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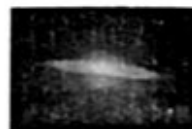
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ESSAY 2018

MOCK TEST (2) – (Test Code – 1075)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INSTRUCTIONS

The Essay must be written in the medium specified in the admission certificate issued to you. The name of medium must be stated clearly on the cover of the answer-book in the space provided for the purpose. No credit will be given to the essay written in a medium other than that specified in the admission certificate.

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

Write TWO Essays, choosing ONE from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each: (125 X 2 = 250 Marks)

Section A

1. Privacy in the digital era: myths and realities.
डिजिटल युग में निजता: मिथक एवं वास्तविकताएँ।
2. Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are not a panacea for infrastructural challenges of India.
सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) भारत की अवसंरचनात्मक चुनौतियों के लिए रामबाण नहीं हैं।
3. In contemporary world politics, smart power is neither hard nor soft, it is both.
समकालीन विश्व राजनीति में, स्मार्ट पावर न तो कठोर है न ही मृदु, अपितु यह दोनों है।
4. What makes the desert beautiful is that somewhere it hides a well.
रेगिस्तान की खूबसूरती इसमें है कि यह कहीं न कहीं एक कुआँ छिपाए रखता है।

Section B

1. Early childhood development: the promise, the problem, and the path forward.
प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था में विकास: संकल्प, समस्या तथा आगे की राह।
2. Is democracy the best setting for strong economic growth?
क्या सुदृढ़ आर्थिक विकास के लिए लोकतंत्र सर्वोत्कृष्ट व्यवस्था है?
3. Creating a clean India: prospects and challenges.
स्वच्छ भारत का निर्माण: संभावनाएँ एवं चुनौतियाँ।
4. What will it take to make gender equality the norm, not the exception?
लैंगिक समानता को अपवाद की बजाय एक चलन बनाने के लिए क्या करना होगा ?

SECTION - A

IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS
SMART POWER IS NEITHER HARD
NOR SOFT, IT IS BOTH.

"In the state of nature, man is in a constant struggle for power, which ceaseth only in death."

- Thomas Hobbes,

Power is defined as the control of one man over the minds and actions of other men. Famous international theorist Hans J. Morganthau called power the "guiding star of a nation's foreign policy". All countries dream of establishing their influence over all other countries so that

all of their vital interests are protected. Power is the distinguishing factor which divides the world into superpowers like the USA, Great Powers like China and UK; Middle Powers like India and Japan and small powers, which include most countries of the world.

No nation is seemingly satisfied with the power they have. They try to accumulate different types of power, which is broadly divided into two types - Hard power and Soft power.

The traditional approach is called "Hard Power". It means the military capabilities and political clout of the nation. From Thucydides, the ancient Greek historian to Kautilya, the Indian

strategists, have long advocated the essentiality of hard power. The Spartans, Aztecs, Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, the British Colonial empire and even the present USA dominated their respective eras due to a massive preponderance of military power.

The advantages of hard power are commonsensical. Thucydides in his "History of the Peloponnesian War" quotes a dialogue between the giant Athens and the tiny trading state of Melos

"The strong do what they want to do, and the weak accept what they have to accept."

This brutal, but simple logic was clearly visible in the contemporary times when Crimia was invaded and occupied by Russia.

Also, the "P5" of the UN Security Council occupy their prestigious position because of their disproportionate military strength over the rest of the world.

"Hard Power" is essential to protect the "National security" which symbolises the life and personal liberty of all its citizens.

However, it is now seen as a "less useful instrument of state policy". Hard power inevitably creates a security dilemma. Other nations feel more insecure when its neighbour ~~buys~~ ^{buys} new weaponry, and ~~it~~ they try to match the neighbour. It goes on in a vicious cycle.

It is ~~also~~ seen as socially wasteful. India spends almost

Rs 13,000 crores for research in DRDO, while ICMR (Indian Council for Medical Research) gets only 850 crores Rs.

War is now seen as immoral by the global civil society and governments lose legitimacy with the use of 'hard power' for expansion.

To counter this, a new approach called, "SOFT POWER", a term coined by the International theorist Joseph Nye, is becoming more relevant. It refers to an approach based on economics, culture and people to people contact.

