

Every Saint has a past, and Every Sinner has a future

Outlines:

1) Introduction

a) Thesis statement:

Every individual and nation who pretend to saint now, had a dark past, and every person and nation who currently suffer, have chance to make their future better.

2) Every Saint has a past.

a) Saint is now, Devil in the past.

i) Mahatma Gandhi led India's independence movement, but has previously has racist views and supported British colonial rule.

Nelson Mandela led to fight against apartheid in South Africa, but was involved in violent activities and had ties to Communist organizations.

Winston Churchill led Britain through World War II, but was involved in Bengal famine and held racist view.

J. Edgar Hoover led the FBI and helped establish modern law enforcement, but was known for his authoritarian tactics and had ties to organized crime.

Give arguments instead of examples

From Injustice to Justice: The Evolution of Nations Commitments

Substantiate the topic with relevant arguments

- i) United States: A nation built on the pillars of slavery, Native American genocide, Jim Crow laws.
- ii) United Kingdom: A greater imperial system over a colonial exploiter, human right abuses in colonies like United India and Africa.
- iii) Germany: A popular destination for international student but victim of horrific events Nazi regime, Holocaust and WWII atrocities.

3) Every Sinner has a future:

Embracing a future for beyond past mistakes Individual personal growth and Redemption.

- i) Capacity to shape their future.
- ii) Applying the concept of self improvement.
- iii) Hope and resilience.
- iv) Empowerment and progress.

b) From Conflict to Reconciliation: The Journey of National Redmediation.

- i) National Reconciliation
- ii) Cultivating accountability
- iii) Nation and redemption
- iv) Global progress

Conclusion

Every saint has a past, and sinner, has a future, the quote of Oscar Wilde, portrays the complexity of human nature as well as the nation system which made by human an individual to state who consider as intellectuals, leaders and human right developer, are culprit in someone's story. For instance Mahatmas Gandhi a great Indian leader, led Indian movement but previously racist laws for minorities and supported British rules. Likewise, Nelson Mandela, a key figure in the ^{against} South African apartheid movement, was involved in many terrorist attacks. Come as America to Europe, many countries who labeled themselves as global leaders once a biggest human right violator. Such as USA, Human right developer now but culprit of slavery, Native American genocide and Jim Crow laws. Same case with other leading countries. However every night has a dawn, for individuals to nations there are some traits which uplift them and help to make their future better.

کون سیکھا ہے صرف باتوں سے
سب کو ایسی حادث ضروری ہے

This stanza of eyed Ibt-e-Ashgar Naqvi commonly known as Jaun Elia's poetry reflects the story of Mahatmas Gandhi.

Transformation of a racist to Indian
leader. In his early life Gandhi views
have been criticized for containing
elements of racism. Bhanu Prasad
in his book (Gandhi a most introduction)
that Gandhi in early writings used to
derogatory language about Black
South African, referring to them as
"kaffirs" (racist slur) and imply they were
inferior to Indians. Same as Gandhi initially
supported to Indian caste system.
But during the (1906-1914) when he expe-
rienced discrimination and social segregati-
on in Africa by Britishers then this view
completely changed. Before that Gandhi supported
British rule but after this incident he
began to see British rule as oppressive
and started advocating for Indians rights
and self-rule.

From Africa to Africa, Most of the great
leader involved in violence in their early
life. Nelson Mandela a great African
leader and Noble price holder was a
part of terrorist organization. According to
Little Brown Company - who published Autobi-
ography of Mandela's life - he led the
anti-apartheid fight, initially through non-
violent resistances then as co-founder of
"Umkhonto we Sizwe" in which he started
sabotage campaign, bombing in railway
stations and police stations and

Guenilla warfare, many of innocent people were killed in it. Mandela spent 27 years in prison, then he negotiated with president F.W. de Klerk and then leading South Africa first multiracial election in 1994. Where he became president. He established "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" promoting forgiveness and over saw democratic reforms, these reforms help him to earn noble price in 1993.

Not just Asian and African but Britishers also have a place in the list of saints who played role of devil in their past. Winston Churchill was impacted on British history profound and far reaching. As a prime minister during WW II he rallied the nation with his iconic speeches and leadership plays crucial role in Allied victory. But before that he was actively involved in Bengal famine because of it many people suffered from starvation and led to death. According to the book of Henry Holt (A Life of Martin Gilbert) he wrote about the Churchill that he held racist views and calling Indians "breeding like rabbits" and saying "I hate Indians they are a beastly people with beastly religion." However his views were changed after world war II.

