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Suffrage, Gender and Citizenship - International Perspectives on Parliamentary Reforms Pirjo Markkola 2008-12-18 In 2006 Finland celebrated the centenary of universal and equal suffrage. The reform in 1906 was radical: women gained the right to vote and to stand as candidates in parliamentary elections. The new rights were immediately used and 19 women were elected to the Parliament. Finland was the third country, after New Zealand and Australia, in which women were admitted to full political citizenship. Norwegian women were also granted political rights before WWI. This publication studies suffrage, citizenship and parliamentary reforms in various socio-political contexts. It brings together new research from a wide range of scholars and disciplines. In addition to pioneers, attention is given to Austria, Britain, Canada, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Poland, Romania, Russia and Slovenia, among others. By highlighting national differences, the collection strives to disperse the universalising trend of research. The chapters suggest that the age of suffrage narratives based on a view of universal emancipation is over; more significant are deconstructive approaches and analyses embedded in local factors. From an international perspective, the realisation of female suffrage was a long and multi-faceted process taking different forms. The issue of women’s civil rights is certainly not a matter of the past. Internationally, suffrage, gender and citizenship are highly topical issues, as indicated in this collection.

The Athenaeum 1867

Freiheit in der Offensive? Michael Hochgeschwender 2009-12-16 Der "Congress for Cultural Freedom" (CCF) war eine der wichtigsten Agenturen für die Verbreitung amerikanischer Ideen über die Ordnung von Wirtschaft, Staat und Gesellschaft nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg. Die Ideologie des New Deal bildete die Grundlage für die offensive Kommunikation von Konzepten der liberaldemokratischen Führungsmacht USA, die in Westeuropa und insbesondere in der Bundesrepublik zur Geltung gebracht wurden. Hier trugen sie maßgeblich zur intellektuellen und ideellen Westorientierung in Politik und Gesellschaft bei. Zugleich führte der CCF den ideologischen Kampf gegen den Stalinismus und nutzte ihn dazu, linksliberale und sozialdemokratische Politiker und Intellektuelle in die kulturelle Front des Westens während des Kalten Krieges einzubinden. Entstanden im Rahmen des Tübinger "Westernization"-Forschungsprojekts, gibt "Freiheit in der Offensive?" erstmals und auf breiter Quellengrundlage solide Auskünfte über die Tätigkeit des CCF in der Bundesrepublik zwischen 1950 und 1967. Über eine reine Organisationsgeschichte hinaus zeichnet der Band die ideologische Entwicklung der CCF detailliert nach, um ihn so in eine Gesamtgeschichte deutscher "Westernisierung" einordnen zu können.

Lectures on Russian Literature Vladimir Nabokov 2017-12-05 The acclaimed author presents his unique insights into the works of great Russian authors including Tolstoy, Dostoevski, Gogol, Gorki, and Chekhov. In the 1940s, when Vladimir Nabokov first embarked on his academic career in the United States, he brought with him hundreds of original lectures on the authors he most admired. For two decades those lectures served as the basis for Nabokov’s teaching, first at Wellesley and then at Cornell, as he introduced undergraduates to the delights of great fiction. This volume collects Nabokov’s famous lectures on 19th century Russian literature, with analysis and commentary on Nikolay Gogol’s Dead Souls and “The Overcoat”; Ivan Turgenev’s Fathers and Sons; Maxim Gorki’s “On the Rafts”; Leo Tolstoy’s Anna Karenina and The Death of Ivan Ilych; two short stories and a play by Anton Chekhov; and several works by Fyodor Dostoevski, including Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, and The Possessed. This volume also includes Nabokov’s lectures on the art of translation, the nature of Russian censorship, and other topics. Featured throughout the volume are photographic reproductions of Nabokov’s original notes. “This volume . . . never once fails to instruct and stimulate. This is a great Russian talking of great Russians.” —Anthony Burgess Introduction by Fredson Bowers

Education and Professional Employment in the U. S. S. R. Nicholas De Witt 1961

Women in History -- Women's History Andrea Petó 1994

Investigation of Korean-American Relations: Supporting documents United States. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on International Organizations 1978

