

Post Independence India Class 05

22nd January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

1962 WAR (CONTINUATION FROM THE PREVIOUS CLASS) (09:06 AM):

- **Panchsheel Principals:**
- **Mutual non-interference** in internal affairs [* for China (members of UNSC) Kashmir issue pending before UNSC, therefore not **100%** internal affair].
- **Peaceful coexistence:**
- (* Example China says - There is enough space in the world for India and China to grow and coexist peacefully).
- **Mistake** = Treaty gave no clarity on borders + India accepted Tibet as part of China.
- Therefore India lost potential bargaining power.
- Another mistake - **1956** India rejected asylum to **Dalai Lama**, for good India - China relations.
- **1957** report - China has constructed a road in Aksai Chin.
- This created uproar in Indian politics.
- China did not reply for a month and then proposed that **Aksai Chin** be accepted as part of China and **NEFA** as part of India.
- This is proposed by Nehru in parliament + He argued that Aksai Chin has barren lands.
- Huge opposition, therefore Nehru had to pull out from negotiations.
- (* **Mahavir Tyagi** - If I'm bald should be head be removed from the body).
- **1959 - Dalai Lama** was given asylum but not allowed political activities (*because of non-interference of the **1954** treaty and Tibet accepted by India as internal to China).
- **1960-62 - Forward policy** was the Indian response to the road in Aksai Chin.
- Here Indian troops moved forward across **Macmohan Line 1914** and now skirmishes began.
- China also responded with a forward policy.
- (Refer to the diagram on the smart board).

- **Reasons for October 1962 war (09:29 am):**
- Unsettled border dispute and increased tensions due to road in **Aksai Chin** and **forward policy**.
- Since **1953**, **USSR- China** relations began turning bad as **Nikita Khrushchev (1953-64)** implemented **destalinization**.
- For example, in foreign policy, he talked about peaceful coexistence with the capitalist West and in the domestic economy brought some capitalist features.
- This led to similar demands in China.
- **Mao (1949-76)** criticized Nikita publicly and the USSR decreased aid to China + since **1958** there was a border dispute.
- Russia took over all Chinese territory above river Amur (Solved in the **2000s**) + China wanted to be a leader of the communist world instead of the USSR.
- On the other hand, India - USSR relations were rising which made China anxious.
- Therefore, China wanted to show strength with war.
- (* Fear in the heart leads to aggression as a defense mechanism).
- In **1958**, Mao adopted **agrarian communism** via **Great Leap Forward (GLF - 1958/Maoism)** to keep China strictly on the path of communism because USSR industrial communism leads to the power to engineers and managers i.e. the middle class.
- In **GLF 1958**, China focussed on the agriculture sector with only gradual industrialization.
- This hurt industrial GDP + due to draughts even agrarian GDP suffered (* bad luck).
- Therefore Mao faced domestic opposition.
- With the **1962 war**, **Mao** wanted war victory for his political stability and to divert attention away from the failures of **GLF 1958**.
- **October 1962 Cuban Missile Crises** - The US, USSR, and other major powers busy in this crisis, therefore the opportunity for China as less chance of foreign intervention.
- **Result:**
- **Reason for loss:**
- Poor political leadership, and planning, and there was political interference in the conduct of war.
- India underestimated China, Nehru opined that China won't go to war as it may lead to **WW III** + **Defence Minister V.K. Menon** argued that Pakistan is a bigger threat than China.
- Neglect of military since **1947** due to shortage of resources, challenges of development, and idealistic ideology.
- (* President **Rajendra Prasad** opined - India should decrease military strength if we can't abolish military as per MG ideology).
- Also, foreign powers were busy in Cuban Missile Crises + India followed NAM policy and, therefore had no advanced promise of military help which increased Chinese confidence.
- (* NAM policy is good but one negative aspect).
- War for one month followed by a **unilateral ceasefire** by China on **29th November 1962**.
- China captured both Aksai Chin and NEFA.
- China withdrew from NEFA but stayed in Aksai Chin therefore claiming that it achieved only that much by war which it proposed diplomatically.
- Therefore not an empire builder.
- **LAC 1962** came to exist.
- China used the forward policy of India to call India an aggressor.
- Huge loss of military prestige.
- First time Nehru faced a no-confidence motion and blamed for failing to protect the national interest.
- Unexpected high war expenditure, therefore **3rd five-year plan (1961-66)** failed.
- **1962, 63** = Draught years, therefore economy suffered.

