

need to work on outline...reduce length of outline and remove examples from outline...shorten all bullets.

Dated:

overall good attempt

Score: 30/100

True peace is not merely the absence of tension, it is the presence of justice

Outline:-

need to work on outline

① Thesis Statement = While some argue true peace means the absence of conflict, external worries. Whereas in reality, true peace is the presence of justice, fairness and equality. Without Justice Peace remains inauthentic, fragile and unsustainable.

② Origin of this Quote:-

no need

2.1 What made Martin Luther King say this and what did he mean by it?

③ Why Justice is the true measure of Peace:-

3.1 Justice addresses the fuel, not just fire.

3.2 Justice creates a legitimate and trusted system for conflict Resolution (Impeachment of President Park Geun-hye in 2017)

3.3 Justice fulfils the human need for dignity, not just order. (The World Economic forum 2023, Global Social Mobility reports)

3.4 Justice is the Antidote to Structural Violence (Tunisian Revolution Stemming from unequal opportunities in terms of employment, education and healthcare)

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3.5 Justice is Proactive and builds Resilience
mere order is Reactive and fragile
(United States factories established
Justice through fair wages bill
resilient organisations)

④

Case Studies proving Justice as the Path to Peace and Stability :-

4.1

Post - World War II Germany and Japan: Building Peace with Justice through institutional Reform.

4.2

South Africa (Rwanda): Building Peace with Restorative Justice through Truth and Reconciliation.

⑤ Can Peace exist without Immediate Justice?

5.1. Counterargument - Stability should be prioritized over Justice.

Rebuttal - Stability without Justice is temporary; underlying tensions will eventually surface. Example - (Fall of Assad Regime on 8th December because of his tyrannical rule and Economic hardship)

5.2. Counterargument - Social order and economic progress matters more than addressing every instance of Justice.

Rebuttal - Economic progress without Justice leads to deep inequality, further division and unrest. Example - (2019 Chilean protests on the basis of social inequality, high costs of living and political elites)

⑥ Recommendations: How to build Peace Through Justice -

6.1. By strengthening legal and social institutions.

6.2. By addressing socio-economic inequalities.

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6.3 By raising awareness and promoting human rights education.

⑦ Conclusion

The quote

"True peace is not merely the absence of tension, it is the presence of Justice" is attributed to Martin Luther King Jr. and reflects his deep understanding of the relationship between Peace and Justice. This quote appeared in a chapter titled "Montgomery Before the Protest" in the 1964 Collection: "A Martin Luther King Treasury". King expanded upon this idea during the civil rights movement, emphasizing that superficial peace, devoid of justice is not the peace at all. In his sermons and writings, King often highlighted that Peace without Justice is a false Peace. He argued that merely avoiding conflict does not address the underlying issues of inequality and injustice that leads to social unrest. For King, true peace means, involves an active discussion regarding the eradication of systematic racism, economic inequality and social injustice. He believed that without addressing these issues, any Peace achieved would be temporary and unsustainable.

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Therefore, his quote serves as a stark reminder that social justice is integral to achieving lasting peace. It challenges individuals and societies to look beyond mere conflict avoidance and actively work towards creating social equality, fairness for all. While some argue that true peace means the absence of conflict, external war. Whereas in reality true peace ~~comes~~ is the presence of justice, fairness and equality. Without justice, peace remains inauthentic, fragile and unsustainable.

There are number of reasons as to why justice is a true measure of peace. One of the reasons is that justice addresses the fuel, not just fire; meaning it addresses the root cause of all the evils in the society and tries to solve ~~them~~ them before they lead to social unrest. For instance: If people have equal opportunities in terms of employment, education and housing facilities. They will avoid coming out in protest and will ~~not~~ not resent the government and its policies. Justice can ensure lasting peace when underlying issues such as poverty, social and economic inclusion are addressed. Also, it is in the nature of justice to dismantle

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The root-causes, making peace self-sustaining rather than enforced.

