



# 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.

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All the Best

SECTION  
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Q1

If any machine is misused, the moral evil is in the man who misuses it, not in the machine

"Our scientific power has outrun our spiritual power. We have guided missiles and misguided men."

—MARTIN LUTHER JR.

Scenario 1 : Year was 2014. Floods in Chennai had created a havoc in the lives of many. Someone thought to use the machine of internet to address the calamity. Regular updates were provided, whereabouts of rescue teams, call for relief material etc. was done through this machine. It was largely prevented to let it become a disaster.

SCENARIO-2 : 2012, Bengaluru - The SILICON VALLEY of the nation gave birth to the FRANKSTEIN'S MONSTER. Internet machine was used to discriminate against the people of North-East, resulting into

their mass exodus.

In both these scenarios, machine of internet was used to produce different outcomes. So, where did the mistake lie? Was it of the machine or we, the humans? Through this essay we will address this very question.

## USE OF MACHINES ACROSS HISTORY

The concept of modern machines started with the advent of compass, steam engine etc. People like Vasco de gama used this compass to find out new continents and increase the connectivity of the world.

However, the same machines formed the basis of colonialism, imperialism. Increased expeditions, led to increased territorial control by the major powers of that time. So, who was at fault here? The machine or the humans who used it. Clearly, the answer is us.

After that, machines like Press, railways came up. Freedom fighters like Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela used them to spread the ideas of justice, liberty, independence and arouse nationalist feelings among the masses.

However, colonial powers used the same machines to discriminate among people and cause their further exploitation.

Thus, history is testimony to the fact that it is the (wo)man who decided on the proper use or misuse of the machine. Therefore, the moral responsibility of its outcome falls on the man. If it is misused, the moral evil indeed lies in the man.

## MACHINES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

In the sector of health, humans have progressed a lot. We have designed machines which can perform surgeries to

much accuracy, detect the abnormalities, diseases before hand, provide chemotherapies for diseases like Cancer etc. These machines have also ensure greater accessibility and affordability to drugs through mass production.

However, the same machines when misused, have caused certain issues. eg. Sex-selection machines, Bio-designer babies, Anti-microbial resistance due to excessive usage of drugs etc.

This is because ethical and moral values were ignored while using such machines. Thus, the burden of its misuse falls on the man.

In the AGRICULTURE SECTOR machines have become friends in disguise, specially for small and marginal farmers. Use of machines have led to greater productivity, faster transportation and better connectivity. This has increased their incomes and thus, making it a profitable profession. irrigation has been possible only because of such machines.

However, the overuse and misuse of such machines is hampering the sustainability of agriculture. Use of fertiliser sprays have caused salinity of the soils. Water pumps have resulted into agriculture becoming major user of groundwater (89%) and resulting into water stress. Machines are not at mistake here, but the man who has used it.

Machines like EVM, VVPAT have made the electoral process much easier. It has reduced administrative burden and fastened the process. These have also saved multiple trees, that were earlier cut ~~for~~<sup>to be</sup> used as ballot papers.

However, tampering of such machines to fulfill vested narrow interests have led to decline of people's trust in such machines and ultimately, the democracy. The moral evil thus lies in the man, who has misused it.

Similarly, the genius pursuit of theory of relativity led to the development of nuclear technologies. It was a solution

to the energy problems that the world is going to face. But the moral evil in the man found a way to misuse it. It was soon turned to produce nuclear bombs and hence, threaten the survival of entire mankind. It has given birth due to irresponsible nuclear powers like NORTH KOREA.

Space sector is another domain where moral evil has penetrated. Space - A GLOBAL COMMON was meant to be used for peaceful purposes.

eg. MARS MISSION of ISRO to better understand the formation of earth.

BHUVAN PORTAL for geo-tagging of MGNREGA Assets.

But, mankind has started the weaponisation of space. Thus, the issue is not with the rockets, spaceships (Machines), but with the man who misuses it.

