



VI - DECEMBER MONTH NOTES

8. Village, Towns and Trade

I. TECHNICAL WORDS :

1. Iron - A strong hard magnetic silver grey metal.
2. Port - A town or a city with a harbor where ships load and unload.
3. Sangam - In Tamil, it means assembly.
4. Shreni - Association of merchants and crafts persons.
5. Trader - A person who does business - buying and selling.
6. Muvendar - Tamil word that means 'three chiefs'

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. **Make a list of the crafts persons that would have been present in both villages and cities.**
Potters, weavers, carpenters, blacksmith, goldsmith, garland maker, basket makers etc. were present at both villages and cities.
2. **Who were the three different kinds of people engaged in agriculture in the southern part of the subcontinent?**
Large landowners (Vellaur) ordinary ploughmen (Uzhavar) and (Kadaiyyar and Adimal) landless labourers were engaged in agriculture.
3. **What was the condition of agriculture just after the Later Vedic Period?**
During this period agriculture production increased significantly. Agriculture was the chief occupation of the people in the villages. Farmers grew varieties of crops using new methods of agriculture.
4. **What were the irrigation works that were built during this period?**
Canals, wells, tanks and agriculture lakes were built for irrigation purposes during this period.
5. **Why do you think kings wanted to control the Silk Route?**
Many kings wanted to control the silk route because they wanted to get benefit of taxes, tributes and gifts brought by traders as silk was very expensive as was brought from China.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. **What were the functions of Gram Bhojaka? Why do you think he was powerful?**
Gram Bhojaka performed the following functions:

- He was usually the largest landowner who cultivated his lands through slaves and hired workers.
 - He collected taxes from the village for the king.
 - He also functioned as a judge and a policeman in the village.
- All these facts suggest that he would have been very powerful.

2. Name the iron tools that were used in agriculture during and after the Later Vedic Period. What were their uses?

Iron plough shares, Axes, sickles were the iron tools used in agriculture after later vedic period. They were used as follows:

- Iron ploughshares: Hard heavy and clayey soil could be turned over in a better way, so it was used for turning soil.
- Axes: They were used for clearing forest for agriculture purposes.
- Sickles: They were used for harvesting crops.

3. Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2,500 years. Justify this statement.

The given statement is right can be justified as follows:

- The city had political, commercial and religious importance.
- It was located at the crossroads of two major routes of travel and trade.
- City was famous for its massive fortification walls.
- Farmers and herders from adjoining areas supplied food in the city.
- City produced extremely fine sculpture.
- It was the second capital of Kushanas.
- It was a religious centre also.

4. What do you understand by shrenis? Who formed them and why?

Shrenis were associations of merchants and crafts person. They provided training, procured raw materials and distributed the finished product. They made it for better trade as shrenis of merchants used to organise the trade and served as the banks.

5. Write a short note on the Satavahanas.

The Satavahanas were the most important successors of the Mauryas in the Deccan region. Simuka was the founder of this dynasty. They were known as the Lords of the Dakshin Patha. Continuous wars especially against the Sakas gradually weakened them. The provincial governors declared themselves independent and empire broke up into many new kingdoms.

IV. Picture Study :

Given here is the picture of the earliest coins which remained in circulation till the early centuries CE. Answer the following questions with respect to the picture



1. **Identify the coins.**
Punch marked Coins.
2. **Give reasons why they were so called.**
They are called punch marked coins because the coins were not inscribed but were stamped with symbols using dies or punches.
3. **What was the shape of these coins?**
They were generally rectangular or sometimes square or round in shape.

V. Source Based Questions:

Trade flourished significantly during this period. The Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, Satvahanas and Kushanas promoted trade and commerce. They issued a large number of gold, silver and copper coins. The ports like Puhar, Sopara, Kalyan and Broach were the main centres of trade with other countries.

South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper and precious stones. Pepper was much valued in the Roman Empire. It was known as black gold. Traders carried these items to Rome and other countries in ships and by land in Caravans.

