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EDUCATE A WOMAN, EMPOWER A WOMAN!

"REAL WOMEN ARE STRONG, RESILIENT, INDEPENDENT..."

A History of withstanding Women

A STUNNING COLLECTION
OF SUCCESFUL WOMEN WHO NEVER GAVE UP

EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

We are exceptionally delighted to celebrate the launch of our school's first edition of online magazine in association with The British Council. This year in light of the up roaring feminism with many movements like "#METOO" and "TIMES'S UP", we have decided to dedicate this issue to the women around the word and in our homes. This issue combines rather enunciates a woman's power of giving, the one she is known for but still not acknowledged. We realized that these movements which are so furiously posted on social networking sites lack an actual belief. Change stirs up when people start believing, change stirs up when people get up and do something rather than just posting opinions. This issue is about the ultimate humanitarian that you will ever meet-A WOMAN....

This issue honors the philanthropic effort of certain women who have fought against all odds from 5 different nations namely India, Japan, Russia, Mexico and South Korea. We pay our tribute to the exceptional lives of these real life heroes who in spite of being held back due to their status as 'La femme' continued to help people.

For most of the history, anonymous was a woman, forever unaccredited. But now is the time to rise up, now is the time to break free. Feminism doesn't explain the needs of a woman from the society simply, rather demands equality; the sooner we realize that, the sooner we will be getting to the better world, we're looking for. Lastly we would like to thank all our submitting authors and the online designing team for their sincere efforts in making this magazine happen. we hope that all of you would appreciate our efforts and keep supporting us for all of our future endeavors.

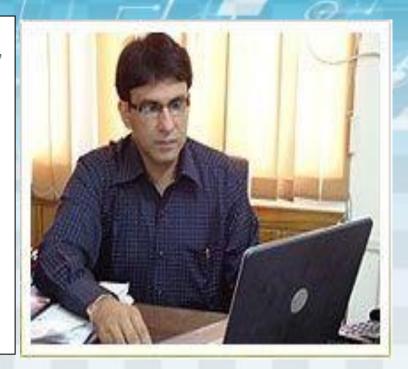
Sincerely, Ayman Nasir Khan Editorialboard

FROM THE PRINCIPALS' DESK

(GREENWAY MODERN SCHOOL, DELHI, INDIA)

I FEEL ELATED TO SEE THIS JOINT VENTUR ON 'WOMEN EMPOWERMENT' BEING UNDERTAKEN BY STUDENTS OF INDIA AND RUSSIA. IT IS A STEP FORWARD. MY BEST WISHES TO ALL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATED WITH IT.....

BEST REGARDS
MOHIT SACHDEVA



(2A, KOMINTERA STR., IVANTEEKA TOWN, MOSCOW REGION, RUSSIA)

The students of our high school are very happy to cooperate with Indian students. We hope that our projects about women are interesting for you and we hope to continue our work on other projects.... Best wishes to all of you for the online magazine...

BEST REGARDS NADEZHDA KRYUKOVA



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SHAHEEN MISTRI



Shaheen Mistri is popularly known as an educator and an Indian social activist currently working for Teach for India. She is also a founder of the Akansha Foundation. Shaheen has been serving the role of a CEO to Teach for India since, 2008.

"I grew up to realize that I got a lot of joy being with children, and special joy from seeing how opportunity could unleash potential"



A young child herself, Shaheen started volunteering from the age of 12. She elaborates, "I grew up to realize that I got a lot of joy from being with children, and special joy from seeing how opportunity could unleash potential."

Shaheen overcomes every hurdle faced with grace and strength; driven by her passion to better the lives of children. "My 25 year journey has been up and down – as

is any long journey with a vision that is still distant. The vision of all children attaining an excellent education drives me through the challenges and moments of struggle." She strongly believes that leading a life of purpose and meaning would make the world a much better place. She would know, she has been doing it every day for most of her life.

Given her vast experience as a social activist Shaheen shares the reality of what it's like. "I think the most important thing to know as a social activist is that this work takes commitment. It takes time and struggle. It is the work of failing repeatedly. It is the work of needing to come together to build a shared vision."

"My 25-year journey has been up and down – as is any long"

Shaheen's devotion to the children she works with is evident in how she speaks of them. "My Akanksha and Teach For India children are my biggest inspiration in this work. They do little and big things every day to show me how incredible they are."

Discussing future plans of both organisations, Shaheen says, "Akanksha aims to scale up its schools and become the largest, most effective network of government schools that have outstanding, holistic outcomes. Teach For India wants to build student, Fellow and Alumni leadership to reach one million children in the next five years – and to truly redefine what an excellent education looks like." You too can be a part of this brilliant initiative -Visit apply.teachforindia.org to submit your application for the 2017-19 Fellowship programme by 13th Dec 2016.

A woman of noble thoughts, kind deeds and great wisdom, Shaheen has inspiring words for those wanting to get into her line of work, "Do it. It isn't perfect – but it's greatly needed. And it shapes you and gives you more than you could possibly imagine."

A tough path shouldn't stop you from pursuing your purpose. The pros far outweigh the cons. Ask ShaheenMistri, she is the perfect example.

WHO IS SHAHEENMISTRI?

ShaheenMistri is popularly known as an *educator* and an indian social activist currently working for *Teach for India*. She is also a founder of the *Akansha Foundation*. Shaheen has been serving the role of a CEO to *Teach for India* since, 2008.

EARLY LIFE

Shaheen is a Parsi family. She was born in Mumbai and raised in an international standard. This amazing lady has experienced her life in various countries right from her childhood. Some of the countries she has stayed and visited include, The United States, Greece, Lebanon, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia.

One of the reasons of shifting to different countries a several times was due to her father's profession, who was a senior banker with Citigroup. Shaheen attended a boarding school in Connecticut. After moving to India for higher education, she decided to take up BA degree in Sociology, St. Xavier's College *affiliated* with University of Mumbai.

She also obtained a Master in Education, University of Manchester. It was Shaheen's keen interest for imparting education in children that made her launch *Akansha foundation*. She has *voluntarily* been a teacher for many organizations in Mumbai, such as School for the Blind, Happy Home, and E.A.R. school for the Hearing Impaired.

CAREER

When Shaheen was during her college period, she expressed the willingness to teach the *underprivileged children* of the streets. This is one of the reasons her career took the first step by opening a non-profit organization for children, which was Akansha Foundation.

Initially, she started with 15 students at her foundation, today, the center teaches 3,500 students in 58 centers and 6 schools.

It was during summers, when she took up a leadership role at *Teach for India*. The organization deals with the most *promising* college students and young professionals of India, who teach in low-income schools and make efforts to bridge the educational gap in the country. Apart from performing as a CEO to this company, Shaheen also attend the Board meetings of *Ummeed* and *Thermax Social Initiatives Foundation*. Moreover, she is an advisor to the *Latika Roy Foundation*.

To talk about her family, Shaheen has two cute daughters and is enjoying a cordial family life.

She graduated with a BA degree in Sociology from St. Xavier's College, University of Mumbai and later obtained a MA from the University of Manchester.

In the summer of 2008, Shaheen founded Teach for India, with an audacious vision of providing an excellent education to all children across India through building a pipeline of leaders committed to ending educational inequity in India. The teach for India fellowship enlists India's most promising college graduates and young professionals to spend two years teaching in low-income schools and attempt to bridge the educational gap in the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND REWARDS:

ShaheenMistri deserves much more than these rewards. I hope the Government comes ahead more often to support such people, who are taking efforts to make a Better India.

