



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION
30 NOV 2015
SUBMITTED IN
MORNING

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 636)

Name of Candidate	PULKIT GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4546
Center	RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	30-11-15

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
1	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
2	12.5		
3	12.5		
4	12.5		
5	12.5		
6	12.5		
7	12.5		
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
Remarks:			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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
			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.

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. While the judiciary should be insulated from political interference, yet the executive should have a say in its appointment in order that flawed choices do not erode its credibility. Examine in context of the decision of the Supreme Court w.r.t. NJAC.

Supreme Court has recently declared NJAC ultra vires the constitution.

NJAC had envisioned an enhanced role for the executive in appointment of judges.

Supreme Court has declared that 'primacy of judiciary' in appointment of judges of SC & HC and in transfer of judges must be maintained.

This is a must to preserve the independence of the judiciary as envisioned in

the constitution.

This becomes more essential
as executive itself is a
party to half the cases
before the HCs and SC.

SC has ~~recently~~ accepted
that the collegium system
is flawed and has invited
suggestions from people and
the executive as to how
to make the collegium system
more-transparent and effective,
so as to choose only the best
candidates for judges of
HC & SC.

Some of the suggested reforms have been:

1. To establish SC secretariat
 - to process applications and to verify credentials of applicants
 - to process feedback about them.
2. To lay down minimum standards for qualification of SC and HC judges.
3. Open application process for posts of HC & SC judges
4. Transparency in procedure.

Hence, say of executive is not a necessary condition for right appointment to HC & SC.

2. What do you understand by the concept of 'Equality'? Does it imply the elimination of all differences? How does the ideal of 'Equality' differ from 'Equity'? Discuss in light of affirmative action programs in India.

Equality refers to the principle that every person must be treated equally irrespective of gender, creed, caste, place of origin etc. in all circumstances.

eg. Equality before law - where everyone is treated equal irrespective of a person's position in front of law.

Yes, equality refers to elimination of all differences, even those imposed by nature/society. i.e. persons of different caste must be treated equally irrespective of anything else.

Equity is a more humane & fairness based principle, which says that all persons in similar circumstances must be treated equally.

i.e. those in different circumstances must be treated differently.

In respect of affirmative action in India, principle of equity is used. Hence, people of "lower" caste and untouchables who have been discriminated against in society, and hence have different circumstances from the higher caste are treated

differently. The disadvantaged people are given certain privileges such as reservations in higher education and in government jobs to right the wrongs perpetrated amongst them.

Similarly, people with disabilities, who have to undergo more challenges in life and difficult circumstances are given benefits of affirmative action.

These affirmative actions reflect our justice based and fair & egalitarian society.

3. "Vocational skill is a great tool to usher in inclusive growth and an effective hedge against poverty". In this regard, evaluate the performance of skill development programmes in India. Discuss the problems that have been withholding their success and suggest remedies with special reference to the report of NSDA panel.

Skill development through vocational programmes is crucial for a skilled and productive workforce, leading to higher incomes & greater inclusiveness of growth.

Performance of skill development programmes have not been upto expectations in recent past in terms of quality of skills imparted & the number of people skilled.

Problems withholding success:

1. Lack of private sector participation

- in investment in skill development
 - in assistance in designing courses & curriculum
 - in training people through apprenticeship program.
2. Poor quality of infrastructure & lack of quality trainers
3. Multiple & overlapping initiatives between various government ministries
- lack of coordination amongst them.
4. Low level of desire among people to pursue vocational education.

5. Non integration of vocational education with school education

Remedies, as mentioned in the NSDA panel report too :

1. Increase attractiveness of vocational education among youth.
2. Higher private sector participation
 - in investment - designing courses
 - providing trainers & tools.
3. Better infrastructure & equipment
4. Establishing a pool of talented trainers
5. A uniform skills certification programme.
6. Creating a national data bank of skills.
7. Identifying and certifying already acquired skills of people working in industries.

This would be crucial in achieving demographic dividend.

