**Essay Topics**

**1. He who never learnt to obedient can’t be a good leader.Justify this statement with both positive and negatives**

A leader is a person who is respected and respects others. A leader is a strong person who is a foundation for his or her followers. Leaders are not always to be the best or on top. Leaders need to be a base for the followers in order to accomplish what is best for the team. Leaders need to be role models for followers and need to encourage and build up the team they are working alongside.

A leader should have a power of intuition and taking precautionary steps in order to tame the challenging situations efficiently and successfully. Intuition, being one of the best characteristics of a leader, forecasts everything waited. It helps the respective leader to apprise public, in advance, a situation to cause its vigorous impact on the people perilously or constructively. In other words a good leader can arouse the sentiments against as well as in favour of individual, regime and power.

Managing, controlling and motivating/ persuading are the required characteristics of a leader.Good leader should control his emotions and anger in public. He should motivate the public through his words and deeds without causing an impression that it may hurt common person as well.

Some of the most significant characteristics of leaders are :

* **Exemplary character**. It is of utmost importance that a leader is trustworthy to lead others. A leader needs to be trusted and be known to live their life with honestly and integrity. A good leader “walks the talk” and in doing so earns the right to have responsibility for others. True authority is born from respect for the good character and trustworthiness of the person who leads.
* **Enthusiastic** : People will respond more openly to a person of passion and dedication. Leaders need to be able to be a source of inspiration, and be a motivator towards the required action or cause. Although the responsibilities and roles of a leader may be different, the leader needs to be seen to be part of the team working towards the goal. This kind of leader will not be afraid to roll up their sleeves and get dirty.
* **Confident:** In order to lead and set direction a leader needs to appear confident as a person and in the leadership role. Such a person inspires confidence in others and draws out the trust and best efforts of the team to complete the task well. A leader who conveys confidence towards the proposed objective inspires the best effort from team members.
* **Tolerance:** Good leaders are tolerant of ambiguity and remain calm, composed and steadfast to the main purpose. Storms, emotions, and crises come and go and a good leader takes these as part of the journey and keeps a cool head.
* **Analytical Thinking :** Not only does a good leader view a situation as a whole, but is able to break it down into sub parts for closer inspection. While keeping the goal in view, a good leader can break it down into manageable steps and make progress towards it.
* **Excellence :** A good leader is committed to excellence. Second best does not lead to success. The good leader not only maintains high standards, but also is proactive in raising the bar in order to achieve excellence in all areas.

Overall, leadership involves being an effective communicator, being trustworthy, and being ambitious. The leader needs to be able to connect on some level with his followers. His followers need to be able to depend on him. Lastly, he needs the inner motivation to want to lead the group of people.

**2. And the role of nuclear weaponry**

**Definition : Arms race**, a pattern of competitive acquisition of military capability between two or more countries. The term is often used quite loosely to refer to any military buildup or spending increases by a group of countries. The competitive nature of this buildup often reflects an adversarial relationship. The arms race concept is also used in other fields. However, the discussion in this article is limited to military arms races.

Those technologies have now developed into nuclear weapons. The destructive power of a nuclear weapon is just one threat to consider. The radioactive fallout from such a weapon can cause long-term consequences for a population that was close to the explosion. Radiated soil, weapon debris, and radioactive particles falling from the sky are all threats that must be taken seriously, which means a nation with nuclear weapons provides a great threat to a potential invader.

If enough nuclear weapons are launched and allowed to detonate, however, then life as we know it on our planet will cease to exist. Any survivors would be forced to endure unthinkable conditions.

Here are the essential pros and cons of nuclear weapons to consider.

**The Pros of Nuclear Weapons**

**1. It is a deterrent for starting a major conflict.**  
Only a handful of nations are armed with nuclear weapons. The US and Russia have the most weapons, but France, China, the United Kingdom, and Pakistan all have more than 100 weapons. The presence of these weapons and their immense destructive capabilities is a major deterrent for starting a major conflict, like the two world wars that are fought in the first half of the 20th century. Even when both nations have nuclear weapons, their mutually assured destruction is enough to cause diplomacy to rule the day.

