

## GS Advanced Program 2023

## Generic Booklet

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

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| 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 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                   |             |
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## Start Writing Here

- Q.1) Panchsheel - differences → Sino India war (1962)
- In 1954 in Bandung Conference, India and China came up with Panchsheel agreement which was a draft for mutual coexistence, declaring fundamental principles of cooperation
- ① Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
  - ② Non-aggression
  - ③ Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
  - ④ Peaceful coexistence
  - ⑤ Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit

Yet the differences between India and China led to 1962 war. They include

- (i) Historical legacy
  - Borders between India and China were drawn by the British
  - They were drawn without China's considerations and without a survey
- (ii) Territorial disputes
  - Both China and India claimed Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh as their own



(iii) Tibetan refugees

India gave asylum to Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees from China → Seen by China as disrespectful to the One China policy

(iv) Intelligence failure

India was unaware of the road laying work being done in Aksai Chin

(v) Boundary disputes - Lack of discussion  
Seen even in Tibet agreement (1954)

As a result, war broke out in 1962 with the immediate reason being Boundary disputes

## Overall Grading (√)

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

## Q.2) Tashkent agreement (1966) - Circumstances, Highlights

Tashkent agreement was an after-peace settlement signed between P.M. Shastri and General Ayub Khan in January 1966 in Tashkent (USSR)

### Circumstances that led to the agreement

- (i) Unrest after Sheikh Abdullah's arrest in Kashmir
- (ii) General Ayub Khan saw India vulnerable due to
  - Food crisis in India
  - Demoralised army after 1962 loss
  - Nehru's death
- (iii) Pakistan was confident due to
  - Superior arms from USA
  - Strengthening relationship with China
- (iv) As a result, Pakistan attacked India in 1965 in a 3 phase plan

### Highlights

- (i) Withdraw all armed forces troops to position before August 5 (1965)
- (ii) Restore diplomatic relations



- (iii) Restore communication, cultural and economic links
- (iv) Prisoners of War were to be returned to their respective countries
- (v) Non-interference in each other's affairs
- (vi) Discourage use of propaganda against each other

Although it was initially seen as a triumph, it failed to bring long lasting peace between India and Pakistan

## Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor |   |   | Average |   |   | Good |   |   |
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Q.3)

## Compulsions that forced India - Liberation of Bangladesh

The 1971 war was launched as the Pakistani army launched a brutal crackdown on East Pakistan which subsequently led to an insurgency. India was forced to take part in the Bangladesh Liberation war because :

### (i) Economic issues

By April 1971, refugees started pouring into India → it was economically impossible to host about 10 million refugees.

### (ii) Internal security threat

Major form of resistance against Pakistani military

↓  
guerrilla warfare (inspired by Marxists)

↓  
Could intensify internal security issues, especially in the context of the Naxalite movement raging in Eastern India

### (iii) Communal strife

With more than 90% of refugees being Hindus, there was a danger of communal strife as most of them were settled along border districts of West Bengal with large Muslim populations



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(iv) Failure of Diplomacy

India undertook extensive diplomatic campaign to impress about countries on the realities of the situation.

(v) Diminishing Two-front war threat

The uprising in East Pakistan provided India with the opportunity to break up Pakistan and eliminate threat of a two-front war in a future confrontation.

Thus, India intervened primarily to get over the problem on grounds of humanitarian intervention.

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor |   |   | Average |   |   | Good |   |   |
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Q4) Hindi as Official Language - Evolution, Link language -  
How far successful?

The debate over India's official language has a harsh history - It triggered violent protests in the 1960s. It was finally settled after it was chosen to have two official languages 'English' and 'Hindi' along with 'Three Language Formula'

Evolution

Candidates

- Debate in Constituent Assembly } ① English - Leaders against it  
② Hindustani - Against it → Partition  
Opposed by South Indians ← ③ Hindi - Sole contender

↓  
→ Constituent assembly decided - Hindi in Devanagiri script shall be Official language; English will continue to be used for official purposes until 1965

→ Meanwhile, government was duty bound to } Overcome weaknesses in Hindi  
Make it simple  
Secure its enrichment

→ However, Hindi protagonists tried to sanskritise Hindi → More difficult → Opposition from non-Hindi speakers increased → Led to Official Language Commission (1955)



- Recommendations of commission apposed →  
 Led to Official Languages Act 1963  
 English "might" continue as official language  
 ↓  
Strong Anti-Hindi movement in T.N and other non-Hindi speaking states  
 ↓  
 → 1967 - Amendment to 1963 Act → English would continue as official language +  
 "Three Language Formula" → widely acceptable

### Hindi - As Link language

- Rapid progress in non-Hindi states through education, trade, tourisms, films etc  
 → Although challenges regarding vulnerability of local languages, bureaucratic challenges, discrimination in the long run, do exist -  
 by continuing to use Hindi wherever it is understood, Hindi continues to be making progress in being a link language of the Union

### Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.5)

Assam movement - Cultural pride + Eco. backwardness

The Assam movement was a movement to retain the cultural pride, which was threatened by Bangladeshi migrants specially after 1971.