Russian Baptists and Orthodoxy, 1960-1990 Constantine Prokhorov 2014-01-14 Russian Baptists and the Orthodox Church have had a difficult and - at times - dramatic relationship over the past century and a half. However, the purpose of this thesis is to examine certain internal connections between these two Christian bodies. Despite the evident dissimilarity - in theology, church practice and traditions - there is common ground which has been largely unexplored. A number of features inevitably brought them together, such as living in the same country over a long period of time, sharing a history and national roots, responding to the same civic concerns, and finally - until recently - using the same Russian (“Synodal”) translation of the Bible. This thesis explores, first of all, the roots of the issue of Orthodox-Baptist similarities and dissimilarities in the nineteenth century. The remainder of the thesis focuses on 1960 to 1990. There is a chapter analyzing the way in which, in significant areas, Russian Baptist theology resembled Orthodox thinking. This is followed by a study of church and sacraments, which again shows that Russian Baptist approaches had echoes of Orthodoxy. The thesis then explores Baptist liturgy, showing the Orthodox elements that were present. The same connections are then explored in the area of Russian Baptist communal spiritual traditions. The examination of the Bible, beliefs and behaviour also indicates the extent to which Russian Baptists mirrored Orthodoxy. Finally there is an analysis of the popular piety of the Russian Baptists and the way in which they constructed an alternative culture. The basic views of Russian Baptists between the 1960s and 1990 have been drawn from periodicals of the Russian Baptist communities and from interviews with pastors (presbyters) and church members who were part of these communities. This often yields insights into “primary theology”, which in relation to many issues differs from official Baptist declarations that tend to stress the more Protestant aspects of Russian Baptist life. The aim of the thesis is to show that in a period in the history of the USSR when the division between the Western world and the Soviet bloc was marked, there was a strong Eastern orientation among Russian Baptists. This changed when the USSR came to an end. Over a number of years there was mass emigration of Russian Baptists and, in addition, pro-Western thinking gained considerable ground within the Russian Baptist community. During the period examined here, however, it is possible to uncover a great deal of evidence of Russian Baptists participating in Orthodox theology, spiritual mentality and culture.

Resources in Education 1979

Rural Russia Under the Old Regime Geroid T. Robinson 1967-08-01 Geroid Tanquary Robinson (founder and first director of the Russian Institute at Columbia University; Chief of the U.S.S.R. Division, Research and Analysis Branch, U. S. Office of Strategic Services, 1941-45; holder of the Medal of Freedom) has produced a book that is, by general consensus, supreme in its field. The work makes a major contribution to the understanding of the struggle of the peasantry with the old landlords and the Imperial Government, and consequently offers an illuminating approach to the struggle between the Communist Government and the most stubborn and massive domestic force this Government has faced-the peasant opposition.

Spirit of freedom Johann Holledauer 2005

Indian journal of technology 1988

Utopia's Discontents Faith Hillis 2021 "In the years before the 1917 revolution, exiles who had fled the Russian empire created large and boisterous "Russian colonies" across Western and Central Europe. Centers of radical activity in the heart of bourgeois cities, these émigré settlements evolved into revolutionary social experiments in their own right. Feminists, nationalist activists, and Jewish intellectuals seeking to liberate and uplift populations oppressed by the tsarist regime treated the colonies as utopian communities, creating new networks, institutions, and cultural practices that reflected their values. Prefiguring the ideal world of freedom and universal fraternity of which radicals dreamed, émigré communities played a crucial role in defining the Russian revolutionary tradition and transforming it into praxis. The dreams born in the colonies also influenced their European host societies, informing international debates about the meaning of freedom on both the left and the right. But if the utopian visions forged in exile inspired populations far and wide, they developed a tendency to evolve in unexpected directions. Colony residents' efforts to transform the world unwittingly produced explosive discontents that proved no less consequential than their revolutionary dreams"--

