

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Section A

2. Rise of Machines: an opportunity or threat to humanity?

Humanity today is standing at a junction of history where significant dilemmas exist before it ranging from moral to material ~~life~~. One such dilemma is related to the rise of machines in last 200 years.

This dilemma is related to the future course of action looking at the present impact of machines on the society as a whole and its future potential. On the one hand machines have become the integral part of our day to day life that they seem almost indispensable ~~for~~ ranging from pen to mobiles and computers.

These machines have ~~helped~~ helped humanity to help itself in increasing connectivity, reducing poverty, mitigating health hazards etc. While on the other hand these machines have also introduced certain evils in the society by taking out the attitude and norms from members of society that are worth caring out.

It has also been argued that machines carry the potential to become a frankenstein monster that can threaten the whole humanity.

To address these questions it is necessary to first look at some fundamental questions like What are machines and how they interact with humans. Here it will also help in identifying why there is such a rapid rise in last two centuries, and to look at if

there is any substance in the warning about machines as a threat to humanity,

Machines are tools or a set of tools that coherently works together to simplify challenges and reduces human efforts in over coming these challenges. Machines are used by humans since prehistoric times. It is the ability of humans to assemble different tools and use them to reduce its own effort that distinguishes them from other animal. It has helped humans immensely to fight the odds of nature.

In present times the complexity of machines has risen many fold. With increasing complexity the interaction of humans with machines has also witnessed

a sea change. Today to operate a particular machine some speciality is required. And the requirement of these skills and environments has given rise to a special kind of production relations in the society, during the period of Industrial revolution.

The rapid rise of machines was witnessed during Industrial revolution first in Britain and subsequently in other countries. With improvement in technology, which is intimately linked to machines, these machines came to dominate the means of production under the factor system.

More recently with the advent of computer and information and communication technology (ICT) it has become possible to build machines that can work autonomously, continuously for a long time.

With rising demand and ~~cap~~ strengthening capitalistic mode of production these autonomous machines (also called Robots) have started playing a major role in manufacturing and services.

This rapid rise of intelligent machines has provided avenues that were previously unthinkable. It has made it possible to meet the need of more and more people using least resources. This promises to provide immense economic benefit for the society. For example the penetration of mobile in rural areas have helped increase the productivity of rural population. A farmer sitting on his field can consult a scientist from top research institute, can know the price of his produce without going to the mandi.

Rise of machines like buses, trains, Aeroplanes have helped bridge the gap between communities brought by geography. This has produced not only economic benefit but also immense social benefits by bringing social cohesion, peace and prosperity. Spread of satellite communication, nanorobots promises a future previously unthinkable both in economic and social terms by reducing the gaps between people, bringing solutions to complex challenges and spreading education and health services in remote areas.

With the help of machines there has been ~~various~~ tremendous improvement in many social indicators including education, health and sanitation. Newer and better machines provide an opportunity to meet the need of vast population of clean water.

Sanitation, clean environment and many other basic services at affordable rates.

Spread of machines and Internet in rural areas also provide a crucial pillar for empowerment of women, elderly and other vulnerable section of population. For this purpose there is a need to develop smart solutions for the day to day problems faced by these sections of society.

Rise of machines helps in faster information dissemination ~~at~~ ~~for~~ and thus helps in strengthening of political institutions.

Use of CCTV cameras today has helped reduce crime and also helped crime investigation agencies to provide crucial evidences of crime. Law and order management today is totally dependent of machines as envisaged in the concept of SMART policy.

Rise of machines also provide an opportunity to humanity to plan for long term survival of humanity. These efforts includes making humanity a multiplanetary species and developing genetic engineering that is capable of fighting any threat to humanity from the environment.

So it can be easily ~~concluded~~ that the opportunities are emerge but we should also be careful about the threat it poses for humanity. These threat ranges from creating a frankenstein monster to Replacing humans from robots and thus introducing social instability.

Recently Elon musk, a leading entrepreneur of USA has warned about the threatening potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI), ~~what~~ and called for early regulation of technology before it goes out of hand to protect the market and humanity.

