
People Who Worked For The Betterment Of Humanity: Kofi Annan, Dr Ruth Pfau, Mother Teresa And Edhi

Dr Ruth Pfau joined a catholic order which sent her to southern India but due to a visa issue she had to stay in Karachi.in Pakistan, she travelled various parts of Pakistan and even travelled to the remote areas and treated the patients who were either abandoned by their families or locked in rooms. She visited a leper's colony and started treating the patients in a hut in that area. She opened a leprosy centre and soon transformed it into the hub of a network of 157 medical centres that treated tens of thousands of Pakistanis infected with leprosy. People from all over the country and even the people coming from Afghanistan came to her to get treated. Due to her efforts Pakistan became leprosy free. Leprosy was a taboo topic in Pakistan but Dr Ruth Pfau didn't care about that and started working on how to treat leprosy and dedicated her life on winning the battle against the leprosy outbreaks. She treated every patient irrespective of their religion or social status. People who lived in distant areas in Pakistan did not have proper medical facilities and could not go to her leprosy centre so she visited them herself and treated them. The centre also focused on tuberculosis, blindness and other diseases and on disabilities. She also treated victims of the 2000 drought in Balochistan, the 2005 earthquake in Kashmir and devastating floods in 2010. even though Pakistan was a foreign country for Dr Ruth Pfau but still she dedicated 57 years of her life for the betterment of the people of Pakistan. She collected donations from Germany and Pakistan for her centres.

Kofi Annan was the secretary general of the United Nations organization. He introduced a reformed plan that sought to combat the AIDS virus, especially in Africa and ending human rights abuses. Kofi Annan established the Kofi Annan Foundation as a catalyst for lasting peace and inclusive governance by anticipating looming threats security, development and human rights. He stopped the post election violence in Kenya. .he was the UN–Arab League Joint Special Envoy for Syria, mandated to seek a resolution to the conflict there. Mr. Annan was the founding Chairman of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), which works for a food secure and prosperous Africa by promoting rapid, sustainable agricultural growth based on smallholder farmers. AGRA's programmes invest in soil regeneration and health, improved seeds, access to markets, and building capacity and investment throughout the agricultural value-chain. He chaired the African Progress Panel until the end of 2017, which advocated at the highest level for equitable and sustainable development in Africa. He was a member of The Elders, an independent group of global leaders who work together for peace and human rights. He launched the West Africa Commission on Drugs, as a response to the surge in drug trafficking and consumption in West Africa and their impact on security, governance and public health, Kofi Annan launched projects to safeguard elections and democracy in the digital age, but also to promote youth leadership in the face of violent extremism, and to ensure that peace processes really produce lasting peace. . With his Foundation, Kofi Annan supported countries facing difficult elections such as Nigeria, Mexico, Malaysia, Cameroun and Zimbabwe. Due to the efforts of Annan, Annan proposed the establishment of a Global AIDS and Health Fund' dedicated to the battle against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases" to stimulate the increased international spending needed to help developing countries confront the HIV/AIDS crisis. Due to the efforts of Annan, The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty published its final report in 2001, which focused on not on the right of states to intervene but a responsibility to protect populations at risk. The report moved beyond the

question of military intervention, arguing that a range of diplomatic and humanitarian actions could also be utilized to protect civilian populations. . Mr Annan likewise played a central role in the creation of the Global Fund to fight Tuberculosis and Malaria, the adoption of the UN's first-ever counter-terrorism strategy, and the acceptance by Member States of the "responsibility to protect" people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. He helped to ease the transition to civilian rule in Nigeria. In the same year, he visited Iraq to resolve an impasse between Iraq and the Security Council over compliance with resolutions on weapons inspections and other matters; this effort helped to avoid an outbreak of hostilities which was imminent at that time. He was deeply involved in the diplomatic process that led to Timor-Leste's independence from Indonesia. He was responsible for certifying Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. His efforts contributed to securing a cessation of hostilities between Israel and Hizbollah. He distinguished himself during the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in his skillful handling of the transition of peacekeeping operations from UN forces to NATO forces. He led talks in New York between the presidents of Cameroon and Nigeria which led to a settlement of the dispute between the two countries over the Bakassi peninsula. Annan disagreed on Iran's nuclear plan. Annan supported sending a UN peacekeeping mission to Darfur, Sudan. He worked with the government of Sudan to accept a transfer of power from the African Union peacekeeping mission to a UN one. Annan also worked with several Arab and Muslim countries on women's rights and other topics. He was often asked to intercede in crises, sometimes as an impartial independent mediator, sometimes as a special envoy of the international community. In recent years he had provided such counsel to Burkina Faso, Kenya, Myanmar, Senegal, Iraq and Colombia.