- She has enjoyed publishing her work, Redrawing India – The Teach For India Story
- Shaheen was honored with *Ashoka Fellow award*, 2001
- She attained the title of *Global Leader for Tomorrow* at the World Economic Forum, 2002
- Also received the honor of Asia Society 21 Leader, 2006.



WHAT INSPIRES US FROM SHAHEENMISTRI'S SUCCESS STORY?

We often do things for our own children and family. We strive, struggle, and slog ourselves days and nights for our children. Aren't we all doing the same thing for our family? What's so special or unusual about it? Why do we still feel some *emptiness* in our heart? Perhaps, it is because we somewhere lack peace of mind. That peace of mind comes to people like *ShaheenMistri* when she does things for others' children.

She has wonderful thoughts of helping the slum and street children in receiving education.

Educated India will only help us to develop faster and live on zero dependency with the

foreign countries. Her calm nature, clear thoughts, and clean soul are all the important elements that one needs to live a peaceful life. Shaheen feels satisfied when she sees the children thanking her for imparting the knowledge in them.



SHARAD MATHUR.

1-You started fighting educational inequity in India from the age of 17. What led you to it?

I have always loved working with children. Growing up, I spent summer holidays volunteering, and lot of my understanding of the problem came from spending time with the community, and observing what lack of education can lead to. I have seen rampant superstition among those without education. I've seen children fall ill and even die because the parents refused to take them to the hospital, as they do not believe in modern medicine. Then you have family planning issues. I have come across families where children do not go to school only

because the parents or guardians lack the confidence to visit schools and carry out the admission procedures. Lack of education affects all other social indicators.

I wanted to do something to change it. A combination of all these factors led me to start Akanksha, and Teach For India was a natural outcome of that.



2-What is your early story like?

I was able to see the root of the problem – a leadership gap – a lack of committed teachers to impart learning to a growing number of children. While pursuing my bachelors in Sociology at St. Xaviers College, Mumbai, I could see around me a large number of young, talented college students with the energy and enthusiasm to teach, and on the other hand there were a large number of underprivileged children who were deprived of quality education.

I started out by going to the lower-income communities, introducing myself, and talking to them about their problems and teaching them. With the first batch of children, I would take them to volunteers' houses that doubled as makeshift classrooms. It was a few months later that it struck me that it was really important to give these children a more structured environment. That was how the first Akanksha centre came about in 1991.

3-And your challenges when you first started?

When I started the Akanksha Foundation, funding was a headache. Finding teachers was another uphill task. Nobody would lend us space for classrooms. The Indian education landscape has some complex, deep seated issues that include traditional, sometimes restrictive education systems and policies.

4-To change mindsets, where does one begin?

By spending a lot of time engaging with the community! Even today, at Teach For India, we try to build conviction in the parents that if they can send their children to school, it can change their lives. We invite family members of the students to be as involved with their educational development as possible. Getting them involved in the process helps positively affect the lives of the children, even beyond the classrooms.



5-Can you give me an

example of Teach For India positively affecting the lives of children beyond the classroom?

Recently, our fellow Anurag, who teaches class five students, taught children from South Delhi about the Right to Education. Perplexed at how the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) did not cover their neighbourhood, these students then studied the methodology of ASER, practiced the process and then effectively carried out a survey of 400 families in their community based on it – which provided estimates of schooling status and basic learning levels in their area. The students are planning to hold a conference soon, and submit the findings of the survey to government officials. This is incredible to me as it shows us how we can help shape these children into the leaders of tomorrow who will transform the nation.

6-How did Teach For India come about?

As you know, the movement is a part of the Teach for All network. It is a collaboration founded in 2007 by Teach for America and Teach First – which spans 33 countries worldwide, with an aim to nip the problem of educational inequity, in the bud. I was inspired by the Teach for America model when I was working with Akanksha. I met its founder Wendy Kopp, and then took the idea to local educators in India with a bid to replicate the model by customising it to the Indian scenario.

We decided to focus not just on academics, but also on building values that shift mindsets. We decided to focus on the aspirations of the children. So, unlike Teach for America and similar movements in many other countries, Teach For India fellows stay with the kids for a longer time period. They get really invested in their students. We also stand out from our counterparts under Teach For All for being the only movement where fellows are paid entirely from funds we raise on our own.

7-What are the systems and processes critical to the success of Teach For India?

The success of an organisation like ours depends on its people as much as on its internal thinking processes and systems. Having a dedicated, passionate team makes all the difference. Over the time we have developed all systems and processes that any corporate would have, but most critical of them is our selection process.

We select people who have a real growth mindset, are open to learning and have a high degree of humility and respect for others. Our fellows are trained to manage, and often nurture, not just the students under their care, but also families and social structures these students belong to. Finally, we also track the development of both, the fellows and their students, in order to bring about efficiency in the model.

8-Your fellows, in most cases, belong to the upper strata of the society. How do you prepare them to relate to the realities of underprivileged communities they operate in?

It is obviously a massive adjustment on both sides – for the students and fellows. Developing empathy and spending time with the families and the community is a big part of the program. We've had some great stories as a result. One of our fellows in Delhi, who had quit after working as a news anchor for 10 years, started out with a group of children who could not read. Eighteen months into the fellowship, her students could read the unabridged version of Oliver Twist – which, by the way, is a great read. The core premise is that, the more you push your kids to achieve, the more you (the fellows) develop at the same time. We see a direct corelation there.

9-What are you doing to create more social entrepreneurs like you?

Two years into their fellowship, the fellows are inducted into the alumni movement, which is a team of social entrepreneurs who are committed to enhancing educational opportunities in the country. The fellowship will always be a drop in the ocean and a learning phase for fellows. However, the numbers, the scale and the impact comes from our alumni movement. We have over 400 Teach For India alumni working today in different capacities across India. Some alumni ventures include the 321 Foundation in Mumbai, an education technology startup in Bangalore and schools and teacher training institutes, among others. As an alumnus, you are

always thinking about how you can affect the lives of the children at an exponential level. We have an elaborate alumni network in place to help them with networking, funding and support.

10-How did you go about scaling Teach For India and establishing it as a powerful brand it is today?

I knew that we had created something that was not highly aspirational. In India today, when you graduate from an IIT or an IIM, the last thing on your mind is to go and teach in a government school. That being said, we really believed that the best talent in our country should be engaged in education. That was a huge ask, and I think we could grow because we were able to work with others at every level – be it the stakeholders of our training programmes, our schools, or our corporate partners.

I truly believe that we are only one part of the solution, and that to solve the problem, we have to work with everybody. I trust that there are many people in this country who want to help, and that you will receive if you ask. Being really open about our challenges, our strengths, and weaknesses has helped build us up as a brand. Even when it came to working with the government, having worked with Akanksha aided in building our credibility.

11-Can you recall any failures or setbacks that you may have experienced in your journey?

I would not call them failures. A lot of social issues rear their heads in classrooms; like dealing with children who have faced sexual abuse, problems relating to the children's safety, etc., are some of the day-to-day challenges we face.

12-What would be your crucibles of leadership? How have your experiences helped make you a better leader today?

My biggest life learning comes from my kids. It is derived from observing people and the work they have done. It has been a long journey which has also helped me evolve. It's not just the destination, but also the process and the journey that matters. Straddling two worlds, one with the students and families we impact, and one that is run by the powerful and the influential, has taught me a lot. I truly believe that we haven't done anything to be born where we are, and that it is our moral obligation to make sure everyone has an equal opportunity.

