In most of the premier research institutes of India and elsewhere, one of the major complaints relates to the depletion of good students’ influx for higher studies in science subjects. One of the main reasons for this trend has been the job market; nowadays everyone wants applications of basic science subjects or degrees in applied sciences. In this scenario, it is becoming difficult for science teachers in schools to lure their pupils to study a science subject as major subject. The craze to study medicine, engineering, business management, or information technology reduces the chances of good students entering the science stream of education. In this regard there have been various attempts to emphasize importance of science education. Conferences such as Indian Science Congress, National Science Day, National Symposia in various science disciplines, winter or summer schools, and efforts by individual scientists/groups of scientists to organize seminars, lectures, workshops, demonstrations, etc. have been the means of arousing interest in science. However, most of these events are normally attended by individuals who have already chosen science stream of education. Before the discipline of study is more or less chosen by students in schools, efforts have to be made to attract the students towards science education and inculcate the natural spirit of enquiry. In this regard, the International Science Olympiads serve as a medium for young children to get interested in science.

The International Science Olympiads are efforts in this direction and are competitions in which students from secondary schools take part while working on theoretical and experimental tasks from different fields of science. They also serve the purpose of forming personal relationships between budding natural scientists from different countries. Each participating country sends a team, consisting of four to six pre-university students depending on the discipline. Any country interested in participating in these Olympiads for the first time has to send an observer for two consecutive years before the country is allowed to participate. Countries can apply for organizing this competition. The international jury decides on the venue for such competitions. In India, the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE) is the nodal agency for implementing the olympiad program in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and astronomy.

Historically, the science olympiads started first with International Mathematics Olympiad (IMO) followed by Physics, Chemistry, and more recently by Biology. The newest subject in which the science olympiad is conducted is Astronomy.

The first International Mathematics Olympiad was held in Romania in 1959. India, however, started participating in this event fairly late (1989). The mathematics olympiad program in India is carried out under the aegis of the National Board of Higher Mathematics (NBHM, DAE) with support from the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD). The problems that are given to the students to solve are chosen from various areas of mathematics, such as are included in math curricula at secondary schools. The solution to these problems, however, requires exceptional mathematical ability and excellent mathematical knowledge on the part of the contestants.

India hosted the 37th International Mathematics Olympiad in 1996 in Mumbai, in which about 75 countries participated. In the 45th IMO held at Athens, Greece, during 6–18 July 2004, 85 countries participated: the Indian team secured 14th rank while the Indian contestants secured four silver medals and two bronze medals. Kshipra Bhowal (Pune, Silver), Anand Deopurkar (Pune, Silver), Rohit Joshi (Pune, Silver), Vipul Naik (Delhi, Silver), Abhishek Dang (Pune, Bronze) and Anupam Prakash (Ranchi, Bronze) were the members of the Indian team.

The International Physics Olympiad (IPhO) has been organized practically every year since 1967, in different countries. India has been participating in the IPhO since the 29th IPhO held in Reykjavik, Iceland in July 1998. The first stage of the olympiad program in physics in India is carried out entirely by the Indian Association of Physics Teachers (IAPT). IAPT also offers organizational support for the first stage of the olympiad program in Chemistry and Biology.

The 35th IPhO was held at Pohang, Korea. The Indian team participating in this event secured one gold, two silver and two bronze medals; the team consisted of Shubham Mittal (Delhi, Gold), Ajit Kumar Nema (Bangalore, Silver), Kartik Mohta (Nagpur, Silver), Avin Mittal (Agra, Bronze) and Ankur Goel (Panchkula, Bronze).

The International Chemistry Olympiad (IChO) was founded in former Czechoslovakia in 1968. The Czechoslovakian committee invited only socialist countries Poland and Hungary, since the political situation at that time between Czechoslovakia and Russia was extremely tense. Although participation in IChO was somewhat restrictive in the years 1969–1980, the Chemistry Olympiad has now become an internationally open competition.

