

Key to Navjeevan Practice Book

Standard
7

Teacher's Copy

History & Civics


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History

Topic 1 : Sources of History

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Arabic-Persian (2) Emperor Akbar
(3) Marathi (4) Proofs
(5) copper plate (6) Paramanand
(7) Forts (8) Maharashtra
- (B)** (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) True
(5) False (6) True
- (C)** (1) - (e), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (b), (5) - (c)
- (D)** (1) Unwritten sources (2) Stories
(3) Temples (4) Tarikh
- (E)** (1) legend (2) tarikh (3) bakhar
(4) powada (5) inscription
(6) monument
- (F)** (1) (1) Devanagari (2) Modi
(2) (1) Mahikavatichi Bakhar (2) Sabhasad Bakhar
(3) (1) Robert Arm (2) Grant Duff
(4) (1) Folk songs (2) Powada
(5) (1) Forts (2) Buildings
(6) (1) Biographies (2) Paintings
- Q.2. (1) Material Sources :** Material sources means the real or physical things available to us in the study of history. e.g., forts, buildings, monuments, etc.
- (2) Written Sources :** Written sources means the feelings, emotions or informations expressed or written on paper. They are scripts, languages, biographies, etc.

We can also gather information about people's life, their food items, festivals, etc.

- (3) Oral Sources :** Oral resources means spoken resources. Oral sources are passed on from generation to generation e.g. ovis, folk songs, legends, etc.
- Q.3. (1)** Monuments include samadhis, graves and veergalas.
(2) Tarikh means sequence of events.
(3) Impartiality and neutrality are the important qualities of the author in the writing of history.
(4) Individuals, society, place and time are the four factors important from the viewpoint of history.
(5) The period from ninth century C.E. till the end of the eighteenth century C.E. is considered to the Medieval period.
(6) A carving on a stone or wall is called "an inscription".
(7) The coins made by different rulers using metals like gold, silver, copper are important sources of history. These coins give us information about the language, rulers and their period, governance, religious ideas, personal details, financial transactions at that time and advancement of metallurgy in that period. The images of Ram-Sita or Shiva Parvati on the coins denote the religious coordination of those days.
- Q.4. (1)** Though history is written once, research on it goes on continuously. New sources and informations came to light through these research. Accordingly history has to be rewritten.
(2) Yes. It is necessary to evaluate sources of history because history is based on authentic evidences and proofs. They must be verified and used judiciously only after critical analysis.

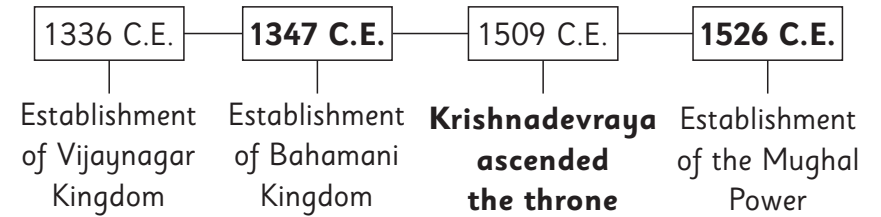
- (3) An inscription helps us to understand features like the language, script, social life of a period. Stone inscriptions are written on hard surfaces like stone or rocks and hence cannot be destroyed easily. Therefore, it is considered to be an authentic source of history.
- (4) Oral sources are the folk literature like ovis, powadas, folk tales, legends, etc. They are passed on from generation to generation. They are based on the lives of the people of that particular period. So they reveal the various aspects of the people's lives.

Topic 2 : India Before the Times of Shivaji Maharaj

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Bhillam Yadava (2) Pal
 (3) Anandpur (4) Gadadharsinha
 (5) Khanua (6) Durgadas Rathod
- (B)** (1) Sikhs (2) Mewad (3) Arabs
- (C)** (1) - (d), (2) - (a), (3) - (b), (4) - (c)
- (D)** (1) The Yadava period
 (2) Govind III and Krishna III (3) Durgadas Rathod
 (4) Ahom (5) Queen Durgavati
 (6) Maharana Pratap (7) Babur
 (8) Hasan Gangu (9) Khalsa Dal
- (E)** (1) Ghaznis (2) Sikhs (3) Babur
 (4) Sultanate (5) Shershah
- (F)** (1) (b) Harihar and Bukka founded the Vijaynagar Kingdom.
 (c) Krishnadevraya died.
 (a) Disintegration in the Bahamani Kingdom.

- (2) (d) Death of Muhammad Ghuri.
 (a) Establishment of the Vijaynagar Kingdom.
 (c) Establishment of the Bahamani Kingdom.
 (b) The Sultanate came to an end.

(G) (A)



- (H)** (1) True (2) False (3) True (4) False (5) False
- (I)** (1) Qutubuddin Aibak (2) Daulat Khan Lodi
 (3) at Bidar (4) Vijayanagar (5) Hampi
 (6) Hazar Ram Mandir and Vitthal Mandir
- Q.2. (1)** The battle of Talikot was fought between Adilshahi, Nizamshahi, Qutubshahi and Baridshahi on one side and Vijaynagar on the other side.
- (2)** Prithviraj Chauhan was the valiant king of the Chauhan dynasty.
- (3)** Bukka brought the region upto Rameshwara under his control.
- (4)** Guru Gobindsingh became the tenth Guru of the Sikhs.
- (5)** Babur was the ruler of Farghana.
- (6)** The army of the Delhi Sultan was defeated by Hasan Gangu.
- (7)** The capital of the Bahamani Kingdom was Gulbarga in Karnataka.

- (8) Maharana Pratap fought for the independence of Mewad.
- (9) During Krishnadevraya's reign, Vijaynagar kingdom extended from Cuttak in the east to Goa in the west and from the Raichur Doab in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south.

- Q.3. (1)** After the death of Mahmud Gawan factionism increased among the Bahamani Sardars. The provincial governors began to act more independently. Vijaynagar kingdom had an adverse effect on the Bahamani kingdom. This led to the disintegration of the Bahamani kingdom into five fragments (small powers).
- (2) After the battle of Panipat, there was a battle between Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewad at Khanua. Rana Sanga and his army did their best in the battle, but Babur's artillery and reserved force played a key role in the defeat of Rana Sanga's army in the battle.
 - (3) Guru Teghbahadur protested against Aurangzeb's policy of religious intolerance, hence he was imprisoned by Aurangzeb.
 - (4) Maharana Pratap ascended the throne after the death of king Uday Singh. He continued the struggle for Mewad's existence. He struggled with Akbar till the end to maintain his independence. Due to his qualities of valour, courage, self-respect, sacrifice, etc. Maharana Pratap became immortal in history.
 - (5) Akbar was the most powerful king of the Mughal dynasty. When he tried to bring India under his central authority, he had to face opposition from the Rajputs.

For example: Maharana Pratap and Rani Durgavati showed their courage till the end of their lives. They did not surrender. Even while fighting with Babur, Rana Sanga of Mewad brought all the Rajputs together. But he was defeated in the battle of Khanua.

- (6) Guru Gobindsingh was the next Guru after Guru Teghbahadur. He wanted to protect the Sikhs and give a stiff resistance to Aurangzeb's attacks. Therefore he organised the Khalsa Dal.

- Q.4. (1)** The Ahoms in Assam fought against the imperialist policy of Aurangzeb. United under the leadership of Gadadharsinha and with Lachit Borphukan as their commander, the Ahoms by using the guerilla tactics fought an intense battle against the Mughals. This made it impossible for the Mughals to strengthen their power in Assam.
- (2) Revolts arose among the formidable Vijaynagar and Bahamani kingdoms. The brothers Harihar and Bukha, from South India were Sardars in the service of the Delhi Sultanate. Taking advantage of the instability in the South during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughluque, they founded the kingdom of Vijaynagar in the South. Harihar was the first king of Vijaynagar.
 - (3) Mahmud Gawan was a good administrator. He strengthened the Bahamani Kingdom. He started paying soldiers their salaries in cash instead of through land grants. He brought discipline in the army. He also introduced reforms in the land revenue system. He opened a madarasa at Bidar for Arabic and Persian studies.

(4) During the reign of Aurangzeb, the Mughal empire extended from Kashmir in the North to Ahmadnagar in the South and from Kabul in the West to Bengal in the East. To this Aurangzeb added Assam in the east, the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda. Thus, the Mughal empire almost covered the whole of India.

(5) During the reign of Sultan Muhammadbin-Tughluque of Delhi, there were many revolts in the South against the central power of Delhi. From these revolts arose the formidable Vijaynagar and Bahamani kingdoms.

Q.5. (1) Krishnadevraya : In 1509 C.E. Krishnadevraya became the ruler of Vijaynagar. He was a scholar and a good administrator. He wrote 'Amuktamalyada', a Telugu compendium on polity. He built the Hazar Ram and Vitthal temples.

He was a brave and valorous king. He conquered Vijaywada and Rajmahendri and annexed the regions to his kingdom. He defeated the combined forces of the Sultans, under the leadership of the Bahamani Sultan, Mahmud Shah. During his reign, the kingdom was at its zenith. He died in 1530 C.E.

(2) **Chandbibi :** Chandbibi was the daughter of Husain Nizamshah of Ahmadnagar. She acted as the regent of Ahmadnagar. She bravely defended the Ahmadnagar fort from Mughal army. She was murdered due to the internal strife amongst the factions of the Sardars in the Nizamshahi's kingdom.

(3) **Rani Durgavati :** Rani Durgavati was born in the Rajput Chandel dynasty. She became the queen of Gondvana after her marriage. She was an excellent

administrator. Her struggle against the Mughals is important in medieval history. After the death of her husband, she laid down her life while fighting against Akbar. But till the very end of her life she did not surrender.

Topic 3 : Religious Synthesis

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Sanskrit (2) Secularism (3) Ras Khan
(4) Ramanuja (5) equally
(6) Basaveshwar
- (B)** (1) Sikhs
(2) (i) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
(ii) Shaikh Nizamuddin Avaliya
(3) Sant Namdeo and Sant Kabir
(4) Narsi Mehta
(5) Sant Kabir, Guru Nanak
- (C)** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (b)
- (D)** (1) Rajasthan (2) Bengal
(3) Maharashtra, Assam (4) Karnataka, Gujarat
- (E)** (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) True (5) False
- (F)** (1) G u r u G r a n t h S a h i b (2) S u r d a s a
(3) G u r u N a n a k (4) M a n m a t h s w a m I
(5) M e e r a b a i (6) R a m a n a n d
(7) K a b i r (8) P a m p

Q.2. (1) Naynars and Alawars were the two Bhakti Movements that emerged in South India.

