

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 637)

Name of Candidate	Siddharth Jain		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	3167
Center	Old Rajendra Nagar	Date	18 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2015

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).</li><li>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</li><li>3. All questions are compulsory.</li><li>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</li><li>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.</li><li>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</li><li>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ol>
2	12.5		
3	12.5		
4	12.5		
5	12.5		
6	12.5		
7	12.5		
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15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

75, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. Many experts believe that India is a bright spot in the world economy today. However, indicators like export growth, household savings, non-performing assets, manufacturing growth etc. paint a different picture. Discuss these two contradictory positions.

Some of the indicators, representing this dichotomy are: Export growth: Net exports have declined in the previous 9 consecutive months.

Household savings: A bright economy must have a good saving rate, but saving statistics for India show opposite.

Non performing asset: are as high as 12% of the net advanced.

Manufacturing growth: Index of Industrial production shows decrease in majority of the goods.

Contradictory position :-

Despite the above details, India is said to be a bright spot in world economy as :-

1) Compared to other developing nations, the economic fundamentals like fiscal deficit, inflation, current account deficit are less in

India

- 2) IMF Projects India to be the fastest growing economy in the coming decades.
- 3) Export growth has been low in value terms, This but has increased in volume terms. This (less value) is attributed to low global prices.
- 4) Domestic Market: with a high demographic dividend till 2050, India's place in world market is at a bright spot.
- 5) Pivot Asia: The west eyes on the emerging economies of Asia and India thus is at a very bright position. The recent comments by British economist Lord Meghath Resai, that India is too big to ignore 'points toward

this

6) Cheap labour and large untapped potential

7) Even the level of Non-performing assets is manageable, as said by Professor Charan Singh. India had similar N.P.A.'s even in 2000.

Thus, India is at a bright spot in world economy. With China, Japan and the west slowing down, India remains a shining star.

2. In context of the recent surge in prices of pulses, explain the reasons for low production of pulses in India and give the reasons behind the price volatility of pulses. Enumerate the measures that need to be taken by Central and State governments to control the prices.

Recently, the price of pulse, particularly Tur and Urad showed large increase.

Reasons for low production of pulses :-

1) Less priority :- The Minimum support price (M.S.P.) structure gives priority to rice and wheat. The M.S.P. for pulses was kept low for a long time (though increased recently)

2) Technology proof crops :- It is said, that even after large research and development, better productivity of pulses hasn't been achieved.

3) Grown in less-fertile areas :- The better-off areas are largely reserved for rice & wheat and other crops.

Thus

4) Low incentive to farmers

Reasons behind Price volatility :-

India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses. Any decrease in supply cannot be compensated easily by increased imports (as can be done

in other crops). Further the export policy of government is not coherent.

Moreover, there have been disruption in the amount of rainfall. (pulses are largely

grown in rain-fed areas). Further, no proper stock is maintained for emergency. Due to these factors, price become volatile

when there is demand-supply mismatch.

MEASURES

1) Rationalize the minimum support price regime:

Area based M.S.P. can be given

- 2) More research and development: effort toward high yield variety seeds.
- 3) Rationalize export policy.
- 4) Missions like ISOPM (Integrated scheme for pulse, oil seeds and maize) must be encouraged
- 5) Incentives like Geographical Indicator tag
- 6) Promote intercropping. Pulses being leguminous can be used.

3. Skill India is a daunting task of keeping sight on the manpower requirements of the industry and the infrastructure needed for achieving the targets of skilling. Discuss. Further examine how the 3I's of skills - Investment, Innovations and Institutions - can help in improving the quality of training, assessment and jobs.

Daunting Task

- 1) At present less than 6% of the workforce in India is skilled.
- 2) One of the manufacturing woes is less number of skilled employees. This hinders going up in value chain.

Infrastructure Needed : For ex) concept of Apprenticeship has been slow in India.

2) Employment exchanges are archaic.

3) Specific infrastructures for traditional sectors has been missing.

4) sector - skills council is yet to formulate skilling standards.

5) Proper evaluation mechanism of the attained skill is not done due to dearth in

Infrastruct

Thus Skill India which aims to skill large 1 million people, seems to be a daunting task.

