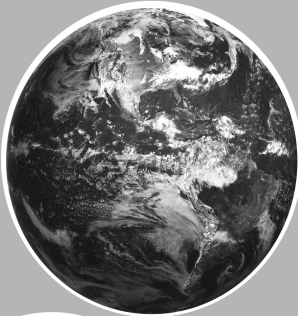


5

*\*Enhanced Edition*  
NEP 2020 Guidelines

# SOCIAL WORLD

## Teacher Manual



## 1. Globe-Mini Model of the Earth

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. ©
- B.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. False
- C.** 1. The Tropic of Cancer  
2. The Tropic of Capricorn  
3. The Equator  
4. The North Pole
- D.** 1. The Pacific Ocean  
2. Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer.  
3. Equator
- E.** 1. A globe is a three-dimensional model of the earth.  
2. In ancient days, people believed that the earth was flat like a plain.  
3. Grids are framework of criss-crossed lines on globe.  
4. The name of important parallel of latitudes are : (i) The Equator ( $0^\circ$ ) (ii) The Tropic of Cancer ( $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ ) in the Northern Hemisphere. (iii) The Tropic of Capricorn ( $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ ) in the Southern Hemisphere. (iv) The Arctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ ) north of the equator. (v) The Antarctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ ) south of the equator.
- F.** 1. Names of the seven continents are : Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia.  
2. Meridians of longitude are imaginary lines on the surface of the earth running vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.

### Hots :

1. The Meridian that divides the earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres is called the Greenwich Meridian or Prime Meridian. It passes through an observatory situated at Greenwich near London.
2. The latitudes and longitudes help us to locate any place on a globe or on a map. For example : the latitude of Delhi is about  $28^\circ\text{N}$  and its longitude is about  $77^\circ\text{E}$ . Therefore, Delhi will be found at the point where the parallel of  $28^\circ\text{N}$  and  $77^\circ\text{E}$  intersect.

### Picture Activity :

Do yourself





3. Altitude is the height of a place above sea level. As the altitude of a place increases, the temperature decreases.
  4. There are two types of temperate zones : (i) North temperate zone (ii) South temperate zone.
  5. The places near the sea are more humid than the places away from it because the winds blowing from sea to land bring a lot of moisture with them.
- F.**
1. Weather is the atmospheric conditions of a place over a short duration of time while climate is the average weather conditions of any place that prevail for a long time.
  2. The temperature of Nainital, both in winter and summer is much lower than that of Delhi, though they are almost at the same distance from the Equator. This is due to the location of Nainital at about 2084 metres above the sea level whereas Delhi is only 227 metres above the sea level.

**Hots :**

1. Shimla is cooler than Delhi in summer because Shimla is situated at much higher place than Delhi.
2. The humidity and rainfall affect the climate of a place lot, humidity makes the air on land cool. Rainfall helps in agriculture.
3. Do yourself.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself.

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. During the day, land gets heated faster than water and the warm air from the land flows towards the sea. At the same time, the cool air from the sea fills that vacant place. This is called sea breeze. When the cool air from the land flows towards the sea and the warm air from over the sea fills its place. This is called land breeze.
2. Frigid zone has extremely cold climate as it receives very less or even no sunlight for many months. While Torrid zone has extremely hot climate as it receives direct sunlight.

## 4. The Land of the Dense Forests

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. False                      2. True                      3. False  
4. True
- C.** 1. (c)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)  
4. (e)                      5. (b)
- D.** 1. Cassava and banana  
2. Kinshasa  
3. Bantu
- E.** 1. Name of three neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo are: (i) Sudan (ii) Uganda (iii) Tanzania  
2. The Equator passes through the Democratic Republic of Congo.  
3. The type of climate present in the country helps in the growth of thick forests with tall trees. Hence, almost half of the country is covered with thick forests.  
4. The people of the country generally do not wear many clothes due to the hot and humid climate.

### Hots :

1. The dense forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo support a wide variety of animals including some rare and endemic species. These forests are home to animals like chimpanzees, gorillas, baboons, elephants, zebras, rhinoceros, big and deadly snakes, crocodiles, monkeys, rats, tree-frogs, tree-lizards, tigers and many more.
2. Owing to variety of wildlife, the country is called the 'Natural Zoo of the World'.

