

## Theme 4: Living With Changes

### Chapter-7: Quest for Freedom — India's Freedom Struggle

#### Main Coursebook

**I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses

**Icebreaker:** CONSTITUTION

#### In-text Question (Page 40)

1. Burma (now Myanmar)
2. Bombay (Mumbai)

#### In-text Question (Page 42)

1. false
2. false

#### I am a learner

- A. 1. c                      2. a                      3. c  
4. a                      5. c
- B. 1. True                      2. False                      3. False  
4. True                      5. False
- C. 1. Accept all relevant responses Suggested Answers: Raja Rammohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Debendranath Tagore (Accept any two)
2. The Quit India Movement in 1942 gave rise to the slogan 'do or die.'
3. Diana is in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
- D. 1. Accept all relevant responses Suggested Answer: The unfair policies of the British forced the Indians to revolt. The Sepoy Mutiny or the Great Revolt of 1857, was started by Indian soldiers in the British Army in India. The introduction of the Enfield Rifle hurt the sentiments of the soldiers following Hinduism and Islam. It was said that bullets with cow and pig fat were used in the rifle. It had to be torn using one's teeth before unloading. The soldiers revolted. From Meerut, the revolt spread to central and northern India. The soldiers chose Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler, as their leader. Begum Hazrat Mahal headed the revolt at Awadh. Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope and Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at Kanpur and Jhansi, respectively. The Sepoy Mutiny was not successful and was suppressed.
2. In 1929, INC launched the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Its motive was to demand complete independence (Purna Swaraj) from the British. During the early 1930s, Gandhiji and his followers began the Dandi March. They wanted to protest against the unfair Salt Law introduced by the British. Under this law, Indians were not allowed to make salt. They had to buy it at high prices from the

British. The March started from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad. It concluded at Dandi, a village on the Gujarat coast. Here, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by making salt. Soon, this movement spread all over India. The movement ended in 1934, though the British government still ruled India.

**I am an artist:** Accept all relevant responses

**MY SECRET JOURNAL:** Accept all relevant responses

**I am a thinker:** Mahatma Gandhi's approach towards the freedom struggle was based on non-violence. Whereas, the revolutionaries believed that the British could be only driven out of India by force.

#### I am an all-rounder

##### A. English

1. foes
2. toes

##### B. Maths: 3. Line Segment

##### C. Science: The slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Accept all relevant responses

**Suggested Answer:** After harvesting and before sowing the next round of crops, there is a period when the land is bare. Winds blow off the soil from the bare land easily. To protect this, farmers grow some cover crops, such as creepers and grasses. These crops prevent soil erosion.

**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses

**I love my little book:** Accept all relevant responses

#### Students' Worksheets

##### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. natural                      2. British  
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar  
4. divide                      5. Porbandar
- B. 1. true                      2. true                      3. false  
4. false                      5. false
- C. 1. d                      2. c                      3. e  
4. b                      5. a

##### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar  
2. 1885                      3. one's country  
4. Gandhiji                      5. Rajendra Prasad
- B. 1
- C. 1. Lala Lajpat Rai/Bal Gangadhar Tilak/  
Bipin Chandra Pal (Accept any one)  
2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
3. Purna Swaraj  
4. Second World War  
5. Jai Hind

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Begum Hazrat Mahal  
2. Burma  
3. Allan Octavian Hume/A O Hume  
4. Bengal      5. Quit India
- B. 2
- C. 1. The massacre in Amritsar  
2. Civil Disobedience Movement  
3. Simon Commission  
4. Quit India Movement  
5. India gains her freedom

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. weapons  
2. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee  
3. satyagraha  
4. Jawaharlal Nehru  
5. 15 August
- B. 1. Mangal Pandey                      2. Tantia Tope  
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai  
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar  
5. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- C. 1. Mahatma Gandhi  
2. Subhas Chandra Bose  
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai  
4. Allan Octavian Hume/A O Hume  
5. Mahatma Gandhi

### Teacher's Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. British                      2. British                      3. 1857  
4. 1885                      5. 1911
- B. 1. c                      2. d                      3. b  
4. e                      5. a
- C. 1. The British operated through the East India Company. The first centre was in Surat.  
2. The soldiers chose Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler, as their leader.  
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji were Moderates. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were some popular Radicals.  
4. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 from South Africa.  
5. India gained her freedom on 15 August 1947.

