


GS Advanced Program 2023
Generic Booklet

Test Name/Codic/No. : 691013 (#13)

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. Nu.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Throw the light on the nature of 'instrument of accession' and 'standstill agreement' signed by Princely states.

Instrument of Accession (IOA) and Standstill Agreement were two important techniques used by Indian statesmen during post-independence integration of princely states.

Standstill Agreement

→ It was a tool of negotiation guaranteeing sovereignty within territory of India

- Hyderabad signed Standstill agreement in 1947 for one year.
- Kashmir signed ~~stand~~ it with Pakistan
 - despite this Pakistan attacked Kashmir
 - this led Maharaja Hari Singh sign IOA with India

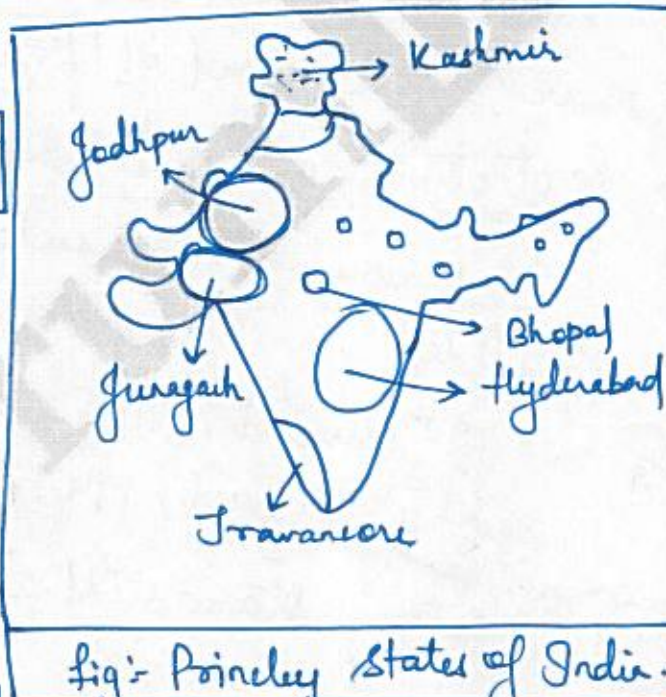


Fig:- Princely States of India.

Instrument of Accession

- it was a legal document signed by princely state to accede into India.
- Government of India took over following subjects :-
 - ~~finance~~ Defence
 - communications
 - foreign affairs
- remaining revenue-generating affairs were in control of princely states.
- Protection of autonomy → non-interference into internal affairs of states by Govt.

eg

12th August, 1947 → Travancore

11th August, 1947 → Jodhpur.

Thus, both Standstill Agreement and Instrument of accession were diplomatic tools used to integrate India post-independence.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Assess the main administrative issues & socio-economic ~~and~~ challenge in the integration of princely states in India. What was the approach of Sardar Patel on this issue?

~~and~~ During independence, India consisted of more than 565 princely states and faced many issues in their integration into India.

Administrative
Issues :-

1) Lack of territorial
contiguity

(eg) Kapurthala was integrated into PEPSU but lack of connectivity due to disruption of railway from Pakistan

2) ~~By~~ Princely Privileges like issue of cash transfers, privy purses etc.

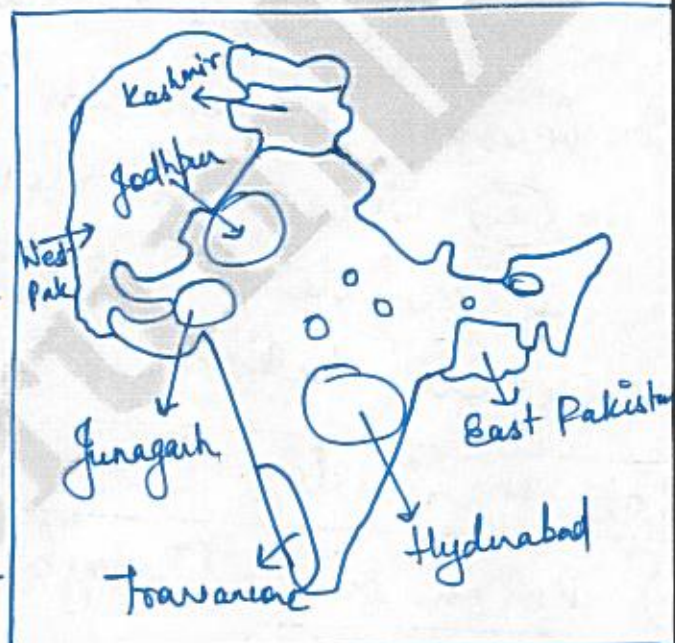


fig:- Princely states in India

- 3.) Self-sustenance attitude of resource rich states (eg) Travancore
- 4.) Residual powers were vested in these states despite signing Instrument of accession (IOA)

