**EVALUATION INDICATORS**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Id Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should fill in the index table, especially for his/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 by 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.
The civil nuclear co-operation between India and France is in many a ways a landmark agreement because it ended 16 years of nuclear supply fuel exclusion imposed on India by NSG. Secondly, it is the first time that the NSG has signed up the nuclear agreement, thereby with a country (India) not registered under 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 aspects/ facets of this agreement include:

(a) India will get nuclear fuel for civilian use.
(b) Technology towards maintaining of civil plants
(c) Technology towards total fuel cycle management
(d) Technology towards prevention of radiation and environment pollution 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 depleting 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 ceramium and other high grade fuel resources nuclear power is not easily developed. With this agreement, Indian civil nuclear plants will be able to receive enough quality and quantity of fuel which will increase energy security to large extent.
The G-8 meeting held in L'Aquila 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 bodies.

(ii) The G-8 has acknowledged the importance of developing countries in combating the present financial crisis by reorganizing the IMF, increasing its capital, and democratisation 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 measures 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 called for

Besides, the above issues like Korean missile crisis, post-Afghanistan, denuclearization of Korean phenomena and South Africa and to the African countries also discussed. One of the major outcomes is G-8 prevented India from getting
2. 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 renewable energy sources for energy security.

- Climate issue: More reliance on clean energy fuel sources and discussion about CDH mechanism.

- Creation of a SAARC Development Fund (CSFD): For快速 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 research, irrigation, fertilizer to meet the demand of food in the region.

SAARC as a regional organization has performed...
question commendably despite the diverse and fragmented policies on the South Asian region.

3 a) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
This is a government of India initiative to provide electricity connectivity to every village. It is a part of Bhabat 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 age of 65 years who don't have any substantial income. The pension amount provided is Rs 750 per month.

c) Vasanth committee:
A committee set up for studying the higher education system in India. The various proposals include: the idea to create a single regulatory authority, restructuring the council of higher education, and rethinking the expansion of NITs to full-fledged 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 Kashi and Brindaban.

e) Forest Right Act:
This act provides the tribals as well as the non-tribals who depend on the forest for their
livelihood to have the possession of minor forest products.

2) Gender Linkage:
On the linkage 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 women.

3) 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.

4) Sethu Sambandham Project:
A project to connect the land strip through to the gulf of Mannar. This is controversial because it is planned to dig through the Adam's bridge thought to be the Roman site.

5) Objective of National Knowledge Commission:
National knowledge commission was conceived under the chairmanship of Sam Pitroda to provide for improvement in education, creation of a knowledge prom and creation of an independent regulatory authority to regularize education.

15) Right to Education Act:
This has been added as a fundamental right under Article 21. This has been recommended by National Knowledge Commission.
1) Accelerated irrigation benefit program (AIBP):
   A government scheme to provide increased irrigation for agriculture. It has become a part of Bhuj Nirman scheme.

2) Rashtriya swasthya bima yojana:
   - A health insurance scheme for families below poverty line
   - Rs. 30,000 insurance
   - A smart card will be provided upon the charge of Rs 50 registration fee
   - Covers many operational expenditures in a network of selected hospitals: govt. and private.

3) National disaster management authority:
   The nodal agency to help in convergence of various executive activities during the time of any natural or other disasters. Involved all four activities of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

4) National judicial council:
   - To analyse the issues of complaint against judicial authority.
   - The membership includes the CJI, two senior judges of the supreme court and two chief justices of high courts.

5) 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.
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 cybercrime etc. Secondly, the post there is no provisions for complaint against the misdeeds of police personnel as recent incidents have shown custodial crimes, custodial rape etc. Thirdly, the current 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.

Solic Sorabjee committee has provided the following recommendation:
(a) Separation of crime investigation and law and order administration.
(b) Fixed tenure of the DSPs.
(c) A state police complaint authority for looking into 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, fined duly time, office automation.
(f) Fine for illegal confinement.
(g) Formation of a national bureau of crime investigation.

Solic Sorabjee committee has given valuable recommendation for modernization and better organization of police forces.
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 throughout 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.
8. Food crisis means shortage of food. The causes of food crises include:

(i) The drive towards increased bio-fuel producing plants and in lands earlier used for food grains.
(ii) Continuous drought in the rice producing areas of Australia.
(iii) Heavy and irregular rains in the Eastern European countries have affected the wheat production.
(iv) Floods have wiped out agricultural farms in Nova.
(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 crises all over the world.

