

## ISSUE Based:

**People who make decisions based on emotion and justify those decisions with logic afterwards are poor decision makers.**

**Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.**

Every person has had different life experiences and will therefore react to situations differently, responding with varying combinations of emotion and logic. It is difficult to evaluate exactly what is "poor" compared to "correct" decisions, especially in situations that do not have an obvious, logical answer. While there are many examples of both the pros and cons of basing decisions more emotionally as well as more logically, confirming which decision is best will always be debated.

While we look to our President to make difficult choices for the country, there will always be an element of regret, regardless of what the President chooses. For example, if there is a hostage situation in a country where an American family has been captured, and the belligerents want an exchange for a high-profile war criminal with the US, the President may not wish to make the exchange. This may be the logical decision, but will receive criticism as being a poor decision by some. On the other hand, making the exchange will also inevitably be considered a poor decision by others. Just because a decision was made for the greater good, does not mean it was the correct decision to all.

Further, critics of poor decisions must be placed in the decision makers' shoes. How can one evaluate what decision was poor if they do not share a common background? While many Americans felt disenfranchised with the recent police violence and reacted through the Occupy Wall Street campaign, their response received harsh criticism due to the riots, violence, and other social disruptions. While it may seem logical to protest after such injustices by bankers, the emotional response will inevitably be a factor, and influence the protestors' decisions, especially in aggregate. While protestors may not intend to riot, the circumstances and situation may evolve beyond anyone's control.

Lastly, Donald Trump's presidential campaign is another highly visible example of debatable decision making. He is logically capturing many people's attention through emotional arguments, and while many of his statements can be considered poor judgement or illogical, his campaign has been highly successful. Would his strategy be considered poor or smart?

Ultimately, there is no objective way in defining what is right and what is wrong, especially in complex situations where there are a spectrum of participants. Without considering people's experiences and backgrounds, one cannot objectively state that a person's decision was "poor;" what that person believed to be logical could be more of an emotional response to someone else.

**Claim: Even though young people often receive the advice to “follow your dreams,” more emphasis should be placed on picking worthy goals.**

**Reason: Many people’s dreams are inherently selfish.**

In this argument, the author is of the opinion that young people should focus on achieving worthy goals rather than just following their dreams. The author's reasoning for the claim is that most people's dreams are selfish. Although true to a certain extent, I believe that young people should 'follow their dreams' rather than emphasizing on achieving worthy goals.

While it may be true that worthy goals appear more realistic and achievable, "following one's dreams" definitely make the person more determined. Since the person is more determined, he/she will work harder than ever to achieve that dream. For instance, consider a youngster whose dream is to become a good football player. Although some may argue that such a dream is highly non-plausible, the youngster may be resolved to follow his dream. He may work hard in training and it may happen that he becomes a good football player.

On the other side, it is quite likely that restricting oneself to achieving worthy goals may hamper one's progress in one or more aspects of life. Such worthy goals, though realistic, may make a person less determined. In short, it may unnecessarily limit one's progress because one has never exploited one's full potential to achieve one's dreams.

The author reasons that many people's dreams are inherently selfish. This is most likely to be true. But I disagree with the claim that such selfishness is the reason why young people should focus on achieving worthy goals rather than "follow their dreams".

After all, such selfishness is the prime reason for making a person more resolute to achieve his/her dreams. This, in turn makes the person more sincere and hard-working. Additionally, such selfishness brings out the best in person. This is true because such a determined person wants to succeed in achieving his dreams at any cost.

To conclude, young people should definitely "follow their dreams" instead of limiting themselves to achieving more worthy goals. Such dreams make young people more resolute which in turn results in progress, either directly or indirectly.

**Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.**

**Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.**

An educational institution is believed to be secondary to the parents when teaching the child to grow; the parents become the number one supporter and the school becomes their corrector. The parents will say to the child that he can be anything he sets his mind to but the school says that you're good in this subject therefore pursue a career in this subject. The school narrows the view to a distinct path. A child spends a great time in school learning compared to the necessary eight hours of sleep at home and a time to work on homework. However, an educational institution is chosen because the student can learn the most in that environment. He goes to school so that he can make a choice about what to go to. A student is able to reach into his untapped potential by going to school. A school is where you go to for learning the skills that your family might not have the means or resources to do so. The daughters of a family from a third world country will have to go to an internet cafe to do their typewritten homework because they do not have a computer in their house. The family cannot teach them about using a computer, browsing the internet, and editing on Microsoft Office programs, but the school, upon giving this homework, has done so and expects you to use these skills in the future. If you want to learn how to speak another language outside of school hours, then you look for another institution that will provide you with classes on that language. The students look at other education institutions to learn a new skill that can be used in the future as a necessity for life or for work. An educational institution also provides a manner to unleash a student's untapped potential. A student who has not experienced another language in his home is suddenly bombarded with so much foreign language homework that he has no choice but to learn it. Upon discovering the new language, it is found that he is able to quickly pick up other words from other languages, then that would mean that he has a special talent for foreign languages that he had not even thought possible. This is true for other educational institutions outside of school. In a home where the parents had not done well in Maths looks for an educational institution to teach their child about Math, such as KUMON. They find that he can compute quickly mentally and has a knack for memorizing the formulas needed to solve a problem that they had never encountered at home. An educational institute has not been placed to narrow a child's vision; it has been placed to augment a child from what he knew before to make him a better person for the future. An educational

institution teaches you skills, ethics, and even rules that you follow in the future to become an excellent worker. They teach you beyond what your home may teach you. An educational institution also has the duty to reach into a student's untapped potential; there are many classes offered as a child but as you grown older, you have a more refined and reached a possible conclusion to where your talent lies. It is up to the student to decide what to do with this knowledge.

**Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.**

**Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership.**

The author here claims that it is necessary to step down the people in power of any organization after a brief period of 5 years because he believes that the surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership. I disagree to the author's claim to a great extent but not completely.

The explanation of my stand shall begin with the following question: Had Microsoft been such a huge organization had Bill Gates stepped down after a brief service of 5 years? Well the answer is NO. You look at any well-established organization in the world like Apple, Tata Industries, etc, all have had a single leader over the years with the lower level being promoted from time to time. We all know what happened to Apple after Steve Jobs was sacked and what happened after he was reappointed.

An age old adage goes as follows: EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST TEACHER. How will one gain experience if he has to abdicate his position after 5 years? An organization excels only if its employees are happy and to achieve this, it takes years to know what it takes to keep them happy.

Also, with great power comes great responsibility and to be responsible enough it takes a prolonged interval of time. In case a person has to step down after a term of 5 years and he is at his peak at the time of abdicating, then that might be a heavy loss to the organization. The new successor will have to start from square one and in process learn all the tricks of the trade which will again require some time. Thus, this practice will result into a rise and fall pattern of the company.

Just like we say that every coin has two sides, the above practice of prolonged leadership too has its negative consequences. This might result into dictatorship and the demolish of democracy. For example the General Parvez Musharaf of Pakistan withheld is power for over a decade and misused it. Another example of the same was Hitler.

Thus, in my view, the surest path to success for any enterprise isn't revitalization through new leadership. In fact, this is the best way to review a diminishing or a crumpling enterprise and not a established business, political or government field.

**In any field of endeavour, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field.**

**Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.**

By reviewing the past history of humans' life, it will be revealed that they have shown significant performance which has led to make some "impossible" situations to "possible" ones; moreover, human races have been always trying to use the previous experiences of their ancestors to achieve progresses in "some" field of endeavor; in fact, the humanity has a kind of limitation in these experiences; hence, just can use of "some" of them not "all".