Large scale migration  
↓  
Challenge to local community

} → Threat to their culture  
→ Exploitation of resources

Conditions in Assam

- (i) Political instability
- (ii) Collapse of state governments → Imposition of President's rule
- (iii) Violence + Agitation
- (iv) Civil disobedience strikes

Reasons for the movement

- (i) Bangladeshi migrants - seen as "Outsiders" and "Encroachers" → trying to exploit natural resources and to establish political dominance
- (ii) If these "outsiders" are not deported, Assamese believed it would reduce them into a minority



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(iii) Widespread poverty and unemployment because

- Neglect of the region
- Lack of political will
- Historical reasons

(iv) Assamese also held illegal migrants for backwardness of the region because original inhabitants were deprived of their benefits → led to underdevelopment

(v) All the above reasons led the Assamese to agitate and their demand was that illegal migrants must be identified and expelled

### Timeline

|           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971      | Illegal immigration |
| 1979-1985 | Assam agitation     |
| 1985      | Assam accord        |
| 2014      | NRC updation begins |

### Assam agitation

(i) It was a popular movement led by All India Assam Gana Sangram Parishad and All Assam Students Union

(ii) The agitation ended in 1985 and the Assam accord was signed by the Indian government and the AASU-AAGSP leaders.



Assam Accord

- (i) Those who entered before 1961 to Assam, they were to be given full citizenship rights
- (ii) Those who came between 1961 and 1971 were to be denied voting rights for 10 years but were given all ~~other~~ voting rights of citizenship
- (iii) Those who came after 1971 had to be deported

Though the Assam movement did bring about a change in political situation, the problem of illegal immigration continued to threaten the culture of Assam.

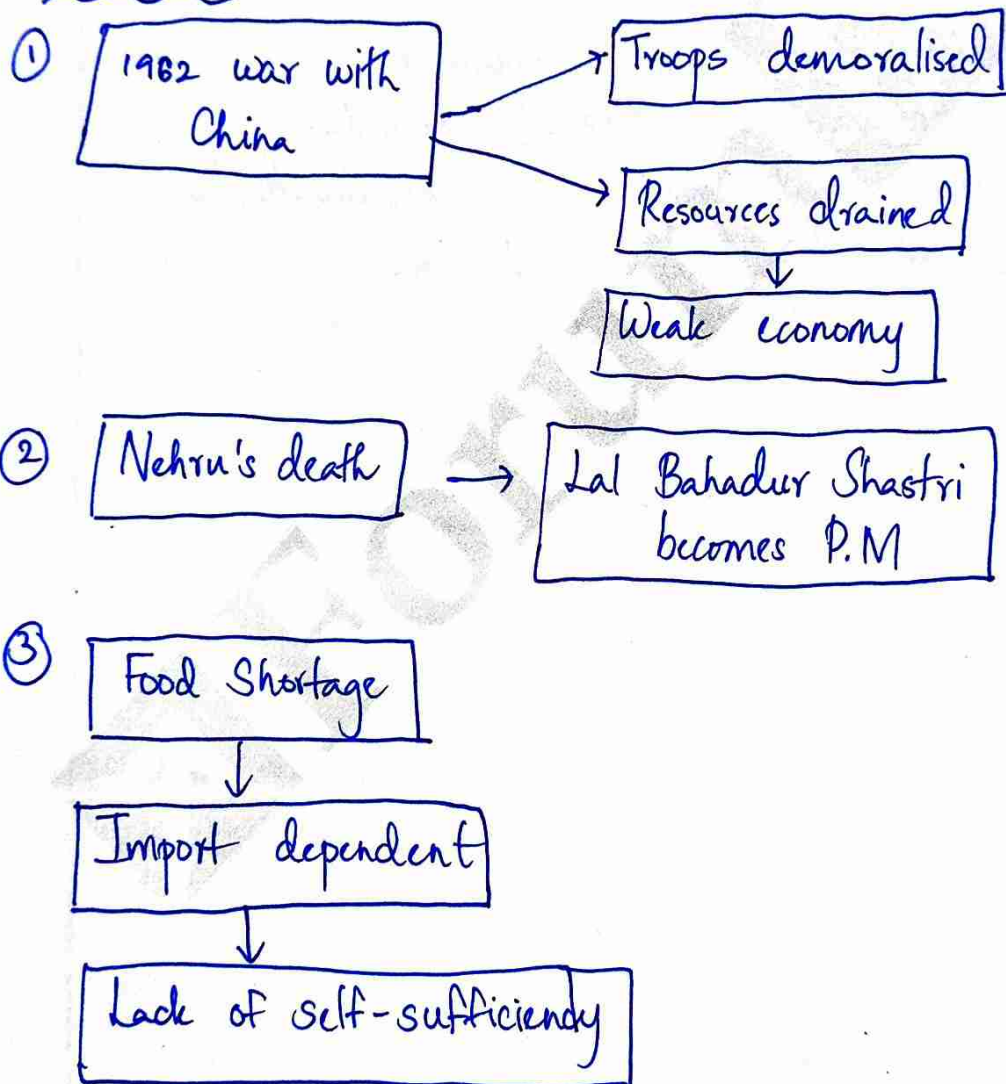
## Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

