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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COMMERCE IN THE SUB-CONTINENT

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. In Pandiya Dynasty the place where the goods are sold is _____.
 (a) Angadi (b) Market (c) Nalangadi (d) Allangadi
2. Hindrance of place is removed by _____.
 (a) Transport (b) Warehouse (c) Salesman (d) Insurance
3. Who wrote "Arthasasthra"?
 (a) Kautilya (b) Chanakya (c) Thiruvalluvar (d) Elangovadigal
4. Trade and Commerce was common to _____ Dynasty.
 (a) Pallava (b) Chola (c) Pandiya (d) Chera
5. _____ was first sultan who paved way in the dense forest and helped traders to move from one market place to others place for their commercial caravans.
 (a) Balban (b) Vascoda Gama (c) Akbar (d) Alauddin Khilij

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by Barter system?
 Goods were exchanged for goods prior to invention of money.
2. What is meant by Nallangadi?
 ♣ The place where the goods were sold was called 'Angadi'.
 ♣ Day market was called as Nallangadi.
3. What is meant by Allangadi?
 ❖ The place where the goods were sold was called 'Angadi'.
 ❖ The night market was called as Allangadi.

III. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the meaning of the term "Vanigam".
 ➔ The word vaniyam or vanipam would have had a Dravidian origin.
 ➔ The early Tamils produced their products and goods in their lands and bartered their surplus.
 ➔ The word 'Vanigam' has been widely used in sangam literature like Purananuru and Thirukkural.

2. State the meaning of Maruvurappakkam and Pattinappakkam.

i). Maruvurappakkam:

- ✧ Poompuhar had the 'Maruvurappakkam' (inland town).
- ✧ It had market and bazaars where many merchants met for the purpose of selling or buying different commodities and food stuff.
- ✧ Ex: Tondi, Korkai, Puhar and Muziri.

ii). Pattinappakkam:

- ❖ Pattinappakkam is a Coastal town.
- ❖ They were engaged in different kinds of fishing pearls, and conches and produced salts and built ships.

3. What is the role of Sangam in trade development of ancient Tamilnadu?

- ❖ The main trade routes were passing through thick forests over Western Ghats.
- ❖ Many such ports were developed during the Sangam period.
- ❖ Main roads known as Peruvali were built for surface transportation.

4. What are the ports developed by Pandiya kingdom?

- ★ Port towns like Tondi, Korkai, Puhar and Muziri were always seen as busy with markets to imports and exports.
- ★ Domestic trade used to Boats like 'Padagu', 'Thimil', 'Thoni', 'Ambu' 'Odampunai' etc.
- ★ Foreign trade while Kalam, Marakalam, Vangam, Navai etc.. were used.

5. What was focused in Arthasasthra about creation of wealth?

- ✧ Kautilya gave importance for the State in relation to treasury, taxation, industry, commerce, agriculture and conservation of natural resources.
- ✧ Arthasasthra focused on creation of wealth as the means to promote the well being of the state.

IV. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are the hindrances of business?

i. Hindrance of place

- ✧ Production takes place in one centre and consumers are spread throughout the country and world.
- ✧ Rail, air, sea and land transports bring the products to the place of consumer.

ii. Hindrance of time

- ♥ Consumers want products whenever they have money, time and willingness to buy.

- ♥ Goods are produced in anticipation of such different regional centers.
- ♥ So that they can be distributed at the right time to the consumers.

iii. Hindrance of risk of loss

- ❖ Fire, theft, floods and accidents may bring huge loss to the business.
- ❖ Insurance companies serve to cover the risk of such losses.

iv. Hindrance of knowledge

- Advertising and communication help in announcing the arrival of new products and their uses to the people.

v. Hindrance of finance

- ✓ Banks and other financial institutions provide funds and help in transfer of funds to enable the functioning of business smoothly.

2. State the constraints in barter system.

i). Lack of double coincidence of Wants

- ↔ Unless two persons who have surplus have the demand for the goods possessed by each other, barter could not materialize.

ii). Non – existence of common measure of value

- ♠ It was difficult to compare the values of all articles in the absence of an acceptable medium of exchange.

iii). Lack of direct contact between producer and consumers

- ✱ It was not possible for buyers and sellers to meet face to face in many contexts for exchanging the commodities for commodities.
- ✱ This hindered the process of barter in all practical sense.

iv). Lack of surplus stock

- ❖ Absence of surplus stock was one of the impediments in barter system. If the buyers and sellers do not have surplus then no barter was possible.

3. Explain the development of Commerce and Trade in North India.

- ✱ Balban was the first sultan who paved the way in the dense forest and helped traders to move from one market place to others.
- ✱ The important trade centers were Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Sonar, Sonargoan, Jaunpur, Lahore.
- ✱ India's handicraft commanded a good foreign market.
- ✱ India imported horses, dry fruits, precious stones, glassware, raw silk, corals, etc.. from Kabul, Arabia, Europe, West Asia and China.
- ✱ Indian products were exported to East Africa, Malaya, China and Far East.

4. Briefly explain the coastal trade in ancient Tamilnadu.

- ♥ The 'Maruvurappakam' and 'Pattinapakkam' had market and bazaars.
- ♥ Port towns like Tondi, Korkai, Puhar and Muziri were always seen as busy markets with imports and exports.
- ♥ Coastal region people engaged in coastal trade and developed their intercontinental trade contacts.
- ♥ Boats like 'Padagu', 'Thimil', 'Thoni', 'Ambu' 'Odampunai' etc... were used in domestic trade.
- ♥ Kalam, Marakalam, Vangam, Navai etc.. were used for crossing oceans for foreign trade.

5. What do you know about the overseas trading partners of ancient Tamilnadu?

- ☉ Foreigners who transacted business were known as Yavanars.
- ☉ Arabs who traded with Tamil were called 'Jonagar'.
- ☉ Pattinappalai praised Kaveripumpattinam as a city where various foreigners of high civilization.
- ☉ Many such ports were developed during the Sangam period.
- ☉ Kaveripumpattinam was the chief port of the Kingdom of Cholas.

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