

TYBA COACHING CENTRE

Train Your Brain Academy & Coaching Centre

CLASS XII POLITICAL SCIENCE

CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Chapter-Wise Study Notes, Question Banks & Practice

Contact: 6367029449

Included chapters

Chapter 1: The End of Bipolarity

Chapter 2: Contemporary Centres of Power

Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia

Chapter 4: International Organisations

Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World

Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

Chapter 7: Globalisation

Important source note

This pack covers the seven chapter PDFs included in the uploaded ZIP. Each chapter section contains easy-English explanations, key terms, exam-practice questions with model answers, MCQs and a practice test. The original source contains additional detailed paragraphs, activities and visual material; these notes are an original study guide and are not a verbatim transcription of the textbook. Students should use the original chapter alongside these notes for any detail that depends on a specific map, photograph, activity box or diagram.

TYBA COACHING CENTRE

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COMPLETE CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

Class: XII | Subject: Political Science | Book: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 1: The End of Bipolarity

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

Contact: 6367029449

How to use these notes

Read the explanation topic by topic, learn the key terms, practise the questions, and then attempt the self-test without looking at the answers. These notes use easy English and are designed for understanding and revision. The uploaded NCERT chapter is the primary source; examples and practice questions are presented in original wording.

Source coverage: uploaded chapter PDF, 14 pages. Text was extracted for review. Visual details that could not be reliably extracted from text may require checking against the original PDF.

Chapter 1: The End of Bipolarity

A. Chapter Introduction

This chapter explains the end of the Cold War division between the United States-led Western bloc and the Soviet Union-led socialist bloc. It studies the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the changes in Eastern Europe, and the effects of these events on world politics.

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

Bipolarity and the Cold War

Bipolarity means a world order in which two major powers or blocs dominate international politics. After the Second World War, the United States and the Soviet Union became the two superpowers. Their rivalry shaped military alliances, economic systems and foreign policies. The Cold War was a period of intense political and ideological competition without a direct full-scale war between the two superpowers.

The Soviet system

The Soviet Union followed a socialist system in which the Communist Party held political power and the state controlled much of the economy. The system aimed to reduce economic inequality and provide basic services. It achieved progress in education, health care, science and industrial development. However, political competition was restricted, the media was controlled, consumer goods were often in short supply, and decision-making was highly centralised.

Gorbachev and reforms

Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985. He introduced perestroika, meaning restructuring of the economy and political system, and glasnost, meaning greater openness in public discussion. These reforms were intended to improve the system, but they also allowed criticism of the government and encouraged demands for change in Soviet republics and Eastern Europe.

Reasons for the disintegration

Important reasons included economic stagnation, shortages of consumer goods, a costly arms race, the burden of maintaining influence abroad, lack of democratic accountability, growing national and ethnic movements, and conflict between reformers and hard-line leaders. The failed coup against Gorbachev in 1991 weakened the central government. Republics increasingly demanded independence, and the Soviet Union formally dissolved in December 1991.

Consequences

The Soviet Union broke into independent states, with Russia becoming its main successor state. The Cold War and the bipolar world order ended. The United States emerged as the most powerful country for a period. Several former socialist countries moved towards market economies and multi-party political systems, though the results differed from country to country. The transition also brought unemployment, inequality, inflation and social insecurity in many places.

Shock therapy

Shock therapy was the rapid shift from a state-controlled economy to a market-based economy. It included privatisation, opening trade, reducing state controls and creating new economic institutions. In many post-Soviet countries, the transition caused sharp price rises, loss of savings, unemployment and concentration of wealth. The results were uneven and often painful.

India and Russia

India and the Soviet Union had close relations in defence, trade, science, technology and diplomacy. After the Soviet Union ended, India continued relations with Russia and other successor states. The relationship remained important because of defence cooperation, energy, space, trade and support for a multipolar world order.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

Bipolarity: A world order dominated by two major powers or blocs.

Cold War: Political, military and ideological rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union without a direct full-scale war between them.