### 3 Is of skilling :-

1) Investment :- a) via investing in skill upgradation courses.

b) Investing in apprenticeship. Example the apprentice Pratsahan Yojana

c) Example of Germany, where good investment in past, helped reap good results

d) Investment in evaluation of post-skilled workforce

2) Innovation :- a) via schemes like Atal Innovation Mission, better and increased productivity of workforce.

b) Innovative schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, UDAAN (which

enriches traditional skills)

INSTITUTIONS will again help in improving  
quality of training, assessment and  
jobs. For example employment exchanges  
must be revamped.

Thus the National Skill India mission  
focuses on all the three aspects.

4. Explaining the Hybrid Annuity Model, discuss how far it can help to revive private participation in large infrastructure projects.

Hybrid annuity model has qualities of both the EPC model and the BOT model. [EPC: Engineer, Procure, construct ; BOT: Built operate transfer].

Explanation :-

- 1) Collection of tolls / fees: Unlike the BOT model the government will collect revenue and give to the chosen bidder. ∴ There is security of revenue.
- 2) Initial investment: Unlike the EPC model, government will give 40% of the project cost to build and rest 60% will be given in phases.

How far can it revive [1]

Issues inhibiting private sector participation in infrastructure are, stressed balanced sheets, low demands, fear of time and cost over runs (due to clearances etc).

Thus, the model can help via an assurity of returns and giving initial help to the private sector. However,

on itself it is not a panacea. For time overruns government should implement it

with pay and play model (where bidding is done after clearances have been obtained)

further banks, will not be willing to

lend to private sectors. So, separate

infrastructure banks and vibrant bond

markets must be created. Moreover just a select private countries have spread their wings in large infrastructure projects (and hence are stressed).

This hybrid - annuity model is a good step but will have to be supplemented by other measures.

5. The rail ministry is ignoring the fundamental change required to transform Indian railways to suit 21st century demands. The way forward is to dismantle the archaic organizational structure set up during the 19th century and establish a more efficient mechanism to operate the 17 zones. Discuss in the context of Bibek Debroy panel committee recommendations.

Archaic organizational structure :-

- 1) Centralization of power, leaving functional like divisional managers and station masters with very less options.
- 2) Accounting practice has been archaic
- 3) large responsibility of ancillary works for example schools for railway employees children.
- 4) Inhibiting private sector

Thus at present operation ratio in railways is as poor as 0.94.

WAY FORWARD

Bibek Debroy panel committee in its recent report said to :-

- 1) Decentralize decision making, giving more powers at the lower echelon
- 2) Liberalize the railways for more involvement of private sector.
- 3) The ancillary works like hospitals, schools can be privatized (this doesn't mean dereliction of responsibility, but handling the same efficiently)
- 4) Proper accounting practice

India, expects a railway led growth, with anticipation of an investment to the tune of \$1 trillion. Thus such steps are essential.

further, steps like mechanization of railway routes, moving away from diesel

based engines can be sougnd .

6. Digital currency represents a decentralized form of money that is more secure, more fungible and more functional than anything we've seen before. Examine.

Digital currency, is a form of virtual money, where transaction will not be based on the hard paper money that is used at present.

It can be in many forms like transactions based on net banking, or an entirely different currency concept like Bitcoin.

### EXAMINE

MORE secure: Following needs to be considered.

- 1) ~~It~~ Less chance of physical theft.
- 2) Less chance of loss of money due to mismanagement and carelessness.
- 3) Easier government monetary, checking black money.

However, with increased cyber malware, phishing, hacking et al. the 'security' can be at

रुिब

MORE FLEXIBLE → 1) Easier to make even small transactions (as the problem of change having small currency denominations is solved)

MORE FUNCTIONAL → 1) Easier for big business houses to make large transactions -  
2) Concepts like mobile money have been functional in other countries  
3) Greater financial inclusion will make it

more functional.

However digital literacy is poor at present. To make it more functional this has to be tackled.



7. Maritime Transport is critical for the social and economic development of a country. What are the key features of the 'Vision for coastal shipping, tourism and regional development' released by the Ministry of Shipping? What are the challenges in realizing that vision?

Critical for social and economic development :-

- 1) At present the share of ports in our GDP is as less as 1% (compare with railways that is around 10%).
- 2) large coastline and mostly inhabited. Revenue from maritime transport can be channelized for developing these areas.
- 3) All developmental countries have well functional maritime transport.

KEY FEATURES OF VISION FOR COASTAL SHIPPING, TOURISM AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT :-

- 1) To increase the share of port infrastructure led development in our GDP. (Project Sagarmala can be seen in this context)
- 2) Increasing the capacity and number of ports.

