



Lucknow IAS Academy



सत्यमेव जयते



UPPCS Mains Answer Writing
Practice

Day 1

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 - Pre historic rock paintings are important source of knowledge of ancient Indian people. Discuss.

Model Answer:

Introduction:

The pre historic art, mainly the rock paintings are the oldest art forms practiced by human beings to express themselves using the cave wall as their canvas.

Body:

The pre historic art can be divided into 3 periods: -

a-) Palaeolithic Age

- The upper Palaeolithic age marks a proliferation of artistic activities. The earlier rock paintings were confined to simple human figures, human activities, geometric designs, and symbols.
- Some of the characteristics of these early paintings are:
 - Human beings are represented in a stick-like form.
 - A long-snouted animal, a fox, a multi-legged lizard are main animal motifs in the early paintings (later many animals were drawn).
 - Wavy lines, rectangular filled geometric designs and a group of dots also can be seen.
 - Superimposition of paintings – earliest is Black, then red and later White.
- Some of the examples of sites early rock paintings are **Lakhudiyar in Uttarakhand, Kupgallu in Telangana, Piklihal and Tekkalkotta in Karnataka, Bhimbetka and Jogimara in Madhya Pradesh etc.**

b) Mesolithic period Art:

- The largest number of paintings belongs to this period, with multiple themes, smaller painting size with predominance of hunting scenes.
- Hunters with bows and arrows and trap and snares used to catch animals can be seen in some paintings.
- Animals painted in a naturalistic style and humans were depicted in a stylistic manner. Women were painted both in nude and clothed with community dances providing a common theme.

c) Chalcolithic period Art:

- The paintings of this period reveal the association, contact and mutual exchange of requirements of the cave dwellers of this area with settled agricultural communities of the Malwa Plateau.
- Pottery and metal tools can be seen in paintings, but they are similar to rock paintings
- The difference with earlier rock paintings: Vividness and vitality of older periods disappear from these paintings.

Conclusion:

The rock paintings showcase the gradual development of the human being from period to period. The symbolism is inspiration from nature along with slight spirituality. They not only give us an insight into what our past looked like but also give us information about the gradual development of human civilization in India. Even though many of them are now withered or have been repainted but their contribution in reconstruction of our history can never be undermined.

Q2 - Discuss the salient features of chalcolithic culture in India.

Model Answer:

Introduction:

The Chalcolithic Age or the Copper Age refers to the time period from 3500 BC to 1000 BC where men used copper implements along with stone implements. The Important Chalcolithic cultures were the *Ahar* culture, *Kayatha* culture, *Malwa* culture, *Savarda* culture, *Jorwe* culture, *Prabhas* culture and the *Rangpur* culture.

Body:

The salient features of the Chalcolithic period are: -

- People of Chalcolithic Age survived on hunting, fishing, and farming. Hunting was one of the important occupations. Animals such as sheep, buffalo, goat, cattle, and pig were reared and killed for food. Remains of camels are also found. People ate beef but no traces of eating pork are found.
- Traces of rice cultivation are also found. This shows that their food included fish and rice. Eastern India produced rice and Western India produced barley
- The people of Chalcolithic culture had used unique painted earthenware usually black-on-red.
- They used specialized blade and flake industry of the siliceous material like chalcedony and chert. However, the uses of copper and bronze tools were also found on a limited scale.
- The Economy was largely based on subsistence agriculture, stock-raising, hunting, and fishing.

- Painted pottery is the most distinguishing feature of all Chalcolithic cultures. Designs of flowers, vegetation, animals, and birds were used. For example.
 - The *Kayatha* culture is distinguished by a sturdy red-slipped ware painted with designs in chocolate color, a red painted buff ware, and a combed ware bearing incised patterns.
 - The *Ahar* people made a unique black-and-red ware decorated with the white designs.
 - The *Prabhas* and *Rangpur* wares both were derived from *Harappan* culture and are called Lustrous Red Ware because of their glossy surface.
 - The *Malwa* ware is slightly coarse in fabric, but has a thick buff surface over which designs were made either in red or black.
- Use of bricks was extensive during the Chalcolithic people of Harappa but there are no traces of burnt (baked) bricks. The planning of the houses was simple which was either rectangular or circular. In Inamgaon, ovens and circular pit houses are found.
- People buried the dead in the floors of their houses in the North-South direction along with pots and copper objects. In Kayatha region; bodies were found with 29 bangles and 2 unique axes.
- The Chalcolithic communities traded and exchanged materials with other contemporary communities.

