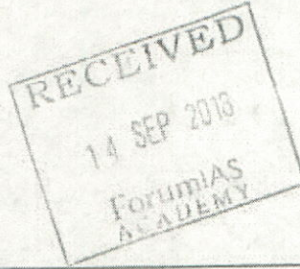


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FIAS - 2018 - GS PAPER 2

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	JAY SHIVANI		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	14/9/18

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time	1: 58 PM
			End Time	4: 55 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms became the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935 and ultimately, the Constitution of India. Substantiate giving suitable arguments.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Montague - Chelmsford reforms,
under Government of India Act 1919
was an important moment in
constitutional evolution of India.

It was a clear change of stance
by colonial government from the
previous act of 1909 with
Montague statement clearly stating
the goal as gradual evolution
of responsible self government.

It indeed became the basis of GoI
act 1935 and ultimately Indian
constitution as,

(i) Responsible government
~~is~~ introduced in provinces

was adopted for the centre in 1935 act.

(ii) Federal Public Commission found mention in it, which was carried on in 1935 act ~~and~~ along with joint service commissions

(iii) Gyarchy was tried to be introduced at federal level as done in provinces in 1919 act

Hence Montford reforms indeed formed the basis of the 1935 act which in turn effected the consolidation of free India.

However certain regressive provisions like Gyarchy were not adopted.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) Our Constitution doesn't acquire its secular character merely from the words in the Preamble, but from a collective reading of many of its provisions. Elucidate. Should India have a non-establishment principle like that of the U.S. Constitution?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Secularism refers to separation of religion and the state.

It can have both positive connotation (as in India) and negative (as in US or the west).

Our Constitution acquires secular character from collective reading of provisions like,

A) FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

- (i) Article 25 :- Freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion
- (ii) Article 26 :- Right of religious denominations to manage its affairs
- (iii) Article 27 :- Freedom from paying taxes - to promote

any religion
 (iv) Article 28 :- Freedom from attending religious instructions at institutions. Also restriction of such instructions in state aided institutions.

ⓑ DPSPs

(i) Article 44 :- To secure uniform civil code.

Indian concept of positive secularism should not be lay non-establishment - but principle provided the sheer diversity of India and well-established link between religion and lives of the people. This system has questioned well and should be continued.

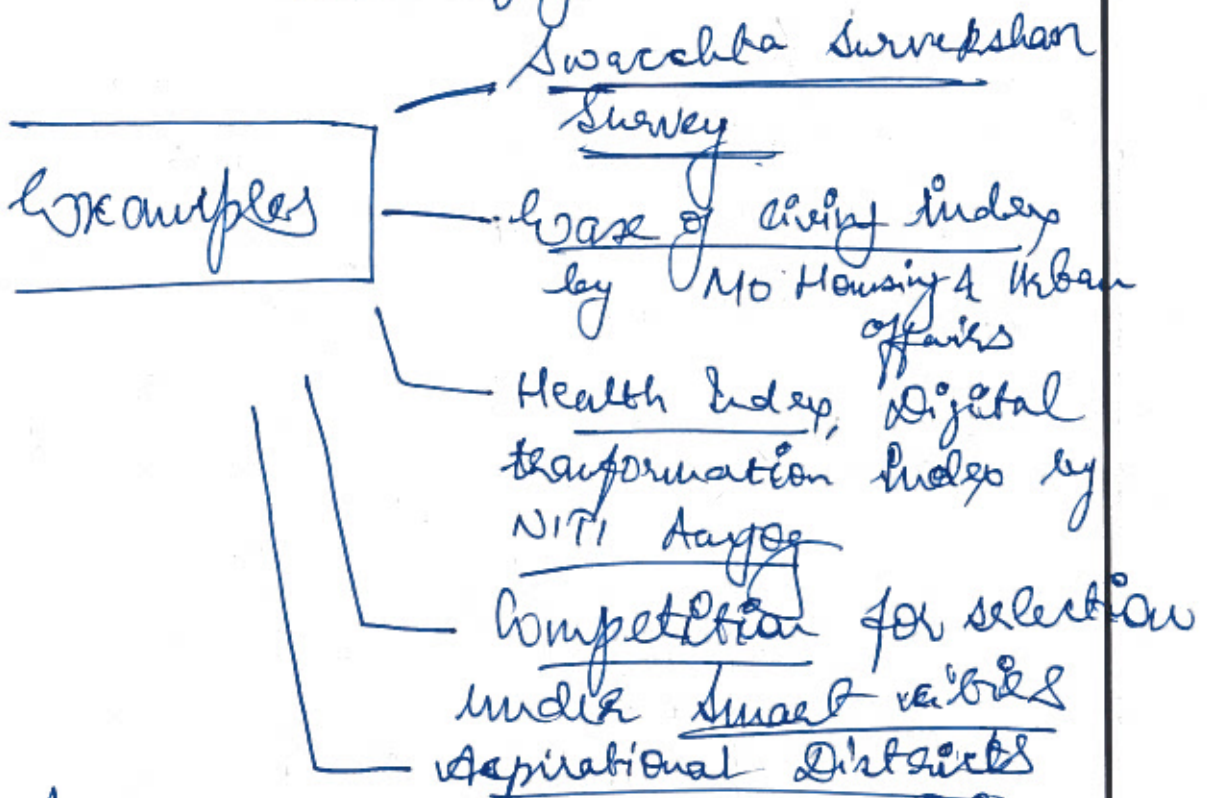
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.3) Competition between states is becoming a powerful dynamic of change and progress, and that dynamic must extend to competition between states and cities, and between cities. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The concept of competitive federalism has gained currency in India with promotion and support of central government and NITI Aayog.



