


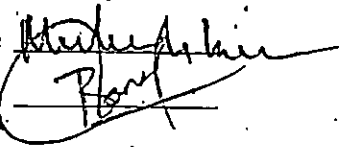
GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

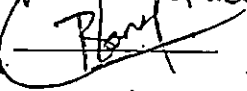
Max. Marks: 250

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

Roll No. _____




Mobile No. 

Date 20 / 09 / 2017

Signature Swapnil

REMARKS

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 a flagship programme which aims to increase industrial manufacturing base of India and enhance indigenisation & create employment.

Impact on investments:

- Automobile: new auto manufacturing plants being set up for domestic production & export from India. Eg. The Jeep vehicles plant.
- Defense: many new defence projects would be taken up in India. Eg. Joint venture between Tata and Dassault, also Reliance and a foreign manufacturer for choppers.
- The new bullet train project between India and Japan includes production of high end components in India along with technology transfer.

Remarks

→ It has also attracted investments from manufacturers of technological devices like mobile phones, computers.

→ Consumer goods, apparel, industries are NPA's also investing for production in India.

But high tax

However, due to global slowdown

in demand & growth, the investments have not picked up much. Though India remains leader in terms of receiving FDI.

Way ahead:

→ Improvement of business climate

→ Ease of doing business through

Banking - single window clearance
and - simple approval process
lead - Focus technology transfer
steps taken

→ Improvement in World Bank's ease of doing

VDAY - SWIFT interface; → Abolition of FIPB

Remarks

4/2

Q2. What is the meaning of 'protectionism and trade-restrictive measures'. Also, analyze, how it is affecting the world trade and relationship between countries? (12.5 Marks)

Protectionism and trade restrictive measures are where domestic industry is given preference by disregarding the free trade norms of WTO. It also involves restriction of movement of persons, trade duties.

Recently, Brexit, H1B visa policy of United States, New visa policies of Australia & New Zealand show such practices.

Effect on world trade

- Reduces movement of natural persons thus restricting global services.
- Creates barrier to free trade.
- US with drew from TPP, UK from EU → affects free trade.
- Changes employment scenario in dependent countries.
- Reduces export & import due to restrictive duties.

Trade restrictive measures
Anti dumping
domestic content
requirement

Remarks

Effect on country relations:

→ strained relations between India - US or US - Mexico are over protectionist policy of US - H1B visa → India
- Border wall, tariffs → Mexico.

→ Reduction of bilateral trade and people to people contact.

↓
developing countries suffer when
→ impacts track II diplomacy by restricting

business relations.

→ Conflicts in multilateral free trade. Eg. WTO case on solar panel procurement by India or ban on US poultry products.

→ ~~no relation~~ → Relations between UK & European Union.

The global slowdown has led

many countries to adopt such measures. However, the need is to promote free trade

and boost global demand and restore competition. WTO's new Free Trade Agreement

in goods is a right step.

Remarks

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 Plan:

- Reduce tariff barriers & non tariff barriers.
- Ease movement of goods.
- Reduce turn around time of ships & aircraft planes.
- Simplify procedures & documentation & single window clearance.
- National Treatment & free trade clauses be adhered to.
- Federalism - states taken on board.

Recently, WTO members signed & brought into effect Trade Facilitation Agreement to ease facilitation of trade & reduce barriers.

Benefit to India:

- Help increase exports & increase Forex earning
- Reduce barriers on Indian items like textiles, steels, leathers.

Remarks

- Allow anti-dumping duties in fair cases, thereby protection to domestic industry.
- Increase competition to domestic industries.
- Enhance ease of doing business.

best economic growth

Concerns:

- India is import dependent thus it would increase imports.
- Might hurt domestic industries & reduce competitiveness.
- Our strength lies in services exports not yet considered under TFA.
- The IT goods from ASEAN countries → imports increased after TFA with them. This might happen now too!

5/✓

Remarks

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)

Why low growth?

- NPA problem
 - lower level of savings & investments
 - stalled projects
 - Global economic slowdown & low demand generation
 - low employment & hence demand subdued.
- shrinking bank credit

Measures:

- solution to NPA problem by recapitalisation & reform.
 - Reduction in policy rates to boost credit.
 - Improve ease of doing business
 - Public investment should be increased.
 - Effective implementation of Business Refinement TBP Action Plan of DIPP.
- increase public investment

Remarks

→ Implementation of AET & tax reforms.

