

CLASS:--12TH, SUB:-HISTORY

DATE:- 31/05/20

A MORE COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITY:-

- He felt that artisans had no incentive to improve the quality of their manufactures.
- The profit was appropriated by the state.
- A vast quantities of the world's precious metal flowed into India, as manufacturers were exported in exchange for gold and silver.
- He also noticed the existence of prosperous merchant community engaged in long distance exchange.
- Merchants often had strong community or kin ties and were organized into their own cast - cum occupational bodie .
- Other. Urbon groups include professional classes such as physicians (Hakim or vaid) ,teachers (pandit or Maulla) ,Lawyers (wakil) ,painters, architects, musicians, calligraphers, etc.
- Some depened on imperial patronage ,many made their living by serving other patrons and some served ordinary people.

WOMEN , SLAVES, SATI ,AND LABORERS.

- Travellers who written accounts were generally men who sometimes took social inequities for granted as a " natural "state of affairs .
- Slaves were generally used for domestic labours ,and Ibn- battuta found their services paticularly indispersable for carrying women and men on palanaquins or dola.
- The price of slaves ,particularly female slaves required for domestic labour ,was very low ,and most families who could afford to do so kept at least one or two of them .

- Contemporary European travelers and writers often highlighted the treatment of women as a crucial mark of difference between western and eastern societies.
- BERNIER chosen the practice of sati to detailed description .he noted that while some women seemed to embrace death cheerfully, other were forced to die.
- It seems unlikely that women were confined to the private spaces of their homes because their labour was crucial in both agricultural and non-agricultural production.

THE. END .