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The Nobel Prize HANDOUT

2025

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Nobel Prize Winners 2025

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2025



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
John Clarke
 Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Michel H. Devoret
 Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
John M. Martinis
 Prize share: 1/3

To: John Clarke, Michel H. Devoret and John M. Martinis

For: The discovery of macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling and energy quantisation in an electric circuit

By: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Know what they have been awarded for:

This year's Nobel Prize in Physics honours John Clarke, Michel H. Devoret, and John M. Martinis for showing quantum effects in a circuit large enough to hold by hand. Using superconducting materials separated by a thin barrier (a Josephson junction), they demonstrated quantum tunnelling—where current escapes a trapped state—and quantised energy levels, meaning the system absorbed or released energy in fixed amounts. Their work proved that quantum mechanics can apply to macroscopic systems, not just tiny particles, paving the way for advanced technologies like quantum computers, cryptography, and sensors based on quantum principles.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2025



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Susumu Kitagawa
 Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Richard Robson
 Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Omar M. Yaghi
 Prize share: 1/3

To: Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson and Omar M. Yaghi

For: The development of metal–organic frameworks"

By: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Know what they have been awarded for:

The 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry goes to Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson, and Omar Yaghi for creating metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) — crystal-like structures with tiny cavities that can trap or let gases flow through. These frameworks are made of metal ions linked by organic molecules, forming porous materials that can store gases, capture carbon dioxide, purify water, or speed up chemical reactions. Robson first discovered the concept in 1989, while Kitagawa and Yaghi later made MOFs stable and flexible. Their innovations now enable the design of custom materials with major environmental and industrial applications.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Mary E. Brunkow
 Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Frederick J. Ramsdell
 Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Shimon Sakaguchi
 Prize share: 1/3

To: Mary E. Brunkow, Frederick J. Ramsdell and Shimon Sakaguchi

For: their discoveries concerning peripheral immune tolerance

By: The Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet

Know what they have been awarded for:

The 2025 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine honours Mary E. Brunkow, Fred Ramsdell, and Shimon Sakaguchi for discovering how the immune system avoids attacking the body. Sakaguchi identified regulatory T cells in 1995, which act as “guards” to prevent autoimmune reactions. Later, Brunkow and Ramsdell found that mutations in the *Foxp3* gene cause severe autoimmune diseases, and Sakaguchi linked this gene to regulatory T cells. Their discoveries explained how the immune system maintains balance, founding the field of peripheral immune tolerance and opening new paths for treating autoimmune diseases, cancer, and improving organ transplants.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2025



To: László Krasznahorkai

For: his compelling and visionary oeuvre that, in the midst of apocalyptic terror, reaffirms the power of art

By: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Know what they have been awarded for:

Hungarian author László Krasznahorkai, born in 1954, is known for his dense, apocalyptic novels exploring chaos, faith, and human folly. His breakthrough *Sátántangó* (1985) and later works like *The Melancholy of Resistance*, *War & War*, and *Baron Wenckheim's Homecoming* depict decaying societies and moral collapse through long, winding prose. His recent *Herscht 07769* (2021) examines violence and beauty in modern Germany. Influenced by Kafka and Dostoyevsky, he also draws on Eastern philosophy in *Seiobo There Below* (2008) and *A Mountain to the North...* (2003), meditating on art, beauty, and creation. Krasznahorkai's works blend absurdism, spirituality, and visionary intensity.

The Nobel Peace Prize 2025



To: Maria Corina Machado

For: her tireless work promoting democratic rights for the people of Venezuela and for her struggle to achieve a just and peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy

By: The Norwegian Nobel Committee

Know what they have been awarded for:

The 2025 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Maria Corina Machado for her courageous fight for democracy and human rights in Venezuela. As leader of the country's democracy movement, she has united a once-divided opposition and promoted peaceful, fair elections despite severe repression. Her decades-long work, from founding *Súmate* to leading the 2024 opposition campaign, reflects her belief in "ballots over bullets." Living under threats and in hiding, she continues to inspire millions. Machado's peaceful struggle for democratic transition embodies the spirit of freedom, courage, and hope that the Nobel Peace Prize seeks to honour.

