

TEST CODE: 32071



FIAS – 2020 – MGPEA1

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Vanshita Jain		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910045158
Mobile No.		Date:	13/12/2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has TWO topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
Q.1				
Q.2				
<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>				
				Start Time  2:30 pm
			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:		

2nd Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi – 110005

## MARKING SCHEME

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
<b>Basic Format</b>	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
<b>Content</b>	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
<b>Organisation</b>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<b>Language Skills</b>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<b>Examiner's Discretion</b>	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<b>Coherence</b>				
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Handwriting</b>				
<b>Pre-writing</b>				

<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100

SECTION - A

1. 'Healthcare for all' campaign in India: Myth or Reality.
2. Digital education - the future of learning.

Healthcare for all campaign  
in India :- Myth or Reality.

Lakshmi is a resident of a small village in Uttarakhand, she has been with her family and is the sole breadwinner. Suddenly one fine day, her father has chest pain. In the absence of any healthcare facilities she ~~starts~~ rushes to the nearby city.

There the doctor informs her that her father has a severe heart disease which needs immediate

medical attention. The hospital also informs us, that the present government scheme does not cover this particular heart ailment.

The above instance of what Lakshmi had to face is not an isolation, according to WHO nearly 40% of Indian population lacks access to affordable healthcare, which makes the need for a universal health coverage imperative.

Universal health coverage, refers to a condition in which everyone has access to healthcare,

without his finances or social or economic position acting as a constraint. This goal is also mandated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

India has a rich medicinal tradition which dates back to the Vedic era, which contain important information about various cures. Sushruta, regarded as one of the 3 great medical heroes along with Charaka and Vagbhata also practised plastic surgery. India is home to various indigenous systems of

medicine like Ayurveda, Naturopathy and Yoga Ringpa.

However, despite such rich tradition and knowledge, healthcare still remains elusive to many.

Universal access to care is a basic human right. It is important aim of a welfare state like India, as even the Directive Principles of State Policy mandate it.

Along with its benefits of achieving social justice and gender justice, it is also important to achieve the vision of transforming

India into a \$5 trillion economy and a global super power.

But the road ahead is difficult.

India has a population of nearly 1.3 billion citizens, however the total number of doctors are only in the ratio of 1:1000, instead of the WHO mandated 1:1500 (1 doctor for every 1500 people).

The cost of pocket expenditure in India, is also as high as 70%, plunging people into poverty deprivation and exclusion due to their inability to meet costs.

These problems are becoming further exacerbated due to unceasing privatisation of healthcare. Out of the miniscule 1.5% of GDP spent on it only 0.5% is public expenditure. And in the absence of any regulatory oversight, doctors often resort to unethical means to extract maximum profit, this was even shown in the Hindi film Gabbar.

India is a very diverse country which is also highly unequal. - Hence regional disparities also exist in terms of access to



universal and affordable healthcare. Most of the hospitals and qualified medical practitioners are concentrated in urban areas, with several states and states with majority disease burden like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar facing a severe shortage of health infrastructure.

In health infrastructure, we ~~also~~ have overburdened public hospitals, with nearly 3 patients occupying 1 bed. In Gorakhpur in 2016, nearly a 100 children died due to inadequate oxygen cylinders in the hospital.

Women in India suffer from many pre-existing social inequalities like patriarchy, son preference, violence and female feticide. These inequalities also translate into health inequalities. The maternal mortality rate in India is 112, one of the worst in the South Asian region, as according to National Nutrition Mission nearly 50% of women in India are anemic.

Infant mortality in India is also very high due to low number of institutional deliveries, access to nutritional food and low awareness

about the health of the child. These instances show that despite various efforts by successive governments universal healthcare in India remains a myth.

The most recent Covid-19 epidemic has laid bare the true reality of the healthcare system in India. It has exposed the need for inclusive healthcare which focuses on adequate number of hospitals, doctors, a standard operating procedure and last mile connectivity to reach everyone.

However, given its huge population, India has also shown

resilience and taken advantage of its many strengths to reduce vulnerability and ensure that the adverse impacts are minimised.

In recent times, government has taken various steps like Ayushman Bharat, Poshan Abhiyan, Janani Suraksha Abhiyan and even the Mental Healthcare Act to focus on the emotional well-being of people.

Internationally India has also emerged as a hub of medical tourism and a centre of indigenous systems which emphasise of preventative care with the world over celebration of International Yoga Day.

The successful elimination of Polio, with universal access to the vaccine and has shown the huge capabilities of India.

The cadre of ground level healthcare workers called ASHA workers, has improved awareness, reduced mortality and even brought down maternal mortality from the previous 122 in the last 4 years.

Realising that malnutrition is beyond hospital and is in fact a way of life, India then launched the Awaaz Banat Abhiyan which according to WHO brought down the number of premature deaths.

in India by nearly 3 lakh.

The use of the hour is to leverage technology. Telemedicine has made it easy and cheap to provide quality healthcare advice in local language to the diverse population.

Emerging biotechnology solutions like CRISPR Cas9 can help reduce birth defects that nearly 3 lakh children in India are born with (NFHS-4).

Many innovation startups in India have built apps which help in early detection and monitoring of disease. This can further be

augmented by Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Analytics which can provide solutions for the unique genetic makeup of India. Blockchain technology can even help in contact tracing and breaking the chain during Covid.

However, to ensure that the equitable benefits of technology and healthcare reach everyone, it is first necessary to remove social inequalities. Public expenditure in healthcare must increase to 3% of the GDP (National Health Strategy), gender sensitivity training to officers, affordable menstrual hygiene

products, reduction in brain drain to retain the top doctor talent and adequate focus on Persons with Disabilities and neglected tropical diseases in policy making is imperative.

As the Executive Chair at WHO, India has the opportunity to achieve:-  
'Aarva Bhavatu Sukhina, Aarve Santu Nidamya'  
(May everyone be Happy, May everyone be Healthy)

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading





SECTION - B

1. Science without conscience is but the ruin of the soul.
2. Human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected.

Science without Conscience is but  
the ruin of soul

The empire of Dhana Nanda in 200 BC India was marked by anarchy, dogma and moral depravity. Intellectuals and artists were ~~treated~~ looked down upon and the society was degenerating. This led to his overthrow by Chandragupta Maurya who was aided by Chanakya. This marked an era of scientific, administrative and economic advancement of India.

Thus science and morality can lead to human advancement at unprecedented heights.

Science refers to scientific inquiry to study the phenomenon around us. It refers to the spirit of asking questions, critiquing and not taking anything ~~for~~ at face value.

Science is a body of evolving knowledge, where nothing is sacrosanct and everything can be questioned eg:- Einstein in his study of black hole proved ~~the~~ Newton wrong in his theory of gravity.

Thus science provides immense potential to alter human life and take it to new heights. But science is a double edged sword. The utilization of his knowledge depends upon human conscience and his sense of morality which should be based on universal ethics.

Science and scientific discoveries need to be used for advancement of the planet and inclusive growth not for individual greedy gains.

The discovery of nuclear ~~tech~~ technology was a watershed moment in world history. However this was first used to manufacture

bombs, when they were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki without the application of conscience it caused the death of many souls.

On the other hand nuclear science can be used to provide cheap and affordable electricity to the underdeveloped regions of the world.

Similarly, in the field of medicine, science has helped us discover a gene editing tool called the CRISPR Cas9, which can be used to remove defective genes from babies and ensure that they live a long and healthy life.

However, this must be utilised with a sense of morality. Recently a Chinese scientist used his method to edit the genome of the embryo. Since human knowledge about biological evolution is limited it can lead to many unintended consequences on the child and generations to come.

The Polio vaccine, another marvel of the field of biotechnology, helped eradicate the deadly disease from infecting millions. Hence, when science is used with conscience it can cause upliftment of many and satisfaction to the soul of the one who discovers it.

Malthus predicted that since the food grain production could not keep up with the growing population, this would inevitably lead to mass famine, poverty and famine.

However Norman Borlaug utilized the prowess of science to invent genetically modified seeds which drastically increased crop yields and helped countries like India achieve self sufficiency via its green revolution.

However, many large corporations driven by greed are now modifying seeds in such a way

that it is detrimental to the poor.

For example Bt. Cotton in India,

farmers cannot replant the seeds of the crop as they are made sterile by the seed manufacturer Monsanto.

Hence the profit motive of exploiting science takes precedence over conscience.

The internet today has emerged as the lifeline of people, it helps attain education, access businesses and even serves as a medium to mobilise people for mass movements. This scientific discovery was made free for everyone by Tim Berners Lee so that everyone can share its benefits.

However today, it is being exploited. Many doctors have started using their scientific knowledge as a way to ~~exploit~~ <sup>extract</sup> people and extract money from them  
eg:- the recent Petya ransomware attack.

Martin Shkreid was convicted for drastically increasing the cost of an essential medicine as he had patented the scientific discovery and now wanted to make money out of it.

On the other hand India



has emerged as the pharmacy of the world because it uses the vast scientific knowledge to provide affordable medicines for all. It has also ensured an accommodating balanced IPR regime which bests innovation but at the same time ensures that it can benefit all.

Pre independence India was plagued with several evils like superstition (eg:- presence of a widowed woman can bring bad luck). All these were eradicated by great leaders like Swami Vivekananda who said

that the spirit of inquiry must be present in all individuals.

18th century Europe was also marked by the complete control of Church. Galileo showed that the Earth revolved around the sun and not the other way around. This completely shook the foundation of the religion and led to the French Revolution and Renaissance which brought with it the values of liberty, equality, humanism and rationality.

Hence, in many ways science has also served to stir the

conscience of humans, and scientific knowledge helped in reminding people to treat them with respect. Genetic mapping and biological features were used as reasons to end racism and untouchability as they showed that at the end of the day all humans were equal.

Hence science has also seemed to prevent the ruin of human soul and keep it morally conscience

In contemporary times many pressing problems like climate change, persist. Science then should not be used to further economic

production, without regard for environmental concerns.

Science should be used to reduce pollutants and minimize the impact of development eg:-  
lab urent can drastically reduce the methane and other emissions from poultry.

Recently there have also been many talks about colonising the Moon. Science has enabled humans to colonise earth and now even to access Mars.

However, we must be driven by our conscience to ensure that

There are equitable benefits for all and no one is exploited. Mahatma Gandhi once said, 'There is enough in nature for a man's need but not for his greed.'

The proper utilisation of science and its many benefits can thus be made only by keeping universal values of brotherhood, equality and justice at the centre.

**Feedback**

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

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91]

Nasir

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7 pages

5) Pharma

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Cyber security

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