



## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 26/09/17

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REMARKS

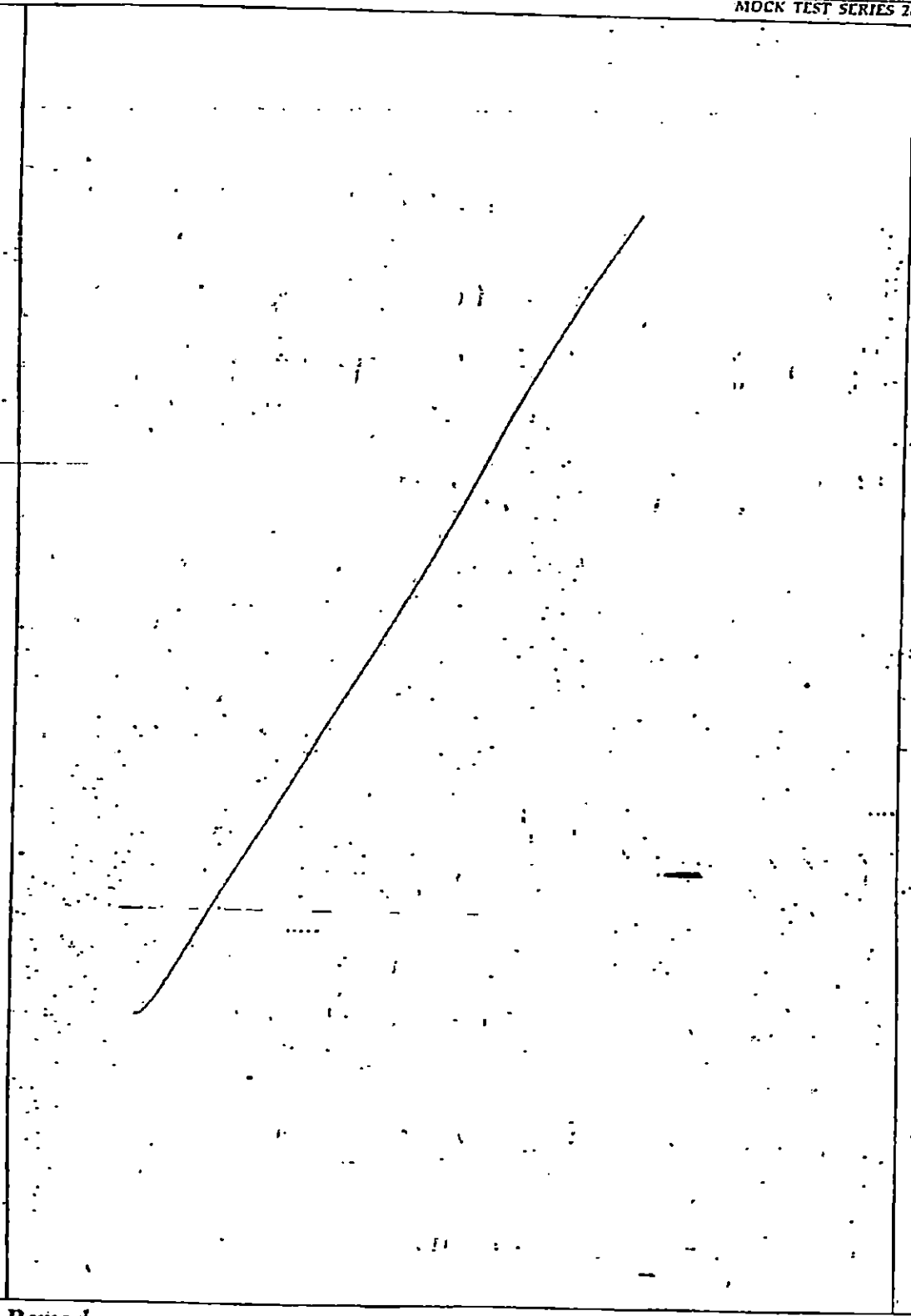
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Q1. In the country's multi-party polity, the role of governors under the constitution has been a sensitive aspect of Centre-State relations. Given that some Governors have in the past played a partisan role during moments of political instability. 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. (125 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)

Judicial Overreach refers to the Judiciary overstepping its jurisdiction by performing the tasks especially assigned to the Legislature or the Executive by the norm of Separation of Powers.