The Jews in Poland and Russia: A Short History Antony Polonsky 2013-09-26 For many centuries Poland and Russia formed the heartland of the Jewish world: right up to the Second World War the area

was home to over 40 per cent of the world's Jews. Nearly three and a half million Jews lived in Poland alone, with nearly three million more in the Soviet Union. Yet although the majority of the Jews of Europe and the United States, and a large proportion of the Jews of Israel, originate from these lands, and many of the major movements that have characterized the Jewish world in recent times have their origins there, the history of their Jewish communities is not well known. Rather, it is the subject of mythologizing that fails both to bring out the specific features of the Jewish civilization that emerged there and to illustrate what was lost in its destruction: Jewish life in these parts, though often poor materially, was marked by a high degree of spiritual and ideological intensity and creativity. Antony Polonsky re-creates this lost world - brutally cut down by the Holocaust and seriously damaged by the Soviet attempt to destroy Jewish culture - in a study that avoids both sentimentalism and the simplification of the east European Jewish experience into a story of persecution and martyrdom. It is an important story whose relevance reaches far beyond the Jewish world or the bounds of east-central Europe, and Professor Polonsky succeeds in providing a comprehensive overview that highlights the realities of Jewish life while also setting them in the context of the political, economic, and social realities of the time. He describes not only the towns and shtetls where the Jews lived, the institutions they developed, and their participation in the economy, but also their vibrant religious and intellectual life, including the emergence of hasidism and the growth of opposition to it from within the Jewish world. By the late eighteenth century other factors had come into play: with the onset of modernization there were government attempts to integrate and transform the Jews, and the stirrings of Enlightenment led to the growth of the Haskalah movement that was to revolutionize the Jewish world. Polonsky looks at developments in each area in turn: the problems of emancipation, acculturation, and assimilation in Prussian and Austrian Poland; the politics of integration in the Kingdom of Poland; and the failure of forced integration in the tsarist empire. He then shows how the deterioration in the position of the Jews between 1881 and 1914 encouraged a range of new movements - Zionism, socialism, and autonomism - as well as the emergence of modern Hebrew and Yiddish literature. He also examines Jewish urbanization and the rise of Jewish mass culture. The final part of the volume deals with the twentieth century. Starting from the First World War and the establishment of the Soviet Union, it looks in turn at Poland, Lithuania, and the Soviet Union up to the Second World War. It then reviews Polish - Jewish relations during the war and examines the Soviet record in relation to the Holocaust. The final chapters deal with the Jews in the Soviet Union and in Poland since 1945, concluding with an epilogue on the Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia since the collapse of communism. This is an abridged version of a three-volume hardback edition which won the 2011 Kulczycki Book Prize for Polish Studies (awarded by the American Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies) and also the Pro Historia Polonorum Prize for the best book on the history of Poland published in a foreign language between 2007 and 2011 (a prize established by the Polish Senate and awarded by the Polish Historical Association).

The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace 1972

The Rector's Case Concerning the Power of Suspension from the Sacrament Stated in a Letter to a Friend RECTOR. 1695

Jak zerwać ze swoim smartfonem Catherine Price 2018-03-13 Pełna sprawdzonych sposobów i praktycznych wskazówek, książka ta jest niezbędnym, odmieniającym życie przewodnikiem dla każdego posiadacza smartfona Dzisiaj większości z nas trudno zjeść posiłek, a nawet przejechać kilka piętér windą bez wyciągania telefonu. Jednak najnowsze badania dowodzą, że spędzanie zbyt długiego czasu z komórką w ręce wpływa na zdolność tworzenia nowych wspomnień, kontemplacji, skupienia i przyswajania czytanych treści. Jednocześnie hormony wydzielane na dźwięk dzwonka telefonu lub wibracji podwyższają poziom naszego stresu i są oznaką uzależnienia. W książce Jak zerwać ze swoim telefonem Catherine Price analizuje wpływ bezustannego korzystania ze smartfonów na mózg, ciało, relacje oraz po prostu społeczeństwo. Następnie przeprowadza czytelnika przez okres „zerwania”, pomagając wyznaczyć cele i priorytety, zrobić porządek w aplikacjach, ograniczyć ilość e-maili i odpocząć od technologii. W końcu pokazuje, jak stworzyć nowy, zdrowszy związek z telefonem.

Congressional Record United States. Congress

Structure and Agency in the Neoliberal University Joyce E. Canaan 2008-05 This volume brings together a set of largely ethnographic articles written from a critical perspective that consider how current transitions in post-secondary education are impacting on higher education (HE) institutions.

