



Subject:

Name of Candidate **PANKAJ ASHIYA**

Test Code **606**

Schedule

Registration No. **2514**

Place **JAIPUR**

Time **2:00 PM**

Module

Classroom ☐

Distance Learning ☐

Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस माल में
कुछ ना लिखें)

Call us : 9650617807, 9968029039
Blog : www.visionias.wordpress.com

Visit us : www.visionias.in
Email : ajay.visionias@gmail.com

Section-A

Q.4. Has technology failed to help in the progress of humanity?

Ans: In 2013, the mighty Indian Ocean was witnessing birth of a gargantuan tropical cyclone, named Phailin with potential to devour lives of thousands. However, its formation was predicted, the risk was communicated^{and} that resulted in speedy evacuation of thousands of people from eastern coasts of India. All this was result of technology, technology to predict disasters, communicate it through satellites and transportation technology to evacuate people. That is the wonder technology can perform which was unthinkable previously.

Technology which means application of scientific knowledge of universe to solve human problems, is an agent of change without any doubt. Whether technology has helped in the progress of humanity would elicit a qualified affirmative response for its role as a conduit to the human progress depends more on its manner of application. Though, it has certainly produced many challenges, but they are by no means insurmountable.

To begin with, technology has been the cornerstone of growth of human civilization. Whether the ancient hunting tool or method of cooking food or wheel, the current human civilization owes its existence to technology. For instance, the practice of agriculture led to settled residence of ancient people. Moreover, the metallurgy

helped in improved efficiency as well as empire building. The modernity and attendant industrialisation are all results of technology.

The scientific inventions like steam engine, spinning machines all led to industrialisation in Europe and thus improving the quality of lives of humanity. In addition to this, the path of development sought by developing countries post-independence is dependent on technology. During the whole course of human history, technology has enabled progress of humanity in terms of economic, social, political, health, education and security dimensions among others.

Economically, the technology has helped humanity through increased productivity and greater outputs. Technology has enabled food production to multiply

by several times. with better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, mechanization, post-harvest food management, it has freed a significant proportion of human population from agriculture, which resulted in specialized division of labour and growth of industries for example England. Moreover, in developing countries like India, it has helped in ensuring food security with Green Revolution. Moreover, the massive industrialization that ensued agricultural revolution changed the picture of modern civilization. The high standards of living enjoyed by western Europe and North America are examples of this change. This economic transformation also led to widespread social changes.

Birth control technologies and rising prosperity freed women from their confinement to homes. This

ensured greater participation of ^{women} labour and promotion of egalitarianism. Moreover, the feminist movements across the globe demanded greater participation of women in every sphere. In addition to this, the technology enabled removal of other forms of social stratification such as racism and caste system. For instance, the recent social movements in USA against racist violence utilised social media for communication. Apart from social equality and economic progress, a decent quality of life requires a healthy body and educated mind.

In terms of health, the technology has resulted in eradication of many diseases (Polio in India), or better treatment facilities (treatment of Tuberculosis and leprosy) or through vaccination prevention of many

diseases (for example Tetanus). Apart from safety from communicable diseases, it has helped in management of many Non-Communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disorders and cancers. Education, which is necessary for a quality living has also benefitted from technology. The internet has helped in spread of education through open platforms such as IANOU and wikipedia.

Moreover, it has helped in securing human lives from disasters, such as earthquakes (Nepal, Tsunami, floods (Gujarat and Rajasthan). In addition to this the modern means of transportation and communication have made the planet a global village in true sense.

However, technology's role in modern human society is not without blemishes. By misusing and abusing it,

humans have gendered many problems for themselves, which themselves pose great challenges for human survival. To begin with, the technology has resulted in environmental destruction with attendant problems of air, water and noise pollution, climate change and frequent natural disaster. For instance, the gory climate of Delhi with dangerously high levels of air pollutants is a testimony of technological damages. The recent International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report also draws attention to various challenges posed by climate change in the form of rising sea levels, melting of glaciers and extinction of biodiversity. This unpleasant environment also has impact on human health.

The recent report of World Health Organization indicates the rising levels of

cancers in humans are results of pollution. Moreover, the problems of anti-biotic resistance (NDMA in New Delhi) are serious challenges which have not attracted due attention. In addition to this the technology has also put many human lives under grave dangers.

The modern weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear bombs, chemical and biological weapons are capable of wiping out the whole human civilization. Moreover, the globalization phenomenon, the product of modern technology has resulted in growth of fundamentalism (Afghanistan), extremism and terrorism (Islamic State). The recent refugee crisis can also be attributed to globalization and modern weapons of destruction which resulted in mass violence and resultant displacements.

