



Lucknow IAS Academy



सत्यमेव जयते



Mains Answer Writing Practice

Day 8

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: Critically examine the compulsions which prompted India to play decisive role in the emergence of Bangladesh.

Model Answer:

Introduction:

During the Partition of India, Pakistan got an eastern flank of Bengal due to the overwhelming majority of the Bengal Legislative Assembly voting in favour of the division of pre-Independence Bengal.

Body:

The internal struggle between West Pakistan and East Pakistan was started on the issue of '**imposition of urdu**' and retaining political control over East Pakistan. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto got majority votes in West Pakistan and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman got overall majority votes and laid claim for government formation.

In order to retain control, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was arrested and army (General Yahya Khan) unleashed terror on East Pakistan '**Operation Search Light**'.

In March 1971, Mujib-ur-Rehman declared Bangladesh's independence and established government in exile in Calcutta. Compulsions which prompted India to play decisive role.

In the wake of all these events, India faced huge refugee crisis from Bangladesh. To deal with the emerging situations, India initially decided not to intervene directly but declared support to Mujib. As the situation worsened inside East Pakistan and pressure started mounting on the borders, India was forced to intervene in Bangladesh.

Two-front War Threat:

Two Pakistan's on two sides of India created a danger of two-front war, that was threat to security and stability of India. The East Pakistan uprising

provided India with the opportunity to break up Pakistan and eliminate the threat of a two-front war in any future confrontation.

Stop alienation of Bengali population:

India recognised that a civil war in East Pakistan would radicalise the Bengali population and India will face secessionism in its eastern region

Pro Indian government:

Awami League was a pro-Indian government and with 1971 war India ensured that it remains in power that will decrease the pro-Chinese elements in Bangladeshi foreign policy.

Negating Internal Security Threat:

The Guerrilla warfare, inspired by Maoist ideology, was the major form of resistance against the Pakistani military. If India wouldn't have intervened in the Bangladesh Liberation War 1971, this could have been detrimental for India's internal security interests, especially in the context of the Naxalite movement which was then raging in eastern India.

Averting the refugee crisis:

India accommodated approximately 10 lakh refugees. They were burden on Indian resources. Also this led to major political agitation in Assam against 'outsiders' disturbing the situation.

Consequently, there was danger of serious communal strife if India did not act quickly to ensure their return.

Countering Pakistan-China-USA nexus: US president Nixon ordered a Task force of 7th fleet into Bay of Bengal. That challenged the sovereignty of India in Indian ocean region.

To checkmate any US move, the Soviet Union, bounded by Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation (1971), too ordered a nuclear submarine force to shadow the 7th fleet, thus countering any US attempt to change the fait accompli

In 13 days, Pakistan surrendered with over 90,000 troops taken as the Prisoners of War. This war ended with Shimla agreement that led to recognition of Bangladesh as independent nation.

Conclusion:

1971 war was fought by Indian Armed Forces under the active command of political leadership. Victory in this war put Civil-military relation in India on a more sound footing.



Q3: The slogan 'Jai Jawan , Jai Kisan' reflected the need and spirit of those times. Elucidate.

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri united India through his slogan '**Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan**' during the time of war. Shastri led India in difficult times and infused new energy into the country through his strong will and determination.

Significance in 1965:

- India was not able to feed its rising population in the backdrop of failed monsoons and drought. We were forced to import food from overseas that created burden on forex reserves and India was having very limited forex.
- India has faced war with China in 1962 that marked a shift from '**Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai approach**' and India had to focus on its internal security and soldiers capacity building.
- **Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan** was coined by Shastri in 1965 to honour the two biggest pillars--soldiers and farmers--of the Indian democracy. The former PM strongly believed that soldiers and farmers are the backbones of Indian society and the nation needs to respect them and take care of their issues.
- In the aftermath of 1965 severe food shortage and wars demanded immediate attention for sustainable improvement in agricultural production and military efforts. Here was the need to encourage the farmers and soldiers also needed emotional support.
- The aim of this slogan was to raise enthusiasm in the soldiers to fight for the country and defend the country from the attack and to raise enthusiasm within the farmers to increase production of the food grains which would help to tackle the scarcity of food in the country.

Conclusion:

'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' holds significance even today in order to bring ' evergreen revolution' & solve the farming crisis and protect India from growing aggression of China.

Q4: What do you understand by panchsheel? What events led to Sino India conflict in 1962?

Model Answer:

Introduction:

India signed the Panchsheel Agreement with China in the year 1954 to set up trade relations and strengthen the bilateral ties between the two countries after the independence of both India and china.

