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FIAS – MGP 2021 – Essay Simulator Test #4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

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Date:

15/12/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & 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> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
Q.1			
Q.2			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 12:47 PM		End Time 3:30 PM	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
For Office Use Only			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

MARKING SCHEME

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

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

Very Good	Good	Average
120 and above	100-120	Below 100

SECTION - A

1. Cryptocurrency – boon or bane?

क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी – वरदान या अभिशाप?

2. "Artificial Intelligence will be the best or worst thing ever for humanity"

"कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मानवता के लिए अब तक की सबसे अच्छी या सबसे खराब चीज होगी"

3. India at 75: soft state or strong state.

75वें वर्ष में भारत : उदार राज्य या शक्तिशाली राज्य।

4. 30 years of Economic Reforms- reforms are only a necessary condition and not a sufficient condition.

30 साल के आर्थिक सुधार- सुधार केवल एक आवश्यक शर्त है न कि पर्याप्त शर्त।

Artificial Intelligence will be the best or worst thing ever for humanity

Alan Turing, the cracker of the Nazi codes, had a dream for the future. He hoped that a day would come when computers became such expert impersonators of human behavior that a human interacting with them would not realise that he/she is talking to a machine. Considered improbable.

in his times, the dream ~~has~~ become is close to in becoming a reality with the advent of artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence, as the name suggests are intelligent machines. They become intelligent with exposure to lots of training data, the same way as an infant who learns about speech and world as it grows up. Obviously, the means are different. This is done to replicate human behavior. However, the objective is not to just being a human. The purpose is to combine the benefits of machines with the intelligence of humanity to make them autonomous.

Clearly AI has been the buzzword

for the 4th Industrial Revolution. Automation offers industries the opportunity to make their processes faster, cut down costs. AI reduces the scope for manual labour reducing the risk of industrial accidents. Given that the training data is adequate, it may serve to reduce human errors as well.

AI can be a great asset to reduce the risk on workers engaged in dangerous occupations. For instance - safai karamcharis engaging in manual scavenging, manual cleaning of toilets are exposed to several diseases or even death. Similarly it can reduce coal miners' deaths, numbered 377 in the last 5 years.

AI can be a boon for the ~~elderly~~ disabled and elderly. Microsoft Seeing AI application, promises to be the eyes for the blind through its image detection technology. Assistive intelligent chairs, hearing aids are some other blessings for them. Moreover, the shortage of doctors in the developing countries, can be mitigated through intelligent doctors like Buoy AI, IBM's Watson. This is truly a boon for India, where more than 14 states have less than 23 health personnel, the minimum recommended value by WHO.

AI in education can bring personalised education for the children. An intelligent system, dedicated to his/her needs will

enable better grasp of knowledge and healthy child development.

The inward turning of nations, rise of terrorists threaten the world's security. AI through smart walls laced with facial recognition, surveillance technology can aid in better security.

This will also reduce risks - both physical and mental for our soldiers deployed on the border. Moreover, the given measures can aid in crime analysis, monitoring, and criminal surveillance.

AI holds promise for the growth of multiple economic sectors.

While we already know of its benefits for industries, its impact on agriculture cannot be ignored.

AI can lead to mechanisation

of farmers while aiding in development of precision farming. This will help farmers save costs on inputs while ensuring fertility of soil. Also, natural language translation, will aid cross-country tourism, building people-people ties. Google Lens has already laid the foundation for this.

If AI is such a good thing, why the huitancy around it continues to exist? Like every coin has 2 sides, AI has a darker side to it which may prove to be the worst thing ever for the humanity.

Automation also means loss of human jobs. The Bank of America predicts 3 million jobs

losses in software firms by 2022 to cut down costs. What is worse is that these losses will soon or percolate to the manufacturing or even agricultural sector. This will be disastrous for a highly populated country like India with already high rates of unemployment (5.8% as per PLFS 2018-19)

It is true that AI will increase demand for AI-trained and equipped human workers. But training such a large population with low digital literacy will be difficult. A country like India, with only 40% digital literacy in 15-29 years (NSO 75th round) clearly will be at loss.

