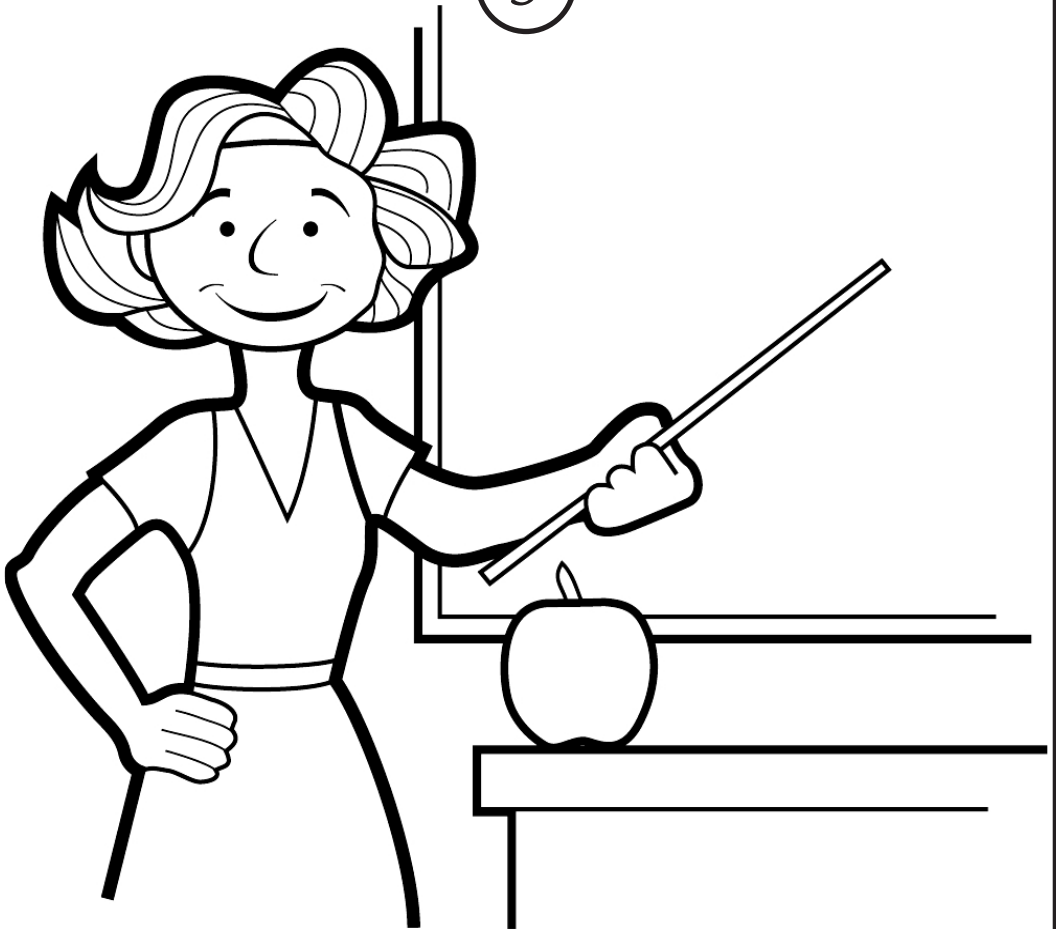


CCE EDITION

SOCIAL STUDIES

5



LOYOLA PUBLICATIONS

HYDERABAD-500079

CONTENTS

S.No.	Chapter	P. No.	Ans P.No.
1.	Globes and Maps	4	9 to 10
2.	Lines of Latitude and Lines of Longitude	5	14 to 16
3.	Major Landforms	6	22 to 23
4.	Natural Resources	7	26 to 27
5.	Weather and Climate	8	32 to 33
6.	The Democratic Republic of Congo	9	39 to 40
7.	Greenland - The Land of Ice and Snow	11	47
8.	Saudi Arabis - The Land of Hot Sand	13	53 to 54
9.	The Temperate Grasslands	14	60 to 61
10.	Need for the Clean Environment	15	65 o 66
11.	Environment Pollution	16	72 to 73
12.	Natural Disasters	17	81 to 82
13.	Conquering Distances	18	89 to 90
14.	Communication and Modern Techniques	19	95 to 96
15.	The World of Growing Knowledge	21	100 to 101
16.	Be Healthy Live Longer	22	109 to 110
17.	Some Great Indians	24	117 to 118
18.	The Struggle for Freedom	26	123 to 124
19.	How Indian Won her Freedom	27	129 to 130
20.	Government of India	29	135 to 136
21.	The United Nations	31	141 to 142