4. A demand to make the CAG accountable to the Parliament has been gaining ground recently. How will this step affect the independence of CAG? What steps could be taken to strengthen CAG-PAC relationship?

Recent reports like on 2G scam & coal scam by CAG have had a huge impact on economy and polity of the country.

There have been voices which say that CAG has irresponsibly inflated figures, both sensationalisation - doubted the methodology of CAG in arriving at figures.

Hence, there has been an increased demand to make CAG more accountable to the parliament.

However, this is an ill-considered step as it would

adversely affect the independence of CAG, which was called 'bulwark of the constitution' by B R Ambedkar.

- Tabling of report of CAG already takes place in Parliament.
- CAG in case of any impropriety could be removed by Parliament as per the procedure established.

Any more regulation could throttle investigative and independent approach of CAG.

To strengthen CAG-PAC relationship,

~~where~~ • PAC also plays the role of providing a check on financial impropriety

of the Executive. Attending
meetings of PAC by CAG.
Highlighting of concerns of
PAC to CAG for its audit
reports.

CAG may also highlight and
warn PAC about any proposed
provisions of legislation which
could be misused in future.

CAG may also highlight the
existing provisions of laws which
are of doubtful integrity.

Hence, both could work
together to promote the
culture of financial
probity & integrity.

5. The debates related to problems of higher education have been mainly limited to IITs/IIMs. However, the need of the hour is to improve 665 universities where around 30 million students are enrolled. Discuss.

Recent announcements about opening of more IITs and IIMs has created a great debate about its necessity and effectiveness.

However, the call of the hour is to assess the quality of institutes who teach around 30 million students in 665 universities & make significant improvements.

After the period of liberalisation the number of universities have flourished in India, to cater to huge unmet demand.

Concerns and Challenges

1. Low quality of education imparted - leading to poor employability
 - leads to cases where even PhDs apply for post-graduate as happened in UP recently.
2. Issue of capitation fees
 - Very high charging of fees
 - illegal extraction of money from students.
3. Issuing of fake degrees on the payment of money.
4. Do not tackle the challenge of education but underprivileged.

Solutions

1. UGC must be more stringent in granting of status of deemed university.
2. Accreditation must be conditional and based on frequent checks and inspections.
3. Setting of uniform standards of teaching & curriculum across all universities.
4. Promoting research in universities and facilitating them to become centres of excellence.
5. Crackdown on capitation fees & issuing of fake degrees.

The future of our youth and nation is at stake. Every possible step must be taken for a qualified India.

6. While tribunals are responsible for adjudicating cases, which require technical expertise and specialization, they are not to be understood as a court. Elaborate. Also, discuss whether the recent rulings, such as banning mining or old diesel vehicles, are an example of overreach.

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies that are established

- (a) under Article 323 A or
(b) under laws of Parliament.

They are housed either in the ministry concerned or in a different ministry.

They judge matters of rules and laws made by executive bodies.

They do not follow strictly CrPc but follow law of natural justice.

They are time bound for resolution of disputes.

eg. NGT, ITAT, CESTAT
Primarily established for quick
resolution of disputes, of
technical & specific nature
& reducing the workload
and pendency in courts.

Hence, we observe that in
terms of independence, authority,
procedures followed,
constitution, they are not
similar as courts.

There have been recent rulings
of NGT over banning wiring
or banning of old diesel
vehicles, which are proactive
in nature. However, they
could not be seen
as cases of over reach

as several warnings
were issued to executive
to decide on problems
at hand, • ~~assess~~

It was only when there
was complete inaction &
apathy from the government's
side that NAT was forced
to give such rulings, hence
justified.

However, in future too,
the court must ~~take~~ give
due notice to government
to take action & must only
step in executive domain
only after prolonged inaction
of executive.

7. The 2nd generation reforms vital for the development of the nation are contingent upon the states as most of them fall in the concurrent list. Discuss with examples.

In India, 1st generation reforms took place in 1991, in the form of LPG reforms.

