

**CLASS:-12<sup>TH</sup>, POLITICAL SCIENCE NOTES, CHAPTER:- 01, CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING**

**DATE:- 20/05/21**

**Reorganisation of States**

- During national movement Indian National Congress recognised the demand of reorganisation on linguistic basis.
- After Independence, this idea was postponed because the memory of partition was still fresh and the fate of the Princely states had not been decided.
- After a long movement, in December 1952 **Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic basis.**
- Creation of this state gave impetus to reorganise states on linguistic basis. As a result, Government of India appointed **States Reorganisation Commission in 1953.**
- This commission accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.
  - In the early years of reorganisation of states was felt linguistic states may foster separatism and create a pressure. Hence linguistic states were formed to change the nature of democratic policies which accepted the regional and linguistic claims and provided a uniform base to the plural nature of democracy.
  - The State Reorganisation **Commission was formed in 1953** by central government to redraw the boundaries of the states on the basis to reflect boundaries of state on behalf of different languages and led to creation of **14 states and six union territories** by giving uniform basis to state boundaries.
  - Hyderabad was the largest princely state under the rule of Nizam who was not argued to be integrated. But the society protested against the rule of **Nizam**. The central government had to interfere against **Razakars** and in September 1948. Nizam's forces were controlled with the accession of Hyderabad.

- Bodhachandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, made it a constitutional monarchy and became first state to hold elections under Universal Adult Franchises. But on sharp differences over merger of Manipur, the government of India pressurised Maharaja into signing an agreement in September 1949.