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Forum IAS

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : **691014**

Name	
Email ID.	
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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
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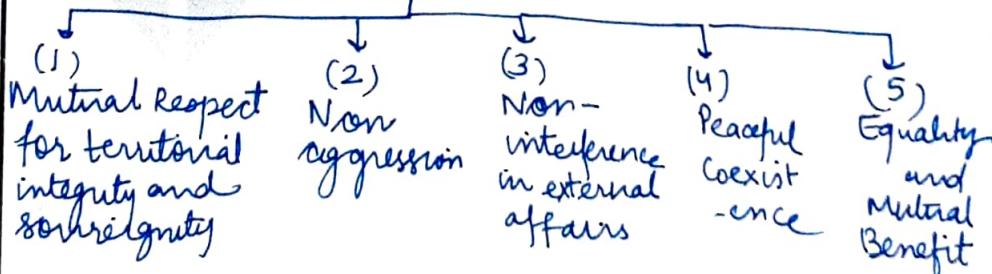
Start Writing Here**Q.1)**

India and China are civilisational states with ancient friendly relations. There are records of trades between ancient kingdoms and travellers like Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsang etc.

Post independence, PM Nehru wanted to maintain good relations with India was one of the first countries to recognise Communist and Maoist ~~go~~ China.

Nehru gave the slogan "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai" (Indian and Chinese are brothers).

In 1954, at Bandung Conference, Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai signed the "Panchsheel"



Despite this agreement, the differences between the nations led to a

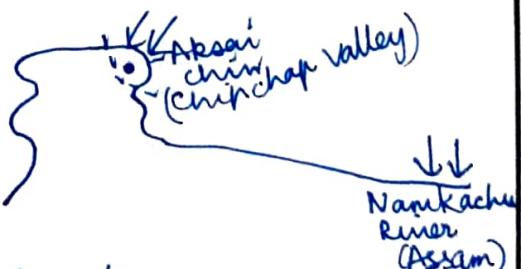
war in 1962. The reasons for the war were -

- Asylum to Dalai Lama in 1959 was seen as interference in internal affairs by China.

Nehru's refusal to accede Aksai Chin to settle the border issues on West and East both. Instead, Nehru adopted FORWARD POLICY in 1961 which was needlessly antagonistic and offensive. We were ill prepared for Chinese response.

- China wanted to humiliate Nehru and challenge his position as leader of the Third World.
- Some experts say it was an attempt to push India towards the Western bloc and cosy up to Russia (USSR). China and USSR were communist-socialist states and could lead Asia.

These issues ultimately culminated in a strategic and well planned attack of India by China on 20th October, 1962 on two fronts.



Overall Grading (✓)

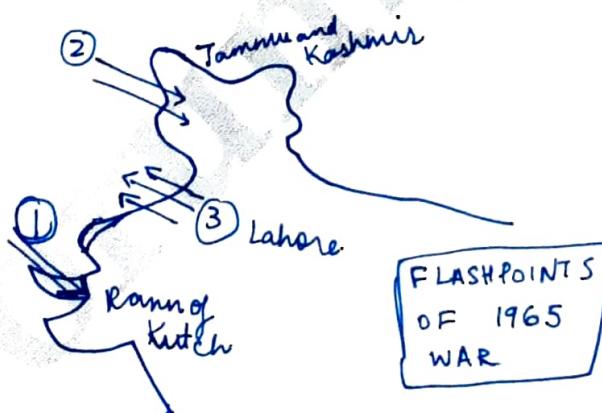
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Q.2)

Tashkent Agreement⁽¹⁹⁶⁶⁾ was signed between PM Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan. It ended the 1965 war between the countries. The agreement was signed at Tashkent, Uzbekistan and was facilitated by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO IT

- ① Pakistan attacked Rann of Kutch in Gujarat and captured about 20 square kms.



- ② Pakistan conducts Operation Gibraltar and sends proxy soldiers to Jammu and Kashmir to incite Kashmiris to revolt.

It was followed by Operation Grand Slam in which Pakistan occupied Chamba Valley in Kashmir that was only connecting link to rest of India.

- ③ Indian response was full offensive at another front i.e. Lahore. India captured

the Haji Pir Pass-

The 1965 war was the largest tank battle since WW II. A ceasefire was declared after UN intervention and USSR mediated the Tashkent Agreement

HIGHLIGHTS :→

- Parties agreed to go back to status quo ante i.e. the state they were in before invasion of Rann of Kutch.
- They agreed to restore economic cooperation and trade.
- They agreed to follow principles of non-interference in other's internal affairs.
- Both agreed to follow the Vienna Convention of 1961 and restore diplomatic relations.

