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## CHHATTISGARH: A NEW STATE IN THE PROCESS OF REORGANIZATION IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*The linguistic reorganization of states has had its critics Jawaharlal Nehru was earlier for linguistic states but later changed his mind as he feared this would foster local nationalism and breed parochialism and come on the way of national unity.<sup>1</sup>The history of demand for separation for the regions, autonomy of the regions and even secession of the specific territory has a long history. After independence the all above were get started with new face and with due power of the people. Meanwhile the process of reorganization of the Indian states was in view of the newly formed union government as how the demand for separate hood in various parts of India was constant agitations in pre-independence India. Taking in to account on the basis of priority for formation or reorganization of Indian states government of India formed a State Reorganization Commission in 1953 under the chairmanship of Sayed Fazl Ali where the commission studied in detailed the situation and suggest the recommendations. Basically the commission reorganized the states on the basis of language though there were other factors such as cultural identity, regional aspect too.*



**KEYWORDS:** *linguistic reorganization , local nationalism and breed parochialism.*

### INTRODUCTION

The main concern of the study as mentioned in the introduction to analyze the process of reorganization of states. In keeping view over the newly created three states in the Hindi heartland of North India Chhattisgarh Jharkhand and Utrakhand in 2000. Under the government of National Democratic Alliance led by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vahpayee considering the long driven demand for separate statehood of the above regions of the parent states Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively. The present chapter will look into the process and events which have been occurred as a movement and similar events such as politics for the creation of the state as separate entity under the Indian Union, taking into account the historical background of the region Chhattisgarh from the pre-independence period to its creation as a separate state. The chapter covers the factor of actual viability which was considered by the government for granting the statehood apart of that the parameters applied for rewarding the statehood. The process of making the new states which has historical background in India first reorganization has basically aimed at lingual basis by that the factions which were aggressive in nature and agitate for the demand for separation on the basis of lingual and cultural identity that factor has been considered by the first reorganization commission.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To study the social and political standers and parameters of creation of separate states.
2. To study the viability of the demand for separate states.
3. To study dose the demand for separate statehood comes from the relative deprivation.

## HYPOTHESIS

1. In compare to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttrakhand the demand for separate state of Vidarbha is possible and viable.
2. Social and Political standards and parameters has a significant role to play in he creation of separate state.

## METHODOLOGY

In short the study is based on the method of descriptive analysis in a comparative framework.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

*Kumr Ashutosh (ed.), 2011, Rethinking State Politics In India- Region Within Region* In the book *Rethinking state politics in India Region within Region* – stated and concluded that the character of the post colonial economy has two features one planned economic development under the leadership of Indian state and two, the focus o industrial development. In the process of creation of the separate state or reorganizing the state within states such as Chhattisgarh , Uttrakhnad Coorg and Telangana.

*Prakash Amit 2001, Jharkhand politics of development and identity, orient longman, hyderabad,* Attempted the study of politics of development and identity in Jharkhand the politics of the demand of the separate state of Jharkhand was based on the regional and ethnic identity. The identity politics of Jharkhand was shaped in the long term of period. The over all process which was took place as under the name of creation of the separate state demand for Jharkhand was nothing but the self assertion of the distinctiveness of the ethnicity and culture *Berthet Sammual, Girish Kumar* The work and the detailed analysis of the creation of the new states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh is situated in the book *New states for the New India : Federalism and decentralization in the state of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.*

Girish kumar in smaller states , federalism and decentralization ;implications for governance in Chhattisgarh he shows that development strategies of the new state contradict this perception kumar in fact , argues that traditional development approach , they call for an alternative vision of development . This would entail providing access to educational and skill formation to people.

*Report of the state Reorganization Commission*<sup>7</sup> The state reorganization commission constituting of shri. Fazal Ali , shri Hridanath Kunzru and shri. K.M Pannikar was appointed by the government of India on 29<sup>th</sup> dec.1953. For carefully examine the whole question of the reorganization of the states of the union of India the welfare of each constituent unit as well as of the nation as a whole is promoted. the commission submitted its report on 30<sup>th</sup> sept. 1955

### 1.0 Movement and Politics for creation of the state of Chhattisgarh:

A base for movement for separate state is how much needed it can not be predict quite appropriately because variation it the amount of influence and trace for the same can seem easily. However while the vibrant movement for a new state for Jharkhand and a new state of Uttrakhand exhibited the demand for a separate state of Chhattisgarh was relatively weak. “This may seem a dichotomy because there was definitely an articulation for Chhattisgarh, identity in the various peoples movement in the region”( *Berthet,2011:51*) The other movements which have their own agenda for agitation and rational basis for their demands and usually they proclaimed it as series of agitations protest and putting demands before the government this might enhance the scope of the movement and wider the base among the people.

The movement for Prathak (separate) Chhattisgarh – the demand for separate state of Chhattisgarh state was first raised in the early twenties. Similar demand s kept cropping up at regular

intervals. However a well organized movement was never launched. As how there were number of efforts have been taken by the individuals as well as the agitation for highlighting the Chhattisgarh identity and expressing the feelings of marginalization. The demand for reorganization of Chhattisgarh as a separate state was first raised by the Raipur congress unit in 1924 at the meeting of the Raipur district congress similar demand after independence in the Nagpur assembly of the state.