Indeed the spirit of competition

has various positives and as

(i) encourages states to perform

better and favour a sound image for themselves

(ii) ~~to~~ motivates and encourages people
 eg: Indore in Swachh Survekshan

(iii) Sound usage of concept like the recent ^{Model} judicial theory by Richard Stool

Hence should be increasingly adopted at state-city & city-city level, however certain challenges to be taken care of

↳ ensuring already lagging states & cities not left behind

↳ Inclusive development

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.4) How coordinated action between government and judiciary would not only help reduce the pendency of litigation in Indian courts but also facilitate ease of doing business? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

With increasing pendency of around 3 crore cases in the judiciary and government being a part of around 46% litigations calls for their increased collaborative effort.

Its positives are:-

↳ Reducing pendencies and litigations with government committing to be "responsible & efficient litigant" under National Litigation Policy

↳ Strengthening the judiciary's infrastructure in collaboration

↳ Expediting appointments to Judiciary (around 600 vacancies)

in High Courts)

↳ Also for ease of doing business

↳ Increasing government litigation
increase project cost by
around 60%

↳ India though improving
in WB ease of doing business
ranking (from 131 to 100)
but still lags behind in
contract enforcement

Hence collaborative and cooper-
-ative effort between govt
and judiciary can enhance the
entire efficacy of judicial system
along with business environment

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.5) What are the factors due to which there is a strong demand of judicial accountability and transparency in higher judicial system? How can it be ensured? Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently there has been rising demand of judicial accountability and transparency.

Various factors are

(i) Highly opaque collegium system of judicial appointments

(ii) Recent tussle between the government and judiciary over appointments and finalising mandamus of procedure

(iii) Judiciary being out of keeping itself out of ^{citizen} empowering legislation of RTI

(iv) Recent issue of ^{4th} 1st order most

judges coming out in public
 press conference over opaqueness
 and arbitrariness in allocation
 of cases to ~~sets~~ various
benches.

It can be ensured by,

(i) Bringing ~~just~~ judiciary within
 the RTI ambit with adequate
safeguards.

(ii) Keeping collegium proceedings
 in public domain as has been
done recently.

(iii) live streaming of important
 case of public interest. also

done recently
 (iv) CCTV in the courts for increased
transparency.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



100.
Q.6) In the Global Hunger Index, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the socio-economic & Politico-Cultural factors that have caused the man-made starvation in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ranking 100 out of 119 countries in Global Hunger Index published by IFPRI, shows the appalling situation of the country in this domain.

