

NAME OF CANDIDATE : SESHAN M S

ROLL NO : MT24FLTON018

Date of Examination : 21.7.2024.

Start time : 09.30AM to 12.30AM

MEDIUM : ENGLISH.

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The numismatics is nothing but the study of coins which has the capacity to reveal political and economic conditions of the associated period.

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Numismatics and political history

1) The first emergence of coins in Indian subcontinent proves that emergence of first emperor in Mahajanapada periods.

⇒ Silver punched Marked coins

2) coins can reveal the importance of arts given during the period.

⇒ "Kaviraja coin of Samudragupta"

3) Reveal matrimonial relationships between Kingdoms

Ex presence of gupta coins in Vatakata kingdom

4) coins can reveal foreign invasions.

Ex Delhival coin of Ghori having goddess lakshmi

Numismatics and economic history

1) Absence of coin during Vedic period proves existence of barter system

2) The huge number of gold coins during gupta period proves prosperity of economy

3) The presence of roman coins proves the foreign trade

Ex Roman coins at Arikamedu, Tamilnadu

4) Absence of coin (or) Monetary anemia proves loss of economy and trade during post Gupta-Harsha period

Thus coins can really depict the socio-economic and political history of the past.

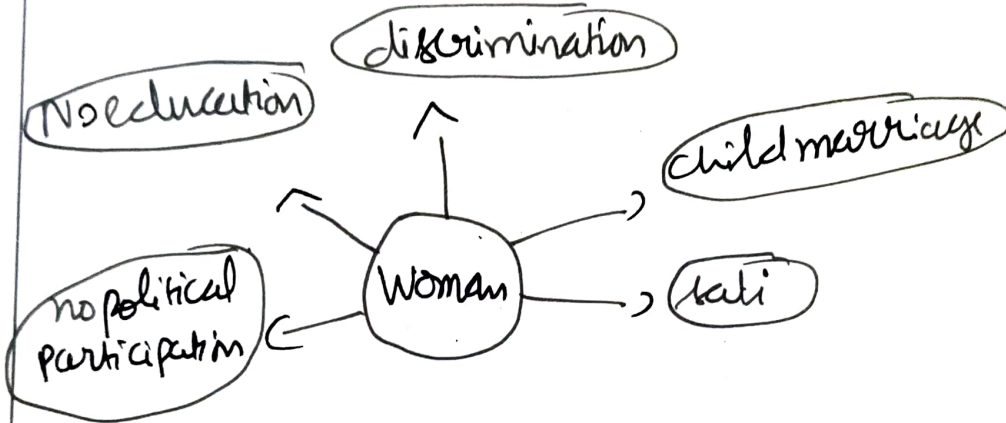
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②

The woman organization played an important role in improving socio economic conditions of women during the freedom movements.

Conditions of women during colonial rule



Impact of woman organization in mobilizing women

① The woman organizations politically educated women and their role in freedom struggle.

→ All India Women's Conference by Margaret-Devine

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② The widows were mobilized and they were given education and relief.

↳ Widow homes by Kaur & M. G. Randal

③ Education institutions were opened to women and they were mobilized for education.

↳ Swami Bapubhai opened first girls school

④ They were mobilized as revolutionaries by Surjya revolutionay ary group

↳ Indian republican army.

⑤ The Regionally Women were empowered and mobilized

↳ Ex : Andhra Mahila Sabha

Thus woman organization played a dynamic role to mobilize role of woman during Indian independence.

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India immediately after independence followed the policy of non-alignment and it was institutionalized by Budapest conference.

Non-alignment - Reflection of aspiration

① Countries wanted to ensure their sovereignty and independence in decision making.

Ex: India never allowed third party mediation

② They all wanted to be independent and improve their own security and not under any security groupings.

Ex: India is not part of any Nato and have nuclear capacity

③ To access benefits from both the US and Russia.