The Indian judiciary has been accused of Judicial overreach which can be seen from the following examples:-

① Prohibition of Sale of Alcohol near Highways

The SC recently passed an order which prohibited the sale of liquor within 500m of a state or national highway. This order was criticised by many as it could lead to loss of revenue and jobs in the state.

② Playing of National Anthem before movie screening

Recently another directive by the SC of

Remarks

playing the national anthem compulsorily, in all movie theatres before the beginning of a film, has been criticised by many as judiciary has been judged to overstep its jurisdiction.

However, judicial overreach is different from judicial activism, which means that the judiciary actively participates in the social, economic and political development of the society by preventing the Executive and the Legislature from passing arbitrary laws and rules. It is exercising powers by judiciary within its ambit.

Also cite examples of judicial activism

To ensure separation of powers with adequate checks and balances, following are required :-

- ① all 3 parts of the government respecting the domain and jurisdiction of each other
- ② Better coordination and synergy in decision and law making
- ③ participation by media and civil society to prevent any part of the government from oversteering its jurisdiction.

Remarks

Mention the concept of judicial review too.

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)

Many parts and regions of India regularly face the ill forces of communalism, regionalism and casteism. Western Uttar Pradesh which has seen recurrent religion and caste based violence, for example, the Muzaffarnagar Riots, is one of the many examples of such incidents.

Such incidents have led to a rise in demand for separate states as seen in the cases of Corkland, Badland and Twipaland and the recent creation of state of Telangana has boldened such demands.

However, separation of regions into two different states will not help in resolving the above stated problems because:-

① it'll only fuel demand by more and more sections of society for separate states.

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leading to more division instead of bringing peace.

good

② it'll make administration and coordination more complex.

③ In economic terms also, such a decision may not be viable because it may lead to division of resources and raw materials and industries between states, which were earlier part of one state, leading to further clashes in the future.

But, <sup>this idea</sup> it cannot be summarily rejected as being bad, as it may hold a few benefits like:-

which should be

① better attention to demands and needs of weaker sections like tribal areas.

done

② better availability of funds from Centre and the neglected regions could now be better placed in financial terms after a new state is created.

to solve the issue

③ It provides a sense of security and identity.

However, separation of states cannot be a long term and appropriate solution.

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)

Right to Recall is an instrument generally related to Direct Democracy. It provides the electorate an option to recall and reject their chosen candidates in an election, if they ~~are~~ fail to perform their duties and act responsibly.

In India, such a right to the electorate can go a long way in strengthening the democracy, as it has the following pros:-

- ① it will make the elected representatives more responsive to the demands of voters.
- ② it ensures accountability to the electorate.
- ③ it will make the democracy and governance in the country more participative.
- ④ the decision and law making will be as per the needs of the citizens and not

You should discuss historical background of Right to recall

Remarks

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only for political gains.

However, this right also has certain drawbacks attached to it, which are :-

- ① it will not be viable in such a large and diverse country like India, that is why we have representative and not direct democracy
- ② it might lead to dominance by the majority as they will be able to recall a representative by majority vote.

Hence, even though the system of right to recall can make our political representatives more accountable, responsive and less focussed on political populism, but in a diverse country like India, which has so many elections every year, such a system may not be viable.

Add some more points to it

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)

Niti Aayog, the think tank of the Union Government, has suggested the introduction of a 'Judicial Performance Index' to make the judiciary more efficient.

The Indian judiciary is plagued by the following problems:-

- ① delays in trials and convictions, leading to cases being dragged on for years and justice not being served.
- ② the backlog of cases and the pendency at the lower judiciary, as well as, at the level of HCs and SC.
- ③ vacancies in the judiciary which further make the judicial process slow and add to the backlog.
- ④ lack of access to lower sections of society and the growing political and ~~and~~ money influence in ~~the~~ judicial proceedings.

