

Test Code: 11034

RECEIVED

15 SEP 2018

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 2

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ARCHIT.		
Email Id.	nizam.archit@gmail.com	Roll No.	1910037842
Mobile No.	9818630949.	Date:	14/9/18.

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 TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are 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>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 09:30AM
			End Time 12:32 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input 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)

The Montague Chelmsford reforms of 1919 were a landmark event in Indian history. Along with the Govt of India Act, 1935 they comprise the basic skeleton of the Indian constitution in its current form.

Influences :-

- ① The Montford reforms, 1919 introduced system of dyarchy in the states which started the process of increasing state autonomy. The GOI Act, 1935 led to creation of separate lists a practice seen today also.
- ② Bicameralism in state legislatures began with this, today also most legislatures and the Indian Parliament are bicameral.
- ③ Element of voting and adult suffrage

- ④ Establishment of independent public service Commission
- ⑤ Discretionary powers of the Governor General formed the basis for ordinance in present times.
- ⑥ Emergency provisions on the grounds of breakdown of Constitutional machinery can still be seen in president's rule.

Thus it would not be wrong to state that the foundations of the current constitution were laid by the reforms of 1949 and GOI Act, 1935

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 state neutrality in terms of religion. India does not have any official religion making it secular.

The word 'Secular' was explicitly added in the preamble through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

However it merely underlined the intrinsic secular character of Indian polity seen through:-

Art 14 → Right to equality

Art 15, 16 → Preventing discrimination on the grounds of religion

Art 25-28 → Right to freedom of religion.

Art 29-30 → Cultural and educational rights

Difference with US

① Secularism in India is qualitatively different

from that of US. In the US there is complete detachment of State from religion, however in India the State can progressively intervene in the religion.

② This principled distance helps in the socio economic upliftment and emancipation of depressed sections for the implementation of Justice.

India does not need to follow the US model as we have a deeply religious society in which religion is an intrinsic part.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Competitive federalism refers to competition between the the States and the States and the centre.

Benefits.

- ① Creates healthy competition leading to proactive governance rather than reactive governance
- ② In the quest to outperform the other the States take up innovative solutions and technological upgradation
- ③ Faster implementation of reforms can lead to better and drastic increase in growth
- ④ learning from best practices and cutting of red tapism.

Recent Examples

- ① Ease of doing Business ranking created by WB ranks the States as per the degree of reforms implemented.

- ② MITI Aayog indices such as health & education indices, ranking of states who have accepted and implemented Centre's directives on Agricultural reforms.
- ③ Many states are lobbying for greater share of FDI and investments by reforming procurement process, digitising tenders etc

Extension to cities

- ① India is undergoing rapid urbanisation and according to UN estimates more than 50% of the population in India will be urban by 2050.
- ② For successful implementation of schemes such as Smart Cities, AMRUT, HRIDAY,
- ③ empowerment of ULBs and transforming grassroots administration.

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)

Judiciary is a vital organ for India, it acts as a watchdog over the legislature and executive protecting the rights and liberties of the people.

However in recent times the judiciary has been plagued with high pendency rates which act as an obstacle to ease of doing business.

How it hampers Ease of doing Business

- ① Delays in enforcement of contracts
- ② Stalled projects
- ③ Creates question marks over potential investment
- ④ Can lead to viable projects turning into NPAs.

Scope for Coordinated Action between Govt & Judiciary

- ① Faster adoption of MoP to fall up

vacancies.

- ② Digitisation of Court records along with Creation of a better Case management System
- ③ Creation of AIJS [All India Judicial Services] to improve the quality of lower judiciary.
- ④ Limits to discretionary powers of the courts under PILs, Special Leave Petition and Art 142
- ⑤ Enforce time lines and guidelines to give less complicated and confusing judgments that open door for reappeals

Judiciary must therefore be reenergised and revitalised to fulfil its constitutional mandate.

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)

Judicial accountability presents a great dilemma for the judiciary, it has to balance the independence of the judiciary with the need for modern reforms.

Reasons for demand of Accountability

- ① Judiciary continues to be out of the purview of RTI Act indicating double Standards
- ② Appointment through a non transparent Collegium system
- ③ Recent controversy regarding allocation of cases and master of roster of the Supreme Court.
- ④ Degradation of ethical and moral Standards, rampant corruption and the Justice Karan episode from last year reveal a need for reforms.

How it can be achieved?

