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Standard
4

Teacher's Copy

Environmental Studies : Part 2

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Environmental Studies – Part II

1. Maharashtra Before Shivaji

F.A. – Multiple Choice

- (1) medieval (2) Maharashtra
(3) Swaraj (4) jagirs
- 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - a, 5 - c.

Activity

- (1) jagirs (2) Shivaji Maharaj
- (1) slavery (2) king

S.A. – Open Book/Class Work

- (1) In Maharashtra there were many Watandars like Deshmukhs and Deshpandes who owned Jagirs.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj undertook the noble task of establishing Swaraj in Maharashtra which would bring happiness to the people.
(3) Shivaji Maharaj fought against the powers that oppressed the people.
(4) 'Hindavi Swaraj' was based on justice, fairplay and equality of all castes and religions.
(5) (i) Shivaji Maharaj (ii) Moghul Emperor Akbar (iii) Emperor Krishnadevraya

2. Work of the Saints

F.A. – Multiple Choice

- (1) Vitthal (2) Alandi (3) Indrayani
(4) Hanuman (5) Dnyaneshwar (6) Ramdas
- 1 - d, 2 - f, 3 - e, 4 - c, 5 - a, 6 - b.

Orals

- (1) Nivruttinath, Sopandeo
(2) Chakradhar
(3) Manache Shlok, Dasbodh
(4) Tukaram, Ramdas
(5) Muktabai
(6) Mahanubhav

S.A. – Open Book/Class Work/Self Study

- (1) Shri Chakradhar Swami did not believe in any discrimination based on gender or caste.
(2) Sant Namdeo instilled among the people the desire to protect their religion.
(3) Sant Dnyaneshwar advised the people to give equal treatment to all, help those in trouble and allay their misery.
(4) Sant Tukaram relieved many from their loans by drowning all the loan papers into the river Indrayani.
(5) Sant Eknath advised the people not to accept any distinction of high and low.
(6) Samarth Ramdas gave people lessons in good thought and good conduct.
- (1) In those days, all religious teaching was in Sanskrit which the people did not understand. The language in everyday use was Marathi. So Sant Dnyaneshwar wrote his outstanding book in Marathi.
(2) Sant Tukaram gave the message of equality. He preached to the people about the virtues of pity, forgiveness and peace of mind.

- (3) When Dnyandeo went round the town begging for alms, he had to listen to abusive language instead. Thus, he was deeply hurt and therefore locked himself in the hut to grieve over his lot.

3. The Maratha Sardars

The famous house of the Bhonsales

F. A. – Multiple Choice

- (1) Bhonsales (2) Vithoji
(3) Malik Amber (4) Nizamshah
- 1 - e, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - b.
- (a) Brothers (b) Son in law - Father in law
(c) Brothers (d) Father and son

Activity

4.

			2					4			
			D					S			
			A					H			
								A		5	
1	G	H	R	U	S	H	N	E	S	H	W
			L						A		
		3	M	A	L	O	J	I	J		
			T						I		
6	J	I	J	A	B	A	I				
			B								
			A								
			D								

S. A. – Open Book/Class Work

- (1) Maloji Raje Bhonsale restored the Ghrushneshwar temple to its original condition.
(2) The jagirs of Pune and Supe Parganas were conferred upon Maloji Raje by Nizamshah.
(3) Malik Amber and Shahaji Raje fought bravely to save Nizamshahi.
(4) Adilshah honoured Shahaji Raje with the title of 'Sar Lashkar'.
(5) Shahaji left Adilshahi and returned to Nizamshahi because Nizamshah's mother appealed to him to save the kingdom from Moghul aggression.

