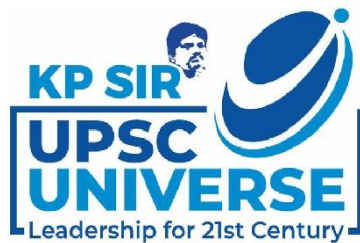




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UPSC Mains 2023

4 am Batch Test

(DAY-9 - Answers)

- 1) Analyse the circumstances that led to Panchsheel agreement in 1954 and discuss the principles of the agreement.

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Post-independence consolidation and reorganisation within the country.
Why was this question asked?	<p>(Theme – Evolution of India’s foreign policy in Post-independent India)</p> <p>Analyse the circumstances that led to Tashkent Agreement in 1966. Discuss the highlights of the agreement.</p>
Introduction	<p>The Panchsheel Agreement, also known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was a treaty signed between India and China on April 29, 1954. The agreement was a significant milestone in the diplomatic relations between the two countries and aimed to promote peace, mutual respect, and cooperation.</p>
Body	<p>Circumstances leading to the Panchsheel Agreement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tibet Issue: One of the main factors that led to the Panchsheel Agreement was the unresolved issue of Tibet. China had taken control of Tibet in 1950, which raised concerns for India regarding its security and the status of Tibet as a buffer zone.

- **Border Disputes:** India and China had long-standing border disputes, particularly in the regions of Aksai Chin and the McMahon Line. The tensions regarding these border areas added to the need for diplomatic negotiations between the two countries.
- **Nehru's Foreign Policy:** India, under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, pursued a policy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence. Nehru sought to establish friendly relations with neighbouring countries, including China, based on mutual respect and cooperation.

Principles of the Panchsheel Agreement:

- **Mutual Respect for Sovereignty:** The agreement emphasized the principle of respect for each other's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This principle aims to promote peaceful coexistence and the independence of both nations.
- **Non-aggression:** The agreement emphasized the principle of non-aggression, ensuring that both India and China would not resort to the use of force or threat of force against each other. This principle aims to maintain peace and stability along the border regions.
- **Non-interference in Internal Affairs:** Both countries agree to respect each other's political systems and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs. This principle aims to foster trust and cooperation by acknowledging the importance of national sovereignty.
- **Equality and Mutual Benefit:** The agreement emphasized the principle of equality and mutual benefit in their bilateral relations. It aims to promote economic cooperation, trade, and cultural exchanges for the mutual benefit of both nations.
- **Peaceful Coexistence:** The Panchsheel Agreement highlighted the principle of peaceful coexistence, which encompassed peaceful relations, friendship, and cooperation between India and China. It aims to build a foundation of trust and understanding between the two nations.

Conclusion	Over time, the implementation of the agreement faced challenges, particularly due to the unresolved border disputes and the 1962 Sino-Indian War. Nevertheless, the principles of the Panchsheel Agreement continue to be recognized as essential for promoting peaceful coexistence and diplomatic engagement between nations.
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2) Discuss the role played by India in the Bangladesh liberation war of 1971. Analyze the key factors that contributed to India's involvement and evaluate its impact on the outcome of the conflict.

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Post-independence consolidation and reorganisation within the country.
Why was this question asked?	(Theme – Evolution of India's foreign policy in Post-independent India) Critically examine the compulsions which prompted India to play a decisive role in the emergence of Bangladesh.
Introduction	The Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 was a significant conflict that led to the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation. India played a crucial role in supporting the Bengali nationalist movement and intervening militarily against Pakistan.
Body	I. Factors leading to India's involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Crisis: The brutal suppression and human rights violations by the Pakistani military in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh) resulted in a massive influx of refugees into India, straining its resources and creating a humanitarian crisis. • Strategic Interests: India had long-standing geopolitical interests in the region. The creation of an independent Bangladesh would serve as a buffer between India and a

	<p>hostile Pakistan, ensuring security and stability in the eastern front.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Bengali Nationalism: India shared cultural and linguistic ties with the Bengali population, leading to strong empathy and solidarity with their struggle for self-determination. <p>II. India's Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Mukti Bahini: India provided training, arms, and sanctuary to the Mukti Bahini (Bengali guerrilla fighters) who fought against the Pakistani forces, enabling them to organize and mount resistance. • Diplomatic Efforts: India engaged in diplomatic efforts to garner international support for the cause of Bangladeshi independence, raising awareness about the atrocities committed by Pakistan and rallying global opinion. • Military Intervention: In December 1971, India launched a full-scale military operation, aiding the Mukti Bahini and decisively defeating the Pakistani forces, leading to the surrender of Pakistani troops and the birth of Bangladesh. <p>III. Impact on the Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberation of Bangladesh: India's military intervention was instrumental in achieving the liberation of Bangladesh and ending the oppression faced by the Bengali population. • Diplomatic Standing: India's role in the conflict enhanced its reputation as a champion of self-determination, human rights, and regional stability, strengthening its diplomatic standing globally. • Geopolitical Changes: The creation of Bangladesh reshaped the political dynamics in South Asia, leading to the emergence of a new nation and a more balanced regional power structure.
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The outcome of the conflict not only secured the freedom of Bangladesh but also had a transformative impact on the geopolitical landscape of South Asia.</p>

3) How did India's active participation in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) challenge the prevailing bipolar power structure during the Cold War?

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Post-independence consolidation and reorganisation within the country.
Why was this question asked?	<p>(Theme – Evolution of India's foreign policy in Post-independent India)</p> <p>Though there are no PYQs on this topic, the probability is always high to come across this topic in the examination hall considering its significance in the foreign policy of India (Especially just after India's independence).</p>
Introduction	<p>During the Cold War, the world was divided into two power blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. In this bipolar power structure, India's active participation in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) challenged the prevailing dynamics and provided an alternative approach to international relations.</p>
Body	<p>I. Assertion of Independence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Non-Alignment: India's adoption of a non-aligned stance demonstrated its refusal to align with either the U.S.-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc, asserting its independence and autonomy in international affairs. • Voice of the Global South: As a founding member of the NAM, India championed the cause of decolonization, self-determination, and equal representation for the newly independent nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It provided a platform for these nations to assert their interests and challenge the prevailing power structure. <p>II. Promotion of Peace and Disarmament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for Nuclear Disarmament: India, under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, played a crucial role in advocating for nuclear disarmament and the

	<p>prevention of nuclear proliferation, contributing to global peace and stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of Regional Conflicts: India actively mediated and worked towards the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts, such as the Suez Crisis, the Congo Crisis, and the Vietnam War. Its diplomatic efforts aimed at de-escalating tensions and promoting dialogue challenged the confrontational nature of the Cold War. <p>III. Alternative Development Paradigm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on Economic Cooperation: India, along with other NAM member states, emphasized economic cooperation, South-South trade, and the pursuit of independent development models, challenging the dominance of Western-led economic institutions and promoting self-reliance among developing nations. • Advocacy for Social Justice: India's active participation in the NAM gave voice to issues of social justice, economic equality, and the eradication of poverty. It challenged the prevailing global economic order and advocated for a more equitable distribution of resources.
Conclusion	<p>India's active engagement in the NAM remains a significant chapter in its foreign policy history and exemplifies its commitment to promoting a multipolar and just world order.</p>