

Sample Study Material

GEOGRAPHY

Disaster Management in India: Building Resilience in a Vulnerable Land

India, a land of immense geographical diversity, is also highly susceptible to a wide range of natural and man-made disasters. From the towering Himalayas prone to earthquakes and avalanches to the cyclone-battered eastern coasts and the drought-ridden interiors, the country grapples with a constant threat. Recognizing this vulnerability, India has made significant strides in disaster management over the past two decades. This note delves into the various aspects of disaster management in India, exploring the institutional framework, key strategies, challenges, and future directions.

Institutional Framework: A Multi-Tiered Approach

The National Disaster Management Act (NDMA) of 2005 laid the foundation for a comprehensive disaster management framework in India. The act established the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as the apex body, headed by the Prime Minister, responsible for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines. This centralized body coordinates with State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) led by Chief Ministers, and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) headed by District Collectors. This multi-tiered structure ensures a coordinated response across national, state, and local levels.

Shifting Paradigm: From Relief to Resilience

Prior to the NDMA Act, disaster management primarily focused on post-disaster relief and rehabilitation. The new approach emphasizes a paradigm shift towards disaster risk reduction (DRR). This proactive strategy prioritizes prevention, mitigation, and preparedness measures to minimize the impact of disasters.

Prevention: This involves activities like land-use regulations in high-risk zones, construction of flood embankments, and promoting earthquake-resistant building codes.

Mitigation: Efforts aim to reduce the severity of disasters by strengthening infrastructure, creating early warning systems, and educating communities on risk reduction techniques.

Preparedness: This includes developing evacuation plans, stockpiling essential supplies, conducting mock drills, and raising public awareness about disaster preparedness.



Key Strategies for Effective Disaster Management

India's disaster management framework incorporates various essential strategies:

Multi-Hazard Approach: Recognizing the country's vulnerability to diverse disasters, the approach focuses on creating preparedness for a range of eventualities, rather than a singular type.

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM):

This strategy actively involves communities in disaster preparedness and response activities. Empowering local communities fosters a sense of ownership and builds resilience from the ground up.

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Integrating DRR principles into development plans ensures that new infrastructure and projects are built with disaster resilience in mind. This helps prevent the creation of new risks and fosters sustainable development.

Technology Integration: Technological advancements play a crucial role in disaster management. Early warning systems utilize satellites, weather monitoring stations, and communication networks to provide timely warnings. Additionally, remote sensing helps assess damage and plan rescue operations effectively.

Challenges and Opportunities

Despite the progress made, India's disaster management efforts face several challenges:

Resource Constraints: Limited financial and human resources often hinder the implementation of comprehensive disaster management plans.

Urbanization and Infrastructure Development: Rapid urbanization in disaster-prone areas increases vulnerability. Mainstreaming DRR into urban planning is crucial.

Climate Change: The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change pose a significant challenge. Adapting to this changing landscape requires continuous evaluation and improvement of disaster management strategies.

However, amidst these challenges lie opportunities:

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and private companies can leverage expertise and resources for a more robust disaster management system.

Capacity Building: Investing in training programs for disaster management professionals at all levels can enhance preparedness and response capabilities.

Community Engagement: Active community participation fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to more effective disaster response and recovery.

Leveraging Technology: Continued advancements in technology, including drones, artificial intelligence (AI), and big data analytics, can revolutionize disaster risk assessment, response, and recovery.

The Road Ahead: Building a Disaster-Resilient Future

India's disaster management framework has come a long way, but the journey towards a truly disaster-resilient nation continues. By addressing the existing challenges, embracing new technologies, and fostering a culture of preparedness at all levels, India can effectively mitigate the impact of disasters and ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens. Here are some key focus areas for the future:



Enhancing Early Warning Systems: Investing in robust and accessible early warning systems across the country, particularly in high-risk zones, can save lives and facilitate timely evacuations.

Climate Change Adaptation: Integrating climate change considerations into disaster management plans is crucial to build resilience against extreme weather events like floods, droughts, and heat waves.

