BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Session 2026-27

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 t.
(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.

OR

Explain any four features of the ideology of the Socialist Party.

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

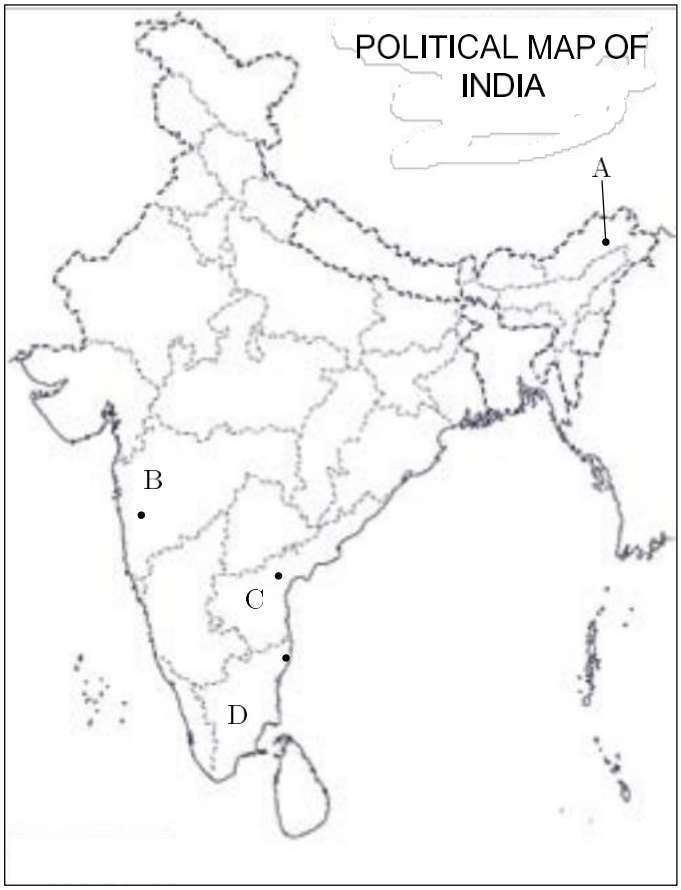
(D) Increase in agricultural productivity

(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?
(2)

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. The cities that were divided into 'communal zones' during the partition violence were
a. Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta
b. Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad
c. Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore
d. Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior
2. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?
a. Planning b. Liberalisation c. Cooperative Farming d. Self-sufficiency
3. Apartheid is the practice of
a. Religious discrimination b. Racial discrimination
c. Linguistic difference d. Human behaviour
4. India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947 under the leadership of
a. B.R. Ambedkar b. Dr. Radha Krishnan
c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Rajendra Prasad

5. In which year China invaded India?
a. 1963 b. 1964 c. 1962 d. 1967
6. Name the personality related with the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'.
a. Indira Gandhi b. Lal Bahadur Shastri
c. Sardar Patel d. Nehru
7. The Berlin wall fall in _____.
a. November 1989
b. October 1989
c. January 1989
d. February 1989
8. Assertion: The Chipko movement began in three villages of Uttarakhand .
Reason: Popular movements may take the form of social movements or political movements.
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.
9. Assertion: Human Security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.
Reason: Protecting citizens form foreign attack may be a necessary condition for the security of the nation.
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.
10. Who controls the North-East parts of Sri Lanka?
a. LTTE b. LITE c. LLTE d. LETE
11. Globalisation began in
a. 1990 b. 1992 c. 1993 d. 1991
12. On which factor does the economic development of a region depends?
a. Relief b. Resources c. Population d. Climate

SECTION-B 6X2=12

13. Mention any two demerits of green revolution.
14. While the rest of the country was reorganised on linguistic lines in 1950s, why had Punjab to wait till 1966?
15. What was 'Operation Blue Star'? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community?
16. State any two features of the European Union that make it an influential organisation.
17. Explain any two common features relevant to the countries of South Asia.
18. Why did Dalai Lama seek refuge in India?

SECTION-C 5X4=20

Q19. How was the Planning Commission of India set up? Mention its scope of work.
OR

Describe the role of NITI AAYOG.

Q20. Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, suddenly disintegrate? Explain any four reasons.

Q21. Why does ASEAN still remain principally an economic association?

Q22. Explain any two reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi during the 1971 election.

Q23. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

SECTION-D 3X4=12

Q24. Answer the following questions based on the given cartoon: -



A. What does the lion in the cartoon represent? What does it believe?

B. What does the tiger in the cartoon represent? What is its demand?

C. Which country's problem is presented here? Which dilemma of government is represented by this cartoon? (2)

Q25.



A. What does the cartoon actually refer? 1

B. Identify the person in the centre of the cartoon and mention the challenge surrounding him. 1
C. How did India avoid all these conflicts? 2

Q26. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.
Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important. Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.
(i) Globalisation has given boost to the state capacity because_____.
(A) state has become more market centric in approach which is beneficial for the people
(B) state has increased its welfare capacity through globalisation
(C) it has made available advance technology to state to rule its people better
(D) None of the above
(ii) The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of_____.
(A) international interests
(B) security threats
(C) welfarism
(D) political community
(iii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better? (2)

SECTION-E 4X6=24

Q27. In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics?
OR
Write a short note on Mikhael Gorbachev. Explain how he contributed in the disintegration of USSR.
Q28. How did the reorganisation of states take place in India after its independence? Explain.
OR
'India faced many challenges after the partition.' Explain the main challenges and Government's approach to handle these challenges.
Q29. Explain India's changing relationship with Pakistan.
OR
Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.
Q30. Discuss the impact of globalization on the sovereignty and the role of the state.
OR
Explain the reasons for resistance to globalization in India?