Various factors are

(A) SOCIO-ECONOMIC

i) High poverty rates :- around 32% according to World Bank

ii) Increased food security challenges.

iii) Burden of malnutrition :- 37% underweight, 19% stunted and 21% wasted under-5 children (NFHS-IV)

① POLITICAL FACTORS

(i) Inadequacy in implementation of various programmes like PDS, Mid day meal, ICDS, etc.

(ii) Lagged beneficiary identification for fulfilling hunger needs.

② CULTURAL FACTORS

(i) Traditional issues of consuming low nutritious food obstables

(ii) Unhygienic surroundings

The issue of hunger should be addressed holistic in pursuance of SDG 1 and ensuring a capable human capital.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.7) Does The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 ensure effective mechanism for empowerment and protection of the intended sections in the society? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Government recently introduced Trafficking of Persons Bill 2018 in the parliament.

Various provisions of the bill are :-

- i) Tackling trafficking issue holistically including its 'organised' nature
- ii) Providing for rehabilitation of rescued persons
- iii) Proposing a national regulator
- iv) Covering all the persons rescued by police and other law enforcement agencies

Hence the bill tries to address issue to ensure effective mechanism

for empowerment and protection of the people.

However there are various issues

~~like~~ to be addressed like,

(i) - Recognising only those rescued by law enforcement agencies and police leaving behind many others who are rescued by civil society like NGOs.

(ii) - Effective implementation mechanism to be come up with

(iii) Adequate fund allocation - required

Hence though a welcome legislation, there is a need to address these

issues to make it more effective

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.8) What are the main functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)? Explain how far it has been effective in accomplishing its mandate.

United Nations Education, Science (10 Marks, 150 Words)

and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

is one of the major functionalaries ~~working~~ United Nations and working in education and cultural domain.

Its main functions are:

(i) Supporting education & cultural initiatives of member countries

(ii) Recognising World Heritage and promoting its preservation

(iii) Recognising heritage cities under its Heritage City list
Ahmedabad added recently

(iv) Recognising cities and archi-
itecture under slangels

Eg:- Recognised Hebron city
 as being under danger
 It has been fairly effective
and in accomplishing its
mandate.

However certain issues remain

(I) Major concerns like us ready
 withdrawing there could
 be financial challenges
ahead

(ii) There has to be more inclusive
 work with increasing involvement
of member nations.

Being one of the main functionaries of
UNESCO in education
and cultural domain

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.9) Guided by their desire for strategic autonomy, India and France have been traditional partners and have adapted well to the changing global context. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Being the first country to rise to the status of strategic partner with India, France has been an all-time friendly partner.

A Traditional Partners

- (i) First strategic partner
- (ii) Only nation to support after India's Pokhran test in 1998
- (iii) Growing convergence and similar standing on major world issues.
e.g. Terrorism

B. Have well adapted to the changing global context as,

i) Have a convergence on issues like space, even after France being having substantial interest in region historically

ii) collaboration on emerging issues like climate change
eg International solar Alliance

iii) Growing importance to freedom of navigation, rule based order and sovereignty & territorial integrity - seen in light of China related issues

Recent logistic support agreement.
France even after desire for strategic autonomy have been traditional partners & continue to be so.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.10) Capture of social welfare benefits can be obviated only when political systems are transparent and there is a free flow of information. Do you agree? Give reasons using suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social welfare benefits, one of the important aspects of welfare based democracy call for sound implementation and obviation of leakages and capture

Plugging of leakages and avoiding capture requires

(A) Transparent system

(i) eliminates the opaqueness and ensures a rule based just and equitable allocation.

(ii) increases the accountability of the implementing authority

(iii) ensures cost with delivery

and empowered citizenry

(B) Free flow of Information

i) Information about each stage in transit boosts the checks and balances system

ii) Effectively knowing the exact leakage point

Examples

i) Direct Benefits transfer

ii) Reforms in Public distribution system as in Chhattisgarh

iii) Aadhar based service delivery → eliminating ghost beneficiaries

Hence delivery of social benefits requires a transparent & accountable system

Structure	Feedback (For OFFICE use only)
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.11) How far do you agree that the FPTP (First Past the Post) system has run its course in India and it is time that the country adopted PR (Proportional Representation) system? Substantiate your answer giving suitable arguments. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

First-past-the-post (FPTP)
system refers to a majority system; with candidate having maximum votes getting elected without even having 50% of votes.