Strengthening Local Capacities: Empowering local communities through capacity building programs and resource allocation can foster self-reliance and quicker response times during emergencies.

Promoting Innovation and Research: Encouraging research and development in disaster management, including exploring new technologies and innovative approaches, can lead to more effective and efficient disaster response strategies.

Building a Culture of Preparedness: Continuous public awareness campaigns, mock drills, and school safety programs can foster a culture of preparedness and empower individuals to take responsibility for their safety during disasters.

Conclusion

India's journey towards building a disaster-resilient future requires a collective effort from the government, communities, NGOs, and the private sector. By effectively managing resources, embracing new technologies, and prioritizing community engagement, India can mitigate the impact of disasters, safeguard its people, and build a more resilient future for generations to come. It is crucial to remember that disaster management is a continuous process, requiring constant evaluation, adaptation, and improvement to keep pace with evolving threats and vulnerabilities. By remaining vigilant and proactive, India can create a safer and more resilient future for its citizens.

Q. Discuss the problems of environmental degradation generated by urban wastes in India.

Ans: India's rapid urbanization has brought undeniable progress, but it has also thrown a spotlight on a growing concern: environmental degradation caused by urban waste. The sheer volume and mismanagement of waste pose serious threats to public health, ecosystems, and the overall quality of life in cities.

The Waste Conundrum:

- **Quantity:** India generates over 260 million tonnes of municipal solid waste annually, with cities like **Delhi and Mumbai producing a staggering 11,000 and 7,268 tonnes daily, respectively. This number is expected to rise to 400 million tonnes by 2030.**

- **Composition:** The waste mix is complex, with a significant portion being organic, followed by plastic, paper, and construction debris. The increasing use of single-use plastics, particularly for packaging, poses a major challenge due to their non-biodegradable nature and tendency to clog drains and pollute waterways. Environmental Scars:

- **Landfill Overload:** Most waste ends up in landfills, often overflowing and poorly managed. These landfills leach harmful pollutants into the soil and groundwater, contaminating drinking water sources and harming biodiversity.

- **Air and Water Pollution:** Open burning of waste is a common practice, releasing toxic fumes and particulate matter that contribute to air pollution and respiratory illnesses. Additionally, plastic debris and improper waste disposal often find their way into rivers and oceans, harming aquatic life and disrupting ecosystems. Impacts on Public Health:

- **Diseases:** Poor waste management attracts disease-carrying vectors like mosquitoes and rodents, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue, malaria, and chikungunya.

- **Respiratory problems:** Air pollution caused by burning waste can exacerbate respiratory illnesses like asthma and bronchitis.

Government Initiatives: Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the Government of India has launched several initiatives to tackle the urban waste challenge:

- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** Launched in 2014, this flagship program aims to achieve a clean and open defecation-free India. It has made significant strides in improving sanitation infrastructure and promoting behavioral change.

- **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:** These rules mandate source segregation of waste, composting of organic waste, and setting up waste-to-energy plants.

- **Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2018:** These rules aim to phase out single-use plastics and encourage responsible plastic waste management practices. Current Urban Development & Challenges:

- **Smart Cities Mission:** The government's ambitious Smart Cities Mission aims to develop 100 cities with sustainable and efficient infrastructure. While waste management is a key component, its effective implementation remains a challenge in many cities.

- **Informal Waste Sector:** A large portion of waste collection and recycling is carried out by the informal sector, often under precarious conditions and with limited access to resources and training. Integrating them into the formal waste management system is crucial for long-term success. The Road Ahead: Addressing the urban waste challenge requires a multi-pronged approach:

- **Public awareness and behavior change:** Encouraging citizens to segregate waste at source, reduce consumption, and adopt sustainable practices is essential.

- **Technological advancements:** Investing in waste-to-energy plants, composting facilities, and innovative recycling technologies can help divert waste from landfills and generate valuable resources.

- **Strengthening infrastructure:** Upgrading collection systems, landfills, and treatment facilities is crucial for efficient waste management.