### Picture Activity :

Do yourself

### Things To Do :

Do yourself

### Subject Link :

Do yourself

### Olympiad Questions :

1. Biodiversity is the existence of number of different kinds of animals and plants which together make a good and healthy environment.

2. Bhutan is called the Land of the Thunder Dragon because dazzling light of thunder was believed to be the fire from a dragon.
3. The main industries of the Democratic Republic of Congo are processing minerals and agricultural products, textiles, cement, cigarettes, oils and food processing.

## 5. Greenland-The Land of Ice and Snow

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True
4. True
- C.** 1. (b)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)
4. (e)                      5. ©
- D.** 1. Denmark                      2. Spring                      3. .
- Nuuk
- E.** 1. Greenland is located between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean.
2. Eskimos use a harpoon to hunt whales and seals.
3. Icebergs are formed by breaking off enormous ice blocks from the main mass of ice.
4. Most of the people of Greenland live along the south-west coast.
- F.** 1. The animals of Greenland have a thick fur on their skin enabling them to survive from bitter cold.
2. Kayak is a small boat, it is made of the skins of seals or walruses. It is used to hunt for sea animals.

### **Hots :**

1. As Greenland is located in the polar region, it experiences extremely cold climate throughout the year. The winter season continues for nine to ten months when the temperature remains below the freezing point. The brief spell of summer continues for only about two months when the climate in the coastal regions is generally pleasant.
2. Due to extremely cold climate, no plants can grow in Greenland. However, during the short summer some mosses, ferns, lichens, grasses and bushes spring up and flourish in the coastal areas and in the valleys that are protected from strong winds.





4. A caravan is a group of people and animals that travel together across a desert.
  5. The oilfields of Saudi Arabia are located mainly in the eastern part of the country and in the Persian Gulf.
- F.**
1. Saudi Arabia gets direct rays of the sun almost throughout the year. It leads to a high rise in temperature during the daytime. It is one of the places in the world where summer temperature has been recorded above 50°C. However, the nights are pleasant. Rainfall in the country is almost negligible. The coastal areas remain humid throughout the year and Asir is the only place that receives heavy rainfall.
  2. The camel is well adapted to the desert conditions. It can stay for many days without food and water. Its padded feet are well suited for walking on the sand.

**Hots :**

1. People of Saudi Arabia cover most of their body with a long cotton gown called thawb and a headgear called ghutrah to protect themselves from the excessive heat of the sun, stormy winds and chilly nights. Women wear Burquas.
2. Beduins wander from one place to another with their cattle in search of food or fresh pastures. Generally, they live in tents made of animal skin or cloth. They keep herds of sheep, goats and camels with them. They travel with their belongings in long rows of camels, known as caravans. On the way, they sell their goods at the village market places.

**Picture Activity :** Do yourself

**Things To Do :** Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. People of Saudi Arabia wear loose cotton dress to protect themselves from the excessive heat of the sun, stormy winds and chilly nights.
2. People of Saudi Arabia build their village near the oases to get water for farming. 3. Mecca and Medina are holy pilgrim places for Muslims. Every year, millions of Muslims from all parts of the world visit these two places for Hajj.

## 7. Prairies-The Temperate Grasslands

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. False                    2. False                    3. True
4. True
- C.** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (e)
4. (a)                      5. (d)
- D.** 1. Ranches
2. The Prairies are located in the central part of North America.
- E.** 1. Mississippi and Saskatchewan are the two main rivers that flow through the Prairies.
2. The meaning of the word Prairie is a meadow or grassland.
3. Homesteads are homes made on each farm where the farmer's family and a few workers stay.
4. Bison of Prairies is almost on the verge of extinction due to its indiscriminate hunting for meat.
- F.** 1. Chinook is a hot wind that blows in winter raising the temperature in a short time. As a result, the snow melts and the pasture land becomes available for grazing of animals.
2. Cowboys are sturdy men of Prairies. Their job is looking after the ranches.

