


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)**

During the colonial rule, British used policies like Permanent Settlement, Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari systems to extract and exploit the land resources. It also led to creation of distinct rich landlords and landless labourers.

Thus, post independence, LAND REFORMS were one of the major goal of the government. It was done through

Abolition of Zamindari

Tenancy Reforms

Land ceiling Act

But these reforms failed

Unavailability of land records

Right to property

Lack of political will e.g. Tamil Nadu.

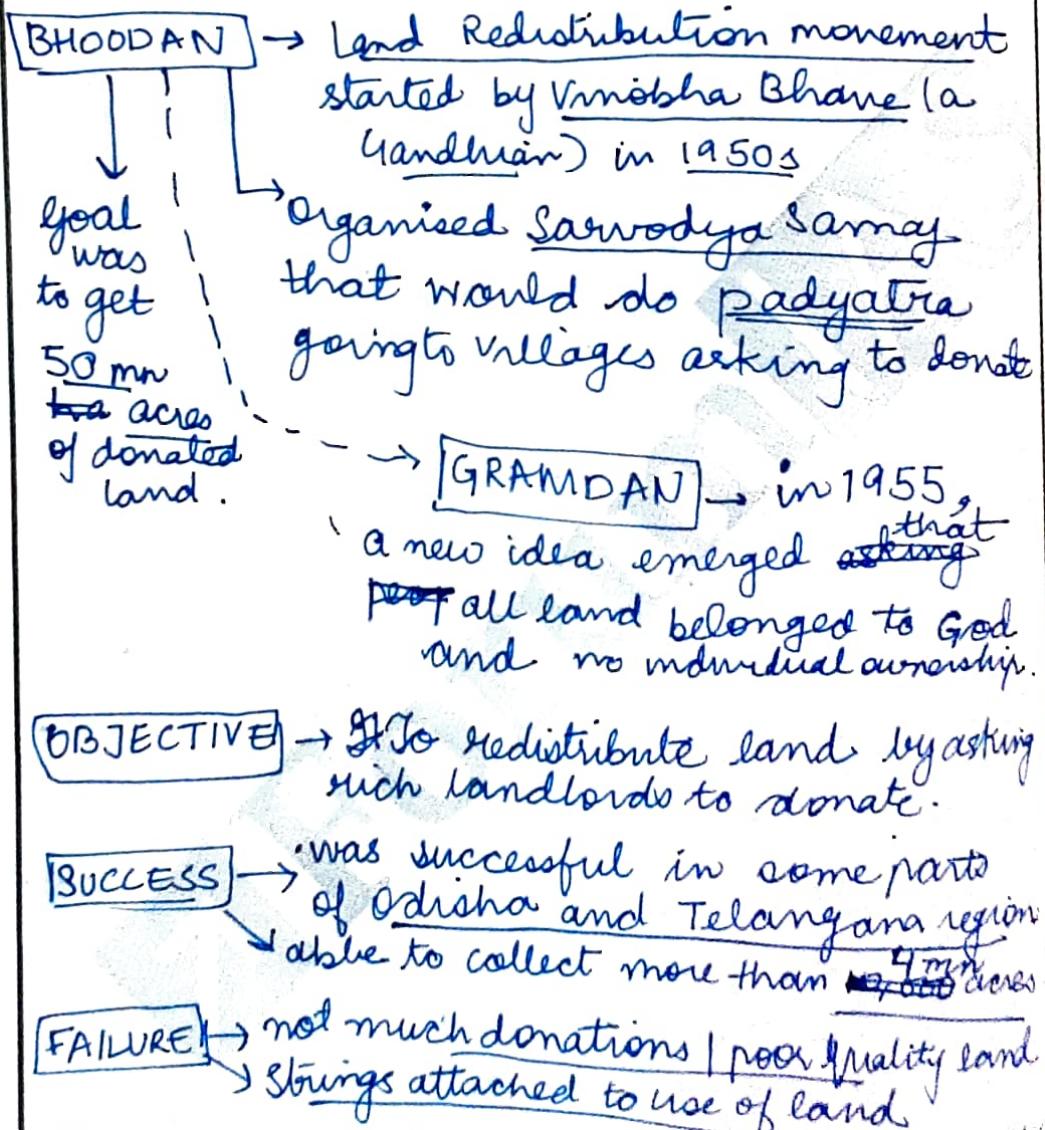
Process of personal cultivation

Green revolution made farming costly

Collusion of Zamindars and lower level officers

Tenancy contracts were unwritten or at best

This led to emergence of non-violent initiatives asking people to donate excess land.—



Thus, though Bhoodan emerged as an alternative it did not achieve its targets. It did create a moral ambience and raise awareness.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Jayaprakash Narayan was also known as Lok Nayak. He was a freedom fighter who participated in the Quit India Movement.