Perestroika: Gorbachev's policy of restructuring the Soviet system.

Glasnost: A policy of greater openness and public discussion.

Shock therapy: A rapid change from a state-controlled economy to a market-based economy.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: What is bipolarity?

Bipolarity is a world order dominated by two major powers or blocs.

2. Very short: Who introduced perestroika and glasnost?

Mikhail Gorbachev introduced these reforms in the Soviet Union.

3. Short answer: Give three reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Economic stagnation and shortages weakened public trust. Political centralisation limited open competition. National movements in Soviet republics demanded greater autonomy or independence. The failed 1991 coup further weakened the central government.

4. Long answer: Explain the consequences of the end of bipolarity.

The Soviet Union broke into independent states, and the Cold War ended. The United States became the strongest global power for a time. Former socialist countries changed their political and economic systems. Many faced unemployment, inflation and inequality during the transition. International relations shifted from a two-bloc structure to a more complex order.

5. Distinguish: Perestroika and glasnost.

Perestroika meant restructuring the political and economic system. Glasnost meant greater openness, public discussion and access to information.

F. MCQs

1. The Soviet Union formally dissolved in:

A. 1985 B. 1989 C. 1991 D. 1995

2. Glasnost is associated with:

A. Greater openness B. Privatisation only C. Military alliance D. Colonial rule

3. Bipolarity refers to:

A. One power B. Two dominant powers C. No states D. Only trade

MCQ Answer Key: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. The Soviet Union formally dissolved in _____. **Answer:** 1991

2. True or False: Glasnost meant greater openness. **Answer:** True

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

For a 1-mark answer, give the exact term or fact. For a short answer, begin with a direct definition and explain two or three clear points. For a long answer, use a short introduction, labelled points with explanation and a brief conclusion. Use textbook terms accurately, give relevant examples, and do not add unsupported facts. The exact marks pattern should be checked against the student's current board or school instructions.

I. Self-Assessment Test (Practice)

Suggested time: 30 minutes | Total: 15 marks (practice settings, not an official paper)

1. (1 mark) Define the main concept of this chapter.
2. (2 marks) Write any two important features, causes or effects discussed in the chapter.
3. (3 marks) Explain one major institution, event, policy or issue from this chapter.
4. (4 marks) Write a structured answer explaining the chapter's central argument with examples.
5. (5 marks) Analyse one challenge and suggest practical ways to address it.

Self-test marking guide

Award marks for accuracy, relevance, explanation and organisation. The 1-mark answer should be precise; the 2-mark answer should contain two correct points; the 3-mark answer should explain three points or an equivalent detailed response; the 4- and 5-mark answers should include an introduction, organised points, examples where relevant and a clear conclusion. Use the model answers above to check understanding, then revise any weak topic from the original textbook.

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COMPLETE CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

Class: XII | Subject: Political Science | Book: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 2: Contemporary Centres of Power

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

Contact: 6367029449

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Chapter 2: Contemporary Centres of Power

A. Chapter Introduction

After the Cold War, power did not remain limited to one country alone. The European Union, ASEAN, China and other centres gained economic or political influence. This chapter examines how regional organisations and rising economies affect world politics.

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

European Union (EU)

The EU grew from European cooperation after the Second World War. Its purpose was to reduce the chance of another war, build economic cooperation and make member states more interdependent. It developed common institutions, a single market and, for many members, a common currency called the euro. The EU is an important trading bloc and has diplomatic influence, but its members sometimes disagree on foreign policy, migration, defence and economic matters.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established in 1967. Its members cooperate on economic growth, regional stability and political dialogue. The ASEAN Way generally stresses consultation, consensus, non-interference and gradual cooperation. ASEAN has helped create forums for dialogue and has expanded economic links, although differences between members can make joint action difficult.

China's rise

China's economic reforms began under Deng Xiaoping from 1978. China gradually opened parts of its economy to foreign investment and international trade while the Communist Party retained political control. Special Economic Zones attracted investment and manufacturing. Fast growth made China a major economic and political power, but challenges include inequality, environmental damage, an ageing population, regional differences and tensions with neighbours.