(2) Sant Meerabai's verses give the message of devotion, tolerance and humanity.

(3) Bhakti Movement preached the values like love of God, humanity, compassion and mercy.

(4) Shankaradeva spread Bhakti Movement in Assam under the influence of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(5) According to Sant Kabir, God is the 'Truth'.

Q.3. (1) God was the 'truth' according to Sant Kabir. He opposed the differences based on caste, creed, sect and religion. He did not believe in the places of pilgrimage, vratas or idol worship. He criticized the orthodox Hindus and Muslims. He wanted to bring about Hindu Muslim unity. Hence, Sant Kabir became a renowned sant in the Bhakti movement.

(2) Sant Basaveshwar spread the Lingayat stream in Karnataka. He opposed the caste system. He stressed on the dignity of labour. 'Kayakave Kailas' is his well-known saying which means 'Work is worship'. He encouraged women to participate in religious discussions. He did not make the difference among the people on the basis of caste, class, creed, men or women. Because of this equality the people participated in religious discussions. This was the impact of Basaveshwar's work on society.

Q.4.

| | Movement | Names of the Sants | Work |
|------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| (1) | Bhakti Movement | Sant Meerabai Sant Narsi Mehta (1st poet in Gujarati) Surdas Ras Khan Sant Tulshidas | Composed verses on Krishnabhakti in Gujarati language. Poetical work -Sursagar. Composed verses on Krishnabhakti Ramcharita Manas Devotion to Rama. |
| (2) | Mahanubhav Panth | Chakradhar Swami Founder of this sect. | Development of the Marathi language. Many works were composed in Marathi. |
| (3) | Sikhism | Guru Nanak founder of Sikhism | Adigranth, known as Granth Sahib is a holy book of the Sikhs. Compositions by Sant Namdeo and Kabir are included in Aadigranth. |

Q.5. (1) Sant Meerabai stressed the importance of devotion to Krishna. She belonged to the royal family of Mewad. She immersed herself in devotion of Krishna. She composed devotional verses in Rajasthani and Gujarati. Her devotional verses gave the message of devotion, tolerance and humanity. Her compositions are popular even today.

Q.6. (1) The path of Bhakti movement was easy to follow for the common people. It was open to all men and women. Sants expressed their thoughts in the language of the people. The common people found them close to their heart. Thus, the Bhakti movement has contributed greatly to the Indian culture.

Topic 4 : Maharashtra Before the Times of Shivaji Maharaj

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Pargana (2) Watandar (3) Peth
 (4) Mauja (5) Varkari (6) Marathi
 (7) Granth Sahib
- (B)** (1) Bhavartha Ramayana (2) Sant Ramdas Swami
 (3) Deshpande (4) Vitthal
 (5) Siddis (6) Sant Dnyaneshwar
 (7) Dehu near Pune (8) Sant Eknath
 (9) Sant Ramdas Swami
 (10) Sant Janabai, Sant Kanhopatra, Sant Muktabai
- (C)** (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) True (5) False
- (D)** (1) Powada (2) Sant Kabir (3) Granth Sahib
 (4) Nagar
- (E)** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (b)
- Q.2. (1)** The Mughals entered the Khandesh region to expand their power in the South.
- (2)** The Portuguese and the Siddis were the two sea powers on the Konkan coast.
- (3)** The Portuguese established their rule in Goa and Vasai on the Western coastline.
- (4)** The Patil used to settle the disputes in the village amicably.
- (5)** The Kulkarni helped the Patil in his work and kept the record of the revenue that was collected.
- (6)** Due to blind beliefs and rituals people had become fatalistic and inert.
- (7)** Sant Eknath Stated Bhagwat Dharma in detail and in a simple manner.

Q.3.

| | | Village (Mauja) | Kasba | Pargana |
|-----|---------------|--|---|---|
| (1) | What is means | A village is smaller than Kasba. It was called Mauja. | Kasba was a big village | Many villages together were called Pargana. |
| (2) | Officers | Chief of the Village (1) Patil (2) Kulkarni-helped Patil in his work | Watandars Officers (1) The Shetes (2) The Mahajans | Watandar Officers (1) The Deshmukh (The chief of Patils in a Pargana) (2) The Deshpande (chief of all Kulkarnis) |
| (3) | Example | (1) Budruk : Original Village (2) Khurd-New Village | (1) Indapur Kasba (2) Wai Kasba | (1) Pune Pargana 290 villages (2) Chakan Pargana 64 villages (3) Shirwal Pargana 40 villages. |

- Q.4. (1) Budruk :** Budruk means original independent village.
- (2) Balut :** Balut means a share of agricultural produce given by the peasants to the artisans for the services they gave to the village community.
- (3) Vatan :** Vatan means the officer (of Kasba) receives some land from the Government and some rights from the villagers for their service.
- Q.5. (1)** Drought means no rain. If there would be no rain, there would be scarcity of water and foodgrain for the human being as well as for the animals. People would have to leave their villages. The prices of foodgrains would be high. There would be poverty, sickness and even death could occur. So it is said that droughts were a great calamity for the people.

- (2) The Deshmukh and the Deshpande were the Chief Watandar Officers of the Pargana. Deshmukh was the chief of all Patils in a Pargana. He did the work at the Pargana level. Deshpande was the chief of all Kulkarnis in the Pargana. He did the work at the Pargana level. These Watandar officers were the link between the people and the Government.
- Q.6.** A village was called Mauja. The chief of the village was a Patil. He used to try to bring maximum land under cultivation. Patil used to resolve the disputes in the village and maintained peace. The Kulkarni kept the record of the revenue and helped Patil in his work. People in Mauja had their hereditary rights regarding their occupations. The artisans used to get their shares in the form of agricultural produce for their services.
- Q.7. (1)** The work of the Sants brought social awakening. The Sants gave the message of equality and humanity. They preached to the people to live in harmony, unity and love. Their work created self-confidence among the people of Maharashtra. This work resulted in social awakening.
- (2) Society was greatly influenced by blind beliefs and rituals. People had become fatalistic and inert. They had lost their initiative. The condition of the common people was miserable. In such circumstances, the Sants in Maharashtra endeavoured to inspire the masses.
- Q.8. (1) Sant Namdeo :** Sant Namdeo was a great Sant of the warkari sect. He awakened the sense of equality in men and women, belonging to all castes. His abhanga compositions are well – known. His verses are included in the Granth Sahib of the Sikhs.

- (2) **Sant Dnyaneshwar :** Sant Dnyaneshwar was a great Sant of the Varkari sect. He wrote Dnyaneshwari in Marathi. He also composed Amrutanubhav. He showed a simple way of worship and conduct to the people to follow in everyday life.
- (3) **Sant Eknath :** Sant Eknath was a great sant of Bhakti movement in Maharashtra. He demonstrated through his own conduct that there is no need to renounce worldly matters for attaining the highest truth that is 'Parmarth'. He believed that Marathi language was inferior to no other language. His compositions include abhanga, gavalana and bharud, etc.
- (4) **Sant Tukaram :** Sant Tukaram was a great sant of the Varkari sect. He belonged to Dehu near Pune. He criticized the hypocrisy and superstition in the society. He asked the people, to find God, by showing love to the unhappy and the tormented. His abhangas are pleasing and lucid. He had to suffer the opposition of some dogmatic people in the society. But he faced this opposition with noble courage.

Topic 5 : The Foundation of the Swaraj

- Q.1. (A) (1)** Shivneri **(2)** Deccan **(3)** Nizamshahi
(4) Pratapgad **(5)** Bengaluru **(6)** Javali
(7) Konkan **(8)** Shaistakhan
- (B) (1)** Murumbdev
(2) Torana, Murumbdev, Kondhana
(3) Rajgad **(4)** Kalyan and Bhivandi
(5) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
- (C) (1)** Adilshah of Bijapur **(2)** Founding of Swara
(3) Khelna
- (D)** (1)-(c), (2)-(e), (3)-(b), (4)-(a), (5)-(d).

- (E) (1) Bengaluru (2) Jadhavas of Phaltan
 (3) Sindhudurg (4) Baji Ghorpade
 (5) Afzalkhan

- Q.2. (1)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj created a feeling of trust and affection in the minds of the people.
- (2)** Yesaji Kank, Baji Pasalkar, Bapuji Mudgal, Narhekar, Deshpande brothers, Kavji Kondhalkar, Jiva Mahala, Tanaji Malusare, Bajiprabhu Deshpande, etc., were the associates and companions who joined Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in his work of the founding of Swaraj.
- (3)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj captured the forts of Murumbdev, Torana, Kondhana and Purandar.
- (4)** Chandrarao More opposed the cause of the founding of Swaraj.
- (5)** Siddi showed no signs of relenting, so Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj opened talks with Siddi. This led to slackness in the siege around Panhalgad. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took advantage of the situation and escaped from Panhalgad.
- (6)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj paid compensation to the soldiers who were wounded in the battle. He rewarded those who had fought well. Those soldiers and officers of Afzalkhan's army who fell into the hands of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's army were given a good treatment.

- Q.3. (1)** After capturing Kalyan and Bhiwandi on the Konkan coast, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came into contact with the Siddi, Portuguese and British powers on the Western coast. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj realised that in order to fight these powers, it was necessary to have a strong naval force. So he concentrated on building a navy.
- (2)** When the conflict with Adilshahi was continued, Mughal army invaded the Swaraj. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

realized that it was not wise to fight two enemies at one and the same time. Therefore Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered into a treaty with the Adilshahi.