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2025



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Joel Mokyr
Prize share: 1/2



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Philippe Aghion
Prize share: 1/4



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach
Peter Howitt
Prize share: 1/4

To: Joel Mokyr

For: having identified the prerequisites for sustained growth through technological progress

To: Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt

For: the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction.

By: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Know what they have been awarded for:

The 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences was awarded to Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, and Peter Howitt for explaining how innovation drives long-term economic growth. Mokyr showed that sustained progress requires scientific understanding and societies open to new ideas, unlike past eras of stagnation. Aghion and Howitt developed the concept of "creative destruction," where new technologies replace old ones, boosting progress but also disrupting industries. Their work highlights how managing these conflicts constructively is essential to prevent innovation from being blocked. Together, they showed that continuous innovation is vital to maintain growth and prevent economic stagnation.

History of Nobel Prize

Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in several categories by Swedish and Norwegian institutions in recognition of academic, cultural, or scientific advances. The will of the Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist Alfred Nobel established the five Nobel prizes in 1895. The prizes in Chemistry, Literature, Peace, Physics, and Physiology or Medicine were first awarded in 1901. In 1968, Sweden's central bank Sveriges Riksbank established the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.

Note 1: The prize is not awarded posthumously; however, if a person is awarded a prize and dies before receiving it, the prize may still be presented.

Note 2: Prize may not be shared among more than three individuals, although the Nobel Peace Prize can be awarded to organizations of more than three people.

- **Awarded for:** Outstanding contributions for humanity in chemistry, literature, peace, physics, physiology or medicine, and economic sciences
- **Country:** Sweden (all prizes except the Peace Prize), Norway (Peace Prize only)
- **Presented by:** Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute (Physiology or Medicine), Norwegian Nobel Committee (Peace), Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Chemistry, Economic Sciences, Physics), Swedish Academy (Literature)
- **Reward(s) :** The Nobel Prize amount for 2023 is set at Swedish kronor (SEK) 11.0 million per full Nobel Prize.

Q. Why are the individuals and organisations awarded a Nobel Prize called Nobel Prize laureates?

A: The word “laureate” refers to being signified by the laurel wreath. In Greek mythology, the god Apollo is represented wearing a laurel wreath on his head. A laurel wreath is a circular crown made of branches and leaves of the bay laurel (in Latin: *Laurus nobilis*). In Ancient Greece, laurel wreaths were awarded to victors as a sign of honour – both in athletic competitions and in poetic meets.

The Nobel Prize insignias

At the Nobel Prize award ceremonies on 10 December the Nobel Prize laureates receive three things: a Nobel Prize diploma, a Nobel Prize medal and a document confirming the Nobel Prize amount. Each Nobel Prize diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers. The Nobel Prize medals are handmade with careful precision and in 18 carat recycled gold.



The Nobel Prize 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.

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.

- **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:** ----

Important FAQs related to Nobel Prize 2025

Q: Who are the recipients of the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics?

A: John Clarke, Michel H. Devoret, and John M. Martinis.

Q: For which discovery was the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics awarded?

A: For discovering macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling and energy quantisation in an electric circuit.

Q: Which organisation announced the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics?

A: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Q: What kind of materials were used in the Nobel-winning experiment demonstrating quantum effects?

A: Superconducting materials.

Q: What is the name of the circuit setup used by the Nobel laureates to demonstrate quantum effects?

A: Josephson junction.

Q: What does the phenomenon of quantum tunnelling allow a particle or current to do?

A: It allows it to pass through a barrier that it classically should not cross.

Q: What major scientific conclusion did the 2025 Physics laureates' experiment establish?

A: That quantum mechanics can operate even in macroscopic, visible systems.

Q: What is the defining structural feature of a Josephson junction used in the laureates' experiment?

A: It consists of two superconductors separated by a thin non-conductive barrier.

Q: Who are the winners of the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry?

A: Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson, and Omar M. Yaghi.

