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UPSC Mains 2021 GS I

Year-wise PYQ pack · WRAP model answers with canonical links

Official UPSC stems in exam order. Each live answer sits on one WRAP URL; this PDF is the year pack, not a second copy of the article. Open the link under a question for the full page.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains/gs-1/2021/>

Q1 · 10 marks

Evaluate the nature of the Bhakti Literature and its contribution to Indian culture.

GS I · 2021 · Indian Heritage and Culture

Revision summary

Bhakti literature is lyric devotion in the people's languages.

Kabir, Mirabai, Tukaram, Tulsidas, and the Alvars show nirguna and saguna streams.

It made vernaculars sacred and fed kirtan, the Guru Granth, and later reform talk.

It criticised caste pride more than it abolished caste.

Court and matha history still decided which texts lasted.

Introduction

Bhakti literature is the body of songs, verses, and hagiographies through which devotion spoke in the people's tongues. Its nature is personal love of God; its contribution is a more open Indian culture of language, music, and social critique.

Body

Nature of the literature

- **It is mostly lyric and oral:** the abhangs of **Tukaram**, the pads of **Mirabai**, the vachanas of **Basavanna**, and the ramcharit retellings of **Tulsidas** were meant to be sung, not only read.
- It is theistic and intimate. **Kabir** used nirguna bluntness; **Surdas** and **Jayadeva** used saguna Krishna love; **Nammazhwar** and the Alvars made Tamil the language of Vishnu.
- It is often autobiographical and ethical. Saints name their own caste, hunger, and doubt, which is a different voice from court Sanskrit kavya.
- Hagiography, such as **Nabhadas's** Bhaktamal and Sikh janamsakhis, later packaged the saints as a shared cultural memory.

Contribution to culture

- **Vernaculars became high religious media:** Hindi, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Bengali, and Punjabi gained a sacred public, which later fed print and the novel.
- Music and temple practice absorbed kirtan, bhajan, and qawwali-adjacent forms; the Sikh Guru Granth Sahib is itself a multi-saint anthology.

- Social critique of caste pride and empty ritual, in **Ravidas**, **Kabir**, and **Chokhamela**, entered common speech even where varna did not vanish.
- A shared idiom of bhakti and prem later helped reformers and nationalists quote saints without quoting only the shastra.

Limits

- Bhakti did not abolish patriarchy or jati; many mathas became new establishments.
- Court patronage, as under the Vijayanagara and Mughal worlds, also shaped which texts survived.

Flow diagram

Bhakti literature -> Vernacular song

Bhakti literature -> Theistic intimacy

Bhakti literature -> Caste ritual critique

Vernacular song -> Indian cultural public

Conclusion

Bhakti literature is sung, vernacular, and personally theistic. It widened Indian culture by making devotion a public language of equality-talk, even when social structure only partly followed the song.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/evaluate-the-nature-of-the-bhakti-literature-and-its-contribution-to-indian-culture/>

Q2 · 10 marks

Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahmo Samaj.

GS I · 2021 · World's Physical Geography

Revision summary

Colonial print and English education created a reform public in Calcutta.

Young Bengal under Derozio used reason to attack custom, but it stayed a brief student circle.

Brahmo Samaj from Rammohan through Debendranath and Keshab organised theistic Hindu reform.

It influenced marriage law, women's education, and later provincial samajs.

The two are spark and institution in the same nineteenth-century story.

Introduction

Nineteenth-century reform rose where colonial print, Christian critique, and an urban intelligentsia met older Hindu and Muslim conscience. Young Bengal and the Brahmo Samaj are two Calcutta chapters of that rise, different in temper but linked in the same public.

Body

Rise of the reform field

- Company rule, English education, and the press created a new audience that could argue scripture in public, as **Rammohan Roy** did against sati before the 1829 regulation.
- Missionary polemic and Orientalist recovery of texts both pushed Indians to answer with reform rather than only with revival.
- **Parallel streams grew: Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Aligarh, Singh Sabha**, and later **Theosophy** and **Ramakrishna-Vivekananda**. Calcutta was an early laboratory.

Young Bengal

- **Henry Derozio** at Hindu College (1820s-31) taught reason, liberty, and a sharp attack on custom. Students such as **Krishna Mohan Banerjee** and **Ramgopal Ghosh** formed the Young Bengal circle.
- They used debate, the Academic Association, and English essays more than a church-like organisation.
- **Growth was brief and socially thin:** they shocked caste Hindu Calcutta, then many were absorbed into law, teaching, or baptism. Their lasting gift was a habit of public criticism.

Brahmo Samaj

- **Rammohan** founded the **Brahmo Sabha (1828)**; **Debendranath Tagore** gave it a covenant and a theistic Hindu frame; **Keshab Chandra Sen** took it toward social reform, women's issues, and a more Christian-influenced worship, then split it.
- The Samaj opposed idolatry, sati, and child marriage in principle, and it fed the **Brahmo Marriage Act, 1872** lineage of civil marriage.
- It grew into a durable middle-class institution with branches, unlike Young Bengal's spark, but it remained urban and elite.

Together

- Young Bengal supplied iconoclasm. Brahmo Samaj supplied organisation, theistic reform, and a model other provinces copied.

Flow diagram

Print education critique -> Young Bengal Derozio
Print education critique -> Brahmo Roy Debendranath Keshab
Young Bengal Derozio -> Public reason
Brahmo Roy Debendranath Keshab -> Organised social reform

Conclusion

Reform rose from colonial public argument. Young Bengal was a short, radical student fire. The Brahmo Samaj was the organised theistic path that carried widow, marriage, and education questions into a lasting association.

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Q3 · 10 marks

Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States.

GS I · 2021 · Post-independence Consolidation

Revision summary

Lapse of paramountcy created a sovereignty vacuum that Patel and Menon filled by accession.

Tiny states had to be merged into viable unions before 1956 reorganisation.

Privy purses and court services delayed a uniform administration.

Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir mixed communal demography with force and diplomacy.

Praja mandals wanted democracy, not only a change of suzerain.

Introduction

Between 1947 and 1950 hundreds of princely states had to become districts and people of the Union. The administrative issue was sovereignty and services. The socio-cultural issue was dynasty, communal fear, and local identity.