4. Shivaji's Childhood

F. A. – Activity

- (1) DADAJI (2) MAVLAS

Open Book/Class Work

- (1) Shivneri (2) Karnatak (3) Shahaji, Jijabai
(4) Vijayraj (5) Shivaji (6) Pune

S. A. – Orals/Open Book/Class Work

- (1) Shivaji and the Mavlas played hide and seek or played with a ball or top.
(2) The killing of Lakhuji Rao openly in the court at Nizamshah's instigation made Shahaji furious, so he left Nizamshahi.
(3) In order to forestall the Moghul Emperor and Vazir Fattekhan, Shahaji Raje declared the child heir from the Nizam's family as the new Nizamshah.
(4) Shivaji felt that on growing up he should also display valour like a brave man.

2. (1) Jijabai told Shivaji stories of Rama, Krishna, Bhim and Abhimanyu.

5. Shivaji's Education

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) True (2) False (3) True
(4) False (5) False (6) False

Activity

2. (1) DADAJI (2) LAL MAHAL (3) SAIBAI

Multiple Choice

3. (1) Sanskrit (2) Mavlas (3) Lal Mahal
(4) Karnataka (5) Shahaji

S. A. – Class Work/Open Book

1. (1) Shahaji Raje appointed teachers for Shivaji at Bangalore.
(2) The appointed teachers taught Shivaji many sciences, branches of learning and languages.
(3) To encourage the peasants to till their lands, Dadaji gave the peasants concession in the land tax.
2. (1) Pune was completely destroyed by the enemies of Shahaji Raje. The frightened people had fled from the villages because properties, houses, temples were damaged and fields had become barren. Thus Pune was totally in shambles.
(2) After the murder of her father, Lakhuji, in the open court at the instigation of Nizamshah, she had resolved that her son Shivaji would never be

engaged in the service of others. He would establish Swaraj.

- (3) After coming to Pune, Jijabai reassured (encouraged) the people of their safety. People started cultivating their lands, damaged temples were repaired and people started settling back in Pune.
- (4) Shivaji acquired the knowledge of excellent administration, war tactics, fort architecture. Selection of horses and elephants, ways of escaping from difficult enemy territories and many other things.

6. The Oath of Swaraj

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) Raireshwar (2) Deshmukhs (3) seal
(4) swaraj (5) Lal Mahal

Orals

2. (1) Mavlas (2) Raireshwar (3) Sanskrit
3. (1) The Mavlas said to Shivaji Maharaj.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj said to the Mavlas.
(3) Shivaji Maharaj asked the Mavlas.

S. A. – Orals / Class Work

1. (1) The temple echoed the words of Shivaji Maharaj that “God thinks that this Kingdom should take shape as Hindavi Swaraj. We shall see that God’s wish is fulfilled.”
(2) Overjoyed, Jijabai thought with satisfaction that Shivaji Maharaj would accomplish her dream of Swaraj.

- (3) After his detailed survey, Shivaji Maharaj came to know of the secret pathways, underground routes, ammunition dumps and cellars.
 - (4) There were constant quarrels between Deshmukhs guarding their individual 'Watans' leading to useless waste of money and manpower. So Shivaji Maharaj decided to put an end to it.
2. (1) Shivaji Maharaj's ideal was 'Hindavi Swaraj'. They would not be slaves to anyone, anymore and would work hard to attain their ideal.
- (2) Along with the Mavlas, Shivaji Maharaj started knowing the surrounding hilly area, swordsmanship, riding and exploring secret paths in the hills.
 - (3) In those days the royal seals were cast in Persian. However Shivaji Maharaj's royal seal was in Sanskrit because he felt that there would be no Swaraj without your own language and your religion.

7. Swaraj : First Conquest

F. A. – Open Book

1. (1) Indapur (2) Torana (3) Rajgad
(4) Zunjar (5) Prachandgad (6) Murumbdeo

Class Work

2. (1) True (2) False (3) True (4) False

Reasoning

3. 3, 2, 4, 1, 5

S. A. – Orals

1. (1) In those days, Maharashtra was governed by the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, Sultan Adilshah of

Bijapur, the Portuguese of Goa and the Siddi of Janjira.