Secondly, Justice creates a legitimate and trusted system for conflict resolution. For instance: Societies thrive when their citizens believe that their legal, political and economic system are working fairly without any external bias. When institutions uphold fundamental rights and justice,

individuals feel safe and represented leading to peaceful ^{environment} coexistence within ~~different~~ a society. For example:- In

2017, South Korea's Constitutional Court upheld the impeachment of President Park Geun-Hye. The decision affirmed the principle that no one, not even the President is above the law and reinforced the strength of the rule of law in the country. Additionally, the

transparency of Court's proceedings including public hearings consolidate public confidence in judicial institutions, showing

citizens that their demands for justice could be met through constitutional reforms. Hence this shows that fair and just institutions create stability

by ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all. Thus Justice serves as the foundation of a well-functioning society, strengthening

institutional credibility and securing long-term peace. Thirdly, Justice fulfils the human need for dignity, not just order. True peace is not the imposition of order but the cultivation of an environment ^{where} human dignity can flourish. While order demands silence, Justice ensures that every voice is heard, respected and valued; where order can be maintained through force and oppression, Justice recognizes the inherent worth of every individual granting them not just safety, but also agency, rights and a stake in the community. For Instance: in the The World Economic forum special report of 2023 on 'Global Social Mobility' states that: "Countries with equitable legal and economic policies experience 30% fewer instances of civil unrest compared to those with systematic discrimination. Hence this shows how Justice fulfils the profound human need to be seen as equal, to have one's issues taken seriously, and to participate in the social contract with respect. Thus, it is the affirmation of dignity - not the absence of

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noise that creates a genuine genuine and lasting Peace.

Fourthly, Justice is the Antidote to Structural Violence. "Structural Violence" occurs when social structures (economic, political, legal) cause harm by preventing people from meeting their basic needs. This can exist without a single shot being fired. A country can be free of war and violence, but violently unjust if its children die from preventable diseases due to poverty or if a certain segment of society is deprived of proper education and economic opportunities. Meeting peace solely by the absence of civil unrest ignores this 'silent resentment'.

The peace requires the absence of this Structural Violence which is the very essence of social justice. For example: in Tunisia Revolution the protests were initiated by young, unemployed street vendors, the poor and residents of neglected peripheral areas. These groups felt excluded from the country's economic benefits and suffered from lack of employment opportunities. Which led to widespread, civil resistance, mass demonstrations, and general strikes, ultimately forcing President Ben Ali to step

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down and flee. Therefore, this shows structural violence happens when the rules of society itself cause harm. This is not violence resulting from war or fight, but from unfair means that let people suffer in poverty or from discrimination. Hence Justice is the cure for this. It works by fixing the unfair rules and levelling the playing field for everyone. It ensures that people have what they need and are treated fairly by the law. While avoiding a conflict might create a temporary peace, only Justice can create a truly healthy and peaceful one, where no-one is being harmed by the system itself. Lastly, a peace built on Justice is proactive and builds resilience, whereas a peace based on mere order is fragile. Justice works to create a fair society, where people can trust the system, making the community strong from the inside, at. In contrast, mere order waits for a problem to arise and then uses force to suppress it, which does not really address the underlying issues. For example: In Around 20th Century, United States in United

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Stated, many factory owners maintained a fragile order on their production line through low wages, long hours, and the immediate dismissal of any ^{complaints} ~~complaints~~. This was reactive peace. It was quiet only because workers were afraid and powerless. However this order was fragile as it repeatedly exploded in waves of devastating strikes, factory sit-ins, and sometimes violent clashes. Whereas

factories that proactively established justice through fair wages, reasonable working hours, and safe working conditions built resilient organizations.

Thus, this justice-based system creates a peace that could withstand economic downturns and industry competition because the workers had a vested interest in the company's success. Therefore, true peace is not based on fear, but on the foundation of mutual benefit and respect.

Having established that justice is the true measure of peace. One can look at the historical evidence to support that justice brings stability and lasting peace. For instance:- Post World War II Japan and Germany built peace through institutional reform. The first step Germany took was to dismantle the structure of injustice

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by removing members of the Nazi party from positions of power and influence. Whereas Japan held political, military and industrial leaders accountable for their actions. Both countries also established new constitutions that enshrined democratic principles, human rights and in Japan's case, the famous Article 9 renouncing war. Hence ^{the} ~~this~~ focus on Justice transformed the fragile negative peace of 1945 into resilient positive peace, one sees today in both the countries. Germany and Japan have become stable, prosperous democracies and key allies in International Community. The peace ^{endured} ~~test~~ because it was built on the foundation of legitimate, just institutions that earned the trust of their people, rather than being ~~enforced~~ imposed by force alone.