- ① Implementation of MOP [Memorandum of Procedure] replacing the old collegium system.
 - ② Creation of rules for the master of roster and allocation of benches to cases.
 - ③ Recently the SC has started putting up the minutes of meetings, the qualifications of judges etc on the website.
 - ④ Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill needs to be revisited
 - ⑤ Bringing the judiciary under RTI.
- Judiciary needs to fix accountability to maintain the trust & respect of the people.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

The position of India in the Global Hunger Index released by IFPRI is very poor with certain countries like Bangladesh and Bhutan coming ahead of us.

Manmade Starvation refers to hunger, undernutrition, stunting and wasting caused and perpetuated by human actions.

Socio Economic REASONS :-

- ① Poor per capita income leads to hunger and undernutrition.
- ② Gender bias → the women, the girl child is generally undernourished, leading to health complications & child mortality.
- ③ Casteism → The SC/ST/OBCs are the worst affected as compared to other sections of the population.

④ POLITICO CULTURAL FACTORS

- ① Culture of corruption → leads to leakages and wastage.

② Political constraints such as populism, failure to implement food security measures,

Despite the noble intentions of the schemes there have been cases of extreme hunger and undernutrition created by combination of socio economic and politico cultural reasons.

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)

Trafficking refers to movement of people without their consent under the allurements of false promises, job offers, marriage proposals etc

Recently the govt has introduced the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection & Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018.

Features

- ① Combines both preventive and curative approaches
- ② Creates a National body for the regulation and supervision of anti Trafficking activities
- ③ Provision of Rehabilitation fund
- ④ Fast tracking of cases with designated Courts.

The policy seems to be okay with regard to safeguards but needs proper implementation, as we have seen from experience designated courts

are never created and ~~to~~ even
where created they are unsuccessful
in fast tracking the cases.

Therefore India needs to bridge
the gap between ideology and practice.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

India and France have shared a long standing strategic partnership, which has withstood adverse conditions as post Pokhran sanctions and is moving towards greater engagement.

Different Dimensions of Indo-France Relations

① Defense partnership → France is gradually becoming a major arms provider for India
eg:- Scorpene Submarines and Rafale fighters

② Nuclear partnership :- France was one of the few countries that supported India's nuclear program. They were also the first country after us to sign a civil nuclear agreement with India after the NSG approval.

- ③ Maritime Partnership :- India and France are cooperating in securing the International waters especially ~~with~~ emphasising the freedom of navigation under UNCLOS. India has recently gained access to french bases in Djibouti and reunion island.
- ④ Diplomatic partnership :- France supports India's bid to NSG and UNSC permanent seat.
- ⑤ Environment partnership :- ISA and the implementation of the Paris accord gives opportunity of collaboration. With growing protectionism and change in the stance of US policy, France is a reliable partner for the future.

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)

Information is empowering and liberating, it arms the citizens to question and demand answers from the state.

Realising this the Govt implemented the RTI Act 2006 to create an enlightened citizenry

Other efforts towards transparency and accountability are e-governance, citizens charters, social audit, public disclosure etc.

Need to reform political systems?

- ① Rampant corruption leads to poor allocation of benefits.
- ② It creates classes of beneficiaries who appropriate the state benefits.
- ③ It leads to superficial changes only & without systemic changes.

Thus it is necessary to reform both the political & social systems for better socio economic indicators .

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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)

FPTP [first past the post] system is an electoral system wherein the candidate with the highest share of votes [even if less than 50%] wins the election.

Proportional representation on the other hand leads to allocation of seats as per the vote share received.

Reasons for adoption of FPTP System

- ① Easy to understand due to high rates of illiteracy in the country
- ② Puts premium over party towards individual responsibility
- ③ Single member constituencies can lead to better accountability and visibility to the people
- ④ Familiarity and experience with the system under colonial rule.

Reasons for reformation of FPTP

- ① Puts undue in advantage over the national parties with high influence & visibility
- ② The seats attained are not in proportion to vote share, thus not reflecting the true mandate of the people.
- ③ low opportunities for the regional parties and backward sections
- ④ fears of majoritarian rule especially after the 2014 elections.

Critical appraisal of FPTP

- ① FPTP has not led to stamping out of regionalism as seen in the rise of coalition politics.
- ② Instead of overhauling the system in a knee jerk reaction it is better to reform the functioning of political parties

to instill inner party democracy.

③ Implementation of proportional representation system is expensive and complicated requiring multiple rounds of voting

④ Proportional representation can lead to legislative logjam / paralysis affecting prospects of domestic growth.

Instead of changing the system the effects must be towards reform and improvement.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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 is the critical ~~an~~ evaluation of state policies and schemes by the intended beneficiaries. It puts the citizen at the centre stage of policy revealing loopholes, problems and areas of improvement.