Ex: Benefited from green revolution of west,
Defence exports and imports to Russia

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④ To not get attract any sanctions
to take part in one side

Ex: India is the only country to get
waivers from Nuclear supplier group

⑤ To maintain better trade relationship
from every nation

EX: India is now 5th largest economy

⑥ To Become a regional leader

Ex: India considered as Voice of global
south

Thus initially the policy of nonalignment
had multiple impacts, now India is moving
towards multialignment

④

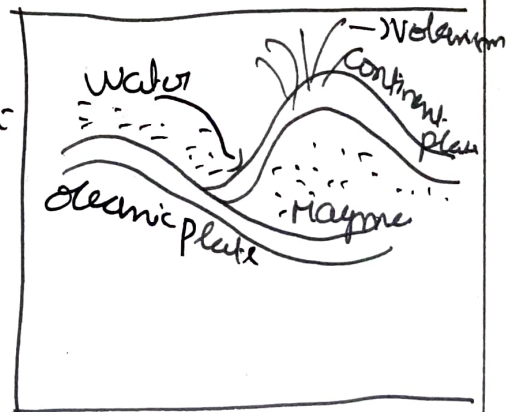
The Volcanism is the process of emergence of Magma from asthenosphere above the crust either through plate boundaries or hotspots.

The process involved in Volcano

① Convergent plate boundary

(i) Ocean-continent convergence the magma from asthenosphere build pressure as water from oceanic plate subducts under continental plate.

(ii) pressure ruptures crust and magma flows above crust.



② Mantle plume

The presence of hotspot regions (i.e.) the weak regions of crust transport

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heat from core and magma
works through those weak
spots-

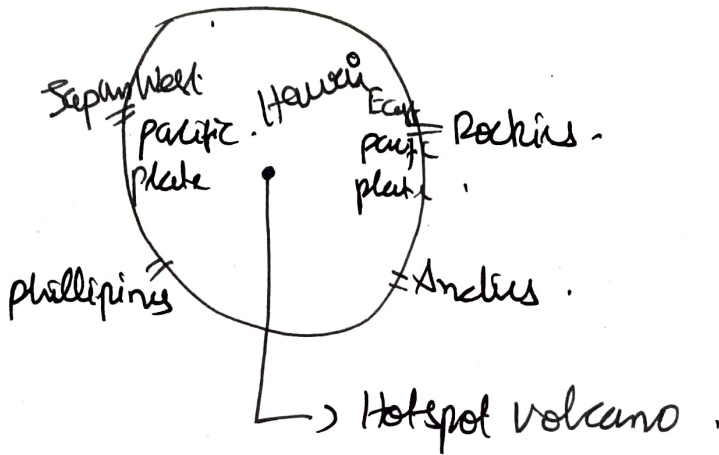


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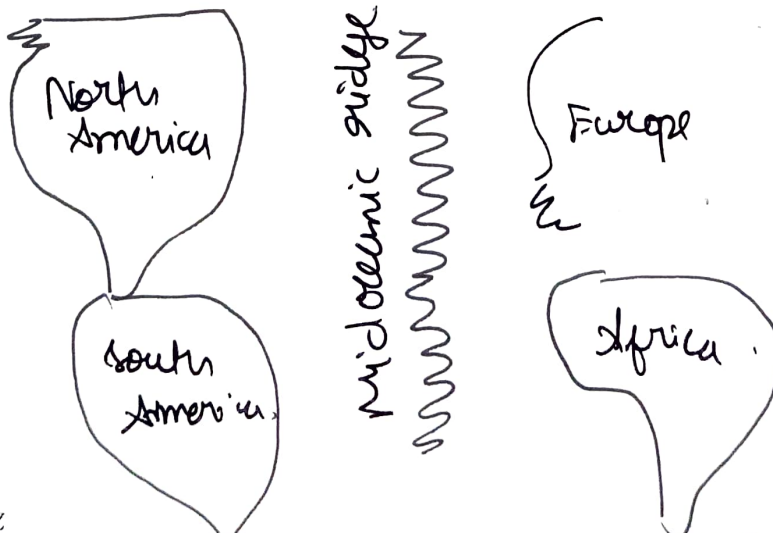
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Major volcanic regions of the world

① plate margins - convergent - pacific ring
of fire.



② Divergent plate Boundary.



C-AVZ-O-FTTZ

Thus volcano have different origins and
impacts.

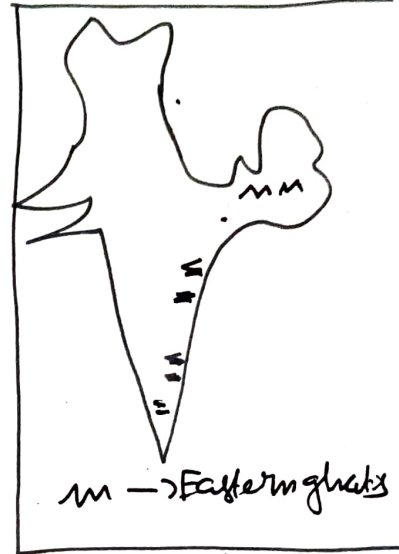
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The eastern ghats are discontinuous mountain chains running parallel to the east coast of India.