India adopted FPTP after indep-
-endence because

↳ low literacy levels in the country to understand the complexity of PR system

↳ Preferring responsibility over stability

↳ Individual leaders having more ~~connect~~ ^{connect} with the masses, rather than parties

↳ Familiarity under colonial rule

However recently there has been demands

of replacing it with PR system because
 (i) It doesn't represent the true representative preference of the voters.

(ii) Issues of a minority vote share party getting ~~invariably~~ invariably large no. of seats

eg:- In 2014 elections, the minority party had 28% vote share whereas BSP with 20% share got no zero seats.

(iii) Minority parties getting sidelined. So proportional representation

Hence there have been views the PPP system has run its course and there is a need for PR system. However there are certain issues as,

- (i) Transition from FPTP to complete PR system poses huge challenge
- (ii) Voters not knowing the actual candidates they are voting for & just the party is undesirable.
- (iii) It would increase the logistics and financial challenges
- Hence instead of completely transitioning to PR system some better measures are
- (i) Mixed/Hybrid systems can be of 2 types, viz, parallel system and mixed member proportional system
- (ii) increasing 25% seats in Lok Sabha to be filled by PR, as suggested by Law Commission Report

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

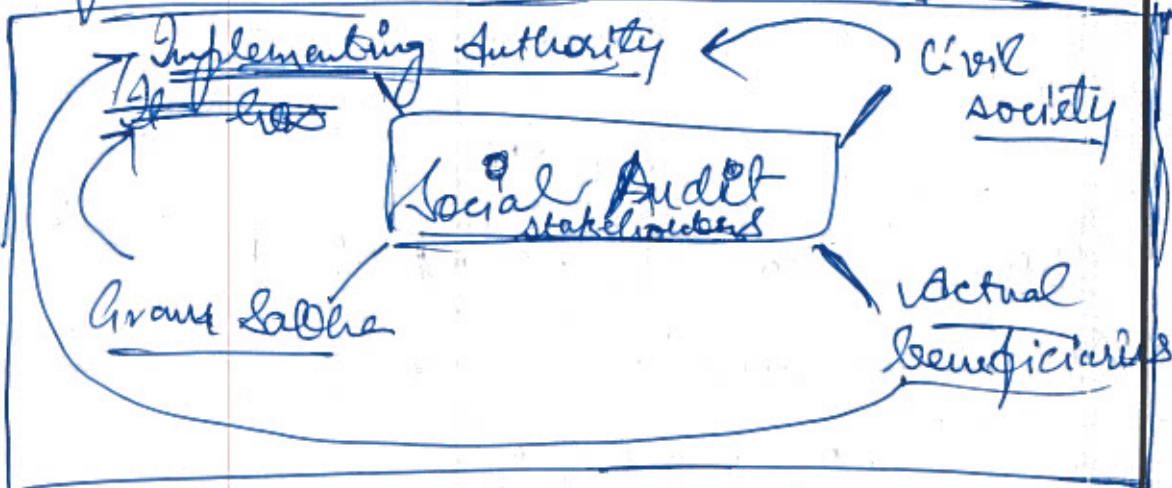
Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.12) Social Audit Institutions, have the real potential to enhance accountability and align public services to citizens' needs. Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Social Audit refers to the audit of the outcome of the projects and programmes especially by civil society or gram sabha in rural areas.



It has potential to enhance accountability and align public service as,

(A) - ACCOUNTABILITY

(i) Actual assessment of outcomes by civil society and upholding

the implementing authority accountable for any lacunae.

(ii) Rather than auditing inputs and outputs, it audits outcomes.

(iii) Increasing participatory development

(iv) ALIGN PUBLIC SERVICE

(i) Better ~~know~~ knowing actual local needs and expectations.

(ii) assessment and demands by actual beneficiaries

However there are certain challenges

hampering its effectiveness as,

(i) lack of expertise of the auditors.

