

Std 6 Social science unit-2  
Medieval India : Society, Resource , and  
Trade .

\_\_\_\_\_ Ghss Kalavoor \_\_\_\_\_

1)The agricultural activities in Medieval India were admirable. Explain?

In this period there were plenty of cultivable land in india that was kept uncultivated. Those who first cultivated in such land were granted its ownership right.

The rulers had taken other steps for the progress of agriculture they are-

- Arranged irrigation facilities.
- Supplied Seeds.
- Granted tax relaxation.

2) **iqta and Jagirdari**

In the medieval period the officers were given land as wages. This system was known as **iqta** during the Sultanate period and **Jagirdari** during the Mughal period.

3) How did the spread of weaving and trade facilitate the growth of towns ?

Weaving and other handicrafts were the major occupations in towns. Cotton, Indigo, and silk produced by the rural folks enriched the textile Industry. The Indian weavers produced garments of different colours and quality. The garments made of silks, cotton, and wool were important among them. Weaving and textile industry paved the growth of towns .

4) What were the factors that attracted the travellers and traders to medieval India?

It is the diversity and resources of India that attracted the travellers and traders to Medieval India. Indian Spices, textiles, leather, gems , sandal , metals pearl , ivory etc were in great demand in foreign countries. These commodities attracted travellers and traders to India.

### **5)Karkhanas**

**Karkhanas were the centres that produced and Supplied goods for the palaces of the Mughal kings and nobles.**

\*Which occupational groups could be found in the Karkhanas.?

- Embroideres.
- Goldsmiths.
- Dyers.
- Cobblers.

6) Examine the progress attained by medieval India in the field of learning ?

- Chess, the panchatantra stories and mathematics are the contributions of India to the world.
- Students from different parts of the World flocked to Educational centres existed in medieval India.
- The educational centres in Banaras, Agra, Lahore, Kanchi, Mathura, and Delhi were remarkable among them.
- Astronomy and mathematics advanced during this period.
- Lilavati by Bhaskaracharya was a famous work in Mathematics .
- Observatories were established in Jaipur, Delhi, Ujjain and Banaras.



## Work sheets

1) Observe the map and list the major trade centres in Medieval India and the present states where they are located .



**2) Listen to the description about social life in India by Tavernier the french traveller who visited India during the Mughal period.**

*The lifestyle, dressing, and food habits are extensively varied across India. Extravagantly colourfully dressed people and those sparsely clad were also found here.*

**Tavernier**

**What information about the Social life of the period can be obtained from the description?**

**3) Match Column A with B**

<b><u>A</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>
<b><u>Lilavati</u></b>	<b><u>Trade Centre</u></b>
<b><u>Surat</u></b>	<b><u>Poet</u></b>
<b><u>Amir Khusrau</u></b>	<b><u>Bhaskaracharya</u></b>
<b><u>Bernier</u></b>	<b><u>Italian traveller</u></b>
<b><u>Niccolo conti</u></b>	<b><u>French traveller</u></b>

#### 4) The foreigners who engaged in trade with India.

- Chinese
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....