

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. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name SHRUTAKIRTI SOMAVANSHI

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 31-08-17

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature 

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. (12.5 Marks)

US's spoils system was prevalent in 18th century in which President as executive used to appoint governors and other office bearers. Since the whole executive arm of state was chosen by US President, the system spoiled some of the conventions.

In Indian setting, Governor's role has much more importance because we do not have separate constitution for states. In this scenario, governor's

role assumes more importance to stop political breakdown in states

Pros -

1. It would bring clarity in governance.
2. It would result in lesser animosity

Remarks

among political parties as every party will get chance to appoint governor when it comes to power.

3. It would help in stability in governor's tenure if party in power continues to be in power.

Cons-

1. It might lead to autocratic system.
2. It might led to corruption and may result in erosion of post of Governor.
3. This would infuse inefficiency on behalf of governors as they live in fear of instability.

Spoils system was introduced to increase loyalty and efficiency but resulted in corruption. Indian system is good but needs some minor changes as outlined in report

PUNCHHI COMMISSION

mention of spoils system in the present need of re-assessment in the light of necessity of Governance

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)

There is a very thin line between judicial activism and overreach. Separation of power should be the guiding principle in such cases.

Judicial overreach is when judiciary exercise power over other parts of state that is legislature and executive. It results in breach of constitutional idea of separation of power. On the other hand, judicial activism is when judiciary innovates and infuse enthusiasm in government machinery so as to provide natural justice to every one. PILs are said to be started in the wake of judicial activism while in case of BCCI governance, judiciary is said to exercise judicial overreach.

Distinction of
 judicial activism
 +15

Remarks

Vishakha Guptas at
 well place

way out -

1. Judiciary should use its power inside the purview of constitution.
2. Overuse of Article 142 is not advisable.
3. Judiciary should set examples in transparency and should inspire other organs to promote honesty and transparency.
4. High importance cases should be reviewed and checked by judiciary, rather than getting involved.
5. Executive organ of government should be trusted and should be advised rather than provided with diktats.

~~Provision~~
Provision
fake cases &

3/4

Judicial activism is the need of the hour - but overreach should be carefully avoided as it creates TRUST DEFICIT among organs of government and public.

Remarks

Why need to do this? → 3 organs?

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)

Religion and caste based riots and violence in many parts of country are a reality and often fuelled by the vote bank politics and nexus between politicians, bureaucracy and criminals.

Creation of separate state can not be the solution always especially on the ground of religion and caste. As said by J.L. Nehru that disparity, underdevelopment and language can be the only grounds to create state and priority should be given to first two.

That is why creation of state on ground of religion and caste, might result in more conflict and

Group 9

Religion
Identity
J.L. Nehru
Vote bank
Caste based
Disparity

Remarks

demands like this.

way out -

1. Focus should be on to Balanced regional development.
2. Politics on religion and caste, should be discouraged.
3. Community participation in governance should be enhanced.
4. Role of Civil society and NGOs is also important in creating harmony among communities.

To address problems of secession and partition, all stakeholders should be consulted in polycymaking and society should choose its own path to achieve the fruits of democracy.

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 recalling the political representative of a constituency be it MP or MLA, if more than 75% of voters feel, he/she is not working properly.

Pros -

1. It can create feeling of accountability and amensurability among legislators.
2. It would repose the faith of public in political institution.
3. It would ensure the centricity of public in democracy.
4. It would result in reduction in corruption and nepotism in Indian politics.
5. Pure democracy will move from delectoral to rights based democracy.

Remarks

Cons -

1. It can create political instability.
2. It can result in recurring expenditure in form of frequent elections.
3. How it is going to work, its scheme is not finalised yet. Removed legislator
~~How~~ Vacant seat will be filled in general elections: is also not finalised.
4. It might result in increased vote bank politics as parties will indulge in corrupt practices to remove a legislator using money and muscle power.

Right to recall is a welcome step to strengthen our electoral process and democracy, but it should be judged properly before applying in India.

Remarks

India may not need it. Rather accountability be ensured. Rt to recall is suitable to direct democracy.

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)

"Judicial Performance Index" as suggested by NITI Aayog, will provide information about pending cases and ~~can~~ will help in assessing performance of judges and high courts and other subordinate courts.

Benefits of this index -

1. It will provide crucial information about pending cases.
2. It will provide extensive data with categories and statistics.
3. This would help judiciary and government to focus on high pendency categories.
4. Will make judicial process efficient and would help in early disposing of cases.