- (3)** The Maval terrain was full of hills and valleys and was not easily accessible. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj made use of these geographical features of Maval very skilfully for the purpose of the foundation of the Swaraj.
- (4)** In those days forts were of special significance. It was possible to control the surrounding area if one had forts. Therefore Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj decided to acquire the forts that were within his own Jagir.
- (5)** Shahaji Maharaj himself aspired to establish Swaraj by ousting the powers of foreign people. He wished to enable Shivaji to become a king. So he had arranged for providing excellent education to Shivaji. That is why he is termed as a Swaraj visionary.
- Q.4. (1) Shahajiraje :** He was the father of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He was a pre-eminent Sardar in the Deccan. He was valiant, courageous, intelligent and a great political expert. He loved his subjects. Adilshah of Bijapur had given the region comprising Pune, Supe, Indapur and Chakan Pargana to Shahajiraje as a Jagir. Shahajiraje himself aspired to establish Swaraj, so he made an arrangement of excellent education for Shivaji to enable him to become a king.
- (2) The efforts Veermata Jijabai took for Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's education :** Jijabai constantly guided Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the mission of establishing Swaraj. She instilled in him values like modesty, truthfulness, oratory, vigilance, courage and fearlessness. She saw to it that he knew the usage of weapons. She inspired in Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj the "will to win" and the dream of Swaraj.

Topic 6 : Conflict with the Mughals

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
(2) Chakan (3) Bengal
(4) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
(5) Gagabhatta (6) South
- (B)** (1) Treaty of Purandar
(2) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
(3) Ahmadnagar and Junnar
(4) Qutubshah
- (C)** (1) Mathura (2) Twice (3) Tanjavur
- (D)** (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(b).
- (E)** (6) Shaistakhan's invasion (2) Raid on Lal Mahal
(5) Treaty of Purandar (3) Escape from Agra
(4) Coronation
(1) Southern campaign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
- (F)** (1) Sindhudurg (2) Siddi Ibrahim
- (G)** (1) Rajya-vyavahara-kosha (2) Moropant Pingale
(3) Daudkhan (4) Surat
- Q.2. (1)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj devised a plan of attack on the rich city of Surat.
- (2)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was accompanied by Prince Sambhaji and a few of his trusted people.
- (3)** Surat was a rich city, a large trade centre and a big port under the Mughal control. So Maharaj attacked the city of Surat.

- (4)** Jaisingh proposed to Maharaj that he should visit Agra and meet the Emperor Aurangzeb.
- (5)** The campaign of Surat was a stunning blow to Emperor Aurangzeb's prestige.
- (6)** Shaistakhan ravaged the territory of the Swaraj by sending small units of his army to the neighbouring areas. He encamped at Chakan and captured the fort of Chakan. He set up his camp in Lal Mahal, for two years. His forces looted the people. This had an adverse effect on the people's morale.
- (7)** Sinhagad, Purandar, Lohagad, Mahuli, Karnala and Rohida were the forts Shivaji Maharaj recaptured after he came back from Agra.
- (8)** The terms of the Treaty of Purandar were as follows.
- (1)** Maharaj had to give his twenty-three forts to the Mughals.
- (2)** The adjoining territories yielding an annual revenue of four lakh hons.
- (3)** Maharaj also assured the Mughals help against Adilshahi.
- Q.3. (1)** Jaisingh ravaged the territory of the Swaraj. Jaisingh and Dilerkhan laid siege to Purandar Fort. Murarbaji fought with the greatest of courage. He died a hero's death. Considering the seriousness of the situation, Maharaj entered into the Treaty of Purandar.
- (2)** Shaistakhan had ravaged large territories of the Swaraj for three years. So it was necessary to make up the losses. So Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took an aggressive stand against the Mughals.

(3) Shaistakhan had lost his fingers during the raid on Lal Mahal. Because of this, he suffered great humiliation so he shifted his camp to Aurangabad.

Q.4. (1) The Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj :

After a relentless struggle for over thirty years Maharaj decided to coronate himself. He realised that it was necessary to recognise the Swaraj as a sovereign independent state. For this a formal coronation was necessary. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj coronated himself by a learned Pandit at Raigad on 6th June 1674.

(2) **Escape from Agra :** Aurangzeb did not treat Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj with honour. So Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave vent to his rage. Then Aurangzeb put him under house arrest. So Maharaj devised a plan. He adroitly escaped from Agra along with Prince Sambhaji and his associates. After few days, he reached Maharashtra and then at Rajgad safely. He had left Sambhaji Raje at Mathura, later Sambhaji was brought safely to Rajgad.

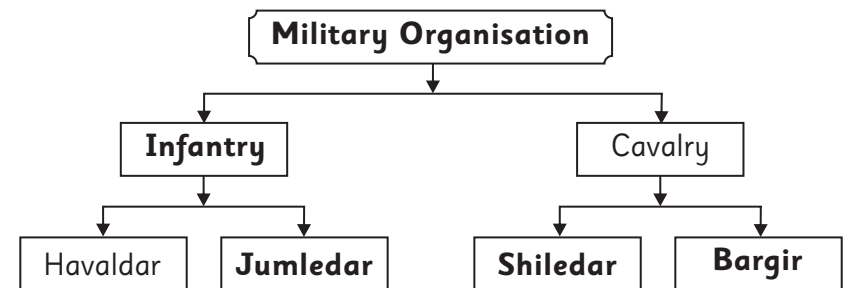
(3) **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's campaign of the South :** In October 1677, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj undertook a campaign of the South. He entered into a treaty of friendship with Qutubshah of Golconda. Later he won Bengaluru, Hoskote in Karnataka. He won the forts of Jinji and Vellore in today's Tamilnadu. He also won some territories of Adilshah in the South. Maharaj annexed the fort of Jinji to his Swaraj.

(4) **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's preparation for the coronation :** An extremely valuable and grand throne was made for the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji

Maharaj. There were eight bejewelled pillars on eight sides of the throne. This throne was made of thirty-two 'mann' of precious gold. Without measuring and counting, plenty of money, clothes, elephants and horses were donated to the great scholars who had come to attend the coronation ceremony from different regions.

Topic 7 : The Administration of the Swaraj

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Dakshin Digvijay (2) eight (3) 300
 (4) Agriculture (5) Konkan (6) salt
 (7) Bahirji Naik
- (B)** (1) Infantry and Cavalry (2) Sarnobat
 (3) The Conquest of the South
 (4) Havaladar and Jumledar (5) Sindhudurg
 (6) Intelligence department
 (7) Ashtapradhan Mandal (8) Karkhanis
- (C)** (1) Govandi (2) Gulvan (3) Raigad
- (D)** (1) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(b).
- (E)**



- Q.2. (1)** Maharaj warned the revenue officers that they should not collect more revenue than the amount which was fixed.
- (2)** The job of the intelligence department was to obtain information about the movements of the enemies and submit it to Maharaj.
- (3)** There was a Killedar, a Sabnis and a Karkhanis on every fort.
- (4)** The names of the battle ships in the navy of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj were the gurab, galbat and pal.
- (5)** The Portuguese of Goa, the Siddis of Janjira and the British factors of Surat and Rajapur were the enemies of the Swaraj at the west coast of India.
- (6)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj appointed a council of eight ministers with eight departments for the administration of Swaraj. It was called Ashtapradhan Mandal.
- (7)** Maharaj knew the importance of agriculture. He paid more attention to the welfare of farmers. He warned the officers that they should not collect more revenue than the amount that was fixed. If the crop was lost due to excessive rains or drought or if an enemy army had devastated, the area of the village, remissions were granted. The peasants were provided with bullocks, ploughs and good seeds for agriculture.
- (8)** The main objective of Maharaj was to make his subjects independent. They must enjoy their freedom. It was necessary to have a disciplined administration. He had to take comprehensive care of the people's welfare and protect the conquered territories. For these things he

appointed Ashtapradhan Mandal, navy, military officers to take care of his subjects. He did not want to dominate his people. He was a good administrator.

- Q.3. (1)** At that time the traders imported salt from the Portuguese territory and sold it in Swaraj. That affected the local trade in the Konkan areas. With the intention of increasing the prices of imported salt, Maharaj raised heavy taxes on that. As a result, the prices of imported salt increased and the prices of local salt decreased. This way Maharaj protected the industry.
- (2)** Artisans in the village produced goods and fulfilled the needs of the local people. Farmers gave a definite share from their produce to artisans. This share was called 'Baluta'.
- (3)** The kingdom prospers only with increase in trade. Trade prospers adding to the wealth. The merchants bring novel goods as certain necessities into a kingdom and the goods become available in plenty.
- Q.4. (1)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj set up a navy because it was necessary to control the activities of the enemies like the Portuguese of Goa, the Siddis of Janjira and British of Surat and Rajapur and protect the West Coast. He realised that one who has a navy, controls the sea. Therefore Maharaj raised a navy.
- (2)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established the Council of Eight Ministers to ensure the smooth management of the affairs of the Swaraj to ensure people's welfare. For this he set up an efficient administration of Ashtapradhan Mandal (Council of Eight Ministers).

Topic 8 : An Ideal Ruler

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Swaraj (2) discipline (3) Surajya
(4) freedom (5) ryot
- (B)** (1) Daulatkhan (2) Subramanyam Bharati
(3) Chhatrasal (4) Mahatma Jotirao Phule
(5) Sinhagad (6) Siddi Ibrahim
(7) Meeting with Afzalkhan, Escape from Agra
- (C)** (1) Hiroji Farjand and Madari Meheter
(2) In cash (3) Tolerance
- (D)** (1) Daulatkhan (2) Chhatrasal
- (E)** (1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(a), (4)-(b).
- (F)** (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) True
- Q.2. (1)** A system of making payments to the soldiers in the form of Jagirs.
- (2)** Maharaj warned the Deshmukh of the Rohida valley not to fail in his duty to the ryot.
- (3)** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said that Maharaj did not belong to Maharashtra alone, he belonged to the whole Indian Nation.
- (4)** Maharaj considered the Muslims in Swaraj as his own subjects.
- (5)** Tilak started Shivajayanti celebrations for the purpose of National awakening.
- (6)** The grave dangers in the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj were the meeting with Afzalkhan, the siege of Panhala, the attack on Shaistakhan, and the escape from Agra.
- (7)** Jiva Mahala, Bajiprabhu Deshpande, Murarbaji Deshpande, Tanaji Malusare, Hiroji Farjand were the

close associates of Maharaj and they risked their lives for Maharaj.

