

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...#1.3. (691013)

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	

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

 **Forum IAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Throw light on the nature of 'instrument of accession' and 'standstill agreement' signed by princely states.

Ans Instrument of accession (I.O.A) and 'Standstill Agreement' was used by India to peacefully integrate princely states in Indian Union post Indian Independence Act.

I.O.A - has provision for demand for defence, communication and foreign relations in the hands of Indian government while keeping revenue in princely states hand.

- Also Indian government will not interfere in internal matters of the state.

- It was ~~used~~ signed by ^(11 Aug, 1947) Junagadh, Bhopal and ^(12 Aug, 1947) Travancore per-independence.

- was signed by Hyderabad and J & K ^(7th Nov, 1948) ^(26th Oct, 1948) post independence.

While Standstill agreement made provisions for maintaining the status quo within princely states. That is to maintain their sovereignty within India.

e.g. - was signed by Hyderabad for 1 year post independence and J & K signed standstill agreement with Pakistan.

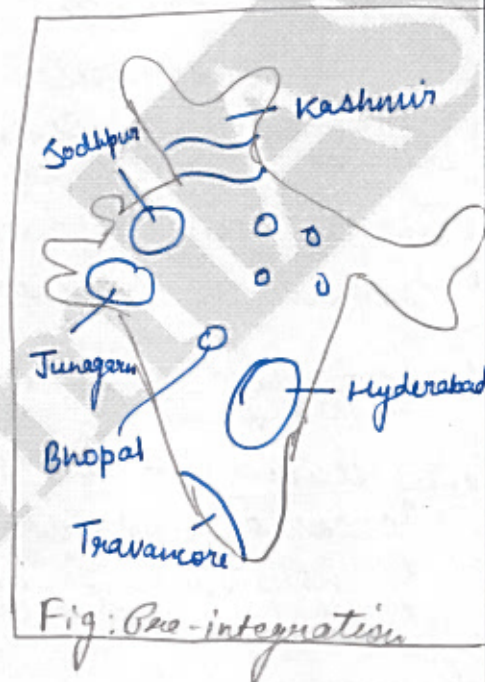
Standstill agreement can be considered as precursor of I.O.A. Both these helped India maintain its unity which was in danger post British Withdrawal and provision of Indian Independence Act.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Discuss the main administrative issues and socio-economic challenge in the integration of princely states in India. What was the approach of Sardar Patel on this issue?

Ans Post-independence Indian Independence Act for states that the princely states (constituted 48%) were free to decide whether to join India or Pakistan or stay independent. This created a problem for India's unity.



Administrative Issues.

→ Diversity between states area.

Some states like e.g. Hyderabad has area of more than 80000 km²
Some princely states like Bhillara just has population of 82.

→ Number of Princely states around - 565 states with aspiration to become independent.

- Lack of road-rail or border link between states and Pakistan still few states like Bhopal wanted to go with Pakistan.

Socio-economic challenge.

- Rulers were hindu and population majority muslim (e.g. - Kashmir) and vice versa (e.g. - Junagadh)
- Strong and self sufficient Economy of princely States like Hyderabad.
- Resource rich States like Travancore.

Approach of Sardar Patel.

- Persuasion - through instrument of Accession, giving purse, keeping of hereditary titles. e.g. - Junagadh.
- Pressure - through military action and plebiscite e.g. - Hyderabad, Jodhpur, J & K

Unification of India unlike Germany was not through blood and iron but majorely through peaceful diplomacy of Patel & V. P Menon.

Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.3) Discuss the post-independence refugee problem in India. What were the measures taken to deal with refugees and rehabilitate them? How has the approach changed or given then?

Ans. The refugee problem that emerged due to partition was an unexpected one both in terms of numbers i.e. 6 million people and also unexpected expenditure.

Problems.

- Large no. of refugees - 6 million.
- Issue of land compensation - people who migrated from Pak to India left 2.6 m hectares of land there and vice versa only 1.2 m hectares.
- Food, housing and issue.
- The Eastern front migration happened in phases.
- feeling of communal violence and crimes.

Measures to deal with the issue.

- For several people.
 - provision Rehabilitation secretariat created ~~the~~ - provision of equal land 4 hectares and agricultural tools to all.
- Village Consultation Committee - to look into the claims of land left in Pakistan.

— provision of uniform land and graded rent.

For urban people.

- new townships were created in major cities like Fardabad near Delhi etc.

On Eastern front.

- migration happened in phases and was considered temporary.
- unplanned settlement around Calcutta.

Current Approach.

- Mostly accommodation
- Fear of being sent back from India among refugees e.g. NRC in Assam.
- CAA a move to give citizenship to persecuted religious minorities of Pakistan, Bangladesh etc.
- Sometimes policy on non-accommodation e.g. Rohingya.