This has given birth to a curious new debate about the pte potential of ~~most~~ ~~regulation and~~ ~~revi~~ of machines and ~~revived~~ AI in particular and revived an old debate about the potential of machines to become too intelligent to be controlled by humans.

Although it is difficult to see how a machine will be able to ~~overcome~~ outperform humans specially in its ~~creating~~ ~~thing~~ and critical thinking but- it is easy to see that some MNC (multinational corporation) develop tool that can unfairly target their competitor while establishing a monopoly for themselves. It also has the potential to make these MNCs more powerful than the government of the state and thus threatening the very foundation of our free society.

Another concern that is related with the rise of machines is related with automation. Automation today threatens more than 50% of the jobs across the world. This is a frightening picture specially given that the unemployment problem has already become a major concern across the world. This has the potential to create conflicts within the society and threaten the whole economic progress of past centuries.

However it ~~must~~ be noted that these figures does not present the whole picture and the real situation is much more complex. The experience of past two hundred years suggests that machines introduces only temporary disruption in the market and in the long run they create more jobs than they cut.

Another side effect of rise of Machine is the exponential increase in inequality in the society. The rise of market economy and subsequently a market society, where everything is up for sale, has made the sting of inequality much bitter.

Here it is clear that machines have significant and substantial opportunities as well as risks associated with. There is a need for proactive policies that ensure a ~~smooth~~ smooth transition in a new machine age while ensuring that we create nothing that jeopardizes our future survival.

Mere existence of risks does not warrants holding on. Future lies only with active and efficient machines that works for the welfare of humanity.

Here it is also important for India given it 70% of jobs are being threatened by automation.

that India focuses on skilling its
vast population in Area that is likely
to face less risk from automation. The
rise of new technologies present a
golden opportunity for India to
meet its myriad challenges of poverty
connectivity and infrastructure.

Section 13

3. Education system in India - A leveller
or a source of inequality?

Different scholars and philosopher has seen role of education in different light for some it was the manifestation of knowledge already in man and some other it was a learning experience of outside knowledge. Whatever it is Education is the process of spread of knowledge and revealing the inner wisdom of man, to use the knowledge suitably.

Process of education is intrinsic to every society and since historical times different societies have adopted different educational systems. This short piece of writing tries to assess the present educational system of India.

For this purpose it is essential to look at the historical roots of the present education system in India. Also in the context of rising criticism about the failure of education system it is pertinent to ask what we envisaged in our constitution and what we have today. And also look at the mitigation of present challenges.

India had a long tradition of so called Guru-shishya parampara, since the vedic times. This process witnessed, a sea change during colonial times, and the present education system traces its roots in the colonial period.

In colonial period the education system we used to fulfill the need to prepare a middle class that was "Indian in color but English in taste." Inclusive education and mass education was never on the

~~agenda~~ of British Government. For the same purpose the medium of Instruction chosen was also English that further aggravated the problem of Exclusion.

After independence nothing much has changed with education system ~~in~~ in India despite the noble goals envisaged by our constitution.

~~During the~~ ~~the~~ Constitution of India envisages social justice and equality in its preamble itself besides dedicated articles of right to equality in Article 15 and free and compulsory education till the age of 14 years in Art 45 of the constitution.

Constitution envisaged that the medium of instruction should be mother tongue at least at the school level to create a level playing field for all student.

Besides that constitution also envisages protection for linguistic and religious minorities to establish and administer minority institutions. And it also provided for reservation of seats for Backward classes and vulnerable and neglected groups to bring inclusivity in the society.

In the first decade of 21st century there was a universal recognition that in the last 50 years governments has not been able to provide the basic education to its poor citizens. In this context government made Right to education (free and compulsory education till 14 years) as a fundamental right and later on enacted RTE (Right to free and compulsory Education) in 2009.

8 years after RTE it is evident from the decreasing level of learning outcomes that RTE is not been able to meet its desired goals.

