



Lucknow IAS Academy



सत्यमेव जयते



Mains Answer Writing Practice

Day 7

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: Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion , the Indian women became the torch bearer during the struggle for freedom in India. Discuss.

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.

Body:

Crossing the age barriers:

Women joined freedom movement as early at the age of 13 and as late as in 60s also.

E.g. Rani Gaidinliu was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement. The movement later turned into a political movement seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Naga areas. Kasturba Gandhi became part of the movement even in her 70s. She was one of the foremost supporters of Gandhi's program, one of the first woman to be imprisoned in Transval, she took part in the quit India movement 1942 and was arrested. She died while imprisoned in Pune at the age of 74.

Crossing the barriers of gender:

In a patriarchal society like India it was very difficult for Indian women to be part of the freedom struggle. However women defied all the barriers of gender and took leadership role.

Eg: Usha Mehta when underground radio station during 1942 quit India movement. Vijayalakshmi pandit was first woman to be appointed in UN and represented India challenging the might of British.

Crossing the barriers of religion:

Women from all walks of life and all the religions have taken part in the freedom struggle movement countering the 'divide and rule policy' of British. They were strong supporter of the cause of India and does not represent any communal element.

Eg: Begum Hazrat Mahal, a Muslim women, refused to be bogged down by the doctrine of lapse and reclaimed Awadh from the British as well as reinstated her young son as the king. Madam Bhikaji Cama, a parsi women, has launched anti British come campaign on foreign soil.

Conclusion:

Rani Laxmi Bai , Savitribai Phule , Aruna Asaf Ali, Kalpana Dutta , Sucheta Kriplani, Kanaklata Barua , Sarojini Naidu Lakshmi Sehgal etc are some important women who contributed in this phase and the list of such names and contribution know no bounds. They came from different castes, religion, society but has one single aim '**liberation of their motherland**'.

Q2: What was the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian Freedom Struggle?

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Subhash Chandra Bose was internationalist, humanist, secular in approach and anti-racial in Outlook. Role of Subhash Chandra Bose in India's struggle for independence:

Body:

Active role in India's political life:

- He organised the All-Bengal Young Men's Conference.
- He was twice elected as President of the Indian National Congress (1938 and 1939).
- Established a political party, the All India Forward Bloc.
- India's complete Independence from British rule remained Bose's foremost political goal.
- He was even jailed (1921-22) for his political activities.
- In 1920, Bose joined the non-cooperation movement and took prominent part in the agitation but felt highly dejected when Gandhi called of the movement as a consequence of chauri- chaura incident.
- It turned Netaji into extremist socialist and fire brand nationalist who followed Tilak and aurvindo's path. he has strong urge for revolutionary activities for the emancipation of his motherland.

Mobilisation of support of other nations:

- Bose worked tirelessly to secure German and Japanese support in freeing India of his foreign rule.
- In 1943 in Singapore, with Japanese assistance, he reorganised and later led the Indian National Army. It was formed from Indian prisoners of war and plantation workers against British forces.

- He established Azad Hind Government (government in exile) with Japanese monetary, political, diplomatic and military assistance.

Aroused the feeling of nationalism:

Subhash Chandra Bose played an important role in mass mobilisation and arousing feeling of independence among them. With the formation of provincial government of Azad Hind, he appealed directly for total mobilisation to the mass of Indians.

Mobilisation of youth:

Bose worked with new Youth Leagues that were formed in a number of provinces during the 1920's. He motivated youth to join the cause of Indian freedom struggle.

Women participation:

Bose believed that women were equals of men, and should therefore be likewise prepared to fight and sacrifice for India's liberation. He had campaigned in India to bring women more fully into the freedom struggle of the nation. He called on women to serve as soldiers in the Indian National Army. A women's regiment (Rani of Jhansi Regiment) was formed in 1943.

Conclusion:

Subhash Chandra Bose advocated complete freedom for India at the earliest and worked tirelessly towards this objective until his last breath.

Q3: How did the ideas of socialism influenced the ideals of national movement in India? Discuss.

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Socialism in India is a political movement founded early in the 20th century as a part of the broader movement to gain Indian independence from colonial rule. The movement grew quickly in popularity as it espoused the causes of India's farmers and labourers against the zamindars, princely class and landed masses.

