

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

Test Name/Code/No. : #15.....

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	
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7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

Land Reforms is redistribution of land by govt. government from landlords to landless labours. The policy included abolition of zamindari, tenancy reforms and landceilings.

Failure of land reform policy

→ According to 2011 census India has 10 crore landless people on the other hand 5% of farmer control 32% of landholdings.

Bhoodan and Gramdan Movements

It was started by Gandhian Vinoba Bhave on the idea that land is public good and people were requested to donate surplus land.

The objective of these movements were to collect atleast 50 million Surplus Land.

Success or Failure

- By 1956 it was able to receive over 4mm acre of land.
- Reform movement brought out through movement not legislature
- Created moral ambience for land reform.

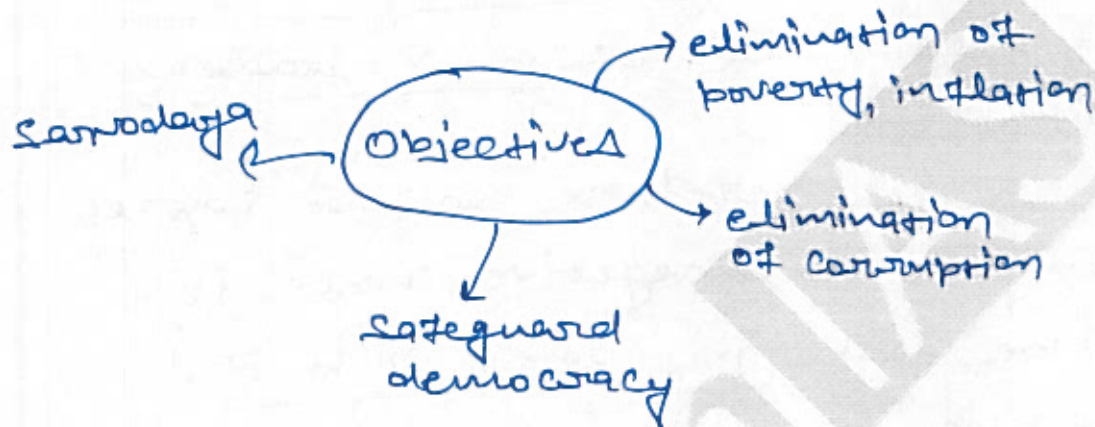
Therefore, land reform movements can be termed as success for creation of favourable atmosphere and revival of trusteeship theory.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

J.P Movement was the call for a total revolution against Indira Gandhi and her policies.



Limitations of movement

- It called for revolution against democratically elected government.
- Took help of extra constitutional means like protest leading to anarchy.
- No common minimum agenda apart from removal of Indira Gandhi.

However, JP Movement led to formation of first non Congress government, some reforms like 44th Amendment Act, end of emergency, rise of new leaders.

therefore positive impact outweighs the negative hence it can be seen in line with its philosophy.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3)

Indira Gandhi declared emergency on 26th June 1975 against on the ground of internal disturbance under Article 352.

Constitutional and political crisis

- Arrest of > 10,000 leaders
- 38th Amendment Act, 1975 → barred the review of proclamation of emergency.
- 41st Amendment Act, → No criminal proceeding against President, Governor, Prime Minister what so ever.

Justification of emergency cannot be justified as call for "Lampuma Kanti" was not based upon violence and Indira Gandhi used constitutional machinery and institutions for her personal vendetta.

Impact on social and political life

Positive impact

- Stability in government after continuous protest.
- Discipline in government due to centralisation of power.

Negative impact

- Rise of black marketing, corruption.
- Decline in agricultural production.
- Fear of dictatorship
- End of personal liberties.

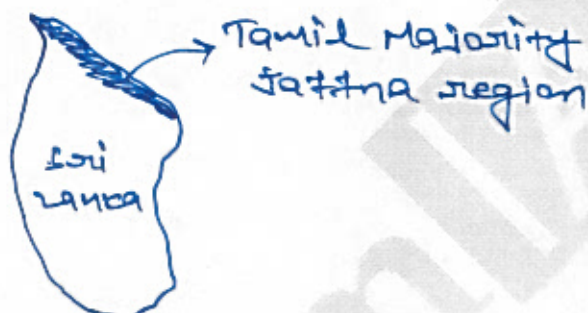
Emergency is dark chapter in India's democracy and should be seen as learning for future leaders.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Rajiv-Gajawardenne accord of 1987 was signed ~~for~~ to take joint action to settle tamil ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka's North East.