- (8)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj issued a warning to his soldiers not to fail in their duties towards the ryot. Maharaj told the Deshmukh to visit every village and shift the people to a safe place down the ghats, during the times of foreign invasion. He also warned soldiers not to delay in their duties. If Deshmukh did not care for the ryot, he would be responsible for the same.
- (9)** Maharaj followed a tolerant religious policy. He had framed strict rules for his soldiers that they should not harm a mosque during any campaign. If any one got a copy of the Holy Quran, they should hand over the same with reverence to a Muslim. Maharaj considered the Muslims in Swaraj as his own subjects. He had many Muslim servants, Sardars and officers in his service in the army, navy or in his court.
- (10)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's policy regarding the army was :
- (i) The valuables collected during the campaigns in enemy territories were to be deposited with the Government.
- (ii) Soldiers were honoured for their bravery in a campaign.
- (iii) He looked after the maintenance of the families of the soldiers who died in the battle.
- (11)** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave a strict order to the Deshmukh of Rohida valley not to fail in his duty to the ryot. He had to visit every village and shift people to a safe place down the ghats without any delay for a moment, during the times of foreign invasion. If the Deshmukh delayed and the Mughal army would take the people prisoner, then it would be the Deshmukh's fault.

- (12) The future generations will continue to look upon the work of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj of founding the Swaraj and turning it into Surajya as an ideal and a source of inspiration.
- Q.3. (1)** The associates of Maharaj were brave and loyal. They used to perform their duties by risking their lives. So Maharaj took great care of his associates.
- (2) The soldiers were fighting bravely and risking their lives for Swaraj. They were faithful and loyal to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Therefore, for showing bravery in a campaign, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj honoured them and inspired them. He also looked after the families of the soldiers who died in the battle. He even took care of the wounded soldiers of Swaraj as well as the soldiers of enemies.

Topic 9 : The Maratha War of Independence

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Sambaji Maharaj (2) Akbar
 (3) Rajaram Maharaj (4) Hambirrao
 (5) Yesubai
- (B) (1) Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj
 (2) Santaji Ghorpade and Vithoji Chavan
 (3) Yesaji Kank
- (C) (1) Zulfikarkhan (2) Marathas
 (3) Sambhaji Maharaj (4) Mukarrabkhan
 (5) Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav
- (D) (1) Niraji Shinde (2) Riyasatkar
- (E) (1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(b), (4)-(a).
- (F) (1) True (2) False (3) False

- Q.2. (1)** The Marathas fought under the leadership of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj and Maharani Tarabai for the defence of the Swaraj.
- (2) Aurangzeb suspended the campaign against the Marathas.
- (3) When the Marathas laid siege to the Siddi's fort of Dandarajpuri and battered the fort of Janjira with their artillery, the Mughal army invaded Swaraj.
- (4) Before leaving for Jinji, Rajaram Maharaj had assigned the duty to fight against the Mughals to Ramchandrapant Amatya, Shankaraji Narayan Sachiv and Dhanaji Jadhav.
- (5) Aurangzeb kept Mukarrabkhan incharge of the Kolhapur province.
- (6) The war with Mughals became fiercer when Sambhaji Maharaj became the Chhatrapati.
- (7) Aurangzeb died in 1707 C.E. at Ahmednagar.
- (8) Maratha war of Independence ended with the death of Aurangzeb.
- (9) Devdatta has described Maharani Tarabai's valour in the following words :
 "Delhi was humbled, the Emperor of Delhi lost face; such was the wrath of the great queen Tarabai."
- (10) Sambhaji Maharaj's army laid a siege to Siddi's Dandarajpuri fort and battered the fort of Janjira with the artillery. But at the same time the Mughal army invaded Swaraj. Therefore Sambhaji Maharaj had to return half-way from the Janjira campaign.
- (11) The Portuguese of Goa joined hands with Emperor Aurangzeb against Sambhaji Maharaj. Hence Sambhaji Maharaj decided to teach a lesson to the Portuguese.

- (12) When Rajaram Maharaj went to Jinji, he entrusted the responsibility of protecting the Swaraj to Ramchandrapant Amatya, Shankaraji Narayan Sachiv, Santaji Ghorpade, and Dhanaji Jadhav.
- Q.3. (1)** When Zulfikarkhan put the Raigad fort under siege, that time Rajaram Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai, Maharani Yesubai and her son Shahu were in Raigad. Maharani Yesubai had chosen Rajaram Maharaj as Chhatrapati. So to keep the Maratha Chhatrapati secure without regard for her own life or that of her son, it was decided that Rajaram Maharaj should escape from Raigad and the Raigad fort should be fought under the leadership of Maharani Yesubai. This decision was taken by Maharani Yesubai to tackle the unprecedented calamity on Swaraj.
- (2) Sambhaji Maharaj was taken to Aurangzeb and by his orders, Sambhaji Maharaj was brutally put to death. This Maratha Chhatrapati did not compromise his self-respect and faced his death nobly and bravely. The Marathas took inspiration from his sacrifice and intensified their fight against the Mughals.
- (3) Aurangzeb could not succeed in his campaign against the Marathas so he suspended the campaign against the Marathas and turned to the Adilshahi and Qutubshahi kingdom.
- Q.4. (1) Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj :** Sambhaji Maharaj was the elder son of Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji Maharaj had given him excellent education in civil administration and military campaigns. He had interest in the administration of the State and the command of the army from the age of fourteen. He knew Sanskrit and other languages well. He read many ancient books on polity. He wrote their gist in a book called 'Budhbushanam'. He was courageous and brave, fearless king. He was brutally put to death by Aurangzeb but he faced death nobly and bravely.

- (2) **Maharani Tarabai :** After the death of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai led the Maratha War of Independence. She was an intelligent, knowledgeable and capable wife of Rajaram Maharaj. Her management of the army and administration had won renown. Tarabai continued the struggle of Swaraj bravely with the help of her Sardars. She fought for seven years. She kept the Maratha kingdom strong and encouraged Sardars in Mission of Swaraj. Tarabai kept up the legacy of valour inherited from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Topic 10 : The Expansion of the Maratha Power

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Shahu Maharaj (2) Bundelkhand
 (3) Satara (4) Balaji Vishwanath
 (5) Palkhed (6) Sanad
- (B) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b).
- (C) (1) Nemaji Jadhav
- (D) (1) Shrivardhan (2) Raja Chhatrasal
 (3) Raverkhedi (4) Chimajiappa
 (5) Sayyid brothers
- (E) (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) False (5) True
- Q.2. (1)** There was a struggle among the sons of Aurangzeb for the throne of Delhi.
- (2) Prince Azamshah marched towards Delhi to seize the imperial throne, after his father's death.
- (3) Maharani Tarabai did not accept Shahu's claim to the throne of Delhi.
- (4) Balaji Vishwanath convinced many Sardars that Shahu Maharaj was the real heir of the Maratha empire and so they should join hands with Shahu Maharaj.

- Q.3. (1)** Balaji got the rights from the Mughal Emperor for the Marathas to collect chauthai and sardeshmukhi from the Mughal territory in the Deccan.
- (2)** Nizam opposed the right of the Marathas to collect chauthai and Sardeshmukhi in the Mughal territory in the Deccan.
- (3)** Azamshah was one of the sons of Aurangzeb. There ensued a struggle among his sons for the throne of Delhi. At that time Azamshah was in the South. He marched towards Delhi to seize the imperial throne.
- (4)** Shahu Maharaj was released by Azamshah. Immediately after his release, he marched towards Maharashtra. He was joined with some Maratha Sardars, but Maharani Tarabai did not accept his claim to the throne. So Shahu Maharaj fought a battle at Khed with Maharani Tarabai on the bank of Bhima.

Q.4. Sanad : Grants.

Chauthai : The right to collect one fourth part of the revenue. (From the Mughal territory in the Deccan)

Sardeshmukhi : The right to collect one tenth part of the revenue. (From the Mughal territory in the Deccan.)

- Q.5. (1)** The battle between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj was fought at Khed because Maharani Tarabai did not accept Shahu Maharaj's claim to the Maratha throne. In the battle, Shahu Maharaj captured Satara and got himself crowned. Satara became the capital of Maratha Kingdom. For a while, the opposition between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj continued. Maharani Tarabai proclaimed her minor son Shivaji II as the Chhatrapati of Panhala. In this way, two separate Maratha states were formed. They were the Satara Kingdom and the Kolhapur Kingdom.

- (2)** Azamshah believed that if Shahu Maharaj was released, there would arise a conflict between him and Maharani Tarabai for the throne of the Maratha Chhatrapati. Azamshah felt that this would end the Maratha power. Therefore, Azamshah released Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj from his custody.
- (3)** The Mughal power faced the threat of the Irani and Afghani invaders from the North-West. They also had a threat of local Pathans, Rajputs, Jats and Rohilla rulers. The internal competition and tussle in the court weakened the Mughal power. Due to all these, the Delhi court needed help from the Marathas.

- Q.6. (1) Balaji Vishwanath :** Balaji Vishwanath was a prominent supporter of Shahu Maharaj. He was from Shrivardhan, in Konkan. He was a capable and experienced Peshwa. He convinced the Sardars that Shahu Maharaj was the real heir of the Maratha throne and won them over to the side of Shahu Maharaj. He obtained grants to collect chauthai and sardeshmukhi from the Mughal territory in the Deccan.

- (2) Kanhoji Angre :** Kanhoji Angre was the chief of the Maratha Navy. He chose to side with Maharani Tarabai and attacked the territories of Shahu Maharaj. This gave rise to a difficult situation. Under these circumstances, Shahu Maharaj sent Balaji Vishwanath to fight against Kanhoji Angre. Balaji was competent and experienced. He avoided war and convinced Kanhoji Angre to come to the side of Shahu Maharaj.

- (3) The Battle of Palkhed :** The Battle of Palkhed was fought between Nizam-ul-Mulk and Bajirao I. The Mughal Emperor Farukhsear appointed the Nizam, the

Subhedar of the Deccan. In 1713 C.E. the Nizam tried to establish a separate existence at Hyderabad. The Emperor had given the Marathas the rights to recover chauthai-sardeshmukhi from Mughal areas. The Nizam did not like it so he was against it. He captured some part of the Pune Pargana. Bajirao decided to checkmate the Nizam and defeated the Nizam at Palkhed near Aurangabad. The Nizam accepted the Maratha right to collect chauthai-sardeshmukhi.

- (4) **Peshwa Bajirao I** : After the death of Balaji Vishwanath, his son was appointed as a Peshwa in 1720 C.E. He was a great General. With his valour, he established the Maratha supremacy in the North. He extended the Maratha power in Malwa and Bundelkhand. He won status for the Maratha power as a formidable power in the whole of India.

