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## NET, IAS, State-SET (KSET, WBSET, MPSET, etc.), GATE, CUET, Olympiads etc.: Political Science Study Material

### Reorganization of States

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### Reorganization of States

- Andhra Pradesh: Created by the State of Andhra Pradesh Act, 1953 by carving out some areas from the State of Madras.
- Kerala: Created by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. It comprised Travancor and Cochin
- Karnataka: Created from the Princely State of Mysore by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. It has been renamed Karnataka in 1973.
- Gujarat and Maharashtra State of Bombay was divided into two States i.e. ... Maharashtra and Gujarat by the Bombay (Reorganisation) act.
- Nagaland: It was carved out from the State of Assam by the State of Nagaland Act 1962.
- Haryana: It was carved out from the State of Punjab by the Punjab (Reorganisation) Act, 1966
- Himachal Pradesh: The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was elevated to the status of State by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.
- Meghalaya: First carved out as a sub-State within the State of Assam by 23<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment. 1969. Later, in 1971, it received the status of a full-fledged State by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.
- Manipur and Tripura: Both these States were elevated from the status of Union Territories by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.
- Sikkim was given first the Status of Associate State by the 35<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment Act, 1974. It got the status of a full State in 1975 by the 36<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1975.
- Mizoram: Was elevated to the status of a full State by the State of Mizoram Act, 1986.
- Arunachal Pradesh: It received the status of a full State by the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.
- Goa: Goa was separated from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and was made a full-fledged State by the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987. But Daman and Diu remained as Union Territory.

- Chhattisgarh: Formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act 2000 by dividing Madhya Pradesh on November 1,2000.
- Uttaranchal: Formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act 2000 by dividing Uttar Pradesh on November 9,2000.
- Jharkhand: Formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act 2000 by dividing Bihar on November 15,2000.

## Arguments for New States

The argument put forward for the creation of three new states are as follows:

- In the case of Uttaranchal comprising 11 hill districts of UP, the need arises due to the underdevelopment of the region; its geographical distinctness; administrative remoteness from the State capital and the consequent problems.
- The border districts believe that being strategically important, their being made into a new state will confer on them additional importance.
- Regarding the question of viability, Uttaranchal is viable as it has great potential in tourism, horticulture etc. Which can help in generating revenue.
- The region is self-sufficient in irrigation and can generate enough electricity.
- UP, being the most populous State, is administratively unmanageable, unless it is carved into two or more States.
- In the case of Jharkhand (18 districts at the time of formation) , the cultural neglect of the region by outsiders and economic backwardness were the main causes of resentment among the locals.
- The region is very rich in mineral resources and generated substantial revenues not only for the State of Bihar but also for the country.
- Unfortunately, very little is spent on the region.