KIM YUNA



"Building a better life for every child is lot harder than becoming a world champion. Both goals take determination and hardwork."-Kim Yuna



While on the ice, Kim is the world's number one ice skater. Off the ice, she is a hero who sacrifices her wealth for the helpless and brings great delight and victory to her nation. Wherever she stands, Kim always shows great dedication and determination to her accomplishments, while remaining extraordinarily humble despite her stellar

success. Whether it is Kim's athletic prowess, seamless artistic ability, or wonderful personality, she motivates and inspires with her grace and achievements. Kim's fire gloriously burns and it will keep blazing as long as she stays true to herself and believes.

If there is someone who needs help, Kim is always there to provide assistance to them. In fact, she "emerged as a queen of giving, donating more than 2 billion won, about \$1.76 million" (Pak).

Since 2007, Kim has been involved in a variety of charities, ranging from sponsoring figure players to assisting patients suffering from rare diseases. Kim has taken part in charities for children ailing with cancer and other rare disease (\$123,200), the Rights of the Disabled (\$1,121), and UNICEF for the Haiti earthquake (\$1 million).

The figure queen also set aside part of her model fees to help those in need. In particular, she gave 100 million won (\$88,000) out of her model fee for a school uniform ad as a scholarship for students of poor household. No matter where the money comes from, Kim is willing to offer some to others.

In addition, when Kim is not contributing to provide care and relief for the world, she is funding and sponsoring the figure skating world. Kim even made it a rule that she would give \$10,560 to figure skating aspirants every year in order to inspire new generations of figure skaters in the world or to open up the knowledge of the sport. Instead of being selfish and greedy by keeping all of her earnings, Kim sacrifices her wealth in order to help the world and to encourage figure skating to develop and grow.

WHO IS KIM YUNA?

Yuna Kim (born on September 5, 1990, in Bucheon, Gyeonggi Province) is a South Korean former professional figure skater. She is the 2010 Olympic champion and 2014 silver medalist in ladies' singles; the 2009, 2013 World champion; the 2009 Four Continents champion; a three-time Grand Prix Final champion; the 2006 World Junior champion; the 2005 Junior Grand Prix Final champion; and a six-time South Korean national champion.



EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION

Kim was born in 1990 in Bucheon, Gyeonggi-do, and moved to Gunpo when she was six years old. In 2013, Kim graduated from Korea University with a degree Sports Education.

Kim became a Roman Catholic in 2008 after a devout Catholic doctor helped heal severe skating injuries that she incurred in 2006–2007. Her Confirmation name is Stella from "Stella Maris" in Latin, meaning Our Lady, Star of the Sea, an ancient title of The Blessed Virgin Mary. She makes the Sign of the Cross and wears a rosary ring during competitions.

Kim has donated more than 3.1 billion won (\$2.67 million) to various charitable causes, as of April 2015.

As proper skate shops were also lacking, Kim frequently had to wear ill-fitting skates in her teenage years, making it hard for her to balance and resulting in many injuries.

In 2002, Kim competed internationally for the first time at the Triglav Trophy in Slovenia, where she won the gold medal in the novice competition. A year later, at age 12, she won the senior title at the South Korean Championships, becoming the youngest skater ever to win that title. She won her second international competition at the Golden Bear of Zagreb, a novice competition. She continued her reign as the South Korean champion in between 2003 and 2005.

In the 2004–2005 season, Kim competed as a junior at the ISU Junior Grand Prix. She won a silver medal at the event in China and a gold medal at the event in Hungary. She won a silver medal at the 2004–2005 Junior Grand Prix Final with an overall score of 137.75 points.



DONATIONS

2015Nov Donated 18 million won to UNICEF participating in FENDI PEEKABOO Project

Apr Donated 100,000 USD to UNICEF, for Nepal children suffering from earthquake



KIM YUNA DONATES SONG PROCEEDINGS TO CHILDREN'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

2013 Nov Donated 100,000 USD to UNICEF, for Philippines typhoon relief

Apr Donated the prize money from 2013 World Championship to UNICEF, for helping children with disabilities.

Jan Donated to 5 children having incurable disease through the Korean Committee for UNICEF

2012Jun Donated 70 million won to Salecio center for constructing a school in Republic of South Sudan.

Apr Donated 100 million won raised through the "Figure Skating Queen Yuna Love Installment Savings" to the Korea Children Leukemia Foundation.

Feb Donated to 5 children of families without parents through the Korean Committee for UNICEF

Jan Donated 73 million won, proceeds from the duet song "Ice Flowers" by Yuna Kim and I.U., to members of the national figure skating team.

2011 Dec Donated royalty of painted portrait drawn by Peter Jurik to Korean committee for UNICEF.

Dec Joint donation of 10 million won with Incheon International Airport Corporation to the Green Umbrella Children Foundation to support children from multicultural families.

Dec Donated 10 million won to "Babonanum Foundation".

May Donated to UNICEF for children affected by the Japanese earthquake.

2010Dec Donated to 5 children of families without parents through the Korean Committee for UNICEF.

Aug Donated 10,000 USD, prize money from the 'Proud Korean Award' given by the Korean-American Leadership Foundation in Los Angeles, to UNICEF.

May Donated profits from Yuna Kim & Soung Gi Lee's World Cup Song to support up and comming athletes.

Apr Donated 40 million won, appearance fee from appearing in a radio public campaign for the rights of the disabled, to the Korea Foundation for Persons with Disabilities.

Jan Donated 100 million won through UNICEF to Haiti relief

2009Dec Provided portrait rights for free to be used in the Christmas seals for tuberculosis eradication fund raising campaign.

May Donated 100 million won and skate boots while participating in UNICEF Pigotta Doll Project to help children.

May Visited Children's cancer center in Asan Hospital to encourage and wish the children a fast recovery.

Apr Donated 100 million won worth of dairy products to low-income-family youths through the Seongnam Welfare Center of World Vision.

2008 Dec Donated entire proceeds from Angels on Ice 2008, amounting in 144 million won, to children with rare diseases and juvenile cancer patients.

Donated 50 million won to young skaters at "Little Yuna Youth Skaters Support Project", a campaign organized by Sports Toto Lottery Company.

Donated over 1,000 dolls received at the Grand Prix Final to juvenile cancer wards of hospitals in the Seoul metropolitan area.

Donated 100 million won worth of school uniforms to low-income-family youths after renewing her advertisement contract with Ivy Club.

May Participated in the recording of a humanitarian song "I Love Asia" Project to help earthquake victims of Sichuan, China.

Donated 40 million won worth of one-year provisions of Maeil Dairy Company products to low-income-family youths.

Donated 50 million won (in addition to contributions from Daishin Securities) to young skaters after giving a public speech.

Apr Visited to Everland with 800 children from Seoul Boys Town on Kookmin Bank Volunteer Day.

2007Dec Donated 100 school uniforms (worth 20 million won) to youths affected by the Taean oil spill disaster.

Sep Donated 200 million won (100 million of her own + 100 million won additional contributions from Ivy Club)in the form of school uniforms to low-income-family youths after signing an advertisement contract with Ivy Club.

Jan 12 million won scholarships given to 6 young skaters after her first advertisement endorsement with Kookmin Bank.

KIM YUNA WITH THE KOREA TIMES

South Korean figure skating queen Kim Yuna, in Los Angeles as a Special Olympics ambassador, held a talk in front of a crowd of about 700 inside the Marriott Hotel Monday as a part of the Doha GOALS Forum. Below is a Q&A with the world champion.



KIM YUNA IN CONVERSATION WITH THE KOREA TIMES

Is there a moment you remember during your days as an active figure skater?

The moment I entered the Olympics for the first time is most memorable. I remember all the other competitions afterwards too, but it was a special feeling when I won the 2009 World Championship in Los Angeles that I didn't feel even at the Olympics. I think every moment in every competition is important and valuable.