Mother Teresa experienced a second calling, the 'call within a call' that would forever transform her life. She was riding in a train from Calcutta to the Himalayan foothills for a retreat when she said Christ spoke to her and told her to abandon teaching to work in the slums of Calcutta aiding the city's poorest and sickest people. It was her faith that led her to work for the betterment of humanity. Donning the blue-and-white sari that she would wear in public for the rest of her life, she left the Loreto convent and wandered out into the city. After six months of basic medical training, she voyaged for the first time into Calcutta's slums with no more specific a goal than to aid the unwanted, the unloved, the uncared for. She began an open-air school and established a home for the dying destitute in a dilapidated building. She convinced the city government to donate to her cause. Teresa wrote in her diary that her first year was fraught with difficulty. With no income, she begged for food and supplies and experienced doubt, loneliness and the temptation to return to the comfort of convent life during these early months. Due to mother teresa's efforts the new congregation of the Missionaries of Charity was officially erected as a religious institute for the Archdiocese of Calcutta .she established Nirmal Hriday ("Place for the Pure of Heart"), a hospice where the terminally ill could die with dignity. Her order also opened numerous centres serving the blind, the aged, and the disabled. Under Mother Teresa's guidance, the Missionaries of Charity built a leper colony, called Shanti Nagar ("Town of Peace"). Teresa opened Nirmala Shishu Bhavan, the Children's Home of the Immaculate Heart, as a haven for orphans and homeless youth. Mother Teresa expanded the work of the Missionaries of Charity both within Calcutta and throughout India. The first foundation outside India opened in Cocorote, Venezuela. The Society expanded to Europe and Africa. Mother Teresa opened houses in Australia, the Middle East, and North America, and the first novitiate outside Calcutta in London. At the height of the Siege of Beirut in 1982, Teresa rescued 37 children trapped in a front-line hospital by brokering a temporary cease-fire between the Israeli army and Palestinian guerrillas. Accompanied by Red Cross workers, she travelled through the war zone to the hospital to evacuate the young patients. She visited Armenia after

the 1988 earthquake. Teresa travelled to assist the hungry in Ethiopia, radiation victims at Chernobyl and earthquake victims in Armenia. The Missionaries of Charity reached Communist countries with a house in Zagreb, Croatia, East Berlin and continued to expand with houses in almost all Communist nations, including 15 foundations in the former Soviet Union. She also opened Gift of Love, a home to care for those infected with HIV/AIDS. By the time of her death in 1997, the Missionaries of Charity numbered more than 4,000 — in addition to thousands more lay volunteers — with 610 foundations in 123 countries around the world. Although Mother Teresa displayed cheerfulness and a deep commitment to God in her daily work, her letters indicate that she did not feel God's presence in her soul during the last 50 years of her life. The letters reveal the suffering she endured and her feeling that Jesus had abandoned her at the start of her mission. Continuing to experience a spiritual darkness, she came to believe that she was sharing in Christ's Passion. Despite this hardship, Mother Teresa integrated the feeling of absence into her daily religious life and remained committed to her faith and her work for Christ. Mother Teresa welcomed every person with open arms irrespective of their religion or ethnicity. It was her faith that led her to work for the betterment of humanity.

Edhi built up a free dispensary with the assistance from his society. A request was made to the general population for assets. The reaction was great, and Rs.200,000/ – were collected. A maternity clinic was set up and ambulance facility was begun in the extensive city of Karachi. The Edhi foundation was funded entirely by private donations and offered services to people without regard to religion or ethnic group. There are many services provided by the Edhi Foundation. Edhi Land Ambulance Service are provided. The Edhi ambulance has reached to the stage of largest fleet of ambulances in the world, thereby providing with a tantalizing number of ambulances—such as 1800 vehicles, all over our country – Pakistan. Educational services are provided in Karachi, Mirpur Khaas and Nawabshah. Edhi Child adoption centre and childcare services were established. Exclusive cradles have been placed outside all Edhi Centers, across the country with a view to keep the abandoned and illegitimate babies in these cradles. Mostly these abandoned newborn babies are provided to the childless couples, who in accordance with their policies, after ensuring that they are fully deserved and exactly suitable for this noble cause. On annual basis, Edhi Foundation is giving over 250 babies or children for adoption. Till to date, over 23,320 babies and children have been provided to the childless couples and families. Graveyard services are provided. Edhi Foundation has the largest network for the burial of dead bodies or unclaimed coffins in Pakistan. Graveyards have been established in various cities of Pakistan—like Karachi, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, including in New York, USA. Non-Muslims are also provided services in accordance with their own religious rites, with the assistance of a church or temple, respectively. Edhi Foundation not only provides burial services, even it is providing transporting of dead bodies from across the Pakistan and across the world. A record number of 58,261 unclaimed and abandoned dead bodies were buried by Edhi Foundation. Hospital services are provided. Free consultancy clinic, laboratory, pre diabetic centre, nursing training centre, immunization centre and patient utility service are included in it. Edhi homes and orphanage centres are established. Number of Edhi homes which have been established at different cities of Pakistan. The residents in the Edhi homes are numbered at 8500. Edhi mourage services are provided. Marriage bureau services are provided. Langer service (free kitchen) service is provided. Rehabilitation centres are being established. Missing person's service is provided. People who leave their home or get separated from their families during emergencies or mentally handicapped people who wander around the streets are returned back to their homes and reunited with their families. Unidentified dead bodies are kept in cold mortuaries and all efforts are made to identify the next of kin. Edhi animal hostels have been established. The animals are subject to torture by their owners. Due the brutal attack

