

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : 691015

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

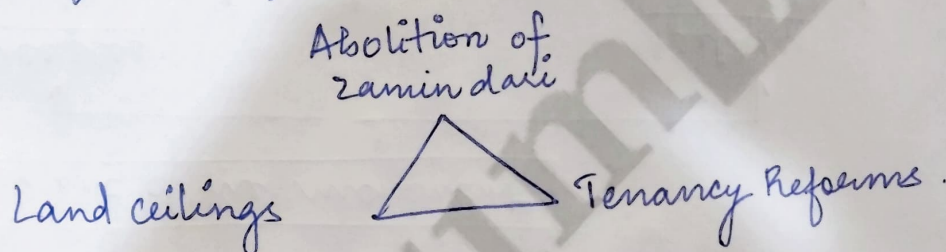
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

In light of the large land ownership inequalities that prevailed in India (primarily due to British policies like zamindari, mahalwari, ryotwari systems etc), the govt. of India initiated land reforms. In India. The 3 pillars of these reforms were :-



However they largely proved to be a failure due to :-

- absence of land records.
- Vague clauses like personal cultivation
- collusion of zamindars and lower level officials.
- Problem of Benami Property etc.

Hence, it was realized that legislations had their limitations and social movements were launched. Bhoodan and Gramdaan movements were initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1950s. He was a Gandhian from

Maharashtra and launched a non-violent land reform movement from Pochampally in Andhra Pradesh. It involved voluntary donation of land and eventually villages to the landless.

Objectives

- Voluntary donation of land by following theory of trusteeship
- Reduce land and hence income inequality
- Upward social mobility of rural poor and landless.
- Increase in agricultural output.
- Target of 50 million hectares of surplus land.

Assessment of the movement

Successes

- >4 mn. acres of land donated.
- Created atmosphere in favour of landless tenants through theory of trusteeship
- Paved way for cooperative farming movement.

Failures

- very little land donation.
- No mass participation to create pressure.
- Most donated land unfit for agri.
- unreasonable restrictions on use of donated land.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2) The JP Movement also called Sampoorna Kranti or Total Revolution was movement launched in Bihar by Jay Prakash Narayan in 1974 against the precarious socio-economic state of the country. It culminated in the national emergency of 1975.

The movement sought to bring reforms in India such as:-

- reduced corruption and anarchy.
- controlled inflation.
- Check on despotism of govt etc.

However, the movement went against its own philosophies as:-

- JP sought to use Gandhian methods of Civil Disobedience, boycott and Gherao against a democratically elected government. → more anarchy and chaos.
- The movement was fuelled by a coalition of groups that did not have any political coherence. ~~such as~~ ⇒ seen as opportunists

who were blindly following anti-govt. propaganda.

→ In the Bihar assembly elections, the JP movement syndicate sought support of Chimanlal Patel to form govt. → a leader whose govt had been dismissed on grounds of corruption ⇒ seen as power hungry and hypocritical.

∴ The JP movement, though started with noble aims, committed mistakes that went against its own ethos. The lawlessness and anarchy that ensued was one of the major causes of the Proclamation of Emergency in 1975. Thus, unfolded one of the darkest chapters of Indian democracy.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3) On 25th June 1975, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad declared a national emergency under Art. 352 on grounds of internal rebellion on the recommendation of PM Indira Gandhi.

It is considered a constitutional and political crisis as:-

- 710,000 arrests including all prominent opposition leaders.
- Right to Dissent completely dissolved.
- Press censorship imposed.
- Constitutional amendments like 42nd CAA, 1976 passed with many undemocratic provisions.
- Tenure of legislature increased.

However, there indeed were some valid grounds that justify the declaration of emergency.

- The chaos and anarchy that followed the JP Movement especially after his call of civil disobedience to the police and armed forces.
- Rampant black marketing, hoarding etc fuelling high inflation.

→ continued disturbance since independence especially 1962, 1965, 1971 wars, insurgencies etc which necessitated some peace and discipline in the country.

The Emergency deeply impacted the socio-political life of Indians:-

Social Impact

- A curfew of anti-social elements like black marketers, hoarders etc reduced inflation.
- Govt. officials' accountability and discipline increased.
- Trains ran on time, schools' attendance improved.
- Right to Dissent completely subdued.

Economic | Political Impact |

- Opposition jailed and muted.
- Press censorship → no right to dissent.
- Fear of dictatorship.
- Congress lost 1977 elections.

Hence the Emergency was a dark chapter in the political and democratic history of India.