**2. It reinforces national borders.**  
Our society is becoming ever-more global. Because of the internet, communications improvements, and other technological advances, we can talk with anyone, anywhere, with a simple data connection. New transportation technologies are in development that can provide long-distance transportation at speeds which were unthinkable just a generation ago. By reinforcing national borders, a global society of cooperation can be built through negotiation and diplomacy instead of warfare.

**3. It changes the power and status of a nation.**  
Countries with nuclear weapons are treated different on the global stage than countries without those weapons. North Korea may only have a dozen or so nuclear weapons at best estimate, but their demands are taken with an extra level of seriousness and scrutiny because they have developed rudimentary nuclear weapon technology. Because there is a desire to avoid such a devastating conflict, most nations with nuclear weapons can generally get what they want on-demand.

**4. They can be fired without a direct threat to personnel.**  
The nuclear weapons dropped in Japan were carried by bombers, staffed with a flight crew. Rockets can be fired remotely from stations and intercontinental ballistic technologies can let someone manage the weapon from thousands of miles away. Nuclear weapons do not require a battlefield presence in the same way a conventional weapon may require.

**5. Nuclear weapons can be positioned in a variety of locations.**  
Submarines and naval craft can be outfitted with nuclear weapons so that they can be fired from any ocean-based location on the planet. Storage silos, buried underground, can fire ICBM-outfitted nuclear weapons. They can be fired from remote trucks, put into aircraft missiles, or still be dropped by bombers like they were in the 1940s. The versatility of positioning that a nuclear weapon offers is quite profound.

**6. They provide the foundations for other technologies.**  
The technologies that have helped to create nuclear weapons have fostered other technologies that have benefited society in many ways. Nuclear power provides a relatively clean source of energy that is used to power hundreds of thousands of homes around the world. Nuclear reactors have been used to build naval vessels. Many types of nuclear-powered propulsion have been proposed for future spacecraft.

**7. It is a highly reliable technology.**  
As a power source, nuclear energy can run uninterrupted for more than a year without disruption, even during difficult weather conditions. The refinement of a nuclear weapon is similar to this advantage. Once installed, the delivery platform reliability of the weapon is strong. Even if the warheads are not modernized, the surety of the weapon and its readiness make it a consistent threat that cannot be ignored.

**The Cons of Nuclear Weapons**

**1. They have added development and maintenance costs.**  
According to the Congressional Budget Office, the United States spends an estimated $34.8 billion per year to maintain, operate, and upgrade its nuclear weapons arsenal. Estimates from Nuclear Threat Initiative suggest the figures may be a little lower, but still costing the US up to $25 billion per year. To put that in perspective, an investment into food products at that level would provide up to 75 billion meals for those living in poverty.

**2. Detonation has a major ethical impact.**  
Only two cities have ever been directly affected by nuclear weapons in history. Both were in Japan: Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Just two bombs caused the death of over 129,000 people, with many of them being civilians. Acute effects from the bombs may have contributed to the deaths of over 250,000 additional people in the following decades. Even if military complexes are struck with a nuclear weapon, there will be civilian casualties.

**3. There are environmental concerns which must be considered with a detonation.**  
Since 1945, the testing of nuclear weapons has caused more than 2,100 detonations that have happened around the globe. Some have occurred underwater, while others have occurred underground. Every detonation creates radiation that, if someone were exposed to it, could create grave consequences. The threat of multiple simultaneous nuclear detonations could create a prolonged winter that would ravage the planet and potentially cause all life to cease.

**4. It provides a major terror threat.**  
The size of a nuclear weapon is relatively small. With terrorism on the rise around the world, the threat of a “dirty bomb” cannot be ignored. A terrorist group with a nuclear weapon could cause immense and immediate damage that could change the path of an entire society. The Patriot Act of 2001 was in response to airplanes being flown into buildings. Imagine would the aftermath of a nuclear explosion could be.