It is based on the assumption that, in today's globalised world, war ~~has~~ does more harm than good.

~~Advantage of~~ Cost of military adventures is much higher because of "economic interdependence". Cooperation in economics often spills over into political and economic arenas. Best examples of this is the success of European Union and ASEAN in contemporary times. Even traditional and historical rivals like Britain and France are now unbreakable allies.

Also the Global culture reinforces it. National traditions, food, music, etc. have become the new currency of influence. Buddhism has always been a meeting point for India and Japan. US "Hegemony" ~~is~~ over the world is driven by the "M-world" of Macintosh,

MTV and McDonald's. ~~India's~~

However, "Hard Power" cannot be fully ignored.

*Neo-realist political scientist John Mearsheimer says that military power is ~~the~~ inescapable in the anarchical structure of international affairs. India's recent decisive use of the military in the Doklam crisis ~~shows~~ and its success shows that 'Hard power' is far from obsolete.

SMART POWER:

Both hard power and soft power have advantages and inadequacies. The need of ~~for~~ the hour is for "Smart Power", which implies a judicious use of hard power and soft power. Its motto is

"Soft powers where possible,
Hard powers where necessary".

Hard power has brought
astounding security success
for Israel, a tiny country
surrounded by rival countries
like Iran and Saudi Arabia.
North Korea's nuclear tests have
forced the US to the negotiating
table, which was seen in the
historic success of the Panmunjong
Meet.

Even the recent declarations
of the US President showing
lack of interest in the NATO
shows that each country must
have self-sufficient military
abilities to defend itself, and
other countries cannot be relied
on forever.

Yet, hard power alone
often fails, as is seen by

the lack of success in India's new aggressive policy against Pakistan. It only ~~so~~ resulted in increasing Kashmir ~~times~~ unrest and the tightening of the alliance between China and Pakistan.

Soft Power can bridge the trust deficit in international relations. Countries like Norway has acquired enormous prestige in negotiating with countries, even though its army is almost insignificant.

Soft Power can help deal with transnational issues like climate change and terrorism, both of which have socio-economic ~~roots~~ roots. They cannot be ~~de~~ solved by military power, as was seen in the long "War on Terror", which only made Afghanistan a

recruitment hotspot for fanatics.

The advent of nuclear weapons have essentially made military engagements a "negative-sum game" where both countries ~~will~~ involved in the conflict will lose because of "MAD-Mutual Assured Destruction".

Therefore, a mutually exclusive approach of either hard or soft power is not realistic. A "smart" balance of both is required. Present Indian approach to the Indian Ocean region is a good example. It engages in military engagements like MALABAR exercises with USA and Japan. It has port facilities agreements with Vietnam, Australia and

Singapore. "Quad" of India, ~~and~~ Japan, US and Australia has been formed recently.

Yet at the same time India has launched 'Project Mausam' to expand cultural cooperation. IORA is leveraged for economic and infrastructural ties simultaneously.

Both approaches complement each other, and cannot replace the other.

Einstein famously said "I don't know with what weapons world war III will be fought with, but, world war IV will be fought with sticks and stones". It implied the destructive potential of modern military engagements. Even though the Gandhian vision of a world

where war is obsolete is very far off, "Smart" use of power ~~to~~ will help prevent Hobbes' prediction of mankind's struggle for power ending ~~in~~ in death.

Remarks

4.

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO MAKE
GENDER EQUALITY THE NORM
NOT THE EXCEPTION?

"Her head held high,
looking everyone in the
eye,
unafraid of anyone,
due to her innate
integrity,

The modern woman never feels
inferior to any!"

- SUBRAMANIA BHARTI

"Pidumai Penn"
(New woman)

"Woman, this is your life story,
Mothering your role,
Sadness your destiny."

- MAITHILISARAN GUPT.

Gender equality is a question that has lasted millennia. The great political philosopher Plato is considered the first feminist, giving equal social, political and economic rights in his magnum opus "The Republic".

However, his own student, ~~the~~ Aristotle called women

"an incomplete male" and hence denied them even the basic right of citizenship. They were to be treated on par with slaves.

This debate ~~it~~ existed across cultures, including in India. From Bhakti saints and Ram Mohan Roy, to Gandhi's ^{great people} have campaigned for equality, but success have always been momentary, fleeting and largely inconsequential.

