

MAINS TEST SERIES
ESSAY ANSWERS

Section-A

A) Seed of pleasure nurtured in womb of pain

Introduction

- Start with famous incidence of life of some famous & great personality like:
- ✓ Gautam Buddha, Swami Vivekanand, Mulshankar (Dayannand Saraswati), & many more left worldly pleasure for seeking ultimate pleasure i.e. truth / enlightenment / nirvana / wisdom.
- Some/any well known story of hard work of great personality can be mentioned which resulted into pleasure/successful life later.
- ✓ e.g. great Mongol leader Chanzeg Khan suffered extreme hardship in his childhood.
- ✓ A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's childhood was full of hard work. He faced lots of difficulties & pain which ultimately resulted into pleasant ending of life.
- ✓ Akbar's childhood extremities led him to the path of success & greatness.
- ✓ Abraham Lincoln's hard work while facing extreme poverty led him to the ladder which raised him to the post of president of U.S.A.
- ✓ Example of our current PM can also be cited. But one should be clever enough so that this citation could not take any political angle.
- In introduction part, even detailed meaning of phrase can be explained with relevant justification.
- Even some mythological connection can also be added in introduction itself to justify the statement that history also reveals that pain is must for pleasure. Examples –
- ✓ Eklavya in Mahabharata learn knowledge of archery himself by great practice and perseverance.
- ✓ Fourteen years exile to lord Ram in Ramayana meet him with great success.
- ✓ Thirteen years exile to pandavas in Mahabharata made them strong and different individuals.
- ✓ Ravana, kumbkaran, meghnadh in Ramayana were blessed by God after extreme and difficult prayers.
- ✓ Similarly almost every mythological story of demon says that he/she attains extraordinary power after very hard and difficult prayer.
- Even some scientific/principle of physics can be mentioned in justification of statement, like:- Newton's 3rd law of motion- equal & opposite reaction to every action. Similarly, quantum of pain decides quantum of pleasure , work has to be done for any motion, etc.

Main body

A) Social outlook of phrase

- Society as a whole gets benefited of hard work done by community as well as by individual. This argument can be supported with the help of examples like:- Jews society, freedom struggle of India, etc.

- Such social values should be promoted- that - do hard work & ripe sweet fruits in future, it (such type of thinking) bring down level of corruption, theft, dacoity & other crimes in society. It is good for healthy existence of society & nation as whole.
- Noble values should be promoted among guardians which would make them to take pain in inculcating moral values in their children, take pain to educate them ,etc, so that they would be benefited in future by response of their grown up children. Such issues promote welfare of old age, social security for aged people.
- Role of hard work in individual's life can be mentioned.

B) Economic Outlook of phrase

- Every business requires hardworking in the beginning & then result will be marvelous. In other words, every successful business entity today has their root in hardworking.
- Statement can be supported with examples like:-
- ✓ Dhirubhai Ambani was once a worker at petrol pump, then he raised to the level of the biggest private petro-chemical refinery chief/owner in India.
- ✓ Examples of Bill Gates, Azim Premji etc.
- Such thinking will boost environment of entrepreneurship in country & will play vital role in poverty alleviation & generation of employment for youth.
- Due to vast working population of India there exist tough competition in almost every field and sometimes this took ugly turn where business entities or corporate play dirty games to wipe out their rivals/competitors from market, various Bollywood movies examples can also be cited like-corporate.
Hence for healthy and ethical competition in market value of hard work should be inculcated among businessmen.
- Similarly for gaining easy money or wealth some market players are engaged in black marketing, hording, adulteration, etc. Adulterated food and beverages are dangerous for health of individuals, many health related diseases are direct outcome of such ugly market practices.
- Unhealthy population negatively affects quality of workers, escalate health budget of government and give rise to several other problems. So there is need to spread this message among society that earned money will give real pleasure, food adulteration laws should be made more stringent.

