

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **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 -
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Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
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Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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 **Forum IAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Throw light on nature of "Instrument of Accession" & "Standstill agreement"

There were around 565 Princely states across the country during Colonial Rule. Post 1947, these Princely states were no longer under British Paramountcy. Thus, the integration of Princely states became a pressing concern in the post independence period.

Important players like Sardar Patel & V. P Menon used a carrot & stick policy to integrate Princely states. Using the policy of Persuasion,

(i) An Official Policy Statement of the Govt. by Patel was declared on July 5th 1947, inviting the princes to integrate with India.

(ii) For the same, }
2 documents were produced }
→ STANDSTILL AGREEMENT
→ INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

Standstill agreement

- (i) It assured a continuation in policies & practices that existed between the Princely state & British, with independent India
- (ii) Used as negotiating tool by Patel wherein

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

Test Name/Code/No. : 691013...

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Mobile No.		Date	

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 **Forum IAS**

if the Princely state did not sign Instrument of Accession, Standstill agreement would be ruled out

Instrument of Accession

- (i) The princes acceded their kingdom to India along with surrender of 3 subjects i.e. Defence, Communication, External affairs
- (ii) The Govt. agreed to not interfere in internal matters
- (iii) Patel convinced them by saying }
 } → 3 subjects - under British before independence
 } → Geographically surrounded by India → Administration of 3 subjects dependent on India

Thus, using the tools of the Standstill agreement & Instrument of Accession, the integration of Princely states took place without shedding of blood.

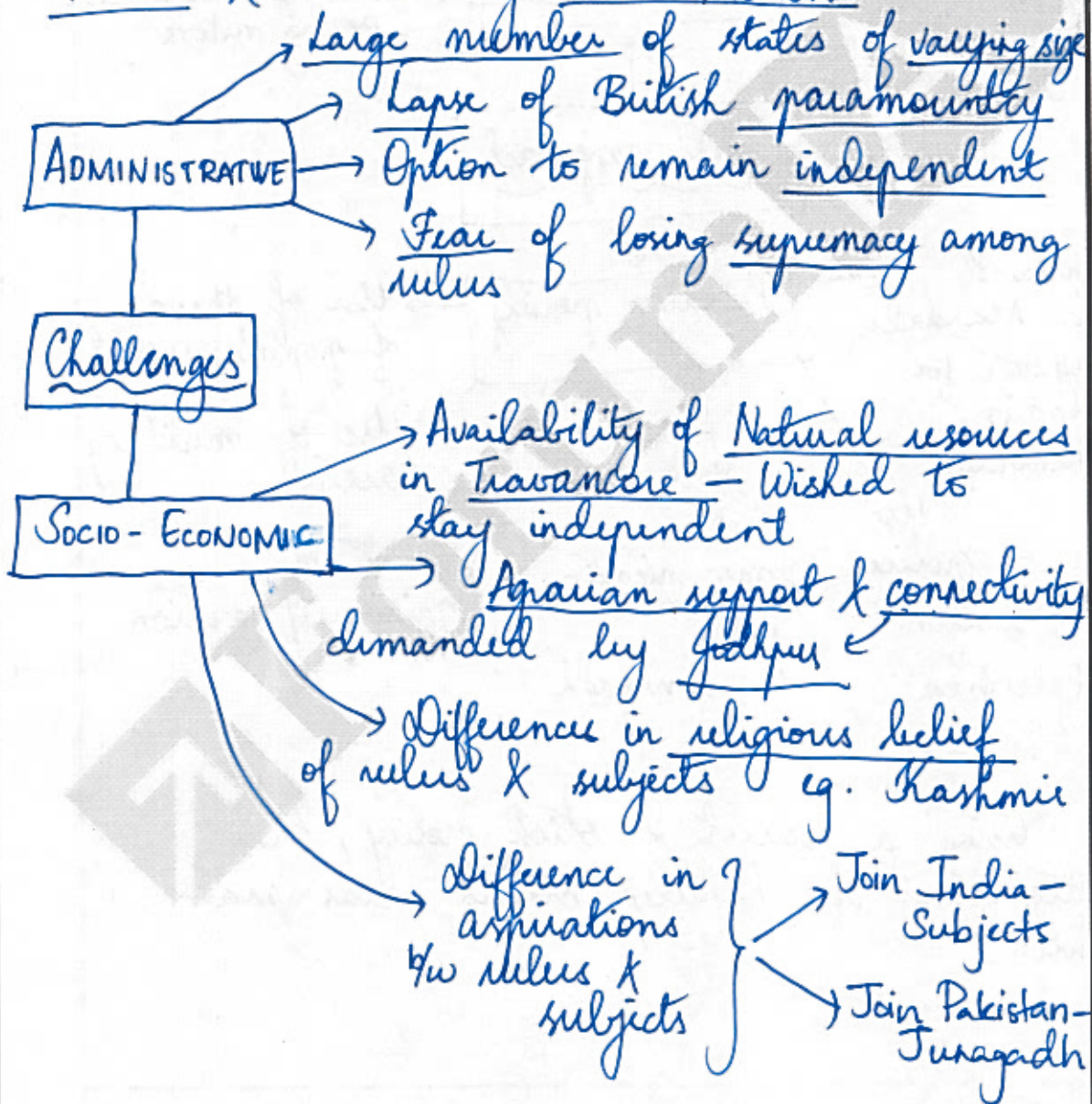
Overall Grading (✓)