Examples of Social Audit institutions:

- ① Citizens Charters → put onus of good delivery of standard services. It creates expectations amongst the masses.
- ② Social audit of muster rolls of MGNREGA, it checks leakages, proper disbursement of wages and verification of onsite works.
- ③ Right to Information Act, improves the citizen oversight mechanism by increasing knowledge / information.

- ④ e-governance initiatives, online grievance redressal mechanisms such as CPGRAMS help in realisation of process loopholes and deficiencies.
- ⑤ Public appraisal of govt officials → especially in matters of performance and promotion.
- ⑥ PRIs connect the grassroots, acting as the first interface between the state and the people.

Benefits of Social Audit

- ① Decentralisation of power, shift from top down approach to bottom up approach.
- ② Deepening of democracy, public involvement is increased instilling sense of ownership
- ③ Improved accountability and transparency in the process
- ④ Faster course correction and rectification of policy defects
- ⑤ Responsive and reactive governance

Way ahead :-

The importance of social audit institutions cannot be overstated, technology and other digital tools must be integrated to make the process seamless and comprehensive. The organisation and process reengineering mechanism must also be given a look at.

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)

India is one of the leading countries with burden of HIV, however the situation is not consistent and similar to in all regions or sections.

- ① High incidence in North East especially states such as Manipur and Nagaland
- ② High incidence in Sex workers, transgenders and Queer community due to unprotected heterosexual intercourse
- ③ High incidence in certain section of population like Truck Drivers, Slum dwellers and migrant labourers.
- ④ Increasing prevalence in youth due to unsafe drug needles and negligence in medical care through infected syringes and blood transfusion

Govt interventions :-

- ① Establishment of NACO to tackle HIV epidemic
- ② Subsidised ART treatment at public healthcare systems, nutrition supplements and technical knowhow.
- ③ 90:90:90 Strategy → targets 90% detection, 90% treatment & 90% success rate
- ④ Recent legislation providing safeguards and reservation to HIV infected persons.

Due to concerted efforts of the state and NGOs the incidence of HIV is already coming down

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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)

RTE, 2009 was a watershed legislation in India, it established right to education for the age group of 6-14 years.

The rationale behind RTE is to reap the benefits of demographic dividend and it has given good results with 100% enrolment rates in the primary education.

Problems in RTE

① Outcomes :-

(a) Educational attainment is an issue, the recent report by Pratham - ASER reveals abysmal levels of reading and arithmetic skills.

(b) Gender bias :- High drop out rates for girls especially in the higher and secondary education.

(c) Stereotypes :-

The EWS children in private schools are discriminated against, they are perceived as a burden, enrolled only to meet the statutory criteria.

② Implementation

(a) Corruption and leakages of benefits, especially in the money payable to students for books & uniform

(b) Inadequate public investment → creates deficiencies in infrastructure such as benches, desks, classrooms, toilets etc

(c) Poor teaching pedagogy and curricula.
More emphasis on rote learning rather than analytical education.

The RTE also has a provision of 'no detention' upto class 8. This has been criticised as it disincentivises the student, removes pressure & accountability on the teacher.

The Right to Free and compulsory education (2nd Amendment) Bill 2017 provides for exams for students upto class 8, remedial class for the weak performers and possible detention in case of failure to perform.

It is a good step in ensuring educational outcomes, fixing responsibility on the teachers and employability.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Reservations in India have been a contentious issue, especially reservation in promotions.

The SC had in the Indira Sawhney Case 1992 put a hold to reservations in promotions which were bypassed by the govt through a Constitutional Amendment.

Following this the SC in the M Nagaraj Case, 2006 established a 3 pronged framework of evaluation regarding reservations in promotions.

- ① General Backwardness of the communities
- ② Lack of representation especially in the upper levels of bureaucracy
- ③ Efficiency of the system.

However the criteria set by the court in this judgement has injected huge discretion and subjectivity in evaluation.

Efficiency of the govt, backwardness of communities are generally difficult to objectively evaluate creating roadblocks and unnecessary litigations in the courts.

Recently the sc has agreed to revisit the Nagraj judgement and it is expected that the criteria laid out will be modified or changed to bring more clarity in the matter.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Section 497 of the IPC punished a married male for extra marital relation with a married female.

Problems with the provision

- ① Limits the adultery clause to married couples only
- ② Paints women as passive and dependent on men.
- ③ Limits Art 21 → • right to liberty and life.

Recently the judiciary has struck down this provision. Though this is a step in the right direction there is a need to formulate more gender neutral laws, which

fix equal responsibility on both men & women.

