

ESSAY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt an essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

60+64

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/ her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Remarks

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1. Invigilator Signature

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2. Invigilator Signature

Name ISHAN PRATAP SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date 07/11/2015

Signature

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SECTION - A

1. People are sheep. TV is the shepherd.
2. Introduction of technology at early age kills creativity
3. Social Networking: a great invention or the end of privacy?
4. Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success.

SECTION - B

1. Chanakya may have been from India, but its Indians who never followed his advice
2. Cooperative federalism is the key to mitigate regional inequality and promote national unity.
3. The "temple of democracy," as Indians have long hailed their parliament, has been soiled by its own priests.
4. Make in India is the first stage; the final stage that is, made in India is very demanding.

SOCIAL NETWORKING: A GREAT INVENTION OR END OF PRIVACY

It was in October of 2014 that a 'deal' made international headlines but it was not a deal between two sovereign nations, neither it was a deal between an multilateral agency and stakeholders. It was a 19 billion dollar deal between two giants of digital social networking game. The scale of deal was immense and the amount defied the GDPs of all sub-Saharan African nations but that was not even the central point of the buzz, the central point was the amount of information these two will monopolize. Today's age is called Information age as information has immense value. Information about a person hides his/her tastes, habits, hobbies and even his/her timetable. Information value increases with connectivity, if the personal data from facebook, tweets from twitter, employment information from linkedin, places visited from tripadvisor and photos from instagram are connected, the whole history, present and future aspirations of an individual emerges. Inadvertently, the users share their life with these

Remarks

giants without knowledge of where it all goes.

But what is a Social Network? It is simply stated, a network of individuals connected via some thread of information and communication. It is not a new concept either. Societies based on the similar interests and passions existed since time immemorial. Cults of illuminati or a society of rulers of the world are some images cultivated in urban legends and conspiracy theories. Less secretive was the concept of "Pen Pal" that emerged in 1980s and 90s to connect anonymous people across the globe via use of letters. But, it was the emergence of internet and information technology that changed the scale of the phenomenon. Friendster, Orkut, facebook, twitter, instagram became household names. "Frending", "selfie" and "viral" became common parlance. Even a new form of language emerged to chat on these networks. Laughter was replaced by 'LOL' and the expression by smileys. Today more than 500 million users exist on facebook which makes it the third largest country in the world, population wise.

Good
Intro-
duction

Remarks

Not only the scale has been enormous, the impact has been enormous too and some of them are very positive. As an open platform, it has given new channels to connect and foster innovation. MyGov.in is one such portal which connects people from across India and makes them participate in the developmental process. It also keeps people in touch, the joy of finding old school friend on facebook or finding a cool new restaurant on ~~Tomato~~ is beyond ~~its~~ description. It flattens hierarchies. The prime minister connects through various social networks and even uses it for diplomacy. The External Affairs minister has used it to hear SOS calls from Indians abroad and help them. Major actors, celebrity, intellectuals are on social networking sites. Moreover, they don't only connect individuals to individuals but institutions to people. LinkedIn gives several eligible employees better jobs and several companies perfect staff. Many startups and new businesses emerge from this characteristic. But the biggest virtue of social networks is its openness and lack of restriction.

Remarks

It was the same openness which made small Jasmine Revolution at Arab Spring and Nubhaya protests a nationwide movement. The non hierarchical nature of these networks make them an hotbed of democratic expression, mass mobilisation and quest for betterment.

But, this openness as the biggest virtue becomes its biggest vice. These social networks exist as monopoly over information. The threat to security of this information comes in two broad categories. One is involuntary one in which user doesnot declare information by choice.

Recent cases of hacking of Snapchat accounts and putting data online is a case in point. The safety standards

are non transparent and depend on goodwill of App owner. Another such challenge exists when photoshopped pictures or pornographic videos are put online as form

of revenge. Cyber bullying has lead to suicide of youngsters. Another form of privacy challenge is the

voluntary one. Cyber stalking only sees the info that has been put voluntarily by the user.