Machines were made to make human lives easier and better. AC, Refrigerators, Cars etc. all were invented to aid the

humans. But its misuse by the humans themselves have caused more issues for them.

eg. Pollution, Ozone layer depletion is the result of immoral use of such machines

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE which was meant to free humans of their manual work, excessive reliance on its machines have made humans lazier and now threaten their own jobs. World Economic Forum has said that AI threatens to takeover 2/3rd of human jobs by 2025. The moral evil in the man who is misusing these machines is ultimately threatening mankind in one way or another.

To better understand the use and misuse of a machines, ask a mother who is able to talk and see her child daily, who is studying abroad through the devices like phone, computer etc. But also ask the pain of a mother, whose child is killed in Karbi Anglong violence

due to fake rumours on such ~~des~~ machines.

Machines thus itself are not good or bad. It is we, humans who make them so. BILL GATES once said that, 'machines if applied to an efficient operation, increases their efficiency. If applied to an inefficient operation, increases the inefficiency?' So, who decides on which operation to apply on ?

The answer lies in us. As also seen through above examples, it is we humans who puts machines to proper use or a misuse. Therefore, if any of the machine is misused, it is not the fault of machine. Machine is inhuman. It cannot differentiate between good or bad. But, it is we who are responsible for it. Moral evil, hence lies in us, not the machine.

## TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE

So, now the question comes on how do we decide if machine is being misused or not? GANDHIJI'S TALISMAN comes as our rescue tool here. It help establish the fact that job of machines is not to let rich become richer but to prevent poor becoming poorer.

It is when we take the path of GOLDEN MEAN between the two vices of deficiency and misuse, that we will find the proper use to machines. It is time to heighten up our morals and values to ensure that machines remain our loyal servants are not misused.

International steps taken like Outer Space Treaty to prevent space weaponisation, Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty etc. brings in light the Code of ethics that countries should follow. It is high time for mankind to universally adopt these.

Such righteousness in the heart while using the machines will ultimately result into world peace.

As APJ Abdul Kalam says.

“Where there is righteousness in the heart,  
there is beauty in character.

Where there is beauty in character,  
there is harmony in home.

Where there is harmony in home,  
there is order in the nation.

Where there is order in the nation,  
there is peace in the world.”

Q2

EXPORT LED GROWTH IN INDIA :  
VISION and REALITY

Seventy-one years ago, at the stroke of midnight, India signed tryst with destiny. Breaking all the colonial shackles, it emerged as an independent nation. Going against the predictions of many in the world, it <sup>not</sup> only survived, but thrived.

The colonial rule of 200 years and drain of wealth it resulted into, had left deep impressions on the people. It is under these scenarios that India adopted for almost a closed economy. But this closed economy soon translated into Hindu rate of growth (<4%), insufficient forex reserves. This pushed India towards the LPG economic reforms of 1991.

India has since then opened its economy to the world trade and reaped maximum benefits. Today it is the sixth largest economy of the world with

growth rate of  $> 7.5\%$ . Forex reserves today stand as high as \$400 billion.

Such high rates of growth have been due to many factors, with EXPORTS as a major factor. Through this essay, we will exclusively focus on the concept of export-led growth in India.

## EXPORT-LED GROWTH — A VISION

A growth model led by exports is followed by China. Its cheap labour, opportunities of scale, Port-led Special Economic Zones etc. have enabled it to occupy a major space in world trade. It has export surplus with all the major economies of the world. For example, its surplus with India is as high as \$50 billion.

This is the model which India envisions. It is focussing on the ways to reduce its imports and increase the exports. eg National Biofuel Policy, 2018 aims to reduce oil imports by 10% by 2022.

Similarly, National Manufacturing Policy aims to increase GDP's share of manufacturing sector to 25% from current 16% by 2025. This will enable India to become a manufacturing hub and promote its exports. 'Make in India' mission is on the same lines.

India's Foreign Trade Policy (2015-30) also adopts an export-oriented strategy with focus on both Goods as well as Services. This is to help India to occupy greater share of world trade.

India is actively participating at world platforms of ASEAN, BIMSTEC to further its cause of export-led growth.

'Skill India' has been launched to reap maximum <sup>will</sup> benefits of its demographic dividend, which will help it achieve the objectives of exports.