Body:

Although the Communist Party of India was established in 1925, but socialism as an ideology gained a nationwide appeal after it was endorsed by leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru. The pioneers of Socialism in India are leaders like **MN Roy, SA Dange etc.**

Socialists were amongst the first to call for outright Indian independence from colonial rule and it gained immense popularity in the later parts of national movement. The various causes of rising popularity of socialism among the Indian leaders were:

1. Economic hardship faced by the peasants due to low agricultural prices.
2. Emergence of Russia as a successful socialist country.
3. Prominence of new youth leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose who were deeply influenced by the ideas of socialism.
4. Gandhi's emergence as a prominent leader of the movement who focussed on including peasants and workers, as the main force of the movement.
5. Leaders like Bhagat Singh who founded Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, popularised the socialist ideals of equity and equality.

The various changes brought about by socialism in Indian National Movement are:-

1. It changed the pattern of the movement by to mass protests in the form of non-cooperation and civil disobedience.
2. Led to the emergence of labour organization like all India Trade union, and peasant organizations like Kisan sabha.
3. Demands like abolition of zamindari became part of the national movement.
4. A socialist faction emerged inside congress, the Congress Socialist party, with leaders like JP Narayan, Lohia etc.
5. Led Congress to adopt socialist principle at Faizpur Session.

Conclusion

Therefore, it can be concluded that even though socialism gave a new direction to the national movement and became the dominant force in the development of an Independent India, the ideals of socialism were soon post-independence overshadowed by the need of the masses to have basic bare necessities in life.

Q4: Discuss the activities carried out abroad by Indian revolutionaries before First World War?

Introduction:

The Revolutionaries ignited the national cause and carried the message of nationalism in the country and outside the country. They inspired the people to throw the British rule and be prepared to make any kind of sacrifice for the cause of freedom.

BODY:

The need for shelter and the quest for ammunitions took Indian revolutionaries abroad.

- Shyamji Krishnavarma started in London in 1905, Indian Home Rule Society called 'India House', a centre for radical Indian students brought on scholarship to London. He also published a journal called "The Indian Sociologist".
- Madan Lal Dhingra assassinated the India office bureaucrat Curzon-Wyllie in 1909.
- Madam Bhikaji Cama, a Parsi revolutionary brought out Bande Matram and made Paris a centre for revolutionary activity.
- The Ghadr Party was formed by Sohan Lal Bakhna and Lala Hardayal. The Ghadr programme was to organise assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature, work among Indian troops stationed abroad and procure arms to initiate a revolt in British colonies.
- The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence by Virendranath Chattopadhyay with the help of Germans aimed to mobilise Indians settled abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite rebellion among army troops and organise an armed mutiny against the British.

CONCLUSION:

However the British during the First World war brought out the Defence Of India Rules to suppress the revolutionary activities and used the constitutional reforms as measure to pacify the moderates. This led to a slowdown in the revolutionary activities for the time being but these nationalists contributed immensely to the freedom struggle of the country.



Q5: What do you understand by social influence and persuasion? What is its significance in civil services?

Model Answer:

Introduction

Social influence and persuasion are fundamental functions of communication. Social influence is described as the change in person's behaviour, thoughts, feelings and attitudes that results from interaction with another individual in society, while persuasion is defined as communicative activities that are mediated. According to the communication scholar Gerald R. Miller, any message that is aimed to shape, reinforce or change the perceptions, emotions, beliefs, behavioural intentions and behaviours is to be considered as persuasive communication.

Body:

Social Influence:

Social influence is an attribute that can bring change in a person's behaviour, thoughts, feelings and attitudes and this results from interaction with another individual in society. It can be intentional or unintentional, as a result of the way the changed person perceives themselves in relationship to the influencer. It is different from conformity, power and authority.

Psychologists have affirmed that social influence is the process by which individuals make real changes to their outlooks and behaviours as a result of communication with others who are perceived to be similar, desirable, or expert.

People adjust their views with respect to others to whom they feel similar in accordance with psychological principles such as balance.

Persuasion

In the process of persuasion, both the persuader and the receiver of the persuasive message are wilfully active. As Bettinghaus writes, "perception of a persuasive message is not a passive process. The receiver is as active in the receiving process as is the source in the transmitting process. The attitudes and beliefs of the receiver mediate the way in which the message will be received and responded to".

The components in the communication process are source, message, the context of the message channel, receiver and the audience.