In this scenario, a Judicial Performance Index can provide the following

Remarks

benefits :-

- ① different state judiciaries can be compared based on their working by ranking them on dimensions like delays, backlog, vacancies. This will act as a reward and punishment mechanism for better and worse performing state judiciaries respectively.
- ② provide the legislature and judiciary a proper analysis of areas which need reform.

However, compiling such an index will have the following challenges :-

- ① data collection on such a large scale will require a proper setup and large workforce.
- ② it will also require huge amount of resources.

but, the government must take note of the suggestion of NITI Aayog as the Indian Judiciary needs reform and this may provide a way to make it more transparent, accountable and efficient in its working.

Remarks

100% should discuss more benefits of it

what can be done?

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)

Tolerance refers to accepting the views and beliefs of others even when they are contrary to one's own views and beliefs. However, tolerance does not mean accepting social evils and practices which are contrary to the traditions, philosophy and Constitution of India like Sati, female infanticide, child marriages and so on.

India is a land of diverse cultures, religions, ethnicities and languages. The unity and diversity has been preserved over the ages due to tolerance and respect for each other. However, certain incidents in the recent past, reflect that mutual tolerance has taken a nose dive in India :-

### ① Rising cases of mob lynching

We are seeing people of a particular religion being lynched for eating beef or suspected of eating and trading beef, by the fundamental forces and fringe

Remarks

elements of society. This taking the law into ones own hands and disregarding each others religious beliefs is very alarming.

### ② Sedition Cases

There has also been a rise in the case of sedition being registered against those who are critical of the ways and means of working by the governments. Examples: Beem Trivedi case, Karbiya Kumar case, Amnesty International Case.

### ③ Caste Clashes

There are also many reports about the clashes between lower and upper castes as has been seen in cases like Muzaffarnagar Riots.

Thus, the need of the hour is to rein in such anti-social forces in the society which threaten the moral fabric of our diverse country. Such elements should be punished as per the law of land and people as a whole should be more accepting of each others views and ideas.

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 should also discuss points in favour of the argument.

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)

Police reforms are long overdue, as India still continues to follow the laws of the Colonial Era. The SC in 2006, gave 7 directives to reform the police, in the Prakash Singh Case. However, the reluctance of Executive has prevented their implementation.

Political intervention in law and order has been one of the major issues and calls for big bang reforms, which can be as follows:-

① Selection of DGP

The DGP of the state must be selected for a fixed tenure and by a specific committee to reduce political interference in such appointments.

② Police Establishment Board

This board would be responsible for appointments, transfers and postings for officers of the level DSP and below and

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look into postings and transfers above DSP level

③ National & State Security Commissions

The National Security Commission would look into appointments for Central Agencies like CBI, NCRB, NIA etc. ...

The State Security Commission would ensure that the police has autonomy and no undue political interference by state government.

④ Grievance Redressal

The ~~cit~~ citizens must have an outlet for grievance redressal against the police.

⑤ Security of Tenure

The security of tenure for officers above a certain rank will help in reducing the political influence and bureaucracy seeking political patronage.

Thus, reforms in the police and political system are the need of hour to ensure proper law and order functioning by the Indian police.

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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)

Hate speeches, which refers to election ~~propaganda~~ propaganda ~~by~~ of maligning the image of opponents and critics by using offensive speech, is a controversial issue especially during elections. Hate speeches can also be made against people by ordinary citizens also.

To prevent the use of hate speech, various legal provisions have been instituted which are as follows:-

① Disqualification under RPA

Representation of People's Act, prevents candidates and political leaders from making hate speeches during elections otherwise they can be disqualified from contesting elections.

② Criminal Defamation

It is one of the reasonable restrictions imposed on rights guaranteed under article 19(1)(a). The Section 499 & 500 of IPC provide for punishment for defaming an

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The Law Commission in its reports has also held the view that hate speeches must be penalised by law as they lead to tarnishing of reputation of an individual or community, may lead to violence or unrest in the country. However, it also stated that preventing speech and expression in the name of preventing hate speech is not correct. Checks and balances must be in place to prevent misuse of freedom of speech and expression.