- **Financial support:** Providing adequate financial resources and incentives to local bodies and waste management companies is key to sustained implementation of waste management programs.

- **Policy and regulatory framework:** Robust regulations and effective enforcement mechanisms are needed to ensure compliance with waste management rules and hold polluters accountable.

Conclusion: India's battle against urban waste is far from over, but there are reasons for optimism. With continued government commitment, technological advancements, and active citizen participation, India can turn the tide on environmental degradation and build cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable cities for the future. By acknowledging the scale of the problem, implementing effective solutions, and fostering a culture of responsible waste management, India can transform its urban waste from a burden to a valuable resource, paving the way for a greener and more prosperous future.

GEOGRAPHY

Practice Test (Mains)

- Question 1. Weaving the legacy of location theory – how do Weber's and Losch's insights continue to shape industrial location in the age of globalization and digital transformation?
- Question 2. "Contemporary global climate change is an anthropogenic phenomenon". Discuss?

Practice Test (Prelims)

Q1. Question consist of two statement, namely assertion (A) and reason (R) for selecting the correct answer. Use the following code:

Assertion (A) : in Kazakhstan, transhumance is practiced

Reason (R) : there is a seasonal shifting of snowline in the mountains.

- Ans:
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

Q2. Match the following?

list I

- A. Westerlies
- B. Doldrum
- C. Horse latitude
- D. Monsoon

list II

- 1. Between trade wind and westerlies
- 2. Seasonal wind
- 3. Roaring forties
- 4. Equatorial belt

Ans:

codes

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

Q3. 'Vulnerability' in a disaster is

- Ans:
- (a) The extent to which an individual or a community is exposed to
 - (b) The resilience mechanism of a community.
 - (c) The areas prone to natural hazards and disasters.
 - (d) The potential for loss damage or destruction of an asset by a disaster.

Sample Study Material

HISTORY

Swaraj Party

The suspension of Non-Cooperation in February, 1922 created widespread disappointment and precipitated an open division in the leadership of the Congress. The Government took advantage of the situation to take resort to a policy of repression. A sense of disillusionment led many at this stage to question the efficacy of Gandhian methods of struggle. The artificial Hindu-Muslim unity was fast disappearing. Acute Hindu-Muslim tensions and outbreak of communal violence dissipated national energies. The Constructive Work of the Congress, an essentially socio-economic programme of amelioration, could not attract the upper middle class intellectuals. They looked at politics from the plane of reality, and were keen to rescue the Congress and its politics from the demoralisation that had set in after the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation. At this stage a new lead was given by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. They put forward the idea of Council-Entry to wreck the reforms from within. This proposal attracted several congressmen but it was stoutly opposed by orthodox Gandhians led by Rajagopalachari, Rajendra and Vallabhbhai Patel.

The No-Changers or Gandhians decried the programme of council-entry and desired the congress to follow Gandhi's constructive programme. The Pro-Changers or Swarajists wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council-entry. The matter came to a head in December 1922 at the Gaya Session of the Congress where Rajagopalachari led opposition to Council Entry forcing C.R. Das to tender resignation from the presidentship of the Congress. On being outvoted C.R. Das announced the formation of the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923 with himself as President and Motilal as Secretary.





Objectives

The objectives and aims of the Swaraj Party were indicated in its programme first published in February, 1923. The immediate objective was 'speedy attainment of full Dominion Status,' including 'the right to frame a constitution adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and genius of the peoples'. Its manifesto of 14 October 1923 as well as the nature of its demands in the councils, revealed that it wanted full provincial autonomy implying control over bureaucracy as a necessary preliminary to the right to frame constitution.

The other objective of the party was to secure the recognition of the principle that the bureaucracy derived its power from the people. The manifesto made it clear that the demand which its members would make on entering legislatures was to press the Government to concede "the right of the people of India to control the existing machinery and system of government", and to resort to a policy of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction" if the Government refused to entertain such a demand.