He ~~led~~^{gave} the call of Sampoorna Kranti - Total Revolution against the Indira Gandhi government. This movement is known as JP movement.

The movement sought to bring reforms in Indian politics and democracy →

- The movement began against rising inflation, unemployment, corruption etc.
- JP asked students and people to
 - ↳ put pressure on MP/MLAs to resign
 - ↳ Paralyse the government &
 - ↳ Gherao the assembly
 - ↳ Not pay taxes
 - ↳ set parallel governments

■ ForumIAS

On 25th June 1975, in a rally in Delhi, JP gave a call to army and police to not follow orders.

Though JP movement started as a ~~sec~~ reform movement, it betrayed its own ideals →

- ↳ JP adopted Gandhian style of protest against a democratically elected government.
- ↳ Protests can not be at cost of security of the country.
- ↳ Call to army / police could be seen as treason.
- ↳ JP's goal was party less democracy which was against the constitution framework.

Though JP movement had good goals it lost its way in implementation. It ended up being a political vehicle for opposition leaders.

Overall Grading (✓)

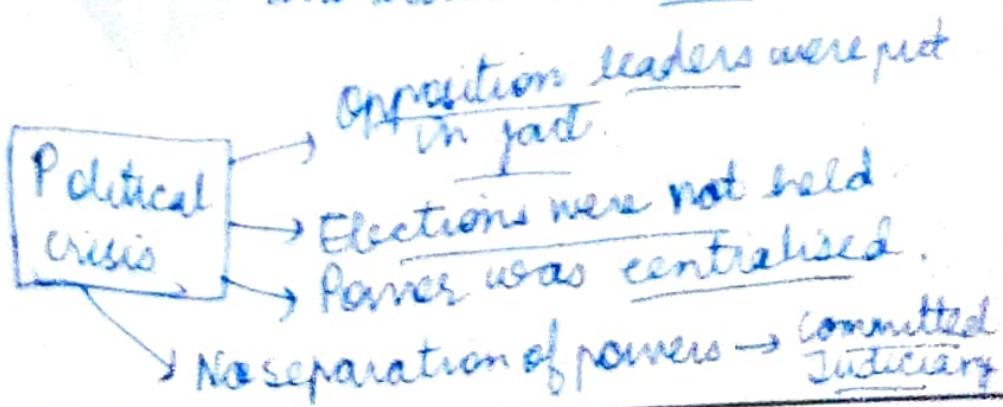
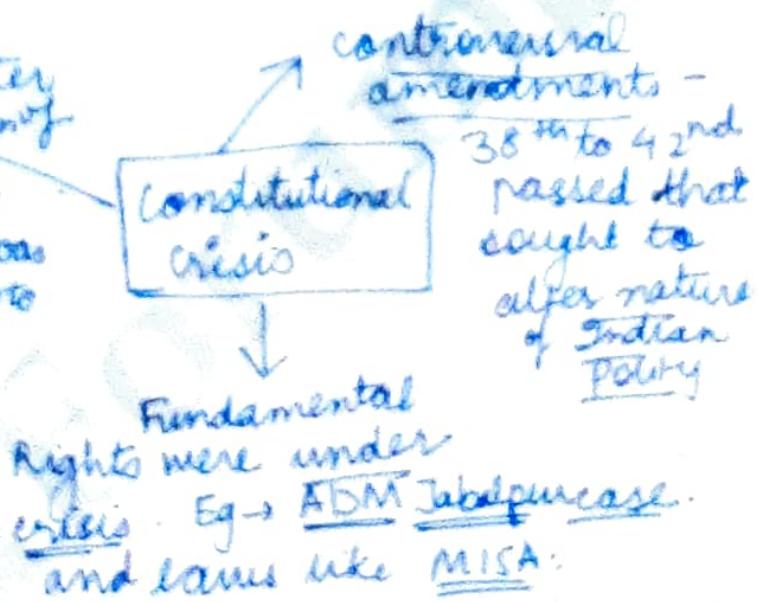
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(2.3)

Indira Gandhi declared Emergency under Art 352 on 26th June, 1975. It is considered as one of the dark part of India's democratic history.