- now to push India onto a higher growth trajectory, it is necessary that 2nd generation reforms are carried out, which are almost all in state domain. Some Examples are:

1. Land acquisition reforms

Easing the procedure of land acquisition for roads, railways, infrastructure & industries while at the same time

ensuring lucrative remuneration to owners of the land.

eg. land pooling model as seen in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Labour reforms

To create a more flexible labour market

- to meet needs of company as per market conditions
- to streamline laws
- ensure easier compliance

eg. labour reforms by Rajasthan government in Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act.

3. Ease of Doing Business

- simplifying & rationalising procedures - for starting a business - exiting - clearance
- single window mechanism for compliance

4. e-governance

For empowering citizens

- delivering services at doorstep
- reducing corruption
- increasing transparency

5. Agricultural Marketing Reforms

- Reforming APMC acts to do away with corruption, inefficiencies of APMC
- promoting a national market

Hence, the need for cooperative and competitive federalism and greater financial and operational autonomy at state level.

8. Discuss, with examples, the role of Civil Society in making governance citizen centric. What are the factors that are hindering their growth in developing countries, like India?

Civil society is members of the community, dedicated to a common cause have had an important role in making governance citizen centric. eg.

1. Passing of RTI law and its operationalization

It was only due to determined efforts of civil society, that RTI Act was passed in 2005

- they are the ones who effectively use RTI to prevent frauds and expose corruption
- protect RTI from amendments.

2. Curbing Corruption

Anna Hazare movement had a great role to play in pushing for a Lokpal Bill to curb corruption in government.

3. Creating awareness among

people about proposed laws and regulations - mobilising people.

4. Providing inputs in

formulation of laws when laws are put up for consultation.

5. Active partners in social audit -

ensuring accountability

Factors inhibiting their growth in India are :

1. Government suspicion and Crackdown -
eg. on Greenpeace & Ford Foundation & Anna Hazare Movement
2. Low level of organization as compared to West.
3. Lack of professionalization
4. Lower level of mobility and reach as of now compared to Western countries
5. Lower levels of funding.
Need to empower civil society for inclusive democracy.

9. The passing of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 marks a significant step towards reforming the mining sector. Discuss its salient features along with highlighting the apprehensions against the act. Further analyse the role of District Mineral Foundation in ensuring equitable benefit for all.

MMDR Act, 2015 is a landmark Act in reforming the mining sector.

Its salient features are:

1. Transparent allocation of mines through e-auction process
 - thus reducing nepotism and corruption levels
 - providing a level playing ground
 - would boost production and revenues from taxes.
2. All proceeds of e-auction to accrue to states
Thus improving the

financial position of states
- making them a stakeholder
in development process.

3. Distinct Mineral Foundation
(DMF) to be established.
- 30% of revenues ~~of~~
from mining to go to DMF.

Apprehensions against the Act :

1. Very high royalty and
contribution to DMF -
- render mining non profitable
- prevent exploration and
mining.
2. Auctioning - would lead
to high costs of minerals
in the market - lead
to inflation and high cost.

DMF is a progressive provision to ensure that local people benefit from mining in their areas, as they have also suffered from pollution from the mining.

DMF, would be operated by the District Magistrate as per the wishes of the people - and the funds (30% of revenues of mining companies) could be used for education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, environment as per the needs and wishes of people - hence would lead to sustainable development.

10. Discuss the role of PESA as an effective tool in ensuring participative democracy and development of the tribal people. Also, examine the reasons for its poor implementation.

PESA refers to Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996. i.e. extension of Panchayats in Scheduled Areas as under Article 244 and Schedule V of the Constitution, i.e. 9 tribal states such as Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh etc. (except Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)

Provisions of PESA can act as effective tools for ensuring participative democracy and development :

- Establishment of Panchayats with reservation for people of Tribes.