Electoral performance

Elections to the legislative councils were held in November 1923. The Swarajist manifesto, released on 14 October, took up a strong anti-imperialist position: 'The guiding motive of the British in governing India is to secure the selfish interests of their own country and the so-called reform on us are a mere blind to further the said interests under the presence of granting responsible government to India, the real object being to continue the exploitation of the unlimited resources of the country by keeping Indians permanently in a subservient position to Britain.' It promised that the Swarajists would wreck the sham reforms from within the councils. Even though the Swarajists got only a few weeks to prepare for the elections and the franchise was extremely narrow – only about 6.2 million or less than three per cent had the right to vote— they managed to do quite well. They won forty-two out of 101 elected seats in the Central Legislature Assembly they got a clear majority in the Central Provinces;

they were the largest party in Bengal; and they fared quite well in Bombay and U.P., though not in Madras and Punjab because of strong casteist and communal currents. In the Central Legislative Assembly, the Swarajists succeeded in building a common political front with the Independents led by M.A. Jinnah, the Liberals, and individuals such as Madan Mohan Malaviya. They built similar coalitions in most of the provinces. And they set out to inflict defeat after defeat on the Government.

Work in the legislatures Swaraj Party successfully converted legislative councils as an arena of political struggle. Though intervening on every issue and often outvoting the Government, the Swarajists took up at the centre three major sets of problems on which they delivered powerful speeches which were fully reported in the Press and followed avidly every morning by the readers. One was the problem of constitutional advance leading to self-Government; second of civil liberties, release of political prisoners, and repeal of repressive laws; and third of the development of indigenous industries. The Government was defeated several times on the question of the repeal of repressive laws and regulations and release of political prisoners. The Swarajist activity in the legislatures was spectacular by any standards. It inspired the politicized persons and kept their political interest alive. People were thrilled every time the all powerful foreign bureaucracy was humbled in the councils.

Achievements

1. With coalition partners, they outvoted the Government several times, even on matters relating to budgetary grants, and passed adjournment motions.
2. They agitated through powerful speeches on self government, civil liberties and industrialisation.
3. Vithalbai Patel was elected speaker of Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.
4. A noteworthy achievement was the defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928 which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and believed that a crucial role was being played by the British and other foreign activists being sent by the Commintern).
5. By their activities, they filled the political vacuum at a time when the national movement was recouping its strength.
6. They exposed the hollowness of the Montford scheme.
7. They provided necessary constitutional experience to Indians

Limitations

1. The Swarajists lacked a policy to coordinate their militancy inside legislatures with the mass struggle outside. They relied totally on newspaper reporting to communicate with the public.
2. An obstructionist strategy had its limitations.
3. They could not carry on with their coalition partners very far because of conflicting ideas, which further limited their effectiveness.
4. They failed to resist the perks and privileges of power and office.
5. They failed to support the peasants' cause in Bengal and lost support among Muslim members who were pro-peasant. After the passing away of C.R. Das in June 1925, the Swaraj Party started weakening. Untimely demise of C.R. Das in 1925 created a great void. The Swaraj Party was a house divided against itself. Mutual bickerings and distrust eroded its credibility. Denial of tickets to some Swarajists led them to declare their candidature as independents. The impression went round that they were self-seekers and time-servers. The policy of obstruction could not hold together all the Swarajists and a section of them turned 'Responsivist Swarajists' further eroding the strength of the Swaraj Party. The protracted Hindu-Muslim tension, presence of reactionary elements of both the communities within the party, which ostensibly professed secularism, really created a difficult situation. The Hindus felt that their interests were not safe in the hands of the Congress. The activities of the Hindu Mahasabha also weakened the Swarajist position. The Muslim alienation from the Congress became so marked that its erstwhile Muslim members contested the polls as Muslims and not as Swarajists. The leadership of Motilal Nehru was opposed on the basis of communal grounds.