Body

Administrative issues

- **Lapse of paramountcy left a legal vacuum: states could theoretically stay out.** **Sardar Patel, V. P. Menon**, and the States Ministry used the Instrument of Accession for defence, external affairs, and communications first.
- **Patchwork size:** Hyderabad, Kashmir, and Mysore were countries; dozens of Kathiawar units were villages with a gun. Mergers, unions such as **PEPSU** and **Saurashtra**, and later the **States Reorganisation Act, 1956**, had to invent viable units.
- Civil lists, privy purses, and the Indian Administrative Service replacing court officers created a dual loyalty problem until the 26th Amendment ended purses in 1971.
- Junagadh's accession politics, Hyderabad's **Operation Polo**, and Kashmir's conditional accession showed that some integrations were military and diplomatic, not only paperwork.

Socio-cultural problems

- Muslim-ruled Hyderabad over a Hindu majority, and Hindu-ruled Kashmir with a Muslim majority, made communal rumour a tool of delay.
- Rajput, Nizam, and Sikh princely cultures feared loss of ritual rank; **praja mandals** wanted responsible government, not only a new flag.
- Language and tenancy differed inside one state; Telangana in Hyderabad and the Punjabi-speaking hill states show that accession did not settle culture.
- Goa and Pondicherry were colonial leftovers, a reminder that 'princely' integration was only one map problem.

Assessment

- The Union succeeded in avoiding a Balkan legal map. It paid with delayed democracy in some unions, military action in Hyderabad, and an unfinished Kashmir file.

Flow diagram

Paramountcy lapses -> Accession merger
Accession merger -> Viable provinces IAS
Accession merger -> Communal dynasty identity
Communal dynasty identity -> Unfinished maps

Conclusion

Integration was an administrative feat of accession, merger, and new all-India services. Its socio-cultural costs were communal fear, dynastic privilege, and identities that 1956 and later still had to redraw.

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Q4 · 10 marks

Differentiate the causes of landslides in the Himalayan region and Western Ghats.

GS I · 2021 · Geophysical Phenomena

Revision summary

Himalayan landslides are driven by tectonics, shattered rock, glaciers, and cloudbursts.

Kedarnath 2013 and Chamoli show rain plus mountain structure.

Western Ghat slides are monsoon, laterite, and slope cutting, as at Malin and in Kerala.

Seismicity is primary in the Himalaya and secondary in the Ghats.

NDMA maps must use different triggers for the two belts.

Introduction

Both belts slide, but they are not the same machine. The Himalaya is a young thrust mountain with earthquakes and deep rain on debris. The Western Ghats are an older scarp with laterite, monsoon cloudbursts, and hill-cutting for roads and estates.

Body

Himalayan causes

- **Tectonics:** the Main Central Thrust and frequent earthquakes, as in **Chamoli, Sikkim 2011**, and **Nepal 2015**, shatter slopes before rain even falls.
- **Lithology:** fractured schist, shale, and glacial till; river undercutting in gorges of the Alaknanda and Teesta.
- **Climate:** intense monsoon and cloudbursts, plus freeze-thaw at height; 2013 **Kedarnath** combined rain, moraine, and a lake outburst.
- **Human load:** hydropower cuts, Char Dham road widening, and unplanned hotels on colluvium.

Western Ghat causes

- Steep west-facing scarp and thick laterite or saprolite that loses strength when saturated, as in **Malin 2014** (Pune district) and **Kerala 2018-19**.
- Extreme monsoon orographic rain, not Himalayan seismicity as the first cause.
- **Land use:** tea and plantation benches, quarry benches, and ghat-road hairpins that remove toe support.
- Coastal and midland laterite cliffs fail as debris flows more than as huge rock avalanches of the High Himalaya.

Contrast

- **Himalaya:** earthquake plus glacier plus thrust plus rain. Ghats: rain plus laterite plus slope cutting, with far weaker seismic trigger.
- **NDMA landslide guidelines therefore need different maps:** seismic-landslide for the north; rainfall-threshold and laterite for the west.

Flow diagram

Himalaya -> Earthquakes thrusts
Himalaya -> Glacial debris rain
Western Ghats -> Laterite saturation
Western Ghats -> Road plantation cuts
Earthquakes thrusts -> Landslide
Laterite saturation -> Landslide

Conclusion

Himalayan slides start in a live collision belt. Western Ghat slides start in a monsoon-soaked scarp of weak weathered rock. Treat them as two hazard families, not one hill problem.

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Q5 · 10 marks

Despite India being one of the countries of the Gondwanaland, its mining industry contributes much less to its Gross Domestic Product(GDP) in percentage. Discuss.

GS I · 2021 · Natural Resources and Industries

Revision summary

India's Gondwana geology holds coal and many metals.

Mining's GDP share is small because services dominate and value is booked downstream.

Clearances, FRA, and social conflict slow new output.

Informal mining and raw exports further shrink measured mine GVA.

Policy should push beneficiation and lawful auctions, not only more pits.

Introduction

India sits on Gondwana coal, iron, manganese, and bauxite, yet mining is a small slice of GDP. Geology gave a store. Policy, value addition, and a services-heavy growth path decide the percentage.

Body

The Gondwana endowment

- Peninsular India holds Gondwana coal in the Damodar, Son, Mahanadi, and Godavari belts, plus Dharwar and Cuddapah metals. The rock is real.
- Australia and South Africa, also Gondwanan, show that the same supercontinent story can feed a large mining GDP when the political economy is extractive-export.

Why the GDP share stays small

- GDP is now dominated by services and a diversified manufacturing base; even a large absolute mineral output is a small percentage of a \$3-trillion-class economy.
- Mining is upstream and often low value-added. Iron ore and raw bauxite leave more GDP in steel and aluminium than in the pit, and those factories sit in industry, not in 'mining'.
- Forest Rights, **Fifth Schedule** consent, **MMDR** auctions, and delayed clearances slow new mines even where the Survey of India has mapped ore.
- Illegal and informal mining, and a history of captive pits, undercount or underperform the formal GVA.
- Coal is large in energy but shrinking as a growth story under **just transition** and import of coking coal for steel quality.

What would raise the share without a resource curse

- Beneficiation, pellet, and downstream parks near the pit; the National Mineral Policy 2019 already points that way.
- Transparent auctions and district mineral funds that actually build local capital, so production is socially licensed.

