

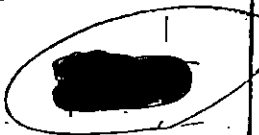
GS SCORE

BATCH- II
TEST - 11

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

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 compulsoryThe 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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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____



Name Basist Nandan

Roll No. 0578218

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 12/10/2017

Signature Basist

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

Q1. Has 'Make in India' has improved the industrial investments in India? Illustrate with some key investment projects? (12.5 Marks)

Make in India is an important project which envisages enhancing the growth of manufacturing sector, providing employment etc.

Yes, Make in India has improve Industrial Investment

- ① Start up India has led to growth of many new start-up and creation of employment
- ② Increased Foreign direct Investment from Singapore, Mauritius, USA etc.
- ③ Road Projects like Saginmal, Metro Rail ~~Proj~~ Projects, recently Bullet trains.
- ④ Defence Procurement policy → Make (India) given more preference.
- ⑤ Solar power projects have requirement of 30% of domestic requirement.
- ⑥ Construction sector has increased its production
- ⑦ Steel sector has increased its production & has become third globally ahead of USA.

IVs between Indian and foreign companies in defence.

Remarks

However, the industrial investment has been ~~to the~~ able to enhance production, job creation etc. The reasons are as follows -

- (a) Skill Issue: Only 2-3% of Indian work force has formal training compared to 80% in Japan & 96% in South Korea.
- (b) Hurdles in clearances like Environment clearances and land clearances.
- (c) labour laws are very strict.
- (d) Taxation policies have been detrimental for foreign investors.
- (e) Non-performing assets by banks.
- (f) Lack of Private participation due to non-viable contracts between public & private sector.

huge NPAs
stressed
balance
sheet

Bankruptcy
UDAY scheme

Recent steps like apprenticeship scheme, rationalisation of labour laws like Industrial disputes act, 3P for PPP sector, e-Biz platform, single window clearance, 4SE are good steps to increase investment.

Remarks

6

Q2. What is the meaning of 'protectionism and trade-restrictive measures'. Also, analyze, how it is affecting the world trade and relationship between countries? (125 Marks)

Protectionism refers to measures taken by a particular country to protect its domestic industry.

Trade-restrictive measures refers to application of tariff and non-tariff barriers to restrict trade and isolate such economy from other nations.

for eg:

- Increasing customs duty / Import duty.
- Childlabour & environmental norms.
- Sanitary & phytosanitary measures.

Anti dumping
domestic content
- requirement

Other methods like visa restrictions are also trade-restrictive measures.

Its effect on World Trade

Positive Effects →

- (a) It protects the domestic industry from cheaper products imports.
- (b) It also helps in improving trade balance.

(c) Overall world trade reduces.

Negatives.

(a) It is against free and fair trade as per mandate of WTO.

(b) More importance given to regional grouping rather than multilateral institutions.
For eg: TTIP, RCEP, NAFTA etc.

(c) It reduces the market and hence overall economy suffers.

(d) Reduction in foreign exchange earnings.

Effect on Relation Between Countries

(a) It reduces trust between nations. For eg:

EU and European Union banning export of mango from India in 3.75% goods - Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement are not getting finished.

(b) Reduction in diasporas and exchange of people (movement of people reduces): For eg:

Restriction on H1B visa by USA, G57 visa program by Australia, Tier-II by Britain.

(c) Promotes bilateral and regional cooperation.

Competitive
populations

Remarks

6

Q3. What is India's National Trade Facilitation Action Plan? Do you think the trade facilitation agreement of WTO would benefit India? Give arguments to justify your opinion. (12.5 Marks)

National Trade Facilitation Action Plan envisages enhancing trade by easing the trade i.e. export and import. It includes policy which focus on easing the paper works; custom clearances, better arbitration, fast remedial measures etc. ✓

India had ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement of WTO last year as part of a Bali Action package of WTO.

Trade Facilitation Agreement of WTO also focus on making the procedures trade-friendly and easing out the paper works. ✓

Benefits of Trade Facilitation for India

(3) faster custom clearances would enhance our logistics capacity. ✓

Remarks

- (b) It will reduce the time of delivery goods by cutting down unnecessary procedures. Hence cost of goods will also reduce.
- (c) It will facilitate more investments to India.
- (d) It will improve an ease of doing business ranking.
- (e) It will help in enhancing transparency and reduction in corruption.

