

GS SCORE

TEST - 04

INTERNAL SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

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Name

Kshitiz Saini

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GSTM-2016-063

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Date

9/10/16

Signature

10:37

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2016

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Q1. The reforms in Indian Police system, though long pending, have been held hostage to political issues and executive's unwillingness to lose control over police system. However, there are some reforms at ground level to improve Police-public interface. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

overlooked - e-FIR, community policing
Police is the major law & order maintaining agency in the country. However, police is a state subject. Thus, political control & executive unwillingness to reform it is very high.

IPC, CrPC & CPC followed are archaic in nature, being followed since 1860 without substantial changes. They are having highly outdated provisions some even reflecting the British legacy of suppression eg. Sedition law.

However, to improve the police-public administrative interface many reforms can be done at ground level.

Supreme Court has laid down 7 directives in 2003 in Prakash Narayan case. Some of the relevant provisions are:

①. Set up a Grievance redressal cell in each Police Station to deal with Complaints against police personnel.

②. Separate law and order from investigation & make them two departments. This will enhance police interaction with civilians as as now these departments will more specifically do their jobs.

2 1/2

Remarks I Part - focus - why political & exec unwillingness
↓
what reform - accordingly

Apart from these,

① a model code of ethics should be prepared for police personnel putting citizen at a position of respect & dignity.

② Mid-term appraisal of police officials regarding their promotion on basis of cases solved in due time etc should be prepared.

A healthy police-civilian interface is of dire need in India where police has become a subject of hatred among the people & where people do not respect police.

Remarks

Q2. Make in India in defence was one of the most talked about development in recent time; however, there is limited implementation on ground level. Critically analyse:

(12.5 Marks)

Make in India ^(MII) is a policy by government to boost our manufacturing sector and increase its share in GDP to 25% plus creation of plenty of jobs.

MII dealt with many sectors, one of them being Defence. To enhance defence production, several initiatives have been taken like:

- ①. Transfer of technology clause with France in Scorpene Submarine
- ②. FDI has been boosted to 100% in few areas in defence production
- ③. Offset clause increased from 2000 crore to attract foreign producers.

However, not much has happened at ground level because:

- ①. Already a tremendous supplier base exists in the world like USA, Israel, Russia, China, Japan, France,
- ②. Indian manufacture is of less qualitative value, lack of branding.
- ③. Only agency seeing defence produce is DRDO, ISRO support is not taken to enhance quality.

2 1/2

Remarks

④ Investors are less willing to invest in sensitive sector like defence due to ~~the~~ political instability (govt changes every 5 years).

⑤ ~~Ind~~ most of the Circuits, Semi conductor wafers, alloys used in the products will have to be imported i.e. backward linkages are poor in India.

Though with new draft Defence policy, we have focussed on indigenous production, the IDDM clause - (Indigenous designed, developed & manufactured) encourages investors to come & produce in India. The sector is bound to grow in coming times as India could develop a base market in her neighbourhood with RCEP in asia-pacific.

Q3. AFSPA shall be revoked from places which have shown low violence and militancy. Discuss in the context of judicial view and identify some regions where it can be revoked? (12.5 Marks)

Armed forces (special powers) act was put in place in 1950's to bring back law & order in the mountainous regions namely J&K & north eastern states.

However, with time AFSPA's position kept degrading with claims of extra judicial killings, army inflicted atrocities, rapes on innocent women etc.

AFSPA was also criticised that these army people are alien to locale and could not understand the local sentiments. AFSPA also created feelings

of "outsiders in own land" among people who had to face the atrocities of army. More over,

AFSPA has not been able to control insurgency, drugs trade, infiltrations. As such, analysts claim

AFSPA to be utter failure

However, one group of experts including Supreme court says, seeks to reform AFSPA rather than fully knocking it.

SC recently held that

- ① Extra judicial killing cases to be solved and due punishment given.

Remarks

carefully frame statement while writing about army, key institutions of army

3

① Principle of natural justice shall apply on all and special powers of AFSPA will be must pass the due process clause i.e. no power is given under AFSPA can protect an army personnel ~~from~~ if he does an unacceptable act

② ~~SC~~ also ~~was~~ said that state may ask center to revoke AFSPA in case full peace is setup.