(4)

Remarks

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)

The Price Deficiency Payment system is where farmer sells produce in market at market prices and if such prices are below MSP or floor prices then govt. reimburses the amount to farmer. Thus it pays only deficiency in price.

How it would help?

- Help overcome lacuna in govt procurement like non-uniformity across regions, skewed towards few crops. Now farmer can sell anywhere and get the minimum price.
- Reduce distress sell and ensure minimum prices.
- Save govt revenue in paying full MSP.
- Enhance market dynamics of demand & supply.
- Ensure market availability of food grains.

Remarks

However, this system would not in itself solve all the livelihood issues of farmers as they range from irrigation to insurance to market - everything.

Holistic reforms including deficiency payment system are needed:

- Farm insurance coverage under Pasal Bina Yojana be increased.
- Research & trials of Am crops.
- Irrigation facilities; watershed management
- Agroclimatic zoning & diversification
- Efficiency in markets through e-NAM adoption and amending APMC Acts
- Agro processing & allied industries be promoted eg. schemes like Sangada & Megafood parks.

(5/2)

Remarks

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 has been called for in backdrop of issues created due to 1st Green Revolution - regional imbalance, few grains promoted, groundwater depletion, soil degradation. ^{productivity improvement} in perpetuity without ecological and Evergreen Revolution: Food Law.

- Focuses on efficiency, equity, ecology.
- Regional balance in development.
- Equal focus on all crops as well as horticulture.
- Micro-irrigation, watershed development, prudent use of groundwater resources.
- Agroclimatic zoning.

The need in light of current challenges:

- The groundwater level in Punjab, MP, Rajasthan areas has reduced drastically hence prudent water management through micro-irrigation.

Remarks

- Regional imbalance like highly well off Punjab, Western UP versus Eastern UP and Bihar depending on subsistence farming. It would focus on regional balanced development.
- Equal emphasis on all crops as well as horticulture would reduce skewed MSP and production towards wheat & Rice. It would ensure food security and balanced nutrition containing pulses, millets & legumes.
- Would also ensure climatic cropping as:
 Rice - heavy rain areas eg. West Bengal
 Pulses & millets - drylands & irrigation independent eg. Peninsular India
- It would check land degradation & salinisation due to excess irrigation in dry areas. 50% of Indian land is under some kind of degradation.

Thus there is need of policy support for Green Revolution to ensure efficiency, economy, ecology in Indian agriculture.

Remarks

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? (12.5 Marks)

India's Food Grain Procurement Policy aims at ensuring Food Security to poor & needy and Stable Prices for farmers and Buffer stock for emergency.

Defects in procurement policy:

→ Administrative

- Procurement centres not punctual in operation.
- non-timely clearance of payments

→ Logistical

- lack of proper storage infra
- transport infra & links not well developed.

delay in paying + procurement prices

→ Regional

- skewed in favour of few regions like Punjab, Haryana where there is strong procurement infra.

Exclusion + share crop.

Remarks -

- non-availability in remote centres.
- Skewed towards few crops like wheat & rice which leads to neglect of pulses & millets. This also further affects agroclimatic cropping.
- Awareness about procurement and MSPs is low and also dues are not cleared in time.

Steps needed:

- As suggested by Shanta Kumar Committee:
 - restructuring of Food Corporation of India.
 - handover procurement to state govt. where there is strong procurement infra.

Diversification

→

→ Awareness about procurement process.

As

→ Adopt Price Deficiency Payment System.

Criteria

→ Equitable support prices for cereals & coarse grains and pulses.

Reduction

→ Development of transport & storage infra.

Procurement

These steps are necessary to

Remarks

ensure food security to people and income security to farmers & prevent food inflation.

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)

Oil spills are, where oil tankers leak oil into marine environment either due to some accident or fault in ship or through ship ballast discharge.

Recently a devastating oil spill occurred at Chennai due to accident of two container ships.