SYLLABUS FOR V CLASS

Months	Chapters	Exams
June	1. Globes and Maps	
	2. Lines of Latitude and Lines	
July	3. Major Landforms	
	4. Natural Resources	
	5. Weather and Climate	I Unit Test (1 to 5)
August	6. The Democratic Republic	
	7. Greenland - The Land of Ice	II Unit Test (6 & 7)
September	8. Saudi Arabia - The Land of Hot	
	9. The Temperate Grasslands	
October	10. Need for the Clean Environment	
	11. Environment Pollution	Quarterly (1 to 11)
November	12. Natural Disasters	
	13. Conquering Distances	
	14. Communication and Modern	II Unit Test (12 & 14)
December	15. The World of Growing	
	16. Be Healthy Live Longer	Half-yearly (1 to 16)
January	17. Some Great Indians	
	18. The Struggle Indians	
February	19. How India Won Her Freedom	
	20. Government of India	IV Unit Test (18 & 21)
March	21. The United Nations	
	Revision	
April	Revision + Annual Exam	Annual

1. GLOBES AND MAPS

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. ALL 5. C

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Atlas 2. Conventional 3. less 4. India 5. Map

C. Answer the following questions:

1. The globe is a true model of the earth. It is a sphere slightly flattened at the top and at the bottom. We can see a number of countries and important places on it. It doesn't shows the details of earth.
2. A map is a representation of the whole earth or a part of it on a flat surface. As the globe is in spherical shape we cannot see the whole countries on it at a time but a map can help us to see features of the earth at a time.
3. There are 7 continents and 5 oceans on the earth are Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. The oceans are pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean and Arctic ocean.
4. An accurate map should have at least three qualities
1. True directions between places
2. True shape of land and water bodies
3. True and accurate area.
5. Scale of the maps is used to show the ratio between the size of the map and the area shown.
6. The earth is in spherical shape so it is possible to see the whole earth at a time.

2. LINES OF LATITUDE AND LINES OF LONGITUDE

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Meridians, lines of longitudes 2. Equator
3. Equator 4. 0° 5. 360 6. Grids

C. Write *True* or *False*:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Match the following:

1. B 2. G 3. E 4. F 5. C 6. D
7. A

E. Write one-word answers:

1. 118 2. Equator 3. Greenwich

F. Answer the following questions:

1. Lines of latitudes are called parallels. They are drawn from East to west. Lines of longitudes are meridians. They are drawn from North to south.
2. Parallels are drawn at an interval of 1° . There are 90 parallels in the Northern hemisphere and 90 parallels in the southern hemisphere. Therefore, there are 181 parallels.
3. Meridians are drawn at an interval of 1° . There are 180 meridians towards the east of the prime meridian and

-
2. Mountains are very useful to us:
 - i. Mountains act as a barrier against cold and hot winds
 - ii. The cool climate on the mountains attracts many tourists
 - iii. The slopes of mountains have rich pasture lands and valuable forests
 - iv. Some mountains are also a store house of minerals
 3. Almost all continents have plateaus. Asia, Africa, North America and Australia have plateaus. Plateau of Tibet and Deccan Plateau of India are in Asia.
 4. Coastal plains : coastal plains generally rise from sea level and it is a stretch of low land along a sea coast which slopes towards the sea. A flood plain is the floor of a river valley beyond a river bed. It is formed by mud, sand and salt.
 5. Very low rain fall, less vegetation, hot days and cold nights high speed winds, dust storms, or hills of sand are main features of Deserts.
 6. A river passes through three stages : The upper, Middle and lower stage before reaching the sea.

4. NATURAL RESOURCES

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Renewable resources are those that are in exhaustible and can be used again Eg : Water, Sun, Wind
 - ii. Non renewable resources are exhaustible and cannot be replaced Eg : coal, petroleum, oil, natural gas.
2. Solar energy is called the main resource of the future because the sun is a great source of energy and solar energy always be available to us. Research is being done on how solar energy can be used for different applications.
3. Conservation means the careful and sensible use of our natural resources.
4. We must conserve our natural resources because the survival of all living things depends on natural resources. We should prevent soil erosion, protect forest and wild life animals, and also conserve non-renewable resources.

5. WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. 6. A

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Weather is the climate of a place over a short period of time and the climate of a place is the average weather conditions over a longer period of time.

-
2. The factors that influence the climate of a place are :
- i. Distance from the equator.
 - ii. Height above the sea level.
 - iii. Prevailing winds
 - iv. Distance from the sea.
 - v. Moisture in the air.
3. Places near the equator are hotter to the places that are far from the equator because the sun rays fall vertically over the equator.
4. The hot winds increase the temperature, which the cold winds decrease the temperature, winds from the sea bring cool and wet weather. Thus the climate of any region is influenced by the winds in that area.
5. The climate in Torrid zone is hot and humid because the direct rays of the sun run throughout the year and the climate in Frigid zone is very cold because the slanting rays of the sun. The climate in the Temperate zone is neither hot nor very cold.

C. Match the following:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. Slanting 2. Hot and humid 3. lighter
4. Torrid zone

E. Write True or False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

6. THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. A

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The Democratic republic of Congo is located in the Equatorial region.
2. The former name of the Democratic Republic of Congo was Zaire.
3. The climate of Democratic Republic has hot and wet climate throughout the year because it is located near the equator.
4. Most of the Democratic Republic of Congo is covered with rainforest. The trees grow very tall and form a canopy which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. The grass lands of that area are called Savannah.
5. Cassava rice, maize, rubber, coffee, cocoa, oil palm and cotton crops are grown in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
6. Pygmies are a primitive tribe who live in dense forest. Their average height is less than 1.5 mts (5 ft) they gather food by hunting and they enjoy singing and dancing.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Industrial diamonds | 2. Third | 3. Savannah |
| 4. rain forests | 5. North | |

D. Write *True* or *False*:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T |
|------|------|------|------|

7. GREENLAND THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Green land lies in the frigid zone of the Northern Hemisphere. It lies in the Arctic circle. Nuuk (Godthaab) is the capital.
2. Eskimos are skilled hunters and fishermen, They know the habits of the animals. A seal makes a hole in the ice for breathing while swimming under ice, an eskimo waits near the hole to kill the seal.
3. The fat or blubber of seal and whales is used as fuel. It is burnt to give heat and light. The seal and reindeer provide meat to eat and their skins for making clothes boats and tents.
4. Men, women and childrens wear the same general outfit made out of the skins of animals called parka. It fits loosely over the head, neck and shoulder.
5. The life style of Eskimos has changed greatly since their relation with Europe and North America . They use rifles and motor boats for hunting and fishing. Now they live in towns. Modern science and Technology have brought them closer to each other.

the blanks:

igid zone 2
al 6

ue or False

2. T

DI ARA

Time

e (✓) th

2. C

the bla

sert

sert

True

n t

a

p

ill

p

E. An

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Grass lands are large plain areas with few trees and bushes. They grow in warm and dry places.
2. The western part of the prairies is hilly and the soil is not so fertile.
3. Grass lands are located in Prairies in the Temperate zone the winters are cold and summers are hot. A moderate rainfall of about 50 to 70 cm occurs mostly in the summer season. The rainfall varies from year to years.
4. Before the coming of the Europeans. It was grazing ground for Bisons. But today it is the biggest farming region of the world.
5. The farm work manually takes more time but now the entire farm work of ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing and winnowing done by using machines. Only a few workers are able to cultivate thousands of hectares.
6. As the western part of the prairies is hilly and not so fertile animals are reared for ~~their meat on~~

B. Write True or False :

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T

C. Define the following:

1. Environment is all the circumstances, people, things and events around us which influence our life.
2. Land fill is an area of land where waste material is buried under layers of earth.
3. Waste material which cannot decompose.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Pg. No. 62 first paragraph 5 points.

2. Biodegradable	Non- Biodegradable
1. Waste things decompose naturally	1. Waste material cannot decompose
2. Micro organisms help to decompose such waste.	2. They may take thousands of years to decompose
Eg.: Left over food, fruit and vegetable peels, paper and leaves	Eg.: Plastic goods, synthetics, aluminum cans and silver foils.