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True  
4. True                      5. True
- B. Accept all relevant responses
- C. Accept all relevant responses

## Theme 5: Living Across Ages

### Chapter-8: Elections — Governing Ourselves

#### Main Coursebook

**I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses

**Icebreaker:** VOTE

#### In-text Question (Page 48)

1. The President                      2. Lok Sabha

#### I am a learner

- A. 1. b                      2. b                      3. c  
4. b                      5. a
- B. 1. states, 8                      2. defending  
3. small, constituencies                      4. six  
5. Governor
- C. 1. The Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President constitute the Parliament.  
2. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India.  
3. The party that wins 26 seats will be invited by the Governor to form the government in the state.
- D. 1. In a general election, different parties field their candidates and people vote for them. The party that gets the maximum seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government at the Centre. The President appoints the leader of this party as the Prime Minister, who then forms the council of ministers. The council consists of cabinet ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers. The ministers must be members of the Parliament.

2.

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the citizens of India.	The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies and the Union Territories. They are not directly elected by the general public.
The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a term of five years.	Of these, 238 are elected members and 12 are nominated by the President of India, for a term of six years.
Lok Sabha is called the Lower House.	This house is also known as the Upper House.

3. The Constitution of India provides an independent judiciary. The highest judicial body in our country is the Supreme Court, located in New Delhi. In any legal case, the final judgment is made by the Supreme Court. There can be a maximum of 31 judges in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice occupies the highest judicial position. All the judges are appointed by the President of India. The High Court is the highest judicial body in a state. There are also lower courts in every state. Each district, in the state, has its own court, called the district court.

**I am an artist:** Accept all relevant responses

**MY SECRET JOURNAL:** Accept all relevant responses

**I am a doer:** 1

**I am an all-rounder**

**A. English**

1. cuff    2. puff

**B. Maths:** Accept all relevant responses

**C. Science:** Dust and smoke is a major component of air pollution.

**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses

**I love my little book:** Accept all relevant responses

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. humans          2. Indus          3. Aryans  
4. Mauryans          5. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
- B. 1. Gautama Budhha          2. Bindusara  
3. Delhi                                  4. Raziya Sultan  
5. Babur
- C. 1, 3, 5

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Ashoka          2. medicine          3. Iltutmish  
4. Sayyid                                  5. First
- B. 1. D                                  2. M                                  3. D  
4. M                                  5. D
- C. 1. false                                  2. true                                  3. false  
4. true                                  5. false

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. shelter          2. Mahavira          3. Delhi  
4. Prithviraj Chauhan          5. 1526
- B. 1. e                                  2. b                                  3. d  
4. a                                  5. c
- C. 1, 2

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Great Bath  
2. Painted Grey Ware pottery  
3. Allahabad Pillar Inscription  
4. Mahmud Ghori  
5. Alam Shah
- B. 2, 3, 4
- C. 2

### Worksheet 5

- A. Muhammad Ghori invaded India for its wealth and to build an empire. He faced resistance in the form of the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 with Prithviraj Chauhan. Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori but made no attempt to chase the Ghorids completely. Soon after, the two armies met once again in 1192 and this time, Prithviraj was defeated and captured.
- B. Accept all relevant responses
- C. 1. Kalinga          2. Balban          3. Bahlul Lodi  
4. Samudragupta                                  5. Mauryas

## Teacher's Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. laws    2. The Parliament  
3. The Lok Sabha          4. Lower House  
5. 550
- B. 1. True                                  2. False                                  3. True  
4. False                                  5. True
- C. 1. The Constitution clearly details the powers of the central and state governments.  
2. India has been divided into a number of small areas called constituencies.  
3. The President of India is the head of the country.  
4. The Governor is the head of a state and is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years.  
5. The highest judicial body in our country is the Supreme Court, located in New Delhi.

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. state    2. citizens  
3. Vice President          4. democracy  
5. High Court
- B. 1. d.    2. e.    3. a  
4. b    5. a
- C. Accept all relevant responses

## Theme 6: Living Together

### Chapter-9: India Through the Ages: Ancient and Medieval India

#### Main Coursebook

**I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses

**Icebreaker:** STONE

**I am a learner**

- A. 1. a                      2. a                      3. b  
 4. a                      5. a
- B. 1. rectangular    2. Aryans                      3. Ashoka  
 4. Raziya Sultan                      5. Akbar
- C. 1. The Mauryan dynasty  
 2. Balban is the most powerful ruler of the slave dynasty.  
 3. War
- D. 1. The Vedic Age was marked by division of the society into numerous tribes, prevalence of the Painted Grey Ware pottery and a settled form of life. The people who composed the Vedas are referred to as the Aryans.

