

Subject: ESSAY MOCK TEST (2) - 489

Name of Candidate Bhavesh Mishra

Test Code 489

Schedule

Registration No. 5604

Place

ORN

Time

3:00

Module

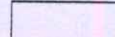
Classroom



Distance Learning



Classroom & Distance Learning



EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.



ESSAY - 1

(2) CYBER SECURITY - OR A THREAT TO PRIVACY

In 2013 the entire world was shook over by a storm when Edward Snowden, a contractor working for National Security Agency of USA revealed the extent of surveillance programme undertaken by NSA. The revelations were unprecedented and unheard in modern times. It was like some hi-fi science fiction stuff happening in reality. NSA had been undertaking a massive program where it scrutinised almost every bit of data generated in cyberspace on the pretext of warding off threats. No one was spared, starting from foreign embassy to government offices, servers of giant internet organisation like Microsoft, Google, Facebook all came under the radar of NSA.

After the dust settled down it ^{were} ensued a massive debate over how ethical the

actions undertaken by NSA? It evoked a mixed response. While some government agencies and their security apparatus defended the program stating that it was essential for global security while on the other hand civil society, internet service providers, netizens decried the actions as a threat to their privacy and immediately asked NSA to put a stop to this programme.

The debate over security vs privacy is a complex one and has no single and precise answer.

In the early 90's Tim Berners Lee a computer scientist pioneered the concept of world wide web (WWW) and it's unarguably the single most important change that technology and fields of communication has ^{ever} seen. It made the notion of distance and physical barriers absurd as everyone now was within the reach of a click of a button. The people quickly adopted this technology and today more than 35 billion people are connected 24x7 with each other.

The paradigm shift in technology also led to overhaul of government processes. The concept of e-governance emerged and all the works got shifted to internet. Soon banking operations, stock market, currency exchange were taking place through internet. Despite its growth, in the earlier days the use was for mostly official purposes.

However, another epoch making event took place with the launch of Google search, mail services, social media platform like Facebook, Twitter. The internet also spread to mobile phones which got transformed into smartphones ~~etc~~ and tablets.

All the above led to a virtual world concept where you could be offline but you will be 24x7 online through your e-mail account, social media and bank account. Thus alongwith a physical body one also had a 'virtual body'. One could communicate, share ideas get educated without revealing his own identity.

The cyberspace emerged as a global common. It was the most democratic platform the world had.

ever seen. It became highly decentralised without any single authority regulating it.

However, as with any other technology this also had a flipside to it and the world didn't have to wait longer to see the dangerous aspect of it. The whole concept of security and threat got redefined. Earlier one had to make a physical contact with someone to harm but now one could launch a massive attack in a country from the comforts of his room.

It soon led to development of bugs, malware, viruses etc to infect and damage the computer system of an individual or government agencies. Hacking, defacing of government websites, stealing of data became common. With most of world's critical infrastructure in the form of banking, stockmarket, nuclear power plant, hydel power plant, being online one could cause irreparable damage to these systems without revealing the identity.

A grave incident that brought the concept of cybersecurity to limelight was when US and Israel attacked Iranian nuclear power plant with Stuxnet virus.

The technology was widely used by terrorist organisations planning and coordinating their attack in much effective manner. It was a boon for them and they increasingly employed it to their advantage. The world which was already coping with these militants had to brace up for a new challenge. ~~At~~ Their activities further spawned other nefarious ~~and~~ elements in the form of drug trafficking, recruiting militants, black money, extortion etc.

Thus the need to secure the cyberspace was urgently felt and it led to the emergence of 'cybersecurity' under which government agencies monitor and regulate the internet traffic coming in and going out of their countries to track, decode and decipher messages which could lead to a potential attack

in the future.

Now looking at previous arguments it seems clear that if cyberspace is to function as a secure environment the strengthening of cybersecurity ~~meas~~ infrastructure has to take place. It's in fact a sine-qua-non for its functioning.

However, the vital question is how much of it should be there and how it should be undertaken. Because there is an essentially a trade off between increasing cybersecurity and ~~freedom~~ of one's privacy in digital world.

Imagine your daily activities being watched over by some third person and that too without your information. The person has complete knowledge of your food habits, likes, dislikes, financial transactions, confidential information etc. wouldn't it make someone uneasy? The 'Big Brother Is watching You' effect would definitely affect the manner in which we go about doing our business. We would be

Constantly living under a fear of being monitored or even arrested for even innocuous activities.

