

SUBJECT:	Essay	Test Code:	9	3	0
Name of Candidate	Haseeb B.				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	3	2	6
Center	ORN	Date	7	9	7

[illegible]

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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

Rise of the Machines: an opportunity or threat to humanity

⇒ Humanity has been accompanied by the rise of machines. In India and around the world, machines have come up offering solutions for various conundrums. At the same time, they have come with their issues and problems. Bollywood movies have often reflected the rise of machines and their consequent impact on the "socio-economic" set up around us. Normally, a new machine is introduced by the industrialist in a movie and this is followed by wide spread protests from the labourers. Normally it ~~is~~ has to be understood as to why the machine is introduced and why the labourers protest. The industrialist introduces the machine for his own benefit, and the labourers feel threatened by the

machine.

As, the world has progressed, machines have offered solutions, but with some strings attached. A new machine is introduced in a factory by the owner. This is an opportunity to increase output. Increased output, would lead to better sales and better sales leads to more profits for the industrialist. This has 2 benefits for the industrialist.

Firstly a part of ~~part~~ of his profit can be reinvested in the factory and his factory can be expanded. New divisions can be inaugurated, the number of workshops increased and branches expanded. Secondly it would allow him to increase his own personal share from the profit to and increase his own personal wealth. This personal wealth may then be used for charity, running homes for children, women etc.

More profits for the factory, a state would lead to expansion. This

would also mean better staff quarters, education, health and recreation facilities, better food, hygienic surroundings in the factory premises. But this development comes at a particular cost.

As machines are introduced, thereby demand for labour ~~decreases~~ automatically decreases. The demand for labour does not decrease proportionally but drastically. As, due to the rise of machines "job cutting" takes place, it has far reaching consequences. A labourer is not an atomistic isolated individual. He has a family to support. He has mouths to feed. He has children, who have to be educated. He has health concerns which have to be ~~educated~~ ^{taken care of}.

As his job ^{is} ~~time~~ taken away, his associate suffers as well. The children quit their studies, take up menial ^{work} and become child labourers. These child labourers remain

uneducated and sometimes resort to criminal activities such as gambling and theft.

In the factory the labourers who retain their job are trained to operate the machines. This training increases their skill and subsequently job prospects. ~~But~~ Their wages increase and human development takes place. But the same machines that helped them increase their wages are "vulnerable". ~~They~~ A worker during the course of his work may lose his arm, leg, eye, fingers etc as has been seen in a number of cases.

Stepping out of the factory premises, a machine such as a car has immense human potential for humans. Consider electric cars for instance. They do not use any type of fossil fuel such as petrol or diesel. Instead they run on rechargeable batteries. These rechargeable batteries resemble a clean form of energy. They

do not harm the surroundings. Infact, they do not depend on non-renewable sources. ~~that~~ They ^{can} help a country in meeting its Paris Commitment goals. Infact in a country like India, electric cars have to be promoted to mitigate the disastrous effects of climate change such as irregular monsoon, droughts, agricultural problems, farmer suicides etc.

But cars are not restricted to electric cars. The world has still not reached a stage where electric cars would come in abundance. Infact, the world is in a sea where every time thousands of new diesel cars are produced. They are purchased by lakhs of people. Billions of gallons of petrol are used. Smoke mixes ^{where} factories. In a world both electric cars and diesel cars are rising. One acts as an opportunity and the other as a threat.

The effect of machines ~~are~~ ^{is} not

restricted to environment. It encapsulates the administrative sector as well. In an era of "computerisation", a lot of data is stored digitally - E-mails are sent via computers. To transfer data from one department another human beings are not used, but computers have taken their place; Data transfer is fast, quick and hassle free. Red tapism has decreased, but is this data secure.

Sadly the answer is not in the affirmative. The global world is threatened by cyber thefts. In an era, such as this, where cyber warfare is a common phenomenon, data is never secure. The data compiled may be stolen by somebody, a cyber hacker, an enemy country's digital hackers and used against us. Computer which was supposed to give us security and quickness may end up being our chief destroyers.

Over the years it has been argued

That new machines are bound to increase the quality of the product. It is a very basic assumption that there would be a concrete difference between the product created by a machine and that created by a labourer. There would be a visible quality difference. Hand stitched footballs are different from machine stitched footballs. Hand made quilts are not as good as machine made quilts.

If the machine improves quality of a product, can this assumption be made a universal assumption. If handmade quilts are less efficient, are processed foods healthier. Machines are used for food processing. True, that they deliver ready made food that is easy to eat and quick to dispose of. But is it healthier. Addition of preservatives such as Mono sodium Glutamate and subsequent processing rob the food of its healthy flavours.

Food that was supposed to remove hunger and improve health, only removes hunger. It does nothing to improve the health of an individual and in fact machine based processed food denigrates health further. And apart from the machine owners, the machine suppliers profits.

