

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Session 2025-26

PRACTICE PAPER 1

Class XII

Subject – Political Science (028)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

Q1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- (i) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. (ii) End of civil war in Tajikistan.
(iii) A military coup by the Communist Party hardliners. (iv) Russian Revolution.

- a. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) b. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
c. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) d. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

Q2. The President of which Central Asian country appointed himself to power, first for ten years and extended it for another ten years?

- a. Turkmenistan b. Ukraine c. Azerbaijan d. Kyrgyzstan

Q3. Arms control is an important measure of traditional security as:

- a. It prevents the military action. b. It coordinates actions to defend against military attack.
c. It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. d. It is concerned with preventing a war like situation.

Q4. _____ ensures that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misconception.

- a. Alliance Building b. Confidence Building c. Balance of power d. Arms Control

Q5. Match the List I with the List II

LIST I	LIST II
A. Indigenous people of the Cordillera region	(i) Chile
B. Mapuche	(ii) Bangladesh
C. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	(iii) Philippines
D. Kuna tribe	(iv) East of Panama Canal

Codes:

- a. A-(iii), B- (i), C-(ii), D-(iv)
b. A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iii), D-(iv)
c. A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iv), D-(iii)
d. A-(iv), B- (ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

Q6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): Throughout the Cold War the industrialized countries of the North tried to ensure a steady flow of resources.

Reason (R): They deployed military forces near exploitation sites.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q7. Name the founder President of 'Congress Socialist Party'.

- a. K.M. Munshi
- b. Acharya Narendra Dev
- c. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- d. Minoo Masani

Q8. After Independence, the first Lok Sabha elections had to be postponed twice and was finally held from:

- a. November 1951 to February 1952
- b. December 1951 to February 1952
- c. September 1951 to February 1952
- d. October 1951 to February 1952

Q9. Which one of the following Chinese leaders was accompanied by Dalai Lama during the visit to India in 1956?

- a. Hua Guofeng
- b. Zhao Ziyang
- c. Premier Zhou Enlai
- d. Li Peng

Q10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution allows different tribes complete autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws.

Reason (R): These provisions proved crucial in resolving complex political problems in the Northeast.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q11. For the early realization of freedom of which country did India make an earnest effort by convening an international conference to support the freedom struggle.

- a. Malaysia
- b. Vietnam
- c. Thailand
- d. Indonesia

Q12. Bodo community belongs to_____.

- a. Manipur
- b. Assam
- c. Mizoram
- d. Arunachal Pradesh

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

Q13. Highlight any two features of Indo-Bhutan relationship.

Q14. Analyse any two components of India's security strategy.

Q15. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.

Q16. Describe any two problems faced by the Election Commission while holding the first general elections in the country.

Q17. Describe any two security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

Q18. Explain any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

Q19. Describe any four features of India's Nuclear Policy.

Q20. Discuss the developments that escalated the crisis within the USSR that hastened its Disintegration.

Q21. 'In spite of the conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development'. Support the statement.

OR

Highlight any four hurdles in the path of building a stable democracy in Pakistan.

Q22. 'The culture of the politically & economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society.' Analyse the statement.

OR

Analyse the economic effects of globalization on developing nations.

Q23 'Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity'. Do you agree? Support your answer with appropriate arguments.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

Q24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. This could be a 'common room', a 'community centre', a park or a river. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community.

These are known as *res communis humanitatis* or global commons.

1. Which of the following is a part of global commons?

- a. Ocean floor b. River Narmada c. Thar desert d. Nilgiris

2. The Earth summit was held in:

- a. Kyoto b. Rio- de- Janeiro c. Rome d. Montreal

3. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is associated in dealing with environmental issues?

- a. UNESCO b. ECOSOC c. UNEP d. UNFCCC

4. Why is cooperation over global commons not easy?

- a. Task cannot be monitored b. Lack of consensus on common environmental agendas
c. Similar approach to environment between the global north and south. d. All of the above

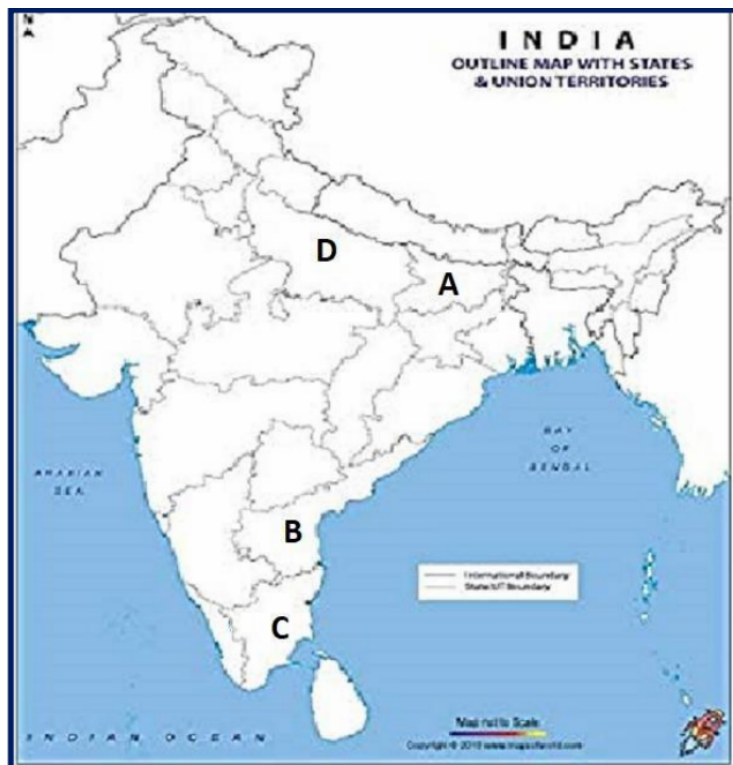
Q25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

