

Reorganisation of States:

- State Reorganisation Commission setup in 1953. Gave its report in 1955 leading to State Reorganisation Act 1956 that did state reorganization on linguistic basis.
- **Background**
 - **1916-18 Home Rule League Movement-** Tilak demanded linguistic reorganization of provinces of British India.
 - In 1917 INC supported the demand
 - **1920 Nagpur INC Session-** Provincial Congress Committees setup on linguistic lines.
- Different linguistic communities demanded own states post independence.
- **Dhar Commission** by Constituent Assembly in 1948 rejected demand due to concerns of national unity as partition on religious lines recently, thus, did not want rise of communalism on basis of language. Therefore wanted different linguistic communities to intermix as part of common provinces.
- Protests continued and in December, **1948 JVP Committee** setup (Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pittabhi Sitaramayya) which favored linguistic basis for reorganization but argued that now not right time due to concerns for national unity.
- Campaign continued.
- **1952 Andhra State:**
 - Madras CM T Prakasan resigned from INC + Swami Sitaram started hunger strike. Initially Nehru neglected demands and stayed firm. However, Oct 1952, death of Potti Srimamulu after 58 days of hunger strike that made Vishal Andhra movement turn violent and finally in Dec, 1952, Nehru announced creation of Andhra State by taking out coastal Andhra & Rayalaseema from Madras.
- This boosted other movements leading to government setting up SRC in 1953, SRC report 1955 and **State Reorganisation Act 1956:**
 - Andhra Pradesh by merging Andhra State (1952) with Telugu speaking areas of Hyderabad (i.e. Telangana region) (*Hyderabad Princely State had Marathi, Kannada & Telugu speaking population).
 - Madras:
 - Malabar district transferred to new state of Kerala (*Kerala= Travancore + Malabar district)
 - Southern parts of Travancore-Cochin i.e. Kanyakumari district added to Madras
 - New UT created out of Madras i.e. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amandivi islands
 - Bombay province expanded by adding princely states of Kutchh & Saurashtra
 - Madhya Pradesh created by merging MP with Vindhya Pradesh & Madhya Bharat
 - Himachal which was a UT- its territory was expanded and it continued as UT until 1971 when it became a State.
 - Karnataka created by merging princely state of Mysore with Kannada speaking areas of Madras
 - UT status to princely states of Manipur & Tripura
- **SRC rejected**

- Splitting of Bombay province into Maharashtra & Gujarat as conflict over whether Bombay city to Gujarat or Maharashtra. **This was however done in 1960** with Bombay as common capital for 5 years and then to be with Maharashtra (*huge violence in MH for getting Bombay)
- Creation of Punjab as demand was based on religion. Instead, Punjab province was expanded by adding Princely States of Punjab i.e. Patiala & East Punjab States Union (PEPSU-1948-56) to Punjab. Thus Punjab existed as a 3 language state i.e. Punjabi, Hindi, Pahadi. **Finally in 1966, Indira Gandhi divided Punjab into Haryana & Punjab with Chandigarh as UT & common capital.** Also Kangra & Hoshiarpur added to Himachal UT. **Himachal Pradesh created in 1971.**
- Demand of Telangana by people of Telangana region of Princely State of Hyderabad was rejected.

North East in 1956	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1960- Agreement on creation of Nagaland. Implemented in 1963. 					
North East in 1963	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland with special status u/a 371A	
North East in 1969	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland (State)+ Meghalaya as an autonomous state within Assam u/a 244A	
North East in 1971	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (UT)	
North East in 1975	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (UT)	Sikkim
North East in 1986	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	Arunachal Pradesh (State)	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (State)	Sikkim

- 1971: Himachal Pradesh
- 1986- Statehood to Goa

2000: Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from MP and Uttarakhand from UP

- **Uttarakhand**

- From UP
- Result of long pending demand of people of Kumaon & Garhwal Hills of NorthWestern UP
- Demand was based on economic, social(caste) & cultural distinctiveness.
 - The 11 hill districts & 2 plains districts that form Uttarakhand are dominated by Brahmins while rest of UP is dominated by backward castes
 - Reason for demand was long felt neglect by UP govt.
 - The Sikhs from plains districts opposed creation of Uttarakhand because feared loss of their lands which fell in both UP & Uttarakhand & also feared application of land ceiling by new state leading to loss of lands.

- **Chhattisgarh-**

- 7 eastern districts of MP
- Rich in mineral wealth + important rice producer + high tribal population but movement not led by tribals like in Jharkhand
- movement was led by Brahmins & Kurmis. Therefore caste played role.
- Grievance was high contribution to undivided MP's revenues but lack of development in these 7 districts

- **Jharkhand-**

- 18 districts of south Bihar
- had 35% population of undivided Bihar + contributed 65% to revenues of Bihar + rich in coal mines and steel mills.
- result of 50 years of struggle for Tribal state by tribals led by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) of Shibu Soren

- **2014- Telangana-**

- Since 1948 there was demand for Telangana by people of Princely State of Hyderabad who had stayed separately historically as part of Hyderabad Princely State
- hindu majority population & peasants were discriminated against during rule of Nizam
- SRC rejected demand for Telangana and merged with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh
- People felt economically deprived in undivided Andhra Pradesh
- 1969 Agitations began under MCR (Marri Channa Reddy) who started Telangana Praja Samiti but no success for long time
- 2001- Telangana Rashtra Samiti reinitiated struggle due to creation of 3 new states in 2000
- 2009 TRS launched indefinite hunger strikes
- 2009 December, Gol announced creation of a committee & finally in 2014, Telangana created by separating it from Andhra Pradesh.