Q: For what discovery was the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry awarded?

A: For the development of metal–organic frameworks (MOFs).

Q: Which organisation awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry?

A: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Q: What are metal–organic frameworks (MOFs)?

A: Crystal-like porous structures made of metal ions and organic molecules that can trap or allow gases to flow through.

Q: Which scientist first discovered the concept of metal–organic frameworks?

A: Richard Robson in 1989.

Q: What was the key contribution of Susumu Kitagawa to MOF development?

A: He demonstrated that gases can flow in and out of MOFs and predicted their flexibility.

Q: What was Omar Yaghi's major contribution to MOF research?

A: He created a stable MOF and showed that it could be modified through rational design.

Q: What are some practical uses of metal–organic frameworks (MOFs)?

A: MOFs can store gases, capture carbon dioxide, purify water, and catalyse chemical reactions.

Q: Who won the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine?

A: Mary E. Brunkow, Frederick J. Ramsdell, and Shimon Sakaguchi.

Q: For what discovery was the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine awarded?

A: For discoveries concerning peripheral immune tolerance.

Q: Which organisation awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine?

A: The Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet.

Q: What did Shimon Sakaguchi discover in 1995 that was key to immune regulation?

A: He discovered regulatory T cells that prevent the immune system from attacking the body.

Q: What is the main function of regulatory T cells discovered by Sakaguchi?

A: They act as immune “guards,” preventing autoimmune reactions.

Q: Which gene was found by Brunkow and Ramsdell to cause autoimmune diseases when mutated?

A: The Foxp3 gene.

Q: What link did Sakaguchi later establish between the Foxp3 gene and immune regulation?

A: He showed that the Foxp3 gene controls the development of regulatory T cells.

Q: What do the discoveries of the 2025 Medicine Nobel laureates reveal about the immune system?

A: They explain how the immune system maintains balance and avoids attacking the body's own tissues.

Q: Who won the 2025 Nobel Prize in Literature?

A: Hungarian author László Krasznahorkai.

Q: Which organization awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Literature?

A: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Q: For what reason was László Krasznahorkai awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature 2025?

A: For his compelling and visionary oeuvre that reaffirms the power of art amidst apocalyptic terror.

Q: In which year was László Krasznahorkai born?

A: He was born in 1954.

Q: What is the title of László Krasznahorkai's breakthrough novel published in 1985?

A: Sátántangó.

Q: What themes are most characteristic of László Krasznahorkai's writing style?

A: Absurdism, spirituality, chaos, and visionary intensity.

Q: Who won the 2025 Nobel Peace Prize?

A: Maria Corina Machado.

Q: Which organization awarded the 2025 Nobel Peace Prize?

A: The Norwegian Nobel Committee.

Q: For what reason was Maria Corina Machado awarded the 2025 Nobel Peace Prize?

A: For promoting democratic rights and striving for a peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy in Venezuela.

Q: What movement did Maria Corina Machado lead in Venezuela?

A: The democracy movement.

Q: Which organization did Maria Corina Machado found to promote democratic development?

A: Súmate.

Q: What principle does Maria Corina Machado emphasize in her political work?

A: "Ballots over bullets."

Q: Who received the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences?

A: Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, and Peter Howitt received the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.

Q: Why was Joel Mokyr awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences?

A: Joel Mokyr was awarded for identifying the prerequisites for sustained economic growth through technological progress.

Q: Why were Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences?

A: Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt were awarded for developing the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction.

Q: What is the main focus of the 2025 Nobel Prize-winning work in Economic Sciences?

A: The 2025 Nobel Prize-winning work focuses on how innovation drives long-term economic growth.

Q: What economic concept was introduced by Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt?

A: Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt introduced the economic concept of "creative destruction."

Q: What does the concept of "creative destruction" explain?

A: The concept of "creative destruction" explains how new technologies replace outdated ones, fostering progress but disrupting industries.

Q: Which organisation awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences?

A: The 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences was awarded by The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.



