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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 691015 (#15)

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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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

"It was the failure of land reform policy initiated by the govt that gave rise to social movement to bring land reforms." Analyse in the context of Bhodan & Gramdan movements. State their objectives and assess success.

Bhodan & Gramdan movements were started by Gandhian Activist Ninoba Bhave in 1952 as a non-violent movement to augment India's land-reform policy.

→ It was started in Pochampally village of Andhra Pradesh.

→ Gramdan movement was huge success in Orissa

Objectives of movement

- 1.) collecting the lands voluntarily gifted by rich landowners or farmers.
- 2.) Redistribution of collected land to landless

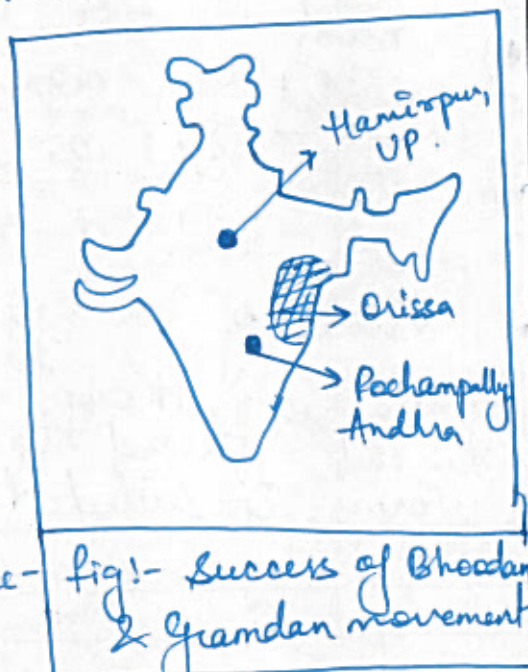


Fig:- Success of Bhodan & Gramdan movement

Success of Bhoodan/Gramdhan

- 1.) more than 650 villages were donated by ~~1950~~¹⁹⁵⁶ — highest success in Orissa.
- 2.) over 400 million acres of land was gifted by 1960s.
- 3.) ~~first~~ change one of the few changes brought in India through mass movement
- 4.) Based on model of Trusteeship — all land belonged to God.
- 5.) Brought a moral change in society towards plight of poor & landless.

However, it had certain shortcomings as well: —

- 1.) most of the land donated were unfit for agriculture.
- 2.) States like Bihar did not distribute even half of donated land by 1980s.
- 3.) Lack of an organised structure.

Therefore, even though Bhoodan/Gramdhan movement started to bring large scale land reforms, it failed due to non creation of

Overall Grading (✓)

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

of mass-movement.

Q.2)

J.P. Movement though sought to bring reforms in Indian politics & democracy, ended up going against its own philosophies. Elucidate.

J.P. Movement was started in Bihar in 1974 by Gandhian leader Jay Prakash Narayan against the ~~dictatorial~~ Indira Gandhi govt.

Provisions of J.P. Movement

- 1) call for a non-violent movement
- 2) with all-India participation
- 3) demanded a party-less government
- 4) Non-parliamentary form of democracy was also demanded.
- 5) In 1974, J.P. gave a call for Sampoorna Kranti or Total Revolution
- 6) Called for gherao of ~~pt~~ public offices, parliament, etc

7) Asked of govt officials to and govt of states to resign.

JP Movement ended up going against its own ideologies

- 1.) Demanded party-less govt but went for elections in 1977 under Jarata Dal.
- 2.) Demanded a vague idea of non-parliamentary form but fought elections and provided no alternative to parliamentary govt.
- 3.) asked for non-violence but created anarchy in country by calling for mass resignation from govt of a democratically-elected govt.

Thus, JP Movement though sought to bring reforms, ended up going against its own philosophies

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Q.3)

"Emergency was a constitutional & political crisis." How far the declaration of emergency justified? Enumerate its impact on social & political life of India?

