

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

Test Name/Code/No. : 691014 (# 14)

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 notice board
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/psap-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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

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

Examine.

Panchsheel was an agreement signed in Bandung Conference (1954) between Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and Indian PM Jawahar Lal Nehru which was the foundation of Indo-China relations.

Five Principles
of Panchsheel

- ① Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity
- ② Mutual non-aggression
- ③ Mutual non-interference in each other internal affairs
- ④ Equality & mutual benefit
- ⑤ peaceful coexistence

Fig:- Panchsheel Agreement.

Despite these principles of peaceful coexistence, the continued differences between the two countries led to Sino-India war of 1962.

Continued differences of two countries

1.) Historical legacy of border dispute
→ Mac Mohan line was drawn without survey or Chinese consideration

2.) China Tibet Conference

1954 - India failed to raise border issue with China

3.) 1957: China constructs Western Highways passing through Aksai Chin

4.) Chinese govt. magazine shows Aksai Chin & Arunachal Pradesh within Chinese map (1958)

5.) India's Refugees to Dalai Lama in 1959.

6.) Forward Policy of Nehru (1961) occupying border areas

7.) Chinese full blown war and occupation of Aksai Chin (Chin Chap valley) and Assam (Nankachu River)

The war was finally ended with unilateral withdrawal of China after humiliating India and taking over Aksai Chin.

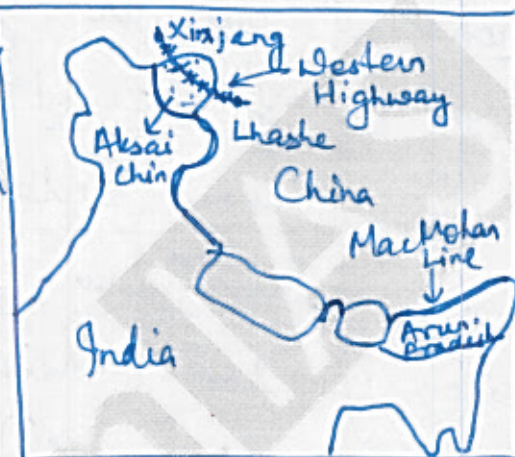


Fig: Indo-China Border

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Analyze the circumstances that led to the Tashkent Agreement in 1966. Discuss the highlights of the agreement.

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

Circumstances that led to Tashkent Agreement

- 1.) Pakistan occupied 20km² area of Rann of Kutch (India)
- 2.) Operation Gibraltar by Pakistan by sending fake insurgents in Kashmir fomenting an insurgency by locals.
- 3.) Operation Grand Slam conducted by Pakistan where they occupied very strategic Chamba Valley in Kashmir.
- 4.) These Insurgencies of Pakistan forced India to declare a full-scale war.

- 5.) India crossed the line of control and occupied till Haji Pir Pass and Lahore in Pakistan.
- 6.) led to entry of US & USSR in the war
- 7.) Finally, UNSC mandated a sanctions on both countries for immediate peace.
- 8.) USSR mediated for peace between two countries and called them for agreement in Tashkent.

Highlights of Agreement

- 1.) Return to position prior to Aug 5, 1965
- 2.) Respect of each other's territorial integrity
- 3.) peaceful & orderly transfer of prisoners of war
- 4.) both leaders would work for improving bilateral relations
- 5.) economic & trade relations to be restored.

Although Tashkent Agreement brought peace at that time, it failed to stop future conflicts between India and Pakistan as it lacked a 'no-war pact'.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Critically examine the compulsions which forced India to take an important role in liberation of Bangladesh?

East Pakistan & West Pakistan were geographically, culturally & ideologically distant and distinct from each other. These differences based on ethnicity, right to use Bengali language and right to political control and self-rule resulted in Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971.

Compulsions which forced India to participate in the war

1.) Diminishing the threat of a two-front war from East & West Pakistan.

