



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :14.....

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

11th Nov 22

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
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

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

Ans.

Previously famous as "Hindi chini Bhai Bhai" Indo China war took in 1962 due to various reasons - "leading to Positional shift of India in world" (S Jaishankar - KAS)

Panchsheel was signed in 1954 between Nehru & Zhou Enlai. It

- stood for →
- Mutual peaceful coexistence
 - Non interference in Internal matters
 - Non aggression.

However, Indo china war occurred due to continued differences as →

★ Counter to Forward Policy of Nehru
eg the control over Tawang → Infuriated China.

★ Homage to Dalai Lama
seen as against 'One China Policy'

- ① Issues our Territories
 eg China historical show Aksai China and Arunachal as its Region.

- ② China's jealousy at Indo-USSR
 China wants to make India deep from USSR.

However differences were not continued they emerged lately -

- ③ Prior to 1958 China was friendly It never Raised Border Disputes.
 ④ India ~~to~~ First country to Recognise China under Mao Zedong.
 ⑤ It was Naivety of ^{Indian} leaders towards Chinese intentions that led to war -

Indo China Border disputes continue like Doklam plateau [Galwan valley], however cooperation needed to Top "Asian century" (S. Trishankar) by Joint technical groups.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Analyse the circumstances that led to Tashkent Ag in 1966.
Discuss highlights.

Ans

Indo Pak war of 1965 was concluded by Tashkent Agreement at Uzbekistan between PM Shastri and Pakistan, mediated by USSR.

Circumstance that led to Tashkent Agreement →

→ Massive loss of life and Property.

→ Fear of Pakistan:

Indian army reached Lahore, captured Haji Pir Pass - strategic location.

→ Mediation by USSR
It want Both to settle disputes amicably.

→ Faulty Military Assessment
(eg) PM told 80% army spend, only while actually 15% used.



Indo Pak war

→ Fear of 2 front war
India fear war by china.
on eastern front.

Highlights of Agreement

→ India and Pakistan agreed to
Pull Back forces to Pir Tashkent
summit.

→ Do not Interfere in Internal
matters.

→ Restore economic cooperation
and trade as before.

→ Observe Vienna Convention 1961

However, it missed renunciation of
guerrilla warfare in Kashmir. Further
strategic points can be controlled
by India.

Spirit of Tashkent needed to solve
border issues, stop infiltration and
ensure Peace Article 51.

Q.3)

Critically examine the compulsions which forced India to take imp. Role in libtrn of Bang.

Ans

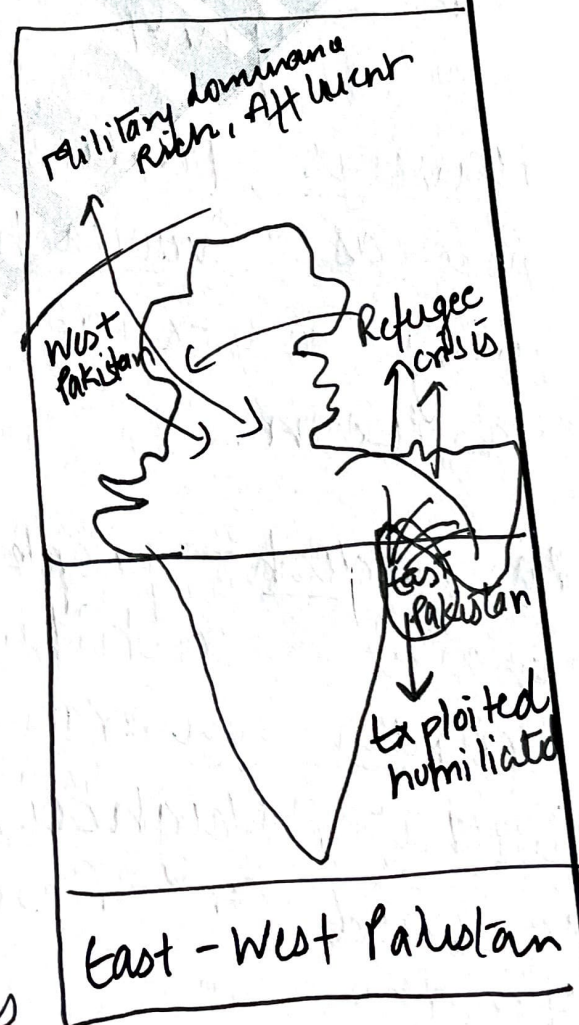
Bangladesh came into existence in 1972 after Indo Pak war in 1971 under leadership of PM Indira Gandhi.