India-China relations

India and China have a long history of cultural and trade contacts, but relations have also faced serious disputes, especially over the border. The 1962 war damaged relations. Later agreements and talks improved some aspects, and trade expanded, but border tensions and strategic competition remain important issues.

Japan and South Korea

Japan became a major industrial economy after the Second World War through technology, manufacturing, exports and investment. South Korea also developed rapidly through education, industrial policy, export-oriented growth and major companies. Both are influential in technology and trade, though they face security and demographic challenges.

Key comparison

The EU is a highly institutionalised regional union; ASEAN emphasises consensus and non-interference; China is a powerful state with a large economy and centralised one-party rule; Japan and South Korea are advanced industrial economies with strong global trade links.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

Regional organisation: A group of countries in the same region that cooperate on shared goals.

European Union: A political and economic union of European countries.

ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a regional organisation founded in 1967.

Special Economic Zone: An area with special rules or incentives to encourage investment and production.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: When was ASEAN established?

ASEAN was established in 1967.

2. Very short: What is the euro?

The euro is the common currency used by many, but not all, European Union member states.

3. Short answer: State three features of the EU.

The EU has shared institutions, a large single market and significant economic influence. Many members use the euro. Members cooperate but can disagree on defence and foreign policy.

4. Long answer: Explain China's rise as a centre of power.

China introduced economic reforms from 1978 and opened selected sectors to trade and investment. Special Economic Zones attracted foreign firms and manufacturing. Export growth and industrial development increased its global influence. China remains governed by the Communist Party and faces challenges such as inequality, environmental pressure and strategic disputes.

5. Distinguish: EU and ASEAN.

The EU has deeper common institutions and economic integration. ASEAN places strong emphasis on consultation, consensus and non-interference. Both encourage regional cooperation.

F. MCQs

1. ASEAN was founded in:

A. 1945 B. 1967 C. 1985 D. 1991

2. The euro is associated with many members of the:

A. SAARC B. ASEAN C. EU D. AU

3. China's major economic reforms began in:

A. 1947 B. 1962 C. 1978 D. 1999

MCQ Answer Key: 1-B, 2-C, 3-C

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. ASEAN was established in _____. **Answer:** 1967
2. True or False: Every EU member uses the euro. **Answer:** False

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

For a 1-mark answer, give the exact term or fact. For a short answer, begin with a direct definition and explain two or three clear points. For a long answer, use a short introduction, labelled points with explanation and a brief conclusion. Use textbook terms accurately, give relevant examples, and do not add unsupported facts. The exact marks pattern should be checked against the student's current board or school instructions.

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Self-test marking guide

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COMPLETE CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

Class: XII | Subject: Political Science | Book: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

Contact: 6367029449

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Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia

A. Chapter Introduction

South Asia includes countries with shared histories, cultures and geographic links, but the region also faces disputes, unequal development and political tensions. The chapter studies democracy, conflicts and cooperation among countries in the region.

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

The region

South Asia commonly includes India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Afghanistan is also often discussed in wider regional contexts. The countries differ in size, population, resources and political systems, but their histories and societies are connected.

Democracy and political change

India has maintained a democratic system since independence, with regular elections and constitutional government. Pakistan has experienced both elected governments and military rule. Bangladesh emerged as an independent state in 1971 and has had periods of military rule and democratic politics. Nepal moved from monarchy towards a republic. Sri Lanka has held elections but faced a long civil conflict. Bhutan moved towards constitutional monarchy and democratic elections, while the Maldives has experienced changes between democratic openings and political instability.

India-Pakistan relations

Relations have been shaped by the partition of 1947, wars, the Kashmir dispute, cross-border violence and disagreements over security. There have also been peace initiatives, talks, trade links and people-to-people contacts. Nuclear weapons make crisis management especially important.

