

GIS SCORE

TEST - 02

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name Pooja Ranawat

Roll No. 17133

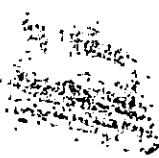

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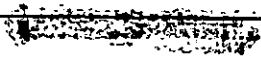
Date 26/09/17

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017



Roll No. _____

Q1. In the country's multi-party polity, the role of governors under the constitution has been a sensitive aspect of Centre-State relations. Given that some Governors have in the past played a partisan role during moments of political instability. In the light of the such matters, do you suggest US's spoils system be formally adopted in India? Enumerate the pros and cons of this system; (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q2. Indian Judiciary is alleged of judicial overreach in certain cases. Elaborate and how it is different from judicial activism? What should be the way out to ensure separation of power with adequate check and balances? (12.5 Marks)

A2. The Indian judiciary is known as the guardian of the Constitution. It has been given specific power of Judicial Review under A13 to declare any law in violation with constitutional principles as null and void.

Along with powers of review under A32, A13 and A266 the Judiciary also functions as the supreme justice providing agency.

In case of an executive paralysis or policy vacuum, the Judiciary may give special directives eg:- decision to ban 2000cc vehicles.

Cite some more examples

in case of air pollution in Delhi; formulation of Vishalva guidelines against sexual harassment etc. This is Judicial activism.

The construction of Judiciary is desirable but when it disturbs the separation of power between the three organs - it leads to Judicial overreach eg:- striking down NJAC Act by the Supreme Court etc.

The principle of separation of powers is a part of the Basic Structure Doctrine and hence needs

Remarks

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to be ensured completely.

Mechanism to ensure separation of power is as follows:

- i) clear demarcation of responsibility & jurisdiction.
- ii) effective checks on the judiciary too.
- iii) avoiding legislative or policy vacuum.
- iv) constructive opposition and debate; discussion, deliberation.

Judicial activism works to fill the vacuum temporarily and must not result in perpetuation of its own powers.

Remarks

Q3. Certain regions in India, like Western Uttar Pradesh are notorious for recurrent religion and caste based riots and violence. If such a region is created a separate state, as demand for Harit Pradesh has gained further strength after the creation of Telengana, could it resolve the impact the present fissures and schisms in society; discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The creation of small states is often argued as a panacea for development deficit and ethnic tensions in a state/region.

⇒ Benefits of separate state:

- i) developmental needs can be focussed better.
- ii) specific budget allocation make scope for targeted schemes & development
- iii) administrative convenience
- iv) the regional demands being satisfied, a feeling of solidarity emerges.
- v) satisfies the regional dissatisfaction and may promote communal & regional harmony.

In case of creating a separate state, although the regional demands may be fulfilled with specific allocations and developmental plans, it has certain flaws as follows.

- i) the strengthened region religious unity may convert into ethnic / religious / cultural chauvinism.

you should discuss the causes of conflict in these areas

Remarks

i) a separate state does not necessarily result in development eg:- Jharkhand.

ii) the fractional politics & regional identities may lead to political instability.

iii) it may strengthen autonomous tendencies and lead to unjust demands in future.

The creation of states in India follows the model suggested by the States Reorganisation Act 1956.

It advocated creation based on certain parameters which include administrative convenience, language, backwardness, presence of tribes etc.

The problem of communal and ethnic conflicts is a social one and the solution cannot be purely legal. There is a need to be of national integration on a deeper level.

What should be done?

Remarks

Q4. Is right to recall a necessary political reform for India in the current political scenario. Analyze and discuss the pros and cons of this. (12.5 Marks)

A4. The right to Recall is one of the instruments of participatory democracy which gives power to the people. The current political scenario is dominated by multiple religious and caste identities, criminalisation of politics, presence of tainted leaders, decline in the standards of legislative debate etc.

The right to Recall a minister thus gives the power to remove a corrupt / tainted / non-performing minister without waiting till the end of the term.

Discuss
historical
background
of
Right
to
Recall

→ The benefits are:

- i) the removal of tainted, non-performing ministers plugs the criminalisation and performance vacuum
- ii) creates competition and pressure on other ministers to perform
- iii) widens and enhances quality of governance & legislation
- iv) people are given a direct chance to exercise their choice than the use of indirect legal means.