Another historical figure, who left
 significant foot print in law's domain,
 but broke many law himself. Hoover, the longest 47 years tenure as
 FBI director of FBI America, was
 marked both Achievement and controversies.
 Initially he modernized the
 FBI but centralizing power and expanding
 surveillance capabilities. He overrode high profile
 case like Lindbergh baby kidnapping
 and Communist party investigation. However
 Hoover's later years were marked by
 authoritarian tactics including COINTELPRO -
 which targeted Civilian rights and his dubi-
 ous ties to organized crime and his dubi-
 ous complex and controversial career. Despite
 impacted on the FBI and American
 law enforcement still significantly.

Not just individuals but state also shows
 same attitude in previous years. The
 United States has a complex and contra-
 dictory record on human rights, juxtaposing
 its role as a global advocate for univer-
 sal rights with its own history of egregious
 violations. As a key a developer of Int-law
 the US has played a significant role in
 shaping of rules and regulation on
 a global level but United States part
 is marked by the devastating calculate impact
 of Native American genocide and Jim Crow
 laws. Many historians explain the injustices

of United States, such as Benjamin Madley narrate in his book (The American genocide: The United States and the California Indian catastrophe) that the force removal of Native Americans resulted in staggering up to 90% of population was eradicated. Similarly, Jim Crow laws perpetuated systematic racism, disenfranchising and terrorizing African Americans through lynching, segregation and voter suppression. The cumulative effect of these atrocities has had a lasting impact on marginalized community.

The United Kingdom's imperial legacy is marked by a history of colonial exploitation and human rights abuses, particularly in India and Africa. The British East India Company's exploitation of Indian resources and labor led to widespread poverty, famine and cultural destruction. With estimate suggestion died due to British policies (Reference of Mike Davis's Book Late Victorian Holocausts). In Africa, the UK's scramble for colonies perpetuated slavery, forced labor and cultural erasure, with many communities still reeling from effects. The legacy of colonialism continues to impact the global south with ongoing struggle for economic justice, cultural preservation and political self-determination. As Walter Rodney aptly noted in "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa" the British exploited African economies to

Core European interests, perpetuating underdevelopment and inequality.

In contrast to the UK's complex history, Germany's transformation from perpetrator of human rights abuses to a champion of democracy and tolerance serves as a powerful example of nations relearning and growth. Germany, a popular destination for international students has a complex history marked by the atrocities of the Nazi regime and Holocaust. The country's dark past saw the systematic persecution and murder of five million Jews and million of others deemed undesirable by the Nazi Regime. However, in the decades since, Germany has undergone a remarkable transformation, emerging from the shadows of its tumultuous history. As the country navigated this difficult legacy, it has made significant strides in confronting its past and promoting education, tolerance and international understanding. As historian Ian Kershaw notes in "The Nazi Dictatorship", Germany's post-war transformation is a testament to the country's resilience and determination.

جو پلٹنا چاہیے وہ زنجیریں توڑ سکتا ہے
خود کو مٹا کر بھی کوئی وجود پاسکتا ہے

However the other side of this quote reflects the recommendations offer for future. Every individual who suffer currently.

from any trauma and lost jubilation in their lives. However, research from positive psychology shows that every individual is capable for their future regardless of past mistakes or poor choices. By learning from error and working towards personal growth, people can redeem themselves and move forward. For instance, Amir, a former convict, was released from prison after serving a 5-year sentence. He sought help from a rehabilitation program, learned values and became a counselor to help others avoid similar mistakes. Amir's story illustrates personal growth and redemption.

Capacity to shape their future gives the sense to someone of self-improvement. Self-improvement is a continuous process of growth, learning and development that enables individual to reach their full potential. A study published in peace psychology found that individual who practiced self-improvement strategies, such as setting goals, practicing self-compassion and challenging negative self-talks experienced significant increase in life satisfaction, self-esteem and psychological well-being. Additionally, prioritizing physical, emotional and mental well-being, practicing self-care and cultivating resilience are crucial for maintaining a healthy and positive relationship with oneself.

Date:

By committing to self improvement individual can overcome obstacles achieve their goals and become the best version of themselves in future.

Moreover, without hope there is no way to build future perfectly. Hope is one of the most important components which directly affect on individual self-esteem, confidence and give strength to face life challenges. According to a study of positive psychology (the research, which conducted by Leaf and Johnson, 2019) that, hope and resilience are powerful catalysts for brighter future. By fostering a positive outlook and coping skills, they enable individuals to navigate life challenges with confidence and determination. Hope inspire goal directed behavior, motivating individuals to strive for their aspirations while resilience help them to bounce back from setbacks and adapt to change. Together they promote emotional well being, fuel motivation, and cultivate a growth mindset, leading to increased success and fulfillment. For instance, the case of Milkha Singh, she not only embrace herself but being a motivation and inspiration for other women as well.