Conclusion:

Even though the Chalcolithic area expanded to the vast region of India yet Chalcolithic people could not make full use of domestic animals as they

used them only for food and not for milk or they did not do much of cultivation. They were not aware of the art of writing and could not gain any benefit from the technical knowledge of the Indus people.



Q3 - Discuss the salient features of Indo Islamic architecture?

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Although the early Islamic architectural activity started back in 8th century in some parts such as Sindh and Gujarat, yet the large scale building activity began only in the early 13th century by the Turkish state after the Turkish conquest of north India.

Islamic architecture is characterised by a few visible symbols. One is the arch, the second symbol is the dome, and the third is the minaret.

Body :

The most striking and unique features of Indo-Islamic architecture are : -

- Arches and Domes: Arcuade style of architecture replaced the Trabeat style.
- Minars are used around the Mosques and Mausoleums.
- Mortar used as a cementing agent in most of the Constructions.
- Natural figurines were used. Human and animal figures were avoided.
- Spaciousness and massiveness of buildings increased.
- Calligraphy was used as a means of decoration.
- Arabesque technique was used for geometrical ornamentation of buildings.
- Jaali work to allow light in the buildings.
- Charbagh style of gardening.
- Foresighting, Pietra Durra technique used.

Conclusion:

The Indo Islamic architecture is a mix of many techniques, stylised shapes and surface decorations evolved through the amalgamation of architectural

elements from the various styles This architecture style flourished all over India with structures like Mysore palace found deep in South built with influences of Indo – Islamic architecture.



Q4 - What was bhakti movement? How did it influence the social fabric of India?

Model Answer:

Introduction:

Bhakti movement was a revolution started by the Hindu saints to bring religious reforms by adopting the method of devotion to achieve salvation. It started in the 7th Century-8th Century in Kerala and Tamil Nadu by Alvar and Nayanar saints, later spread to Karnataka, Maharashtra, and reached North India in the 15th Century. The Bhakti movement reached its peak in the 15th Century and 17th Century.

Body:

The Bhakti movement empowered those on the lowest rungs of Indian society and provided impetus for the growth of vernacular literature. The causes of the rise in the Bhakti movement are:

- Evil practices in Hinduism
- Fear of spread of Islam
- Caste systems
- Complicated ritualism
- Need for fulfilling method of worship and salvation.

The main principles of Bhakti Movement are God is one, All men are equal, Giving up caste practices and devotion is more important than rituals.

The movement has traditionally been considered an influential social reformation movement in Hinduism which provided an individual-focused alternative path to spirituality regardless of one's ability. The social effects of Bhakti movement are:

- It introduced Social giving like Seva.
- Introduced dana (charity)
- Community kitchens with free food were started for poor.
- Believed in Non-violence (Ahimsa).
- Providing free hostels for poor people.
- Promoting folk culture.
- It challenged caste hierarchy.

Conclusion:

The impact of the Bhakti movement in India was similar to that of the Protestant Reformation of Christianity in Europe. It evoked shared religiosity, direct emotional and intellection of the divine, and the pursuit of spiritual ideas without the overhead of institutional superstructures.

Also, the Bhakti philosophy of intense devotion, coupled with the defiant streak that ran through it, has not died out. It continues in modified forms—a true example of the meek seeking to inherit the earth and attempting to mould it to their terms.

Q5- Discuss the role of ethics in public and private relationship?

Model Answer:

Introduction

Humans have diverse role in society. The role playing defines their role in society. With each social role, one adopts one's behaviour changes befitting the expectation of one's own self and of others. In specific term, it is set of criteria by which the decisions are being made about what is wrong.

Body:

Ethics in Private Relationship:

Private or personal relations largely involve relations with family and friends. They are informal in nature as no formal procedure is there to regulate such relations. These are one to one relations in which contexts have no role to play. Real self is presented in most cases as people usually do not try to deceive in such relations. For example, relation between father and son is a biological relation. Such relations by default are private relations.

Ramayana is a classic example of ethics in personal relationships.

Ethics in private relations can differ widely from person to person and are demonstrated everyday in the way a person interact with other person with whom he shares a private bond. Examples of ethics in private relations are love, honesty, decency, manners, equality between male and female members, dedication, truthfulness etc.

Attributes of private relationship:

- Private relationships are often given or inherited. They are relatively permanent. More tolerance for imperfections. Expectations of loyalty, love, affection from one's partner.
- Ethics in private relationship are generally directed by individual virtues, universal human values, religion, social norms and law of land. Therefore they comprise limited influencing factor.