So we have to draw a line somewhere because over-regulation undermines the very spirit of the internet. The first step in this regard would be fixing the accountability of security agencies who undertake such surveillance activities. If they are tracking someone then preferably he/she should be informed at the end of day/month about the information being scrutinised.

Second, these agencies do not, ~~have~~ generally function under a legislation and therefore their working is opaque and clouded in mystery. A proper ~~leg~~ law delineating the mandate of these agencies and having a multistakeholder approach to these regulations would be the key. Ideally, representatives of civil societies, internet agencies, lawmakers and government should brainstorm and chalk out a plan that protects the interests of both netizens and

~~govern~~ country. Software and social media firms like Microsoft, Facebook, Twitter should also be made accountable for any leak of data or sharing of information with the security agencies. They should also come out with strict encryption standards and more research and development should be undertaken in this regard.

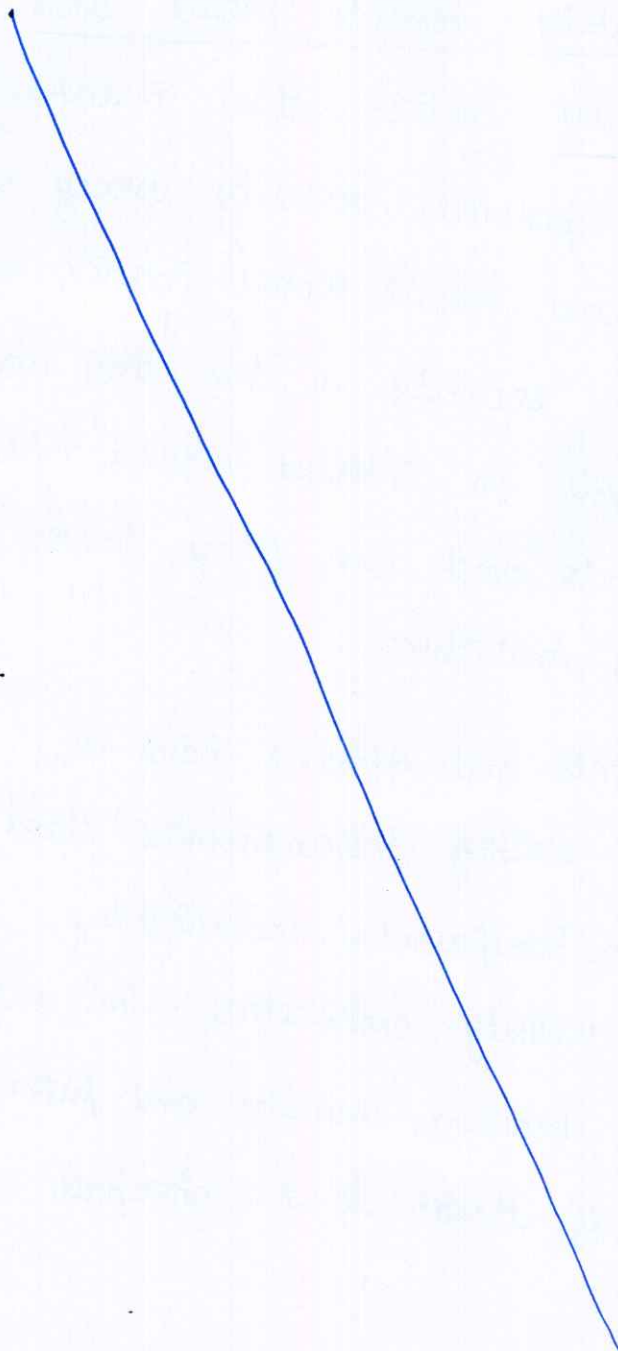
It should also be followed by educating the public about various cybersecurity threats. It's commonly seen that people don't logout from their social media accounts, or use weak password everywhere or install softwares ~~as~~ from spurious websites.

According to a report by Kaspersky Lab which specialises in anti-virus, India is one of the biggest victim of cyber attacks and with growth in number of laptops and penetration of internet in rural area the danger will substantially increase.

The activists for privacy should also realise that having a strong cybersecurity framework ultimately benefits people and protects their privacy rather than threatening it.

For example, a responsible security agency would not manually read email communication or chat but if the security is lax then many anti-social elements on internet would hack into such accounts and can play havoc with the privacy of an individual.