Geological features of Eastern ghats

① They suited along the emergent coast line

② They are not present on the plate margins and not tectonic in origin



MAP OF INDIA.

③ They are not fold mountains and are discontinuous.

④ The garo, Khasi, Jaintia hills are separated by Maldah fault are parts of eastern ghats.

⑤ Major east-flowing rivers cut through eastern ghats makes them discontinuous.

⑥ The height is lesser than western ghats

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Ecological importance of Eastern Ghats

① It has some endemic species of plants

Ex: Red Sanders in Andrapradesh region

② It has some global biodiversity hotspots

Ex: Seshachalam hills in MAB

③ The hills lie in region of highest rainfall in northeast India, which promotes unique Biome.

| Ex: Cheerapunji, Mawsynam |

④ It protects important costal unique vegetation.

| Ex: Tropical dry evergreen forest in
Coast of Tamil Nadu |

This Eastern Ghats act as a biodiversity sanctuary and protects wide variety of life forms.

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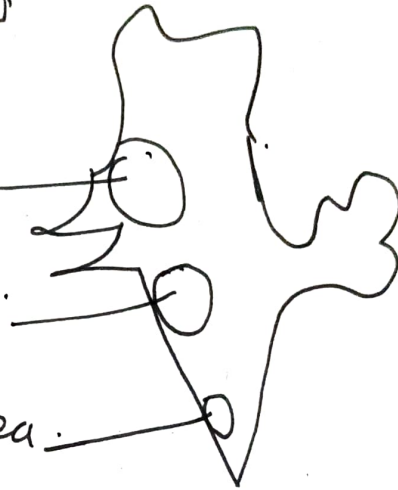
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Year 2023 is considered as the international year of millets which shows its ecological and nutritional significance of millets.

Major millets of India

- ① Bajra in Rajasthan
- ② Sorghum in Maharashtra
- ③ Ragi from Karnataka



These are Top producers

millet map of India

Ecological significance of millets

- ① It prevents soil infertility as it is planted alternatively among the green revolution crops.
- ② The millets requires less water, thus

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reduces soil salinity through cess irrigation.

③ Requires less tillage thus reduces carbon emissions

④ Fertiliser requirements are very low thus prevents eutrophication

⑤ Helps to reclaim agricultural land in semiarid and arid regions.

⑥ Enhance pollinator populations unique to millet cultivations.

Nutrient security of millets

- ① Contains iron.
- ② Contains micro nutrients absent in rice and other staple foods.
- ③ Ensure production during drought prevents famine.

Thus millets not only improves the ecology and but also people's standard of life by providing nutrient security.

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⑦. During this climate change event and global warming, Arctic region is one of the region significantly affected results in melting of ice from the Arctic ocean.

Potential consequences of Arctic ocean ice melt-

① These regions support unique biome called as Tundra biome which is affected by increase in water levels.

② The water organisms are not homeostatis and requires stable temperature, Arctic ice melt could increase temperature and affects marine lives.

③ Some of the animals and mammals are endemic to the regions which can go extinct

Ex: polar bear

Impact on global ecological balance

① Affects ocean currents of the regions thus affects marine life.

Ex: Gulf Stream war heating affects coral polyps

② The ice melt, increases temperature of ocean which creates excess rainfall in northern Canada affects life and Biodiversity

③ The rising temperature affects conditions of Atlantic ocean which has indirect effects on Indian monsoon through Madden Julian oscillations which causes floods and drought

Thus Arctic ice meltings have global impact and countries should try to limit the temperature well below 2°C in this century.

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Article 44 of the Indian Constitution provided for the uniform civil code, which the government should keep in mind while framing policies -

Merits of UCC on religious pluralism and culture

① It will bring uniformity in civil laws and all the religion would have equal justice which promotes harmony in their proceedings

② It would promote a sense of brotherhood among the various religion and creates unity in diversity

③ Reduces discrimination against women in various religions and make them equal under the law.

Negative Impact of UCC

① can affect the necessary religious practices

② could support the practices of majority religion and suppress minority

③ These affects religious freedom to practice one personal life.

④ excess involvement of government in day to day life of the people.

⑤ can affect the process of cultural integration (i.e.) affecting new way of life like living together.

Thus UCC should try to remove discriminatory practices in all religion and should not try to unify the common practices among the religion.

