



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



**TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2026-27
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) SET-2**

CLASS: XII

DATE: 31/08/2026

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

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 1X12=12

Q1. What was "Shock Therapy" related to?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a) Agricultural reforms | b) Transition from communism to capitalism |
| c) Education policy | d) Science and technology |

Q2. EURATOM is known as

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Europe Atom Efficiency Community. | b) Europe Aviation Energy Center. |
| c) European Atomic Energy Community. | d) European Ariel Energetic Center. |

Q3. Expand SAFTA.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) South Asian Free Trade | b) South Asian Free Tax |
| c) South Asian Free Tactics | d) South Asian Free Toll |

Q4. Which of the statements are true about globalisation?

- a) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- b) Globalisation began in 1991.
- c) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

Q5. Which of the following statements about partition is incorrect?

- a) Partition was the outcome of the two-nation theory
- b) Punjab and Bengal were divided on the basis of religion
- c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were contiguous
- d) The scheme of partition included a plan for transfer of population

Q6. Who undertook a fast unto death demanding a separate state of Andhra?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a) T. Prakasam | b) Potti Sriramulu |
| c) N.G. Ranga | d) Sanjiva Reddy |

Q7. Assertion (A): Opposition parties had no role or significance during the first decade of electoral politics.

Reason (R): They managed to win only a handful of seats in the Lok Sabha compared to the Congress.

- (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

Q8. Which party emerged as the second largest party in terms of seats in the first general election?

- a) Socialist Party
- b) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- c) Communist Party of India
- d) Praja Socialist Party

Q9. What was the Bombay Plan?

- a) A plan for Bombay city development
- b) A joint proposal by industrialists for a planned economy drafted in 1944
- c) A plan for industrial development in Maharashtra
- d) A Congress party economic policy

Q10. Who was the architect of the Second Five Year Plan?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) K.N. Raj
- c) P.C. Mahalanobis
- d) Sardar Patel

Q11. Assertion (A): India's nuclear policy has often been a subject of debate at the international level.

Reason (R): Critics argue that India's nuclear program and refusal to sign global non-proliferation treaties like NPT and CTBT challenge global arms control efforts.

- (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

Q12. What were the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

- a) Military expansion, territorial gains, economic dominance
- b) Preserve sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development
- c) Join military alliances, acquire nuclear weapons, and dominate Asia
- d) Isolationism, neutrality, protectionism

SECTION-B 2X6=12

Q13. Mention any two features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.

Q14. What are the objectives of establishing regional organisations?

Q15. Explain any two objectives of SAARC.

Q16. Explain Political Consequences of globalisation.

Q17. What is meant by 'Two Nation Theory'?

Q18. State any two differences between the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q19. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components?

Q20. Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of Princely States.

Q21. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics?

Q22. Mention any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.

OR

Explain how the Planning Commission of India was established. Describe any three major functions of the Planning Commission.

Q23. "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate". Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer.

OR

Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker. Give reasons to support your position.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q24. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

After gaining Independence in 1947, India faced the enormous task of building a united nation out of a society marked by immense diversity. The country had people belonging to different religions, languages, cultures, and ethnic groups. The leaders of independent India believed that the strength of the nation lay in its 'Unity in Diversity' rather than in enforcing uniformity. Therefore, the Constitution established India as a democratic and secular republic, guaranteeing justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity to all citizens. It also adopted a federal system of government that allowed states to preserve their regional identities while remaining part of a strong Union. The makers of the Constitution believed that democracy, respect for diversity, equal opportunities, and active participation of citizens in governance would strengthen national unity. Despite challenges such as communal tensions, regional aspirations, and linguistic differences, these constitutional values have played a significant role in keeping India united and democratic.

24.1. Which guiding principle was considered the foundation of India's nation-building process? 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Military supremacy | b) One language and one religion |
| c) Unity in Diversity | d) Colonial administration |

24.2. According to the passage, the Constitution established India as a: 1

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Constitutional monarchy | b) Military state |
| c) Democratic and secular republic | d) Presidential dictatorship |

24.3. Which feature of the Indian Constitution enables states to preserve their regional identity while remaining part of the Union? 1

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Unitary system of government | b) Federal system of government |
| c) Martial law | d) Colonial administration |

24.4. Which of the following values was NOT mentioned in the passage as a means of strengthening national unity? 1

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Democracy | b) Equality |
| c) Respect for diversity | d) Military expansion |

Q25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:

1+1+1+1=4



25.1. What does the cartoon symbolize about U.S. power after the end of the Cold War?

- A. Decline of U.S. influence
- B. Rise of multipolarity
- C. Emergence of U.S. as the sole superpower
- D. Dominance of Soviet Union

25.2. The names of countries like Iraq, Vietnam, and Afghanistan on the uniform reflect:

- A. U.S. military alliances
- B. Countries that defeated the U.S.
- C. Regions where the U.S. intervened militarily
- D. U.S. trading partners