Stanislavsky in Practice Vreneli Farber 2008 Stanislavsky in Practice focuses on the course of study pursued today by aspiring actors in Russia and on the philosophy that informs this curriculum. It draws on extensive observation during the academic year 2000-2001 of the actor training program of the St. Petersburg State Academy of Theatre Arts (SPGATI), one of the three most prestigious theatrical institutes in Russia, and on interviews of a wide array of individuals in the Academy. Although the years since 1991 have witnessed many changes in theater and in actor training - sources of funding, administration, choice of repertoire, new methodologies, etc. - there remains much continuity with the past. The core of this continuity is the Stanislavsky tradition, which nevertheless has been affected by the views of post-Soviet Russia. The developments in actor training from 1991 to 2001 reflect the challenges and problems faced by other institutions in the arts and sciences. In other words, the phenomenon of continuity and discontinuity with the past is characteristic of other institutions in Russia, cultural as well as scientific and educational.

Country Profile: Suomi/Finland. History, Domestic and Foreign Policy, International Organizations, Economy Bettina Grünleitner 2020-06-22 Project Report from the year 2014 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Miscellaneous, grade: 1,0, University of Passau (Jean Monnet Chair for European Politics), course: Policy Making in the European Union, language: English, abstract: Finland is unlike the fellow-Scandinavian neighbours, its people don't descend from the Germanic people but rather speak a language related to Estonia and some languages of Siberia. The country was a province and then a grand duchy in the time of hundreds of years under Swedish rule. After that in 1809 Russia takes over control for a further century before independence on 6 December 1917. The constitution was created in 1906. The finish government amended the constitution several times, last in 2011. Throughout the Cold War Finland's depended on the strong influence of the Soviet Union on its foreign and defence policy, a status dubbed "Finlandisation". But it successfully defended its independence through cooperation with Germany. The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 90s allowed Finland to apply for membership of the EU. In culture, Finland has made particular mark in the fields of architecture and music. Dieses Paper wurde verfasst, um den geschichtlichen, politischen und internationalen Hintergrund von Finnland zusammenzufassen, um im Anschluss innerhalb des Projekts als Vertreter Finnlands innerhalb der von den Studierenden modellarisch nachgestellten Europäischen Kommission zum Thema Asylpolitik zu diskutieren und abzustimmen. Das Ziel des Projekt war es, dass die Studierenden einen Einblick in das Policy Making der Europäischen Union bekommen und es sozusagen in einem Selbstversuch direkt miterleben. (Jeder Studierende hat ein Land der EU vertreten und hat im Kurs in dieser Rolle agiert)

Long Journey Pitirim A. Sorokin 1963 To find more information about Rowman and Littlefield titles, please visit www.rowmanlittlefield.com.

Women in Russia, 1700-2000 Distinguished Professor of History Barbara Alpern Engel 2004 Table of contents

Bandits and Partisans Erik C. Landis 2008-04-27 Beginning in the fall of 1920, Aleksandr Antonov led an insurgency that became the largest armed peasant revolt against the Soviets during the civil war. Yet by the summer of 1921, the revolt had been crushed, and popular support for the movement had all but disappeared. Until now, details of this conflict have remained hidden. Erik Landis mines recently opened provincial and central Soviet archives and international collections to provide a depth of detail and historical analysis never before possible in this definitive account of the uprising. Landis examines both sides of the conflict, probing the testimonies of the insurgents, their opponents, and those caught in between. We witness firsthand the frustrations, failures, and internal conflicts of the Bolsheviks and the spirit of rebellion that drove the insurgents and helped drive a localized dispute into a well-organized mass rebellion that struck fear in the hearts of Communist leaders. This political and military threat was influential in bringing about Lenin's conciliatory New Economic Policy, which allowed farmers and villages

to sustain themselves in a quasi-market economy. *Bandits and Partisans* presents a gripping tale of brutality, domination, and revolt, placing readers at the frontlines of the complex and rich history of the Russian civil war and the consolidation of the new Soviet state.

