

**BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA**

**Class 12 – Political Science**

**Assignment**

**(Ch-1 Challenges of Nation-Building)**

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1. Goa and Daman Diu was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ before 1961.
  1. British
  2. Portuguese
  3. Denmark
  4. France
2. What was the huge obstacle in nation building at the time of India's independence?
3. Which states were created on the basis of separate regional culture or complaints of regional imbalance in development?
4. What were the circumstances when India attained its independence?
5. Who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to join the Indian Union?
6. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of princely states in India.
7. Name the leader who advocated separate state of Andhra Pradesh by observing fast unto death and participation in Salt Satyagraha.
8. How did the state of Hyderabad became a part of the Indian Union after partition?
9. What are the reasons being used by Nehru for keeping India secular? Do you think these reasons were only ethical and sentimental? Or were there some prudential reasons as well?
10. Describe the challenges that India faced at the time of independence in 1947.
11. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of

them into the Indian Union.

**Questions**

1. Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
  2. Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
  3. What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.
12. Take a current political map of India (showing outlines of states) and mark the location of the following Princely States:
1. Junagadh
  2. Manipur
  3. Mysore
  4. Gwalior
13. What forced the Union Government of India to appoint the State Reorganisation Commission in 1953? Mention its two main recommendations. Name any four new states formed after 1956.