Recently TRIPURA gov. demanded removal of AFSPA. However in other states like Nagaland, AFSPA should continue after all its major objective is maintain peace & order and it has been able to do so since 1950s to much extent

Remarks:

Q4. India has many caste based regiments and region based corps, like Assam Rifles and Gorkha rifles. Analyse the need and rationale for their existence? (12.5 Marks)

It was British that created such regiments guided by its own vested interests and of creating loyal forces. Assam rifles is the oldest battalion in India born in 1850s. On the other hand, Gorkha rifles was setup after British defeated Nepalese rulers.

These caste based & region based battalions hold high rationale for their existence like:

① They are well verse in the area they work in. for eg. Assam rifles know about the terrain of north India. It has been a main force in tackling the insurgency, units not raiding insurgent caddas etc. It has also been active in disaster management specific initiatives. More over, they understand the sentiments of local people and are respected among them unlike Army (AFSPA).

1/2

You lack understanding of issue - Refer hint

Remarks

2) Gorkha regiment on the other has been successfully deployed by Ministry of defence in many many expeditions, maintaining peace in the Served regions of ~~the~~ etc

~~their~~ need is high. These factors also tell about the high need of these forces. Such forces add diversity to our security framework. They have their own traditional fighting techniques that provide them unique value in the setup.

Remarks

Q5. The rise of various vigilante groups is both a reason and result of failure of law and order. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Failure of law and order clubbed with socio-economic strife, feelings of relative deprivation, regional imbalances & a skewed political outlook are the factors leading to and rise of extremism, military & vigilantes. Among these failure of law & order has much relevance in ~~both~~ rise of such groups. For eg — lack of

①. Naxalism arose from failure of law & order, in underdeveloped Tribal regions of West Bengal. (from Naxal bar) It rose ~~under~~ with political objectives of setting up own government and was reinforced by government's failure to check it. Today it exists all along Eastern India called Red Corridor

②. Insurgents in Nagaland are prospering due to failure of law & order in the region. NSCN (IM) has set up parallel government with own ministries in the region

③. Cause of strife in J&K is to much extent dependent on failure of government in maintaining peace in the region. AFSPA is also to blame

Remarks

However, government alone cannot solve the issues. People must rise up for peace, law & order.

- Cannot be imposed from the outside, force.
- Cannot bring peace in a region.

The need is development, economic & political integration of these deprived regions. Trust & confidence-building are the ways to bring these lost areas into mainstream India. As has been said by "Vergineous Xaxia Committee on linkages between Extremism & development".

Remarks

Q6. Drug abuse has become pandemic in certain parts of India; however, there have been no serious efforts on the part of government. Suggest a roadmap to address the issue given the present constraints? (12.5 Marks)

Drug abuse has become a major threat for India.

Slums, Juvies, major cities, main villages (particularly @ mountains) have been severely affected.

Road map to solve crisis will should follow a structured approach:

①. Identify the routes that bring drugs into country

- Porous borders of Pakistan, Bangladesh.
- open borders with Nepal
- India-Myanmar border (Golden Triangle is a major zone of production)

& others

②. Mapping of vulnerable areas like slums etc.

③. Collect intelligence mapping of Intra-country rackets that supply these drugs.

④. Strengthening of legislation on drug trafficking to include hefty fines & punishment.

To help drug addicts overcome the addiction, more rehabilitation centers need to be opened, more Sensitivity-training to addicts regarding drug use

- too general

Remarks

- Refer link for specific points

3

• Community based rehabilitation ✓

To decrease new ~~addict~~ persons from joining such addicts, need is: creating awareness about ill effects of drugs through role modelling, posters, puppet shows. ✓

Introduction of mandatory course on drug abuse in school curriculum. ✓

The battle with drugs abuse is a long battle, it has to be fought at both creative & prescriptive levels. International cooperation can, however, fasten the process. ✓

Remarks

Q7. The order by US Supreme court goes a long way to establish the supremacy of privacy of people over the information scanning needs of security agencies. Analyse its implications on law enforcement agencies world-over? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks.

