

Day 2

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.2. Discuss the process of creation and reorganization in India, highlighting the constitutional provisions and legislative steps involved. Compare India's approach with that of united states, focusing on linguistic and ethnic factors in shaping federalism. Analyse whether India's emphasis on these factors has strengthened national unity or promoted regionalism.

12+10+16

✓

Indian parliament has been authorised for creation and reorganization of states in India. Article 1-4 deals with creation or reorganization of states and union territories.

Constitutional provisions

Article 1 - Union of States & Union territories

Article 2 - Change the area of a state  
alters the boundary of a state  
Change the name of state

Article 4 - Such incidental, consequential, supplementary

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entire changes required to give effect.

Two Conditions:-

(a) prior consent of President is required  
as it is his duty to preserve, protect and  
defend the constitution.

(b) State assembly is informed and its views  
sought. However views are not binding.

Process

No constitutional amendment required.

- done by simple majority.

Example Union of States of Jharkhand,  
Chhattisgarh and Bihar,  
Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

India vs United States on State Reorganization

India

(a) State sovereignty is  
not guaranteed  
eg Union of Jharkhand  
Bihar.

USA

State sovereignty is  
guaranteed.  
N10 States created.



(b) State consent is not binding

State consent need to be taken and is binding.

(c) Indivisible Union of indivisible states.

Indivisible Union of indivisible states.

(d) No Constitutional Amendment required.

Constitutional Amendment is required.

(e) Example of federalism with centralising tendency.

Example of federalism at its best.

(f) Linguistic basis as criterion of new states.

no particular criteria mentioned.

Concept of Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis

Jayalal Commission (1953) allowed for linguistic basis. However, rejected one language - one state formula. Key considerations:-

- unity and integrity of India
- promotes homogeneity and pluralism.
- Administrative efficiency.
- Welfare of State and people.

## Key arguments in support

### (a) Pre - Independence

- Creation of Committees by Mahatma Gandhi on linguistic basis
- Nehru Report (1928) supportive.

### (b) Shows LIVING CHARACTER of INDIAN CONSTITUTION

### (c) promotes FEDERALISM

### (d) Creation of REGIONAL PARTIES & ASPIRATION

## Key challenges!

Jarkaria Commission (1953) recognised key challenges.

### (a) Sub-national ~~national~~ sentiment & Pakistan issue

### (b) economic backwardness.

### (c) Regional disparity.

## Suggested Reforms

Need for 2nd Administrative Reform Committee.

### (a) LPG reforms have altered the POLITICO- ECONOMY of India

### (b) Population explosion





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a) Unsettled issues

cd) new reasons like economic backwardness  
and cultural domination.

Politically and economically viable states  
coupled with administrative efficiency is key to  
reorganisation of states. However, creation of  
new and smaller states is no panacea for  
GOOD and EXCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE.

