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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Jangam Kuldeep		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910030794
Mobile No.		Date:	18.08.2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has FOUR topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>		
Q.1					
Q.2					
Total Marks:					
Remarks:					
Start Time		02:00 PM		End Time	04:50 PM
Mode Of Examination :		Online <input type="checkbox"/>		Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:		

2nd Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005

MARKING SCHEME

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
<i>Basic Format</i>	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
<i>Content</i>	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
<i>Organisation</i>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<i>Language Skills</i>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<i>Examiner's Discretion</i>	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<i>Coherence</i>				
<i>Language</i>				
<i>Handwriting</i>				
<i>Pre-writing</i>				

<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100



SECTION - A

1. India needs to move from women development to women-led development.
2. Relevance of Gandhi in the 21st century.
3. Foreign policy is the art of establishing priorities.
4. Artificial Intelligence: Key Driver of the next Industrial Revolution

'Artificial Intelligence: Key Driver of the next Industrial Revolution'

From driverless cars to humanoid robots, from e-health services to e-education according to the customised needs of each and every individual, world today is full of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered inventions and innovative solutions. In fact, most of the sectors are embracing AI at a faster pace than foretold.

AI has now become central to almost all the processes including manufacturing and some areas of agriculture as well. AI is fast becoming the core of the next Industrial Revolution i.e. Industry 4.0.

What is Industry 4.0? Before going to Industry 4.0, Industrial Revolution has evolved in phases 1, 2 and 3 driven by different mechanisms. First Industrial Revolution (IR) was driven by steam engines, which were substituted by electricity in Second IR.

In 1980s came the third IR, which was dominated by computers and communication over the internet. Industrial revolution transformed the production processes and thus surplus goods and services were produced and exported in overseas markets.

Now, it is the time of Industry 4.0, as coined by Klaus Schwab, founder of World Economic Forum (WEF). The Industry 4.0 is 4th phase of Industrial Revolution and also it is driven by 4 new technologies namely AI, IoT (Internet of Things), Big Data and Supercomputers.

Of these technologies, AI forms the core of next Industrial Revolution. It is like the brain

of next Industrial Revolution. AI completely changes the way products and services are manufactured.

Till now, technologies have changed the ways we as humans, do things. With AI, the way human beings are, itself is being affected. This will definitely have a huge impact not only on the individuals, but also on the humankind.

Artificial intelligence is defined as machines (or) computers gaining capabilities to perform actions which were previously thought to be performed only by humans and machines emulating human behaviour very successfully. Artificial Intelligence is essentially a creative destruction, as defined by Schumpeter.

AI was first advocated by Alan Turing, with his Turing's hypothesis. He was the first proponent of AI, though it gained momentum, only in the last two decades or so. In AI, machines try to learn how humans behave and emulate them in a real time situation.

These capabilities are achieved through series of processes and techniques like deep learning, machine learning and self learning. Self learning is the most advanced of such methods. All these methods help machines emulate human behaviour, sometimes substituting them.

How does AI become a key driver of next Industrial Revolution? AI, will make things easier in the production processes. It will optimise the resource allocation and usage, there by cutting down the costs. This will ~~be~~ have huge consequences on the people involved in such processes and also economy as a whole.

For example, the cost of production of an automobile may be reduced due to AI optimising the process. This may lead to competitive and affordable prices in the market and so increased demand. Such technologies will boost the economy. Also, unnecessary costs are further cutdown.

AI has huge and diverse range of applications

in almost every field of production and services also. For example, AI in agriculture will help in the better sowing techniques, according to the weather patterns and also optimising the input costs.

Similarly, AI can help in reduced labour costs, as most of the processes are automated. At the same time, efficiency in production processes is also enhanced. This will bring down total cost to consumers. Also, new technologies will make life easier for consumers.

Self driving cars are one such example, which are being tested on roads in some major cities. Such driverless cars will help in people utilising the time efficiently, even while driving to work. Thus the productivity increases.

Also, better health services can be provided on the basis of data from huge number of datasets available with the AI system. Better diagnosis and treatment can be provided avoiding huge costs.

Similarly, better banking, communication and other services including education can be provided without any hurdles and constraints. All these will help make life easier and more comfortable for the people.

However, there are concerns with the adoption of such technologies. Major among the concerns is the job loss. Similar to the Luddites, who feared technology and its implications during the 1st IR, there are apprehensions and concerns about job loss.

Like every previous phase of IR, AI will also lead to destruction of jobs and also creation of new jobs. New jobs are created because of demand for production of AI systems, their maintenance, training them. Earlier Industrial Revolutions have ultimately led to net job creation though some jobs were destroyed.

Another problem linked to job loss is that

Creation of new jobs, but lack of skill in the personnel, so that they can take up new jobs. Problem has shifted from one job for life to one profession for life. There is no guarantee that a person will continue in the same profession throughout his life.