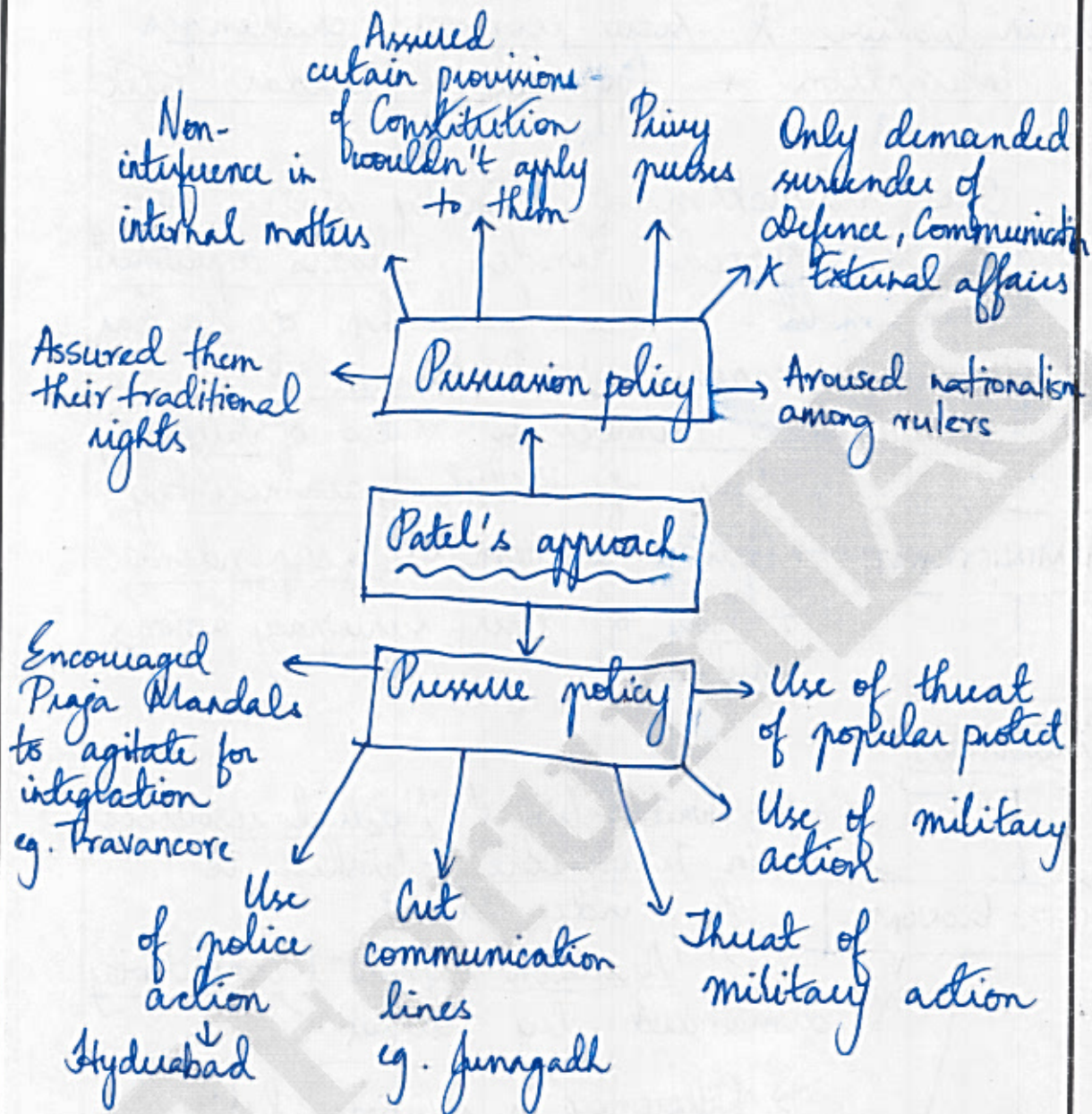
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Q.2)

Administrative & socio-economic challenges in integration + Approach of Sardar Patel

The integration of Princely states into India was placed under States department of Interim govt. under leadership of Sardar Patel & secretary V. P. Menon.