25.3. Which global event led to the unipolar world order depicted in this cartoon?

- A. Formation of NATO
- B. Cuban Missile Crisis
- C. End of World War II
- D. Disintegration of the Soviet Union

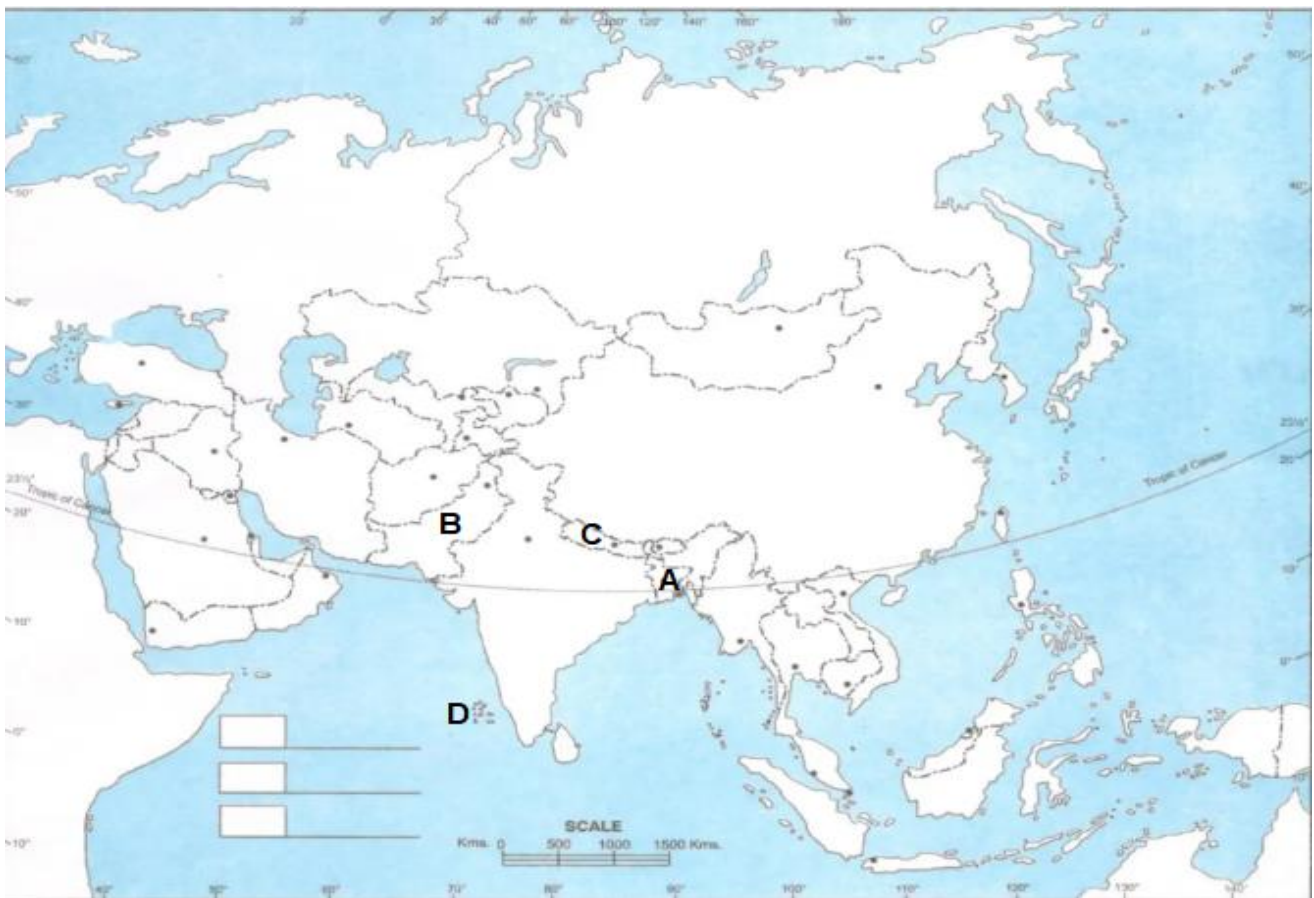
25.4. What concept does the cartoon highlight in international relations?

- A. Collective security
- B. Non-alignment
- C. Hegemony
- D. Isolationism

Q26. In the given outline map of Asia, four countries have been marked 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 their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.

1+1+1+1=4

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the Country
I		
II		
III		
IV		



Questions:

- (i) The country has experienced civilian as well as a military rule both.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- (iii) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system in June 2005.
- (iv) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. Explain how the general elections of 1952 in India were a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

OR

Analyse the reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general election.

Q28. Describe India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.

OR

The peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organisations. Justify this statement.

Q29. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. But India fought three wars in a space of ten years between 1962 and 1971. Would you say that this was a failure of the foreign policy? Or would you say that this was a result of international situation? Give reasons to support your answer.

OR

How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy.

Q30. How did planned development contribute to India's economic growth and land reforms? Explain.

OR

Examine the controversy regarding Agriculture vs Industry in India after the 2nd Five Year Plan.

*******ALL THE BEST*******