**5. Waste from the development of nuclear weapons must be stored somewhere.**  
The challenges of storing nuclear waste are evident at the Hanford Site in Washington State. It was the location of the world’s first plutonium production reactor. Up to 9 nuclear reactors and 5 plutonium processors were operating at once, creating 60,000 weapons for the US nuclear arsenal. Now the radioactive waste is stored in 177 storage tanks. Breaches and leaks are still a very real threat, despite the lack of production that occurs there today.

**6. It is a non-renewable resource.**  
Nuclear fuels are plutonium and uranium, which are radioactive metals. This means it is a resource that is non-renewable. Even if the all the nuclear energy from weapons was transitioned into usable energy that wouldn’t produce carbon dioxide, any accident could create a threat to human health that could potentially last for thousands of years. In many ways, nuclear technologies are much like fossil fuels, but with a different threat to the environment.

**7. A nuclear weapon can fail because of a degraded delivery system.**  
Even if the nuclear weapon is viable, the delivery system for the weapon may not be viable. Many nuclear weapons are being maintained with delivery systems that have not been modernized. In the US, the current stock of ICBM nuclear weapons is expected to remain in service until 2032. Submarine-based nuclear weapons are expected to remain in service until 2042. Unless delivery systems are upgraded and maintained in the same way as their weapon counterparts, they may not be an effective deterrent.

**8. They require a skilled workforce to operate.**  
Although nuclear weapons can be operated from a distance, a skilled workforce is required to make them a useful tool. Scientists, engineers, and operators are critical to the viability of any nuclear weapon. Without a skilled workforce in support, the safety and security of the nuclear weapons becomes doubtful and that doubt can be enough to make the weapons less of a deterrent.

The pros and cons of nuclear weapons show that they can serve as a deterrent and support “positive” technologies. There is just one question that continues to remain unanswered: what will happen if someone finally calls the bluff and attacks a nation with nuclear capabilities? It is the potential answer to that questions which should cause everyone to pause and consider the continued need for these weapons.

**3. The educational achievements of any person depend largely on family, friends and society.**

**Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Your response should explore both sides of the arguments.**

Educational achievements of an individual largely depends on the personal traits of an individual . The performance of an individual however depend on other external factors such as family , friends and society.

Education is a lasting process. Academic performance in primary education plays a crucial role in obtaining further educational opportunities. Thus, it is necessary to examine how family background affects children’s academic achievement at an early stage. There are two pathways through which family influences children’s academic performance. Firstly, parents compete for high-quality educational opportunities for their children and better educational opportunities lead to better academic performance. Secondly, parenting behavior and educational support for their children could cultivate children’s learning habits and affect academic performance. We also find urban students’ academic performance are more heavily affected by their families’ socioeconomic status compared with rural students.

Parents and family members play a vital role in the development of an individual. This can be explained using biological and genetic factors. When a learner comes from a family of sharp parents , this trait can be genetically inherited by the student and becomes sharp in school .

Friends have got both direct and indirect influence on the achievement of an individual academically. Friends who positively influence the learner will increase his or her performance while the negative influencer will decrease the performance of the learner

Society plays a very significant role in shaping the behavior of an indivual. One develops positive or negative behavior depending upon the kind of exposure one has got in the society around him. This will provide cool environment for learning which will increase the performance of the learner.

It is good to note that the good achievement of an individual depends on him or her. Without parents we would not come in to this world, without friends we not come across enjoyment, fun, hard work, trust, showing good path, helping nature etc. But parents are only main role in the achievement of any person. Without their care, love, willpower no one cannot do anything but I know that few don't have parents and few are handicaps, rumors etc but now-a-days they are also showing their talents hidden in them, they're also achieving great things in their lives.

