

WOMEN OF IMPACT: A STUDY OF PERSONALITY DYNAMICS AMONG NOBEL LAUREATES FROM ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA

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ABSTRACT

Women are known for their sacrifice, selfless love, fighting spirit, and, most importantly, as creators of humanity! Her fight starts right from her birth as a 'second and weak sex'. Women Nobel Laureates, struggle hard against gender discrimination. Further, they struggle for equal opportunities in education, career, and their rights in the family and society. The present paper tries to explore society's negative criticism towards great women Nobel Laureates and how they have handled distress, conquered challenges, and come out as champions. It is an attempt to discuss and critically analyse the dynamism and its traits in association with the Women Nobel Laureates from three continents, namely Asia, Africa, and America. Mother Teresa and Yousafzai Malala represent the Indian subcontinent as the Nobel Peace Prize winners. Wangari Mathai from Kenya and Nadine Gordimer from South Africa represent the African continent. Tony Morison and Jody Williams represent the American continent as Nobel peace prize winners. All these achievers and role models of the generations seem to have one thing in common. They were bullied and badly criticized, but they dared to sacrifice for the welfare of mankind and dedicated their lives to achieve the greater cause. The paper is divided into four parts. The introduction deals with a brief bio-note and the contribution of each Nobel Laureate. The second part deals with the selected traits of dynamism. The third part deals with the application of the selected personality traits on the selected women Nobel Laureates and finally, concluding remarks.

KEYWORDS: Injustice, Human Rights, Marginalization, Education, Social Cause, Women Nobel Laureates

INTRODUCTION

An age-old image of woman as, 'thy name is a shame, frailty, vanity, and fear!' has been turned upside down by women of the millennium as 'thy name is fame, bravery, dignity, and nobility'. The so-called hypocrites from India have blamed Sita for the events of the Ramayana and Draupadi for the Mahabharata! Surprisingly, the male hero and the villain of the great Indian epics like Ravan and Duryodhana are excused from any allegation! The tale of a woman's suffering has been carried forward from ancient times to the modern era across the globe. Cleopatra, from Egypt in the first century BC, had to compromise on various fronts with the male rulers for the sake of her nation. Helen of Sparta, an extremely beautiful lady from the seventh century BCE, was held responsible for the Trojan War. John of Arc in the fifteenth century from France became 'Saint John' when she was burnt alive for her patriotism. Queen of Jhansi was not given her due credit in history, although, she was the first one to rebel against the British rule and died on the battlefield while protecting the motherland and her people. Women have protested it since time immemorial and compelled society members to bestow a life of dignity to them. Mahatma Gandhi's observation on woman's strength speaks volumes about her capacities when he says, 'To call a woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to women. If by strength is meant moral power, then a woman is immeasurably man's superior.'

A lot of research has been carried out on women's marginalization. The present research deals with a positive side of women who stood firmly against evil and gave a better future to mankind. The selected women Nobel Laureates have different perceptions of life that has been noticed through their personality traits. The paper tries to prove that a few traits of their personalities made them dynamic women. The present paper is a humble attempt to explore the power dynamics of Noble Laureates whose fight against social adversities and social unrest motivated them to work for justice and peace. The hypothesis of the present research statement is to examine the selected traits of dynamism in the life and works of the selected Women Nobel laureates. The research is based on the library secondary data, print and non-print media that aim at qualitative research. Analytical and investigative methods are used to validate the hypothesis. The paper is divided into four parts, namely, introduction with a brief bio-note and the contribution of each Nobel laureate, the selected traits of dynamism, the application of the traits of personality on the selected Nobel laureates and proving how these qualities led them far ahead and last but not the least, the concluding remarks.

SELECTED TRAITS OF DYNAMISM

Oxford Learners' Dictionary defines dynamism as 'an energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed. Dynamism denotes the quality of a person who initiates the change and stands for the positive development of the society.' The researcher desires to find out the distinctive qualities of the women of the millennium. There are a few traits of personality that contribute indirectly to empowering the individual as a great human being. The seven uncommon distinct traits of personality have been applied to prove the dynamism of the selected female Laureates. These traits of personality worked on their behalf and made them the epitomes of modesty and humanism. A brief analysis of the traits will help prove the research statement.

Out of the Box Thinking: It has been noticed that unorthodox, unconventional, visionary thinking has made the difference. Those who foresee what common people fail to see, create history through their uncommon ideas. Computer giants Bill Gates, Steve Jobs, Sundar Pichai, all scientists, till date, have proven that their out-of-the-box thinking has changed the face of the world. 'Genius is made and not born' because of their way of thinking and living with a difference. They think differently by breaking the norms of society. Imagination, innovation and creativity along with out of the box thinking change their lives.