Remarks

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⇒ The pitfalls of this system :

i) direct and enormous power in the hands of the people may not always lead to right choices

ii) biases and influence of other voter preferences may creep in.

iii) may lead to instability in the political system

iv) the pressure to perform may lead to hasty legislation.

Thus Right to Recall is a significant political reform which has the potential to plug the decline of politics. Over 43% of ministers in the current Lok Sabha come from tainted backgrounds.

The reform needs to be thoroughly debated & discussed.

Remarks

Q5. The Niti Aayog has suggested introduction of a 'Judicial Performance Index' to check delay in trial and address the issue of pendency of cases. Discuss the benefits of implementing this Index. (12.5 Marks)

Ans 5. The data from National Judicial data grid suggests a pendency of more than 30,000 cases in the Supreme Court and more than 6 lakh cases in the High Court.

In light of such huge pendency & backlog, the 'Judicial performance index' by NITI Aayog can help to plug the deficit.

It is an innovative rating mechanism which monitors the pendency and reports the backlog thus giving a holistic picture of Judicial performance. More than 14th cases today relate to undertrial prisoners with the average per case duration being 1-7 years - ~~too long~~

The benefits of this index are as follows:

- i) Reduce the pendency by creating an effective monitoring mechanism.
- ii) will create a database to understand the real picture and the need for additional resources.
- iii) The performance indicators will bring a change.

Remarks

get it
checked

3 1/2

in quality of justice dispensation.

v) the critical areas of judicial delay can be identified and plugged according to the need.

v) it will distribute the workload and create a sense of competition, which in turn will lead to faster justice delivery.

Thus, this Index brings the much needed reform to monitor Judiciary as fulfil the maxim of Justice delivery to all.

What
can
be
done
to
solve
the
problem?

Remarks

Q6. Supreme Court quoted that: "our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practices tolerance. Let none dilute it". Do you think some recent events reflect that, mutual tolerance is taking a nose dive in India?

(12.5 Marks)

A6.

Tolerance is a sacred virtue which forms the basis of harmony in a to democratic system. The recent observation of Supreme Court is in light of recent communal flare ups, ethnic and religious disturbances, etc. being seen in the country.

Recent events, and their impact:

- i) The protest against beef eating and the subsequent demand of banning slaughterhouses.
- ii) cow protection movements turning to vigilantism.
- iii) Dadri lynching episode; Muzaffarnagar riots, etc - minority targeting and violence.
- iv) banning of books like Wendy Doniger's Book on Hinduism, Perumal Murugan etc.
- v) rising incidents of hate speech, radicalisation and erosion of secular politics.

Analysis and their reflection on mutual intolerance:

- i) Such incidents dilute the vibrancy and

Remarks

How tradition, philosophy and Constitution teaches tolerance?

diversity of the democratic discourse in India.

- i) the resulting intolerance leads to feeling of exclusion and targeting by the minority in favour of majority.
- ii) it leads to ethnic, religious chauvinism and disrupts communal harmony in society.
- iii) intolerance leads to division and fragmentation of society on narrow sectarian lines.

To be an Argumentative Indian is the legacy of Indian civilisation but it must be accompanied by accommodation and inclusion of all sections to reflect the ideals of our country — Pacifism and
Unity in Diversity.

Remarks

Q7. Police reforms in India are long overdue, with most significant among them being the political intervention. However, the executive is not willing to lose this control. In this light discuss reforms needed in political system so that other agencies like Law and order can be freed-up. (12.5 Marks)

A7.

Police reforms in India are critical to the maintenance of security and safety of citizens and ensure trust between the people and police. Along with these, there are certain other reforms which can rejuvenate the present political system. They are:

- i) addressing the criminalisation of politics.
- ii) use of money and muscle power in elections.
- iii) changing the political discourse away from caste-religious identities to development.
- iv) redressing the issue of vote bank politics and corruption in the bureaucracy.
- v) attacking and destroying the bureaucratic political nexus etc.
- vi) move to more citizen centric governance than based on party affiliations.