Remarks

Uniformly

6. Repetitive and Routine nature of decisions can be assessed, ~~and~~ which will help in reducing pendency of cases.

7. Judiciary can be compared with other international judiciaries using this index.

8. A sense of accountability and answerability on behalf of judiciary can be inculcated.

(B)

Judicial index will be an important step to empower judiciary with data, but it should be understood that speeding of judicial process is not the only this. PRINCIPLE OF NATURAL JUSTICE should be

followed in every situation.
No. of cases, Pendency, Fundamental Rights, Vacancies, E. Court, National Litigation Policy, Filling, Use of ICT, Quality Index, National Litigation Policy

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)

Supreme Court in its remark over tolerance, has highlighted the fact that there ^{have been} ~~are~~ some ~~some~~ instances of growing intolerance in our society and there is an urgent need to discuss and address it.

India has a culture of diverse ideologies, principles, spiritualities, and customs. We are a society of discourse from vedic times. Recent ~~end~~ incidents like violence by cow vigilantes, murder of liberal writers Pansare and Dabholkar, Beef issue, use of loudspeaker during religious rituals, have prompted us to stop and think about it and where we are heading; we need to understand that tolerance is not just desirable,

Remarks

Obama's statement

it is what we need because of our diverse cultural, communal and religious fabric. Mutual Consideration of each other's ideologies is needed to live peacefully and prosperously.

However, India has always been able to overcome such issues from time immemorial. The long cherished "Ganga Jamuni Culture" is what makes us the biggest democracy in the world.

In the wake of incidents of intolerance, law should take its course and zero tolerance strategy should be applied. Media and social media should be exercised self-restrain and should be aptly regulated. Political patronage should also be condemned publically.

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)

Supreme Court in famous Prakash Singh case opined that Police reforms are the need of the hour and process should be speeded up.

Reforms suggestions -

1. Establish a Police Establishment Board for transfer, posting and service condition relation related issues.
2. Police Complaint Authority for effective grievance redressal.
3. Separation of investigation and Law and order functions.
4. stability of tenure; Minimum 3 years.
5. Recruitment at inspector level only for smaller posts on the lines of USA.
6. Better remuneration, service condition and housing facilities.

Remarks

10. Self understanding
of Question

7. merger of Home Guards and PAC.
8. Police force should be bottom heavy rather than top heavy in structure.
9. Modern training and performance appraisal system.

12

Question
asked
what
reform

Our Police Act, 1861 was enacted to serve British Empire rather than public. Hence, Model Police Act should be ~~also~~ applied. However, Law and order being state subject, state governments have largely been reluctant to do so.

Political executive use police force for their own dirty politics and thus, have extended their NEXUS with criminals. This has resulted in Politics criminalisation and low conviction rate. Above mentioned reforms are needed to delink police from political masters.

Remarks

Question
asked
what
reform only

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)

There is a thin line between hate speech and freedom of expression and that should be acknowledged in a democratic setup.

Legal provisions-

1. Constitution gives right of freedom expression but also provides reasonable restriction under article 19 (1).
2. Indian Penal Code section 124A prohibits from using hate speech.
3. Certain provisions of UAPA act prohibits using hate speech in certain condition.
4. Representation of people's act 1952 deals with hate speech during elections.
5. Various Supreme Court of decisions ~~has~~

Remarks

Law commission findings -

Hate speech is used to woo voters during elections.

There are many instances when government's intention was malafide and voices of dissent against government policies were suppressed.

Voices of whistleblowers also got suppressed.

Political vendetta and feasibility should not be the yardstick to address issues like this.

A vibrant democracy rests on the pillars of discourse and discussion.

The American President Lincoln once said that American democracy is nothing but freedom of expression and thoughts, if it is a democracy.

That is why voices of dissent should be heard and respected, majoritarianism can not be the only way to govern.

Remarks

If introducing hate speech in government or Cr. PC - an amendment or IPC

3

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 scheme aims to make air travel cheaper and create non conventional routes for flights, so that even a common man can travel by airlines.

10
Civil aviation
sectors

It was a much needed step because -

1. It will boost regional development by enhancing connectivity.
2. It will make airline business accessible to small players as this field was dominated by Big players only.
3. It will make freight and passenger industry competitive.