Topic 11 : Marathas - The Protectors of the Nation

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Tipu (2) Ayodhya
 (3) Mahadji (4) Third (5) Delhi
- (B)** (1) At Buradi Ghat (on the banks of the river Yamuna)
 (2) Marathas (3) Ahmadshah Abdali
 (4) Chauthai
- (C)** (1) Ahmadshah Abdali (2) Raghunathrao
 (3) Pathans (4) Madhavrao
 (5) Rohillas (6) Surajmal
- (D)** (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(e), (4)-(c), (5)-(d).

- (E)** (1) Mavlas (2) Goa
 (3) Pakistan (4) Nawab
- (F)** (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True
 (5) False (6) False

- (G)** (I) (1) The battle of Rakshasbhuvan 5
 (2) The death of Tipu Sultan 4
 (3) The death of Madhavrao Peshwa 1
 (4) The battle of Panipat 3
 (5) The battle of Buradi Ghat 2

- (H)** (1) Nanasaheb (2) Dattaji (3) Najibkhan
 (4) Madhavrao (5) Abdali

- Q.2. (1)** Abdali posed a challenge to the Marathas at Panipat.
(2) Abdali captured Delhi and returned to Afghanistan with a huge booty.
(3) The Marathas fought at Panipat with the perspective that "India is for Indians".
(4) The Peshwa sent the Shinde-Holkar armies for the protection of Delhi on behalf of the Chhatrapati.
(5) The subhas included for Chauthai were Kabul, Kandahar and Peshawar.
(6) To get a firm hold over the Punjab and to crush Najibkhan, the Peshwa sent Dattaji Shinde and Janakoji Shinde to the North.
(7) The Rohillas had created a havoc in the Doab region of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. To subdue the Rohillas, Nawab of Ayodhya invited the Marathas to Ayodhya.

- Q.3. (1)** The orthodox sects in the North saw the Marathas as people belonging to another religion. With a view to reducing the Maratha might in the North, some orthodox sects persuaded Abdali to invade India.
- (2)** In this battle of Panipat, Vishwasrao, the eldest son of Nanasahab, fell victim to an enemy bullet. When Sadashivraobhau learnt this, he fiercely attacked the enemy in a frenzy. He disappeared in the battle fray. Seeing that their leader had disappeared, the Maratha soldiers lost courage. At that very moment, the reserve contingents of Abdali launched an attack on the Marathas with fresh vigour and so the Marathas were defeated in the battle of Panipat.
- (3)** As per the treaty, the Emperor gave the Marathas the chauthai rights of the subhas of Kabul, Kandahar and Peshawar. These subhas were under the Emperor previously but now they were a part of Abdali's Afghanistan. If the Marathas had to collect chauthai from those subhas, they had to annex them to the Mughal empire. Abdali wanted those subhas under the Afghan control. So, a conflict between the Marathas and Abdali was imminent and inevitable.
- Q.4. (1)** After capturing Delhi, Abdali returned to Afghanistan with a huge booty. By the time, Raghunathrao and Malharrao Holkar captured Delhi and drove out Abdali's officers. They also captured Punjab and pursued Abdali's soldiers right upto Attock in 1758 C.E. This raised the Maratha standard at Attock.
- (2)** The Afghans had created havoc in the Doab region of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The region belonged to the Nawab of Ayodhya. The chief of Afghans was Ahmadshah Abdali. He had heard about the riches of India. So there was a threat of his invasion to the Mughal

Emperor. Both the Nawab and the Mughal Emperor sought the help of the Marathas to protect them and subdue the Afghans. The Marathas took the responsibility of the protection of the Nawab and the Mughals in return of chauthai from their subhas. This way, the Nawab, the Emperor and the Marathas had a common enemy and that was Abdali. The Marathas had strength and integrity. The Sardars like Raghunathrao, Malharrao Holkar, Sadashivraobhau, Vishwasrao, Janakoji Shinde, Dattaji Shinde, etc., had shown their courage to defeat Abdali. But unfortunately, in the battle of Panipat the Marathas were defeated and had to suffer a great loss. The Afghans also suffered huge losses. After this battle, the descendants of Afghans gave all the responsibility of North politics to the Marathas as it was not possible for them to look after those territories.

- (3)** The battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and the Afghan chief Abdali in 1761 C.E. It was the third battle of Panipat.

The effects of the battle of Panipat were as follows :

- (i) A whole generation of young men in Maharashtra were killed.
- (ii) Many brave Sardars fell on the battlefield.
- (iii) Due to the war, the Maratha treasury became empty.
- (iv) Taking advantage of the Maratha defeat, the Nizam once again started his anti-Maratha activities but he was defeated at Rakshasbhuvan near Paithan. Secondly, Hyder Ali attacked the Maratha territory in Karnataka, but he was also defeated at Moti Talav near Srirangapattan.

Topic 12 : Progression of the Empire

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Vadodara (2) Umabai (3) 1818
(4) Chauthai (5) Ranoji Shinde (6) Wanawadi
(7) Yashwantrao (8) Delhi (9) Ahilyabai
- (B)** (1) Ahilyabai Holkar (2) Raghuji Bhosale
(3) Mahadji Shinde (4) Nana Phadnavis
(5) Parasoji (6) Peshwa Madhavrao
- (C)** (1) Rajputana (2) Raghuji
(3) British (4) Nana Phadnavis
- (D)** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (b).
- (E)** (1) The battle of Ashti.
(2) Maratha dominance over Odisha.
(3) The British flew the Union Jack in Pune.
- (F)** (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) True
- Q.2. (1)** Emperor honoured Mahadji with the title of Vakil - i - Mutlak (Chief agent of the Emperor).
- (2)** The Jagir of Varhad and Gondawan was given to Parasoji during the reign of Shahu Maharaj.
- (3)** Shahu Maharaj assigned the chauthai rights of Bihar, Bengal and Odisha to Raghuji Bhosale.
- (4)** The Maratha Sardars were valorous and capable. They had leadership qualities.
- (5)** In 1818 C.E. the British defeated the Marathas in the battle of Ashti.
- Q.3. (1)** The areas surrounding Tirucherapalli and Arcot in the South, Bengal, Bihar and Odisha were the areas Raghuji Bhosale brought under his control. He had been assigned the rights to collect chauthai from Bengal, Bihar and Odisha by Shahu Maharaj.

- (2)** After the death of Peshwa Madhavrao, the Maratha state was in disarray. Nana Phadnavis was a famous administrator and statesman. With the help of Mahadji Shinde, he set up the affairs of the state. Nana managed the affairs of the South. He was helped by the Patwardhans, Haripant Phadke, the Rastes and other Sardars. He established supremacy in the South.
- (3)** Punyashloka Ahilyabai was the wife of Khanderao Holkar. After the death of Malharrao Holkar, (the father-in-law of Ahilyabai) she assumed the reins of the Indore administration. Her work was as follows :
- (i) She strove to bring more land under cultivation, digging wells for farmers, promoting trade and industry, building lakes and tanks.
- (ii) She built temples, Ghats, Maths, Dharamshalas, drinking water facilities at all important places of pilgrimage.
- (iii) She looked into judicial matters personally and dispensed justice.
- (iv) She made laws for agricultural cess and revenue collection.
- She ruled ably for twenty-eight years and enhanced the Maratha prestige in the North.
- (4)** Mahadji was a brave General and astute statesman. He gave modernised training to the Maratha army. For this he appointed a French military expert de Boigne. He subdued the Rohillas, the Jats, the Rajputs and the Bundelas. He defeated the British when they tried to capture the Emperor of Delhi. He even saved the Emperor from Ghulam Kadir, when he had looted the treasure of Delhi. He confiscated the wealth from Ghulam Kadir and reinstated the Emperor. The Maratha army defeated the British at Wadgaon under the leadership of Mahadji

Shinde. The Marathas used guerilla tactics and blocked the supply of foodgrains to the British. Mahadji restored the Maratha supremacy in the North. After the death of Mahadji Shinde and Nana Phadnavis, the Maratha power began to wane.

- (5) Khanderao Dabhade and his son Trimbakrao Dabhade laid the foundation of the Maratha power in Gujarat. After the death of Khanderao Dabhade, his wife Umabai Dabhade routed the Mughal Sardar of Ahmedabad. She conquered the fort there. Later, the Gaikwads made Vadodara in Gujarat a seat of their power.
- (6) The reasons behind the end of the Maratha power were as follows.
- (i) Bajirao II, the son of Raghunathrao was the Peshwa. He did not have leadership qualities.
 - (ii) There were many vices in his rule.
 - (iii) He was unable to unite the Maratha Sardars.
 - (iv) There were internal conflicts between the Sardars.
- Q.4. (1)** Ghulam Kadir, the grandson of Najib Khan, captured the Red fort and tortured the Emperor and his begums for their wealth. He gouged out the Emperor's eyes and took hold of the Royal Treasury. In these circumstances, Mahadji fought against Ghulam Kadir to resist him in the North.
- (2) Mahadji Shinde was a brave general and an astute statesman. Mahadji was instrumental in re-establishing the Maratha supremacy and prestige in North India after the Maratha defeat in Panipat. He trained and modernised his army under the French military expert de Boigne. So Peshwa Madhavrao conferred the family title on Mahadji Shinde.