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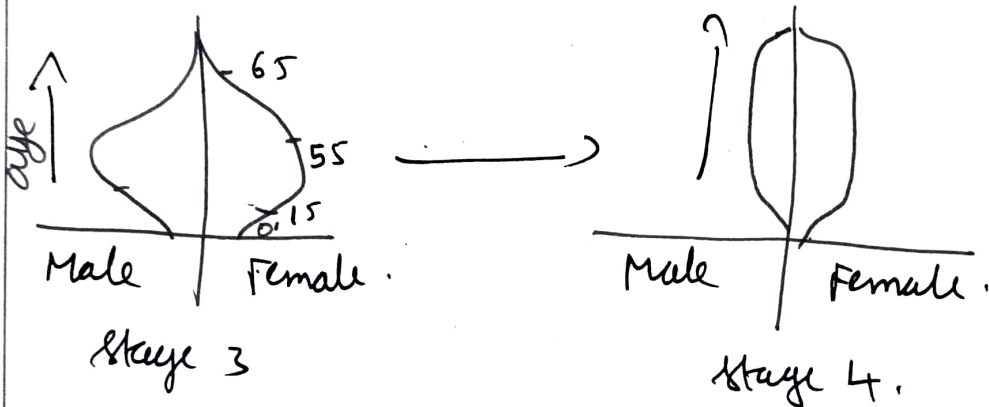
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Currently India is in Stage 3
of demographic transition, which means
more working age population to people ratio

Concept to healthy active ageing

Stage 3 to Stage 4 of Demographic transition:



1. The transition between stage 3 to stage 4 is called as phase of healthy ageing in the world.

2. The stage 2 produces huge working age population, which is due to high Birth rate and death rate at slower phase

3. The next stage have low birth rate and death rate which creates a stable population in all age groups.

4. The previous stage working population become healthy aging population.

Contribute to social inclusion

① created population having high literacy which promotes awareness.

② penetration of insurance culture reduces health expenditure.

③ empowered senior citizens are involved in decision making.

④ evolution of geriatric care can include health for all.

Thus India should invest on its population to enjoy the demographic transition to the fullest.

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10)

The impact of globalization, increases the westernization of countries and this results in transition of conscious consumption to compulsive consumption of economic behaviours.

Conscious consumption to compulsive consumption

- ① Due to change in method of production, from fordism to post fordism
- ② The evolution of Information and communication technologies reduces the transit time
- ③ The evolution of e-commerce in the developing countries -
- ④ The localization + globalization matches the tastes of local people.
- ⑤ The living standards of developing countries are changing.

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Impact of computer consumption.

- Family Structure:**
- ① Nuclear families location (due to excess spending for children).
 - ② Low savings and reduced expenditure on houses.
 - ③ distribution of children, as both parents are employed to fulfill consumption needs.
 - ④ Inequality of formal child reduced due to equal access to goods & welfare services.

- Urban dynamics:**
- ① Vertical developed (i.e.) flat and apartment systems.
 - ② Central business districts are dominated by retail shops.
 - ③ factories are around urban subways to meet demand needs.
 - ④ Excess pollution, slum location.

Thus change in consumption pattern affects both family as well as urban morphology.

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- ⑪ The medieval period in south India is dominated by Vijayanagara Empire, which has excellent architectural contributions to the India.

Key features of Vijayanagara architecture

- ① Largely followed the dravidian model of temple buildings.
- ② Temples are surrounded by high walls
- ③ presence of walls inside the temples
- ④ The emergence of raja gopurams all along the gateways of the temple.

EX leepakshi temple

- ⑤ presence of secular buildings inside the temple.

EX: Temples at Hampi

⑥ presence of Kalyanamandalas inside the temple for marriages.

⑦ High raised platform to visit parade by king during Nawarathri festival

Ex: Remains of Hampi

⑧ The sculpturing of Yaghi statue in the temples.

Indo-Islamic elements

① The presence of water bodies inside the premises

② The watch towers of Islamic minars were represent as gopurams in Vijayanagara periods.

③ The jali works to significance light had place as windows in temples.

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④ The secular place for religious discussion

Adat khana

resembles madaras

or temples.

Thus vijayanagara empire demonstrated a golden period of architecture during medieval times .

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- 12) Nalanda and Takshashila were prominent religious educational institutions of Ancient India which had a considerable educational impact on those time.

Ancient Indian University VS Modern University

Ancient	Modern.
① under the patronage of local rulers. ② No unified body to govern them. ③ Headed by the chief monk of the monastery	① under the control of state and central government. ② The university grants commission controls & regulate university. ③ Headed by vice-chancellors of the university.