Q8. 'The Peshawar school kids massacre and everyday violence in Pakistan shows that keeping snake in backyard is not a risk for neighbours only, it bites family members more often.' Elaborate the reasons why Pakistan lost the control over militants and is unable to use them as strategic assets? (12.5 Marks)

→ Pakistan has emerged as the terrorism - capital of the world. recently USA senate passed a bill to declare Pakistan a terrorist state. The reasons are many:

①. Political Structure

Pakistan is not ruled by single government rather government & military rules separately. creating utter chaos in the country. On one side Mr. Sharif tries to improve relations with India, on the other military rules them, as postulated in "The Guardian".

②. Nexus between Terrorist groups, ISI, military & political parties weaken the democratic framework of Pakistan, policies are framed without deliberations.

③. ~~It~~ Claims are that Pakistan breeds Taliban, however, Taliban itself attacks Pakistan establishments like Peshawar school. It could be because now Taliban is not getting

Keyframe
Don't
pressure
(USA)

→ Military
operation

5.1
3.2

Remarks

Support from Pak govt due to lack of resources
 with govt. International pressure.

- Moreover, USA stopped its support to Pakistan in the form of providing aids to fight terrorism.
- Taliban is extending its base. It has recently opened its headquarters in Doha, Qatar. As such Taliban dependence on Pakistan is decreasing.
- In this scenario, Pakistan is being bitten by the snake it nurtured. Pakistan must seek international cooperation to weed-out terrorism from its territory.

Remarks

Q9. Internet piracy has been in news off-late, partly because of concentrated efforts of USA law authorities to close down torrent sites? Discuss the negative impacts of torrents and their legal status? (12.5 Marks)

Torrents are peer-to-peer data transfer clients. They allow one person sitting ⁱⁿ a remote corner to ~~send~~ ^{access} data (videos, audio, etc) from another remotely based computer, all that is needed is an internet connection. Refer link

Negative Impacts of torrents:

- ① They breach copyright, & other intellectual property rights. Software companies, movie industry face a heavy losses due to piracy through torrents.
- ② As data can be shared globally, it has diluted our own culture, people watch and more of foreign content than our country's ^{such as} produce.
- ③ Torrents are excessively used for pornography downloads. Pornography is directly related to 2½ ~~rape incidents~~.
- ④ Torrents also deliver viruses, malwares as most torrent sites are not regulated. This cause identity theft, phishing etc.

Remarks

However, torrents have positive aspects too like it allows for cheaper entertainment for those who cannot afford paying at theatres etc. It thus, is a tool to decrease inequality at least in some sections.

In India, Supreme court recently said that torrents cannot be banned. Government came out with rules that says that downloading content which is not copyrighted or whose copyright has expired is allowed but downloading copyrighted & patented data will attract punishments & fines.

Remarks

Q10. Cyber security world over has been subject to tyranny of few hackers groups, which are indirectly funded by the government agencies or criminal syndicates? Given that most of these groups are protected in their safe heavens, what steps could be undertaken to safeguard key information assets? (12.5 Marks)

Cyber security has emerged as a major challenge for global countries more because it has no boundaries, is virtual and can attack

real-assets. Countries like USA, China are

sponsoring cyber warfare like STUXNET attack by USA or Iran. Operation 26 January by Pakistan on India.

Steps that should be taken to control cyber attacks should include:

- ①. Pass a legislation regarding cyber attacks, defining its types, punishments etc.
- ②. Set up specialised institutions to act as emergency response agencies in case of such attack.
eg. CERT-in = Computer emergency response team of India.
- ③. Research & development in hacking etc. so that we could understand current trends in computer sciences & be better prepared to neutralise any attack.

4 1/2
+ 1/2

Remarks

add more issues
refer hints

- ④ Cyber forensics to neutralise hardware procured from other countries.
- ⑤ Designing & manufacturing critical hardware like modems, hard disk in our territory to avoid pre-installed malwares etc.
- ⑥ Defining critical infrastructure which needs to be protected from cyber attacks like nuclear plants, banks etc. India set up NCIIIPC (National critical Infrastructure Information Protection Center).
- ⑦ Creating a dedicated work force working for cyber security.
- Today with a UPI BI, e-gov, biomedics use. it is more important to protect our cyber infrastructure.