C) Political outlook of phrase

- Like economic angle example of successful world political figures should be cited who made very hard effort in their life to reach at topmost position, like
- ✓ Abhraham Lincon
- ✓ Mahatama Gandhi
- ✓ Rajendra Prasad

- ✓ Bhimrao Ambedkar
- ✓ Other examples
- Highlight some serious problems of today's politics and justify how value based on theme of essay has capability to solve the problem.
- Some recent examples of dirty politics of world can be mentioned with suggestions based on central theme of essay.
- Citations from political history of india , Indian mythology, and even some movie can be pointed out here.
- Discuss the dichotomy between politics role and politics methodology.
- Discuss the concept of Ram Rajya.
- D) Environmental outlook of phrase
- Our today's hard work in preservation of environment will surely bring better result tomorrow.
- Discuss the concept of sustainable development as proposed by Brut land report, which also highlight sacrifice by interest of present day generation for future generation needs.
- Man' need and men's greed debate should be highlighted here.
- Conclusion**
- Suggest some message to all communities related to central theme of topic.
- Essay can be concluded with some famous saying, phrase, etc which is relevant to topic and support conclusion.

B) University: Incubation bowl and not parade ground of nationalism

Introduction

- May be started with heart touching stories of recent past like-
- ✓ Death/suicide of dalit student Rohit Vemulla in Hyderabad University which leads to nationwide debate on student politics in educational institutes.
- ✓ JNU row with clever focus on theme that campuses are ground for learning and healthy debate on almost every socio-political issues of national and international importance.
- ✓ Incidences of hate towards Kashmiri students in various educational institutions of country with link that right to raise voice and freedom of speech and expression in central to meaning of nationalism.
- ✓ Incidence of ugly scuffle between AISA and ABVP students on issue of alleged anti national sloganeering and right to freedom of speech and expression.
- May be started with highlight of some world famous student revolution with special emphasis on rise of nationalism like-
- ✓ Student revolution of France 1968 on issue of problem between students and administration.
- ✓ Latest incidence of Hong Kong where City University students staging sit in over blocking of electrol reforms.
- ✓ 2007 Athens where students demonstrated against university privatization.

- ✓ 1989 Tiananmen protest also called June 4 incidence where University students protest for democratic rights.
- ✓ JP movement of India also has its roots in college students.
- Central theme of essay can be discussed with justification that universities are place for learning on various facets of life expecting nationalism from them is not justifiable.
- Historical stories in short can also be mentioned like-
- ✓ Nurturing of Chandragupta in Taxila University.
- ✓ Nalanda University as example can be cited where students from several countries gathered and learn various topics relating to astronomy, physics, mathematics, grammar, religion, international relations, etc , and they were not bound by narrow thread of nationalism.
- Mythological stories can also be mentioned like-
- ✓ Nurturing of Pandavas and Pauravas by guru Dhoranacharya.
- ✓ Nurturing of lord Ram and his brothers by guru Visvamisra.
- ✓ Rebellion syndrome of guru Sukracharya.
- ✓ Incidence when Karan was denied teaching by guru Dhoranacharya which compels him to take different root for learning by lying to Parsurama, similarly if today's students are not allowed to freely take part in ideological debate on various sensitive issues including nationalism then they may take wrong path may became anti national, incidences of youths going towards naxalism is burning example.

Main body

- A) Arguments in support
- Nationalism comes from inner conscience of individual and there is no need to show once love for county time and again by some parading.
 - There is clear cut dividing line between nationalism and hypocrisy. All time sloganeering some national slogan does not mean that one is patriotic. Patriotism is a broad concept which is reflected in all walks of life.
 - Even supreme court in several judgment stated that respect for national symbol is not necessary has uniform code only gesture are sufficient. For example- in "**Bijoe Emmanuel & others vs State of Kerala**" case SC held that there is no necessity to sing national anthem by everyone, only gesture is sufficient for mark of respect for national anthem.
 - Forcing something on students is against the basic tenant of learning, let them learn themselves what is nationalism.
 - Who give right to some people to distribute certificate of being nationalist and ant- nationalist.
- B) Arguments against
- Universities are place of learning then why students should not be taught about value of nationalism.
 - Learning by self is good but learning by delivery is also good because learning by experience may take long time and up to that damage may be done already.