Machine suppliers are there to supply machines to the factory and other institutions. A machine supplier may create such a web that he may make people dependent on his machines. "Apple McIntosh" supplies computer systems to different parts of the world. Apple supplies fine refined products, devoid of virus and malware problems. It earns profits and creates a number of jobs by reinvesting them at appropriate places. It feeds a number of mouths.

At the same time though Apple is creating a sort of "dependency" a monopoly in the market. People are resorting to Apple

Products. Its a form of addiction, where Apple consistently pulls you towards it. If Apple supplies machines to do mindless work, at the same time it creates a web that is difficult to break.

So where does this leave us? Rise of machines → have both the sides. As written in the introductory part that "it has strings" attached to it. It is true that machines have a number of issues related to jobs, quality, climate change, data issues. But does that mean we should back to the stone age. Definitely no! What is instead required is to use machines, but with certain restrictions. If Machines should not cut jobs. Even if they do alternate employment has to be provided. Skills have to be enriched to allow them to find employment. Or in case of computers, data firewalls have to be created. Cyber security has to be given utmost priority. Electric cars etc have to come up. This

will allow us to make this world a better place. A place where machines and humans co-exist. They don't overpower humans and at the same time human beings cannot misuse them. "A gradual use of machines and an incremental introduction will go a long way in making this world a better place."

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Organ donation: ~~an~~ Practicalities and
Ethical Considerations.

Organ donations, along with surrogacy, euthanasia
are contentious issues of the health sector.

These issues have significant practical applications,
but are at the same time ~~grievous~~ ^{surrounded} by
ethical considerations. This often puts
as human grasping with these problems in
as an ethical dilemma". Organ donation has
these practicalities countered by ethical issues.
Organ donation has picked up in the last couple
of decades. It involves a number of stakeholders
ranging from the donor, to the person ^{to} whom an
organ has to be donated. It also includes
families of both the donor and the recipient.
Along with them the hospital staff, doctors,
Organ donation centres, ^{all} are associated with this
issue.

The organ donor if seen in practical terms,

saves a life. A person suffering from a kidney failure, surviving on one kidney needs a kidney to survive. He is ready to compensate the recipient monetarily. The donor too by donating a kidney puts "humanity" ahead of health and his own life. At least on the face of it this is how the situation appears.

But that is where the situation takes a turn. In different countries around the world, especially in the developing world it is seen that the poor and destitute are offered loads and loads of money even up to the sum of 20 lakhs to donate an organ. Taking advantage of someone's poverty to save someone's life goes against the ethical code of conduct for humanity.

Some medical practitioners, even use these poor people who are in dire need of money for organ trafficking. They bring them around by their sweet talk and then push

them into this organ trafficking business, where organs are sold and bought for millions of rupees. It's like human's are being sold bit by bit and teased into pieces by these hungry "money starved wolves."

Organ trafficking donation if, say carried out in a hospital in some way gives new life to the individual. He can work again. As such the economic condition of the man improves. He contributes to the overall "economic prosperity" for the nation.

The country progresses. His family progresses. His children get good education. His ability to work again means that his children won't have to work. But all this comes at a cost.

A recipient even though gets a new life, but the same cannot be said about the donor. He gets money and sometimes not even money. He is robbed of his "right to live" in some way.

Whether he sold his life or whether it was stolen is a different question altogether. What matters is that he gave something to the recipient's family - i.e. health, and in turn his family is robbed of his health.

An individual who could have worked for his family, now sits like a parasite feeding off that money, the recipient gave him. He keeps on biting chunk after chunk from that money, until one day the whole amount is finished. To his dismay, the recipient has vanished, who never cares for the donor after receiving the kidney or any other organ. And the ~~the~~ donor is never smart enough to use this money, judiciously. The end result is such that as one family benefits the other loses out.

When organ donation is involved, it does not only involve the donor and the recipient. It includes the hospital as well. The hospital, arranges

for the donation in most cases. As the hospital arranges for the transfer, practically they stand to earn profits. These profits can be used for a number of uses. It can be used to request for services of different competent doctors from around the world, along with this it can be used to improve hospital infrastructure via new ophthalmological machines, ultrasound machines, CT Scan, better equipment for dialysis, sugar tests, X-rays, lung tests etc.

The hospital may use this money judiciously if they wish to, but principally and ethically where did the money come from. It came from cutting and slicing somebody's body, taking out an organ and then selling it like a broker, a "middle man" and taking out the commission.

Doesn't it go against the conscience of the hospital staff and the doctors involved. It forces in some way a disability on itself.

It is like eating "blood money". It is between choosing a life of an "individual" vs your own monetary benefits that you can use for some benefits. It's a fight between practicality and ethics. Both may be right at their own place, but since it involves an ethical dimension and that too a very strong ethical dimension, thereby leaves the mind in an ambivalent state.