The 2018 Winter Olympics are going to be held in PyeongChang. What's the meaning there?

For reasons including its natural environment, it's been difficult for Korea to host the winter Olympics. For a country in which most of the winter sports have no popularity to host the winter games is a huge honor. I'm proud to be able to experience seeing my country host the Olympics, a dream for every athlete. Although I have no chance of entering the 2018 games, I'm content with being able to watch the Olympics. I hope the winter Olympics becomes a chance for Korea to receive attention from a lot of people.

You've shown interest in giving to charity through helping children after earthquakes in Haiti and in Japan.

I want to continue helping children have dreams and hopes. Even aside from the Special Olympics athletes, I want children who have potential and who are watching the games to form new dreams and goals.

"IT IS AN HONOUR TO HELP OTHERS WITH WHAT I HAVE." – KIM YUNA

What is your opinion of sports stars who take on roles as social advocates after retirement?

I believe that successful people in any field, including sports, have the ability to deliver a virus of positivity and optimism to people. This is definitely an opportunity. I'm going to work even harder, too, to share my story and important messages with others.

What are your upcoming plans?

Right now, I'm carrying out my duties as UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador and as an ambassador for the Special Olympics.

What kind of worldwide influence do you think you can have?

I'm not playing a huge role. Personally, it's an honor to help others with what I have, and I hope more people gain interest in the volunteer work I'm doing.

Do you have last words for your fans and for the Special Olympics team?

It's an honor for me just to be here as an ambassador for the games. I was deeply touched to see so many people genuinely cheering on the athletes here. I hope the athletes can go back home unharmed until the end and with good experiences, and I ask for support and interest.





WHO IS DOLORES?

Dolores Clara Fernández Huerta

(born April 10, 1930) is an American labor leader and civil rights activist who, with Cesar Chavez, was the co-founder of the National Farmworkers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers (UFW). Huerta helped organize the Delano grape strike in 1965 in



California and was the lead negotiator in the workers' contract that was created after the strike.



My mother was a dominant force in our family.

And I always saw her as the leader. And that
was great for me as a young woman, because I
never saw that women had to be dominated by
men.

- Dolores Huerta -

quoteparrot.com

EARLYLIFE

Huerta was born on April 10, 1930, in the mining town of Dawson, New Mexico. She is the second child and only daughter of Juan Fernández and Alicia Chávez. Juan Fernández was born in Dawson to a Mexican immigrant family, and worked as a coal miner. Later, he joined the migrant labor force, and harvested beets in Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming.



Huerta's mother was known for her kindness and compassion towards others and was active in community affairs, numerous civic organizations, and the church. Huerta was inspired by her mother to advocate for farm workers later on in her life. In an interview Huerta stated that "The dominant person in my life is my mother. She was a very intelligent woman and a very gentle woman". This prompted Huerta to think about civil rights. Her mother's generous actions during Dolores's childhood provided the foundation for her own non-violent, strongly spiritual stance.

Huerta's community activism began when she was a student at Stockton High School. Huerta was active in numerous school clubs, and was a majorette and dedicated member of the Girl Scouts until the age of 18. She attended college at the University of the Pacific's Stockton College (later to become San Joaquin Delta Community College), where she earned a provisional teaching credential. After teaching elementary school, Huerta left her job and began her lifelong crusade to correct economic injustice: I couldn't tolerate seeing kids come to class hungry and needing shoes.



CAREER AS

AN ACTIVIST

→In 1955-helped Fred Ross start the Stockton Chapter of the community service organization (CSO).

→In 1962-co-founded with Cesar Chavez the National Farm Workers Association.

→ As an advocate for farmworkers rights. Huerta has been arrested 22 times for participating in non violence.

→In Sept.1988,-severaly beaten by San Francisco police officers during a peaceful and lawful protest.

→ Traversed the country for 2 years on behalf of the Feminist majority's Feminization of power :50/50 by the year 2000- resulted in a significant increase in the no of women representatives elected at the local state and federal levels.

→Served as National Chair of the 21st century party, founded in 1992. On the principles that women make up 52% of the party's candidates and that officers must reflect the ethinic diversity of nation.

"I quit [teaching] because
I can't stand seeing kids
come to class hungry
and needing shoes.
I thought I could do more
by organizing farm workers
than by trying to teach
their hungry children."
Dolores Huerta



AWARDS

→ Was named one of the three most important women of the year in 1997 by Ms. Magazine.

→In 1998 – Eleanor Roosevelt

Award for the human rights

from President Bill Clinton.

→In 2002- Puffin Nation Prize for Creative Citizenship.

→In 2007 – Community of Christ International Peace Award.

→June,12 awarded the VCLA medal .VCLA's highest honor.

→On May 29,2012,received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Barack Obama.



INTERVIEW OF WOMEN ACTIVIST DOLORES HUERTA



During an exclusive interview, Huerta spoke of motherhood and activism, jazz and justice. Her lucha continues.

Q:What sparked your activism?

A: My dad was a volunteer union organizer. He was very well respected and a member of the [New Mexico] state legislature. But he was expelled from the legislature because he got into a fight with Jos Montoya, who later became a congressman.

I think my mother was a feminist for her time. She was what I call an "equalopportunity" mother because even before she had the restaurant, we all three had to do the housework. She was one of these very quiet people who just did a lot. And she was a leader in the community. She was one of the founders of the first Latino chambers of commerce. She was just a doer.

Q: Who knows you best, besides yourself?

A: Probably my kids. Because they've been with me and I think I communicate a lot. We don't have the traditional Latino relationship, you know, where you have to be super respectful. We get into it, we argue, we

discuss. They'll argue with me: "You're too busy doing that." And I'll get into it with them, about what their lives are about.

Q: Tell us about the Dolores C. Huerta Foundation. Does it focus primarily on needs that are not being addressed?

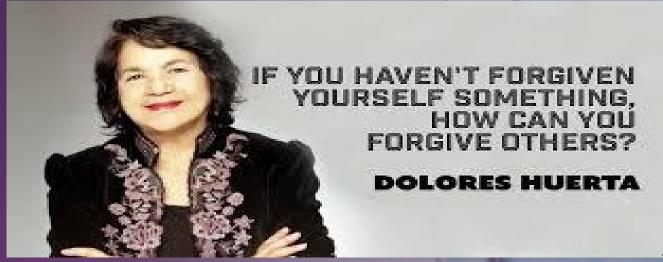
A: We received a gift of \$100,000 from the Puffin Foundation. We put that money "something I'd wanted to do for a long time" into a foundation to start training people on how to do community organizing. So that's what we're doing.

Q: Why were you in jail?

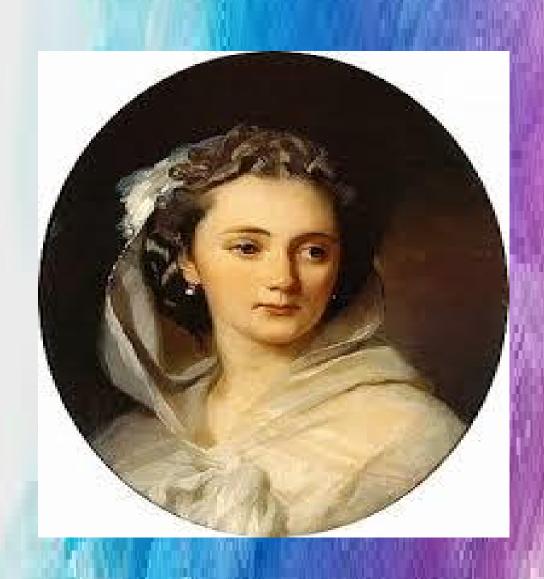
A: Most of it was because you'd go talk to workers and they'd arrest you for trespassing. Sometimes we wouldn't even get inside the field to talk to them. They were already arresting us before we even got in there. That was one of my first arrests.