(ii) lack of awareness among the general public of

public programmes, projects and their way of implementation.

(iii) Social Audit as a tool is not widely used and leveraged.

Hence as a tool, social audit has immense potential but to leverage it fully awareness is required along with steps by the state.

Meghalaya Social Audit Law is a welcome step and could be replicated elsewhere in the country.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.13) How the vulnerabilities that drive the HIV epidemic are different in different parts of our country. Evaluate major interventions of government in light of its target of ending the epidemic by 2030.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Human Immune system is a vital ~~immune~~ immune system impacting ~~white~~ white blood cells, in making the person vulnerable to other disease because of weakened immune system.

Vulnerabilities that drive HIV epidemic are different in different areas viz,

(i) Lack of safe sexual interactions ^{mainly} in rural areas.

(ii) Lack of awareness in areas like the North East and other rural areas

(iii) Lifestyle issues ^{mainly} in urban areas.

Government has set a target of ending HIV epidemic by 2030 in line with SDG 3, and WHO targets.

Major interventions taken are :-

(i) Recent HIV Bills

↳ Recognising the rights of persons living with HIV (PLHIV)

↳ Targeting discrimination and trying to address social stigma attached.

↳ Expanding coverage of Anti-Retroviral Therapy

(ii) Adopting global best practices

↳ 90:90:90 strategy

↳ Various other WHO norms

(iii)

Increasing the effectiveness and

Measures under National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO):-

↳ First ECHO clinic by NACO collaborating with Maulana Azad Medical College

(iv)

Region-specific strategies:-

↳ "Mission-Sampark" in

North East to identify the patients and provide adequate care

Hence HIV epidemic having far reaching implications as impacting immune system along with the stigma attached needs

to be addressed holistically. Above interventions are welcome, and

much more Feedback (For OFFICE use only) needs to be done

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.14) While there is much to applaud in the RTE Act, problems in its implementation and outcomes are deep-seated and numerous. Comment. Also, analyse the need of 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill 2017'.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Right to Education Act, 2009
under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution was propounded by the government as 'The dawn of social revolution in the chapter of citizen rights'

It has been app lauded for its successes as-

- ↳ Increase in gross enrollment rate (GER) →
 - Primary 99.5%
 - Upper Primary 92.8%
- ↳ Reduced dropout rate and increasing transition to secondary level
- ↳ Appreciable work log Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- ↳ Progressive provision of 25% reservation in private school

for the deprived section

However there are various problems i.e.,

(A) In Implementation

(i) Provision of 25% reservation
not being implemented in
various schools

(ii) Lagging of teacher-pupil
ratio.

(iii) Negative impacts of no-fee
policy.

(iv) Lagging infrastructure

(B) In Outcomes

(i) Quality learning not achieved
↳ Only around 29% grade III
students able to read
grade I text. (ASER)
↳ Only around 25% grade III
students able to do basic
subtraction. (ASER)

(ii) Issue of quality teaching because of problem of teacher absenteeism.

(iii) Drop out rates of girls in secondary level still high.

Need for RTE (2nd Amendment) 2017

(i) - Focussing on outcomes rather than outputs & inputs

(ii) Addressing issue of inadequate infrastructure, teachers, etc

(iii) Integrated & holistic education for increasing transition rates

(iv) Addressing issues related to no-detention policy

RTE should target for 'right to learning' and not merely 'right to go to school' at earlier

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.15) Unless the Supreme Court's judgment in the M Nagaraj case (2006) is either modified or overturned, there won't be clarity on the issue of reservation in promotions. Elucidate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