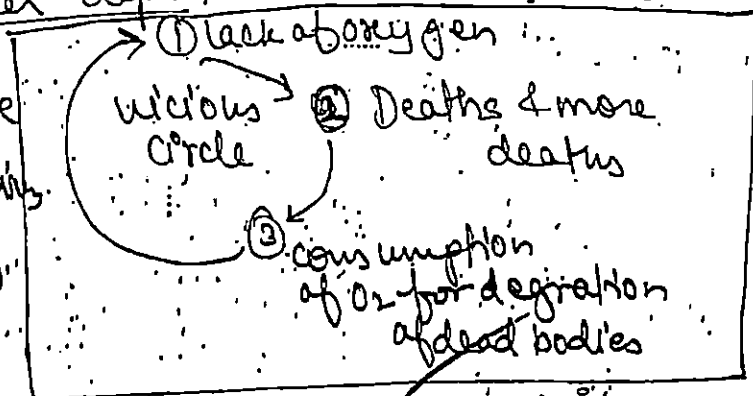
Impact on marine ecosystem:

→ The layer of oil stops oxygen supply to underwater organisms leading to deaths and further depletion due to their degradation.

→ Deprives large marine organisms of their prey.

→ Affects coral reefs by obstructing sunlight.

→ The fees of birds when covered with oil's



Remarks

obstruct their flight & lead to death due to starvation.

→ The hydrocarbon Inturn converts into muck & brown mouse which is toxic.

→ Affects coastal ecosystem by mixing of oil into marine sand → pollutes land areas & health of people.

Steps taken:

→ International Convention on Marine Oil Spills

→ Disaster Contingency Plan on Oil Spills - India

↳ However it loses out upon important aspect of prevention & ecological impact & focuses only on economic part.

→ Technologies like Oil Sapper

Steps to be taken:

→ Standard procedures and quick response by defining responsibilities.

→ Use of foam oil removers and boom barriers to prevent oil spill to shore area.

→ Bioremediation techniques like Oil Sapper & oil degrading bacteria.

Remarks

→ Chemical dispersants

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

Western Ghats extend from Southern Gujarat to Kerala along western coast of India.

Importance:

→ Geographical

- barrier to South West Monsoon → rains on western coast.

- important source of peninsular rivers.

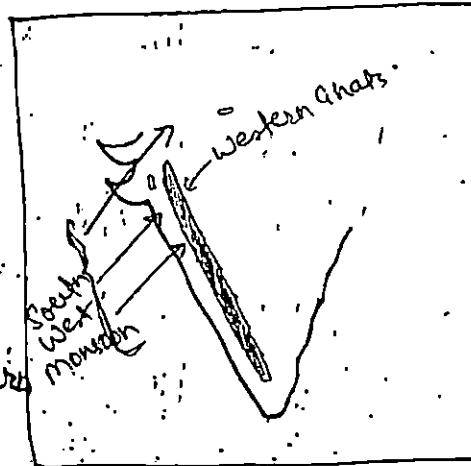
- divert upper branch of monsoon towards central India through pitch.

→ Ecological

- Biodiversity hotspot of the world in India.
- Most of the endemic species of plants & animals reside in Western Ghats.
- maintains environment & acts as carbon sink.

→ Economic

- livelihood of local population; Traditional medicines.



Remarks.

Kasturirangan Committee:

→ Declaration of Ecologically sensitive areas into 3-zones:

ESZ I - allow minor industrial & economic activities

ESZ II - moderate; only traditional forest rights & agriculture

ESZ III - high priority; no human activity

37.1
Go. Co

→ Participation of local community into decision making of demarcation of areas.

→ involve social engorgment organisation into conservation of Ghats

Steps by Govt

Positives

• new notification by Maharashtra govt to decide upon criteria of Ecologically sensitive zone

• reduction in mining

• afforestation drives

• taken up

• Compensatory Afforestation Act

Negatives

• Ecologically sensitive zones not yet demarcated

• violation of forest rights by legislative dilution of the act.

heavy
57
of
of
of

Remarks:

(57)

Q10. Poaching not only endangers 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 killing of wild animals for their skins, hides, ivory, fur, meat, ^{beams} ^{antlers} ^{horns} ^{hoofs} ^{claws} ^{tails} ^{bones} ^{skins} ^{hides} ^{ivory} ^{fur} ^{meat}.

Endangers the fauna - by reducing numbers, ^{maps} ^{profit} ^{maps}

of endangered species like tigers, elephants, rhinos ^{skins} ^{ivory}

Langurs for meat & skin.

• Affects prey population; destroys keystone species & balance of ecology.

Linkages to crimes:-

• Organised criminal gangs involved in smuggling of precious animal products

• terrorists in Himalayan areas or Jammu & Kashmir or nationalists & insurgents in Indian forests of North East - get substantial funding through smuggling.

• This affects peace & security as seen from eg. of Veerappan who ran large ivory ^{beet} ^{ant} ^{militia} ^{groups} smuggling.

Remarks

- it brings many youth into fold of smuggling or insurgency for want of employment.

International efforts

- International conventions against poaching like CITES which prevents trade in animals' parts.
- Many animals are declared Endangered and added into domestic laws like Wildlife Protection Act of India.
- IUCN (International Organisation for Conservation of Nature) works towards protection of such fauna.
- World Wildlife Fund, recent Global Panda Forum → conservation of specific faunal species.
- Raptor Convention on species of migratory birds for their conservation.

5/2 →
 Remarks

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

Elephant Census, organised recently, aims to measure elephant population, their regional distribution and check progress in their conservation efforts.

First ever all India elephant population estimate - 27,312

Impact:

- Regional count & comparison with previous data would help devise region specific strategies.
- Identify low performance & vulnerable areas and concentrate there.
- Reduce poaching & hunting
- Take health improvement measures.
- Provide ~~providing~~ required ecological services to elephant population.

Remarks

→ Transfer of elephants from one area to another for enhanced breeding, suitable climate availability.

~~Ans~~

→ Enhance forest cover in deforested elephant corridors.

6

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)

India can utilize in following way

- The workhorse PSLV has been one of the world's most trusted launch vehicle. Except recent failure, (September 2014) it has ~~not~~ launched many foreign satellites.
- The success of Mars Mission and the launch of 103 satellites at one go has enhanced credibility. Most of the 100 satellites belonged to countries like Canada, USA, France, Vietnam.
- Can provide launch services to countries like the South Asian & East Asians Vietnam, Indonesia who do not have own launch services.
- Competition to services like Arane launch station which was waiting.

Remarks

period of 5 years:

→ Navigation & satellite mapping:

Cartosat and Navic (IRIS) systems can provide more accurate positioning services to countries in Indian Ocean & African region.

South Asia satellite is another for the

region. Disaster management & early warning

services through communication satellites eg, for cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes.

Thus it is necessary to promote indigenous technology by research in space sector & provide commercial services & aid space diplomacy.

(5/2)

Remarks

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 is what society bears in process of manufacturing or providing of services or any other economic activity.

On the other hand, market price is paid by customer in market process of exchange. $\text{Social Cost} = \text{Mkt. Cost} + \text{Cost due to negative externalities}$

Social Cost	Market Cost of economic activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole society bears even if it doesn't consume. eg. displacement & loss of livelihood for tribals due to mining. Inform of livelihoods, environment loss, change in social structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> only the consumer. eg. only the buyer of mined products would pay market price. Tangible, Inform of money.

Remarks

Sources of energy & costs!

The non-renewable sources like hydrocarbons, coal etc have relatively low market cost and small gestation periods but their social & environmental cost is very high like pollution & health issues, loss to environment and livelihood of people due to displacement.

On the other hand, renewable sources like wind, solar etc. have higher tariffs / market prices relatively & longer gestation periods but significantly low social costs & positives, like environment & health protection, employment opportunities and parity.

The renewable sources prices are higher than thermal & ~~coal~~ non-renewables however recent bids of solar energy have

Remarks - -

reached as low as ₹4/unit.

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 is exchange of technological & research data in form of patents, manufacturing technology, copy rights, trade secrets, between two countries or organisations.

Eg. - ~~Sukhoi technology from Russia to India~~
 - Bullet train tech transfer from Japan to India.

Preconditions:

- Availability of basic infra for technology implementation.
- Availability of skilled manpower & research base for adoption. A well developed
- Testing & implementation need funds here IPR
 finances are necessary. scheme

Key components:

- There has to be a manufacturing base.

Remarks

- Existing technological & research base to adopt the technology.
- Geographical & climatic, economic & social feasibility of project in the destination country.
- Availability of capital & long term finance to test and implement the technology.

Equitable start

& benefits Technology transfer is important component in promoting indigenisation of technology & hence reduce import dependence. There has to be more domestic research as well as agreements for tech. transfer to promote manufacturing & research.

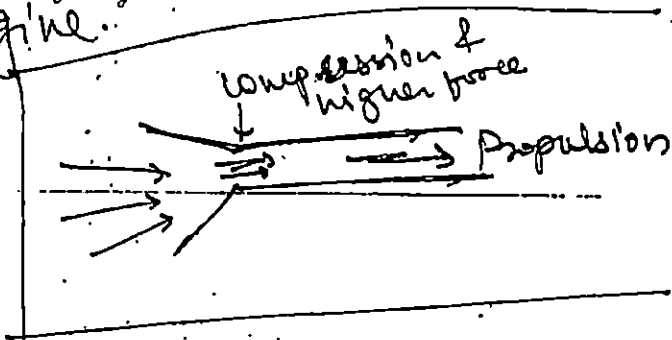
Remarks

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

Scramjet technology uses pressure of air to expand & compress and thus propel the engine.

Significance:

- uses less fuel.
- air propulsion breathing can be employed.
- faster & higher weight carrying capacity.



Challenges:

- High cost of development.
- Complex technology not available earlier with India.
- Existing rockets & launcher vehicles designed for earlier ramjet or other propulsion systems.

high specific impulse

limited by O₂ available
beyond atmosphere

Remarks

4/2

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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 gives extraordinary powers to armed forces in disturbed areas to shoot someone, search and arrest without warrant. And forces are immune from any action against their acts.

2016 SC judgement:

- All the killings would be investigated thus no blanket immunity.
- Rule of law upheld - everyone, whether criminal or common man, is subject to the law equally. jurisdiction of Criminal Court or Cdr.
- Democracy and transparency emphasised - continued to
operation of AFSPA shows failure of civil alleged excess
administration.

Need of AFSPA:

- High insurgent activity calls for extraordinary

Remarks

power to forces for action.

- It is needed to keep moral high of the forces in such disturbed areas.
- To break nexus between civilians and insurgents or terrorists, extraordinary powers are necessary.

Against AFSPA :

- It has not proved to be effective since its inception & insurgency continues unabated.
- violation of human rights of the people.
- Dignity of women violated under the name of AFSPA.
- Creates alienation in people and a constant feeling of fear.
- It shows failure of democratic process and civil administration in the area.

Thus even Justice Jeevan Reddy Commission called for repealing AFSPA and amendment to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

5/1 ✓ Need for review of Judgement :

→ In condition of insurgency, such crisis on AFSPA are unwarranted until new system is well in place. It is needed to keep action going and moral high of forces.

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)

Newer technologies like big data, online payments, through apps, mobiles, social media, face & biometrics recognition, ~~more more~~ are being adopted world over. Also the artificial intelligence is emerging area.

In this context, the use of personal data, biometric & demographic information, banking & financial details has highlighted the need of data security policy.

- Increased use of biometric info leaves people vulnerable to mass surveillance. eg. Aadhar
- DNA Profiling is being considered which security needs strong data security otherwise there is threat of social or caste profiling.

Remarks

- The recent breaches into Hitachi payments system show vulnerability of banking system & increased financial frauds. This calls for strong encryption & data security policy.
- Increased use of mobiles, social media, and resultant hacking incidences (like NAT website, twitter account of Congress).
- Women are more vulnerable to cyber crimes, eve teasing or life threats & abuses online by revealing data or morphing of pictures to defame. This calls for data security.

There was an attempt at encryption

policy which needs to be reconsidered and updation of cyber security policy 2015 is necessary. Prudent balance between privacy & national security would go a long way in this sense.

Remarks

Q18. Attack on vital assets like railway lines and security installments 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)

Recently, attacks on:

- i) rail lines - eg Lucknow, Chhattisgarh & recently West Bengal
- ii) Security establishments - eg Pathankot air base, Vaf military base, were seen & their occurrence is increasing

Security challenges to vital assets:

→ Military & air force bases - lack of security infra; surveillance; nearness to insurgent or terrorist bases.

→ Increased use of Improvised Explosive Devices in naxal areas of Chhattisgarh → destroy roads, security infra, vehicles, lines lost.

→ Transport Breaking up of rail tracks; bombing bridges in North East, use of VAVs in airports

cyber
attack
also

Remarks

→ Lack of surveillance infra, lapses of intelligence ~~data~~ or neglect of information as seen in Patankot attack.

Steps:

→ Improve intelligence network & cooperation between agencies.

→ Use of UAVs for surveillance.

→ Use of optical fibres to detect breakages in rail or sensitive roads or bridges.

→ Increased manual surveillance.

→ Integrated checkpoints at borders; laser walls.

→ Digital signalling in rail transport links.

→ Proactive guidelines on use of technologies like IEDs, UAVs.

4/2

Remarks

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 gained by illegitimate sources including tax evasion, disproportionate assets, benami properties, bribes.

Why attention?

- Huge proportion - Black or parallel economy is estimated to be ^{almost} equal to India's GDP.
- Source of funding to smuggling, terrorism.
- Dead capital - unused in own country.
- Tax evasion & resultant small tax base.
- Weirson of common people by inflation
eg. real estate prices ~~rose~~ due to benami properties.
result in corruption
inflation

Steps taken

- Demonetisation to curb black money & fake notes.

Remarks

- Benami Properties (Prevention of Transactions) Act.
- Income disclosure schemes.
- Linking of PAN & Aadhar card.
- Use of PAN card for gold transactions above a limit.
- Penalty on cash transactions above limit.
- Use of digital transactions to trace black

- money.
- Declaration of assets of public agencies.
- Tax reforms like GST, e-filing to curb tax evasion.

- KYC norms for P-notes.
 - Base Erosion & Profit Shifting Norms
- Steps needed:

- Promote digital transactions & move towards less cash economy.
- Use of big data analytics to detect tax evaders.

- Reduce tax terrorism & proactive taxation policy.

- Zero tolerance approach on corruption.

- Proper implementation of Benami Properties Act

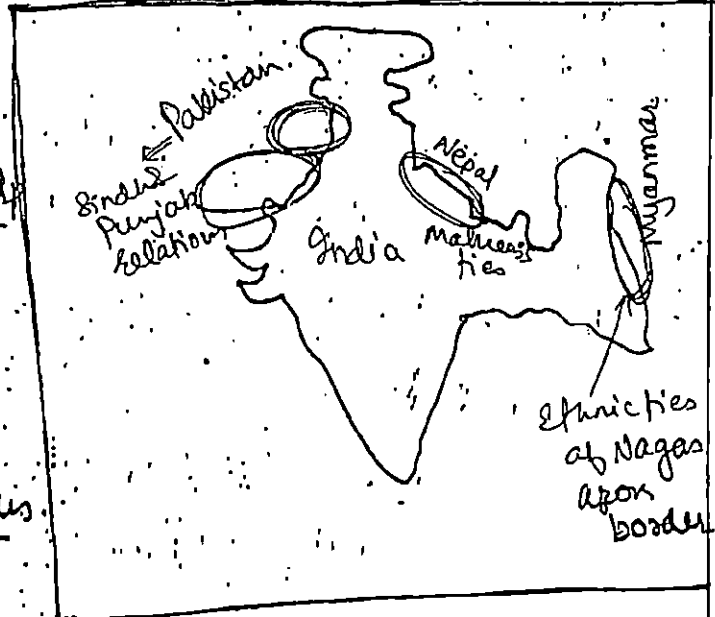
Remarks

Thus it is necessary to tackle this menace to ~~the~~ increase tax base & provide relief to common man & promote economic development.

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)

Challenges

→ Treaty of Friendship with Nepal due to ethnic & cultural relations with Madhesis & Tharus.



→ close cultural & family ties across Pakistani border in Sindh & Punjab.

→ Open Border Regime for 16 km inland between Myanmar & India. People of lands, relations across borders especially Naga.

→ These borders & open ports are sources of smuggling, contraband, Fake notes (FDCA), arms.

→ Also movement of Maoists & insurgents. Eg. Maoists attacked & moved to Myanmar in 2016 leading to Hot pursuit against NSCN-IM.

Remarks

NSCN-IM.

- Also demand of Indian support by Madhesis led to economic blockade on border strained relation with Nepal & obstacle in border management.
- Across Myanmar border, the head loads containing small weights cannot be checked. This promotes smuggling of arms & fake notes, outaband.

Steps needed:

- integrated check posts & surveillance.
- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management to be used → laser walls, heat sensors, night vision devices.
- Fencing vulnerable areas.
- Use of metal detectors, sniffers to prevent arms transfer.
- Provision identity cards to migrants across border.

5/10

Remarks