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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	Test Code:	930
Name of Candidate	VIKRAM GREWAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	140631
Center	ONLINE	Date	010817

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
Total Marks Obtained:				

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Karol Bagh, Delhi – 110005

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 THE MACHINES : AN
OPPORTUNITY OR THREAT TO HUMANITY?

The human 'hand' has been the foremost source of operation, survival, growth and consequently development of not only the individual but of the entire species. 'A small step for man, a giant leap for mankind,' said Neil Armstrong on reaching the moon in 1969. From the genesis of the Australopithecines to the Homo habilis to the Homo erectus and finally the contemporary Homo sapiens sapiens, the indispensable role of effort and work has been innate to the consequently evolving human brain.

The increase in the size of the human brain led to an undying urge to strive for a better living. A living that would reduce human effort, and thus invention of fire, wheels, tools - first simple, then composite and later complex ones. Subsequently, the advent of simple machines - lever, pulley system etc. brought in a considerable reduction in effort and over the span of centuries now we witness what is popularly known as the 'Rise of the machines'.

One must understand that the development of machines has been a simultaneous upgradation all along the history of human civilization. The early man built what is referred to as 'tool industries', for example, the Acheulian tool industry and the

well known microliths found in abundance at Bhimbhetka in Madhya Pradesh. These can be termed as simple machines just like the primitive bow and arrow used by hunter-gatherers.

Moving from the ancient to Medieval period, we notice the invention of advanced weapons such as Matchlocks and flintcocks that complemented the development of canons and gunpowder used extensively. These instances exhibit the opportunities generated by machines. The Army as an institution developed solely on the rise of the machines.

From the Medieval to the advent of the Modern period, we notice a drastic shift towards increasing manufacturing and production. The essence of the term 'modern' itself is related often to rise of textile, iron, steel mineral industries in Europe.

The Industrial Revolution is the epitome of advancement through the means of machines in human history of progress. The coming of machines such as spinning jenny, water wheel, steam engine and water frame led to establishment of factories and thus a boom in employment opportunities.

The invention of the electric bulb by Edison is considered to be a watershed event. So is the invention of the telephone by Graham Bell. These were undoubtedly the harbingers of the electrical revolution that would later give way to the technological revolution. The bulb and the telephone gave life to millions of students, workers, officials who tread upon the path of education and communication with other fellow beings of the society across borders.

Transportation was and still remains a massively dependant on the development of machines. From the primitive bullock carts to the roaring automobiles to the whizzing bullet trains. Geographical distances have been overcome through air, water and land courtesy machines. Billions of denizens of the planet now travel across oceans and mountains to avail better opportunities.

The Digital Revolution is a consequence of the rise of the machines. The grandfather clock can now serve as a mere digital wrist watch that can show time, temperature, updates and can even keep a count of your heart rate. Digital devices have replaced analogous ones in the field of research and development and

hence have contributed to more accurate results and a better understanding of life sciences.

We can see that the rise in machines have led us to a better understanding of ourselves. Our bodies and their working can be determined through medical procedures of X-rays, CT scans, MRI, ECG and so on. The field of biotechnology is on the cusp of growing into a revolution of its own.

The rise of the machines can also be interpreted in their contribution to the various sectors of the economy. The fundamental plough and harrow have now been replaced by huge combine harvesting and threshing machines. The rise in

efficient ways of irrigation, such as in the local kibutzim of Israel, have led to increase in agricultural opportunities and an exponential rise in jobs at fertilizer, seed industries. Thus the linking of the primary sector with the secondary sector is illustrated here.

The Tertiary Sector, which forms the main portion of the Gross Domestic Product of several economies primarily India, has an indispensable need in the development of machines. The healthcare sector - with the onset of robotic-assisted surgeries and biomedicine as well as the newly promoted 'telemedicine' - hinges on working of machines. The government initiatives of AADHAAR and Digital India are embedded in basic principles of biometric machines.

We realize that the rise of machines has caused an indisputable push towards a better humanity. It has integrated the disparate regions of the globe and has cut across barriers of race, caste, religion, sex etc. However, the better understanding of ourselves that we have through these artificial entities - can it be equated to a better humanity?

With all the merits that we see in technological entities, we fail to realize that ultimately they are man-made. It is the case that we control them and should not preferably be vice-versa. However, we have enough evidence to claim that in this race for progress, the rise of machines has definitely led to a compromise in humanity.

Developed economies are currently grappling with an enormous spectre of lifestyle diseases. Obesity, stress, anxiety, cardiac complications and pulmonary ailments have a high toll on the lives of a grave majority of the population. Our comfortable air-conditioned, refrigerated, televised lives can be equated to a 'slavery of the screen' which includes a whopping 3 billion mobile subscribers who are glued to their smartphones through days and nights.

The 'selfie generation' faces a threat to their cranial capacities as doctors have been working to unearth connections between life-threatening diseases such as tumours and carcinogenic symptoms with the use of telecommunication devices.