Using a carrot & stick policy, the integration of Princely states was made possible

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) REFUGEE ISSUE - Problems, Measures, Approach now

The refugee crisis in India started with the Partition in 1947, where around 6 million people came pouring into India.

Problems

- (i) Least expected concern post-independence → unprepared
- (ii) Rise in unplanned expenditure with regard to feeding them
- (iii) Many people came with communal mindset → could lead to increase in social crimes
- (iv) Settled in unplanned manner.

Measures taken for rehabilitation

In case of refugees from West Pakistan

- (i) New townships for built for the urban community eg. Laidabad
- (ii) 4 hectares of land were given to farmers irrespective of their claim (under Tarlok Singh)
- (iii) Applications were invited with regard to their claims.
- (iv) Village discussion committees were formed to authenticate claims
- (v) Standard acre and graded cut was introduced

In case of E. Pakistan

- (i) A degree of social harmony was noticed
- (ii) Basic necessities were provided
- (iii) As refugees came in phases, they settled in and around Calcutta

APPROACH

Since the Partition, India has continued to shelter refugees from Tibet, Sri Lankan Tamils, Rohingyas etc. The policy of non-refoulement is practiced in India

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4)

PANCHSHEEL - Yet led to 1962 war b/c of differences. Why?

State Reorganisation Commission

The State Reorganisation Commission was formed in December 1953 under the Chairmanship of Jayl Ali and the report was submitted in 1955.

Role of State Reorganisation Commission

- (i) To reexamine the division of states in the country along political linguistic lines
- (ii) To ensure a Partition-like situation does not recur
- (iii) To avoid anti-secessionist tendencies
- (iv) To ensure the unity of India remains the highest priority.

Recommendations

- (i) It accepted reorganising states along linguistic lines but rejected the "One State One language theory" → This remained the most salient recommendation. As a result,
 - language consciousness rose → Promotion of regional languages
 - Regional languages were taught in primary education

→ Ensured political participation reached the grassroots

(ii) The unity and integrity of India should be given first priority in reorganising states

(iii) Abolition of four-fold classification of states

(iv) Four factors must be considered

- Preserving unity and integrity
- linguistic and cultural homogeneity
- Financial, Economic, Administrative considerations
- Promoting welfare of people of state as well as the country.

The States Reorganisation Commission played a revolutionary role in changing the boundaries, which then bore fruit through State Reorganisation Act of 1956

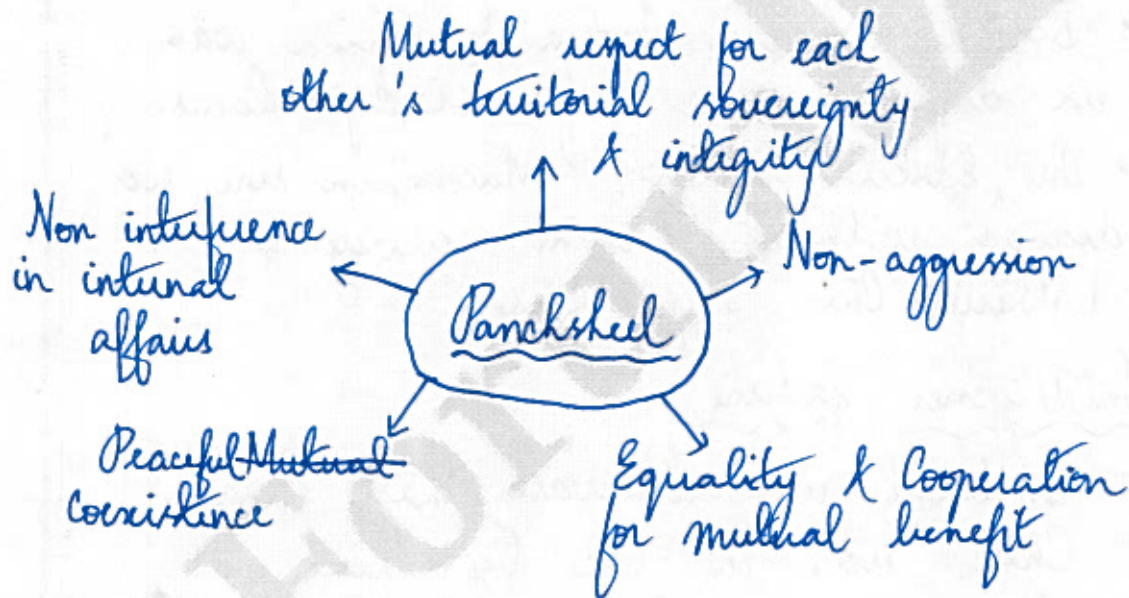
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.5)