2.) Operation Searchlight by Pakistan to eliminate intellectuals in East Pakistan

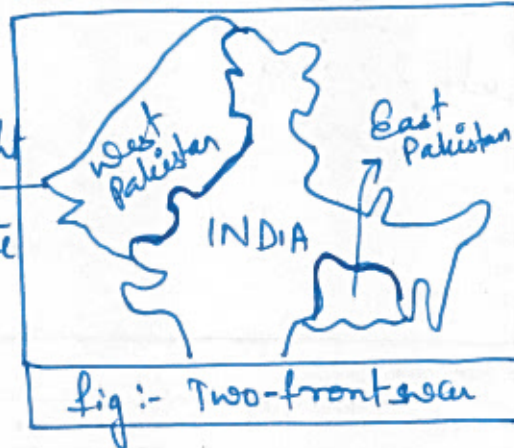


Fig:- Two-front war

- 3.) Huge refugee influx in India leading to social & ethnic conflicts.
- 4.) To negate communal tensions in India
→ over 90% refugees from Bangladesh were Hindus in the to muslim-majority border villages of West Bengal.
- 5.) Humanitarian ground - atrocities meted on people of East Pakistan
- 6.) Call for help from Mukti Bahini and Gono Bahini groups of East Pakistan.
- 7.) India was spending huge economic resources to absorb the refugees.

Thus, above mentioned reasons forced India to enter into the ongoing war and to avert any too large scale crisis.

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Q.4) Discuss the evolution of Hindi as the official language of India. How far has it succeeded to be a link language of the Union?

* Adoption of Hindi as the official language of India has a long story starting from pre-Independence.

Evolution of Hindi as official language

- 1.) Opposition for usage of English
 (a) → Gandhiji was against the use of English for official purpose
 (b) → 1916 speech at BHU
- 2.) Initial dilemma between adoption of Hindi and Hindustani as official language.
- 3.) In 1928; Nehru recommended the use of Hindustani.
- 4.) In Constituent Assembly, Purushottam Das Tandon strongly advocated adoption of Hindi.
- 5.) Insertion of Article -343 → Hindi

will be adopted as official language and continued use of English for official purposes.

6.) 1956 : Official Language Commission -
Recommended replacement of English with Hindi
→ protest from southern states and resignation of two ^{Tamil} ministers from ^{Union} Cabinet.

7.) 1960 Presidential Order called for use of Hindi and made Hindi as a qualifying paper in UPSC.

8.) Official Language Act, 1963 - ~~removed~~
~~time restriction on use of English~~
Made English as well as Hindi to be used for official purpose.

9.) Official Language Amendment Act, 1967
removed time restrictions on use of English

Hindi did not succeed as a link language

→ lack of rich diversity of literature, science & tech, etc
→ new language
→ ~~the~~ Fear of losing govt. jobs by southern states

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Moreover, English took the space created because of colonial legacy and became the link language.

Q.5) Critically The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride & economic backwardness. Explain.

Assam movement was a movement in Assam between 1979 to 1985 by two major groups namely All Assam Students Union (AASU) and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) against the influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh.

