

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Despite Panchsheel the continued difference between two nation led to Sino-India war of 1962. Examine.

In 1954, India recognised China's right over Tibet and both countries agreed to be governed in their mutual relations by the principles of Panchsheel.

But still, there was differences among the two nation which led to Sino-India war : —

- ① China's claim of Aksai Chin, in the name of Tibet, made India hostile towards China.
- ② India's refusal to give up claim over Aksai Chin in return of Arunachal Pradesh to India by China.
- ③ India's 'Forward policy' — to send

military troops in the border areas and permission to advance.

- ④ India gave Asylum to Dalai Lama - which infuriated China's ~~one~~ of
- ⑤ India was seen as soft target by Mao, and was could unify China in this process.

Impact :-

- ① India was ill-equipped in its military capabilities which led to humiliating defeat.
- ② China's entered almost 20 km inside Indian territory and then withdrew to show its power.

The 1962 war, was a jolt to India & Nehru and led to the reversal of defence policy of the country.

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 highlight of the Agreement.

Tashkent. agreement was a peace agreement between India & Pakistan, in 1966, that resolved issue of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

Circumstances that led to the
Tashkent Agreement : —

- ① Full fledged attack by Pakistan in Indian territory on 9th April, 1965
- ② Britain's intervention to refer dispute to international arbitration.
- ③ Pakistan again launched attack, mistaking India's hesitancy as weakness, named operation Grand slam & operation Gibraltar
- ④ Indian army retaliated & occupied Haji Pir pass & parts of Cachar.

- ⑤ UNSC called for unconditional ceasefire from Both India & Pakistan.
- ⑥ Soviet Union hosted ceasefire negotiations in Tashkent between India & Pakistan.

Highlights of the agreement : —

- ① Both sides agreed to withdraw from all the occupied areas.
- ② The nations would not interfere in each other's diplomatic, economic, internal affairs.
- ③ Transfer of prisoners of war & work towards improving bilateral relations.
- ④ Return of each other's High Commissioners to the respective posts.

This agreement was the start of resolving dispute between India & China bilaterally.

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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?

Indo-Pak War of 1971, resulted in the defeat of Pakistan & liberation of Bangladesh.

Compulsions which forced India to liberate Bangladesh:—

- ① Discrimination to East Pakistan by elites of West Pakistan, who had acquired dominant positions in political, economic spheres.
- ② ~~Suppression of civil disobedience movement~~
- ② West Pakistan did not allow Awami League, who had won election, to form the government.
- ③ Suppression of civil disobedience movement in East Pakistan & military crackdown & atrocities on innocent citizens.

- ④ Refugee crisis in India - around 10 million reached East Bengal.
- ⑤ Use of East Pakistan to infiltrate into India, to cause insurgency in North-Indian states.
- ⑥ No response from world leaders to pressurise Pakistan to stop its brutalities.

Thus India's call to liberate Bangladesh was justified on following grounds :-

- ① Preacher of democracy.
- ② Restraining itself to the last moment to avoid war.
- ③ Resolving refugee crisis.
- ④ Preserving territorial integrity.

The balance of power in South-Asia shifted towards India. & India was not a weak political entity was shown on world stage.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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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?

In 1950, Constituent assembly, voted for Hindi as the official language.

Evolution of Hindi as the official language of India : —

- ① At the time of independence, Hindi was the most popular language - it was spoken by more than 10% of the citizens.
- ② There was a need for a link - language to issue direction to states & bring administrative efficiency.
- ③ However southern states opposed to use Hindi, as they did not speak Hindi & wanted to preserve their linguistic identity.

④ Thus Hindi along with English was made the official language.

⑤ ~~Official~~ official languages Act of 1963 provides for ~~official~~ official language as English may continue along with Hindi

Hindi as a link language :-

Success

① National integration & unity.

② Administrative efficiency.

③ Could evolve as a national language with popularity.

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Failures

① Apprehensions by Southern states.

② Threat to linguistic identity.