TASHKENT AGREEMENT - Circumstances, Highlights
SINO-INDIA WAR 1962 & PANCHSHEEL

In 1954, China and India came together to sign the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence", famously known as the Panchsheel agreement. Despite this development, India and China faced each other on battlefield in 1962.



→ China definitely ascribed to Panchsheel, except mostly by breaching rather than observance

- Claim over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh - Against territorial sovereignty
- Funding Maoists and North-East insurgents
↳ Against Non-interference

→ Territorial disputes



→ Nehru and Zhou Enlai failed to bridge their differences.

→ Historical legacy

- Border between India & China was in dispute even before independence
- In Eastern Sector, Macmohan line was drawn without taking survey and without China's considerations

→ Intelligence failure

- Indians were unaware that Aksai Chin was in use by China
- A road was being built by China in Aksai Chin.

→ Tibetan refugees

India gave refugee shelter to the Dalai Lama & refugees from China

↳ This was not appreciated or welcomed by China

→ Tibet agreement (1954)

The boundary question was not discussed, leaving boundary disputes to break out further

As a result of the above reasons, war broke out between India and Pakist China in 1962 with the immediate reason being boundary disputes

The hypocrisy of China was seen with Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai on one side and attacking India on the other side

Despite the 5 principles espoused by the Panchsheel agreement, war could not be avoided

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

TASHKENT AGREEMENT - Circumstances, Highlights
↳ Analyse

The Tashkent agreement was an after-war peace settlement signed between P.M. Shastri of India and General Ayub Khan of Pakistan on Jan 1966 in Tashkent (USSR)

Circumstances that led to Tashkent agreement

- (i) Unrest in Kashmir following Sheikh Abdullah's arrest
- (ii) General Ayub Khan saw India vulnerable at that time

→ Battling food crisis

→ PM Shastri was still standing on his feet post Nehru's death

→ Indian army demoralised after loss in war between India and China in 1962

→ He believed that "Hindus would not be able to stomach a fight"

↓
Decided to start a war

- (iii) Pakistan received superior arms from USA
 - (iv) Pakistan's strengthening relationship with China gave it hope
 - (v) As a result, General Ayub Khan decided to launch a 3 phase plan
 - ① Attacked Rann of Kutch
 - ② Operation Lybrakkar - sent infiltrators into Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)
 - ③ Operation Grand Slam - sent Pakistani troops to J&K
- Goal - to infiltrate the people and induce them to wolt against India
↓
FAILURE
- (vi) India strongly pushed back and the war was in her favour until a ceasefire was demanded by the UN Security Council → led to Tashkent Agreement in Jan 1966

Highlights

- (i) Withdraw all armed forces troops to positions before August 5, 1966
- (ii) Restoration of Diplomatic relations

- (iii) Restoration of communication, cultural and economic links
- (iv) Prisoners of War were returned to their respective countries
- (v) Non-interference in each other's affairs and to discourage the use of propaganda against each other

