

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

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	

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Q.1)

India post independence faced with the issue of integration and consolidation of nation into one - and one of the greatest challenges it faced was of integration of princely states.

To deal with the challenge - the Minister of Home Affairs - Sardar Patel with his secretary - V. P. Menon

formulated the documents of 'Instrument of Accession' and 'Standstill Agreement'.

Under the
 ① Standstill Agreement - Princely states were assured their position would remain the same as under British India, until new arrangements were made.

This was used by Maharaja Hari Singh - who signed it with Liaquat and decided to remain independent.

Also signed by Mirza of Hyderabad when used to discuss status under negotiating committee by - K M Munshi on Liaquat Ali.

② Instrument of Accession : Document used by the Dominion, when signed by princely states, the states gave up only defense, communication & foreign affairs to the centre and became part of India.

• Signed by Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore, Bhopal, Junagadh to accede to India

Overall Grading (✓)

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

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests

Q.2) The integration of princely states to India came with its sets of challenge.

→ Administrative Issue ←

① The inclination of kings to declare independence & gain sovereignty like pre-British India.

② Lack of British Paramountcy gave hope to princely state - a new state hope.

③ The Zinnah's wish to integrate states of in Indian geography to weaken Indian centre.

④ Non-signing of Instrument of Accession by princely states led to them being sovereign and that could lead to 'balkanisation of India'.

→ Socio - challenge ←

The cultural challenges faced
 > Jammu & Kashmir - with majority
 muslim population ~~was~~ had claimed ~~on~~

independence to preserve culture.

> Hyderabad Nizam with communal
intentions attempted to put gaping hole
 in India - And Razakars committed
 communal violence.

→ Economic - challenge ←

> Travancore - rich of thorium, and
 high literacy rate - declaring independence.

> Hyderabad claiming independence - threat to
 integrity & connection to South India.

→ Jawahar Patel ←

① use Diplomacy
 & threat (Eg: Jodhpur)

Issue mandal to
 threaten popular uprising

'Privy Purse' to
 lure them.

make rulers
 Rajmukh of state
 (governor).

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Q3) With the Partition of India on religious lines, vast majority of populations left Pakistan for India and vice versa.

This lead to the need for adjusting the demography and tackle the issue of refugee crisis :-

Challenges :-

- ① Almost 6 million refugees came from West Pakistan to India.
- ② The refugees to Pakistan left back 1.2 million hectre of land & refugees to India - left back 2.6 hectre of land in Pakistan
- ③ This lead to mass on land.
- ④ India also facing challenge of food insecurity - and import food from USA
PL-480
- ⑤ Communal Riot threat - national security

Hence, to tackle these issues :-

① Indian Govt formed - Rehabilitation secretariat under Yashok Singh - and gave 4 hectare of land with tools.

② made Village discussion committee - to check on refugee land claim - and redistributed land to refugees.

③ System adopted - Standard Acre & graded out.

④ In Urban Areas - Urban refugee centre made govt funding.

→ Today ←

• Supreme Court has held India ~~falls~~ member under Universal Declaration of Human Right and under Art 14 : Refugees should be given ~~refuge~~ assistance until normally restored - however in Deringer issue does were closed to refugees in 2017.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced

Q.4) The Role of States Reorganisation Commission can be analysed in the background of political landscape of India in 1950.

- DAK committee in 1948 on demand for linguistic reorganisation of state rejected language for basis of state as it feared it would lead to further division of ~~existing~~ newly formed India.

- In 1952 with Vishal-Andhra movement after Potti Srinivasulu fast to death and outbreak of violence - Andhra was formed based on linguistic lines.

Hence, in 1955 States Reorganisation Committee formed headed by Fazl Ali, to discuss if there was need for reorganisation of states on linguistic lines -

- (i) It upheld language as basis for state reorganisation.
- (ii) Rejected - 1 state 1 language demand.
- (iii) Held unity of Nation is must.
- (iv) Reorganisation to be based on administrative convenience.
- (v) Welfare of people is primary.

→ Role in Independent India ←

① ~~the~~ State Reorganisation Act 1956 named per its recommendation, reorganisation of Kerala (Travancore + malabar), creation and separation of maharashtra and gujarat, and Punjab and haryana, formation of Andhra Pradesh with telangana speaking population added.

Hence, it was for it India reorganisation.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Q.5) Panchsheel Agreement between India and China of 1954, one of the most significant bilateral agreement.

