



মণিপুরৰ শাসন (আম)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CLASS IX

HISTORY

UNIT III

CHAPTER 1 – CLOTHES AND CULTURE

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

A. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Explain the sumptuary laws prevalent in the Medieval Europe.

Ans:- The rule and regulation of wearing of dress and costume imposed by the Government in Europe were called **Sumptuary Laws**. Those laws defined the use of food, dress and costume. Sumptuary laws controlled the behaviour of the men of lower classes by preventing them from wearing certain clothes, food, beverage and hunting. The items of clothing which could be purchased by a person were regulated not by his income or wealth but by his birth and social status. Even the materials to be used for the manufacture of clothes were regulated by law. Only the royal family or the nobility could wear the materials like ermine, common fur or silk, velvet and brocade. But other classes were prevented from wearing these items.

Q2. Define the ideals of the women of England relating to clothes during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Ans:- The ideals of the women of England relating to clothes during the reign of Queen Victoria:

- (i) During the reign of Queen Victoria, England had developed a high morality towards social values.
- (ii) Women in Victorian England were groomed from childhood to be docile, dutiful, submissive and obedient.
- (iii) While men were expected to be serious, strong and aggressive, women were seen as frivolous, delicate, passive and docile. The Victorian dresses of women reflected these ideas.
- (iv) The girls were tightly laced up and dressed in stays. They wore corsets.
- (v) Small waist women were admired as attractive, elegant and graceful.



মণিপুরৰ শাসন বিভাগ (শেংগ)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q3. Trace the history of *Swadeshi* Movement and the *Khadi* Movement in the colonial India.

Ans:- (i) *Swadeshi* means indigenous and use of traditional Indian cloths instead of mill made British clothes. The Swadeshi Movement came up as an Indian reaction against the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905.

(ii) In the movement, people were urged to boycott the British goods and start their own indigenous industries and use of traditional Indian clothes. Thus, the Swadeshi Movement was started.

(iii) The use of *khadi*, a home spun coarse cotton clothes was also glorified by the freedom fighters as a patriotic duty. Women of higher class threw away their costly silk clothes and glass bangles.

(iv) But, many could not wear the *khadi* as it was costly and even prominent leaders and government officers did not accept it for popular use.

(v) **Gandhiji used the *khadi* as a symbolic weapon against the British rule.** It was both a symbol of defiance and resistance against the British.

Q4. List the important dresses wear by *Meiteis*.

Ans:- (i) *Khamenchatpa* - Silk *pheijom* (dhoti) stamped with the purple pattern to represent the skin of serpent god, Lord **Pakhangba**.

(ii) *Phirangji Phida Angangba* - A red woolen cloth.

(iii) *Phirangji Phida Asangba* - Green woolen cloth.

(iv) *Lan-phi* - The red or green embroidered war cloth.

(v) *PhigeNapu* - An orange coloured *pheijom*.

(vi) *Jugi Mari* - A red silk *pheijom* to be worn by the members of the court of cheirap and royal favorites

(vii) *Gulap Machu* - A rose coloured silk *pheijom*.

(viii) *Kokyot* - Turban of silk pattern to be worn by the descendants or relatives of the king.

(ix) *Inna phi* - A white sheet worn by a woman over her *phanek*.

(x) *Pheijom* - A long dhoti worn by male Meitei.

(xi) *Phanek* - A piece cloth made of cotton or silk for covering the body of a woman.



Ans:- Male dress of Rongmeis:-

- ### **Female Dress of Rongmeis:-**

- ### **Dresses worn by Tangkhul male:-**

- ### **Dresses worn by Tangkhul female:-**

- Page | 3



Q6. List the important dresses worn by the Koms and the Thadou-Kukis.

Ans:- Male dress of the Kom:-

- (i) Three kinds of shawls – *Pungchai*, *Saipikhup* and *Thangnangpon*
- (ii) They put on the *Pheijom* at the waist down.
- (iii) The *Lukop*, a turban type head dress.

Female dress of the Kom:-

- (i) The body covering dress – *Pumkok Hoi* in the strips of pink, black and yellow
- (ii) They put on undergarment and green velvet blouse.

Male dress of the Thadou – Kuki:-

- (i) The Kuki male puts on a shawl called *Saipikhup* and *Thangnam Pon*
- (ii) The *Pheijom* to cover die waist downward
- (iii) The *Lukop*, a turban type head dress
- (iv) A jacket made of *Thangnam Pon*

Female dress of the Thadou – Kuki:-

- (i) *Ponbamsaseng* – shawl in white
- (ii) *Khamtang*, a black colour body covers cloth
- (iv) They now wear blouse.

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Why does man put on cloths?

Ans:- Man put on cloths to protect and cover the human body from the rigours of nature. The clothing gives dignity and respectability to the body. Every society has rules of clothing. The quality and style of clothing reflects the sense of beauty, ideas of conduct and modesty.



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Government of Manipur

Q2. Estimate the Victorian ideals about dress.

Ans:- The dresses woman in Victorian England were fashioned according to the moral values of the time. They were groomed from childhood to be docile and dutiful, submissive and obedient. Norms of clothing reflected these ideas. The girls were tightly laced up and dressed in stays. Small waisted women were admired as attractive, elegant and graceful.