Despite being seen as a triumph, Tashkent agreement failed to bring in long-lasting peace between the 2 countries. In India, it was criticised for omission of a no-war commitment and for absence of any reference of Pakistan renouncing its backing for insurgency in Kashmir.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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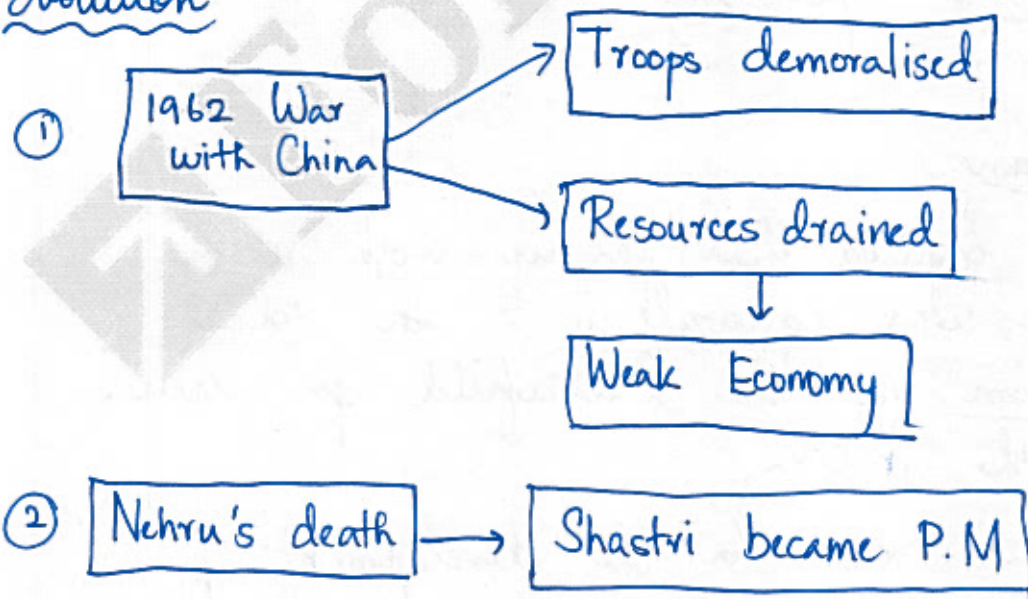
Q.7)

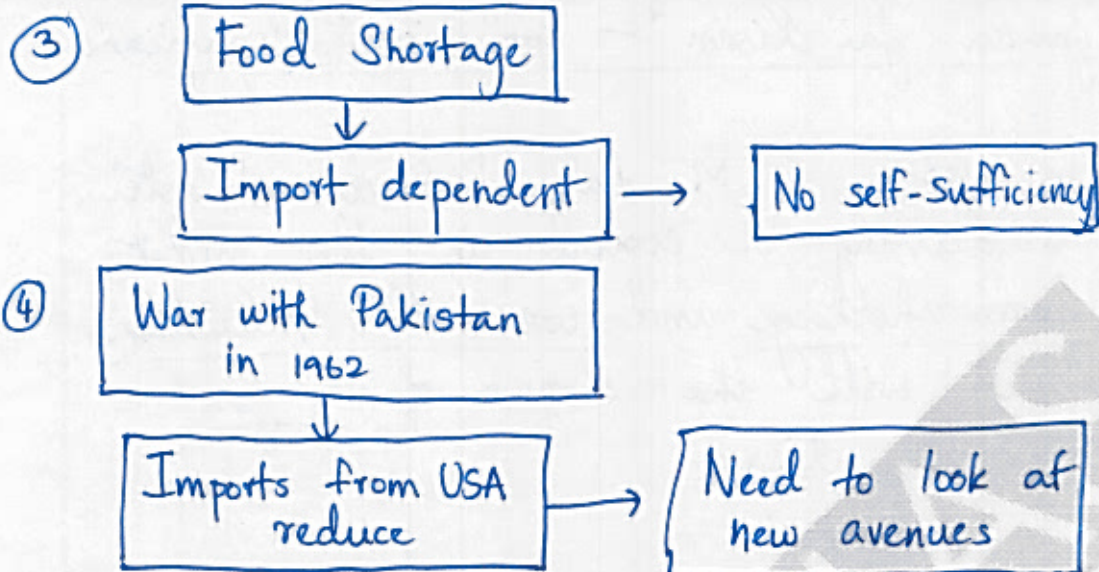
"Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" - Evolution & Significance

In 1965, P. M. Lal Bahadur Shastri, while addressing a crowd, in the midst of food shortage and war with Pakistan, came up with the slogan of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan"

P. M. Lal Bahadur Shastri played a pivotal role in shaping India's future. His tenure as the Prime Minister of India during a crucial time in our history led to various developments.

Evolution





P.M Shastri used slogan "fai fawan fai kisan" to show his firm belief that security of the nation upheld by soldiers was closely linked with food security and food production which was the farmer's speciality.

Significance

- (i) It implied that farmer's work on the field was equivalent to the soldier's action on the battlefield for service of the nation
- (ii) Laid seeds for the development of Green Revolution

- (iii) Encouraged White revolution
- (iv) It helped to reduce dependence on imports and gave confidence among Indians to strive for self-sufficiency.
- (v) Led to self-sufficiency → which eventually led to focus on other important issues like Poverty alleviation

The slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" definitely worked as a morale booster for Indians during the war-torn period of 1960s

Overall Grading (✓)

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