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)

UDAN is the Regional Connectivity Scheme, launched by the Union Government, which aims to develop the air connectivity between unserved and underserved regions in the country. It was envisaged in the Civil Aviation Policy of the present government.

#### Need for the Scheme

- air travel is time saving and ensures ease of transportation; but it is not available to the lower income sections of the country due to high prices.
- provide jobs to people in regions where such airport facilities will come about.
- to provide connectivity where road and rail is tough to setup due to topography eg: North-East.

#### Major Provisions

- more than 100 routes recognised.
- 5 airlines have bid for these routes.
- no-fee airports to be developed.

Remarks

What about the govt. subsidies to the airlines?

- the cost of the ticket to be capped at Rs 2500 for a one hour flight

### benefits to stakeholders

#### ① Government of states and Centre

It will lead to revenue generation and job creation

#### ② People

It will provide affordable air travel and help the lower income sections to access it

#### ③ Airline Companies

It will help them in expanding business, which could lead to higher profits in future

### Challenges

- it will increase the subsidy bill of the government as it'll have to provide viability gap funding and subsidise tickets

- safety measures will be required to ensure air travel safety

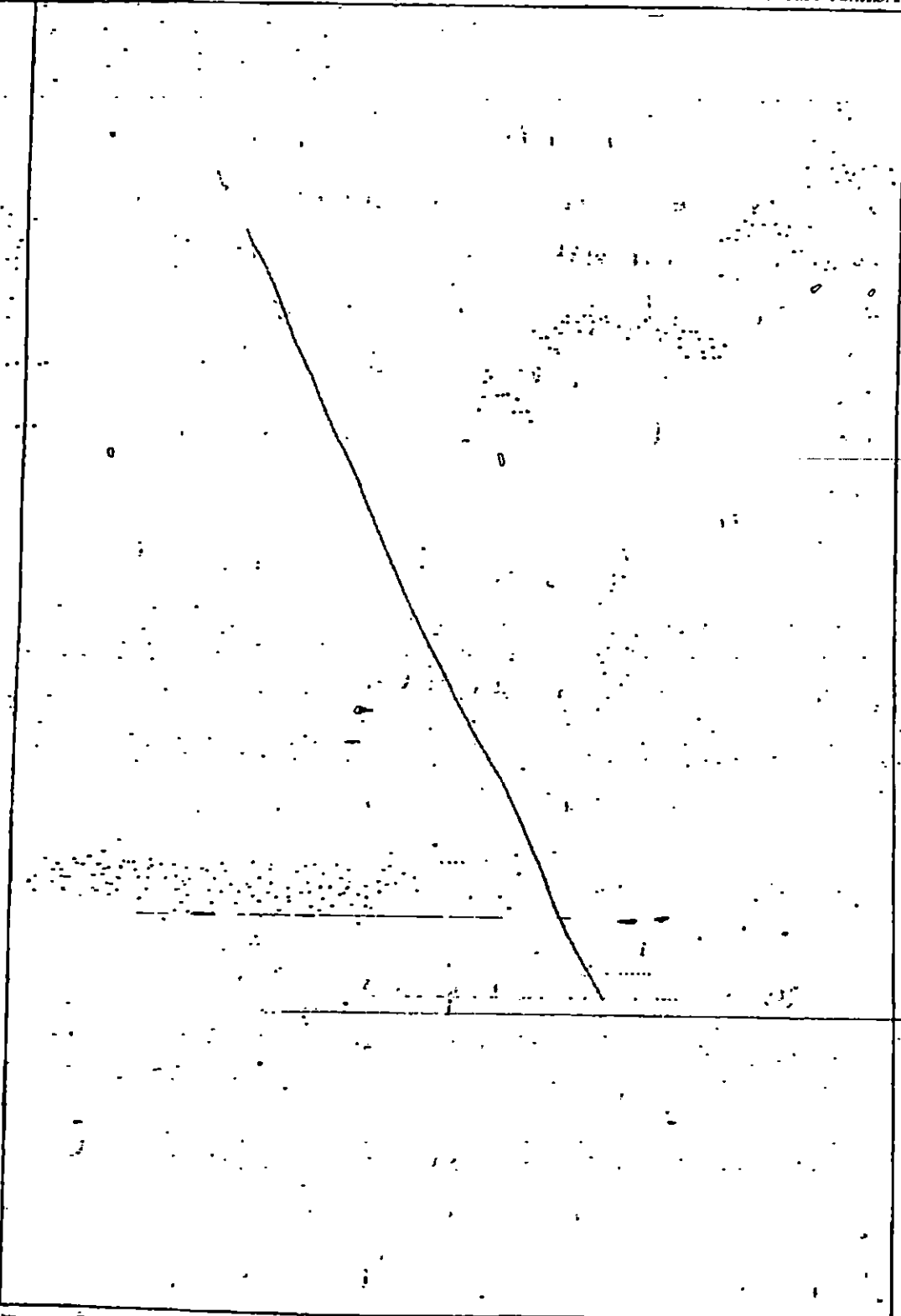
- building infrastructure in hilly areas will be tough

