UNIT - V

Emigration / Immigration

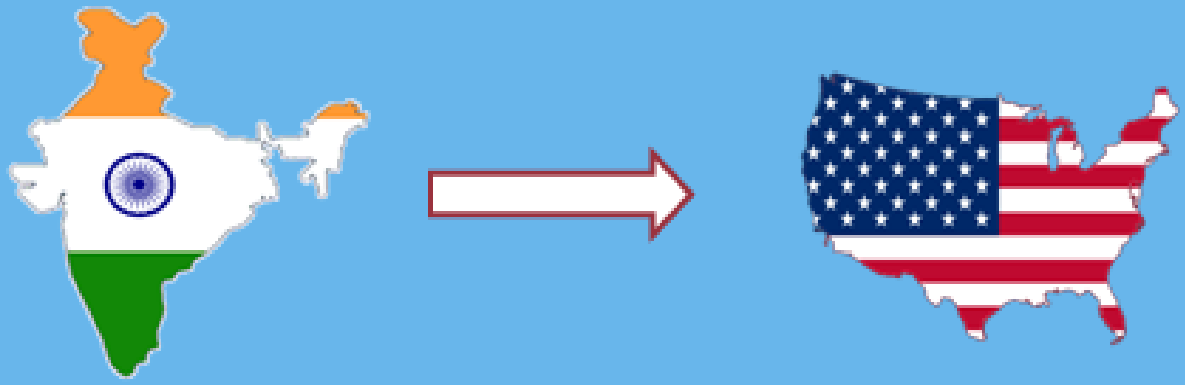
Emigrate (Exit)

Immigrate (Into)

Emigrate v/s Immigrate

- When we leave ***from*** a place it is called Emigration.
- When we come ***to*** a place it is called Immigration.

We always *emigrate from* and *immigrate to* a place.



Emigration *from* India

Immigration *to* the U.S.A

Emigrate vs Immigrate

VocabPage

Emigrate

/ˈemɪgreɪt/

to leave a country in order to live permanently in another:

My grandparents emigrated from Europe to America.
They are planning to emigrate to Norway.
His ancestors emigrated from Ireland.

VocabularyPage.com

Immigrate

/ˈɪmɪgreɪt/

to come to a different country in order to live there permanently:

My parents immigrated to Russia just before I was born.
Many people immigrate to other countries for freedom.
Nearly 5000 people immigrated to this region.

Emigrants vs. Immigrants

- Emigrant
  - A person who leaves a country
  - Exits
- Immigrant
  - A person who settles in a new country
  - Into

Emigration

- The Passport Control desk which is in the ‘Departure’ side of an Airport
- Emigration form to be filled while leaving out of a country
- Includes – Name, Surname, Passport No, Expiry date, Purpose of Travel, Address for Communication etc.,

Immigration

- The Passport Control desk which is in the ‘Arrival’ side of an Airport
- Immigration form to be filled while coming into a country
- Includes – Name, Surname, Passport No, Expiry date, Purpose of Visit, Address of Stay, Date of Return etc.,

Customs Duty

Introduction

- The Customs Act was formulated in 1962 to prevent illegal imports and exports of goods. Besides, all imports are sought to be subject to a duty with a view to affording protection to indigenous industries as well as to keep the imports to the minimum in the interests of securing the exchange rate of Indian currency.

- The levy and the rate of customs duty in India are governed by the Customs Act 1962 and the Customs Tariff Act 1975. Imported goods in India attract basic customs duty, additional customs duty and education cess.

Customs duty on Imports and Exports

- Customs duty is on imports into India and export out of India. Section 12 of Customs Act, often called *charging section*, provides that duties of customs shall be levied at such rates as may be specified under ‘The Customs Tariff Act, 1975', or any other law for the time being in force, ***on goods imported into, or exported from, India***.