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④ Funded by religious donations & grants by kings.

④ Funded by state and central government

⑤ religious education along secular education.

⑤ only secular education is funded by state.

Ex: Buddhist

⑥ Admitted students from various nations

⑥ universities were opened in other countries.

Ex: Huan Tsang from China to Nalanda

Ex: Madras II Tat Zangibar

⑦ Provides education in various languages like Pali, Sanskrit, etc.

⑦ provides education in Hindi, English and other regional languages.

Lessons from Ancient University

- ① great scope for debates can improve subject.
- ② learning from peers can make learning easy.
- ③ subjective testing rather than uniform examination.
- ④ practical examination and studies should give importance.
- ⑤ creation of research facilities and foreign collaboration - Ex National Educational Policy 2018.

Thus modern state funded university has capacity to continue the ancient legacy of India.

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The independent movements have witnessed multiple phases of which Revolutionary and Gandhian phase is more significant.

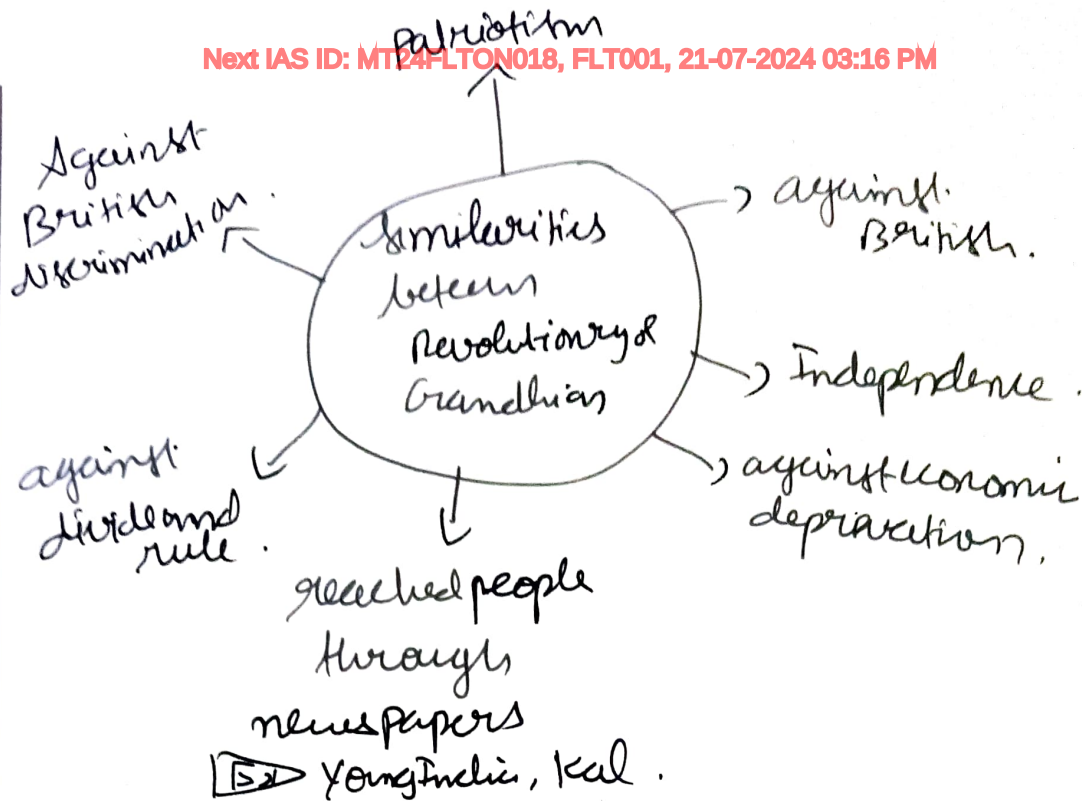
Ideological differences between Two Movements

Revolutionary

- 1) believed in armed struggle
- 2) Hindu religious ideology by rightist-
- 3) individual heroism
- 4) Initially for Poorna Swaraj
- 5) dominated by men.
- 6) Believed in underground work.

Gandhian

- 1) believed in non violence.
- 2) more secular.
- 3) mass struggle.
- 4) Initially Swaraj
- 5) Women had equal participation.
- 6) More Constitutional struggles.



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Two ideology influence each other

Revolutionary

Gandhian

① proved power
of individual
sacrifice.

influenced.

