

**GS Advanced Program 2023***online***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.

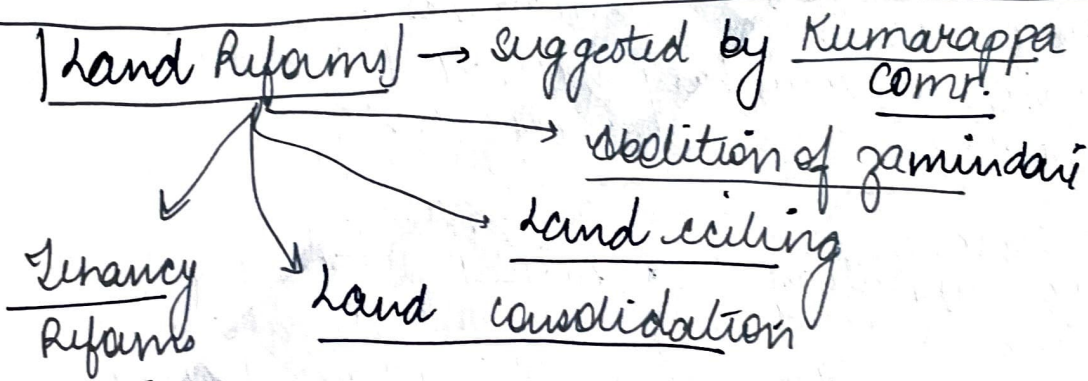
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Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) It was the failure of land Reforms by govt. that gave rise to social mov. analyse in context of Bhoodan & Gramdan. State objectives and assess success.

ans

Ruin of land by Ryotwari, Mahalswari systems, reflected by Sanyasi to Jakhaga revolts, led to Indian govt. Initiate land Reforms from 1st FYP.



failure of land Reforms led to Bhoodan and Gramdan as →

- ① Collusion between zamindars & officials : Reforms failed.
- ② loopholes : (e.g) anami transfers in name of wants → escape ceiling.
- ③ clout of zamindars - made Reforms

weak

All this led to voluntary donations of land, initiated by Trinoba Phave from Pechampally village (Andhra Pradesh) with target to collect 50 million acres of land.

However, land reforms did benefit in West Bengal, tenants made owners (eg operation Barga (West Bengal)).

Objectives of Gramdan Bhodan

- Land to landless
- Reduce economic inequalities
- Non violent voluntary methods (Gandhian)
- 50 million acres to be collected.

Success

- ⊗ By 1956 - 4 million hectares collected.
- ⊗ Trusteeship model initiated in society
- ⊗ Broke yoke of zamindars

Failure

- ⊗ Lack of leadership
- ⊗ very few donations.
- ⊗ Land unfit for agriculture - were donated.
- ⊗ NO Mass Movement.

The movements led to land consciousness, further national Digital Land Records Modernisation Programme with conclusive titling system can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

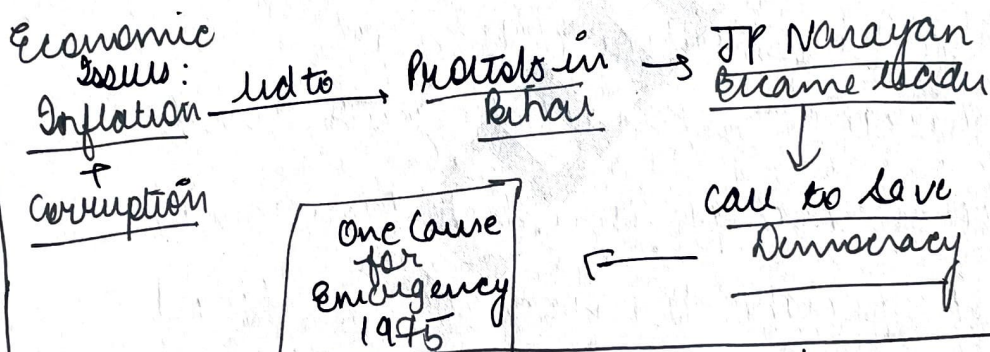
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Q.2)

JP Movement though sought to bring reforms in Indian Politics & democracy, ended up going against its own Philosop. ^{Fluctuate.}

Ans.

Request of Bihar students, JP Narayan gave call for sampoorna Kranti (Total Revolution).