**4. How do you balance between professional and personal life? How do you maintain success? Is success a short term or long term?**

The first step in balancing your work and personal life is recognizing that it is not just going to happen—you have to be proactive and work at it, and the time to do so is now.

Finding a balance between your work and your personal life does not just happen, according to professionals in the field of physician well-being. You have to work at it, and the time to do so is now.

“Balance requires effort, planning, and tradeoffs,” says John Schorling, MD, MPH, internal medicine professor and director of physician wellness programs at the University of Virginia School of Medicine. Referring to a psychology of postponement attributed to physicians, Schorling comments, “We always think life will be better in the next phase—when I'm out of residency, after my fellowship, as soon as my practice is built up.” But, Schorling stresses, life will never change if you are waiting for the future. The first step in finding work-life balance is recognizing that it is not just going to happen—you have to be proactive.

Here are some ways to create a better work-life balance, as well as how to be a supportive manager.

***1. Accept that there is no 'perfect' work-life balance.***

When you hear "work-life balance," you probably imagine having an extremely productive day at work, and leaving early to spend the other half of the day with friends and family. While this may seem ideal, it is not always possible.

Don't strive for the perfect schedule; strive for a realistic one. Some days, you might focus more on work, while other days you might have more time and energy to pursue your hobbies or spend time with your loved ones. Balance is achieved over time, not each day.

***2. Find a job that you love.***

Although work is an expected societal norm, your career shouldn't be restraining. If you hate what you do, you aren't going to be happy, plain and simple. You don't need to love every aspect of your job, but it needs to be exciting enough that you don't dread getting out of bed every morning.

***3. Prioritize your health.***

Your overall physical, emotional and mental health should be your main concern. If you struggle with anxiety or depression and think therapy would benefit you, fit those sessions into your schedule, even if you have to leave work early or ditch your evening spin class. If you are battling a chronic illness, don't be afraid to call in sick on rough days. Overworking yourself prevents you from getting better, possibly causing you to take more days off in the future.

***4. Don't be afraid to unplug.***

Cutting ties with the outside world from time to time allows us to recover from weekly stress, and gives us space for other thoughts and ideas to emerge. Unplugging can mean something simple like practicing yoga instead of checking work emails.

***5. Take a vacation.***

Sometimes, truly unplugging means taking vacation time and shutting work completely off for a while. Whether your vacation consists of a one-day staycation or a two-week trip to Goa, it's important to take time off to physically and mentally recharge.

***6. Make time for yourself and your loved ones.***

While your job is important, it shouldn't be your entire life. You were an individual before taking this position, and you should prioritize the activities or hobbies that make you happy

When planning time with your loved ones, create a calendar for romantic and family dates. It may seem weird to plan one-on-one time with someone you live with, but it will ensure that you spend quality time with them without work-life conflict. Just because work keeps you busy doesn't mean you should neglect personal relationships.

***7. Set boundaries and work hours.***

Set boundaries for yourself and your colleagues, to avoid burnout. When you leave the office, avoid thinking about upcoming projects or answering company emails. Consider having a separate computer or phone for work, so you can shut it off when you clock out. If that isn't possible, use separate browsers, emails or filters for your work and personal platforms.

***8. Set goals and priorities (and stick to them).***

Pay attention to when you are most productive at work and block that time off for your most important work-related activities. Avoid checking your emails and phone every few minutes, as those are major time-wasting tasks that derail your attention and productivity. Structuring your day can increase productivity at work, which can result in more free time to relax outside of work.

Work-life balance will mean different things to different people because, after all, we all have different life commitments. In our always-on world, balance is a very personal thing, and only you can decide the lifestyle that suits you best.

**5. Is Life better In a small town or a big city?**

It is known that what is good for one person may not be good for another person. For example, some people always prefer to live in a big city, and some people prefer to live in a small town. Everyone has different points of view for that. A person has different thinking and reason to choose a place for living. Jobs, education, family, lifestyle, personal development and some other factors are responsible for choosing their place to live. Both living in a big city and living in small town has its advantages and disadvantages. First of all, In a small town, you can build up a good community.