Impact:-

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 reduce the food crisis by improving agricultural productivity.
6 a) Role of NRI in India's progress:
NRI's have contributed immensely to the development of India by foreign direct investment and institutional investments in Indian businesses.

b) How NRIs can be attracted to invest in India by providing various protection measures like FIPB (Foreign Investment Promotion Board) and tax holidays for FDIs and FIIs.

c) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is an event to attract the NRIs to India and allow them to make them aware of various opportunities available in India in fields of investment opportunities.

d) Prof. C.K. Prabha:— 1. Winner of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
   2. Famous management guru
   3. Management Consultant

   Ram Lakhina:—
   1. Winner of Pravasi Bharatiya award
   2. Founder of Netherlands India Chamber of Commerce
   3. Founder of Mahatma Gandhi foundation.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2009 aims at engaging the Indian diaspora in procuring investment in India.
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 NSA despite being a non-nuclear country.

b) Malabar 2009:
- It's a joint naval exercise between the USA, Indian Navy, and Japanese naval self-defense force on the Japan coast.

c) UNIDO:
- Stands for United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
- Focuses into the matters of industrial development in developing countries.

d) ITU:
- Stands for International Telecommunication Union earlier known as the International Telegraph Union.
- Regulates the international telecom connectivity.

e) IFAD:
- Stands for International Fund for Agriculture.
- Studies incidence of poverty and hunger in developing countries.

f) Objectives of UNCTAD:
- Stands for United Nations Committee on Trade and Development.
- Focuses on 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 solidarity for qualified voting.
h) Swine flu:-

\(\rightarrow\) A genetically variant strain of the influenza virus commonly known as H1N1 virus, spreads like normal flu.

\(\rightarrow\) 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 likeled in the Washington for funding the development programs in developing countries.

j) Georgia crisis:-

\(\rightarrow\) Russian army entered Georgia in retaliation of the Georgian military operations in South Ossetia.

\(\rightarrow\) 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 acknowledged the importance of developing countries in world order.
1) **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.

2) **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.

3) **IPCC:**
- Stands for Intergovernmental
- Stands for Intergovernment panel for climate change
- It understands socio-economic, scientific and technical issues of man made climate change to climate.

4) **Prithvi Air Defence Exercise:**
This provides a missile defense system for the measure cities in India. It contains interceptors, missiles of the Prithvi variant model.
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 current presence in the international forums has been credible and this is why India has been demanding a seat in the UN Security Council.

(b) 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 businesses concern are on a buying spree world wide; for example Tata buying Corus, Jaguar and Land-Rover, Mittal buying Wheelers etc.

(c) Miscellaneous issues:

(i) Despite being a non-nuclear country, India became the first country to get a waiver from USA and can receive nuclear fuel and nuclear technology.

(ii) India's fight against terrorism has been accepted by developed nations.
India has a very strong defense force and has strengthened its capacity by having joint military exercises with powers like the USA, China, and Japan. India has been the spokesperson of developing countries on the issue of climate change and also agricultural trade tariff issues in the Doha round talks of WTO.

The world now is going to be a multipolar one with the developing countries playing a major role. Accept this also. In this changed scenario, India has a major role to play.

1. IPC 377 is the article 377 of Indian Penal Code which prohibits the unnatural sex between man, woman, and animal. This article makes sodomy a criminal offense with life sentence and monetary fine. This provision is a deterrent towards same-sex relationships.

This was in news recently because Delhi High Court decriminalized the same sex relationship. But this has been criticized by various religious groups including Hindus, Muslims, and Christians. These 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 swapping it altogether because it is the only provision in
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 375 and related controversy.

The government has taken up the following schemes for the empowerment of women:

1. **Swasthalam**: This scheme is designed to provide self-employment opportunities to women.

2. **Swayamiodh**: This scheme aims at holistic development of women by empowering them in various spheres and also providing sustainable self-employment opportunities on a modal scale.

3. **Swasth**: This scheme aims at the capacity building of women by training.

4. **Swadhar**: Provides financial aid to women in difficult conditions especially in religious places like Kashi and Prayag.

5. **SharanLatmi scheme**: The family of a girl child who is provided substantial amount of fund on certain meeting certain conditions like feces registration, total immunization, education and delay in marriage. It also provides 1 lakh security deposit to the girl child.

6. **Parwana scheme**: This scheme aims at educating the girl child and delaying the marriage age.

Besides, certain state governments have also constituted many programs. Under the ages of National Social Assistance Program the government...
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 women's bill is introduced in Rajyashree. The government of India has also instituted three "Shree Shakti awards" to be given each year. Government is laying the idea of gender budgeting, so government has taken many initiatives for women development.
Ethnic problem in Sri Lanka is the ethnic clash between the Tamil minorities under the militant LTTE and the government of Sri Lanka.