Further there is no specific need for Adultery law. In the opinion of Honourable SC Judge DY. Chandrachud, adultery law treats the citizens as unintelligent beings that ~~provides~~ makes the State a moral enforcer.

Further there are alternatives for the women to escape from a dysfunctional marriage through divorce and alimony.

Further with the recent judgement of right to privacy any invasion by the State in the realm of personal Sphere is unjustified.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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 of India is the steel frame over which the edifice of constitution rests. They are the permanent executive who maintain efficiency, permanence and continuity in the governance of the country.

Due to the important role of civil services the constitution makers vested the recruitment duties with an independent body, UPSC is responsible for the recruitment of higher civil services.

However despite the high standards and rigorous demands of the exam the governance structure of India is marred with corruption, Nepotism, Crony capitalism etc.

To reform the civil services the govt has recently proposed changes

in the cadre and service allocation policy. Now apart from the merit in the exam the performance in the foundation course will be considered in service and cadre allocations. Also the cadres are now filled up according to zones to improve national integration.

Consequences of proposed changes:

- ① Introduces an element of subjectivity in evaluation.
- ② Susceptible to outside influence through political interference, bribes etc
- ③ Will create tensions and competition in the batchmates possibly hampering good relations and contacts building exercise.
- ④ Performance in the foundation course can vary as many officers appear again in the UPSC exam for rank

improvement next year.

Therefore the proposed changes must be accompanied with proper safeguards to prevent misuse. Further all the problems ailing the civil services are a product of post joining evils.

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)

Maldives, a group of islands nation in the Indian ocean region has been in news for gradual ~~ero~~ erosion of democratic institutions with the imposition of national emergency.

with greater focus on the Indian ocean region due to increased maritime trade, energy security, piracy, drug and human trafficking India's efforts have been to expand its footprint & sphere of influence in the region.

Deteriorating Indo Maldives relations

- ① Cancellation of Indian PM's visit in 2015
- ② Greater leanings towards China especially with investment and technology
- ③ Recently Maldives has cancelled the visas of Indian expatriates after India condemned the Emergency.

④ India's gift of helicopters was returned by Maldives.

Way Ahead

India's big brother attitude has already ~~just~~ created problems with Nepal and Sri Lanka providing a setback to the 'neighbourhood ^{first} approach'.

India can go for soft diplomacy, people to people contacts, consensus building and persuading with other powers such as US, EU, NATO, Russia etc for removal of emergency.

Finally India must respect the internal matters of Maldives as it may potentially alienate Maldives pushing it towards China. Maldives is a vital aspect of India's quest to become the net security provider in the IOR [Indian Ocean region]

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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 is one of the largest and most influential in the world. Many Indians have migrated and established themselves in African countries influencing its economy and society.

Contributions of Indian Diaspora.

- ① Many Indian labourers migrated to Africa to work in mines and plantations during colonial era.
- ② There was flourishing trade in the ancient and medieval times with East African countries and western kingdoms of India.
- ③ Gandhiji, the father of the Nation perfected his technique of Satyagraha in South Africa leading to the liberation of Asian Communities. He was also an inspiration to anti Apartheid movement under Nelson Mandela.

Potential of Diaspora]

- ① They can help in successful implementation of India's developmental efforts in the region
- ② Business enterprises are a good source of remittances
- ③ Establish people to people contacts, create powerful lobbies to nudge the state policies towards India checking aggressive spread of Chinese influence.
- ④ Bringing growth and development through initiatives such as AAGC [Asia-Africa growth corridor] a joint effort of Japan and India.

Thus the diaspora has a huge role to play in the Type II diplomacy of India leveraging the high growth potential and resource abundance of African economies.

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)

Para diplomacy refers to diplomatic relations between Indian states and foreign countries.

Benefits of Para diplomacy

- ① Decentralising of diplomatic efforts, help in leveraging the good relations of certain states with nations. eg:- Kerala has good relations with Gulf countries, Tamil Nadu has good relation with Sri Lanka
- ② Addressing the regional concerns in an effective manner to improve decision making.
eg:- West Bengal has articulated its reservations regarding the Teesta river agreement with Bangladesh resulting in stopping a potentially discriminating deal.

- ③ India can learn from best practices of certain states such as Gujarat which has good Business relations with countries due to its annual investment meets
- ④ Use of foreign technology for region specific problems. The fisherman's issue with Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu has been resolved amicably
- ⑤ Help in resolution of cross border tensions especially in North East where India has a free movement regime mechanism with Myanmar.