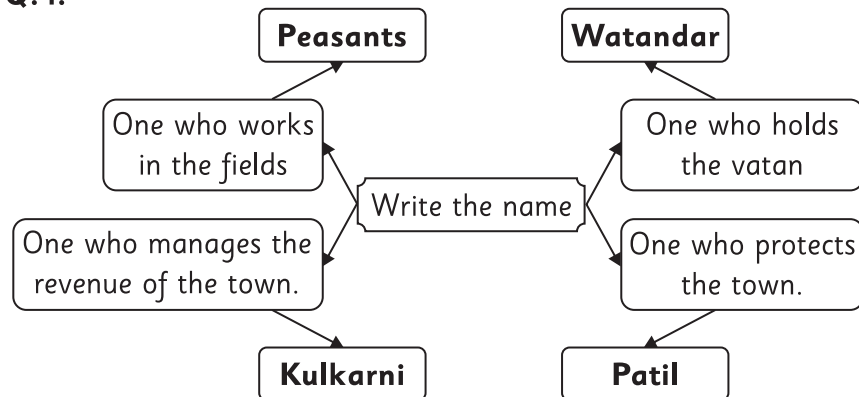
Topic 13 : Life of the People in Maharashtra

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
 (2) Maratha (3) Patil (4) revenue
 (5) village (6) salt (7) liberal
- (B)** (1) God Ganesha (2) Apta
 (3) The Bhavani Devi temple at Pratapgad and Saptkoteswar temple at Goa
 (4) Veermata Jijabai, Maharani Tarabai, Ahilyabai Holkar
- (C)** (1) Land
 (2) Balipratipada and Bhau-beej
 (3) Messengers and camel riders
 (4) Hiroji Indulkar
 (5) At Diveghat in Hadapsar near Pune
- (D)** (1) (1)-(c), (2)-(f), (3)-(a), (4)-(e), (5)-(d).
- (E)** (1) Dandpatta (2) Blouse
 (3) Painting (4) Drama
- (F)** (1) False (2) False (3) True (4) False (5) False
- Q.2. (1)** Agriculture and occupations based on agriculture were the major sources of production at the village level.
- (2) The farmers grew jowar, bajra, wheat, ragi, maize, rice and other grains in their fields.
- (3) The daily diet of the rich people in the cities was rice, dal, chapati, vegetables, salads, milk and dahi products.
- (4) The people performed anusthans to avoid the wrath of Gods and the planets.

- (5) Songs, music and dance were the prominent parts of the plays.

- Q.3. (1)** The village occupations were divided into Kali and Pandhari. Peasants who worked in their fields in the Kali (soil, earth or land) while others in Pandhari means other occupations within the village precinct.
- (2) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj formed the Hindawi Swaraj with the noble intention of the welfare of common people, removal of oppression and the protection of Maharashtra Dharma.
- (3) The themes of those paintings were Dashavatara, Ganapati, Shankar, Ram Panchayatana, mythological stories, Ramayana, Mahabharata, festivals and so on.
- (4) The important forms of literature includes the composition of Sants, mythological narratives, 'teeka' literature, owi, abhanga, treatises, narrative poems, biographies, aaratis of deities, powadas, bakhars, historical letters, etc.

Q.4.



Q.5.

| Sr. No. | Points | At the time of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj | Today |
|---------|----------------|--|--|
| (1) | Transactions | in kind - in the form of objects, foodgrains, etc. Barter system was used. | (1) Cash - (Rupees and Paise) (2) Cheques - (3) Demand draft |
| (2) | Houses | Simple mud and brick construction in villages. Wadas with one or two storeys in cities, made with baked, unbaked bricks, tiles, etc. Permanent. | Permanent well constructed, cement concrete multi-storied houses. |
| (3) | Transportation | By road, by water, bullocks, camels, donkeys, boats. | Bus, Railway, Aeroplane. |
| (4) | Entertainment | Plays, Songs, Music, Dance, Tamasha, Bhajan, Bharud, Powadas, Games, Indoor and Outdoor sports. | Cinema, dramas, orchestra, T.V., radio, mobile, songs, dance, music, games, wrestling, swimming, etc. |
| (5) | Script | Modi script | Devnagari, Urdu, English |

Q.6. The undesirable customs prevalent in today's society are :

- (1) Negligence of the girls
- (2) Dowry system
- (3) Black magic
- (4) Denying rights to widows
- (5) Child labour.

Measures.

- (1) Measures for the girl's safety should be given importance. They should be educated and made self-dependent. They should be treated equal to boys.
- (2) Dowry system has already been eradicated by law. Even then many people still harass their daughters-in-law and victimise them. In this case people should take the help of the police, social institutions, NGO's, etc.
- (3) Many people believe in black magic in our country. We should educate the people to develop a scientific attitude. To believe in reasoning and rationalism.
- (4) Widows should get the right to education, wealth and live with dignity in society. They should be made independent by giving education, training in some work. Awareness of widow remarriages should be allowed as per the law. People in the society should be aware of this.
- (5) Children below the age of fourteen years should be sent to school and they should not be employed in factories or hotels or in household work as a servant. If anybody finds such children, the child should be rescued with the help of NGO's, police and social institutions, etc.

In this way, we should bring awareness in the society and develop a scientific attitude to avoid the undesirable things in the society.

Q.7. The festivals celebrated in our area are Gudi Padwa, Dasara and Ganeshotsava. Flag hoisting on Independence Day and on Republic Day are also celebrated as the National Festivals of India.

On the day of Gudi Padwa with a saffron coloured flag, people organise a big procession. Men are dressed in kurta, pajama and pheta (turban). Women wear nine-yard sarees and blouses. They wear ornaments and ride on two-wheelers in the procession.

Dasara is celebrated by starting new things. People give 'apta' leaves to each other and greet each other. It is one of the auspicious 'Muhurtas' or the day among the three and half muhurta.

Diwali is celebrated by bursting the crackers and offering sweets and gifts to the relatives, friends and neighbours.

In many areas, Ganeshotsava is celebrated publicly. A very huge idol of Ganesha is worshipped by the people. People from different areas come to take 'Darshana' and give offerings in the form of cash, gold ornaments, gold, silver, etc. Many families also bring the Ganesh idol at their home and the family, friends, relatives, neighbours visit their homes. People go for Aarti in the evening and morning to them.

By hoisting the flag people from the areas celebrate Independence Day and Republic day. They organise some programmes. People sing patriotic songs, which shows devotion to the nation, pray for long life of the soldiers. i.e., for the army, navy and airforce.

Civics

Topic 1: Introduction to Our Constitution

- Q.1. (A)** (1) written (2) Government (3) Family-norms
(4) Constitution (5) Democracy (6) Princes (7) 299
- (B)** (1) - (d), (2) - (e), (3) - (c), (4) - (b)
- (C)** (1) Kolkata
- (D)** (1) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (2) 26th January 1950
(3) The Government (4) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- (E)** (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True (5) True
- (F)** (1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
(3) England (4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Q.2. (1)** The rules to be followed in a school are regarding the admission procedure, the school uniform and the curriculum followed.
- (2)** The book in which all the provisions regarding the administration of a country are mentioned together in a systematic way is called a Constitution.
- (3)** The rules and provisions in the Constitution are the basic or fundamental laws of the land.
- (4)** Indian Government is established by the representatives elected by the people.
- (5)** The Constitution includes a list of duties for the citizens and fixes the responsibility of the citizens along with the rights.
- (6)** The British divided India into provinces for the convenience of administration.
- (7)** The Constitution includes and safeguards the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

- (8)** The representatives of the provinces and the Princely States were included in the Constituent Assembly.
- Q.3. (1)** The provisions in the Constitution are about different things. E.g. citizenship, the rights of the citizens, the relationship between citizens and the State, subjects of the laws to be made by the Governments, restrictions on Government, jurisdiction of the State, etc.
- (2)** The Constituent Assembly enacted the Constitution and adopted it on 26th November 1949. Therefore, 26th November is observed as Constitution Day.
- Q.4. (1)** The country began to be governed according to the provisions of the Constitution from 26th January 1950. The Indian Republic came into existence from this day. Therefore, 26th January is celebrated as Republic Day.
- (2)** The advantages of running a country as per the provisions of the Constitution are as follows :
- (i) The Government has to function within a set of rules, and as per the provisions of the Constitution so that no one can misuse the power and authority given to them.
- (ii) The Constitution states rights and freedoms of the citizens and safeguards them. The Government cannot take away these rights and freedoms from the citizens. Hence, citizens can participate in the activities of the Government and the democracy becomes strong.
- (iii) The Constitution has given the duties along with the rights to the citizens. This makes the citizens aware of their responsibilities.
- (iv) The Constitution presents some political ideals before the country. These political ideals create an

atmosphere conducive to attain world peace and security and preservation of human rights.

- (3)** The Government has to make laws relating to several subjects, such as defending the boundaries, protecting the people from external aggression, eradication of poverty, creating employment, education and health services, encouragement to commerce and industries, protection of the weaker sections, making policies for the progress of women, children and the tribal people, etc. The Government has to bring about desirable changes in the society by implementing laws. In short, the Government in the modern times has to take decisions related to different issues right from space research to public cleanliness.
- Q.5. (1)** The process of making of the Indian Constitution started in 1946. The leaders of the freedom movement insisted that Independent India will be governed not by the laws made by the British, but by laws made by Indians themselves. So, a committee was established to prepare the Constitution of Independent India. It came to be known as the Constituent Assembly.
- * (2)** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. He studied the Constitutions of different countries of the world in depth. He worked day and night to draft our Constitution. The draft presented by him was discussed Article by Article in the Constituent Assembly. He answered the questions raised on it and made changes in it after taking the suggestions given to him by the Constituent Assembly, hence making every provision of the Constitution flawless. Due to his contribution towards the making of the Constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is called the 'Architect of the Indian Constitution.'

Topic 2 : Preamble to the Constitution

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Constitution (2) law (3) Preamble
(4) British (5) secular (6) religion
(7) people (8) fixed (9) republic
(10) public (11) dignity (12) election
(13) citizens
- (B)** (1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(a), (4)-(b).
- (C)** (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True (5) False
(6) True (7) True (8) False (9) True
- (D)** (1) Fraternity (2) Democracy (3) Preamble
(4) Secular (5) Justice (6) Laws
- Q.2. (1)** The Government elected by the people makes laws on behalf of the people.
- (2)** The positions like the President, the Prime Minister, the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Mayor, the Sarpanch, etc., are public positions.
- (3)** In a monarchy, the public positions are occupied by the members of a single family following the principle of heredity.
- (4)** The values of justice, liberty and equality have been guaranteed by the Preamble to Indian citizens.
- (5)** The three types of justice are social justice, economic justice and political justice.
- (6)** All citizens completing 18 years of age have the right to vote in elections.
- (7)** Equality of status and of opportunity is guaranteed by the Preamble.