Transferring organ violates the values and morality of any good doctor, but not transferring the organ means playing with the life of the patient. Hospitals are nowadays considered as temples of social service. Confident doctors working in organ ~~transferring~~ donation and organ transfer, get name and fame via this practice. The society recognizes them as good doctors because of this and thereby they continue in this profession to get more fame. Practi

Practically to continue in the organ

donation business sounds practically fine.
A doctor and his hospital resort to a
sort of social service by working for the
hospital in the field of organ donation.

But sometimes they violate all
domains of ethical principles. They start
a organ donation racket. To get more fame
and money, they silently operate on patients.
Under the garb of treating them for a heart
attack they operate upon them and take out
any one organ. This is sold to a needy
party. In this scam, not only the relevant
doctor is involved but the hospital staff
gets involved.

In order to gain something they
cross all the boundaries of human considerations
and all limits of humanity to arrive at
a situation where they just can't see anything;
apart from profit and money. They lose
these character. These practical considerations,

Trump Over their ethical norms. In this case, even though they sell organs used by the needy, yet somehow they end up as the capitalists and not saviours and saints.

So, organ donation has different people attached to it. They all have their own practical considerations, but they all are surrounded by ethical conundrums. They may need to be found to help the genuine and the needy in this ambivalence. Some people genuinely require organs and organs can be need to be supplied to them. What needs to be done is advance wills. Through an advance will, an individual may direct that his body parts say, eye, heart, kidney may be donated to the poor. This may involve disrespecting one's own body, but at least it would give life to some other person and not rob the individual donating of his own life.

Contentious issues require tricky solutions; solutions that are creative and innovative, that allow us to bypass ethical conundrums. Something that allow us to take a position on what to prefer; the practicality of the ethical side. But what needs to be suppressed is coercion of poor, exploitation, organ markets, organ trafficking to make this process of organ donation a profession just for humanity.

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Accidents → labourers die

⑦ ⑧ Better skills for labour & High skilled

Energy saved is energy generated

{ Profit }

{ Quick selling } Market

Unlaid Hy dep/energy
Salae
Brio

{ Environment } { Coal } { Fleekic } { Cast }

New Diesel Engines Brand image India Product fast, quick

Quality (Food) N/A Supply

Food Processing

Monopolies world market

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

Division of labour on agri
First back to villages

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

($\Rightarrow$) $\Rightarrow$ Machine $\rightarrow$ fundamental $\therefore$ for!
 $\Rightarrow$ Supplies Monopolize Dependent pos
 $\Rightarrow$ Public $\rightarrow$ Quintessence

$\Rightarrow$ Public $\rightarrow$ direct output

Quality is
Time delay

But the weed food
making food

75000

cut 50% of Industries

Rev.

→

Jaheou

June - 1968, 2

Soultz

Price of Mailings

a) μ

Handwritten: Handwritten

Chlorophyll

Signature

67b-

Quadrat

En 1981

Daily

Indice

Threat

to John

١٤

Wags

Social
Context

$\Rightarrow$ Industries

6/20/70

Better Result

Page 1

Investment

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Racket Collection
 Ethical →

Education

VISION IAS™

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

Inequality

a)

FR → RTE

Rich and poor
 Caste

Penalties

Edu

Organ donation Practicalities and ethical considerations

a) ⇒ Same life.

b) ⇒ Life saving
 energy

Money

b) Work for
 family

Practicality

a) Same life → Human spirit

Money

b) Develop human capital

Racket

Crout

Work for criminals
 social dev

c)

S, E, P, Ethical, Cult

Organ donation

Money

Individual

a)

Same life

Pure Money

Donor

b)

Contribute to
 nation's
 economic
 dev.

Help the other
 person & find
 opportunity

Hospital, doctor,
 Family

- a) {Women} → seen as human beings
- b) Addiction of Alcohol {Pee}

{Mind}

Family	Ethical
c) Not back work for family {these dev.}	Family I Taken advantage of someone's problems. His needs, necessities and issues? Edu, Health, Literate {good problem} lost → an easier good life Morally it is "Blood Money" unjustified. killed somebody's
d) Money for dev	
e) {Hospitals Social Service}	Racket }
f) {Doctors Service} Organ traffic	{sell}

غبار، خاطر میں سوچنا لازم ہے جہاں سے یہ طرف اشارہ ہے

دکھ، محل کو! صار

⇒ ⇒

3: 15. pages

~~جس سے کوئی کام نہ آئے~~ ~~کے لئے~~ ~~کے لئے~~ ~~کے لئے~~

نادانی
کوتاہ

Slavery of Education

Education System in India

Hareeb.

a) Level

Source of inequality

کے لئے، کے لئے، کے لئے

UPSC Syllabus
exams Allans

a) Develops elites - further inequality

a)

Women (SC, ST)

b)

Economics (Level)

b)

Jobs ← Entrepreneurship
generation ship
Startups

Educa