2.

Gupta Dynasty	Delhi Sultanate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Gupta Dynasty ruled during the Ancient Era. They came to power at the end of the third century CE.</li> <li>The first powerful ruler of the Gupta dynasty was Chandragupta I. He was succeeded by Samudragupta, the greatest ruler of the dynasty.</li> <li>The Allahabad Pillar Inscription is the main source of information on Samudragupta's reign.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Delhi Sultanate refers to a series of dynasties who reigned one after the other in Medieval India. The period from 1206 to 1526 is known as the age of the Delhi Sultanate. Delhi was the capital of the sultans who conquered a large part of the Indian subcontinent.</li> <li>The first ruler of the dynasty in 1206, was Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, who was a slave of Muhammad Ghori.</li> </ul>

**I am an artist:** Accept all relevant responses

**MY SECRET JOURNAL:** Accept all relevant responses

**I am a thinker**

1. The death and destruction caused by the Kalinga War led Emperor Ashoka to

give up the method of conquest through war.

2. The absence of centralised rule and weak policies led to the rise of the English East India Company in 1600.

**I am an all-rounder**

**A. English**

1. India's                      2. Babur's

**B. Maths**

1. Arabian Sea  
 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**C. Science:** Accept all relevant responses

**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses

**I love my little book:** Accept all relevant responses

#### Students' Worksheets

**Worksheet 1**

- A. 1. 28                      2. 8                      3. laws  
 4. President                      5. Legislative
- B. 1. true                      2. false                      3. true  
 4. false                      5. true
- C. 1. The members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies  
 2. President                      3. citizens  
 4. the members of the state legislative assemblies and the Union Territories  
 5. citizens

**Worksheet 2**

- A. 1. Constitution                      2. five  
 3. 250                      4. Supreme Court  
 5. District Court
- B. 1. CITIZEN                      2. SPEAKER                      3. ELECTION  
 4. GOVERNOR                      5. DISTRICT
- C. Accept all relevant responses

**Worksheet 3**

- A. 1. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President  
 2. constituencies                      3. five  
 4. democracy                      5. Parliament
- B. 1. false                      2. true                      3. false  
 4. true                      5. false
- C. 1. Rajya Sabha                      2. Lok Sabha  
 3. Lok Sabha                      4. Rajya Sabha  
 5. Lok Sabha

**Worksheet 4**

- A. 1. Rajya Sabha  
 2. Members of the Legislative Assembly/ MLAs  
 3. New Delhi                      4. 31                      5. Chief Justice

- B. 2  
C. Accept all relevant responses

## Teacher's Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Before humans started agriculture, people were hunter-gatherers and nomads. They were always travelling in search of food, water, and shelter.  
2. The rectangular Great Bath  
3. The people who composed the Vedas are referred to as the Aryans.  
4. Mahmud was the first ruler to invade India. He was the ruler of Ghazni.  
5. Muhammad Ghor, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Iltutmish, Raziya Sultan and Balban.
- B. 1. Buddhism and Jainism.  
2. Chandragupta I    3. Ghorids  
4. Khalji Dynasty    5. Babur
- C. 1. True            2. True            3. False  
4. True            5. True

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. NOMADS    2. SURPLUS    3. CAPTURED  
4. EMPEROR    5. DECLINE
- B. 1. b            2. a            3. e  
4. c            5. d
- C. 1. Aryans    2. Samudragupta's  
3. defeated and captured  
4. 1266            5. 1600

## Theme 6: Living Together Chapter-10 Events that Shaped the World

### Main Coursebook

#### I am ready

- a. Emperor Ashoka  
b. The War of Kalinga

#### Icebreaker: EDICT

#### In-text Question (Page 72)

1. The Central Powers    2. Italy

#### I am a learner

- A. 1. b            2. a            3. c  
4. a            5. a
- B. 1. False    2. True    3. False  
4. True    5. True
- C. 1. The First World War started on 28 July 1914. It ended on 11 November 1918.  
2. The First World War was fought between the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the USA and Japan) and

the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria).