India faced a major challenge post Independence to accommodate the refugees and was ~~very~~ successful on Western front with limited success on Eastern front which still creates problems.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) What was the role of States Reorganisation Commission in post-independence India? What was its most salient & recommendation?

Ans. To look into the demands on creation of states on linguistic basis (language is a vehicle of culture); State re-organisation Commission^(SRC) was constituted under S. Fazl Ali in 1953.

Role of SRC

- to look the feasibility of division creation of Indian states on the basis of language.
- As the linguistic consciousness was high in India. (e.g. - just upto death of Potti Sreeramulu for demand of Andhra)

State

→ Salient recommendation

- ~~to~~ protection^{of} the cultural & linguistic homogeneity.
- protection of unity and integrity of Country.
- conservation of socio, political economy of states.
- Creation of 16 states and 3 UT's
- Abolishment of 4 fold classification of states.
- Creation of Vidharb & Telangana as separate state.
- Non creation of Punjab speaking Sikh majority Punjab and Hindi speaking Hindu majority Haryana.

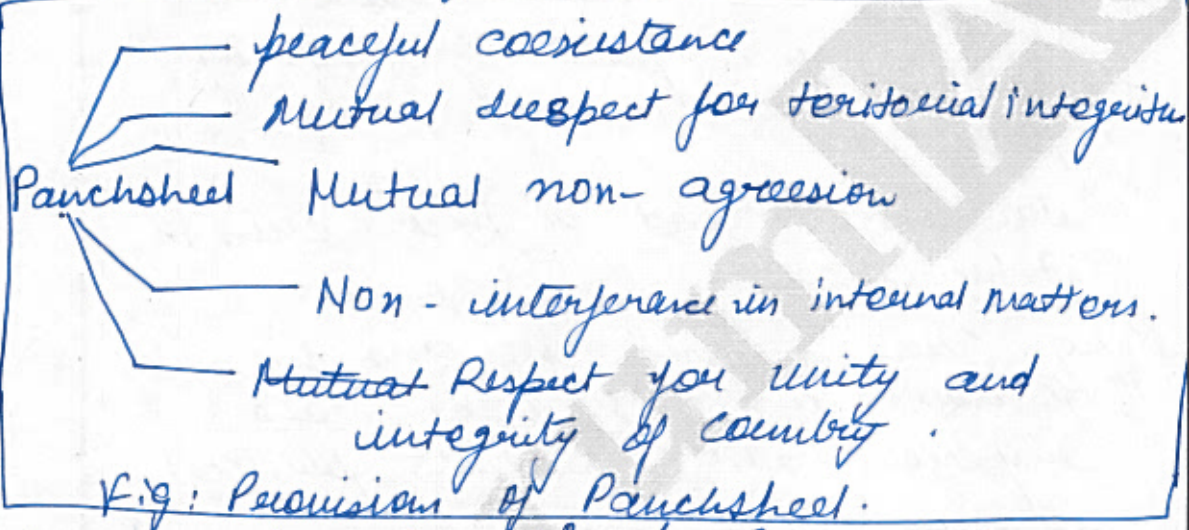
Government came out with JNCAA 1956 which led to creation of zonal councils, All India Service, and provision of S.C for newly formed states & on the recommenda^{ns} SRA SRC.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5) Despite Panchsheel the continued difference b/w two nations led to Sino-India war of 1962. Examine.

Panchsheel as a doctrine was proposed by PM J.L. Nehru for peaceful-coexistence and non-interference.



India and China signed Panchsheel agreement in 1954.

However there were certain differences between two nations.

- 1) Border demarcation and recognition
 - McMahon line (1914) was ~~drawn~~ drawn the border between NEFA and China. However China was not consulted. So China did not accepted it.

- China's activities over Tibet and annexation of Tibet.
 - in 1954 India did not put a stand on it.
- China's ^{expansionist} activities policies in Aksai Chin. - India considered Aksai Chin as part of Ladakh while China considered it a part of Xinjiang region.
- Construction of road in Aksai Chin in 1957 by China.
- Refuge given to Dalai Lama and his followers in 1959 made China suspicious about India's political intentions in Tibet.
- J.L. Nehru's forward policy acted as the immediate cause.



Fig: India - China 1954 Areas.

These difference led to war between India and China in 1962.

Events.

- Chinese attack Nyalgong Thangla Ridge.
- Chinese attack on Indian Post in NEFA (Arunachal) and capture of NEA.
- Capture of 13 post in Aksai Chin region.

India lost the war and faced humiliation on world level. China unilaterally withdrew from India without any intervention.

India which was propagating soft policy in foreign relations faced the touch of hard diplomacy and value of military strength.

Though panchsheel was a commendable agreement but India did not realise the real intention of China and lost in Sino-China War 1962.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6) Analyze the circumstances that led to the Taskent Agreement in 1966. ~~As~~ Discuss the highlights of the agreement.