Though Tashkent Agreement ended the war, it is seen as lost opportunity by many as it did not contain No War clause. We had to give up captured areas including Hajipir Pass that has strategic importance.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3)

The liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 was the outcome of the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971. Though India had no reason to jump in, but the actions of West Pakistan created an impact that could not be overlooked - India was compelled to take important role →

- (i) West Pakistan's refusal to accept the result of 1970 elections led to arrest of Mujib -ur-Rehman. This was followed by OPERATION SEARCHLIGHT which led to brutal killings of thousands of East Bengalis.
- (ii) This operation resulted in refugee crisis in India. Millions of refugees took shelter in states like Assam and West Bengal.
- (iii) Indira Gandhi's appeals to West to deal with this humanitarian crisis fell to deaf ears. This compelled India

to train help the groups Mukti Vahini and Gano Vahini.

- (iv) Operation Chengiz Khan where West Pakistan did pre-emptive air strikes on Indian air bases was the final straw.
- (v) India jumped in the war and launched Operation Trident and Operation Python and blockaded Karachi Port.
- (vi) India sent its forces straight to Dhaka and West Pakistani Army ^{gen Niazi} ~~eventually~~ surrendered with large number of soldiers (93,000)
- (vii) Indira Gandhi had sought to resolve the issue peacefully and even informed the so-called democratic beacons of the world. But as the humanitarian crisis worsened and refugee crisis deepened, India was compelled to help Bangladesh liberate.
- Thus, Indian participation in the 1971 war was not an offensive, but born out of compulsions driven by self preservation.

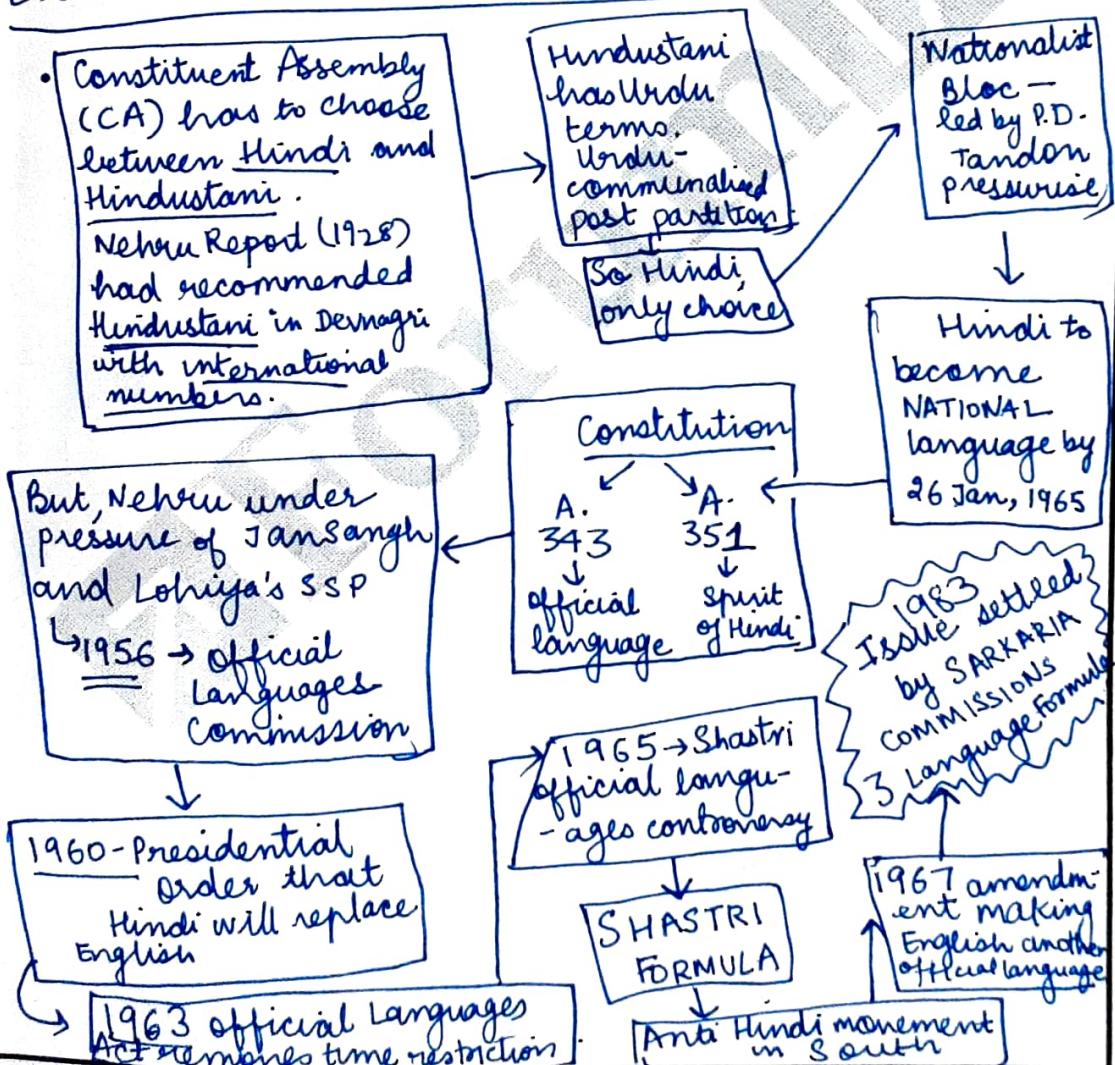
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Q.4)

