

2010

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ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate Mitralakshmi Mahapatra

Test Code Test-5

Subject GS-Test-5

Registration No.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name , Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table. especially for him/her.
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his /her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions. given be the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However , he /she is allowed to take away the question paper.

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Total Marks Obtained

Remarks :

Signature of Examiner

1 a) The civil nuclear co-operation between India and France is in many a ways a land mark agreement because it ended 16 years of nuclear supply fuel exclusion imposed on India by NSG. Secondly, it is the first time that the ~~is~~ a member of the NSG has signed up the nuclear agreement treaty with a country (India) not signatory of NPT. Thirdly, it is the first such agreement that India has been entering with a member of NSG since Indo-US nuclear deal.

The various ~~agreements~~ facets of this agreement include :

- (a) India will get nuclear fuel for civilian use.
- (b) Technology towards maintenance of civil plants
- (c) Technology towards total fuel cycle management
- (d) Technology towards prevention of radiation and environment protection from the perspective of nuclear radiation.
- (e) Nuclear waste disposal technology.

It has great impact on India's quest towards energy security and sustainable development because: with the dwindling of fossil fuel and the variability of oil price, the need is to diversify energy scenario. So one such attempt is the reliance on nuclear energy, which has great potential in India. But due to lack of uranium and other high grade fuel resources nuclear power is not well developed. With this agreement, Indian civil nuclear plants will be able to receive enough quality and quantity of fuel which will solve energy crisis to large extent.

Question No.
(प्रश्न संख्या)

2(a)

The G-8 summit held in L' Aquilla has far reaching importance in terms of political significance, trade related issues and the climate concern.

Political significance:-

(i) The G-8 for the first time acknowledged the importance of emerging economies like India, Brazil, Turkey, South Africa, China and Mexico. G-8 asked for global governance with multi-lateral treaties.

(ii) The G-8 has acknowledged the importance of developing countries in combatting the present financial crisis by reorganizing the IMF, increasing its corpus, and democratization of financial organization.

(iii) It also discussed the H1N1 issue and its pandemic nature.

Trade related issues:-

G-8 called for speedy solution to the Doha agreement. It also asked for appropriate measure for the NAMA regulation of WTO.

Climate concern:-

G-8 countries acknowledged the climate issues and decided to cut the emission levels substantially by 2050. ~~whereas the developed countries G-8 group~~

Besides, the above issues like Korean missile crisis, ~~and~~ Afghanistan, denuclearization of Korean peninsula and South Africa's aid to the African countries also discussed. one of the major outcome is G-8 prevented India from getting

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Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) grade of nuclear fuel to India under Indo-US nuclear deal. In the present day the 2009 C-8 summit was important for the acknowledgement of the role of non C-8 countries in cont. development.

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2 < b > SAARC is the acronym for South Asian Association for Regional co-operation. It is the association for regional co-operation for 8 countries of South Asia including: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan.

The major outcome of the SAARC summit held recently is:

- energy security :- development of hydro-electric potential and other ~~non~~ renewable energy sources for energy security.
- climate issue :- More reliance in clean energy ~~fuel~~ sources and discussion about CDM mechanism.
- creation of a SAARC development fund (SDF) :- For ~~impress~~ creation of a fund to assist in development work in the region.
- fight against terrorism :- concrete action against the terrorism through the suppression of terrorism act of the SAARC charter.
- food security :- steps towards development of agriculture through improved agricultural seed, irrigation, fertilizer to meet the demands of food in the region.

SAARC as a regional organization has performed

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- quite commendably despite the diverse and fragmented polity in the South Asian region.
- 3 a) Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
This is a government of India initiative to provide electricity connectivity to every village. It is a part of Bharat Nirman scheme. This is a centrally funded scheme.
- b) National old age pension scheme :-
This is a scheme to provide assistance to the persons above the 65 years of age who don't have any substantial income. The pension amount provided is Rs 75/- per month.
- c) Yashpal committee :-
A committee set up for studying the higher education system in India. The various proposals include inter alia creation of a single regulatory authority authority of council of higher education and research and recommending the expansion of IITs to full pledged universities.
- d) Swayamriddha and Swadhar :-
Swayamriddha scheme is for empowerment of women through self employment. Swadhar scheme is for women who are destitute and live in precarious conditions especially in religious places like Nashi and Brindaban.
- e) Forest right act :-
This act provides the tribals as well as the non-tribals who depend on the forest for their

