committees only propose laureates, while the final decision is taken in a larger assembly. This assembly is composed of the entire academies for the prizes in physics, chemistry, and literature, as well as the

50 members of the Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute for the prize in physiology or medicine. The fifth Nobel Committee is the Norwegian Nobel

Committee, responsible for the Nobel Peace Prize. This committee has a different status since it is both the working body and the deciding body for its prize.



Nobel Prize and Nobel Banquet.

Nomination to the Nobel Prize in Chemistry is by invitation only. The names of the nominees and other information about the nominations cannot be revealed until 50 years later. The Nobel Committee for Chemistry sends confidential forms to persons who are competent and qualified to nominate.

Qualified Nominators.

The right to submit proposals for the award of a Nobel Prize in Chemistry shall, by statute, be enjoyed by:

1. Swedish and foreign members of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences;
2. Members of the Nobel Committees for Chemistry and Physics;
3. Nobel Laureates in Chemistry and Physics;
4. Permanent professors in the sciences of Chemistry at the universities and institutes of technology of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, and Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm;
5. Holders of corresponding chairs in at least six universities or university colleges selected by the Academy of Sciences with a view to ensuring the appropriate distribution over the different countries and their centers of learning; and.
6. Other scientists from whom the Academy may see fit to invite proposals.

The Nobel Committee for Chemistry is the Nobel Committee responsible for proposing laureates for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. The Nobel Committee for Chemistry is appointed by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. It usually consists of Swedish professors of chemistry who are members of the Academy, although the Academy in principle could appoint anyone to the Committee. The Committee is a working body without decision power, and the final decision to award the

Nobel Prize for Chemistry is taken by the entire Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, after having a first discussion in the Academy's Class for Chemistry. Decisions as to the selection of the teachers and scientists referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above shall be taken each year before the end of the month of September. *Selection of Nobel Laureates:* The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is responsible for the selection of the Nobel Laureates from among the candidates recommended by the Nobel Committee. The Nobel Committee is the working body that screens the nominations and selects the final candidates. It consists of five members, but for many years the Committee has also adjunct members with the same voting rights as members.



Monthly process flowchart for Nobel Prize

Who is eligible for the Nobel Prize?

The candidates eligible for the Nobel Prize are those nominated by qualified persons who have received an invitation from the Nobel Committee to submit names for consideration. No one can nominate himself or herself.

Below is a brief description of the process involved in selecting the Nobel Laureates:

September-October – Nomination forms are sent out. The Nobel Committee sends out confidential forms to around 3,000 people — selected professors at universities around the world, Nobel Laureates, and members of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, among others.

February – Deadline for submission of nominations. The completed nomination forms must reach the Nobel Committee no later than 31 January of the following year. The Committee screens the nominations and selects the preliminary candidates. About 250–350 scientists are nominated as several nominators often submit the same name.

March-May – Consultation with experts. The Nobel Committee evaluates preliminary candidates, advised by specially appointed experts for their assessment of the candidates' work.

June-August – Writing of the report. The Nobel Committee puts together a report with recommendations to be submitted to the Academy. The report is signed by all members of the Committee.

September – Committee submits recommendations. The Nobel Committee submits its report with recommendations on the final candidates to the members of the Academy. The report is discussed at two meetings of the section of the Academy.

October-November – Nobel Laureates are chosen. In early October, the Academy selects the Nobel Laureates in through a majority vote. The decision is final and without appeal. The names of the Nobel Laureates are then announced.

December – Nobel Laureates receive their Prize. The Nobel Prize Award Ceremony takes place on 10 December in Stockholm, where the Nobel Laureates receive their Nobel Prize, which consists of a Nobel Medal and Diploma, and a document confirming the prize amount. The statutes of the Nobel Foundation restrict disclosure of information about the nominations, whether publicly or privately, for 50 years. The restriction concerns the nominees and nominators, as well as investigations and opinions related to the award of a prize.

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