However, all these problems are more due to manner of application of technology. As Mahatma Gandhi has put "The earth has capacity to satisfy every man's needs but not every man's greeds." Therefore the judicious and harmonious use of technology which is aware of its social and environmental impact is the need of the hour.

To conclude, it would be wrong to put the blame on technology for the failures which are of our own making. Agreed, the technology has certainly been a factor in generating many threats to human existence, but even these are amenable to be corrected and conquered through the use of technology. All it requires, is critical reflection on mode of its application

Humanity has and can achieve progress through technology, but it would take wise thinking and resolute action. As Rabindranath Tagore has put, "All that belongs to us, comes to us if we create the capacity to receive it."

Section-B.

Q.1 Globalisation is making our societies more creative and prosperous, but also more vulnerable.

Ans:

One morning, two news made headlines in our national newspapers. The first one was related to an e-commerce company Flipkart, which raised millions of money through global financial markets, the another story in stark contrast to earlier one was a sad one, because it was related to farmers' suicides in the Vidarbha drylands of Maharashtra. This page of newspaper depicted the effects of globalisation on our society. At one hand it has resulted in creativity and prosperity, whereas on other hand it has made us vulnerable to global changes.

Globalisation which means a world without borders involving free movement of goods, capital, ideas and human beings, has had various impacts on every society. To its' support, it has resulted in an innovative and creative society leading to better standards of life and prosperity, but it's not without any ill effects as it has made each and every aspect of modern society vulnerable to insecurity and disruptions. Creativity is a cornerstone of our modern existence, but globalisation has provided a strong stimulus to it.

To begin with, our economy today requires creativity to be competitive. For instance, manufacturing today in every sector, requires innovation be it in electronics (mobile phones, laptops) or automobiles (cars). Every sector of economy requires economy to be able to compete

in global markets. The e-commerce companies such as Flipkart, Paytm are testimony to this. This aspect has not left the governance untouched.

The modern democratic governments require creative tools to perform at their functions. and globalisation has helped in spread of modern creative governance ideas. For example, the citizen charter model of England has been applied by India. Moreover, with the help of global Internet giants such as Microsoft, Facebook and Google, the government is trying to implement an ambitious programme of Digital India which involves e-governance and internet access to vast population of India. For example, the Andhra Pradesh Government is trying to use cloud programme of Microsoft to address the problem of school drop-outs. These changes are widely appreciated in society.

Globalisation with its ideas of social equality, humanism has led to promotion of gender equality and egalitarianism. The social media platforms have been effectively used for promotion of gender equality for example the My choice video of Deepika Padukone. Moreover, the social media has provided the youth to popularize their talent as well as to promote democracy.

The internet platforms such as Youtube has widened the ^{scope of} traditional sources of entertainment such as television. For example, many internet entertainment channels such as The Viral Fever, AIB etc. are popular sources of entertainment of youth. Moreover, the facebook has become a source of political articulation, communication and mobilization of youth. For instance, the anti-rape protests of December 2013 were facilitated via

communication on social media. This innovative use of internet has resulted in growth of entrepreneurship in the country.

This approach focuses on solving social and economic problems of society through innovation. For instance, various applications of e-health, telemedicine, e-education have cropped up in recent years such as Procto, 1mg etc. In addition to this the creativity is also evident in the areas of financial inclusion such as PayTM (small payment bank). All these activities of human genius and creativity have led to growing prosperity in the society.

The prosperity is evident in multiple aspects of economy, society and different constituents of our social fabric. The economy of India has become third largest in terms of Gross Domestic Product measured at Purchasing Price Parity.

The per capita income of Indians is now close to \$ 1700 per annum. Moreover the growing global investments in the Indian economy have resulted in higher growth, employment generation and greater efficiency. According to latest estimates, India has received highest amounts ^{of} foreign investments in the year 2014-15. The changes in Indian economy has resulted in substantial reduction of poverty in Indian economy (Rangarajan Committee report). All these changes have wider social implications.

The women in India are now contributing to the Indian economy as evident in their increasing labour participation. In addition to this, the growing spread of ideas of equality, humanism and freedom from exploitation, have provided all the exploited sections of

society a greater voice. The resultant demands for transgender, LGBT and children rights are proofs of this. All these social and economic signs of progress are evident in increasing standards of living.

The internet and mobile penetration in India is on the rise. Moreover, the Indian villages are now owners of modern means of entertainment such as televisions and laptops. However, despite all these positive changes, the picture is not rosy in any case. The globalisation process is also fraught with many problems.

