

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

Class: VIIIth. Subject History Date 23.1.2021.

Ch: THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURE

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Mention the role of the Chercis in the development of Malayalam. [V. Imp.]

Answer: The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present-day Kerala. It is likely that Malayalam was spoken in this area. The rulers introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions.

2. How did the Cheras draw upon Sanskritic traditions?

Answer: The temple theatre of Kerala borrowed stories from the Sanskrit epics. The first literary works in Malayalam, dated to about the 12th century, are directly indebted to Sanskrit. The Lilatilakam, a fourteenth-century text, dealt with grammar and poetics and was composed in Manipravalam – literally, ‘diamonds and corals’ referring to the two languages namely Sanskrit and the regional language.

3. How did regional cultures evolve? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Regional cultures today are often the product of complex processes of intermixing of local traditions with ideas from other parts of the sub-continent. Some traditions appear specific to some regions, others seem to be similar across regions and yet others derive from older practices in a particular area, but take a new form in other regions.

4. How are women depicted in the stories about Rajput heroes?

Answer: Sometimes these stories depict women as the cause for conflict, as men fought with one another to either win or protect them (women). Women are also depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death. We are familiar with the stories about the practice of sati or the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands. So, those who followed the heroic ideal often had to pay for it with their lives.

SUBJECT TEACHER'S MUKESH KUMAR