Journey of JP Movement

The movement sought to bring reforms in politics & democracy.

- ⊛ Rid of corruption
- ⊛ (eg) Sanjay Gandhi allocated manufacture of 50,000 Maruti cars.
- ⊛ Yes man culture in politics →

The Movement wanted Participative Approach

- ⊛ Threat to Democracy due to dictatorial working of Indira Gandhi govt.
- ⊛ Subversion of civil liberties
- ⊛ eg Press was totally controlled as Doordashan case

However Movement ended by against his Philosophies →

- ⊛ Extra Constitutional means
- ⊛ (eg) Mass, Parallel govt used.
- ⊛ Call to Army threat to Democracy
- ⊛ Must fought Democratic elections rather revolt against govt
- ⊛ Ideological mismatch
- ⊛ eg Partnerships with Congress (O) shows personal political motives of movement.

As JP Movement showed Discontent it must be allowed - however Constitutional limits be adhered. (Justice Chandrachud)

Overall Grading (✓)

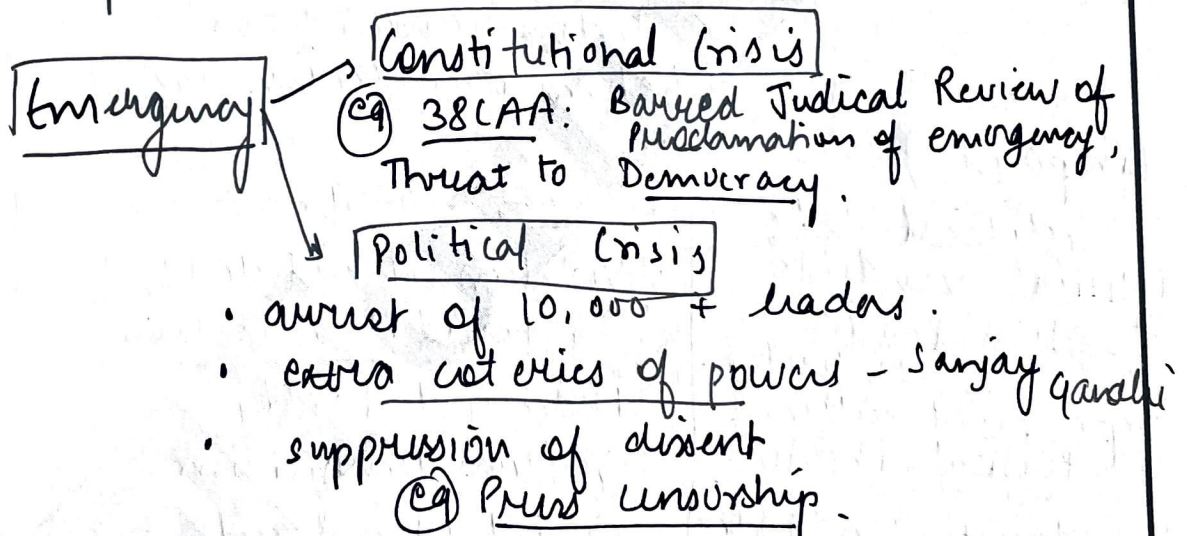
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Q.3)

Emergency was constitutional and political crisis? How far its justified? Enumerate Impact on social & pol life on India:

Ans

26 June 1975 President Fakhruddin Ahmed proclaimed National Emergency (Article 352) at background of economic crisis, political upheaval.



Declaration of emergency justified as

① Internal disturbance

eg) JP movement created public unrest, gheraos.