Socio-cultural problems

- 1.) Hindu population & Muslim ruler & vice versa
(eg) Junagadh & Kashmir.
- 2.) Peasant content in Hyderabad
(eg) Telangana movement
- 3.) Dispute between Hindi, Urdu & Telugu speaking ppl in Hyderabad.

Role of Sardar Patel

- 1.) Persuasion through signing of IOA.
(eg) Kashmir
 - 2.) Pressure technique — using communist forces (eg) Travancore
 - 3.) Pressure technique using armed & police forces (eg) Hyderabad
- Thus Sardar Patel played a significant role in India's Integration

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 & rehabilitate them? How has the approach changed from then? India had witnessed an unprecedented & ~~unlike~~ unanticipated refugee crisis post independence.

Problems of refugee crisis

- 1.) unexpected expenditure to feed more than 6 million refugees.
- 2.) communal mindset of refugees → security Issue for India
- 3.) problem of increased social crimes.

Measures taken to deal with refugees

- 1.) Established Rehabilitation Secretariat
→ offered 4 hectares of land and tools to rural refugees
- 2.) Asked them to submit their claims.
- 3.) Formation of Village Refugee ~~Commission~~ Council
to look into genuineness of claim.

- 4.) Introduction of new Techniques
(eg) Standard dec & graded cuts
- 5.) Townships for refugees were developed in ~~the~~ urban areas
(eg) Fairdabad in Delhi.
- 6.) However, refugees from East Pakistan were settled in unplanned settlements

Change in approach

→ now seeing ~~India~~ huge population of India, govt did not accept large influx of refugees
(eg) Rohingyas

However, steps like citizenship Amendment Act, granting citizenship to Pakistan, Bangladesh ~~India~~ refugees from & Afghanistan is a ~~step~~ positive step.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

What was the role of States Reorganization Commission in post-independence India? What was its most salient recommendation?

States Reorganisation Commission was instituted by former PM Jawaharlal Nehru in the aftermath of growing demands for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis. The commission was headed by S. Fayl Ali and constituted in Dec 1953.

Salient recommendations

- 1) Abolishment of four-fold classification of states
- 2) formation of 16 new states and 3 Union territories.
- 3) ~~A~~ factors to be considered during reorganisation :-
 - i) unity & integrity of nation should be preserved
 - ii) preservation of cultural & linguistic homogeneity
 - iii) economic, financial & administrative

- considerations
- iv) welfare of state & nation as a whole
 - 4.) rejected the formation of Punjabi speaking Punjab & Hindi-speaking Haryana.
 - 5.) recommended formation of Vidharba and Telangana.

Role of SRC in post-independence India

- 1.) led to passing of 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956.
 - 2.) Article 350A insertion → protection of linguistic minorities
 - 3.) formation of High courts for new states
 - 4.) All India Services, Zonal Councils formulation
 - 5.) New States formed — Madras, Gujarat, Maharashtra, etc.
- Thus, State Reorganisation Commission played a critical role in remaking of the map of India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Despite Panchsheel, the continued difference between two nations led to Sino-India war of 1962. Examine.

Panchsheel Agreement was first codified between India & China in 1954 and was the foundation of India-China foreign relations.

Sino-India War of 1962 was the battle between India & China due to existing differences on between two nations on various aspects.

Panchsheel
Agreement
Principles

- ① Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity
- ② Mutual non-aggression
- ③ Mutual non-interference in each others internal affairs
- ④ Equality & mutual benefit
- ⑤ Peaceful coexistence

Fig:- Principles of Panchsheel.

Continued differences between the two nations led to the Sino-India war, despite an already existing Panchsheel agreement.

between the two.

Continued differences between the two

① Historical legacy of disputed border

→ China not even consulted while formulating MacMohan line.