Another example is South Africa building peace with Justice through Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Following the end of Apartheid in the early 1990s Rwanda, a country in South Africa faced immense challenges in rebuilding its fractured society. To prevent the vicious cycle of bloody vengeance, the government introduced a Restorative Justice Program through the Gacaca courts, allowing reconciliation efforts between perpetrators and victims.

~~Prep Perpetrators and the Victims.~~ By addressing grievances through Restorative Justice Program, Rwanda transformed itself from a scarred nation to a nation of peace and social cohesion. Hence this shows that Justice, rather than suppression paves the way for national healing and long-term stability. Having established that Justice is essential for stability and lasting peace. It is necessary to consider opposing viewpoints as some argue that stability should be prioritised over Justice, ~~as but not order~~. In other words, law and order must be maintained in the society before addressing their grievances, is like asking a doctor to operate on a person without proper diagnosis. This perspective suggests that prioritising Justice may destabilize political systems, state's economic affairs, and government day to day affairs. However this argument fails to recognize that stability without justice is temporary, suppressed grievances will eventually resurface leading to new conflicts. That is why dictatorships and authoritarian regimes fail miserably as enforced stability cannot last when injustice remains unaddressed. For Instance :- Fall of Assad regime on 8th December 2024, one of the main causes of ~~for~~ his downfall was his tyrannical

rule and no regard for his own people.

Another opposing argument is that social order and economic progress matters more than addressing every instance of justice. This argument claims that overall stability improves, when nations focus on economic growth, and wealth generation reducing the urgency for immediate justice reforms. However this ~~not~~ ^{is not} always the case.

For instance, In the case of Chile (2019), there was significant public frustration on the streets of Santiago over class inequality and the concentration of wealth in the hands of few. The protests challenged the government to address the deep-seated grievances that had been brewing for years, despite positive top-line economic figures and growth. Hence this evidence suggests that justice must accompany economic growth through fair wages, labor rights and equal opportunities. Thus, economic prosperity is not an alternative to justice, but rather a factor that

must be balanced with equitable governance. In the light of above discussion, one can comprehend that Justice is the foundation of peace and long-term stability. hence, it is essential to explore recommendations to ensure that its implementation.

First and foremost, a strong legal framework and independent judiciary are important for ensuring ^{justice} and peace in society. As strong institutions uphold human rights and prevent authoritarian regimes, by promoting fair governance and eliminating corruption. An independent judiciary should be present to keep a check and balance on other institutions as well as ensure that laws are applied equally. Thus reinforcing independent judiciary and transparency among the institutions is essential for a peaceful and just society.

Furthermore, by addressing socio-economic inequalities is essential for different communities to co-exist in a peaceful manner. State should implement policies that can guarantee equal access to education, employment and healthcare.

This way, tensions may not rise caused by systematic inequalities. For instance: welfare programmes and proper implementation of taxation system can uplift

underprivileged. Hence economic justice ensures that peace is not just for few but it is shared by all.

Lastly educational institutions should introduce in their curriculum, a course that focuses on teaching students about human rights, equality, culture of tolerance and how nations thrive when there is a national unity and justice is served. For instance: making ^{students} aware of certain peace organisations and their work such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization) and IPB (International Peace Bureau) will make them responsible and rightful citizens.

In conclusion, it is evident that true peace is not merely the absence of conflict but the active presence of justice. Societies that fail to address grievances, systematic inequalities, human rights violations, and economic disparities experience unrest and large-scale demonstrations. Historical examples such as post world-war II reconstruction in Germany and Japan, along with Rwanda's restorative justice-based

reconciliation efforts, demonstrate that the assurance of justice is fundamental for sustainable peace. While some contend that enforced ~~system~~ stability and economic growth alone can maintain peace, such measures remain temporary and fragile in the absence of justice. Therefore, strengthening legal institutions, reducing social inequalities, and promoting human rights are indispensable for achieving lasting peace and meaningful justice.

Indeed, the world's most stable and prosperous nations are not repressive states but those that consistently score highest on global indices of justice, rule of law, low corruption and human development.