- College students are in such a age where they can be motivated for extreme ideology of left and right, sense of revolt is also prominent among them because they link their every atrocities with action of state, therefore many youths are oftenly attracted towards naxalite ideology.
 - Some basic criteria should be fixed for sense of respect towards national symbols, even statutes also provides for same like – national flag code, etc.
 - Of course someone should not be forced to follow particular gesture as mark of respect for nationalism, similarly one should oppose the same by raising voice which sounds anti-nationalist.
 - There should be healthy debate on nationalism but it should be kept in mind that national identity is of prime importance.
- C) Debate between nationalism and individualism
- Individual rights can be sacrificed for larger benefit of society – it is well decided principle of law.
 - Importance to individual is itself included in nationalism.
 - Nationalism and individualism are complementary and supplementary to each other, they are not contrary.
 - More such debatable issues can be highlighted with examples.
- D) Suggestions – the way out from dilemma
- Some important recommendations of **Lindoh Committee** can be mentioned, specially which are related to student union elections.
 - A mid way should be suggested with strong arguments in support of one's views.
 - Recommendations of various committees and commissions can be highlighted which were formed for educational reforms.
- Conclusion**
- Suggest some message to student community related to central theme of topic.
 - Essay can be concluded with some famous saying, phrase, etc which is relevant to topic and support conclusion.
 - Sacrifice of nationalist during national freedom struggle can be mentioned in conclusion with arguments towards nationalism.
 - Some vision for future educational system can be mentioned in conclusion part.

C) Religion Divides, Cinema Unites

To state that human societies betray a rather amusing predilection for startling contradictions would be an understatement. Perhaps at the core of all existence, as the advaitins would profess, there does lie a fundamental 'oneness', but short of attaining this grand enlightenment, people in general tend to indulge in unabashed manifestations of differences. This rather egregious fact, suddenly dawns upon one when someone recounts the reportage of the Indian journalist, who, in the midst of the Taliban uprising in Afghanistan during the mid-nineties, found out to his endless surprise that the dreaded gun totting Taliban guerilla fighters known for their fundamentalist adherence to a particular religious

identity, would gladly agree to part with crucial war related information in exchange for a few Bollywood music cassette tapes! Apparently, Bollywood of all the things, truly managed to break new ground in Afghanistan when it united, although perhaps for a brief moment only, two people divided not just by nationality and professional ethics but also religion.

Identity is a tricky subject itself. But there are enough indicators that it is fundamental to human experience which is subjective in nature. So is our quest to realize who we are. Founders of all major and minor religions/sects at different points in history sought to address this deep rooted desire in humans to search for their true selves. The quest is perfectly legitimate, or so it seems, until it turns out that in anchoring oneself to faith-based identities, one veers oneself away from one's true nature, bereft of artificial, socialized markers. Religions might have been created as paths to guide communities towards peaceful coexistence. But in the real world competing for resources, they have, unfortunately, served to highlight the obvious distinctness from 'the other' – the believer and the non-believer and the several distinctions in between the extremes. So the world we witness today is divided not only into major world religions but sects within sects amongst them too. It is almost as if people are so keen to be on the right side, belief-wise, that they end up being on the wrong end, humanity-wise. Ironically, the 21st century world, despite having achieved remarkable feats in inventing tools of communication that are meant to bring people together is ironically torn apart by religious identities.

Human emotions (Shringara (love/beauty), Hasya (laughter), Karuna (sorrow), Raudra (anger), Veera (heroism/courage), Bhayanaka (terror/fear), Bibhatsya (disgust), Adbutha (surprise/wonder), and Shantha (peace or tranquillity) – the 'navarasas' as recognized in the classical Indian tradition of performing arts), on the other hand, are not only primal but also universal. These universal emotions essentially characterize all human civilizations and are accessible to all of us without discrimination. This could be the reason why when the cinematic world weaves into its myriad depictions these colourful worlds inside all of us and projects onto the screen for everyone to see, it becomes so much easier to relate to. The inner world, after all is much more vibrant than the outer world. Moreover, we are all gifted with the power of the mind to reflect upon it.