The same machines that had been responsible for the growth of jobs can now be held culprit for taking them away. Capital intensive industries are on the rise and thus labour need across the globe has witnessed a slight decline. Though it's a slight one presently, it is predicted to widen and cause an unemployment crisis. The popular scenario of 'Robots taking over' visualized by the famous science fiction writer Isaac Asimov is slowly turning into reality.

Capitalism is the enforcer as well as the by-product of the rise of machines. 'Capitalism begets more capitalism' goes the popular saying. As anticipated by Karl Marx, the rise of machines has eroded the sanctity of the worker. Capitalism has led to the 'commodification' of humanity.

Living ~~are~~ beings are now considered as non-living commodities, as marketable products and are looked upon with a corresponding 'face value'.

This commodification has also altered relationships of humanity. The household and kinship ties are withering and being replaced by artificial modular life-imitating devices.

Climate Change is a prime consequence of the rise in the production as well as proliferation of machines. The Green house gases that pervade the atmosphere are a result-ant of the work of machines. The fuel that these machines drink and the smoke that they produce is supporting a global industry of 'oil hungry' war-mongering economies. The advancement in weaponization is a direct threat to innocent lives.

Amidst these robust consequences of the rise of machines, India stands at a crossroad. On one hand it is pushing for increased manufacturing through 'Make in India', Digital India, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment, setting up foreign financial and industrial institutions, while on the other hand it is promoting traditional art, craft, handloom production, even ancient medicine forms of Yoga, Ayurveda and Unani among others. India has been a home to spiritual enlightenment of Buddha to the transcendentalism of Gandhi, both are required extensively in today's scenario. There are perspectives that would help humanity keep in check the encroaching of the machines. And after all we must realize: 'a every human hand is capable of turning every threat into an opportunity.'

SECTION - B

2. RIGHTS BASED APPROACH IS THE KEY
TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

'The human body is an interesting amalgamation of 206 bones, thousands of tissues and billions of cells. The composition and complications of these biological aspects may differ - and they usually do - by an exponential margin, however, no matter how unique this being of flesh and bone may be - he is in fact - a mere human.' The difference between each human may extend from the clearly visible facets of our appearance to the unexplicable hidden characteristics of our genetic composition, but it

doesn't take away anything from the supreme virtue of ours - the virtue of humanity. Though it can be simply described as belonging to a species, it does entail a lot more.

John Locke illustrated that by the virtue of being human, all of us enjoy several 'inalienable' rights. Rights may be considered moral, social, political or cultural obligations entitled to an individual irrespective of his or her origin. Now our understanding of 'rights' has come a long way tracing from Locke's proposition to the above definition that categorizes it as an obligation discarding all kinds of prejudice and discrimination. However we know it was not always so. Discrimination has been an innate feature of human civilization.

Development, just like 'rights', has had a narrow minded definition referring to merely 'economic progress'. We can note that since the ancient period, the elite class has exploited the feature of 'difference' or 'discrimination' to their advantage to fuel development. Thus, the Slave mode of production and later Feudalism are classic example of how development has been achieved at the cost of basic rights of humans.

Jean Jacques Rousseau delineated the several forms of government and how they eroded rights for inducing development. Monarchy and Dictatorship, by their very basis of institutionalizing, propagate a denial of rights and reaffirm the superiority of the 'State'. Philosophers like Rousseau and Locke were a major part of the Enlightenment period which provided the basis for people's revolutions in

America and France.

The form of government which became the most popular in Europe among the masses, after the French and American revolutions of the eighteenth century, was democracy. Though it took another century for the idea of democracy to gain currency world wide, there were bright spots in the interim period. For example, the Emancipation of Slaves in America in 1865 by President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's famous statement defining Democracy as a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' itself exhibits a foundation of the rights-based approach. This rights-based approach came to a ~~forefor~~ forefront with the ending of the colonial power in African and Asian nations.

India's freedom is not only a verification of the ideals of democracy but also the corroboration of its respect for popular decision making since an early period. The 'Gana-sanghas' of Vajji around the 6th century B.C.E are examples of primitive democracy.

Democracy in India gives a precedence to the Constitution over all other forms of authority. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and it is a guide towards socio-economic development of the nation. The conscience of the constitution, as K.C Wheare would proclaim, is the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of state Policy. Thus, the Constitution of India is the embodiment of the collaboration of socio-economic.

development and a rights-based approach.

The Fundamental Rights that a citizen of India enjoys are an array of ideals such as (i) freedom of expression & religion ~~and~~ that give a sense of liberty; (ii) right to equality - that prohibits untouchability, discrimination of any kind, (iii) right against exploitation and educational and cultural rights (safeguarded for minorities) as well right to constitutional remedies that give a sense of social justice; the three kinds of virtues that have been highlighted above are clearly inscribed on the preface to our constitution. The virtues of Liberty, equality, justice that promote among all fraternity - our foremost features of the Preamble.

As the preamble clearly states a rights-based approach, there must be absolutely no hesitation in the minds of the policy makers of India that the inalienable rights enshrined in the constitution are the means of socio-development as well as ~~the~~ ends in themselves.