3. The author of this book belongs to the Jewish community.
- D. 1. The enraged Germans started supporting Hitler after the Treaty of Versailles and its negative impact of Germany. Hitler led the Nazi Party. He strengthened the military of Germany, worrying the other European nations. Germany attacked Poland in order to conquer it. Britain and France declared war on Germany. Thus began the Second World War.  
2. After mid-1942, the Allied Powers defeated Japan and Germany. On 7 May 1945, Germany gave up. However, Japan did not stop fighting in the Pacific region. In response, the USA dropped two atomic bombs in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan then admitted defeat. This brought the war to an end.

**I am an artist:** Accept all relevant responses

**MY SECRET JOURNAL:** Accept all relevant responses

**I am a doer:** 1

**I am an all-rounder**

#### A. English

1. puzzle    2. drizzle

B. **Maths:** The shopkeeper incurred a profit of ₹ 30.

C. **Science:** Remove clothing from the affected area. Use plenty of water to rinse off the chemical. Cover the area with sterile cotton or cloth and consult the doctor.

**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses

**I love my little book:** Accept all relevant responses

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. 1914            2. Trenches    3. European  
4. 1 September 1939    5. Adolf Hitler
- B. 1. false    2. false    3. true  
4. true    5. false
- C. 1. e            2. c            3. a  
4. b            5. d

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. 11 November 1918  
2. artillery    3. Versailles  
4. 1945    5. The United Nations/UN
- B. 1
- C. Accept all relevant responses

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Archduke Franz Ferdinand  
2. Germany 3. Allied  
4. Jews 5. Japan
- B. 1. GREAT WAR 2. TRENCHES  
3. DICTATOR 4. HOLOCAUST  
5. NATIONS
- C. 1, 2, 5

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. a Serbian 2. Allied Powers  
3. destroyed 4. Holocaust  
5. Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- B. 1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia  
4. Italy 5. the USA 6. Japan
- C. Accept all relevant responses

### Teacher's Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Great War started on 28 July 1914.  
2. The immediate cause of the Great War was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian on 28 June 1914. He was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Which is when Austria started a war with Serbia and their allied countries joined in to protect themselves.  
3. Heavy artillery and machine guns were the kinds of weapon widely used during the Great War.  
4. The Holocaust refers to the killing of almost six million Jews in concentration camps by the Nazi army. It is one of the most horrific events in world history.  
5. The two atomic bombs dropped by USA in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki led to Japan admitting its defeat.
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. True  
4. False 5. False
- C. 1. BLOCS 2. ARMISTICE  
3. DICTATORS 4. HOLOCAUST  
5. NAGASAKI

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Europe 2. Jews  
3. Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler  
4. League of Nations 5. Nazi
- B. 1. VICTORY 2. CHANCELLOR  
3. DECLARED 4. MAJOR  
5. FACILITATE
- C. 1. 1918 2. The Central Powers  
3. The League of Nations  
4. Adolf Hitler 5. Japan

## Theme 6: Living Together Chapter 11: The United Nations

### Main Coursebook

I am ready: a

Icebreaker: NEW YORK

#### In-text Question (Page 78)

- 1945
- Promote and maintain world peace.

#### I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a  
4. a 5. a
- B. 1. headquarters 2. 15  
3. 193 4. Secretariat 5. 15
- C. 1. The Secretary-General  
2. 4 active organs (The Trusteeship Council is no longer functional.)  
3. The General Assembly
- D. 1. Accept all relevant responses Suggested Answer: The objectives of the UN are to promote and maintain world peace; promote cooperation among nations; improve the socio-economic conditions of people; and protect human rights. The UN works towards discussion and resolution of problems. The organisation works towards making the world a safer place for the present and future generations.  
2. As the principal judicial organ, the International Court of Justice settles any dispute between countries and advises member states on matters of international law. The Court has 15 judges elected for a term of nine years. Its headquarters are at the Hague (the Netherlands).

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

#### I am a thinker

- Accept all relevant responses
- It would make the resolution of issues difficult since the UN is an international organization that promote cooperation among nations. It also works towards resolution of problems.

#### I am an all-rounder

##### A. English

- the 2. The, a

B. **Maths:** China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the USA are the permanent members of the Security Council.