The closest example of the immense power of cinema to unite exists in our close vicinity itself. Bollywood frenzy in neighbouring Pakistan is, after all, not a new phenomenon. For two long time adversaries, that share a common history severed only by religious identities, all differences seem to somehow vanish every-time a new Bollywood movie is released. While this phenomenon is all too familiar in the case of India and Pakistan, multi-religious India and atheist China too seem to be witnessing the phenomenon lately. Even as the two Asian giants seem to be keen to compete in the global arena of geopolitics, movies released in

China seem to be breaking the ice between the tiger and the dragon. Indian blockbuster '3 Idiots', that really struck a chord with the young Indian college going aspirational population managed a similar connect with the Chinese youth. The recently released Dangal has gone on to garner business worth a whopping 1000 Cr in China! It is a remarkable pointer to the fact that India and China are both developing economies and the youth in both the countries harbor similar aspirations irrespective of what religious beliefs they ascribe to. There are stories galore for such phenomena having occurred elsewhere in the world too. Whether it is the surreal story of Indian movies striking a chord with distant USSR in fifties, sixties and seventies, giving the people there much needed relief from the bland communist existence or the sheer power of an immensely imaginative and creative Hollywood in bringing together USSR and USA fallen prey to the enmity of cold war, the power of Cinema in bringing together people is there for all to see. And so the Russians still fondly lip-sync to 'Merajootahajapani Phirbhilaltopirussi....' And the images of Rocky Balboa fighting Ivan Drago in the much adored fourth edition of the Rocky series testifies to the fact that it is not social identities but a universal quest for excellence and a spirit of sportsmanship that inspires and motivates us all as humans.

As was pointed out earlier, identities are crucial to our understanding of our world and to rest any confidence in these disparate identities based on boxed narratives somehow disappearing someday in near future would only be wishful thinking. But the manner in which we choose to align our likes, dislikes and preferences define who we are. Cinema is a medium that lends itself to creativity and creativity by nature, does not confine itself. Infact it opens up a whole new world of possibilities, interconnections and interdependence. As humans, we better choose to unite based on our shared consciousness of the essence of humanity rather than fragment ourselves into narrow domestic walls of religious identities.

D) Ideas are like fire which can be both servant and master

Introduction

- Discuss the central theme of essay i.e – ideas of human being is like two way sword means if ideas are used for benefit of mankind then they are like servant of man, they serve human being and make his life comfortable and easy but on the other hand if ideas are misused then they can be master of man and starts deciding fate of his life and may negatively impact his destiny. For example idea of atom bomb put the whole mankind in danger of being perished, on contrary idea of satellites are useful as servants because they are serving interest of man.
- Some interesting story can be cited which conclude that negative ideas lead to path of

disaster whereas positive ideas can lead towards successful path. Like-

Two brothers have different motivations from their alcoholic father, one became alcoholic because his ideas compel him to become like his father, on the other hand other became teetotaler and surprisingly his source of motivation was his father again, this does happen because his ideas inspire him to not become like his father. Concludingly, it is all about way of ideas which decides destiny of man.

- Some famous quoting of well known thinker can be mentioned which is related to theme of topic and try to modify such saying according to topic, like- "Life is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing." Says Shakespeare. If there is no significance of this 'sound and fury' why should we indulge in it so seriously. We take pride in our success, build castles in air and on earth, subdue the enemy, accumulate money-but this pageant of life is unsubstantial and melts away soon. Still we never realise its labyrinth and happily do we demonstrate our involvement. We are so engrossed in its activities that we deliberately delude ourselves into the belief that life is not a vision or a dream. Self-delusion is perhaps the worst form of foolishness. Earthly life is not the terminus, it is merely an inn, a mile-stone of our journey but we never take it to be so.

