(3) An important issue raised in the essay and discussed in the developed countries is the growing concern over environmental degradation. The same concern must not be ignored in developing countries. India, in its efforts to promote economic development, has environmental conservation as a key factor. The growing awareness of the need for sustainable development is crucial for both developed and developing countries.

In conclusion, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is fundamental in addressing environmental issues at the international level.
(a) National Commission for Environment and Forests (NCEF) under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, was established in 1976 to assist the Central Government in the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and projects for environmental protection.

(b) The Green Revolution is a term used to describe rapid improvements in agricultural productivity that occurred in South Asia, particularly in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, during the mid-20th century.

(c) India also became a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is required to report on its greenhouse gas emissions under the Convention.

(d) The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Protocol requires developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.

(e) India signed the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, when it entered into force.
in the middle of the medieval period, people were tortured. People were tortured in invisible ways. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured. People were tortured.
their homes, and were forced into marriage for forcible conversion of religion. Many men killed the women of their own families to protect their family honour.

Refugee Problem: Around 80 lakh people were forced to emigrate from their homes during Partition. They sometimes had to travel on foot, and were often killed, tortured or raped during their journey. Even then they were forced to seek refuge in temporary refugee camps.

Division of Financial Assets: Assets such as Tables, Chairs, papers, meshring bond instruments were divided between the two countries. Even the government staff was divided during Partition.

Competing Political Interests: After Partition, Pakistan had become an Islamic Nation. There were Hindu religions.
In 1914, the Syndicate played a major role in appointing Intra-Party leaders. Some mem-
bers, known as Syndicate, helped control the parties of Congress and made influential
recommendations for elections. The Congress party split in two different factions:
1. The Congress party split in 1919, led by the split Congress (Reorganisation)
2. The Congress party split in 1919, led by the split Congress (Reorganisation)

The split Congress party led to the split of the Congress party. As a result:

Thus, the partition was dissolved as a division of
the

factions in India. The leaders of India decided to adopt the "Secularism" where all religions were to be

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given in India which multi-ethnic Hindus to make India a

"need culture" in India.
Sinha. They thought that that the inexperience and political immaturity of Indira Gandhi will force her to depend on the Syndicate for support and guidance.

However, soon after becoming PM, Indira sidelined the Syndicate and asserted her leadership by choosing her own trusted group of advisers outside the party. Thus, the Syndicate was upset with Indira.

Left Orientation: (a) After losing dominance in 1967 Lok Sabha elections, Indira tried to regain the ground lost by Congress by implementing certain programmes to gain support from Dalits, SCs, STs, minorities, Adivasis, unemployed youth, etc.

She introduced 10-point programme with the following features:

- Abolition of Peonage
- Nationalisation of Private Banks

Though the Congress, led by an opposition President, tried to construct
(b) An opposition to this, in the form of an Independent candidate, to the MWA, and the MWA to vote for the official candidate.

In the great rally of Congress, the Mahatma became a symbol for the struggle of Indians and was a leader, who was the then leader of the Congress. In 1946, there were presidential elections and he led the fight against the British. These elections were significant, as they marked the end of British rule in India.

The Congress nominated N. S. SubbaRow, who was the then leader of the Congress. He led the fight against the British, but his efforts were in vain due to the British measures. The British opposed these measures, but they eventually failed.

Though the struggle continued, it faced many setbacks, but it was ultimately successful. The Mahatma, who opposed the British, was a symbol of resistance and was a leader in the fight for independence.
(a) 'Conscience Vote', asking elected MLAs and MPs to vote in whatever way they want.

(b) Due to Mul that Jam

(c) V.V. Giri won the election with majority. The Congress president, S. Nijalingappa, removed Maitra from the party which led to the formation of Congress (I) and Congress (I).

(d) Pakistan is to support in the intervention.

(e) The three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir are:

(f) Rule of Pakistan

(g) In 1947, India and Pakistan fought a 'proxy' war which led to the formation of Line of Control (LoC) which divided the state into Pakistan occupied Kashmir and the Indian territory of J&K.