[English-Polish business dictionary](#) Monika Woytowicz-Neymann 1991

Introduction to Statistical Inference E. S. Keeping 1995-01-01 This excellent text emphasizes the inferential and decision-making aspects of statistics. The first chapter is mainly concerned with the elements of the calculus of probability. Additional chapters cover the general properties of distributions, testing hypotheses, and more.

At the Margins of Orthodoxy Paul W. Werth 2018-05-31 In a period of dramatic social change, when Orthodoxy and nationalism were the twin pillars of the Russian state, how did the tsarist bureaucracy govern an expansive realm inhabited by the peoples of many nations and ethnicities professing various faiths? Did the nature of tsarist rule change over time, and did it vary from region to region? Paul W. Werth considers these large questions in his survey of imperial Russian rule in the vast Volga-Kama region. First conquered in the sixteenth century, the Volga-Kama lands were by the nineteenth century both part of the Russian heartland and resolutely "other"—the home of a mix of Slavic, Finnic, and Turkic peoples where the urge to assimilate was always counterbalanced by determined efforts to preserve cultural and religious differences. The Volga-Kama thus poses the dilemmas of empire in especially complex and telling ways. Drawing on a wide range of printed and archival sources, Werth untangles and reconstructs this complicated history, focusing on the ways in which the tsarist state and Orthodox missions used conversion in their ongoing (and regularly frustrated) efforts to transform the region's Muslim and animist populations into imperial, Orthodox citizens. He shows that the regime became less concerned with religion and more concerned with secular attributes as the marker of cultural differences, an emphasis that would change dramatically in the early years of Soviet rule.

Polin: Studies in Polish Jewry Volume 18 2005-11-29 Jewish women's exclusion from the public domains of religious and civil life has been reflected in their near absence in the master narratives of the East European Jewish past. As a result, the study of Jewish women in eastern Europe is still in its infancy. The fundamental task of historians to construct women as historical subjects, 'as a focus of inquiry, a subject of the story, an agent of the narrative', has only recently begun. This volume is the first collection of essays devoted to the study of Jewish women's experiences in Eastern Europe. The volume is edited by Paula Hyman of Yale University, a leading figure in Jewish women's history in the United States, and by ChaeRan Freeze of Brandeis University, author of a prize-winning study on Jewish divorce in nineteenth-century Russia. Their Introduction provides a much-needed historiographic survey that summarizes the major work in the field and highlights the lacunae. Their contributors, following this lead, have attempted to go beyond mere description of what women experienced to explore how gender constructed distinct experiences, identities, and meanings. In seeking to recover lost achievements and voices and place them into a broader analytical framework, this volume is an important first step in the rethinking of east European Jewish history with the aid of new insights gleaned from the research on gender. As in earlier volumes of Polin, substantial space is given, in 'New Views', to recent research in other areas of Polish-Jewish studies, and there is a book review section.

Moscow Workers and the 1917 Revolution Diane P. Koenker 2014-07-14 Whereas most Soviet and American scholars of the Russian Revolution have emphasized the great leaders and the great events of 1917, Diane Koenker reverses this trend in a study of the Russian working class. Originally published in 1981. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Prologue 2003

The Russia Trap George S. Beebe 2019-09-03 "A must read for anyone who cares about our nation's security in these cyber-serious, hair-trigger times." – Susan Eisenhower Every American president since the end of the Cold War has called for better relations with Russia. But each has seen relations get worse by the time he left office. Now the two countries are facing off in a virtual war being fought without clear goals or boundaries. Why? Many say it is because Washington has been slow to wake up to Russian efforts to destroy democracy in America and the world. But a former head of Russia analysis at the CIA says that this misunderstands the problem. George Beebe argues that new game-changing technologies, disappearing rules of the game, and distorted perceptions on both sides are combining to lock Washington and Moscow into an escalatory spiral that they do not recognize. All the pieces are in place for a World War I-type

tragedy that could be triggered by a small, unpredictable event. The Russia Trap shows that anticipating this danger is the most important step in preventing it.