Remarks

Q11. India has often ignored some of its key strategic assets like ISRO for collaboration in arms development, discuss the reasons and suggest what shall be done?

(12.5 Marks)

Government has envisaged ^{Defence} DRDO (defence research & development organization) as the primary defence development agency. DRDO functions as an autonomous body under ministry of Defence. ~~Research~~, It operates its experiments from a dedicated island called Wheeler Island in Orissa. It has a group of scientists working on missile design etc.

ISRO is directly of Department of Space which is under Prime Minister's office. As such, both DRDO & ISRO are having different ~~administrations~~ lineages. Their administration is completely separate.

However, their research function has overlaps like space shuttle rocket uses same mechanics as does a missile. Both use explosives for fuel in missiles. Thus, there is high degree of collaboration that could be established between both.

DRDO's hallmark missile Agni has a range of less than 3000 km where ~~as~~ Chinese missile can cover more than 12000 km? In such case,

Remarks

demand of ques - unaddressed

Collaboration between ISRO & DRDO is of utmost significance.

Both can collaborate in communication technology.

It can help DRDO in streamlining its manoeuvring missiles & creation of indigenous in-flight-target changing missiles.

ISRO can learn from the explosive designs of DRDO & use them in its launch vehicles.

Thus, Both can synergise their function by coming together & make way for India to rise as a defence superpower.

Remarks

Q12. What do we understand by enclaves in context of India-Bangladesh land boundary? Elaborate on the developments regarding enclaves after the historic land swap agreement with Bangladesh? (12.5 Marks)

Enclaves are small portions of territory of a country surrounded by inside territory of other country. India had Refer by various enclaves of Bangladesh in state like Bengal, West Assam & vice versa.

Enclaves create an environment of helplessness among people residing in the region as the region gets isolated from country's mainstream economy & could not benefit from govt policies.

After years of deliberations, recent government passed the Land boundary agreement bill in (102 amendment) which India gave more than 15000 km² land to Bangladesh & in turn received ~ 7000 km².

People were given the choice to either leave India & go to Bangladesh or stay in the country & get citizenship. This process is continuing and we are providing citizenship to all those who are deciding to stay in India. Government is doing efforts to provide them employment and other benefits.

write - benefit to citizen

Remarks

- issues that might arise in future

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Remarks

Q13. Patriotism has been an issue of debate in India recently, particularly regarding the imposition of sedition act? Do you think imposition of such laws is relevant in 21st century; provide reasons in support of your answers? (12.5 Marks)

Sedition law is an archaic law first enacted by British government to suppress rising tide of nationalism. It is section 124.A of IPC. Sedition as defined means, "any act whether in spoken, writing or presentation, which incites hatred or brings/tries to bring contempt against government or tries to invoke or provoke violence."

This definition is vague & ambiguous. It gives utmost powers to government to suppress voice of people for almost any reason. As such it is against Article 19 (right to speak) & Article 21 (right to dignified life). It is ambiguous & puts a question mark on political transparency & accountability.

As such Supreme Court in Kedar Nath Case tried to decrease the ambiguity & held that any act will be liable to sedition only if it ~~creates~~ incites violence in the society.

Remarks

- Ans. lacks consistency although good in content

4

A progressive democracy must listen to all its people - deliberation has to be the norm.

Sedition, then, is a tool which is anti-democratic and must be removed or must be supplied by a comprehensive guideline or where it can be used.

Its removal gains more importance in this as current government enjoys full majority and can use its powers in virtually arbitrary manners without considering minorities & other oppressed groups.

To conclude, the need is to suitably amend the law to remove ambiguities & bring suitable checks to ensure Executive doesn't misuse its provisions.