Q:That must have been frustrating. I hear you love music and dancing. What's your favorite music?

A:I love it all. I love classical. I love opera. I love Spanish, all kinds boleros, corridos, salsa. I love to dance salsa. But of all those, jazz is really my absolute favorite.



NN*FILOSOFOV***



MOTHER-FEMINIST-PHILANTHROPIST



Filosofova was born into a

wealthy noble family in Saint Petersburg. Her father Pavel Diaghilev was an official with the Ministry of Finance who retired in 1850 and started a distillery business. In 1855 he became fanatically religious, and the responsibility of the family business was transferred to Anna's mother. Anna was the youngest of nine children. She received her education at home, following the custom of noble families of the time. In 1855 she married Vladimir Dmitryevich Filosofov, a powerful official in the Ministry of War and Defence. Anna had six children, including the writer Dmitry Filosofova

Filosofov's father was known as a tyrannical figure, and the

lifestyle at the estate had a powerful effect on Anna. It was here that she first began to reflect on social problems, and especially the plight of poor peasants and serfs. Her first philanthropic activities concerned providing food and medicine to the poor. It was around this time that she met Maria Trubnikova, a woman interested in social change who gave Anna books on women's issues and discussed them with her. Anna said of Maria that she was "an angel, gentle and patient. She developed me, read with me. This was hard, since I didn't know anything."

PRIMARY PHILANTHROPIC WORK

In 1860, Anna, Maria, and their friend Nadezhda Stasova founded the "Society for Cheap Lodging and Other Aid to the Residents of Saint Petersburg", based on a new philanthropic method. Filosofova believed that instead of giving cash benefits to the poor, it was better to train and educate them so that they could earn a living on their own. They provided low cost housing for poor women and sewing work from local businesses. The society acquired its own building, and a large contract for sewing work from the military. Anna and her friends founded several societies including the "Society for the organisation of Work for Women" and the "Women's Publishing Artel".



PHILANTHROPY,

FEMINISM AND BREAKTHROUGH

The most ambitious undertaking of Anna and her associates was the promotion of education for women. In 1867 they sent a petition with four hundred signatures to Tsar Alexander II asking permission to open the first higher education courses for women at Saint Petersburg State University. There was strong resistance from conservatives to the admission of women to the University, and they weren't supported by the Education Minister Dmitry Tolstoy. Tolstoy did allow women to begin attending lectures by University professors, often for free. In 1871 these informal courses were given the name "Vladimirsky", In 1876 Anna was able to get official permission to open the first Russian women's university, known as the Bestuzhev Courses after their nominal founder Konstantin Bestuzhev-Ryumin.

ANNA IN A CONSERVATIVE WORLD



Anna was known for her kindness and generosity, and she was often approached for help by the families of convicted and exiled revolutionaries. Her sympathies for these revolutionaries were unpopular with Russian officials. In 1879 she was exiled abroad for giving aid to revolutionary organisations, and only allowed to return in 1881. After the assassination of the Tsar in 1881, Anna, now known for her revolutionary sympathies, couldn't find supporters for further social projects. Her husband's official position was also weakened because of her revolutionary connections, family was forced to live more modestly.

In 1895 she founded and chaired the "Charity Association of Russian Women", a feminist

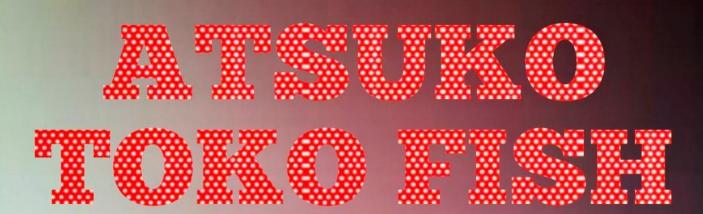
organisation that was officially denominated a charity organisation because all forms of political activity were banned in Russia. The same year, a women's university of medicine was founded in Russia, and in 1904 women's university courses were again allowed outside of the capital. In connection with this, Filosofova was recognized by the Tsar for her work within the "Society for the Finance of Education courses for Women". In 1905, the universities of Russia were opened to women and the women's university courses were no longer necessary.

Anna was elected chairman of the International Council of Women in 1899. She participated in the Russian Revolution of 1905, joining the Constitutional Democratic Party and eventually acting as chairman of the first Russian women's congress in 1908. In 1908 Anna joined the Russian Theosophical Society, which she had helped to set up. In 1911 Russia celebrated the fiftieth jubilee of Anna's public activities, representing the progress and achievements of the women's movement in Russia. The jubilee was attended by more than one hundred women's organisations who presented addresses, along with several foreign groups. She was also honored



by deputies of the Duma at the Mariinsky Palace. She died in Saint Petersburg, and her funeral was attended by thousands of people

SHE WAS A TRENDSETTER....SHE WAS THE FIRST TO INSPIRE....TO CROSS HER THRESHOLD AND HELP OTHERS TO HELP HERSELF....SHE WAS ANNA FILOSOFOVA







ATSUKO TOKO FISH

Ms. Fish retired as a U.S.-Japan cross-cultural consultant and is currently working in philanthropy as a Trustee of the Fish Family Foundation. The Foundation supports human service organizations focusing on low income working families, with a particular emphasis on immigrants and women, as well as cross-cultural programs and organizations. Ms. Fish was

the former Chairman and interim Executive Director of the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence, and currently serves on the board of several other cultural, educational and community organizations: The Boston Foundation, Simmons College, The Japan Society (New York) and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston•

CAREER

She founded the Japanese Women Leadership Initiative (JWLI) in 2005, a fellowship program through which Japanese women learn leadership and NGO management. She also served as a chair emeritus at the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence (ATASK), a Boston-based organization she is involved over 10 years, and a trustee of The Boston Foundation (TBF), HANDS (Health and Development Service), and the Japan Society New York (JSNY).

She served as a chair emeritus at the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence (ATASK) to eliminate family violence and to strengthen Asian families and communities.

She is also a trustee of the Boston Foundation which in partnership with the donors support Non-Profit Organisations and act as a civic leader. Beyond their proactive grant making to NPOs and their responsive grants of approx. \$2 million annually to open door applicants, they support nonprofits with networking opportunities, introductions to donors, public events and workshops.

She is also a board member of a new health Non Governmental Organisation called HANDS (Health and Development Services), A Japanese Organisation based in Tokyo which seeks to strengthen public health system initiatives in developing countries.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- In May 2013, The White House named Atsuko Fish a recipient of the Asian American Pacific Islander women – "CHAMPION OF CHANGE".
- Ms. Fish won the "Pearl Award for Human Services" from Bay Cove Human service.
- The Humanitarian Award from the National Conference for Community Justice.
- Fish has received the YWCA Academy of Women Achievers Award



HER MAJOR WORKS

• Atsuko Toko Fish, a first generation Japanese American, is committed to innovation and social change in the U.S. and Japan, especially in the areas of empowering women and promoting understanding between the two cultures. In 2005, Atsuko founded the Japanese Women's Leadership Initiative, an executive program that

prepares Japanese women to become non-profit leaders and agents for social change.

• In the wake of the devastating earthquake and tsunami in North-Eastern Japan in March 2011, Ms. Fish established the Japanese Disaster Relief Fund-Boston to support immediate and mid term recovery in the affected region in Tohuku.