Emergency was imposed on ground of internal disturbance. It was necessary

It came after the decision of Raj Narain case. So, was seen as way to circumvent



JUSTIFICATION → Imposition of emergency was justified on ground that India's security and integrity was in danger. JP Movement was leading to anarchy and could destabilise India.

But, this justification is not tenable.
There were better avenues available to deal with these issues like Sec 144 CrPC or even localised state emergency.
It was just a way to consolidate power and subdue opposition.

IMPACT OF EMERGENCY

Social life

- In short term, people were happy as administration became disciplined, and trains were on time, prices reduced etc.
- But, in long term, the preventive detentions and suppression of rights of people.

Political life

- India was able to survive crisis and it strengthened our democracy - 4th AA T1978.
- Most present leaders went to jail in emergency like Nitish Kumar, L.P. Yadav etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

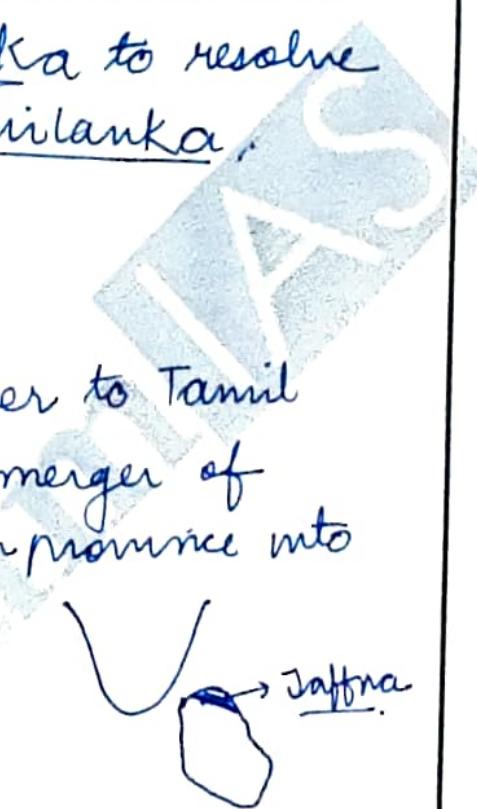
Four	Average	Class
1	2	3

This Generated Q&A booklet can be used to attempt all the Assessment Test.

Q.4)

The Rajiv - Jayawardene accord of 1987 (also known as Indo - Sri Lanka accord) was signed between the India and Sri Lanka to resolve the Tamil issue in Sri Lanka.

It sought to →

- Devolution of power to Tamil majority areas → merger of North and Eastern province into single province →  Jaffna
- Dissolution of LTTE
- Make Tamil an official language of Sri Lanka.
- Send IPKF (Indian Peace Keeping Forces) to establish order (Operation Pawan)

This accord led to 13th amendment to constitution of Sri Lanka. It made provincial councils to decentralise powers. It also declared Tamil and Sinhalese as official language with English as link language.

But this amendment has not been implemented in spirit.

So there have been demands of
 13 - → By majoritarian Sinhalese groups to dissolve councils.

13+ → demands by Tamil groups for devolution of political power
 → The former president Rajapaksa talked in its favor, but with current climate, it is uncertain.

Thus despite the accord and eventual assassination of Indian PM, & complete peace has not been achieved. The demand of Tamils for rights and recognition continues.