- Power to Panchayats to decide on allocation and exploitation of minor minerals such as manganese, copper etc.
- Power to prevent alienation of land.
- To regulate moneylending practices.
- To develop schools and hospitals.
- To develop roads, irrigation canals and other enabling infrastructure.
- To protect their unique culture and traditions from outside influence.
- Greater devolutions of funds and functionaries

However, its implementation has not been as desired. This is primarily due to resistance from state level political leaders and bureaucracy. They want to protect their turf and do not wish to devolve power and funds to the local level. Hence, PESA has been notified only in 3 states, and that too in diluted forms. This has led to widespread anger among tribal people and is fuelling insurgency. Hence urgent need to correct wrongs.

11. What do you mean by lifestyle diseases? What are the factors leading to the increased occurrence of lifestyle diseases in India? Discuss their impact on the economic conditions of the individuals and productivity of the economy.

Lifestyle diseases refer to diseases, which are non infectious and are acquired due to one's own way of living habits and practices.

Factors leading to increased occurrence :

1. Higher stress - to perform at work - higher ambitions and more competition.
2. Sedentary lifestyle - non performing of any physical activity.
3. Poor eating habits - Eating unhealthy and junk food.

4. Increased consumption ofconvenience foods

- baked, refrigerated
- due to less time for preparing fresh food
- working couples

5. Increased consumption of alcohol

6. Poor sleeping habits and patterns

Common lifestyle diseases,

also referred to as NCDs

are cardiovascular diseases

crds, diabetes, hypertension,
obesity, cancer etc.

Impact on individual

Reduces productivity of person

- increased feeling of lassitude
- more time spent in treatment
- high out of pocket expenditure
- early mortality

Impact on productivity of economy

Higher health care burden -
diversion of resources from
more productive sectors of
economy.

Productivity is reduced due
to higher mortality and
morbidity.

Hence high economic costs
on the country.

12. In a country, where one-third of the population is already economically excluded, prescribing minimum qualifications for elections to the Panchayati Raj will be the final nail in the coffin of a genuine grass-roots democracy. Discuss.

The above statement is absolutely true.

There have been recent efforts by state govt. such as Haryana and Rajasthan to prescribe minimum qualifications for education in elections to P.R.I.s.

These can not be justified due to following reasons:

1. It is the failure of the state and not the people that they were not able to access education - not provided enough schools

that have led to widespread illiteracy - there is no fault of citizens.

2. Adversely affect women's representation

Since women due to social & economic factors, have higher illiteracy level - would be disenfranchised from standing in elections.

3. Performance as representative is not linked to education levels

- it depends more on will and passion to serve the people.

4. Would disenfranchise vast majority from standing in elections - against our basic principles

of universal democracy.

Hence, such provisions must
be done away with and
state must strive to increase
access and quality of
educational institutions
and to empower PRIs.

13. Ever since the National Commission for Women (NCW) came into existence in 1992, its composition and functioning have been contentious and controversial. Discuss.

National Commission of Women's fundamental objective is to uphold rights of women and take action against any purported violations and complaints.

However, NCW, since 1992 when it was set up, has had controversial issues over its

Composition

NCW chairman and members are appointed by the party in power in centre. Often with a change in government, chairman and members are changed too.

Hence, it has been reduced

to a political post with
serious doubts about its
integrity and independence
in functioning

- Often people who do not
have any records in
upholding women's rights
are appointed its members.
- Has become a retiring position
for bureaucrats.

Concerns with Functioning

- Often takes up only high
profile cases - those which
have gathered media's
limelight.
- Ineffective in functioning
as it has no investigative

- personnel of its own
- its orders are non-binding in nature and hence are not complied with
 - Beyond access to the poor and marginalised
 - Often cases picked up are politically motivated
 - Financial dependence on the Centre

Hence, there is a pressing need for a more empowered, independent and effective NCW to uphold interests of women.

14. Discuss the importance of mid-career performance appraisal for civil servants. Also evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of compulsorily retiring serving bureaucrats after such a review.

Mid-career performance appraisal refers to assessment of performance after 12-15 years of service.