While these issues could be mitigated through targeted measures a bigger danger is AI's contribution to climate change. Google's chatbot Meena consumed the same power as utilised by 17 houses in a year during its training. With several of these chatbots, realising the goal of limiting temperature change to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by end of century would be difficult.

While face recognition technologies aid in crime detection, biometrics identification, Amnesty says that they can be misused for mass surveillance. This could lead to work of freedom of speech and invade people's privacy, a fundamental right for India under

Article 21.

AI strengthens security but unfortunately is also available for those who seek to breach this security. Building of smart missiles, weaponisation of drones pose threat to military and civilians. The recent drone attack on IAF station at Jammu was an eye opener. It is not very difficult to imagine the circumstances if autonomous drones, missiles or even humanoid come into the picture.

And lastly, AI works on algorithms which are not infallible. The success of a system depends on the training data being fed to

it. A research has found that AI algorithms are 100 times more prone to misrecognise Brown, Black males or females than a white male. This clearly may lead to severe consequences if AI is used for criminal monitoring or biometrics.

Another question is what exactly do we want an intelligent machine to be, another human being? The racist, enraging, intolerant, greedy human beings that we are? Microsoft's Tay, a chatbot, learnt from Twitter abusive, misogynistic, racist language and started spewing out several hateful words on its very first day. Do we really

want to create another pathetic human being?

Shakespeare once said - "There's nothing good or bad, it is the thinking that makes it so."

AI is not bad. It is we who can make it bad. It also means that it is we who can make it good. What we need is to establish some safeguards. Countries should adopt a law regulating AI use. Also, adopting a personal data protection law like GDPR will protect privacy. A global agreement, like Bioweapons or Chemical Weapons convention will prevent its weaponisation. More representative training data will aid systems

become effective.

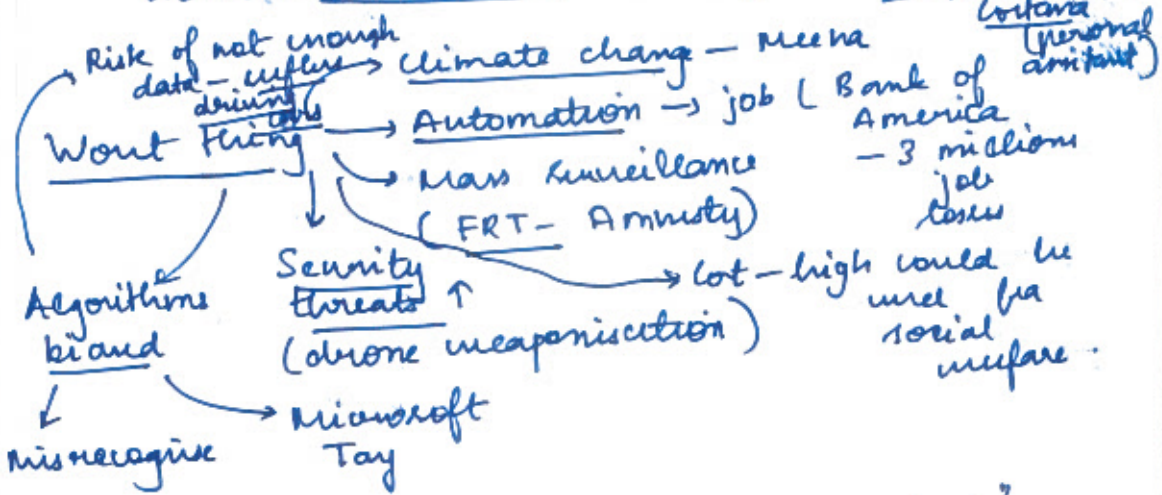
AI can be the best innovation of the century provided the humanity sees its welfare for its well-being. This can be only done if humanity remembers to be humane.

^{Rough} Artificial intelligence will be the best or worst thing ever for humanity

Intro → Alan Turing, the cracker of Nazi codes.
 What is AI → intelligent machines
 → Alan Turing's test had a dream.