Another related issue with job loss is the increased vulnerability and lack of social security for the labour. Such ~~job losses~~ are being capitalised by the rightwing political leaders and there is breeding of hatred towards migrants and so increased violence.

Apart from job losses and impact on economy, another major concern is the ethical concern. For example, if a driverless car or automated weapon system leads to loss of lives, who will be liable for such actions? Is it the owner of such system? Is it the producer of AI system?

There is no clarity on such liability in many such cases. Also, during the creation of

an AI system, which learns through large volume of data sets, there are high chances that prejudices and stereotypes within the datasets are carried forward.

Many prejudices like racial superiority, patriarchy which are widely prevalent can easily be learnt by such systems which may be dangerous.

Implications to adopting AI can be huge and diversified. There can be increased unrest among the unemployed and can lead to social unrest. Increasing inequalities can further aggravate the problem. One such example is the Yellow vest movement of France.

Another important question often asked is - Will they completely replace humans? The answer to this is extremely difficult, as there are examples to substantiate both the contradicting views.

For example, AI bot systems at Facebook, under development started developing their own language and conversing among themselves.

Such self conserving and acting systems may pose dangers. Hence, they were shut down immediately.

However, though AI systems can emulate human behaviour and expressions, they lack conscience. They don't act according to passions. Many a time, decision making based on pure reason can lead to catastrophe. Lack of empathy can lead to huge loss to lives and property.

Any such system, without considering human emotions and compassion, can never lead to AI completely replacing humans. They can only replace where decision making processes are data driven. They cannot replace such actions where human thinking is not data driven.

Consider an example of doctor and a nurse. Doctor arriving at a decision based on diagnosis reports is a data driven process. While nurse's

profession is driven by understanding, empathy and concern. Hence there is huge possibility that AI replaces doctors first than nurses.

What should be done, to reap benefits of AI, without compromising human progress? First, there should be coordination among various stakeholders including governments, corporations, civil society, workers, philosophers and technology experts.

It should be followed by certain standard operating procedures to be adopted with AI systems, their usage, maintenance and liability in the case of damage caused. Philosophers can play a role in adopting ethical standards into the learning processes of AI systems.

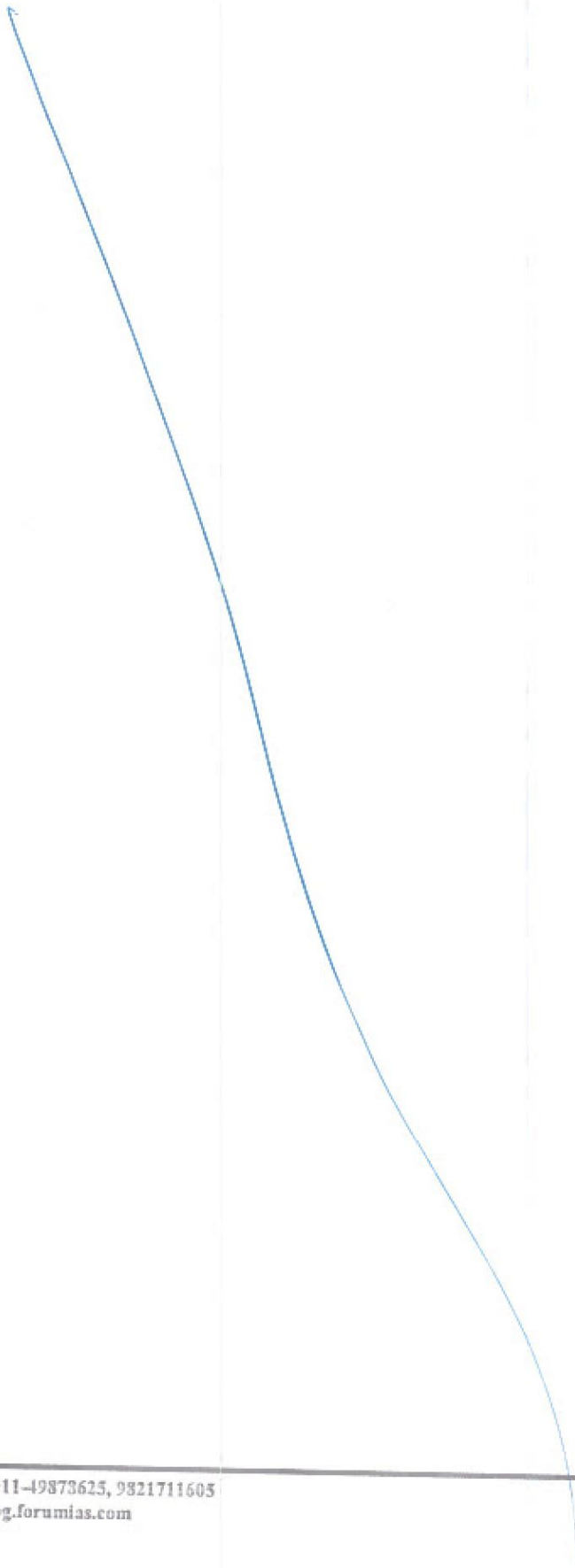
Regarding job losses, focus shift from protection of jobs to protection of workers. It is the workers' social and economic security that matters, rather than the jobs created or destroyed. Workers