(i) The state related to the leader who signed the Tashkent Agreement

(ii) The state related to C Natarajan Annadurai.

(iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward classes.

(iv) V.V. Giri belonged to this state.



S No.	Concerned Alphabet in the map	Name of the Countries/State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

Q26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

(1+1+2)



- 1) Identify any two leaders shown in the cartoon who had won the 1977 elections.
- 2) Explain the term MISA.
- 3) Why was the Congress voted out of power?

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

Q27. Explain the factors that make European Union a highly influential regional organisation.

OR

Explain the meaning of 'ASEAN Way'? Name the pillars and objectives of ASEAN community. What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020?

Q28. 'Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council'. Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

OR

What makes the UN an indispensable organisation? What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context?

Q29. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence.

OR

Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

Q30. Describe any three major developments in Indian politics since 1989.

OR

'In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties.' Describe any three points of consensus.

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PRACTICE PAPER 2

Class XII

Subject – Political Science (028)

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

Q1. Pakistan has experienced periods of military rule that have impacted its democratic institutions.

Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Military and Democracy in Pakistan?

(A) Pakistan has had multiple military coups since its independence.

(B) Military influence has often hindered the development of stable democratic governance in Pakistan.

(C) Pakistan has never experienced periods of military rule.

(D) Civil-military relations in Pakistan have been a significant factor in its political landscape.

Q2. Assertion (A): The United Nations is the only international organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Reason (R): Other international organizations, like NATO, also contribute to maintaining peace and security.

Options:

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

Q3. Match the terms given in column 'A' correctly with their meaning given in column 'B' and choose the appropriate code as the correct answer:

Column A

1. Traditional Security

2. Non-Traditional Security

3. Cooperative Security

4. India's Security Strategy

Column B

- (i) Focuses on military threats and defence against external aggression.
- (ii) Encompasses issues like terrorism, human rights, and environmental threats.
- (iii) Emphasizes collaboration among nations to ensure mutual safety and prevent conflicts.
- (iv) A comprehensive approach addressing both external and internal security challenges of India.

Codes:

- (A) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- (C) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)
- (B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
- (D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

Q4. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Global commons include areas like the atmosphere and oceans, which are not owned by any single country.

Statement II: The management of global commons can be effectively achieved through unilateral actions by individual nations.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

Q5. Arrange the following events related to India's economic liberalization in chronological order:

I. Introduction of New Industrial Policy

II. Reduction of Import Tariffs

III. Establishment of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)

IV. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST)

- (A) I, II, III, IV
- (C) I, III, II, IV
- (B) II, I, IV, III
- (D) I, II, IV, III

Q6. Identify and write the Incorrect pair:

- (A) Mikhail Gorbachev – Introduced policies of Perestroika and Glasnost
- (B) Boris Yeltsin – First President of the Russian Federation
- (C) Vladimir Putin – Leader who initiated Perestroika
- (D) Nikita Khrushchev – Soviet leader during the Cuban Missile Crisis

Q7. The concept of planning for India's economic development was greatly influenced by which of the following models?

- (A) American liberal-capitalist model
- (B) Soviet socialist model
- (B) Gandhian economic model
- (D) British colonial economic model

Q8. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), co-founded by India, aimed to _____.

- (A) Support one of the superpowers during the Cold War
- (B) Avoid joining military alliances with either bloc
- (C) Establish military bases around the world
- (D) Isolate itself from international politics

Q9. The term "non-Congressism" was coined by which socialist leader?

- (A) Charan Singh
- (B) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (D) C. Rajagopalachari

10. The Shah Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government in 1977 to investigate _____.

- (A) The reasons for India's war with Pakistan
- (B) Violations during the Emergency
- (C) Corruption in Congress
- (D) Financial irregularities in the public sector

Q11. In the 1985 Assam Accord, the Indian government agreed to _____.

- (A) Ban all student unions in Assam
- (B) Conduct a referendum on Assam's independence
- (C) Identify and deport illegal immigrants who entered after the Bangladesh war
- (D) Form a separate state of Assam for Assamese people

Q12. The Babri Masjid was demolished in December 1992 during which event organized by Hindu groups?

- (A) Rath Yatra
- (C) Ram Leela
- (B) Karseva
- (D) Chauri Chaura March

SECTION – B (12 Marks)

Q13. Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualized by both Russia and India.

Q14. Name the countries included in South Asia and suggest one way to enhance peace and cooperation in this region.