Main body

A) Argument for Ideas as destroyer

- His inventions and discoveries have landed him in such a situation as has endangered his existence, shaken the foundations of the citadel of knowledge which he has been beautifying since ages.
- Wisdom does not lie in knowing all or in knowing well, it lies in using knowledge well. A scientist, who makes weapons of destruction, a writer who instigates the people to revolt, a politician, who pushes the world down a precipice, a scholar, who dispenses knowledge that corrupts thinking cannot be wise. Like fools they consider their predecessors unwise, they pride over their achievements and triumphs though they profess to be better equipped, in terms of knowledge and experience, yet find themselves like rats in a blind alley. Their vision is limited not only by space and time but also by their incapacity to extend it into the misty future. So his wisest thoughts lose their relevance as the values of life undergo a change. Follies of the past seem to make man wiser but the wisdom of today may prove to be a folly tomorrow.
- Man has harnessed Nature to his advantage, probed the mysteries of space and planets and has made tremendous progress in medical science. With technological progress we hoped to abolish war, poverty, hunger, disease, violence, waste and injustice. But in our effort to do so we have created a perpetual war of nerves, more poverty and hunger by reducing the purchasing power of money, more diseases by polluting the atmosphere and creating a strain, more violence by equipping us with powerful weapons of destruction, and more injustice by justifying it through racial and national superiority.

- Some ideas has brought us to the brink of disaster: hydrogen and cobalt bombs has capability to wipe the world out of its existence.
- B) Argument for Ideas as maker/helper
- All great achievement begins as an idea, but when mixed with desire, those ideas are transformed into goals that are in time accomplished.
 - Famous inventions and their usefulness can be mentioned, like- fire, wheel, electricity, air bus, satellite, etc.
 - The greatest achievements of men, were at first, nothing but dreams of the minds of men who knew that dreams are the seedlings of all achievements.

A burning desire, to be and to do, is the starting point, from which the dreamer must take off.

- All achievement, all earned riches, have their beginning in an idea.
- Some famous quote can be mentioned like- "All achievements, all earned riches, have their beginning in an idea"-**Napoleon Hill.**

Conclusion

- Ideas should be welcomed in all spheres because they makes man's life different from other creatures.
- Ideas are not themselves mala fide but desires of man are mala fide which in turn makes ideas corrupt.

Section-B

A) Water issues in federal India

"if wars of this century were fought over oil, the wars of the next century will be fought over water" Ismael Serageldin, vice-president world bank in 1995

It highlights the importance of water both for the country and world as a whole.

Introduction:

Start with news related to current affairs, as it shows relevancy of topic in the present context.

National conflict:

- 1) Kaveri water dispute (Tamil Nadu and Karnataka)
 - 2) Sutlej Yamuna link Canal (Haryana and Punjab)
 - 3) Mahadayi (Mandovi) (Karnatka, Goa and Maharashtra) etc.
- International Conflict (where Indian states are involved)
- 1) Tistawater dispute (West Bengal and Bangladesh)
 - 2) Barak river dispute(Dam at tipaimukh in Manipur, Bangladesh has its concern)
 - 3) Brahmaputra (building of dams by china)
 - 4) Indus water dispute(Jammu and Kashmir not getting fair share)

Impact of these disputes on India

- **Danger** to unity and integrity and composite culture
- **Social Disharmony (People of other states attacked)**
- Economic loss (bandhs and protest)
- Conflict between federal units
- May give birth to Regionalism

Main Body

Relevant constitutional provisions

- Entry 17 in the state list(water is state subject)
 - Entry 56 in union list(regulation and development of inter-state rivers)
 - Article 262 (Parliament has right to legislate)
- Why the conflict (it has its origin in geology, metrology, political etc.)**

- Lack of water (only 4% of world's water, it has to support 17.5% of world population)
- Competing demand on Water (Farming, animal Husbandry (largest no. of livestock 15% of the world), industry, household)
- More than 50% of India's population dependent on agriculture , so sentiment attached with wa water