General FAQs & MCQs

Q. Why is there a Nobel Prize?

A. The Nobel Prize was set up when businessman and entrepreneur Alfred Nobel died and left the majority of his fortune to the establishment of prizes in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. His will stated that the prizes should be awarded to “those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind.”

Q. Who was Alfred Nobel?

A. Alfred Nobel was an inventor, entrepreneur, scientist and businessman who also wrote poetry and drama. His varied interests are reflected in the Nobel Prizes which he laid the foundation for in 1895 in his last will and testament.

Q. How long have you been awarding Nobel Prizes?

A. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901 and they have been awarded annually since then. There have been years in that time when the Nobel Prizes have not been awarded -mostly during World War I (1914-1918) and II (1939-1945).

Q. What are the Nobel Prize categories?

A. The Nobel Prize categories are physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace – these were laid out in the will of Alfred Nobel. In 1968, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden’s central bank) established the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.

Q. Why isn’t there a Nobel Prize in mathematics, engineering, biology or environmental science?

A. The Nobel Prizes were designated in the will of Alfred Nobel and are in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. The economics prize was established much later and is a memorial prize, as indicated by its full name: the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. Its addition was an exception, to celebrate the tercentenary of Sweden’s central bank in 1968.

Q. Why is the Nobel Peace Prize awarded in Norway?

A. In his will Alfred Nobel laid out who he wanted to be responsible for the selection of the Nobel Prize laureates. The prizes were to be awarded by Swedish institutions – apart from the peace prize, whose award was to be decided by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament.

During Nobel’s lifetime Sweden and Norway were joined in a union but we still don’t know exactly why Alfred Nobel chose for the peace prize to be awarded in Norway. However, as the prize committee is located in Oslo, it follows that the prize is also awarded there.

Q. Where does the prize money come from?

A. When Alfred Nobel died leaving the majority of his fortune to the establishment of the Nobel Prize he stated that the money should be converted into a fund and invested in “safe securities.” Today the interest earned on that money is used to fund the Nobel Prizes.

Q. Is it possible to revoke a Nobel Prize?

A. No. Neither Alfred Nobel’s will nor the statutes of the Nobel Foundation mention any such possibility.

Q. What is the Nobel Day?

A. The Nobel Day – which takes place on 10 December every year – marks the anniversary of Alfred Nobel’s death and is the day that the Nobel Prizes are presented to Nobel Prize laureates.

1. Which of the following statement regarding Nobel Prize holds untrue.

- (A) Nobel prize is awarded posthumously.
- (B) If a person is awarded a prize and dies before receiving it, the prize may still be presented.
- (C) Nobel Prize may not be shared among more than three individuals
- (A) Only A
- (B) Only B
- (C) Only C
- (D) Both A and B
- (E) None of the above

Ans.(A)

2. Match the following pairs regarding Nobel laureates who were born in India or were residents in India when they became recipients of the Nobel Prize but were not Indians citizens.

List I	List II
(A) Ronald Ross	(1) Medicine/1902
(B) Rudyard Kipling	(2) Literature/1907
(C) 14th Dalai Lama	(3) Peace/1989

	A	B	C
(A)	1	2	3
(B)	2	3	1
(C)	3	1	2
(D)	2	1	3
(E)	3	2	1

Ans.(A)

3. Match the following pairs regarding Nobel laureates, who were born as Indian citizens but were citizens of another country when they were awarded the prize.

List I	List II
(A) Har Gobind Khorana	(1) Medicine/1968
(B) Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar	(2) Physics/1983
(C) Venki Ramakrishnan	(3) Chemistry/2009
(D) Abhijit Banerjee	(4) Economics/2019

	A	B	C	D
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	1	2	3
(E)	1	4	2	3

Ans.(A)

4. Match the following pairs regarding Indian Nobel Laureates.

List I	List II
(A) Mother Teresa	(1) Peace/1979
(B) Amartya Sen	(2) Economics/1998
(C) Kailash Satyarthi	(3) Peace/2014
(D) Rajendra K. Pachauri	(4) Peace/2007

	A	B	C	D
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	1	2	3
(E)	1	4	2	3

Ans. (A)