3) Development of coastal areas for more tourist footfall. Andaman and Nicobar islands will also be developed.

4) Separate fund for regional development of the region.

#### CHALLENGES :-

1) Tourism at present depends on various other factors like security which are outside the scope of the scheme.

2) The present port infrastructure is very less and will take a lot of time. ~~How~~



8. The central government has recently launched KISAN project for crop insurance in agriculture sector that will use geo-informatics system along with high-resolution data from UAV based imaging. How can space, drone, weather and other high-end technologies be used for crop insurance programme? What are the challenges in their implementation? Discuss. 7

KISAN project for crop insurance: At present just 10% of the net sown area is insured and hence the need of such projects.

How can space, drone and other technologies be used?

a) China's Example: Professor Ashoka Gulati often mentions how china has used such technologies for crop insurance programme.

→ Images of the shortfall in the crop production can be captured via satellites. The amount of compensation can thus be calculated and directly transferred into the bank accounts.

b) These technologies can further be used to

assess the weather vulnerabilities, amount of fertility of an area et al. This information can be used to set a premium for the insurance:

### CHALLENGES →

- 1) Banking Infrastructure is generally lacking in rural areas. Thus to directly transfer funds into the accounts of farmers is not possible presently.
- 2) Resolution must be good enough to assess the crop damage.
- 3) Re-evaluation by field level workers will have to be done for cross-verification.
- 4) Large funds required.
- 5) Agriculture is a state subject and hence synergy with state government is required.



9. The long-standing demand of merging FMC into SEBI has materialized recently. How is this move expected to affect the commodity trading space in India? Explain.

1) Habibullah committee had in 2003, <sup>11:24 - 6</sup> ~~itself~~, said that FMC (forwards market commission) must be merged with SEBI (~~sec~~ (recently it has materialized))

### How WILL IT AFFECT COMMODITY TRADING

1) The commodities will now move from FCRA (forward contract regulation Act) to SCRA (Securities Regulation Act). The latter has more powers of scrutiny and investigation.

2) MORE CONTROL: FMC only had control over the exchanges. SEBI will have control over both exchanges and brokers.

3) DIVERSIFIED OPTIONS: SEBI with its expertise can introduce products like "call and

Put option ", which will lead to better price discovery

4) MORE INVESTMENT: SEBI can allow foreign institutional investors into commodity trading

Thus as said by The Finance Minister, SEBI is well placed to handle commodity trading. The move will diversify and make commodity trading more secure. SEBI has further has power of searching, tapping phone calls. This can be used in investigation -

However, there can be issues like including agriculture products. The state governments have various powers over

these and there can be regulator overlaps.



10. "Indradhanush- the seven-pronged strategy for public sector banks announced by the government- lacks measures to tackle NPAs". Discuss the various internal and external factors responsible for NPAs. (11:3) -5

Indradhanush, is a seven-pronged strategy for public sector banks. It includes:

- 1) Accountability
- 1) Board of governors
- 3) Capitalization
- 4) Diversification
- 5) Empowerment
- 6) Financing
- 7) Good governance.

### NPAs

The level of NPA's has been as high as 4.4% of gross domestic advances and 12% of the net loans.

Various factors responsible are:

- 1) Funds locked in infrastructure projects, which are stalled and have a large gestation period.

- 2) collateral is not properly assessed, ~~or~~ before giving money. SARFAESI act, thus become helpless in such cases.
- 3) inefficient management in banks: In most of the banks, we have a common chairman and managing director.
- 4) New way of calculating the NPAs, which has shown an increase in the number.
- 5) A select number of private companies, have invested in large infrastructure projects. These investments have not fruited and ~~has led to a~~ are responsible for a large chunk of the non-performing assets.
- 6) Periodic loan-waivers given by the government.

7) Proper - assessment of the project cost is not  
done in advance.

8) Willful defaulter

9) External factors like slow global economy,

weak demands have led to increase in

the non-performing assets.

11. Food and nutritional security, increasing farm income, poverty alleviation and minimizing crop production risks on account of climate change are the priority challenges faced by Indian agriculture. Comment. Also, suggest measures to address these challenges on priority basis. 11:40 - 5

1) Food and Nutritional security: 40% of the world's malnourished are from India. Further the agriculture sector largely focuses on select macro crops like rice and wheat. Global Hunger Index, showed the prevalent hidden hunger (micronutrients) in India.