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livelihood to have the possession of minor forest products.

f) Gender budgeting :-

In the budgeting the various outlays will be segregated based on gender lines. This will act as an indicator of how government is spending for the upliftment of woman.

g) Raghuwam committee :-

This committee was set up to study the practice of ragging in educational institutes. It recommended a holistic approach from all spheres: student, educational institute, parents and civil society to thwart the menace of ragging.

h) Sethu Samudham project :-

A project to connect the palk strait through to the gulf of Mannar. This is controversial because it is planned to dig through the Adam's bridge thought to be the Ram setu.

i) Objective of national knowledge commission :-

National knowledge commission was conceived under the chairmanship of Sam Pitroda to provide for improvement of education, creation of a knowledge pool and creation of an independent regulatory authority to regularize education.

j) Right to education act :-

This has been added as a fundamental right under article 21. This has been recommended by National knowledge commission.

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- k) Accelerated irrigation benefit program (AIBP):
A government of India scheme to provide increased irrigation for agriculture. This has become a part of Bharat Nirman scheme.
- l) Rasthya swasthya bima yojana:-
→ A health insurance scheme to families below BPL
→ Rs. 30,000 insurance
→ A smart card will be provided upon the charge of Rs 30 registration fee
→ covers many operational expenditure in a number of selected hospitals: govt. and private.
- m) National disaster management Authority:-
The nodal agency to help in convergence of various executive activities during the time of natural or other disasters. Involved all four activities of: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- n) National judicial council:-
→ To analyse the issues of complaint against judicial authority.
→ The membership include CJI, two senior judges of the Supreme court and two judges chief justices of high courts.
- o) Ultra mega power projects:-
→ They are power projects of 4000 MW capacity.
→ Government of India has taken up the scheme of building 14 such power projects.

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4) Police reforms are necessary in India because firstly, the police organization is based on the archaic 1861 police act which is not suitable for the newer forms of crime like cyber crime etc. Secondly, the ~~prob~~ there is no provisions for complaint against the misdeeds of police personnel as recent studies have showed custodial crimes, custodial rape etc. Thirdly, the internal personnel policy is not very convincing which is affecting the police force efficiency. And finally, the police is perceived as something alien to the public.

Soli Sorajee committee has provided the following recommendation:

- (a) Separation of crime investigation and law and order administration.
- (b) Fixed tenure of the DSP
- (c) A state police complaint authority for looking into the complaints against SP and district complaint authority for looking into complaints against DSP and officers below the rank.
- (d) Police should be equipped with tackling the cyber crimes, electronic crimes etc.
- (e) Police personnel should be given compulsory one day off in a week, fixed duty time, office automation.
- (f) Fine for illegal confinement.
- (g) Formation of a national bureau of crime investigation.

Soli Sorajee committee has given subtle recommendation for modernization and better organization of police forces.

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5 b) The world development report 2009 has been titled as Reshaping economic geography. The report asks for geographic concentration of economic development and economic integration of people.

The present drive towards economic development adopted by the developing countries is to spread out the economic development through out the geography. This has resulted in balanced growth but has not been very successful.

The best path of development would be concentrating developing activities in economically and geographically viable places. Then the policy decision should be economic-integration. The geographies should be local level-national level and international level.

This will result in unbalanced development but development, nevertheless will be inclusive. The government plays a major role in mobilizing people towards economic development. The above idea is based on Paul Krugman's idea of economic theory.

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5 c)

Q. Food crisis means shortage of food. The causes of food crisis include:

- (i) The drive towards increased ^{cultivation of} bio-fuel producing plants ~~and~~ in lands earlier used for food grains.
- (ii) continuous drought in the rice producing areas of Australia.
- (iii) ~~the~~ irregular rains in the Eastern European countries have affected the wheat production.
- (iv) Floods have wiped out agricultural farms in Korea.
- (v) New and drug resistant fungal attack to the wheat in Africa and Asia.
- (vi) changing diet pattern in countries like India and China.