### **Hots :**

1. The Prairies are located in the central part of North America extending from Mexico to Canada. The Rocky Mountain stands in the West of the Prairies and the Great Lakes in the East.
2. Prairies are the biggest wheat growing areas of the world. So, Prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.

### **Picture Activity :** Do yourself

### **Things To Do :** Do yourself

### **Subject Link :**

Do yourself

### **Olympiad Questions :**

1. The annual rainfall of the Prairies is moderate that occurs mostly in summer and is quite ideal for the growth of grass.
2. Some of the animals found in the Prairies are bison, deer, antelopes, black-tailed prairie dogs, golden eagles, hawks and owls, etc.

## 8. Environmental Pollution

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. ©
- B.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True  
4. False
- C.** 1. environment          2. Biodegradable, Non-biodegradable  
3. Air                      4. deaf
- D.** 1. Solid waste  
2. When chemicals mix with water it becomes poisonous and can kill aquatic plants and animals. 3. Ozone layer
- E.** 1. Environment is the surroundings of organisms in which they live and interact.  
2. Pollutants are substances that are potentially dangerous and harmful to an organism when released into the environment.  
3. Harmful gases, released by industries, vehicles and air pollutants are the reasons for air pollution.  
4. The ozone layer is important for the earth because it shields the earth's surface from the harmful radiation of the sunrays.
- F.** 1. The Ozone layer is depleting fast due to the burning of fossil fuels and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), a chemical used in refrigerators and air conditioners. CFCs makes the ozone layer thin making it easy for the harmful ultra-violet rays and other radiations of the sun to reach the earth.  
2. Burning of fossil fuels and other human activities are increasing the amount of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, etc.) and raising the temperature of the earth. This is known as 'Global Warming'. It has many harmful effects like floods and shifting of rainfall patterns causing more droughts and severe tropical storms.

### Hots :

1. Sri Lanka and Maldives are called island nations because they are surrounded by water from all sides.
2. (i) Indian ocean on the south (ii) Arabian sea on Southwest (iii) Bay of Bengal on the Southeast.

### Picture Activity :

Do yourself

### Things To Do :



**Hots :**

1. Recycling is the process in which waste materials are treated in such a way that they can be used again. Plastic, glass bottles, aluminum can be recycled.
2. Some ways to control environmental pollution are as follows : (i) Use of dangerous pesticides should be minimised, if not completely banned. Many countries have already banned the use of DDT. (ii) New varieties of crops that require less fertilisers and pesticides should be developed. (iii) Efforts should be made to check harmful emission from automobiles. (iv) Use of polythene bags should be discouraged instead use of paper/cloth bags should be encouraged. (v) More and more plants should be planted.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. The use of paper or jute bags be encouraged instead of plastic bags because they are biodegradable, they are easier to recycle.
2. We should not allow water to stagnate at one place because mosquitoes breed in this water.
3. E-waste is electronic products. Mobile phones, computers, televisions can become e-waste.

## 10. Natural Disasters

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. ©
- B.** 1. False                    2. True                    3. True
4. True                      5. True
- C.** 1. (e)                      2. (c)                      3. (d)
4. (a)                      5. (b)
- D.** 1. Two types of disasters are natural disasters and man-made disasters.
2. Downward movement.
3. Most of the water bodies dry up during drought.

- E.
1. A disaster is an unforeseen and sudden event causing great damage, destruction and human sufferings.
  2. Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.
  3. Landslide is a common phenomenon. It occurs generally in mountainous regions and hilly areas.
  4. Drought is just the opposite of flood. It occurs when there is an extended period of dry weather in an area over a prolonged period of time.

**Causes of Drought :**

Climatic conditions are the main reasons for the occurrence of drought. Besides it, various man-made reasons like deforestation, overgrazing, overuse of groundwater, soil erosion, etc. are also increasingly becoming causes of drought. It can be tackled by proper planning to conserve water resources, encouraging, rainwater harvesting, constructing dams for collection of water. Afforestation and use of drought-resistant crops should be some other effective measures for controlling drought.