Gender equality means a situation where an individual has an effective equal chance to seize any of life's opportunities, without any disabilities due to their sex. Feminists use the word "sex" to connote biological differences between men and women. It is distinguished from "gender" which is ~~so~~ purely a cultural creation.

Equality does not mean biological equality, but it essentially means that cultural norms and values must not be a barrier for women's progress.

There have been several efforts at equality, both from individual male social reformers and women themselves.

In 19th century, Mary Wollstonecraft and others campaigned

for political equality. The effort has largely been successful.

Excluding a few patriarchal political systems like Saudi Arabia, most countries have given equal rights to women. Article 14, 15, 16 in the Indian constitution mandate equality in both polity and economy.

Social equality has been achieved in ~~many~~ ^{some} developed countries like Norway and Sweden, but countries like India are far behind. This has translated into global economic inequality for women, which is visible even in high-income countries like USA.

Gender equality is ~~not~~ an exception rather than the norm due to several

REASON:

In India, the cause for inequality is in social customs.

Economic Suavey 2018 cites

- Patriolocality: Woman shifting to husband's house after marriage

- Patrilineality for property rights

- Dowry - increasing the economic cost of having girl children.

- Old age Support and religious rituals is seen as a son's duty.

- Limited avenues for women's employment and earning potential.

In the international sphere, similar social customs are present, albeit in different forms and prejudices. Despite differences in development and culture, its effect can be seen in three broad indicators

① Attitude:

Gender-specific forms of dress, behaviour and play reinforces the idea that women are destined for a domestic and caring role. Across the world women are concentrated in "pink sectors" of teaching and nursing.

② Agency: It refers to the ability to make decisions. NFHS-4 showed that only 72% women in India could make decisions regarding their OWN HEALTH, which is an improvement over 60% in 2005.

③ Outcomes:

The global average of women in ~~Par~~ legislators is around 11%. In Indian state legislators, women's presence is only

9%. This shows that even without perfect legal and political equality, women are still underrepresented.

The cumulative impact of all these factors are visible in all aspects of life.

In the POLITICAL Sphere, it was best seen in the case of women in executive roles. Despite their low presence of 11%, most women leaders ~~to~~ try to be "more man than men". It can be seen in the haircut and dressing style of Hillary Clinton (who still lost the election), to the dominating and aggressive personalities of Indira Gandhi of India and Theresa May of Britain. At a local level, women leaders are mere proxies for their

husbands and relatives, as seen in the idea of "SARPANCH PATI."

SOCIAL impact is ~~the~~ best seen in the ~~the~~ what the CEA Aravind Subramaniam called

"The son-meta preference". Couples still desire sons, despite all political and economic development.

It is estimated that there are

63 million "MISSING WOMEN"

in India due to female foeticide, infanticide and later neglect of children. Due to stringent

PCNDT law restricting sex-selection and detection, it has resulted in 21 million

"UNWANTED GIRLS". "Son meta-preference" means couples keep having children until they achieve the desired number of sons.

In the economy, women's share in the work force is declining

from 36% ~~to 24%~~ in 2005 to 24% in 2015. IMF Chief Christine Lagarde said in 2016 that India's GDP growth will rise 27% if India achieves gender parity in work force.

To remedy this situation effective and frugent measures are required. We must strive to make gender equality the NORM, and not the exception.

Education and social development are major catalysts. Amaritya Sen cites the "Kerala model", where very high education levels and HDI indicators will inevitably improve ~~women's~~ gender equality. This will open up avenues of employment as well as an awareness of

their own rights and potential.
Women's presence in
legislative ^{work} must be improved
worldwide through reservation.
The stagnant efforts for
Women's reservation Bill in
India must be revived.

Developing countries around the
world can learn from RWANDA
which has made impressive
gains in this regard.

Women's participation
economy must be encouraged.
"Glass ceiling effect" or an
invisible barrier to women's
progress in corporates must be
legally eliminated. Concerns
about women's safety at
workplace must be solved. Supreme
Court guidelines on ~~VISHA~~ VISHAKA
case can be a guiding star.