The modern nation states like Germany, Italy, France etc. were created around a common language. While framing of the Indian Constitution, there were similar demands to create a national language, but it was opposed. A compromise was reached and Hindi was adopted as an official language.

EVOLUTION OF HINDI AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE



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The issue was thought to be settled. But recent statements on Hindi as link language and One Nation, One Language have revived the debate.

Hindi as a link language of the union has received mixed responses -

- Hindi is used as language of communication between union and Northern states. For the rest, English is used.
- The opposition to Hindi still continues. The Southern states contend that as more people migrate from North to South, ~~so~~ they should learn local language instead.
- English is an important linking language for the whole world. Shifting to Hindi is undesirable as it will ~~not~~ make it harder for people to do higher education without English.

Though single language idea may have worked in Europe. It will not work in polyglot societies. Pakistan's imposition of Urdu and Sri Lanka's Sinhalese is an example. National integration can not come at cost of linguistic identity.

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Q.5)

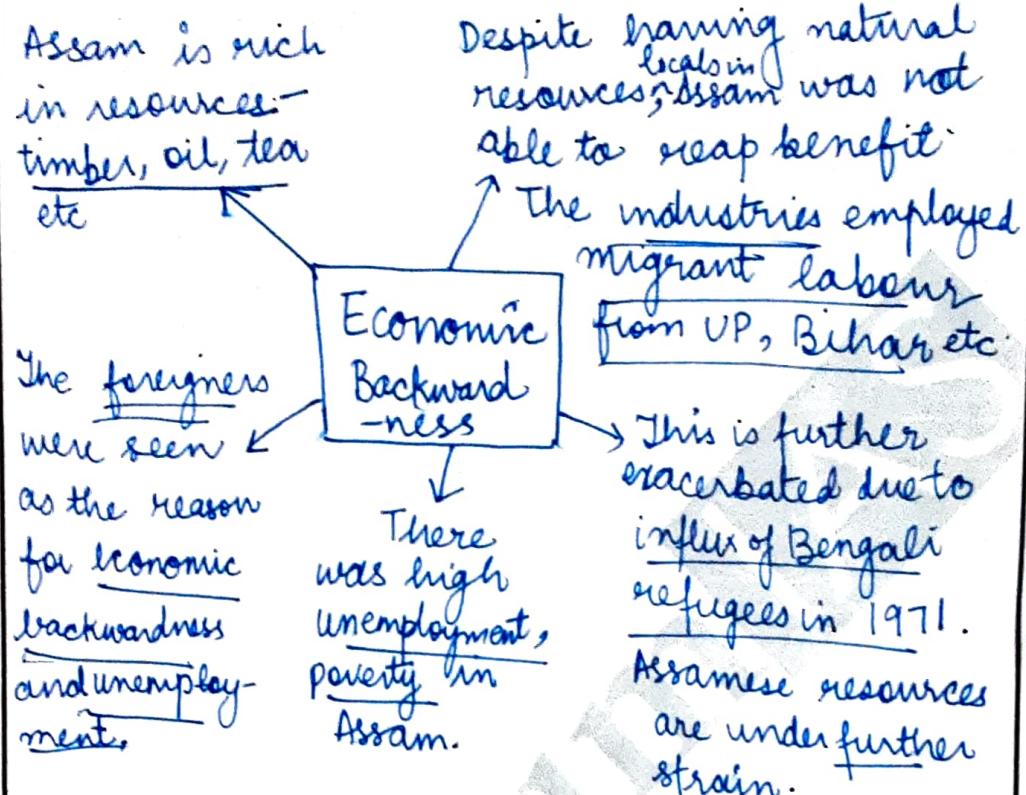
The Assam Movement was a civil disobedience movement in Assam against the widespread influx of non- Assamese and change in the demography of state, particularly after the 1971 War.