Bangladesh and India

India supported Bangladesh's liberation struggle in 1971. Relations include trade, river-water sharing, migration, border management and security cooperation. Cooperation has grown in several areas, but some issues require continued negotiation.

Nepal and India

India and Nepal share an open border, cultural connections and extensive economic links. Issues have included trade, transit, political developments and perceptions of interference. Cooperation is important for both countries.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka experienced conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), who sought a separate Tamil state. The civil war ended in 2009. Questions of reconciliation, equality, rights and lasting peace remain significant.

Regional cooperation: SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 to promote regional cooperation. Its work includes development, poverty reduction, health, education and cultural exchange. Political tensions, especially between India and Pakistan, have often limited progress.

Confidence building

Dialogue, trade, cultural exchanges, regional projects, respect for sovereignty and peaceful settlement of disputes can help reduce tension. Cooperation on climate, disasters, public health and economic development benefits the whole region.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, established in 1985.

Insurgency: Organised armed opposition to a government.

Civil war: A war fought between groups within the same country.

Confidence-building measure: An action intended to reduce mistrust and the risk of conflict.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: What does SAARC stand for?

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

2. Very short: In which year did Bangladesh become independent?

1971.

3. Short answer: Mention three issues affecting India-Pakistan relations.

The Kashmir dispute, wars and cross-border violence have affected relations. Nuclear weapons make crises especially serious. Peace talks and people-to-people contact have also taken place.

4. Long answer: Explain the importance and limitations of SAARC.

SAARC provides a regional forum for cooperation in development, poverty reduction, health, education and culture. Shared work can benefit all South Asian countries. However, political disputes and mistrust, especially between India and Pakistan, have limited its progress.

5. Application: Suggest two ways to improve regional cooperation.

Countries can maintain regular dialogue and expand trade and transport links. They can also cooperate on floods, climate, public health and education while resolving disputes peacefully.

F. MCQs

1. SAARC was established in:

A. 1967 B. 1971 C. 1985 D. 1991

2. Bangladesh became independent in:

A. 1947 B. 1962 C. 1971 D. 2009

3. The LTTE conflict was in:

A. Sri Lanka B. Nepal C. Bhutan D. Maldives

MCQ Answer Key: 1-C, 2-C, 3-A

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. Bangladesh became independent in _____. **Answer:** 1971

2. True or False: SAARC was established to promote regional cooperation. **Answer:** True

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

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COMPLETE CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

Class: XII | Subject: Political Science | Book: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 4: International Organisations

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

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Chapter 4: International Organisations

A. Chapter Introduction

International organisations help countries discuss shared problems, establish rules and cooperate. They are important because many issues, such as war, climate change, disease and trade, cross national borders.

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

Why organisations are needed

No single country can manage every global problem alone. Organisations provide a place for negotiation, create common standards, coordinate assistance and sometimes authorise collective action. They can reduce uncertainty, but their success depends on member states, resources and political agreement.

United Nations (UN)

The UN was founded in 1945 after the Second World War. Its main aims include maintaining international peace and security, promoting friendly relations, supporting human rights and encouraging cooperation on economic and social problems. Its major organs include the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat and the Trusteeship Council, whose operations are largely suspended.

Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility for international peace and security. It has 15 members: five permanent members and ten elected members. The five permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. A negative vote by a permanent member on a substantive matter can block a resolution; this is commonly called the veto.

UN reforms

Calls for reform include making the Security Council more representative, improving transparency and strengthening the organisation's ability to respond to modern problems. Critics argue that the current structure reflects the power balance of 1945 rather than today's world. Reform is difficult because major changes require broad agreement and ratification by member states, including all permanent Security Council members.

India and the UN

India has been an active UN member and has contributed to peacekeeping missions. India argues that the UN should reflect contemporary global realities and supports reform of the Security Council. Arguments often cited include India's population, democratic system, contribution to UN activities, growing economy and role in international affairs.

Other organisations

The World Health Organization works on international public health; the World Trade Organization deals with rules of global trade; the International Monetary Fund supports monetary cooperation and financial stability; and the World Bank provides development financing and expertise. These bodies have different mandates and should not be confused with the UN's principal organs.