Thus, both proponents and opponent have to relent from their existing 'no-compromise' stand and strive for a transparent, accountable, democratic cyber security architecture. This will settle the conflict between security and privacy and would ward off threat to the cyberspace.



Essay-2

4. The Argumentative Indian is dying at the hands of an Intolerant Society

'let noble thoughts come to us from all sides'

— RIG VEDA

The above lines from our earliest text captures the essence of what a society should be like. A society is coming together of people striving for common good. No 2 individuals are alike therefore the thoughts and ideas developed by an individual will certainly differ from each other. Therefore, for society to function in a cohesive manner the assimilation, and acceptance of different ideas is necessary. Without tolerance there would be conflict and tension in the society and will ultimately harm the interest of nation.

In his seminal work 'The Argumentative Indian' Nobel laureate economist Amartya Sen dwells upon how our society through ages has been characterised

by the tradition of being 'argumentative' i.e. putting one's ideas without fear, engaging with other people through dialogue and mutual existence of divergent and sometimes totally contradictory thoughts. Contrary to ~~that~~ belief that existence of various ideas would lead to trouble, it has been Indian experience that it has led to multi-religious, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual society. India has been a melting pot of different ideas and traditions.

Our six schools of philosophy had contradictory opinions. Some recognised the existence of God, while others didn't. Gautam Buddha rejected the authority of vedas and yet saw massive following in India. Gradually several of key ideas like non-violence came to be firmly entrenched in Indian philosophy.

In the medieval times Bhakti and Sufi movements spoke against superstition, gave the concept of one God ~~on~~ but never in history they faced persecution at the hands of king or people.

The greatest example of our culture of tolerance has been our freedom struggle. It was a unique efforts in its own. Though Mahatma Gandhi led the movement he never tried to impose his ideas. Thus there emerged different strategies and definition of freedom and finally harmonious assimilation of all these culminated in our freedom in 1947.

Our constitution makers did a pivotal job of reconciling differences among various groups and enacted a constitution which has stood the test of times and strengthened our democracy.

Similarly, the 1st cabinet had many non-Congress leaders. Few of them were bitter critic of Mahatma Gandhi and Congress. Still, their opinion found due place in ~~the~~ the cabinet.

Fastforwarding 70 years from 1947 and we see today erosion of these very values for which we are globally known and appreciated. In

Recent times there have been unfortunate instances where intolerance has - damaged the social fabric of the nation. Last year anti-superstition activists Narendra Dabholkar was shot dead, a book written by Wendy Doniger wasn't allowed to be published and was pulled back. Nido Tania, a boy from Northeast was assaulted and he finally succumbed to his injuries.

It's ironical that with growth in literacy level, education, economic development, presence of 24x7 there has been an escalation in the number of such incidents. Today people have started identifying themselves with different camps and are not willing to budge from their stand. Rationality has become a casualty.

Intolerance is evident in the field of education, eating habits, economics, on concept of growth, gender issues etc. For example,

even learned economists have got divided over capitalism vs socialism debate, similarly vegetarian vs non-vegetarian, western vs indian education, environmentalist vs 'growth at any cost' approach are some spheres of life where ~~to~~ debate has degenerated into accusations. Due to patriarchal nature of society the rights ^{to} of women have been long denied but today with growing consciousness among women there is demand for their rights but these are increasingly countered by misogynist remarks and sanctions in the form of diktats by Khat Panchayats are imposed curbing their autonomy and freedom.

A fundamental premise of such belief is the notion that 'my way' is the 'only right way'. However, history shows that no idea however strong backing it may have can remain to be true forever. When Copernicus gave the concept that it was not sun but earth that revolves around sun, it was met with vociferous

opposition and he ~~was~~ also ~~given~~ faced death threats. However, soon the old entrenched belief gave way to rational arguments. Similarly all the social reformers ^{and thinkers}, viz. Raja Rammohun Roy, Vivekananda, Jyotba Phule, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar had to ~~face~~ ~~see~~ counter existing beliefs.

~~Second~~ basis of intolerance is called 'fallacy of Another majority'. It is believed that if more people support ~~and~~ an idea then it must be true and those in minority need to be pressurised to accept majoritarian view.

This is one of the reasons for attack on North-east people in Northern India as the habits of few is seem to be incompatible with practice of many.

A major factor that is contributing to intolerance is the proliferation of social media. These websites run an algorithm to find what people like and what they dislike.