Education is one of the reasons for living in a big town or city. Both cities and small towns have good and bad schools. However, there are a lot of options in a big city. Most small towns have one or two high schools. On the other hand, a big city has more schools than that. In a big city, you have the option for your career making field. A Big city has universities, colleges and schools. Because of that you can go to more sporting venues, like NBA Basketball games, NBA Football games, as well as many minor league or major league sporting events. Small towns offer you local high school sports. When you live in a big city, you have much greater access to a variety of entertainment venues, and you are exposed to all sorts of different cultures. Cities also have all sorts of music festivals, comedy festivals, and other events that happen on a fairly regular basis. By contrast, small towns generally don’t have nearly as much variety. Furthermore, Small towns rarely have a formal public transportation system. People must need to buy their own vehicle or depend on others for a ride.

Even though I have never lived in a city, I think life is better in a small town because the community is close knit. Small towns have less crime and less traffic as well.

In a small town everybody seems to know each other. Strangers smile at you when you pass them in public. It also seems like people in small towns are more willing to reach out and help you when you are in need.Cities seem to have a lot of crime and in small towns crime is very low. You don't have to worry about locking doors or closing windows and you are less likely to get mugged or robbed. Children are also safe walking to school alone or playing outside with little or no supervision.

Traffic is another great thing about living in a small town. It takes less time to drive from one end of town to the other than it does in the city. You also don't have to wait very long at intersections or spend much time searching for a free parking spot.

**6. Culture and traditions are as important as science to the progress and well being of the society**

Traditions represent a critical piece of our culture. They help form the structure and foundation of our families and our society. They remind us that we are part of a history that defines our past, shapes who we are today and who we are likely to become. Once we ignore the meaning of our traditions, we’re in danger of damaging the underpinning of our identity.

* Tradition contributes a sense of comfort and belonging. It brings families together and enables people to reconnect with friends.
* Tradition reinforces [values](https://www.franksonnenbergonline.com/blog/times-may-change-but-your-core-values-dont/) such as freedom, faith, integrity, a good education, personal responsibility, a [strong work ethic,](https://www.franksonnenbergonline.com/blog/hard-work-is-good-for-your-soul/) and the value of being selfless.
* Tradition provides a forum to showcase role models and celebrate the things that really matter in life.
* Tradition offers a chance to say “thank you” for the [contribution that someone has made.](https://www.franksonnenbergonline.com/blog/whos-your-hero/)
* Tradition enables us to showcase the principles of our Founding Fathers, celebrate diversity, and unite as a country.
* Tradition serves as an avenue for [creating lasting memories](https://www.franksonnenbergonline.com/posters/moments-of-a-lifetime/) for our families and friends.
* Tradition offers an excellent context for meaningful pause and reflection.

As leaders, [role models](https://www.franksonnenbergonline.com/blog/13-ways-to-be-a-good-role-model/), and parents, we must strive to utilize every opportunity available to us to reinforce the values and beliefs that we hold dear. The alternative to action is taking these values for granted. The result is that our beliefs will get so diluted, over time, that our way of life will become foreign to us. It’s like good health. You may take it for granted until you lose it. If we disregard our values, we’ll open our eyes one day and won’t be able to recognize “our world” anymore. The values that support the backbone of our country, our family, and our faith will have drifted for so long that the fabric of our society will be torn.

Teach your generations about your roots, culture, traditions and customs however make them understand to follow only those which are practically feasible.

I think science is a part of culture. There is no sense facing them each other. They require each other: without culture science cannot exist and at a certain point of cultural evolution science appears and develops parallel with culture. Both are manifestation of human brain, creativity and human relationship to the environment as well as the universe of facts and ideas.

Scientists are people. People have culture.