INDIA - CHINA BORDER TALKS (10:50 AM):

- **1976 +:** Relations improved after Mao, therefore **1981 high-level border talks** but then **1987**, the **Sumdo Rong Chu** incident in **Arunachal** (*Like Galwan).
- This led to the failure of talks.
- **1988:** Rajiv Gandhi's visit led to the **JWG** (Joint Working Group) where bureaucrats meet regularly.
- **1993:** Agreement on maintenance of peace and tranquility along LAC.
- **1986** agreements on **CBMs** (Confidence Building Measures) in military fields along LAC.
- CBMs, prevent misunderstandings, For example, regular flag meetings of commanders on borders + advanced intimation of border patrols + joint patrols along + the border + Sports, Cultural activity, etc)
- **2003:** After the **14th** round of JWG talks **2 special representatives** (SRs) appointed to find political solutions and a **three-stage peace process** agreed upon (NSA is SR from India) + The political solution involves give and take and may be different from technically and legally right solutions suggested by bureaucrats and is decided by executive/parliament.
- **Three stages** = Principles (general) - framework (specific) - Border on maps and lands (exact).
- **2005:** First stage completed with agreement on:
- **Political parameters and guiding principles:**
- Solve peacefully and don't affect other bilateral areas (*therefore boycotting Chinese imports after Galwan against this).
- (* My answer = Make In India campaign).
- **Must be a mutually accepted solution.**
- (* we have neutralized China's influence on account of being a UNSC member ie China can't use UNSC on this issue).
- **Must be a final and whole solution.**
- (* To aim high).
- **Be flexible and respect each other's strategic interests and national sentiments.**
- (* so practically solution may be parts of Aksai Chin and Arunachal with both India and China).
- **Consider Historical evidence.**
- (*Maps, treaties, history, etc).
- **No exchange of populated areas.**
- (* **Aksai Chin** - Barren, therefore can be given to India; **Arunachal** - Populated, therefore won't be given to China; China's strategy of renaming villages in Arunachal, giving stapled visa and building settlements - to claim that its not Indian population but Chinese population and therefore territory of China).
- **Pending final agreements, maintain peace, continue CBMs, and respect LAC.**
- (*That's why hand-to-hand combats and not guns).
- **Must be a geographically sensible border.**
- **SRs to develop 2nd stage framework.**
- **2nd stage** = Development of a framework for boundary settlement.
- [*** Example of 2nd stage @ geographically sensible borders:**
- China Proposes the border to be along a mountain range (c), river (c), lake (c), etc.
- India proposes the border to be along a mountain range (l), river (l), lake (l), etc.
- **Solution:** Border to be along mountain range (l), river (c), lake (l)].
- **3rd stage** = Finalise borders on maps and grounds on the basis of the **2nd stage framework**.

SHASTRI ERA (1964-66) (11:45 PM):

- After the death of Nehru in **1964**, a new PM had to be chosen by Congress.
- **Syndicates** were groups of powerful Congress leaders from **non-Hindi-speaking regions**.
- **Eg:** Kamraj, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, S.K. Patil, etc.
- They wanted a puppet PM who follows party directions and, therefore chose **LBS** (Lal Bahadur Shastri) who had a polite personality, and was hard working and honest.
- **Challenges before LBS/Causes of 1965 War/Why Pakistan confident of attacking India (11:49 pm):**
- **Economic:**
- The third FYP (**1961-66**) badly affected due to high war expenditure + draughts in **1962, 63**, therefore India economically weak with issues of food shortages and economic slowdown which also contributed to law and order instability.
- **Political:**
- LBS not viewed as a strong PM like Nehru, therefore a perception of weak Indian leadership.
- LBS faced pressures of factionalism.
- In **J&K**, **Sheikh Abdulla** and other leaders had begun protests.
- For example demanded autonomy greater than **Art 370** like his own army for J&K and even plebiscite and he came under US influence.
- Therefore Pakistan expected support from Kashmiris if attacked J&K.
- LBS also faced political issues like the **Punjabi Suba Civil Movement** by **Akalis** for Sikh majority Punjab.
- **Military:**
- Pak felt militarily confident due to the **1962** war defeat which was a big and recent defeat with high war expenditures.
- Therefore the perception of a weak Indian military + Sale of high-tech weapons by the US, for example, **Patton tanks** (the US refused to sell to India) + In **1963** Pak gave **Shaksgam track** from POK to China, therefore expected Chinese help.
- Also expected US support being a military ally of the US.
- No military treaty between India and the USSR as the Indian policy of **NAM**, therefore PAK confident of quick victory in a short local war in Kashmir.
- (*Pak economy also weak that's why short and local).
- **Events (12:09 pm):**
- Pak attacked **Rann of Kutchh** (RoK) to check Indian military preparedness and found India unprepared.
- RoK is a marshy area therefore India was not expecting an attack on this front and was not ready.
- Pak demanded **9100 sqkms** in RoK.
- UK mediated leading to a ceasefire and a tribunal which in **1968** rejected **90%** of demand and gave **910 sqkms** to Pakistan.
- (* **Indian policy** = No third party unless mutually agreed to, therefore if confident of positive result then open to third party intervention).

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of Shastri era.