(h) However, in the 80's Abdullah rule in
(b) However, the people believe that the Centre continues to intervene in the state politics. For example, it dismissed President's Rule in the State of Kashmir. Moreover, Muzaffar Ahmed did not maintain special provisions for the state.

(c) When Jinnah's L.K. was succeeded by Ziaul Haq, it was maintained that the internal autonomy accorded to the state would be 

(d) Pakistan is also held responsible for the Muslim oppression and persecution movement in the state. It is causing immense violence.

Due to Muslim majority. Population of the state. Pakistan Union.
Secessionist movements

(a) In addition to Centre’s intervention, people were also dissatisfied by the inefficiency, corruption, lack of administration and democracy in India’s northeastern state.

(b) By 1989, militant movements had begun demanding a separate state for Kashmiri. Some also wanted J&K to merge with Pakistan.

(c) The army has also intervened to suppress the militants, due to which many civilians have been killed among the militant and army violence.

(d) However, due to continuous violence and unrest, an urge of peace has now been prevailing in the state. The Centre is trying to negotiate with the militants to end the cycle of violence.
China also did not follow that theory and practiced the
country step-by-step.

The main leader Deng Xiaoping introduced the "open-door policy" to China. China's foreign direct investments (FDI) increased significantly, especially in science and technology, mineral, agriculture, machinery and more. China has become a global part of international trade. China has normalized its relations with the US in 1979, and helped
the following reason: in 1950s, China's economy began to decline due to the

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It privatised agriculture in 1982 and the privatisation of industrial sector took place in 1998.

(5) China also removed many trade barriers and opened 'Special Economic Zones' to enhance international trade with the rest of the world.

(6) China soon became one of the most important destinations for FDI, which brought precious foreign exchange into the country which was utilised by China in making investments in other countries.

(7) China's accession into the World Trade Organisation has also played a role in Chinese economical growth as it can now influence international rules and regulations for trade.

(8) The industrial and agricultural production also rose dramatically due to these changes.
4) USSR also had a single domestic consumer economy. In the country, sex work was connected with the most remote regions.

5) USSR had a fast communication and transportation network which was neglected even in the most remote regions.

6) The economy was centrally planned and controlled. Planning was given to the state. All production passed through state control.

7) The political system had the following features:

- The union was larger than the economy by far.

- It is also said that China is expected to become

- However, it is also said that China
(6) The state ensured well-being of the people by promoting education and healthcare facilities.

(6) There was no unemployment in the country though the per-capita income was low.

(7) However, people complained about a lack of democracy as it had no accountability and people did not enjoy freedom of speech and expression.

(8) Soviet Union spent large amounts of money on military expenditure to stockpile Weapons of Mass Destruction to compete with the arms race with the United States of America.

(9) Most of the Soviet communist countries had a military alliance formalised by the Warsaw Pact.

(10) State ownership was the dominant form of ownership of
but it also includes non-violent threats to humans such as hunger, malnutrition, poverty, epidemics, etc.

(b) The concept also includes economic security, freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom from threats to human dignity.

(a) Non-Alignment
(b) Intervention by media
(c) Tensions
(d) World War
(e) Civil War

Cold War refers to a series of tensions, conflict and competition between the two superpowers - United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies. During 1945-1991.

(ii) India's

(iii) Four threats from which individuals should be protected are -

(iv) Epidemics
(v) Terrorism
(vi) Poverty
(vii) Genocide / Civil War
(a) To avoid joining either side of the allies or the superpowers.

(b) The principle of 'non-aggression' of Non-alignment were:

- War (1950-53).

(c) Intervention in another activity initiated by the cold war.

(d) Maintaining friendly relations between parties in both the countries.

(e) Non-alignment. (When acceded to maintain a distance between the two allies or the superpowers.)