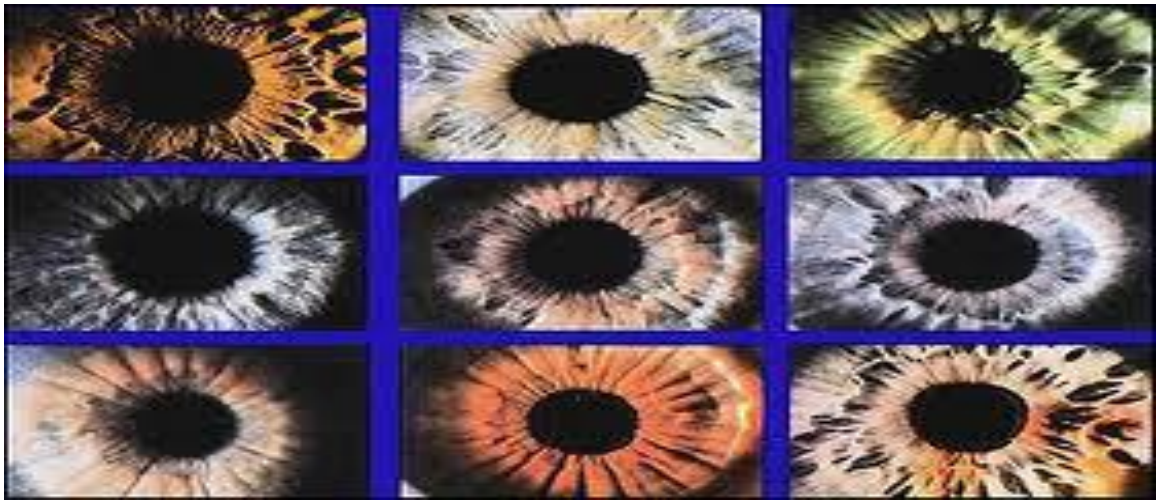
Basic Customs Duty

- All goods **imported** into India are chargeable to a duty under **Customs Act, 1962** .
- The rates of this duty, popularly known as basic customs duty, are indicated in the First Schedule of the **Customs Tariff Act, 1975** as amended from time to time under **Finance** Acts.
- The duty may be fixed on ad -valorem basis or specific rate basis.
- The duty may be a percentage of the value of the goods or at a specific rate.
- The Central Government has the power to reduce or exempt any good from these duties.

Export Duties

- Under Customs Act, 1962, goods exported from India are chargeable to export duty.
- The items on which export duty is chargeable and the rate at which the duty is levied are given in the customs tariff act,1975 as amended from time to time under Finance Acts.
- However, the Government has emergency powers to change the duty rates and levy fresh export duty depending on the circumstances.

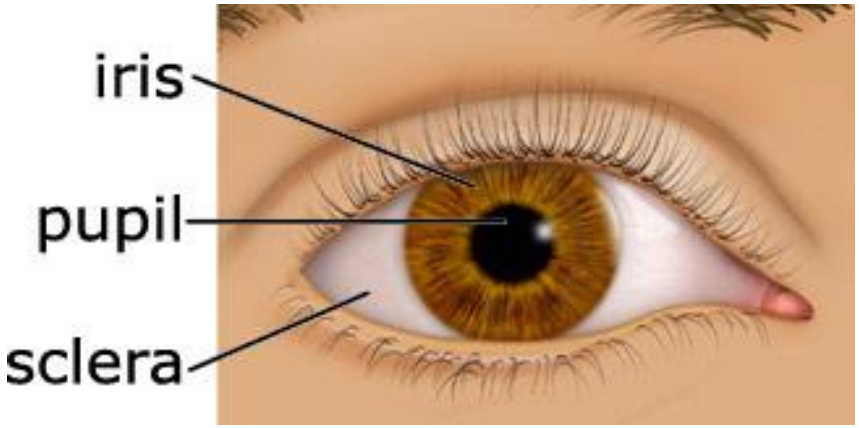
EYE SCANNING
(IRIS RECOGNITION SYSTEM)



Introduction

- A method of biometric identification and authentication that use pattern-recognition techniques based on high resolution images of the irises of an individual's eyes .