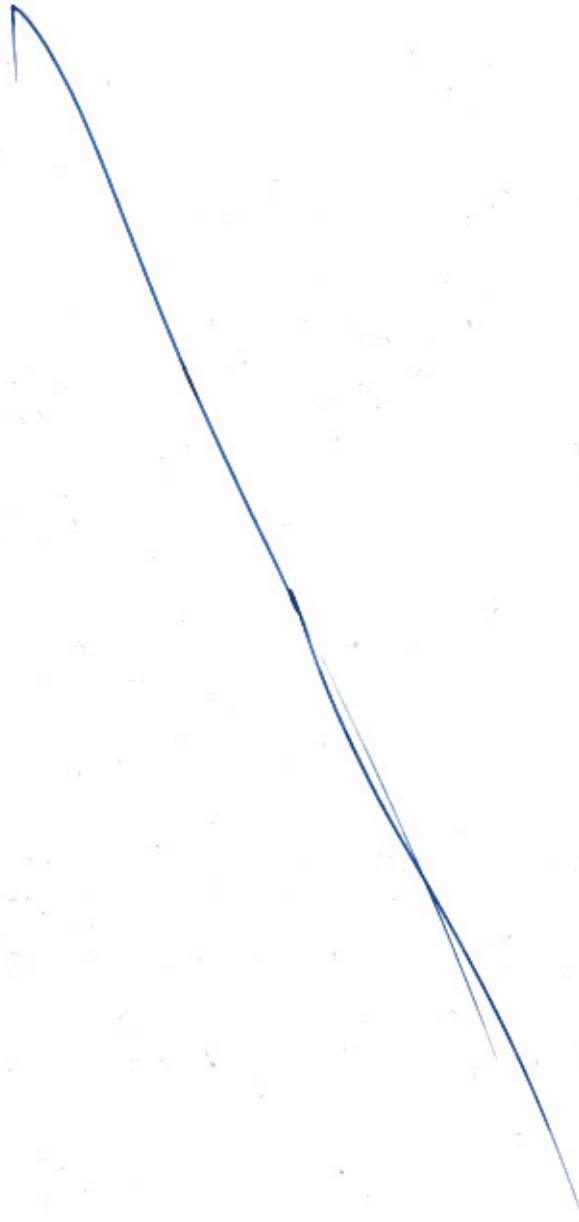
The issue of reservation in promotion has been in contention from time immemorial and got further clarification in Mandal case and M Nagaraj case (2006).

In previous judgements like it in M Nagaraj case (2006), supreme court denied the provision of reservations in promotions and upheld its stand in the Mandal case.

However recently the issue has propagated up yet again with government pushing for such reservations.

To have a clarity on reservations or in promotions the ~~is~~ and allowing such there has to be modification and even overturning of Wagnish judgement by the Supreme Court.

In order to allow for such reservations Supreme Court recently allowed the same and upheld the amendments proposed by the government in the corresponding legislations.



Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Q.16) Section 497 of IPC will have to be struck down to uphold human life and dignity. Do you agree? Critically examine the issue of adultery law in India while suggesting potential solutions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Adultery, dealt in Indian legal system by section 497 of the IPC, refers to the criminalisation of sexual activities by a man with a married woman without the consent of her husband :-

There are various issues attached with such criminalisation as,

- (i) - Treating of women as a property of her husband without her own rights over her body and her dignity
- (ii) - Excessive state intervention in personal lives and human dignity, et cetera

amounting to more policing.
 (iii) Gender discrimination in the provision by criminalising only the man involved and treating woman as an innocent victim

However, there are various concerns supporting such provision as,

- (i) saving the sanctity of the institution of marriage
- (ii) In accordance with social customs and norms,

However the recently propounded

"doctrine of progressive realisation of rights" in section 377 case (Navtej Singh Johar case) and Right to Privacy case (Puttaswamy case)
calls for upholding human

dignity and personal liberty calls for such its realisation
 possible solution can be -

- i) Decriminalising such act and upholding human dignity
- ii) Discrimination within the section should be removed
- iii) Recognising women on equal pedestal as men and not as her husband's property.
- iv) To ensure sanctity of institution of marriage can be kept as civil offence but without any discrimination

Hence human dignity and "progressive realisation of rights" is of utmost importance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Total	



Q.17) The real problems of the civil services are not with the recruitment but with what happens after the officer joins the system. However, recently proposed cadre and service allocation policy for civil servants will affect the recruitment process as well. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Civil services propounded to be the "Steel Cage of Indian administration" ~~to~~ has seen by many as starting to rust.

Various issues are:

↳ Increasing political interference
↳ hampers independence and neutrality.