Never Give Up: The second trait 'never give up' is a very special quality of one's personality. This type of mind never loses hope and keeps on fighting till s/he succeeds. A positive outlook in any given circumstance is a key to happiness. Great people have strong determination, and willpower, due to which, they keep on fighting till the doom's day. Their consistency and 'Die hard another day' attitude make the difference. Great revolutionaries like Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr. Had never surrendered to any kind of pressure due to which they won the battle against discrimination. These personas are committed, stubborn and very optimistic towards their goals.

Sacrifice and Selflessness: James Allen has rightly described sacrifice as, 'He who would accomplish little need sacrifice little; he who would achieve much must sacrifice much. He who would attain highly must sacrifice greatly.' Not a single life on the earth is without sacrifice. Greater sacrifice leads to nobler achievement. It has been noticed that larger-than-life people have sacrificed their personal joys for social causes. Jesus Christ, Abraham Lincoln, Mahatma Gandhi and many others, who selflessly sacrificed their lives for the welfare of mankind. Sadhu Waswani, a great social reformer, gave a message that true love is selfless. It is prepared to sacrifice.

Flexibility and Adaptability: The modern age is multicultural and cosmopolitan. The boundaries of the nations are blurred. Rabindranath Tagore's 'Gitanjali' is a collection of poems of devotion, dedication and peace. In His poem 'Where the Mind is Without Fear', he says, 'Where the world has not been broken up into fragments into narrow domestic walls', through which he appealed mankind to be flexible and adaptable, during the outbreak of religious extremism in India. Successful people follow the virtue of flexibility and adaptability. These soft skills remove stubbornness and mould us as adjustable and accommodating. When change is the only constant and permanent thing in the world, one must adapt oneself with the changing times. Social reformers were flexible and adaptable due to which they could succeed in their mission. Noble souls are like tall trees, they remain flexible and adaptable to the changing surroundings and environment.

Self Esteem and Vigor: Self-esteem is nothing but a physical and mental fitness that decides overall progress. A physically and mentally fit person can hone soft and hard skills that further lead him to competence. Negative thoughts generate negative self-esteem. Noble minds have shown a very positive outlook and tremendous faith in oneself. Strengths like morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem solving, lack of prejudice, acceptance of facts, confidence, friendship, integrity, and such other soft skills develop self-esteem. Self-esteem plays a key role in conquering all obstacles and fighting back with Vigor. Vigor decides your energy level and activeness in life. It is very necessary to have high self-esteem and Vigor if one wants to face the odds and bring change.

Tolerance: The UN celebrates 16th November as 'International Day for Tolerance' every year. It is much needed in the vibrant atmosphere of the 21st century to alert people to loved one-another amidst increasing intolerance and violence. Intolerance makes us impatient and disturbs the peaceful environment. One must be patient, and tolerant, if one wants to survive in the diverse universe of multiple races, religions, languages and so on. It is a virtue that keeps you going through unpleasant circumstances. It is one's capacity to deal with hardships. It is also a willingness to accept feelings, and beliefs that are different from one another. It is an ability to survive in unfavourable conditions. The Dalai Lama has mentioned in his speech that compassion and tolerance are not a sign of weakness, but a sign of strength.

Moral commitment: Every society has a set of codes and conducts that are categorized as good deeds and bad deeds. One is labelled morally right, when s/he is following the set patterns of the societal unwritten codes. It also includes individual values and ethics. The key factor in building a character is one's moral commitment. Our emotional responses decide our moral character. There are seven core qualities that include conscience, compassion, confidence, control, courage and competence that have been reflected through the behaviour of dynamic mortals. Billy Graham rightly said about 'moral character', 'When wealth is lost, nothing is lost; when health is lost, something is lost; when

character is lost, all is lost.’ Righteousness, the strong desire and willingness to strive consistently and persistently for desirable goals can be considered as one’s moral commitment.

Empathy: ‘The Conversation’ a social networking platform of international repute, publishes an article that said, ‘Artificial intelligence can support architects but lacks empathy and ethics.’ Human consciousness is above all. In Shri Sadguru’s words, ‘empathy essentially means that your life reverberates with another. Empathy is like morality. When you have no humanity, you need morality.’ Empathy is considered a synonym for compassion. He talks about compassion, ‘Compassion is not about giving and taking, true compassion is just doing what is needed. How you give and what you give is very important.’ Sympathy is understanding the sufferer, but empathy is a virtue that makes one feel the pain of the other and to stand by the sufferer in any situation. It’s a rare quality of mankind that makes the difference. All the ladies referred to in the paper are kind and large-hearted to the downtrodden and marginalized section of society. The selected Nobel Laureates deserve a brief bio-note that pinpoints their biography briefly. Let’s begin with Mother Teresa from the Indian subcontinent.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present paper is based on library method and non-print media is used as a secondary source.