In the statement has been mentioned that it is "impossible" for the mankind gain improvement in "any field" of endeavor which is in a contradict with some fields of study; for instance, the aerospace technology and knowledge almost a new technology which might have an age around fifty years. Before the first journey of human to the moon, there were not any previous achievement in this field and, even this technology would never come to the mind of our ancestors; but after that NASA could land its first spacecraft on the moon, the new science of aerospace was established. Or as another example, the discovery of relativity ratio by Einstein almost sixty years ago, it was the first time that the knowledge of nuclear power was founded which before that period, a little number of people, just a few scientists including Einstein were involved in this field. In fact, in some fields of study that are known as contemporary sciences such as aerospace and nuclear power, there is no previous achievement.

In addition, in the statement has been mentioned that in "all field" of endeavor, it is impossible that reach to achievement; however, as it was mentioned in the previous paragraph, just in few fields such as aerospace, nuclear power and Nano cannot use of previous achievements. On the contrary, there is a positive side that human could use of it such as airplanes, trains, cars and etc. Wright's brothers were constructed the first type of planes which has no motor but, they could fly with it. After passing times, this invention was improved and progressed, but the fundamentals and basic rules are the same. This improvement has flourished as far as we perceive a vast type of planes; Airbus, Jets, Boeings and etc. are such these examples. In the case of trains, we also can see such this enhancement; improving from a simple steam train to a high speed and sophisticated train. Hence,

humanity has been able to use of same achievements by previous people as an instructor and director.

As a summary, the humanity has shown that is capable to change "impossible" parts of the life to "possible" facets while there is no previous experience about it; on the other hand, he/she could utilize previous experience to progress some field of study.

**People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.**

**Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.**

In most cases, people's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making because people constantly suffer from cognitive bias, the systematic pattern of deviation from norm or rationality in judgement. Nowadays, more and more companies have made use of the cognitive bias to manipulate people's behavior. For example, in China, a smartphone video game called King of Glory has more than 80 million daily active players and 200 million monthly active players, more than 30% of whom spend over six hours a day playing this game. Even though it might be a waste of time playing video games all day long, many people still become addicted to King of Glory because the game designers use specific external forces like prizes and achievement badges to influence the players' behavior so that the players would, under the temptation of the external forces, choose to keep playing. Similarly, Uber is using a range of psychological tricks to encourage its drivers to work longer hours. These include achievement badges, an alert system that tells drivers they are close to hitting an earning target when they try to log off, and an algorithm which encourages drivers to book their next fare before completing their current one. Some of Uber's male managers even went as far as adopting a female persona when texting drivers, a tactic proving effective with Uber's largely male base of drivers. Also, to encourage more drivers to work during busy hours, the company would, based on the loss aversion effect, inform its drivers of how much they would lose if they do not work on Friday night rather than how much they would earn if they work on Friday night. The former had a more significant effect on increasing the hours drivers scheduled during busy periods. Likewise, based on the anchoring effect, Starbucks sells Evian water at its shop to make its coffee look less expensive to its customers. Hence, due to the existence of cognitive bias, people's behavior is easily manipulated by external forces.

However, there exist situations that people's behavior is determined not by external forces but by their free will, especially when external forces demand people to behave in a way that is against social morals. For example, in 1989, when Gueffroy tried to escape from East Berlin to West Berlin across the Berlin wall, the border guards, following the order to shoot anyone who attempted to cross the wall, should have pointed the gun at Gueffroy and shot him. However, two of the four border guards chose to act against the orders and deliberately miss the shot. Although external forces demand soldiers to follow the order, these two border guards used their free will to act against the external forces, because they believe that the order does not earn obedience and that not everything that is legal is right. Thus, they chose not to ignore their conscience when it comes to killing people on behalf of the power structure and they successfully achieved individuality by using their free will to fight the external forces.

To sum up, due to the existence of cognitive bias, in most cases, people's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making. However, there exist situations that people's behavior is determined not by external forces but by their free will, especially when external forces demand people to behave in a way which is against social morals.

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The term "behavior" is not quite easy to describe. There exists a plethora of definitions for it according to individual perspectives. But, in general "behavior" means how a person acts or reacts according to the external or internal forces. Human beings being the most intelligent species, have liberty of choice. They think, decide and execute things. People do behave in a way they are brought up. Many external factors such as society, environment, school, peers, families may contribute to their thinking, but it is highly unjustified to say that external factors are solely responsible for the behavior of people.