1. **Coins were made of**
All of these
2. **Which one of the following was not a port.**
Mathura
3. **'Black Gold' was**
Pepper
4. **Trade was carried through**
Sea, Land

5. Rural Administration

I. TECHNICAL WORDS :

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| 1. Amenities | - | A desirable or useful facility. |
| 2. Disaster | - | A sudden accident causing great damage or loss of life |
| 3. Chowkidar | - | A village policeman. |
| 4. Vigil | - | Keep watch on something or place. |
| 5. Foeticide | - | Destruction of a fetus |

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. **What is the composition of a police station?**
The inspector of police or SHO is in charge of a police station. Sub-Inspectors, Assistant sub inspectors, Head constables, constables and chaukidars work under SHO. Chaukidar is deputed for each village.

2. What do you mean by the area of a police station?

Every police station has a defined area that comes under its control. In case of any dispute people of that area can go to the police station and report their grievances.

3. Mention the work that the police have to do to prevent crime and maintain law and order in their area especially during festivals, public meetings, etc.

The police keep vigil on the activities of antisocial elements. They depute constables on the site to prevent any bad incidence. They arrest the persons who have criminal backgrounds.

4. Mention three provisions of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005.

It is an amended version of Hindu Succession Act, 1956. This act removes gender discriminatory provisions of the previous act. The provisions of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005 are as follows (any three):

- This Act gives rights to daughters under Section 6.
- This Act empowers women and increases women's livelihood options
- It increases prospects of female child survival. In other words, it will control female foeticides.
- It improves education and health conditions of women.
- It provides a sense of economic security to women. It gives them self-confidence and social worth
- It reduces domestic violence.

5. Mention the rights that the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 provides to daughters under its section 6.

Daughters under its section 6 get the right and equal share in the land. Daughter has the same right over the property as a son. They can claim partition also, so it improves education and health conditions of women and increases their livelihood options.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Describe the various functions of district administration.

The following are the main functions of a district administration:

- Maintenance of law and order
- Maintenance of land records and collection of land revenue.
- Providing civic amenities to the people.
- Monitoring developmental projects.
- Providing relief works during disaster situations.

2. What are the various functions of the police?

The functions of the police are as follows:

- The work of the police is to register the complaints or cases and then to investigate them.
- Police takes various steps to prevent crime and maintain law and order in their area especially during festivals, public meetings etc. so that violences or any conflicts do not take place.

3. Mention various functions of a Tehsildar.

The main functions of the Tehsildar are as under:

- Tehsildar hears the land disputes.
- He supervises the work of patwaris and
- He ensures that records are properly kept; and land revenue is collected.
- He makes sure that the farmers can easily obtain a copy of their record, students can obtain their caste certificates, etc.

4. How do women benefit under the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005?

The women get the following benefits by this act:

- This act empowers women and increases women's livelihood options.
- It increases prospects of female child survival.
- It improves education and health conditions of women.
- It provides a sense of economic security among women. It gives them self-confidence and social worth.

5. Who is a Patwari? List two functions of a Patwari.

A Patwari is a government official who maintains land records and collects revenue at the village level. The two functions of patwari are as follows:

- Measuring land and keeping land records is an important work of the patwari.
- He provides information to the government about the crops grown in the area.

IV. PICTURE STUDY :

This is a picture of a Patwari of a village in India. Answer the following questions with respect to the picture.



1. By what other names is the Patwari known in India?

A Patwari is also known as the Lekhpal, Kanungo, Karamchari or Village Officer, etc.

2. List four main functions of a Patwari.

Four main functions of a Patwari are:

- Measure land and keep land records.
- Maintain and update the records of a village.
- Collect land revenue from the farmers.
- Keeps a vigil on the village land.

3. How does he measure agricultural fields?

The Patwari generally uses a long chain for measuring agricultural fields.

4. Name the record that gives information regarding the village map.

Khasra Record.

V. SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS :

Every police station has a defined area that comes under its control. In case of any dispute, people of that area can go to the police station and report their grievances. That is, any person of that area can inform the police or report cases at the police station about theft, robbery, murder, accident, injury, fight, etc. It is the responsibility of the police of that station to investigate and take action on cases within its area. We can register a case only in that police station in whose area of control our village falls.

1. People report in the police station about
all of these

2. Who investigates a case?
Police

3. The _____ is in-charge of a police station.
SHO

4. The _____ are deputed in villages as police.

5. Chaukidar