Hand That Rocks the Cradle Rules the World

"The greatest strength of a mother is her unwavering love and sacrifice for her children."

- Mahatma Gandhi

A **mother** plays a vital role in **shaping society** by influencing the **development of future generations.** Through her interactions with her **children**, a mother can instill values such as **compassion, empathy**, and **responsibility**, which can help to create a more **harmonious** and **inclusive society**.

One of the most significant ways a **mother impacts society** is through her role in **raising** and **educating** her **children**. She is responsible for instilling **moral values** and **teaching** her **children** how to interact with others in a **respectful** and **responsible manner**. She can also act as a **role model**, showing her children how to be a **responsible and caring member** of society.

Shivaji Bhonsle, also known as **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj**, was a **Maratha warrior king** and the **founder of the Maratha Empire** in **western India** in the **17th century**. It is believed that **Shivaji's mother, Jijabai**, played a significant role in his upbringing and development. **Jijabai** was a **devout Hindu** and **instilled in Shivaji a strong sense of religious and nationalistic pride**. She also taught him about the **history and culture of the Marathas**, which helped shape his vision for an independent and powerful **Maratha kingdom**. **Jijabai's teachings** and **guidance** were believed to have had a great impact on **Shivaji's character** and his future actions as a leader. He is considered as one of the most influential figures in the history of India and an important figure in the resistance against the **Mughal Empire**. It is said that **Jijabai** was the **main inspiration for Shivaji** to become a **great leader, warrior** and a **king**.

A mother can indeed have a significant impact on society beyond just **raising her own child**. Mothers can use the **skills, values** and **knowledge** acquired through their experiences as mothers to **lead and shape society** in many ways. They can be active members of their **communities, volunteering** and **participating** in **social** or **political activities** that promote **positive change**. For example, a mother can become an **advocate for education, healthcare, or child welfare,** and work to improve these areas for the benefit of all families in her community. **Mothers** can also enter the workforce and **lead** in various sectors, such as **business, politics,** or **non-profit organizations**. They can use their **leadership skills** to bring about change in their **workplace** and **industry, promoting policies** that support **families, education,** and **work-life balance**.

Additionally, mothers can also use their influence to **raise awareness** about **important social issues** and to **promote equality** and **social justice**. Many **mothers** have become activists and leaders in movements that address a wide range of issues, such as **civil rights, gender equality,** and **environmental conservation**.

Jhansi Ki Rani, also known as **Rani Lakshmi Bai**, was a **queen of the Maratha-ruled princely state of Jhansi in North India** during the **mid-19th century.** She is remembered for her **courage and leadership** during the **Revolt of 1857**, also known as the **First War of Indian Independence. Rani Lakshmi Bai** was a **mother of a child**, but she was also the **ruler of the kingdom of Jhansi**. She was a **powerful** and **influential leader** who fought for the **rights of her people and the independence of India** from **British colonial rule**. Her story is an inspiration for many, and she is remembered as one of

the leading figures in Indian history.

Indira Gandhi was a mother and a leader who played a significant role in shaping the **history of India.** She served as the **Prime Minister of India** for three consecutive terms from **1966 to 1977**, and then again from **1980 until her assassination in 1984.** She served in various government positions before becoming **Prime Minister,** including as the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting.**
She **nationalized banks** and **key industries**, which helped to increase **economic growth** and **reduce poverty.** She also initiated the **Green Revolution**, which led to a significant increase in **food production** and **agricultural productivity. Indira Gandhi** also played a key role in **foreign policy,** and was instrumental in the **creation of Bangladesh.**

"God could not be everywhere, and therefore he made mothers."

-Rabindranath Tagore

Indira Gandhi, played a significant role in shaping the **political career** of her son, **Rajiv Gandhi**. He eventually became the **Prime Minister of India** in **1984**. Like his mother, **Rajiv Gandhi** was known for his **charismatic leadership style** and **strong political acumen**. Despite his untimely death, **Rajiv Gandhi** is still remembered as one of India's most influential leaders and a key figure in modern Indian politics.

Marie Curie, a **Polish-born physicist** and **chemist**, who was the **first woman to win a Nobel Prize** and the **first person to win two Nobel Prizes in different fields.** She was also a **mother of two daughters.**

Mother Teresa was a **Catholic nun** who became famous for her **humanitarian work**, particularly her work **serving the poor and sick in India**. She moved to **India in 1929** and began working with the **poor and sick in Calcutta (now Kolkata).** She started the **Missionaries of Charity**, a religious congregation dedicated to serving the poor and suffering.

Mother Teresa's work focused on **serving the poorest of the poor**, including those who were **dying of diseases** such as **tuberculosis and leprosy**. She also established **orphanages**, **schools, and clinics** to serve the needs of the **poorest communities** in India. Her selfless and compassionate work earned her numerous awards and honors, including the **Nobel Peace Prize in 1979**. Her life and teachings continue to inspire many people around the world to work for the welfare of the poor and less privileged.

In conclusion, mothers play a vital role in shaping the future of society and the example of **Queen Elizabeth I** and **Jhansi ki Rani, Mother Teresa, Marie Curie** and several others are a testament to the **strength, intelligence** and **capability of mothers**. They prove that a mother is not a weak entity, but rather a powerful and capable leader who can play a decisive role in shaping the future of society.

"A mother's love is the fuel that enables a normal human being to do the impossible."

-Marion C. Garretty

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