

SAI TUTORIALS**History & Civics****SEM-1 COSMOS****Std.: 8 (English)****Marks: 40****Date: 16-10-23****Time: 1 HR 45 MIN****Chapter: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7/1,2,3****Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.****5**

- 1 A unique discovery of modern technology in 20th century is
- a. Powada b. Photograph c. Interviews d. Films

Ans A unique discovery of modern technology in 20th century is **Films**.

2 Write the names

Extremist leaders

i. ii.

Ans i. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ii. Lala Lajpat Rai

- 3 Gandhiji began his career from the country of

a. India b. England c. South Africa d. Myanmar

Ans Gandhiji began his career from the country of **South Africa**.

4 Write the names

Moderate leaders

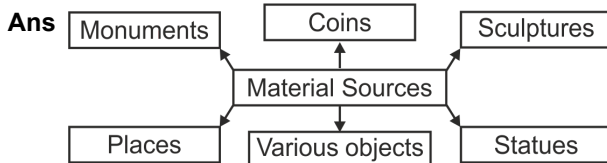
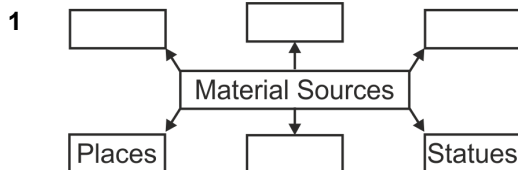
i. ii.

Ans i. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

ii. Ferozshah Mehta

- 5 After the struggle of 1857 the post of was created in the British Government to look after the affairs of India.

Ans After the struggle of 1857 the post of **Secretary of State** was created in the British Government to look after the affairs of India.

Q.2 Complete the given concept map**2****Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes. (Any Three)****6**

- 1 Objectives of Indian National Congress.

Ans

- To make the people from different parts of India forget the difference in religion, race, caste, language, geographical territories.
- To bring them on a common platform to understand each other problems and views.
- To increase the feeling of oneness among the people and to take efforts for the development of country.

- 2 Western Education.

Ans

- Due to spread of western education new ideas such as Justice, Liberty, Equality, Democracy etc. were introduced to the Indians.
- They accepted principles like nationalism, humanity and nationalism.

3 Reforms for women by Savitribai Phule.

- Ans**
- i. Savitribai Phule supported Mahatma Phule in women's education and opened the first school for girls in India.
 - ii. She continued her work in the field of education through she faced severe criticism from the society.
 - iii. She fought against social evils like child marriage.
 - iv. In order to reduce the miseries of the widows, she organised led a strike against the barbers to dissuade them from shaving the head of the widows.

4 Role of Newspapers

- Ans**
- i. Newspapers in English and vernacular languages carried articles criticizing the policies of the government.
 - ii. Newspaper like Darpan, Prabhakar, Hindu, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Kesari and Maratha started criticizing the government.

Q.4 Answer in one sentence

3

1 Where did Gandhiji launch the first Satyagraha in India ?

Ans Gandhiji launched the first Satyagraha in India at Champaran in 1917.

2 Which officer gave the order of firing in the Jallianwala Baug ?

Ans General Michael O' Dyer gave the order of firing in the Jallianwala Baug.

3 Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are known as

Ans Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are known as **Members of Parliament (MPs)**.

Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons. (Any Three)

6

1 Audio Visual Recordings are considered as the most trustworthy source for the study of Modern Indian History.

- Ans**
- i. Important events during the freedom struggle could be seen in reality.
 - ii. The Audio visual recordings of Dandi Yatra, salt Satyagraha, Quit India movement and other such historical incident.
 - iii. The rich tradition of history can be handed over to the next generation through audio visual recordings.

2 Rowlatt Act was opposed by the people of India.

- Ans**
- i. The Indians felt that after the world war is over there will be a system of governance for taking decisions for well being of the Indians.
 - ii. There was growing unrest among the Indians regarding the increasing prices, taxes etc.
 - iii. To suppress this discontent measures about it a committee was appointed under Sir Sydney Rowlatt.
 - iv. The Act gave the right to the government to arrest any body without any warrant or imprison without any trial.

3 Two groups were formed in the congress.

- Ans**
- i. Moderates and extremists were unanimous about the objectives of congress.
 - ii. But they had difference regarding the method and ways to achieve it.
 - iii. The moderates insisted on constitutional measures whereas extremists wanted to adopt severe methods.
 - iv. The tension between these groups increased during the Surat session in 1907.

4 Mahatma Phule conducted a strike of barbers.

- Ans**
- i. There were many brahmanical traditions, values and rituals which were against women.
 - ii. There was a custom of Keshavpan (Shaving head of widows) in India.
 - iii. In order to oppose this unjust custom Mahatma Phule conducted a strike of Barbers.

Q.6 Answer in brief (Any Two)

6

1 What were the social causes behind the struggle of 1857?

- Ans**
- i. The Indian felt that Britishers interfered in their culture, traditions and customs.
 - ii. The British enacted Sati Prohibition Act and the widow re-marriage Act.
 - iii. There were seen as an interference in the lifestyle of the Indians.
 - iv. Indian resented it as it was regarded as the destruction of the way of life by the British government.

