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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Aspirant,

This book is dedicated to YOU, the untiring civil service aspirant who has the drive and commitment to persevere towards clearing this exam which is considered as one of the toughest exams in the world.

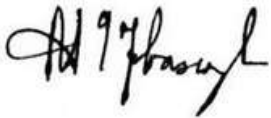
We congratulate you on choosing this book for "**Social Justice**". Our attempt here is to simplify important concepts without losing the key points. Hence, we hope you will find this book useful in your civil services journey.

About this book

This book is a distillation of the expertise of the faculty at Officers IAS academy, explained in simple and easy to understand language. What you get to study in this book has been painstakingly collated by our faculty through their years of teaching and mentoring thousands of aspirants.

A strong zeal from you to clear this exam combined with our coaching and textbook will, I am sure help you scale great heights.

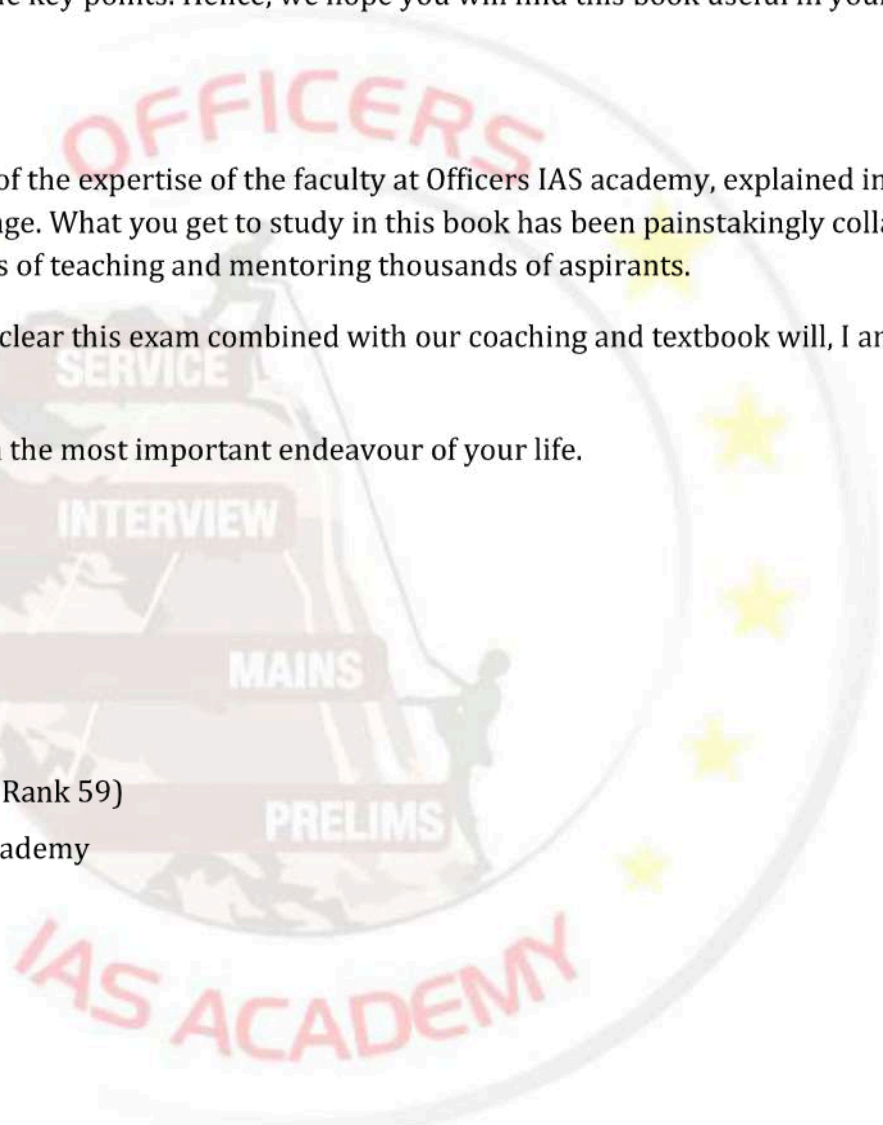
I wish you the very best in the most important endeavour of your life.



R. A. Israel Jebasingh

(IAS, 2004 Batch All India Rank 59)

Director of Officers IAS Academy



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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK?

Hello Aspirant!

There is a subtle difference between putting in effort and putting in the right and focussed effort. That difference could determine whether you get into the civil services or not! This statement becomes highly relevant during the UPSC Main Examination stage.

Aspirants know that every mark scored or missed in the Main examination determines their presence as well as their place in the All-India Rank list. Unlike the Preliminary examination, Main exams are fairly predictable. But with Mains, completing the examination on time becomes the biggest challenge.