Best thing for humanity

- Makes industries faster, no labour shortage, manual scavenging
- Boon for disabled
 - Microsoft Seeing, Google lens
- Promotes tourism, understanding of languages (Google lens)
- Self Driving Cars
- Medical sector - AI doctors
 - Buoy AI,
 - IBM Watson
- Security - Smart walls, reduce soldiers (save lives)
- Education - Personalised
 - Improve governance through chatbots, custom complaints, Sibir
- India - \$ 957 bn
- World - \$ 15 trillion economy



Shakespeare - "There's nothing good or bad
 It is thinking that makes it so"

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. The greatness of humanity is not in being human but in being humane.

मानवता की महानता मानव होने में नहीं बल्कि मानवीय होने में है।

2. Compassion and tolerance are not a sign of weakness but a sign of strength.

करुणा और सहनशीलता कमजोरी का नहीं शक्ति की निशानी है।

3. Human needs dictate individual behaviour.

मानव की आवश्यकताएं व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार को निर्धारित करती हैं।

4. Success is not a public thing, it's a private thing.

सफलता कोई सार्वजनिक चीज नहीं है, यह एक निजी चीज है।

The greatness of humanity is not in being human but in being humane

The inventor of dynamite once had an existential crisis. What he believed to be his greatest invention had been the cause for humanity. "Is this going to be my legacy?", he thought. "Is this what I am to be remembered for?"

The world remembers this great man as Alfred Noble, but clearly not for dynamite. He left his

wealth in charge of his trustees for funding the Nobel Prizes, significantly the Peace Prize. He was remembered not just for being a human being but for being humane.

What is or more appropriately, who is a human being? Somebody who can walk on two legs, perhaps. But even a gorilla in its partime does that. Probably, our ability to indulge in warfare, subjugate our enemies makes us human. But tigers, lions are notorious for marking their territories.

Then intelligence may be a great marker of humanity. It is true that human beings are known to demonstrate greater intelligence than other animals.

But unfortunately, the dolphins and chimpanzees may ~~not~~ be close behind. Is there anything that only a human being possesses?

Morality differentiates us from animals. Our sense of right or wrong, feeling other's pain, sharing our joys and sorrows with others, the ability to work with others is what humanity implied to become great. Perhaps Homo Sapiens is the only species which can live for others and be humane.

Being humane implies not only tending for ourselves or ~~our~~ our families. It is to view the entire world as a family. This could only be achieved if we have compassion in our hearts. Mother Teresa's compassion for poor

brought her to a foreign land for saving the humanity. A person like Padma Shri awarded Harehala Hajjala, had no knowledge of books, but plenty of compassion. He built an entire school from his savings acquired by selling of oranges in his village.

Alleviating other pains requires the need for understanding them and that is achieved through empathy. Empathy is seeing with the eyes of another, listening with the ears of another and feeling with the heart of another. It was Grandin's empathy that drove him to shed off his clothes to feel the pain of the masses. George Orwell, dressed as a tramp, roamed the streets

of London to understand the pain of huggars, this gave these men satisfaction of having lived for others and etched their names forever in our hearts.

Naturally, compassion and empathy lead men to develop tolerance. While men may have divided themselves into separate cultures, religions, social groups, the fact that we are all men cannot be ignored. Being humane does not imply shedding off culture, it simply means respecting other cultures, respect our differences.

Buddha worked to remove the barriers between men. He advocated equal treatment to people belonging to lower castes.

• While founding Buddhism, he never decried other religions. He just gave a different path to salvation. The social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Sagar, targeted the world to respect women. They showed that biological differences ~~do~~ not imply subjugation of one by another.

A humane is also just. He/she ensures that there is no discrimination, no injustice in the society. Justice Anand N Venkatesh, while deciding the outcomes of a case related to LGBTQIA+ rights, underwent counselling to overcome his biases. This helped him arrive at an independent and just decision.

But how does being humane make a difference? It does so by establishing peace in the society. If the humanity truly stayed humane, the world would be spared of the horrors brought by the dictatorship of Robespierre, World War-1, World War-2, bilateral wars like India-Pakistan, Israel-Palestine and countless others. Peace is built on the foundation of understanding co-existing with each other. When this foundation breaks, misery arrives.