2 Why did the Indians fail in the struggle of 1857 ?

- Ans**
- i. The struggle was not comprehensive. It did not take place simultaneously all over India.
 - ii. Lack of Central Leadership, there was the commonly accepted leader to fight against the British.
 - iii. Just as the common people suffered due to the British rule, the princes were also suffering, except for a few others who remained faithful to the British.
 - iv. The Indian rebels had a limited arms supply, whereas the British had economic strength, a disciplined army, enough stock of the latest arms experienced army generals, and good transport and communication.
 - v. The naval strength of the British was vast, whereas the Indian rebels were isolated.

3 Write down the consequences of the struggle of 1857 ?

- Ans**
- i. The British government realized that there was growing dissatisfaction among the Indians due to company's rule.
 - ii. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in 1958 and took over the responsibility of ruling over people of India thus bringing an end to company's rule.
 - iii. The queen issued a declaration addressing the people of India.
 - iv. The Governor General was designated as the viceroy of India.
 - v. A new post of secretary of state was created to look after the affairs of India.
 - vi. The British changed the composition of army and its internal policies.

Q.7 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)

4

1 Parliamentary system of government developed in

- a. England b. France c. United states of America d. Nepal

Ans Parliamentary system of government developed in **England**.

2 In India the executive power is vested in the

- a. President b. Prime Minister c. Speaker d. Chief Minister

Ans In India the executive power is vested in the **President**.

3 The President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Minister are called the

Ans The President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Minister are called the **Executive**.

4 During the parliamentary session the period around 12 noon is known as

Ans During the parliamentary session the period around 12 noon is known as **Zero hour**.

Q.8 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS) (Any Two)

4

1 No confidence motion.

- Ans**
- i. This is one of the most effective ways to keep a check on the Council of Ministers.
 - ii. The government stays in power till it enjoys the support of majority in Lok Sabha.
 - iii. If the members of Parliament withdraw the support, it may lead to loss of majority and the government cannot stay in power.
 - iv. The members of the House can move a No-confidence motion by simply expressing 'We do not have confidence in the government.'
 - v. If the motion is passed with majority support then the council of Ministers has to resign.

2 Impeachment procedure

- Ans**
- i. The President can be impeached only for violation of the constitution.
 - ii. The charge can come from either House and the other House investigates.
 - iii. If it is passed by a 2/3rd of the total membership then the President has to be removed from his office.

3 Explain the steps involved in the Law making process.

Ans In our country, the parliament is empowered to make laws. To formulate them, a certain system has been adopted. This system is known as the law-making process. A rough draft of the law is prepared initially. This draft or outline is known as draft proposal of the law or Bill of law. There are two types of bills that are primarily introduced in House of the Parliament. (1) Money Bill (2) Ordinary Bill. In order to be converted into an Act (Law), the Bill undergoes following process.

First reading :

The minister of the concerned department/ministry or member of the parliament presents the bill and briefly explains its structure while presenting it. This is called as 'first reading'.

Second reading :

There are two stages of second reading. In the first stage, the objectives of the proposed Bill are discussed and members in the house express their opinions on it. The supporters of the bill give favourable opinions while the opponents discuss the defects and faults in the bill. After the discussion within the house, as per the requirement, the bill is sent to a committee of the House. The committee report consisting of instructions and recommendations is sent to the House in order to make the bill flawless. Now, the second phase of the second reading begins. In this phase, the bill is discussed clause by clause. Members can suggest changes. After this, voting is taken in the house.

Third reading :

The bill is discussed briefly again during the third reading. Voting is taken for approving the Bill. If the bill gets an assent by the required majority, then the bill is considered as passed by the House. The bill undergoes the same procedure even in the other house. After getting an approval by both the houses, the bill is further sent for assent by the President. If there occurs a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over a specific bill, the future of this bills decided in a joint meeting of both the houses. After the final assent and signature of the President, the bill is converted into the law and the law is made.

Q.9 Answer the following in detail (PS) (Any Two)

4

1 How are members of the Lok Sabha elected ?

- Ans**
- i. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people from the territorial constituencies.
 - ii. The tenure of the Lok Sabha is five years.
 - iii. The elections take place after every five years.
 - iv. These elections are called General elections.

2 Rajya Sabha is a Permanent House.

- Ans**
- i. Rajya Sabha is never dissolved completely.
 - ii. 1/3rd Members of total membership of Rajya Sabha who have completed their tenure of six years retire after every two years and equal number of new members get elected.
 - iii. As the limited members of Rajya Sabha retire step by step. Rajya Sabha can function continuously.

3 What is responsible government ?

- Ans**
- i. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers is responsible to the legislature for all their actions and policies.
 - ii. It means that the Council of Ministers has to work with the legislature.
 - iii. Since this is the collective responsibility of the parliamentary system of government it is referred to as Responsible government.