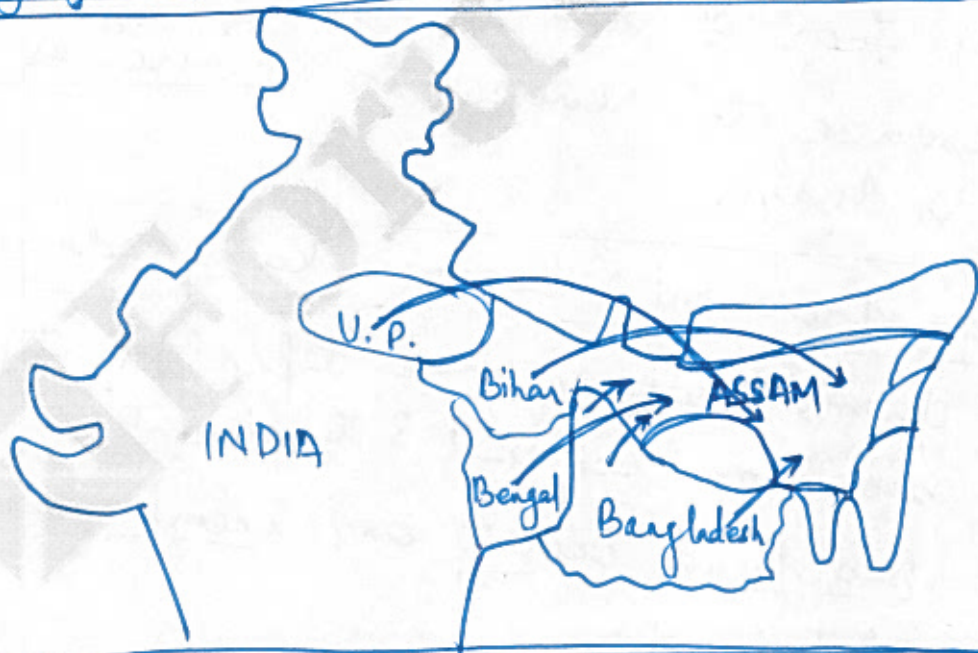


Fig:- Influx of migrants into Assam.

→ Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness

Assam Movement : cultural pride

- 1.) Huge influx of migrants from Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, etc. before independence.
- 2.) Post Bangladesh Liberation War, 1972
→ refugee influx into ~~Assam~~ Assam.
- 3.) Illegal migrants were seen as threat to cultural identity of local Assamese.
- 4.) Fear of ~~reducing~~ indigenous Assamese to minorities in Assam.

Assam Movement : Economic backwardness

- 1.) Assam's economy was dependent on petroleum, ~~and~~ coal & tea plantations.
- 2.) Widespread poverty and unemployment existed in Assam.
- 3.) migrants were seen as threat to economic resources of the state.

- 4.) illegal migrants (Bangladeshis) would take up all resources of Assam without any benefit to indigenous population
- This economic ^{backwardness} and cultural pride resulted in Assam movement which ended with signing of Assam Accord between Govt of India & Assam Gana Parishad giving
- ① domicile & voting rights to migrants before 1961.
 - ② Those who migrated between 1961 & 1971 were given domicile rights & no voting rights till 10 years.
 - ③ Those who entered post 1971, would be identified & sent back.

Thus, Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride & economic backwardness of Assam which ~~was~~ ended with the signing of Assam Accord.

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Q.6)

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

Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, ^{which} means Hail Soldier, Hail farmer is a slogan given by former PM of India Lal Bahadur Shastri at a public gathering in Ramlela Maidan New Delhi. This slogan was given in the aftermath of Indo-Pak war of 1965 and subsequent food crisis.

Evolution of the Slogan

1) Hostile neighbours & two-front war

→ 1962: Sino-India war

→ 1965: India - Pakistan war.

2.) The ongoing war and defeat in Sino-India war had demotivated Indian Armed forces.

3.) 1960s: India was re facing huge food crisis due to droughts & ongoing wars.

4.) Problems of Indian agricultural system

- ⊙ low productivity
- ⊙ low ~~to~~ land holdings

5.) ~~1955~~: USA's PL-480 Program

→ India was dependent on food grains import from US.

6.) US Threat to withdraw PL-480 scheme in 1965 to safeguard Pakistan's interests.

The above mentioned incidents made our former PM give the slogan of Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan!

Significance of the slogan

- 1.) Boosted the morale of farmers of India to grow more.
- 2.) ~~led~~ To ensure food security, Shastri ji established Food Corporation of India in 1965
- 3.) Shastri ji was the chief architect

of Green Revolution
→ within a decade, India became self-sufficient in food security.

4.) Boosted the morale of soldiers and made them occupy Lahore in Pakistan and later with 1971 war also.

5.) secured sovereignty & integrity of India against USA's demand to accept Pakistan's position on Kashmir.

However, the glory of slogan has reduced in light of some incidents -

① over 12000 farmers suicide every year in India (NCRB)

② absence of quality food, winter gear to soldiers & recent viral video of a BSF jawan.