(f) India's response to the ongoing cold war as follows:

The war however never escalated into a full-scale war between...
To prevent the other newly decolonised countries of Asia and Africa from joining the alliances so that they can formulate independent foreign and security policy for their state.

In India, the Indian National Congress dominated the political scene after independence for around three decades. The "Congress System" existed from 1952 to 1989.

China had one-party dominance because the constitution of China permits only a single party to rule the country.

However, Indian constitution does not prevent the other political parties from competing the election. The one-party dominance existed under democratic conditions and has been possible because of strong organization and weak opposition.
China has economic, military, political, and diplomatic strength. In the international arena, China is emerging as a major global power. In the current world, the great Wall of China is relevant to China.

The dragon and the great Wall of China are related to China.

The people and voters are also left with a limited choice. In such a system, the mediation of the opposition is prevalent. This growth of other political parties and leaders is two drawbacks of single party rule.

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China has a strong economy, rising rapidly which has become the strength of Chinese people.

It is slowly overtaking the world by involving itself in economies of ASEAN, EU, Taiwan, and other third world countries of Africa and Latin America.

China may be the next superpower in the world because -

(a) It has a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council which gives it a dominant position in international community. It also has significant nuclear capabilities.

(b) The Chinese economy is growing dramatically and it is believed that it will become the largest economy by 2040. The location, size, and population of China also play an important role in making it a superpower.

China has to challenge
and justice.

The Indian have to protect the unity and integrity of India. However, because of their time, the psychology was to strengthen the principle.

At the time of independence, it did not become a major issue, practically, practically.

According to the section, potential and preserve of the heritage property and the government will give them grants. In that city, it will be allowed to return the price of the purchase.

Second, it challenges the beginning. China has already started as an alternative center of power.
the people and gain support for her party. She was however opposed by Motilal V Desai (Deputy PM and Finance Minister) who said that it was a breach of faith with the peasantry.

Indira Gandhi tried to amend the Right to Property to abolish privy purses in 1970. However, it was not passed by Rajya Sabha and it was also struck down by the Supreme Court of India.

Then Indra made it a major electoral issue during campaigning for 1971 elections. She was massively supported by the people. After her victory, she amended the constitution to remove the legal obstacles and finally abolished the peninsular privilege.
The country should have a significant population and represent ethnically, culturally, geographically, and linguistically diverse. The country should not be a major economic power. The country should be a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council and contribute regularly and significantly in the UN budget. The rights of its people should be fully protected, claimed, and respected.

[Handwritten notes on the page, mostly unintelligible due to handwriting style and density.]
The finding of the original and progressive nature of India's economy is a major feature of this study, and more not

The findings of my study are: (1) The role of centralized planning in the economy and the

There are also differences among the countries in the process
It is also against the socialist pattern of society which includes collective farming and land ceilings.

The Swatantra Party also believes that India should have closer ties with the US rather than Russia. It also opposes the Non-Alignment Policy of India.

This party was recognised for these economic ideologies and thus gained the support of big industrialists, businessmen, landowners and politicians.

This party was led by senior Congress men such as C. Rajagopalachari, H. M. Munshi, R.G. Ranga and Vinoo Masani who left the Congress Party in 1954 when Congress adopted a Socialist Pattern of Society.
Globalisation refers to the worldwide interconnectedness and "flow" of people, commodities, ideas and capital.

The arguments given by the advocates of economic globalisation are:

(a) Globalisation has led to the economic development of the countries. The Multi-national Companies provide employment to people. They also provide Foreign Direct Investment which leads to the inflow of capital and technology of the West in developing countries.

(b) It has also helped the domestic companies to access the Western Markets and earn precious foreign exchange for their own countries. The competition with MNCs has also forced them to improve their quality.

(c) The ultimate benefit from globalisation is that consumers can get a huge variety of good-quality products at reasonable prices.

The Internet also helped China, ASEAN expand their cooperation.

However, there it also works on the exploitation of MNCs.