Indira Gandhi govt ~~was~~ on the pretext of threat to national security, proclaimed National Emergency in India on 26th June, 1975.

It was justified on following grounds:

- 1.) threat to national security on grounds of internal rebellion.
- 2.) conspiracy to destabilise democratically-elected govt by foreign countries.
- 3.) establishment of peace and discipline after long going anarchy through various protest & movements.
- 4.) decrease in corruption, black-marketing & hoarding due to arrests of smugglers.
- 5.) 20-point program to reduce rural poverty, housing for all, etc.

Impact on Social life

- 1.) large scale arrests of journalists, intellectuals
- 2.) ~~fall~~ press censorship.
- 3.) Compulsory sterilization of people
- 4.) Beautification drive of cities uprooted ~~many~~ over 15 lakh slum areas (Sanjay-Gandhi effect)

Impact on political life

- 1.) over 10,000 political opposition leaders were arrested.
- 2.) 38th, 39th, 41st & 42nd Constitution Amendment Act were passed.
→ undermined Basic structure judgement of Kesavananda Bharati (1973)
- 3.) Passing of MISA Act.

Thus, Emergency was a constitutional & political crisis with a huge impact on social & political life of India.

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Q.4)

What was the Rajiv - Jayawardene Accord of 1987? The unmet demand for 13th Amendment to Sri Lankan Constitution by the Tamils reveal the unfinished agenda of the accord. Discuss.

Rajiv - Jayawardene Accord, also known as Indo - Sri Lanka Accord was signed in 1987 between Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Jayawardene to bring lasting peace in Sri Lanka.

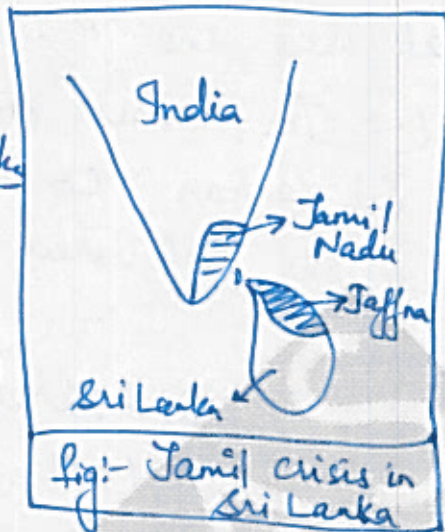
Provisions of Rajiv - Jayawardene Accord

- 1.) Devolution of power to Tamil state provinces (Jaffna).
- 2.) Dissolution of LTTE.
- 3.) Recognition of Tamil as official language of Sri Lanka.
- 4.) Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) to land in Sri-Lanka to end insurgency.
- 5.) Withdrawal of Sri Lankan forces from Jaffna Province.

→ This accord led to the passing of 13th constitutional Amendment Act in Sri Lanka

Provisions of 13th CAA

- devolution of power to Sri Lankan provinces
- Education, Health, Agriculture, Police & Land given to provinces
- Formation of Tamil majority Jaffna



13th CAA reveals unfinished agenda of accord

- 1.) No devolution of financial powers to states
- 2.) Overriding powers given to President
- 3.) Non-acceptance of Tamil as official language.

Thus, even though Rajiv-Jayawardenne accord thought to establish peace in Sri Lanka with rights to Sri Lankan Tamils the 13th CAA of Sri Lanka failed to meet the promises made under the accord.