Para diplomacy is therefore an effective mechanism to deepen the federal character of Indian polity as it gives greater visibility and role to the states.

Also it alters the trajectory of foreign policy by establishing people to people contacts, addressing ground realities and region specific problems.

Para diplomacy diversifies the diplomatic relations between countries bringing innovation and robustness.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

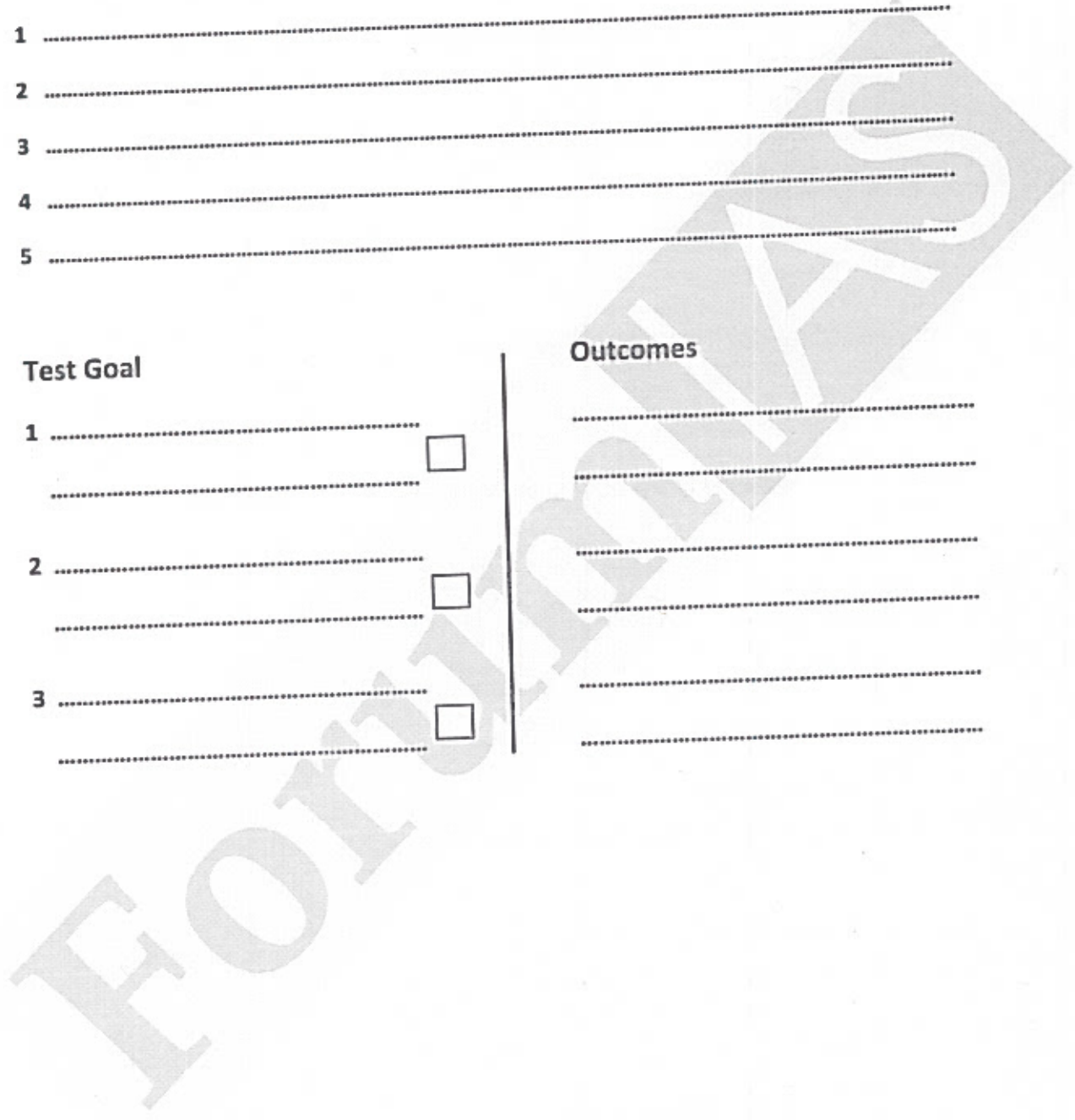
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-



IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

Dear Friends, We have brought some changes to you send your copies to us.

1. **Upload your copies on the academy portal itself.** Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us.** You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".
2. **Please compress your files.** If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>
3. **Support :** We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at student@forumias.academy
4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at
MGP 2018 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2018>
MGP 2019 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2019>
5. Help us help you by doing these (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.

ForumIAS

ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.