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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.

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4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Q2

WHY DOESN'T INDIA HAVE ITS OWN
SILICON VALLEY ?

Sundar Pichai, a student of India's premiere engineering institute, goes on to become the CEO of Google, driving the digital revolution of the world. On similar note, another Indian named Satya Nadella leads the operations at Microsoft. While it is heartening to see how Indians are leading the world giants of electronics and digital industry, it is equally disheartening to witness such revolutions occurring at the Silicon Valleys of America, China and Europe and not of India. Sadly, India doesn't have one.

India has not only failed to retain its talents but also has failed in providing

an environment of innovation, entrepreneurship and support. It is widely acknowledged that 'email' was first developed by an Indian named Sabeer Bhatia, however today all the leading email providers such as Yahoo, Microsoft and Google are situated at the Silicon Valley of America.

There are myriad reasons leading to the failure of India's Silicon dream. From its colonial history to its economic policies, from its educational system to global competition, every factor has played its role in denying India its right to have a Silicon valley of its own. As the world moves towards Industrial Revolution 4.0, driven by Artificial Intelligence and Big Data, India still has an opportunity to fill the void.

SILICON VALLEY: STILL A DREAM?

Historical challenges such as colonial past and partition had weakened the base for India's silicon revolution. The nation was grappling with challenges of food security, balkanization and limited resources.

India's literacy rate stood at 15% at the time of independence. While the western world were developing Turing machines and breaking the Enigma code, India was still struggling to feed its people. Such unequal start, led to the first-movers advantage for the western world in electronics and IT industry.

Such gaps have only widened over a period of time. The Average cost of silicon ~~test~~ ^{made} electronic chips and processors manufactured in USA declined over a

period of time due to internal and external economies of scale. So, this sector had become an area of comparative disadvantage for India.

Economic reasons such as 'Agriculture led economy', poor ease of doing business and late reforms further aggravated the problem for India.

Even today, 50% of the workforce are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. At the time of independence, it was 75%. This led to the diversion of resources away from service sector to primary sector. Various five-year plans focussed on agriculture led growth and manufacturing led growth, but rarely on IT driven growth.

1991 reforms were too late and too little. while it was successful in creating base and opening the economy for an economic revolution driven by manufacturing and services, it succumbed to international competition due to internal weaknesses. World Bank ranks India at the 100th position in its Ease of Doing Business Index. Issues such as getting licences, electricity and land became major hurdles.

Political reasons such as populist measures driven by emotions and not data and outcome has also played role in denying India its silicon valley.

Subsidies worth lakhs of crores rupees are given for MSP (Minimum support price) and fertilisers. It leads to diversion of resources from the sectors

of high productivity to low productivity. An optimum balance with respect to focus on primary sector and service sector is not usually taken considering vote-bank politics. Similarly, LPA reforms of 1991 has also created a segmentation in the society in the form of 'haves' and 'have nots'. All political parties want to be in favour of the 'have nots' due to their sheer number. Oxfam report states that Top 1% of Indians own around 58% of total wealth. Such debates lead to inoptimal political decisions and fails to address the light and root cause.

Social factors such as education system, social attitude towards success and labour force disparity has also played their role.

Education system in India is

guided by rote learning and little innovation and creativity. ASER report on education has highlighted the poor learning outcomes of Indian youth. This has denied India the chunk of skilled forces required for driving the silicon dream.

Similarly, the social idea of success is still dominated by getting placements in college and government jobs. Little impetus is given to entrepreneurship, research & development. Indian Railway has recently declared that around 1.64 crore applicants have applied for around 60,000 vacant positions in railways. Such mindsets have deprived the nation of many more Sundar Pichai and Satya Nadela.

Global competition from China and South

East Asian nations have further posed a challenge to India. Their competitive advantage leads to flow of FDI and technology into their sectors and not in India.

Development of Shenzhen in China is a case in point which has become complementary to the Silicon Valley of USA. Limited financial resources and technical resources coupled with poor human capital resources poses the most serious threat to Indian dream of Silicon valley.

CONVERGING AND CATCHING UP

Disruptive technologies and innovations such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things and Big data has again opened the opportunity for India to take the lead

and develop a Silicon Valley of its own gaining comparative advantage.

Solution lies in overhauling the education infrastructure which should be driven by Innovation and outcome. NITI Aayog's Atal Tinkering Lab at schools and governmental schemes such as Start Up India are step in the right direction.

Policy support and political will towards ease of doing business is another major area for achieving the dream. Planned development of smart cities based on the theme of sustainable development can provide for supportive socio-economic environment. Issues such as water crisis in Bangalore, traffic jams and environmental pollution can be prevented.

Solution also lies in retaining youth in higher studies and R&D. India

invests meagre sum of 0.2% of its GDP on R&D. It is too little in comparison to China and USA amounting to 2% of their GDP. Higher investment in R&D and academia led innovation can do wonders for India.