India learnt its lessons (44th CAA, 1978) and pledged to follow a healthy, participative democracy.

Overall Grading (✓)

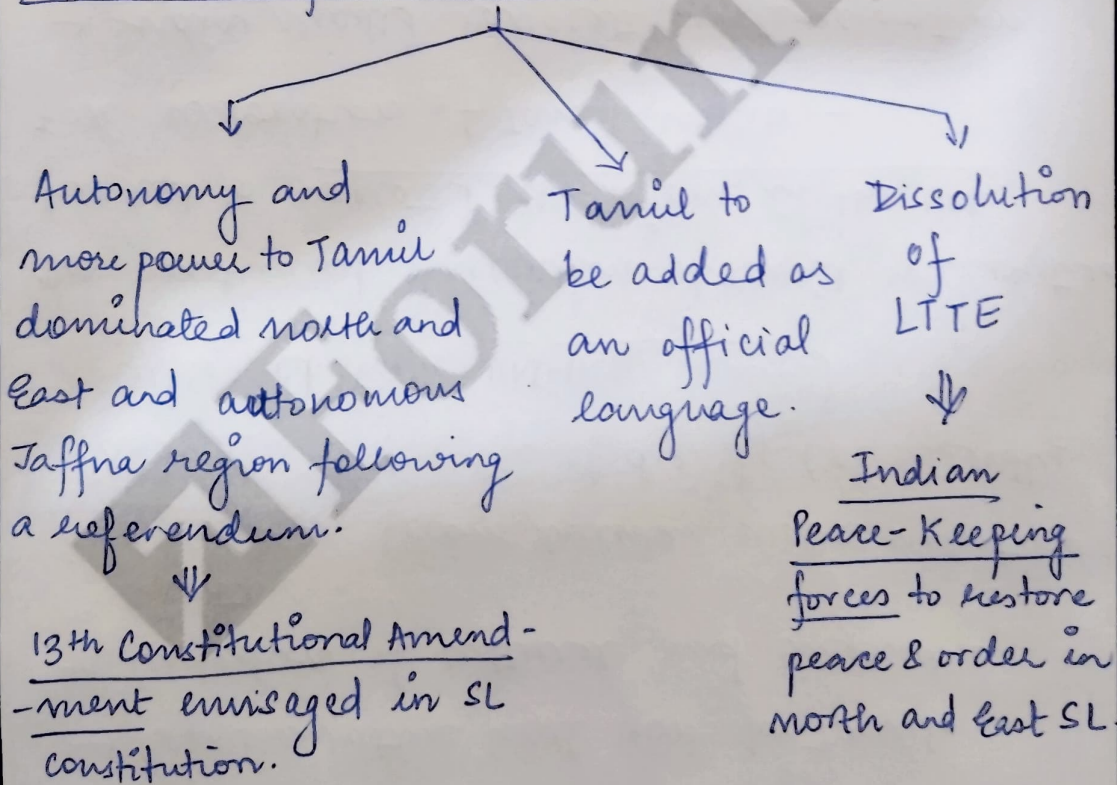
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Q.4)

The civil war in Sri Lanka following discriminatory practices against the 23% Tamils (23% of population) culminated into secessionist demand of Tamil Eelam by violent groups like LTTE and TELO. It was in light of this that the Rajiv-Jayawardhene Accord of 1987 was signed.

Provisions of the accord



However, the 13th Constitutional Amendment to the Sri Lankan constitution has still not

been enacted. This denies the Tamils -

- Provincial autonomy for Jaffna.
- Representative local govt. for Tamils.
- Protection of cultural and linguistic rights.
- Protection from human rights violation and denial of a life of dignity (as recently reiterated by a UNHRC report)

The continued persecution of Tamil minorities has led to repeated resolutions in the UN.

For restoration of Tamil rights -

- India should advocate implementation of 13th CAA, ~~1977~~.
- Leverage the recent economic aid to SL to restore Tamil rights.
- Promote confidence building measures.
- Leverage international fora for ~~pr~~ advocacy of Tamil rights.