Q15. Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North–East India. 1+1=2

Q16. While throwing some light on the Mandal Issue, give one reason for anti-Mandal protests in India.

Q17. Evaluate balance of power as a significant component of traditional security policy.

Q18. How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?

SECTION – C (20 Marks)

Q19. 'Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation have come from the environmental movements'. Justify the statement with special reference to movements against extraction of earth and against mega- dams.

Q20. Explain the areas of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.

Q21. Do you agree with the statement that the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world"? Support your answer with three suitable arguments.

Q22. Analyse two reasons for the imposition of national emergency in India on June 25, 1975.

Q23. "The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. However in no time the Soviet system became bureaucratic and authoritarian making life difficult for its citizens." Do you agree with the given statement? Give arguments to prove your answer.

Section – D (12 Marks)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

After the end of the bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990s, it became clear that alternative centres of political and economic power could limit America's dominance. Thus, European Union and ASEAN emerged as forces to reckon with. BRICS has also emerged as a new centre of power on the world stage. The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non- interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th Conference of BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019.

(1) Name the political leader who chaired the 11th Conference of BRICS.

- a) Leonid Brezhnev b) Jair Bolsonaro c) Deodoro da Fonseca d) Jacob Zuma

(2) Which among the following statements about BRICS is correct?

- a) BRICS was founded to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
- b) BRICS countries respect mutual equality.
- c) BRICS was established to create a free Trade Agreement (FTA) for investment, labour and services.
- d) The headquarters of the BRICS are at Kathmandu (Nepal).

(3) BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year _____.

- a) 2019 b) 2009 c) 2010 d) 2011

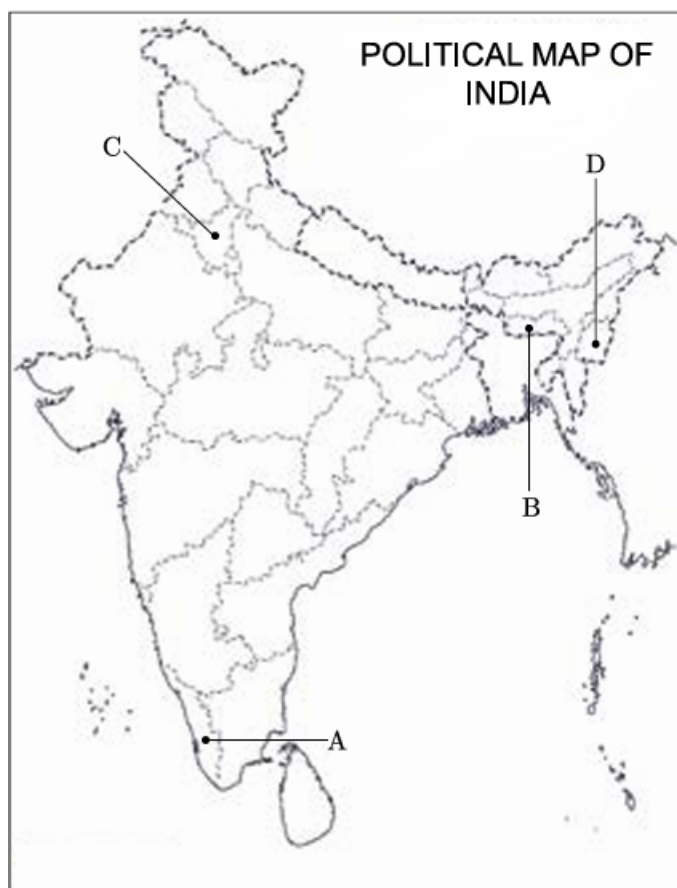
(4) BRICS was founded in 2006 in _____.

- a) Brazil b) India c) Russia d) China

Q25. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been shown as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:

- (i) The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
- (ii) The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- (iii) The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.
- (iv) The State which was formed in 1966

S No.	Concerned Alphabet in the map	Name of the Countries/State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



Q26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: This phase of elected democracy lasted till 1999 when the army stepped in again and General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the President of Pakistan. Pakistan continued to be ruled by the army, though the army rulers have held some elections to give their rule a democratic image. Since 2008, democratically elected leaders have been ruling Pakistan.

(i) Which year did General Pervez Musharraf remove the democratically elected government?

- (A) 1999 (B) 1998 (C) 1996 (D) 1997

(ii) In _____ General Pervez Musharraf became the President of Pakistan.

- (A) 1998 (B) 2000 (C) 1999 (D) 2001

(iii) What action did General Pervez Musharraf's administration take to show the world that they were following democracy? (2)

Section-E (24 MARKS)

Q27. Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.

OR

In which way resource geopolitics had led the way for 'Neocolonialism'?

Q28. "Regional aspiration, regional imbalance and regionalism are a hindrance in the way of national unity of India". Do you agree with the statement?

OR

"Jammu and Kashmir is one of the living examples of plural society and politics." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Q29. Examine any six consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

Describe the factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.

Q30. What are the differences in the threats that people in the Third World face and those living in the First World face?

R

Is terrorism a traditional or non-traditional threat to security? Explain.