Body:

Talk about the five Panchsheel principles:

The Agreement consisted of the Preamble and five Articles also which delineated the five core principles of the treaty in several aspects. They are as follows:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
2. Mutual non-aggression,
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
4. Equality and mutual benefit, and
5. Peaceful co-existence.

Panchsheel Agreement also included the 5 important articles which are:-

Article 1:

Article 1 of the treaty allowed China to set up its trade agencies in a few cities of India such as New Delhi, Calcutta, and Kalimpong.

Article 2:

Article 2 provided for the specification of markets to both countries at that place where they were supposed to carry out their business.

Article 3:

According to this provision, the pilgrims were allowed to visit the holy places located on either side.

Article 4:

Under this Article, India and China also agreed to open passes like Shipki La Pass, Mana Pass, Niti Pass, KungriBingri Pass, Dana Pass, and LipuLekh Pass for traders and pilgrimages.

Article 5:

Article 5 mandated that diplomatic personnel, officials, and nationals of both countries shall hold their passports issued by their native country when they want to visit the other one, and visas by the other side to travel into their territories

However, even though both India and China had signed the friendly Panchsheel agreement with the focus on peaceful coexistence yet there were several events that led to the 1962 Indo- China war. These events were-

In March 1955, India objected to the inclusion of a portion of India's northern frontier on the official map of China, calling it a clear infringement of Panchsheel and in 1956 Zhou Enlai visited India on a goodwill mission but after observing no change in Chinese stance in September 1958, India officially objected to the inclusion of a big chunk of Northern Assam and NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh) in China Pictorial map.

In January 1959, Zhou Enlai spells out for the first time China's claims to over 40,000 square miles of Indian territory both in Ladakh and NEFA and then in **April 1959**: Dalai Lama escaped from Lhasa and crossed into Indian territory, which did not go well with Chinese authority. In retaliation, in **September 1959** China refused to accept the McMahon Line and Beijing laid claims to 50,000 square miles of territory in Sikkim and Bhutan. In early 1960, an effort to resolve the issue ended in a deadlock and in June 1960, Chinese troops violated Indian border in the north east. In 1961, China extended the occupation in the western side as well.

Responding to the threat in late 1961 India adopted the Forward Policy to stem the advancing Chinese frontier line by establishing a few border outposts. The entire 1962 was spent among confrontations between India and China with China capturing Bomdi La in November 1962.

However, after much bloodshed China declared unilateral ceasefire along the entire border and went 20 km behind LAC.

Conclusion:

Ever since then Sino-India relations have been marred by the aftermaths of the 1962 war, and the recent face-offs in Doklam and Pangong have led to escalation of tensions between the nations time and again.

Therefore for South-east Asia, to have stability in the region it is imperative for both the nations to resolve the issues amicably and look for long term regional stability.



Q5: What is aptitude? How does it differ from attitude? Give examples.

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Intelligence is the ability of an individual to gain knowledge and understand cumbersome situations while, aptitude can be defined as the capacity to apply the same knowledge. For example, a person may be intelligent enough to gain knowledge about military, navy, and air force or defence related matters; but may not possess an aptitude to practice the same effectively in his/her real life.

Body

An aptitude is a component of a competency to do a certain kind of work at a certain level, which can also be considered “talent”. Aptitudes may be physical or mental.

Following are some of the characteristics of aptitude:

- Aptitude refers to some future potentiality.
- Aptitude is innate capability.
- Aptitude implies fitness or suitability for activities in question.

Broadly, there are two types of aptitude required for civil services:

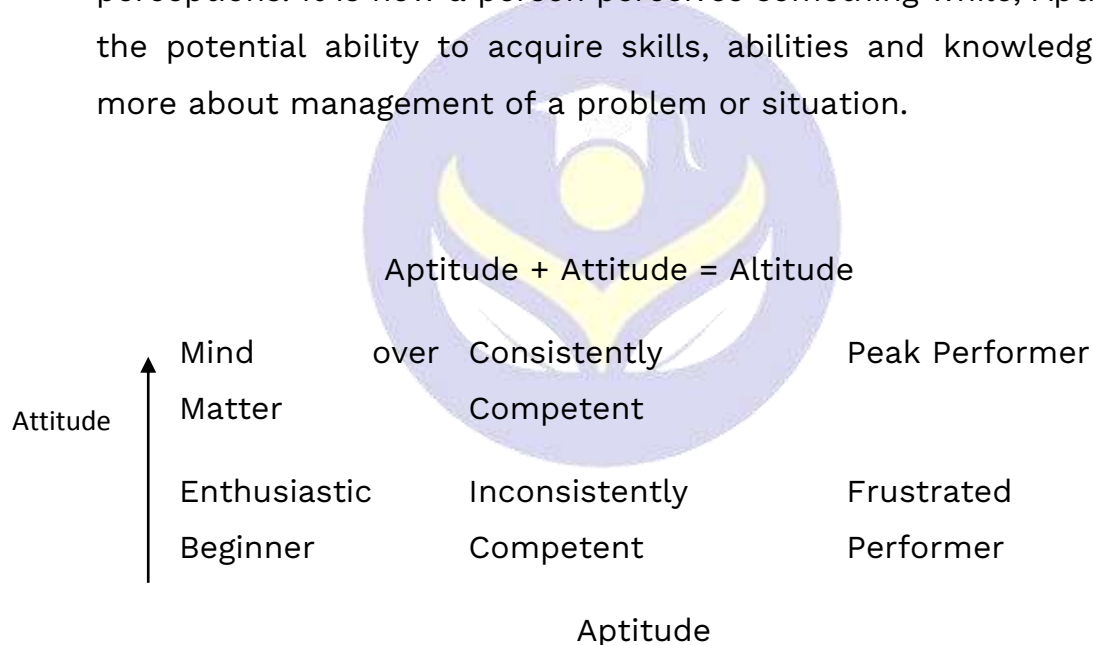
- **Physical Aptitude:** It is physical and physiological fitness for efficiently performing one’s duty. It is more relevant for those services, which require field work.
- **Mental Aptitude:** It includes those qualities, which have to do with the psychological or cognitive processes.

Difference between Aptitude and Attitude

An attitude can be defined as a positive or negative evaluation of people, object, events, and activities or just about anything in the environment.

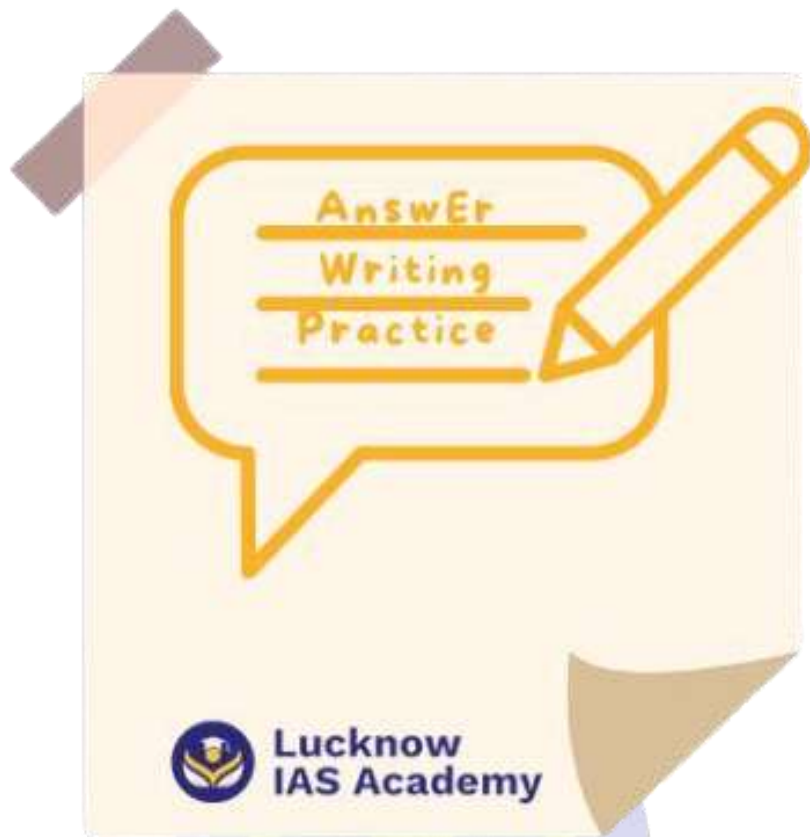
Aptitude enables a person to develop skills to perform a task while attitude determines how a person performs that task. Both attitude and aptitude can be nurtured.

- While attitude is associated with character or virtues; aptitude is associated with competence.
- While attitude underpins the character, virtues and moral values; aptitude determines if the person would develop desired skills to do a task.
- While attitude is only mental; aptitude is both mental and physical.
- Attitude is related to existing abilities and skills with certain perceptions. It is how a person perceives something while, Aptitude is the potential ability to acquire skills, abilities and knowledge. It is more about management of a problem or situation.



Conclusion:

Several elements play a vital role in achieving success, but it all starts where attitude meets aptitude. If you have the right attitude but lack the required aptitude, success can be difficult. Attitude defines how you work or proceed toward your goal. Aptitude, on the other hand, defines how much potential you have to learn specific skills or gain knowledge that will help you achieve your goal.



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