- Q.3. (1)** The Preamble states secularism as one of our goals. In a Secular State, all religions are considered as equal. No religion is considered to be the State religion. Citizens are free to follow their own religion. State cannot discriminate amongst citizens on the basis of religion.
- (2)** We have adopted universal adult franchise to enable equal participation in the running of the country. According to this, all citizens completing 18 years of age have the right to vote in elections.
- (3)** The right of economic justice ensures the eradication of poverty; and the right to a source of livelihood, so as to look after oneself and one's family without any discrimination.
- (4)** When every individual respects another and honours their freedom and rights, the dignity of the individual will get established.
- (5)** The Preamble begins with the words "We the people of India" and ends with the words "Give to ourselves this Constitution".
- (6)** The word 'sovereign' means that a state is not under the control of a foreign power. The word 'sovereignty' means the ultimate authority to govern yourself. In a democracy, sovereignty rests with the people.
- (7)** Justice implies removal of injustice and ensures that everybody has the opportunity for progress. Justice promotes public good.

- Q.4. (1)** Fraternity **(2)** Democracy
(3) Preamble **(4)** Secular

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | A | Y | G | A | R | O | K | J | I |
| R | G | Z | E | L | F | R | M | L | L |
| A | E | G | P | S | H | M | Y | N | D |
| T | F | P | R | E | A | M | B | L | E |
| E | E | A | Z | C | H | I | J | I | M |
| R | D | O | P | U | J | A | B | K | O |
| N | I | M | E | L | K | P | S | Q | C |
| I | H | N | Z | A | R | C | O | T | R |
| T | C | G | F | R | G | H | G | K | A |
| Y | B | N | Q | H | I | E | F | J | C |
| Y | A | A | P | S | L | S | I | F | Y |

- Q.5. (1) Socialist State :** A socialist state is such a state where the gap between the rich and the poor is minimum. All have a right over the wealth of the country. It is ensured that wealth is not concentrated in the hands of a few people.
- (2) Equality :** Equality means that all have equal human status and there will be no discrimination based on caste, creed, race, sex, place of birth etc. The Preamble has given great importance to equality of status and of opportunity.
- (3) Sovereign State :** Our country became independent on 15th August, 1947 India became a sovereign State. The word 'sovereign' means that a state is not under the control of a foreign power. In a democracy, power remains in the hands of the people. The representatives govern the State on behalf of the people.

(4) Equality of opportunity : The Preamble has given great importance to equality of opportunity. According to this, all citizens get the opportunities for development without any discrimination.

Q.6. (1) Freedom of thought and expression enable the citizen to express their own views and ideas freely. A give and take of ideas enhances the spirit of co-operation and unity amongst us. So the freedom of thought and expression is a most fundamental freedom for an individual.

(2) Fraternity implies a 'we-feeling' towards one another. It creates a feeling of empathy. People become more understanding towards each other's problems and needs. So the promotion of fraternity has been included in the Preamble as a goal.

Q.7. (1) Freedom means behaving in a responsible way and not as per our whims and fancies. If we are celebrating the festivals publicly, we need to follow some rules e.g. keeping the area clean and free from sound and air pollution. We should be aware of public cleanliness, health and the environment. We should not behave in an unrestrained manner.

(2)

| | KEYWORDS | PRONUNCIATION | MEANING |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| (1) | PREAMBLE | pree-am-bl | An introduction or Preface of the Indian Constitution. |
| (2) | SOVERGIN | sov-reen | Independent. Not controlled by any other country |
| (3) | SOCIALIST STATE | so-shia-list | (1) The State where the gap between rich and poor is minimum. (2) People who believe in social equality (social belief). |

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|---|
| (4) | SECULAR | sae-qular | All religions are considered equal. Not concerned with any religion. |
| (5) | DEMOCRATIC | daemo-kratik | Sovereign power in the hands of people. Supporting equal rights for all people. Based on a system of democracy. |
| (6) | REPUBLIC | ruh-puh-bluhk | The country that has an elected government and an elected leader. |
| (7) | JUSTICE | juh-stuhs | The fair treatment of people. |
| (8) | LIBERTY | li-ber-tee | The freedom to go where you want, do what you want. |
| (9) | EQUALITY | e-kwa-lity | The situation in which everyone has the same rights and advantages amongst the people of different races. |
| (10) | FRATERNITY | frae-ter-nity | The feeling of friendship and support between people in the same group. |

Topic 3 : Features to the Constitution

Q.1. (A) **(1)** Federal **(2)** Parliamentary **(3)** Lok Sabha
(4) Judiciary **(5)** President **(6)** Single
(7) unique **(8)** democratic **(9)** 29 - 7
(10) Parliament **(11)** Concurrent **(12)** two

(B)

| | Union List | | State List | | Concurrent List |
|-----|---------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| (1) | Defence | (1) | Agriculture | (1) | Employment |
| (2) | Foreign relations | (2) | Law and Order | (2) | Environment |
| (3) | Currency | (3) | Local government | (3) | Education |
| (4) | War and Peace | (4) | Health | (4) | Personal law |
| (5) | International trade | (5) | Prison Administration | (5) | Economic and Social planning |

- (C) (1) Union Government (2) Election Commission
 (3) Concurrent List (4) State Government
 (5) Union Territories (6) Parliament (Legislature)

- (D) (1) True (2) False (3) True
 (4) False (5) True

- (E) (1) defence (2) Kerala (3) Subject List
 (4) Daman and Diu

- (F) (1)-(c), (2)-(d), (3)-(a).

- Q.2. (1)** The Government at the centre is called Union Government or the Federal Government.
(2) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have the power to amend the Constitution.
(3) The Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha.
(4) The Indian Constitution has granted a single citizenship to all Indians.
(5) The Union Government and the State Government are entitled to make a law on the subject of the Concurrent list.
(6) There are twenty-nine States and seven Union Territories in India.

* **Teacher's Note** : Please let the students know that our country currently has 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

Q.3. (1) Ruling a large territory from a single capital city is not only difficult, but may also lead to the neglect of some far-flung areas. People residing there cannot participate in the affairs of the Government. Therefore, Governments function at two levels in a federation.

(2) Union Government makes laws on the Union List and the State Government makes laws on the State list. If a subject comes up that is not included in any of the lists, the Union Government is entitled to make laws on it. These powers are termed as Residuary Powers.

(3) The disputes that cannot be resolved mutually are referred to the Judiciary. The court hears both the contesting parties, looks into the injustice if any, and gives its judgement. This has to be done impartially. Therefore, the Constitution has created an Independent Judiciary for India

(4) The Government at the centre carries out tasks like defence of the entire country, foreign policy, establishing peace, etc.

(5) The system of running the administration of a country co-operatively by the governments at two levels, making laws about different subjects, is called federalism.

(6) The merits and the demerits of an Independent Judiciary are as follows :

Merits :

- (i) Judges are competent to make judicial reviews by their knowledge and experience.
 (ii) In judiciary system the court is independent, hence making sure that it is not influenced or biased while imparting justice.

(iii) The Court protects fundamental rights of the people and minorities.

Demerits :

- (i) Judiciary system may violate the separation of powers.
- (ii) Judicial Review delays the operation and implementation of important issues.
- (iii) Judges may overlook the challenges of the changing times and may refuse to move forward.
- (iv) Judges may become conservative.

(7) Electronic Voting Machine takes care of the chores of casting and counting votes. It can also involve transmission of ballots and votes via telephones, private computers, network and internet. It includes a control unit and a balloting unit connected by a 5 cm cable.

Advantages of EVM machines are as follows :

- (i) Hackers cannot hack the EVM machines.
- (ii) It can't tamper the count number.
- (iii) Physically challenged people can operate it easily.
- (iv) EVM saves time.
- (v) It is economical, paperless and cost-effective.

Q.4. (1) The Council of Ministers that runs the administration emerges from the Lok Sabha. So that it is answerable to the Lok Sabha for all its decisions.

(2) Since India has adopted a democratic form of Government, people have to elect their representatives periodically. The elections have to be conducted in a free

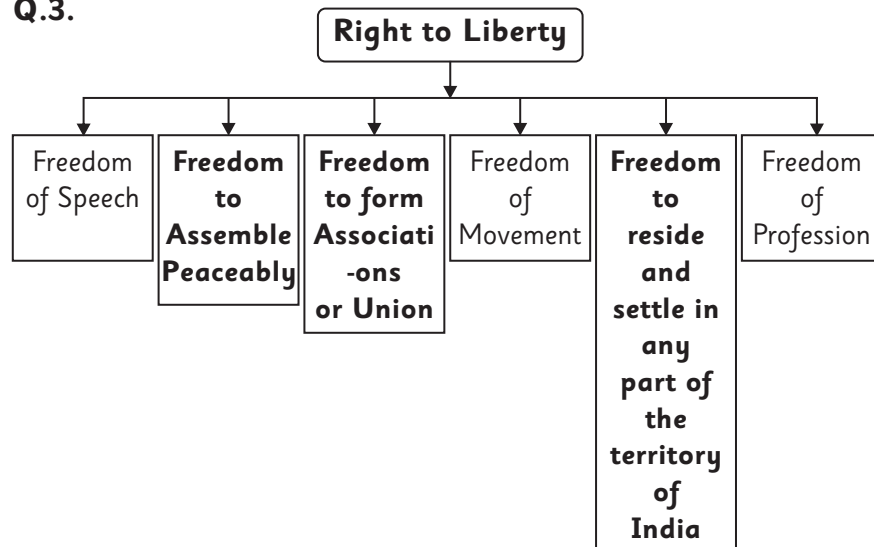
and fair atmosphere. Only then will the citizens be able to elect a candidate of their choice without any fear or pressure.

Topic 4 : Fundamental Rights - Part I

- Q.1. (A)** (1) law (2) same (3) hierarchy
(4) Legal (5) education (6) expression
(7) lawful
- (B)** (1) Untouchability (2) Law
(3) Fundamental rights (4) Bonded labour
(5) Women, children and the weaker sections of society
(6) Bharat Ratna
- (C)** (1) False (2) True (3) True (4) False
(5) True (6) False (7) False (8) True
(9) True (10) False
- (D)** (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b), (4)-(e).
- (E)** (1) Everyone gets rights at birth.
(2) Government cannot deprive you of a job by discriminating on the basis of religion, sex, place of birth.
- Q.2. (1)** The titles like Raja, Maharaja and Raobahadur, etc., have been abolished.
- (2)** The Right against Exploitation implies the right to prevent exploitation.
- (3)** The special provision made under the Right against Exploitation is to prevent the exploitation of children. It is prohibited to employ children under 14 years of age in hazardous places.