A concerted effort towards the sector through convergence of scheme with participation of all stakeholders can improve technology and innovation in the IT & electronics sector. Make in India, Smart Cities and Digital India should converge to gift India its Silicon valley.

World Economic Forum has highlighted the potential of India in driving the Industrial Revolution 4.0 if it harnesses

its demographic dividend. While India may have lacked behind in the past, today it stands on the verge of bold advance. ISRO of India is a shining example of how India can break the monopoly of developed world in space sector. All we need to do is to repeat it in the computers & IT sector.

Section 1b

Q4

Independence of judiciary is the hallmark of democracy.

When Supreme Court of Maldives acquitted the former president in exile of all the charges, then the current President Abdullah Yemen imposed national emergency in the state. It led to ^{the} mass arrest of the judges, media persons and in a way defeat of democracy and freedom.

When President's Rule was imposed in Uttarakhand, India, the Supreme Court of India annulled the order on malafide ground and thus upholding the rights and freedom of the state legislatures.

The above two instances indicate the indispensable role of judiciary in upholding the ideals of democracy. While a democracy promises equality, justice, freedom and

rights, it is the judiciary that upholds them against all odds. The governance in a democracy is usually built on three pillars: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. It is important for all the three pillars to work in harmony as well as in autonomy to keep a check and balance on others. Judiciary in many instances is the final interpreter of the law and constitution and in a way, the conscience keeper of the nation. Independence of judiciary is indeed the hallmark of democracy. If the judiciary fails in upholding truth and justice, the democracy also fails.

PEEK INTO THE PAST

In ancient and medieval period, monarchy prevailed all across the world. It was

the king who alone held the final authority of legislation, execution and judicial discharge. If the kings were virtuous, such as Akbar and Solomon, peace and harmony prevailed in the society. However such was not always the case. Disillusionment with the king George V led to the Glorious Revolution in Britain during the medieval period.

Soon, the kings were replaced by dictators. From Hitler of Germany to Polpot of Cambodia, all were known for their despotic rule. It was the American Revolution and French Revolution that offered the world the taste of democracy. Even though the seeds of democracy were sown in many nations post world war II and decolonisation process, the democratic institution in many nations crumbled due to weak institutions and complete separation of power such as in Pakistan.

It is Important to dwell on how the an
Independent judiciary is the hallmark of
democracy.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY: THE CONSCIENCE KEEPER

An independent judiciary keeps a robust
check and balance on the other segments
of the government which is legislature
and executive. It is done through various
judicial pronouncements and Interpretation
of the constitution.

In Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
case in India, the Supreme Court devised the
notion of Basic Structure of the Constitution.
It prevented the state to alter the basic
fundamentals of the constitution such as
its secular characteristic, religious freedom
and separation of power.

Similarly, in United States of America, the Supreme Court functions with the concept of due process of law. Through its power of judicial review, it assesses the laws and state actions not only from the purview of legality but also humanity.

Independent judiciary also plays a fundamental role in upholding the rights of the individual. Rights are the core of a democracy and the judiciary upholds them not only against actions of the state but also against other private entities.

The scope and domain of fundamental rights are often interpreted by the judiciary. Recently, in India, Supreme Court in KS Puttaswami case widened the scope of

Article 21: Right to life to include the Right to Privacy keeping in account the dynamism of contemporary society. In Olga Teli judgement, Supreme court has also included the right to livelihood as a part of life and had exclaimed that right to live is not just upto mere animal existence. Such is the power of judiciary in democracy to defend the rights of an individual.

One of the most remarkable verdict of US Supreme Court against Myriad Genetics is also a case on point highlighting the role of judiciary in not only maintaining the rights of the individual against the state but also a private entity. Supreme Court of USA prevented Myriad from patenting human

genome research on breast cancer
for the wider welfare of public.

Similarly, independent judiciary also leads to maintaining harmony in administration and as a result, harmony in democracy.

Judiciary in many democracies are the final interpreter of election disputes. It was the famous verdict of judiciary in Raj Narain case annulling the candidature of then serving Prime Minister of India, thus changing the course of history. Similarly, recent disputes such as Russian meddling of US elections are also being analysed by their respective judiciary.

Disputes among the states such as related to language, boundary and water sharing are also solved by judiciary. Such issues require tough decisions as there will always be people on the losing side. Only an independent and impartial judiciary can do justice in such cases. Recent Supreme Court judgement on river Cauvery is prime example.

An independent judiciary also upholds the idea of justice when the state fails to do so.

With a stroke of pen, 40,000 under-trials in the prisons of Bihar in India were set free by the judiciary. Similarly, Delhi High Court judgement in Naz

Foundation Case identified the rights and issues of transgender. In a PVCL judgement, judiciary recognised transgenders as third gender thus upholding their rights of dignity.