Overall Grading (✓)

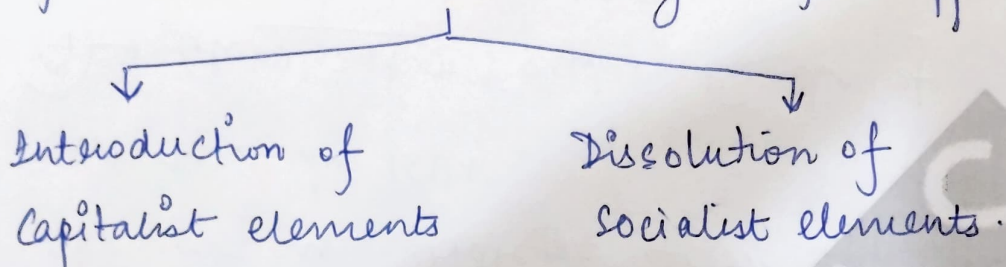
Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) The Economic Reforms of 1991 also called the New Economic Policy or the LPG reforms marked a major transformation of India from a Nehruvian quasi-socialist country to a liberalized free market economy.

Induced by a BoP crisis and the economic reform demand of the IMF, the reforms included:-

- (L) → Liberalization : Disbanding the inspector, license, permit, quota raj.
- (P) → Privatization : Opening and deregulation of most non-strategic sectors and sale of govt. stake in PSUs.
- (G) → Globalization : Ending the era of protectionism, opening up the Indian economy and focus on consumer interests.

The LPG policy brought down the pillars of socialist India through 2 fold approach



Introduction of Capitalist elements

- Ease of doing business improved for capitalists due to end of license, permit, quota raj.
- Deregulation and opening of new sectors for private capitalists. Eg. New Banking Regulations leading to setting up of 'On-Tap' licensing for banks like ICICI, HDFC etc.
- Ending protectionism allowing mega-industrial houses of the world to enter Indian markets.
- Estb. of SEBI and NSE → increased private ownership of companies.

Removal of Socialist elements

- removal of production and distribution restrictions.
- Reduced govt. role in PSUs $\Rightarrow$ reduced welfare objective of PSUs.
- Removal of protection to Indian industries.

Hence we can say that as the PSUs fell down from being at apex of production process, govt. controlled weakened and pillars of socialism fell down. However, India cannot be called a purely capitalist economy as:-

- Pro-poor welfare schemes like PDS, PM-Awas Yojana, Kisan Credit Card, Fertilizer subsidy still continue.
- Public sector banks (like SBI) still hold largest market share. etc.

Hence socialism has not been completely abandoned in India. India can at best be called a mixed economy.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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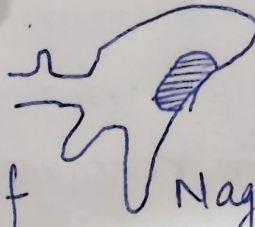
Q.6)

India is a Union of States (Art. 1).

The present political map of India is a result of knitting of many socially, culturally and economically heterogeneous units into one single nation state.

As a result of these diversified ~~an~~ cultures, separatist movements have been fuelled from time-to-time. The prominent separatist movements include:-

→ NAGALAND



- The Angami Nagas of Nagaland have demanded a separate Nagaland since independence.
- In ~~1948~~ 2015, the separatist group NSCN (IM) came to the negotiating table and a peace accord was signed the details of which continue to be worked out.
- Art 371-A gives ~~a~~ greater autonomy.

→ MIZORAM



- Demand a Greater Mizo state since independence
- 1985 → Mizo National Front led by Laldenga negotiates and contests elections in 1987. following the Mizo Peace Accord.
- Act 371 G gives greater autonomy.