Major Provisions -

1. It will connect regional areas which were not connected yet.
2. Cheaper air fares
3. No frills airport.

Remarks

4. Tier 2 and tier 3 towns are connected.
5. Town at a distance of 400-500 km will be covered.
6. Government will subsidize the travel if fare goes beyond 2500/-.

Benefits-

cheaper air fare, regional connectivity
 unserved areas will come under air services → Regional development
 common^{man} can travel

Faster mode of travel

Air lines market will boom in India, India
 lags in this market, Rank in world 34.

Challenges -

- Subsidized air fare model is not sustainable.

- many scholars have raised the question of environmental damage caused by increased air travels.

- Politicisation of air routes on the lines of railways!



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)

Excessive litigation on behalf of government and climbing up of cases are the reasons for inefficient judicial process.

why this?

- Because most of cases are about rights infringed or crimes against the state → causing lots of cases to be against government.

- Resources like natural resources, land capital etc. are also involved in cases causing excessive litigation.

National Litigation Policy:-

- streamlining of cases.
- similar cases to be grouped and programmed judgement.
- Discretionary cases to be heard expeditely.

Remarks

Governments to be proactive in governance
 to reduce litigation. Example of
 CM Helpline in Madhya Pradesh has
 reduced litigation.

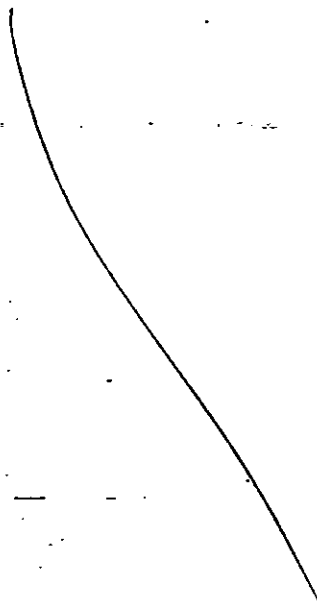
An NGO, Association for
Democratic Reforms (ADR) has recently
 conducted survey in which it was
 revealed that 60% cases are pending
 because of overburdened standing
council in district courts.

National litigation policy
 can create a holistic approach to
 deal with plathora of cases in time
 with increasing emphasis on Alternate
Dispute Settlement like LOK ADALAT,
EVENING COURTS, GRAM NYAVALAYA etc.