3. Burning, open dumping, land fills and compost pits are ways of disposing waste.
4. Recycling is the process of re using a product or producing new product from a used or waste material. natural resources can be saved and we can maintain ecological balance.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A 2. C 3. A & B 4. B 5. C 6. A

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. air 2. pollution 3. oxygen, oxygen 4. waste
5. sound

C. Match the following:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C

D. Write *True* or *False* :

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

E. Answer the following questions:

1. The different types of pollutions are water pollution, Air pollution, Soil pollution and Noise pollution.
2. Excessive and unpleasant sound in our environment is called noise or sound pollution. The most common source of non pollution is motor vehicles, aeroplane and trains.
3. i. The government should make it mandatory the use of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) to clear the air.
ii. Periodic pollution tests should also be carried out.
iii. Govt. should encourage to plant trees.
4. Harmful substances that are released in the water cause water pollution. If we consume the polluted water it may lead diseases like dysentery, Jaundice and also skin diseases.

12. NATURAL DISASTERS

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A & B 2. C 3. A 4. B

B. Define the following:

1. A vent is a hole in something through which air can come in and smoke, gas or smells can go out.
2. Crater is a very large hole in the ground.
3. Focus is a point under the earth crust where seismic waves originate.
4. The point on the earth surface located directly above the focus.
5. Seismograph is an instrument to measure the intensity of earth quake.
6. The center part of the cyclone is called the eye of the cyclone.
7. Flood is a natural disaster by water.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Smoke 2. Cyclones 3. Trees 4. irrigation 5. Floods

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Cyclone are whirling air makes born due to the generation of low pressure. It uproots trees, plants, heavy damage to crops, loss of human lives, live stock, damage to ships, boats and few physical structure.

2. No rainfall or less rainfall for long duration is the main causes for drought. The impact of drought is crop failure shortage of food, no water and fodder to the people and animals in areas affected by drought.

3. Lava is very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano it comes from beneath the surface of the earth.

4. An earthquake is a sudden shaking or motion of a part of the earth's crust. It can occur without any warning and it causes greater loss of people, animals and physical structures.

13. CONQUERING DISTANCES

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

B. Answer the following question:

1. Highways or freeways are broad and straight roads connecting major cities helps the vehicles to move with great speed to reach their destination in time.

2. Railways are the most popular means of transport in India. It helps in the large scale movement of traffic goods and passengers.

3. Ships are used for transporting bulky goods. Heavy cargo like food grains and minerals ores are transported by ships. Water transportation is cheaper than air and road transport.

the time takes to go England from India was approximately six months, but the construction of the Suez Canal in 1859 reduced the travel time to about 15 days.

Major ports in India. Mumbai and Chennai are some of the major ports in India. Mumbai and Chennai are some of the fastest means of transport. People can travel long distances by other means of transport.

2. Bombay, Thane, Western Europe

or False :

2. False 3.

ch the follo

1. D 2.

1. 601

B. Fill in th

sport, culture, science or history. The pointed before the dawn and reaches people early in the morning.

7. The Internet is the fastest means of communication in the world. It provides news and detailed information, helps people to send and receive mails instantly from any part of the world.

15. THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A & B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Script 2. Bhrami 3. Holy Bible 4. Braille
5. papyrus

C. Write *True* or *False* :

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Man is superior to all living beings because of his intelligence. He gathered knowledge from his experience and it was his own, so he felt to record it and drew pictures and painting.

2. China, Korea and Japan still use scripts based on

-
3. Arabs called the numbers ‘Hinds’ meaning of “Indian” today the Indian system of numbers is used all over the world.
 4. The first printing press was developed in Germany by Gutenberg and the Bible was the first book printed by this method. The printing was a great landmark in the method preserving and spreading knowledge.
 5. Paper got its name from a word “papyrus” a reed that the ancient Egyptians used for making a writing material. They cut papyrus stalks into thin strip and pressed them into sheets.
 6. Louis Braille developed a special script for the blind called Braille. The letters in this script are formed by raised dots on thick paper. These can be easily felt with the fingers.
 7. Illiteracy and poverty are closely related. To remove poverty the most important way is to promote literacy and education.
 8. The development of a country depends on the literacy rate of that country. The literacy is the key to the knowledge. That is why knowledge is called the

16. BE HEALTHY. LIVE LONGER

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A & B 6. B 7. B

B. Wright Full-form of the following :

1. CAT Scan = Computerized Axial Tomograph
2. MRL = Magnetic Resonance Imaging
3. ECG = Electro Cardio Gram
4. EEG = Electro-Encephalo- Gram
5. DSA = Digital Subtraction Angiography
6. LASER = Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiations.