↳ Short tenure due to frequent transfers.

↳ Hampers continuity of programmes.

↳ Dents officers' morale and motivation.

↳ Increasing dynamism and risky
need of specialists

↳ In this era of technol-
-ogical revolution and
dynamism, need for
experts is felt risingly

↳ Compromised integrity of officers
at times -

↳ Hampers just, inclusive
administration

↳ authoritarian feelings
lives -

Hence the issues related to
civil services are not mainly
because of recruitment but
issues thereafter.

Recently proposed Cadre and mainly
 service allocation policy of

Analysing performance at training also has positives as,

↳ Better identification of acumen of candidates and ability in specific domain

↳ Better and efficient placement

However it'll affect the recruitment process as,

(i) Reducing the say of independent constitutional body - UPSC

(ii) Increased subjectivity in analysis and assessment during training

(iii) Stiff competition even during training hampering camaraderie between officers established in present system.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.18) Road to development in the 21st century goes through the Indian Ocean but the deteriorating relations of India with Maldives have serious implications to deliberate upon. Discuss. Also, suggest how India's intervention strategy in this light could be modified.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

~~India~~ Indo-Pacific and especially Indian ocean has come to assume increased geopolitical significance and road to development in 21st century goes through it

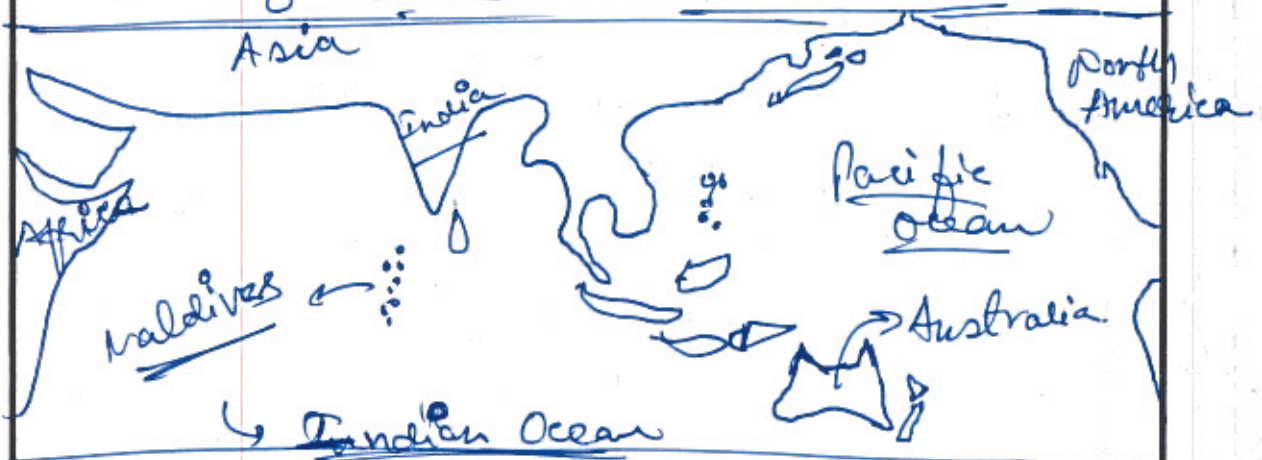


Fig. Indo Pacific Region

Its significance
(Indian ocean) →

- 1/2 of world's cargo shipment
- 1/3rd of oil shipment
- shifting centre of gravity of geopolitics to the region

However deteriorating relationships of India - Maldives have serious implications as,

(i) Maldives important for maritime security of India

(ii) "New great game" of China even incorporating Maldives increasingly.

(iii) Declining India's image at the world stage and especially among neighbours.

(iv) Such elements in Indian-ocean region not in the interest of any among the littoral states.

Hence, such relations should be improved and set on a progressive path by

④. Increasing the bilateral talks with the Moldavian government

⑤ = Pursuing a pragmatic policy and not to be seen as ~~or~~ outrightly supporting the exiled opposition leader

⑥ - to not only viewing it through this China prism and building relationship on our own merit

⑦ Trying to improve and enhance people-to-people contacts

Hence India-Moldavia's relationship are of prime importance for fast paced development of Indian ocean region

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Total	



Q.19) Indian Diaspora has an important role to play in African economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian Diaspora in the African Continent in this context.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian diaspora and people - ~~to~~
- people has having a historical
position in the African continent
starting from migration to
the continent for plantation
works during colonial era.