Being humane encourages exchange of ideas between different groups. Since humanity's inception, this exchange has happened. Evidences show that agriculture spread

by exchange, diffusion and not ^{through} independent innovation in Neolithic communities. The trading relations between Indus Valley Civilization and Mesopotamia, Indian and Greek civilization and even the global world today has benefited all. Developed countries helping developing countries with technology transfer, India's investments in Afghanistan, Bangladesh are testimony to this fact.

Naturally, with cooperation and collaboration, the inequalities in society reduce. India's recognition of right to equality for women and lower castes, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have all being

humane efforts to reduce inequalities.
Even Corporate Social Responsibility engages wealthy companies to serve the cause of the needy.

Clearly, being humane is very important for humanity's growth.
But unfortunately human beings have not been good at being humane. Pride, jealousy, greed and the need for revenge have exemplified the animal in us.

Pride within limits gives us self-esteem to achieve our goals, but left uncontrolled, makes us a tyrant. Ethnocentric attitude towards other cultures ensured advent of British colonialism, jati system in India. Hitler's ambition to have an Aryan race

destroyed the Jews. Even terrorist organisations like Lashkar-e-Taiba, Taibh-e-Mohammad, in the name of religious fundamentalism, create havoc on people.

Jealousy is a sign of insecurity and reflects undue-confidence. Already a bane for us becomes a bane for others when it drives us to commit sins towards others. Duryodhan's jealousy brought an end of his entire clan. The competition between US - Russia in Cold War created havoc in Vietnam and Korea.

Mahatma Gandhi once said -
"There is enough on this planet for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed". Greed makes

brothers fight against brothers,
families fight against families,
countries fight against countries.

US's war against Iraq was
 based on its greed for oil.

Greed leads some to live at
 the expense of others. Vijay Mallya,
Mehul Chouhan's greed did not
 only bring their downfall but
 deprived a nation of its hard-
earned money.

The need for revenge, to inflict
 a pain greater than felt by
 us turns into a vicious cycle.
 Medea, a Greek heroine, killed her
 own children to take revenge for
 her husband's faithlessness. Civilians,
 who have no role in initiating
 or ending a war, bear its
maximum supercussions.

So how do we make people humane? Nelson Mandela once said -
 "Education is the most powerful weapon to change the world".

But clearly this education is not confined to intellectual pursuits. We need to make our children, people of character. Teaching them the deeds of great men and have humane's humane-ness helped build ~~is~~ world's foundations will truly make this world a better place.

James Kinkead's words can be insightful for our children

"Remember no men are foreign, no countries ^{strange} ~~strange~~

Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes"

The land that we all walk upon is earth, where we all shall lie"

ROUGH

The greatness of humanity is not in being human but in being humane

Intro → Alfred Noble.

① Territorial conquests - caste figures are well famous for that

What is being human → ② Homo sapiens, intelligent species, even dolphins, chimpanzees (can make tools)

① Ability to walk on 2 legs
- even gorilla occasionally does go for it

③ So what is it → compassion, being humane, have

What is being humane

- Compassion → Harchala Hajjala, Vinoda Shukla
- Empathy → "Quote - seeing with the eyes of another" → George Orwell, Gandhi
- Tolerance → PEW Research report

↓

PDS, CSR
↓
Works inequalities
↑
Justice
- N. Venkatesh
- Sibi Jatak

Why important

- Race → Ashoka (not known for his conquests)
- Social exchange → caste violence
- Collaboration → ethnocentrism (tribes) → Adolf Hitler → colonialism

What stops us from being humane

- Jealousy → Libyodhana
- Revenge → wars. e.g. - Medea, Parjyamtina Kinga.
- Religious fundamentalism → tourists (religious fundamentalism) → Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Taiba.

↓

(2+2, technology, greed)
↓
neglect - (Vijay Mallya, Michael Chomki)
infrastructure - US War - IRAQ. (oil)

How to spread humanity

Conclusion - "Remember no men are foreign, no countries stage"

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

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