C. Match the following:

1. A 2. E 3. D 4. C 5. B

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. Millions
2. James Phipps
3. James Simpson
4. Surgery
5. Population explosion.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Chemical thermometer was invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit. It tells us the body temperature very accurately.
2. Dr. Rene Laennec got the idea of inventing the stethoscope from two children those who are playing with a hollow log of wood. They were whispering through the log. This made the doctor to think about it.
3. Microscope magnifies small object million of times. It has become an important to science. It helps us to examine urine, stool, sputum blood and other cells and it helps to identify the cause of a disease and its intensity.
4. Surgery is the method of curing disease or injury by cutting open the body is an operation. New methods

have be

on

C. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Charaka | 2. Vishwakavi | 3. Nirmal Hriday |
| 4. Literature | 5. Raja Ram mohan Roy. | |

D. Write *True* or *False*:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

E. With whom are the following Institutions:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Swami Vivekananda | 2. Dayananda Saraswathi |
| 3. Homi Jahangir Bhasa | 4. Rabindranath Tagore |
| 6. Mother Teresa | |

F. Answer the following questions:

1. People who work the abolition of ill practices in the society, who tries to bring social reforms in the society for the benefit of people are called social reformers. Eg.
i. Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought for abolition of sati purdah, caste system, illiteracy and child marriage. ii. Dayanand saraswathi was against idol worship, child marriage.
2. C.V. Raman discovered "Raman Effect". It is a pioneering research on the phenomenon that causes changes in the nature of light when it passes through transparent medium thus he was awarded Noble prize in 1930.
3. Rabindranath Tagore a famous poet, painter and composer of our National Anthem founded a school at shantinaketan according the lines to "Gurukul" system of education. Later it become a university called "Vishwa Bharathi"
4. Charka wrote a book called "Charakasamhita" In that he described a number of diseases and gives methods

to diagnose and cure them. He laid down a certain code of conduct for doctors that is relevant even today.

5. Tansen the master of music has born in Madhya Pradesh. He was on e of the nine jewels in Emperors Akbar courts, Tansen samaron a gethering of muskians takes place every year at his tomb.

18. THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B

B. Match the following:

1. E 2. D 3. F 4. I 5. H 6. C
7. K 8. J 9. A 10. G 11. B

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered sea route to India.
2. In 1600 British started British East India company to do trade in India with the permission of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Later they become the power rulers in our country because there was no unity among the kings of our country.
3. Farmers were unhappy because they made to pay very high taxes and forced to grow cotton, cash crops such as indigo instead of food crops and shipped to

4. The British sent all the raw material from India to British where good would manufactured and sent back to India for sale at profit. Silk and cotton weavers were forced to sell at very low prices and only to the British. They flowed Indian market with cheap machine made cloth there by mining the Textile Industry in India.

5. The first war of Independence in 1857 was major revolt against the British. It was started by Indian soldiers in the British Army. The revolt started in meerut and spread to other parts of the country. Many Indians were executed and sent to jails. In the process East India Company also come to an end.

7. There were many reasons for the failure of the revolt the revolts were uncoordinated, The rebels could not come up with a united purpose, employment in British Army made the revolution failed.

8. Many Indians Were killed, East India Company come to an end, Queen Victoria was declared Empire of India and her Viceroys would govern India on be half.

D. Fill in the blanks:

1.

2.

3. Raw material, mark

4. cash crops

5. England

19. HOW INDIA WON HER FREEDOM

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A

2. B

3. C

B. Answer the following questions :

1. Though some progress was made for India's benefit the British continued to export our rich resources. slowly a new spirit awakened among Indians who learnt English against the British. They advised Indians to write for social program and rid the country of the British.