We as human learn, hear and absorb things but eventually it is us who decides what to do. We have free will and we can only account ourselves for our actions. However, there are outside factors that contributes to human behavior. External factors always had impact on humans. History shows many a great or flawed men were a product of these influences. But, eventually it depends on the individual about how and what to do. There are laws, rules and regulations in the society but it depends on the individual whether to abide by those rules or not. For instance, in a particular country there may be a punishment for throwing garbage on the road. A person travelling to that country might not throw garbage being extra cautious about the rules there. But, when he goes to

the other country where there are no such rules, he might. In this case, their sense of individual responsibility will come into play. External forces might push people, make them think, realize what needs to be done. In the end it is completely dependent on us to make the decisions. We are our decision-makers and nothing can make us do what we don't want to. There are rules, laws and outer forces that continuously reminds us against doing bad or illegal. But, there are people who break laws, which is evident by the crime rate. So, what are the effects of external forces on such people? They have decided not to let the external forces determine their behavior. Students are continuously told to study well for their bright future. There are students who will let the external forces push them and study well. On the other hand, there are students who will not let the external forces influence them and act according to their will. A thief will steal in spite of the laws in the society. Many argue that their act resulted from poverty, circumstances etc, but it is eventually the thief who makes the decision in spite of the options. A person can only be responsible for his behavior. External forces can play a part, but human beings are the outcome of their own actions.

However, the above statement is not entirely without support, it runs contrary to common sense and everyday human actions. So, I firmly believe that our action springs from our free will accords with common sense and everyday experience.

**Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain.**

***Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.***

The actions of the humankind during the past few decades, has by far made this time the worst period for our environment. We have polluted the air, the water and the soil, hunted countless animals, destroyed the ecosystem, and made wildlife impossible in many areas of the world. In short, we have ruined the nature's hierarchy, and we have done it for one reason: we thought the progress in economy and industry is worth the sacrifice. But there was a point when some people saw that this is a malfunctioning cycle, and needs to be readjusted somewhere - nations should start paying attention to the environment, and since fixing the ruined jungles and forests and other natural landscapes will probably take hundreds of years, we should take extra care of the remaining parts.

Having all this in mind, the statement above is making a good point. Many people, from environmental activists to ordinary people who just care about the nature and wild life, would



undoubtedly defend this statement and agree that governments should pass laws to preserve the remaining wilderness by any means possible. They would argue that the earth, the Mother Nature, has nourished us beyond our expectations, while in return we have torn it apart. Since no other organization would have the power to do so, it would logically be the government responsibility to pass laws to preserve the remaining wilderness, before they are occupied and destroyed by factories or incorporations seeking profit.

But looking deeper down the statement, there are many things that should be defined before passing such rules. For example, there are for sure countries in africa wich can not provide enough food for their people, and have acres of “wilderness areas” preserved, because people are unable to use them properly. in this case, there should be groups of experts studying the area, to define the fine line between the areas that should be preserved, and the areas that could be put to use in order to provide people’s basic needs. The other case, are the national parks, which contrary to public beliefs do have economic gain. So not all economic gains should be considered against preserving the nature.

So, although I believe that nature should be preserved from those who plan to destroy it for economic gain, I think there are expectations to add to the above statement. While the nature should be preserved “natural”, we should understand that the people of “today” should be respected as much as the people of “tomorrow”. Environmental mottos and quotes sound very pleasing when they preach about keeping the nature for the future generations, but they largely forget that we are not providing enough food for the present population. Let’s preserve the natural wilderness areas, but let’s do it correctly.

**Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.**

***Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.***

How far should we as a society attempt to save the endangered species? Should we help them only in case we have caused the harm or should we help them because we understand their pain ? There are many species which have died due to human encroachment, and suffered a great loss. While human population has increased from 2 billion to 8 billion in last 200 years, many species have died because of our attack on natural habitat. At least now we should realize that we should come forward and revive them back into this world, independent of the fact who caused the harm. This is only possible by implementing proper policy and covering all regions.