Even with persistent efforts, aspirants generally tend to struggle in completing the Mains Syllabus. And even when the syllabus is covered, there is a struggle in recollecting appropriate points during the examination.

Such challenges are faced by all UPSC Mains Candidates. This is because of the sheer mindboggling number of topics, dimensions, and links with current affairs that aspirants have to sift through in their mind before writing an answer – something that is indeed a herculean task.

We in the R&D team of the Officers IAS Academy, have been pondering over this challenge, and have found a solution.

Our R&D team spent a year meticulously combing through the *past 47 years'* Mains General Studies question papers, to identify all possible topics and dimensions ever covered for each subject in an UPSC Main examination. Our researchers, then set out to prepare a series of books for each of the 'Main exam subjects' (pertaining to GS1, GS2, & GS3) where all relevant content is covered in a scientific and precise manner. Aspirants can confidently use these books to 'complete' the UPSC Main Exam syllabus effectively and efficiently.

Please note, we do not advocate the use of these 'Mains Harvest' books as 'Standard' sources. However, instead of reading endless number of books for the UPSC preparation, aspirants can focus on the standard books (NCERTs) for foundational knowledge and then devote the rest of their time in studying the Officers IAS Academy's Mains Harvest books.

For you, dear aspirants, we have practically 'harvested' the 'essence' of the UPSC main examination to produce the 'Mains Harvest' book series. Use them well!

Thanking and wishing you all the very best in your preparations,

R&D Team,

Officers IAS Academy, Chennai.

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Integration of princely states

1) Integration of Princely states

Princely States after Independence:

- British India at the time of Indian independence in 1947, India was divided into two sets of territories:
 - First being the territories under the control of the British Empire.
 - second being the territories over which the Crown had suzerainty, but which were under the control of their hereditary rulers.
- In addition, there were several colonial enclaves controlled by France and Portugal.
- The political integration of these territories into India was a declared objective of the Indian National Congress, which the Government of India pursued over the next decade.
- Through a combination of factors, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon convinced the rulers of the various princely states to accede to India.
- Having secured their accession, they then proceeded to, in a step-by- step process, secure and extend the central government's authority over these states and transform their administrations.

Doctrine of lapse of paramountcy:

- Neither paramountcy nor the subsidiary alliances could continue after Indian independence. The British took this view because they had been established directly between the British crown and the princely states, and could not be transferred to the newly independent dominions of India and Pakistan.
- At the same time, the alliances-imposed obligations on Britain that it was not prepared to continue to carry out, such as the obligation to maintain troops in India for the defence of the princely states.
- The British government therefore decided that paramountcy, together with all treaties between them and the princely states, would come to an end upon the British departure from India.
- The termination of paramountcy would have in principle meant that all rights that flowed from the states' relationship with the British crown would return to them, leaving them free to negotiate relationships with the new states of India and Pakistan "on a basis of complete freedom".
- The Cabinet Mission of 1946 had proposed a federal scheme for free India. In the memorandum of 12 May 1946, while explaining the consequences of the withdrawal of British power and the emergence of independent India, it had observed, "Thus, as a logical consequence and in view of the desires expressed to them on behalf of the Indian States, His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the powers of paramountcy. This means that the rights of the States which flow from the relationship to the Crown will no longer exist and that all the rights surrendered by the States to the paramount power will return to the States."

Problems that impeded process of Integration:

- Many Princes felt uneasy about the disappearance of states that generations of their family had controlled as they viewed themselves to be independent rulers .
- The extent of privileges and compensation to be given to the Princes was a point of contention.
- The Instruments of Accession were limited, as it transferred control of only three matters to India, which would have produced a loose federation.
- Full political integration would require persuading the political actors to shift their loyalties, expectations, and political activities towards a new centre namely, the Republic of India which was not an easy task.

- While some princely states such as Mysore had legislative systems of governance that were based on a broad franchise and not significantly different from those of British India, in others, political decision-making took place in small, limited aristocratic circles.
- Merging the administrative machineries of each state and integrating them into one political and administrative entity was not easy, as many of them had a history of rivalry.

Socio cultural Problems:

- Religious role of kings such as temple management and its assets was a point of contention for example, the king of Travancore in the management of Padmanabhaswamy temple.
- Problem of peasant discontent. Example: Peasants movement in Telangana 1946-51
- Cultural differences among subjects of different princely states. Example: Telugu speaking parts of Hyderabad and Urdu speaking and Marati speaking regions of adjoining areas.
- Kings and subjects belonging to different religions:
 - Kashmir: It was a princely state with a Hindu king Hari Singh ruling over a predominant Muslim population.
 - Hyderabad: Nizam Mir Usman Ali was presiding over a largely Hindu population in the princely state.
 - Junagadh: It contained a large Hindu population ruled by the Nawab, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III.