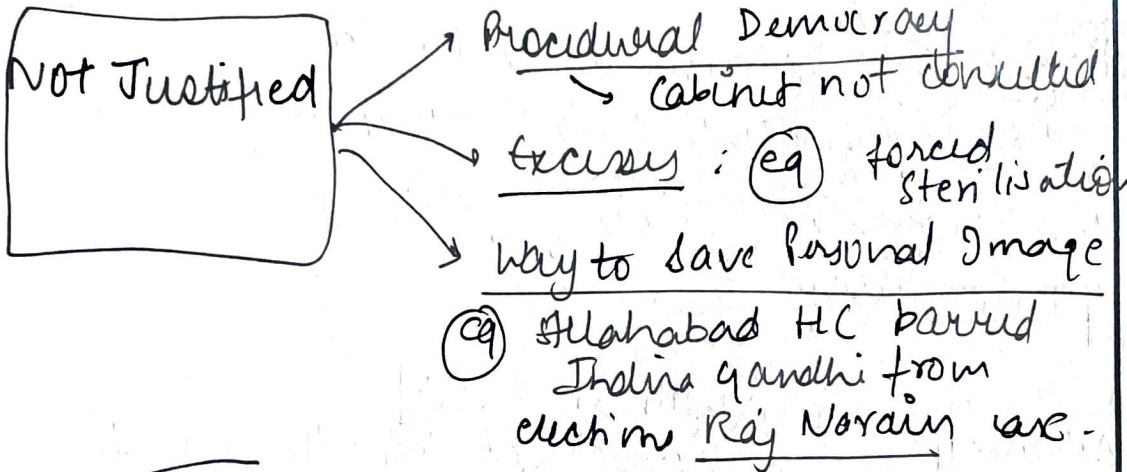
② Fear of Army Revolt

ForumIAS

call to Revolt against govt.

⊛ Threat to Democracy
violence by JP Movement was threat.

⊛ Implement 20 Pt Programme
and uplift Poor. (eg) Sanitation, water.



Impact

Political life

- Political vendetta
opposition leaders targetted.
- People tasted value of Political liberties
- Amendments like 44th
Check & Balancy

social life

- Violation of Article 19, 21
(eg) forced sterilisation
- Mockery of Poverty
(eg) slum Demolition
- Social unrest and chaos.

Emergency led to excesses (JG Shah Cmt.)
Article 352 was cautiously used for
National security. (NCRWC).

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4)

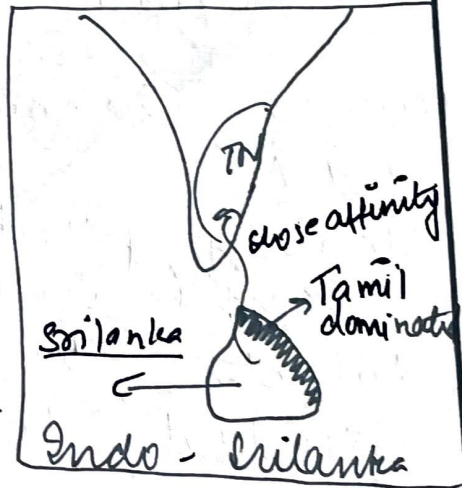
What was Rajiv Jayawardhane accord of 1987? The unmet demand of 13 amend by tamils reveal unfinished agenda. Discuss.

Ans

Rajiv Jayawardhane accord was signed in 1987 to end ethnic conflict Between Tamils and Sinhalese.

Its provisions

- ① Restore Normalcy to Sri Lanka.
- ② Devolution of powers to Tamil majority areas with referendum in North and eastern - Jaffna.
- ③ Tamil as official language
- ④ Indian peace keeping forces to restore peace.



13th Amendment

- It's an unfinished agenda as
- ① Financial Powers of Provinces restricted
 - ② Subject related to Police, Land not been implemented properly
 - ③ Hold of centre remains strong
 - ④ Recent amendments like 19th are feared by Tamils.

However, accord by 13 amendment

led to →

- ① starting point for recognition of Tamil Issues.
- ② subjects like education, health devolved to Provinces.
- ③ major ethnic issues not erupted after that.

As Rajiv Bhatia says Tamils legitimate demands be addressed for peaceful society and silanha.

Overall Grading (✓)

