

CBSE Class –VI Social Science
NCERT Solutions
HISTORY Chapter 9
VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS

Question 1. Fill in the blanks:

Answer. (a) **Vellalar** was a word used for large landowners in Tamil.

(b) The gramabhojaka often got his land cultivated by the **slaves and hired workers**.

(c) Ploughmen were known as **uzhavar** in Tamil.

(d) Most grihapatis were **smaller** landowners.

Question 2. Describe the functions of the gramabhojaka. Why do you think he was powerful?

Answer. In the northern parts of country , the village headman was known as the gramabhojaka. The post was hereditary. He was the largest landowner. Besides, as lie was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village . He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman. He was powerful because he was a hereditary village headman. He was the largest landowner.

Question 3. List the craft persons who would have been present in both villages and cities.

Answer. The craft persons who would have been present in both villages and cities were:

1. Blacksmiths.
 2. Carpenters.
 3. weavers.
 4. potters etc
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Question 4. Choose the correct answer.

(a) Ring wells were used for:

- (1) bathing
 - (2) washing clothes .
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(3) irrigation.

(4) drainage.

(b) Punch marked coin were made of:

(1) silver.

(2) gold.

(3) tin.

(4) ivory.

(c) Mathura was an important:

(1) village.

(2) port.

(3) religious centre.

(4) forested area.

(d) Shrenis were associations of:

(1) rulers.

(2) craft persons.

(3) farmers.

(4) herders.

Answer.

(a) Ring wells were used for--- (4) drainage.

(b) Punch marked coin were made of--- (1) silver.

(c) Mathura was an important--- (3) religious center.

(d) Shrenis were associations of--- (2) craft persons.

Question 5. Which of the iron tools shown on page 87 would have been important for agriculture? What would the other tools have been used for?

Answer. The use of iron tools and implements was an important factor for the growth of agricultural production. Iron ploughshares would have been important for agriculture. Axes and sickles were useful for clearing the forest and increasing the area of cultivation. The other tools like, tongs, nails and hammers were used for carpentry and also by iron smiths.

Question 6. Compare the drainage system in your locality with that of the cities mentioned in the lesson. What similarities and difference do you notice?

Answer. In the present times, the drainage system in the cities are highly developed. There is an underground drainage system with covered drains. The bathrooms, toilets and kitchens have underground system and are connected to the main drains outside.

The ancient cities had ring well system. In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of other. They may have been used as toilets in some cases and as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells have been found in individual houses.

Ancient cities.	Present cities.
(1) Toilets in the houses.	(1) Toilets in the houses, with cisterns and flushes.
(2) Ring wells were used as garbage bins.	(2) In present times, there are garbage pits, where garbage from the whole city is dumped.

Question 7. If you have seen craft persons at work, describe in a short paragraph what they do. (Hint: how do these get the raw materials, what kind of equipment do they use, how do they work, what happens to the finished product).

Answer. (1) Craft persons buy raw material from different parts of the city or the village.
(2) He works in a part of houses, with the help of the family members.
(3) He works with simple tools like looms, spindles, and needles.
(4) The finished product is sent either to the cities for selling or the merchants come to the houses of the crafts person to buy goods.

Question 8. List the functions performed by men and women who live in your city or village. In what ways are those similar to those performed by people who lived in Mathura? In what ways are these different?

Answer. Similarities: Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years ago. It was important because it was located on important trade routes. The people in Mathura worked as goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers. In present times, people in cities are goldsmiths and others are present in the

villages.

Difference: In present times we can find people who work in offices, bank, school, colleges, etc, but they were not present in those days. The progress of science and technology has made useful achievements in every field of our life. But in earlier times, there were no such advancements and people had to do more hardwork and suffered a lot.