Limitations

International organisations do not form a world government. They depend on member states for funding, cooperation and enforcement. Powerful countries can influence decisions, and disagreements can prevent action. Still, organisations provide useful forums for diplomacy, rules and coordinated work.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

International organisation: An institution created by countries to support cooperation on shared issues.

Veto: The power of a permanent Security Council member to block certain substantive resolutions.

Peacekeeping: International activity to help maintain or support peace in conflict-affected areas.

Security Council: The UN organ with primary responsibility for international peace and security.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: In which year was the UN founded?

1945.

2. Very short: Name the five permanent members of the Security Council.

China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

3. Short answer: Why are international organisations needed?

They provide forums for negotiation, create common rules, coordinate assistance and help countries respond to problems that cross borders.

4. Long answer: Why is reform of the UN Security Council demanded?

Its structure reflects the power balance of 1945. Many countries argue that today's regions and rising powers are not represented fairly. Reform could improve legitimacy and effectiveness, but it is difficult because major changes require broad agreement, including approval by permanent members.

5. Distinguish: General Assembly and Security Council.

The General Assembly includes all UN member states and provides a broad forum for debate. The Security Council has primary responsibility for international peace and security and has 15 members.

F. MCQs

1. The United Nations was founded in:

A. 1919 B. 1945 C. 1967 D. 1991

2. How many members are in the UN Security Council?

A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 25

3. Which is a permanent Security Council member?

A. India B. Japan C. Brazil D. France

MCQ Answer Key: 1-B, 2-C, 3-D

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. The UN was founded in _____. **Answer:** 1945

2. True or False: The UN is a world government with unlimited power. **Answer:** False

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

For a 1-mark answer, give the exact term or fact. For a short answer, begin with a direct definition and explain two or three clear points. For a long answer, use a short introduction, labelled points with explanation and a brief conclusion. Use textbook terms accurately, give relevant examples, and do not add unsupported facts. The exact marks pattern should be checked against the student's current board or school instructions.

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3. (3 marks) Explain one major institution, event, policy or issue from this chapter.
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Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

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Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World

A. Chapter Introduction

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

Meaning of security

Security means protection from threats to important values and well-being. Traditional security focuses mainly on threats to the state, especially military attack. Non-traditional security includes threats to people and societies such as poverty, disease, environmental damage and terrorism.

Traditional security: external threats

A state may face military attack from another state. Common responses include building military capability, forming alliances, maintaining deterrence and negotiating arms-control agreements. Deterrence means discouraging an attack by making its cost appear too high.

Internal security

Internal security concerns threats within a country, such as civil war, insurgency, separatism or political violence. Governments may use policing and security forces, but long-term stability also requires addressing political exclusion, injustice and grievances through lawful and democratic means.

Balance of power and alliances

A balance of power exists when states build capabilities or partnerships to prevent one state from becoming overwhelmingly powerful. Alliances are agreements to cooperate, sometimes for defence. They can discourage aggression but may also increase rivalry or draw members into conflicts.

Arms control and disarmament

Arms control places limits or rules on weapons and their use. Disarmament seeks to reduce or eliminate weapons. Confidence-building measures, inspections, communication channels and treaties can reduce the risk of misunderstanding and escalation.

Non-traditional security

Non-traditional security places people and communities at the centre. It includes pandemics, hunger, poverty, human trafficking, terrorism, climate change, environmental disasters and mass displacement. Such threats often cross borders and need international cooperation.

Human security

Human security focuses on protecting individuals from serious threats to life and dignity. It includes freedom from fear and freedom from want. The idea widens security beyond protecting territory and government institutions.

Cooperative security

Countries can cooperate through intelligence sharing, diplomacy, public health systems, disaster response, treaties and regional organisations. Cooperative approaches recognise that many threats cannot be solved by military force alone.

