Aung San Suu Kyi was born on June 19, 1945, in Rangoon, Burma (now Yangon, Myanmar). She is the daughter of Aung San, the father of modern-day Burma, and Khin Kyi, a prominent Burmese diplomat. Aung San Suu Kyi's father played a crucial role in Burma's struggle for independence from British colonial rule, and he was assassinated in 1947, just before the country gained independence. Aung San Suu Kyi studied at the University of Delhi and the University of Oxford, where she obtained a degree in philosophy, politics, and economics. She also worked for the United Nations in New York and Bhutan before returning to Burma in 1988 to take care of her ailing mother. In 1988, Aung San Suu Kyi became involved in the pro-democracy movement in Burma, which was under military rule at the time. She co-founded the National League for Democracy (NLD) and emerged as a prominent leader calling for democratic reforms and human rights in the country. Her activism and advocacy for democracy led to her house arrest by the military junta. Aung San Suu Kyi spent a total of 15 years under house arrest between 1989 and 2010, during which she was separated from her family and faced numerous restrictions on her freedom. Despite the hardships, she continued to be a symbol of peaceful resistance and perseverance, gaining international recognition and support. In 1991, Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights. The Nobel Committee praised her as an "outstanding example of the power of the powerless" and commended her for her unwavering commitment to peaceful political change. After her release from house arrest in 2010, Aung San Suu Kyi continued her political activism and participated in the 2012 by-elections, which marked the NLD's return to mainstream politics. She was elected to the Burmese parliament and became the leader of the opposition, working towards democratic reforms and reconciliation in the country. In 2015, Aung San Suu Kyi's NLD won a landslide victory in the general elections, securing a majority in both houses of the Burmese parliament. This historic win signaled a significant shift in the country's political landscape and raised hopes for democratic progress and national reconciliation. Aung San Suu Kyi's leadership, however, has been marred by controversy, particularly regarding the treatment of the Rohingya minority in Burma. Her failure to address the human rights abuses and violence against the Rohingya has drawn widespread criticism and tarnished her once-esteemed reputation as a champion of human rights. In 2017, Aung San Suu Kyi faced international condemnation for her handling of the Rohingya crisis, with many calling for her Nobel Peace Prize to be revoked. Despite the criticism, she has remained steadfast in her defense of the military's actions and has faced accusations of complicity in the atrocities committed against the Rohingya. Aung San Suu Kyi's complex legacy continues to be a subject of debate and scrutiny, as her remarkable journey from a pro-democracy icon to a controversial political figure has raised questions about her commitment to human rights and democratic principles. Her influence and impact on Burma's political landscape remain significant, shaping the country's future trajectory and the global perception of its leadership.