History of mankind shows numerous instances where women had partial treatment and were restricted from exposure to various domains and achievements. Women Nobel Laureates are no different in this quest. Road to success for women, is often bumpier compared to their male counterparts, yet they have demonstrated talent, ability, and aptitude for hard work (Hargittai). Compared to Science laureates, Women Nobel Laureates of Peace and Literature, seem quiet vocal about the gender inequality experienced in society, as well as in the fraternity. A study on women Nobel laureates, framed gender inequality indicating women’s underrepresentation among laureates, and their oppression under patriarchy (Hendley and Hurwitz). Another study examining whether women are awarded the Nobel Prizes less often than the gender ratio, suggests women are strongly under-represented among Nobel laureates across all disciplines examined. (Lunnemann, Jensen and Jauffred). Talking about Science, around 11 women have been awarded the Nobel Prize in science from 1901 to 2006, in comparison to 37 males. Results of a study indicated the lack of social life and engagements, as they dedicate more time and efforts to the work. (Charyton, Elliott and Rahman). Looking at the qualities of the selected Nobel Laureates makes them dynamic in all walks of life. There is a relationship noticed between sex and the role chosen based on gender. This further influences the decisions in one’s career and life too. Gender stereotypes have influenced the preferences and choices of individuals in their career (Perez-Quintana, Hormiga and Martori). In contrast to the gender stereotypes, the women Nobel Laureates chose their path based on their life experiences and in response to situational awareness. Social visibility of the women Nobel Laureates seemingly played a significant role in inspiring millions around.

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND WOMEN NOBEL LAUREATES:

Mother Teresa: Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, born in Uskup, Ottoman Empire (now Skopje, North Macedonia), on August 26, 1910, joined the sisters of Loreto in Ireland at the age of eighteen (Nobel: Biographical- Mother Teresa). After her training in Dublin, she took her initial vows as a nun on May 24, 1931, in India. She taught at St. Mary’s High School in Calcutta for around 17 years (Nobel: Biographical- Mother Teresa). Looking at the suffering and poverty around her, in 1948, she decided to devote herself to the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta and started an open-air school for slum children and established the Order of Missionaries of Charity on October 7, 1950 (Nobel: Biographical- Mother Teresa). Mother Teresa took her last breath on 5 September 1997 (Mother Teresa Center). Mother Teresa has received several awards and distinctions, including the Nehru Prize for her promotion of international peace and understanding, in 1972, and the Balzan Prize, the Templeton and Magsaysay awards in 1979 (Nobel: Biographical- Mother Teresa). On January 6, 1971, she was honoured by Pope Paul, who awarded her the first Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa). In 1979 she received the Nobel Peace Prize for her humanitarian work, and the following year the Indian government conferred on her the Bharat Ratna, the country’s highest civilian honour (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa).

Traits of Dynamism in Mother Teresa: Albanian woman Teresa came all the way from the West to the East in order to serve humanity and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. Her **out of the box thinking** made her choose the culturally rich but economically poor land called India, where she served orphan children and gave them a life of dignity. She opines, I think that we in our family don’t need bombs and guns, to destroy to bring peace, just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength of presence of each other in the home; And we will be able to overcome all the evil that is in the world’ (Mother Teresa- Question & Answers).

The Norwegian Nobel Committee writes in her glorification, ‘In making the award, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has expressed Mother Teresa’s **empathetic** work in bringing help to suffering humanity (Mother Teresa- Question & Answers). This year the world has turned its attention to the plight of children and refugees, and these are precisely the categories for whom Mother Teresa has for many years worked so **selflessly**.’

Mother Teresa was teaching for almost two decades, which is a very significant period in the journey of her life. Taking a decision to **sacrifice** her remaining life for society was a big step and she was able to do so because the

suffering of the people had created a deep impression on her mind. Pope Paul VI, on his trip to India in 1964, gave her his ceremonial limousine, which she immediately raffled to help finance her leper colony (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa). She was so determined in her mission that she came under the wrong spell and **never gave up**. Mother Teresa started the school for slum children without any support. Being alone and not having enough resources didn't stop her; rather she continued her efforts in this direction. She **adapted** to the situations and surroundings and with her dedication, she continued her work. Agnes had a well-to-do family background and could have continued staying in her comfort zone. But her **high self-esteem** asked her to go to charity. At a very young age of 12 she strongly felt the call of God and by 18 she left her parental home for community service (Nobel: Biographical- Mother Teresa). In 1983, she dealt with a heart attack while in Rome visiting St. John Paul II (HESTER).