Negatives of Trade facilitation Agreement

- (a) It will make easier for goods from other nations to enter Indian market.
- (b) It can impact trade of balance.
- (c) It can also impact our domestic industry.

Way forward

- (a) India should enhance its domestic industry to compete with foreign products.
- (b) We should also push for Trade facilitation in services under WTO.

Trade facilitation Agreement
a good step to enhance overall trade in the world.

Remarks

15

Q4. There is a steady declining trend in the growth rate of India and it is ironic, because the economy, otherwise enjoys a rather conducive combination of macroeconomic parameters. What does this mean and why despite strong fundamentals, is India facing low growth phenomenon? Suggest some measures to stimulate growth. (12.5 Marks)

Recently GDP growth rate reduced from close to 7.5% to 5.5%. It happened despite of macroeconomic parameters like inflation, current account deficit, foreign exchange reserve etc. being conducive.

Reasons are as follows →

(a) Agriculture sector

- Reduction in productivity.
- Farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce due to floor in procurement policy and APMC markets.

(b) Industrial sector

- Public Private partnership has reduced and private players are unwilling to participate in infrastructure projects.
- FDI in manufacturing sector has not been healthy.
- Skill India's mission → there are instances of corruption as pointed out by Chanda Panel report in Skill Sector Councils.

Remarks -

lowest manufacturing growth in past 5 yrs
shrinking of bank credit

(c) Services sector

- Protectionist measures adopted by nations like H1B visa restriction, 457 visa etc.

(d) Democratization

- led to currency shortage which impacted agriculture sector, gems and jewelry sector which are cash-intensive.

(e) Resource Crunch

- Non-performing assets of banks → Leads to reluctance by banks to disburse credit
- Loan-waiver scheme → led to crowding out private investment.
- Discouraged upliftment by states through led to increase in fiscal deficit beyond 3%.

Solutions

1) Reform Agriculture sector through high farm mechanization, procurement reforms, APMC reforms

2) Speeding up clearances for pending infrastructure projects.

3) streamlining Goods & Service Tax to remove apprehensions of players.

4) Skilling youth to reap demographic dividend.

Remarks

6

Increase
public
investment

Q5. Recently NITI Aayog has suggested the introduction of 'Price Deficiency Payment' system. Do you think this will effectively reduce farmer's problems and improve their livelihood? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Price deficiency payment system (PDS) has been suggested by NITI Aayog to reform the procurement procedure and streamline Minimum support price (MSP) system.

Currently issues with MSP

- a) MSP is highly skewed in favour of cereals like wheat & rice and supercane.
- b) Procurement by FCI is highly centralized.
- c) Open ended procurement under MSP leads to excess procurement. It leads to wastage, rotting of grains.

Hence to solve above issues it is proposed that price deficiency payment system should be introduced. In PDPs, the price of food grains are linked to market price. If market price falls below MSP fixed, then the difference amount would

Remarks

be paid by government.

Benefits of PDS

- ① Link the price to market price.
- ② All crops will get equal importance.
- ③ Pulses which are ignored now, will also be wanted which requires less water and has ability to increase soil fertility.
- ④ Storage burden & fee will also reduce.

But PDS alone will not solve the problem.

following other steps need to be taken →

- (1) Credit support to farmers - so that they are prevented from exorbitant rates of moneylenders.
- (2) Decentralized selling by reforming APMC and linking APMC like Karnataka's Unified Market Procurement.
- (3) Promoting Contract farming and Cooperative farming.
- (4) Animal husbandry, agro-forestry etc. should also be promoted.

Remarks

5/12

Don't require procurement
Spread price
incentive for farmers

Q6. Father of the Green Revolution in India and renowned farm scientist M.S. Swaminathan has given the call for 'Evergreen Revolution'. What do you understand by the term? Discuss the need of Evergreen Revolution in India, in light of contemporary challenges?

(12.5 Marks)

Evergreen Revolution means enhancing the productivity of agriculture along with maintaining the sustainability of agriculture resources.

