



Lucknow IAS Academy



सत्यमेव जयते



Mains Answer Writing Practice

Day 6

Modern History

Specific Instructions for Mains answer writing:**Introduction –**

Keep it short not more than 2, 3 lines. This is just an example. You can use your own introduction

Body –

First understand the demand of the question. Directly hit the demand of the questions, use headings and subheadings as necessary.

Keyword –

Here we have to make a comment about the statement. Comment means commentary - So break the whole statement into parts and give the details of it.

Write in points below each heading. Don't forget to support your points with example.

Way of Highlighting Keywords - Use underline, Encircling the whole word in rectangular box and writing the word in CAPITAL LETTER. Don't use one method more than two times on one page.

Heading one - details/Examples

Heading two- Give details Examples **Heading three** -Give details\ Examples

Conclusion:

Connect it with what happened after that or present.

**Q1. Home Rule league was able to fill the vacuum created by Surat split?
Discuss.**

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Home rule league movement (1915 -1918) was created with the main objective of demanding self-government or home rule for all Indian within the British commonwealth. This was similar to the demands of extremists in 1905 convention that was not accepted by moderates and led to the Surat split in 1907.

Body:

Vacuum created by Surat split:

- The firebrand leaders of the extremists had either taken sanyas or left for abroad. E.g. Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested in Alipur conspiracy case. Lala Lajpat Rai left for abroad. etc
- The moderates were disillusioned with the constitutional reforms of 1909. Moderate methods of 3Ps were not so successful in achieving the goal of 'dominion status'
- The younger generation who took part in Swadeshi were unable to find new strategies to invest their energy.

Role of Home Rule League:

- It carried the much wider appeal than the earlier mobilization.
- The movement shifted the emphasis from the educated elite to masses and permanently deflected the movement from the course mapped by the moderates.
- It created organisational link between the town and the country which was crucial in later years when the national movement entered mass phase in a true sense.
- It created a generation of ardent nationalist.
- It prepared the masses for politics of gandhian style.
- The montagu chelmsford reforms were influenced by the home rule league.
- The effort of Lokmanya Tilak and Annie Besant towards the moderate extremist reunion at lucknow revived the congress as an effective instrument of indian nationalism.
- The home rule movement lent the new dimension and the sense of urgency to the national movement.

Conclusion:

The Home Rule League movement has created a base for successful mass movements in the future and filled the vacuum created by Surat split for sometimes. Later Gandhiji created a wider mass movement for freedom struggle.



Q2. What were reasons for launching Non Cooperation movement? Why was it stopped?

Model Answer:

Introduction:

In September 1920, at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme with the aim of vindication of national honour and to prevent a repetition of the wrongs in future and the establishment of Swaraj. Non-cooperation means failure or refusal to cooperate, especially as a form of protest.

Boycott of government run schools, colleges, law courts municipality and government services, foreign clothe, liquor, setting up of national schools, colleges, Panchayat and using khadi are the methods used for non-cooperation.

Body:

Reasons for launch of non-cooperation:

- The background for launch of movement was provided by a series of events after the first world war, which belied all hopes of the government's generosity towards the Indian subjects.
- Economic conditions: rising prices of commodities , decrease in production of industries, increase in burden of taxes and rents, etc after the world war. Almost all sections of society suffered economic hardship due to the war and this strengthened the anti-British attitude.
- Imposition of martial law in Punjab, through rowlatt act, and the jallianwala Bagh massacre exposed the brutal and uncivilised face of foreign rule.
- The hunter committee and British parliament ,on the Punjab atrocities supported the action of general Dyre and British public showed solidarity by raising 30000 for him.
- The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms failed to satisfy the rising demand for the self-government by the Indians.

- Khilafat issue on the question of dismemberment of Turkey and removal of Khalifa from power, also later on became part of Non-cooperation movement.

Reasons for withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement:

- In February 1922, at Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, twenty two policemen were brutally killed by the violent mob after the conflict between the mob and the policemen of the Thana.
- The news shocked Gandhi too much. Not happy with the increasingly violent trend of the movement, he immediately announced the withdrawal of the movement.
- Most of the nationalist leaders including C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Subhash Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, however, expressed their disagreement at Gandhi's decision to withdraw the movement.
- Gandhiji was master strategies he felt that people had not learnt the method of nonviolence. Avoid movement could be easily suppressed by the colonial regime who would make the incidence of violence as an excuse for using the armed might.
- The movement was also showing sign of fatigue. This was natural as it is not possible to sustain any movement at a high pitch for very long time. The government seem to be in no mood for negotiations.
- The khilafat question also dissipated soon in 1922 the people of turkey rose under mustafa kamal pasha, deprived the sultan of political power and turkey was made a secular state.