① enabled joining
of people in
masses.

② Through Bomb
in legislature
for
public safety
bill.

② legislature of
swoori party
outvoted
the bill.

③ Bhagat Singh
killed Saunders
and
Lafare conspiracy
case.

③ Mass struggle for
Anti-Simon protest
Jala Lajpat Ray was
killed.

④ Netaji Bose called
Grandhian father of
Nation

④ Grandhian become
leader & phan
of national freedom
struggle.

Thus Both played a significant part in
the Indian independence, without which
British rule cannot be left India.

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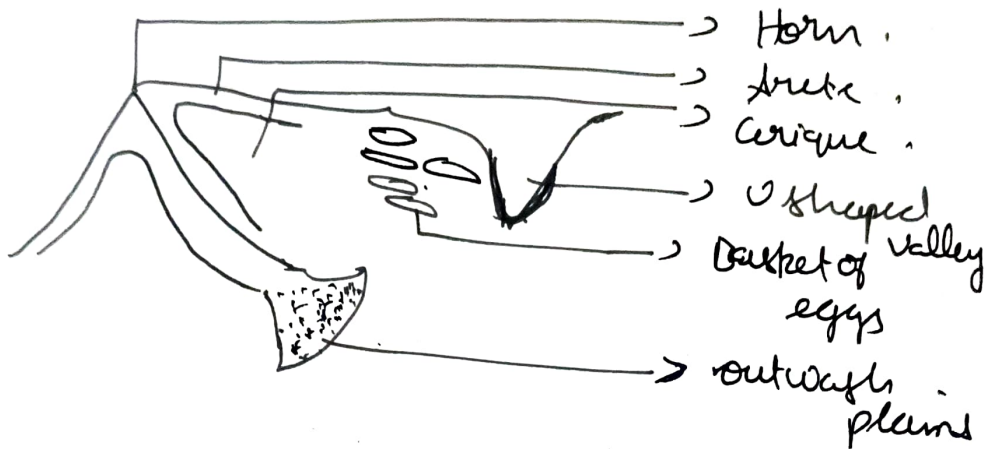
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The glaciers of Himalayas forms various erotional and depositional landforms which impacts ecosystem and human activities.

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Various types of glacial landforms in Himalayas



① Horn → The glacial erosion leaves a horn like summit which is pure rock structure, unable to claim.

Ex Mount Kailash, Mount Everest.

② Arête → due to ~~erosy~~ erosion of heavy glacier, plucks land form and creates shain like depression

Ex. glacial lakes

③ Arête - act as a barrier for glacial lakes, remaining portion of arms of chair like depression.

④ U shaped valley - near glaciers origin of rivers.  Bhagirathi river near Gangotri glacier

⑤ outwash plains - deposition of gravels at the valley regions.

Ex: Karawas at Kashmir valley

⑥ Drumlins - Called as Basket of egg topographies creates uneven elevations on the terrain of Himalayas.

⑦ Morines - deposition of sediments on linear lines.

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Impact on local ecosystem & human activity

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- ① creates some perennial rivers which flows through glacial valleys and created civilization in Northern plains.
- ② glacial lakes provides local ecosystem for maintaining biodiversity.
- ③ Koranic soils of Kashmir aids in saffron cultivation.
- ④ Pastures in Himalayas allows Transhumance of Bhotia tribes.
- ⑤ Morins at edge of glacial lakes, rupture create glacial lake outburst and frequent floods.
- ⑥ Glacial melting causes landslides along Himalayas.

Thus glacial landforms of Himalayas affects natural & cultural ecosystem of the place.

Q

The Indian ocean is the second

largest ocean in the world which lies on the continental plate of the Indo-Australian boundary.

Unique geographical features of Indian ocean

- ① peninsular boundaries - surrounded by Indian peninsula.
- ② presence of Bays - Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea bays are present in Indian ocean.
- ③ Volcanic islands - such as Reunion islands are present.
- ④ Coral islands , due to evolution of coral reefs as atolls.

EX Maldives and Lakshadweep

- ⑤ Small straits - such as Sunder and

Malacca straits separates Pacific and Indian ocean .

