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HARSEERAT KAUR

AIR 328 CSE
2023

ESSAY

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ESSAY 1 → 62

ESSAY 2 → 60



MTS-3260

ESSAY MOCK TEST - 2

Roll No. _____

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/ her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Name Harsheerat Kaur

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

Essay 1

has been attempted quite well.
However you must discuss the
solutions holistically.

Whenever you discuss the issues the
solutions must be detailed, that
would reflect your problem
solving skill. Also try to give
out of the box solutions.

Remarks

In essay 2

AI is a hot topic

Try to keep your repository of examples ready to be used in such topics. That would make your content even more engaging.

Discuss why are countries racing in their AI developments
what would happen who are left behind i.e. the have nots

Discuss the vulnerability in detail

Discuss to what extent the humanity can perish.

How can humans safeguard the misuse?

SECTION - A

1. The present crisis of a moral leader.
2. Civilization essentially a human pursuit and technology could only facilitate it.
3. The rationality of market economy is opposed to the concept of sustainable development.
4. Accepting things which do not pass the test of truth and ethics is a self-inflicted assault on citizens' own dignity.

SECTION - B

1. AI has again raised the question of conflict between science and humanity.
2. Sometime later, the history of mankind would not be of Homo Sapiens but demons, out on their own self destruction.
3. Liberal democracy is dying more because of people's disillusionment and not because of better alternatives.
4. This time it is children who are the foremost victims of technology.

3. The rationality of a market economy is opposed to the concept of sustainable development.

In JM Barrie's popular works, Neverland is a fantastical place. It has fairies, mermaids, monsters and a band of boys that never grow up. They go about their lives, playing and goofing around. In other words, they ~~grow and grow~~ without ever growing up. One day, Wendy is whisked away to this magical world. She initially spends her days in carefree enjoyment, but soon realises there is ~~more~~ to the world. She wants to go back to real life & grow up.

Neverland & Wendy serve as an excellent metaphor for the market economy. Much like Neverland, the market economy is driven by a rationality that determines the direction of growth and how characters within it will react. Much like Wendy, people in the market economy must determine what growth means for them.

In the course of this essay, the following questions will be answered: What is sustainable development? How does the rationality of a market economy thwart sustainable development? Can sustainable development be attained within the framework of a market economy? We will simultaneously explore how market rationality has manifested across space and time.

Remarks

Sustainable development is positive, qualitative growth that is balanced on the pillars of economic development, social development and environmental protection [as per the Brundtland Report].

A market economy is an economy driven solely by the relationship of supply and demand.

The rationality of a market economy is driven by: Profit maximization; Principles of laissez faire (Adam Smith's invisible hand theory posits that the 'market knows best'); Free trade; and utilization of surplus ~~of~~ to reinvest and keep the growth curve graphing upwards.

Remarks:

Market Rationality and Economic Development: Expanding Pie?

The initial assumption of planners was as follows: Since poverty is a function of economic scarcity (small pie), increasing the size of the economic pie will lead to bigger slices of pie for everyone.

However, this assumption has proved to be faulty. Trends across years [Oxfam Reports] show that inequality is on the rise. This is evident in increasing wage gap, and increasing wealth gap [~~the CEO of Amazon owns~~ eg: Amazon's Berzos' networth is ~ 2 million times that of an average household].

Remarks

Thus, the prognosis is that while a market economy does lead to a bigger pie this does not translate to bigger slices for all. Some people have cornered bigger slices, while the majority survives on slivers and crumbs.

This is evident in India's performance in the Multidimensional Poverty Index. While India has lifted crores of people out of abject poverty, the majority of these people hover only slightly above the deprivation indices.

Another pillar of economic development is the equitable provisioning of goods. However, the profit driven nature of the market economy leads to geographical

disparities. [eg: Provision of spurious medicines in Gambia]

Market Rationality & Social Development: Boon or Bane?

In addition to contributing to the GDP as explained above, a profitable unit provides employment.

Market rationality has led to social development in some spheres (eg: caste-blind recruitment processes).

However, the very nature of profit-making is premised on exploiting the surplus labour of the working class [Marx].

Market lobbyists often oppose labour legislations, reservation policies, unionising etc.

[eg: Union-breaking has emerged as a profession in the USA].

Further, attempts at state intervention can lead to even more responsive discrimination.

