

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (25/06/2026)

Q1. Discuss the significance of the Panchsheel Agreement in shaping India's foreign policy. To what extent are the principles of Panchsheel relevant in contemporary international relations? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute one of the most vulnerable sections of Indian society. Discuss the major challenges faced by Scheduled Tribes and evaluate the measures taken by the Government to ensure their socio-economic development. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Model Answer

1. Introduction:

The Panchsheel Agreement (1954), signed between India and China, laid down the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It became a guiding framework of India's foreign policy and influenced relations among newly independent nations.

Body:

Significance:

- Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Mutual non-aggression and non-interference in internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefit.
- Peaceful coexistence and resolution of disputes.
- Strengthened India's policy of strategic autonomy and influenced the Non-Aligned Movement.

Contemporary Relevance:

- Supports multilateralism and peaceful settlement of disputes.
- Relevant in addressing regional conflicts and promoting international cooperation.

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- Reinforces respect for sovereignty and international law.
- However, changing geopolitical realities require India to balance Panchsheel ideals with national security interests.

Conclusion:

Although challenged by evolving strategic realities, Panchsheel continues to serve as an important normative foundation of India's foreign policy, promoting peace, dialogue, and cooperative international relations.

2. Introduction:

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are recognized under Article 342 of the Constitution and are among the most marginalized communities in India. Their development is essential for achieving inclusive growth and social justice.

Body:

Challenges faced by Scheduled Tribes:

- Poverty, malnutrition, and poor health indicators.
- Displacement due to mining, dams, and infrastructure projects.
- Limited access to quality education, healthcare, and digital connectivity.
- Loss of traditional livelihoods and forest resources.
- Exploitation, land alienation, and inadequate implementation of protective laws.

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Government Measures:

- Constitutional safeguards under Articles 15, 46, 244 and the Fifth and Sixth Schedules.
- Reservation in education, employment, and legislatures.
- Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA Act, 1996.
- Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS).
- Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), PM-JANMAN, and schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Conclusion:

A rights-based and participatory approach, effective implementation of welfare schemes, protection of tribal land and culture, and sustainable livelihood opportunities are essential for the empowerment and inclusive development of Scheduled Tribes.