- The colored ring around the pupil of the eye is called the Iris

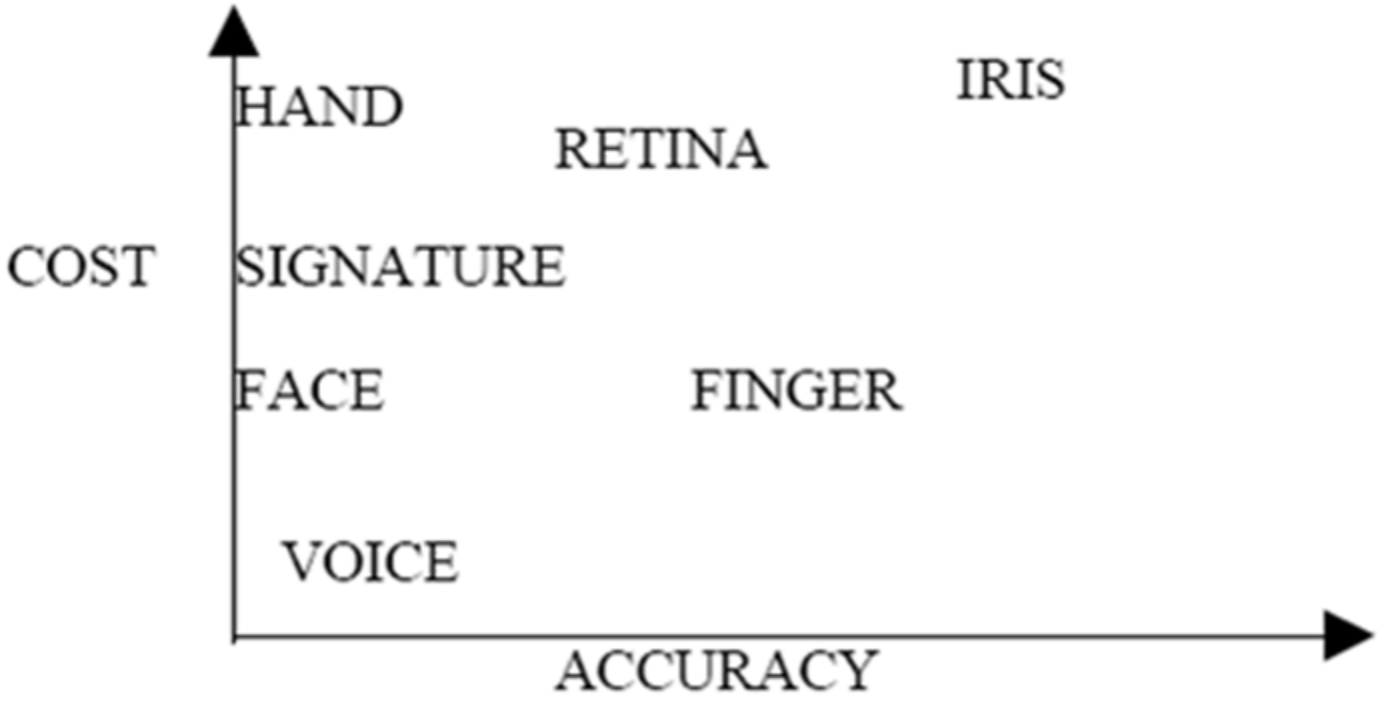


- It is considered to be the most accurate biometric technology available today.

Why Iris Recognition?

- ✓ Externally visible & highly protected organ.
- ✓ Unique patterns
- ✓ Not genetically connected unlike eye color.
- ✓ Stable with age
- ✓ Impossible to alter surgically
- ✓ Living Password (Cannot be forgotten or copied)
- ✓ Works on blind person.
- ✓ User needs not to touch appliances.
- ✓ Accurate, faster, & supports large data base.

Why Iris Recognition?



Comparison between cost and accuracy

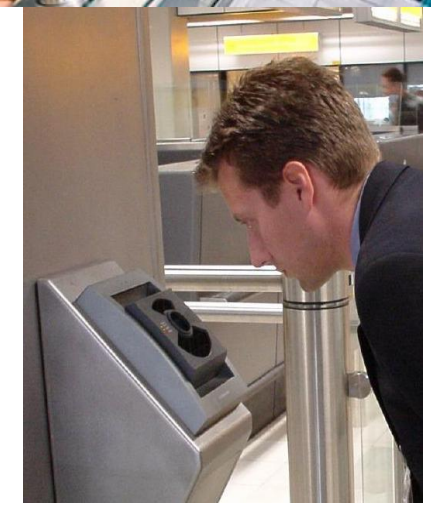
Applications

- Airports (Collect user date)
- Anti-terrorism (Suspect screening at airports)
- ATMs
- Computer login
- National Border Controls
- Aadhar Cards & Driving licenses
- Credit-card authentication
- Secure financial transaction (e-commerce, banking).
- Internet security, control of access to privileged information.

Methods Of IRIS Recognition System

Two Types

- **Active**
- **Passive**



•The active Iris system requires that a user be anywhere from six to fourteen inches away from the camera.

•The passive system allows the user to be anywhere from one to three feet away from the camera that locates the focus on the iris.

Pros Cons

- ✓ Highly accurate & easy
- ✓ Fast
- ✓ Needs some developments
- ✓ Experiments are going on
- ✓ Will become day to day technology very soon

- ✓ Accuracy changes with user's height ,illumination, Image quality etc.
- ✓ Person needs to be still, difficult to scan if not co-operated.
- ✓ Risk of fake Iris lenses.
- ✓ Alcohol consumption causes deformation in Iris pattern
- ✓ Expensive .