To keep people hooked on to their sites, they are presented with ideas, posts, videos that are in sync with their already held belief. Thus people are led into belief that their ideas have mass following and this lead to further concretisation of their views. e.g. If I feel some X policy of government is bad then my inbox will be flooded by opinions supporting my view.

Recently events in Bangalore where people from Assam were forced to ~~the~~ leave Bangalore showed how social media particularly SMS were used to spread anti-social messages. Similarly blocking of websites, requesting Google, Facebook for ban on pages, vandalising an art exhibition, moral policing incidents have been fuelled by rapid dissemination of such information.

Growing intolerance poses grave danger to our society and democracy and violates the basic premise of our Constitution. Right to freedom

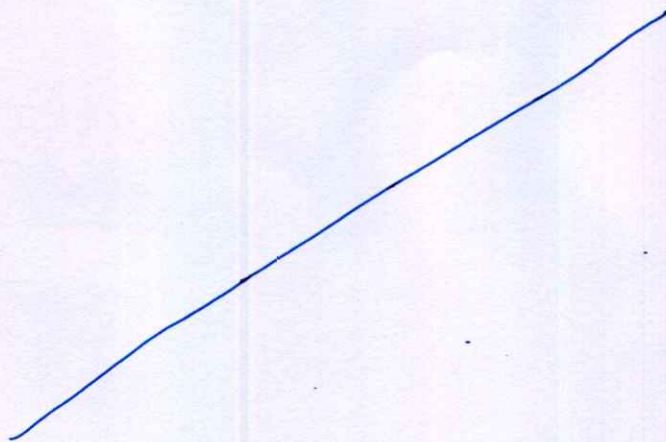
of speech and expression is a fundamental right guaranteed to every citizen of this country and it can only be restricted for maintaining public order. These rights have been gained after long and arduous struggle and we are today in the danger of frittering it away.

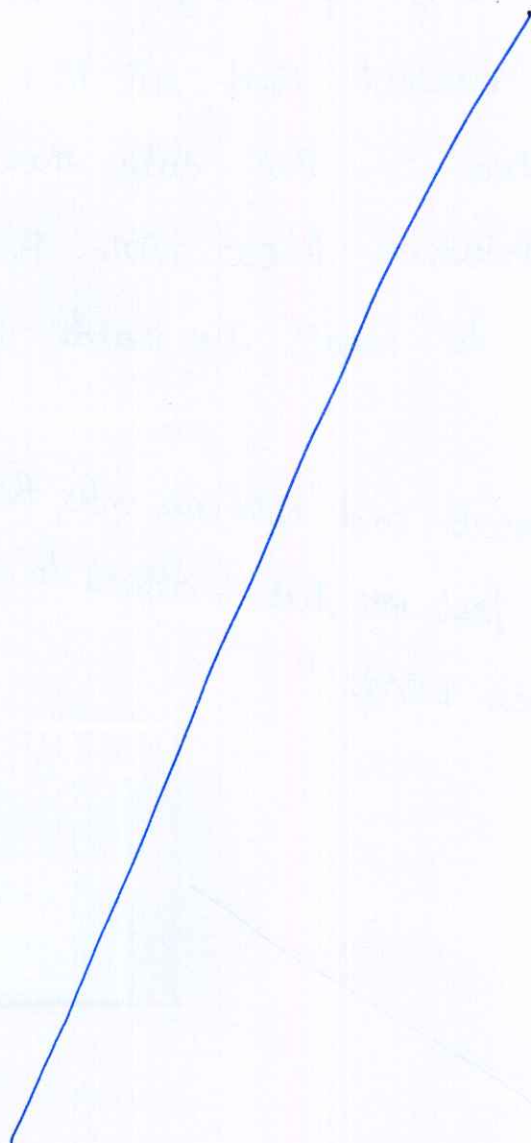
Now the question is how should be strengthen and cultivate the idea of tolerance? ~~st~~ First the institution of school and family will play an important role in it. The children should be exposed to different sets of ideas right from the beginning. Team building activities, role playing, educational tour ~~to~~ and interactions with different sections, ~~and~~ teaching of noble ideas in our scriptures, learning ~~even~~ from nature would go a long way in strengthening this value. Media both print and electronic can play a major role by giving a balanced perspective on