- Temporal nature of monsoon(more than 75% of rainfall during 4 rainy months)
- Spatial Nature of Monsoon (many parts of India receive less than 75 cm rainfall ex. Martha Wada, saurashtra, Rajasthan, bundelkhand etc.)
- Uneven distribution of ground water, gangetic-brahmputra-indus valley have surplus water while peninsular plateau have huge scarcity.
- Wrong agro-ecological Practices (sugarcane in marathwada and rice in Punjab and Haryana)
- Wrong irrigation technique (dominated by flood irrigation , highly inefficient)
- Inefficient industrial water usage(thermal power plants, paper industry)
- Wrong international trade(exporting highly water intensive crop ex. Rice, soybean, cotton)
- Lack of perennial rivers specially in south India (godavri, Krishna are seasonal rivers)
- Hard rock structure in peninsular India resulting in little ground water.
- Most of the rivers are inter-state rivers
- Different federal units ruled by different political parties.
- States refusing to accept water tribunal awards.

Solution of Water Dispute

- Article 262
- Inter-state water dispute act 1956.
- Chief Minister conference amongst states, where disputed river passes.
- Conductive use of surface water , ground water and Rainfall
- 3 R's reduce water use, reuse water, and recycle water.
- Making people sensitive about water use through education
- Promoting cooperative federalism for water spirit for water use ex. Andhra Pradesh supplies drinking water for Chennai.
- Restoration of traditional water bodies(johad)
- Mnrega(5 lakh ponds will be constructed)
- Paani Panchayat
- Making water harvesting compulsory in both rural and urban areas
- Promoting sprinkle and drip irrigation (30% and 70% more efficient).
- System of rice intensification.

- Intra-basin river linking(Krishna-Godavari, ken-Betwa)
- Right agro-ecological practices (Rice should be cultivated in areas having rainfall more than 100 cm.)
- Change in international agricultural trade (India should import water intensive crop like china.)
- International cooperation with countries like Israel which are leader in water efficiency technology
- International cooperation from neighboring countries like china, Nepal and Bhutan.
- Ground water need to be regulated properly
- M.S. Swami Nathan recommendation ,declaring deep aquifers as national property
- More R& D in crop ,(less water intensive crops)

Conclusion

- Finding more water is problem, but still India has sufficient per capita water availability (1500 meter cube).
 - Technology can be used to increase water use efficiency
 - Political maturity(give and take)
 - Awareness amongst people.
 - Water saved is water produced
- Cooperative bargaining approach is the need of hour for sharing water efficiently and strengthening and empowering institution to implement the agreements. National water commission independent of daily political pressure for dispute resolution, perspective planning and information gathering. A federal structure incorporating river basin authorities and water user association. These rivers which are source of conflict can be turned into an integrative force binding people of different faith, region, language and culture into one thread.

B) Surgical strike : Beginning of era of aggressive foreign policy

Introduction

- May be started with mythological stories of Mahabharata where lord Krishna himself visited to kauravas as messenger of peace as last resort to avoid conflict between pandavas and kauravas
- Mythological incidences like sishupalvadh by lord Krishna can be cited which shows relevance of being aggressive after a certain limit of soft policy as lord Krishna forgive 100 abuses of sishupal.
- Background of soft foreign policy of India can be mentioned with clear shift towards aggressiveness
- Any other emotional story of soldier family can be mentioned after his death due to insurgency incidences....which highlight problem of over soft power diplomacy of India, like intrusion of Chinese army in leh sector of India while Indian PM was focusing on border peace with Chinese counterpart.....but story should be short and precise
- Changed social atmosphere of country with positive confident outlook can be cleverly mentioned which clearly shows general consensus towards aggressive foreign policy.