Conclusion:

Non-cooperation movement led to the huge participation of hitherto untouched sections: women, students etc. It also led to expansion of 'swadeshi' and boycott of foreign goods. The massive ' Hindu- Muslim unity was the most unique feature of this movement.

Q3. Women have strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during quit India movement. Elaborate.

Model Answer:

INTRODUCTION

The entire history of the freedom movement is replete with the saga of bravery, sacrifice and political sagacity of hundreds and thousands of women of our country. Their participation in the struggle began as early as 1817 when Bhima Bai Holkar fought against the British Colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerilla warfare and continued till the end on the national movement during the Quit India Movement.

BODY

Following Gandhi's call for civil disobedience on August 8, 1942, the Mahatma along with all the leaders were imprisoned, leaving the movement leaderless. An aspect of the movement that is rarely spoken about is the way it encouraged women to come out of the thresholds of their homes and raise their voice against British rule. With majority of the men behind bars, women took to the streets, raising slogans, holding public lectures and demonstrations and even making and transporting explosives.

A prominent leader of the Quit India movement, Aruna Asaf Ali is remembered for the daring act of raising the Tricolour at the Gwalior tank in the midst of police brutality following the Bombay Resolution. She was proclaimed an offender by the police and her property was seized. Subsequently, she got involved in the Royal Indian Navy revolt of 1946.

The contribution of Matangini Hazra is a perfect example of the involvement of rural folk in the nationalist struggle of 1942. Being inspired by the ideologies and teachings of Gandhi, she was often referred to as "Gandhi buri" (old lady Gandhi).

Sucheta Kriplani was entrusted with the job of coordinating efforts among participating groups. Applying every effort to keep out of the eyes of the

authorities, she travelled from place to place carrying messages between various local leaders.

In Orissa, Nandini Devi led a procession at the age of 12 and was soon arrested. Sashibala Devi on the other hand was involved in the distribution of pamphlets issued by underground organisations.

Conclusion

Though the movement could not succeed in the face of British retaliation, it definitely punched a hole into British governance, making the colonisers realise that the cost of ruling over the Indian subcontinent had risen substantially. And it was women who had played a major role in this uprising.



Q4. What do you understand by RTC? What were its outcomes?

Model Answer:

Introduction:

The decision of having round table conferences in London was made in response to the Simon Commission, and its failure to appease the political classes in India. The commission was formed to study the status and need of constitutional reform in the country.

Body:

Three rounds of negotiations were termed as three **round table conferences**.

First Round Table Conference (1930-1931):

- The Congress and some prominent business leaders refused to attend but many other groups of Indians were present at the conference.
- **Outcomes:** nothing much was achieved at the conference. It was generally agreed that India was to develop into a federation. there was to be safeguards regarding defence and finance while other departments were to be transferred.

Second Round Table Conference (1931):

- Gandhiji on behalf of Congress attended the second round table conference after the Gandhi-Irwin pact.
- While the INC claimed to speak for the whole of the country, other participants and leaders of other parties contested this claim.
- Conservative in Britain led by Churchill, strongly objected to the British government negotiating with the Congress on an equal basis. They demanded a strong government in India.
- The British decided to grant a communal award for representing

minorities in India by providing for separate electorates for minority communities. Gandhi was against this.

- Gandhi and Ambedkar differed on the issue of separate electorates for the untouchables. Gandhi was against treating untouchables as separate from the Hindu community.
- **Outcomes:** The second round table conference was deemed a failure because of the many disagreements among the participants. The government refused to concede the basic Indian demand of freedom.

Third Round Table Conference (1932):

- INC did not taken part in third round table conference
- **Outcomes:** Not much was achieved in this conference also. The recommendations of this conference were published in a White Paper in 1933 and later debated in the British Parliament. The recommendations were analysed and the Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on its basis.

Conclusion:

The Three RTC's failed to satisfy the aspirations and demands of Indians for complete independence. The failure of RTC's resulted in the launch of the 2nd Civil disobedience Movement.

