

Q Discuss process of State Creation and reorganisation 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)

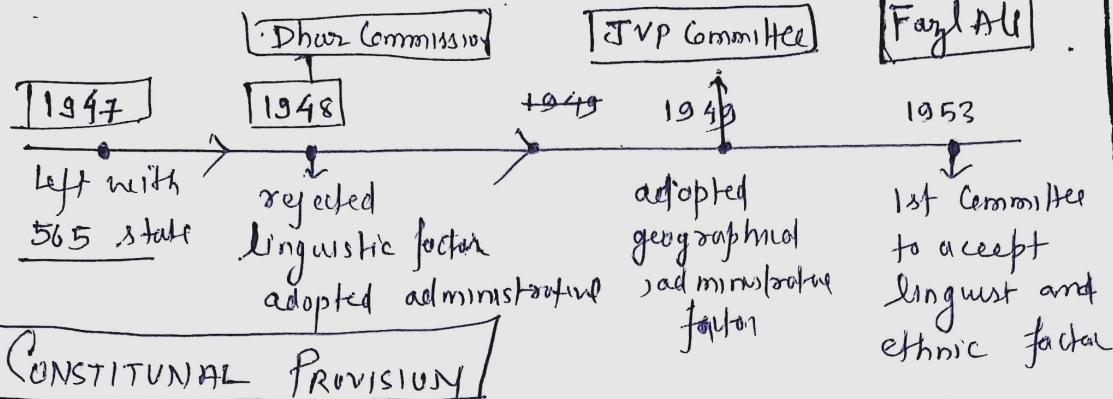
Sol

i) 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

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 state



- ① State Reorganisation Act 1956, came on Fazl Ali Committee. It created 16 states and 3 UT
- ② Abolished A, B, C, D part system of state
- ③ Andhra Pradesh was 1st state formed on linguistic basis
- ④ Under Article 2A, Sikkim became Associate state. 36th amendment gave statehood to states.
- ⑤ Article 3) three states UP, Bihar, MP were reorganised into Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh respectively.

LEGISLATIVE STEPS

- ① Andhra was 1st state after passage of State reorganisation Act 1956.
- ② Similarly other states passed Reorganisation Act in their state.



(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 ^{ethnic} 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



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) of NATIONAL UNITY

- a) IF encourage Concept of "Unity in Diversity"
eg: Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat
- b) Promote Patriotism
eg: NCC Volunteer from diff linguistic area
- c) Celebrate National festival together
eg: Republic Day, Independence, Gram达hi Jayanti, Day
- d) Bolstering Civic Cohesion and
mutual understanding

2) REGIONALISM

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

- b) Culturally North East feel culturally alienated to rest of country
- c) Similarly Southern States linguistically differ from North, raise ~~the~~ question of 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) Communal clashes between two Communities
eg: Muslim, Hindu

SOLUTION

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

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