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Impact on global ocean patterns

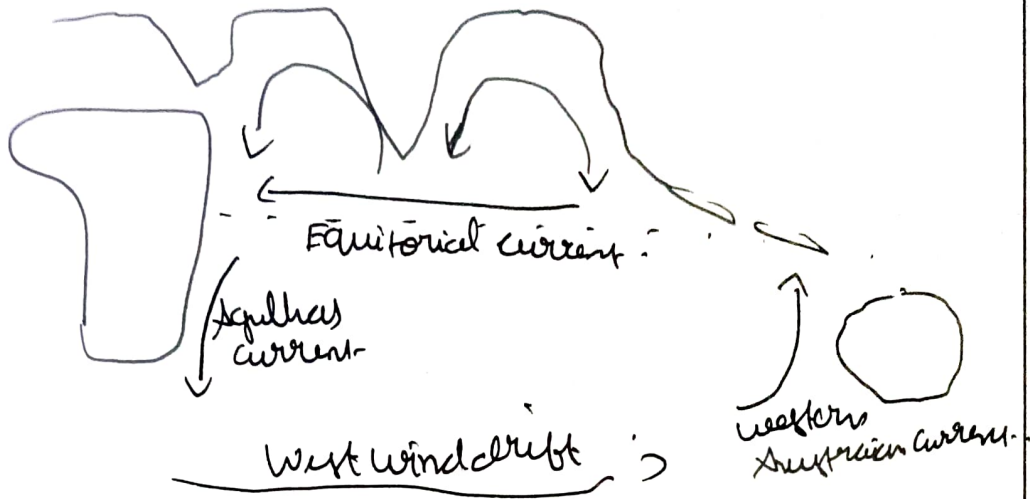
Features	Impact
→ Peninsular Boundary —————→ → peninsular bays —————→ → Volcanic islands —————→ → small straits	→ North equatorial current splits into two. → creates Arabian sea branch & Bay of Bengal Branch of ocean current. → prevents counter equatorial current due to piling of water over African continent. → separates current of Pacific ocean and creates a separate Indian ocean gyre.

Thus results in impact on the climate of subcontinent.

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Ocean current & its climatic impact



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① The Bay of Bengal is less deep than Arabian Sea, which causes frequent cyclones in Bay of Bengal.

② The Positive Indian ocean dipole enhance monsoon rainfall and negative Indian ocean dipole affects rainfall guided by temperature of Indian ocean.

③ The presence of hot equatorial current increase moisture content and humidity in the subcontinent.

④ provides sea breeze & land breeze and reduces continentality.

Thus Indian ocean makes India a subcontinent by greatly influencing the climate.

⑩

Due to rapid urbanization, the urban areas are becoming more concrete jangles which makes it as urban heat islands.

Factors contributing to the phenomenon

- ① Movement of winds are restricted by vertical development of the city.
- ② development of cities in the continental central regions creates effects of continentality
- ③ Ex Delhi is 1000s km away from oceans.
- ④ presence of industrial regions in the city creates emission of greenhouse gases
- ⑤ creation of pollution dome traps heat in the region.
- ⑥ prevalence of high pressure zones prevent heat & vertical convection of air.

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⑥ Absence of green space in the city reduces effects of transpiration.

⑦ Encroachments in water bodies affects effects of microclimate on cooling.

Existing mitigation strategies

① Development of smart cities does not control pollution due to vehicles.

② Floor space index is not followed by the urban development board.

③ Creation of special economic zones near urban areas intensifies the effects.

④ Miyawaki technique of forest creation should be adopted in urban planning.

⑤ Unplanned urbanization has not been curtailed in regional planning.

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Means to focus on policy

- ① prevent urban sprawl around rural areas.
- ② green spaces and water bodies should be mapped and considered as no development zone.
- ③ slums should be cleared and relocated outside central business district.
- ④ regional planning should be decentralized based on regional and local geographical conditions.
- ⑤ Pollution from nearby villages have to be reduced which has spill over effects.
- Ex: stubble burning and delhi

Thus India should focus of sustainable urban planning to reduce impact of climate change in urban areas.

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⑦

Sugar is an important commercial crop produced in India, since India is the ^{2nd} largest producer of sugar in the world.

Factors contributing to regional disparities

Factors	North India	South India
① Climate	sub-tropical climate, affects sugar production	pure Tropical climate through out year.
② Transport	Absence of ports, decreases exports	presence of ports.
③ Water	presence of perennial rivers in Gangetic plains increases output.	depletes water resources & reduces yields

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④ Labour	more manual labour available due to excess population	less labour availability.
⑤ Mechanization	Lack of mechanization affects efficiency.	Increased mechanization especially during harvest.
⑥ Cooperative Farming	less number of cooperative sugar mills	more number of cooperative sugar mills.