2) Increasing farm income: 1) one of the lowest per capita income for farmer is in India.

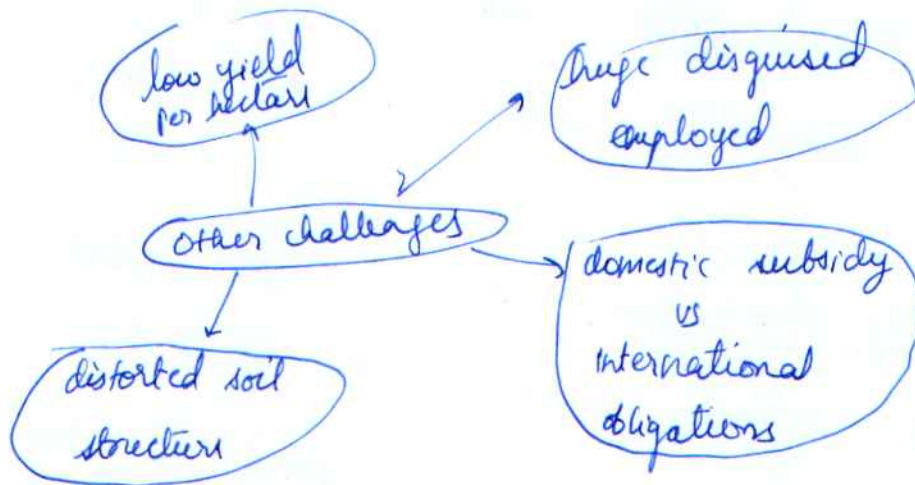
2) Per capita subsidy is 10 times less than in the west.

3) Net Price based-support was given precedence over income based support. Hence this problem

3) Poverty Alleviation :- More than 30% of India's population is poor. Large amount of them is in the agriculture sector. Hence, in effect it is a problem of India's agriculture sector.

Crop production risk :- IPCC (Intergovernmental panel on climate change) has said that fluctuations in agricultural productivity can be very high with changing climate. Further per hectare productivity will decrease.

Thus these are priority challenges



### MEASURES ON PRIORITY BASIS :-

- 1) Move from ~~area~~ price based support to income based support: As said by Mr. Ashok Gulati, this can help in true price discovery and farmers will be encourage to grow other crops.

2) Delink government schemes from poverty  
line

3) More research and development for climate  
resilient crops : →

12. Despite their ecological richness and contribution to national economy, coastal and marine ecosystems have not received adequate protection. Discuss the challenges in marine management. How does the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project seek to balance development with the protection of vulnerable ecosystems?

Coastal and marine ecosystem have contributed to with environmental, economic, social and aesthetic benefits. However they haven't received adequate protection.

### CHALLENGES IN MARINE MANAGEMENT

- 1) No specific ministry dedicated to marine management
- 2) No regulation over over-exploitation of marine resources.
- 3) Guidelines to be followed in coastal regulatory zone are seldom obeyed to.
- 4) Lack of skilled personnel in this domain
- 5) Politically motivated decisions: Example even though the Murari committee, has said that large

vessels should not be used for fishing, however this is not followed.

### INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT

1) It seeks to ear-mark certain threshold of land in the littoral and beyond littoral zone to be conserved.

2) Any development work in these areas will need its permission.

3) Further it prohibits ground water extraction from nearby areas, so that the <sup>sea-</sup>water doesn't intrude.

4) Specific guidelines to conserve mangrove ecosystems are provided.

Thus it balances between development and vulnerable ecosystem areas.



13. The heat wave in 2015 was the 5th most deadliest one in the recorded history. Describe the phenomenon of Heat Wave. What are its health impacts? What measures can the government take to avoid casualties from this recurring phenomenon?

Heat wave is described by <sup>IMD</sup> Indian Meteorological department as follows:

1) If the temperature increases over 45°C, the area will be declared to be struck by heat wave (irrespective of the normal maximum temperature

2) If the temperature is greater than 4°C over the normal, it ~~is~~ will again be declared, so. further, if temperature exceeds 5°C than normal, it is called severe heat wave.

These heat-waves are related to presence of high temperatures which are generally followed by hot winds.

### HEALTH IMPACT

- 1) It can lead to heat ~~sto~~ rapid dehydration
- 2) It can lead to heat strokes.