Q3. Why did the English women give up their traditional clothes during the first world war?

Ans:- During the first world war, thousands of English women were employed in many industries particularly in ammunition factories. It was inconvenient for women to work with gowns and long shirts. So, they put on uniform trousers, blouse and shoe. It made them comfortable. Skirts became shorten and trousers became a vital part of women clothing in western world.

Q4. Why was there a conflict between the Nairs and the Shanars of Travancore state during 1822-1859?

Ans:- In 1822, the women of a low caste known as *Shanar* of Travancore state started wearing blouse to cover the upper part of their body. But, the wearing of blouse by *Shanar Caste* was opposed to by the *Nairs Caste*. The Nair attacked the Shanar and there were quarrels and riot between them. The case went to the state government in 1829 and ruled that Shanar women should not wear blouse. In 1859, riots broke out in which the Nairs attacked the Shanars and the government was compelled to intervene and finally, Shanars were allowed to wear the blouse.

Q5. Name the dresses worn by the Meitei Pangans.

Ans:- A *Meitei Pangal* male wears a cap, a shirt, a *pyjama*, a *lungi* with a coat, shoes and a woolen shawl. The *Maulavis* wear the *Arabi kokyot or tupi*. The wrestlers wear the *khudei*, a short loin cloth. The female wear a *Burka* covering from head to feed, *churidar*, *Panjabi* shirts and blouse, *Phanek* and a *khudeiinna – phi*.



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Government of Manipur

C. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. What ideas were reflected in the Dress Codes of the medieval Europe?

Ans:- The ideas of beauty or ugly, proper or improper, decent or vulgar are reflected in the dress code of the Medieval Europe.

Q2. Who introduced the wearing of hat on India?

Ans:- By the colonial officials and the English citizens in the early 19th century.

Q3. What is swadeshi?

Ans:- *Swadeshi* means indigenous and use of traditional Indian clothes instead of mill made British cloth.

Q4. What is Khadi?

Ans:- *Khadi* is a rough spun cotton cloth or yarn.

Q5. What is Phenta?

Ans:- *Phenta* is a hat which was a part of the parsi western dress.

Q6. What is a Burka(Burkha)?

Ans:- A *Burka(Burkha)* is a gown which covers from head to feet of a *Pangal* female.

Q7. Who wears a Khamenchatpa?

Ans:- By the Nobles and Notables in Manipur.

Q8. Who wears Sineiphei?

Ans:- Walking child wears *Sineiphei*.

Q9. What is a Haora?

Ans:- A *Haora* is the most popular male cloth (of red and white) of the *Tangkhuls*.

Q10. What is a Sai-pi-khup?

Ans:- *Sai-pi-khup* is a shawl worn by the *Kuki Chin*.

Q11. What is a Pumkok Hoi?

Ans:- A *Pumkok Hoi* is the body covering dress of a *Kom* woman.



মণিপুরৰ শাসন বিভাগ (শিক্ষা)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q12. What is a ThangnamPon?

Ans:- A ThangnamPon is another shawl worn by the Kuki male.

EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. Why do all societies have dress codes?

Ans:- (i) These norms establish the identity of the people.

(ii) They also provide the notion of grace and beauty and the ideas of modesty and shame.

Q2. How did the French Revolution influence the dress code?

Ans:- The French Revolution abolished all the distinctions in respect of clothing and dress. Both men and women began wearing clothes which were loose and comfortable.

Q3. Name the two Governor Generals who insisted on shoe respect rule.

Ans:- Lord Dalhousie and Lord Amherst

Q4. Why did Gandhi's idea of wearing khadi appeal only to some sections of Indians?

Ans:- Gandhi's idea of wearing khadi appealed only to some sections of Indians because khadi was costly and many could not afford to wear it. Even prominent leaders and government leaders did not accept it for popular use.

Q5. How were clothes used by Gandhiji's during the Indian freedom struggle?

Ans:- Gandhiji made spinning on the *charkha* and the daily use of *khadi* was not only the symbol of self-reliance but also of resistance to the use of British Mill made cloth.

Q6. Why were European dress codes adapted in the colonies in America, Asia and Africa?

Ans:- Because of the expansion of colonial empires and establishment of democratic government.

Q7. Who were Suffragists?

Ans:- Those who campaigned for **voting rights of women** were known as **Suffragists**.



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Government of Manipur

Q8. Give one factor responsible for changes in the clothing styles of India during the colonial period.

Ans:- Changes in the clothing styles of India during the colonial period was mainly due to western influence and missionary activities.

Q9. Which was the first Indian community to adopt the western dress?

Ans:- Parsis of Western India

Q10. Why did the Indians continue to wear the turban?

Ans:- The Indians continued to wear the turban because it was a symbol of their dignity and respectability.

Q11. Define sumptuary law?

Ans:- Sumptuary Law is defined as the rules and regulations of wearing of dress and costume imposed by the Government in Europe.

Q12. What is corset?

Ans:- Corset is a closely fitting and stiff bodice worn by women to give shape and support to the figure.



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