

What is right is not
always popular, and what
is popular is not
always right

Outline:

1) Introduction:-

The fallacious and
controversial ideas, beliefs and
notions are prioritized over
moral and ethical practices due
to their greater acceptance.

2) What is right is not always popular

In historical perspective

2.1.a) Encountering of undue criticism
by some historical figures for
presenting their unpopular ideas
case in point: Radical behavior of
16th century's people toward Galileo's
idea of Heliocentrism

Day: _____

Date: _____

2.2.b) Negation of Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) idea of Islam by staunch Arabs
case in point: Prophet Muhammad migrated toward Madina.

2.2.c) Deviation from ^{popular} patriarchal system backfired on struggle for true prosperity
case in point: Malala Yousafzai's advocacy for girls' education

2.2.d) Going against the popular agenda poses serious threat on incoming unpopular ideas
case in point: The Bhutto's family struggle for democracy

In contemporary world

2.3.a) The world's confirmed norms bringing it on the verge of ending
case in point: The unseriousness

Day: _____

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about climate change — US withdrawal
from paris Accord

2.3.b) The unacceptance against the
evils of society due to
widely popularity
Case in point: Extra Judicial Killings
and imprisonment of leaders
of political parties.

2.3.c) Suppression of voice due to
unpopularity of the vision and
idea

Case in point: Netan Yahu's rejection
on the ICJ's call

2.3.d) Killing of the muslims beyond
ethical and moral standard.

Case in point: Bloodshedding in Gaza

3) What is popular is
not always right:

3.1) In historical perspective

3.1.1) The widespreading ideas

Day: _____

Date: _____

Suppress the voice of justice
case in point: France and Britain
^{did} colonization

3.1.b) The ideology of expansion
of territories promise for more
power level enormous human right
abuses

case in point: world war I and II

3.1.c) The double standard hypocrisy
due to power dominance
case in point: Saddam Hussain Killing
in Iraq

3.1.d) Human rights abuse ^{for} due
^{to} using of nuclear weapons for revealing
power's level
case in point: Hiroshima and Nagasaki
atomic bombing

In contemporary world

- 3.2.a) The emerging vulgarity

Day: _____

Date: _____

ideas are being heavily followed
by young people
case in point: The promotion of
veloging culture by figures like
Ducky Bhalì

3.2.b) The wide spreading idea of
earning by unethical means
case in point: Use of apps such
as Mingo and Bingo e.

3.2.c) The looming culture in
present world being accepted
due to widespread popularity
case in point: The culture of
fast food

3.2.d) In developing countries unethical
practices are adopted due to
persistent culture from centuries
case in point: Honour Killing in Pakistan

Conclusion:

Day: _____

Date: _____

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It always remained the common practice of the world in which popular ideas are accepted while innovatives are rejected.

Galileo encountered enormous criticism and threats in 16th century for proposing his idea of heliocentrism.

In his theory of heliocentrism, Galileo proposed that Sun is ^{not} revolving around the earth. It was against the idea of geocentrism.

It stated that Sun is revolving around the earth, while earth is static. For proposing this idea, he encountered many backlashes.

Hence there ~~was~~ no acceptance about right but towards popular.

In Islamic history, initially ^{Arabs} people were followers of idols. They were staunch and blind followers that even if someone ^{question} talks about the