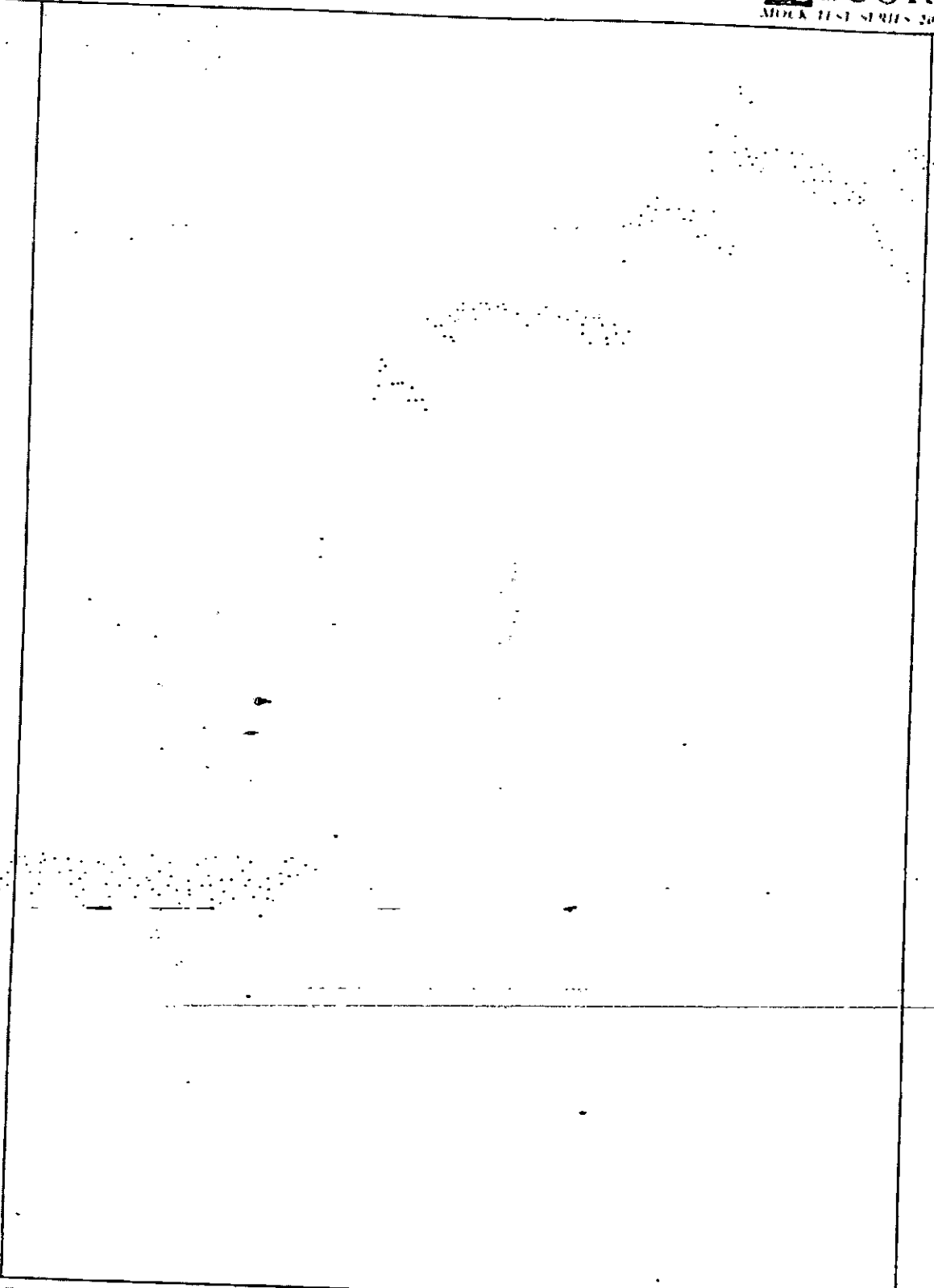
Remarks

Q11. What is 'Tele-196' initiative. Critically analyze the highlights of this initiative.

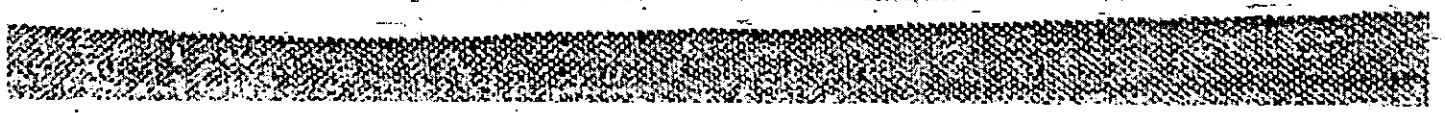
(12.5 Marks)



Remarks



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)

Umbrella scheme
 an SAMPADA scheme is initiative under which various previous schemes are clubbed for better coordination and implementation of food processing marine products.

Supply chain
 It will be a concerted effort to revitalise the food processing industry and would focus on small and medium size manufactures.

Scheme also focuses on 2 things -

1. Reducing post harvest losses. India being highest food producer, loses 30% of its food because of lack of storage, warehouses and cold chains.
2. Infrastructure capacity development, specially back end services.

Remarks

Theme is in tandem with MEGA FOOD PARKS scheme.

Benefits :-

1. Better price discovery for farmers.
2. Reduced post harvest losses
3. Enhanced food security
4. Reduced dependence on foreign products
5. Home grown entrepreneurs
6. Huge employment opportunities.

B. Meena Kumari Committee,

recommended that fisheries and marine products should also be processed and integrated in food processing industry for better prospects. SAMPADA scheme has taken this recommendation in consideration and has proposed to increase marine food production by 30% yearly basis.

Major cluster
development
opportunities

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)

A lot can be ascertained about a country, the way it treats disabled people and how it tries to empower them. India has not done anything commendable in this regard but now, things are changing for positive.

An inclusive society is inclusive in every possible way. The society, governance and policies should be compassionate toward disabled people and should work proactively.

There are various examples of disabled people excelling in varied fields, eg. Stephen Hawking, Bethoven the greatest musician, great inventor Thomas Edison. These people were supported by the society and the government. Though we, in India, are doing a lot but

Remarks

Enhancing capability
through provision of education,
health and skill enhancement

Emotions
The support

2/682

first thing which is needed, is, CHANGING THE MINDSET. Disabled people are asset rather than liability; if their talent is harnessed and they motivated.