Explain these points

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)

Remarks



*Remarks*

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

(12.5 Marks)

Tele-Law is a recent initiative by the Union Government to provide legal services using the tools of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to those who find it hard to access the judiciary, i.e., especially the poor sections of society and those in ~~very~~ geographically inaccessible locations.

This initiative is a welcome step as it provides the following benefits:-

- ① access to lower sections of society who find approaching the judiciary economically unaffordable.
- ② it'll also empower weaker sections like women, minorities and lower caste people to access the courts.
- ③ it'll provide ease of litigation as people will not have to travel all the way to courts to get legal advice.

But this initiative has certain challenges which it faces:-

You should discuss the concept of CSC and PLV etc

Remarks

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- ① ICT requires well functioning internet and broadband connectivity and best telecom services, which may not be available in backward areas.
- ② It requires adequate number of lawyers and paralegals to ensure that this initiative works well.

Thus, the government must work towards proper implementation of this initiative to strengthen the legal process of courts.

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)

SAMPADA Scheme has been launched by the Government of India as an umbrella scheme to strengthen the food and processing industry in India and providing better linkages between the agriculture sector and food processing industry.

The scheme is aimed at the following :-

- ① better returns to those in the agriculture and allied activities like fisheries, poultry and beekeeping, by providing access to food processing industries.
- ② it'll help in reduction of wastage of foodgrains and food products in the absence of processing industry access and storage facilities.
- ③ it'll create synergies between agriculture & allied activities sector and food processing helping in increasing output and exports.

Remarks

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SAMPADA Scheme has the potential to strengthen the Food Processing Industry by :-

- ① increasing availability of raw materials
- ② reducing wastages
- ③ improving returns for the industry and help in job creation
- ④ better infrastructure in the form of warehouses, cold storage and cold chains will be provided.

What are the significance of the scheme?

Thus, this scheme has immense potential to strengthen the Food Processing Industry which is a sunrise sector and can add to the GDP of the country significantly.

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)

Disabled or differently abled people have been victims of discrimination and exclusion in the Indian society for a long time now. Efforts have to be made constantly to empower them as they constitute approximately 2% of the population of India.

Inclusive development requires taking everyone along and building capacities of such sections which can be done by :-

- ① improving access to educational institutions and job opportunities. The reservation provided to differently abled people is a step in the right direction.
- ② making medical & healthcare services easily available and affordable for them.
- ③ bringing about an attitudinal change in the society to ensure that such people are not looked at differently or discriminated against.

These steps are very necessary

Can  
Inclusive  
development  
achieved  
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to ensure the empowerment of differently abled people. The government has also initiated schemes to attain these goals:-

① Accessible India Campaign (AIC)

AIC or the Suganya Shree Abhiyan is aimed at empowering this section of society by providing ~~you~~ disabled friendly infrastructure in buildings, public transport and tools of ICT.

② Right of Persons with Disability Act and UN Convention

India has ratified the UN convention on the rights of persons with disability and also enacted a law to empower the differently abled. The amendment to the Act recently has added new forms of disability like blood disorders to provide safeguards to such sections.