5. Three effects of cyclones are as follows : (i) Cyclones cause extensive loss of human life and livestock. (ii) Cyclones destroy and damage houses, other structures and installations, uproot trees, electrical lines, etc. (iii) Cyclones destroy standing crops.
- F.
1. Natural hazards are unforeseen and sudden events causing great damage, destruction and human sufferings. **(i) Earthquake :** An earthquake is the sudden vibration or tremor of the earth's crust. The sudden vibration under the layers of earth releases tremendous energy stored within the earth's interior, which shakes the earth. Earthquakes are one of the most dangerous and destructive forms of natural disasters. **(ii) Flood :** Flood is one of the most widespread of natural disasters and is generally related to a stream or river. Floods occur when the rivers overflow due to heavy rainfall, unusual and rapid accumulation or run off of surface water from any source or mud-flow. The excess water overflows the riverbanks and submerges the adjacent lands. Floods are natural phenomena that occur in all river systems.

2. Cyclone is a sea storm caused due to winds, rotating at a very high speed in a circular motion. Cyclones are known by different names in different parts of the world. It is called a hurricane in North America while in South East Asia it is called a typhoon.

**Hots :**

1. Tsunami is a Japanese word which means 'Harbour Waves'. It comes only in the coastal areas but it can be very disastrous as the waves rise like tidal waves carrying massive quantities of water which can travel much further inside the coast posing threat to life and property.
2. The armed forces play an important role during natural calamities. They help in rescue operations evacuating people from the affected areas, clear roads for the vehicles, send medical teams and help in the distribution of food, clothes, medicines and other relief materials. The air force also helps in dropping food, clothes, medicines and water in the affected areas.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Question :**

1. The full form of NGO is Non-governmental organisations.
2. Media (televisions, radios and newspapers) plays a major role by connecting people with the near and dear ones of the victims, raising funds and other relief materials from the general public and communicating with the authorities for the smooth functioning of the relief operations.
3. (i) The Red Cross Society (ii) United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) (iii) Child Relief and You (CRY)

## 11. The Advent of the British in India And the Sepoy Mutiny

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. False  
4. True                      5. True
- C.** 1. (c)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)  
4. (b)                      5. (d)
- D.** 1. Mangal Pandey  
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal  
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- E.** 1. Vasco da Gama was the first European to discover the sea route to India.
2. The British took advantage of the fighting Indian rulers by using their 'Divide and Rule Policy', they began to conquer other parts of India. They lured the kings in the name of protection and signed many treaties with the assurance of providing them comforts and pensions and slowly, annexed their kingdoms.
3. In 1857, a new type of rifle known as the Enfield rifle was introduced in the army. The cartridges of these rifles were covered with a greased paper, which had to be bitten off before using the cartridge. Rumours spread that the grease used in the paper was made of cow and pig fat. Since cow is sacred for the Hindus and the Muslims do not eat pork, they thought it to be a direct attack on their religions. Both the communities refused to use the cartridge and it became the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.
4. Name of the various leaders who led the rebels at various places are : (i) Bakht Khan in Delhi, (ii) Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope in Kanpur, (iii) Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, (iv) Rani Lakshmi Bai in Jhansi and (v) Khan Bahadur Khan in Bareilly.
5. The British, with a well-organised army, suppressed the revolt of 1857 with an iron hand. Delhi was recaptured and Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal Emperor was taken prisoner and exiled to Rangoon in Burma (now Myanmar), thus ending the Mughal Dynasty. Bakht Khan, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Khan Bahadur Khan died fighting, Nana Sahib and Begum Hazrat



Mahal fled to Nepal while Tantia Tope was captured and hanged.

- F.**
1. In 1848, Lord Dalhousie took over as the Governor-General of India. He introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse' according to which, if a ruler of a protected state died without a legal heir, his state would be annexed to the British Empire. A king's adopted son would not be considered as a legal heir unless the British had approved the adoption earlier.
  2. The increasing activities of the Christian missionaries in the country made the people think that the British government was determined to destroy their religion and convert all the people to Christianity. The imposition of taxes on lands belonging to temples and mosques was also a cause of the public concern.