The above reasons add to the food crisis all over the world.

Impacts:-

This has increased the level of hunger and starvation level all over the world. This has become the major issue in the developed and developing countries alike. Various forums including the G-8, ASEM, SAARC, SCO and UN have taken various measures to solve the food crisis by improving agriculture productivity.

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6 a) Role of NRI in India's progress :-

NRI's have contributed immensely to the development of India by foreign direct investments and institutional investments in Indian business concerns.

b) ~~How~~ NRI's can be attracted to invest in India by providing various protection measures like FIPB (foreign investment protection board) and through ways of FDI's and FII's.

c) Pravari Bharatiya Divas is an event to attract the NRI's to India to and also to make them aware of various opportunities available in India in terms of investment opportunities.

d) (i) Prof. C.K. Prahalad :- 1. Winner of Pravari Bharatiya Divas
2. Famous management guru
3. Management analyst

(ii) Ram Lakshmi :-

1. Winner of Pravari Bharatiya award
2. Founder of Netherlands India chamber of commerce.
3. Founder of Mahatma Gandhi foundation.

e) Pravari Bharatiya Divas 2009 aims at engaging the Indian diaspora in providing investment in India.

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7 a) 123 agreement :-

It is related to the Indo-US nuclear deal signed under the article 123 of the USA government nuclear policy. It allows India to have access to the nuclear fuel from US and NSC despite being a non-signatory to NPT.

b) Malabar 2009 :- This is a joint naval exercise between the USA, Indian Navy and Japanese naval self defence force on the Japan coast.

c) UNIDO :-

→ stands for united nations industrial development organization.
→ looks into the matters of industrial development in the developing countries.

d) ITU :-

→ stands for international telecom union earlier known as the international telegraph union.
→ regulates the international telecom connectivity.

e) IFAD :-

→ stands for international fund for agriculture
→ It studies incidence of poverty and hunger in developing countries.

f) Objectives of UNCTAD :-

→ stands for United nations committee on trade and agriculture development.
→ looks for promotion of trade in developing countries.

g) Treaty of Lisbon :-

This treaty aims to bring about change in the working of the EU by providing facility for qualified voting.

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h) Swine flu:-

- A genetically variant strand of the influenza A virus commonly known as H1N1 virus, spreads like normal flu
- As no medication was available it has reached pandemic proportions.

i) Washington consensus:-

This denotes the ten point agreement plan for all the international financial institutions indicated in the Washington for funding the development programs in developing countries.

j) Georgia crisis:-

- Russian army entered Georgia in retaliation of the Georgian military operations in South Ossetia.
- This is a crisis because Georgia is in the process of being a member of Nato.

k) G8+5 group:-

This includes the traditional group 8 countries and the countries like China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico. It became important because G8 ~~agreed~~ to acknowledge the importance of developing countries in world order.

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l) Objective of BRIC :-

- includes countries like Brazil, Russia, India and China.
- objective is to create a multi-polar world and enhancing the importance of developing countries in the world socio-economic and political scenario.

m) Bhuvan :- It is a government of India initiative to create the imaging of the earth from photos from satellite. It is an Indian competition to Google Earth.

n) IPCC :-

- stands for Intergovernmental
- stands for Intergovernmental panel for climate change
- It understands socio-economic, scientific and technical issues of man made disaster damage to climate.

o) Prithvi Air defence exercise :-

This provides a missile defence system for the sensitive cities in India. It contains interceptor missiles of the Prithvi variant model.

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8 a)

The new world order and India's position therein can be studied from the following grounds:

<a> political influence :-

It is the largest and one of the most successful democracies in the world. India has actively taken part in various international political blocks. To name a few, India is an active member of G5, G20, BRIC, SAARC and NAM; also has observer status in SCO and ASEAN. India's ~~international~~ presence in the international forums has been credible and that's why India has been demanding a seat in the UN Security Council.

 economic influence :-

India has a major role to play in the present economic crisis because of its large economy which has shown 7% positive growth. As a member of G8+5 India has called for reforms and democratization of IMF. India's economic might is evident when various Indian business concerns are on a buying spree world wide; for example Tata buying Corus, Jaguar and Land-Rover, Mittal buying Arcelor etc.