India participated for the first time in 1999 at the Chemistry Olympiad held in Thailand. Two years later, in 2001, India hosted the 33rd IChO. This event, hosted by MHRD, Department of Science and Technology (DST), and Department of Atomic Energy (DAE, BRNS), was organized by HBCSE and TIFR in Mumbai. For the first stage of selection of candidates at the national level, the HBCSE collaborates with the Indian Association of Chemistry Teachers (IACT).

The 36th International Chemistry Olympiad (2004) was hosted by Germany during July 18–27 in the northern coastal town of Kiel. Chinese students dominated this olympiad and it was the only team to earn four Gold medals. The Indian team consisted of Priya Gupta (Delhi, Gold), Vibhav Bulpapatnam (Hyderabad, Silver), Sudeep Uday Kamath (Mumbai, Bronze) and Sushant Sachdeva (Pune, Bronze), as the participants. Incidentally, Priya happens to be the first young girl contestant to win a Gold medal for India in any of the olympiads.

The first International Biology Olympiad (IBO) was held in July 1990 in Olomouc, Czech Republic. India has been participating in this international event since the 11th IBO held at Antalya, Turkey in 2000. The primary selection for IBO is done along with IChO by IACT. The 15th International Biology Olympiad was held at Brisbane, Australia. The Indian team consisted of Nirajan Khaire (Pune, Silver), Raghav Bansal (Delhi, Silver), S. Mahavir Agarwal (Rourkela, Silver) and Suman Saurabh (Muzaffarpur, Bronze).

The latest of the olympiads, the International Astronomy Olympiad (IAO) was founded on June 7, 1996, by the Euro-Asian Astronomical Society. The Astronomy Olympiad program in India is carried out by
The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste has announced the creation of ‘Ramanujan Prize for Young Mathematicians from Developing Countries’. The Prize is funded by the Niels Henrik Abel Memorial Fund.

**ICTP Science Prizes**

**The Ramanujan Prize for Young Mathematicians from Developing Countries**

The Prize will be awarded annually to a researcher who has conducted outstanding work in a developing country. (S)he should be less than 45 years of age on 31 December of the year of the award. Researchers working in any branch of mathematical sciences are eligible. The Prize carries a cash award of US$ 10,000 and travel and subsistence allowance to visit ICTP for a meeting, where the prizewinner will be required to deliver a lecture. The Prize will usually be awarded to one person, but may be shared equally among recipients who have contributed to the same body of work.

The Prize will be awarded by ICTP through a selection committee of five eminent mathematicians appointed in conjunction with the International Mathematical Union. The first winner will be announced...
International Science Olympiads. This site is NOT officially related to or endorsed by IMO, IPhO, IChO, IOI, IBO, IAO, and ILO. Use the information at your own discretion. The selection of Olympiads mentioned on this web site is purely incidental. It is not based on any official status. Nor should it be construed to imply any official status. Amazon Kindle 2, Amazon's new e-reader for digital books. This page is no longer maintained. Descend into the caves for archeological excursions. [ Recommended Literature | FAQ ]. International science olympiads are intended for (senior) pupils at se India shines at the International Olympiads 2019. The international Olympiad movement is aimed at bringing the most gifted secondary and higher secondary students of the world together in a friendly competition of the highest level. The Olympiads do not lead directly to any career benefits; rather, they provide a stimulus to begin a career in science or mathematics, to undertake a lifelong journey into the realms of exciting intellectual challenges. Among the sciences, the Olympiad programme in Astronomy (junior and senior level), Biology, Chemistry, Junior Science and Physics is a five stage process for each subject separately. India Olympiad Mathbook. Uploaded by Anup Saravan. India maths olympiad. Mathematical Olympiadi is a talent search programme of international significance for students who have not entered a university. In India this is organised by the National Board for Higher Mathematics (NBHM), since 1988. annually by Indian Association for Research in Computer Science in coordination with CBSE. The goal of the competition is to identify school students with outstanding skills in algorithms and computer programming. Website: www.iarcs.org.in/inoi The Astronomy Olympiad is coordinated in Kerala by Nehru Science Centre, Calicut. Website: www.rscpcalicut.8m.com 3. Kishore vaigyanik protsahan yojana (KVPY).