**Hots :**

1. The conservative Indian society did not like the various social reforms introduced by the British. Reforms like the abolition of 'Sati', legalisation of widow remarriage and the extension of western education to women were looked upon by orthodox Indians as interference in the social customs of the country. The various social discriminations faced by the Indians like denial of promotion, opportunities for appointment to high positions, etc. turned the educated Indians against the British rule.
2. British were able to suppress the revolt of 1857 because they had a well organised army while Indians were not well organised.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. The Europeans were eager to come to India to trade with India and earn huge profit because India was a centre of wealth.
2. Nawab Alivardi Khan ruled over Bengal from 1740 to 1756.

## 12. The Beginning of the Struggle

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)
- B.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True  
4. True                      5. True
- C.** 1. 1885                      2. Bombay                      3. Kesari  
4. 7 August 1905      5. Hardings
- D.** 1. W.C. Banerjee  
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
3. Lala Hardayal
- E.** 1. The social evils that prevailed in the society in those days were : Sati custom, Child marriage and Caste system.  
2. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on December 28, 1885 in Bombay.  
3. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were famous as 'Lal', Bal, 'Pal' of India's freedom struggle.  
4. The Swadeshi movement was so intense that the British Rulers could not suppress it and finally in 1911 discarded their idea of dividing Bengal into two parts. In fact, the movement helped in establishing many new industries and services like cotton textile mills, banks, hosiery, tobacco, etc.  
5. The revolutionaries were the nationalist who believed in revolutionary activity (the use of violence) to make a radical change. Their aim was not to kill the Englishmen but to use force to create terror in their minds. They wanted to teach the British Government a lesson.
- F.** 1. The chief aims of the Congress were: (i) To bring together leaders from different parts of the country. (ii) To promote nationalism among the Indians. (iii) To place the popular demands of the people before the government. (iv) To form an action plan to get concessions from the British. (v) To organise public opinion.  
2. The Kakori Train Robbery case was a heroic attempt of the revolutionaries. The revolutionaries stopped a train at Kakori (in Uttar Pradesh) and looted cash to use it in revolutionary activities. Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah were the two prominent revolutionaries associated with this case.

**Hots :**

1. In 1906, a delegation of Muslim leaders led by Agha Khan and Nawab Salimulla of Dhaka met Lord Minto, the Viceroy and requested to allow them to open a separate organisation for the Muslims to safeguard the interest of their community.
2. The Swadeshi movement was launched with the view to make Indian goods popular and thus, in turn, revive the Indian cottage industries. It also aimed at growing a patriotic spirit among the people. It was during this movement that Swadeshi or use of India made goods and boycott of British goods became an integral part of the freedom struggle. As a part of the movement, people were asked to boycott British goods and adopt goods made by Indian craftsmen. Starting from Bengal, the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement spread throughout the length and breadth of the country.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. The British Government took power in its hand in 1857.
2. Lord Curzon decided to divide Bengal into two parts on pretext of better administration.
3. Saunders, a British Police officer, was believed to be responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

### 13. The Gandhian Era (1919-1934)

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. ©
- B.** 1. ahimsa                  2. Knighthood          3. Nagpur
4. Lahore                      5. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- C.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. False
4. True                      5. True
- D.** 1. General Dyer          2. Simon go back
3. The purpose of the Dandi March was to break the 'Salt law'.
- E.** 1. The Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi was based on peace and truth.

2. The peasants of village Champaran in Bihar were forced by British to grow indigo. They could not grow food they needed, nor did they receive adequate payment for the indigo.
  3. The Simon Commission consisted of only British members and there was no Indian member in it. So, the Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.
  4. In this Session, the Congress decided to work for Purna Swaraj or complete independence.
  5. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, people boycotted foreign goods and stopped paying taxes.
- F.**
1. On 13 April, 1919, the people in Amritsar (Punjab) gathered in a small park, called Jalianwala Bagh to condemn the arrests of their leaders Dr. Saifuddin and Dr. Satya. The gathering, consisting of men, women and children was totally peaceful. General Dyer, a British officer stationed a regiment of soldiers at the only entrance of the park and ordered his men to open fire on the unarmed crowd. Nearly four hundred people were killed and thousands were wounded in the massacre.
  2. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi along with some of his followers left Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad and marched for Dandi, a small village on the Gujarat coast to break the salt law. On 6 April 1930, the group reached Dandi after covering a distance of three hundred and eighty-five kilometres in 24 days. In protest against the 'Salt law', Gandhiji himself made salt and threw a challenge to the British Government. The Dandi March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement and soon it spread all over the country. Salt Law was challenged everywhere and it became a symbol of people's opposition against the British rule.