5. Match the Following pairs.

List I	List II
(A) Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute	(1) Physiology or Medicine
(B) Norwegian Nobel Committee	(2) Peace
(C) Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	(3) Chemistry, Economic Sciences, Physics
(D) Swedish Academy	(4) Literature

	A	B	C	D
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	1	2	3
(E)	1	4	2	3

Ans.(A)

6. Match the Following pairs regarding Youngest Nobel Laureates.

List I	List II
(A) Peace	(1) Malala Yousafzai
(B) Physics	(2) William Lawrence Bragg
(C) Physiology or Medicine	(3) Frederick Banting

	A	B	C
(A)	1	2	3
(B)	2	3	1
(C)	3	1	2
(D)	2	1	3
(E)	3	2	1

Ans.(A)

7. Match the Following pairs regarding Youngest Nobel Laureates.

List I	List II
(A) Chemistry	(1) Frédéric Joliot
(B) Literature	(2) Rudyard Kipling
(C) Economic Sciences	(3) Kenneth J. Arrow

	A	B	C
(A)	1	2	3
(B)	2	3	1
(C)	3	1	2
(D)	2	1	3
(E)	3	2	1

Ans.(A)

8. Match the Following pairs regarding Oldest Nobel Laureates.

List I	List II
(A) Chemistry	(1) John B Goodenough
(B) Physics	(2) Arthur Ashkin
(C) Economic Sciences	(3) Leonid Hurwicz

	A	B	C
(A)	1	2	3
(B)	2	3	1
(C)	3	1	2
(D)	2	1	3
(E)	3	2	1

Ans.(A)

9. Match the Following pairs regarding Oldest Nobel Laureates.

List I	List II
(A) Literature	(1) Doris Lessing
(B) Physiology or Medicine	(2) Peyton Rous
(C) Peace	(3) Joseph Rotblat

	A	B	C
(A)	1	2	3
(B)	2	3	1
(C)	3	1	2
(D)	2	1	3
(E)	3	2	1

Ans.(A)

10. The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in several categories by which country?

- (A) Sweden (B) Norway
(C) Denmark (D) A & B
(E) B & C

Ans.(D)

11. In how many fields the Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist Alfred Nobel established Nobel Prizes in 1895?

- (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3
(D) 2 (E) 1

Ans.(A)

12. In which year for the first time, the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences were given in Memory of Alfred Nobel?

- (A) 1970 (B) 1969 (C) 1968
(D) 1967 (E) 1965

Ans.(C)

13. How much prize money is associated with each category of Nobel Prize?

- (A) 5 million Sweden Krona
(B) 9 million Sweden Krona
(C) 10 million Sweden Krona
(D) 12 million Sweden Krona
(E) 15 million Sweden Krona

Ans.(C)

14. Since its inception in 1901, there are some years in which the Nobel Prizes have not been awarded. Till now how many times it was done so?

- (A) 46 times (B) 47 times
(C) 48 times (D) 49 times
(E) 50 times

Ans.(D)

15. Name the youngest Nobel laureate who has received Nobel Prize?

- (A) Malala Yousafzai
(B) William Lawrence Bragg
(C) Frederick Banting
(D) Rudyard Kipling
(E) Kenneth J. Arrow

Ans.(A)

16. Name the oldest Nobel laureate who has received Nobel Prize?

- (A) Peyton Rous
(B) Doris Lessing
(C) Leonid Hurwicz
(D) Arthur Ashkin
(E) John B Goodenough

Ans.(E)

17. Name the Category in which Madam Curie won the Nobel Prize Twice?

- (A) Medicine
(B) Physics & Chemistry
(C) Economics & Literature
(D) Physics & Peace
(E) Economics

Ans.(B)

18. Name the Category in which Linus Pauling won the Nobel Prize Twice?

- (A) Peace & Economics
(B) Physics & Chemistry
(C) Medicine
(D) Chemistry & Peace
(E) Economics
Ans.(D)