Here it is important to ask How is Education system in India has failed and on what counts, for what reasons?

Accessibility

In recent years there is almost 100% gross enrolment ratio for primary and secondary education in India. There is also a considerable increase in enrolment ratio at graduation level from 12% in 2004-05 to 24% in 2014-15.

Although these figures are satisfactory but they hides some very important details specially about the accessibility of the quality education.

Presently more than 60% of India's children study in Government school, most of these government school are operated by state government with Chronic shortage of infrastructure.

Many of these schools are operating in a one room building or even under trees with only one teacher.

This seriously hampers the learning outcome of the student at the foundational level itself. It has been often noted that lack of access to quality education diminishes chances of social and economic well being in future.

(ii) Inclusiveness

This is also a major aspect of India's education system. Indian society has been a living example of chronic social inequality for thousands of the years. And this social inequality also reflects in our school and college campuses. The recent tragic incident of a PhD scholar in Hyderabad university of suicide due to caste based discrimination only reinforces these points.

There have also been report of children admitted under RTI quota were forced to sit in saperate rows in many reputed private schools indicate at this problem.

Literacy level of different communities points towards the reach and ~~inclusivity~~ inclusivity of education system. Muslims and scheduled Tribles are the most lagging in terms of literacy.

(iii) Quality

In 2014 there wer reports from industry that out of 150000 graduates that years only 18% of them were employable. If a graduate degree holder is not employable it is ~~best~~ bound to reflect his/her earning potential.

Although education system in India was envisage to play a level playing field

by our constitution and early nationalism. By a large it has not been able to realise the dream of level playing field. This is evident from the fact that in the year 2015 the prestigious IIT admission cut-off ~~was~~ went as low as 8% for scheduled, community ^{Tribes}.

If we are providing reservation and equal education for scheduled tribes for 70 years then what else can explain this trend.

It is also not the point to say that education has done nothing for the vulnerable section of the society. It must be noted that today education has empowered these communities to a significant level. They are asserting their right more than ever their role in the political and economic life has ~~increasingly~~ considerably.

The point here is that Education system has failed to bring inclusivity in the society by reducing inequality

The result of these failure perpetuate a vicious cycle of more inequality and deprivations. Incidence of poverty today is highest among the schedule tribes

Apart from these dimension there is one other important dimension where the education system of India is completely lagging behind. This is related with meeting the need of physically challenged childrens and for the persons who missed education opportunities in their child hood.

Discrimination on access of good quality education makes it difficult to overcome the deprivation imposed by environment & history.

Looking at the problems of the education system it is evident that there is an urgent need to reform our education system to make it more responsive to present needs. Education alone can ensure social and economic justice in the world. The only prerequisite is that the education should be aimed at creating a level playing field even for those who can not afford it. • It is also necessary that providing education through regular institution and providing degree won't help. Education should be holistic diverse and yet inclusive for this some important principle need to realise first is that education is a life long activity and should be available for whoever is interested. Second is that books cannot be the exclusive source of education but it should be supplemented by activity based learning.

Another important aspect is that bringing uniformity will not help. And creating a level playing field does not necessarily mean uniforming what is more important is the recognition of uniqueness of individuals and respect for every profession. Finally the new education policy aims to rectify some of the previous problems but it is also important to realise that only education by itself is unable to create a level playing field and society as a whole has to make concerted effort for achieving this dream of our constitution for fathers and coming generations.

Humanity - History - dilemma

climate chg., economic model Modernist

Rise of Machines - one

Dilemma → because it threaten society
in various ways

What are these machines.

How do they ~~int~~ they interact with Human

Why is there such a rise

What opportunities it present

What are the threat → is there any substance

If threat are real what how should they
be mitigated.

True modernising is freedom of mind not slavery of taste
Rabindranath Tagore

Where the mind is free

Education system In India

A leveler or a source of inequality

↳

A colonial remnant

Education system

Introduction } Education
Role of education

History →

Present system

Constitutional provision

Role of education

Accessibility

Education → A manifestation
of inner knowledge