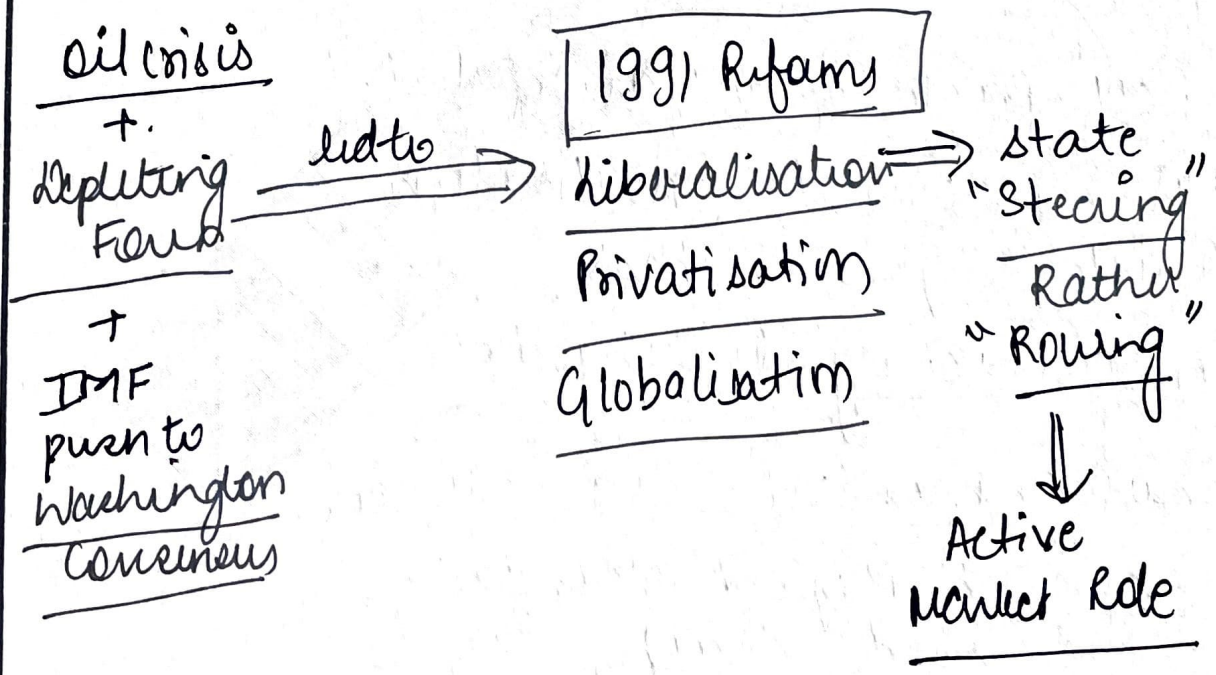
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Q.5)

Economic Reforms of 1991 Brought down last Pillars of Socialist state. Critically Analyse

Ans

PV Narsimha govt. brought economic Reforms of 1991 with focus on Free Capitalist economy - It impacted the Socialist state of ownership of Resources.



Way to 1991 Reforms.

It brought down last Pillars of socialist state as →

★ Increased Inequality

Thomas Piketty mentions economic inequality increased. (eg) Oxfam mentions 20% owning 60% Resource in India.

★ Crony Capitalism

hurt ideals of preventing concentration of wealth Article 39

(eg) 2G scam.

★ Roll Back of welfare of state

with Increased Privatisation
Article 38 → setback.

(eg) Contracting Parking lots

★ Environmental Degradation

(eg) Lancet Report mentions increased deaths due to industrial pollution in India.

★ Unbalanced growth

(eg) agriculture growth declined

from 24% to 16%.

⊛ Poverty Based Health Crisis
NFA → Anaemia in women → 57%.

However economic Reforms widened
Socialist pillar as →

⊛ GDP Doubled → MORE Redistribution
3% (Before) 6% (1991 Post)

⊛ Govt. Became Competent
(eg) earlier BSNL arbitrarily
dominated telecom.

⊛ Creation of Infrastructure → Social
life improved

⊛ (eg) PPP Highway Projects
ensured access to health
education

⊛ Foreign Investments Rose
to 20 Billion \$ [FDI] → Budget 2022

1991 Reforms be harnessed well by
leveraging Private for Public Good
(Mandak Ahluwalia), creating Jobs by
"Make in India, make for Globe".