<c> Miscellaneous issues :-

- (i) Despite being a non-signatory to NPT, India became the first country to get a waiver from NSG and can receive nuclear fuel and nuclear technology.
- (ii) India's fight against terrorism has been accepted by developed nations.

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(iii) India has a very strong defence force and has strengthened its capacity by having joint military exercises with powers like the USA, China and Japan.

(iv) India has been the spokesperson of developing countries in the wake of climate change issues and also agricultural trade tariff issues in the Doha round talks of WTO.

The world now is going to be a multi-polar one with the developing countries playing a major role (accepted by us also). In this changed scenario India has a major role to play.

9 a) IPC 377 is the article 377 of Indian Penal Code which forbids the unnatural sex between man, woman and animal. This article makes sodomy a criminal offence with life sentence and monetary fine. This provision is a deterrent towards ~~sex~~ same sex relationships.

This was in news recently because Delhi High Court decriminalized the same sex relationship. But this has been criticised by various religious groups including Hindu, Muslims and Christian ~~how~~ religious groups have criticized this provision being against religious provisions.

Decriminalization of IPC 377 has been done on the plea of violation of fundamental rights of equality (art. 14) and freedom (art. 21). Decriminalization of IPC 377 does not mean scrapping it altogether because it is the only provision in

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IPC cases related to child abuse are dealt with. Recently the government has asked the Supreme Court to clear the legal issues regarding the IPC 377 and related controversy.

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b) Government has taken up the following schemes for the empowerment of women.

(a) Swabalamban :- This scheme is designed to provide self-employment opportunities to women.

(b) Swayamsiddha :- This scheme aims at holistic development of woman by empowering them in various spheres and also providing sustainable self-employment opportunities on the modality of SHGs.

(c) Swashakti :- This scheme aims at the capacity building of woman by training.

(d) Swadhar :- Provides financial aid to woman in difficult conditions especially in religious places like Nashi and Brindaban.

(e) Dhana Karmi scheme :- The family of a girl child will be provided substantial amount of fund on certain meeting certain conditions like birth registration, total immunization, education and delay in marriage. This also provides 1 lakh security deposit to the girl child.

(f) Prerana scheme :- This scheme aims at educating the girl child and delaying the marriage age.

Besides, certain state governments have also instituted many programs. Under the aegis of National Social Assistance Program the government

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has been providing National family benefit scheme and national maternal benefit scheme. For increased political representation of women seats have been reserved in the local government bodies and woman's cell is introduced in Rajyasabha. The government of India has also instituted three "stree shakti awards" to be given each year. Government is laying the idea of gender budgeting. So government has taken many initiatives for woman development.

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1 b)

Ethnic problem in Sri Lanka is the ethnic clash between the Tamil minorities under the militant LTTE and the government of Sri Lanka.

Back ground of the conflict :-

The Tamils in Sri Lanka are a minority community who are socially, economically and politically deprived. The situation became worse when the Sri Lankan government made Sinhalese the state language and Buddhism the state religion. Continuous deprivation of all spheres has resulted in the Tamil minority organize themselves on the line of a militant organization and carry out acts of sabotage. The militant wing LTTE occupied the Jaffna province of Sri Lanka, had a strong army, strong navy and a rudimentary air force also.

Recent happenings :-

After the end of cease fire agreement Sri Lankan army attacked decisively below to LTTE. With the death of Prabhakaran LTTE has all but disappeared from Sri Lanka. However this war has been ~~are~~ heibed as one of the greatest attack on the human rights with thousands of innocent people had to suffer for being residing in the war zone.

India's stand on the issue :-

(i) During Indira Gandhi regime, India has not taken any interest in Sri Lankan issue because, according to many defence theorists, the internal issue would

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have been leveraged by India as a deterrent for Sri Lanka's close alliance with the USA during the 1970s.

(ii) During Rajiv Gandhi's time India became directly involved for mediating peace between LTTE and Sri Lankan government. In fact India has sent out International Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka. This measure has been greatly criticized as India had to suffer a lot militarily. In 1989 the IPKF was withdrawn. LTTE carried out suicidal bomb attack on Rajiv Gandhi.