India's security strategy

India's approach has included strengthening military capability, developing nuclear deterrence, maintaining international partnerships, supporting disarmament in principle, and addressing internal and non-traditional threats. The exact

balance changes with circumstances and government policy.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

Traditional security: Security focused mainly on the state and military threats.

Non-traditional security: Security concerns such as disease, poverty, terrorism and environmental harm.

Deterrence: Discouraging an attack by making its expected cost too high.

Human security: An approach focused on protecting people from serious threats to life and dignity.

Disarmament: Reducing or eliminating weapons.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: What is deterrence?

Deterrence is discouraging an attack by making its expected cost too high.

2. Very short: Give one example of a non-traditional security threat.

A pandemic, poverty, terrorism or climate-related disaster.

3. Short answer: Differentiate traditional and non-traditional security.

Traditional security mainly concerns the state, territory and military threats. Non-traditional security focuses on people and societies and includes disease, hunger, environmental harm and trafficking.

4. Long answer: Explain different ways states respond to security threats.

States may build defence capability, form alliances and use deterrence against external threats. They may negotiate arms-control agreements and use confidence-building measures. Internal threats require lawful security action and attention to grievances. Non-traditional threats need cooperation in health, environment, disaster response and development.

5. Application: Why cannot a pandemic be solved by military power alone?

A pandemic requires public health services, medical research, information sharing, vaccination, safe behaviour and cooperation across borders. Military resources alone cannot replace these measures.

F. MCQs

1. Deterrence aims to:

- A. Encourage attack B. Discourage attack C. End all diplomacy D. Increase disease

2. Human security focuses mainly on:

- A. People B. Only borders C. Only weapons D. Only trade

3. Which is a non-traditional threat?

- A. Pandemic B. Tank C. Border post D. Military drill

MCQ Answer Key: 1-B, 2-A, 3-A

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. Discouraging an attack by raising its expected cost is called _____. **Answer:** Deterrence

2. True or False: Non-traditional security includes public health threats. **Answer:** True

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

For a 1-mark answer, give the exact term or fact. For a short answer, begin with a direct definition and explain two or three clear points. For a long answer, use a short introduction, labelled points with explanation and a brief conclusion. Use textbook terms accurately, give relevant examples, and do not add unsupported facts. The exact marks pattern should be checked against the student's current board or school instructions.

I. Self-Assessment Test (Practice)

Suggested time: 30 minutes | Total: 15 marks (practice settings, not an official paper)

1. (1 mark) Define the main concept of this chapter.
2. (2 marks) Write any two important features, causes or effects discussed in the chapter.
3. (3 marks) Explain one major institution, event, policy or issue from this chapter.
4. (4 marks) Write a structured answer explaining the chapter's central argument with examples.
5. (5 marks) Analyse one challenge and suggest practical ways to address it.

Self-test marking guide

Award marks for accuracy, relevance, explanation and organisation. The 1-mark answer should be precise; the 2-mark answer should contain two correct points; the 3-mark answer should explain three points or an equivalent detailed response; the 4- and 5-mark answers should include an introduction, organised points, examples where relevant and a clear conclusion. Use the model answers above to check understanding, then revise any weak topic from the original textbook.

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TYBA COACHING CENTRE

Train Your Brain Academy & Coaching Centre

COMPLETE CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

Class: XII | Subject: Political Science | Book: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

Contact: 6367029449

How to use these notes

Read the explanation topic by topic, learn the key terms, practise the questions, and then attempt the self-test without looking at the answers. These notes use easy English and are designed for understanding and revision. The uploaded NCERT chapter is the primary source; examples and practice questions are presented in original wording.

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Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

A. Chapter Introduction

Environmental problems and competition over resources have become important issues in world politics. Pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss and resource scarcity cross borders, so countries need both national action and international cooperation.

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

Global commons

Global commons are areas or resources that lie beyond the exclusive control of any one state and are shared or governed through international arrangements. Examples include the atmosphere, outer space, Antarctica and the high seas. Their protection requires cooperation because damage in one place can affect many countries.