Government has started some schemes in this direction -

1. Suganya Bharat - for better accessibility in public places.
2. use of word Divyang for motivation.
3. Converting famous books into Braille so that blinds can read. (UN convention on Braille was attended by India)
4. Stand up India scheme aims for better credit facilities.
5. Providing employment avenues by providing training and skill development.
 what is needed along with these scheme is good intention of and support of society as a whole.

Remarks

UN convention
 right of PwD

PwD Act 2016

Binayto Jomnwall

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)

Russia has been a ~~so~~ close ally and all weather friend of India. The friendship treaty of 1972, was a landmark event in relation of both countries. Since then Russia has been one of the largest exporter of arms to India and source of technology transfer. Defence cooperation between India and Russia -

1. Russia supplied MIG fighter planes
 2. T90 tanks used in 1971 war were provided by Russia.
 3. Air craft carrier Vikrant and Vikramaditya are given by Russia.
 4. BRAHMOS missile is developed in close cooperation ^{also been} Russia has our guide in diplomatic and political development -
1. As a member of UNSC, Russia has used its

Remarks

in

veto power many times for India's favour.

2. Russia supported of Nuclear armament.
3. Russia supported 1971 war, and creation of Bangladesh.
4. Russia supports our candidature in UNSC.

However, our economic relation with Russia has not been at its best because of 2 reasons -

1. Our products are not in consonance with the need of Russian market's demand.
2. China has always been pushing its products in Russia ~~because of~~ with ease because of communist regime.

way ahead -

1. India should use SCO and BRICS for strengthening economic relation with Russia.
2. Investment done in Russia by Indian companies should be carefully chosen to meet the demand.

India and Russia have been ~~not~~ close allies but India should be careful in choosing partners as Russia might not be happy with it. (Pakistan Angle).

Bilateral Trade

IAISTC

Russia & India are all

OBOR

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)

In recent past, France has emerged as a strategic partner of India with changing geopolitics in Europe. From defence cooperation to technology transfer, France has supported India post LPG era —

1. France supported India's nuclear test of POKHARAN at the earliest.
2. France signed the Nuclear deal with India after NSG waiver.
3. France's company AREVA provided India with nuclear reactor technology.
4. France and India have signed the deal for RAFAEL fighter jets.
5. France has signed various MOUs with research institutes of India for capacity development.

French President Francis Hollande

Remarks

1998
Strategic Partnership

NSG-ASRO

max 12.5

gone a new vigour to relation of France and India when he addressed the people in India as a chief guest on Republic Day. He also supported India's war on terror and condemned Pakistan's inability to curb terror outfits.

France and India are ~~more~~ closer than ever in defence and energy cooperation. France has also supported India's candidature in UNSC. India and France have also worked to increase people to people contact through BOUNJOR-NAMASTE festival of celebrating culture of both countries.

India should use this friendship prudently so that our political and diplomatic clout can be strengthened in POST BREXIT ERA of European Union, for increased trade and cooperation.

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)

With Pakistan's inability to curb terrorism on its soil, SAARC has become a futile grouping without any clear direction to head.

In the wake of this, India's foreign policy is now centred on groupings like BIMSTEC, ASEAN, APEC, EAS and RCEP. This is because of 2

things -

1. India is the only big economy in all these grouping which is common.
2. Increased focus on economic and security cooperation beyond one's sphere of influence because of growing influence of CHINA.

BIMSTEC has gained significant importance because of like minded member nations.

Remarks

and without any bilateral issue of contention.

India has also increased the pace of diplomacy in Indo-Pacific region with Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Fiji etc.

This will benefit India in these ways -

1. Nuclear fuel supply.
2. Increased market ~~for~~ area for export.
3. Technology and energy cooperation.
4. Enhanced influence in world geo politics

With the SAARC being unproductive because of repeated terrorist attacks on India by Pakistani terrorists, it is prudent on behalf of India to strive for more cooperation in neighbouring countries. It has strengthened the diplomatic capabilities of our country.

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)

The main cause of "fisherman issue" between India and Sri Lanka is possession of Kachchatheevu island and maritime boundary changes because of it.

India ceded this island to Sri Lanka but Tamilnadu government rejected the decision.

That is why maritime boundary in Palk bay has been disputed and often fishermen of both countries are arrested by coast guards.

One more reason for dispute is fishermen boats are not equipped with technical gadgets and they often cross each other's country's maritime boundary.