(iii) Presently, India has restrained from taking direct interest in Sri Lankan government and LTTE issue. India's role has remained as providing humanitarian assistance to the war affected people.

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1c) India and Pakistan are two nuclear powers in South-Asia. So close and friendly relationship between the two nations is imperative for the safety and security of the South Asian region. But there are many hurdles for the close co-operation between India and Pakistan. The major issues include:

- (i) cross border terrorism
- (ii) counterfeit currency smuggling
- (iii) narcotic smuggle across the border.

Cross border terrorism is the biggest hindrance in India-Pakistan ties. The attack on Parliament and the recent Mumbai attack has been carried out by militants from Pakistan. Earlier in the Kargil

war, there was direct involvement of the Pakistan army. The Islamist terrorist groups are operating in Kashmir are based in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir area. Despite international pressure Pakistan has not taken any major step towards this.

Similarly cross border narcotic smuggle and counterfeit currency has been one of the biggest issues that has created problems in India-Pakistan relationship.

—

The recently released Indo-Pak joint statement is known as Sharm-El-Sharif joint statement. The highlights are:-

(a) India has given more evidence regarding the ~~past~~ involvement of Pakistani militant groups in the recent Mumbai attack. Pakistan has asked for some more evidence and sent out a dossier to India which is being reviewed.

(b) Pakistan has raised some apprehensions regarding extremist activities in the Baluchistan area. Government of India has agreed to include the Baluchistan issue in the bilateral talks.

(c) Both India has been pressing for non-inclusion of terrorism in the composite discussions.

(d) Both countries agreed to the fact that bilateral talks are the only way to resolve the problems.

Before this joint statement, the Narcotic Bureau of India and Narcotic control authority of Pakistan have agreed to act in tandem to combat cross border narcotics smuggling. There will be foreign secretary level meetings after which ministerial level meetings will be finalized. No proposal for visa liberalization.

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2 c)

BRIC is the acronym for a group of countries that include Brazil, Russia, India and China.

In the present world order the BRIC countries have an important role to play because:

- (i) These countries are very large countries with half of the world population. They contribute for the 42% of the world trade annually. They are emerging economies with large consumer base, ~~and~~ most ~~comp~~
 - (ii) Secondly, three out of the four countries are nuclear powers. They have very strong economies for example in the present economic turmoil also China and India have shown positive growth of GDP.
 - (iii) 2 of the countries are the members of United Nations security council and India and Brazil are supporting each others cause.
 - (iv) The importance of BRIC has come into fore when Brazil, Russia and China wanted to convert \$70bn currency held at IMF to be converted into multi-currency bonds. ~~How~~ They are also demanding to include Russian Ruble and Chinese Yuan into the basket of currencies of IMF. Many theorists see this as an attempt to topple US dollar as the most powerful currency.
 - (v) BRIC countries have asked for reorganization of international financial organizations, democratization of their working process.
 - (vi) They have taken stand on climate issues, food securities and present economic crisis.
- So BRIC countries have a major role to play in the new world order.

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Question No.
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4a) Naxalism is the militant agrarian movement that occurred in the Naxalbari village in the West Bengal during 1960s. What started as a pure agrarian movement spread all over the India under the veil of many communist militant organizations.

Factors for the rise of naxalism in India :-

• During the early phases of naxalite struggle the main reason was land. The land holders have used oppressive measures towards the ~~tenants~~ tenants. So they have organized in militant groups under the leadership of Charu Mazumdar, Kanu Sanyal, Punjab Rao etc.

But the present naxalite movements more specifically known as Maoist movements (which have spread in Orissa, AP, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, MP and Maharashtra) has a different reason. In those areas large tracts of tribal lands has been occupied by the non-tribals. So the tribals feel deprived economically, politically and socially. These deprived tribal groups are mobilized by the naxalite leaders or Maoist leaders to carry out acts of sabotage on the government properties and on the non-tribal bourgeoisie. In certain areas like Narayan Patna in Orissa, they have occupied the land of the non-tribals forcibly and distributed among the tribals. So today in most of the cases, naxalite struggle has become an ethnic struggle between the tribals and non-tribals.