Main body

- A) Need for aggressive foreign policy
- Vicinity to terror centre of south Asia , specially growing hakkani network in Pakistan , revival of al- qaida in Afghanistan , withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan etc are threats towards not only India but for overall peace and stability of south Asian region.
 - Vicinity to drug trafficking golden triangle and golden crescent areas are supportive factors for non state actors, these drug trafficking modes are acting as financial pipelines for terrorist groups being operative in region.
 - India victim of state sponsored terrorism, Pakistan, probably because of soft foreign policy of India, which is mistaken as weakness of India by Pakistan.
 - Insurgency in Kashmir can be dealt with aggressive foreign policy, it is evident from failure of soft diplomacy of India especially in solving Kashmir problem, even china's stand on Kashmir towards Pakistan is direct result of softness of India.
 - Loopholes of soft policy of India, like India's stand on Tibet issue which states Tibet as integral part of china and reiterates by non acceptance of Shimla accord of 1915 (Mc Mohan Line), capturing Akshi Chin area , stapled visas to Indian citizens of J & K and Arunachal Pradesh in past.
 - Stagnancy of Panchsheel doctrine.
 - Ideological threat from terror modules like ISIS are misleading Indian youths towards undemocratic terrorist path.
 - Border tensions with neighbours need aggressive foreign policy up to some extend.
- B) India's preparedness towards aggressive foreign policy
- Increasing armour strength of India, specially in last two decades put some neighbours on defensive track.
 - India is largest arms importer in world. Examples of some recent arm deals can be cited which strengthens India's strike capability.
 - India's defence budget – one of largest in world, it shows India's preparedness towards war like situations.
 - Bilateral defence agreement-lemoa, warfare exercise, etc are strengthening Indian armed forces skill to deal with any contingency situations.
 - Recent cold start doctrine of Indian army.
 - Example of cross border armed strike in Myanmar. It is first such cross border operations by Indian armed forces, it certainly foster confidence of armed forces.
- C) Geo-political conditions for aggressive foreign policy
- Russian annexation of crimea is a burning example of world geo politics shift towards aggressiveness.
 - Chinese string of pearl policy is posing threat to security of India, is threat cannot be solely sorted by soft diplomacy.
 - China's aggression in South China Sea is posing threat to India's energy security as well as causing economic damage.

- Electoral promises of USA president Donald Trump will left little scope for grand success of soft foreign policy of India.
- China's open opposition of India at some international platforms like member ship of NSG, permanent membership to UN Security Council.
- Example from aggressive foreign policies of USA and China.

D) Arguments against aggressive foreign policy

- India's soft power diplomacy is worldwide appreciated and brings several good names for India.
- India has second largest diaspora in world after china; it has capability to deal with every diplomatic situation.
- India has rich cultural and religious history which has historical link in East Asia, central Asia, south East Asia and west Asia. This richness can be best harnessed by soft diplomacy not by aggressive foreign policy.
- Aggressive foreign policy of china in south east Asia brings bad name for china and creates several regional tensions which certainly negatively affect china's economy in region.
- USA aggressive foreign policy after WW II is a self defeating example, specially after Vietnam war.
- Border issues require utmost restraint to avoid conflict and third party mediation, aggressiveness may exaggerate the problems.

Conclusion

- Suggest good blend of soft and aggressive foreign policy to handle geo political situations.
- Foreign relations are lively relations which keeps on changing like human relations, so a stereotyped foreign policy is a dangerous game.
- Some visionary foreign policy can be mentioned with relevant justification.
- Necessarily appreciates the surgical strike conducted in recent past by Indian army as it boost the morale of armed forces.
- Essay can be concluded with some famous saying, phrase, etc which is relevant to topic and support conclusion.

C) Role of Private sector in Education

Introduction

- Discuss the evolution of Higher Education In Ancient India and the role of State in it.
- Discuss the Various Univerities in Ancient India
- Connection of Higher Education with the greatness of Civilisation and Economy.
- Discuss the role of Britishers in Higher Education In India.
- Discuss the current issue of higher education
- Introduce the role of private sector in higher education

Body of Essay

Regulatory framework

- Discuss the constitutional provisions;
- Discuss the administrative framework
- Discuss the regulatory bodies

Key Issues and challenges

- Issue with the establishment of University
- Issue with the fees structure

- Issue with the quality and accreditation
- Issue of Accountability
- Issue of Reservation
- Issue of Public funding
- Issue of expected demand

International Comparison

Higher Education system in Europe, and America, Australia

Conclusion

- Public private partnership
- Corporate social responsibility
- Judicial activism
- Amartya Sen approach
- Neo liberal approach of Education.