Factors responsible for unification:

- A number of factors contributed to the collapse of the initial resistance of princes and to nearly all non-Muslim majority princely states agreeing to accede to India.
- An important factor was the lack of unity among the princes. The resultant inability to present a united front or agree on a common position significantly reduced their bargaining power in negotiations with the Congress.
- The smaller states did not trust the larger states to protect their interests.
- Many Hindu rulers did not trust Muslim princes, in particular Hamidullah Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal and a leading proponent of independence, whom they viewed as an agent for Pakistan.
- Others, believing integration to be inevitable, sought to build bridges with the Congress, hoping thereby to gain a say in shaping the final settlement.
- The decision by the Muslim League to stay out of the Constituent Assembly was also fatal to the princes' plan to build an alliance with it to counter the Congress, and attempts to boycott the Constituent Assembly altogether failed on 28 April 1947, when the state Baroda, Bikaner, Cochin, Gwalior Jaipur, Jodhpur, Patiala and Rewa took their seats in the Assembly.
- Many princes were also pressured by popular sentiment favouring integration with India, which meant their plans for independence had little support from their subjects. The Maharaja of Travancore, for example, definitively abandoned his plans for independence after the attempted assassination of his dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.
- The key factors that led the states to accept integration into India were, however, the efforts of Lord Mountbatten, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon.

Role of Patel and V.P Menon:

- Vallabhbhai Patel as Minister for Home and States Affairs had the responsibility of welding the British Indian provinces and the princely states into a united India.
- By far the most significant factor that led to the princes' decision to accede to India was the policy of the Congress and, in particular, of Patel and Menon.
- The Congress' stated position was that the princely states were not sovereign entities, and as such could not opt to be independent notwithstanding the end of paramountcy. The princely states, it declared, must therefore accede to either India or Pakistan.
- In July 1946, Nehru pointedly observed that no princely state could prevail militarily against the army of independent India.

- In January 1947, he said that independent India would not accept the divine right of kings.
- In May 1947, he declared that any princely state which refused to join the Constituent Assembly would be treated as an enemy state.
- Other Congress leaders, such as C. Rajagopalachari, argued that as paramountcy "came into being as a fact and not by agreement", it would necessarily pass to the government of independent India, as the successors of the British.
- Patel and Menon, who were charged with the actual job of negotiating with the princes, took a more conciliatory approach than Nehru. They adopted policy of carrot and stick.
- The official policy statement of the Government of India made by Patel on 5 July 1947 made no threats. Instead, it emphasised the unity of India and the common interests of the princes and independent India, reassured them about the Congress' intentions, and invited them to join independent India "to make laws sitting together as friends than to make treaties as aliens".
- He reiterated that the States Department would not attempt to establish a relationship of domination over the princely states. Unlike the Political Department of the British Government, it would not be an instrument of paramountcy, but a medium whereby business could be conducted between the states and India as equals.

Instruments of Accession

- Patel and Menon backed up their diplomatic efforts by producing treaties that were designed to be attractive to rulers of princely states.
- Two key documents were produced.
- Standstill Agreement
 - It confirmed that the agreements and administrative practices that existed between the princely state in question and the British would be continued by India.
- Instrument of Accession
 - By this, the ruler of the princely state in question agreed to the accession of his kingdom to independent India, and to granting India control over specified subject matters.

Carrot and stick policy of Patel:

Carrot:

- Aroused spirit of nationalism in rulers promised protection of their traditional rights (during accession).
- promised autonomy in internal matters and asked only for surrender of defence, external affairs and communication subjects.
- assured the provisions of a new constitution wouldn't apply to them.
- offered privy purses, retention of personal property and titles.
- inducements of Governorships as 'Rajapramukhs' (during integration)
- emphasized that without integration their economies would collapse resulting in situation of anarchy

Stick:

- used threat of popular protest encouraged praja mandals to agitate for accession to India - Travancore, Mysore, Kathiawar, Orissa
- cut off critical supplies and lines of communication to Junagadh.
- Threatened with economic blockade.
- threat of military action. For example, use of military occupation - Junagadh and use of police action Hyderabad (Operation Polo)

Important princely states:

Travancore:

- This state was strategically placed for maritime trade and was rich in both human and mineral resources.
- It refused accession to the Indian union and questioned the leadership of congress and its Dewan Sir C.P. Ramamswamy Aiyar declared the formation of an independent state

- It is believed that Sir C.P. Aiyar also had secret connections with the UK government in the hope that they would get exclusive access to a mineral called monazite that the area was rich in, and would give an edge to Britain in the nuclear arms race.
- He changed his mind after an assassination attempt by a member of the Kerala Socialist Party and On July 30 1947, Travancore joined India.