- (4) Bonded labour is a labourer who works against his/her wish.
- (5) Generally women, children, weaker sections of the society and powerless people in the society are exploited.
- (6) (a) Right to Protection - physical and sexual abuse and all sorts of violence
(b) Right to Development - Right to education and Right to relax and play

Q.3.



- Q.4. (1) The Indian Constitution has guaranteed equal rights to all citizens in order to create a conducive atmosphere to develop their skills and qualities. These rights are Fundamental Rights.
- (2) The awards like Padmashree, Padmabhushan, Padmavibhushan, etc., are conferred by the Government upon people for their distinguished contribution in different fields. 'Bharat Ratna' is the greatest civilian award of our country.

- (3) In order to safeguard the life and liberty, the Constitution has banned all types of oppression through the Right against Exploitation. It has made special provision to prevent the exploitation of children. Accordingly, it is prohibited to employ children under 14 years of age in hazardous places. Children cannot be employed or made to work in factories and mines.
- (4) The Constitution has given equal rights to all Indian citizens to create a conducive atmosphere for the self, as well as the entire society's development. Equal rights protect all individuals from injustice, exploitation, discrimination and deprivation so that they can develop their skills and qualities.
- (5) The advantages of equality before law and equal protection of the laws are that the state does not make discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, race, sex, descent or place of birth. The inhuman practice of untouchability and the titles of Raja, Maharaja are also abolished by this law. The society is established only on equality.
- (6) (i) Rights satisfy a person's basic needs, such as food, education, speech so each person can take advantage of all opportunities. By guaranteeing liberty, equality, and security, human rights protect people against abuse by those who are more powerful.
(ii) No. They do not have to be given by somebody.
(iii) No. Rights cannot be taken away.
(iv) If rights are taken away, one should appeal in any of the courts to seek justice for the same.

(7) There is no discrimination among citizens as superior or inferior, men or women or while extending any protections like protection from arrest without a warrant. There is no discrimination among the citizens on the basis of religion, caste, race, sex, place of birth or residence. The practice of untouchability has been abolished to establish equality in Indian society. Titles like Raja, Maharaja, Rao Bahadur etc., have also been abolished.

Q.5. (1) Our Constitution has established equality in the society by abolishing the titles like Raja, Maharaja, which create an artificial hierarchy in the society. This hierarchy breeds inequality. Hence, the Constitution has abolished the titles like Raja, Maharaja.

(2) The Constitution has made a law of equality. This law of equality gives protection to all from the discrimination made in the society on the basis of caste, race, religion, etc. Untouchability is also abolished by the law. That is why practising untouchability is a cognizable offence.

Q.6. (1) Right to Liberty : Right to Liberty guarantees all the freedoms necessary to the citizens. They are: freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble, freedom to form associations or unions, freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India, freedom to reside in any part of the territory of India, freedom to practice any lawful profession, occupation, trade or business of one's choice. This right is a legal protection given to everybody equally. It also includes Right to Education. All children between 6 and 14 years of age are entitled to get education as a Fundamental Right. This ensures that no child will be deprived of education.

Q.7. (I) Action of A : 'A' established 'Adivasi Cooperation Forum' to solve the problems of the tribal people.

Freedom : Freedom to form associations or unions.

(II) Action of B : 'B' decided to move his father's bakery production from Goa to Maharashtra.

Freedom : (i) Freedom to practise any occupation of one's choice in any part of the territory of India. (ii) Freedom of movement.

(III) Action of C : 'C' found some lacunae in the new tax policy of the Government. He wrote an article about it and sent it to a newspaper for publication.

Freedom : Freedom of speech and expression.

Topic 5 : Fundamental Rights - Part II

Q.1. (A) (1) court (2) Religious (3) Judicial
(4) taxes (5) cultural (6) courts
(7) writs

(B) (1) Habeas Corpus (2) Quo Warranto
(3) Mandamus (4) Prohibition
(5) Certiorari (6) Writs

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

Q.2. (1) The Constitutional duty of the court is to protect the rights of the people.

(2) In case of infringement, the court gives appropriate verdict.

(3) Protection of the fundamental rights given by the Constitution allows the citizens to exercise their rights.

- (4) The citizens have to fulfill their roles as alert, responsible and active citizens.
- (5) Currently there are 22 scheduled languages listed in the Constitution of India. They are - Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.
- (6) Institutions established by the Maharashtra State Government for further development of Marathi language are: Akhil Bharatiya Marathi Nathya Parishad, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad – Pune, Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha and Akhil Bharatiya Marathi Sahitya Mahamandal.

- Q.3. (1)** The State cannot impose any religious taxes that might be used to encourage a particular religion. Therefore the Constitution prevents (forbids) the imposition of religious taxes.
- (2) Right to Constitutional Remedies means the Constitution itself has provided for legal remedies incase people's rights are violated.
 - (3) In order to widen the scope of the Right to Freedom of Religion, two things are not permitted by the Indian Constitution.
 - (i) Religious education cannot be made compulsory in educational institutions that receive aid from the State.
 - (ii) The State cannot impose religious taxes that might be used to encourage a particular religion.

- Q.4. (1)** All citizens are conferred upon with the Right to Freedom of Religion. According to it, each Indian is free to practice any religion or can establish a religious institution. Celebration of festivals is also included in the Right to Freedom of Religion.
- (2) According to the Right to Education, each citizen has the right to preserve and propagate his /her language, its script and literature.
 - (3) The imposition of religious taxes might be used to encourage a particular religion. Therefore, our Constitution forbids religious taxes.
 - (4) Incase people's rights get violated, it becomes a Constitutional duty of the courts to protect the rights of the people. This is because the Constitution itself has provided for legal remedies.

Topic 6 : Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

- Q.1. (A)** (1) Government (2) equality (3) life
 (4) religious (5) instructions (6) livelihood
 (7) equal (8) Fundamental
- (B)** (1) Yes (2) No (3) Yes (4) Yes
 (5) Yes (6) No (7) Yes (8) Yes
- (C)** (1) **Right**, (2) **Right**, (3) **Wrong** : It is a duty of each citizen to protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance. So, it is our duty to protect the historic places and not carve or paint our names on their walls. (4) **Wrong** : The State has secured adequate

means of livelihood to both men and women. It has also secured equal pay for equal work. Accordingly, the women should get equal wages as the men for the same work. **(5) Right.**

- (D)** **(1)** Fundamental Rights **(2)** Religious taxes
(3) Poverty, Backwardness and Illiteracy
(4) The State **(5)** Liberty

Q.2. (1) Fundamental rights put restrictions on the power of the Government. The restrictions are as follows :

- (a) State shall not discriminate between and among citizens on the basis of caste, religion, race, language or sex.
- (b) State shall not deny anybody equality before the law and equal protection of the law.
- (c) No person shall be deprived of his life.
- (d) State shall not impose any religious taxes.

(2) The Constitution has given express instructions to the State about what policies it should undertake. This is in the nature of given directives or guidelines about how to achieve the goals expressed in the Preamble. Hence, they are called as Directive Principles of the State Policy.

(3) When India won Independence, it faced a great challenge of establishing order and carrying out smooth administration. Eradication of poverty, backwardness and illiteracy, class and caste discrimination, etc., were some of the other challenges India faced after getting independence.

Q.3. (1) The Directive Principles of the Constitution enumerated (in the text book) are as follows :

- (a) The State should secure adequate means of livelihood to all citizens without any gender discrimination.
- (b) The State should secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (c) The State should secure the improvement of public health.
- (d) The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.
- (e) The State shall protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance.
- (f) The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- (g) The State shall offer public assistance to citizens in cases of employment, old age, sickness, etc.
- (h) The State shall secure a uniform civil code applicable to the entire country.

(2) The Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution have provided for a uniform civil code for the citizen's welfare and development. Through this provision, the State secures gender equality, equal pay for equal work for both men and women. Uniform civil code also provides educational rights to all. The State promotes this with special care; the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled

Castes and Tribes. It also offers public assistance for the problem of unemployment.

- (3) Due to Fundamental Rights, citizens get the most needed liberty, while Directive Principles of State Policy create an atmosphere conducive to the growth of democracy. Even though we cannot go to the court if a Directive is not implemented by the Government, we can put pressure on the Government in various ways to make a policy in order to meet these goals. Therefore it is said that the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights are two sides of the same coin.

Q.4. Citizens can conserve the environment by the following ways :

- (i) **Wild Life :** (1) It can be given protection by setting up the National Parks and Sanctuaries with the assistance of the Government.
- (2) Hunting must be restricted and prohibited in the forest.
- (3) Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species should be done with the help of NGO's.
- (4) Deforestation should be checked and afforestation of non-forest areas should be encouraged.
- (5) Cultivation of tea, coffee, rubber, medicinal plants, etc., in non-forest areas can be conducted. It will maintain maximum balance in ecology.
- (ii) **Prevention of Water Pollution :** (1) Keep the surroundings of the water bodies i.e., rivers, streams, wells, oceans, seas clean.
- (2) Prohibit and restrict the location of industries near the settlements. They should be shifted away from the cities.
- (3) Precaution should be taken in case of waste water from industries. It should not be allowed to pollute water of the streams, rivers or seas.

- (4) Pet animals, utensils or clothes should not be washed in the streams or on the banks of the rivers or near the wells.
- (5) People should not throw their waste or garbage in the water bodies, or even around its surrounding areas.

(iii) **Prevention of Air Pollution :**

- (1) We must stop air pollution to preserve the quality of the air. The presence of certain liquid and gaseous substances in the atmosphere is injurious and harmful to the environment, animals, plants and human beings.
- (2) To stop and reduce the air pollution; chimneys, ducts or any other outlets in the premises should be inspected regularly for the analysis of the pollution.
- (3) Industries should be set up away from the human settlements and cities.
- (4) Automobile or vehicle companies should be asked for the standard emission of the smoke, otherwise they should be fined along with imprisonment. Even those who are emitting smoke and polluting air should be fined.
- (5) People should make maximum use of bicycles.
- (6) Avoid throwing garbage on the road which emits foul smell.

- Q.5. (1)** All monuments of historic interest are of national importance. They preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture. So the State shall protect all monuments of historic interest.
- (2) Pension scheme enables the old people to live an independent and happy life. They can manage their expenses in that pension.
- (3) Free and compulsory education promotes the educational and economical interest of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Children cannot be employed or made to work in factories and mines. The whole society will thus become literate.