Background 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 Sinhala 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 using LTTE occupied the Jaffna province of Sri Lanka, had a strong army, navy and a rudimentary air force also.

Recent Happenings:

After the end of cease fire agreement, Sri Lankan army attacked decisive blow to LTTE. With the death of Prabhakaran LTTE has almost disappeared from Sri Lanka. However this war has been branded 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:

1) During Indira Gandhi regime, India has not taken any interest in Sri Lankan issue because according to many defence theorists, the internal issue would
have been leveraged by India as a deterrent for Sri Lanka's close dalliance with the USA during the 1990s.

(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 suicide 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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1(c) 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 three major issues include:

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

Cross border terrorism is the biggest hurdle 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 extremist groups operating in Kashmir are trained in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir area. Despite unilateral gestures, Pakistan has not taken any major step towards this.

Similarly cross border narcotic smuggling 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 Sharif-El-Sharif Joint Statement. The highlights are:

(a) India has given more evidence regarding the past involvement of Pakistani militant groups on 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 pursuing for non-inclusion of terrorism in the composite dialogues.

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

Before this joint statement, the Narcotic Control 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 meeting after which ministerial level meetings will be finalized. No proposal for visa relaxation.
20) 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.

(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 other's cause.

(iv) The importance of BRIC has come into fore when Brazil, Russia and China wanted to convert G700 currency held at IMF to be converted into multi-currency bonds. They are also demanding to include Russian Ruble and Chinese Yuan in 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 organization, democratisation of their working process.

(vi) They have taken stand on climate issues, food security and present economic curbs.

So BRIC countries have a major role to play in the new world order.
Naradalism is the militant agrarian movement that occurred in the Naradbari village in 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 naradalism in India:

1. During the early phases of naradalism struggle the main reason was land. The landlord class used oppressive measures towards the tenant farmers and they have organized in militant groups under the leadership of Charu Hazemdar, Kunu Sanyal, Punjab Rao etc.

But the present naradal movements more specifically known as Maoist movements (which have spread in Orissa, AP, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, MP and Maharashtra) has a different reason. In these areas large tracts of tribal land has been occupied by the non-tribals. So the tribal feel deprived politically and socially. These deprived tribal groups are mobilized by the naradal leaders or Maoist leaders to carry out acts of sabotage on the government properties and on the non-tribal bourgeoisie. In certain areas like Nars gestures have occupied the land of the non-tribals forcibly and distributed among the tribals. So today in most of the cases, naradalism struggle has become an ethnic struggle between the tribals and non-tribals.
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 evidence has been received so far. Besides, the govt in case it becomes a threat to national security can take stringent measures to curb it as did AP government with the induction of NDRF 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, 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.
National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been conceived on the aftermath of Mumbai attack. National Investigation Agency will be headed by a DIG rank officer. The first head of NIA is Radha Krishna. At the central level, its officers will be drawn from all India police forces, and at the state level, it will have police drawn from state forces.

- It will have concurrent jurisdiction.
- It will not require special permission of the state to investigate civil matters of crime.
- It will look into the issues of discouragement, sexagen, hijacking, bomb blast, camouflaged currency, drug and narco-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.
India-Russia has been a long-standing ally of India. After the end of the cold war and with India's close relationship with the USA, India and Russia relations have been strained a bit. But lately, India and Russia have tried to normalize 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.
   (c) Indian PM's visit to SCO summit is seen as a diplomatic victory for both Russia and India.
   (d) Russia is also sympathetic for India's demand in the UN'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 equipment have enriched the Indian defence system. India has recently signed a deal to get Akula Class Nuclear Submarine technology.
   (b) India and Russia have jointly developed the BrahMos missile.
   (c) India is ready to receive the Sukhoi aircraft carrier and aircraft.

→ Co-operation in Science and Technology:
   India and Russia will jointly co-operate in the Chandrayaan-2 mission.
In the present economic turmoil the role of Russia and China have increased a lot with respect to the new world order. So a healthy relationship between the two is imperative.

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 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 defense co-operation can be studied from the following perspectives:

a) Joint military exercises
b) Exchange of staff
c) Purchase of military hardware
d) Joint research and development.

ea) Joint military exercises:
Steps have been taken for increased frequency of joint military exercises. In Navur, Malabar 2009 was the joint naval exercise of US Navy, Indian Navy and Japanese Navy.
Steps have been taken up for air force joint exercise and army joint exercises.
Exchange of Staff:

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

Purchase of military hardware:

India has shown interest in buying 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.

Joint research and development:

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

The Indo-US defense cooperation has ushered a new era of bilateral relationship between the two countries.