Mention some more schemes

Remarks

Q14. India and Russia relations as politico-diplomatic and defence partner nations have 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)

India and Russia have been allies since the days of Soviet Union. Our politico-diplomatic and defence partnership has grown and strengthened over the years. Russia is one of the biggest suppliers of defence equipment to India.

In the diplomatic arena and the defence partnership, Russian and Indian alliance has been robust which can be judged by the following :-

- ① India and Russia developed a Cruise Missile named Brahmos years back.
- ② India imports important defence equipment like submarines, helicopters, war aircrafts and UAVs from Russia among other things.
- ③ Diplomatic relations have also remained robust since Cold War times as India chose the policy of Non-Alignment.

However, the economic content of the partnership is weak :-

Remarks

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- Discusses the causes of decline in economic partnership today
- ① India - Russia trade is much lower than Russia - China trade.
  - ② Even though India adopted the Planning policy from the erstwhile Soviet Union, the breakdown of the bloc in 1991, reduced its influence on Indian economy.
  - ③ Soviet Union of one of the biggest trade partners of India before its disintegration.
  - ④ Even investments from Russia and into Russian economy from India are subdued.

The rising closeness between Russia & China can be a problem for India as it may lead to a loss of ally in Asia, especially at the time when hostility of China and Pakistan towards India is on the rise. At the global level also, in issues of NSG, UNSC and terrorism, India may lose the support of Russia.

What can be done to improve the relation?

India must work towards strengthening its relations with Russia by ~~eng~~ engaging diplomatically, increasing imports of hydrocarbons and encouraging Russia to partner in Make in India.

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)

India and France are growing as strategic partners along with ~~and~~ technology intensive cooperation. The growing cooperation can be judged by the following:

① Rafale Deal

Recently France and India concluded a deal worth of \$8 billion, whereby India will acquire 23 Rafale aircrafts for the IAF.

② International Solar Alliance

At the COP 21 of UNFCCC, India and France launched the International Solar Alliance to encourage the countries located between the tropics to come together; to exploit the solar power potential.

Other areas of cooperation where projects are going on and initiatives are being developed are:-

① counterterrorism initiatives

As the world is plagued by rising levels

Discuss some more alliances and agreements between India and France

Remarks

of terrorism, France & India are working together to strengthen capabilities.

### ② Money Laundering & Black Money

The problem of black money and money laundering has led to discussions about better coordination between the tax authorities of the two countries.

### ③ Cyber Security

The challenge of cyber security is also a cause of grave concern. The ransomware attacks of WannaCry and Petya have called for development of robust cybersecurity infrastructure.

Thus, India must work towards strengthening its partnership with France as it can also prove useful for India in getting membership of NSG, UNSC reforms, climate change collaboration. India has also employed tools of soft diplomacy like inviting France President as Chief Guest in Republic Day Parade 2016 and participation of marching band of France in the parade.

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)

Due to rising tensions between India and Pakistan, on one hand, after the Uri & Pathankot attacks and issues between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, have led to an almost dysfunctional status of SAARC. India has taken this drawback as a positive stride by strengthening cooperation in Bay of Bengal littoral (BIMSTEC) and Indo-Pacific (ASEAN).

The effects of India is making a transition in its foreign policy can be judged by:-

### ① Rising Importance of BIMSTEC:

- BIMSTEC is a grouping of Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand
- India invited BIMSTEC leaders during the 2016 BRICS Summit in Goa
- It is in keeping with the Look East & Act East Policy of India
- Projects like India-Myanmar-Thailand

Remarks

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Highway ; Kaladan Multi Modal corridor and BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement are some of the steps aimed at strengthening ties with Bay of Bengal littoral states.

2) Collaboration with ASEAN

• Trade relations are being strengthened by negotiating RCEP between ASEAN & 6 other countries in Indo-Pacific region.

3) BCIM Corridor

• The Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar Corridor aims to establish road and rail transport and strengthens trade.

Thus, India must work promptly to establish new ties and strengthen existing ties in East & South East Asia by working on its Act East Policy, at a time when SAARC has become dysfunctional due to regional conflicts.