The above reforms need to be brought about within the mandate of Representation of Peoples Act, Election Commission notifications and other acts.

Remarks

2 1/2

you should discuss the S.C direct in this regard

An effective political system will do away with executive policy paralysis, lead to election of deserving candidates and thus help take decisions which streamline and reform law & order agencies. The route to bureaucratic reform comes through effective reform of the political system which governs

Suggest some innovative reforms in this direction

Remarks

Q8. "Hate Speech" is one of the most controversial issues, especially during elections. Many a time government is also accused of using laws citing hate speech to subdue voice of dissent. What are the various legal provision have bearing on hate speech? In this regard, also discuss the various findings of Law Commission Report on hate speech?

(12.5 Marks)

A8.

Hate speech is usually understood as inflammatory or communal speech meant to hurt/injure the religious affinities of an individual or group. It is regulated under various provisions of

Mention specific sections of it

Indian Penal Code as also the Representation of Peoples Act. The Model Code of Conduct also decries the use of hate speech to garner votes or incite a community against the other.

The Supreme Court also has recently declared that any speech which targets the caste, ethnic or religious identity cannot be used to elicit votes under section 123(3) of RPA 1951.

Another Supreme decision has clarified that speech that deliberately or intently incites communal affiliations only will be considered Hate Speech.

The Law Commission has also provided provision that concern the use of Hate Speech, the regulation

Mention its provisions under different laws

Remarks

2/2

and methodology to contain such speeches which may result in communal violence.

It has found that hate speech curbs the free expression of people and leads to promotion of divisive tendencies amongst the people.

Thus, hate speech needs to be contained in the larger interest of compatibility between democracy and right to free expression.

You should discuss precise recommendation of the Dzur and Commission

Remarks

Q9. UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) is envisaged to transform the civil aviation sector of India which till now was considered to be a service for elite class. While highlighting the need of such scheme, discuss its major provisions, its benefit to various stakeholders and challenges it would face. (12.5 Marks)

A9. The UDAN or Regional Connectivity scheme aims to provide low cost fare and air connectivity to underserved / unserved airports.

Major provisions:

You should discuss important provision of scheme

- i) The Centre will provide the capital to begin low cost operations on underserved routes.
- ii) There is a provision of Viability Gap funding which the states can avail.
- iii) They will be provided certain exemptions on tax, AAR, ATF etc.

Benefit to stakeholders:

- i) To consumers - it targets the medium and small category customers who have ^{only} dreamt of flying. Thus, it provides a fare chance with low subsidised fares.
- ii) To states - will help boost tourism in the state, increase connectivity for transport and economy and provide capital to connect remote underserved regions.

Remarks

What about the benefits of Airlines

To Centre : takes the development agenda forward by enhancing connectivity and boosting the travel and tourism sector for domestic as well as foreign tourists.

Challenges

The low cost fares have been capped at 2,500 Rs for a distance not exceeding an hour.

The challenges are the investment by private sector, long-term viability of projects, interest by States and the provision of necessary infrastructure, along with procedural bottlenecks and bureaucratic delays.

This scheme thus affords an opportunity to travel in an airline at affordable prices and provides a boost to connectivity in the country.

Remarks

Q10. Government litigation reportedly constitutes nearly half of all litigation in the Indian judiciary, which is one of the main reasons for judicial backlog. In this regard a National litigation policy could be the answer. Analyse how policy would reduce the judicial burden. Also suggest what should be the critical features of it? (12.5 Marks)

A10. The resolution of disputes and consequent litigation forms an important factor in ease of doing business in countries. The burden of litigation cramps up the judiciary putting an additional burden, creating backlog and increasing pendency.

⇒ In this light, a National Litigation Policy would provide the following benefits:

- i) reduce the burden on Judiciary in form of 60,000 cases in Supreme court and lakhs pending in High court.
- ii) create an alternative effective mechanism to address disputes.
- iii) will save time and be cost efficient.
- iv) lead to speedier resolution and decisions reached with specialist expertise. Judiciary generally has a generalist approach.

⇒ Critical features of the policy should include:

- i) clear cut demarcations of functions, responsibilities.