- Trustee Atsuko Toko Fish and her husband Lawrence K Fish have made a \$465,000 donation in support of the Japanese Women's Leadership Initiative.
- Ms. Atsuko Toko Fish founded the Fish Scholarship Fund which aims at providing 4 year scholarships to academically accomplished students who have demonstrated financial need.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Fish is a devoted advocate of women's issues. In 2006, she founded the JWLI to help entrepreneurially minded Japanese women go to the United States and learn directly — from successful nonprofit organizations and social enterprises—how to become leaders.

"I was part of the generation that helped rebuild the country after the war. People forget how hard that was," she notes.



"Japanese women are smart, educated, and hardworking; but they are not expected to play a [leadership] role in society. At school they need to teach women leadership skills, such as public speaking," she believes.

A mom of three, Fish points to the critical role a mother plays within a family. "Children

always look to their mother, to see what role she plays and how father treats her. Women must believe in themselves and their ability to make a difference. In particular, Japan needs to teach women the value of learning English, going abroad, and seeing the world," she says.

Fish was raised by a single mother who set a strong example for her to follow. "She was a mother, father, business consultant, and my best buddy," Fish shares.

CREATE YOUR LEGACY

Nowadays, Fish is "retired," but still works with the JWLI program as well as the Fish Family Foundation. Together with her husband, they established the foundation to support human service organizations helping low-income working families, with a particular emphasis on aiding immigrants.



In 2015, the group helped some 4,000

Green Card holders become US citizens. The foundation also supports a Japan program at the Boys and Girls Club of Boston, for which inner-city children take a year of Japanese culture and language lessons and are sent to Japan as a reward for hard work.

When asked her thoughts on leaving a legacy, she humbly retorts that the people of Tohoku — who she supported by creating a relief fund in the aftermath of the 2011 triple disaster — are much stronger than she.

"You create your own legacy, and it is not just top—down. Every woman can create her own legacy by believing she can make a difference. My message to the younger generation is this: go out and see the world, let things touch your heart. Learn how to give back to society and the community......"

INDIRA GANDHI



"The power to question is the basis of all human progress"

CHILDHOOD

Indira Gandhi (1917-1984) was
the only child of Kamla and
Jawaharlal Nehru. She spent part
of her childhood in Allahabad,
where the Nehrus had their family
residence, and part in
Switzerland, where her mother
Kamla convalesced from her
periodic illnesses.

POLITICAL CAREER

The numerous contenders for the position of the Prime Minister, unable to agree among themselves, picked Indira Gandhi as a compromise candidate, and each thought that she would be easily manipulated. But Indira Gandhi showed extraordinary political skills and tenacity and elbowed the Congress dons -- Kamaraj, Morarji Desai, and others - out of power. Mrs. Gandhi's response was to declare a state of emergency, under which her political foes were imprisoned, constitutional rights abrogated, and the press placed under strict censorship. In the second, post-Emergency, period of her Prime Ministership, Indira Gandhi was preoccupied by efforts to resolve the political problems in the state of Punjab. Mrs. Gandhi acquired an imposing international reputation as a "statesman", and there is no doubt that she was extraordinarily skilled in politics.

EDUCATION

She received her college education at Somerville College, Oxford. A famous photograph from her



childhood shows her sitting by the bedside of Mahatma Gandhi, as he recovered from one of his fasts; and though she was not actively involved in the freedom struggle, she came to know the entire Indian political leadership.

FAMILY

She married in 1942 to
Feroze Gandhi, who rose to
some eminence as a
parliamentarian and
politician of integrity but
found himself disliked by
his more famous father in-



law. Feroze díed in 1960 before he could consolidate his own political forces.

HER POLITICAL POWER

This woman, leader of the world's largest

democracy, admired by a vast majority of India's 550 million citizens, disliked by many of the middle class, is never criticized because of her sex. There are no off-color jokes in the bazaars about her, a diplomat



says: "She exemplifies the fact that sex has nothing to do with power in politics." Indian women won their colors in the fight for independence, Mrs. Gandhi says, but "on the whole, even in the past, women have not felt suppressed. They have been. But a person who wanted to could usually break through, though, not always. ... I've never had that feeling because nobody ever stopped me from doing anything.

CHUNG JI HYUN



SOUTH KOREAN ACTRESS AND MODEL

ABOUT CHUNG JI HYUN



She was born on October 30, 1981 in Seoul. Her father is Wang Yung-chak. Her real name is Wang Ji Hyun. Korean pseudonym Chung Ji Hyun. She has dreamt of becoming an actress since early childhood. On April 13, 2012, Chung JiHyun married Choi Jin Hyuk. Actress Chung JiHyun

gave birth to her first child, a boy, on February 10, 2012, in a hospital in Seoul. In June 2017 it became known that Ji Hyun was waiting for the child again. On January 26, 2018, her second son was born.

She received a master's degree at the University of <u>Dongguk</u>.

She also received a bachelor's degree in film and drama.

HER CAREER



- In 1998, she performs a significant second-place role in the television series "Charm My Heart", playing a high school student in love with a doctor, whose role was played by Park Xing Yang.
- At the end of the same year, she made her film debut with the main role in the melodrama of Yang Yong-ho "The White Valentine" again with Pak Xing Yang. In the summer of the 99th she returns to television with the series "Happy Together", the first joint role with Cha Tae Hyun. And next year, he and I Chong Jae are filmed in a fantastic melodrama "Love overcoming time".
- * The real success comes in 2001 with the role in the comic melodrama Kwak Je Yon "She's weird". The next work in the movie again with Pak Sin Yang mystical drama "Table for Four". The film was released in the summer of 2003.

❖ In January 2008, the "Man Who Was Superman".

In 2009, the "Blood. The last vampire", which was filmed in 2007. The next work is also in the Englishlanguage film "Snow Flower and the Secret Fan". On May 6, 2012, Ji Hyun flew from Seoul to Berlin, where the shooting of the film "Berlin" took place. After that, the film crew went to Riga, the capital of Latvia, in the old town and its surroundings, shooting of stunt episodes took place.







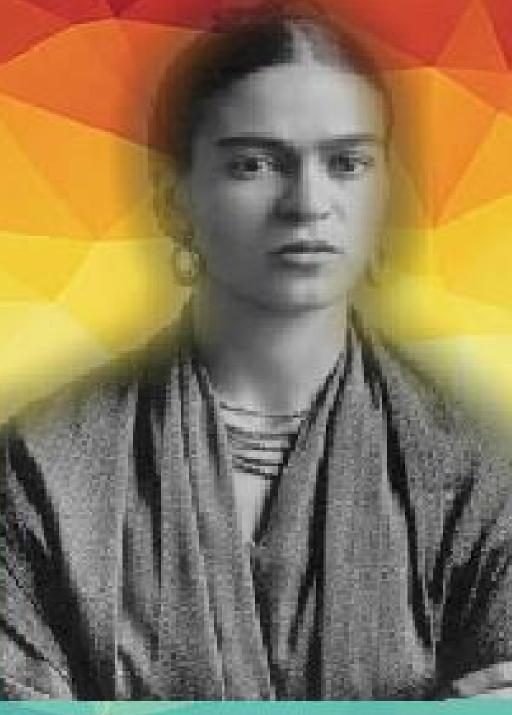
- She also became a guest of the 17th Festival of Fantasy Films in Pucheon, where she received one of the awards (Selection of Producers).
- December 31, 2014 at the ceremony of SBS Drama Awards Chon Ji Hyun wins the main prize and other awards, including as the best couple with Kim Su Hyun.
- ❖ July 22, 2015 in rental in the Republic of Korea released a new film featuring Chung Ji Hyun "Attempt", which was shot in the fall and winter of 2014-2015.
- ❖ Ji Hyun continued to take part in various promotions and also received an award for contributing to the spread of Korean culture in the world.
- At the end of 2016, Ji

 Hyun, along with Lee Min-ho,

 appeared in the television series

 "Tradition of the blue sea"

FRIDA KAHLO



Frida Kahlo de Rivera was a Mexican artist who painted many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artifacts of Mexico. Inspired by the country's popular culture, she employed a naïve folk art style to explore questions of identity, postcolonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society.