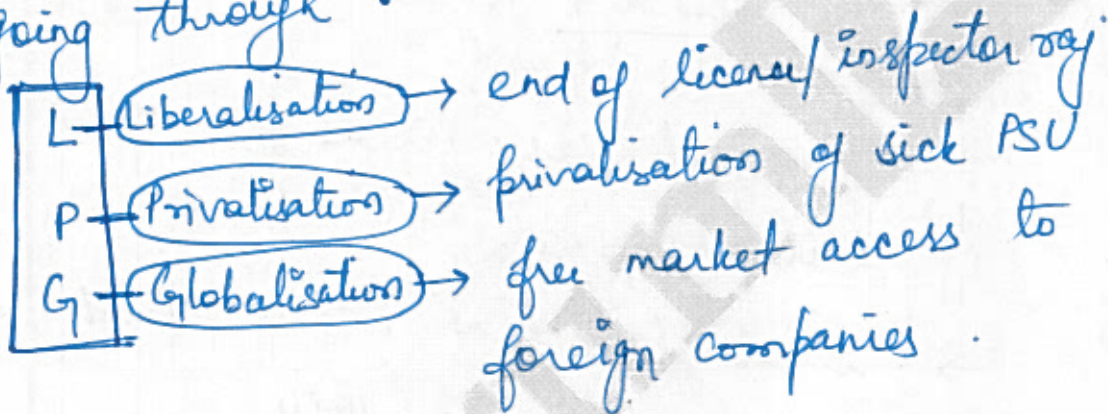
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Q.5)

The economic reforms of 1991 brought down the last pillars of Socialist India. Critically analyse.

Economic Reforms of 1991, famously known as LPG Reforms was brought in the aftermath of economic crisis that India was going through.



Background of LPG Reforms

- 1.) 1990 - Saddam Hussain attacks Kuwait & subsequent US intervention in the war.
- 2.) Rise in global oil prices
- 3.) Inflation rate hiked to 16.7%
- 4.) High fiscal deficit in India = 8.8%
- 5.) Forex reserve crash - only 10 days

reserves left $\Rightarrow$ Balance of Payment - crisis
in India

Economic Reforms brought down last pillars of socialist India

- 1.) led to increase in GDP growth to 6.6%.
- 2.) On - tap licensing regulations was introduced in 1994.
 $\rightarrow$ allowed easy licensing and private players.
 $\rightarrow$ establishment of HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, etc in 1994,
- 3.) Banking Regulations Committee under P. Narsimham formed in 1992 & 1998.
- 4.) Promotion of Export in India
 $\rightarrow$ formation of agricultural export zones, special economic zones (SEZ) etc.

- 5.) Huge inflow of foreign capital in India from ~\$400 million (in 1991) to over 1 lakh Crore (in 2015).
- 6.) Formation Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 1992.
- 7.) Formation of National Stock Exchange (NSE) in 1992.

However, LPG reforms did not completely bring down socialist pillars in India because:

- ↳ India still follows welfarist-model for poor & downtrodden.
 - ↳ ~~Law~~ Laws and policies to uplift vulnerable sections like Dalits, women, etc.
 - ↳ Repeal of farm laws - seen as corporatization of agriculture.
 - ↳ Strategic sectors like railways & defence, space is still under State control.
- Thus, LPG Reforms of 1991 although brought significant changes in economic model

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Q.6)

List the various separatist movements in India since Independence. How has the Indian State dealt with them?

India has witnessed separatist movements since Independence across various parts including Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and North-eastern states like Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Separatist movements in India

(i) Jammu & Kashmir

→ In 1953, Sheikh Abdullah gave call for separate Kashmir & formed Plebiscite Front

→ 1980: rise of two insurgent groups JKLF and Hizbul Mujahideen.

→ Targeting of Hindu minorities ⇒ mass exodus of Kashmiri Pandits in 1991.

→ 1993: formation of All Kashmir Huriyat Conference.

