**NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED TO KFOR PEACE KAILASH SATYARTHI IN 2014:(Reg. No.20MSM0082)**

["I am positive that I would see the end of child labour around the world in my lifetime, as the poorest of the poor have realised that education is a tool that can empower them."](https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/kailash_satyarthi_686601)

**- [Kailash Satyarthi](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/kailash-satyarthi-quotes)**

“There is a triangular relationship between poverty, child labour and illiteracy who have a cause and consequence relationship. We will have to break this vicious circle.”

- **[Kailash Satyarthi](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/kailash-satyarthi-quotes)**

Kailash Satyarthi was awarded with nobel prize jointly with Malala Yousafzai in peace, for his immense contribution in preventing child labour and for upholding universal right of study for children.

**BIOGRAPHY**

Kailash Satyarthi was born in 11th January 1954.He was born in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh,in a middle-class hindu family.His father was Ramprasad Sharma and mother was Chironji Sharma.He had three brothers and a sister.He was the youngest of them all.

He was called Surendra in childhood but after one incident he took Kailash as his name and he was called Kailash since then.He completed his schooling from Govt. Boys School and studied Electrical engineering from Samrat Ashok Teschnological Indtitute,Vidisha.After completing his engineering he worked as a teacher.

Kailash Satyarthi is a human right activist and he is the founder of multiple organizations.Such as [Bachpan Bachao Andolan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachpan_Bachao_Andolan" \o "Bachpan Bachao Andolan),[Global Campaign for Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Campaign_for_Education" \o ") and Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation.

He has been awarded with many awards including  Elected [Ashoka Fellow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_entrepreneurship" \l "Ashoka:_Innovators_for_the_Public" \o ") by USA, The Aachener International Peace Award by Germany,The Trumpeter Award by US,Golden Flag Award by Netherlands,Doctor of Law (LLD), West Bengal University of Juridical Sciences by India,Honoris Causa in Science, Amity University ,Guinness World Record for Largest Child Safe Guarding Lesson,P.C Chandra Puraskaar,Personality of the Decade by [Dainik Prayukti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dainik_Prayukti" \o "Dainik Prayukti)(2018),Santokhba Humanitarian Award (2018), Mother Teresa Memorial Award for Social Justice(2019),Wockhardt Foundation, Lifetime Achievement Award(2019).

**EARLY LIFE**

Kalyash Satyarthi was a very sensitive child.As a five years old in his very first day of school he witnessed something that deeply moved him.In front of the school gate he saw a cobbler and his little boy polishing shoes.He asked his class teacher about the little boy,but got scolded and discouraged by the teacher. He went to seek answer to his headmaster.The headmaster described that it is completely normal for a children from poor families to work for survival.It did not take Kailash much time to understand the sharp contrast between the cobbler’s son and his life.

Kalyash Satyarthi had a strong sentience for poor child and he worked to educate them from a very young age.His generousness could be evidenced from the fact that he started a football club to raise money for the poor children to get educated in free of cost.Kailash Satyarthi and his friends were even able to convince the locality to donate books and they collected over 2000 books in a few days.

Kailash Satyarthi soon realized the cast prejudice.The manual scavengers were called Harijans and the people from the upper classes had a discriminatory and inhuman approach towards the Harijans.He was very much motivated by Mahatma Gandhi’s work against untouchability and discrimination.In his tribute to Gandhiji he organized a team dinner where he invited political leaders and other upper cast people.He convinced some harijan ladies to cook food for this occasion.His main motive was to abolish the discrimination towards socially excluded class.

After all these acts his family and community made him an outcast.He then decided to give up on his family surname “Sharma” and adopted “Satyarthi” as his new surname.Satyarthi means seeker of truth.He is called Kailash satyarthi since then.

**WORK LIFE**

In 1980,Kalyash Satyarthi found “Bachpan bachao andolan” which was the first people’s movement for social justice and education of all Indian children.He fought against all odds to endorse the rights of abused and victimised children,not only from India but all around the world.He rescued around 83,000 children from child labour,trafficking and other horrible situations.His endeavour transformed life of many children.He rescued children from many disturbing conditions of industries like firecracker,lock making,circus industry ,bangal making industries.He also rescued physically abused children from domestic servitude.

Kailash Satyarthi encouraged those who worked for society, defending human rights by publishing their work on a magazine,”Sangarsh Jaari Rahegaa”.

Kailash Satyarthi didn’t give up although he had to witness his colleagues being killed,his family being threatened and his life being in danger.He went through all the risks that confronted him.Continuous efforts by Kailash Satyarthi led to the independence of 2,000 families by the jurisdiction from servitude and forced labour.

From the year of 1980-1986 he has done a large number of raid operations to rescue child slaves.