Consider the Indian tiger, which are found in western parts of India, their population came down to 1000 in the recent years and still decreasing. They are killed for their skin and various body parts which are used for different purposes, mostly for superstition and orthodox beliefs. They might be predators but they are balancing the food chain and natural life cycle. It may get imbalanced due to human intervention. These species hunt the weak links of the wild part and keep the wild life healthy. If we as policy makers doesn't save them by imposing severe punishments on the hunters, then the whole wild life balance may change and overall health of other species may get affected.

Also, because of global warming many other polar regions are getting affected. Even we are directly affecting those regions but this temperature rise is causing many polar wild life a grave danger. We as a society try to take steps to overcome this environment change, by encouraging more eco-friendly products than petroleum products. This may cause little disturbance in present market functionality but if not done today then it may cost more in future, by some estimates the expenses to undo these effects will cost many more trillions of dollars in 2100 than today.

Not only the terrestrial life needs to be considered, the aquatic life which is seriously hampered by human presence. The rise in water temperature caused loss of many coral reefs, and immense fishing has left many aquatic species in state of near extinction. Not only their life is disturbed directly but also indirectly, as in case of coral reefs. Only correct policy measures to stop fishing of some species and limiting the fishing efforts can save them, all this will cause temporary disruption but will bear fruits in long term.

Ultimately, from the bulk of evidence, we can conclude that there is a urgent need of the policy which will check the terrestrial, polar and aquatic life balance, even if it causes temporary disruptions in our life. We are humans, who can understand others pain, thus it is our duty to save them by bearing some pain.

**"A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college."**

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**Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.**

Already for years there are speculations about reforming the school system in a lot of countries including the United States. The leading example for all nations is of course Finland which consistently stands on the top spot in all global educational rankings, from math to grammar. They

have a national curriculum that every student needs to follow until they enter college. Should other nations adopt this approach to education or isn't everything as bright as it seems? A scrutiny regarding this topic will be necessary to give a decent answer.

On the one hand, one can say that a national curriculum certainly has its plus sides. It provides a whole nation with the same knowledge, which creates a coherent pack of students with the same educational background. This makes it easier for colleges to adjust their classes, since they now exactly know with what previous knowledge students arrive. For the same reason, this approach makes it easier to compare schools with each other. Having the same curriculum will make clear which schools offer a better education by comparing graduating and drop out percentages (although other factors influence these percentages as well). For students who need to transfer schools there is also a benefit. Instead of comparing all courses they had with the ones the new school offers, they will immediately fit in and be able to pick up exactly where they left. For comparing purposes, the national curriculum has without a doubt a benefit, ranging from comparing individual students to whole schools.

On the other hand, a national curriculum may limit certain students in what they are able to achieve. By not offering the classes they would like to see, they might become demotivated and drop out of school. After all the point of education is to make students warm for studying, to trigger their interest in certain subjects. If a school fails to achieve this goal due to a forced national curriculum, that would be a pity. The student's willingness and eagerness to learn should come in the first place. However this is a valid argument, this approach suits more the one of a college or university, where a student can study what they want. With the necessary flexibility, a national curriculum might thus do the job for high school students.

What should not be forgotten is that a national curriculum alone will not get countries to the same international standards as Finland. However it may help, the true heart of education lies with the teachers. If the teachers are good and can get their point across, students will benefit greatly. Therefore one should take a look how teachers are looking against this national curriculum. If they agree, they will give their heart and soul for this program, resulting in an overall better education. If they oppose the reform, their teaching will most certainly deteriorate, leaving us with a possibly better school system, but with less educational classes due to demoralised teachers. Therefore the implementation of such a reform of the educational system should be agreed upon by the teaching community before government requires it.

