

7. A ship is safe in a harbour
but it is not the ship
is made for

Outline:

I. Introduction

"The real progress happens outside
the comfort zone"

- introductory remarks

II. Decoding the statement

III. A ship is safe in a harbour but
it is not the ship is made
for:

1. Artists are responsible to voice
against the state's atrocities
even they have to pay for
courageous actions; Arundhati
Roy from India presenting a
model for suppressed societies

2. Education system has to be
updated with changing time
rather than staying with

traditional outlook; comparison between Pakistan's static and Finland's dynamic education system

3. Voters enjoy benefits when they sell their voters, but democracy thrives when they show political consciousness; case study of voting culture in Pakistan and India

4. Public representatives are responsible to struggle for public development; Switzerland voters make their representatives directly accountable

5. Absence of intra-party elections favours dynastic politics but kills democracy; comparison between intra-party elections in the USA and Pakistan

6. Institutions have to pass through the painful process of

reforms to get the state
developed; Lee Kuan Yee's institutional
reforms changed the fate of
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7. Media has to be a watchdog
instead of enjoying privileges
from the elite; controversy of
Malik Riaz dictating the host
about questions, and ensuring
privileges.

8. Lawyers have to sacrifice the
materialistic gains to make the
truth prevail; lawyer movement
against Pervez Musharraf regime
in the late 2000s.

9. Justice system has to ensure
the rule of law rather than
back door deals with the elite;
Brown vs. The Board of Education
case presented a model for
other democracies.

10. Law enforcement agencies have maintain law and order instead becoming a puppet of ruling government; Jair Bolsonaro, President of Brazil, hijacked the agencies with money

11. A state has to stand against human rights violation even if the reaction costing it; South Africa standing against Israeli genocide on Palestinianians

12. Global organizations have to maintain global peace; The UN apathetic behaviours toward Israeli genocide is questioning its existence

13. Global financial institutions have to materialize development of developing nations; The author exposes the dark realities in 'The Economic Hitman'

IV. Why does it become difficult to leave the comfort zone?

1. Inherent human tendency to stay in the comfort zone;
(Book: The Hyperproductivity)

2. Change is always painful
(Book: The Atomic Habits)

3. Hard work repels ignition
(Book: The Art of Not Giving A Fuck)

V. Conclusion

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Essay:

It was a time of the 1960s in the United States of America, when the blacks were not allowed to sit along with their white counterparts, as per the segregation laws of that time. However, one day, a lady came into the public bus and sat at a vacant seat in the front that was supposed to be for the white. Her action entangled her in problem as the new-comer white lady ordered her to leave the seat. She followed the voice of her conscience and refused to vacate the seat. It led to conflict in that Montgomery bus, and the Police was called and she was imprisoned for violating the segregation laws. But it sparked the civil rights movement. Just an year later, she was allowed to vote as a free citizen of the USA. That lady - a model of courage - is remembered as the Great lady, Rosa Parks. The real progress and

change happens outside the comfort zone. In the realm of politics, voters, public representatives, political parties, state institutions have to come out of their comfort zone, sacrificing their materialistic gains, to make the real progress happen in the society. In the same way, global organizations and financial institutions have to achieve their objectives for which they exist instead of benefiting the elite and corporate giants. Now, the question arise: why does it become difficult to leave the comfort zone? The scholars provides reason that human inherent tendency to stay in comfort zone, psychological impriention of change and hard work repels the man for a change.

To begin with, decoding a statement: A ship is safe at harbour but it is not the ship is made for, every individual, or a system has to realize its core responsibility

or the function for which it exists. In its comfort zone, it is, without a doubt, safe, but its actual functions or operation lie outside that comfort zone. Therefore, the change of zone becomes inevitable. It is here to move from safe comfort zone to challenging operational zone for the real progress.

Artists have to voice against the state atrocities even when their courageous actions cost them the imprisonment or loss of materialistic gains. It is the social responsibility of artists to speak against the wrong. In return, it is likely that the artist has to pay the cost for the cause. Indian writer, Arundhati Roy presents a model for other artists to fight against the oppressors. She speaks bluntly against Modi-led government's harsh policies. For example, she has severely criticised Indian state for its policies against the Muslims, and Kashmiris in her book 'Azaadi'. In

retaliation, her few books have been banned and multiple FIRs have been lodged against her. But she has continued to speak against the oppressive BJP government. Thus, it can be said that artists have to come out of their comfort zone to make the truth prevail.

In the same way, education system has to undergo a painful process of updatability with time instead of staying ^{with} ~~in~~ the conventional standards. The reason is that the process of reforms demand struggle and huge resources, but successful state make it happen. For example, the Finland government brought education reforms in the 1960s and made their education system more based on new era of technology, creativity and critical thinking. Now, it stands 3rd in the Human Development Index (2022) In contrast, Pakistan has failed to reform the education system and it stands at 154th

out of 180th in the Human Development Index (2022). Thus, the education system has to be updated to make it work.

In the realm of politics, the voters enjoy the benefits when they sell their votes, but it costs the democracy. The reason is that when voters lack the political consciousness and sell their votes, democratic elections in a democratic state become a ritual. Many South Asian states are facing the menace. For example, in Pakistan and India, there is a culture that a whole family votes for a member on the basis of caste or baradari. And the head of a family is paid accumulative money for all the votes of family members. Moreover, in every constituency there is a rate system for a vote that can range from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 50000 depending upon the area. Thus, the voters have to

sacrifice their temporary money for greater public interest.