- (2) Shivaji Maharaj appointed officers such as a Maratha Killedar, a Brahmin Sabnis and a Prabhu Karkhanis on the fort of Torana.
- (3) Shivaji Maharaj wrote to the Sultan explaining that he had taken over the forts for the better administration of the jagir, and there was no evil design behind this action.

Class Work

2. (1) Fort Torana was a strong hill fort neglected by Adilshah. It also did not have enough troops nor ammunition for defence. Hence Shivaji Maharaj decided to capture this fort and lay the foundation of Swaraj.
- (2) The workers felt that the pots of mohurs were a gift to Shivaji Maharaj from Goddess Bhavani for his efforts. Therefore, they returned the wealth to Shivaji Maharaj.

8. Defeat of Internal Enemies

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) twelve (2) Rairi (3) Pratapgad
(4) Raigad (5) Adilshah

Multiple Choice

2. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a.

Orals

3. (1) Yeshwantrao rudely replied to Shivaji Maharaj.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj stiffly replied to Yeshwantrao.
(3) Shivaji Maharaj replied Yeshwantrao.

4. (1) False (2) True (3) False
5. Wrong pair – (3) Supe - Jadhav
Right pair – Supe - Sambhaji Mohita

S. A. – Class Work

1. (1) Sardars like the Nimbalkars, the Ghorpades, the Moreys opposed Shivaji Maharaj's efforts to establish Swaraj.
(2) The conquest of Javali was a very important landmark because it doubled the boundaries of Swaraj and the strong Rairi fort came under Shivaji Maharaj's control.
(3) The title Chandrarao was conferred by Adilshah upon the Moreys of Javali.

Open Book

2. (1) Morey's Javali was covered with very thick forest full of wild life. Tigers, wolves and bears roamed freely in this forest. No one, therefore, crossed Morey's path.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj sent a stiff note to Yeshwantrao asking him to give up Javali and accept him as his master. He also warned him that if he refused to do so, he may have to risk his life.

9. Pratapgad Makes History

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) Wai (2) Pratapgad (3) Raigad
(4) Jiva (5) Bada Sayyad

Multiple Choice

2. (1) - (e), (2) - (c), (3) - (a), (4) - (f), (5) - (d), (6) - (h), (7) - (b)

Orals

3. (1) Afzalkhan said to Shivaji Maharaj.
(2) Pantaji Gopinath said to Afzalkhan.
(3) Badi Saheba asked the Sardars.
(4) Shivaji Maharaj replied to Afzalkhan.

Class Work

4. (1) True (2) False (3) True (4) True (5) True
5. (1) Pratapgad (2) Shivaji (3) Afzalkhan

S. A. – Open Book / Orals

1. (1) Afzalkhan accepted the challenge of marching against Shivaji Maharaj and putting an end to his rebellion.
(2) Afzalkhan wrote a friendly note to Shivaji Maharaj saying that he was like a son to him and asking him to give up the forts and promised to make Shivaji Maharaj a Sardar at the Bijapur court.

Class Work

2. (1) Pratapgad fort was surrounded by thick forests and high hills. There was no proper approach road to the fort and so heavy artillery could not be moved to the fort. Thus Shivaji Maharaj's idea of shifting to Pratapgad angered Afzalkhan greatly because he knew all the difficulties in going to Pratapgad.
(2) The Maratha troops had completely destroyed the whole of the Khan's powerful army and Shivaji Maharaj had put an end to the life of the most powerful Sardar of the Bijapur court. Therefore, gloom spread over the whole of Bijapur.

3. ★(1) Shivaji Maharaj knew that the Khan was full of stratagem and had a huge army with him. Shivaji Maharaj's kingdom was very small in comparison and so was his army. He could see that he could never hold his own in open battle against the Khan. So his only hope was in some strategic move that would take the Khan by surprise.
- ★(2) Before going to meet the Khan, Shivaji Maharaj requested his Sardars to carry out their duties towards Swaraj. He asked them to install Sambhaji on the 'gadi' and follow the advice of Maasaheb in case he was killed, Shivaji Maharaj told them to extend the boundaries of Swaraj and keep the subjects happy.