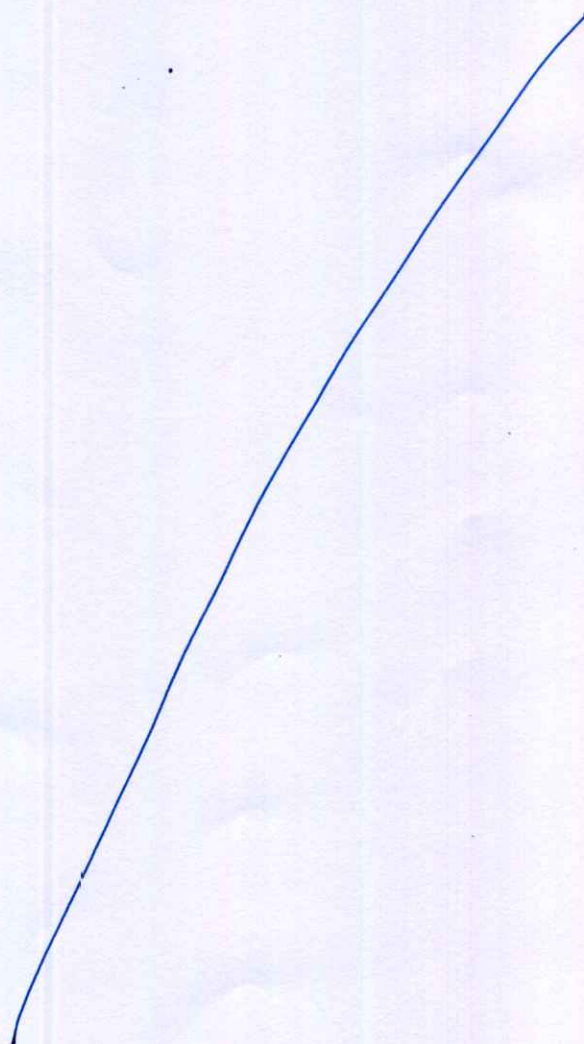
an issue. Today we hardly see news from northeastern states. Even festivals like Hornbill of Nagaland don't find mention in our mainstream media. Constitution of India makes it ~~in~~ a fundamental duty of every citizen to cultivate rational outlook and scientific.

Certainly if we adhere to this duty there will be no place for intolerance in our mind. Finally, it would be worthwhile to recall the words of Gandhiji :

"Let ideas of all sorts and opinions enter through windows and blow past me but I refuse to get uprooted from my core beliefs".







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ROUGH

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'difference of opinion' vs 'intolerance'

* we've already paid a heavy price of it.

✓ social evils

✓ hard fought

let's not destroy

respect

fitting away our
hard fought
freedom

'let Noble Thoughts
come to us from all
sides' - is a
hymn from

'Rig Veda'

- let noble thoughts

→ people feel alienated

crime rates
violence

intolerance

→ power gap

centralisation

① Brief sketch

② why imp

③ ~~~~~

④ ~~~~~

⑤

* Centre System

* Superstition → Narendra Dhabalkar

* Every human being is different and gifted with a mind that can think?

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* Ignorance

* cut off from development

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Argumentative Indian

No idea can be taken for granted!

① Buddhism

② Rig Veda - let noble thoughts come from.

③ 6 schools of philosophy.

④ Sufism

⑤ ~~Mat~~ Democracy

← essence of democracy

Wido Tania.
secessionism
imposition

Gandhiji → let thoughts of all kind run in my mind. — get uprooted.

* essential for growth of a nation

* Stalin, China

Wendy Danges
Pakistan blasphemy
Boko Haram

* Blocking of Internet content.

* "My Way?"

* Hegemony of opinion

* media

* Scientific debates

* shaktisarth

* Social media effect surrounded by some kind of people.

① policymaking

→ constitution

Sages used to assimilate
Panchtantra.

✓ Some opinions may seem irrelevant/outlandish but later the same may be true.

* Constitution Making

* Freedom Struggle

* First Cabinet

B.R. Ambedkar
S.P. Mookherjee

→ staunch opponent of Congress.

* Social Reform Movement

✓ Every thought has its merit

* AC/DC debate

→ Light is a wave or particle

* Copernicus → heliocentric
✓ Galileo!

Brief history

* What's the situation today?

* Why tolerance is important?