Flow diagram

Gondwana ore -> Mine GVA

Mine GVA -> Downstream industry GDP

Services share -> Small mining percent

Clearance FRA MMDR -> Mine GVA

Conclusion

Gondwana explains the ore. A small mining share of GDP is explained by a services-led economy, downstream booking of value, and a slow, conflicted extractive regime. The cure is value addition and lawful speed, not a myth that India lacks rock.

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Q6 · 10 marks

what are the environmental implications of the reclamation of the water bodies into urban land use? Explain with examples.

GS I · 2021 · Women, Population and Urbanisation

Revision summary

Filling urban lakes removes flood storage and groundwater recharge.

Chennai 2015 and Bengaluru's lost lakes are the working examples.

Heat, dengue drains, and lost bird habitat follow the concrete.

Wetland Rules 2017 and lake buffers are the legal reply.

Treat water bodies as infrastructure, not as vacant plots.

Introduction

Filling a tank or marsh to build a colony is not a free plot. It removes a flood cushion, a heat sink, and a living wetland, and the city pays in the next cloudburst.

Body

Hydrology and flood

- Reclamation cuts storage and recharge. Stormwater then runs on roads, as **Chennai 2015** showed after Pallikaranai and other wetlands were nibbled.
- **Bengaluru's** lost lakes, mapped by researchers and the Comptroller's urban reports, turn every extreme rain into a traffic lake.
- Encroached floodplains of the **Yamuna** in Delhi and the **Mithi** in Mumbai are the same logic in a river city.

Ecology and climate

- Wetlands filter sewage and hold birds. Filling them kills fisheries and migratory stopovers, against the spirit of the **Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017**.
- Open water cools a ward. Concrete in its place raises the urban heat island and dengue-friendly stagnant pockets in drains.

Examples and duty

- **East Kolkata Wetlands** still treat sewage if they are not converted; they are a working argument against fill-and-build.
- **Srinagar's** Wular and Dal edges, and **Hyderabad's** shrinking tanks, show Himalayan and Deccan versions of the same loss.
- Smart Cities and AMRUT must treat lakes as blue infrastructure, not as land banks. Restore interconnecting rajakaluves and enforce buffer zones.

Flow diagram

Reclamation -> Lost storage flood

Reclamation -> Heat island

Reclamation -> Dead wetland

Lost storage flood -> City damage

Conclusion

Reclamation turns a water body into a flood machine, a hotter ward, and a dead habitat. Chennai, Bengaluru, and Mumbai are the textbooks. Keep the tank, or buy a bigger pump forever.

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WRAP Exams

Q7 · 10 marks

Mention the global occurrence of volcanic eruptions in 2021 and their impact on regional environment.

GS I · 2021 · Geophysical Phenomena

Revision summary

La Soufrière 2021 ash-evacuated St Vincent and dusted neighbours.

Nyiragongo lava struck Goma with deaths and urban damage.

Cumbre Vieja on La Palma buried farms through a long 2021 eruption.

Iceland's Fagradalsfjall was lava and gas, not a trans-Atlantic ash crisis.

Indonesian arcs added farm and flight ash; Hunga Tonga belongs to 2022.

Introduction

The year 2021 was volcanically busy on several plates. Eruptions in the Caribbean, Africa, the Atlantic, Iceland, and Indonesia changed air, land, and local livelihoods more than they changed the global climate.

Body

Major 2021 eruptions

- **La Soufrière**, St Vincent (April 2021): explosive ash forced evacuations across the island and dusted Barbados and the eastern Caribbean.
- **Nyiragongo**, Democratic Republic of Congo (May 2021): fast lava into Goma killed people, cut water, and left a CO₂ and instability risk on the rift.
- **Cumbre Vieja**, La Palma, Canary Islands (September-December 2021): long lava flows buried banana farms and houses; ash and SO₂ hit local air and the island economy.
- **Fagradalsfjall**, Iceland: a tourist lava eruption with local gas, not a jet-blocking ash cloud like Eyjafjallajökull 2010.
- **Indonesia remained active** (Sinabung, Merapi, Semeru **late 2021**): ash on farms and aviation warnings on a dense island arc.

Regional environmental impact

- Ash and sulphur irritate lungs, coat crops, and acidify rain locally. La Palma and St Vincent showed agricultural loss more than a global temperature drop.
- Lava permanently remaps land and groundwater, as on La Palma's west coast.
- Aviation and shipping take short detours; 2021 did not repeat a Europe-wide ash shutdown.
- Humanitarian displacement in Goma showed that a volcano is also an urban disaster on the East African Rift.

Note on 2022

- **Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai** was January 2022, after the 2021 calendar the question names; do not fold it into 2021.

Flow diagram

2021 volcanoes -> La Soufriere ash
2021 volcanoes -> Nyiragongo Goma
2021 volcanoes -> La Palma lava
2021 volcanoes -> Indonesia ash
La Soufriere ash -> Crops air displacement

Conclusion

2021's eruptions were regional: Caribbean ash, Goma lava, La Palma's buried farms, Icelandic lava tourism, and Indonesian ash. The climate signal was local air and land, not a new global winter.

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Q8 · 10 marks

Why is India considered as a sub-continent? Elaborate your answer.

GS I · 2021 · World's Physical Geography

Revision summary

A sub-continent is a large, bounded landmass inside a continent.

Himalaya and the Indian Ocean enclose the Indian block.

The Indian Plate and monsoon give it a distinct physical regime.

Biogeography and historical civilisation match that scale.

The word is not the same as the Republic's political border.

Introduction

India is called a sub-continent because it is a large, physically bounded landmass with its own climate, biogeography, and civilisational scale, yet it is still part of Asia. The word names unity of geography, not a separate planet.

Body

Physical individuality

- The **Himalaya**, Hindu Kush, and associated ranges wall it from Central Asia; the **Indian Ocean** walls it on three sides. That is a continental-scale enclosure.
- It rides the **Indian Plate**, once Gondwanan, now colliding with Eurasia - a tectonic personality distinct from the rest of Asia.
- Monsoon climate, the Deccan, the Indo-Gangetic trough, and a long tropical-to-alpine gradient pack several 'countries' of environment into one block.

Human and biogeographic scale

- Wallace-like distinctness is partial, but the **Oriental** fauna, endemic Western Ghats and Himalayan species, and a huge linguistic family map sit inside one political India plus neighbours who share the same block.
- Historically, 'India' meant a world of empires from the Indus to the seas, which Europeans already treated as a sub-continent in geography textbooks.