In perpetuity without productivity improvement Green revolution had ecological and social led to increase in production of food grains but it was highly input intensive harms. It required huge amount of water, higher fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides. It resulted into decrease in soil fertility. The Green revolution was also more inclined towards wheat and rice and ignored other crops. It was also regionally skewed and favoured only irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. It neglected Eastern India.

Remarks

Contemporary challenges are as follows →

- (a) Increase in water depletion.
- (b) Soil Erosion; land degradation.
- (c) Monocropping.
- (d) Less emphasis on nutritional food grains like pulses.

What needs to be done?

- (a) Promotion of agriculture in rainfed areas.
- (b) Promote dry land agriculture like cultivation of bajra, millets, jowar etc.
- (c) Enhance irrigation facilities. Currently only 45% of cultivated areas are under irrigation.
- (d) Improve seed banks and seed quality.
- (e) Use of drip irrigation.
- (f) Link Agricultural Lab to Land.
- (g) More research and development through ICAR and agricultural institutes.
- (h) Rationalise the remuneration to farmer.
M. Swaminathan suggest price = MSP + 50%.

Remarks...

(6)

Q7. India has been following Food Grain Procurement Policy since green revolution, but it suffers from various defects, which hampers the growth of the agriculture sector. What are the major defects in food grain procurement policy? What steps must be taken to overcome these defects? (125 Marks)

Food grain procurement is vital for ~~the~~ better remuneration, maintaining buffer stocks and meeting food security requirement of Indian population.

However, procurement suffers from following defects —

(1) Procurement is highly centralized. Largely it is being done by Food Corporation of India (FCI).

(2) First grains are procured by FCI and then distributed to fair price shops under Public distribution system.

(3) There is open ended procurement due to minimum support price policy especially for Rice and wheat.

(4) It leads to excess procurement. The storage capacity is not adequate and hence

Remarks

Capacity Calculation of MSP
Exclusion of short supply

they are not stored properly - resulting into wastage of grains.

(5) The storage by FCI is done in cover and plinth, which is unsafe and unhygienic.

Solutions for above problems:

(a) Procurement should be de-centralized to state level food corporation.

(b) Grains under PDS system should be given for 6 months at a time so that frequent transfer of grains to fair price shop is eliminated - It is also recommended by Shanta Kumar panel.

(c) The storage of grains can be given to central warehousing corporation, state warehouse

corporation and also to private players. It is also recommended by Shanta Kumar panel.

(d) Cover and plinth should be replaced with concrete sites for storage of food grains.

There is urgent need for reform in food procurement policy for better management of food grains & better targeting of PDS.

Remarks

6

Q8. Oil spills have a devastating impact especially on marine life. In this reference discuss how they impact the marine ecosystem? What are various measures to contain pollution from oil spill? (12.5 Marks)

Recently two vessels collided near Ennore port in Bay of Bengal which led to oil spill in ocean water.

Impact on Marine life

- (a) It covers the water surface quickly. It deprives the marine organism of necessary oxygen levels and marine organisms get killed.
- (b) It gets dispersed quickly due to waves and hence impacts large areas.
- (c) Toxic particles also get submerged along with oil spills which harms the marine resources.
- (d) It leads to biomagnification and eutrophication problems.

Remarks

Measures to Contain pollution from Oil spills

- (a) ~~Heavy penalty~~ Use of oilzapper and other microorganism which eats the oil particles.
- (b) Manual cleaning of water surface by covering the boundaries of polluted areas.

Bio remediation
 Controlled burning

5

Remarks

Q9. Western Ghats are one of the most significant biodiversity hot-spot in the world. In this reference, discuss importance of western ghats. What are the major recommendations given by Kasturirangan Committee to save and conserve the western ghats and discuss the steps taken by government in this direction? (12.5 Marks)

Western Ghats are one of the highly diverse ecosystems and are recognized as one of the three biodiversity hotspots in India.

Importance of western Ghats

(a) Home to many endemic flowers and plants.

(b) Western Ghats ~~have~~ are home to many species like lion tailed macaque, Nilgiri Tahr which are endangered categories.

(c) It is a rainforest area. Average rainfall is 250 cm.

(d) It acts as a source of carbon sequestration.

(e) It is home to many tribes. For eg: Karni tribe, Mankaran tribes.

(f) These tribes use their traditional knowledge for medicine from herbs.

Remarks

Government had formed Kasturirangan Committee to recommend preservation of Western Ghats.