Common but differentiated responsibilities

This principle recognises that all countries share responsibility for environmental protection, but their historical contributions to environmental damage and their financial and technological capacities differ. Developed countries are often expected to take stronger action and support developing countries.

Climate change

Climate change refers to long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns. Human activities, especially burning fossil fuels and deforestation, increase greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. Effects include rising temperatures, sea-level rise, extreme weather risks and pressure on food and water systems.

Environmental movements

Environmental movements seek to protect ecosystems and the people who depend on them. They may oppose destructive projects, demand sustainable development or defend local livelihoods. Examples discussed in environmental politics include the Chipko movement, anti-dam campaigns and movements for forest and tribal rights.

Resource geopolitics

Geopolitics of resources examines how the location and availability of resources affect power and relations among states. Oil, gas, water, minerals, forests and fertile land can create cooperation or conflict. Unequal access and dependence can give some states strategic influence.

Water and forests

Rivers often cross national borders, making water-sharing agreements important. Forests support biodiversity, rainfall cycles and local livelihoods, but can be threatened by logging, mining, infrastructure and land-use change. Sustainable management should include the needs and rights of local communities.

Indigenous peoples

Indigenous communities often have deep cultural and economic connections to land and natural resources. Development projects may displace them or weaken their access to forests, water and traditional livelihoods. Fair environmental policy should respect their rights, knowledge and participation.

India's position

India has argued for climate action that is fair, supports development needs and recognises different historical responsibilities. India participates in global environmental negotiations while also facing domestic challenges related to

air pollution, water, energy, forests and sustainable growth.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

Global commons: Areas or resources shared internationally and not under the exclusive control of one state.

Climate change: Long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns.

Sustainable development: Development that meets present needs while protecting the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

Common but differentiated responsibilities: The principle that all countries share environmental responsibility but have different historical contributions and capacities.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: Name two global commons.

The atmosphere and outer space. Antarctica and the high seas are other examples.

2. Very short: What is climate change?

Long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns.

3. Short answer: Explain common but differentiated responsibilities.

All countries share responsibility for protecting the environment, but they differ in historical contribution to damage and in their financial and technological capacity. Policy should recognise these differences.

4. Long answer: Explain why environmental issues are part of world politics.

Pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss cross national borders. Countries compete for resources such as water and energy, while shared ecosystems need common rules. Environmental movements also raise questions about justice, livelihoods and the rights of indigenous communities.

5. Application: Suggest two fair ways to address climate change.

Countries can reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and protect forests. Wealthier countries can also support developing countries with finance and technology, while policies protect vulnerable communities.

F. MCQs

1. Which is a global commons?

A. A private farm B. Outer space C. A city street D. A factory

2. Climate change is linked to rising greenhouse gases such as:

A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide C. Helium D. Neon

3. Common but differentiated responsibilities recognises differences in:

A. Historical contribution and capacity B. Language only C. Flag colour D. Population only

MCQ Answer Key: 1-B, 2-B, 3-A

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. The long-term change in temperature and weather patterns is called _____. **Answer:** Climate change

2. True or False: Environmental problems can cross national borders. **Answer:** True

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

For a 1-mark answer, give the exact term or fact. For a short answer, begin with a direct definition and explain two or three clear points. For a long answer, use a short introduction, labelled points with explanation and a brief conclusion. Use textbook terms accurately, give relevant examples, and do not add unsupported facts. The exact marks pattern should be checked against the student's current board or school instructions.

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TYBA COACHING CENTRE

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COMPLETE CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

Class: XII | Subject: Political Science | Book: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 7: Globalisation

Board/Course: NCERT Class XII (identified from uploaded source)

Contact: 6367029449

How to use these notes

Read the explanation topic by topic, learn the key terms, practise the questions, and then attempt the self-test without looking at the answers. These notes use easy English and are designed for understanding and revision. The uploaded NCERT chapter is the primary source; examples and practice questions are presented in original wording.