Why not just 'a large country'

- Size plus barriers plus monsoon plus plate tectonics meet the school definition of a sub-continent, like Arabia or Greenland in other texts, but India's case is the classic one in Indian geography.
- Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka share parts of the same physical block; the term is physiographic more than the 1947 border.

Flow diagram

Himalaya wall -> Sub-continent
Ocean three sides -> Sub-continent
Monsoon plate -> Sub-continent
Sub-continent -> Still part of Asia

Conclusion

India is a sub-continent because mountain, sea, monsoon, and plate make one giant, self-contained theatre inside Asia. The name is geographic. The republic is only the largest state on that stage.

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Q9 · 10 marks

Examine the uniqueness of tribal knowledge system when compared with mainstream knowledge and cultural systems.

GS I · 2021 · Indian Society and Diversity

Revision summary

Tribal knowledge is local, oral, and tied to land and ritual.

Apantani, Toda, Andaman, and forest calendars are working cases.

Mainstream knowledge is textual, professional, and state-certified.

Sanskritic tradition is also old, but it is a different archive.

FRA and the Biodiversity Act try to keep tribal knowledge from being stolen or erased.

Introduction

Tribal knowledge is place-based, oral, and woven into ritual and livelihood. Mainstream knowledge in India is more textual, professional, and state-certified. Uniqueness is method and relation to land, not a lack of reason.

Body

What is unique

- **It is ecological and specific:** **Apantani** wet rice-fish, **Warli** and **Gond** forest calendars, **Toda** buffalo lore, and **Andaman** coastal reading of sea and wind.
- Transmission is apprenticeship and story, not a university degree. Elders, shamans, and women seed-keepers are the archive.
- **Health and cosmos are not split:** bone-setting, herb, and spirit sit in one healing, which **Verrier Elwin** noted and which AYUSH now sometimes extracts as 'data'.
- Property in knowledge is often collective. A seed or a song is not a patent until the market arrives.

Contrast with mainstream systems

- Mainstream school science is written, experimental, and portable. It can fly a satellite; it often fails a local monsoon micro-site that the tribe already named.
- Sanskritic 'mainstream' culture is also traditional, but it is textual and varna-ordered. Tribal systems are typically outside that varna book even when they borrow a god.
- The **Forest Rights Act, 2006**, and the **Biological Diversity Act, 2002**, exist because mainstream law long treated this knowledge as empty land.

Caution

- Do not romanticise. Tribal knowledge can be wrong on a vaccine and right on a fish season. Uniqueness is complementary, not a replacement for public health.

Flow diagram

Tribal knowledge -> Place oral commons

Mainstream -> Written portable certified

Tribal knowledge -> Complement

Mainstream -> Complement

Conclusion

Tribal knowledge is unique as situated, oral, and commons-based ecology. Mainstream systems are mobile and certified. Policy should protect the first and teach the second, not rank them as savage and civilised.

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Q10 · 10 marks

Examine the role of 'Gig Economy' in the process of empowerment of women in India.

GS I · 2021 · Women, Population and Urbanisation

Revision summary

Gig work is task-based income on digital platforms.

Some women gain flexible earnings in beauty, food, and tuition gigs.

Missing social security, safety, and care time cap empowerment.

Rural women's work is still mostly farm and informal, not apps.

Portable security and safe design would make the gig a real step.

Introduction

- **The gig economy pays for a task, not a stable career:** platforms for ride, food, beauty, tuition, and click-work. For some Indian women it opens a door to income. For many it opens a door without a floor.

Body

Empowerment that is real

- **Entry without a factory gate:** urban women use **Urban Company**-type beauty gigs, tuition apps, and home-kitchen cloud work when a 9-to-5 job clashes with care.
- Own-account earnings can raise bargaining at home, a point **Naila Kabeer** would call resources plus agency if the money is actually hers.
- Digital public goods - **UPI**, cheap data - lower the cost of finding a customer compared with a male-gated bazaar.

Limits that block empowerment

- No ESI, PF, maternity, or POSH-clear workplace; the 2020 social security code's gig chapter is still a thin promise.
- Safety on the road and in the client's house, and family control of the phone, keep many women off ride-hailing.
- Algorithmic ratings punish time spent on unpaid care. The gig then reproduces the double day.
- Most Indian women still work in informal self-employment and farm labour; platform gig is a sliver, concentrated in cities.

What would make it empowering

- Portable social security, mandatory grievance on apps, and gender-safe design (women-only time slots, panic buttons) as NITI and labour debates have sketched.
- SHG-linked micro-gigs with a floor wage, not only a five-star rating.

Flow diagram

Gig platforms -> Income entry
Gig platforms -> No floor ESI maternity
Income entry -> Partial agency
No floor ESI maternity -> Partial agency

Conclusion

The gig economy can empower some women with flexible cash. It does not empower as a system until security, safety, and care time are built into the platform. Treat it as a supplement, not as a substitute for decent work.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/examine-the-role-of-gig-economy-in-the-process-of-empowerment-of-women-in-india/>

Q11 · 15 marks

To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment.

GS I · 2021 · The Freedom Struggle

Revision summary

Moderates created Congress, drain theory, and an all-India political public.

Gokhale and Naoroji linked reform, famine, and economic critique.

Their base was urban and petition-minded, so 1905-20 had to add boycott and satyagraha.

The later movement still used their letterhead and economic grammar.

They are the foundation, not the completed freedom struggle.

Introduction

The Early Nationalists, called Moderates, did not win swaraj by petition. They did build a public, a method, and an all-India claim that later Extremists, **Gandhi**, and the masses could widen. The base is real. It is not the whole house.

Body

What they built

- The **Indian National Congress** (1885) created a yearly all-India stage. **Dadabhai Naoroji**, **Pherozeshah Mehta**, **Gokhale**, and **Surendranath Banerjea** taught the country to speak as one political public.
- Drain theory, in Naoroji's Poverty and Un-British Rule, gave a shared economic grammar that **Gandhi** and **Nehru** still used.
- Constitutional method - councils, charters, the press, and the bar - trained a professional leadership that could later run ministries and a Constituent Assembly.
- **Gokhale's** Servants of India Society and **Ranade's** social reform linked politics to famine, education, and widowhood, so nationalism was not only a street cry.