The Society of Missionaries taught **tolerance** that has spread all over the world, including the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. They were **committed morally** to provide effective help to the poorest of the poor in several countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and they **vigorously** undertaken relief work in the wake of natural catastrophes such as floods, epidemics, and famine, and for refugees. The order also has houses in North America, Europe and Australia, where they take care of the shut-ins, alcoholics, homeless, and AIDS sufferers. (Nobel: Biographical- Mother Teresa)

In 1952, she established Nirmal Hriday ("Place for the Pure of Heart"), a hospice where the terminally ill could die with dignity, whereas her order also opened numerous centres serving the blind, the aged, and the disabled (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa). In her later years, Mother Teresa spoke out against divorce, contraception, and abortion. She also suffered ill health and had a heart attack in 1989. In 1990 she resigned as head of the order but was returned to office by a nearly unanimous vote- the lone dissenting voice was her own (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa). Her **selflessness and sacrifice** gave humanity a caretaker, mentor, and a saint. Her selfless love in the name of Jesus was disbelieved by people other than Christian religion. Mother Teresa, despite her good socio-economic background, campaigned against the addiction of western youth, built a leper colony, and took many other social initiatives. A worsening heart condition forced her retirement, and the order chose the Indian-born Sister Nirmala as her successor in 1997 (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa). At the time of Mother Teresa's death, her order included hundreds of centres in more than 90 countries with some 4,000 nuns and hundreds of thousands of lay workers (Britannica: Biography- Mother Teresa). Saints like Mother Teresa are **the creators of humanity**. She, being Christian, was **noble** enough to persuade Israelis and Palestinians to stop shooting long enough to rescue 37 children from a hospital in besieged Beirut (McCarthy). The whole of Mother Teresa's life and labour bore witness to the joy of loving, the greatness and dignity of every human person, the value of little things done faithfully and with love, and the surpassing worth of friendship with God (Mother Teresa Center).

Malala Yousafzai: Nobel laureate & a prominent activist, Malala Yousafzai, was born in 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan. She got noticed with her dedication to education for girls' and their rights. Time Magazine named Malala one of the 100 Most Influential People in 2013 (Malala Yousafzai – Facts). The same year she was awarded the European Parliament's Sakharov prize for Freedom of Thought and released her autobiography, I am Malala (BBC Profile: Malala Yousafzai). Malala was the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded in December 2014 (Malala's Story). Being a UN Messenger, on various occasions and platforms, Malala appealed to National Leaders and Governments to come forward and to take pragmatic decisions to fulfil the promises by 2030. Speaking in her own words, she will continue to advocate a Quality, Safe, and Free education, till the last girl is out of school (Messengers of Peace: Malala Yousafzai).

Traits of Dynamism in Malala Yousafzai: Malala's father was a teacher and used to run a girls' school (Malala's Story). When Taliban gained control of the Swat Valley, things changed for her. At a young age of 11, **thinking out of the Box**, Malala decided to stand up to the Taliban (Alexander). In 2012, a Taliban gunman shot her in her school bus (Malala's Story). It took multiple surgeries and rehabilitation for Malala to recover. But she **did not Give Up**, rather emerged strongly as a symbol of courage and resilience (Malala's Story). Malala was strong and stood firm on her views. She became a global personality with her optimism. She was determined to advocate and to work for Girl education and stubborn enough to overcome the challenges life threw at her. It was her perseverance which got her this far. It is not her personal goal to be famous and to be in the news, but it's her mission for which she **sacrificed** her life not just due to the attack, but even before that she was raising her voice **selflessly** for the injustice. In an interview she made it clear to work until girls are assured of safe, free, and quality education. The Taliban had implemented a strict regime in Swat valley, like banning television, playing music, etc. (Malala's Story). Girls were no longer able to attend school, as Girl education was specifically targeted by Taliban, and by 2008 they had destroyed around 400 schools (Alexander). Malala **adapted** in such inconvenient situations and continued raising her voice. Whatever Malala had planned about her life, before the attack took place, changed drastically, but she fought strongly in various situations and negotiated **flexibly** with the opposing forces by staying firm on her beliefs and principles. Malala holds her **self-esteem** high. She is known as one of the confident and larger than life personalities. She is led by her examples. She is extremely passionate about the work and works **vigorously**. She is consistent at her work and makes sure she represents the concerns on global platforms like the UN. Malala raised her voice against the restrictions put by the Taliban. Knowing how cruel they are and what they could do, she remained firm and kept speaking publicly about the

injustice. Facing a life-threatening situation is not an easy task and coming out of it and initiating the fight again is an extremely challenging decision and Malala did the same. After the recovery, Malala decided to dedicate her life for Girl education and showed humongous courage before and after this incident took place. Malala considers it a **moral commitment** and travels across the world to spread awareness on Girl Education. It's her **never die attitude** which gives her strength to continue her work and inspire millions around her to commit to provide opportunities of Girl Education. Going through a tragic incident, anyone would prioritize the safety of oneself, but even after an attempt of killing, Malala, with her **empathy**, rose to defend girls who are not able to go to the school. Said in her own words with, "I will not stop till a girl out there is out of school".