In sum we can say that a national curriculum certainly has its benefits, enabling us to easily compare students and schools with each other. However there should be some flexibility in the program

leaving the possibility to make minor adjustments to suit the learning interests of the student so as to keep him/her interested in learning. But after all the big question is if the teaching community agrees with the proposal, because they will determine the level of classes. A national curriculum will therefore be a success if the teachers are standing behind this reformation of education.

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Already for years there are speculations about reforming the school system in a lot of countries including the United States. The leading example for all nations is of course Finland which consistently strands on the top spot in all global educational rankings, from math to grammar. They have a national curriculum that every student needs to follow until they enter college. Should other nations adopt this approach to education or isn't everything as bright as it seems? A scrutiny regarding this topic will be necessary to give a decent answer.

One the one hand, one can say that a national curriculum certainly has its plus sides. It provides a whole nation with the same knowledge, which creates a coherent pack of students with the same educational background. This makes it easier for colleges to adjust their classes, since they now exactly know with what previous knowledge students will join their college. For same reason, this approach will help to compare colleges with each other. Having the same curriculum will help them to get the performance of individual colleges based on the percentage of students joined and the percentage of students who graduated with good marks and dropped out in the same year. For the students who wants to migrate from one city to another, they would easily compare based on the college performance to get the admission rather going for the set of courses and compare it with the new colleges course structure. Hence, they will be easily fit in and continue from where they have left from the previous college. However, The national curriculum will provide benefits from individual students performance to whole colleges.

In sum, we can say that a national curriculum certainly has its benefits, enabling us to easily compare students and colleges with each other. However, there should be some flexibility in the course structure to get the opportunity to students to learn something what they would like apart from the same national curriculum. For that purpose, the most important aspect is to get the approval from teaching community if they agree with the proposal because they are the one who can be able to determine the level of classes. Hence, The national curriculum will therefore be a success if the teachers are standing behind the reformation of education.

**Company management should conduct routine monitoring of all employee e-mail correspondence. Such monitoring will reduce the waste of resources such as time and system capacity, as well as protect the company from lawsuits.**

**Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.**

Author asserts that management of companies should conduct routine monitoring of employee emails. According to author, this would not only reduce waste of resources and time but would protect the company from lawsuits. The intention of author is good and creating a healthy work culture is essential requirement for a company to grow. However, this suggestion does not fit in the situation on moral and practical grounds. Hence, I disagree with the author and I would like to suggest other ways to ensure effective utilization of resources while making sure that the company is protected from lawsuits.

It's the responsibility of higher management of any company to take care of employee's welfare in addition to ensure the growth of company. This is a complex task as employees are human beings and they can't just be considered as resources alone. While making the future road maps of the company, management must be aware that the employees are well facilitated and treated humanly. This is the reason every company has human resources departments. One of the major reasons an employee changes job is the way he/she thinks about the way company is treating him/her. Sometimes, this even overrides the monetary aspects. A person who is well treated in the company and higher management takes care of his/her personal growth along with the company growth would seldom think about leaving the company.

It is important that there are processes in the company monitoring working capabilities of the employees. However, by monitoring their mails would certainly cause adverse effect on the feelings of employees. There are some mails which are very personal and are not meant to be read by a third person. If higher management starts monitoring the mails of employees, they would feel insecure and it's violation of human rights in many countries. The intention of monitoring the mails is to check - (a) if employees are wasting time in unnecessary mail communication and (b) any company related information is not passed on to outer world. This can be done in other ways instead of monitoring every mail of employees.

To check if an employee is not wasting time, their overall productivity can be measured by the quality of work assigned to them. If a person is delivering his/her work in expected way, then there is no need to check his/her mails. If a person is performing well, then what he/she does in spare time should not be a matter of concern. In fact, it's refreshing for the employees to spend time the way they want.

To make sure that company's privacy is not being compromised, management can leverage advantages of modern technology. There are many software which could find out if bulk data is being sent over mails or even if some company related sensitive information is sent out through mails. These softwares look for certain keywords in the mails and in case mail seems suspicious, a thorough scan can be made by management. This would not only make sure that company is protected from lawsuits but would be an acceptable logic by employees. This way there is no compromise with the company security while employee's personal information is also protected.