19. Name the Category in which John Bardeen won the Nobel Prize Twice?

- (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
(C) Economics (D) Medicine
(E) Literature
Ans.(A)

20. Name the Category in which Frederick Sanger won the Nobel Prize Twice?

- (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
(C) Economics (D) Medicine
(E) Literature
Ans.(B)

21. Name the Nobel Laureates who declined the prize citing personal reasons?

- (A) Jean-Paul Sartre (B) Corazon Aquino
(C) Le Duc Tho (D) A & B
(E) A & C
Ans.(E)

22. Which of the following Nobel Prize is not presented by Sweden?

- (A) Chemistry (B) Literature
(C) Physics (D) Medicine
(E) Peace

Ans.(E)

23. Which of the following Nobel Prize is presented by Norway?

- (A) Chemistry (B) Peace
(C) Physics (D) Medicine
(E) Literature

Ans.(B)

24. Which of the following Nobel Laureates did not receive The Nobel Prize twice?

- (A) Marie Curie (B) Linus Pauling
(C) John Bardeen (D) Frederick Sanger
(E) J. J. Thomson

Ans.(E)

25. The Nobel Peace Prize is one of the five Nobel Prizes established by the will of Swedish industrialist, inventor, and armaments manufacturer Alfred Nobel. Which of the following organisation bagged the most no. of Peace Awards?

- (A) International Committee of the Red Cross
(B) World Food Programme (WFP)
(C) World Bank
(D) Food and Agriculture Organisation
(E) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Ans.(A)

Best Institute for OAS/IAS

Interesting Facts related to Nobel Prize

Nobel Prize in Physics:

- ✓ First Awarded: The Nobel Prize in Physics was first awarded in 1901.
- ✓ Awarding Body: It is awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ✓ Purpose: Recognizes groundbreaking discoveries and contributions in the field of physics, advancing the understanding of natural phenomena.
- ✓ Prize Money: The prize includes a cash award of 10 million Swedish kronor (about 1 million USD), a medal, and a diploma.
- ✓ Gender Representation: Only four women have won the Nobel Prize in Physics, making up less than 2% of all laureates.
- ✓ Youngest Laureate: The youngest recipient is Lawrence Bragg, who was 25 years old when he won the prize in 1915 alongside his father, William Henry Bragg, for their work on X-ray crystallography.
- ✓ Oldest Laureate: The oldest laureate is Arthur Ashkin, who was 96 years old when he received the prize in 2018 for his work on optical tweezers.
- ✓ Women Laureates: The women laureates are Marie Curie (1903) for her work on radioactivity, Maria Goeppert Mayer (1963) for her model of the atomic nucleus, Donna Strickland (2018) for her work in laser physics, and Andrea Ghez (2020) for her research on black holes.
- ✓ Notable Persons: Famous winners include Albert Einstein (1921) for the photoelectric effect, Richard Feynman (1965) for quantum electrodynamics, and Peter Higgs (2013) for the prediction of the Higgs boson.
- ✓ Ceremony: The Nobel Prize in Physics is awarded annually on December 10 in Stockholm, Sweden, on the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.
- ✓ Controversies: Controversial moments include the exclusion of Lise Meitner from the 1944 award for nuclear fission, which went solely to Otto Hahn, despite her significant contributions, and debates over Chien-Shiung Wu's exclusion from the 1957 award for her role in disproving the law of parity.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry:

- ✓ First Awarded: The Nobel Prize in Chemistry was first awarded in 1901.
- ✓ Awarding Body: It is awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ✓ Purpose: Recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of chemistry, including discoveries, innovations, and advances that have significantly impacted scientific understanding or practical applications.
- ✓ Prize Money: The prize includes a cash award of 10 million Swedish kronor (about 1 million USD), a medal, and a diploma.
- ✓ Gender Representation: As of now, only 8 women have received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, accounting for a small percentage of the total laureates.
- ✓ Youngest Laureate: The youngest recipient is Frédéric Joliot, who was 35 years old when he won the prize in 1935 alongside his wife, Irène Joliot-Curie, for their work on artificial radioactivity.
- ✓ Oldest Laureate: The oldest laureate is John B. Goodenough, who was 97 years old when he won the prize in 2019 for his role in the development of lithium-ion batteries.
- ✓ Women Laureates: Notable women laureates include Marie Curie (1911), Irène Joliot-Curie (1935), Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin (1964), and Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier (2020) for their work on CRISPR gene editing.
- ✓ Notable Persons: Famous winners include Marie Curie, who remains the only person to win Nobel Prizes in both Physics (1903) and Chemistry (1911), and Linus Pauling, who won the Chemistry prize in 1954 and the Peace Prize in 1962.
- ✓ Ceremony: The Nobel Prize in Chemistry is awarded annually on December 10 in Stockholm, Sweden, during a grand ceremony on the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.
- ✓ Controversies: Some controversial awards include Fritz Haber (1918), for his development of chemical fertilizers, despite his role in chemical warfare during World War I, and Paul Müller (1948) for his discovery of DDT, later found to have harmful environmental effects.

Nobel Prize in Medicine:

- ✓ First Awarded: The Nobel Prize in Medicine was first awarded in 1901.
- ✓ Awarding Body: It is awarded by the Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ✓ Purpose: The prize honors significant achievements in the fields of physiology or medicine, including discoveries that advance our understanding of life sciences and improve human health.
- ✓ Prize Money: It includes a cash award of 10 million Swedish kronor (about 1 million USD), a medal, and a diploma.
- ✓ Gender Representation: Around 12 women have won the Nobel Prize in Medicine, representing a small percentage of the total laureates.
- ✓ Youngest Laureate: The youngest recipient is Frederick Banting, who was 32 years old when he won the prize in 1923 for the discovery of insulin.
- ✓ Oldest Laureate: The oldest laureate is Peyton Rous, who was 87 years old when he received the prize in 1966 for his work on cancer-causing viruses.
- ✓ Women Laureates: Notable women laureates include Gerty Cori (1947) for her work on the metabolism of glucose, Barbara McClintock (1983) for her discovery of mobile genetic elements, and Tu Youyou (2015) for her role in the development of antimalarial therapy.
- ✓ Notable Persons: Famous winners include Alexander Fleming (1945) for the discovery of penicillin, and James Watson, Francis Crick, and Maurice Wilkins (1962) for their work on the structure of DNA.
- ✓ Ceremony: The Nobel Prize in Medicine is awarded annually on December 10 in Stockholm, Sweden, coinciding with the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.
- ✓ Declined: One of the rare instances of a declined prize occurred in 1939, when Gerhard Domagk was forced by the Nazi regime to decline his award for the discovery of the antibacterial effects of Prontosil.
- ✓ Controversies: Controversial awards include Antonio Egas Moniz (1949) for the development of lobotomy, a procedure later criticized for its severe side effects, and the omission of Rosalind Franklin from the 1962 award for DNA research, despite her crucial contributions to the discovery.

Nobel Prize in Literature:

- ✓ First Awarded: The Nobel Prize in Literature was first awarded in 1901.
- ✓ Awarding Body: It is awarded by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ✓ Purpose: Recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of literature, including works of fiction, poetry, drama, and essays that have shown significant literary value.
- ✓ Prize Money: The prize includes a cash award of 10 million Swedish kronor (about 1 million USD), along with a medal and diploma.
- ✓ Gender Representation: Approximately 17 women have received the Nobel Prize in Literature, representing around 13% of all laureates.
- ✓ Youngest Laureate: The youngest recipient is Rudyard Kipling, who was 41 years old when he won the prize in 1907 for his literary works, including "The Jungle Book."
- ✓ Oldest Laureate: The oldest laureate is Doris Lessing, who was 88 years old when she received the prize in 2007 for her novels that depict human experience with great insight.
- ✓ Women Laureates: Notable women laureates include Selma Lagerlöf (1909), the first woman to win the prize, Toni Morrison (1993), and Olga Tokarczuk (2018).
- ✓ Notable Persons: Famous winners include Gabriel García Márquez (1982) for his magical realism, Ernest Hemingway (1954) for his contributions to modern American literature, and Bob Dylan (2016) for his influential songwriting.
- ✓ Ceremony: The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually on December 10 in Stockholm, Sweden, on the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.
- ✓ Declined: Boris Pasternak, the Russian author of "Doctor Zhivago," was awarded the prize in 1958 but was forced by the Soviet Union to decline the award.
- ✓ Controversies: Some controversies include the 2016 award to Bob Dylan, debated due to his primary career as a musician rather than a traditional writer, and the 2018 scandal involving allegations of sexual misconduct and corruption within the Swedish Academy, which led to the postponement of the prize that year.