Persuasive communication can be directed at

1. **Cognition:** Persuasion can be used to change individuals' beliefs about an object or an issue, which includes attributes, interpretation, definition, outcome, etc.
2. **Attitude:** Persuasion can be used to change individuals' attitude toward an object or an issue, which refers to the categorization of an object or an issue along an evaluative dimension.
3. **Behaviour:** Persuasion can be used to alter individuals' behaviour, which is the overt actions regarding an object or an issue.

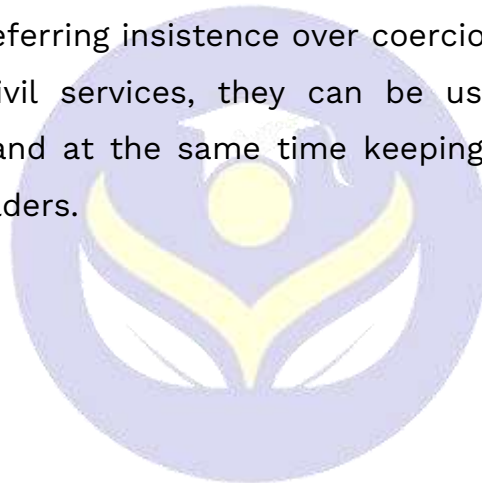
Behavioural Changes Brought About Social Influence and Persuasion

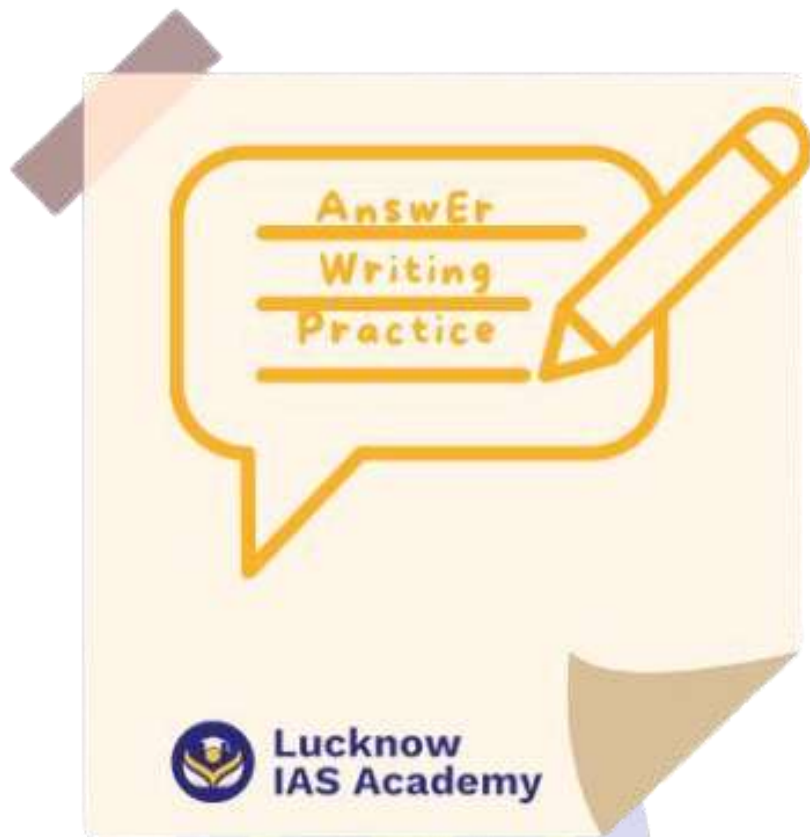
- **Change in outlook of individuals:** Social influence is the process by which individuals make real changes to their outlooks and behaviours as a result of communication with others who are perceived to be similar, desirable, or expert. And influencers are often able to persuade people judging their tastes and preferences.
- **Adjustment in views:** People adjust their views with respect to others to whom they feel similar in accordance with psychological principles such as balance.

- Social influence and persuasion are the keys to bring behavioural changes to solve social evils like caste system, patriarchy, climate change, solid waste management.
- Using social influence of celebrities and campaigns has been quite effective in persuading people to adopt any desired behaviour. For example: Akshay Kumar has been hired by our government to campaign against consumption of tobacco.

Conclusion

Thus social behaviour and persuasion both are effective attributes to deal with social issues like girl child education, inter-caste marriage, temple entry for women etc. These methods are democratic and in sync with the Gandhian ideals of preferring insistence over coercion. Both the values also find application in civil services, they can be useful in bringing about behavioural changes and at the same time keeping intact the dignity and respect of all stakeholders.





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