[eg: maternity leave policies have led to hiring discrimination, glass ceiling effect etc.]

Market rationality can thwart social development through selective provisioning of social infrastructure. [eg: privatisation in education]. It

leads to inconsistencies in availability, accessibility and quality. This was seen in schools' reluctance to implement the Right to Education Act.

Market rationality also leads to increased targeting of vulnerable sections. [eg: factories employing child labour].

Market Rationality and Environmental Protection: Collateral Damage?

The very basis for a market economy is premised on the endless growth in demand. This operates ~~in~~ without regard to the carrying capacity of the ecosystem.

Further, environmental degradation (biodiversity loss, pollution, resource overuse) are externalized due to market operations. Thus, enterprises do

not have to bear the cost of these negative externalities.

This relation is also characterized by a short horizon problem. Eventually, ~~resource~~ crunches will drive enterprises to produce less. However, market ~~units~~ are driven by their quarterly results.

It has led to large-scale environmental degradation. Even when companies ~~claim~~ to be eco-friendly, they inadvertently damage the environment [eg: greenwashing].

Is Market Rationality the Cause for Unsustainable Development?

Some critics ~~argue~~ that if free market principles were allowed to operate ~~fully~~, it

would lead to efficient allocation of resources. For instance, Ayn Rand argues that it is state intervention that leads to problematic allocation.

Further, there are instances where market rationality ~~leads~~ promotes sustainable development. (eg: development of Delhi metro, ~~via pub~~ philanthropic organisations like Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, development of solar panels).

However, these examples are exceptions that prove the rule. These enterprises have succeeded due to initial hand-holding or state support.

Further, there is a discordance at an ideological level. Market rationality talks about efficiency while the focus of development is equity and sustainability.

This discordance has led to the development of new economic models such as India's mixed economy, Norway's democratic socialism.

Thus, while a certain degree of sustainable development is possible in market economies, market rationality is not the driving force behind this use case.

Like Neverland, market economies operate on an underlying logic. At an ideological level this logic (private ownership, profit maximization and minimal state intervention) are antithetical to sustainable development.

1. AI has again raised the question of conflict between science and humanity

The initial phase of ~~humanity~~ mankind's history shows a clear, positive relation between science and progress. The development of fire, the wheel and the plough enabled civilizations to flourish. However, since then the relationship between ~~humanity~~ and science has become increasingly complex. Ranging from nuclear weapons to CRISPR, scientific tools have proven to be a double-edged sword. Artificial Intelligence is no exception to this progression.

Remarks

Think of some creative way to start the essay. Some interesting & attention grabbing

In the course of this essay, the following questions will be answered: Is AI symbolic of the conflict between science and humanity? Can AI be used to turn this conflict into cooperation? What are the various roles that AI plays in the relationship between science and humanity?

Philosophically, the conflict between science and humanity is represented ~~at~~ by the debate between rationality and ~~idealism~~. While scientific thought is predicated on provability, efficiency & consistency, humanistic thought relies on empathy, hope and romanticism. AI underlines this

Remarks

You should brief on AI, its rationale, history & evolution

conflict by its very method of operation. AI is not capable of 'thought' the way ~~humans~~ are. It simply replicates what it has been taught via large language models.

Culturally, the conflict between science and humanity is based on differing definitions of beauty & art. While science attempts to develop and apply technical rules for creating art, humanistic principles think of art as an intrinsic, unfettered flow. AI highlights this conflict by producing art that appears technically good but 'soulless'. In essence, art is about connecting with others, but AI ~~has~~ (eg: Dall E)

has been unable to replicate that.
In addition, Vusal Noor ~~Harari~~
points that AI will tend to rob
language of its beauty. ✓

Socially, algorithmic hiring
shows this conflict. These models
(eg: Google) have shown discriminatory
results. Thus, these scientific tools
have been used to replicate bias
at scale. It can be argued that AI
is simply imitating data sets which
are based on human behaviour. ✓

Nonetheless, strong reliance on these
tools can lead to unprecedented
levels of discrimination. ✓

Politically, AI tools are
being used ~~to~~ in conjunction
with big data to study voting

→ Add
good
examples
to
back
your
ideas.

patterns and influence voters. Thus, AI is being used to erode democratic values and natural rights (right to vote).