Her paintings often had strong autobiographical elements and mixed realism with revolutionary Mexicayotl movement, which sought to define a been described as Mexican identity, Kahlo has a surrealist or magical realist.

"I paint self-portraits because I am so often alone, because I am the person I know best."

FRIDA KAHLO

Frida Kahlo de Rivera born Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo (July 6, 1907 – July 13, 1954) was a Mexican artist who painted many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artifacts of Mexico. Inspired by the country's popular culture, she employed a naïve folk art style to explore questions of identity, post-colonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society. Her paintings often had strong autobiographical elements and mixed realism with fantasy. In addition to belonging to the post-revolutionary Mexicayotl movement, which sought to define a Mexican identity, Kahlo has been described as a surrealist or magical realist.

Kahlo's work has been celebrated internationally as emblematic of Mexican national and Indigenous traditions, and by feminists for what is seen as its uncompromising depiction of the female experience and form.



EARLY LIFE



Guillermo Kahlo and Mathilde Calderón, Frida's parents

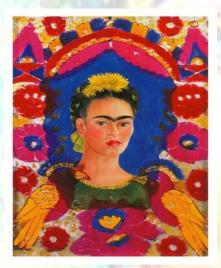
Kahlo was born to a German father of Hungarian descent and a Mexican mother of Spanish and Native American descent. Later, during her artistic career, Kahlo explored her identity by frequently depicting her ancestry as binary opposites: the colonial European side and the indigenous Mexican side. As a child, she suffered a bout of polio that left her with a slight limp, a chronic ailment she would endure throughout her life.

A Childhood picture of Frida Kahlo Kahlo was especially close to her father, who was a professional photographer, and she frequently assisted him in his studio, where she acquired a sharp eye for detail. Although Kahlo took some drawing classes, she was more interested in science, and in 1922 she entered the National Preparatory School in Mexico City with an interest in eventually studying medicine. While there she met Rivera, who was working on a mural for the school's auditorium.

In 1925 Kahlo was involved in a bus accident, which so seriously injured her that she had to undergo more than 30 medical operations in her lifetime. During her slow recovery, Kahlo taught herself to paint, and she read frequently, studying the art of the Old Masters. Kahlo joined the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), where she met Rivera once again. She showed him some of her work, and he encouraged her to continue to paint.

AFTER MARRIAGE

Soon after marrying Rivera in 1929, Kahlo changed her personal and painting style. She began to wear the traditional Tehuana dress that became her trademark. It consisted of a flowered headdress, a loose blouse, gold jewelry, and a long ruffled skirt.



In 1933 Kahlo's residence became a gathering spot for artists and political activists, and the couple hosted the likes of Leon Trotsky and André Breton, a leading Surrealist who championed Kahlo's work. Breton wrote the introduction to the brochure for her first solo exhibition, describing her as a self-taught Surrealist. The exhibition was held at the Julien Levy Gallery in New York in 1938, and it was a great success.



Gallery depicting works of Frida Kahlo

LATER WORKS

In 1939 Kahlo painted some of her most famous works, including *The Two Fridas*. The unusually large canvas (5.69 × 5.68 feet [1.74 × 1.73 metres]) shows twin figures holding hands, each one representing an opposing side of Kahlo. The figure to the left, dressed in a European-style wedding dress, is the side that Rivera purportedly rejected, and the figure to the right, dressed in Tehuana attire, is the side Rivera loved best. Her full heart is on display, and from it an artery leads to a miniature portrait of Rivera that she holds in her hand. Another artery connects to the heart of the other Kahlo, which is fully exposed and reveals the

anatomy within. The European Kahlo snips the end of the artery with a pair of surgical scissors, causing blood to drip onto her white dress.



CONCLUSION

Throughout her life, Frida Kahlo endured some 35 operations, including the eventual amputation of her right leg, and was often hospitalized or bedridden for months at a time. Still, she was one of the strongest, most courageous, and uniquely vulnerable women in art history. She was someone who lived life on her own terms, and to the best of her ability.



Frida Kahlo paints in bed during her illness

After Kahlo's death, Rivera had La Casa Azul redesigned as a museum dedicated to her life. The Frida Kahlo Museum opened to the public in 1958, a year after Rivera's death. The Diary of Frida Kahlo, covering the years 1944–54, and The Letters of Frida Kahlo were both published in 1995. Although Kahlo had achieved success as an artist in her lifetime, her posthumous reputation steadily grew from the 1970s and reached what some critics called "Fridamania" by the 21st century. She is perhaps one of the best-known artists of the 20th century

" I hope the exit is joyful — and I hope never to return." – Frida Kahlo

Yes, Frida Kahlo battled mental illness, but she also really knew how to live.



ANNA PAVLOVA



Anna Pavlova was a Russian prima ballerina best known for her role as 'The dying Swan'. She was one of the most famous dancers of all time. She reached her glory at the beginning of the twentieth century. She was slim, had ethereal looks, and graceful dreamlike dance moves.

"No one can arrive from being talented alone, work transforms talent into genius"

SWAM CHILDHOOD

Ballerina Anna Pavlova was born Anna Matveyevna Pavlova on February 12, 1881 St. Petersburg, Russia. Her mother, Lyubov Feodorovna

Was a washerwomen. Her stepfather, Matvey Pavlova, was a reserve soldier. The idendity of Anna Pavlova's biological father is unknown, though some speculate that her mother had an affair with a banker named Lazar Poliakoff

Although they were poor Anna and her mother were able to see a performance of the sleeping beauty at the Mariinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg when Anna was 8 years old. Inspired, she auditioned for famous Imperial Ballet School where she was accepted in 1891 at the age of ten. Anatomically she was not to be a ballerina. The young girl was determined not to let her physically imperfections stand in the way of her dream and trained with the best ballet teachers to improve her techniques. She compensated with her talents what she lacked physically. Thanks to her simplicity and hard work, she event ually became a work-class ballet dancer.



ANNA'S CAREER

In 1899 Anna graduated the St. Petersburg imperial Dance school at the age of 18. Her official debut was at the Mariinsky theatre in 1899. She rose through the ranks quickly and became the prime ballerina in 1906.

But it was in 1905 that Anna Pavlova made her breakthrough performance, when she danced the solo in choreographer Michael Fokine's the dying swan, with music by Camille Saint-Saëns. With her delicate movements and intense facial expressions, Anna managed to show the audience the play main about the fragility of life. The dying swan became Anna Pavlova's signature.



ANNA RELATION

Young Pavlova got acquainted with victor who was an aristocrat and a senator. They had an affair. But Dandre was not going to marry a ballet dancer. They broke up and Anna went to Paris for journey. When she toured in Paris, Dandre was accused in some fraud and getting bribe. He was sentenced to huge fine. There was a threat of his getting into the jail as he couldn't pay the whole sum.

Pavlova work hard dancing concert halls and on private parties. She earned the money it to St. Petersburg to pay Dandre's fine. After that Dandre became her manager and helped her found her own company which allowed her to get complete creative control over the performance. Along with her company she tirelessly toured all over the world for next several years. They got married but never confirmed the fact officially.