A Biographical Dictionary of Women's Movements and Feminisms Francisca de Haan 2006-01-10 This Biographical Dictionary describes the lives, works and aspirations of more than 150 women and men who were active in, or part of, women's movements and feminisms in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe. Thus, it challenges the widely held belief that there was no historical feminism in this part of Europe. These innovative and often moving biographical portraits not only show that feminists existed here, but also that they were widespread and diverse, and included Romanian princesses, Serbian philosophers and peasants, Latvian and Slovakian novelists, Albanian teachers, Hungarian Christian social workers and activists of the Catholic women's movement, Austrian factory workers, Bulgarian feminist scientists and socialist feminists, Russian radicals, philanthropists, militant suffragists and Bolshevik activists, prominent writers and philosophers of the Ottoman era, as well as Turkish republican leftist political activists and nationalists, internationally recognized Greek feminist leaders, Estonian pharmacologists and science historians, Slovenian 'literary feminists,' Czech avant-garde painters, Ukrainian feminist scholars, Polish and Czech Senate Members, and many more. Their stories together constitute a rich tapestry of feminist activity and redress a serious imbalance in the historiography of women's movements and feminisms.

The Politics of Knowledge in Central Asia Sarah Amsler 2007-04-24 Through careful historical and ethnographic research and extensive use of local scholarly works, this book provides a persuasive and careful analysis of the production of knowledge in Central Asia. The author demonstrates that classical theories of science and society are inadequate for understanding the science project in Central Asia. Instead, a critical understanding of local science is more appropriate. In the region, the professional and political ethos of Marxism-Leninism was incorporated into the logic of science on the periphery of the Soviet empire. This book reveals that science, organized and constructed by Soviet rule, was also defined by individual efforts of local scientists. Their work to establish themselves 'between Marx and the market' is therefore creating new political economies of knowledge at the edge of the scientific world system.

[The Plough Boy, and Journal of the Board of Agriculture](#) 1821

Russian Social Media Influence Todd C. Helms 2018-04-12 Russia employs a sophisticated social media campaign against former Soviet states that includes news tweets, nonattributed comments on web pages, troll and bot social media accounts, and fake hashtag and Twitter campaigns. Nowhere is this threat more tangible than in Ukraine. Researchers analyzed social media data and conducted interviews with regional and security experts to understand the critical ingredients to countering this campaign.

[Library Journal](#) Melvil Dewey 1948 Includes, beginning Sept. 15, 1954 (and on the 15th of each month, Sept.-May) a special section: School library journal, ISSN 0000-0035, (called Junior libraries, 1954-May 1961). Also issued separately.

Classics in Russia 1700-1855 Marinus Antony Wes 1992 What role did classical Graeco-Roman culture play in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Russian society, on the institutional level as well as in the lives of individual Russian intellectuals? Through a series of case-studies of classics-in-action the book illustrates the tension between aims and results, expectations and achievements.

[Statistical Tables to "The Ukrainian Canadians: a History"](#) Mykhailo H. Marunchak 1986

The Women's Liberation Movement in Russia Richard Stites 2021-07-13 Richard Stites views the struggle for liberation of Russian women in the context of both nineteenth-century European feminism and twentieth-century communism. The central personalities, their vigorous exchange of ideas, the social and political events that marked the emerging ideal of emancipation—all come to life in this absorbing and dramatic account. The author's history begins with the feminist, nihilist, and populist impulses of the 1860s and 1870s, and leads to the social mobilization campaigns of the early Soviet period.

A Radical Awakening Shefali Tsabary 2021-05-18 Bestselling author and renowned clinical psychologist Dr Shefali teaches women how to transcend their fears, break free from societal expectations and rediscover the person they were always meant to be. A Radical Awakening lays out a path for women to heal their psychic wounds and prepares them to discover their own powers to help heal others and the planet. Dr Shefali helps women uncover the purpose that already exists within them and harness the power of authenticity in every area of their lives. This is an eloquent and inspiring, practical and accessible book, backed with real-life examples and personal stories, that unlocks the extraordinary power necessary to awaken the conscious self. Dr Shefali will empower and inspire all women to uncover the person they always wanted to be: fully present, conscious, and happy, by deconstructing the archetypes that still exist in society today, inspiring women to live authentically - and, importantly, elevate other women along the way. 'The world needs to know. Trailblazing. Life-enhancing. A Radical Awakening is one of those books you will want to keep on your nightstand.' - Oprah Winfrey during 'Oprah's Your Life in Focus'