The recommendations of Kasturirangan report are as →

- (1) He demarcated 37% of area as ecosensitive zones.
- (2) Divide the areas into core areas, buffer areas.
- (3) Banning of mining and other construction related projects in Eco-sensitive zones.

(5/12)

Govt notified nearly 5700 sq km area as ESA

Remarks

Q10. Poaching not only endanger the fauna, but also its potential linkages to other criminal activities, including terrorism, which constitute a grave menace to sustainable peace and security; elaborate. Also highlight International Efforts against poaching.

(12.5 Marks)

Poaching is considered illegal under wildlife protection Act, 1972.

Poaching of animals are carried out for following reasons -

- (1) Skin of animals for leather industry.
- (2) Tusks of elephants which has very high demand in international market.
- (3) Smuggling and trafficking of animals.
- (4) Source of funding -> Trade in animals and its parts are great source of revenue for insurgents and terrorist activities.

Impact of poaching

- (1) Reduction in animal population - It impacts the food chain and bio diversity.

Remarks

- (2) Smuggling and trafficking - illegal activities which generate black money.
- (3) Fundings from poaching of animals are used by terrorist organisations to buy arms and ammunitions and attacks.

There have been both national and international efforts in ~~preventing~~ preventing poaching →

National

- 1) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- 2) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
- 3) Project Tiger
- 4) Project Elephant

International

- 1) CITES → India has signed it which bans international trade in endangered species.
- 2) TRAFFIC → Collaboration of nations and WWF, IUCN to prevent animal poaching & trafficking

UNCODE

Remarks

6

Q11. What is Elephant census? How is it going to impact the measures related to elephant protection in India?
(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Q12. Can India commercially utilize the satellite mapping and launch services market as an important economic activity? Illustrate with relevant data. (12.5 Marks)

Indian Space Industry led by ISRO is recognized as one of the efficient in world.

India's opportunities to commercially utilize the satellite mapping →

- (a) Efficient Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) — Recently it provided services to launch ¹⁰⁴ satellites of different nations at one go.
- (b) India's launch of its own regional navigation system — IRNSS / NAVIC which can provide navigation data 1500 km both sides.
- (c) Launch of South Asia Satellite. It can provide remote sensing, weather forecast, communication etc. to its neighbours.
- (d) Others like successful launch of Mars Mission, India's own cryogenic technology and recent Reusable Launch Vehicle (Technology demonstrator)

Remarks

provides ample opportunities to ~~the~~ Commercialize
satellite mapping and launch service market.

But there are following
shortcomings also →

(a) Our space industry is dominated by
ISRO. There is no private participation in
space sector.

(b) China launches 5 times more
satellite than India every year.

(c) Non-functioning of some satellite like
EDUSAT satellite ~~could not~~ function.
Recently one of seven satellite of IRIS
was not functional.

(d) ISRO's private arm ANTRIX is facing
problems → there has been corruption
issues.

India should get rid of these
weaknesses and ensure private participation
to make our services more competitive.

Remarks

0.6% share in global satellite
launch service market

Q13. What do you understand by the social cost and explain how it is different from market price/cost? In the above context, contrast between the cost of various sources of energy and analyze their actual grid parity? (12.5 Marks)

Social Cost refers to cost of a particular object/policies on society i.e. citizens, environment, future generation etc.

Market price/cost is only dependent upon demand and supply principle of economics. It does not cater to the side effects, like environment degradation and effect on society as a whole.

$$\text{Social Cost} = \text{Prvt. Cost} + \text{Cost of externality}$$

Various sources of Energy due to reflective externalities

① Energy from fossil fuels like coal based thermal power plant, petroleum products etc. they have huge carbon emissions and other harmful gases like SO₂, black carbon etc. It leads to global warming, impacts climate. It also disturbs the biodiversity.

Remarks

Pollution results in death of citizens etc. Delhi has been ranked as ~~worst~~ worst city in terms of PM2.5 matter by WHO.

- ② Renewable sources of Energy like Windpower, Solar power, tidal energy, biomass, small hydroelectric power are clean energy and donot emit harmful gases.
- ③ Nuclear energy - It is also clean energy.

variations in

There are a Good parity of energy derived from these resources. For example, the cost of per unit electricity from thermal power plant is less than Solar power plant due to higher cost of generation of solar energy. However, this disparity is getting reduced due to various methods adopted like subsidies, fall in price of photovoltaics etc.