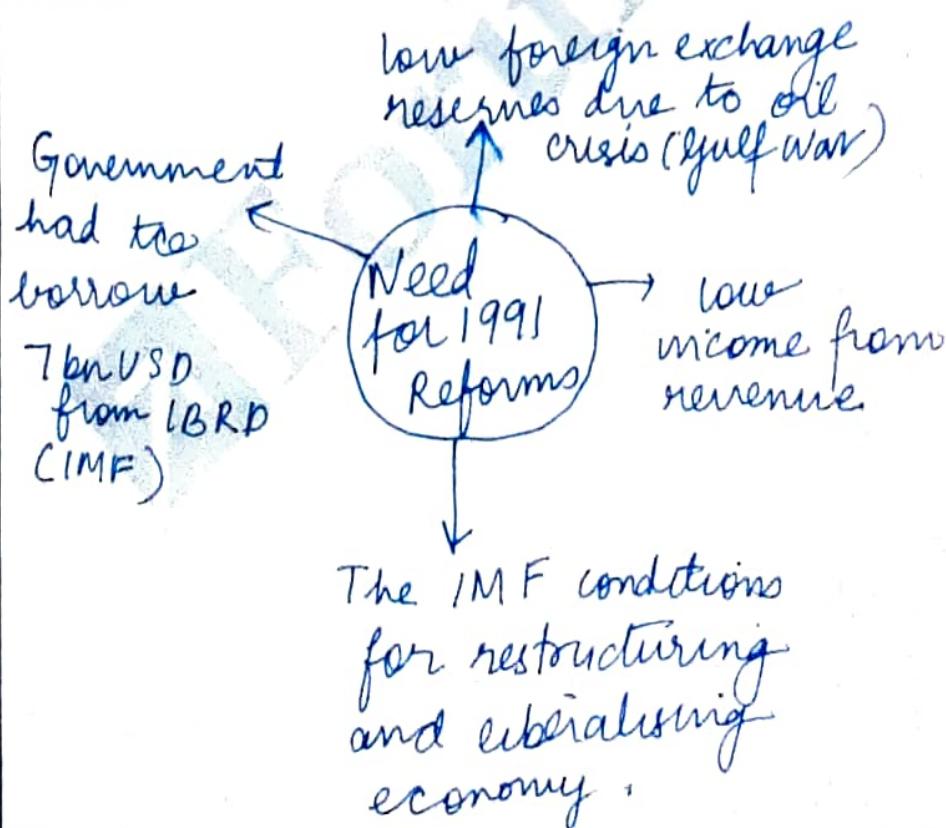
Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

India, since independence had been following a Nehruvian Socialist model of economy. It was based on building state owned heavy industries while regulating private sectors through licenses and Permits.

But 1991 reforms changed the Indian landscape.



Thus, ^{PM} P V Narasimha Rao & with the Finance Minister D K Manmohan Singh initiated the 1991 reforms - LPG Reforms.

LPG Reforms considerably diluted the socialist credentials of India →

Liberisation → As economy was liberalised, it became easier for private players to enter — which was start of capitalism and consumerism.

Privatisation → The Licence, Quota, and Permit Raj ended. Private entities could enter freely. After recommendations of P Narasimham Committee, Banking Regulation Act was passed which led to creation of new banks like HDFC, ICICI etc. The creation of SEBI encouraged private investment.

Globalisation → India's policy used to be Protectionism. The nascent local industries had to be protected. But after 1991, global players entered and led to fall of domestic industries as they could not compete. Eg - HMT, ^{watsons} Hindustan Motors etc.

The 1991 reforms were watershed but they DID NOT bring down last pillars of socialist India. India is a socialist country (Preamble) and it is a welf welfare state.

Though Indian economy has become more open, it still retains its socialist credentials. The government works for upliftment of poor and imposes CSR on corporates for social welfare. India is still socialist, though a little diluted.

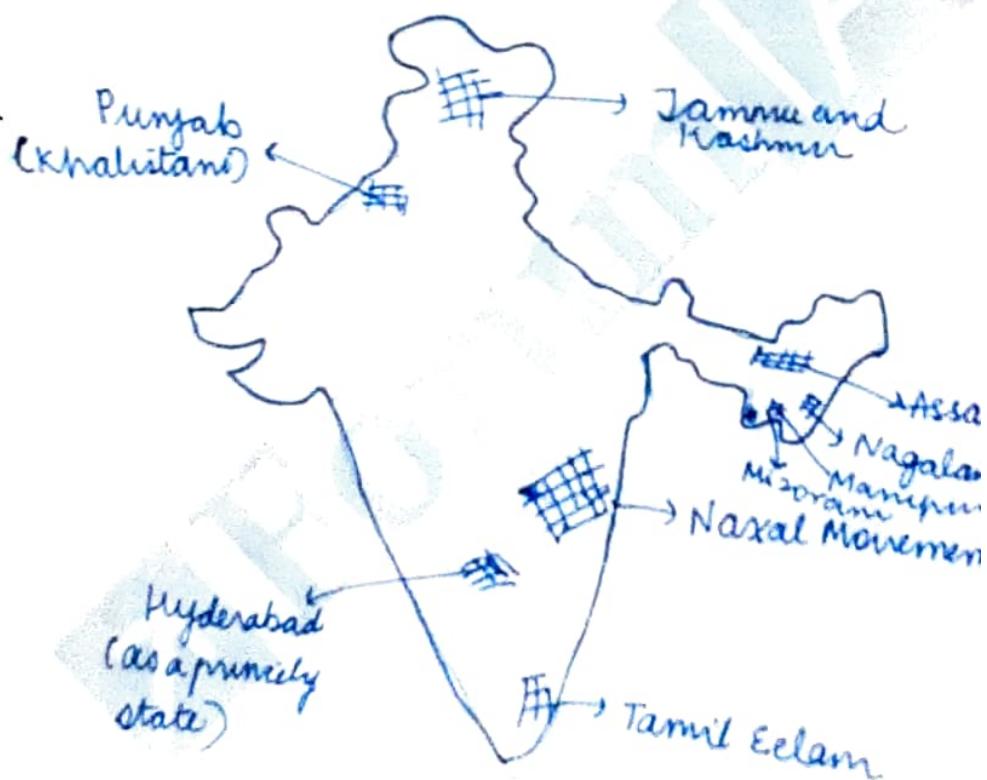
Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