→ PUNJAB



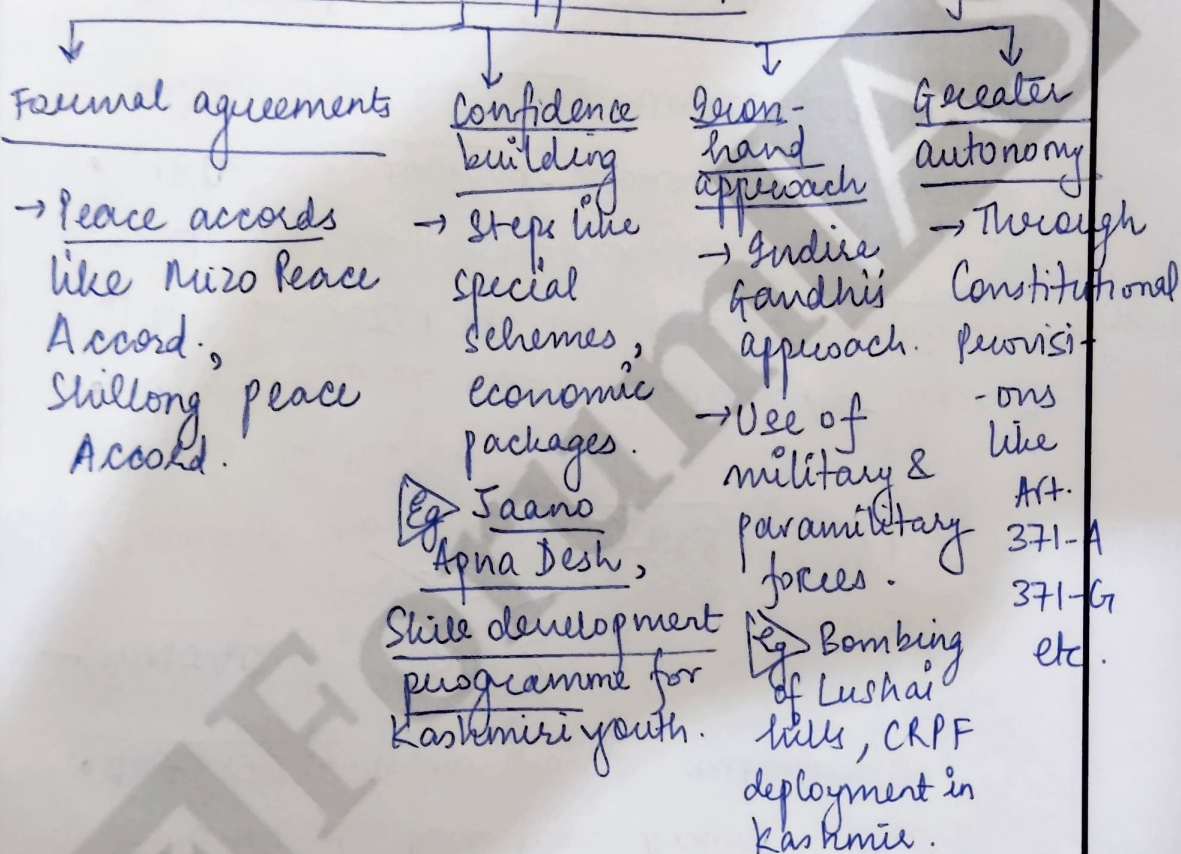
- Demand for a Sikh Subha fuelled by the Akalis in Punjab.
- 1966 → Punjab Reorganization Act separates Sikh dominated Punjabi speaking Punjab from Hindi speaking Haryana.
- 1980s → Khalistan demand for separate nation state for Sikhs under leadership of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and with support of Pakistan.
- Continues as a dormant movement mainly from Canada.

→ JAMMU & KASHMIR



- Has been disputed between India and Pakistan since independence
- fuelled by militant jihadi insurgents from Pakistan and separatist organizations like Hurriyat

How Indian States approach is a mix of



Thus, India follows a pragmatic balanced approach to ensure lasting peace, confidence and well-permeated development to tackle separatist movements.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

On 11th May 1998, India created history by detonating 5 nuclear bombs in the Pokhran range. This mission codenamed Operation Shakti formally made India a nuclear power.

Prior to the nuclear tests of Pokhran, the perspective of Indian leaders was very different -

- In spite of opportunities, leaders hesitated in developing nuclear bomb because they believed it went against Indian ethos of non-violence and India's commitment under NAM.
- India ~~never~~ was heavily reliant on the US and USSR for aids like PL-480 food grain programme and defence procurement.
- Lack of economic strength prevented India from being assertive even for its

self-defence. India couldn't question the unfair NPT and CTBT treaties.

→ Indian Operation Smiling Buddha (nuclear explosion) of 1974 led to formation of NSG by the P5 making nuclear tests herculean for non-NSG members.

→ The rising collusion between China and Pakistan and their rising military arsenal forced India to become a nuclear power.

The Pokhran tests changed post-independence Indian history.

→ India became assertive for its self-defence.

→ India successfully endured the economic sanctions that ensued thus testifying its resilience.

→ It paved the way for production of ballistic missiles and other nuclear warheads → India developed its AGNI

series of missiles.

- Successfully stood up against the undue coercion of P-5 and NSG.
- Created a major deterrent for future Indo-Pak wars and Sino-Indian wars.
- Inspiration for innovation by DRDO leading to present defence indigenization.
- Eg recent ~~was~~ defence deal with Vietnam.
- Paved way for Civil Nuclear Deal
- Nuclear research fuelled in India.

→ ~~India~~

Thus, the Pokhran tests were the inflexion point. Hereon, India became assertive, ~~self~~ for its self defence and most importantly, gave up the cloak of imperialism that had shrouded her in inferiority for centuries.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



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