This appraisal is absolutely desirable as :

- It would keep the bureaucrats motivated to keep performing in their initial years in service.
- It would lead to identification of best performers who could be utilized for most important and responsible jobs in the country.
- High performers could also be given a

performance based incentive, for those who have scored highly in the appraisal, to reward the performers.

In fact, we must go a step ahead & compulsorily retire nonperforming officers. This is highly desirable as :

- (a) would keep bureaucracy lean and effective
- get rid of dead wood.
- (b) work as effective deterrent against non performance.

Flexibility - There are enabling provisions in the constitution which allow compulsory retirement of officers after 15 years of service - which must be used.

However, due caution must be exercised and safeguards put in place to ensure that no political vendetta takes place, and assessment is done honestly and in a fair and transparent manner.

15. The Polio eradication programme is a widely acknowledged success story with vital lessons for other immunisation initiatives as well. Highlight the challenges faced by immunisation efforts in India. In this context, what does Mission Indradhanush seek to achieve? Explain the rationale, objectives and strategies for implementation of the mission.

India has successfully eradicated
Polio through its nation
wide vaccination campaign
which is a miraculous achievement
Vital lessons from Polio Model

1. Political will 2. Mass mobilization
3. Wide dissemination - use of celebrities for campaigning.

Challenges faced by immunisation
efforts in India :

1. Wide Reach

India is a big country - with
widely dispersed villages -
habitats in difficult geo.
terrains.
- low levels of illiteracy.

Hence still only 60-70% of children are immunised.

2. Quality of vaccines

As vaccines to be effective - need to be kept within a constant range of temperature & in safe conditions.

Hence, quality is a big concern due to long supply chains.

3. vaccine induced infections

Sometimes vaccines have themselves led to infecting children with viruses.

Hence, make content, Mission Indradhanush was envisaged with the following objective:
to immunise 90% of children by 2020

- ~~fight~~ against 7 diseases
- Dysentery, Pertussis, Tetanus, TB, Hepatitis A, Polio, Measles.

To increase reach would drastically reduce child mortality and morbidity.

The strategy adopted by this mission is to target 100 districts which have coverage less than 50% in immunisation.

Hence targeting the worst districts would lead to rapid improvement in coverage.

This is sought to be achieved by using higher number of functionaries & mobile vans & higher investment and using celebrities for mass awareness.

16. Promulgation of the newest constitution of the region has thrown up new challenges for the oldest constitutional democracy in South Asia. Examine India's role, concerns and dilemmas vis-à-vis the constitutional process in Nepal.

Nepal has recently promulgated its Constitution after a long gap. However it has led to several concerns and dilemmas for ~~the~~ India. These are:

- India's desire to uphold Modheris and Tamaryatis interest

Modheris and Tamaryatis have been systematically discriminated against in Nepalese Constitution in terms of access to highest position of office in Nepal & in seat distribution in Parliament. This has led to violent protests from them.

Madhesis, which occupy Nepal's border region with Nepal.

have a 'Pati-Beti' relationship with Indians across the border i.e. familial & economic ties.

Hence, India is justifiably concerned about anger & unrest spreading from Madhesi region to Indian region.

Thus, to tackle unrest & promote peace in Nepal, India has intervened in support of Madhesis.

This has led to effective blockade of supply of goods from India to Nepal due to Madhesi protest, such as that of petroleum & essential medicines.

This has led to virtual breakdown in Indo-Nepal relations and a very high anti India sentiment in Nepalese people.

- China has also encashed in this opportunity, and offered support to Nepal, thus leading to its greater influence in the area.
- Hence India's dilemma as to strive for good ties with Nepal and to restrain China or to support Modheris interest and uphold peace and security.

India must act quickly to prevent an irreconcilable breakdown in ties with Nepal.

17. India continues to host a large population of refugees without being a signatory to either the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. What are the reasons and implications of such a scenario? Is it time for India to reconsider its stand and become a signatory to this convention?