Therefore, when making scientific assessments or in formulating scientific hypothesis people's culture will indirectly make influences; life outside of the lab, influences life in the lab.

Additionally, where scientist do research, the extent, and in what fields may be influenced by culture.

A perfect example is Ramanujan, mathematician, who said famously "none of his math conjectures meant anything unless there where signs from god."

**7. The tight curriculum of our education system leaves no room for imagination and creativity.**

**Write a response that expresses your thoughts on this statement. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Explain your reasoning.**

I wholeheartedly agree that the tight curriculum of our current education system leaves no room for imagination and creativity. The academic pressure is so much on students, they have forgotten their innate creativity and imagination. They are always under the pressure of studies. This pressure is put on them from the beginning of the session. Formative assessment activities of all the subjects, studies and their assignments of all the subjects, unit tests, co-curricular activities, homework, classwork, projects, practical exams, summative examination, date sheet, result, again the new term, etc. So much of pressure on the young growing children! Are we educating them or training them in the art of being stressful throughout their childhood?

Even while studying inside the class, they feel so burdened; they have come to dislike education. as a result, there is hardly any creativity left in our country. Every year all the illustrious prizes for creativity are won by non-Indians or Indians living in advanced countries. Our educationists must rethink and revise the curriculum to encourage creativity and imagination in children.

With each passing day, education is becoming more difficult and the system is getting stricter.

With such heavy rules and regulations in academics, students hardly have the opportunity to dream and imagine. Children are known for their imagination and it is due to imagination that they can explore new creative arenas. This is creating extremely methodical individuals but the true meaning of education is somewhat missing. Education teaches us to be more vocal about our likings and disliking and improves our imaginative skill and creativity.

**8. The importance of weaponry.. How it affects the current world**

Weapons are used to increase the efficacy and efficiency of activities such as hunting, crime, law enforcement, self-defense, and warfare. In broader context, weapons may be construed to include anything used to gain a tactical, strategic, material or mental advantage over an adversary or enemy target.

The time is right for a fundamental rethinking of the role of nuclear weapons in national defense and of the composition of our nuclear forces. The Cold War is over, but it has been replaced by new threats to our national security. Technology, here and abroad, is inexorably advancing, creating both dangers and opportunities for the United States. This paper analyzes the future role of nuclear weapons in national security, describes the roles and limitations of advanced conventional weapons in meeting strategic needs, and suggests several alternate scenarios for future U.S. nuclear forces.

The principal role of nuclear weapons is to deter potential adversaries from an attack on the United States, our allies, or our vital interests. Russia maintains very large strategic and tactical nuclear forces. China is actively modernizing its nuclear arsenal. India and Pakistan have dramatically demonstrated the ability of midlevel technology states to develop or acquire nuclear weapons. There are grave concerns about the future proliferation of nuclear weapons among such countries as North Korea, Iraq, and Iran. The nuclear age is far from over.

Advances in conventional weapons technology suggest that by 2020 precision long-range conventional weapons may be capable of performing some of the missions currently assigned to nuclear weapons. Today, uncertainty in the location of road mobile missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction might require a nuclear weapon for assured destruction. Future real-time imagery and battle management, combined with precision strike long-range missiles, may mean that a conventional weapon could effectively destroy such targets.

Some targets require the energy of a nuclear weapon for their destruction. However, precision targeting can greatly reduce the nuclear yield required to destroy such targets. Only a relatively few targets require high nuclear yields. Advantages of lower yields include reduced collateral damage, arms control advantages to the United States, and the possibility that such weapons could be maintained with higher confidence and at lower cost than our current nuclear arsenal.

Now is the time to reexamine the role and composition of our future nuclear forces. New technologies take at least a decade to move from the concept stage to the point where we can rely on them for our nations defense. And, advance planning is already under way for the replacements of our nuclear capable missiles, aircraft, and sub-marines. Prudent thought given to this crucial subject will reap great dividends for the United States and for peace in the world.