Wangari Mathai: Wangari Maathai was born in Nyeri, Kenya (Africa) in 1940 and was the first woman in East or Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree (Nobel: Wangari- Biographical). Maathai was a true scholar and determined to continue with her education. She earned a Master of Science degree from the University of Pittsburgh (1966) and obtained a Ph.D. (1971) from the University of Nairobi (Greenbelt: Wangari Maathai- Biography). She was active in the National Council of Women of Kenya and served in the National Council of Women introducing the idea of planting trees with the people in 1976 and continued to develop it into a broad-based, grassroots organization whose focus is the planting of trees with women groups in order to conserve the environment and improve their quality of life. (Nobel: Wangari- Biographical)

Traits of Dynamism in Wangari Maathai: Environmental conservation is something that we consider crucial but not everyone goes out of their comfort zone and does something about it. **Thinking out of the box**, Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement in 1997. Objectives of this organization were to focus on promoting women's empowerment, reforestation, and conservation (Wangaris Story). She is recognized internationally for her persistent struggle for democracy, human rights and environmental conservation (Nobel: Wangari- Biographical). While the women had limited opportunities and scope, Maathai defied societal expectations by pursuing higher education. She was the first woman to earn a doctoral degree in East Africa. Maathai was also vocal about democracy and human rights challenging the government. She was even arrested and prosecuted for that, but she **never gave up**. Dealing with the adversities, she continued working towards justice and equality. She empowered communities, and inspired thousands of women to plant over millions of trees. She helped to reduce the impacts of climate change by stopping deforestation. This provided sustainable livelihoods to many and helped them with access to clean water (Wangaris Story). Wangari **selflessly** assisted many women in planting more than 20 million trees on their farms and on schools and church compounds (Nobel: Wangari- Biographical). In September 1998, she launched a campaign of the Jubilee 2000 Coalition and embarked on new challenges, playing a leading global role as a co-chair of the Jubilee 2000 Africa Campaign, which seeks cancellation of the unpayable backlog debts of the poor countries in Africa by the year 2000 (Nobel: Wangari- Biographical). The Green Belt Movement began as a project of the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK), of which she was a member (Wangaris Story). As a concern towards deteriorating environmental conditions in their rural regions, **adapting** to the situation, Wangari suggested tree plantation which strengthened the Greenbelt Movement further. Wangari was seen speaking confidently on the issues fiercely. She has represented concerns regarding women, and the Greenbelt movement on various international platforms. Wangari was appreciated for her courage, and stance she has taken and for her ability to put forward her views effectively and with conviction. Wangari worked on various social and environmental issues with **high self-esteem**. Being a highly educated and influential personality, she would have used this to get more fame. Rather she continued working **vigorously** for women and the environment inspiring many along with her. To say it in her own words, "We cannot tire or give up. We owe it to the present and future generations of all species to rise up and walk!" (Greenbelt: Wangari Maathai- Biography). After receiving her bachelor's degree in 1964, Wangari successfully completed her studies with a Master of Science and Ph.D. She held many positions and had many achievements in her career. She was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2004 (Britannica: Biography- Wangari Maathai). Her work was often considered both unwelcome and subversive in her own country, where her outspokenness constituted stepping far outside traditional gender roles (Britannica: Biography- Wangari Maathai). But Maathai kept working **patiently**. This journey of around 40 years was not easy and Wangari faced many challenges **courageously**, while coping with her objectives. But she didn't lose hope and maintained her patience and continued working courageously. Maathai **Committed** herself to the betterment of mankind. She strived for gender equality with **empathy**, and believed in empowering women to have sustainable development (Wangaris Story).

Nadine Gordimer: Nadine Gordimer was born on November 20, 1923, in a gold-mining town east of Johannesburg, South Africa. Studying at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1945, she began exploring the black townships around Johannesburg, and encountered Drum, a popular, black-oriented magazine, black writers, critics, and artists which brought her, "out of whiteness into humanity", as she puts it (Milton Shain). This emotional and intellectual awakening led her to black literature and the fight for equality for South Africa and its peoples (Milton Shain). She became active in the African National Congress and wrote about apartheid's impacts in her fiction (Milton Shain). During the 1960s and 1970s Gordimer wrote several novels set against the backdrop of the emerging resistance movement against apartheid, while the liberated South Africa provides the backdrop for her later works, written in the 1990s (Nobel: Gordimer- Facts). Contributing to the field, she received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1991 (Britannica: Biography- Nadine Gordimer).