The movement lasted from 1979-1985.

It was led by All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP).

The movement was a combination of cultural pride, and economic backwardness —

- The migrants and refugees would change demography
- Cultural Pride
 - ↓ The illegal migrants were getting voter cards so it was feared they would hold political power.
 - ↓ There was fear that Assamese would be subsumed under Bengali.
- Indigenous Assamese would become minorities in their own state.
- The rich and distinctive Assamese culture would be lost. It will be diluted due to Bengali refugees of 1971 war.



These factors culminated into the Assam Movement. This year's long turmoil ended in the signing of Assam Accord in 1985 between PM Rajiv Gandhi and AASU leaders.

The terms of Accord also make it clear that movement had majorly cultural and economic causes. The Accord provided for a Three Phase Formula.

Migrants arriving before 1961 → granted domicile

Arriving 1961-1971 → granted domicile but no voting rights for ten years

Post 1971 → should be identified and sent back.

In addition to this, Assam was given financial packages, linguistic rights etc.

Though the issue is settled now and Assam is relatively at peace, the anti-foreigner sentiment still prevails.

The easy access of to voter cards, Aadhar cards etc makes it tough to differentiate genuine citizens.

It is hoped that issue settles finally with implementation of citizens Amendment Act, 2019 and the National Register of citizens.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

The slogan of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (Hail the soldier, Hail the farmer) was given by PM Lal Bahadur Shastri in the 1960s.

It was meant to rouse the spirits of people. India was suffering from a twin crisis in 1965

→ Food crisis

↓ Invasion by Pakistan

So, PM Shastri gave this slogan at a public rally to raise their public morale.

EVOLUTION

The slogan evolved as a way to placate the Indian public and to keep their morale high at a time of crisis. It was an appeal to farmers people to support the farmers and soldiers

and also recognise their contribution.

- The slogan was a call for self sufficiency in food and defence.

It raised the status of farmers by giving them equal recognition as a soldier.

SIGNIFICANCE

Due to efforts of Shastry and Swami-nathan, India ushered a green revolution that made India food secure and self sufficient.

India was able to defeat Pakistan in the 1965 War.

The public respect toward army increased as it was morale booster after 1962 loss.

This slogan still continues to be a rallying cry for Farmer's Movement today.

PM Vajpayee added Jai Vigyan (Hail Science) to it in 1998 after the Pokhran tests. This signifies the impact this

short slogan continues to have on the Indian public.

Though at the use of slogan is sometimes termed hollow - as both for agriculture and military is in need of reforms, the impact of the slogan cannot be ignored.

With just four words, PM Shastri was able to raise public spirits and help boost morale. It ushered the era of self sufficiency in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7)

The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between PM Indira Gandhi and Pakistani PM Bhutto. It marked the end of 1971 War and was a peace agreement between the nations.

OUTCOMES OF THE AGREEMENT

- Both countries were to settle their disputes peacefully and bilaterally. No third party intervention would be allowed. This has helped India maintain that Kashmir is a bilateral issue and not even UN can intervene.
- The ceasefire line was converted into the line of control. No side could alter it unilaterally.
- Both sides would cooperate in trade and commerce.

However, despite India being the victor and having ability to dictate the terms, it was not able to establish peace.

It was a MILITARY VICTORY but DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT.

- ↳ India was in control of 9000 square kms of Pakistani territory and we held more than 90,000 Prisoners of War^(POW). We returned the territory barring some strategic areas ~~in~~ overlooking Srinagar and Leh.
- ↳ The release of POW was contingent on Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh. Bangladesh was able to use this as a tactic better than India.
- ↳ India despite being a victor was not able to dictate terms and impose sanctions.

some experts believe it was a lost opportunity as a strict position by India could've prevented further conflicts.

Despite losing in all major wars, Pakistan continues to trouble.

The 1999 Kargil War, the proxy attacks, use of non-state actors for attacks like 26/11, Pulwama etc. are some instances.

India had the ability to strategically and diplomatically leverage the territories and POWs to resolve long standing issues. But we could not convert India's victory to lasting peace.

Overall Grading (✓)

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