Compulsions that forced India to liberate Bangladesh

★ Refugee Crisis
60 million refugees poured to India.

★ Food Insecurity
Feeding huge refugees is tough



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- ★ (Human Rights violation)
 eg Operation Searchlight by Pakistan army to eliminate dissent was holocaust
- ★ (National Security Issue)
 Refugee from West East Pakistan had communal tone - posing threat.
- ★ (Federal Issue)
 eg Assam Gana Parishad protest against Immigrants

However, critics allege India's Role as Overreach on other's Territory, using as Excuse to teach Pakistan a lesson.

Bangladesh's people remember India's contribution by assisting counter insurgency operations. Further, Neighbourhood First Policy harnessed to resolve issues like teesta.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

4) Discuss evolution of Hindi as official language of India. How far it has succeeded to be link lang of union?

Hindi spoken by 43% of population, under Article 35 - union govt. to promote spread of Hindi.

evolution of Hindi as official language

① 26 Jan 1950 → Till 1965, Hindi to continue with English, after 15 years will be replaced.

② Official Language Commission under Nehru appointed in 1956. It said to replace English by Hindi.

③ Official Language Act 1963 removes time restrictions on use of Hindi

⑧ Shastri Formula

dual formula $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hindi states} \rightarrow \text{Hindi + Regional} \\ \text{non Hindi} \rightarrow \text{Non Hindi + English} \end{array} \right.$

⑧ 1967 amendment

English + Hindi as official language

Success as link language of Union

- Promote Administrative unity.
- National and Emotional unity.
- Communication with Hindi states is efficient.
- Removed linguistic fear of states.

Not success

- Non Hindi states use other languages (eg) English.
- Anti Hindi Protests (eg) DMK (Tamil Nadu)
- Fear of linguistic colonization remains

Hindi must not be imposed, its literature be enriched like Chinese Mandarin. Also multi lingual model like Singapore used to promote unity in Diversity Article 29

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Assam Movement was combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain.

Assam Movement was started by people of Assam between 1949-85 leading to series of violence, dialogues.

Vicious cycle in Assam

Assam

Vulnerable due to

- Mainstream cutoff
- Porous borders
- (eg) Bangladesh
- linguistic conflicts
- (eg) Bengali v/s Assamese
- Non state actors

leading to

- movements, violence
- Poor inter-state relations.
- Law & order issue.



Assam Movement a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness as →

→ Cultural Pride

- People of Assam want to preserve their rich culture (69) Sanskritans by Shankaradeva however illegal migration by Bangladesh threatens it.
- Dominance by Bengalis posed cultural subjugation to Native Assamese people.

→ Economic Backwardness

- widespread poverty in Region.
- illegal migration led to conflict over scarce resources.
- Industries employ outsiders than Natives.
- Few Industries like Plywood, plantations.

Thereby Assam Movement under
aegis of Assam Gana Parishad
led revolt, leading to Assam
Accord like Dominie to those who
came before 1961.

lately, ULFA emerged as extremist
organisation in Assam. - posing
threat to National unity
and Integration.

Issues of illegal Immigration,
violence, infrastructure deficit
be addressed like Bogibul
Bridge. Further Zonal Councils
role be used for Peace - Punchhi
Comm.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

Critically evaluate evolution & significance of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

Ans.

Prime Minister Jai Bahadur Shastri in 1956 gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' from Ramlika Maidan at the back of Food crisis & 1965 war with Pakistan.

evolution

→ It was given first time by PM Shastri.

→ Later PM Lal Bahadur Shastri added 'Jai Vigyan' to it to emphasise scientific development.
(eg) nuclear energy for Peaceful use.

Significance

- ★ Boosted morale of soldiers
 - ↳ Result :- Won 1965 Pakistan war
captured Lahore (Haifa Pass)
- ★ Respect to farmers at Par
with soldiers
 - ↳ led to zeal among farmers
and agricultural production rose
- ★ Touched heart of Nation
and tide bitter over the crisis
- ★ Increased stature of PM Shastri
as good leader
- ★ Focus on 'Jai Vigyan' led to
development of ISRO, DRDO
(eg) Chandrayaan mission
- However it is criticised as
 - ★ Farmers suffer Issues -

- Indebtedness - 50% farmers (NABARD)
- Low Income : NSO - Rs 10,200 income of farmers.