of the owners, the animals were resulting into crippling or wounding or end up at Edhi Centers. Even the missing animals as well as abandoned house pets were given shelter by Edhi Foundation. By looking into the increasing number of this sort of animals, the Foundation developed a separate shelter zone for the animals to provide treatment and food to animals. Edhi foundation is run entirely with the help of volunteers. There are round six thousand volunteers, comprising of zonal heads, workers at several Edhi Homes, clerks at Edhi Centers, workers at maternity homes and ambulance drivers. Voluntary donation from individuals ranging from Rs. 5 to many hundreds of thousand of rupees, support the foundation's activities, the emphasis is on individuals social masses contribution are also made in form of food, clothing medicines and animal hides. There are Edhi centres in all the provinces of Pakistan and there are international offices too.

According to my opinion:

Edhi is the best among all of them. Each one of the personalities given above had their own reason to help humanity. For Mother Teresa it was her faith and goodwill that led her to work for the betterment of humanity .she said that one day She was riding in a train from Calcutta to the Himalayan foothills for a retreat when Christ spoke to her and told her to abandon teaching to work in the slums of Calcutta aiding the city's poorest and sickest people. As the general secretary and member of the United Nations organization, it was Kofi Annan's job to be committed to maintaining international peace and security; developing friendly relations among nations; promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. It was Kofi Annan's job and goodwill which led him to work for the betterment of humanity. .Apart from his job, he started Kofi Annan Foundation himself. For Dr Ruth Pfau it was passion for her profession and goodwill that led her to work for the betterment of humanity. Edhi's own familiarities and supervision for his mother in the period of her sickness, made him to build up an arrangement of administrations for old and psychologically ill people and work for the betterment of humanity. He had a dream of lines of beneficiary hubs and doctor's facilities that could be initiated to relieve the discomfort of the people going through sickness and lack of care. He likewise thought that the psychologically sick, the psychotic and paralyzed people should not be dealt with harsh behaviour. Indeed, even at this early age, he felt by and by in charge of going up against the test of building up an arrangement of administrations to lessen human tragedies. The mission was big and he had no assets. However, it was something that he needed to do regardless of the possibility that he had to plead for this determination. Edhi never complained about his hardships and lived a simple life. His family and he lived in a flat of 2 rooms head-to-head to the locations of Foundation's headquarter. He avoided marketing or promoting due to the distress of turning out to be proud while Mother Teresa wrote in her diary that her first year was fraught with difficulty. With no income, she begged for food and supplies and experienced doubt, loneliness and the temptation to return to the comfort of convent life during these early months. The letters reveal the suffering she endured and her feeling that Jesus had abandoned her at the start of her mission. Even though Edhi didn't complete his education but still he was an open minded person. He welcomed everyone with open arms who came to him for help. He dedicated his life to humanity. According to Edhi each day he lives he can do good deeds. For years he drove an ambulance to help people who are in need of help. He never judged the people who abandoned their child in the cradles placed near the Edhi centre. He was down to earth. He thought of every possible way in which he could help humanity. He saw poverty and the bad conditions of people through his own eyes and knew and felt their hardship and sufferings. He never judged anyone who came to him for help whether the person was a drug addict or a mentally disabled person. He was against domestic violence.

He treated the kids at the orphanage as his own kids. He cared for them, bathed them, fed them, clothed them, played with them and spent time with them. People worked at edhi foundation voluntarily because they were inspired by him. He started Edhi Land Ambulance Service, Educational Services, Edhi Child Adoption Center and childcare services, Graveyard services, Edhi Hospital Services, Edhi homes and orphanage centres, Marriage bureau Services, Langer Services, Rehabilitation centres, Missing Person's Service and Edhi Animal Hostels so that he could help people in every possible way. For years he went out on roads and asked people for donations. He never thought that any donation is less. The prizes and awards given to him did not mean anything to him the only thing that mattered was humanity. He never took salary from his organization. He lived as a ordinary person but the work he did was not that of an ordinary person. He did not care about the worldly things. He was not materialistic. He did not care about fame. He just wanted to serve humanity as long as he lived. He was closer to humans for whom he cared about than any other personality given above.