Overall Grading (✓)

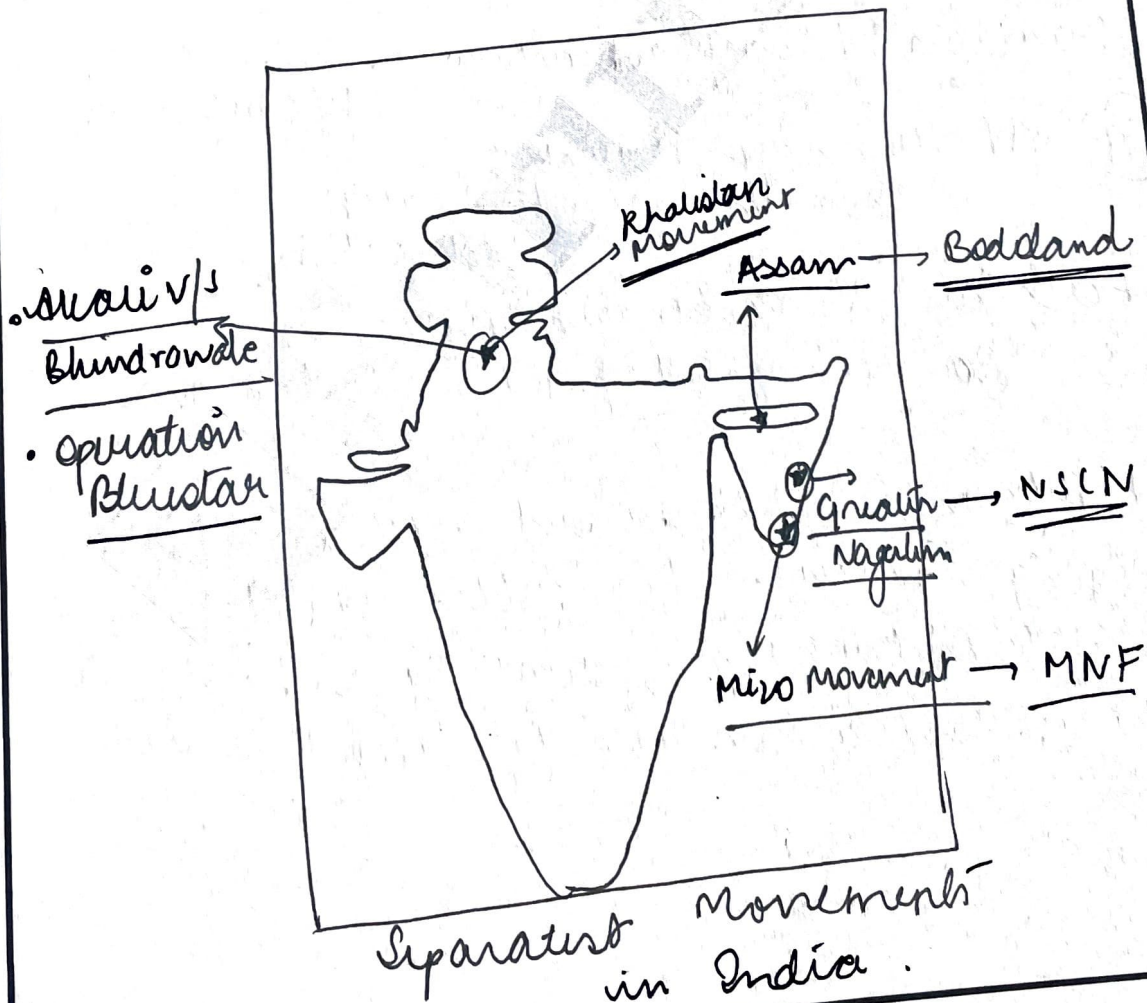
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Q.6)

list various separatist Movements since Independence. How India dealt?

Ans

India enjoying "exceptionalism" (Rajiv shah) with multi ethnic, racial diversity - faced separatist movements but resolved by democratic ways.



Various separatist movements and ways in which dealt

① Punjab

- driven by triangular communal consciousness between Hindus, Sikhs and Pathans.
- Akalis in Amritsar Sahib Resolution demanded Sikhism separate from Hinduism.
- later Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale by lengthening even IPS Arwal created law and order issue.
- Response of govt → operation to Bluestar launched to flush out Militants. This hurt sentiment of Sikhs as Akhal Takht hunt.

② Assam Movement → 1979-85

after illegal migration post Bangladesh war - the natives

under Assam Gona Parishad raised voice. Finally Assam accord signed.

3) Mizoram

After Assam language act 1981 - Mizo feared subjugation. Mizo National Front (MNF) created. Later Mizo accord signed.

4) Nagaland

Angami tribis demanded greater Nagalin. groups like NSCN(IM) & NSCN(IA) emerged. later peace accord signed in 2013.