Discuss
History
of
NLP

Remarks

A

ii) lay down a time bound procedure for filing and negotiation opportunities

add some more features

iii) should include access to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms of Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation etc:

iv) should include transparency and accountability as the basic feature.

Thus, a National Litigation policy will help reduce burden on Judiciary as well as lead to a significant change in dispute resolution mechanism impacting the Justice ^{delivery} system.

Remarks

Q11. What is "Tele-Law" initiative. Critically analyze the highlights of this initiative.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. It is one of the 3 initiatives taken up by the ~~Express~~ ^{Law} Ministry. It includes the provision of video-conferencing where clients or petitioners can seek legal advice from specialised attorneys and lawyers.

⇒ Highlights of Tele-law initiative

i) It is one of the important attempts by the ~~Express court~~ ^{Law Ministry} to provide free legal advice to the needy.

ii) It fulfils the principle of providing free legal aid under Article 39 of the Constitution.

iii) The battery of attorneys would provide specific legal guidance and counsel to go forward with a case or a dispute.

iv) Along with pro-bono legal service, it aims to plug the geographical distance of access to legal aids devices to the common people.

(Discuss the role of CSC, PLV, NALSA etc)

Remarks

- v) It utilises the power of technology and internet to take legal advice to the doorstep of common citizens.
- vi) It saves on the immense cost and resource otherwise needed to seek any kind of legal advice.
- vii) This, tele-law presents a new paradigm of governance especially related to justice - delivery for the common man.

Remarks

Q12. What is SAMPADA scheme? What is the significance of it. Do you think this scheme could help in strengthening the food and processing industry in India? Analyze.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. The SAMPADA scheme brings about a revamp of the production and processing of food to increase yield and boost exports. Strengthening of Agriculture and Marine ^{food} produce development scheme - it combines the benefits of cluster approach and targeted vertical approach. It aims to boost agricultural and marine exports and strengthen their competitiveness and quality in international markets.

⇒ SAMPADA and benefits to food & processing industries

i) It focusses on the produce quality, yield potential and distribution.

ii) The special package includes targeted production efficiency, creation of efficient infrastructure, cold storage chains, warehouses, storage cabins for perishable agricultural & horticultural commodities.

iii) The scheme thus complements the existing.

Remarks

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schemes like Mega food parks, Cold chain development etc.

ii) It will boost yield and lead to development of appropriate processing standards and quality marks.

The scheme will thus

boost domestic production

strengthen the agricultural

linkages with marine produce.

create export potential.

Thus, SAMPADA has the potential to transform the food processing scenario in the country.

You should answer against every dimension of the question

Remarks

Q13. Disable people are one of the most vulnerable and excluded section of our society. Inclusive development can be achieved only after taking them along and building their capacities, analyze. Also discuss the schemes started by in this direction. (12.5 Marks)

A13. The divyang or disabled people form around 1.3% of the Indian population. Their physical or mental incapacities lead to their exclusion from developmental policies.

→ They face various issues like:

- i) Economic: dependancy, unemployment
- ii) Social: discrimination, feeling of neglect.
- iii) Political: lack of representation etc.

→ Need for their inclusion:

- i) Inclusive development encompasses the development of all sections of society — the disabled are one of the most vulnerable sections.
- ii) Their financial and economic inclusion contribute to a productive workforce.
- iii) Their skills, capabilities can be utilised to further the development agenda or contribution to literary and cultural heritage; eg:- their art of sketching, singing etc.
- iv) Capacity building of these sections will lead

Remarks

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to an inclusive and harmonious society fulfilling the Directive principles under A39 mentioned in the Constitution.

Schemes for the disabled:

Discuss some more schemes

i) The Government started the Juganya Bharat Abhiyan to address the development and accessibility of the disabled. They are provided reservation in education and jobs.

ii) Various directives have been issued to make public places and transport disabled friendly.

Thus, inclusion of the disabled will contribute to the overall development of the country.

Remarks

Q14. India and Russia relations as politico-diplomatic and defence partner nations has been strong and time-tested however, economic content of the India-Russia partnership is extremely weak and alignment of China and Russia calls for caution for India. Examine. What should be the way ahead to keep momentum and enhance cooperation between India and Russia? (12.5 Marks)

A14. PM: Modi has addressed Russia as 'the foremost pillar of India's security'

⇒ Issues of Indo-Russia convergence co-operation:

India-Russia relations have seen strong co-operation in ranging from space, defence, advanced technology, nuclear energy etc.