Loss of that sphere of inviolability of personal sphere.

Remarks

exists. Pictures are clicked arbitrarily and goes viral over the internet. Apart from challenges to direct privacy, there are issues of social loss. Paradoxically, the forces that make world a smaller place ~~also~~ increase the distance between humans emotionally. Face to face interactions are less and hangouts and chats galore.

Though it may be argued that violation of privacy may happen from government sources too, but social networks are different. Internet information database is like quicksand. You put information and it is duplicated and searched forever. The decentralized version of this info ensures that

no form of censorship works effectively. For example take the case of 'right to be forgotten' recently espoused by EU court asking google to delete search info of an individual who had taken loan and defaulted several years back. Now this case became viral on internet and the google search of this individual shows nothing but information of the loan and default! In longer time individuals lose feeling of self and lack of privacy leads to they attempting

Remarks.....

to impress wider public. Anorexia or eating disorders, commoditization of body on internet is case in point and ironically and perhaps interestingly, it done most of time by consent. The human desire of being noted thumps the quest for private space.

This voluntaristic nature is also one of the major challenge to regulation of these networks. Citizens see it as an encroachment on their rights to free expression and given that there is genuine danger of state excesses in citizenship.

The scale is also enormous, the internet is fragmented yet available to all for seeing. There are no overarching regulation and not only national borders but borders of technology also makes it difficult to regulate this

space. Developed countries have requisite expertise and surveillance networks yet the so called "five star jihadis" inspired by ISIS propaganda on social networks increase every day.

But presence of challenges does not mean that the task for open, transparent and reasonable regulation must

Remarks

be given up. Debates on net neutrality has shown that such a discussion cannot be intergovernmental but needs to be accommodative of netizens as stakeholders. A basic framework of international standards with all stakeholders on board is necessary. Countries need to rise above ideological stumbles while giving leeway to sovereign control of nations over cyberspace. The sharing of expertise, cyber force and basic of rules of game including standards of data protection, security with allocation of responsibility in case of default and proper monitoring is necessary.

But, ultimately it is for the netizens to realize that rights exist and can be only exercised in a culture of rights where citizens protect each others right. Awareness and respect for individuality must be character of every individual. Internet is also a social mirror, its openness and unregulated access shows an individual, his/her real self. If netizens want an open regulation free space for articulation without governments acting as

Remarks

big brother, they must deserve it. Reporting of misuse and end to cyber stalking and bullying can only happen when these activities become a taboo in cyber reality as it is in real life as well. Social Networks are an oasis of opportunity and it is reflective of the maturity of actors who use it. They can be transformative if used responsibly and can expand horizons of participation and democratic expression. After all unlike the dictatorships of sub-Saharan Africa, the 'network' of facebook is so open that the biggest criticism against their zero rental plan and pro net neutrality came from their own network making them bow and take conscience of the wishes of its members.

Good essay
 but you need
 to include
 benefits of
 Social networking
 in more details
 in all sector
 for example -

60

Remarks

e-Choupal by ITC
 mygov.in

& many more

The "Temple of Democracy" as Indians have long hailed their parliament has been soiled by their own priests.

After the recent Lok Sabha polls as media was in a frenzy because after 30 years a single party majority has been taken in the Lok Sabha, one of the most shown incident was bowing of Prime Minister outside the house of parliament. This was not only suggestive but also symbolic of the place of parliament in Indian democracy. It acts as the melting point of ideas, a platform for negotiations and a channel of control on executive. In fact it wont be an exaggeration to claim that a functional and representative house of people both in letter and in spirit separates the desks from the democratically elected and thus, it is expected of the house to be functional, expressive and showcase the highest ideals of probity. Its debate must be opinions of the various segments and the replies of executive must be reply to the masses in general. But recently the parliament has failed to live upto its expectation endangering its biggest treasure of public faith.

Remarks

reposed in its members.