Frisking, Electronic Security Check, Thermal Imaging Cameras

Frisking

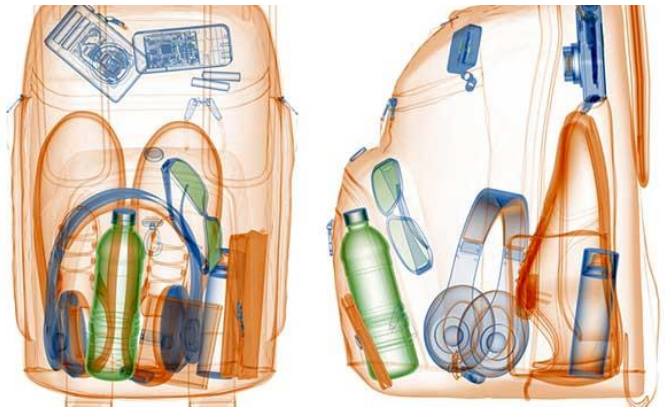
- **Frisking** is the process of searching of a person's outer clothing in a search for hidden weapons, drugs, or other items.

- Can be done manually (or) using scanners

Purpose & Methods of Frisking

- For the safety & security of everyone
- BODY SEARCH AND BAG SEARCH of Passengers upon <u>EXIT</u>.
- <u>FRISK WELL. SEARCH WELL.</u>
- Deputize a female employee to frisk female Passengers.
- Employees USE EMPLOYEE GATE ONLY.

X-Ray Baggage Scanner



Electronic Security Check

- Electronic security check utilizes two technologies to capture images of air travellers - backscatter x-ray technology and millimetre wave technology.

- A passenger is scanned by sending a single high energy x-ray beam rapidly over them


Scan
Scan
Clear
smiths
smiths
smiths
A41

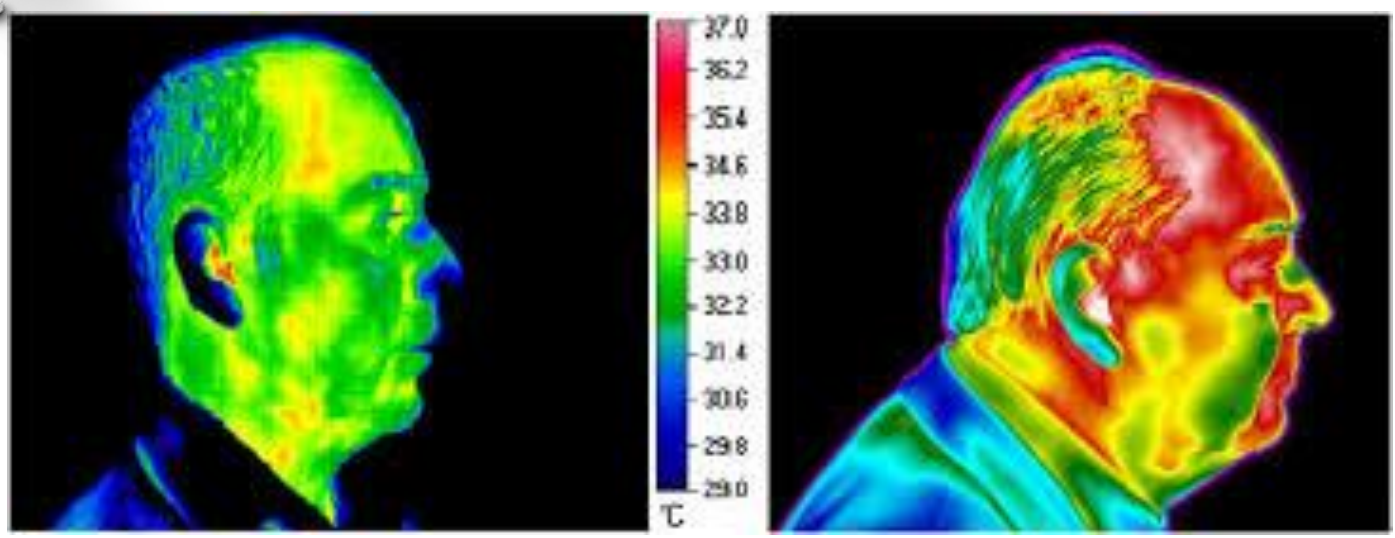
Thermal Imaging Cameras

- A thermal imaging camera (known as a TIC) is a type of thermo-graphic camera.

- These devices translate thermal energy (heat) into visible light in order to analyse a particular object or scene.

- A special lens emits the Infra-Red light on the objects/human beings. The focused light is scanned by a phased array of infrared-detector elements. The detector elements create a very detailed temperature pattern called a thermogram.

TIC’s



Applications of Thermal Cameras

- Government & Defence
- Industrial
- Public Safety & Transportation
- Security
- Professional Tools
- Research & Development
- Marine
- Home & Outdoor