- Ethic makes for action that one can defend publicly and comfortably. These actions are those that not only own oneself but also the community can live with.
- Ethics in private relationship are also checked by private religious law.
- In India, along with moral codes, religious institutions and constitution provision governs ethical issues in private relationship

Ethics in Public Relationship:

Public relations involve relations between individuals in public sphere where individuals perceive themselves as parts of a context and not as separate entities. Ethics shown during public relations are influenced by the norms, values and behaviour prevailing in a particular society.

Compared to Private relations Public relations are more formal and instrumental in nature. They are outside one's relatively narrow circle of intimacy. Examples of Public relationships include Colleagues – Superiors – Subordinates in office, Teacher- Student, Politicians – citizens, Bureaucrats – citizens etc.

Ethical values in Public Relationship:

- Commitment to public goods.
- Accountability to the public.
- Commitment beyond the law.
- Respect for the worth and dignity of individual.
- Inclusiveness and social justice.
- Respect of pluralism and diversity.
- Transparency, integrity and honesty.
- Responsible stewardship of resources.
- Commitment to excellence and to maintain the public trust.

Nolan committee defined standards of public life which serves as a foundation of probity in governance. According to him, **“7 principles of Public Life”** needed are:

- Objectivity
- Selflessness
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Leadership
- Accountability
- Openness

Relationship between Ethics in Private and Public Relations

Even though the characteristics of private and public relations are quite different yet distinguishing between ethics in public and private relations is vague, ambiguous and difficult. They constantly interact with one another and have a significant bearing on one another. Sometimes, a public relation can become a personal relation. For example, a government official working in tribal area even though works under the government guidelines for tribal upliftment yet he may develop personal relations with a few people from the tribe.

Ethically public and private relations should not be overlapping. It is of utmost importance that personal relations should not be mixed with public relations as the conflict between the two will lead to unrest, dissonance, guilt and confusion in the mind of concerned person.

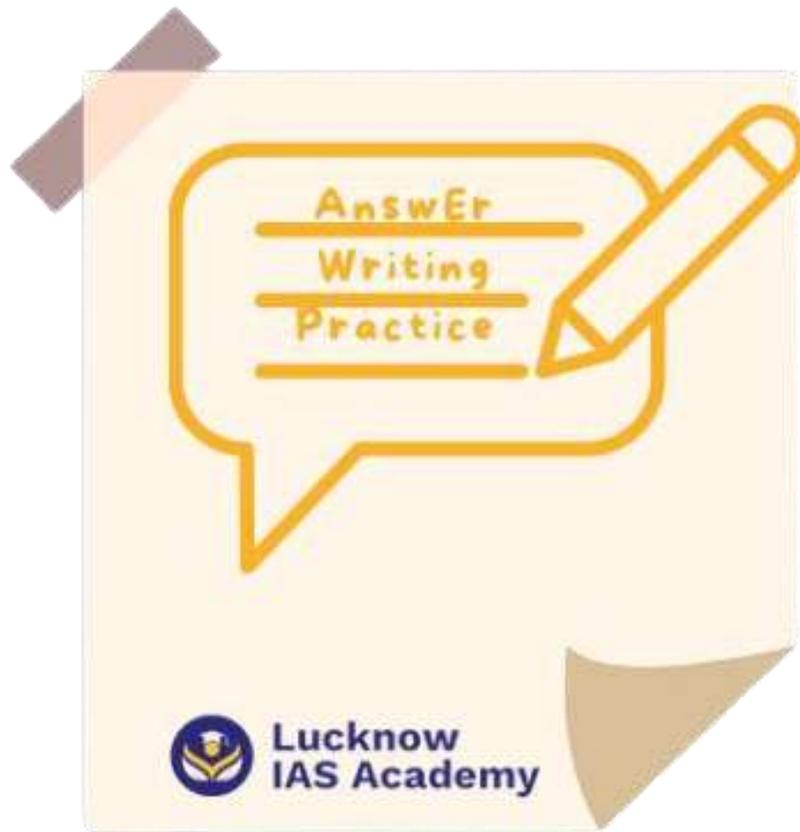
Ethics in private relationship are influenced by morality whereas ethics in public relations are influenced by social norms and ethics.

Harmony in public and private relations promotes physical, emotional and mental wellbeing but it may also lead to stagnation and conformity and adherence to group decision making when one does not think about the individual right or wrong and just conforms to the societal norms.

Conclusion

Thus we can say that both harmony and conflict between ethics in private and public can be beneficial as well as harmful for the society. What is required is the right balance between these ethics, so that integrity is maintained in the society but change and progress should also be welcomed if they are for the good of the society.





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