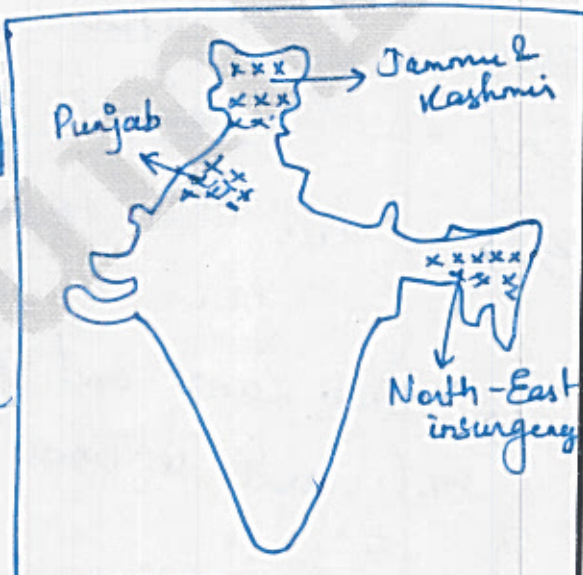


Fig:- Separatist movements in India

- ② Punjab & Khalistan movement
 - led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.
 - armed & political struggle for separate Sikh nation — Khalistan
 - funded and arms supplied by Pakistan's ISI.
 - killings of many govt. officials.
- ③ Assam
 - Rise of insurgency to protect cultural identity due to influx of Bangladeshi Refugees.
 - initially led by Assam Gana Parishad
 - later taken over by "United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)"
- ④ Mizoram
 - Separatist movement under leadership of Lal Denga (Mizo National Front)
 - to form separate Mizo nation.
- ⑤ Nagaland
 - Initially under Naga Nationalist Council (NNC) under Angiya Phizo.

→ later by NSCN → violent organisation to form separate Naga nation

How Indian state dealt with these movements

- 1) Kashmir
 - people's participation in election
 - Armed Force Special Powers Act (AFSPA)
 - J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019
- 2) Punjab
 - Operation Bluestar - armed intervention in Golden Temple
 - 1990s - K.P.S. Gill Committee and Village Coordination Centres
- 3) Assam
 - establishment of Assam Rifles
 - AFSPA
 - Assam Peace Accord (1985)
- 4) Mizoram
 - Bombings by Indian Air Force in Lushai Hills
 - Assam Rifles
 - Peaceful negotiations & elections
- 5) Nagaland
 - Autonomous districts under Schedule - 6 & 7 of Constitution
 - Naga Peace Accord, 2015

Although India has witnessed many separatist movements but peaceful negotiations alongwith

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armed interventions & spirit of cooperative federalism has helped to tackle most of the uprisings.

Q.7)

Explain giving suitable arguments, why the Pokharan nuclear Tests of 1998 were considered to be a paradigm shift in India's post-independence history.

On 11th May, 1998, India for the first time underwent nuclear test at Pokharan under the code-name of Operation Shakti where we detonated five nuclear bombs.

This test was considered as a "slap on the face" of nations that ratified Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

India's nuclear doctrine

- 1.) to maintain & build credible minimum nuclear deterrence
- 2.) No-first use policy
- 3.) Non-usage on non-nuclear state.
- 4.) Retaliatory attack of massive & unacceptable nature.

5.) The order for nuclear retaliation be given by civil political leadership.

Pokharan nuclear test (1998) — a paradigm shift in India's post-independence history

- 1.) It recognised India in the list of self-reliant and nuclear capable nations of the world.
- 2.) India become 6th nuclear power of the world
- 3.) Display of India's progress in field of Science & Technology.
- 4.) Brought an end to the era of India's international isolation.
→ helped in redefining India - US relations
- 5.) Changed world perception of India as a weak nation

→ India capable of strengthening its national security in presence of hostile & nuclear-powered neighbours like China.

6.) Establishment of India as a "responsible nuclear state" with publication of our nuclear doctrine.

7.) Access to world nuclear market without signing NPT & CTBT.
→ Signing of India-US Nuclear Deal (2008) after ending 30 years sanctions on India post Pokhran I (1974)

8.) India became member of 3 out of 4 export control regimes like MTCR, Wassenaar Arrangement & Australia Group.

Thus, Pokhran-II proved to be a paradigm shift in India's position in the world since its post-Independence history.

Overall Grading (✓)

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