The economic trade is however stagnant amounting to a few billion dollars. There is no major export and trade connectivity. Also, the Indian markets despite being a potential investment destination have not attracted Russian investment.

⇒ In backdrop of China-Russia detente:

They have recently signed a major oil deal and are looking for strategic co-operation in other areas.

This close friendship is a potential threat to India's economic as well as strategic interests.

How will Russia provide strong political and diplomatic support to India?

Remarks

(3 1/2)

i) a closer alignment of China - Russia - along with China - Pak - Russia axis poses a threat to security.

ii) it paves way for Chinese dominance in trade resulting into greater assertiveness in Indo-Pacific.

iii) In light of Russia's pivot to East Asia, India's role fades with greater closeness between Russia and China.

Also discuss India's movement towards USA

India needs to invest "political capital" and rejuvenate trade ties with Russia. At the same time, it must balance the relations on strategic front by avoiding any axis through sea or land route.

In words of Raja Mohan, "co-operate whenever possible, contain whenever necessary."

Remarks

Q15. France has been evolving as one of the most significant strategic partner of India along with technology intensive cooperation. In this reference analyse the growing cooperation of India and France? (12.5 Marks)

A15.

The recent Rafael deal and other defence and military deals signal a growing phase of Indo-French Relations.

Indo-French co-operation:

- i) There has been effective co-operation in areas of defence and security ties.
- ii) The trade has been growing steadily with significant export potential of Indian products.
- iii) The people to people and cultural co-operation is another important asset.

The evolution as a strategic and technology driven partner must be seen in the backdrop of various issues of convergence - which include

- i) growing incidence of trans-national crime and terrorism.
- ii) shared interest in promoting democracy, human rights and a multi polar world order.
- iii) growing co-operation at international fora

Remarks -

Discuss various agreements between India and France

Discuss French assistance in Indian Smart City project, Nuclear Cooperation etc.

3

and the potential for trade with EU.

Thus, the Indo-French co-operation with its strong people to people ties can not only bring advanced technological knowhow and machinery into the country but also create a strong partnership for development.

Remarks

Q16. Due to almost dysfunctional status of SAARC, there has been transition of India foreign Policy from South Asia to the Bay of Bengal littoral and the Indo-Pacific as a primary tool of regional cooperation. Analyse. (12.5 Marks)

A16. The recent attacks by Pakistan and the consequent hiccup at the international level had led to the consideration of a SAARC - Pakistan by Indian foreign policy makers.

As a constructive alternative, the focus has shifted to BIMSTEC and Indo Pacific in search of sub-regional alternatives.

BIMSTEC and the focus on South East Asian countries under 'Act East' reflect the idea of sub-regionalism where like minded countries co-operate on a specific agenda. This is also seen in the Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) initiative with the signing of Motor Vehicles Agreement etc.

SAARC and the exclusion of members has led to a stagnant phase of underperformance and lofty charters with no substantial trade and developmental gains.

Remarks

Thus, the focus on Indo-Pacific and littoral states provides an opportunity to enhance co-operation, achieve security and ensure strategic presence in the Indian Ocean region.

It works to fulfil India's status as a

- i) net security provider.
- ii) leadership role in the region.
- iii) create a balancing mechanism against Chinese assertiveness in the region.

Thus, India's involvement in IOZ can help it achieve the 'great power status' and co-operation which is hindered under SAARC.

Also discuss shift from Indian Ocean to Indo-Pacific

Q17. Fishing and fishermen have been a long-standing issue between India and Sri Lanka which could create wide range of dispute. Examine the reasons of dispute. What could be the possible way out to solve the issue? (12.5 Marks)

Ans 17. India Sri Lanka relations have been characterised by strong cultural-ethnic ties and gradual phases of co-operation and conflict. The fishermen issue is one long standing issue the reasons are as follows:

- a) use of incomplete demarcation of boundary due to uncertain nature of water flow.
- b) use of deep sea fishing nets, bottom trawlers is a major grievance.
- c) the pollution and coastal exploitation has reduced fish catch in near shore waters which leads to intrusion in Sri Lankan waters.
- d) inadequate safety and control protocols to monitor movement.