Remarks

Q14. The defence minister recently issued a statement that, do not expect us to use stones in exchange of stones, our soldiers belong to 21st century and not pre-medieval times'. Discuss the statement in context of Kashmir civil strife and analyze the government strategy for peacekeeping in Jammu and Kashmir? (12.5 Marks)

Recent Un. attacks by Pakistan saw an aggressive retaliation by Indian forces. The surgical operation is an apt decision by government lauded worldwide.

Kashmir issue erupts from the inconsistency in the boundary demarcation at LOC. Historically, the accession treaty with Maharaja Hari Singh talked of a referendum after law & order is restored. Economically, the J&K area is not streamlined with Indian economy causing alienation feelings.

One about army + youth strikes

In such scenario, government is moving very cautiously to deal with Kashmir problem some key initiatives are:

- ① deployment of Army and giving it special powers under AFSPA to maintain law & order
- ② Development is the main step and government is giving heavy grant in aid to J&K government under Article 275 of Constitution (special grants)
- ③ Special temporary provision as under A 371 provides for many

11/2

Remarks

- demand of que - unaddressed

- 1) Powers with Governor to ~~have~~ take measures for peace, progress & development of region
- 2) Separate Constitution & citizenship etc.
- 3) Most of the laws of center don't apply to J&K
- 4) Government is engaging in talks with the insurgent & secessionist groups as talks alone are the solution. not use of force.
- 5) Talks on to setup SATTARC university in J&K, Setup Haats in J&K from Nepal, to enhance regional cooperation among SATTARC countries-

Remarks

Q15. There is a fear among law enforcement agencies that opening of IMT highway and BCIM corridor may give boost to narcotics trade in north-east, which already has higher rate of drug abuse. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Myanmar, Thailand & Cambodia constitutes the Golden Triangle - which is the area of production of drugs like opium etc. As such the hostile - ^{high} mountainous border of Myanmar have been heavily ^{demand?} exploited to smuggle drugs into Indian territory ^{employment}

^{under} Act East Policy ^{and} to develop better trade prospects ^{organised} with South Asian countries, India is focusing on making the trilateral highway between India - Myanmar & Thailand from Moreh to Maesot & the BCIM corridor.

Both IMT & BCIM will provide much needed connectivity, boost tourism potential & help mainstream North East states there by reducing their insurgent behaviour.

These Corridor will boost economic potential & will engage people in north east in productive work.

As such, psychological concepts say that ~~such~~ engagement decreases people need to rely on drugs to do some recreation.

conclude Ans with solution - bilateral agreement

Remarks

- both security

(B)

moreover the borders will be tightly guarded & less chances exist of drugs smuggling in these corridors.

Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand's economy will be boosted by these 2 highways as such it will provide resources to these governments to tackle drugs syndicates as these countries also want their people to be made free of drug addiction etc.

Remarks

Q16. Better monsoon in India almost always means floods in some regions, discuss if there is any long-term solution to this problem? Similarly in short-run, agencies are always caught unprepared in wake of such disaster and armed forces have to be deployed. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Floods affects ^{affected} 10% of Indian land (2nd A.R.C).

Floods are cyclic in nature & mainly come in monsoon. However, man made floods are also seen in recent times due to so many unsustainable dam construction.

Flash floods are even more disastrous & do heavy infrastructural damage. In short run, government seems unprepared due to lack of pre-disaster preparedness, shortage of man-power in NDRF (national disaster response force), lack of communication @ disaster time etc.

Short term preparation can only help us decrease the impacts. The solution to flood problem has to be long run. Some long term strategies include

- ① no construction in flood plains
- ② a ban on large dams, small river run projects need to be administered
- ③ Soft-targets need to be made envisaged like
 - creation of embankments, levees to stop water spill over
 - Tree plantation to check water speed

Remarks

- Interlinking of rivers - Refurbish

1/2

- regular desilting of rivers, etc
- unplanned & unsustainable ~~urbanization~~ should be checked to prevent disaster amplification.
- proper drainage map to be made before setting up new cities. Old cities should be encouraged to ~~strengthen~~ their drainage systems.

Remarks

Q17. The most of climate threats are global issues and are held hostage to the lack of international cooperation. However, there still are many local issues, which be addressed by a country a relatively low economic cost. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Climate change ^(CC) is a global concern more specifically for tropical countries, small island nations etc.

Paris Summit talked of INDC's & CBDR.
 World bank is giving aids to small island countries to mitigate & adapt to changes in climate.

However, a country can take several steps to tackle effects of climate change some of these are:

- ①. Create its own disaster management force to tackle rising intensity of disasters due to CC.
- ②. do vulnerability mapping to demarcate areas which will be severely impacted due to CC like coastal areas.
- ③. Plantation of more & more mangroves on coasts.
- ④. Put Early warning system in place to notify cyclones etc.
- ⑤. To tackle rising sea level problems, government can slowly start resettling population residing at immediate coast line.

Que. — local issues — local solution

Remarks

eg. Flood

Drought

— —
 — Drip irrigation, water harvesting

- ⑥. Disaster preparedness training to local population needs to be provided at priority.
- ⑦. Government should encourage climate resilient cropping, organic farming to ensure food security in case of CC.
- ⑧. Allied agricultural activities must be boosted like poultry.
- ⑨. Irrigation infrastructure should be enhanced to tackle monsoon fluctuations due to CC.
- ⑩. Flood plains should be left untouched to decrease flood impacts.
- ⑪. Governments should be prepared with satellite telephones, helicopter squads ~~to~~ to speed up rescue search operations.
- ⑫. Post disaster preparedness needs to be enhanced.

Remarks

Q18 Whenever there are heavy rains in metro cities, it leads to water clogging and traffic issues, recently routine office work was disrupted for few days in the cyber city Gurgaon. Discuss and elaborate if there shall be a national level agency to deal with water clogging issues and monitor the drainage and cleaning system in pre-monsoon season.

(12.5 Marks)

A democracy functions best when both top-down & bottom-up models for work in synergy. In this context, setting up a national level agency can be envisaged to deal with urban drainage systems. This has to be designed keeping following duties:

- ①. Maintaining strict vigilance on ~~state~~ municipal corporations ~~for~~ regarding drainage system maintenance & enhancement.
- ②. It should have an expert panel to design & recommend drainage maps & networks to new cities being crafted like the upcoming smart cities around original ones.
- ③. It should be given powers to impose penalties on defaulting municipalities. (It may not be feasible) under current state?

However, municipalities are state subject, drainage also falls under state.

So, it will need constitutional amendments to give such powers to this body.

~~What more can be done is to make this body~~

Remarks

Refer hint for understanding

elaborate
&
why?

2 1/2

on lines of NHAF which regulates national highways,
 The cities which are more prone to flooding,
 their drainage can be ~~not~~ put under center's
 control through this new agency.

inconsistent
contradictory
 This agency should not dictate municipalities. Municipalities
 should be allowed to function independently ensuring
 bottom-up decision making. The agency will only
 intervene in case of gross neglect by the
 municipalities & the agency could provide expert
 advice to them to better the drainage.

Remarks

Q19. What are elementary requirements regarding disaster management in Coastal area. Explain what practical difficulties are experienced by administration in managing disaster mitigation in Coastal areas in our country? (12.5 Marks)

Disaster management (DM) in coastal areas needs to be guided by following:

①. Pre disaster planning

- Vulnerability mapping
- mapping of all population clusters
- Construction of cyclone houses
- " " embankments to stop water spill over etc.
- Preparedness

②. In disaster procedure

- satellite telephony for communication
- search & rescue operations
- First Aid

③. post disaster procedure

- rehabilitation & resettlement
- Precautionary measures to be strengthened

In case of Coastal regions, the problems faced by administration in managing mitigation are:

①. ~~people are~~ Highly congested urban areas like Ustaka pabram, Kolkata. The urban density cause disaster amplification.

3

Remarks

②. Other coastal areas are so weakly populated that cost-benefit analysis of disaster mitigation does not allow much action.

③. Coastal areas are vast in India, while Eastern boundary is prone to cyclones. Cyclones bring instantaneous flooding & Thunder storms, it is difficult to mitigate these immediate consequences.

Remarks

Q20. What is the significance of damage assessment in managing disasters. What are its essential features? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks