

Nobel Prize Winners of 2019

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Nobel Prize is the most prestigious award given for extraordinary contributions and achievements in the world. It is an annual international prize awarded from a fund bestowed for the purpose by the Swedish inventor and industrialist Alfred Nobel. He owned 355 different patents, and his most famous discovery was dynamite. The Fund for the Nobel Prizes was established through a donation offered under the last will of Alfred Nobel. He signed his last will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris on 27th November 1895. The Nobel Foundation was set up to carry out the provisions

of his will. The Nobel Prizes were awarded for the first time in December 1901 during the fifth anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel. The prize was awarded in recognition of outstanding academic, cultural, or scientific advances. Each Nobel Prize comprised three elements, a gold medal, a diploma bearing a citation, and a sum of money. Prizes were awarded in respect of Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Peace, Physiology or Medicine for the first time in 1901. Later, in the year 1968 the Prize for the Economics was introduced. The Nobel Prize is awarded either for

one person, or divided equally among two or three persons. The Nobel Prize was not awarded for some years specially during the period of World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945). The prizes for physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine have been the least controversial. However, the Prizes awarded for Literature and Peace have on occasions led to controversy mainly due to the broad and unspecified nature of these field and as a consequent the peace prize has been the most frequently withheld prize. This article presents a brief account on the Nobel Prize winners of 2019.



John B. Goodenough, M. Stanley Whittingham & Akira Yoshino



Michel Mayor, Didier Queloz & Phillip James Edwin Peebles

Chemistry

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to three scientists, namely John Goodenough, M. Stanley Whittingham, and Akira Yoshino for their contribution

few decades. Lithium-ion batteries are powered by flows of Lithium ions, crossing from one material to another. They are lighter and more compact than earlier types of rechargeable batteries, and were able to hold charge for a longer period of time.



Location of the 51 Pegasi

to the development of Lithium-ion batteries during 1970-1980. These batteries are frequently used in portable electronics and electric vehicles. Nowadays they are popular in military and aerospace applications. Lithium-ion batteries were cornerstones of the technological revolution of the last

prize was shared among three Nobel Laureates, namely James Peebles for theoretical discoveries in physical cosmology, and the other half jointly to Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz for the discovery of an exoplanet orbiting a solar-type star.

Phillip James Edwin Peebles is a

Canadian-American astrophysicist, astronomer. He is one of the leading theoretical cosmologists with a significant involvement in the field of primordial nucleosynthesis, dark matter, the cosmic microwave background, and structure formation. Many of his contributions are dedicated to the field of physical cosmology for determining the origin of the universe.

Physics

The Prize for Physics was awarded for contributions made for the understanding of the evolution of the universe, and the Earth's place in the cosmos. The



Peter Handke

Physiology or Medicine

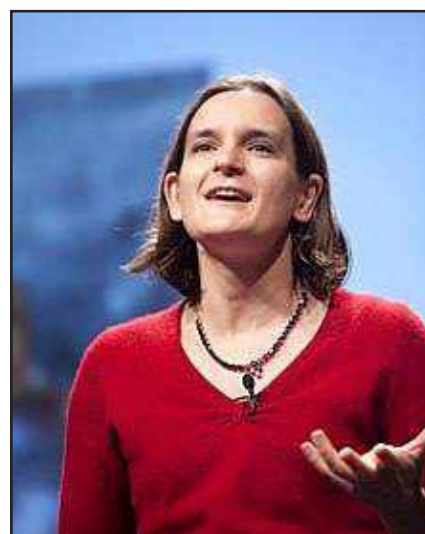
William G. Kaelin, Sir Peter J. Ratcliffe, and Gregg I. Semenza were awarded the Nobel Prize in the category of Physiology or Medicine appreciating their contribution for the discoveries of how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability. Their combined work has revealed the molecular machinery which regulates the activity of genes in the presence of varying levels of oxygen. They established the basis for the understanding of the effect of varying oxygen concentrations for cellular metabolism and physiological function. Their discovery is useful for the development of new medical interventions to fight against anaemia, cancer and many other diseases.



Abhijit Banerjee

Literature

Peter Handke was recognized as the Nobel Laureate in the field of literature for his influential contribution to explore the boundaries and the specificity of the human experience, with his linguistic ingenuity. Peter Handke was well known as a novelist, playwright, translator, poet, film director and screenwriter in the second half of the 20th century. The dominant themes of his writing are the usage of ordinary language, and addressing the reality of life and human mental conditions. “Goalie’s Anxiety



Esther Dufo

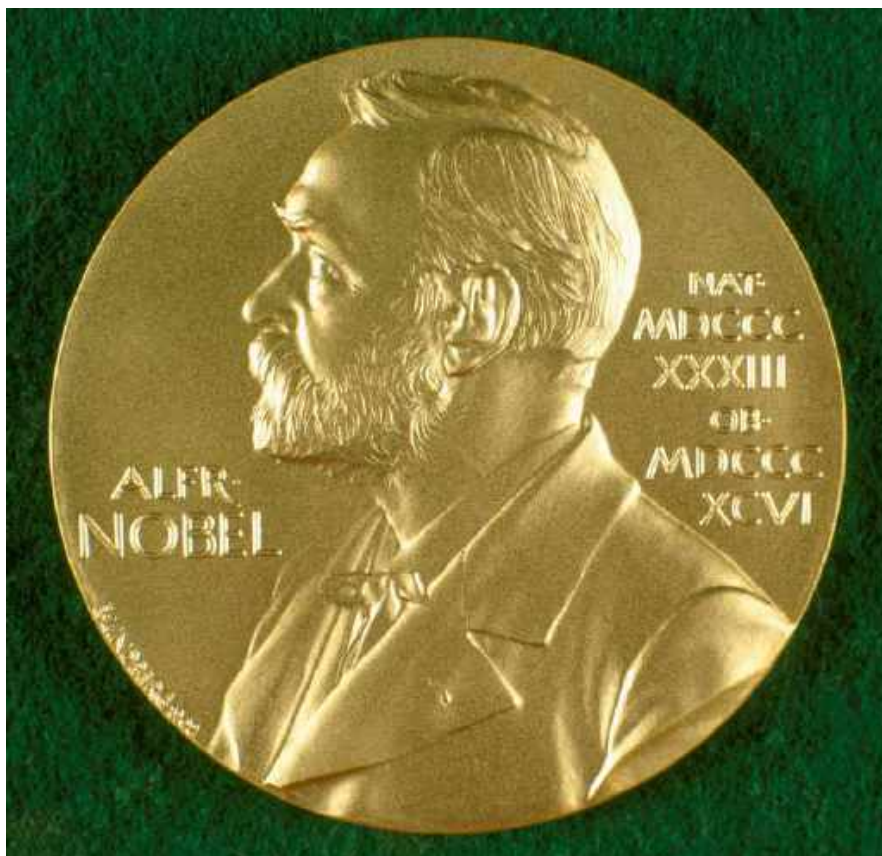


Michael Kremer

at the Penalty Kick” is identified as his best-known novel which describes about a former football (soccer) player who commits a pointless murder, and then waits for the police to take him into custody. ‘The Left-Handed Woman’ is a dispassionate description of a young mother coping with the disorientation she feels after she had separated from her husband. ‘A Sorrow Beyond Dreams’ is a semi-autobiographical novel



Abiy Ahmed Ali



economics. He contributed towards establishing the effectiveness of the proposed antipoverty measures.

The research areas of Esther Duflo were microeconomic issues in developing countries addressing household behavior, education, access to finance and health. The work of Abhijit Banerjee was focused on development economics, and was the author of many books related to economics. The combined work of the three of them led to the discovery of the causal relationships related to economics.

that brought back to memory his deceased mother. 'Repetition', 'Slow Homecoming', 'Shortletter', 'Long Farewell', 'The Moravian Night', 'A Journey to Rivers' are some of his novels. His films included 'Wings of Desire', 'The Wrong Move', 'The Absence', 'City of Angels', 'The Wings of the Doves', 'The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick', and 'The Left-handed Women'. 'Kasper', 'The Hour We Knew Nothing of Each Other', 'Offending the Audience', 'Storm Still' are the popular plays authored by him.

Peace

Abiy Ahmed Ali won the Nobel Prize for his contribution for the achievement of peace and international cooperation. He had made a decisive initiative to

resolve the border conflict with neighboring Eritrea. He is an Ethiopian Politician serving as the fourth Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia since 2nd April, 2018. He contributed for the promotion of reconciliation, solidarity and social justice. Further, he had been engaged in many other peace and reconciliation processes in East and Northeast Africa.

Economics

The prize for economics was awarded to three economists including Michael Kremer, Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee for their experimental approach for the alleviation of global poverty. The research areas of Michael Kremer focused on the poverty reduction, education economics and health



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