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Naxalite movement may not be a threat to the security of the nation. Though there are apprehensions that Indian Maoist groups are getting support from foreign countries, no conclusive evidences have been received so far. Besides, ~~the~~ if in case it becomes a threat to national security, government can take stringent measures to curb it as did AP government with the introduction of COBRA forces.

However, Naxalism is definitely a law and order problem and in many times the naxalite leaders indulge in human rights violation activities. So naxalism has to be controlled and for this ~~not~~ dialogues with the deprived groups can be initiated. Government should take steps to remove the feeling of deprivation among the tribals by providing them avenues of employment and empowerment.

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9 c) National investigation agency (NIA) has been conceived on the aftermath of Mumbai attack. National investigation agency will be headed by a DGP rank officer. The first head of NIA is ~~the~~ Raohanimod Raju, the DGP of west Jammu and Kashmir. At the centre its officers will be drawn from all India police forces and at the state level it will have police drawn from state forces.

its functioning :-

- It will have concurrent jurisdiction.
- It will not require special permission of the state to investigate into matters of crime.
- It will look into the issues of terrorism acts, sabotage, hijacking, bomb blasts, counterfeit currency, drug and narcotic smuggling, violation of the atomic energy act and weapons of mass destruction act.
- It is designed to act as a federal agency..

NIA has been strengthened with the unlawful activities prevention act (UAPA) act.

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8 c)

India Russia has been a long standing ally of India. After the end of cold war and with India's close relationship with the USA, India and Russia relations have been strained a bit. But of lately, India and Russia have tried to ~~normalizing~~ enhance the friendly relationship.

→ In the political sphere :-

- (a) India has been a major partner in the BRIC
- (b) Russia has championed a greater role of India as an observer in the SCO summit. Indian PM's visit to SCO summit is seen as a diplomatic victory for both Russia and India.
- (c) Russia is also sympathetic for India's demand in the united nation's security council.

→ nuclear co-operation :-

Russia is one of the first countries to sign a nuclear co-operation treaty with India after the Indo-US nuclear deal.

→ co-operation in defence :-

- (a) Russian defence equipments have enriched the Indian defence system. India has recently signed a treaty to get Akula class sub-marine technology.
- (b) India and Russia have jointly developed the Brahmos missiles.
- (c) India is ready to receive the Gorkhchev aircraft carrier and aircrafts.

→ co-operation in science and technology :-

India and Russia will jointly co-operate in the Chandrayaan-II mission.

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(इस हासिये में कुछ
ना लिखें।)

Question No.
(प्रश्न संख्या) —

In the present economic turmoil the role of Russia and China have India have increased a lot with respect to the new world order. So a healthy relationship between the two is imperative.

—x—

8 b) Indo-US defense co-operation has enshrined a new era of Indo-US relationship. This is so because during the cold war time USA perceived India as a natural adversary. The various military treaties of USA (in Asia) like CENTO and SEATO has excluded India. In such a backdrop India-US defense co-operation becomes a major event in the bilateral relation between the two countries.

The defence co-operation can be studied from the following perspectives:

- <a> Joint military exercises
- Exchange of staff
- <c> Purchase of military hardware
- <d> joint research and development.

<a> Joint military exercises :-

Steps have been taken for increased frequency of joint military exercises. in Navy. Malabar 2009 was the joint naval exercise of US Navy, Indian Navy and Japanese Navy.

Steps have been taken up for air force joint exercises and army joint exercises.

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Question No.
(प्रश्न संख्या)

 Exchange of staff :-

Visit of US chief of air force and Indian chief of air force to India and USA respectively have increased the scope of defence collaboration. India has agreed to have an American aircraft flying instructor in Airforce training academy Hindigol and the USA has agreed to station an Indian instructor in US airforce training academy.

<c> Purchase of military hardware :-

India has shown ~~more~~ interest to purchase military hardware from the USA. India is hoping to get state of the art technology especially in aircraft technology and third generation anti-tank technology.

<d> Joint-research and development :-

Indian defence firms like BEL, DRDO etc. have taken some steps to ~~do~~ carry out research in collaboration with the US firms.

The Indo-US ~~market~~ defence co-operation has ushered a new era of bilateral relationship between the two countries.

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