In the same way, the elected public representatives do not struggle for the betterment of their people. These representatives involve in corruption and patronage system which compromise public development. Many states have made their representatives accountable so that they do not deviate. For instance, the concept of direct democracy is materialized in Switzerland where citizens made their representatives directly accountable and depose them when they go wrong. Thus, the public representatives have to come out of their comfort zones and struggle for the betterment of society.

Moreover, the absence of intra-party elections favours the dynastic politics, but it kills the democracy. The reason is that in

The absence of or weak intra-party elections, the member of a same family is favoured for party leadership and it does not allow the grooming of leadership in a country. Many contrasting example back the argument. For example, in the USA, where there is strong culture of intra-party elections, rarely the member of a same family is elected as a Party's candidate for presidency. In contrast, Pakistan's national political parties are dominated by a single families who are have ruling the parties for generations. It can be said that political parties have to come out of their comfort zones to promote democracy in the country.

Likewise, the state institutions have to go through a painful process of reforms for state development. The process is painful because it demands the change in structures of institutions, people's

set beliefs and in some cases traditions. When reforms are enacted, the development becomes inevitable. For example, during the 1960s, when Singapore gained independence, the people were facing acute hunger and poverty. However, under the leadership of President Lee Kuan Yee, the government implemented policies and made Singapore the first world nation. Thus, institutions have to come out of their comfort zones for real state development.

Moreover, ~~the~~ the media has to be a watchdog on state's policies and elite's actions instead of enjoying the privileges. The core responsibility of media is to make state and elites accountable. However, in many states, media deviates. For example, in a ~~very~~ famous controversy, when the hosts of a media talkshow were demanding gifts from Malik Riaz, a businessman. In return, Malik Riaz was dictating them not to ask

harsh questions. Thus, media has to come back to its responsibility of social mobility.

In the same way as that of media, lawyers have to sacrifice the materialistic gains for the truth to prevail. It is the responsibility of a lawyer to fight against the falsehood. The lawyer movement led by Chaudhry Alizaz Abbas present a model that the lawyers have to fight against the oppressor. That movement in 2007 revived the democracy in the country, although the lawyers have to suffer hardship during those black days of Pakistan's political history. It can be said that lawyers have to come out of their comfort zone for a greater & social cause.

Moreover, the justice system has to ensure that the rule of law prevails in the society. Elite grants benefits to the

judges which compromise the rule of law. Great nations are made by the impartial justice system. For example, during the civil rights movement in the USA during the 1960s, the Supreme Court, in its decision about 'Brown vs. The Board of Education', ordered that irrespective of colour or race, everyone has the equal right to education. It can be said that justice system has to ensure the rule of law instead of favouring the elite.

Law enforcement agencies have to maintain the law and order situation in a society instead of becoming a puppet of a ruling government. When the law enforcement agency obeys the ruling elite, it receives materialistic gains but compromise the societal interest. For example, Brazilian populist president, Jair Bolsonaro, hijacked the state agencies and ^{has} ordered them to work on his dictations. This has

compromised the democracy in the country. (How Democracies Dies? :book)

Global organizations have to keep in mind their core responsibility of maintaining a global peace. For example, the UN has failed to resolve Russia-Ukraine conflict and Palestine crisis. In this regard, the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres said, "The UN was born out of war to end war, but it has failed to do so. We must give peace another chance." Thus, the global organizations have to come out of comfort zone and ensure the global peace.

Likewise, global financial institutions have to ensure the development of the poor nations. These institutions are benefiting the elite and corporate giants instead of public development. The author says in book, 'The Economic Hitman' that the global

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financial institutions including the IMF, are designed in such a way that developing nations are given so-called assistance loans for development, but in reality they operate in the interest of developed states and their corporate giants. Thus, it can be said that these financial institutions have to help the developing nations for which they exist.

Now, the question arises: why is it so difficult to come out of comfort zone? Firstly, inherent human tendency forces the man to stay in a comfort zone. This tendency make human fearful of unexpected consequences. The authors elaborates in his book, 'The Hyperproductivity' that we use social media and continue to do so ple. because of dopamine effect that says forces us to achieve pleasure and avoid actions that cause pain.

Thus, inherently human is forced to stay in comfort zone.

Secondly, the change is always painful & it repels the actions for change. The author says in his book, 'The Atomic Habit' that one the major hurdle in developing a new habit is that man do not want to change the previous bad habit. He says when bad habit is set it becomes difficult to change it; Same works for other aspects of life.

Lastly, the perception of hard work repels the action. The author, ~~James~~ says in his book, "The Art of Not giving a Fuck," that procrastination, delaying in action, is because of the harsh image of hard work in the mind. The solution is to break the difficult task into smaller easy tasks. Thus, hard work perception hinders the change.

It can be concluded that

the real progress happens when one leaves the comfort zone and recognizes the core responsibility. In the domain of politics, every stakeholder ranging from voter to state has to sacrifice the comfort zone for a greater cause. At global level, organizations and institutions have to know their responsibility of peace and stability maintenance. Different scholars provide the reasons for the difficulty in coming out of comfort zone: human inherent tendencies against the change and harsh hard work perception. ^{However,} the real progress and essence lies outside the comfort zone, where the responsibilities lie.