10. Baji Prabhu and the Memorable Battle of Ghodkhind

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) Panhalgad (2) loyalty (3) Pavan Khind
(4) Siddi Masaud (5) Vishalgad (6) Ghodkhind

Reasoning

2. (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) True (5) True
3. 3, 5, 4, 1, 2.

Activity

4. (1) B A J I P R A B H U (2) P A N H A L G A D
(3) F A Z A L K H A N (4) V I S H A L G A D

Orals

5. (1) Shivaji Maharaj said to Baji Prabhu.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj said to Baji Prabhu.

- (3) Baji Prabhu to his troops.
(4) Baji Prabhu to himself.
(5) Baji Prabhu said to Shivaji Maharaj.

6. (1) Siddhi Jauhar (2) Baji Prabhu
(3) Shivaji Maharaj

S. A. – Open Book / Class Work

1. (1) Shivaji Maharaj, a brave young hairdresser in Shivaji Maharaj's service, who resembled in looks, undertook the task of impersonating Shivaji Maharaj in order to help him escape from the siege.
(2) When Siddi Jauhar learnt that Shivaji Maharaj had given him the slip, he was livid with rage.
(3) While leaving for Vishalgad fort, Shivaji Maharaj asked Baji Prabhu to abandon the Ghodkhind Pass as soon as the guns from Vishalgad were fired signalling Shivaji Maharaj's safe arrival.
(4) Shivaji Maharaj sent a message to Siddi Jauhar to the effect that he would shortly surrender the fort.
2. (1) Shivaji Maharaj conquered the Panhala fort from the Bijapur garrison, at a time when the Bijapur court had still not got over the death of Afzalkhan and the route of his army. Thus, Adilshah was greatly annoyed with Shivaji Maharaj.
(2) It was because of the sacrifice made by men like Baji Prabhu that Swaraj was won. Ghodkhind therefore, became immortal in history as Pavan Khind.
(3) Shivaji sacrifice his own life in the cause of Shivaji and Swaraj. Thus became immortal.
3. (1) In the plan to escape, two palanquins were kept ready-one for Shivaji Maharaj to escape and the

other to be occupied by a person disguised as Shivaji Maharaj. The palanquin leaving from 'Raj-dindi' would be spotted and captured by the enemy and in the meanwhile Shivaji Maharaj would escape from the difficult route.

- (2) Bajji Prabhu took a sword in his hand and stood at the entrance of the pass. He divided his company of soldier into small groups and posted them at suitable points. The Mavlas took their positions and collected huge boulders and stones to be used as weapons.

11. The Discomfiture of Shaistakhan

F. A. – Multiple Choice

- (1) – (c), (2) – (e), (3) – (a), (4) – (b).
- (1) Shaista Khan to Shivaji Maharaj
(2) Shivaji Maharaj and his men raised the cry.

Class Work

- (1) Purandar (2) Lal Mahal (3) Bengal
- (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) True
- c, b, d, a

S. A. – Orals / Open Book / Class Work

- (1) On the way to Pune, Shaistakhan captured the towns of Shirval, Shivapur and Saswad.
(2) Tired of the continuous harassment caused by the guerilla warfare of the Marathas, Shaistakhan at last raised the siege of Purandar.
(3) Shaistakhan was afraid that if Shivaji Maharaj could cut off his three fingers in the first attack, then he might lose his head in the second.

- (1) Shivaji Maharaj carried out raids in the Moghul territory. Thus, this enraged Aurangzeb and sent his uncle, Shaistakhan to deal with Shivaji Maharaj.
(2) Shaistakhan has seen Shivaji Maharaj in his chamber with sword seeing him, Shaistakhan tried to escape through the window.