③ Difficult to comprehend in non-Hindi speaking states & Anti-Brahmin sentiments in Tamil Nadu.

Sarkar Commission in 1983, recommended 3 language formula with regional language along with Hindi & English.

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Q.5)

The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride & economic backwardness.
Explain. (270 words)

Assam movement, refers to the demands of political autonomy by the non-Asamese, when they felt threat to their cultural identity.

Assam Movement as a combination of cultural pride & economic backwardness : —

- ① Imposition of Assamese language was seen a threat to their linguistic identity.
- ② Demographic changes due to the influx of migrants from the neighbouring states & countries.
- ③ Assamese as the sole official language, and preference in govt. jobs led to economic backwardness & unemployment non-Assamese speaking people.

- ④ Most of communities were tribal who were economically backward.
- ⑤ Bengali elites provided work to tribals in tea plantations, led to hostility toward Bengalis.
- ⑥ Many immigrant groups were formed to preserve cultural identity & demand for autonomy.
eg: - Assam San sangram parishad
All Assam students Union.

Implications of Assam movement:-

- ① Several states were carved out of assam - Mizoram, Nagaland
- ② Assam accord was signed in 1985.
 - 2.1) foreigners who had entered before 1961, were given full citizenship.
 - 2.2) Those who entered between 1961-1971 were denied voting rights for 10 years, but enjoyed all rights of citizenship.

2-3) Wk. Those who came after 1971,
would be deported.

③ Violent clashes between insurgent
groups & police.

Assam accord, now or less satisfied
the assam movement, though
the challenge of identification remains.

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Q.6) Critically evaluate the evolution & significance of the slogan, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' (170 words)

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, coined 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' at a time when India was fighting Pakistan at the border and battling a severe food scarcity at home.

Significance & evolution of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan : —

① Jai Jawan : —

- ① India had faced a humiliating defeat in, 1962, in Indo-China war.
- ② After this, it had improved its military capabilities.
- ③ which was seen in the war in 1965, 1971.
- ④ Nuclear capabilities was enhanced in 90's.

- ⑤ Defence modernisation, indigenisation has happened in recent times.
- ⑥ Ties with world powers in cooperation for technology & defence supplies.
ex. — USA, Russia, Israel.

Jai Kisan

- ① India has battled food scarcity during war times.
- ② After that, Green revolution has put India on self-sustenance in food.
- ③ White revolution, Yellow revolution etc. followed.
- ④ India became net exporter in agricultural products.
- ⑤ Now from food security we are moving toward nutritional security through food fortification, AMRPs etc.

The slogan was later changed as 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Jai Vigyan' by former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee to

Underline the importance of technology.

Jai Vigyan

- ① India became a Nuclear weapon state.
- ② Major economy in IT sector & technology.
- ③ Great scientists such as Homi J. Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai revolutionized space sector.
- ④ STEM sector has the potential to make India a knowledge economy.

Thus India has come a long way by evolving its agriculture, defence, & science tech. to become 9th largest economy of the world.

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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 signed between India & Pakistan, after the Indo-Pak war of 1971

Shimla agreement, 1972 :-

- ① India agreed to return the Pak territory it had occupied except some strategic points in Kashmir.
- ② In return Pak. agreed to respect the LOC in Kashmir & not to alter it unilaterally.
- ③ Pak agreed to settle all their disputes with India through bilateral negotiations without any outside mediation by UN or any other country.
- ④ India agreed to return prisoners of war, in contingent that Pak recognises Bangladesh.

However this agreement has been criticised to convert India's victory into peace with Pakistan.

Reasons for failure: —

- ① India had more than 90000 prisoners of war. & was in control of 90000 km² of Pak. territory.
- ② Still the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir remains.
- ③ failure to restore the military controlled Pak to a democratic nature.
- ④ ~~Coast~~ Recent ceasefire violations by the Pakistan army.
- ⑤ Kargil war in 1999 could have been avoided.

Though there were many shortcomings, but Shimla agreement was a important step, to resolve disputes through bilateral negotiations.

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