Due to its geographical position, India attracts large number of refugees, particularly from Bangladesh and Myanmar.

However, India provides no statutory protection to them, as it is a non signatory to 1951 UN Refugee Convention and to its 1967 Protocol.

Reasons for non signing

1. Fear of backlash from Indian people - about creating more competition for jobs and refugees

being perceived as
threatening their unique
culture.

eg. as in Assam -
protests against influx
of refugees.

2. Fear of attracting even
more refugees - it
gives a conducive
environment for refugees.

Implications

1. Many persecuted refugees
are illegally living
in India without any
statutory backing.

2. As these refugees are not legally recognized, don't have ID proofs - also pose a security threat to the country.
3. Deprived of social welfare benefits and social security.

To uphold the principles of justice and humanity, India must become a signatory to the UN Refugee convention - to grant them legal recognition - consequent social benefits. It would also be beneficial for upholding India's security interests.

18. Has India's resistance to CTBT lost relevance? Examine in view of the evolution of India's policy and the changing global scenario.

CTBT, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is a ~~proposed~~ treaty that bans testing of nuclear weapons.

India has consistently opposed it on the principles of equality and justice. As CTBT has the object of preventing a country from ~~test~~ effectively having nuclear weapons, India has held that it must be uniformly applied and all nuclear weapon states must also renounce their weapons.

However, as India has already tested nuclear weapons, though CTBT is no longer relevant to India.

Accepting CTBT would ~~also~~ ^{have} the way for India's membership to NSG and promote civilian nuclear cooperation with other countries.

However, the principled stand that India has taken against inequality must be upheld, and hence resistance to CTBT must be continued.

In addition to this, for testing of new technologies of nuclear weapons such as Hydrogen bombs could also be needed, in which signing of CTBT could cause issues.

For civilian nuclear cooperation, anyway countries now want

to do business with India
after NSG exemption

Hence, India's principled
stand against CTBT must
continue.

19. "Despite being set up more than a decade ago, Mekong- Ganga Cooperation has remained a non-starter." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. Discuss the potential of this cooperation for India.

MAC, includes countries through which Ganga and Mekong flows.

It involves Myanmar, Vietnam, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Thailand.

It was created with the objective of boosting cooperation with the South East countries and among the region.

However, it has remained a non starter.

No significant achievements have been recorded

in the field of economy,
connectivity, technology
transfer or people
to contact.

Lack of a separate
Secretariat is also
an issue.

Other forums such as
ASEAN - India Summit
and bilateral talks are
often used for advancing
ties, but not MGC.

It is high time that
potential of MGC is

realised in the fields
of specially

(a) Connectivity: highways
and integrated economy
and waterways

(b) Trade: integrative
economies & supply
chain integration.

(c) P2P contacts

- shared culture

To realise full potential
of this zone.

20. The success of the India Africa Forum Summit as well as the future of India-Africa relations not only depends on India's ability to develop an attractive and sustainable approach to Africa, but also on the willingness of African leaders to look beyond Beijing when partnering up with foreign investors. Discuss.

China has had a head start in dealing with Africa, with its huge economic resources at hand. It has significantly invested in African infrastructure, in agriculture & industries and is now progressing towards ensuring peace & law and order in Africa.

India has been slow off the blocks and significantly lags China in investment.

However, India has an edge over China in many fields such as:

1. India has a much higher good will in African countries than China.

This is due to the shared resistance against colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Hence, African countries are much willing to do business with India.

2. China's investment in the field of infrastructure, minerals, agriculture is seen as highly exploitative nature, and is seen with suspicion.

3. India's investment has mostly been in the field of developing capacities

of people - education
- health - technology
which is seen as more
beneficial by African
countries and is highly
welcome.

4. Africa knows the importance
of diversifying its investor
base.

But, of course, India's further
cooperation with Africa and
success of IAFS would depend
on leveraging such opportunities
of global south-south cooperation
& keeping a high level
of engagement with African
countries.