

Std:VIII HISTORY AND CIVICS

RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

1.What was the difference between the nationalist movement in Europe and India?

A:-In Europe the spirit of nationalism was influenced by the new ideas of exploitative monarchies. But in India nationalism emerged out of the desire to be free of British control.

2.Why was the Ilbert Bill controversial?

A:- in 1883 the Ilbert Bill incident took place. This bill provided that a British or European in India could be tried by an Indian judge. Earlier a Indian judge was not allowed to try cases in which the convict was a British or a European community. As a result of this opposition it was amended.

3. Name any three political associations which were formed prior to the Indian National congress?

A:-The British Indian Association (1association 851). The Bombay Associations (1852), The Madras Native Association (1852), The Sarvajanik Sabha of Pune (1870), The Indian Association (1876)

(any three)

4.When and by whom was the Indian National Congress set up?

A:- The Indian National Congress was set up in 1885. It owes its origin to a retired English civil servant, Allen Octavian Hume.

5.What were the main aims of the Indian National Congress set up?

*To promote and consolidate the feeling of national unity.

*To formulate popular demand and present them before the government.

*To bring together leaders from different parts of the country.

*To remove racial, religious and caste prejudices.

*to create public opinion in the country.

6.Describe the methods adopted of the Moderates in dealing with the British?

A:-The moderates followed a mild and moderate policy of prayer and petition and insisted more on negotiations with the British than open confrontation.

7.What were the major achievements of the Moderates? What was the attitude of the British towards

The Moderates?

A:-They played an important role in organizing public opinion and placing it before the government. They were the middle class intellectual men of wisdom, character and patriotism who tried to unite the people and promote nationalism; They played a significant role in paving the way for united national struggle. They prepared the base for the radical movement.

At the inception of the Congress, the British government looked at the Congress movement with favour. Government officials not only attended the first meeting of the Congress but even took part only attended the first meeting of the Congress but even took part in its discussions. The Governor General Lord Dufferin also invited Congress delegates to a garden party at Calcutta.

8.What led to the rise of radical phase of the Congress?

A:-From the beginning, the British were against the Congress policy of demanding reforms. Some of the Indian leaders, particularly the younger lot, became disillusioned with the British sense of justice. They became convinced that mere appeals would get them nowhere. If they, were to win rights, they would have to struggle for them. This led to the rise of radical phase of the congress.

9.What was the contribution of the INC to India's freedom struggle?

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UN Agencies

Full Forms

UNESCO-----United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNICEF-----United Nations I International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO-----World Health Organisation

FAO-----Food and Agricultural Organisation

Objectives

UNESCO----Promote education in the world and cooperation in the field of science and technology

UNICEF---Welfare of children and their mothers provide help to member states during emergencies and natural calamities etc:-

WHO----Works to eradicate diseases like plague, small pox T.B.etc. their to prevent epidemic diseases etc

FAO:-Helps member states to increase agricultural produce.

Head quarters

The headquarters of UNESCO,UNICEF, and FAO are situated in Paris, New York and Rome