③
Displacement cost
land acquisition
Submergence

Remarks

Q14: What do you understand by the technology transfer? What are necessary scientific know-how and pre-conditions for that? Discuss its key components which make it success or failure? (12.5 Marks)

Technology transfer relates to transfer of new technology developed by a particular nation to other nation where that technology is not developed.

Necessary pre-conditions are as follows →

- (a) Technology should be beneficial.
- (b) Process, design should also be fully proof with empirical validity.
- (c) Cost-benefit ratio should be favourable.

Success of Technology transfer depends upon its consequences in application. The liability in case of failure should be fixed. For eg: Transfer of nuclear reactors, if there is a disaster then who will be held liable. Pre-conditions

Remarks

A well developed IPR regime financial mechanism

Q15. Discuss the challenges in adoption of scramjet engine technology in Indian space program, while highlighting its significance? (12.5 Marks)

Scramjet engine technology is an advance version of normal engine use in space air missiles.

Scramjet Engine Technology challenges in adoption of

- (a) Technology for ~~can~~ construction of Engine is not indigenous.
- (b) Cost is higher compared to normal internal combustion engine.

Limitation of O₂ beyond the atmosphere

Significance of Scramjet Engine

- (1) It can help in flight of Supersonic missiles above Mach 5.

Ex. Example: Brahmos.

- (2) It uses oxygen from atmospheric and hence no need for separate oxygen in engine. It make it lighter and

enhance speed
higher specific impulse

Remarks

(3)

efficient

Remarks

Q16. Recently union government has filed a curative petition on AFSPA in Supreme Court, seeking review of its 2016 judgment. What was the importance of Supreme Court's 2016 judgment on AFSPA? While assessing the need of AFSPA in present times, explain the need for the review of the judgment? (12.5 Marks)

AFSPA has been in force in disturbed areas. It is applicable to most of North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir to prevent insurgencies and disturbances in these areas.

There had been instances of ~~power~~ misuse of extraordinary powers provided to armed forces under AFSPA which forced Supreme Court to come out with following judgement - SC said there cannot be blanket law on act of armed forces under AFSPA and trial should be conducted for misuse of powers.

Need for AFSPA

- (a) It is important to preserve peace in these regions.
- (b) These areas are close to international borders.

Jurisdiction of court cases of alleged excesses

Remarks

and hence are used by terrorists from other border nations to instigate violence and terrorist activities.

(c) Jammu and Kashmir is always a witness due to state sponsored terrorism from Pakistan.

Hence there is need for AFSPA to be there. However it should be seen that there are no deliberate misuse of powers by Armed forces in these region. Such misuse of powers should be dealt strictly by military courts and court martial.

Create operating difficult
tamper the morale of armed forces

3

Remarks

Q17. Great advancements are being made in information technology and new operational technology areas. In view of this assess the need of data security policy in India. (12.5 Marks)

Information technology implies use of Internet, computers in delivery of services. Today, information technology has become a must in every field of life.

There are instances of data breach also. Like Ransomware attack, cases of Snooping, hacking of twitter account of influential leaders, security breach in ATM cards etc.

There are needs for data security policy in India due to following ->

- (a) India is getting digitised through digital India.
- (b) Promotion of Cashless, online transactions require - safe & secure transaction.
- (c) linkage of Aadhar with many programmes and schemes which has both personal & biometric information.

Remarks

Privacy concern
Encryption standards
National security
concern

(d) Internet governance is managed by
- ICANN.

(e) India does not have server of its own
like that of China and hence more
threat of data breach.

(f) Higher digital illiteracy in India also
mandates for security of data by government
and hence requirement of a policy.

(g) More involvement of private players and
Multinational companies.
Recently Supreme Court has
also made right to privacy, a fundamental
right which includes data privacy also.

Hence there is an absolute need for
data security policy in India.



Remarks

Q18. Attack on vital assets like railway lines and security installations has emerged as new method to sabotage internal security in India. What kind of security challenges does India's vital assets faces? What effective steps must be taken to tackle such challenges? (12.5 Marks)

India's critical infrastructures like railways, banking system, security installations need to be protected from attacks by both state and non-state actors.