Hence, it can be concluded that there are many other ways to make sure that employees of a company are working well and company secrets are also not compromise rather than scanning every mail of employees. This would make sure that employees feel secure about their privacy while they contribute

to their work with their full potential without doing anything which could put the company on the risk of lawsuits.

**The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.**

In this argument, the author presents an opinion is that the best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry or other fields. The reason behind is to instill in them a sense of cooperation, not cooperation.

However, I agree with the argument to a certain extent like the young people are full of creative and innovative thoughts with skillful experience which will help at the leadership level on the aspect of new developments. They believe in creating a new world with their skillsets and the cooperation with people which adds them more values and behaviors of ownership mindset and one team. This is the reason why Uber, facebook and Paytm has given a new direction to see things in this modern world. They have given eyes to others to think and innovate things which have reduced our manual efforts to a greater extent. If Mark Zukerberg dint thought of creating a social platform to make people not only connect to a wider range but a creative tool to companies where they can create business and earn money with the help of promotions, social welfare, and playing games.

Although, To elucidate leadership, one not only has cooperative skills but a sense of competition and experience at the same time. For example, Barack Obama has experienced leadership at the age of 56 which is the time of retirement for most of the people but his leadership has been the most privileged and successful since so far. Nobody could deny the fact what he did for united states and given a great chance to every individual of the country.

Hence, the argument has a conclusion which tells the leadership requires both cooperation and competition at an equal level and there are many other factors which inherit leadership in some or other ways which we need to discuss with people or sometimes, take decisions individually. This would make sure that it would make their people secure who are dependent on them be it in government, industrial or other fields.

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Everybody has their own specific opinions regarding politics and leadership. Walk into a random bar at evening and you will encounter the phenomenon of the "bar philosopher", that person that will resolve all struggles in the world with his/her reasoning. Some do this by cooperation with the people surrounding them in this hypothetical situation, others just do it on their own. This banal event that happens on the corner of every street in every town raises the question for future generations if we should prepare them for leadership by instilling in them a sense of cooperation or competition. Although a fine balance between both seems needed, in the end cooperation might be the more important value.

To begin with, cooperation is most of the time the more difficult quality of the two to teach, however it may give the biggest reward. Cooperation comes forth out of empathy, and by creating bonds between yourself and other individuals, they will feel that same empathy for you. In a society

where jobs are getting more and more specific, this quality is extremely valuable. If you are for example good at something and you collaborate with other people who can make use of your specific quality, you will be able to count on them if you need their specific area of knowledge in one of your problems. Since most problems are getting more and more complex, by cooperation one can attain more and better results than by working individually.

Although the previous argument is valid, there is an aspect about competition that seems to be forgotten, which is that it brings out the best in people. By promoting competition, you can let people develop themselves to their full capacity. Out of psychological experiments there has been proven that if 1 man needs to pull a rope with a weight of 1 ton attached to it, he will pull almost twice as hard than if he is set into a group of 5 men to pull a rope with 5 ton attached to it. Therefore cooperation might introduce the habit to slack off and give a lesser result. If one regards it this way, it is clear that competition gains an edge on cooperation.

However all this is true, the most important factor that comes to play is of course modern society itself. Our society is nowadays so complicated in all its problems that working alone is almost impossible, except for the very few geniuses out there. Therefore, the worries of today and tomorrow should be tackled by a group of people rather than one. And even if you put a group together of people who are extremely competitive, they won't work together as good as a group that learned how to cooperate. Therefore cooperation can reach more in this society than an individual can by being competitive even if the group is slacking off as was reasoned in the previous paragraph.

The conclusion can be made that a fine balance between competition and cooperation needs to be found, with an edge given to cooperation. Although there are certain points that can be made for competition, in our society it will be more important to prepare the young people for leadership by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, since the problems that need to be tackled are becoming too complex to handle alone.