D) The New Indian Middle Class

Introduction

- Start with the virtue of Middle lass and evolution of Middle class in India.
- Role of Middle class in Mythology:
- Discuss the role and size of middle class after independence in the era of Hindu rate of growth.
- Discuss the shift in the nature of Middle class before LPG Era and Post LPG Era.
- Introduce the Vision of NEW INDIA and its relation with the new middle class.

Body of Answer

Shift in the nature, behaviour, role and ambition of New Middle class.

- Political Role of New size of Middle Class in Elections:** The Indian middle class has emerged as an important player both in terms of its numerical size and the influence it wields and is likely to play a crucial role in the recent general elections
- Result of Elections:** Test the ability of the middle class to apply its mind to issues, not only in the pursuit of its own interest, but from the point of view of what is good for the nation as a whole
- Class specific vs Nation Specific:** The problems that beset the middle class, and for which it will seek a resolution in this elections, and those after it, are both class-centric and nation-specific., adding there is no issue that concerns the middle class which is isolated only unto itself, be it governance, economic growth, corruption or public safety.
- Narrowing Heterogeneity and Growing Homogeneity:** "For the first time in our history, a pan-Indian class, largely homogenous, mostly educated and universally angry, is a factor in the war rooms of almost all political parties. In keeping with the global middle-class revolution, will the Indian counterpart emerge as a credible game-changer, with an alternative vision that shows political discrimination, a wider agenda, better organisation and an effective leadership? "Or will it merely be cannon fodder to be cynically manipulated by calculating politicians?"
- Shift in style of Revolution and shift in their anger attitude:** 2014 presents an opportunity for the middle class to assert the need for a new political idiom that devalues cynicism, values

honesty, is far more people-friendly and participatory, and rejects the blatant display of the trappings of power and the pomp and paraphernalia of office. "The political class is aware of this search among educated Indians. However, the danger is that it will seek to pursue its old agendas and manner of functioning while paying lip service to the new aspirations of the middle class," the former Ambassador to Bhutan writes.

"All middle-class voters will need that extra surge of vigilance to checkmate this duplicity. Basic tools in this endeavour would include checking closely the antecedents of political candidates, examining manifestos and promises rigorously, interrogating fund-raising methodologies and expenditures of parties for and during the elections, and focusing on specifics in terms of performance expectations."

Reasons for the shift:

According to Pawan Kumar Varma, there are at least seven reasons why the role of the middle class has changed today, and each of them constitutes a first in the evolution of this class

- a) **Change in Numerical size:** Firstly, for the first time, the middle class has reached a numerical size which constitutes a significant critical mass in the electoral arithmetic of the nation.
- b) **Change in Identity:** Secondly, this growth in numbers has reinforced the incipient homogeneity of this class to a point where, more than ever before in our history, it constitutes a distinct class

with an identity that significantly transcends caste loyalties," he contends.

- c) **Pan India Scope:** "Thirdly, this numerically sizeable class has for the first time acquired a footprint which is pan-Indian in scope, meaning thereby that is represented as an identifiable entity in greater numbers than hitherto in all parts of India.
- d) **Population Dividend:** Fourthly, this middle class has never before been younger, with the bulk of its members being around the age of 25.
- e) **Role of Information and Technology:** Fifthly, the powers of this class have undergone a veritable revolution with respect to information and communication, and consequently of influence, due to mobile telephony, social media and 24x7 news. There are few parallels in history for any class to have obtained such powerful instruments in such a short period of time," the author says.
- f) Sixthly, in a break from its past behavioural insularity, the middle class has, in recent years, given the first indications, however tentatively and selectively, of a willingness to be involved in issues which are not restricted to its immediate and exclusive ken of interests.
- g) And lastly, never before has the Indian middle class been angrier at the failures of governance, the mismanagement of the economy, and the corruption, cynicism, lack of idealism and the moral bankruptcy of the political class and those who are in collusion with it."