Nobel Peace Prize:

- ✓ First Awarded: The Nobel Peace Prize was first awarded in 1901.
- ✓ Awarding Body: It is awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, appointed by the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).
- ✓ Purpose: Recognizes significant efforts in peacekeeping, conflict resolution, disarmament, and promotion of human rights.
- ✓ Prize Money: The award currently includes a cash prize of 10 million Swedish kronor (about 1 million USD), along with a medal and diploma.
- ✓ Gender Representation: As of now, approximately 18 women have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, making up about 6% of all laureates.
- ✓ Youngest Laureate: Malala Yousafzai is the youngest recipient, awarded at age 17 in 2014 for her activism for girls' education.
- ✓ Oldest Laureate: The oldest laureate is Joseph Rotblat, who was 87 years old when he won in 1995 for his work against nuclear weapons.
- ✓ Women Laureates: Notable women laureates include Mother Teresa (1979), Aung San Suu Kyi (1991), Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (2011), and Malala Yousafzai (2014).
- ✓ Notable Persons: Famous winners include Martin Luther King Jr. (1964), Nelson Mandela (1993), Barack Obama (2009), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (awarded three times).
- ✓ Ceremony: The prize is presented annually on December 10 at the Oslo City Hall in Oslo, Norway.
- ✓ Declined: Le Duc Tho is the only laureate to have declined the prize, in 1973, citing the ongoing conflict in Vietnam despite the ceasefire agreement.
- ✓ Controversies: Some controversial awards include Henry Kissinger (1973), criticized for the Vietnam War ceasefire while the conflict continued, and Aung San Suu Kyi (1991), later criticized for her stance on the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar.

Nobel Prize in Economics:

- ✓ First Awarded: The Nobel Prize in Economics, formally known as the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, was first awarded in 1969.
- ✓ Awarding Body: It is awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ✓ Purpose: Recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of economic sciences, including economic theory, practice, and policy-making that advance understanding and improve societal outcomes.
- ✓ Prize Money: The prize includes a cash award of 10 million Swedish kronor (about 1 million USD), along with a medal and diploma.
- ✓ Gender Representation: As of now, only 3 women have received the Nobel Prize in Economics, representing a small fraction of all laureates.
- ✓ Youngest Laureate: The youngest recipient is Esther Duflo, who was 46 years old when she won the prize in 2019 for her experimental approach to alleviating global poverty.
- ✓ Oldest Laureate: The oldest laureate is Leonid Hurwicz, who was 90 years old when he won the prize in 2007 for his work on mechanism design theory.
- ✓ Women Laureates: The women who have won the prize are Elinor Ostrom (2009) for her analysis of economic governance, Esther Duflo (2019) for her work on poverty alleviation, and Claudia Goldin (2023) for her research on women in the labor market.
- ✓ Notable Persons: Famous winners include Milton Friedman (1976) for his research on consumption analysis and monetary theory, Amartya Sen (1998) for his work on welfare economics, and Paul Krugman (2008) for his analysis of trade patterns and location of economic activity.
- ✓ Ceremony: The Nobel Prize in Economics is awarded annually on December 10 in Stockholm, Sweden, during the same ceremony as the other Nobel Prizes.
- ✓ Controversies: Controversies include the 1974 prize awarded to Friedrich Hayek, who openly criticized the concept of a Nobel Prize in Economics, and debates over the prize's focus on economic theories that some argue prioritize market efficiency over social welfare.