

DEMAND FOR SMALLER STATES: A CHALLENGE TO INDIAN FEDERALISM

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ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for new states in India raises a number of questions with regard to the well-being of India's federal democratic polity. There are four measures that must be considered while devising any framework to address the issue of federal reorganization. These are: the constitution of a Permanent State Reorganization Commission, amendment of the Constitution to ensure that the demand for a new state emanates from the state legislature and not at the centre, examination of economic and social viability rather than political considerations and clear-cut safeguards to encourage democratic concerns like development and governance rather than religion, caste and language as valid grounds for a new state. The present study is an attempt to understand the reasons for the demand of new states and different dimensions of new smaller states.

KEY WORDS: Federalism, Smaller States, Regionalism.

"Small family will destroy the cooperation, small villages will destroy the coordination and small states will destroy the integration"

The demand for smaller states in the Union of India forms a very significant part of political reality. The historical institutions frame work also helps explain why over a period of time state borders have to become less stable and subject to change. Article 1 of the Indian constitution i.e. Bharat shall be the Union of the states. Article 1 uses the term union instead of the federal for two reasons; Indian federation is not a result of agreement as in USA and states have no right to succeed. Article 2 provides for the formation of existing states. Numerous states and union territories have been carved out of the existing states since the mass reorganisation in 1956 till the creation of Talengana.

The advent of the new millennium saw the creation of 3 new states Chhattisgarh, Uttrakhand and Jharkhand curved out from MP, UP and Bihar including the state of Telangana. India witnessed a renewed assertion from the historical constituted regions for the creation of small states. A discrimination shift in term of federal thinking has accompanied it significantly, some regions have enormous population comparable to the countries of global north in terms of territory and population the regions include Jharkhand and Kanitpur in west Bengal, Coorg in Karnataka, Saurashtra (Gujrat), Vidarloba (Maharashtra) etc.

The renewed demand for smaller states can be the result of 3 related factors;

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First, electoral politics with post congress polity has been marked by the politicization of and mobilization of social groups along territorially confined lines of cost, religion, region etc. by state level ethnic parties.

Secondly, centralized federalism under the shadow of development planning model failed to achieve its vowed aim of bringing about equitable and balanced development across and within the country with the adoption of neo-liberal marked policies following the adoption of new economic policy, 1991, in equalities became more accentuated. Finally, India has become witness to what may be called "succession of reach" as regions attracting huge private investment and registering impressive growth, started resenting the dependence of relatively under developed regions as the revenues transport them. Local lights complain of reverse discrimination as other politically dominant manage to corner at the cost of others.

Over the last 50 years, two new dimensions are added, population growth and multiplicity of development functions have rendered grievance in bulky states in effective and secondly in the context of planning. Regional diversities with respect to historically inherited institutions and infrastructure within larger stated have given rise to the acute tensions concerning the distributions of benefit of development.

Three developments mark the shift in India's federal ideology. First, regional identity, culture and geographical differences now appear to be better recognised as social bases for administrative divisions and political representation as democracy widens smaller states are being proposed on the grounds of good governance and development rather on mere linguistic and culture grounds lastly. Recently even dialect communities have been asking for their own territory homeland example bundelkhand.

Does India need new small states! Let us consider the following arguments in favour of need of small states in federalism or need of federalism for smaller states. The argument that small is beautiful does find resonance with development experience of the newly create small states. Factual analysis shows that development and efficiency works in favour of new states when compared with their parent states. For example during the tenth five year plan Chhattisgarh average 9.2% growth annually when compared with the parent state Madhya Pradesh comparatively smaller states but compact geographical entities tend to ensure that the better democratic governance, as there is greater awareness among policy makers about local needs. A relatively homogenous state allows for easy communicability, enabling marginalised groups to articulate and raise voices against injustice. Smaller states also provide gains for electorate in terms of better representation of their preferences in the composition of government. Governance at the gross root level may be strengthened by smaller states ensure better delivery of public services, attracting greater private investment, proper planning utilisation of resources.

The demand for smaller states is fraud with the dangerous of regionalism, separatism, secessionist's movements etc. which are serious threats to the national unity and integrity of Indian union. However Indian union need to accommodate the on-going demands for smaller states in most regions even if the local urban entrepreneur class led the demand. These represent the democratic aspiration of the hitherto politically dominant and neglected and discriminated class from peripherals regions. For democratically we go negotiating such demands, second state's that reorganisation commission must be constituted and take the unity and territorial integrity into account.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF SMALLER STATES

Does India require littler states? Give us a chance to think about the accompanying three contentions in support. To start with, the contention that 'little is excellent' finds reverberation in the formative encounters of the recently made littler states. Real examination demonstrates the advancement and fitness contention works for the new states when contrasted and the parent states. Amid the tenth five-year design period, Chhattisgarh arrived at the midpoint of 9.2 percent development every year contrasted and 4.3 percent by Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand found the middle value of 11.1 for each penny every year contrasted and 4.7 percent by Bihar, and Uttarakhand accomplished 8.8 for each penny development yearly contrasted and 4.6 percent by Uttar Pradesh. Seemingly, getting 'a domain of their own' releases the undiscovered/ stifled development limits of the until now remote areas. Second, nearly littler yet conservative earthbound units have a tendency to guarantee that there is better majority rule administration, as there is more prominent mindfulness among the arrangement creators about the neighbourhood needs. Littler three-dimensional units having phonetic similarity and social homogeneity additionally take into account better administration, execution and assignment of open assets in provisioning essential social and monetary foundation administrations. A generally homogeneous littler state takes into consideration simple coherence, empowering minimal social gatherings to expressive and raises their voices.