2. Social reformer such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore, M.G. Ranade, Jyoti rao Phule, Ishwara Chandra vidyasagar fought against sati, child marriage, caste prejudice and others fought for widow remarriage, women's right and modern education.
3. The Indian National Congress was founded by A.O Hume, a retired ICS officer in 1885. Its first president was W.C. Bannerjee. The aim of this organisation was to draw the attention of British towards the difficulties and demands of the people.
4. Some leaders believed in methods of patience and persuasion and some leader believed strong Resistance to the British as there was no clear coordination among us it didn't work effectively.
5. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipinchandra Pal and Balgangader Tilak were the radicals. They believed that we could sent British with the weapon violence only.
6. British come out with a policy "Divide and Rule" in the Bengal between the Hindus and Muslim. The Indians protested strongly against the partition of Bengal.

persuasion to attain independence but radicals believe that Independence can be attained by strong Resistance to the British.

8. Gandhi organized a one day strike all over India against the Rowlatt act in 1919 in Jallian walla Bagh in Amritsar way fired open by the police on the people. Over 400 people were killed and 1200 people were wounded. This massacre made Gandhiji and

other national leader determined to secure freedom at the earliest.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. revolutioners 2. Rowlatt 3. 4. Civil disobedience
5. Non co-operation movement
6. Subash Chandra Bose

D. Match the following:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B

20. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B

B. Define the following:

1. Election is a process to elect people representative.
2. Sansad means parliament. It is the law making body.
3. Member of parliament is elected by people for parliament

-
4. Lok Sabha is the lower house. It is called the 'House of People'
 5. Council of states is group of states that helps the central government to rule.
 6. MLA, Member of legislative Assembly is a people representative elected to legislative assembly.

C. Write True or False:

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Democracy is a system of government in which people chose their rulers by voting for them in elections.
2. The loksabha is the lower house in the parliament called the 'House of the people'. It is powerful than the Rajya Sabha. The loaksabha consist 545 members including the speaker.
3. The president is the head of the state. He is the supreme commander of the armed forces he appoints Prime Minster, Chief Justice, Governors of state and the Ambassador. President is elected by the member of lok sabha the Rjya sabha and the state legislative assembly .
4. There are many political parties in our country. The party that gets maximum seats form the Govt. some times many parties come together and form the Govt. This is called a coalition Government.
5. The state has two organs. The legis lative assembly is the lower house called the vidhan sabha. The members

The legislative council is the upper house called the vidhan parishad. The member have a term of 6 years. Every years, one third of the member are changed.

6. The supreme court in New Delhi is the heighest judicial body in our country. It gives the final judgement in any legal case. The supreme court has many judges. They are appointed by the president of India.

The high court is the highest court in the state. If any body dis satisfies by the judgement of high court he can

21. THE UNITED NATIONS

Question Time

A. Tick the (✓) the correct option:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B

B. Rewrite the following statements correctly:

1. The UNO is a body of all nations of the world.
2. The security council is the executive body of the UNO
3. The International court of justice has 15 judges.
4. The secrctariat looks after the daily work of the UNO.

C. Write the full names for the following:

1. UNICEF : United Nations International Children's emergency fund.
2. FAO : Food and Agricultural Organisations.
3. UNESCO : United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural organisation.
4. ILO : International Labour Organisation.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly relevant in the context of machine learning, where the model's performance is heavily dependent on the quality and structure of the input data. The second part of the paper focuses on the development of a new algorithm for handling missing data. This algorithm is designed to be robust to various types of missingness and to provide accurate estimates of the underlying parameters. The third part of the paper presents the results of a simulation study, which demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm in a variety of scenarios. Finally, the paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings and suggestions for future research.

7. There are many agencies of the UN which work on common world problem. The agencies are FAO, UNICEF, ILO etc.

UNICEF : This agency work to control the spread of diseases among children. It provides nutrition food and health care facilities for children a under developed countries.

UNESCO: It educates people, tealles about health and farming, spreads scientific and educational knowledge. It enrages the spread of culture among the country.

FAO : It distributes food fairly all over the world, It helps government improve methods of farming, fight crop, animals diseases and over come erosion and land lying waste.

ILO : This aims at working conditions of the labour all over world. It checks unemployment and poverty.

