

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)

1. Resistance to globalisation has emerged in various forms across different societies. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Resistance to Globalisation?
(A) Resistance movements often arise due to concerns over cultural homogenization.
(B) Economic inequalities resulting from globalisation can fuel resistance.
(C) Resistance to globalisation always leads to the complete rejection of global integration.
(D) Some resistance focuses on protecting local industries and jobs from global competition.
2. Assertion (A): Shock Therapy involved rapid economic liberalization in post-Soviet states.
Reason (R): Shock Therapy led to the immediate stabilization of the economies of post-Soviet states.
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.
3. 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. Japan as an Emerging Power
2. South Korea as an Emerging Power
3. Alternative Centres of Power
4. Economic Rise of China

Column B

- (i) A nation in East Asia experiencing rapid economic growth and increasing global influence.
- (ii) Countries or regions that provide significant economic and political influence apart from traditional superpowers.
- (iii) A leading Asian economy known for its technological advancements and strong industrial base.
- (iv) A country in East Asia with a booming economy and significant contributions to global technology and manufacturing.

Codes:

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

4. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Nepal became a federal democratic republic in 2008 after abolishing its monarchy. Statement II: The transition from monarchy to republic in Nepal occurred without any internal conflict.

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

5. Arrange the following key UN agencies in chronological order based on their founding:

I. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

II. World Bank

III. World Trade Organization (WTO)

IV. International Labour Organization (ILO) Choose the correct option:

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

6. Identify and write the Incorrect pair:
 - (A) Terrorism – Considered a non-traditional security threat
 - (B) Cybersecurity – Emerging threat in contemporary security agenda
 - (C) Health Epidemics – Non-traditional security issue
 - (D) Nuclear Proliferation – Non-traditional security threat
7. The conflict between the government and the judiciary reached a peak with which landmark case?
 - (A) Golaknath Case
 - (B) Minerva Mills Case
 - (C) Kesavananda Bharati Case
 - (D) Maneka Gandhi Case
8. What was one of the major factors contributing to the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir after its accession to India?
 - (A) Lack of economic resources
 - (B) Foreign investment issues
 - (C) Dispute over Article 370 and demands for autonomy
 - (D) Desire to join a South Asian federation
9. The Congress-led coalition government formed in 2004 was known as .
 - (A) National Front
 - (B) National Democratic Alliance
 - (C) United Front
 - (D) United Progressive Alliance
10. The integration of which princely state into India was successfully resolved through a public plebiscite, allowing citizens to express their preference?
 - (A) Hyderabad, following prolonged negotiations and military intervention
 - (B) Junagadh, where a plebiscite confirmed the people's desire to join India
 - (C) Kashmir, which remains a disputed territory to this day
 - (D) Manipur, which became part of India following agreements with local leaders
11. The Congress was able to function as both a ruling and opposition party due to .
 - (A) Lack of a formal opposition structure
 - (B) A unique coalition-like structure with internal factions
 - (C) Its exclusive focus on economic development
 - (D) The absence of other major political parties
12. Which term best describes the economic system India followed immediately after independence, characterized by state-led initiatives with private sector collaboration?
 - (A) Socialist capitalism
 - (B) Mixed economy
 - (C) Planned liberalism
 - (D) Open-market socialism

SECTION-B

13. Describe any two objectives of Planning in India.
14. What were the goals on which everyone agreed on the eve of independence?
15. Describe any two causes that led to disintegration of USSR.
16. List any two differences between the Socialist and Communist party.
17. What had been government's approach towards the integration of Princely States?
18. Write any two characteristics of Mixed Economy Model?