The Swaraj Party went into the elections held in November 1926 as a party in disarray — a much weaker and demoralized force. It had to face the Government and loyalist elements and its own dissenters on the one side and the resurgent Hindu and Muslim communalists on the other. A virulent communal and unscrupulous campaign was waged against the Swarajists. Motilal Nehru was, for example, accused of sacrificing Hindu interests, of favouring cow-slaughter, and of eating beef. The Muslim communalists were no less active in branding the Swarajists as anti-Muslim. The result was a severe weakening of the Swaraj Party. It succeeded in winning forty seats at the centre and half the seats in Madras but was severely mauled in all other provinces, especially in U.P., C.P., and Punjab. Moreover, both Hindu and Muslim communalists increased their representation in the councils. The Swarajists also could not form a nationalist coalition in the legislatures as they had done in 1923.

Q. 1) 'Nayakar system was a very complex system under Vijayanagar administration.' Discuss?

Ans: Nayakar System of Vijayanagar empire • The most important feature of Vijayanagar administration was the nayakar system. Nayaks were the hereditary military aristocrats who enjoyed great autonomy in their fiefdoms. The European travellers Nuniz and Domingo Paes gives details about the nayakar system. They enjoyed territorial assignments called 'amaram' and in return they maintained army for the king and also remitted annual tribute to the central treasury. This reflects the military feudal character of Vijayanagar state.

As Vijayanagar always engaged in conflicts with Bahminis and their successors, the state had no other option other than to dependent on the military levies provided by the nayaks. But, the nayakar system, as it evolved provided opportunities to the nayaks to build semi-independent hereditary holdings.

The sources are suggestive of the political ambitions of the nayaks which at times came into conflict with the policies of the rulers. From time to time, the Vijayanagar rulers tried to control the nayaks through various measures. They monopolized the import of horses. They also appointed a special officer called Mahamandaleshwar to control the nayaks. Thus, the nayakar system was an institution that worked well in the presence of a strong central authority.

Under the weak rulers, the nayaks turned too ambitious which threatened the integrity of Vijayanagar empire. The emergence of powerful nayaka kingdoms like Ikkeri nayaks, Mysore, Thanjavore, Madurai, Vellore after the fall of Vijayanagar proves this. Thus, we could conclude that nayakar system was a double edged sword that shed blood for Vijayanagar and also of Vijayanagar.

HISTORY

Practice Test (Mains)

- Question 1. "On 15th August 1947, with self-confidence, faith and hope India began to march forward to meet the challenges of freedom, democracy and social justice" Discuss?
- Question 2. "Spanish Civil war is considered as the first ideological conflict between international fascism and international communism." Critically evaluate?

Practice Test (Prelims)

1. Consider the following:
 1. Kabir's compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib
 2. Kabir's poems were originally composed in urdu language
 3. Kabir Bijak is a collection of Kabir's verses, preserved by the Kabirpanth, the sect of KabirWhich of the above statements is/are not true:
 - (a) 1 and 3 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) None
2. Which of the following changes did not occur in religious practices in Later Vedic period in comparison with Early Vedic period:
 - (a) Rituals and sacrifices became costlier
 - (b) Importance given to Indra declined
 - (c) Worshipping in temples started
 - (d) Role of a middle man to reach God became prominent

Q. 1) FDI has a positive impact on growth and employment but has also resulted in several negative externalities. Explain.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a pivotal motive force for economic growth, employment, and technological development in host economies. An investment made by an entity residing in one economy to get a long-term stake in an enterprise residing in another economy is known as Foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI is frequently celebrated for bringing in capital, new technology, generation of employment, increasing business activities, and opening up new business possibilities. The multifaceted effect of FDI can be explained in the form of addressing its advantageous contributions and negative externalities to the economy. From resource depletion to earnings inequality, the discourse surrounding FDI involves careful consideration of its implications for working conditions and the social fabric of host countries. Positive impacts of FDI are as follows: -