In private Pavlova was a complicated person, sometimes she seemed to be simple, sweet and kind, but after a moment she could be foolish, capricious, cruel, and intolerable. Dandre had to bear her changing attitudes. They seem to became a business partner than spouses



A KIND SOUL-THE SWAM

Shen never had her own children because of her career. Buts soon after the World War 1 which bring destruction, rage, fear and misery even after that her kind soul compel her to adopt 15 orphans girls. She established a home for Russian orphan at St. Cloud near Paris. She supported those girls not just paying for their livings but also paying for their education too. She loved bird and animal, and her home in London, Ivy House, Hampstead, became famous for her ornamental lake with swans.



BANANA YOSHIMOTO



As I grow older, much older, I will experience many things, and I will hit rock bottom again and again. Again and again I will get back on my feet. I will not be defeated. I won't let my spirit be destroyed.

BIOGRAPHY

Yoshimoto was born in Tokyo on July 24, 1964 and grew up in a liberal family. Her father is the famous poet and critic Takaaki Yoshimoto, and her sister, Haruno Yoiko, is a well-known cartoonist in Japan.

Yoshimoto graduated from Nihon University's Art College with a major in literature. While there, she



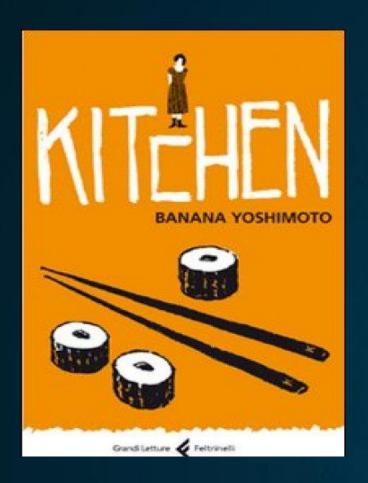
adopted the pseudonym "Banana", after her love of banana flowers, a name she recognizes as both "cute" and "purposefully androgynous".

Yoshimoto keeps her personal life guarded and reveals little about her certified rolfing practitioner husband, Hiroyoshi Tahata, or son (born in 2003). Each day she takes half an hour to write at her computer, and she says, "I tend to feel guilty because I write these stories almost for fun." Between 2008 and 2010, she maintained an online journal for English speaking fans.

WRITING CAREER

- Yoshimoto began her writing career while working as a waitress at a golf club restaurant, in 1987. She named American author Stephen King as one of her first major influences and drew inspiration from his non-horror stories. As her writing progressed, she was further influenced by Truman Capote and Isaac Bashevis Singer.
- Her debut work, Kitchen (1988), had over 60 printings in Japan alone. There have been two film adaptations: a Japanese TV movie and a more widely released version titled Wo ai chu fang, produced in Hong Kong by Ho Yim in 1997.
- In November 1987, Yoshimoto won the 6th Kaien Newcomers' Literary Prize for Kitchen; in 1988, the novel was nominated for the Mishima Yukio Prize, and in 1999, it received the 39th Recommendation by the Minister of Education for Best Newcomer Artist. In 1988 (January), she also won the 16th Izumi Kyōka Prize for Literature, for the novella Moonlight Shadow, which is included in most editions of Kitchen.
- Another one of her novels, Goodbye Tsugumi (1989), received mixed reviews but was made into a 1990 movie directed by Jun Ichikawa.

PUBLICATIONS



- Her works include 12 novels and seven collections of essays (including Pineapple Pudding and Song From Banana) which have together sold over six million copies worldwide. Her themes include love and friendship, the power of home and family, and the effect of loss on the human spirit.
- In 1998, she wrote the foreword to the Italian edition of the book Ryuichi Sakamoto. Conversazioni by musicologist Massimo Milano.
- In 2013, Yoshimoto wrote the serialized novel, Shall We Love? (僕たち、恋愛しようか?), for the women's magazine Anan, with singer-actor Lee Seung-gi as the central character. The romance novel was the first of her works to feature a Korean singer as the central character.

AWARDS





- In August 1988, the Minister of Education awarded Yoshimoto the 39th Best Newcomer Artists Recommended Prize, for Kitchen and Utakata/Sankuchuari. In March 1989, Goodbye Tsugumi was awarded the 2nd Yamamoto Shugoro Prize. In 1994, her first long novel, Amrita, was awarded the Murasaki-shikibu Prize.
- Outside Japan, she has been awarded prizes in Italy: the Scanno Literary Prize in 1993, the Fendissime Literary Prize in 1996, the Literary Prize Maschera d' argento in 1999, and the Capri Award in 2011.
- The Lake was longlisted for the 2011 Man Asian Literary Prize.



Leena Prasad

Sr. Consultant - Advocacy at Udayan Care

New Delhi Area, India Legal Services

Current <u>Udayan Care</u>,

Freelance

Previous Child Rights and You - CRY,

Lawyers Collective, Women's Rights Initiative

Education Faculty of law

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW OF LEENA PRASAD

1)Tell me more about yourself, apart from the usual facts. What kind of a person are you?

I am a free person, who enjoys life and craves to know more, learn new things and explore the world, the people, the planet, the birds and the flowers

2. How would you describe CRY?

CRY is a thought. It is about keeping the child in every person alive. The vision and mission of CRY is such that it engrains a value in everyone to know, learn and respect rights of children

3. How do you define success?

Like someone said, success is not about achievements but about being happy with what you have. The day we all learn this, we will all be happy and respect every child including the child in our owns selves and that day, children will not be violated, neglected or ignored and exploited

4. Fighting for children's rights for years what has been the most significant barrier in your career?

Barrier is the mind set – the thinking that women, children, the vulnerable are lower, not equals and can be taken for granted

5. What piece of advice would you give to the next generation of female volunteers regarding the field?

Learn how to respect and love yourself. Take care of yourself first and then stand up for the vulnerable, whoever that is

6. Since, our issue is about philanthropy; what does 'philanthropy' mean to you?

Philanthropy is giving back to society and nature. Each one of us have something in us that we can return – time, skill, love, knowledge, ideas, creativity and off course monies

7.If you could pass along a lesson to the people you help what would that be?

Know your rights and never live on presumptions. Know your entitlements and be prepared to fight for your own selves and your rights. Protect your own self and others

8.According to you what would be in the future of philanthropy? What message would you like to pass along and inspires people with means to volunteer for humanitarian causes?

Its here to stay and grow. Once in a while, take out time to work for others and experience the joy and blessings it brings along. Volunteering for children can be a life changing game for anyone and everyone.

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(RUSSIAN)

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The renewed push to women empowerment has now started to take the feminism at

Its peak and make the male dominating society to understand that women

Empowerment is not only beneficial to the woman itself but also to her family. This is a

Burning topic nowadays, to make woman important part of our society,

so that she cantake her decisions by herself.

The vast majority of truly charitable and humanitarian organizations in existence in our community today that benefit all mankind would Never have begun at all without the women.

The greatest thing about the charity that most of the women did is that it doesn't always need to be big. It is undefined. It requires altruism thoughtfulness and empathy, being one of the toughest tasks to do

Through this magazine, we want to convey the importance and the value of working

For philanthropic reasons, also, that the women are

primary institution builders for philanthropic causes. This issue has taken up mainly to push women at the levels of man. In association with

The British council, our school has taken a step ahead to make our society aware about

the selfless acts of women from different regions. This proves that countries are

different

But the feelings are same

Sincerely

AELIA NAYEEM NAQVI & ESHA JOHN