We must recognize the fact that socio-development is based on the objectives of securing the citizens of the country a better life. A better life can be equated to the freedom to ~~choose~~ - a representative, a job, a better opportunity, a religion, a residence and so on. Thus the goal of socio-economic development is in fact to have a rights-based development.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam in his books 'Target 3 Billion' and 'India 2020'

elucidates the need for socio-economic development through the means of a balanced approach that respects human capacity - not only of the majority but also of the minority.

The upliftment of the downtrodden and their integration in the mainstream is a primary objective of the Government of India. Prime Minister Narendra Modi reiterates emphasis on the need to a 'behavioral change' - this also points to a need to change attitudes towards race, caste, religion, gender etc.

Government Policies such as MUDRA, PMGSY, PMGKY etc. - are not only acronyms but are helming a rights-based approach to bestow the dignity and respect on the lower income groups and fringe groups that is due to them.

Women empowerment has been a burning issue since long. The suffragettes who secured their 'right to vote' equal to that of men in Western countries are examples of people moving towards an equal rights-based approach. If a worker is not given the right to live with dignity and strive for a better future, he or she would not be a determined contributor to the nation's socio-economic development. Same is the case with the women as a major part of the workforce. We must recognize and appreciate the contribution and the potential of contributing of an individual irrespective of any prejudice. Thus, rights based approach not only visualizes but encourages the workforce to contributed much larger to the society.

Political development of the citizens rights also fuels socio-economic development. This can be seen when the citizens across caste, class lines are given franchise. By participating in the decision making of the country they are enhancing their importance as citizens.

The sense of belonging to a nation is increased by recognizing the rights of the citizen. The reaffirmation of one's security is a prerequisite in empowering one's capacity to work for socio-economic development.

The UN Charter on Human Rights is 'primus opus' to the issue of having a rights-acknowledging roadmap to development. The millennial development goals and then the sustainable development goals (SDGs) both emphasize on the importance of

right to life and protection from exploitation as well as socio-economic indicators such as healthcare and education.

Recognition of women's rights is of prime importance as discussed above. However, their recognition as heads of households is also necessary to fight patriarchy (this is being done through several central schemes such as Ujjwala yojana & PM Awas Yojana).

Child's rights are also extremely susceptible in today's world. Just like the work of India's Nobel laureate Shri Kailash Satyarthi, there is a need to protect children against exploitation, trafficking (Article 23) and child labour (Article 24). UNICEF along with several local organizations is working towards development of children by guaranteeing them rights.

Social movements that advocate development across history have been those that guarantee rights of the individual. India's neighbours face a tough task in this respect, where on one hand we see dictators in Pakistan, political activists like Liu Xiaobo dying in custody in China, we also see a benevolent Monarchy ensuring rights in Bhutan and Aung San Suu Kyi rising in Myanmar. The drafting of a new constitution in Nepal and its rewriting in the case of Sri Lanka to accommodate Madhesi and Tamil people respectively are clear examples of rights-based approach. In India too a recent debate on 'Right to privacy' is doing the rounds in public spheres and judicial spaces. All of these point out that South Asia is definitely in a churn regarding

the issue of rights versus development.
However, we must acknowledge
the fact that they are the faces of
the same coin, one complements and
corroborates the other. And nothing in
this world can snatch from a citizen
the right to be human.

RIGHTS BASED APPROACH IS THE KEY TO Socio-Eco DEVP

Introduction: Development & rights. ...

1. Forms of civilization.
 2. Forms of govt.)
 3. Monarchy. — John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau.
 4. Dictatorship. — discrimination, prejudice.
 5. Democracy.
 6. Ideals of democracy
 7. India's idea of civilization vs vices of India civilization.
(From Vajji, game sanghas)
 8. Preamble India's diversity.
 9. Indian Freedom struggle.
 10. CONSTITUTION - an embodiment. - FRs,
 11. Preamble.
 12. Abraham Lincoln - emancipation of slaves.
 13. APJ Abdul Kalam - India 2020, Target 3 Billion.
 14. India of today - recognizing differences, but a need
to change behaviour.
 15. Income disparity....
 16. Fight for rights - a global issue.
UN Charter, Amy Sam Su Kyi
 17. China, neighbours - Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh.
 18. India better - ~~Partis~~ freedoms
 19. Rights must be complement by duties. (DPSP).
 20. Right to Privacy.
- Privacy
Conclusion - debate, discussion, dissent.

RISE OF THE MACHINES

1. Reduction of human effort
2. TOOLS - early man - Ancient
3. Military advances in Medieval.
4. Modernity is characterized by machines.
5. Industrial revolution.
6. Electricity
7. Transportation.
8. Digital
9. Technological revolution, Biotechnology
10. Agriculture: green revolution, GM, combine, mechanization.
11. Manufacturing:
12. Tertiary sector:
13. Cranial capacity - machines reducing
14. Lifestyle diseases, obesity
15. Unemployment.
16. Capitalism increase, commodification.
17. Changing human relationship.
18. Climate change
19. Transcendentalism, Gandhism, spiritual enrichment.
20. India's cure - Digital India balanced with Yoga.

CONCLUSION :