Limits of the moderate phase

- The social base was English-educated and urban. Peasants, workers, and most Muslims and non-Brahmin publics were thin in the hall.
- Faith in British justice delayed a theory of power. The **1909** Morley-Minto outcome showed how far petition could be turned into communal electorates.
- **Tilak**, **Aurobindo**, and the Swadeshi years after 1905 had to add boycott, festival, and jail because the moderate toolkit could not punish the Raj.

Base for the wider movement

- Without Congress, drain theory, and the idea of Indian nationhood in English and the vernacular press, **Gandhi's** 1920 mass turn would have had no national letterhead.
- Moderates also left a liberal minority tradition that later opposed both Empire and majoritarian shortcuts.
- **Extent:** they prepared the political roof and the economic argument. The floor of mass satyagraha, Khilafat, and peasant leagues was laid by others.

Flow diagram

Moderates -> Congress public
Moderates -> Drain theory
Moderates -> Liberal method
Congress public -> Wider movement
Swadeshi Gandhi masses -> Wider movement

Conclusion

- **Moderates prepared a substantial base:** Congress, drain, and a constitutional nation. They did not prepare the peasant army. Comment fairly: necessary foundation, insufficient revolution.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/to-what-extent-did-the-role-of-the-moderates-prepare-a-base-for-the-wider-freedom-movement-comment/>

Q12 · 15 marks

Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

GS I · 2021 · The Freedom Struggle

Revision summary

Non-Cooperation added khadi, national schools, panchayat, and Khilafat unity to the boycott.

Civil Disobedience kept khadi and prohibition and raised Harijan work after 1932.

Women's picketing and Nai Talim were part of the same constructive file.

The programme trained a nation of volunteers, not only protesters.

It left caste and communal wounds still open.

Introduction

Gandhi treated non-cooperation and civil disobedience as political withdrawal plus a constructive nation. The programmes were khadi, villages, communal unity, and the ending of untouchability, not only hartals.

Body

Non-Cooperation (1920-22)

- **Khadi and swadeshi:** spinning as daily politics; boycott of foreign cloth after the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.
- **National education:** students left government schools; **Gujarat Vidyapith, Kashi Vidyapith**, and vidyapeeths tried a parallel syllabus.
- **Arbitration and panchayat:** settle disputes without colonial courts.
- **Hindu-Muslim unity** through the Khilafat alliance, and a temperance and untouchability plank in Congress resolutions.
- **Tilak Swaraj Fund** and volunteer corps funded the constructive side, not only the strike.

Civil Disobedience (1930-34)

- **Salt** was the symbol; constructive work continued as **khadi, prohibition**, and village sanitation in the Dandi year.
- **Harijan work intensified after 1932: Harijan Sevak Sangh**, tours, and temple-entry campaigns, even when **Gandhi** was in jail.
- **Women's** participation in picketing liquor and cloth shops was organised as a constructive public role, not a riot.
- **Basic education** (Nai Talim) ideas thickened in this decade, linking craft and literacy.

Why it mattered

- Constructive work trained cadres who could run ashrams, Congress offices, and later ministries.
- It answered the charge that satyagraha was only negation. **Hind Swaraj's** village remained the positive picture.
- **Limits:** khadi did not industrialise India; unity cracked in the 1920s and 1940s; caste humiliation outlived the tours.

Flow diagram

Non-Cooperation -> Khadi schools panchayat
Civil Disobedience -> Salt Harijan prohibition
Khadi schools panchayat -> Constructive nation
Salt Harijan prohibition -> Constructive nation

Conclusion

In both movements **Gandhi** paired boycott with khadi, schools, unity, and anti-untouchability. The constructive programme was the freedom movement's workshop. It did not finish social reform, but it made mass politics more than a street.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/bring-out-the-constructive-programmes-of-mahatma-gandhi-during-non-cooperation-movement-and-civil-disobedience-movement/>

Q13 · 15 marks

" There arose a serious challenge to the Democratic State System between the two World Wars." Evaluate the statement.

GS I · 2021 · History of the World

Revision summary

Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, Franco, and Japanese militarism attacked parliamentary systems.

The Depression and a weak League made dictators look effective.

The USSR offered a second non-democratic path.

Britain, the US, and some others held their elections.

The challenge was serious and regional, not the end of democracy as an idea.

Introduction

Between 1919 and 1939 parliamentary democracy lost ground to fascism, militarism, and one-party rule across much of Europe and parts of Asia. The challenge was serious. It was not total: Britain, France, the US, and some small states held, and 1945 reversed the map.

Body

The challenge

- **Italy 1922** and **Germany 1933** replaced liberal constitutions with fascist dictatorships that used elections once, then killed them.
- **Spain's** civil war and Franco, **Portugal's** Salazar, and East European royal dictatorships showed a wider authoritarian fashion.
- **Japan's** military cabinets and the invasion of China abandoned Taisho-era party cabinets.
- **Stalin's** USSR was a different anti-liberal model: no fascist nation-myth, but no competitive democracy either.
- The **Great Depression** made unemployment a recruiter for those who promised order over parliaments.

Why democracies looked weak

- Versailles humiliation, weak Weimar coalitions, and fear of communism split the middle.
- **League of Nations** failure in Manchuria and Abyssinia taught that collective security would not save a small democracy.

Evaluation - not a total eclipse

- The UK, US, Sweden, and several dominions stayed electoral, even under strain.
- India saw dyarchy and 1935 provincial elections, a colonial limited democracy, while the same decades produced **Gandhi's** mass movement - a different democratic claim.
- 1939-45 then destroyed the fascist states. The statement is true as a crisis of the interwar years, not as the death of the democratic idea.

India link

- **For GS, note that Indian nationalists watched both:** some flirted with strong-state models; the Congress mainstream still wrote a democratic Constituent Assembly after the war.

Flow diagram

Depression Versailles -> Fascist militarist takeover
Fascist militarist takeover -> Challenge to democracy
UK US holdouts -> Survival
1945 defeat of Axis -> Survival

Conclusion

The interwar years did pose a serious challenge to the democratic state, above all in Europe and Japan, fed by depression and revenge. The system survived in the Atlantic core and was rebuilt after 1945. Evaluate as a grave crisis, not as democracy's funeral.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/there-arose-a-serious-challenge-to-the-democratic-state-system-between-the-two-world-wars-evaluate-the-statement/>

Q14 · 15 marks

Briefly mention the alignment of major mountain ranges of the world and explain their impact on local weather conditions, with examples.