Security challenges faced by India's vital assets are as follows →

- (a) Cyber attack → There have been increase in cyber threat of 350% as per IT Act 2008 between 2011 - 2014.
- (b) Direct attack on important infrastructure like banks, parliament etc. through human bombs, lone-wolf attack etc.
- (c) Sleeper cells funded by organisations like ISIS.
- (d) Destruction of Roads, railway, bridges etc. by insurgent groups and naraxalities.
- (e) Cyber attacks like phising, ransomware

Remarks

attacks like WannaCry on security installations following steps must be taken

to prevent/hackle such challenges -

- (4) Strengthening cyber infrastructure like sector specific CERT (Computer emergency response team).
- (5) Establishment and functioning of National Cyber Coordination Centre for monitoring any threats perception etc.
- (6) Monitoring of social media by police. For eg: Social media hubs by Maharashtra police.
- (7) Operationalisation of multi agency centre (MAC).
- (8) Intelligence gathering and intelligence sharing.
- (9) Developmental work and ensuring governance of tebbas to prevent radicalism and other extremist groups.

- (a) following standard operating procedures in case of any threat. For eg: derogatory radicalism.
- (b) Coordination with different agencies like 2B, NATGRID, banking system, ATU-2ND etc.

Remarks

Ensure full proof the impact of testing of the system

Q19. Attack on black money has emerged as a major focus-area in recent. Why it has gained so much attention from policy makers? What are the important steps taken in this regard? Assess the need for additional steps to tackle this challenge. (12.5 Marks)

Black money is any money generated due to evasion of tax and the illegitimate sources.

Why Black money has gained so much attention?

- ① Black money is considered as a parallel economy — An estimate accounts it to tune of 50% of GDP.
- ② It leads to huge loss to exchequer. India's tax/GDP ratio is ~~14%~~ 14% which is very low.
- ③ It increases inflation in economy, which impacts poor most.
- ④ It is a source of money laundering.
- ⑤ Black money is also used to fund terrorists.
- ⑥ Black money is made white through Money laundering and Hawala operators.
- ⑦ It increases inequality... Rich becomes richer.

Remarks

and poor becomes poorer.

Important steps taken to curb Black money are as follows -

- ① Special Investigation team under Justice MB Shah was constituted by Supreme Court.
- ② Demonitization was adopted which banned ₹1000 & ₹500 notes as legal tender.
- ③ Amendment of Benami Transactions Act.
- ④ Instantaneous Income declaration scheme and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana.
- ⑤ Double taxation avoidance agreement with tax haven nations like Mauritius & Cyprus.
- ⑥ Goods & Service Tax will ensure transparency.

Additional needs →

- ① Political reforms → reduction in role of money in elections.
- ② Adopting Corporate governance.
- ③ Reducing the value of golds and jewellery by strengthening bond market, inflation indexed bonds etc.

Remarks

Q20. Close cultural affinity, historical linkages, and geography has created its own set of problems in efficient border management in India. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

India has more than ~~14000~~ 14000 km of land boundary and 7500 km of coastal boundaries. Border problem has its linkages to cultural affinity, historical linkages and geography.

Cultural Affinity

① Border between India and Nepal is open border which results into infiltration, cattle smuggling, fake currency, trafficking, drugs etc.

② Historical linkages

③ India - Bangladesh boundary is very porous with no proper demarcation. The boundary had not been marked properly and hence there are instances of infiltration, refugee crisis etc.

④ India - Pakistan border dispute in Kashmir has been related to horrific experience of

Remarks

Position:

Geography

- (A) India - Border with Myanmar, China - Hilly areas, difficult terrain.
- (B) India - Bangladesh has river borders which changes its direction frequently.
- (C) India - Pakistan maritime border - It is linked to India fishermen's traditional rights versus livelihood of fishermen of Pakistan.

These problems need to be solved

through following -

- (A) Strict patrolling by Border forces, Assam Rifles, BSF, ITBP forces.
- (B) Building Border outposts, more integrated check posts.
- (C) Role of Marine police, Indian Navy.
- (D) Initiatives like Swachh Paridhi, Paridhi Suraksha, Jagrut Hindustani are good steps to solve border management.

Remarks: