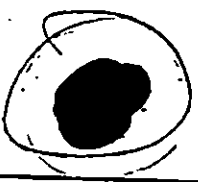
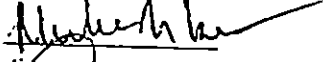
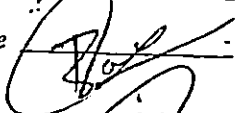



GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

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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1. Invigilator Signature 
2. Invigilator Signature 


Name Suraj Ganore
Roll No. _____
Mobile No. _____
Date 20/9/2017
Signature APhanore

Roll No. _____

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 government initiative with objectives

- promote manufacturing in country (25% GDP target)
- promote reforms for ease of doing business
- creates jobs
- invigorate economic activity in the country
- To make India a manufacturing hub

As number of areas are involved in objectives, it needs multiple areas focus eg:- skilling, infrastructure creation, which takes time, But programme has given boost to manufacturing and investment in India

eg:- India improved its rank on Ease of doing business index of world bank

ITs between
foreign industries
vs
defence sector

1/2

But
high NPAs
fessona

Remarks

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Remarks

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)

① protectionism — When countries promote ~~restriction~~ interest of domestic industries to save them from outside competition they use protectionist policy. by imposing tariffs, duties, policies that promote domestic ^{trade} ~~trade~~
eg: - National solar Mission - Domestic content requirement.

② Trade restrictive measures are —
means to restrict some trade — in goods or services
eg: - countries restrict trade in services — ~~not~~ movement of personnel. — Arbitrarily
Globalisation promoted removal of ^{domestic} ~~content~~ such practices. through WTO, FTA, etc. ^{requirements}
But with rising trend against globalisation these practices are being resorted to,
eg: - protectionist policies by USA.

→ Impact on world trade

- Reduced trade
- Trade only in allowed categories of goods and services
- Weakening of institutions like WTO which

Remarks

is mandated to promote world trade

- Impact on relationship between countries
- More disputes in WTO
- conflict in bilateral relations eg. - H1B visa issue between India and USA.
- countries try to find new way to promote bilateral interest - in case of trade it avoided conflict.
- eg. - US - China = trade relations - helped

Competitive
populations

developing
countries
suffer
more

Tradeable conflicts
Some countries would face ~~crisis~~ crisis of BOP whose imports are high but exports would decrease due to trade restrictions

Trade is important for promoting peace, reducing poverty and progress of world and with it in protectionism on there got affected.

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 action plan is government plan to implement - trade facilitation agreement (TFA) of WTO which India ratified

It would involve reforms in

- (i) custom's clearance mechanism
- (ii) Infrastructure for the same
- (iii) Training officials & use of technology

→ TFA & Impact on India: - TFAs move to promote global trade more effectively positively

- (i) Would promote ease of doing business - presently ind 131 on world bank report
- (ii) would attract more investment, creating jobs & growth
- (iii) Would increase government revenue - as investment increases
- (iv) private sector would benefit on competitiveness - reduced cost on clearance
- (v) Consumers - get low cost services, economic growth

Remarks

(i) With ~~in~~ increase in trade volume of India - would help India's soft power to grow.

Negative

(i) would require addition investment on
- new infrastructure
- Training, Technology installation
- Reforms:

(ii) May increase - import from developed countries - for the some these countries forced for TFA, impact of forex.

(iii) Uncertainty about impact of TFA - negative or positive.

(iv) Government lossing

Though there are some issues with TFA & its impact in long run it will boost ~~the~~ Indian & global trade - as India is beneficiary of globalisation - this would further help get dividends of the same

(M)

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)

Recent growth statistics shows India is growing at 5-6% rate, which is increasing monies of government.

This is contradictory with strong macroeconomic parameters. —

(i) Possible government policies for increasing growth — Make in India, Ease of doing business measures

(ii) Risk in Balance of payments

(iii) Reduced inflation

(iv) RBI reduced interest rates

lowest manufacturing growth ever

Reasons for this anomaly could be year

(i) After shock of demonetisation

(ii) Transition to GST

(iii) Rising bank NPA - affecting lending for investors

(iv) MoU are signed but actual investment not realising

(v) Stalled projects — (economic survey highlighted this issue)

Remarks

(V) slowdown in global demand.

(VI) protectionism of western countries.

Eg? - USA - America First.

Other than these these are issues which, when reformed would help growth.

(i) Labour Reforms - eg! - labour codes would help ease of doing business.

(ii) solve issue of NPA - by

- Recapitalise.
- consolidation of banks.
- better governance.

(iii) smooth transition to GST - address all possible challenges faced by people.

(iv) Speedy clearance - reduce bureaucratic hurdles.

(v) Co-operative federalism & competitive federalism to work for investment.

As India has challenges to remove poverty, improve infrastructure, growth is important, government is taking measures (above) for same.

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)

Price Deficiency Payment System (PDPS)

If farmer has to sell goods below MSP - the gap between MSP & market price would be given to farmer through DBT.

Why :-

- MSP has faced with many challenges
- (i) TO all farmers get benefits.
- (ii) ~~disent~~ Favours wheat & rice at cost of pulses -
- (iii) Populist policies :- keep increasing MSP
- (iv) FCI - Not able to stock - lack of infrastructure
- (v) Inflation - ^{won't require} ~~prevention~~
 while MSP was promoted for ^{redline} farmer vulnerability
Therefore, consumer good - it has mixed response - for some PDPS is advocated by NITI ayog.

→ Its impact on farmers:

Some of problems of farmers which are related to price support (MSP)

- Delay in payment

Remarks

- Small farmers not benefiting.
- soil degradation due to mono cropping
- Lack of market access
- Lack of continuous income

PDPS can help on these counts →

- as farmer would get paid the gap between MSP & market value through DBT → will benefit every farmer
 - Timely payments would help timely investment in agriculture
 - promote multiple cropping

But to be effective it needs to increase infrastructure

- connectivity of roads
- educate farmer on the smooth working of the system
- state level implementation

PDPS - along with measures for irrigation, credit, APMC reforms would help farmer welfare. Important for food security

But high fiscal burden

paying them not for efficiency

for efficiency

5

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 → sustainable growth of agriculture - climate, farmer, consumer friendly = Green revolution. Had some negative consequences eg:- only rich farmer benefited, soil degradation these would be tackled in Evergreen revolution.

Food security

environment sustainability

Evergreen Revolution

consumer health

organic farming

welfare of small landholder

productivity improvement in food crop and small landholder

To contemporary challenges of agriculture

- (i) soil degradation - due to excessive water use, chemical, pesticide, fertiliser
- (ii) consumer health affected by pesticide used agri products
- (iii) Impact of agriculture on climate change - green house gas, emissions

Remarks

- (12) Decreasing farmers income due to above issues - Farmer leaving agriculture
- (13) Lack of focus on horticulture, pulses & allied sectors.

This creates the need for evergreen revolution for benefiting all stakeholders

- (1) Food security - With rising population food shortage would be the issue.

- (2) Economic growth - Agriculture contribution stagnant - 2-3% → target 4%

(3) Employment - 50% population depends on agriculture but due to low productivity workers facing poverty

- (4) Inclusive growth - without agricultural growth it is not possible.

- (5) Climate change & its impact
 Green revolution is the solution to the present and future challenges of agriculture & it needs effective policy and participatory (farmers) implementation.

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)

Objectives of food grain procurement policy -

- Welfare of poor - PDS
- Welfare of farmer - MSP &
- control Inflation - open market operations.
- food security
- backup during disaster - drought

CACP → MSP → Farmer → FCI → PDS

→ Defects in procurement policy.

- (i) Coverage - only wheat, rice, coarse cereals included.
- (ii) Capacity - of FCI to procure, store, transport not efficient. *delay in supply of procurement plans*
- (iii) Warehouses - Are not functioning properly.
- (iv) High wastage of food - while poor are suffering from malnutrition.
- (v) Inflation - due to wastage, excess procurement - less availability in market. *Exclusion of state crops*
- (vi) Leakages in distribution.

These problems were also highlighted by Shanta Kumar committee

Remarks

- How it hampers growth of agriculture.
- Farmers don't get much benefit - only large farmers get benefit.
 - Wastage of food grain - wastage of water & other inputs.
 - procurement - doesn't allow market prices to rise to benefit farmers (small farmers - only sell in market).

→ Steps to be taken.

- (i) Reforms in FCI - to use modern technology
- (ii) Decentralised procurement - will allow benefits all farmers & reduce wastage.
- (iii) Alternate means like - food coupons

for poor, poor deficiency payment system (NIFT 0404) could be considered.

(iv) DBT - to reduce burden of procurement leakage, distribution etc

(v) Farmer awareness - about MSP policy

For these measures to be successful needs proactive initiatives of government participation of all stakeholders.

Remarks

(5/2)

Diversification of Agriculture
 Anticipation
 Redressal
 farmer

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 oil spill was noted near Tamil Nadu coast which damaged ecology in the near area.

Oil spill is spreading of oil over water. It mainly comes from damaged accident of ships containing oil.

Impact on Marine ecosystem.

(i) Fisheries - It decreasing sunlight penetration which damages marine life.

(ii) Water temperature - increases due to increase in carbon content & fire at times.

(iii) coastal vegetation, like corals get damaged.

(iv) Birds in areas get stuck in oil spill. ^{Significant threat to birds}

(v) coastal community - gets badly affected due to oil dirt spillings, also on coast.

(vi) Affects tourism.

Remarks

Measures to be taken.

① Disaster Management plan - to guide action during oil spill -

② Fixing responsibility on agencies - this was absent during recent oil spill

③ Aleat community - to take measures like avoid going in ocean

④ science and technology - like

oil zipper - such technology could

Bioremediation
 is still in the
 pilot project.

⑤ fixing accountability for mismanagement

⑥ Avoid accidents - effective traffic management, use RINSS.

As oil spill impacts ecology & economy, speedy action post oil spill & preventing measures pre-oil spill should be effected

Remarks

- 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)

IUCN has designated western ghats as biodiversity hotspots, they also enjoy status of UNESCO world heritage site (natural).

Wth ghats are located on western coast of india extending from Gujarat to Tamilnadu. They have endemic flora & fauna & medicinal plants.

→ Importance :-

- Tourism - attract tourists from India & world
- Ecological services - air purification, water purification,
- Livelihood - to tribals
 |
 to small agricultural communities.
- Monsoon - they stop monsoon winds which help rainfall in this region.
- Forest produce - Medicinal value, research value.

Remarks

Government constituted Kasturirangan committee to look into measures to be taken to protect and efficiently use resources of water, gtds

(i) geological sensitive areas - zonation -

37% of total area that line allow - economic activity like mining, agriculture etc.

(ii) Finance state government in decision making; ESA

complete ban mining in sensitive areas

(iv) calculate geological benefits w. gtds

steps taken

- due to opposition from state govt especially Kerala there is slow progress of implementation of recommendations

- central government directed states to implement these measures but no effective implementation

ready to stop ESA

(4)

Remarks

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 involves killing of wild fauna & trading its body parts.

→ Poaching and linkages to criminal activities, highly profitable business.

(i) organised crime - trade in teeth of elephants, red sanders, dolphin fish etc.

(ii) Poaching has been banned by national and international conventions

(iii) Terror Link - money generated by poaching also finds way in terror financing.

- Routes used by poachers - organised crime syndicates - used to infiltrate terrorist in country.

This poses a threat to peace and security - of environmental economy and society.

Remarks.

- Sustainable peace could be promoted when environment and humanity lives in balance.

→ International efforts

(i) CITES convention - which United countries against poaching & animal trafficking.

(ii) Bonn convention - which looks into control of organised trade in animal parts.

5

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 is counting of elephants in different states, to take measures for their conservation and protection.

Census - 27, 3/2 ^{first ever elephant}

→ Measures taken for elephant protection

(i) elephant corridor - to allow continuous

and free movement of elephants

(ii) project elephant - to promote

conservation, by tackling challenges of poaching, habitat loss etc.

(iii) Tackling Man-Animal conflict - by

generating awareness, using technology

(iv) Recently 4 eastern states - Orissa,

Jharkhand, W-Bengal, Bihar - took

initiative - regional strategy to

divide zones - and depending on

population of elephant and human

restrict, relocate & co-exist - these

will be implemented jointly

Remarks

(v) Fundamental duty to conserve & protect wild life.

(vi) Wildlife protection act

→ For part of this strategy

(i) India has seen rise in elephant population.

(ii) Issue of man-animal conflict - not tackled effectively.

(iii) Poaching - and trade in elephant parts is high.

(iv) Rail accidents - death of elephants.

due to fragmentation of habitat.

(v) Inbreeding - due to low space for elephants.

4

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)

Satellites having provided new area for social, economic, strategic benefits for India, most significantly economic benefits.

→ Commercial benefits.

(i) Launching foreign satellites -

as done by ISRO recently launched 111 satellites → this

(ii) ~~Allow~~ Building satellites for other countries.

(iii) allowing countries to use satellite for navigation, communication and ~~charging~~ charging for the same eg. - cartosat.

(iv) Joint collaboration for space exploration

this new avenue would generate economic activity in India would allow inflow of foreign capital & forex.

Remarks

To make this reality - India needs
to focus on -

- Infrastructure creation - which will
facilitate launch of satellite

More funding for SAT projects
and to ISRO.

skilling - focus on education of
SAT.

4 1/2

o.t. /
no global
satellite
launch
service
market

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)

① Social cost - Impact of any activity governmental, private, or group on society at large.

eg: - Investing in education and health for positive social cost - skilling, better productivity, knowledge economy

② Government projects - eg: - Dam building
 Social cost would - be displacement, employment loss etc

Term: Social Impact Assessment - Social cost = private cost + cost abson

② Market price/cost: - externalities of economic activity
 - is market value of a product at which it is bought/sold

- social cost is difficult to evaluate while economic cost is easy

eg: - economic value of installation of solar projects

- VNP - MDI calculates both economic & social value of growth

Remarks

Various sources of energy & cost		
	Market	Social
(i) Nuclear	High - Import of material equipment	High - Benefit - electricity - Jobs - displacement health impact in case of damage
(ii) Solar	Medium - cost is getting reduced	High - low pollution, cheap electricity, high GDP
(iii) Biomass	low - cheap, easily available	Medium - - some pollution issue - electricity
(iv) coal	Medium domestic availability, cheap	High Medium positive - electricity, cheap negative - pollution

Grid parity

- (i) coal energy - easy to connect to grid
- (ii) Nuclear - easy to connect to grid
- (iii) solar - due to fluctuations difficult to achieve grid parity

Remarks

5/2

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 → transfer or export of mechanism / procedure of manufacturing a product so that it can be produced by importing country domestically

eg: - Mig Rafal has some provisions of technology transfer (Indo-French) deal.

→ Necessary know how and preconditions

(i) That importing country won't sell this technology to third country

(ii) It involves transfer of use of technology by importing country

(iii) Cost of technology plus royalty for investment / innovation is recovered.

A well developed ZPR regime also

Countries are promoting innovation worldwide - to solve socio-economic issues faced by nations - this innovative technology is giving money / ~~any~~ income to countries, plus increasing

Remarks

their soft power

→ Key components for its success / failure

① capacity of importing country to manufacture same quality of equipment.

Analysis of capacity to utilise that technology.
markets, competition

Equitable sharing of benefit

②

Remarks

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

Scramjet is a supersonic engine which is used in space programmes to launch heavy vehicles/satellites.

- In traditional technology - spacecraft had to take oxygen supply with itself which increased its load and efficiency, cost.

- Scramjet engine uses oxygen supply from atmosphere - for combustion purpose - which reduces load of spacecraft.

- Thrust of scramjet engine is also high which could lift heavy satellites. (increase launch speed)

Challenges in adoption →

- It needs technology has high production and maintenance cost
- spacecraft needs timely ignition which more guaranteed in traditional techniques
- experimental stage of scramjet showed some shortcomings

Remarks

- In upper atmosphere where oxygen becomes rare it creates initial challenge for continuous supply.

high propulsion requirement

5

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)

2016 Judgment of Supreme Court directed government to enforce accountability of those found misusing AFSPA -
 eg:- encounter killing.

Supreme court asked to form a committee to investigate such encounters in areas where AFSPA is applicable and punish guilty.

Importance of SC judgment is that it tried to balance between fundamental rights of citizen and need for security of nation. ^{jurisdiction} ^{over} ^{cases of} ^{alleg.} ^{crimes}

→ Need of AFSPA - Act provides for immunity to law enforcement agencies (Armed Forces) from investigation for their actions.

- Allow search & seizure without warrant

Need

- To effectively deal with internal security threat eg:- insurgency in

Remarks

North-east, J&K

- To protect armed forces for their work for national cause.
- As it is difficult to distinguish between enemy and civilians in civil areas - Forces should raise their powers
- Help protect fundamental rights of other citizens. - civilians. ✓

Examples
of
powers
of
armed
forces

Need for Review (was highlighted by Jeevan Reddy committee)

- Misuse of powers. - violation of human rights.
- AFSPA has become hurdle for peace and development eg. - North east.
- Lack of accountable. - after misuse of act.
- It has not able to eliminate insurgency even after so many years.
- supreme courts also had directed for the same.
- emotional integration of people in north-east, J&K. ✓

Remarks

STN

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)

With more wired a nation it faces more security threat from cyber attacks which has socio-economic-political-security impact.

Also with data becoming more important is age of information and its protection - to protect citizen rights has become necessity.

Need for data security policy

(i) Right to privacy - protect citizens rights including right to life.

(ii) promote better encryption standards ^{Examples} Standards
 from private service providers to protect citizens information

(iii) Allow government agencies to use security data ^{Network} during for national interest concern

(iv) Allow balanced use of data/citizen information to promote welfare and protect privacy

Remarks

- ④ To hold those accountable - who breached laws.
- ⑤ would build trust of users on technological equipment
- ⑥ Would ^{help} promote government programmes like Digital India & its success.
- ⑦ To provide for when and who can access data.

Informational technology has its advantages and disadvantages, country like India could maximise former for socio-economic development, and minimise latter by having effective data security policy.

⑥

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 face? What effective steps must be taken to tackle such challenges? (12.5 Marks)

Railways and security installations are important for Indian economy, security, society - and by ability to attack these installations - terrorist try to show their strength.

→ security challenges to vital assets

(i) Direct attack - eg:- Pathankot

(ii) Cyber warfare - by hacking critical cyber infrastructure eg:- Nuclear plants

(iii) Sleeper cells - can be used to explode near vital assets eg:- Metro, railway

(iv) Damage through air - using drones or crashing plane hijacked as done in 9/11 US attack.

→ steps to be taken.

(i) Intelligence - network must be strengthened & speedy co-ordination

Remarks

and action between agencies

(ii) NATARJD - for collecting intelligence data and disseminating to different agencies

(iii) capacity building of security forces - by training and equipping in new technological advancements eg:- GPS tracking, thermal detection goggles.

(iv) Improve capacity of police - so that threat would be detected and minimised at first level.

(v) cyber security measures - high encryption standards, data security policy

(vi) Effective border management - to check infiltration

(vii) check link between black money & terror financing.

(viii) Increase awareness among people about security threats & protocol to follow in emergency

(6)

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 refers to money earned through illegal means eg:- tax evasion, corruption

Government is attacking this issue because it has multiple effects (negatively) on India, ~~for~~ for same reason it has gained attention of policy makers

(i) economic

- It reduces economic growth by creating obstruction to investment
- Reduces productivity of people - as easy way to earn are found out
- obstacles to ease of doing business

(ii) social

- Moral degradation of society
- money for welfare of people siphoned off - leads to poverty

(iii) political

- it promotes unethical & corrupt politics eg:- black money used to fund parties

(iv) International - affects relations with

Remarks

Other countries eg: - Bofors scam.

→ steps taken

- (I) Demonetisation -
- (II) GST - would promote - more tax compliance
- (III) Amendment to Prevention of Corruption Act
 - to punish bribe giver.
 - strict punishment
- (IV) Real Estate regulation act
- (V) electoral bonds, 2000 limit for cash donation to political parties
- (VI) Benami transaction Act
- (VII) Whistleblower protection Act

→ Additional steps needed

- (I) Political
 - Apply RTI to political parties
 - at limit: funds from can be received by a party
 - powers to election commission for some
- (II) Administrative
 - promote transparency
 - Reduce discretion
- (III) Societal
 - value education
 - Awareness / literacy
 - empower people - etc.
- (IV) Economic
 - bidding of government projects
 - Reduce Inspector Pay

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)

Efficient Border Management is important for India's internal security and socio-economic progress, especially looking at socio-cultural-historical-geographical factors which India face

① close cultural affinity - this allows

antirational elements to find safe heavens

- difficulty for law enforcement agencies to find out such elements

eg:- Indo-Myanmar border - people from both sides have close cultural links

② Historical linkages -

- this creates difficulty in identifying the good nationals and antirational

eg:- Pok and JAK

- West Bengal and Bangladesh

③ Geography

① Forest areas - especially in North East India creates difficult in patrolling, constructing infrastructure

Remarks

(ii) Riverine border - ~~But~~ Indo-Bangladesh border - difficult to fence,

patrol.

(iii) Mountainous terrain - India-China

border - difficulty in marking & patrolling.

(iv) Desert - India-Pakistan border in Rajasthan.

(v) Marshy land - India-Pakistan in Gujarat sector

(vi) Huge coast line

At same time these factors have also facilitated border management

(i) Geography acts as natural barrier for invasions

(ii) close cultural ties could be promoted to promote better relations in two countries (soft power)

(iii) Historical linkages would help find common interest and promote peace

6

Remarks