Role of Indian diaspora is,

(i) Starting as plantation
workers had an important
role in its agricultural
economy.

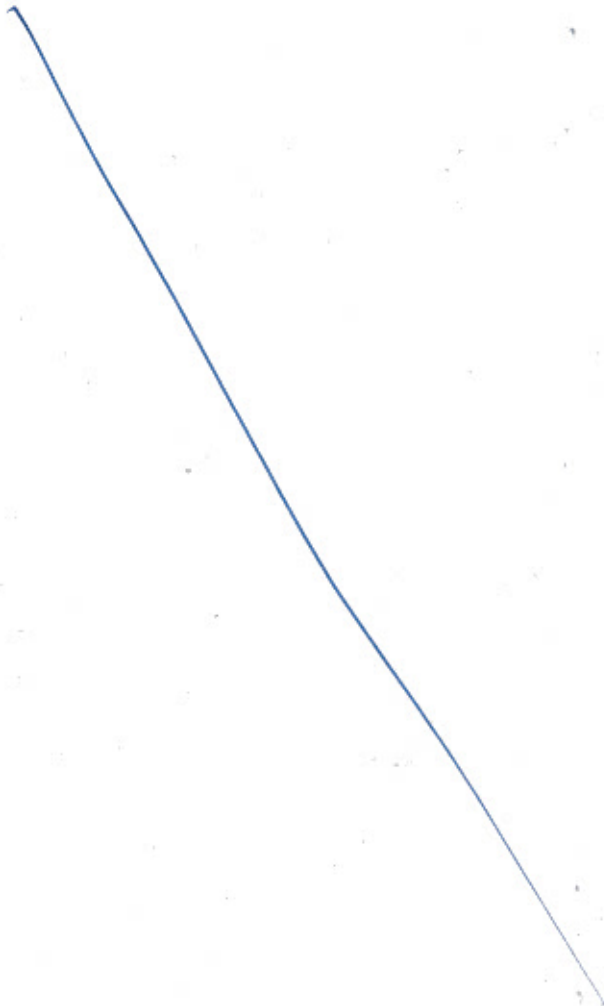
(ii) In contemporary times,

↳ Role in its economy
was workers in various industries
and also in exploration of
various natural resources.

Q1 Are a large source of technical expertise in the continent with ever growing presence as entrepreneurs

Q2 Important for increasing people to people ties between India & Africa.

Hence Indian diaspora has a large role to play in African economy and society. It is also a major enabler of strong India - Africa relations



Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.20 Para diplomacy has the potential to not only strengthen the federal structure of the Indian state but also radically alter the trajectory of Indian foreign policy by helping regional governments to realise their potential in the conduct of cross border relations. Critically Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Paradiplomacy, also known as federal diplomacy, regional or subnational diplomacy refers to the diplomatic relations with foreign nations of federal units of the country.

Its advantages in not only strengthening federal structure but also realising regional potential are:

- (i) Foreign relations and support according to actual local needs.
- (ii) Strengthening the standing

of federal units in the country and promoting cooperative and competitive federalism.

(iii) Better ability to raise finance

eg: Andhra Pradesh chief minister at Davos World Economic forum summit.

(iv) Better leveraging present sound relations

eg: Singapore - Rajasthan relations

However India's constitution does not explicitly provide for such tools and has put foreign issues under Union list in schedule 7 of the constitution.

But then too states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc. have

been able to leverage such diplomacy and is gaining currency among others as well.

There are several challenges attached as well &

(i) Relations might turn out to be at times in contravention to national policies

eg:- Recent Kerala flood support offer by Qatar

(ii) Proliferation of diplomacy channels with overlapping deals and agreements

Hence the tool of paradiplomacy is indeed very important for future relations but should be used in coherence to

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Content	
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Test Goal

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- 3

Outcomes

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