12. The Siege of Purandar and the Treaty with the Moghul Emperor

F. A. – Class Work

- (1) Surat (2) Murarbaji (3) 1665
(4) Dilerkhan (5) Shahaji
- (1) True (2) False (3) True

Multiple Choice

- (1) – (c), (2) – (a), (3) – (d), (4) – (b).
- (1) Mavalas shouted their war cry.
(2) Dilerkhan to Moghul troops.
(3) Shivaji Maharaj to Jaising.
- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Purandar (c) Murarbaji
(d) Dilerkhan (e) Jaising

S. A. – Orals / Open Book / Class Work

- (1) Shivaji Maharaj carried out a raid on Surat, the centre of trade and a rich city in the Moghul empire, to bring the Emperor to his senses.
(2) Dilerkhan knew that so long as the fort of Purandar was in possession of Shivaji Maharaj, it was very difficult to defeat him. So he laid siege to this powerful fort.

- (3) Shivaji Maharaj did not want to sacrifice the lives of any more men, so he signed a peace treaty and temporary withdrawal from the fight.
- (4) According to the treaty of Purander, twenty-three forts and a territory with a revenue of four lakh Hons were to be handed over to the Emperor.
2. (a) On seeing Murarabaji's valour, Dilerkhan said "Until now he had not seen a swordsmen like him. You come over to his side. He promises him complete safety and the Emperor will make him a sardar and reward him with a Jagir."
- (b) Murarabaji said in return, "We are the loyal servants of Shivaji Maharaj. Who wants to buy safety from you? Why should we come over to your side? And who wants your Emperor's Jagir?"

13. Shivaji gives the slip to the Emperor

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) fiftieth (2) Mathura (3) Aurangzeb
(4) Jaswantsing (5) 1666

Orals

2. (1) False (2) False (3) True (4) False

Reasoning

3. **Correct order :** 3, 1, 5, 2, 4.

S. A. – Orals

1. (1) Shivaji Maharaj handed over the administration of Swaraj to his mother, Jijabai before leaving for Agra.
- (2) The only persons left with Shivaji Maharaj in Agra were Sambhaji and the two servants, Hiroji Farjand and Madari Mehetar.

- (3) Shivaji Maharaj pretended to be ill and started sending out huge baskets of sweets to sadhus and maulavis for his quick recovery.

Class Work

2. (1) At the darbar, the Sardars stood in front of the Emperor rankwise according to their status. Shivaji Maharaj being the king was deliberately placed in one of the back rows. Jaswantsing Rathod, whom the Marathas had put to flight on several occasions was a rank ahead of Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji Maharaj felt insulted and left the court angrily.
- (2) Shivaji Maharaj pretended to be ill and complained of severe pain in the stomach. Shivaji Maharaj started sending out huge baskets of sweets to Sadhus and Maulavis for his quick recovery. As the guard stopped examining the basket, Shivaji Maharaj and Sambhaji Raje hid themselves in two of the many baskets and escaped from Agra.

14. The Fort is captured but the Lion is dead

F. A. – Activity

1. (1) Shelarmama (2) Tanaji (3) Raiba
(4) Suryaji (5) Jijabai (6) Udaybhan

Orals / Open Book / Class Work

2. (1) Tanaji said to Suryaji.
(2) Jijamata to Shivaji Maharaj.
(3) Shivaji Maharaj to Shelarmama.
(4) Tanaji said to Shivaji Maharaj.

Orals

3. (1) his son Raiba's wedding
(2) Udaybhan (3) Umrathe
4. (1) True (2) False (3) False
5. (1) Mahad (2) Kondana (3) Suryaji

S. A. – Class Work

1. (1) The strong Kondana fort was under the control of the Moghuls.
(2) Jijamata advised Shivaji Maharaj that it was not safe to leave Kondana in enemy hands and that he must recapture it.
(3) Tanaji took charge of the campaign of Kondana.
2. (1) Shivaji said, "Shelarmama, you go back and celebrate the wedding. I am sorry I shall be unable to attend. I have decided to lead to campaign for the recapture of Kondana."
(2) Don't you see that your father is lying dead here on the battlefield? Are you not ashamed to run away like a bunch of cowards? Turn back and fight, for I have blocked your retreat by cutting off the rope by which you climbed up. The only choice before you is either to jump to your death over the precipice or to turn back and fight to destroy the enemy.

