

In and now the
demand is increasing.



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In the recent times, the demand for new and smaller states has increased by a great margin.

India being a country marked with diversity every detail related to religion, caste, social habits etc. of population should be worked upon before making a decision of creating a new state. Various features like quality of land, regional inequality, different aspects of nature, economy, society, etc. which are important and relevant from the point of well-being of citizens and efficient governance should be evaluated before taking the final decision of dividing the states. With the ever growing poor- rich income divide and creation of global economy there has been a rise of inequality which has triggered various movements for the bifurcation of the existing states. The regional inequality and downturn economic conditions of some groups in a state were some of the most important factors due to which demand for smaller states was initiated and now the demand is increasing.

This led to the creation of three states – Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand in 2000 and Telangana in 2014. This report analyses the reasons behind the creation of new states. It highlights the situations in these states and ensuing achievements followed by doing comparative analysis with the respective parent states. Various economic and social parameters are observed to measure the performance of new and mother states pre and post separation.

Creation of smaller state is not always the answer for achieving effective governance or economic viability. Many aspects have to be considered before dividing the states. The demand for new states have been based on

political and economic factors, but every demand cannot be acceded to in order to protect the essence of democracy of the country. The present paper analyses the performance of separated states pre and post bifurcation. It aims to measure the success of the decisions taken by the government to divide the states.

Economic success is essential for any state to progress, but for any state to develop overall its citizens should be satisfied and enjoy a decent standard of living which can be achieved by striving towards social success. Before progressing with the plan of dividing the state, all parameters which help in measuring the economic and social health should be studied.

Introduction Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were divided and reconstituted to create three new states Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand respectively, after the Indian Government passed the bill of creation of new states in the Parliament in 2000 thereby changing the federal map of the country. Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand, were formed on the 1st, 9th, and 15th of November 2000, respectively.

(India. com Education Desk, 2014) With the creation of new states the number of Indian states increased from 25 to 28 and with the recent creation of Telangana after separating Andhra Pradesh in 2014 the count increased to 29. Formation of Uttaranchal/ Uttarakhand Uttaranchal was formed after dividing and reconstituting Uttar Pradesh. Civilians of the Kumaon and Garhwal hills were the first to raise the demand for Uttaranchal.

This formation of Uttaranchal fulfils the demands of these people which was based on economic, social and cultural factors. The civilians of the districts

who became the part of Uttaranchal in 2000, felt left out by the government of Uttar Pradesh pre bifurcation. The Sikhs in some of the districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party vehemently opposed the idea of creation of new and separate Uttaranchal.

The reason behind their grievances was the agricultural land which they held in the regions were getting divided and they were unsure of the process by which ownership of the land were to be divided. The income divide between the people of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh created inequality which caused a violent demand for new state. The British people merged Uttar Pradesh with Uttarakhand for ease in governance. But with changes in patterns related to culture, income, etc. a rift was created between the citizens of the erstwhile Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

There were no common grounds between the two groups. The differences eventually led to tussle with the government, who rejected the proposal of creation of separate Uttarakhand multiple times. But with increase in violence, and the displeasure of people with the government, the latter forcefully passed the resolution of creating a new state and Uttarakhand was created in 2000. Formation of Jharkhand comprising 18 districts of Southern Bihar was formed after taking in 35% of Bihar's population. It draws 65% of state's revenue from its coal mines and steel mills. The formation of Jharkhand was supported by Rashtriya Janata, the state's ruling party for political reasons.

(Chaudhuri, 2008) The creation of Jharkhand was possible after a long period struggle by the tribal state. The Jharkhand movement was based on

economic and social demands. The maltreatment of the civilians of the tribal states, the grant of reservation rights by constitution only to some communities, the growing number of industrial projects undertaken by the government, etc triggered the Jharkhand movement. The civilians of the tribal state suffered mal treatment for a long period of time. The desire to break through the chains of deprivation and injustice, led to the creation of movement which concluded by the formation of new state, Jharkhand.

The Jharkhand movement depicted the pent-up anger of the tribal people against the injustices suffered by them. The wrong doings against the tribal people led to the creation of new state for them. The fifty year long movement and efforts, which was initiated soon after independence of the country, by the tribals did not go in vain, and a new state was finally created in 2000. Formation of

Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh was formed after dividing and reconstituting Madhya Pradesh. The creation of the new state was based on various social and cultural factors with the movement and demand for creation of separate state being governed by Brahmins and Kurmis of upper class. Seven districts of Madhya Pradesh went into the formation of Chhattisgarh. The Brahmins and Kurmis of upper class first raised the demand for a new state in 1920s.

But from 1920s till 1980s the demand for new state was raised multiple times, but never accepted and acceded to. With the formation of state wide forum in 1990s the demand for separate Chhattisgarh got a boost and saw the light of creation. The new government in power, National Democratic Alliance (NDA), again sent the Separate Chhattisgarh Bill to the <https://assignbuster.com/in-and-now-the-demand-is-increasing/>

Lok Sabha in the 1990s where it was finally approved and passed by the members.