Our families must also change in structure and attitudes. John Stuart Mill, the famous English Philosopher, in his work "Subjection of Women" ~~argued~~ called the father-dominant family as a "school of dictatorship". ^{equal} Women must be given ~~enough~~ voice at homes. It will help socialise the value of equality among the younger generation. In India, Meghalaya in particular and North East in general are considered ideal states in this regard.

Impressive gains have been made worldwide in the last decade, relative to the past. Indian governments Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna, Mandatory Maternity leave, etc have been remarkable successes.

However peer countries like Indonesia and China have performed much better, eliminating social bias to male children as seen in the "sex ratio of last birth". India is still showing a huge bias of 9.5% in this indicator towards boys.

Urgent system wide measures are needed throughout the world, which is putting at stake the lives of more than 49% of the global population. It will decide, if ~~it~~ ~~will~~ women will become the empowered 'Audumai Penn' of Subramanie Bharti, or if they will remain condemned "Mothering their role, sadness their destiny" in the words of Matthiasaran Gupt.

SECTION-A

3. Contemporary world politics, smart power, hard power, soft power, both.

Ideas Morganthau

Hard → Mearsheimer
- Power Maximiser
Soft - Project Mausau

Define power

Traditionally, power is hard.
→ Define. ~~Adv~~ Disadv.

Joseph Nye

Soft Defn
- Adv.
- Disadv

Smart = Both Adv.

1) Defn

- Morganthau - guiding star

SMART

Joseph Nye

Need both

Hard

1) Still useful
- N. Korea
nukes.

2) Security Israel.

3) US will ~~draw~~ away from NATO

Soft

1) ~~India's status~~ makes use of ~~expensive~~

2) functionalist spill over

3) Weakness India, app to Pakistan.

4) Democratic Peace

5) Terrorism has socio economic roots.

6) Nuclear weapons

2) HARD

- Mearsheimer
- Defn - Military, Political

ADV

1) Thucydides
- Commensurate

2) Security first priority

3) Cannot depend on others

CRIMEA

DISADV

1) Security dilemma
- Athens

2) India
- DRDO & ICMF.
1300 vs 850

3) Immoral.
Global culture

4) ~~India's security~~

3) SOFT

Defn - Culture, Economics
People to people.

ADV

Waa is less

Remarks

1) Interdep.

2) Global culture

3) Functional spill over

DISADV

1) Bread & butter

2) Ineffective

3) Hobbes - State of war.

4) Counter declares lb

Mussolini - 'Pacifism'.

DOKLAM

Way Forward - International instit, transnationalism, India's new approach - Sagarmala, Mausau,

5) CONC

Nehru - Obsolescence of war - far off.

- ~~India's~~

Einstein - World War

4 What will it take / Gender eq. / Norm / Not
 Ideal / Measures needed / Why it is only an exception / Mixing women 63 min / Unwanted girls - 21 / Women HST

Subba. Bharti to make
 Maithilishan, NORM

Reason
 What is gender eq.

Situation in India & the WORLD

Measures needed to make it a norm
 Benefits

Reasons of seeing Jyoti

REASONS
 Patriarchal
 Patriarchal
 Dowry, Age Gap
 Old Employ

1 Intro.

- Sub + Maithili
 - Define

4 But only an exception

- Glass ceiling in economy
 - Double burden - work force - lower - underrep.

More than Men - India, Hillary

- Patriarchy - underrep.

SOCIETY HADIA

WOMEN'S RES BILL

- unwanted girls - Missing woman - Son Metaphor - Violence - Gender specific

2 Situation in India, Village, Homes

5 Measures needed to make it the Norm

STRATEGY

1 ATTITUDES

2 AGENCY - Ability to make decisions

3 Outcomes - S.R of last child education

3 Reasons why it is only an exception

1 SOCIAL - education - ~~job~~

3 POLITICAL - Women's Res

2 ECONOMY - Jobs

4 FAMILY - JS Mill

3 Efforts at Equality

6 Benefits of Equality

- Women's movements
 - Suffrage - 1st wave - Mary Wollstonecraft

ECONOMY
 1 C. Lagarde - 70%

3 Family - JS Mill - Democracy

Remarks - CONST - India - Art 14

2 Social - Gandhi - education - gender

GOVTS - Subhash - World impact

- HADIA CASE - Saudi - driving licence

CONV

JS India Sub. Bharti