



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-2
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 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

Q2. Which of the following is correct about SAARC?

- (a) It includes China as a member
- (b) It was formed to promote regional cooperation
- (c) It is a military alliance
- (d) It was established after 2000

Ans: (b) It was formed to promote regional cooperation

Q3. Assertion: Democracy was restored in Nepal after the 2006 movement.

Reason: The King dismissed Parliament and imposed emergency rule permanently.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Ans: (c) A is true, but R is false

Q4. Which organ of the UN has five permanent members?

- (a) General Assembly
- (b) Security Council
- (c) Economic and Social Council
- (d) International Court of Justice

Ans: (b) Security Council

Q5. Assertion: The UN needs reforms in the present global scenario.
Reason: The current structure reflects the power distribution of 1945.
(a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true
Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R explains A

SECTION-B

Q6. 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.

Q7. What is SAFTA?

Answer: SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Area) is an agreement among SAARC countries to promote free trade by reducing tariffs and encouraging economic cooperation.

Q8. Write any two functions of the General Assembly of the UN.

- Answer: 1. Discusses and makes recommendations on global issues
2. Approves the UN budget and elects members to various bodies

Q9. State any two reasons for conflict between India and Pakistan.

- Answer: 1. Kashmir issue
2. Cross-border terrorism

SECTION-C

Q10. Explain any three roles of the United Nations in maintaining world peace.

- Answer: 1. Peacekeeping missions in conflict areas
2. Mediation in international disputes
3. Imposing sanctions against aggressor nations

Q11. 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.

SECTION-D

Q12. Discuss the major areas of cooperation and conflict in India's relations with Bangladesh.

Answer: India and Bangladesh share both cooperation and conflict. Cooperation includes trade, cultural exchange, and river-water sharing agreements. India has supported Bangladesh in development and connectivity projects. However, issues such as illegal migration, border disputes, and water-sharing disagreements (like Teesta river) create tensions. Despite challenges, both nations continue to work towards strengthening bilateral relations through dialogue and agreements.

ALL THE BEST