- ① Farmers ignored in Agenda setting
- ② Soldiers face discrimination in pay, service conditions.
- ③ Lack of Bullet proof jackets.
- ④ criticism for agrishiksha scheme

However govt. took actions like PM KISAN - Rs 6000 annually to farmers. Upgradation of facilities to soldiers like Better food.

JAI JAWAN JAI KISAN realised in real terms by doubling farmers income (Ashok Dalwai) Better Grievance Redressal to soldiers.

Overall Grading (✓)

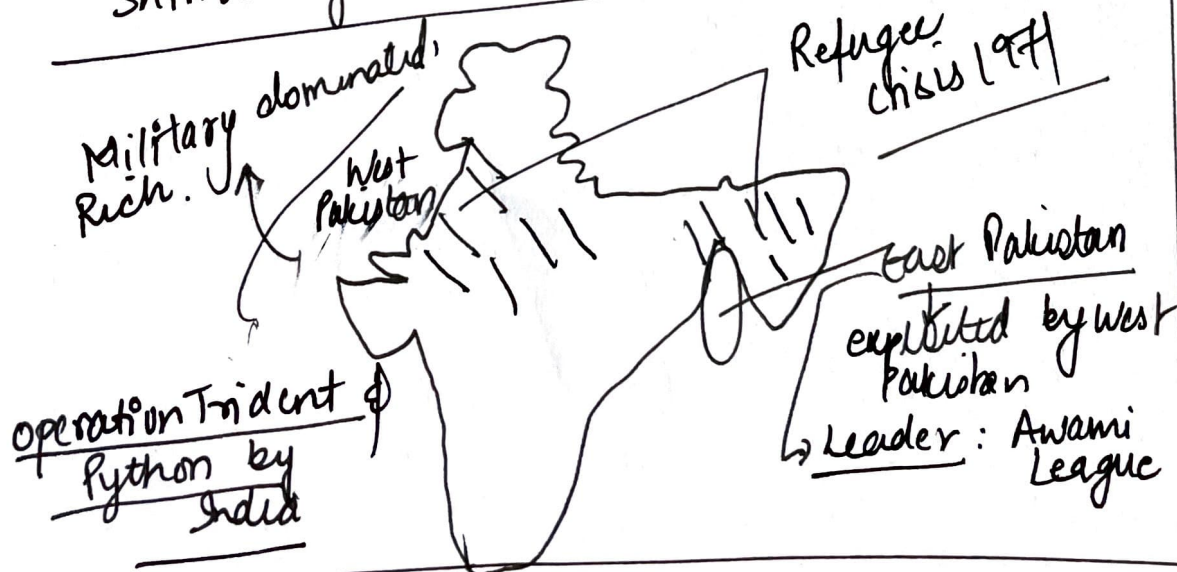
Poor			Average			Good		
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Why Shimla agreement of 1972
was failure to convert India's
victory into peace with Pakistan?

Ans. Facing migration of 60 million from
East Pakistan with Human Rights
violation - India had war with
Pakistan in 1970.

It's concluded with Shimla
agreement of 1972 signed between
Indira Gandhi and Zulfiqar
Ali Bhutto.

Shimla Agreement after Indo Pak war



Features of Shimla Agreement

- All issue between India and Pakistan be Bilateral
- India Retained strategic points like Srinagar and Leh Road
- Return of Prisoners of war contingent on ~~to~~ Pakistan's recognition of ~~as~~ Bangladesh

It failed to convert India's victory into peace with Pakistan as →

- ① All issues with Pakistan could be settled . →

India could Pressure Pakistan to demarcate all Border Issues once and for all.

- ② Security in Kashmir could be emphasised by India by taking Pakistan declaration.

- ① Strategic locations can be captured to stop Infiltration.

However agreement was success as

- ② Bilateral nature for conflict Resolution made Kashmir a non external issue.
- ③ Strategic points retained by India
- ④ Moral boost to India and shame to Pakistan.
- ⑤ Pressure from USSR to conclude in particular way.

Spirit of Shimla Agreement maintained by Bilaterally settle disputes, Pakistan stop terror funding and Respect neighbourhood ethos.
(South Asian solidarity).

Overall Grading (✓)

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