Source coverage: uploaded chapter PDF, 16 pages. Text was extracted for review. Visual details that could not be reliably extracted from text may require checking against the original PDF.

Chapter 7: Globalisation

A. Chapter Introduction

Main learning goals

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to explain its main concepts in simple words, define important terms, compare related ideas, use examples correctly, and write organised examination answers.

B. Complete Topic-Wise Notes

Meaning

Globalisation is the growing connection and interdependence among countries and people. It involves the movement of goods, services, money, ideas, information, technology and people across borders.

Causes

Important causes include advances in communication and transport, the growth of the internet, international trade, multinational companies, financial flows, changes in government policies and international institutions. Globalisation has accelerated because information and goods can move faster and often at lower cost.

Political consequences

Globalisation can limit some choices available to governments because they respond to international markets, agreements and institutions. At the same time, states remain important actors and may use global links to pursue their interests. Political effects vary by country and issue.

Economic consequences

Globalisation can expand markets, attract investment, spread technology and create jobs in some sectors. It can also increase competition, put pressure on small producers, create insecure work and widen inequality. Benefits are not shared equally across regions, classes or industries.

Cultural consequences

Global media, travel and digital communication spread music, food, fashion, language and ideas. Some people fear that local cultures may become weaker; others point out that cultures adapt, mix and create new forms. Globalisation can produce both cultural uniformity and cultural diversity.

Globalisation in India

India's economic reforms from 1991 reduced some restrictions on trade and investment and increased integration with the world economy. India has gained in sectors such as information technology and services, while some workers and small producers have faced stronger competition. Outcomes differ across regions and social groups.

Resistance to globalisation

Resistance may come from workers, farmers, environmental groups, indigenous communities and organisations concerned about inequality or loss of local control. Critics may oppose unfair trade rules, corporate power or environmental harm. Some groups do not reject all international connections but demand a fairer form of globalisation.

Balanced assessment

Globalisation is not simply good or bad. Its effects depend on policies, institutions, labour protections, public services, environmental rules and the ability of people to participate in decisions. The central question is how to make its benefits broader and its harms smaller.

C. Important Terms and Definitions

Globalisation: Growing connections and interdependence among countries and people.

Multinational company: A company that operates in more than one country.

Liberalisation: Reducing certain government restrictions on economic activity.

Cultural homogenisation: The process by which cultures may become more alike.

D. Quick Revision

- Learn the key terms and be able to explain each in your own words.
- Revise the main causes, features, effects and examples in the chapter.
- Practise at least one comparison table or structured long answer.
- Check dates, names and institutions against the textbook before the examination.

E. Examination Question Bank with Model Answers

1. Very short: Define globalisation.

Globalisation is the growing connection and interdependence among countries and people.

2. Very short: What is a multinational company?

A company that operates in more than one country.

3. Short answer: State two economic benefits and two challenges of globalisation.

Benefits include access to larger markets, investment and technology. Challenges include pressure on small producers, insecure jobs and unequal distribution of gains.

4. Long answer: Explain the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation.

Politically, international markets and agreements can influence government choices, although states remain important. Economically, trade and investment can create opportunities but may also increase inequality. Culturally, ideas and products travel quickly; cultures may become more alike in some ways but also mix and adapt.

5. Application: How can globalisation be made fairer?

Governments can enforce labour rights, support education and small producers, maintain public services, protect the environment and make decisions more transparent. International rules should give developing countries a fair voice.

F. MCQs

1. Globalisation means growing:

A. Isolation B. Interconnection C. Local borders only D. Disconnection

2. A company operating in several countries is called:

A. Local council B. Multinational company C. Village committee D. Court

3. A possible challenge of globalisation is:

A. Unequal benefits B. No communication C. No trade D. No technology

MCQ Answer Key: 1-B, 2-B, 3-A

G. Fill in the Blanks / True or False

1. Growing interconnection among countries is called _____. **Answer:** Globalisation

2. True or False: The benefits of globalisation are always shared equally. **Answer:** False

H. Exam Answer-Writing Guide

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