Indian parliament has earned the title of "temple" by glorious traditions of freedom of expression and negotiations.

not based on majority or minority but on the merit of the argument. First constituent assembly acting also as

the parliament showed great examples. Members voted for decreasing their own salary reflective of the economic

crisis that India was going through. The complex task of finishing the constitution was done on time and all

the voices were properly heard, even those of unselected

representatives of princely states. Later, many stalwarts

gave historic speeches in the premises of the house.

whether it's Lohia's speech on the deliberation of poverty line or Pandit Nehru's speech on the virtues of the planning

both sides of aisle were having shining stars which

not only went in the golden annals of Indian history

but set an example for parliamentary traditions worldwide.

Remarks

Don't take it too literally, just touch upon the idea in Intro-duction

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ISSUE TEST SERIES 2015

This created the legend of Parliament being "Temple of democracy". A temple is space of reverence and in democracy, the biggest authority is public opinion. Parliament being microcosm of same is reflective of that. Temple is also the place where wishes are granted. In a democracy, it is the executive which demands wishes and Parliament has the power to approve or disapprove it. Government cannot function without budgets, legislations and ratifications which are prerogative of Parliament. Parliament is also a space where opposition not only exists but is institutionalised. Their views are taken into consideration and political minorities also are given voice. But, most importantly parliament is room for negotiation. From the public policy to foreign policy, it ensures that even marginal voices are counted in decision making and maximum efficient decisions are taken. To facilitate this, parliament constitutionally is space for unrestricted freedom of expression and any thing can be said on the floor of house or in consonance with rules of the house.

Remarks

It is this basic freedom of expression that is often
 misused by members. When the act containing ^{Salary} of Members of Parliament was amended 28 times ^{from 1950} increasing
 it and the debate on important bills is hijacked, it
 not only leads to ~~the~~ loss to public exchequer, it also
 erodes their faith and justify claims of autocratic and
 successionalist forces. The house is sometimes not playing
 the representative of various interests, rather it
 seems like an institution divided on Caste, creed,
 religion and region. While the ruling party does not
 extend hands of accommodation, the opposition hijack
 the house for myopic ends often creating a negative
 culture of reciprocal vendetta often recurring in
 successive governments' tenure. Often it takes an ugly
 turn when all boundaries of parliamentary etiquette are
 broken, house property defaced, papers thrown on the
 speaker and sometimes even the pepper spray comes
 out. This hooliganism in the premises of the house
 not only erodes public image but also creates a mockery

Remarks

of Indian democracy abroad. Sometimes the boundaries of probity are broken. House trading irrespective of anti defection act and the showing of money in the house is a memory which is quite lived in Indian masses.

Why is that so? One of the major reason is criminalization of politics and muscle-money - primordial identity nexus

leading to undeserving candidates getting in the house.

Lack of house discipline and political image and commitment of the speaker who has the responsibility of being sovereign and fair in the premises and proceedings of the house.

Lack of coordination between ruling and non ruling party and use of hook and crook to stall government and make it difficult to take their goals forward.

The house is held at hostage as ego's clash between the ruling party and opposition and the net loser is public at large.

But, saying that parliament as an entity is not useful or has done nothing appreciable will be an exaggeration.

First of all, a dysfunctional parliament is more democratic

Remarks

Link these two
how increasing criminalization
increase disruption
As those who can't
win debates, fight in other
ways

than no parliament at all. This right to be represented has been earned by great sacrifices made by our political leaders and freedom fighters and must be appreciated. As the recent National Judicial Appointment Commission showed, the house is capable of getting a consensus.

In fact in matters of national sovereignty and integrity house has generally stood together. Whether it is 1972 war or Kargil war, condemnation of terror attacks or stand against secessionists, house has risen above

party lines to give a joint voice to the agenda. Transformational acts like Right to Education Act and Right to Information act have also emerged from the same process of parliamentary negotiation. It has given voice to marginalised and recent passing of private member bill on rights and welfare of transgenders is illustrative of this fact.