- (a) **Capital Infusion:** FDI brings in external capital, which allows host international locations to flourish through economic improvement, infrastructure development, and expansion of industries. New capital infusion can help to stimulate an economic boom and decrease economic constraints.
- (b) **Technology Transfer:** Multinational companies (MNCs) often carry advanced technologies and superior management practices, which can be transferred to domestic companies that enhance the productivity and competitiveness of domestic industries, and contribute to long-term economic and financial development.
- (c) **Job Creation:** FDI can result in the creation of recent process possibilities inside the host country. When foreign businesses establish or expand their operations, they recruit neighbourhood employees. Such companies create new employment opportunities that reduce unemployment conditions and improve the living standards of citizens.
- (d) **Market Access and Diversification:** FDI provides host international locations with accessibility to new markets. Multinational companies convey their services and products to the host countries that facilitate trade and selling, and financial diversification by introducing new industries and sectors.
- (e) **Increased Productivity and Competitiveness:** The infusion of foreign capital and technology often leads to extended productivity and

competitiveness in domestic companies. This can bring about higher niche merchandise, stepped forward efficiency, and more advantageous competitiveness on the worldwide degree. FDI can bring about higher niche merchandise and enhance the competition in the domestic market, which can help to drive down the prices and improve efficiency.

- (f) **Infrastructure Development:** FDI regularly comes with commitments to infrastructure improvement, as corporations need efficient and effective transportation systems, power supply, and communication networks. These may strengthen the infrastructure structure and have effective spillover outcomes on the overall infrastructure of the country.

Negative externalities of foreign direct investments (FDI) are as follows: -

- (a) **Dependence on foreign companies and potential loss of control over domestic resources:** FDI can create dependency on foreign companies for economic growth and development, which will result in a loss of control over domestic resources including natural resources and strategic industries.
- (b) **Adverse impact on domestic industries:** FDI can also lead to adverse impacts on domestic industries as they may not be able to compete with the resources in terms of technology, capital, access to foreign markets, and management expertise. Gradual resource inequality will lead to the decline of domestic companies and drive them out of the markets.
- (c) **Depletion of Resources:** Foreign direct investment (FDI) projects have the potential to deplete natural resources and bring about negative environmental and social impacts. Environmental contamination, ecological degradation, and displacement of local communities may result from some FDI projects' disregard for strict environmental regulations. These may lead to detrimental externalities that impair residents' quality of life. When the legal and regulatory systems are weak, these impacts will have far-reaching social and political ramifications.
- (d) **Income Disparity:** FDI has the potential to create extreme income inequality in the host nations. The advantages of foreign direct investment (FDI) tend to be concentrated in particular industries and geographical locations, and thus excluding or adversely affecting certain populations and regions.
- (e) **Poor Compensation System and Labour Relations:** Employees in foreign-owned companies are less likely to make the minimum wages than those in local companies. Foreign takeovers diminish the bargaining power of trade unions by reducing the union wage premium - the salary premium

linked with collective agreements. Poor labour relations may lead to large-scale industrial unrest and the management may be forced to shift their operations to other countries.

- (f) **Risk of cultural homogenization:** FDI can also lead to cultural homogenization, as foreign companies may introduce new products, services, and business practices which may be inconsistent with the host nation's culture and traditions. These will gradually lead to acculturation and cultural homogenization.

Conclusion:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) affords a compelling case for its contributions to host economies. It acts as an effective catalyst for economic growth, generating capital, fostering technological advancement, management expertise, and raising employment opportunities. The infusion of external resources and modern management practices can revitalize domestic industries, boosting their competitiveness and paving the way for broader marketplace access. Furthermore, FDI can play a critical function in infrastructure improvement, supplying a much-needed spine for sustained economic growth and development. However, FDI can also have disastrous consequences on the economy, environment and society. The advantages of FDI such as the huge capital base, technological superiority, managerial expertise, and easy access to international markets can exacerbate the existing inequalities in the economy and society. Resource depletion, environmental degradation, and income disparity are real concerns, particularly in conditions where regulatory oversight is lax. Additionally, the inflow of overseas companies may disrupt domestic industries and markets, and create precarious working conditions of workers. These will lead to the gradual decline of traditional domestic industries. Thus, FDI is a double-edged sword.

INDIAN ECONOMY

Practice Test (Mains)

- Question 1. Though the export promotion strategy has resulted in the diversification of India's exports basket, yet it has failed to decrease the trade deficit. Comment ?