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Gandhiji

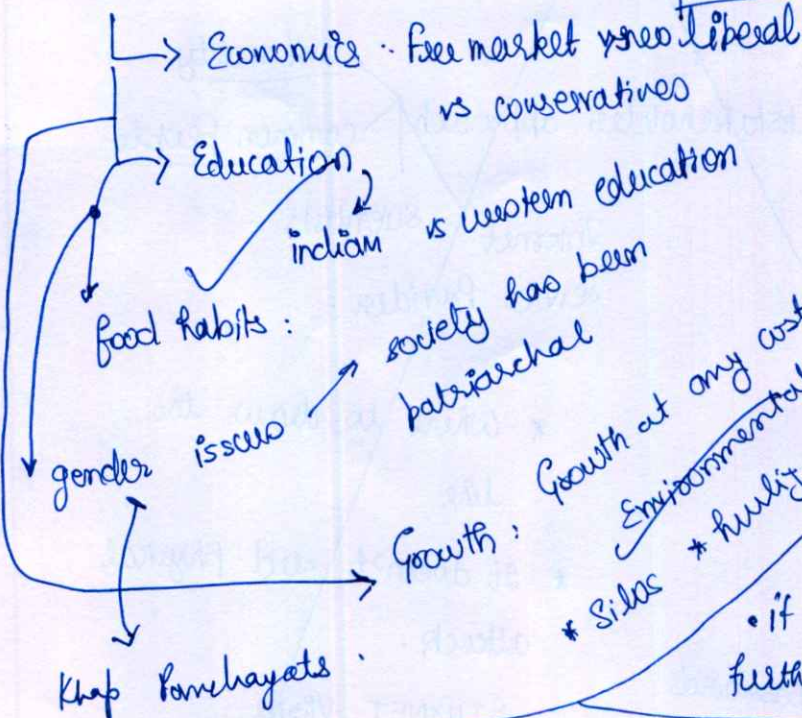
① Unity in Diversity

✓ Liberty is like water
which can't be further
diluted.