In the process of globalisation, nation-states have become vulnerable to many challenges. This holds true for India also. In the economic sphere, as the

Indian economy became a part of global supply chain, its fate has also been interlinked with global economy. For instance, the global recession in 2008, the Euro crisis and recent meltdown in china have shown that globalized economy has certain disadvantages. Now Indian economy is dependent on Foreign Institutional Investments for its current account balance, but frequent volatility in its inflow and outflow have impacted Indian economy. This global integration has also affected other sectors of economy.

Indian agriculture has been integrated with global commodity markets. However it has impacted the livelihoods of many farmers. The global volatility in cash crops such as guar gum (Rajasthan), cotton (Punjab and

Maharashtra) have led to agrarian distress and even suicides in some cases for eg. Vidarbha in Maharashtra. Apart from these economic impacts, the social life has also been a receptacle of changes introduced by globalisation.

The globalisation process has resulted in increased cases of gender violence, cyber stalking due to variety of factors such as commodification of women through such depiction in media and circulation of porn. In addition to this, the Indian family structure is coming under strain due to this process. The increasing breaking of joint families and increased instances of marital breakdowns and divorces are testimony to this change.

In addition to this, the globalisation has also impacted health of

society. At one hand, the society faces threats of communicable diseases like AIDS, SARS and Ebola, on the other hand, due to lifestyle changes such as alcoholism and smoking, Non-communicable diseases like diabetes, cancer, mental depression, Cardiovascular diseases are on rise.

Moreover, the globalisation has produced many security threats to the society in the form of cyber security, weapons of mass destruction (nuclear bombs), growing radicalisation and extremism (Islamic state) and terrorism (Al-Qaeda).

All these factors pose an existential threat to ~~the~~ societies across the world.

To conclude, the increasing integration of modern nation-states have produced effects both positive and negative. To ignore the growing

Vulnerabilities is fraught with risks, therefore the responsibilities of modern governments are to manage them and curtail them in creative manner. National governments have to build capacities in order to ensure maximum utilisation of the benefits and protection from vulnerabilities. As Gautam Buddha had said, "No one saves us but ourselves. No one may and no one can. We must ourselves walk the path."

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मल में
कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस आल में
कुछ ना लिखें)

Technology

a Question - Technology has not

Phailin → Intro

Technology

→ Progress

Geographical

(+) →

Health

education

food production

transport

security

communication

social barriers

Internet . Digital India

TV, entertainment

water security

Agri , manufacturing , industrial product

E-commerce - Agri market

Globalisation

Poverty reducing

Political = modernity Global

(-) - diseases / Ebola

- environmental degradation

- wars, conflicts, WMD - climate change

- social - gender - poor

- social media = Internet = 3rd Communi

- disaster

- refugee crisis

- inequality ↑

New forms of challenges

Agri - Pesticide resistance

Phailin = disaster → prediction, communication, evacuat.
saved lives

Technology & science
other = people -
moral, ethical

Technology → application of science

- ① Historically - India - west
- ② Eng = develop & dev
- ③ Eco = (Agriculture, R, H.V., Transport comm.)
- ④ Health - discom (Health, Telecom, Air, MM, SMA, Water, Sec, Disaster)
- ⑤ Ed - AT&T
- ⑥ Disaster
- ⑦ Society = Gender, race, caste, ethnic

Technological challenges →

- ① Environmental
- ② Disaster

Refugee

Refugee & refugee crisis
Agriculture

- ③ Disaster
- ④ WMD, conflict.
- ⑤ Extreme terror
- ⑥ Socio = poor comm. etc.

What is → ① How it is applied
② peace

Grandhi

Technology, has not failed to help in progress of humanity, rather its role as a conduit to

progress depends more on how its ap. manner of application, though certainly it has also generated spawned many challenges but these are no means insurmountable

Globalisation in Maharashtra

Creative

- Internet

- e-commerce

Innovation Flipkart e-commerce.

Call centres

Governance = e-governance

Applicat = Doctor's for Toilet

- e-commerce (SMS)

- financing (PayTM)

Vulnerable

fundamental

① economy

black money

China, US, F-39, MAI

② Security - 95, 11, 1000

③ Cyber security

④ Agriculture - WTO, farmer.

⑤ Socially - gender violence, (Plan)

family & social
child abuse

⑥ WMD

⑦ Smoking, alcohol, drugs & Health problems.

SARS

Prosperous

→ Economy → Agri → Com & export

manuf.

Socio - gender equn
transgender
child &

→ Solving many social prob

DRD, Govt, e-governance
Right to

Refugee crisis

energy security

International conflict

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस आख में
कुछ ना लिखें)