Jai Jawan Jai Kisan - Evolution + Significance

In 1965, PM Lal Bahadur Shastri coined the slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" while addressing a crowd, in the midst of a food shortage and the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

Evolution



④ War with Pakistan in 1962



Imports reduce from USA

It is here, P.M. Shastri's slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" showed his firm belief that security of the nation upheld by the soldier was closely linked to food production which was the farmer's job.

### Significance

- (i) It implied that farmer's work on the field was equally important as the soldier's service on the battlefield.
- (ii) Encouraged White revolution
- (iii) Laid seeds for development of Green revolution
- (iv) It helped to reduce our dependence on imports
- (v) Gave confidence to strive for self-sufficiency.  
Focus shifted to pressing issues like poverty alleviation

The slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" definitely worked as a morale booster to Indians during critical times. P.M. Shastri's pivotal role in shaping India's self-sufficiency in Food and Defence is laudable.

Thus PM Shastri's tenure as the Prime Minister set a crucial tone to the future developments India was yet to see.

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## 7) Shimla agreement (1972) - Failure - why?

The Shimla agreement of 1972 was expected to be a milestone in India - Pakistan relations, for it rendered Pakistan to surrender and also India held 93,000 prisoners of war (POWs) → could be used a major bargaining chip.

### Provisions

This agreement was signed on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1972.

- (i) Principles of UN Charter should govern relations between two countries
- (ii) Settle all issues without any 3<sup>rd</sup> party intervention
- (iii) Both sides must withdraw forces and ceasefire line in Jammu & Kashmir was designated as Line of Control (LOC).
- (iv) Respect territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-interference in each other's affairs
- (v) India agreed to return all POWs to Pakistan, only if Pakistan recognises Bangladesh

### Analysis

- Although India had all cards in her hands, P.M. Indira Gandhi ended up forging 'an equal agreement' with Pakistan
- Agreement only provided for "mutual



- renunciation of force" - did not contain a 'no-war' pact.
- Settlement of Kashmir issue - was not made a pre-condition for repatriating POWs.
  - Although, Indira Gandhi justified that only a mutually arrived agreement could bring durable peace between India and Pakistan, the aftermath turned out to be different.
  - 1977 - Military coup under General Zia-ul-Haq took over power by executing Bhutto. India was unable to prevent the coup.
  - Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear capability created a situation of deterrence negating India's superiority in conventional power.
    - ↓
    - Military parity between both countries
    - ↓
    - Shield for Pakistani military to take "war" into Kashmir through proxies, terrorist groups etc. during 1999 Kargil war
    - ↓
    - Nuclear weapons prevented India from retaliating on Pakistan's territory.



→ In the immediate aftermath of the agreement, the repatriation of POWs was delayed until 1974 → Dhaka made it clear that without recognising Pakistani Bangladesh, POWs would not be returned to Pakistan.

Thus, the Shimla agreement did not fully achieve India's objectives for long lasting people. If anything, it induced Pakistani military to turn Kashmir into India's Bangladesh.

Overall Grading (✓)

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