Measures needed for surplus sugar production

- ① Reduce Minimum support price for sugar.
- ② Import of sugar from other countries reduces local demand.

⑤ Conversion of plants to the

Bioethanol production

⑥ Monocropping to Mixed farming
shift in agriculture.

⑦ promotion of Alternate farming of the
crops.

⑧ Increase cold storage facilities to
store surplus production, increases efficiency
& reduce excess production.

⑨ Life style changes in people to
reduce consumption of excess white sugar.

Ex: Eat right movement.

Thus it is greatly needed to
reform sugar cultivation & production in
India to be more sustainable & environment
friendly.

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The movement of people in the social hierarchy from so to deprivation to higher class is called as social mobility.

Barriers to inter generational mobility in Indian society

- ① prevalence of caste society and divisions of people.
- ② Inequal access and distribution of factors of production such as land.
- ③ Unequal status of women among the different status of the society.
- ④ Absence of a true welfare society in practical sense.
- ⑤ Social capital is used to maintain statusquo in social divisions.

④ lack of education among the deprived people.

⑩ prevalence of rural society creates rigidity in social movement.

⑪ class become prominent division in urban areas.

⑫ irony capitalism exploits labour class and deprives chance for their social mobility.

Examine role of education

① political education teaches political rights enable different classes to access power.

② economic empowerment due to access to higher education and skill development. remove high class & low class barrier.

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③ Woman education creates empowerment of woman & they claim mobility within class and between classes.

④ Moral education creates unity in the society and reduces social discrimination.

⑤ education about Directive principles of state policies to politicians influence policy for social mobility.

⑥ education multiplies through social capital to other generations.

⑦ Reservation in education provides level playing field.

⑧ Right to education provides education to all regarding any difference.

Thus society should use tools of education to remove differences & enhance social mobility to create a egalitarian society.

- ⑨. The liberalization era intensified globalization in India which enhances both Internal and external migration patterns.

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Influence of globalization on migration patterns

① Outmigration of people of southern states to foreign countries as skilled labours.

Ex → Kerala to Gulf countries

② Internal migration of people from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra since they become financial hubs after globalization.

③ Males were replaced by women, as before migration was due to marriage.

④ Migration become more of economical rather than religious or cultural.

⑤ rural to rural migration was replaced by rural to urban migration.

Economic and social implication

- ① Drain of wealth from foreign countries
- ② Brain drain of country of origin of migration.
- ③ loss of culture of immigrants.
- ⑤ globalization of global cultures due to intermingling.
- ⑥ increase in population density of the destination region.
- ⑦ Feminization of agriculture in rural areas.

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⑧ Creation of slums in urban areas.

⑨ unplanned urban development

⑩ replacement of agricultural land.

⑪ destitution of children under grandparents due to migration of parents

⑫ But can give excess labour to the destination region

⑬ Cultural integration happens in destination.

⑭ Remittances develop the socio-economic status of source region

⑮ provides good livelihood opportunities to the migrants.

Thus migration has both positive and negative sides for both origin & source regions.

(20)

Despite having huge economic development India still have patriarchal family structure and gender based violence which is a matter of social concern.

Patriarchal values $\rightarrow$ gender based violence.

Value		Violence.
① Man has the <u>head of the</u> family.	$\longrightarrow$	① Neglecting of women suggestion & domestic violence instead of independent decision.
② Man is superior to woman	$\longrightarrow$	① Induces violence if woman outperform men.
③ Divorcing marriage by men not woman.	$\longrightarrow$	① Violence against women who rejects love.

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④ Men is only for leadership role.

Women in leadership role were affected by abuse.

⑤ Bride purchase by groom ,

creation of dowry problems.

⑥ preference of , Male child

female infanticide.

⑦ Women should , obey Men

dishonor killing of women by fathers for not obeying.

Modernization in laws

① prevention of sexual harassment at work place Act - removed sexual violence at work place at considerable level, Increased participation of woman in leadership role.

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② Maternity Benefits Act helped woman
to regain work after participation, reduced
discrimination & Loss of job

③ Domestic Violence Act presented concept
of woman as a slave of Men.

④ POCSO Act prevented exploitation of
girl children from dominant males,
increase reporting of sexual violence against
children.

⑤ 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment act
enabled reservation & woman as local
leaders, reduced violence against them.

⑥ 10th Constitutional Amendment Act - provided
33% reservation in legislature which
enables Woman safety policy

The civilization achievement of any
society should be the safety & prosperity of
women rather than mere economic success.