Kailash Satyarthi believes in searching for permanent solutions for all the problems that confront him.He even went to the supreme court to strategically convey the issue of child trafficking.In this case,in the year of 2011,Supreme court ratified the “Palermo Protoco” on trafficking.

Kalyash Satyarthi rescued the children from carpet manufacturing industry which was located in Uttar Pradesh.The children were being supplied from West Bangal and Bihar in cheap wages.This news made people aware of the hardships of children in carpet manufacturing industry and people started demanding carpets that are not being made by any child labour.It made a revolution and he was able to make a sustainable development in labour supply chain conditions.This not only revolutionized the condition of carpet industry of India but also of Nepal and Pakisthan.

In 1998 he organized a march which was against child labour.Which was encouraged and participated by 103 countries and across 7.2 million people.Not only by the elderly people but also innumerable children participated which made the march iconic and historical.

Kailash Satyarthi in the year on 1996 put forward a proposal to impose an international law against the child labour of worst form. On 2nd July of 1998,Kailash with children were permitted to enter the Palais des Nations,Geneva to address minister of labour and leaders of labour organization and employer.They demanded a concordat against child labour of worst form.Due to his effort “Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention” was adopted in 1999.Not only that but Kailash Satyarthi also worked to ratify the convention to every corner as quickly as possible.

Kalyash satyarthi is the co-founder of “Global campaign for education”.This is a civil society movement that was launched in the year of 1999.

Kailash styarthi uphold the matter of amending the “child labour law”.On May,2012 finally Indian ministry of labour and employment took the first step to amend the law.And on August,2012 the hard work paid off when the Union cabinet approved the law.On December,2012 it was first introduced in Upper House of Parliament.He worked to force stop the child labour up to age 14.

In December,2012 he organized a march to aware people the issue of child trafficking and forced labour.Specially from Northeast area.

Kailash Satyarthi’s works were being admired by peoples the people across the world.He dedicated his whole life foe well being of children and was placed in spot light for his brilliant contribution in spreading awareness of child labour and child education.His continuous exertion not only made him a suitable candidate for Nobel prize but also worthy winner of Nobel Peace prize.He jointly own Nobel prize with Malala in 2014 and The Nobel prize to India’s president.

**NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED TO SVETLANA ALEXIEVICH IN 2019 IN LITERATURE:**

“Reality has always attracted me like a magnet, tortured and hypnotized me, and I wanted to capture it on paper. So I immediately appropriated this genre of actual human voices and confessions, witness evidences and documents. This is how I hear and see the world—as a chorus of individual voices and a collage of everyday details. In this way all my mental and emotional potential is realized to the full. In this way I can be simultaneously a writer, reporter, sociologist, psychologist and preacher.”

**~Svetlana Alexievich**

Svetlana Alexievich was awarded with the Nobel prize in the year 2015, because of her work on chronicle life of the sufferers during and after the Soviet Union.

**BIOGRAPHY**

Svetlana Alexievich was born on 31st May,1948 in a historic city of Ukraine,Ivano Frankivsk.Her father was aBelarusian Alexievich and mother was Ukrainian Alexievich.She was born in Ukraine but brought up in Belarus.

From her school days indulged herself into writing poems and articles.She contributed in her school magazine as well.At the time of her university study as well she own many prizes by participating in many republican and all-union writing contests.

She worked as a journalist,teacher and editor after the completion of graduation in journalism from University of Minsk.She worked as a teacher at a school just after receiving her degree as per the family tradition.Then she worked for a rural newspaper.After several years she took the job at literary magazine Neman as a correspondent.

Svetlana Alexievich was influenced by Adamovich’s work,and she always named his as her ideal and teacher.He even helped her to search her path and to reach her goal.

She was awarded with [Order of the Badge of Honour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Badge_of_Honour" \o "),Saint [Euphrosyne of Polotsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euphrosyne_of_Polotsk" \o "Euphrosyne of Polotsk) Medal,[Oktyabr Magazine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oktyabr_Magazine" \o "Oktyabr Magazine) Prize,Nikolay Ostrovskiy literary award of the [Union of Soviet Writers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_of_Soviet_Writers" \o "Union of Soviet Writers),[Oktyabr Magazine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oktyabr_Magazine" \o "Oktyabr Magazine) Prize,[Lenin Komsomol Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lenin_Komsomol_Prize" \o "),[Literaturnaya Gazeta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literaturnaya_Gazeta" \o "Literaturnaya Gazeta) Prize,1996 Tucholsky-Preis,1997 Andrei Sinyavsky Prize,1998 Leipziger Book Prize on European Understanding,1998 Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung-Preis,1999 [Herder Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herder_Prize" \o "Herder Prize),2007 [Oxfam Novib/PEN Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxfam_Novib/PEN_Award" \o "Oxfam Novib/PEN Award),2011 [Angelus Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angelus_Award" \o "),2011 [Ryszard Kapuściński Award for Literary Reportage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ryszard_Kapu%C5%9Bci%C5%84ski_Award_for_Literary_Reportage" \o "),2013 [Peace Prize of the German Book Trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_Prize_of_the_German_Book_Trade" \o ").