India is a diverse country. Though, its motto is unity in diversity, it can be difficult to maintain this unity. This is evident in various separatist movements in India since independence.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS IN INDIA



Most states have sought to seek solution within India but some (above presented) have raised demands of secession.

Indian state has dealt with them — both using iron hand and appeasement

IRON
HAND

- operations like Operation Blue Star, Black Thunder, (Punjab) Operation Polo (Hyderabad), Operation Blue bird (Manipur) etc.
- Use of laws like AFSPA and Preventive Detention Laws
- Imposing sanctions and removing state governments that give aid to such movements like in Jammu and Kashmir
- Completely suppressing Naxal movements — by use of force and economic coercion
- Responding to violence with violence like in Punjab and Hyderabad

- Appeasement → Providing constitutional safeguards like Art 370, 371^t
- ↳ Signing accords and agreements like Assam Accord, Rajiv Longowal Pact.
 - ↳ Giving financial stimulus and aid (like North East)
 - ↳ Dealing with core issues - like Assam Accord talks about demographic shift.
 - ↳ Giving representation to such states in higher posts - like ministership

Thus, though India faced challenges it has been able to stay united due to its mix and match approach depending on situation

Overall Grading (✓)

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

(Q7) Pokhran test nuclear tests of 1998 were a paradigm shift in India's history.

Ever since Nehru, India was not in favor of creating weapons, just being prepared to make one when needed. Atomic Energy Commission of India (1948) and the Department of Atomic Energy (1954) were established. But India did not take any overt actions.

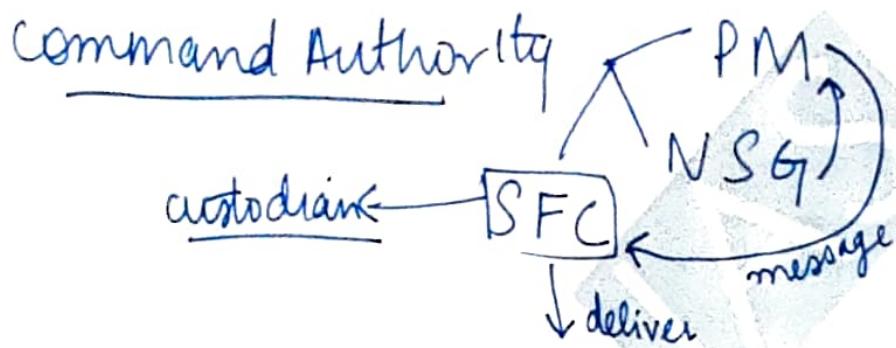
Indira Gandhi conducted the Smiling Buddha tests in 1974 which risked the West and brought sanctions. It was still a very peaceful and non confrontational act.

But, the Pokhran Tests in 1998 marked a shift in Indian attitude. We conducted 5 nuclear tests in Operation Shakti. This was followed by detonations by Pakistan which showed the world the failure of CTBT and NPT.

This was the change in Indian attitude. The 2003 Nuclear Policy shows this shift-

- ↳ Credible Minimum Deterrence
- ↳ Retaliation to deliver unacceptable and massive damage
- ↳ NO FIRST USE and use only against a nuclear state.

↳ Nuclear Retaliatory Attack only by authorisation by civilian government via - Nuclear



The Indian policy of No First Use seemed to have placated the West. But, considering the situation with neighbours Pakistan and China, India may rethink it.

This shift in policy marks India's independent foreign policy and its status as a global player.

Overall Grading (✓)

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