SECTION-C

19. State the democratic transition in Nepal. How was it viewed by the other parties or organisation in Nepal?
20. Compare the European Union with ASEAN.
21. Discuss the views against the Emergency given by the critics.
22. Mention the difference between the Capitalist and the Socialist Models of development.
23. Explain any four features of the ideology of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

SECTION-D

24. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Identify any two leaders who won the 1977 elections:
 - (A) Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi
 - (B) Morarji Desai and Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 - (C) Charan Singh and K.B. Sahay
 - (D) Jagjivan Ram and Raj Narain
- (ii) What is MISA?
 - (A) Military Internal Security Act
 - (B) Maintenance of International Security Act
 - (C) Maintenance of Internal Security Act
 - (D) Ministry of Internal Security Affairs
- (iii) Why was the Congress voted out of power in 1977 ?
 - (A) Economic reforms and increased foreign aid
 - (B) Imposition of emergency and misuse of laws
 - (C) Failure in conducting elections
 - (D) Increase in agricultural productivity

- (iv) Who became the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India after the 1977 elections?
- (A) Charan Singh (B) Morarji Desai
(C) Raj Narain (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

25. 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 information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.



S. No. of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) Place where Congress Session of 1920 took place.
(ii) State which was known as North-East Frontier agency.
(iii) State where Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader went on an indefinite fast that led to his death.
(iv) State which was earlier known as Madras Presidency.

26. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

By 2011, the UN had 193 member states. These included almost all independent states. In the UN General Assembly, all members have one vote each. In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members. These are: the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China.

These states were selected as permanent members as they were the most powerful immediately after the Second World War and they constituted the victory in the war.

(i) How many votes are given to each member of the General Assembly?

(A) One (B) Zero (C) Two (D) None

(ii) Which among the following state joined the UN before 2011 ?

(A) South Sudan (B) Japan (C) Vietnam (D) Iraq

(iii) Why only some states are part of permanent membership in the UN Security Council?

SECTION - E

27. Define climate change and discuss any three global initiatives on climate change in detail.

OR

What is Kyoto Protocol? What is the importance of Kyoto Protocol? Is India a signatory to this?

28. Discuss the relationship between India and USA in the changing world order.

OR

Analyse India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement.

29. "Political parties are no longer aligned on ideological grounds in the new era of coalition politics". Explain.

OR

Write about the establishment of Mandal Commission? Write any four recommendations of the commission.

30. "The regional parties have started playing an important role in the Indian political system". Reflect on the given statement.

OR

Name any three provisions of Article 370 which gives a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Analyse the two opposite reactions provoked by this special status among the people.

PRACTICE PAPER 2

1. Nepal transitioned from a monarchy to a federal democratic republic in recent history. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal?

- (A) Nepal abolished its monarchy and declared itself a federal democratic republic in 2008.
- (B) The transition to democracy in Nepal was marked by a decade-long civil conflict.
- (C) The Nepalese monarchy played a central role in the country's democratic transition without any conflict.
- (D) The new constitution of Nepal emphasizes federalism and secularism.

2. Assertion (A): The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a key agency within the United Nations system.

Reason (R): The IMF primarily focuses on providing humanitarian aid to developing countries.

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.

3. 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. External Security
- 2. Internal Security
- 3. Human Security
- 4. Cybersecurity

Column B

- (i) Protection against threats originating outside the nation's borders.
- (ii) Protection against threats within the nation, such as terrorism and insurgency.
- (iii) Ensuring the safety of individuals from various threats affecting their well-being.
- (iv) Protecting information systems and data from digital attacks and breaches.

Codes:

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

4. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) acknowledges that all countries have the same level of responsibility in addressing environmental issues.

Statement II: CBDR allows developed countries to take the lead in addressing environmental issues due to their historical contributions.

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

5. Arrange the following in chronological order based on their association with globalisation:

- I. Formation of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- II. Launch of the Internet
- III. Establishment of NAFTA
- IV. Creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

Choose the correct option:

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

6. Identify and write the Incorrect pair:

- (A) Shock Therapy – Rapid economic liberalization in post-Soviet states
- (B) Glasnost – Policy of political openness introduced by Gorbachev
- (C) New Economic Policy – Introduced by Lenin in 1921
- (D) Brezhnev Doctrine – Policy to maintain the Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe

7. The first general elections in India were a landmark event because they marked the implementation of .

- (A) Democratic socialism (B) Direct presidential election
- (C) Universal adult franchise (D) Party-based voting

8. The First Five Year Plan primarily focused on .

- (A) Rapid industrialization and urban development
- (B) Developing the agricultural sector and building large dams
- (C) Privatization of industries to encourage entrepreneurship
- (D) Expanding the IT sector and infrastructure in urban areas

9. Which 1955 conference marked the height of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations?

- (A) Delhi Conference (B) Bandung Conference
- (C) New York Summit (D) Belgrade Conference

10. Which political alliance was formed by major non-Congress parties in the 1971 election, opposing Indira Gandhi's Congress?

