



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

PERIODIC TEST-1, 2026-27

POLITICAL SCIENCE 028

Class: XII

Date: 10.06.2026

Admission no:

SET-1

ANSWER KEY

Time: 1hr

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

General Instructions:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections – A, B, C and D. There are 12 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- II. Section A – Question 1 to 5 are MCQs of **1 mark** each.
- III. Section B – Question no. 6 to 9 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **2 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- IV. Section C - Question no. 10 and 11 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80-100 words.
- V. Section D – Question no.12 is Long Type Question, carrying **6 marks**. Answer to this question should not exceed 120-150 words.
- VI. There is no overall choice in the question paper.

SECTION-A

Q1. Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong?

- (a) All the countries in South Asia are democratic
- (b) Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river-water sharing
- (c) SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in South Asian politics
- (d) The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics

Ans- (a) All the countries in South Asia are democratic

Q2. Assertion: True — In April 2006, there were massive, nationwide pro-democracy protests in Nepal.

Reason: True — The movement was largely non-violent and was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), along with Maoists and civil society groups.

Options:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Q3. When was the United Nations established?

- (a) 24 October 1945
- (b) 10 December 1945
- (c) 1 January 1946
- (d) 24 October 1944

Ans: A. 24 October 1945

Q4. Which of the following is NOT a main objective of the United Nations?

- (a) Maintaining international peace
- (b) Promoting human rights
- (c) Fostering economic disparity
- (d) Protecting the environment

Ans: C. Fostering economic disparity

Q5. Assertion: After the Cold War, the UN felt the need for reforms to become more democratic and inclusive.

Reason: The shift in the balance of power in global politics led to demands for reforms in the Security Council.

Options:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

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

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

SECTION-B

Q6. List three challenges to democracy in Nepal.

Answer: The three challenges to democracy in Nepal were the result of a triangular conflict between-

1. the monarchist forces 2. the democrats 3. the Maoists

Q7. Mention any two objectives of SAARC.

Answer: 1. To provide an integrated programme for regional development.

2. To accelerate economic growth, social progress in the region.

Q8. State any two functions of the UN.

Answer: 1. To maintain international peace and security.

2. To facilitate cooperation among member countries by avoiding conflicts and war.

Q9. What are the functions of Security Council?

Ans. The main function of Security Council are:

i. It maintains international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the UN.

ii. It investigates any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction

SECTION-C

Q10. Describe any three consequences of Bangladesh war of 1971.

Ans: 1. India supported the demand of East Pakistan financially and militarily.

2. The war of 1971 made Pakistani forces to surrender in East Pakistan.

3. Bangladesh was formed as an independent country.

4. Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism.

Q11. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council? Justify your proposal.

Answer: As a citizen of India, we may support India's candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council in the following manner:

1. India is the most populous country in the world with one-fifth of world population.

2. India is world's largest democracy.

3. India's economic emergence on the World Stage.

4. India is a regular financial contributor to the UN.

SECTION-D

Q12. Explain India's changing relationship with Pakistan.

Answer: Although Indo-Pakistan relations seem to be story of endemic conflict and violence, there have been a series of efforts to manage tensions and build peace under the various agreements:

1. Agreed to undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.

2. Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to create an atmosphere of friendship.

3. Leaders have met at summits to create better understanding.

4. Bus routes have been opened up between these two countries.

5. Trade between the two parts of Punjab has increased substantially in the last five years.

6. Visas have been given more easily. Despite above mentioned agreements and initiatives, we cannot be sure that both the countries are well on their way to friendship, still some areas of conflict exist there to be sorted out.

ALL THE BEST

BKBCE/EXAM/PT-1/POL SCI/CL_12/MS/SET-1/2026-27/AD_2/2