

Q Discuss process of State Creation and reorganization in India. highlighting Constitutional provisions and legislative steps involved. Compare India's approach with that of US focusing on linguistic & ethnic factor .. in shaping federalism. Analyse whether India's emphasis on these factors has strengthened National Unity or promoted regionalism.

(12+10+16)

Sol

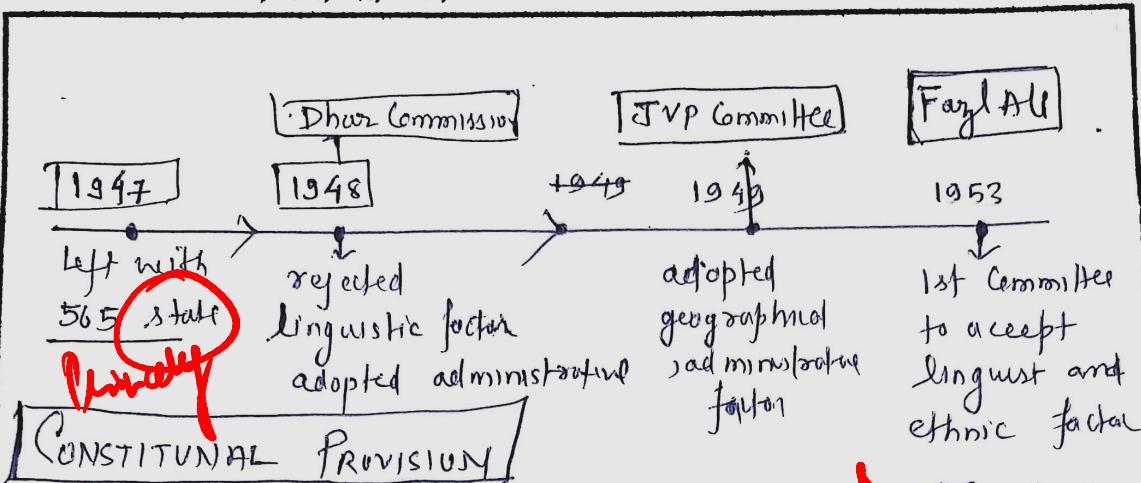
The present India is formed by reorganisation of states on multiple times. During 1950s

India divided into 4 Categories A) B) C & D
~~based on State history and administration~~
~~work on introduction~~

ii Man Power without Unity is not a strength unless it is harmonised and united

Patel

[There are Various Constitutional and legislative steps involved in reorganisation of states]



- (i) State Reorganisation Act 1956, came in Farzali Committee. It created 17 states and 3 UTs.
- (ii) Abolished A, B, C, D part system of state
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh was 1st state formed on linguistic basis.
- (iv) Under Article 3, Sikkim became Associate state. 36 amendment gave statehood to states.
- (v) Article 3) the 8 state UP, Bihar, MP were reorganised into (Himachal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh respectively -) formed

LEGISLATIVE STEPS

- (i) Andhra was 1st state after passage of State reorganisation Act 1956.
- (ii) Similarly other states passed Reorganisation Act in their state.

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(iii) Under Article 2 and 3, Parliament can admit, reorganise, increase, boundaries without mandatory consent of state

COMPARISON APPROACH OF INDIA & US IN SHAPING FEDERALISM

INDIA

- i) No requirement of mandatory consent for reorganise states
- ii) Indestructible Union with destructible state i.e quasi federal
- iii) frequent changes of reorganisation due to linguistic diversity
- iv) reorganisation done to meet regional identity and aspiration
- v) ex: Telengana, AP, NE state, Punjab, Kerala

US

- i) Mandatory Consent of states are required
- ii) federation of state of coming together Concept
- iii) Rare changes, mainly on geographic factor
- iv) Indestructible Union with indestructible state less ethnic diversity -
- v) ex: Texas split unsuccessful



~~good 1.5~~ Ethnic and Linguistic factor holding India federalism with smaller unit, whereas In American federalism destruction of state is rare, only in administrative and geographical.

IMPACT OF ETHNIC AND LINGUISTIC FACTOR ON NATIONAL UNITY + REGIONALISM

1) on NATIONAL UNITY

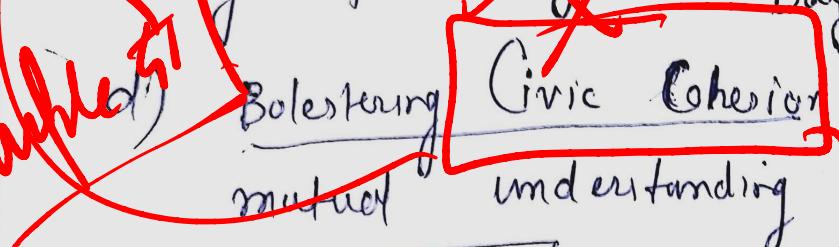
(1) a) encourage Concept of "Unity in Diversity"
eg: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

(2) b) promote Pantriotism

eg: NCC Volunteer from diff linguistic areas

c) Celebrate National festival together

eg: Republic Day, Independence Day, Gramdaigyaon, Day



?? Why this
on 2nd 20/11.

(3) meet the demand of Regional autonomy

2) REGIONALISM

a) feeling or ideology among section of people
by unique Language, Culture.

Vague

- b) ~~Cuttack~~, North East feel culturally alienated to rest of Country
- c) similarly Southern States linguistically differ from North, raise ~~the~~ question of X share of Central funding

CHALLENGES

- i) Sometime, Regionalism threatens Unity and Integrity of Nation
eg: Khalistan
- ii) Linguistic diversity may harm federal spirit eg: South State resist to use Hindi
- iii) Ethnic communal clashes between two communities
eg: Kuki, Naxalite ~~Concrete examples~~

SOLUTION

- Balance interest of region and Nation
- more devolution of power by autonomy
- cultural exchange programme on regular basis

~~Prakastan~~

Federalism is like a rainbow where each colour is separate, yet together they make harmonious pattern.
With strong central unit kept together under a Umbrella.

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