**Hots :**

1. When the police opened fire on a peaceful procession of peasants at Chauri Chaura, the angry mob attacked and burnt a police station killing nearly twenty-two policemen. Mahatma Gandhi, realised that the people were still not ready for such a mass agitation in a disciplined and peaceful manner. So, he withdrew the Non-cooperation movement.
2. Under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu, women in Gujarat protested in front of the salt depot.



- F. 1. On August 8, 1942, at the All India Congress Committee's meeting held in Bombay (Mumbai) the resolution for the famous 'Quit India Movement' was adopted. The Indians asked the British to leave India at once. On the morning of August 9, 1942, the British Government arrested Mahatma Gandhi and the other senior leaders of the country. The infuriated crowd resorted to violence raiding government offices, police stations, railway stations and post offices. At some places in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, people even threw bombs at the police. The British government retaliated with lathi-charges and firings. Almost 10,000 people were killed and many more were arrested and put behind the bars. Within a short period, the government put down the movement with an iron hand.
2. The Congress agreed to the proposal of Lord Mountbatten to divide the country into two parts— Indian and Pakistan because the Congress had realised that the Muslim League would never function in collaboration with them.

**Hots :**

1. The infuriated crowd resorted to violence raiding government offices, police stations, railway stations and post offices. At some places in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, people even threw bombs at the police.
2. In 1945, the war took an unexpected turn. Germany was defeated and Japan too, had to surrender. With this, the dream of Netaji to make his country free shattered.

**Picture Activity :** Do yourself

**Things To Do :** Do yourself

**Subject Link :** Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. The Second World War came to an end in 1945. Now it became increasingly difficult for the British to rule over India. So, the British quit India.
2. The United States, France and Russia were the allies of the British in the World War II.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from house arrest in disguise.

## 15. The Emergence of the United Nations

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (a)
- B.** 1. False                      2. False                      3. False  
4. True                      5. False
- C.** 1. Between 55 to 70 million people died during the two World Wars.  
2. 51 countries  
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- D.** 1. United Nations has 193 members today.  
2. Symbol of the united Nations represents world map surrounded by two olive branches.  
3. The preamble of the UN Charter is, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" which, twice in our lifetime has brought untold miseries to mankind."  
4. The United Nations plays the dual role of preventing war as well as promoting the welfare of people.  
5. The olive branches shown in the symbol of the UN symbolise peace.
- E.** 1. Three objectives of the United Nations are: (i) To maintain international peace and security and settle all disputes among member nations in a peaceful manner. (ii) To develop friendly relations among nations with equal rights for all. (iii) To promote respect for human rights and support the freedom of all people without any distinction as to their religion, race, colour, sex or language.  
2. The symbol of the United Nations is world map surrounded by two olive branches in white on a light blue background. The symbol was adopted on 20 October 1947.

### Hots :

1. Seeing the destruction in two world wars the leaders of many countries felt strongly the need of forming a body to work for the world peace and stop any future war.
2. Two principals of the United Nations are : (i) To settle peacefully their differences with other nations. (ii) To refrain from the use of force or threat against any other member nation except for self-defence.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. These countries were involved in the World War II : Germany, England, USA, Russia, Japan, France.
2. (i) Hiroshima (ii) Nagasaki
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of the USA at the time of the World War II.