**Work life**

She was very much dedicated in framing the voices of people and conveying and documenting their experiences.She took up this genera as a work life.Her books include ‘The Unwomanly Face Of War’,’The Boys in Zinc’,’Enchanted with Death’,The Chernobyl Prayer:the Chronicles of the Future’.

She has been a fearless and rebellious woman who never thought twice before criticizing any political regime.Before publishing her very first book ‘I’ve Left My Village’,she earned the reputation of a dissenter.By the order from ‘Belarusian Central Committee’ her book was being destroyed for having an anti-government ideology.

She published her first book ‘The Unwomanly Face of War’ in 1985.It was completed in 1983 but due to her old reputation it got delayed in publishing.Her book ‘The Unwomanly Face of War’ was came out in Moscow and Minsk.More than two million copies of this book were sold out in subsequent years.This book contains many unknown spectra of World war II in the voice of women in the war,which wasn’t sited before.Here more than two-hundred women described how they were forced to become soldiers in the age of dreaming about getting married.Thousands of women took part in world war and not only helped in treating the wound but also had to kill opposition,blow up bridges and fire in a unless way. Her book was admired by thousands of people and writers as well.

In 1985 she released her second book ‘The Last Witnesses: 100 Unchildlike Stories’,an amalgamate of piteousness of more than hundred of child narrators.A reminiscence of ineffable mark of terror that left by the death of 15 million civilians.It comprised of the stories of Volodia Korshuk who later became a history professor,,Volodia Ampilogov became locksmith growing up ,Varys Vyrko a weaver and Maria Puzan.Some of them had to witness mother being killed or parents forced to death by burning in barn.Varya Vyrko recalls how is was obligated to bury the body of her grandfather. Her both books got appreciation from critics.

In 1989,her book ‘The Boys in Zinc’ was published.She visited the site,talked to people and summarized their hardship in the book.This book discussed about the Soviet-Afghan war.This book contains the honest documentation of mothers,doctors,nurses who described the enduring effect of the war.When this book was released it had to face a huge controversy,as it drowned into the deep harsh reality of the war.This book was obscured from the Soviet people for ten years.She was attached by communist party and she was snatched to the court.In 1999 court proceeding started but due to the public support the case was closed.

Her books were adapted for theaters and cinemas as well.One of the examples is ‘Enchanted with death’,which was published in1993.This book comprises the people who attempted suicide due to quantum leap of Soviet Union ideologies.In this book Alexievich vocalized those whose moral enduring is so acute that they found it unfeasible to continue living.

In the book ‘Nine;An Anthology of Russia’s Foremost Woman Writers’ the work of Svetlana Alexiyevich was also included.

In 1997,she published her new book ‘The Chernobyl Prayer:the Chronicles of the Future’.At the time of nuclear disaster she was working as a journalist in Minsk.Her book was about how people are adapting to the sudden change after the disaster of Chernobyl nuclear plant and how it affected their lives.She visited their over a period of ten years and interviewed 500 eyewitnesses which included politicians,firefighters,doctors over a period of ten years.

Svetlana Alexiyevich has said, “If you look back at the whole of our history, both Soviet and post-Soviet, it is a huge common grave and a blood bath – an eternal dialogue of the executioners and the victims. The accursed Russian questions: what is to be done and who is to blame. The revolution, the gulags, the Second World War, the Soviet-Afghan war hidden from the people, the downfall of the great empire, the downfall of the giant socialist land, the land-utopia, and now a challenge of cosmic dimensions – Chernobyl. This is a challenge for all the living things on earth. Such is our history. And this is the theme of my books, this is my path, my circles of hell, from man to man.

In forty-seven countries her books were published.Her books has been translated into forty-five languages.Her works didn’t only include book writing but also plays and screenplays.She wrote screenplays for twenty one documentaries.Her works included all controversial topics like Soviet-Afghan war,World war II,Disaster in Chernobly and Suicidal attempts.

‘Second-Hand Time’ is the most recent book of her.She merged together hundreds of voices in her particular way of oral history. It includes collection of hundreds of interviews and result of years of researches.This book is about Soviet Union collapse,war,revolution,loss of lives.It also includes how communist ideology disappeared.

Her work of projecting an oral history could be compared with any well known oral historians.She visits the subjects,do all hearing and let them be the narrator.She just gives words to the sorrow.

### She own many heart with her sincere contribution to impart the privation of Soviet society.A brave lady who is a big inspiration to many woman and little girls.There is no question why she own a Nobel prize.She received Nobel prize on 7th December, 2015 and delivered her Nobel lecture at Swedish Academy,Stockholm.