Thus Parliamentary representation needs to be regained and not given up on. Democracy is quest for greater

Remarks

excellence at every stage and Parliament is an inescapable part of the process. Election Commission has done a ^{lot of} reforms to ~~alleviate~~ ^{alleviate} lack of good representation. Yet a lot could be done. State-funding of elections, better security arrangements and banning of ~~£~~ candidates with bad credentials to contest is one way including banning of charged-off perpetrators of heinous crimes. Speaker must create a culture of resigning from his party as exists in English house of

Commons. He/she must look to be fair to discipline the house. Once he/she forbids his/her political credentials, the use of tryp hands becomes easier without bias. But, there is only up to a certain level that institutions can go. House will have to develop healthy customs and conventions to create a culture of enlightened membership.

In the introduction, the bowing of prime minister was called suggestive because of a very deep inherent reason and it is where lies the solution of all malaise. Parliament

Remarks

is not only a body but it also reflects our choices as citizens ~~and~~ and maturity of democratic participation. It is like a looking glass through which electorate not only measures the performance of representatives but also its own. Gandhiji stated that swaraj cannot be given, it is earned, thus an important part of swaraj is to state over self. Giving votes on basis of caste, race, religion and ~~politics~~ not policies sends representatives which takes their own election to be granted. They lack agenda and articulative power. Thus, the silver bullet in reforming

parliamentary culture is citizens enlightenment and realization that it is our trust with destiny that continues and if we reform ourselves and vote wisely, parliament being creation of ours will follow.

well-written

Missed on dimension

One, i.e.

64
Judicial activism, how fall in parliament's credibility allow scope for judiciary to disturb balance of power

Remarks

When this credibility falls even lower, even Army gets opportunity for a Coup, as happened in African Countries.

Constitutional formalism

The "temple of democracy" as Indians have long hailed their Parliament has been sailed by their own priest.

Intro ①

PM bows before parliament
"bows before collective opinion of Indian masses"

Conclusion

Reflective of our capacity
⑧

- Debate over own salary passed by voice vote
- Dissolution of caste / Creed / Peppercorn + unparliamentary language.
- No Discussion over Dep bills
- Opposition / critical problems
- horse trading

Good thing
I
line of democracy
National interest
No common sense

No Discussion
No Dissolution
No Dep
No Common sense

Not all bad

- Great bills
- Vote to be marginalised
- Great traditions

No Dep

Why Temple
Space of Revolution
When you ask
to what
Melting pot of ideas

③ highest place
④ Give space to opposition / unrestricted freedom of speech

- Criminalisation
- use of money
- ④ Disruptive in house
- ⑤ Retrospective of speaker

way out -> sometimes in position
⑤ of speaker / show distress

Remarks

History & great traditions
highest standards
No Easy done

SOCIAL NETWORK: A Great Invention or End of Privacy

I demand better
Can be
Justified
Conclusion

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<p style="text-align: center;">Intro.</p> <p>Facebook WhatsApp App deal 16 Billion Dollars > Any country's GDP other than</p> <p>Technology/Globalisation/Connectivity → brings forces that make nations look smaller but alone individuals → but human rights are bigger when both</p> <p>Monopoly → combined huge amount of information</p> <p>Once put → like a quicksand → Never retrieved You are not what you are → You are what Google defines</p> <p>Cyber bullying → Pornography → Stalking → Outlets Social Laws → Nobody can hide Digital Divide → New form of exclusion</p> <p>Why a great invention Open platform → Net Neutrality Keeps people in touch → Innovation Foster Innovation → LinkedIn creates job Mygov.in Voice of Democracy Jasmine Revolution → Arab Spring</p>	<p>Paradoxical → what makes the world smaller → also makes the distance between humans → report & demot. show</p> <p>we give up rights → when we respect each other smile → Outlets the wrong place</p> <p>Citizen awareness</p> <p>Safe → Snapshot</p> <p>Never retrieved</p> <p>Difficulties → Extent citizens protect → Openness → Expectations</p> <p>Way out → Cyber law → Int'l cooperation</p> <p>Rules of the game</p>
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to fake information

political
Council
to people
difficult

Remarks

① what is Social Networks
History

Cyber law Int'l cooperation