Ultim, the idea of every woman has a future empower individual to take control of their lives, make positive.

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changes and strive for a brighter future. Through introspection, they can identify their mistakes and take responsibility for their actions. By acknowledging emotions and learning from mistakes, individuals can break free from limitations and develop a stronger sense of self. For example, Ayesha Ibrahim (A social activist) - survivor of domestic abuse - unlocked the power of empowerment by acknowledging her emotions and learning from her mistakes. Ayesha broke the cycle of violence and became a beacon of hope for others. She drove progress in her life and life of those around her, inspiring others to stand up against domestic violence and fight for their rights.

However, Nations as well, pull up their self from devastating present to brighter future. National reconciliation is a complex and multifaceted process aimed at healing the divisions within a nation that arise from historical injustices, conflicts, or social fractures. The journey from conflict to reconciliation often involves several stages, including truth seeking, acknowledgment of wrongs, reparations and effort to foster social cohesion. A prominent example is South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), established after the end of apartheid. The TRC provided a platform for victims and perpetrators.

to share their stories, paving the way for healing and national unity. In Rwanda, following the 1994 genocide, the government implemented Gacaca courts to bring justice to those responsible and rebuild trust among the population. Both cases highlight how national reconciliation requires addressing past grievances while fostering a future built on understanding, justice and collaboration.

Furthermore, cultivating accountability is a key step in helping a nation transition from conflict to reconciliation. When accountability is emphasized, it sends a message that no one is above the law, helping to restore public trust and prevent future cycles of violence. For example, in post-civil war Sierra Leone, the establishment of the Special Court was critical in holding individuals accountable for crimes. This process allowed victims to seek justice and gave the nation a chance to heal its wounds through transparent judicial systems. Another example is the peace process in Colombia, where the government and the FARC rebel group agreed to a framework of justice that includes truth-telling, reparation for victims and accountability for the worst offenders. By ensuring that individuals and institutions take responsibility for their actions, nations can rebuild fractured relationships and foster an environment where reconciliation is possible, leading to long-term stability and peace.

ed nations from conflict to reconciliation of ten requires a process of redemptions where individuals and groups seek to make amends for past wrongs. Redemption involves not only accountability but also forgiveness and efforts to rebuild trust within a divided society. One notable example is Northern Ireland, where decades of sectarian violence between Catholic and Protestants were addressed through the "Good Friday Agreement" in 1998. The peace accord was a redemptive step, as it established a framework for political cooperation, disarmament and reconciliation between communities. Similarly, in Chile, after the fall of Pinochet's dictatorship, the government pursued a path of redemption through the National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation, which investigated human rights abuses and offered reparations to victims. These examples illustrate that redemption fosters mutual understanding and paves the way for lasting peace and unity.

Global progress toward conflict resolution and reconciliation has been marked by effort to address historical injustices, promote peace and foster long-term cooperation. Countries that have endured violent conflict are increasingly adopting reconciliation frameworks that not only resolve disputes but also

aim to heal the societies. For example South Korea, which experienced profound conflict during the Korean war (1950-1953) but later made efforts toward reconciliation with North Korea. In contrast, the Middle East peace progress, especially the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, demonstrate the difficulty of achieving reconciliation without comprehensive agreements that address underlying issues like, land, security and justice and identity. The key differences between these cases lies in the level of mutual cooperation and willingness to negotiate a lasting peace. While global progress shows peace promises in countries, like North Korea, other such as in the Middle East, face challenges due to entrenched mistrust and unresolved grievances. However, both highlight the global recognition that reconciliation is essential for lasting peace.

In conclusion, the abovementioned examples demonstrate that the Oscar Wilde quote "Every saint has a past and every sinner has a future" practically. History uncover those devil of past, whom ruined lives of thousand of people by their brutal acts and policies. And to Africa and Europe to America almost every

part of the world. ^{being} victims of these
devilous states, who same happen with many
rights on a global level had in the
past they violate their own rules by
giving toughest time to weak nations.
However other side of this quotation
resilience for individual as well as
nations by providing them hope and
opportunities for better future.

Write simple sentences to avoid
structural mistakes

"Please highlight my mistakes
in detail and give marks
as well"