GS I · 2021 · World's Physical Geography

Revision summary

Young fold mountains follow the Alpine-Himalayan and American cordilleran belts.

Island arcs mark Pacific subduction.

Alignment sets orographic rain, rain shadow, and foehn winds.

Himalaya and Western Ghats are India's teaching pair.

Altitude zonation on Andes and Himalaya is climate stacked by height.

Introduction

The world's great ranges are not random wrinkles. They follow plate edges and old orogenies, and they steer wind, rain, and temperature for the people at their feet.

Body

Alignments

- **Young fold west-east:** Alps, Carpathians, Caucasus, Zagros, Himalaya-Karakoram - the Alpine-Himalayan belt from the Atlantic to the South China Sea.
- **Young fold north-south in the Americas:** Rockies and Andes along the Pacific Ring of Fire.
- **Island arcs:** Japan, Philippines, Indonesia - volcanic mountains on subduction trenches.
- **Old residual:** Urals (N-S), Appalachians, Western Ghats (more scarp than Alpine fold), Aravallis - lower, worn, still climatic.

Weather impacts, with examples

- **Orographic rain and rain shadow:** Western Ghats make the Konkan wet and the Deccan lee drier; Himalaya wring the monsoon onto India and leave Tibet and interior Asia drier; Cascades rain-shadow the US interior.
- **Barrier to cold air:** Himalaya largely blocks Siberian outbreaks from north India in winter, while also trapping western-disturbance moisture as snow.
- **Foehn / chinook:** downslope warming on the leeward Alps and Rockies melts snow and dries farms.
- **Altitude climate:** Andes and Himalaya create vertical zonation - coffee, potato, pasture - on one slope.
- **Monsoon channel:** Arakan Yoma and Naga hills steer Bay moisture into Northeast India; the gap at the Brahmaputra is a wet funnel.
- **Mediterranean west coasts:** west-east Alps help isolate a milder south; north-south Pacific ranges shape California's wet-west, dry-inland pattern.

Local life

- Tea on Darjeeling slopes, rainfed rice on windward Konkan, and snowmelt rivers of Punjab are weather written by alignment.

Flow diagram

Alpine Himalayan E-W -> Orographic rain

Andes Rockies N-S -> Rain shadow foehn

Orographic rain -> Local weather

Rain shadow foehn -> Local weather

Conclusion

- **Major ranges align with plates:** east-west in Eurasia, north-south in the Americas, arcs in the Pacific. They make rain, shadow, foehn, and altitudinal belts. Name the range, then name the wind it stands in.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/briefly-mention-the-alignment-of-major-mountain-ranges-of-the-world-and-explain-their-impact-on-local-weather-conditions-with-examples/>

Q15 · 15 marks

How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain.

GS I · 2021 · Indian Heritage and Culture

Revision summary

- **Arctic melt is mainly sea ice:** albedo feedback, possible jet changes, new shipping.

It barely raises sea level while the ice still floats.

- **Antarctic glacier melt is land ice:** global sea level and slower ocean circulation change.

Coastal Asia feels Antarctica as centimetres of sea, the Arctic as weather and geopolitics.

Both need mitigation; they are not interchangeable headlines.

Introduction

Both poles are melting under greenhouse heat, but they are not twins. Arctic melt is mostly floating sea ice on an ocean. Antarctic melt is mostly land ice on a continent. Weather and human effects split on that difference.

Body

Arctic sea ice

- Melting sea ice does **not** raise sea level much (Archimedes), but it opens the **albedo** wound: dark water drinks more sun, so the Arctic amplifies warming.
- **A weaker, wavier polar jet is a live research debate:** possible stickier cold spells and heat domes in mid-latitudes, including Europe, the US, and north India via changed westerlies.
- **Human activity: Northern Sea Route** shipping, new fisheries, oil dreams, and Inuit and Siberian livelihood loss; militarisation of the Arctic Ocean.

Antarctic land ice and ice shelves

- Land ice that slides into the sea **does** raise global sea level. West Antarctic and peninsula glaciers, plus **Thwaites**, are the long-term coastal risk for Mumbai, Dhaka, and small islands.
- Meltwater and freshwater lids can alter **AMOC** and southern westerlies, a slower, deeper climate lever than a single Arctic summer.
- Ozone-hole and vortex stories are separate; Antarctic weather impact on India is mainly via sea level and global circulation, not a local blizzard.
- **Human activity:** research stations, krill and toothfish, and tourism; no Arctic-style sea route across the continent.

Contrast table in words

- **Arctic:** fast local warming, shipping, indigenous crisis, possible jet-stream wobble; little direct sea-level from ice that already floated.
- **Antarctic:** slower political theatre, larger sea-level endgame, Southern Ocean biology; less immediate new shipping.

Shared

- Both change fisheries and geopolitics. **Paris** mitigation is the common human reply.

Flow diagram

Arctic sea ice -> Albedo jet debate
Arctic sea ice -> New sea routes
Antarctic land ice -> Sea level
Antarctic land ice -> Southern Ocean AMOC

Conclusion

Arctic melt reshapes mid-latitude weather bets, shipping, and polar peoples without much sea-level from floating ice. Antarctic glacier melt is the sea-level and deep-ocean story. Policy must hold both files.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/how-do-the-melting-of-the-arctic-ice-and-glaciers-of-the-antarctic-differently-affect-the-weather-patterns-and-human-activities-on-the-earth-explain/>

Q16 · 15 marks

Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of mineral oil in the world.

GS I · 2021 · Natural Resources and Industries

Revision summary

Oil reserves cluster in the Gulf, Russia, and a few other basins.

That creates OPEC power, chokepoints, and importer inflation.

Petrodollars and Dutch disease shape exporter societies.

Climate harm is global while production is lumpy.

India must diversify crude, hold SPR, and electrify to shrink the geography tax.

Introduction

- **Oil is bunched in a few basins:** Persian Gulf, Russia, US shale, parts of Africa and Latin America. That lumpiness writes war, exchange rates, carbon politics, and the daily commute.

Body

Geopolitical

- Gulf reserves made **OPEC**, 1973, the Iraq wars, and the US Navy's long watch on **Hormuz**.
- Russia's pipelines into Europe, visible in the 2022 crisis after this paper, already in 2021 shaped EU dependence.
- China and India's **IOR** energy lanes make the Indian Ocean a strategic oil street.