## 16. Functions of the United Nations

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. False
4. True                      5. False
- C.** 1. United Nation's Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
2. The Economic and Social Council
3. United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund
4. World Health Organisation
5. The International Monetary Fund.
- D.** 1. 15 members      2. World Court      3. WHO
- E.** 1. Name of the main organs of the UN are : (i) The General Assembly (ii) The Security Council (iii) The Secretariat (iv) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (v) The Trusteeship Council (vi) The International Court of Justice.
2. The USA, Russia, France, China and the Britain are the permanent members of security council.
3. The main functions of the General Assembly are : to maintain peace, to encourage international cooperation and to control the finances of the United Nations.
4. Antonio Guterres of Portugal is the present Secretary General of the United Nations. He was appointed in 2016.



5. The functions of the Economic and Social Council are : promoting international cooperation in order to solve the economic and social issues like welfare of the children and women, raising standard of living of the people, promoting respect and observation of the Human Rights all over the world, etc.
- F.**
1. The Security Council is an important organ of the UN. Normally, it is responsible for maintaining peace in the world. There are 15 members in the Security Council of which 5 are permanent members. The USA, Russia, France, China and the Britain are its permanent members. The other 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly by a two-third majority for a period of two-years. The non permanent members are not eligible for immediate re-election.
  2. The Trusteeship Council takes care of those regions which are not self-governed. After the Second World War, eleven such territories were brought under the 'Trusteeship Council System'. However, by the end of 1994; all these territories have achieved their freedom and formed self-government. Thus, the importance of the Trusteeship Council has faded away.

**Hots :**

1. The objectives of WHO is to improve the health services and to eradicate deadly diseases like malaria, smallpox, AIDS, TB and such other diseases which kill millions of people every year.
2. All the decisions of the Security Council are taken by majority vote. Each member has one vote. However, if any permanent member cast his vote against the decision then it cannot be passed. A vote against any resolution by a permanent member is called a 'Veto'.

**Picture Activity :** Do yourself

**Things To Do :** Do yourself

**Subject Link :** Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. 193 countries are members of the United Nations Organisation today.
2. Montengro
3. UNICEF gets most of its funds through voluntary donations from governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and individuals.



to force many newly independent countries like India, which were weaker, to join them. This grouping of countries into two camps was known as Alignment.

**Picture Activity :**

Do yourself

**Things To Do :**

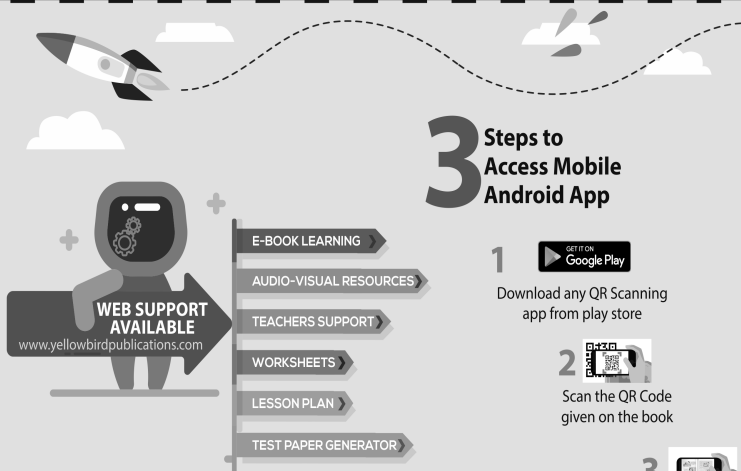
Do yourself

**Subject Link :**

Do yourself

**Olympiad Questions :**

1. Principles of NAM are : helping one another and trying to solve the problems of poverty, illiteracy, ill-health and lack of development, maintaining their freedom.
2. Our country has spontaneously participated in the United Nation's efforts in settling many international disputes including the Korean War in 1950, Suez Canal Crisis in 1956, Congo Crisis in 1960, etc. Our armed forces and medical teams have frequently participated in peacekeeping missions in Namibia, Somalia, etc.
3. Atomic energy is energy produced by splitting apart the nuclei of atoms. It should be used for peaceful purposes.



## Smart Digital Learning

### Resources available on web support :

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#### \* **Teachers Support** are provided at each level for pedagogic guidance.



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