Further, the proliferation of AI has led to an increase in deepfakes and malicious chatbots.

Economically, AI represents the challenge of providing employment as several jobs can now be easily automated. This especially affects low skill jobs (eg: office assistants, ticket dispensers). ~~who are~~ ~~which are~~ ~~manned by~~ On the other hand, it has created new forms of employment for the adaptable & highly skilled (eg: prompt engineers).

Remarks

In terms of security, AI has prompted the development of tools for widespread deactivation. For instance, autonomous weapon systems can wipe out lives with one simple click without being a burden on anyone's conscience. However, it may help prevent unnecessary hardships and loss of life by automating difficult & unpleasant jobs.

However, AI also provides examples for using science as a tool to save humanity.

For instance, algorithmic bias helped open our eyes to covert discrimination that drives our decision making.

Tools such as AlphaFold have allowed to simultaneously scale up and speed up protein mapping and drug development.

In the social sector, AI can be used to scale up education while individualising it. In the medical field, AI has been used to accurately diagnose eye conditions. Pilot studies have shown its usefulness in patient monitoring, follow ups and management.

In disaster management, AI shows great promise in threat assessment, prediction and prompting early warning systems.

In agriculture, AI is being used in development of new crop varieties, in market analytics and in precision crop management systems.

In essence, the value of any scientific tool is determined by those who use it. Just as fire is capable of providing warmth as well as causing widespread destruction, AI can be used the same way.

At present, AI is not ~~well~~ developed ~~to~~ enough to be an existential threat to humanity. It exhibits "intelligence" in specified tasks (eg. AlphaGo beat Chen Guangbiao) but it is

not capable of developing intelligence by itself or using this intelligence in other areas. of This horizontal ~~of~~ and cross-disciplinary application of knowledge has spurred humanity forward (eg: JP Bose's research in plant signals and transmitters).

Science fiction is replete with examples of AI gaining sentience and destroying humanity (eg: Ex Machina, Tales from the Loop). However, data of the predicted development path shows no risk of the same in the near future.

However, this complex tool presents several challenges from a legal standpoint: How should

we attribute ~~some~~ liability for damage caused by AI? How strictly should its development be governed (EU follows a hard law model, while USA follows a self regulatory approach)? How can AI be trained on more representative data sets? How can AI be integrated into work flows without risking large-scale unemployment?

As AI is a sunrise sector, there are no clear answers to the above questions. Policy makers must decide quickly and stay open to change. While there may be no single right answer, there is a wrong answer: Sit and do nothing.

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Rough Work

28

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Remarks

6/10/2018

CS501

Science v Humanity

- ① Principles (Dom v. Ints)
- ② Destruction

AI ~~raised~~ Conflict b/w Science & Hum

- ① ~~C: Harari, ChatGPT met~~
- H
- G
- ② ~~S: Alg bias~~
- ③ ~~P: Chatbots - targeting~~
- G: Edu, Medicine (diagnosis)
- ④ ~~T: Deepfakes~~
- ⑤ ~~E: employment~~
- S&T - ~~Alphafold~~
- ⑥ ~~Env - computing power~~
- DM - Analysis, Response Mgmt
- ⑦ ~~Sec - New frontiers of war (mach-hum interface)~~
- Eth - How to regulate, attribution

~~17 Intro~~

18 ~~Think~~ + HL

19 AI examples

20 } Conflict

21 }

22 }

23 } Collab

24 }

25 } Humanity determines scientific sat

26 }

27 Conclusion

Remarks

5. Intro (P →)

6. Linker headline (~~Soc + Econ + Env~~)7. Definitions → ~~SS~~ + Rationality → Profit8. " → ~~Surplus~~

9. ME & Social dev (1.5)

10. ME & Econ dev (1.5)

11. ME & Env dev (1.5)

12

13

14. Alternative

15.

16 Conclusion

Econ dev → ~~Income gap~~→ ~~Edu~~→ ~~Access to commodities~~Socio dev → ~~Class Disparities & Rep~~
Gender, Caste→ ~~HR dev~~→ ~~Labour exploitation + Marx~~[~~child labour~~]Env → ~~Horizon; Externalities~~→ ~~Resource use~~→ ~~Biodiversity loss~~→ ~~Greenwashing~~Growth → ~~Demand cycle~~→ ~~Int'l~~→ ~~Dam~~