Demand for 13th Amendment Act

- Devolution of power and autonomy to tamil majority areas.
- Dissolution of LTTE
- Inclusion of Tamil as official language.
- Referendum in Jaffna region.

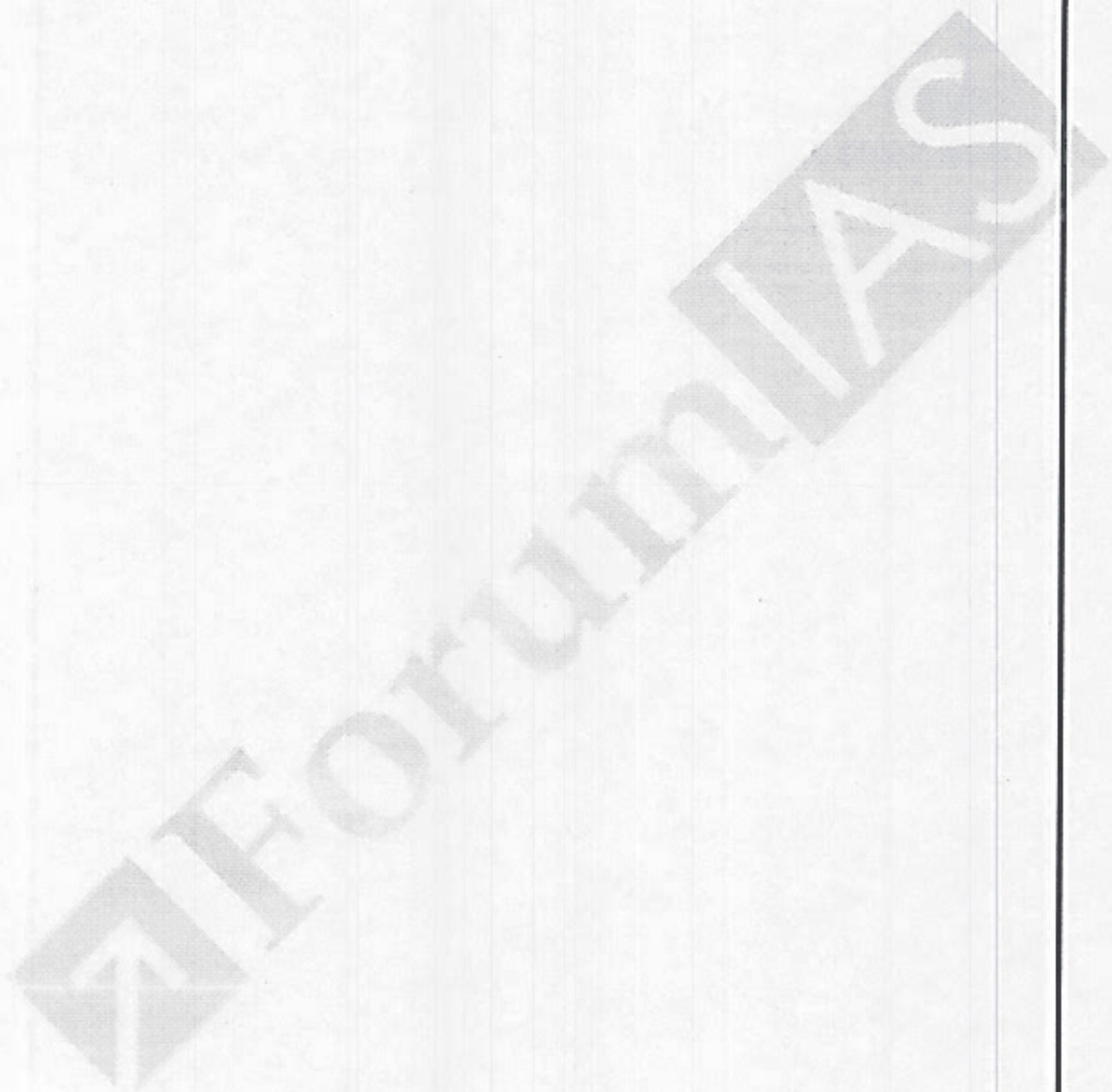
However, these demands have not been met leading to suppression of minority minorities and distrust with government along with war crimes.