15. A Memorable Ceremony

F. A. – Class Work / Multiple Choice / Orals

1. (1) Raigad (2) 1674
2. (1) False (2) True (3) True (4) False
3. (1) Gagabhatt to all present in ceremony.

Activity

4. (1) Raigad (2) Jijamata (3) Gagabhatt

S. A. – Orals / Open Book / Class Work

1. (1) Shivaji Maharaj decided to have himself crowned so that everyone would come to know that swaraj was firmly established.
(2) A golden vessel was filled with the waters of the seven rivers, Ganga, Sindhu, Yamuna, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada and Kaveri.
(3) After being crowned Shivaji Maharaj started the coronation calendar.
2. (1) Shivaji Maharaj decided to have himself crowned to have his kingdom recognised by all other princes and to let everyone know that Swaraj was firmly established.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj selected Raigad as the capital of his kingdom because it was a strong hill fort from where it was easy to administer the kingdom and also keep a watch on the enemy.
(3) Jijamata's eyes were filled with tears of joy because her thirty years effort had at last borne fruit. The dream she had nursed even before Shivaji Maharaj's birth had at last come true.

16. Campaign in the South

F. A. – Open Book / Class Work / Orals

1. (1) Tanjavur (2) Golconda (3) Deepabai
2. (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True
3. (1) Vyankoji (2) Golconda (3) Jinji

Multiple Choice

4. (1) – (c), (2) – (a), (3) – (d), (4) – (b).

Reasoning

5. **Correct order :** 4, 3, 5, 1, 2.

S. A. – Oral / Class Work

1. (1) Shivaji Maharaj wanted to meet Vyankoji in order to end his dispute with him over the Tanjavur jagir.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj made an appeal to Vyankoji Raje to help him in the work of Swaraj.
(3) In his letter to Vyankoji, Shivaji Maharaj advised him to follow the path of valour and not to trust the enemies.
2. (1) Shivaji Maharaj wanted to create a powerful base in the south in order to resist the blows of Aurangzeb. Also, he wanted to resolve his dispute with Vyankoji. With these two objectives in mind, Shivaji Maharaj planned the campaign for the south.
(2) Shivaji Maharaj wrote to Vyankoji and tried to persuade him to change his ways because Vyankoji returned to Tanjavur without taking his leave and also attacked Shivaji Maharaj's forces from Tanjavur.

17. Management of Forts and the Navy

F. A. – Open Book / Class Work

1. (A) (a) Aadnyaapatra (b) Janjira
(B) (1) Sabnis, Karkhanis
(2) bastions, fortifications
(3) Purandar, Bhimgad
(4) iron, stone cannonballs, canister
(5) warships

Oral / Class Work

1. (1) • To protect and administer the fort. • To issue orders to the Sabnis and Karkhanis.
(2) • To keep accounts (Record income and expenses on the fort). • To collect revenue / tax from the subjects on the fort and around it.
(3) • Supply grains and goods to the people living on the fort. • To arranged for the ammution for the guns and firearms at the time of war.

Home Assignment

1. (1) Bahirji Naik was the chief of army intelligence and espionage.
(2) The defence strategy helped Shivaji Maharaj in guerrilla warfare.
(3) He had strictly warned his soldiers not to drink alcohol, not to trouble his subjects and not to extort money from them.
(4) The associates of Shivaji Maharaj - Kanhoji Jedhe, Veer Baji Pasalkar, Firangoji Narsala, Prataprao Gujar, Sidhoji Nimbalkar and Siddi Hilal.
(5) Shivaji Maharaj built three types of forts - forest forts, hill forts and sea forts.
(6) Ramchandrapant Amatya wrote the book Aadhyapatra.

Activity

1. [To be done by students.]

S. A.

1. (a) Shivaji Maharaj raised an independent and strong navy, Shivaji Maharaj defined his territorial waters and established domination over the coastal area. He safeguarded his sea-coast.