The possible way to solve the dispute is:

- a) strengthening dialogue and addressing of the issue by political leaders without sectarian interests.

Mention
the
issue
of

Katchch
theevu
Island

Remarks

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- b) demarcation of borders, clearly allocating the area and conveying the limits to the fishermen.
- c) creating a cooperation mechanism where innocent fishermen are not arrested due to unawareness of the boundary limits.
- d) providing sufficient & adequate source of livelihood which works as an alternative in lean season.

Thus, the issue can be resolved through scientific assessment and accompanying political will.

Remarks

Q18. India and Indonesia though have shared two millennia of close cultural and commercial contacts yet for a long time two nations have kept each other out of focus while determining their foreign policy, even though they have had converging strategic interests. In this reference discuss the areas of common concern and interests and how both countries can be mutually benefited? (12.5 Marks)

A18. India and Indonesia are an example of the past changed democracies whose relations have not continued firmly in the current phase.

→ Areas of common concern

a) International level - both are democracies and have an interest in shared multi polar world order, promotion of human rights, multi ethnic and multi-religious diversity.

b) Climate change and environment - The rising sea levels and global warming pose a threat to the substantial population.

c) Terrorism and organised crime - Both countries have a substantial Muslim population and concerns of Islamic fundamentalism, violence and terrorism.

→ Areas of interest

* There can be cooperation on various levels as follows:

How both countries can be mutually benefited?

Remarks

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You should explain these points

- a) building up defence, joint production and india can help Indonesia with defence exports.
- b) co-operation in agriculture, irrigation, export markets
- c) space, civil co-operation including export of pharma & other products

The two democracies need to pool resources to counter assertivist China and establish strong security and energy co-operation for development of South East Asian region

Remarks

Q19. Extending soft power has been the main focus of India's Africa policy, however, this policy has its own challenges. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Soft power builds on the power of ideal and culture than any military power. In context of Africa, the policy has been to expand soft power to gain cultural hegemony in the region.

This is reflected in:

- a) i) training of personnel - defence & military
- ii) Indo African summit - cultural co-operation with country exchanges
- iii) training of solar mamas - for solar energy promotion
- iv) investment in infrastructure & capacity building

Thus, India's focus in Africa has been more inclined to small scale industries with capacity building of local labourers to avoid any speculation of dominance.

The various challenges are:
i) soft power use is limited. when it comes to a full fledged warfare.

Discusses the press of operation between India and Africa.

Remarks

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- i) soft power cannot help build real co-operation in areas of trade & investment
- ii) the cultural intrusion is seen as interference by locals
- iii) soft power cannot compensate for the strategic partnership between countries

In the newly emerging multipolar world, hard power combined with soft power will help to create effective strategic partnerships and give real substance to the relations.

Remarks

Q20. Recently a number of countries have been moving towards protectionism. What challenges such steps pose for global organizations like WTO? What should be the WTO's policy response to such challenges? (12.5 Marks)

A20:

The election of Trump as President and consequent refugee exodus in European countries has sparked a wave of protectionism all over the world.

In the backdrop of this rising anti-immigrant & xenophobic sentiment, the WTO's autonomy too stands diluted. It was promoted to provide free rules of trade between countries.

→ Challenges to WTO:

- i) it challenges the free nature of trade due to protectionist policies of country.
- ii) may adversely affect developing countries.
- iii) lead to violation of principles of trade due to greater tariff & restrictions by developed countries.

iv) dilutes the sovereign nature of WTO as a global trade body.

Cite example showing countries have been moving towards protectionism.

Remarks

4

⇒ Policy response of the WTO :

- i) should call for a renewed consensus on the principles of free trade between countries.
- ii) must enable the strict application of rules to avoid discrimination against any country.
- iii) must establish norms for rule based trading without extension of tariff & trade barriers.

The protectionist policies of the countries must not be allowed to dilute the credibility of the organisation. Hence, consensus must be developed in favour of WTO.

Remarks