② Claim over Aksai-Chin

→ India: part of Ladakh
 → China: part of Xinjiang
 → China constructed Western Highways through Aksai Chin in 1957.

③ Claim over Arunachal Pradesh

→ Chinese crossed Mac Mohan Line and stayed inside Arunachal Pradesh

④ The Tibet Issue

→ India gave refuge to Dalai Lama in 1959.

→ China's perception of India as a threat to Tibet's stability.

⑤ Tibet Agreement of 1954 → India failed to resolve and raise the issue of boundary between the two nations

⑥ Indian Intelligence failure regarding encroachment of Chinese in Aksai Chin & Arunachal Pradesh.

The above mentioned differences culminated into a full blown out war of 17-days between India & China resulting in defeat of India.

Thus it was the misguided optimism of India towards Chinese moral superiority & peaceful intention that resulted in the defeat of a weak, ill-prepared and ill-equipped India.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

Analyze the circumstances that led to Tashkent Agreement in 1966. Discuss the highlights of the agreement.

Tashkent Agreement was a peace treaty signed between Indian PM Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan President Ayub Khan in the aftermath of India-Pakistan war of 1965.

Circumstances that led to signing of Tashkent Agreement in 1966:

- 1.) India is surrounded in north by hostile neighbours.
 - China → North & North-East
 - Pakistan → North ~~East~~ West.
- 2.) Operation Gibraltar launched by Pakistan in Kashmir.
→ fomenting an insurrection in India by local populace.
- 3.) Failure of operation Gibraltar by Indian armed forces.

- 4.) Opening of an all-out war between India & Pakistan in 1965.
→ Oct 20 - Nov 21, 1965.
- 5.) India opening a second-front of attack in Punjab and entered in Pakistan upto Lahore.
- 6.) Entering of world superpowers into the war :-
 - US → favouring Pakistan
 - USSR → favouring India
- 7.) Signing of UN Resolution in 1965 for complete ceasefire & peace on both sides.
- 8.) USSR mediates Tashkent Agreement between India & Pakistan in Jan 1966.

Highlights of Tashkent Agreement

- 1.) complete ceasefire and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty.
- 2.) handing over of all prisoners of war.

- 3.) Both leaders would work to improve bilateral relations
- 4.) bringing back to position held before Aug 5, 1965.
- 5.) trade and economic relations must be restored.

Outcome of agreement

- 1.) hailed in the world for ~~its~~ as a diplomatic win.
- 2.) Criticised in India for dropping "no-war pact"
- 3.) failed to stop future clashes between India & Pakistan.

Although Tashkent Agreement brought intermittent peace between India & Pakistan, but it failed to resolve the issue of Kashmir which is still a bone of contention between the two countries.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Critically evaluate the evolution & significance of the slogan, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?

Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan which means Hail the soldier, Hail the farmer was a slogan given by former Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in a public gathering at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi in 1965. The slogan was given in the aftermath of India - Pakistan War of 1965 & subsequent food crisis in India.

Evolution of the slogan

- ~~1.) Outbreak of~~
- 1.) 1960s: Outbreak of severe food crisis & droughts.
- 2.) Indian economy was majorly dependent on agriculture
- 3.) Problems of Indian agricultural system → low productivity
→ low land holdings

- 4.) 1956: PL-480 Policy by USA —
India imported food grains from US.
- 5.) Outbreak of Indo-Pakistan war in 1965
→ Indian army lacked strength & equipments
- 6.) 1965: US threatened India of withdrawing PL-480 scheme in order to support Pakistan
- 7.) PM Lal Bahadur Shastri gave a call of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'

Significance of the slogan

- 1.) Boosted the morale of Indian soldiers.
→ strengthened Indian army to be victorious in 1972 Bangladesh liberation war.
- 2.) Boosted the strength of Indian farmers ushering in Green Revolution
→ India became self-sufficient in food grains ~~by~~ within a decade

3.) Saved the sovereignty & integrity of India as ~~India~~ we did not accept US call to change our stand on Kashmir

However, there are certain challenges with respect of to position of farmers & soldiers in India :-

↳ Every year ~12000 farmers suicide takes place (NCRB data)

↳ the flight of soldiers is worsening in border areas.

② Recent viral video of BSF jawan

It is ^{is} the most important duty to motivate our farmers & soldiers as the farmer feeds and later guards our nation. Steps like Agnipath and doubling farmers income are initiatives in right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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