Traits of Dynamism in Nadine Gordimer: Apartheid was observed in South Africa in the second half of the 20th century. Being a white was a privilege as the non-white south Africans were not treated equally and had to follow a set of rules. Nadine was a white south African and there was nothing less one could have expected in that situation. Nadine came across the Drum, a magazine which was black oriented, and became more human by encountering reality. **Thinking out of the box**, she took her stance to showcase and comment on injustice through her literature. A white South African writer, pointing out the injustice to non-white South Africans was not welcomed by many influential stakeholders of that time. Her works were serially banned by the Apartheid regime, from July's People onwards, but Nadine **did not give up**, and this oppose to her only made her more famous (Verongos) and strong. Nadine **sacrificed** her white identity attached with the social benefits and wrote extensively. She was a fine descriptive writer, thoughtful and sensitive, noted for the vivid precision of her writing about the complicated personal and social relationships in her environment and **flexibly** portrayed the interplay between races, racial conflict, and the pain inflicted by South Africa's unjust apartheid laws (SAH_Nadine Gordimer). It was difficult to go in depth of South African life without striking domination. In 1948, rise of the Afrikaner nationalists, the apartheid system rose around her and she couldn't ignore it. **Adapting** to the circumstances, she found her themes in the injustices and cruelties of her country's policies of racial division, and she left no quarter of South African society unexplored (Verongos). In 1991, Nadine was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, and became the first South African to win the award and the first woman to win in 25 years (SAH_Nadine Gordimer). The academy had reportedly passed over the then 67-year-old Gordimer several times (SAH_Nadine Gordimer), but she never let her **self-esteem** down and continued working **vigorously** for years. Gordimer once said, "I had been a possible candidate for so long that I had given up hope," but she kept working with **patience**. On her trip to Sweden in December 1991 she collected the prize & called for continued economic sanctions against South Africa. Through Ms. Gordimer's work, international readers learned the human effects of the "colour bar" and the punishing laws that systematically sealed off each avenue of contact among races (Verongos). Her books are rich with terror: The fear of the security forces pounding on the door in the middle of the night is real, and freedom is impossible; even the political prisoner released from jail is immediately rearrested after experiencing the briefest illusion of returning to the world (Verongos). Nadine was **courageous** and the critics have described the whole of her work as constituting a social history as told through finely drawn portraits of the characters who populated it (Verongos). Nadine made sure her stories carry **moral values** and she justified the same by maintaining the **righteousness** in it. Looking at one's career, working hard, achieving recognition, considered success and the monetary benefits are part of it, as one needs to invest or take care of daily living. But Nadine was **kind** enough, she used her fame to fund HIV prevention and treatment in her native South Africa (Milton Shain). Showing **empathy** towards the suffering, Gordimer dedicated the later years of her life to the AIDS crisis, creating an anthology, Telling Tales, to raise money for prevention and treatment programs. (Milton Shain)

Toni Morrison: Toni Morrison, Born Chloe Anthony Wofford, 1931 (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical), was born into a working-class family in Lorain, Ohio in the United States. (Nobel: Morrison- Facts). When she was twelve years old, she converted to Catholicism and was baptized under the name Anthony after Saint Anthony of Padua, and later went by the nickname "Toni" after this saint (Alexander, Biographies- Toni Morrison). She displayed an early interest in literature (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical). Studied humanities at Howard and Cornell Universities, followed by an academic career at Texas Southern University, Howard University, Yale, and since 1989, a chair at Princeton University (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical). She has also worked as an editor for Random House, a critic, and given numerous public lectures, specializing in African American literature (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical). Her father's stories, taken from the African American tradition, became an element in her own writing (Nobel: Morrison- Facts). She made her debut as a novelist in 1970, soon gaining the attention of both critics and a wider audience for her epic power, unerring ear for dialogue, and her poetically charged and richly expressive depictions of Black America (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical). A member since 1981 of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, she has been awarded several literary distinctions, among them the Pulitzer Prize in 1988. (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical). Toni Morrison won the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature for being an author "who in novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality." (Nobel: Morrison- Biographical)