Also discuss the shift from Indian Ocean to the Indo-Pacific.

Remarks

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)

There has been a long-standing issue between Indian and Sri Lankan Government due to the conflicts in the Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar region between the fishing community of the two countries.

The main disputes between the 2 countries are :-

① Conflict in Exclusive Economic Zones

Since the EEZs of the 2 countries overlap, it leads to everyday conflict between the 2 sides and fishermen are arrested by coast guards and raised for trespassing into the other country's waters.

② Deep Sea Trawling

Recently an amendment to a law by the Sri Lanka's government has banned bottom trawling in Palk Bay, leading to protests by Tamil Nadu Government, as it hampers the livelihood of their fishermen.

Remarks

Discuss the on-going disagreement over Kachchee theev island

Efforts have to be made to resolve these issues diplomatically and the following steps can help in this regard :-

① Joint Working Group

It has been established to resolve the conflicts between the fishermen of the two countries and the respective governments.

② Direct Line of Communication b/w Coast Guards

This has also helped in maintaining direct communication & to avoid unnecessary arrests in the Indian Ocean Waters.

③ Diplomatic Solution

The Union Govt of India and Sri Lanka along with Tamil Nadu government should chalk out the regions & boundaries for fishing by their respective fishing communities. No arrests should be made without consulting the other side unless some activity which threatens the national security is undertaken.

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)

India and Indonesia are both located in the Indian Ocean Region and have a potential for strategic and economic ties for mutual benefit.

The areas where the 2 countries can collaborate :-

① Trade and Commerce - since the two countries are geographically closely located and can provide a market for each other's commodities.

② Fishing & Fisheries Industry

Indian ocean fishing potential is still underdeveloped and efforts should be made to strengthen cooperation in this area.

③ Tourism

The long coast line of Indonesia and cultural similarity to India and ~~the~~ India being the birth place of Buddhism can lead to attraction of tourists from

Remarks

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both countries.

④ Freedom of Navigation & Piracy

The two countries can collaborate especially at the time when Chinese influence in the region is growing and it can threaten freedom of navigation. Piracy is also a challenge in the Indian Ocean Region.

Also discuss areas like Defence and security, Economy etc.

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)

India - Africa relations have been growing over the years due to their shared historical past, fight against racial discrimination and economic backwardness.

India has employed many tools of soft diplomacy like :-

- ① providing educational scholarships to African students. Recently 50,000 such scholarships were announced.
- ② developing infrastructure like roads, railways, highways and ports in Africa.
- ③ Collaboration for Climate Change like International solar alliance.

However, the challenges of policy of soft diplomacy are :-

- ① threat of terrorism and problems like drug trafficking rising in India

Also discuss areas like Renewable energy, Digital technology etc

Remarks

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due to certain unsocial elements from African countries.

- ② Clashes between Indians and African community as seen in recent cases in Bangalore and Greater Noida
- ③ The security of African nationals and instances of racial discrimination in India give a bad image to India

Hence, to reap the benefits of India-Africa relationship the above challenges have to be addressed promptly.

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)

What is protectionism

WTO was established in 1995 as an organisation to promote free and fair global trade. However, instances like BREXIT, US election of Donald Trump and his America First policy and rising demand for protectionism from European countries, is a challenge to globalisation.

The challenges rising protectionism poses for globalisation and global organisations like WTO are :-

- ① hamper free and fair trade
- ② It may lead to rising inequality as less developed & developing nations will have to face barriers to trade from developed countries
- ③ the flow of capital and skilled and unskilled labour may also take a beating
- ④ such protectionism also leads to alienation of certain sections and may lead to problems like refugee crisis and

Discusses several reasons for rise of protectionism

Remarks

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terrorism.

WTO's policy response to such challenges should be:-

- ① Negotiations like TFA in goods which recently entered into force would ensure that global trade is promoted.
- ② Further negotiations should be held to establish a similar TFA in services.
- ③ WTO must ensure that member countries do not impose unnecessary barriers like TRIPs Plus provisions.

Remarks