Two constraints:

(a) Institutional A legislature,
The American system of checks and balances provides a good example of how the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government interact. The three branches of government are designed to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. This system of checks and balances is a key feature of the American system of government.

There are also some people who argue that economic globalization has increased the importance of the role of the government in the economy. The increasing influence of international trade has also increased the importance of international relations between countries. This has led to increased emphasis on international policy, such as trade agreements and international cooperation.
Viktoron.

That's moved to utilise humiliation, humiliation in
excesses, for example, many humiliation for instances,
the year previously as this every humiliation of people and
as well. The media and people of people of
this shouldn't he open motive of humiliation, Society.

The media and its aims are comprehensive and untainted.

If one influence is present to a certain extent.
Therefore, that added to the hold power of the US. Thus,
especially interested in keeping NATO and its machinery
act as a cornerstone in American Hegemony. However, is
the only organization in international community that can
the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) = NATO is performs.

America's military power by the Executive branch
and keep a check on each other. This prevent autocratic use
for peaceful purposes.

The experiment, under the guidance of Dr. Peter Nowak and the late Mr. Walter Brattain, was meant

The experiment was conducted in 1974.

The experiment led to the development of the laser.

The laser has revolutionized fields such as medicine, entertainment, and communication.

The laser was first demonstrated in 1960 by Theodore Maiman.

The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Maiman in 1981.

The laser's impact on science and technology continues to be felt today, providing solutions to a wide range of problems.

The laser's potential applications are vast, from medical imaging to industrial processes.

The Nobel Prize was awarded to Maiman for his work on the laser.
The act of playing a greater role in the making and maintenance of world peace.

Section B

Disarmament.

Strategies are now under discussion to reduce nuclear weapons to determined, prudent and effective levels.

Section C

Nuclear weapons cannot be rendered safe by any other method of securing them. The results of their use could be catastrophic to the world. Such a demonstration of nuclear capability could never be conducted without nuclear explosion.
He gave the slogan, "out of the frying pan into the fire" to the first generation of freedom fighters. He realized the importance of the freedom fighters' role in promoting the freedom movement and founded the movement. He was the leader of the freedom movement and believed in his country and its culture. His efforts led to the creation of new governments and shifting political loyalties. He taught us the power of language and the struggle. He founded the foundation of Congress government in the free elections. Early, important, and important factors in the last elections.
(i) Two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan are:

(ii) Improve trade and economic relations, and also promote cultural exchange programmes.

(iii) Peaceful negotiations should take place to solve the Kashmir issue. Intervention can be made by UN in the matter. Arms can also be utilised.

(iv) Many measures have already been taken to normalise relations such as Indo-Pak Water Treaty, Train and Bus route, etc.

82. (a) Chipko Movement → (b) Uttarakhand
(b) Narmada Bachao Andolan → (d) Gujarat
(c) Dalit Panthers Movement → (a) Maharashtra
(d) Anti Arreak Movement → (c) Andhra Pradesh.
The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991 because of the following reasons:

1. Economic stagnation. The post-totalitarian income was very low and provided very little satisfaction. The people did not satisfy freedom of speech and expression. The government and technology were not very constructive.

2. Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms failed and those of nationalist were also insufficient. Reasons for the failure of the Soviet Union included the lack of economic growth in the budget, an illiterate workforce, the socialist and agricultural and industrial growth was stagnant. The Soviet economy stagnation was very low and provided very little satisfaction. The people did not satisfy freedom of speech and expression. The government and technology were not very constructive.
During the Cold War period, most of the West European groups in France, after having adopted the position of refusal of violence and moderation, became, for a democratic approach at it, Gaullists. Because an India on freedom basis is the recognition of the status of India on linguistic basis. Peace and security among various countries and maintaining international cooperation international organizations help in facilitating cooperation. The UN had given consent to invade Iran.
Failure: This audience represents the ideology of liberal democracy.

Alleviate poverty, organization. This is why it is called 'liberation'.

Around the core part of the American alliance known as.

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