Q5- What is the difference between moral and political attitudes? Support your answers with suitable examples.

Model Answer:

Introduction

Moral attitude pertains to concerns of morality, while the political attitude deals with the temporal aspects of our belief system towards political issues. The moral attitude influences the choice of values that we make in our lives as it guides our preferences of good and bad. Political attitude on the other hand is often classified into schools of thought, arranged on the basis of either behaviour and ideas or intensity or attitudes.

Body

Moral Attitude

Attitude is about what you like, and morals are about (what society thinks as) right or wrong. So Moral Attitude is the attitude you hold towards moral issues (where society debates what is right or wrong).

For example – what is your attitude towards Euthanasia (mercy killing)? Do you think of it as right?

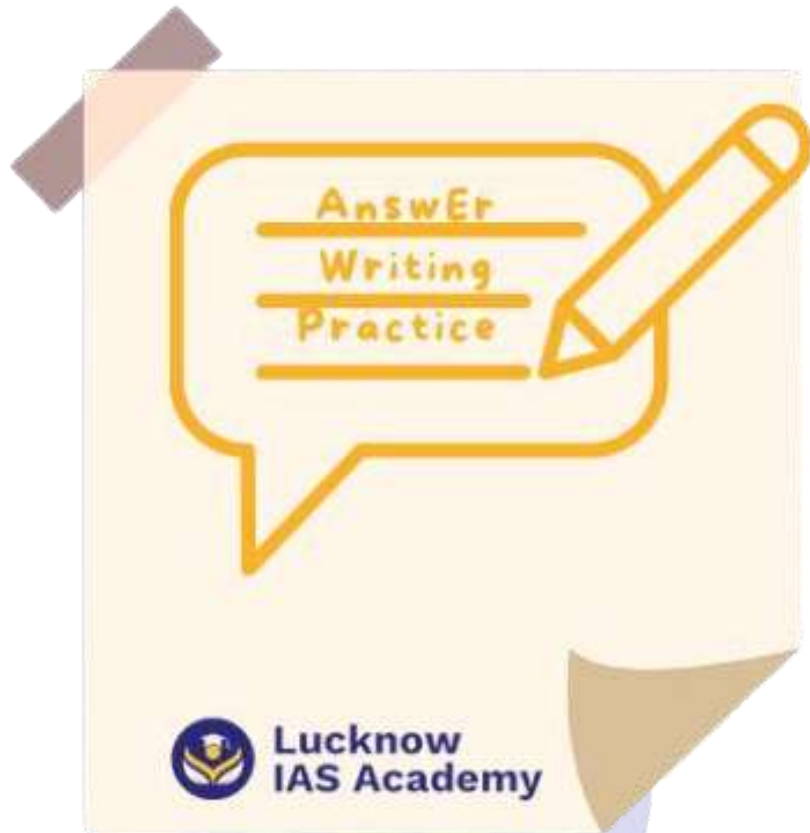
- Moral attitude is grounded in personal beliefs and values.
- Moral attitude is not specifically inclined to any ideology but could be a culmination of multiple thought processes.
- Factors that influence moral attitude are family, friends, religion, society etc.
- Attitude towards moral judgments are often accompanied by strong emotions. Therefore moral attitudes which have affective components can have both positive and negative impacts.
- Fundamental values that govern Moral attitude are faithfulness, goodness, awareness, veracity etc.

Political Attitude

- Political attitude is the attitude you hold towards political issues or ideologies. For example, what is your view of the reservation?
- Attitude towards patriotism, nationalism, democracy, plebiscite, reservation for women, eunuchs, equality, secularism, socialism, communism, corruption, voting, political parties etc. comes under the broad umbrella of political attitude.
- Factors that influence political attitude are race, ethnicity, religion, economic pressure etc.
- Political attitude also positive and negative bearing on the impact of social issues to individual
- Fundamental political traits could be extraversion, open to experience, conviction etc.

Conclusion

Both moral and political attitudes are important from ethics point of view. Moral attitude is associated with the feeling of good or bad. For example, Rape is a crime committed due to an individual's personal values and biases whereas political attitude shows an individual's views towards a political action or ideology. For example a person's view towards abrogation of article 370. Therefore, it is a combination of both moral and political attitudes that helps shape a person's psyche.



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