

## Maharashtra before the Times of Shivaji Maharaj

### EXERCISE [PAGE 18]

#### Exercise | Q 1 | Page 18

Complete the following chart.

	Village (Mauja)	Kasba	Pargana
What it means			
Officers			
Example			

Solution:

	Village (Mauja)	Kasba	Pargana
What it means	Village	A big village, the headquarters of a pargana, and usually had a peth adjacent to it.	A group of many villages taken together.
Officers	1. Patil -chief of the village 2. Kulkarni - kept revenue records	1. Shete and Mahajan - watandars of the peth and responsible for setting up of the peth. 2. Mahajan - also maintained the accounts of the peth	1. Deshmukh - watandar officer and chief of all the Patils in a pargana. 2. Deshpande - watandar officer and chief of all the Kulkarnis in a pargana.
Example	Vadgaon Budruk, Vadgaon Khurd	Indapur kasba, Wai kasba	Pune pargana, Chakan pargana, Shirwal pargana, Indapur pargana, Wai pargana

#### Exercise | Q 2.1 | Page 18

Write the meaning.

Budruk -



**Solution:**

1. The terms Budruk and Khurd were used to differentiate between two parts of a village in Maharashtra before the times of Shivaji Maharaj.
2. Budruk was used with the name of the original village while Khurd was used for the new one. e.g. Vadgaon Budruk and Vadgaon Khurd.

**Exercise | Q 2.2 | Page 18****Write the meaning.**

Balut -

**Solution:**

1. In the pre-Shivaji times, there were various artisans in a village. They had hereditary rights regarding their occupation.
2. They received a share of the agricultural produce from the peasants for their services to the village. This share was known as baluta.
3. There were twelve balutedars in a village like potter, carpenter, blacksmith, etc.

**Exercise | Q 2.3 | Page 18****Write the meaning.**

Vatan -

**Solution:**

1. Vatan is an Arabic word.
2. In Maharashtra, it is used to refer to hereditary land for which the holder does not have to pay revenue.

**Exercise | Q 3.1 | Page 18****Find out and write.**

People from Africa who had settled along the Konkan coastline -

**Solution:** People from Africa who had settled along the Konkan coastline - **Siddi**

**Exercise | Q 3.2 | Page 18****Find out and write.**

The author of 'Amrutanubhav' -

**Solution:** The author of 'Amrutanubhav' - **Sant Dnyaneshwar.**

**Exercise | Q 3.3 | Page 18****Find out and write.**

Sant Tukaram's place -

**Solution:** Sant Tukaram's place - **Dehu near Pune**



### Exercise | Q 3.4 | Page 18

**Find out and write.**

He composed Bharuds -

**Solution:** He composed Bharuds - **Sant Eknath**

### Exercise | Q 3.5 | Page 18

**Find out and write.**

He explained the importance of physical fitness -

**Solution:** He explained the importance of physical fitness - **Ramdas Swami**

### Exercise | Q 3.6 | Page 18

**Find out and write.**

Women Sants -

**Solution:** Women Sants - **Sant Soyraibai, Sant Nirmalabai, Sant Muktabai, Sant Janabai, Sant Kanhopatra, Sant Bahinabai Siurkar**

### Exercise | Q 4.1 | Page 18

**Write about personalities and their work in your own word.**

Sant Namdeo

**Solution:**

1. He was a great Sant of the Varkari movement. Many Sants and common people were influenced by his teachings.
2. He was a skilled organiser and performed excellent keertans.
3. He used these keertans to awaken a sense of equality amongst men and women of all castes.
4. His abhanga compositions are well known.
5. He spread the message of Bhagwat religion everywhere.
6. He went up to Punjab to propagate his thoughts. Some of his compositions are included in the 'Guru Granth Sahib' of Sikhs.
7. He built a memorial to Sant Chokhamela at Pandharpur.

### Exercise | Q 4.2 | Page 18

**Write about personalities and their work in your own word.**

Sant Dnyaneshwar

**Solution:**

1. He was a great Sant of the Varkari movement. He gave the Varkari movement the prestige of a religion.



2. He showed a simple way of worship and conduct which could be followed easily by the common people.
3. His life was spent in extremely adverse conditions but he never lost the calm of his mind and never harboured bitterness.
4. He explains the meaning of the Sanskrit 'Bhagvad Geeta' in Marathi in 'Bhavartha-deepika' or 'Dnyaneshwari'. The 'Pasayadaan' in Dnyaneshwari uplifts the mind.
5. He preached the importance of the path of devotion through his works and compositions like the 'Amrutanubhav'.
6. The poetic compositions of his brothers Sant Nivruttinath and Sant Sopandev and sister Muktabai are also wellknown.

### Exercise | Q 4.3 | Page 18

**Write about personalities and their work in your own word.**

Sant Eknath

**Solution:**

1. He was a great Sant of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.
2. He demonstrated by his own actions that there is no need to renounce the worldly matters to attain the highest truth, Paramarth.
3. He composed many abhangas, gavalana, bharud, etc. His abhangas show the warmth of devotion.
4. In Bhavarth Ramayana, he has shown the story of the common man through the story of Ram.
5. He believed that Marathi language was not inferior to any other language including Sanskrit. He explained the Bhakti part of the Sanskrit word 'Bhagwat' in Marathi.
6. He also stated the Bhagwat Dharma in a simple and detailed manner.
7. He criticised those who hated other religions.

### Exercise | Q 4.4 | Page 18

**Write about personalities and their work in your own word.**

Sant Tukaram

**Solution:**

1. He was a great Sant who belonged to Dehu near Pune. He stressed that devotion should have morality along with it.
2. His abhangas are very pleasing, simple & clear, and poetically rich.

3. Sant Tukaram's work 'Gatha' is a precious treasure of the Marathi language.
4. He asked people to find god by loving the unhappy and tormented. To show this idea by practising it, he threw away the documents of the loans that people had borrowed from him in the river Indrayani and freed many families from the burden of loans.
5. He criticised the hypocrisy and superstition in the society in very strong terms. Some people opposed his ideas of social awakening and threw his abhangas in the Indrayani river.
6. His disciples and associates were of different castes and creeds. Gangaram Pant Maval and Santaji Jagnade wrote down his abhangas.

### Exercise | Q 5 | Page 18

Why were droughts a great calamity for the people?

#### Solution:

1. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people and it was dependent on rain. If it did not rain, it meant that a drought situation would get created.
2. This affected the crops and the prices of food grains rose. Getting food grains and other things became difficult for the people.
3. The fodder for the cattle and water also became scarce.
4. People had to leave their houses as it became difficult to live in the village. Thus, droughts were a great calamity for the people.