**KEY:** (1) China (2) France (3) Russia (4) the UK (5) the USA



**C. Science:** Rainwater

**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses

**I love my little book:** Accept all relevant responses

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. 24 October 1945                      2. 193  
 3. New York    4. 15                      5. Secretariat
- B. 1. false                      2. true                      3. true  
 4. false                      5. false
- C. 1. d                      2. e                      3. a  
 4. b                      5. c

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. World War II                      2. world  
 3. vote                      4. permanent    5. Secretariat
- B. 1. General Assembly  
 2. Security Council  
 3. Economic and Social Council  
 4. Secretariat  
 5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- C. 1, 2, 3, 5

#### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Second World War  
 2. Security Council  
 3. Economic and Social Council  
 4. Secretary-General  
 5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- B. 3
- C. Accept all relevant responses

#### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. resolution    2. September    3. two  
 4. António Guterres                      5. 15
- B. 3

- C. 1. General Assembly  
 2. Security Council  
 3. Economic and Social Council

### Teacher's Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The aftermath of the Second World War led to the signing of a charter to form the United Nations.  
 2. There are 193 member states in the United Nations.  
 3. The objectives of the UN are to promote and maintain world peace; promote cooperation among nations; improve the socio-economic conditions of people; and protect human rights. The UN works towards discussion and resolution of problems. The organisation works towards making the world a safer place for the present and future generations.  
 4. The six main organs of the UN are:  
 i. General Assembly  
 ii. Security Council  
 iii. Economic and Social Council  
 iv. Trusteeship Council  
 v. Secretariat  
 vi. International Court of Justice (ICJ)  
 5. As the principal judicial organ, the International Court of Justice settles any dispute between countries and advises member states on matters of international law.
- B. 1. New York    2. safer                      3. 15  
 4. functional    5. António Guterres
- C. 1. HEADQUARTERS    2. ORGANISATION  
 3. COUNCIL                      4. SECRETARIAT  
 5. JUDICIAL

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. false                      2. false                      3. true  
 4. true                      5. true
- B. 1. General Assembly    2. France  
 3. International Court of Justice (ICJ)  
 4. September                      5. 15 judges
- C. 1. b                      2. a                      3. e  
 4. c                      5. d

## Enrichment Activities

- A. 1. As India has always been rich in natural resources. Many countries have traded with us. The British East India Company being the most powerful of the traders became rulers by conquering large parts of India. The British oppressed most Indians which led to mass discontentment. Several revolts took place to fight them. It is for the brave freedom fighters of our country; India gained her freedom on 15 August 1947 from the British.

B.

	Elected by	Period of service	Maximum number of members, if any	Title of the elected representatives, if any
Lok Sabha	people of India	5 years	550	Member of Parliament
Rajya Sabha	Member of Parliament	6 years	250	
The President	The members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies	5 years		

- C. Accept all relevant responses
- D. Accept all relevant responses
- E. The central or the union government makes laws for the country. The law-making body of the government is known as the Parliament. The President of India and the two houses – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha – constitute the Parliament.
- F. 1. Queen Cleopatra      Egypt  
 2. Queen Elizabeth I      England  
 3. Queen Victoria      Great Britain  
 4. Empress Wu Zetian      China  
 5. Theodora      Roman Empire
- G. 1. Trygve Lie    2. Kurt Waldheim  
 3. Kofi Annan    4. Ban Ki-moon

## Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. The first centre of the East Indian Company was located in Surat.  
 2. The Constitution Day is also known as the National Law Day.  
 3. Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty.  
 4. The immediate cause of the First World War was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian on 28 June 1914.  
 5. The UN was formed on 24 October 1945.
- B. 1. a                      2. c                      3. b  
 4. b                      5. c
- C. 1. b                      2. a                      3. e  
 4. c                      5. d
- D. 1. False              2. False              3. True  
 4. False              5. True
- E. 1. In 1885, the Indian National Congress was formed.  
 2. The President appoints the Prime Minister of India.  
 3. The founders of Buddhism and Jainism are Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, respectively.  
 4. The Allied Powers won the First World War. The Allied Powers include, Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the USA and Japan.  
 5. Trusteeship Council is no longer a functional organ of the UN.
- F. 1. Enfield                      2. President  
 3. Charaka Sushruta              4. Nazi  
 5. The United States, China, France, Russia and the United Kingdom
- G. 1. i. Dadabhai Naoroji  
 ii. Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 2. i. Lok Sabha  
 ii. Rajya Sabha  
 3. i. Buddhism  
 ii. Jainism  
 4. i. Benito Mussolini  
 ii. Adolf Hitler  
 5. i. to maintain and promote world peace and security  
 ii. to promote cooperation among countries