Economic

- Importers pay a **current-account** and inflation tax when Brent jumps; India still imports over 80% of crude.
- Petrodollars recycle into Western finance and Gulf sovereign funds; Dutch disease hits some exporters.
- Shale in the US rebalanced power but not the Gulf's swing role.

Environmental and social

- **Uneven oil means uneven carbon:** a few states' production and many states' consumption drive a shared climate harm.
- Spills and gas flaring sit in the **Niger Delta** and Amazon even as Paris talks in Geneva hotels.
- **Labour:** Gulf migrants, including Indians, live the social face of oil rent.

Strategic for India

- **Diversify:** US, Russia, Latin America, and biofuel/ethanol blending; **strategic petroleum reserves** at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore, Padur.
- Electrify mobility and expand **national gas grid** so oil's geography hurts less.

Multi-dimensional close

- Culture and urban form (car cities) also follow cheap oil. Uneven geology became uneven modernity.

Flow diagram

Uneven oil -> OPEC chokepoints
Uneven oil -> CAD inflation rent
Uneven oil -> Carbon spills
OPEC chokepoints -> India import strategy

Conclusion

Oil's clustered map creates petro-states, importer vulnerability, naval chokepoints, and a skewed carbon ledger. India's reply is stocks, diverse barrels, and a slower exit from oil, not a prayer that geology will even out.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/discuss-the-multi-dimensional-implications-of-uneven-distribution-of-mineral-oil-in-the-world/>

Q17 · 15 marks

What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India?

GS I · 2021 · Natural Resources and Industries

Revision summary

IT in a few metros built export income and a salaried class.

Multipliers hire drivers and cooks around the campus.

Rents, sprawl, and lake loss are the urban bill.

Women gain office work with remaining safety costs.

Policy should add transit, rental stock, and Tier-2 spread.

Introduction

IT in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, NCR, and a few others made a new middle class and a new urban stress. The implications are jobs and housing, not only software exports.

Body

Economic

- Export services, **SEZs**, and Global In-house Centres raised foreign exchange and a salary class that spends on housing, malls, and aviation.
- **Multiplier:** drivers, security, food delivery, and construction around Outer Ring Road and HITEC City.
- **Dual economy:** a dollar-wage enclave beside informal services, which **Sassen**-style global-city literature would recognise.

Social and spatial

- In-migration of young graduates reshapes language, food, and delayed marriage; a new professional culture sits on older city cores.
- **Land and rent:** gated IT corridors inflate prices and push service workers to long commutes, as in Bengaluru's traffic.
- **Gender:** more urban women in white-collar IT than in factory floors, with safety and night-shift issues still real.
- **Education race:** coaching and engineering seats concentrate on the IT lottery, distorting skilling for manufacturing.

Civic stress and inequality

- Water, lakes, and waste in Bengaluru and Hyderabad show that IT wealth did not automatically buy planning.
- Footloose capital can leave a campus empty; the city still holds the slum that served it.

What to do

- Transit-oriented housing, rental policy, and spreading IT to **Tier-2** under **Digital India** so one ring road does not eat the region.
- Tax and CSR into public buses and lakes, not only into campus lawns.

Flow diagram

IT industry industry -> New middle class FX

IT industry -> Sprawl rent commute

IT industry -> Gendered white collar

Sprawl rent commute -> Water traffic lakes

Conclusion

IT cities created income, women's white-collar entry, and a globalised youth. They also created rent, sprawl, and a two-speed society. The implication is to civilise the corridor, not to romanticise the campus.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/what-are-the-main-socio-economic-implications-arising-out-of-the-development-of-it-industries-in-major-cities-of-india/>

Q18 · 15 marks

Discuss the main objectives of Population Education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail.

GS I · 2021 · Women, Population and Urbanisation

Revision summary

Population education is informed choice about fertility, health, and resources.

Objectives include girl-child value, male responsibility, and dividend awareness.

India's tools are NEP, RKSK, Mission Parivar Vikas, and NFHS data.

PCPNDT and child-marriage law are part of the same education.

Avoid two-child punishment; track unmet need and sex ratio.

Introduction

Population education teaches people to understand population as a living fact of health, rights, and environment, not as a slogan to 'have fewer children'. Its aim is informed choice and responsible citizenship.

Body

Main objectives

- **Knowledge:** fertility, mortality, migration, age-structure, and what a **TFR** of replacement means.
- **Attitudes:** delay marriage, space births, value the girl child, and reject son-preference technologies that **PCPNDT** already forbids.
- **Skills:** use of contraception as a health right, not a women's-only burden.
- **Citizenship:** link population to water, jobs, climate, and ageing, so youth see the **demographic dividend** as a task.
- **Gender and adolescence:** **RKSK** and school life-skills so puberty is not only a rumour.

Measures in India

- **School:** NEP 2020 already wants holistic content; NCERT should keep population, gender, and environment in a living syllabus, not a one-week drill.
- **Health system:** **Mission Parivar Vikas**, injectable and IUCD choices, male sterilisation revival, and ASHA counselling that is respectful, not target-terror.
- **Law and rights:** enforce PCPNDT, child-marriage prohibition, and the right to voluntary family planning against two-child penalties that punish the poor.
- **Communication:** mass media in regional languages; involve religious and panchayat leaders as **Uttar Pradesh and Bihar** still sit above replacement in pockets.
- **Data:** NFHS, **Census**, and civil registration so local governments plan schools and jobs, which is population education for the state itself.
- Ageing and migration modules for Kerala and metros, because 'population education' is no longer only a high-fertility story.

Detail of delivery

- Combine adolescent-friendly clinics, school counsellors, and community radio.
- Measure success by unmet need and sex ratio, not by sterilisation camps.

Flow diagram

Knowledge attitude skills -> School NEP

Knowledge attitude skills -> ASHA Mission Parivar Vikas

Knowledge attitude skills -> PCPNDT no coercion

School NEP -> Informed choice

Conclusion

Population education aims at knowledge, gender-just attitudes, and civic links to resources. India should teach it in schools, deliver it through voluntary reproductive health, and plan with real data. Coercion is not education.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/discuss-the-main-objectives-of-population-education-and-point-out-the-measures-to-achieve-them-in-india-in-detail/>

Q19 · 15 marks

What is Cryptocurrency? How does it affect global society? Has it been affecting Indian society also?

