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UPSC

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(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

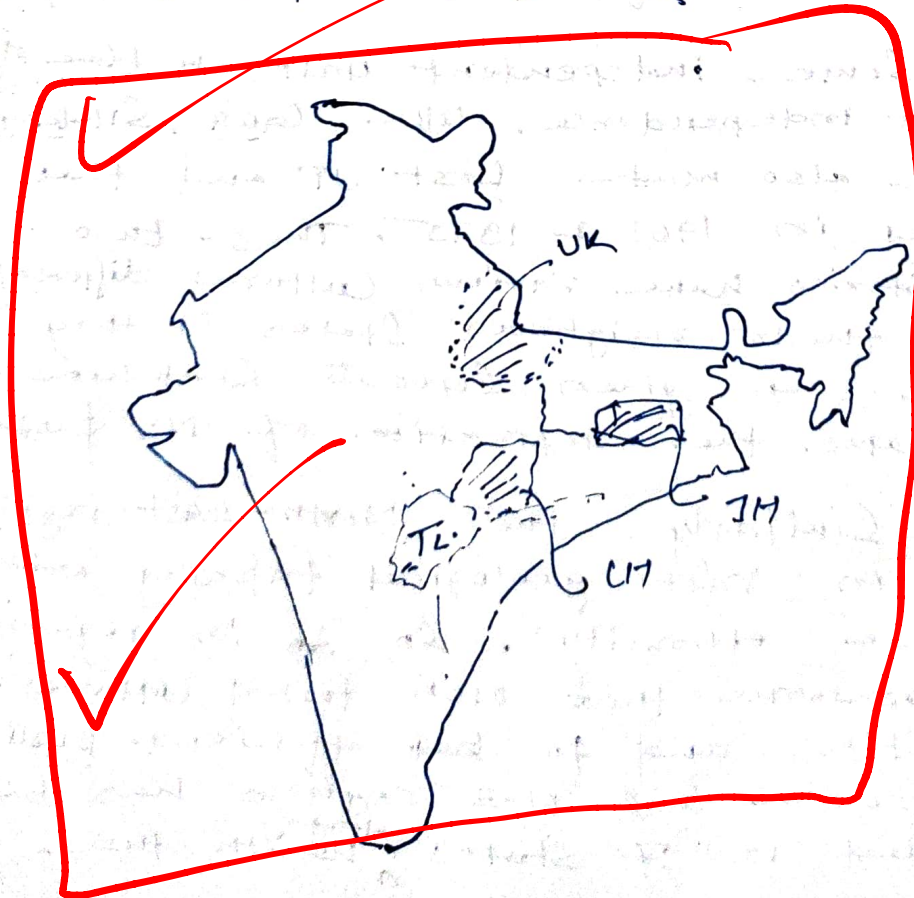
2. Q

Critically analyze how Cultural diversity in India leads to the emergence of regions as stronger cultural units than states. To what extent have regional deprivation and developmental deficits driven the formation of new states? Discuss the relevance of a 2nd SRC in this context. (38 M.)

~~Cultural diversity in India has led to the rise of people's aspiration which subsequently resulted in the emergence of these aspirations into a stronger cultural units beyond the states as a political setup.~~

~~Regional deprivation and developmental deficit has led to the formation of new states as Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.~~

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(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

The first inception of ^{division of} political regions was Congress Working Committee by M.K. Gandhi ~~on~~, based on linguistic made. This was done to accommodate the cultural diversity in efficient management of National freedom movement.

Subsequently, after Independence people's aspirations of diverse nature such as ethnicity, language and other geological factors ~~arisen~~ arose in various regions. It led to the formation of State organisation Commission (based on Dhar Commission), which was based on linguistic made in 1966. It led to creation of 14 states and 6 UTs.

Some independent unit at time of India independence like Goa, Sikkim were also made first UT and then states in 1961 & 1975. These two territories have various cultural differences with their neighbour states so they have been given separate Statehood to cater the aspiration of its people.

Similarly, the North-east region lies in vast geological tapestry with diverse ethnicity. So ~~to~~ in regard to preserve their rich tribal cultures-tradition and to ~~be~~ efficient public governance this N-E region has been divided in 7 states ^{along-} with the

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provisions of some special status like in Article - 371, which show the Asymmetrical federalism nature of our Constitution.

Till the 1990s most of states were formed on the basis of language and geological factors. Like Gujarat from Bombay, Haryana and H.P from Punjab etc. But in the wake of economic reforms (LPG reforms) in India it was seen that some ^{strategically rich} states/regions were getting more developed and some regions were deprived of it in the same political state. In

for this some Coastal regions of ~~Andhra Pradesh~~ like Rayalaseema, Visakhapatnam etc were get developed depriving the inland territories of telangana. ~~It resulted~~

In the same way the peripheral areas of Uttarakhand were getting a developmental deficit in contrast to the more prosperous Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh

Bihar,

Similarly in Jharkhand tribal area were getting deprived of its share in economic ^{freedom} and political governance even though despite its the rich geological resources of this regions. It result in political subjugation of its tribal people.

In Madhya Pradesh, extreme mountainous regions of Dandkaranya ~~are~~ were getting resulted in the regional deprivation in contrast to the rich plains of Normada, like Bhopal, Indore etc. It led to ~~the~~ ~~that~~. It resulted in the deprivation of basic basic needs and public governance in Bastar and Dantewada regions.

All these regional deprivation and developmental deficits in the ~~various~~ arisen the inequalities among the various ~~region~~ regions of same political states. Therefore to accommodate the regional aspiration of people is led to the formation of new states like Chhattisgarh (2000), Jharkhand (2000), Uttarakhand (2000) and Telangana (2014).

Creation of so many states till now have shown the living characteristics of our Constitutional federalism, which has accommodated ~~very~~ diverse aspects and aspirations of peoples of various regions.

1st SRC was formed in 1956 in the wake of creation of states mainly on linguistic basis. Almost after 60 years our society, culture, economy, ~~regional~~ people's aspiration has been gone through tremendous changes.

Now, there is a paradigm shift in demand from linguistic state merely to diverse factors like Economic Backwardness, Cultural Subjugation (Gorkhaland & Bodoland) and other Geo-economical factors.

So, in this context 2nd SRC may be formed to accommodate all these factors along with the consideration of uneven population growth of the regions. It will lead to better control and ^{administrative} governance of different regions according to their aspiration which is the core functionality of democratic setup.

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