Traits of Dynamism in Toni Morrison: Toni's novels are known for **out of the Box thinking**, epic themes, vivid dialogue, and richly detailed African American characters; among the best known are her novels The Bluest Eye, Song of Solomon, and Beloved, which won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1988 (Author- Toni Morrison). In 2001 she was named one of "The 30 Most Powerful Women in America" by Ladies' Home Journal (Author- Toni Morrison). Morrison grew up in the American Midwest in a family that possessed an intense love of and appreciation for Black culture. Storytelling, songs, and folktales were a deeply formative part of her childhood (Britannica: Biography- Toni Morrison). She was noted for her examination of Black experience (particularly Black female experience) within the Black community (Britannica: Biography- Toni Morrison). In a semi-integrated area also, racial discrimination was threatening. When Morrison was two years old, the owner of her family's apartment building set their home on fire while they were inside because they were unable to afford the rent (Alexander, Biographies- Toni Morrison). Instead of **giving up**, Toni came out of the traumatic experience and turned her attention to the studies and became an avid reader. She **adapted** to the situation and used her intellect on the debate team, her school's yearbook staff, and eventually as a secretary for the head librarian at the Lorain Public Library (Alexander, Biographies- Toni Morrison). Morrison **selflessly** explored black identity in America, in particular the often-crushing experience of black women,

through luminous, incantatory prose resembling that of no other writer in English (Fox). Morrison was the first African American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature and was one of the rare American authors whose books were both critical and commercial successes. Her novels appeared regularly on the New York Times best-seller list, were featured multiple times on Oprah Winfrey's television book club and were the subject of myriad critical studies (Fox). Morrison held her **self-esteem** high and her **vigorous** work in literature has inspired a generation of writers to follow in her footsteps (Alexander, Biographies- Toni Morrison). Morrison's first book, *The Bluest Eye* (1970), is a novel of initiation concerning a victimized adolescent Black girl who is obsessed by white standards of beauty and longs to have blue eyes. *Tar Baby* (1981), set on a Caribbean Island, explores conflicts of race, class, and sex. The critically acclaimed *Beloved* (1987), which won a Pulitzer Prize for fiction, is based on the true story of a runaway slave who, at the point of recapture, kills her infant daughter in order to spare her a life of slavery (Britannica: Biography- Toni Morrison). We see Toni's **courage** the way she wrote her novels. The central theme of Morrison's novels is the Black American experience; in an unjust society, her characters struggle to find themselves and their cultural identity (Britannica: Biography- Toni Morrison). Her **patience**, use of fantasy, her sinuous poetic style, and her rich interweaving of the mythic gave her stories great strength and texture. In 2010 Morrison was made an officer of the French Legion of Honour. Two years later she was awarded the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom (Britannica: Biography- Toni Morrison). Toni Morrison's works revolve around African Americans, both their history and their situation in our own time, depicts difficult circumstances and the dark side of humanity, but still **kind** enough to convey integrity and redemption (Nobel: Morrison- Facts). The way she reveals the stories of individual lives conveys insight into, understanding of, and **empathy** for her characters. (Nobel: Morrison- Facts)

Jody Williams: Jody Williams (October 9, 1950) was the second of five children of a county judge and a mother who oversaw public housing projects. She graduated from the University of Vermont in 1972 but had no idea about her career path even after earning a master's degree in teaching Spanish and English (Amerman). She wandered from teaching jobs in Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Washington D.C. to working as a temporary secretary (also in Washington D.C.), but nothing really piqued her interest until she was given a leaflet about El Salvador at a subway stop (Amerman). That leaflet led her to a meeting in a church basement, which in turn sparked a fascination for the political activism that would become Williams' life work (Amerman). Jody Williams received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for her work to ban landmines through the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, which shared the Peace Prize with her that year; at that time, she became the 10th woman, and third American woman, in its almost 100-year history to receive the Prize (Jody Williams).