- (A) Grand Alliance (B) United Democratic Front
- (C) Nationalist Coalition (D) People's Alliance

11. The slogan "Indira is India, India is Indira" was coined by .

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan (B) Raj Narain
- (C) D.K. Barooah (D) Morarji Desai

12. Sikkim became a full-fledged state of India in after a referendum supported by its people.

- (A) 1947 (B) 1963 (C) 1975 (D) 1987

SECTION-B

13. Which are the two forms of co-operative security as per its traditional notion?
14. What is meant by unipolarity and bipolarity?
15. What is meant by 'coalition'? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for the first time at the centre in India?
16. The first general election was a difficult task for Election Commission. Give two reasons for the same.
17. In recent years India has paid adequate attention to ASEAN. Give two points to justify the statement.
18. South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. Do you agree with the statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

SECTION-C

19. What were the reasons for the rise of political violence in the North-Eastern part of India?
20. Mention any two functions of Security Council. Give two reasons why Veto power of the permanent members of Security Council cannot be abolished.
21. The Emergency affected the party system in India, elaborate your answer with examples.
22. "Economic globalisation is recolonisation of the world". Substantiate the statement.
23. What was the major areas of focus of the First Five Year Plan? How was the Second Plan different from the First Plan?

SECTION-D

24. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) What does the cartoon represent?
 - (A) US's investment in education and healthcare
 - (B) US's massive expenditure on defence and lack of funding for peace-related issues
 - (C) US's focus on economic growth
 - (D) US's commitment to peace-building efforts
- (ii) What message does this cartoon convey?
 - (A) Countries prioritize peace over military spending
 - (B) Countries are more willing to invest in military than in peace efforts
 - (C) Countries are equally balancing military and peace expenditures
 - (D) Countries neglect military spending entirely
- (iii) How is this situation different from India?
 - (A) India spends only on defense
 - (B) India spends on both defense and peaceful initiatives, with a focus on peaceful solutions first
 - (C) India neglects peace-related initiatives entirely
 - (D) India avoids defense expenditure
- (iv) What does the cartoon imply about global priorities?
 - (A) Equal focus on peace and defense
 - (B) Neglect of peace efforts in favor of military expenditures
 - (C) Preference for economic development over defense
 - (D) Promotion of international peace treaties

25. In the given 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 respective serial number. Information given about the Lok Sabha election results 1977.



S. No. of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The state where India National Congress (INC) was in majority.
- (ii) The state where Janata Party was in majority.
- (iii) The state where other parties were in majority.
- (iv) The state where left parties were in majority.

26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in number that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilised manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic state. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it. Jawaharlal Nehru, letter to Chief Ministers, 15th October, 1947.

- (i) The speaker of the given passage was .
- (A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (D) Mohammad Iqbal
- (ii) Why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilised way?
- (A) Because Muslim minority were in large number in India.
- (B) Because it is their right to go anywhere i.e. to go Pakistan or stay in India.
- (C) Because in a democratic set-up everyone should be given an equal opportunity.
- (D) All of the above
- (iii) What stance does Jawaharlal Nehru advocate for dealing with the Muslim minority in India, as expressed in his letter to the Chief Ministers dated 15th October 1947, and what consequences does he foresee if this approach is not followed?

SECTION-E

27. What does ASEAN stand for? What are the main objectives of ASEAN?

OR

Differentiate between European Union and SAARC as new centres of power.

28. What were the consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

OR

Why did Jawaharlal Nehru try to keep India, a secular country? Do you think whether the reasons were ethical and sentimental? Give reasons for the same.

29. Explain the second phase of Indian politics towards a multi-party coalition system with reference to general elections of 1967.

OR

Explain the philosophy of Integral Humanism given by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.

30. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme.

OR

Elaborate upon the formation of successive governments formed after the 1989 elections.