Thus, export-led growth is a vision India holds for it to register itself

in the list of developed countries.

## EXPORT-LED GROWTH IN INDIA — REALITY

Though India aims high to achieve the export-led growth, but actual scenario is far from Reality.

Post-Uruguay Round, India's share of Agriculture trade has reduced from 18.5% to 2.2% today. This is because of the domination of West at platforms of WTO. This puts restrictions on India's exports. Also, domestic laws like ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1957 are also hindrance to such exports.

MSME sector also throws another reality in the face. It is responsible for 40% exports of the country. However, the constraints of tax structure, credit facilities, skilled labour etc. puts restrictions on its exports. Many countries also put non-tariff barriers like phyto-sanitary barriers due to inadequate quality of

their products.

There are many reasons behind such poor performance of India in exports.

Inverted-duty structure favours more imports of final products rather than imports of few parts for local manufacturing.

eg. Electronics sector suffers from this issue. This is why it occupies <1% share in FDI.

Another issue is the lack of industrial SKILLS. Mere 5.5% population in India undergoes formal skilling as compared to USA (52%) and South Korea (95%). Such lack of skills translates into lack of manufacturing and ultimately, exports.

Competition from countries like Bangladesh, China, Vietnam is another reason for less exports in India. China has signed free trade agreements with India's neighbours like Pakistan, Maldives. Countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam enjoy lesser import duties from developed countries. This all

reduces competitiveness of India's exports. India also lacks in EASE OF DOING BUSINESS. It is ranked as low as 100 by World Bank. This reduces investment both foreign and domestic and thus, the ability to produce more goods and services.

Logistics Cost are also very high in India accounting for ~14.4% less of GDP. Insufficient connectivity to roads, rails, ports restricts free movement of goods and services. Thus, India fails to utilise the maximum potential of its exports.

Another reality faced by Indian exports is the current wave of DEGLOBALISATION. Countries like US are adopting policies of 'America First', H1B visas, tariff barriers on Aluminium, steel etc. Developing countries like India are at the suffering end of such policies. Institutions like WTO have failed to ensure equitable development of all the countries.

Low Research and Development Expenditure is another roadblock in India's export-led growth. Mere 0.8% GDP on R&D doesn't allow the country to improve the efficiency of its technologies.

All these issues point out that export-led growth is far from reality in India. However, many steps have been taken ~~to~~ that have the potential to turn it into a sooner reality.

Reduction of corporate tax to 25%  
For MSMEs with turnover <250 Crore will provide a much needed push to the sector. Procurement from the sector is also made easy through use of portals like SAMBANDH.

Further, Model land leasing law, Model Contract law, NIRYAT BANDHU Portal would allow the Agriculture sector to maximise its produce and show greater contribution to exports.

Export-led development and Export-led industrialisation under the initiative of SAGARMALA have the potential to ease the export process.

India has also signed agreements like RCEP, CEPA to leverage its exports from unexplored countries of South-East Asia, Central Asia etc.

These policies can help us make export-led growth a reality.

## THE STEPS AHEAD

Former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan once said that India should utilise its window of opportunity to shift from 'Growth-led exports' model to 'Export-led growth' model. Having taken major second-generation reforms like GST, this goal can be easily achieved.

India needs to focus on labour-intensive sectors like leather, apparels

etc. This will help in resolving the dual purpose of 31 million unemployment in youth as well as export-led growth.

AMARTYA SEN'S capability approach will serve as excellent tool here. Universal health, education, skills will ensure greater productivity of the labour and help us take advantage of economies of scale. This will also help India sail through the challenges of Fourth Industrial Revolution.

In the present times, due to Iranian sanctions, widening oil imports deficit, strengthening dollar, Rupee has lost 12% of its value and is the worst performing currency of Asia. However, looking at the other side of the coin, it offers greater competitiveness for exports.

Such multi-level approaches will help India achieve the objectives of Export-led growth and compete with developed countries. It will prevent its demographic dividend from turning into disaster.

India must strike the iron when it is hot, to ensure the prosperity of its 1.2 Billion citizens.