To preserve India as union of states Article 1 - Indian govt. had Multidimensional Approach with Nehru's Democratic spirit to Patel's Diplomacy to India's iron hand.

Overall Grading ✓)

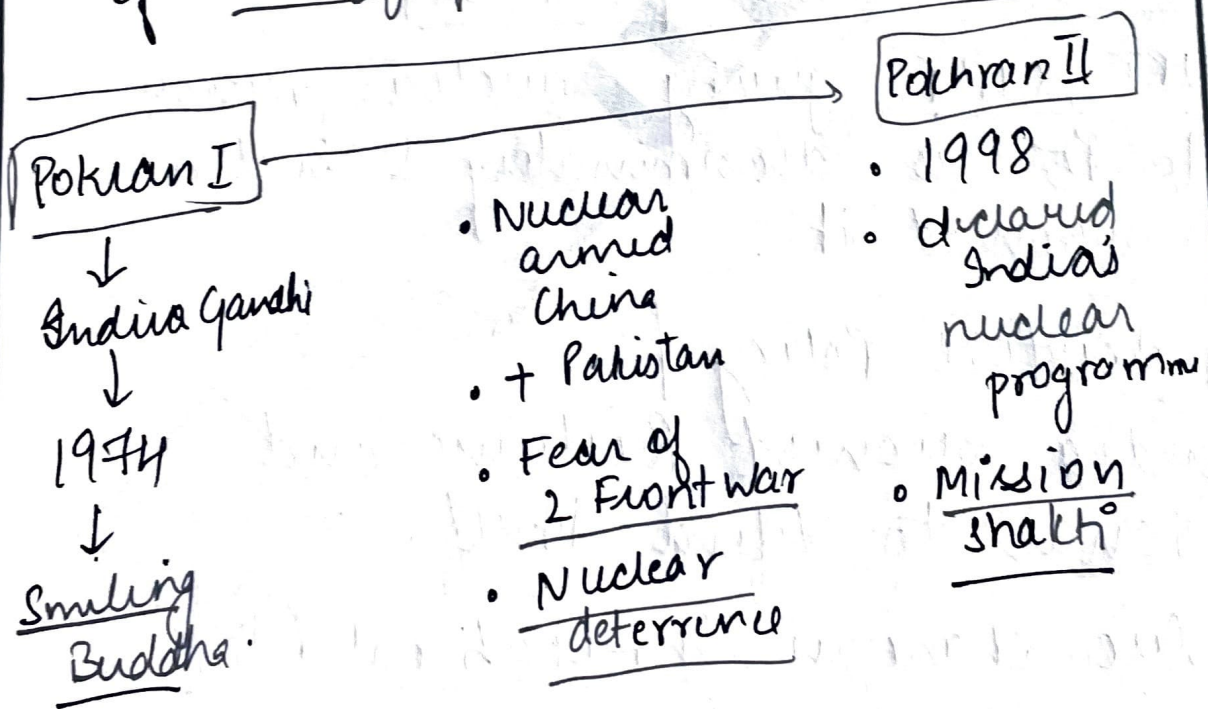
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Q.7)

Explain with eys and arguments why Pokhran test of 1998 were considered Paradigm shift in India's Post Indip. history.

Ans

National Technology Day (11 May) marks the day of Pokhran tests (1998) when India detonated 5 nuclear bombs under leadership of AB Vajpayee.



Way to Pokhran II

Pokhan II considered Paradigm shift in India's ^{post} independence history as →

① India broke Idealism and cherished Realism.

② Eg) Surrounded by hostile china and Pakistan can't remain without nuclear shield.

③ Broke Nuclear apartheid

NPT, CTBT giving nuclear power to P5 is discriminatory & India showed it.

④ Assertive Policy

India showed resilience and power to defend itself.

⑤ Due share in International politics

Now India has to be seen as 6th ^{Nuclear} power.

⑥ Broke western dictats

India showed it maintains

its sovereignty in taking decisions.

However, nations like Japan, USA put economic sanctions and criticised India.

Pokhran I may not be Paradigm shift totally as we had nuclear capability in mind right from 1974.

with No First Use doctrine, India's aims at Nuclear deterrence and security as JAEA envisims.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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