Jodhpur

- The Rajput princely state, despite having a Hindu king and a large Hindu population, had a tilt towards Pakistan.
- Hanvant Singh reckoned that he may get a better “deal” from Pakistan since his state was contiguous with the country.
- Jinnah is reported to have given the Maharaja a signed blank sheet of paper to list all his demands.
- He also offered him free access to the Karachi port.
- Seeing the risks in the border state acceding to Pakistan, Patel immediately contacted the prince and offered him sufficient benefits.
- Patel assured him that importing arms would be allowed, Jodhpur would be connected to Kathiawar by rail and that India would supply grain to it during famines.
- On 11th August 1947, Maharaja Hanvant Singh, King of Jodhpur signed the Instrument of Accession and the State of Jodhpur was integrated into the Indian Dominion.

Bhopal

- Here a Muslim Nawab was ruling over a majority Hindu population.
- He was close to the Muslim League and opposed the Congress rule.
- He had made clear his decision to attain independence to Mountbatten but, the latter wrote back to him stating that “no ruler could run away from the dominion closest to him”.
- By July 1947, the Prince decided to join India.

Hyderabad

- It was the largest and richest of all princely states, covering a large portion of the Deccan plateau.
- The Nizam was presiding over a largely Hindu population in the princely state who demanded for an independent state and drew support from Jinnah.
- Situations worsened when armed fanatics called Razakars unleashed violence targeting the subjects.
- On September 13, 1948, Indian troops were sent to Hyderabad under ‘Operation Polo’ that lasted for about four days and Hyderabad became an integral part of India.

Junagadh

- It contained a large Hindu population ruled by the Nawab, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III.
- The Nawab Mahabat Khanji chose to accede to Pakistan ignoring Mountbatten’s views, arguing that Junagadh adjoined Pakistan by sea.
- The rulers of two states that were subject to the suzerainty of Junagadh — Mangrol and Babariawad reacted by declaring their independence from Junagadh and acceding to India.
- The Nawab of Junagadh in turn militarily occupied the two states. Rulers of the other neighbouring states reacted angrily, sending troops to the Junagadh frontier, and appealed to the Government of India for assistance.
- India refused to accept the Nawab’s choice of accession in fear of communal tensions..
- The government called for a plebiscite to decide the question of accession.

- India cut off supplies of fuel and coal to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the frontier, and occupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad that had acceded to India.
- On November 7, 1947 Junagadh's court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration.
- The Dewan of Junagadh, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the father of the more famous Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, decided to invite the Government of India to intervene.
- The government of India accepted the invitation of the Dewan to intervene.
- A plebiscite was conducted in February 1948, which went almost unanimously in favour of accession to India.

Kashmir

- The Hindu king ruling over a predominant Muslim population remained reluctant to join either of the two dominions.
- The kingdom was strategic as it had important international boundaries.
- The ruler of Kashmir Maharaja Hari Singh had offered a proposal of standstill agreement to both India and Pakistan, pending a final decision on the state's accession.
- Pakistan entered into the standstill agreement but it invaded with an army of soldiers and tribesmen carrying weapons.
- The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir appealed to India for help.
- On 26th October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh signed an 'Instrument of Accession' of J&K state. According to which the Indian jurisdiction would extend to external affairs, communications and defence.
- Indian troops were airlifted into the state and fought alongside the Kashmiris.
- On 5th March, 1948, Maharaja Hari Singh announced the formation of an interim popular government.
- In 1952, the Delhi Agreement was signed between Prime Ministers of India and Jammu & Kashmir giving special position to the state under the Indian Constitutional framework.

2) The New Economic Policy-1921 of Lenin

About

- The New Economic Policy (NEP), introduced by Lenin at the Tenth Party Congress in March 1921, represented a major departure from the party's previous approach to running the country. During the civil war, the Soviet state had assumed responsibility for acquiring and redistributing grain and other foodstuffs from the countryside, administering both small- and large-scale industry, and a myriad of other economic activities. Subsequently dubbed (by Lenin) "War Communism," this approach actually was extended in the course of 1920, even after the defeat of the last of the Whites. Many have claimed that War Communism reflected a "great leap forward" mentality among the Bolsheviks, but desperation to overcome shortages of all kinds, and particularly food, seems a more likely motive. In any case, in the context of continuing urban depopulation, strikes by disgruntled workers, peasant unrest, and open rebellion among the soldiers and sailors stationed on Kronstadt Island, Lenin resolved to reverse direction.
- The linchpin of NEP was the introduction of a tax-in-kind, set at levels considerably below those of previous requisition quotas, which permitted peasants to dispose of their food surpluses on the open market. This concession to market forces soon led to the denationalisation of small-scale industry and services; the establishment of trusts for supplying, financing, and marketing the products of large-scale industry; the stabilisation of the currency; and other measures, including the granting of concessions to foreign investors, all of which were designed to reestablish the link (smychka) between town and country. Referring to NEP as a retreat of the state to the "commanding heights of the economy" (large-



FOR FULL BOOK,

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