Traits of Dynamism in Jody Williams: Jody was a co-coordinator of the Nicaragua-Honduras Education Project (1984–86) and deputy director of Medical Aid for El Salvador (1986–92) (Britannica: Biography- Jody Williams). While working for the people in war affected zones, she realized the challenges and sensitivity of the situation. While facilitating artificial limb to the kids who lost their arm or leg to the landmines, **thinking out of the box**, Jody decided to do something more effective than only looking after the people. In October 1992, with the cooperation of six international organizations, she coordinated the launch of the ICBL with the mission of abolishing the use of antipersonnel landmines (Britannica: Biography- Jody Williams). It was not an easy task, but she kept working **patiently**. Her efforts bore fruit in December 1997, when the Mine Ban Treaty was signed by more than 100 countries in Ottawa. During the following decade, about 130 countries ratified the treaty (Britannica: Biography- Jody Williams). Jody considered it as her **moral commitment** towards the society and her initiative banned the use, production, sale and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines. In addition, it contained provisions concerning mine clearance and the obligation to provide humanitarian assistance (Nobel: Williams- Facts). As per Encyclopedia of Human rights, she worked hard for human rights in life-threatening scenarios. Instead of **giving up**, she **adapted** to the situations which were beyond her comfort zone and helped others despite of being in danger. Jody **sacrificed** her white-collar job to assist people affected by war. Her journey to ban landmines was a global cause to help mankind. To give justice to war victims and to prevent more such incidents, she initiated an international campaign to ban antipersonnel landmines, as she saw the pain and felt it during her work in sensitive areas. Jody worked over a decade and came stronger to ban the mines across the globe. Professor Williams continues to be recognized for her contributions to human rights and global security. She is the recipient of fifteen honorary degrees, among other recognitions and in 2004, she was named by Forbes Magazine as one of the 100 most powerful women in the world (Faculty Directory- J Williams). Jody Williams is known as a Peace Activist and a Driving Force in the Campaign against Landmines. She was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for the **vigorous** work of her and the team for the banning and clearing of antipersonnel mines. Williams believes that working for peace is not for the faint of heart, she showed it by her **courage**, dogged persistence and a commitment to sustainable peace, built on environmental justice and meeting the basic needs of most people on our planet (Jody Williams). Since January of 2006, Jody Williams has worked toward those ends through the Nobel Women's Initiative, which she chairs, and this Initiative uses the prestige of the Nobel Peace Prize and the influence and access of the women Nobel Laureates themselves to support and amplify the efforts of women around the world working for sustainable peace with justice and equality (Jody Williams). The physical and mental troubles of her older brother taught Williams the lessons of **empathy** and looking out for the less fortunate at an early age (Amerman). As she told David Osborne of London's Independent Sunday, "I have a deaf schizophrenic brother that people were mean to when I was young. I couldn't understand why people would be mean to him because he was deaf. That translated into wanting to stop bullies being mean to people, just because they are weak" (Amerman). Speaking in her own words, "WE MUST TEACH OURSELVES TO BELIEVE THAT PEACE IS NOT A UTOPIAN

VISION', BUT A RESPONSIBILITY THAT MUST BE WORKED FOR EACH AND EVERY DAY" (Jody Williams).

CONCLUSION

Analysing the bio and traits of dynamism in Mother Teresa, Malala Yousafzai, Wangari Maathai, Nadine Gordimer, Toni Morrison, and Jody Williams from Asia, Africa, and American countries, we establish that the success of the said Women Nobel Laureates for Peace, attributes their achievements to their personality dynamics. Each laureate's contributions to society and to mankind is significant and unmatched. Each one of them carries a distinct personality, dealt with different situations, worked for various causes, but we found one thread which connects them all, and that is the similarity of dynamism observed in their personality. It emphasizes the challenges faced by the Women Nobel Laureates for Peace and how they handled criticism and overcame adversities becoming successful.

Following traits of dynamism exhibited by these laureates, which are strongly noticed.

Out of the box thinking was one of the unique and most significant aspects of personality dynamics, noticed among the selected Women Nobel Laureates. It showed their unorthodox and unconventional approach, and visionary mindset. Further we noticed the Never Give Up attitude, built in their personality while dealing with various adversities life threw at them. All the laureates were found being sacrificial and selfless. They did not care for their personal goals, achievements; they just devoted themselves for their mission. They have shown a great flexibility and adaptability to accommodate themselves in various situations, which helped them negotiate with the opposing forces. The laureates had maintained their Self Esteem high and were seen working vigorously. Some of their journey was filled with life threatening situations, sometimes they had to deal with various stakeholders of society, or government, but they never lost their patience and kept fighting courageously. Their Charismatic Influence reflects their passion towards the work they had undertaken. It also helps us understand how they effectively used their influence and charm to help establish peace in various sectors of their work. We have also noticed that the Women Nobel Laureates for Peace were good orator as convincing the whole world about their agenda, being vocal about the challenges, concerns, and solutions and inspiring thousands of them is not an easy job. To achieve the same, all of them have worked consistently in various scenarios. Confidence and perseverance were few of the significant attributes of personality noticed among the Women Nobel Laureates for Peace. Being a human being, like us, they still have achieved a larger-than-life aura around them with their sheer determination and dedication. They worked considering it as their Moral Commitment to society and always helped others by having Empathy in their heart.

Overall, the paper praises the transformative impact of Women Nobel Laureates and highlights their role as inspirations for future generations. Their dynamic personalities and unwavering dedication to their causes have left a legacy in the pursuit of peace and justice in the world. To explore the scope of further studies, the study recommends studying Banquet Speeches of the Women Nobel Laureates for Peace. The provided setting is consistent and controlled and helps compare emotionality across scientists. Over time the same responses can be measured under the same circumstances and the level of emotionality can be analysed using linguistic content analysis (Aranzales, Chan and Torgler).

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