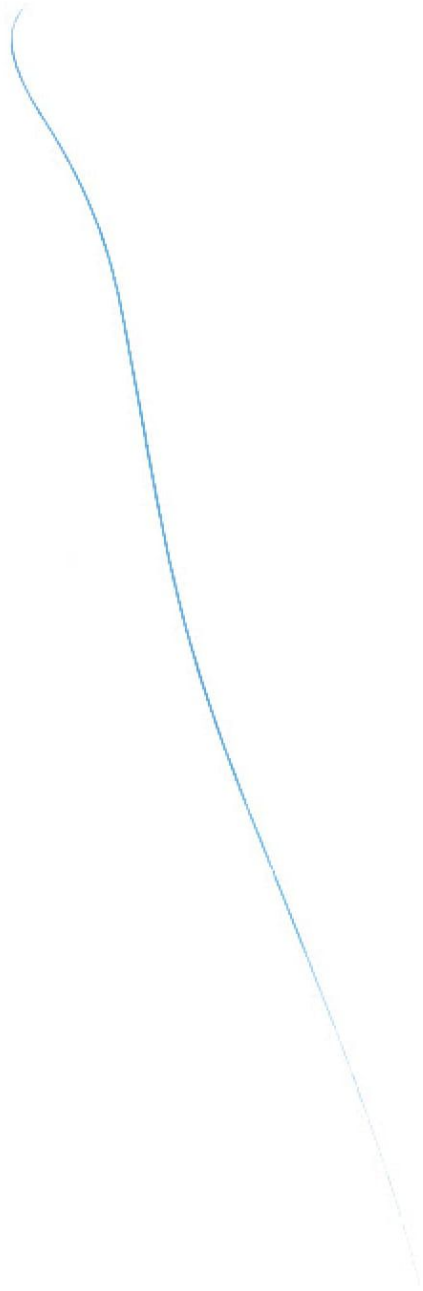
Can be better prepared by continuous upskilling and reskilling. Another incentive like Minimum Basic Income can be provided for social and economic security of the workers.

Also, AI systems should integrate the issue of sustainable development and equity, so that equitable growth and development occurs.

Focus should be to reap the benefits while addressing the concerns and associated fears.

Otherwise, fear of Elon Musk that 'With AI, we are summoning the demon' may become true in the near future!.





Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading



SECTION - B

1. Is there modernity without westernization?
2. If youth knew, if age could.
3. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
4. Righteousness is the foundation stone of peace and good governance.

'Is there modernity without westernization?'

In their quest for grabbing the scarce employment opportunities available for Indians during the British rule, some of them took to English education, their etiquettes, attire and dietary habits. Though they succeeded in seeking employment, they rarely learnt the core values of modern era, they still had stereotypes and prejudices as before.

This rightly shows that they have merely become westernized, but not modernized. They failed to embrace the modern values in every sphere of life. The difference between modernity and westernization is stark in the above description.

What is Modernity? Modernity is about the practice of imbuing modern values in every walk of life - Political values like equality, fraternity, rights and liberty are part of modernity.

Similarly, treating everyone equally without any caste, class considerations and social biases like race, gender, ethnicity, region and language constitutes modernity.

Modernity in the economic sphere implies providing equal opportunities and merit being given consideration. All these aspects form part of modernity. The modern values initially were taken up by people in Western Europe, spread to North America and later to rest of the world.

On the other hand, westernization is mere emulation of western values, especially in the superficial and day to day activities like etiquettes, dietary habits etc. This may sometimes lead to mere following without any thinking and rational

judgment on their own.

Do they go hand in hand? Modernity and westernization went hand in hand, especially during the colonial times, as the colonial masters also wanted the same. They wanted to create monopoly of western world in every walk of life. This led to westernization.

Also, in most of the traditional societies in Asia and Africa, religion and traditions played a vital role in their culture. Hence, many such societies lacked any modern thinking. It was modernity, which dismantled many such prejudices and paved way for better societies.

How has modernity led to better societies? With modern values of liberty, equality, rights and duties, many stereotypes were broken. Oppressed and vulnerable classes got opportunities. Social biases were done away with.

Class and caste systems, their impact weakened

atleast in the urban centres to a large extent. Women came to the forefront and took part in the development processes. This has unleashed the hidden potential in most societies.

Better education and employment opportunities are created. New and modern belief systems are imbibed by the people. Most of the new generations consider them as default and correct. But there is opposition from some odd sections of societies.

There is another side to this modernisation. Some mistake it for westernization. Merely copying their behaviour will not yield any benefits and progress within the society - There has to be change at the level of belief systems.

Is it necessary that both modernity and westernization go together always? This may not be true. Before answering this question, there is a need to differentiate between modernity and