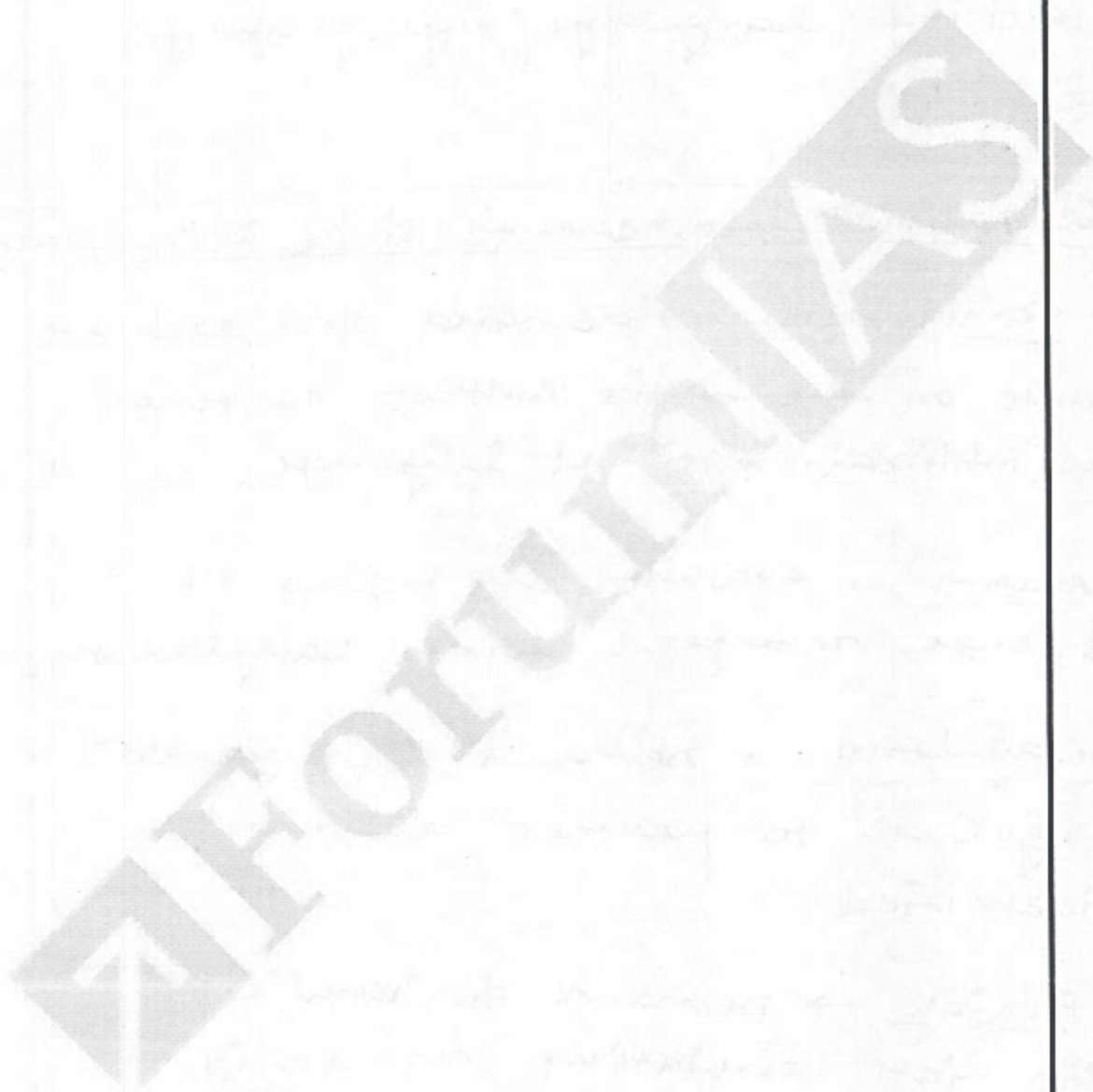
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.5)

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Overall Grading (√)

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Q.6)

Separatist demands are natural in India due to large diversity in terms of ethnicity, language, geography, religion.

Separatist movements since independence

- Tamil Nadu → demand for separate state on the basis of context of Hindi as official national language.
- Assam → against the influx of a large refugees from Bangladesh.
- Nagaland → demand for greater "Nagalim" to protect cultural identities.
- Punjab → demand for "khalistan" for Sikh population on religious lines.

How Indian state was dealt ?

- Autonomy → to regions like Bodoland in Assam.
- Fundamental Rights → eg. Article 30 to protect linguistic and religious minorities.
- Linguistic reorganisation of state in 1956 on basis of one state one language.
- Peace Accords with violent organisation like Nagaland & in Nagaland.

Therefore, steps taken by Indian government so far have been enough to ensure unity and integrity of India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

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Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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