

Change Doesn't Always Means Progress

The Outline

(1) Introduction

Thesis: Mere transformation from one form to another may be a change but not progress because progress is measured through tangible outcomes, raised efficiency, constricted risks, and broadened results.

(2) Manifestations where change occurred without progress

(a) Industrialization ^{multiplies} ~~compounds~~ production capacity but at the cost of environmental disruption

(b) Digital communications facilitate real-time connectivity with loved ones but proves inadequate, raising mental health issues

(c) Feminist movements institutionalized gender equality; however it remains symbolic in traditional culture due to patriarchy

(d) Globalization connects people across borders but international ^{financial} policies colonize poor countries in new ways

(e) International laws and conventions reflect progress in global order but realism theory lessens its ^{practicality} progress

(f) Shift to clean energy pledges climate environmental protection, but climate cost in its production demonstrates its disruptive impacts.

(g) 18th Amendment democratized federal structure of Pakistan, but weak local government raises skepticism about progress

(h) Rising social media use raises awareness about ethical principles, but shift to materialism and individualism questions progress in moral values

(i) Agricultural intensification provides short term growth, eroding soil quality for long time

(j) Re-electing new politician merely changes the head without progress, as ~~per~~ real change demands new manifestos and innovation

(k) Modernization improves community's lifestyles; however it impoverishes cultural diversity,

leading to cultural homogenization

(3) How progress achieved along with change

(a) Balanced and regulatory change ensures progress

(b) Measurable outcomes and risks allows sustainable progress

(4) Conclusion

The Essay

Since inception, Pakistan has adopted democracy as its system of government; though the country transformed from a colonized state to democratic one, weak democratic culture constrained its progress in reality. It demonstrates that change doesn't always mean progress. Real progress is achieved with desirable outputs, balanced growth, and inclusive development. These are various manifestations where change is explicit, but progress remains minimal. In the contemporary world, industrial growth multiplies production, but costs heavy burden on climate. Similarly, digital connectivity ensures continuous communication, but it remains inadequate in reality. Globalization and international institutions promise human rights protection and continuous interactions, but injustices and inequality still prevail. Likewise,

international laws promised rule-based world, especially after second World war, but powerful nations steered world order according to their interest, undermining global progress. Additionally, clean energy lessens global emissions, but its production itself releases harmful gases, disrupting ecological balance. Another example is that of 18th Amendment in Pakistan's constitution. It mandates devolution, but change in constitution doesn't bring progress unless outcomes are achieved. Similarly, social media raises ethical awareness, but declines modern world experiences decline in morality. Intensive agricultural growth promises output but at the cost of soil erosion. ^{Also change of} new politicians without innovation brings no progress. Likewise, modernization improves life standards but impoverishes ^{unique} identity. Hence, for progress balanced and regularized change is needed. Therefore, Transformation from one form to another may foster change but not progress because progress is measured through tangible outcomes, raised efficiency, constrained risks, and broadened results.

Industrialization multiplies production capacity but at the expense of environmental degradation.

Industrial revolution in 18th and 19th century proved a game changer for industrial growth.

Intense labour changed into mechanized work. From cotton separation from

its seeds to textiles production, everything became easier. This change proved as a catalyst for rapid growth of the world.

However, industrial emissions simultaneously damaged natural environment. Harmful gases, toxic chemicals, and unregulated change growth brought change in

gave rise to issue of global warming and climate change, intensifying disasters, floods, and heatwaves. Hence, change doesn't always means progress

as industrialization led to deforestation, water pollution, soil erosion, undermining natural resources. It illustrates that

global GDP multiplied at

the expense of ^{long-term} source of human welfare.

Similarly, digital communications facilitate real-time

Globalization and Human Rights: Progress and Setbacks

The Outline

(1) Introduction

Thesis: Globalization is a double-edged sword that has raised global awareness and institutionalized human rights; however ~~it~~ simultaneously it has widened inequality gaps, enhanced exploitation and privacy concerns, seeking international efforts.

(2) How globalization fosters progress in human rights

(a) Globalization has institutionalized human rights across borders
(UN charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

(b) It facilitates global governance and accountability against violation of human rights in states

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(condemnation of human rights violation and undemocratic steps by Human rights organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch)

(c) International conventions on gender equality are outcomes of globalization (SDGs, CEDAW, UNHCR)
Goals

(d) Mobilization against injustices has strengthened through globalization (Gaza Sumud Flotilla, Rising Gen Z protests against corruption and bad governance)

(e) Cross-border connections raise awareness ~~and~~ about human rights protection (#MeToo Movement, #BlackLivesMatter)
Feminist movements

(f) Global communications foster knowledge about climate justice, addressing climate atrocities due to global emissions (UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, Climate Finance and Loss and Damage Fund for developing countries on COP-30)

(g) Global integration voices against human rights violations, strengthening justice across borders.
(ICJ, ICC under United Nations)

(h) Globalization enhances economic opportunities, providing access to the poor and marginalized communities

(3) What are the setbacks to human rights attributed to globalization

(a) Widening inequality between Global North and South is the result of globalization

(b) Human trafficking has become frequent because of globalization

(c) ^{MNCs} Exploitation of mass and violation of labour rights are setbacks of globalization

(d) Inter-connectedness raises concerns about breach of privacy of human beings

(e) Poor implementation of international laws poses injustices for weak nations

(f) Globalization - augmented industrialization but intensified climate injustices and human sufferings
(Case study: Pakistan's Flood crisis 2022 and its contribution to global emissions)

(g) Globalization has colonized the world in new ways, impacting on human rights in developing nations

(4) **Way Forward: Navigating the pathway for human rights protection in globalized world**

(a) Strengthening international laws and their implementation

(b) Regulating MNCs to protect labour rights in poor states

(c) Formulating global regulatory laws to safeguard privacy of individuals

(d) Consolidating climate justice to reduced human sufferings attributed to globalization

(5) **Conclusion**