Third, littler states give additions to the electorates regarding better portrayal of their inclinations in the structure of the administration. In a support based popular government like in India, the measure of the exchange of state assets/ largesse a voting public/ area gets

depends urgently on whether the nearby illustrative has a place with the decision party. Understanding this appointive rationale of support dispersion, the electorates of a littler locale have a penchant to choose agents with inclinations all the more firmly adjusted to those of the greater district inside the state. Such an intention, in any case, would never again work once the area constitutes a different state.

DISADVANTAGES OF SMALLER STATES:

The interest for isolated states is unquestionably not an aid but rather bane for Indian Federation. The term "Federation" is gotten from the Latin word "Feodus" which implies an understanding or a bargain. In that capacity etymologically, an organization is an express that appears by a settlement or an assertion between a few states. At the point when a few little states choose to converge into a bigger state and frame one major sovereign state and in the meantime hold one a player in specialist, the other being vested with the legislature of the state shaped by them, the framework that develop is known as a Federation or a Federal System. For instance U.S.A. is a Federation. It was initially shaped by thirteen little states which secured freedom from the burden of British Imperialism and went into a consent to frame the United States of America. There are a few such illustrations which give us a thought that, "Federation is an assertion of comprehension between the littler states, for influencing the country to full sovereign and solid. In present day times numerous Federal States will come apart from their mom state.

On the off chance that we partition the country for the sake of regionalism, we should confront numerous issues. Above all else it is destructive to India's solidarity, uprightness, sway and the exceptionally government character of our nation. Solidarity is dependably quality on the off chance that we partition we will fall certainly. Since before the landing of British in India, there was no unified India. There were little kingdoms

and enormous kingdoms. Today when we say India, there is feeling, "My India", yet in time long past circumstances there was no such inclination and each one of those emotions were for their lord or god. Today our armed force when battles it battles for the India, not for Prime Minister of India. In the event that anyone tries to hurt the power of India, I am certain our armed force won't waver to capture that individual or some other pioneer. Yet, the current wonder in type of interest for littler states has dependably been harming Indian aphorism of "Solidarity in Diversity". This not just isolates the general population general politico, socio and monetary interests yet additionally demolish the Federal component and resistance of country bit by bit. However a quick take a gander at Uttarakhand, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand has influenced it to clear that the arrangement of littler states is no certification for the advancement of better livings for the socially in reverse gatherings for the reason for whom these states have been made. Uttarakhand keeps on being at the lower end in the human advancement list. The administration neglected to manage the current surges. It is concentrating exclusively on the most proficient method to make it more visitor amicable state as opposed to anticipating the restoration of the uprooted inhabitants. There was next to no that was improved the situation the neighbourhood individuals in whose reason the state was shaped. In short the accompanying are the burdens of regionalism:

- Creation of littler state will isolate India. The sentiment patriotism would decrease in the cries of provincial self-governance.
- Creation of littler states will take India to Pre-British period. With respect to Jharkhand is concerned-most exceedingly bad legislative issues have been going on and thus it has not ready to accomplish the coveted development as guaranteed before its arrangement. Bihar then again with its negligible regular assets has possessed the capacity to accomplish second most astounding GDP after bifurcation.
- Small states depend to a significant degree on focal government for money related guide.
- It won't be monetarily judicious to set up new states as it would cause consumption to set up state hardware.
- A new state may end up ailing in framework, which requires time, cash and endeavours to manufacture.
- On the political front too there are numerous difficulties that littler states need to confront, as the fantasy of new littler states was introduced by the pioneers needs nearer reflection – something that has been missing so distant from the talk. Another pattern of legislative issues of polarization is likewise developed. Telangana was governed by Nizams and the vast majority of the regions have a Muslim populace at least 13-14%. Added to this, is the creative energy among Muslim populace that they some time ago in history had a place with the decision world class. While as talk, it may give a feeling that all is well with the world to the Muslims, it additionally makes prolific ground for the motivation of Hindutva and legislative issues of polarizing Hindus and Muslims along religious lines. Indeed, for BJP, Telangana is second stop in South India after Karnataka. It is hence MIM has restricted the interest for littler state. Indeed at whatever point Mr. Chandrasekhar Rao reviewed the heritage of the Nizam, it winds up noticeably questionable and gigantic objection. Since the historical backdrop of Telangana battle of 1940s and the barbarities submitted by Razakars, the private armed force released by Nizam keep on haunting open and political verbal confrontation in the locale. Another Muzaffarnagar and a Gujrat can't be discounted sooner rather than later in the new Telangana.

- We locate no unmistakable answer about the consideration of state government towards the general population and whether littler states have better social results. For example the new-born child death rate in these states has declined in all cases over the previous decade. Kid sex proportion kept on declining in every one of the six states whether little or enormous. Proficiency rates have bounced up in two states in U P and Bihar when contrasted with their girl states. Madhya Pradesh had multiplied the development in nourishment grain creation than its little girl state Chattisgarh. However the slope territory of Uttarakhand has surged as ahead as a result of fast industrialization on its plain zones.

To whole up, federalism is a thought and process advances popular government in a multi-social/national nation like India, as it has a tendency to advance majority rule esteems and disposition by perceiving, obliging and various local personalities and rights. The making of little

states would add to the government plan of improving law based advancement in view of the decentralized administration and more prominent antinomy of unions. Henceforth, federalism is the need of great importance for little states.

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