Govt's current initiatives like Agnipath and doubling farmer's income are steps in right direction. However, more needs to be done to ensure the glory of our farmers & soldiers.

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Q.7)

Why the Shimla Agreement of 1972 was a failure to convert India's victory into peace with Pakistan?

Shimla Agreement of 1972 was a peace deal signed after 8 months of 1971 Indo-Pak War between Indian PM Indira Gandhi and Pakistan PM. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

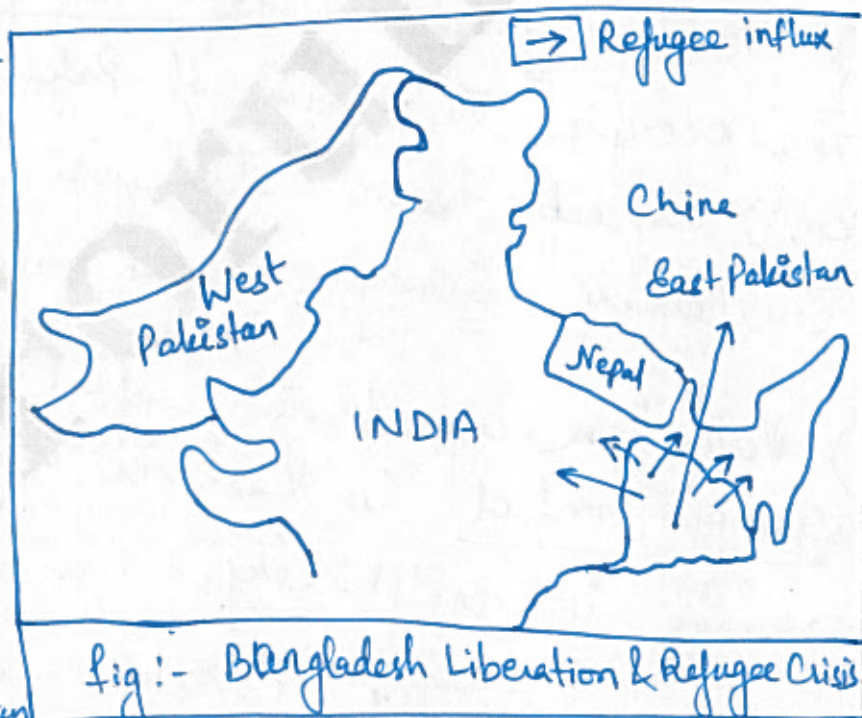
Background of Shimla Agreement, 1972

→ Shimla Agreement was signed in the aftermath of Bangladesh Liberation War.

→ Operationa
Searchlight

by West Pakistan

led to huge refugee influx into India.
→ atrocities meted on people of East Pakistan and call for help from



Mukti Bahini & Bano Bahini groups (East Pakistan) forced India to declare war with Pakistan.

Provisions of Shimla Agreement

- 1.) The relation between India and Pakistan will be guided by UN Charter.
- 2.) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- 3.) India agreed to give back all the occupied territories of Pakistan (9000 km²) except some strategic locations overlooking Srinagar & Leh roads.
- 4.) Pakistan agreed to respect the line of control in Kashmir and not change it unilaterally.
- 5.) Most importantly, Pakistan agreed to resolve all the disputes related to Kashmir through bilateral negotiations.

without interference of UN or any other nation.

6.) Transfer of over 90,000 prisoners of war contingent upon Pakistan's recognition to Bangladesh.

Shimla agreement: a failure

↳ critics argue that India could have taken a better deal.

↳ it was a golden opportunity to settle border disputes with Pakistan because :-

- ⊙ India had control of over 90,000 prisoners of war, &
- ⊙ India had occupied more than 9,000 km² territory of Pakistan.

Although Shimla Agreement brought peace at that time, it failed to stop malicious intentions of Pakistan and its infiltration bids in Kashmir. This later culminated into Kargil war of 1999.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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