GS I · 2021 · Indian Society and Diversity

Revision summary

Cryptocurrency is a blockchain token without a central issuer.

Globally it is mostly a volatile asset, with crime, energy, and inequality effects.

Remittance inclusion is still a smaller story than trading.

India has a large retail-trader layer; UPI already covers payments.

Policy is tax, KYC, and e-rupee, not Bitcoin as tender.

Introduction

A cryptocurrency is a digital token on a blockchain, designed to move value without a central bank. Bitcoin is the type case. It affects society as a speculative asset, a payment experiment, and a crime-and-climate headache.

Body

What it is

- A distributed ledger records transfers; miners or validators earn new coins or fees.
- It is not legal tender in most states. It is a **private digital asset** with extreme price swings.
- Stablecoins and central bank digital currencies (CBDC) are related but not the same as Bitcoin.

Global society

- **Inclusion story:** remittances and unbanked access - still smaller than the **trading-casino** story.
- **Crime:** ransomware, dark-net markets, sanctions evasion; FATF 'travel rule' tries to tag VASPs.
- **Energy:** proof-of-work mining as a climate and local-power issue (Inner Mongolia bans, Kazakhstan loads).
- **Inequality:** early holders versus late retail; El Salvador's legal-tender bet as a national experiment.
- **Geopolitics:** dollar-hedge narratives versus actual dollar stablecoin dominance.

India

- A large young trading class on exchanges; **RBI** long warned of consumer and macro risk.
- 2021-22 policy path: 30% tax on crypto gains and 1% TDS in the next Budget cycle, plus **e-rupee** CBDC pilots - India chose tax-and-watch, not a Bitcoin legal tender.
- UPI already solved cheap payments, so crypto's Indian social role is speculation, startup fundraising talk, and fraud awareness more than daily chai money.
- **Digital divide:** rural India meets crypto mainly as a WhatsApp tip, which is a social risk.

Recommendation

- Consumer literacy, FATF-compliant KYC, and a clear distinction between CBDC and private tokens.

Flow diagram

Cryptocurrency -> Speculation

Cryptocurrency -> Remittance crime energy

India -> Tax TDS CBDC

India -> Payments already cheap

Conclusion

Cryptocurrency is decentralised digital value, socially expressed as boom, crime, and carbon. India is affected as a trading society with UPI already in the pocket. Regulate the casino; do not confuse it with the rupee.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2021/what-is-cryptocurrency-how-does-it-affect-global-society-has-it-been-affecting-indian-society-also/>

Q20 · 15 marks

How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it.

GS I · 2021 · Indian Society and Diversity

Revision summary

Family, ritual, and caste marriage keep traditional values in motion.

Pilgrimage, language, and personal law add continuity inside the Republic.

Change shows in fertility, women's work, and urban households.

Caste becomes political even as workplaces mix.

Yogendra Singh's modernisation of tradition is the right frame, not simple Westernisation.

Introduction

Indian society keeps old values by family, ritual, and caste-kin networks that still organise marriage and care. It also changes those values under law, market, and media. Continuity and change are one process, as **Yogendra Singh** argued for modernisation of tradition.

Body

How continuity is maintained

- **Family and kinship:** intergenerational households, kanyadan ideals, and care of the old still teach duty (dharma) even in city flats.
- **Ritual calendar:** Diwali, Eid, Onam, and village jattras reproduce a sacred year; television and WhatsApp now carry the same calendar.
- **Caste and endogamy:** matrimonial ads and apps still filter gotra and jati; **Srinivas's** sanskritisation is itself continuity-through-change.
- **Food, language, and guru:** vegetarian marks, mother tongues, and pilgrimage (Char Dham, Haj) keep identity when jobs do not.
- **Law as conservative of diversity:** personal laws and **Article 29** cultural rights let communities carry values inside a secular state.

Changes underway

- Nuclear and neo-local households, later marriage, and live-in debates in metros; **NFHS** shows falling fertility as a value shift toward the small family.
- Women's education and work, **Panchayat** reservations, and the **POSH** and domestic-violence laws challenge patriarchal values without erasing them.
- Caste in politics and jobs is more assertive even as urban workplaces mix; untouchability is illegal yet practised in forms **Shah** and others still document.
- Consumer youth culture, inter-caste love, and online dating sit beside honour violence - change and backlash together.
- **New religiosity:** televangelism and public festivals grow even as scientific education grows.

Enumeration for the answer sheet

- **Continuity:** family duty, ritual, endogamy, pilgrimage, personal law.
- **Change:** fertility, gender law, urban work, digital matchmaking, caste democracy, consumer self.

Flow diagram

Family ritual endogamy -> Continuity
Law market media -> Change
Continuity -> Modernisation of tradition
Change -> Modernisation of tradition

Conclusion

Indian society maintains traditional values through family, ritual, and marriage rules that adapted to the phone. It changes through law, women's education, fertility decline, and the market. The pattern is not replacement. It is tradition under new management.

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Compiled answer key

Last pages of this pack. Each question links to the WRAP model answer on wrapexams.com.

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Q1 10 marks	Q2 10 marks	Q3 10 marks	Q4 10 marks
Q5 10 marks	Q6 10 marks	Q7 10 marks	Q8 10 marks
Q9 10 marks	Q10 10 marks	Q11 15 marks	Q12 15 marks
Q13 15 marks	Q14 15 marks	Q15 15 marks	Q16 15 marks
Q17 15 marks	Q18 15 marks	Q19 15 marks	Q20 15 marks

Question-wise key

Q1 · 10 marks Solution

Q2 · 10 marks Solution

Q3 · 10 marks Solution

Q4 · 10 marks Solution

Q5 · 10 marks Solution

Q6 · 10 marks Solution

Q7 · 10 marks Solution

Q8 · 10 marks Solution

Q9 · 10 marks Solution

Q10 · 10 marks Solution

Q11 · 15 marks Solution

Q12 · 15 marks Solution

Q13 · 15 marks Solution

Q14 · 15 marks Solution

Q15 · 15 marks Solution

Q16 · 15 marks Solution

Q17 · 15 marks Solution

Q18 · 15 marks Solution

Q19 · 15 marks Solution

Q20 · 15 marks Solution

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