✗ Fundamental Right

Upamishads

② Evident in



Pro

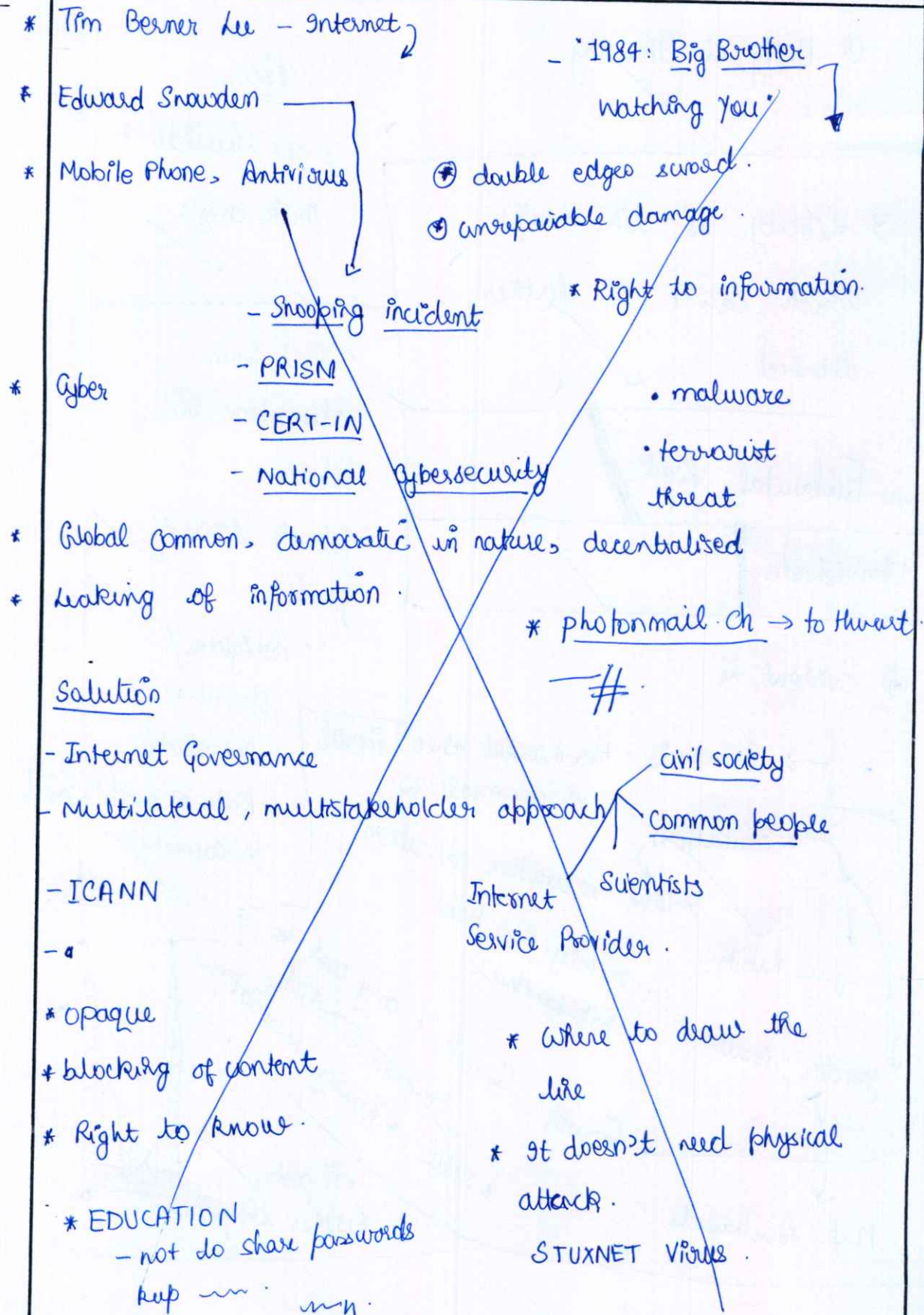
✓ one shouldn't
impose on others

✓ Start from
education in
schools.

✓ Tolerate different
opinion

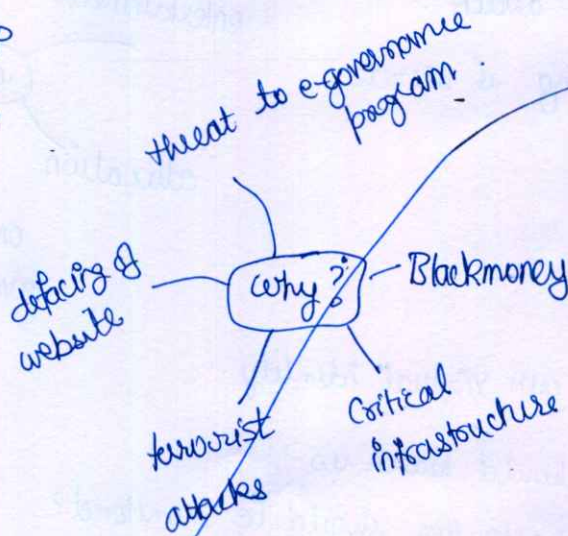
✓ Religious/
spiritual
knowledge.

✓ Role of media and
policymakers
✓ vote bank



- Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp
- Accountability - legislation
- Unreparable damage

24x7 Presence



- revolutionized the field of information.

Content receiver → Content generator.

* petabytes of data per day.

* Virtual presence

⇒ scaling identity

* Come out with detailed request like Facebook, Twitter does.

* Erodes faith

* Even if we are offline
hundreds of MB of data
our virtual presence is online.

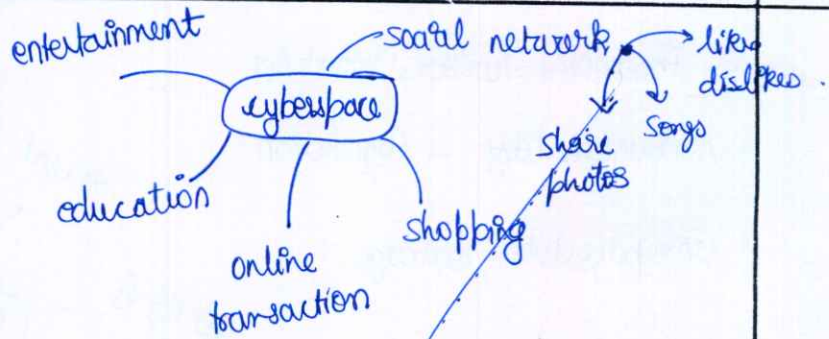
* Gmail → advenue for
product advertising.

Cyberspace

* Hyperlinks.

* it has complete transform the
way we communicate.

- Iran attack.
- nothing is secret.



- * We're our virtual identity.
- * Who should watch us?
- * What activities should be monitored?

It'll threaten the very foundation of open network on which it's built.

Click of a button we can have access to all info.

⊛ Excess of anything is bad.

⊛ Since there are laws...

4/

Photonmail.

✓ Online space → virtual prison.

✓ danger of overregulation.

✓ how accountable?

✓ what's done to the data.

= ||