3) Heat cramps

4) High fever

5) Can prove fatal

6) further some studies shows its linkage to skin cancer and other diseases

### MEASURES :

1) warnings: Advertisements in newspapers, radios, televisions, pamphlets etc can be given regarding possible heat wave situation.

2) shelter camps on roads: The landless, homeless are the ones who suffer the most. Thus targeting them with proper shelter camps is important.

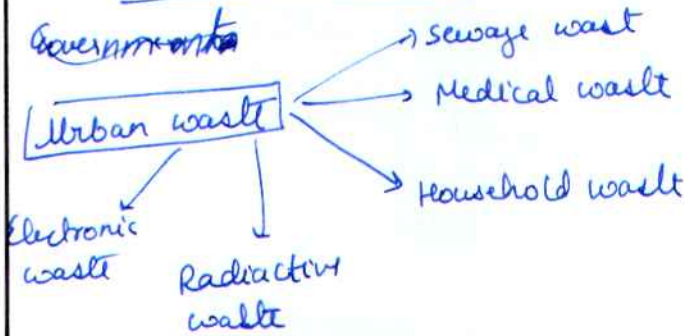
3) Guidelines about the steps to be followed if a person gets heat stroke (Example cold water should be poured on his head)

4) Water pots can be installed on roads.

5) ~~Post~~

part from these precautionary steps,  
post-mortem of the deceased must be  
done to find the exact cause of  
death and take future steps accordingly.

14. Urban waste management is a crucial part of Smart City project. How can scientific treatment be utilized to tackle urban waste? What are the policy measures taken in this regard? 1109



Being a crucial part of smart city project, scientific treatment can be used as follows :-

- 1) Refused derived fuel method : The municipal waste can be segregated into ~~not~~ recyclable, not recyclable, combustible and non combustible. The combustible waste can be scientifically treated to use as refused derived fuel.
- 2) Concepts like bioremediation : The plant, specific plant species are used that can capture the waste in their roots and prevent further spreading.

- 3) Bio-sparging technique to clean up the waste using microorganism.
- 4) Vitrification: Radio-active wastes from nuclear power plants can be tackled via this.
- Thus these are some of the scientific ways to tackle urban waste.

### POLICY MEASURES :-

- 1) Central and state pollution control boards have taken out various guidelines to tackle e-waste.
- 2) Medical waste are handled under Bio-medical waste rules.
- 3) Sewage treatment plants are being constructed under Namami Ganga project.
- 4) Further Swachh Bharat Abhiyan provides policy measures to handle waste.



15. Is there a need for constituting a separate ministry and a National Executive Committee as envisaged under the NDMA, 2005? Discuss in the light of recommendations by 2nd ARC. 11:20 : -3

1) National Disaster Management Act, 2005  
envisage an executive committee both at the  
center and the states.

→ Yes there is a need for a national  
Executive committee and a separate  
ministry for the same. Reasons:

1) CAU has said that National disaster  
management Authority has largely been  
ineffective.

2) The executive committee can look into  
details of specific plans for each  
kind of disaster.

3) Disaster management was initially under  
the Ministry of Agriculture and then  
shifted under the Ministry of Home Affairs

It is time we devote a separate ministry  
for the same.

The II ARC has opined in the same  
direction. It recommends a specific focus  
on disaster preparedness, management and  
recovery.



16. Tribal land alienation and socio economic deprivation has been linked to development of extremism. In this regard, discuss the measures suggested by Virginus Xaxa committee for overall development of tribals in India. 11:29

- The Naxal affected area is largely spread<sup>+</sup> in the tribal dominated areas.
- 40% of the total displaced (due to development projects) have been tribals.
- The naxalities, use their socio-economic vulnerability to add them into their cadres.

Measures suggested by Xaxa committee :-

The Xaxa committee specifically looked into tribal issues. It recommended :-

- 1) Distribution of unused lands to the tribals
- 2) Land alienation to be done after proper deliberation with the gram panchayats.
- 3) Proper rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribals.

• A specific

Thus the various measures suggested by  
Xaxa committee focuses on the  
overall development of tribals in India.



17. Malabar-2015 and AUSINDEX are part of a broader collective effort to preserve the balance of maritime power in the Indo-Pacific littorals. Discuss.

changing maritime powers in the Indo-Pacific:

China with its increasing naval strength has proved to be a challenge for the established maritime powers.

1) The malabar-2015 (naval exercise of India, U.S. and Japan) and AUSINDEX (naval exercise of India and Australia) are a show of combined military strength in the region.