Similarly, courts in America and South Africa has given several pronouncements to keep racism on check. Judiciary firmly believes in the fact that to deny a human right to an individual is to challenge their very humanity. Through its activism, judiciary ensures that justice is not only being done, but also being seen to be done.

However, it is important to dwell on how the independence of judiciary can be maintained.

JUDICIARY AND AUTONOMY

Recruitment process of judges should be kept independent and autonomous. An objective and transparent criteria must be devised to keep it aloof from the influence of legislature and executive.

Ideals of constitution should be made supreme. Article 51 of Indian constitution exclusively talks about separating executives and judiciary.

Education and literacy should be the prime goal of the society; only aware citizens and vigilant media can augment the power of judiciary in maintaining the checks and balances in the democracy.

Integrity among the judges are

the most fundamental of values that must be inculcated ~~among the~~ through training and legacy. It is only then that idea of an independent judiciary can be achieved.

A democracy is generally defined by its institutions. Stronger the institution, stronger would be the democratic values.

Judiciary is the prime institution that can either drive the democracy towards success or towards entropy. The democracies of India and USA are identified by their independent and robust judicial framework. The essence of trust amongst the citizen is maintained and the hope for justice and human rights prevail.

Rough

Why doesn't India have its own Silicon Valley?

Intro 2 sides + Why? 5 sides + Soln? 2 side + WFLcon 1 side

Premiere

Premiere

Intro → Example (Sunder Pichai, Satya Nadela) driving Silicon valley but not in India.

Thesis: failure of India in sustaining & developing its own; multi-dimensional reasons.

Body: Why?

* Historical reasons - colonial legacy, food scarcity, infra → capacity, poverty

* Political reasons

- Populist Agri-support
- have & have not debate
→ lower political focus

* Economic reasons

→ Agriled economy
→ 1991 reforms (late)
→ Doing business
→ ↓ inv. in R&D (US 2018)

* Social reasons * mind set on jobs

* Education System: Gunnar Myrdal
→ brain drain
* UWLFP, Poverty, inequality

* Global reasons *

Pop

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(Super)

Consti

Schemes

Shen + en

Silicon valley
USA

Indi. rail way example

- China & others → Shenzhen area

Solution

- * Innovation in education, retaining talent
- * Societal mindset on entrepreneurship
- * Ease of doing business* & Policy support.
- * ↑ inv. in R&D.

* Concerted effort → Hyderabad
→ Bangalore → water crisis
→ env. problem

↓

(Planned)

→ ISRO vs NASA

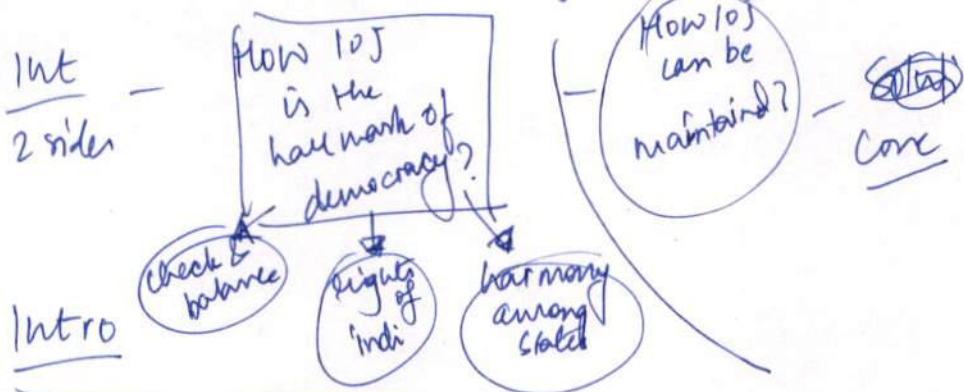
Lone

* demographic dividend

Remarkable

Remarkable

Independence of judiciary is the hallmark of democracy



→ Maldives example

→ Abdullah Kuran → emergency
↓
democracy in danger

→ India → where Presidential Rule was revoked by the Judiciary?

→ Role of judiciary in maintaining the features of democracy. Justice → social
→ Economical
→ Political.

Body flow?

- ① check & balance on state
 - basic structure in India
 - due process of law in US

② Rights of indiv.

- from State : Right to privacy, food, environment
- from corp : Myriad case US SC

③ has many in administration

- election dispute
- dispute b/w states - inter water disputes
-

④ upholds justice when state fails - human rights

- PIL → under trials in Bihar
- transgenders

How Ind can be maintained?

- * separate recruitment, autonomy
- * constitution - Art 51
- * Aware citizens & media
- * Integrity among the judges

WP

- * Democracy → Institution
- * Justice is the core
- *