The issue is very old and there

Remarks

Kachchatheevu island

repeated efforts by both countries to achieve sustainable solution but the issue still persists.

way out -

1. The contiguous zone can be demarcated using any physical boundary line like wires, balloons etc.
2. Joint forum of fishermen for bilateral talks can be a good Track II diploacy diplomacy initiative.
3. Regular patrolling.
4. Some type of mechanism can be created to share the marine produce in contentious area.

These type of dynamic and livelihood issues in bilateral relations should be constantly overseen and "shared interest" should be the guiding principle.

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)

From Chola era to the Look East and Act East Policy, India has always tried to put Indonesia on its diplomatic map with much rigour.

Though, both countries feel that the relationship has not reached to its zenith despite continuous efforts.

Common Concerns -

- Both countries have large population of Muslim youth and attempts of indoctrination by ISIS is rampant. ✓
- Growing influence of China and hegemonic attitude in South China sea. ✓
- With withdrawal of TPP, both countries are trying to find new markets. ✓
- Both countries are prone to natural disasters (Tsunami, 2004). ✓
- Both countries are facing environmental degradation. ✓

Remarks

- Going piracy in Indian Ocean.

maritime security

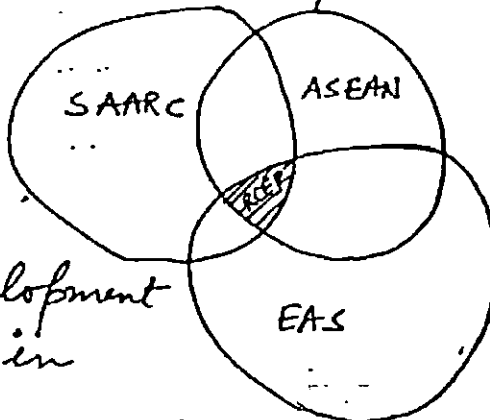
terrorism

International Finance & Trade

Common interests

Both countries are trying to pivot to pacific zone for more markets.

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) for increased cooperation in trade and reduction in tariffs and barriers.



Skill development of youth in country as unemployment is a big problem in both countries.

Both the countries are determined to take the relations on a whole new level of engagement with enhanced focus on security. Prime Minister Nehru and Indonesian President Sukarno had envisaged a future of prosperity and ~~non-aligned world~~ which is still ~~our guiding principle~~ with people to people contact and cultural exchange which is still relevant.

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)

The basic ideology of Indian diplomacy in Africa has been, to extend support through capacity development and educational empowerment.

India has built hospitals, schools, academies, and has tried to influence African countries through our cultural programs and human resource development. Programs like Pan Africa Network is its stellar example.

India Africa Summit is also a good example of growing cooperation between India and African countries. In fact, summit officially recognises culture exchange as a program. India has agreed to train Bureaucrats of many African countries.

Similarly, developmental projects signed by India also focus on

Further
more
summit

Collaboration
Summit

Remarks

Africa's development rather than exploitation of poor countries as done by European powers in 17th and 18th century.

Challenges -

China has been a major competitor of India in Africa. China has surpassed Indian investment in Africa (15 B. \$) to 100 B. \$.

African countries are trying for rapid economic development, while India still developing on its own.

Security of Indians working in Africa has also been an issue.

India has not much to offer other than human resource development.

India should encourage private investors to increase their investment in Africa and should try to focus on both traditional and soft power diplomacy.

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)

Many scholars are discussing and arguing about possible start of deglobalization in world affairs. This has resulted in protectionism efforts by some countries -

1. Withdrawal of US from TPP and Paris Climate Deal.
2. BREXIT.

Protectionism has also 2 ~~my~~ major dimensions -

1. Economic protectionism (US) (Britain)
2. Cultural protectionism (US on visa restrictions some European countries over refugee crisis)

Challenges for WTO

- WTO is based on ideals of globalisation and shared prosperity → Antithetical to protectionism.
- Protectionism will result in increased tariff and non tariff barriers → Against WTO's rules and mandate

Remarks

Protectionism can also reduce WTO's role to ~~to~~ cater developing countries only as developed countries are the one protecting their economy.

WTO's policy response -

WTO negotiation

WTO should expedite Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation process.

Trade Facilitation in Service should be negotiated in fair and just manner.

Subsidies should be ~~to~~ categorize product wise ~~to~~ rather than distortion factor.

Food security and livelihood issues should be dealt with care.

Stringent punishment in case of rule violations and dumping cases.

For the possible turbulent times ahead, WTO should focus on ~~stabilize~~ maintaining the relative openness of world economy for sustaining investors' confidence.

Remarks