2) China has further posed a challenge by trying to increase its influence over the South-China sea region.

3) It is increasing its investment in the region, as evident by the maritime silk route initiative, string of pearls theory.

Thus the tilt in the maritime power towards the China (in Indo-Pacific littoral), is being balanced by such exercises.

### BROADER COLLECTIVE EFFORT :-

- 1) The United States of America in its pivot Asia policy, envisages deploying 80% of its naval strength in Indo-Pacific region.
- 2) India's joint statement with the United States of America (recently) and with Australia, both mentioned about peace and security in maritime regions of Asia Pacific.
- 3) Japan has embarked upon the path of shedding its pacifist constitution.
- 4) The ASEAN countries have time and again raised the issue of balance in maritime

influence in South China sea.

Thus all these point to a collective effort  
to preserve the balance of power in  
Indo-Pacific littoral

18. While technological innovation has been given a major thrust in recent times, there are certain impediments in the inculcation of scientific fervour in youth. Elaborate. How can the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan help in fostering an innovative spirit?

- 1) Article 51A of our constitution, talks about inculcation of scientific temper.
- 2) Technical innovation has found a major thrust across the world for increased efficacy and better standards of living.

### IMPEDIMENT IN INCULCATION OF SCIENTIFIC FERVOUR!

- 1) Family life: Children are since childhood told to obey the elders, without questioning their even on the grounds of irrationality.
- 2) PEDAGOGY IN SCHOOL: The curriculum rests mostly on rote learning, rather than innovation and creativity.
- 3) On the higher education side, seldom do colleges have innovation groups or technology innovation centres.
- 4) less incentive to dedicate life towards science.

research and development.

5) Political representatives, and other role models  
often use irrational symbolism which goes  
again the spirit of scientific fervour in  
youth.

### Rashtriya Aikshada Abhiyan

The scheme, incentives innovation and  
follows up the same with rewards  
specific funds have been dedicated towards  
it. Such schemes along with others like  
Atal Innovation Mission can help in fostering  
an innovative spirit. Most importantly, it  
creates a symbolism, that government respects  
and expects innovation.



19. Astrosat launched by ISRO has been described as the miniature version of the famous Hubble telescope. What are the objectives of this launch? How would it help in fulfilling the needs of our scientific community?

Astrosat is a space observator<sup>telescope</sup>, a miniature version of the Hubble telescope. <sup>it is</sup> Miniature version at  $\rightarrow$  similar objectives, less weight, less precision, less life expectancy (5 yrs).

### OBJECTIVES

- 1) It can ~~see~~ observe light in the U-V and X-rays spectrum.
- 2) It aims to explore the dark raages of universe
- 3) ~~self~~ Not being dependent of NASA, for capturing space images
- 4) The U-V rays and X-rays generally donot reach the Earth surface. Thus the primary aim was to capture these in the space itself.

NEEDS OF OUR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY:-

- 1) The scientific community, need not be dependent exclusively on the Hubble telescope.
- 2) Though the precision is less, but the AstroSat covers a wider range of objects.
- 3) It puts India into an elite class with Russia, U.S., Japan. This has increased prestige of our scientific community.



20. While transfer of defence technology to India from the US could give a much needed shot in the arm for modernization of our armed forces, harvesting the same pose some challenges. Elaborate. Also, discuss the issues in the Defence Trade and Technology Initiative (DTTI) of the US Government that have implications for the further growth of defence cooperation between India and the US.

At present India imports more than 70% of our defence requirements and greater than 50% of our armed force equipments are obsolete. U.S. on the other hand has the biggest defence expenditures and uses state of the Art technology. Thus transfer of defence technology could give a much needed shot in the arm for modernization of armed forces.

### Challenges

- 1) United States, or any other country doesn't give its latest technologies.
- 2) In United States, private sector plays a big role in defence sector. Thus any agreement

with the U.S. government doesn't guarantee technology transfer from private sector

3) U.S. has not actively pursued the idea of co-production with India

4) They have an overarching scrutinizing mechanism about the use of their technology. This creates procedural difficulties

5) Finally, U.S. has in the past reneged on its technology transfer promises -

### Defence Trade and Technology Initiative

1) The DTTI is a big progress in defence relations

2) It specifically emphasizes on co-production of technologies b/w India and the United States.

3) Thus the initiative if implemented in spirit

will help in future growth of defence  
cooperation