Ans. Taskent Agreement was signed between Indian PM L.B. Shastri and Pakistan's President Ayub Khan to stop the 17 day war between India Pak in January 1966.

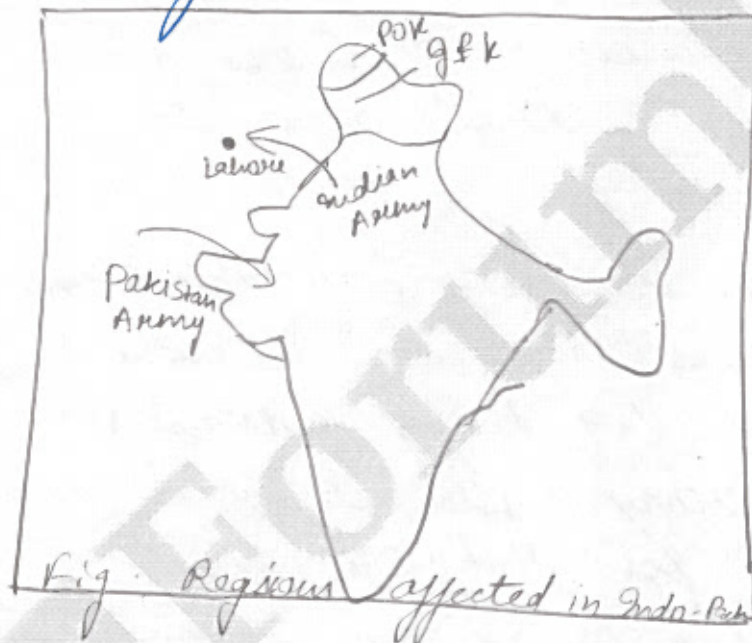
Circumstances that led to Taskent Agreement.

- Pakistan's attack on Gujarat from west
- Operation Gibraltar 1965 - aim was to instigate the local people of Kashmir against Indian government. (however failed).
- India's counter attack through Punjab border to weak Pakistan's position in Kashmir.
- Indian army reached till Lahore

The war between India and Pakistan continued in Aug-Sept 1965.

However United Nation Security Force declared ceasefire in Oct 1965.

To restore peace between India and Pakistan USSR invited India and Pakistan to sign Tashkent agreement.



In Indo-Pakistan war there was involvement of superpowers like ~~US~~ U.S on Pakistan's side and USSR on India's side.

Highlights of the Agreement.

- ① Restore the border areas to pre 5 Aug, 1965
- ② Restore ~~off~~ diplomatic ties
- ③ Promote trade and communication
- ④ Att Mutual respect for each others territory.
- ⑤ Return of Prisoners of wars.
- ⑥ Promotion of cultural ties to avoid future ties.

The agreement has commendable provision however, it was criticised heavily in India for not taking advantage of the ~~the~~ victory. Also, it was only worked for that time and could not prevent future wars like 1971 Bangladesh Liberation war.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7) Critically evaluate the evolution and significance of the slogan, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

Ans. 'Jai Jawan' 'Jai Kisan' which means 'hail soldiers', 'hail farmers' was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri to boost the morale of soldiers and farmers of India.

Evolution of the slogan.

- ① ~~Sold~~ Soldiers were demoralised
- after the defeat from Sino-India war of 1962.
- ② India was facing food shortage due to continuous famine and drought.
- ③ USA's ~~to~~ threat to withdraw PL-480 programme - which supplied \$ grains to India.
- ~~to~~ threat was due to India's stand on Vietnam war.

- Soldiers capabilities were given morale boost
- Farmers were promoted to produce more and foodgrains and trust.

Significance

- ① Indian Army's strength was build through better equipment, training etc.
 ↓ result.
 - India was able to win 1965 war with Pakistan.
 - Also regained its lost glory due to loss in Sino-India war.
 - Military strength was again showcased in 1971 Indo Bangladesh liberation war.
- ② Promotion and beginning of Green revolution and white revolution.

Result ↓

- India ~~became~~ became a self sufficient country within a decade.
- It Green Revolution was promoted further by PM Shastri's successor PM Indira Gandhi.

↓, result.

India not only became self sufficient we also became a food surplus country and no famine post 1970.

- ③ India did not gave up under U.S to change its stand on Vietnam.

This slogan was expanded to include 'Jai Vigyan' in 1998 by Atal Bihari Vajpai to emphasis on the significance of Science.

However, prevalence of farmers suicide and exploitation of soldiers due to lack of basic facilities like food etc. creates doubt about its present significance.

Schemes like Aajeevika and PM Kisan are steps in right direction but more needs to be done for soldiers and farmers

Overall Grading (✓)

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

ONLINE & OFFLINE

A Mains specific Foundation Program for IAS 2023 by ForumIAS

GS Advanced Program 2023

Mentor guided Mains specific Guidance Program for Civil Services Examination