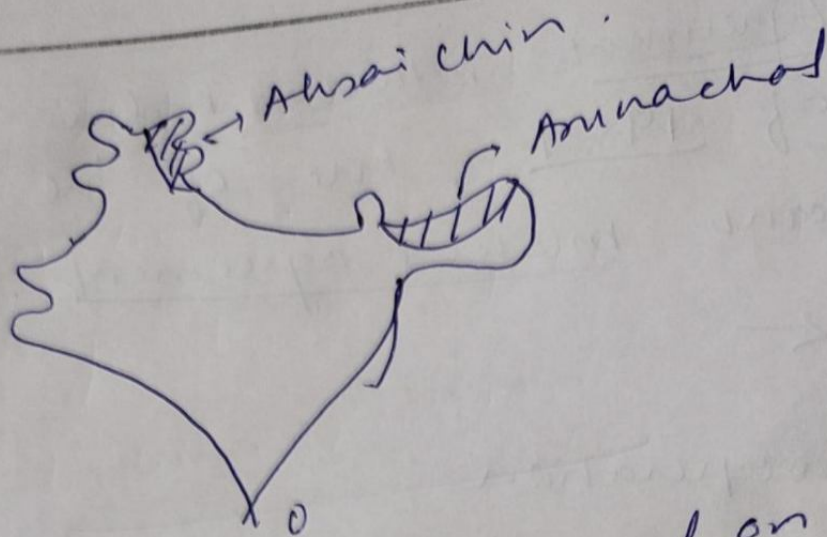
→ Provisions ←

- ① Promote cooperation
- ② Non-interference in internal affairs.
- ③ Non-aggression
- ④ Territorial integrity & sovereignty
- ⑤ Peaceful coexistence.

~~After~~ This agreement continued for a decade until 1962 when Sino-India war broke out.

→ Causes of war ←

- ① Boundary dispute :- China claim on Akhsai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh. and refutation of McMahon line - saying it was without Chinese agreement



②

② China building of road on Aksai chin - Xinjiang without Indian consent

③ India gives refuge to Dalai Lama

④ China releases map in 1988

with Aksai Chin and Amnacho as part of China

⑤ Rise of China's Aggressive foreign policy - as held by China to correct historical injustices by west against China.

These difference lead to Sino-India war of 1962.

India lost the war - and

① India misguided about peaceful intention of Chinese leadership.

② underestimation of Indian Air force.

③ Political Affairs interference with military.

Hence, the Lanchow agreement was completely disregarded.

The collateral damage of Sino-Indian war can be felt even today :-

① Pakistan-China : two front war

② China threatening Indian sovereignty
(Eg) : Akash valley clash

③ Border tension between India & China.

Hence, this has changed the trajectory of India-China relation from

Cooperation of Lanchow to hostility & distrust

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

The Tashkent Agreement
between India and Pakistan
was signed in 1966 after
was India - Pakistan.

• India was facing food crisis
and Nehru death and was attacked
by PM Ayub Khan of Pakistan.

Ayub Khan launched operation
Gibraltar to instigate
Grand Slam military uprising in Kashmir.

and when Kashmiri youth
did not participate it called
for operation Grand Slam -

where Pakistani troops crossed
cease fire line and engaged

in war.

The UNSC persuaded non
countries for ceasefire - in 1965
and Tashkent Agreement signed
in Tashkent (1966)

where both agreed :-

- (i) withdraw from all areas
occupied in course of war
- (ii) Release prisoner of war.
- (iii) Non-interfere in each others
internal affairs.
- (iv) Restore economic & diplomatic
relation.

This declaration was
however criticised in India :-

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① India give up Haji Pir Pass through which Pakistani infiltration enter Kashmir valley.

② It didn't have future no war claim

It changed geo-politics of Indian subcontinent - it led to rise of Pakistan - China friendship and the two front war India is having even today.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor

Q.7)

The slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan was given by 2nd PM - dal Bahadur Shastri, who was holding ground after the death of PM Jawahar Lal Nehru.

India was ~~was~~ facing the war challenge - both internal and externally in form of war with Pakistan (1965) and food scarcity in the country.

On giving the speech - the significance :-

- ① The morale of Nationals increased
- ② Increased enthusiasm
- ③ Increased cooperation to get through tough times.

- ④ Renewed the memory of freedom struggle and its aim.
- ⑤ Brought nation together ~~conscience~~ in consciousness and mented an internal rebellion.

→ Evolution ←

It has also evolved now —
~~due~~ due to its popularity and
 appeal :-

- ① It was used by Atal Bihari
Vajpayee after Pokhran nuclear
 test - and he added 'Jai
Vigyan' to promote importance
 of science in modern India.

PM Modi has also reiterated the goal of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Jai Vigyan' in his speech and with use of technology - drones, HYV in agriculture and indigenisation of the defense sector, the fruition of the slogan can be fully seen and the vision of India as grain exporting, food surplus country, with 6th highest defense budget, and high innovation - the dream I call of Atal Bihari Vajpayee came true

Overall Grading (✓)

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