This navy was the first of its kind in medieval India. That is why he is rightly regarded as the 'Father of the Indian Navy'.

- (b) (1) The management skills of Shivaji Maharaj are seen at all times in the battles he fought all his life and also in his overall administration.
- (2) He realized the importance of forts in the establishment of Swaraj. He therefore maintained, repaired and built about 300 forts.
- (3) Shivaji Maharaj made definite arrangement for protection of forts by appointing the officers Killedar, Sabnis and Karkhanis.
- (4) He had a well-organized and very efficient system of army intelligence and espionage.
- (5) He safeguarded the sea-coast by building a strong navy.
- (6) Shivaji Maharaj also managed a very disciplined army.

2. Shivaji Maharaj had many excellent administration skills. The one I liked the most was the bravery and fearless attitude. Although the Moguls were very strong and many in numbers but this fact could not deviate Shivaji Maharaj from his objective achieving Swaraj. He had excellent leadership skills that could unite people for a noble cause and even motivate them to sacrifice themselves for Swaraj.

I shall try to learn and use the skill of bravery and fearless attitude to achieve the goals of my life to serve my country and help others.

18. Management of the Welfare State of Swaraj

F. A. – Class Work

1. (1) Shivaji Maharaj
(2) confidence, self-respect, patriotism
(3) peasants, artisans
(4) Mallamma Desai
(5) Fumigation
(6) torch-bearer, slavery
2. (1) The title 'Savitri' was given to Mallamma Desai.
(2) Hindavi Swaraj was the dream of Shivaji Maharaj.
(3) Shivaji Maharaj bestowed great honour on Sant Tukaram, Samarth Ramdas, Baba Yakut and Mauni Baba.
(4) [To be done by students.]

3.

	Name of the Minister	Designation	Department
1.	Moro Trimbak Pingle	Pradhan	Administration (Political)
2.	Ramchandra Nilkanth Muzumdar	Amatya	Revenue and Accounts of the State
3.	Hambirrao Mohite	Senapati	Defence
4.	Moreshwar Panditrao	Panditrao	Religious Matters
5.	Niraji Rawaji	Nyayadhish	Justice
6.	Annaji Datto	Sachiv	Government Orders

7.	Dattaji Trimbak Waknis	Mantri	Correspondence
8.	Ramchandra Trimbak Dabir	Sumant	Foreign Relations

S.A.

1. (1) An independent Hindavi Swaraj was created because :
 - (i) Hindavi Swaraj was a dream of Shivaji Maharaj.
 - (ii) Anyone who lived in Hindustan, no matter to what religion or community they belonged, was a 'Hindavi'. Their raj was 'Hindavi Swaraj'.
- (2) Shivaji Maharaj gave various facilities to drought-affected peasants.
 - (i) He used to waive taxes.
 - (ii) Shivaji Maharaj freely distributed the grain stored in the State granaries to the people.
 - (iii) He also undertook repairs of various forts and construction of dams, bunds and canals during drought years. In this way, people could earn their daily living and did not feel the severity of drought.
- (3) (i) Mallamma Desai, was a brave woman from Beawadi in Karnataka.
 - (ii) She fought a great battle in defence of the fortress.

(iii) When Shivaji Maharaj came to know about her courage, he called her his younger sister.

(iv) He also returned her fortress and villages to her with honour and gave her the title 'Savitri'.

2. Shivaji Maharaj had ordered to take special care of the forest and water in the environment. He also ensured that the forests in his kingdom are not destroyed. Shivaji Maharaj had ordered his men to use teakwood trees for building boats and ships. He ordered the people to use water sparingly. He also instructed burning of garbage and use the ash as manure for cultivation of vegetables.

Things I will do to protect environment are :

1. Will plant more trees in my surroundings.
2. Will use water carefully.
3. Will throw garbage in the dust bin and not in public places.
4. Will not throw garbage in the ponds, rivers or seas, in this way water will not get polluted.

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