After the formation of the state reorganization commission the demand for separate state of Chhattisgarh was forward by the different organization's and movements which were there but the commission was not entertained the same on the grounds of the property of the region Chhattisgarh. (Kumar Ashutosh : 2011, Gopal K Bhargav:2005 ) As the motto behind such decision of the state reorganization commission was based on the facts the commission feels that Chhattisgarh region can feed up and compensate the other poor regions and poverty of the other part of Madhya Pradesh. The creation of Chhattisgarh appears to be the result of assumed and evolving central prerogative keeping in view of the economic dimension of creation of the Chhattisgarh. It appears relatively minor it is on the one hand but numerous instances and rational are against or contrast to it so ample kind of variation and overlapping issues have come out during the search on the basis of rational and parameters of creation of Chhattisgarh.

The continues process of demanding the statehood has remained there but according to the time the intensity of it usually increased and decreased by the forefront leader of the movement. They use to articulate the feeling of the people of the region to be being neglected in the process of development, how the region is not been considered as mainstream part of the state, influence of the mainstream traditional Hindu culture as the over reaching organization of principal despite their separate culture and ethnic identity of the schedule tribe and schedule caste,. This has resulted into a feeling of separation and being neglected and in identification of the parent part's imposing hegemony over the region. (S Gajrani: 2002) The existing oppressive, hierarchical religion and social order was not accepted and from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onward the socio-religious movement were raised the question before the system which prevailed its influence. This ground gave birth to the movement which played a crucial role in creating and articulating identity of Chhattisgarh. The sects like Satnam Panth, Kabirpanthis and Raedasis who have carries the message of equality. Therefore this movement contributed indirectly towards a regional consciousness. "A non party political movement Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha was active from 1970's but by 1990's both major parties (Congress- BJP). Had accepted the distinctiveness of the regional identity and the justice for separation reinforced by the state wide multi party political forum led by Chandulal Chandarkar the Chhattisgarh Rajya Nirman Manch".<sup>5</sup> Thus we can find the demand for separate statehood for Chhattisgarh was periodically raised from the first quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century. In a span of almost 80 years in the course of time their appeared several twists and turns. In the light of the movement for separate Chhattisgarh mainly two kinds of demand can be seen very easily priority basis the demand from the local elite who sought greater privilege by distributing and setting up a politico-administrative unit at their region. The existing unit which was located at Bhopal was so long distance. By setting up a separate unit for administration in the form of separate state they in fact want it on priority basis. Another demand was concentrated over the issue of nationality movement focusing upon the identity demands and self rule of the downtrodden section of the region. " there were other similar efforts of formation of Morcha's (Front) and organization but nine of them were backed by larger man support".

### 1.1 ACTUAL VIABILITY

In support of the actual viability of the state of Chhattisgarh very form evidences have been made available "In democratic societies the economic and political arguments for decentralization tend to converge, since it is argued that decentralization strengthens democracy. If it get statehood ones how that was due to their belief that the region will definitely tackle the problems in future and march on the road of development successfully Shankar Guha Niyogi wrotes "the people want the Chhattisgarh region should develop" and he recognized that many saw in the creation of a Chhattisgarh state a route to development and called for support for the effort further he warned that "unless the campaign is guided

in a definite direction and linked up with the question of the struggles for peoples liberation it may be diverted into the wrong channels. More people are more inclined to engage in local political activities become local politics have a more direct impact on their daily life" (Vito,1995: 295-329.) It has rich deposits of limestone, iron-ore, copper-ore, phosphate, manganese-ore, bauxite, coal, asbestos and mica. In fact Chhattisgarh along with Orissa and Jharkhand constitute over 80% of the nation coal reserve's Chhattisgarh also have proven reserve of diamonds- which can in the future be a large source of income for the state"( Bhargav, Bhatt:173)

However like other separatist movement how they use to support of a separate state demand which included economic arguments in their justification "A sense of relative deprivation had also developed in their region and peoples felt that a separate state was imperative for development to take place in the region."(<http://chhattisgarh.nic.in/profile/corign.htm#creation>)

## 1.2 PARAMETERS APPLIED FOR CREATING A SEPARATE STATE OF CHHATTISGARH

As the part of the study the parameters which have been applied in creation of the smaller states such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand we have to make sure the whole process which had take place for the creation of the above these states. There were some rational and parameters place by the government in support of separating this political units. In fact there was a long driven demand for separation as well even the units have a continuous movement and agitations series for the same. While discussing the parameters which have been applied for creation of the new states such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand in the speech of the minister of home affair L.K. Advani stated that the large size of the states invites the reorganization or it unavoidably drive to wards bifurcation the large size for balanced development of the regions and as well as he bring to notice the agenda of their party which believes and even promised to the region that the government will create a new state or bifurcate the large size state which were demanding the separation where as the agenda and the act itself categorized in the electoral benefit act as many have expressed in regards of the act of the creation of the separate state.

The governmental approaches for creating the separate units of the specific regions in general have an apparent rational and parameter for that Chhattisgarh in particular have also taking into consideration the movement for creating a separate state of Chhattisgarh as the government has considered it as inevitable. L.K. Advani, the Home Minister, stated that in general he favored smaller States in the interests of growth and development: "The rationale behind this decision was the administrative problems created because of the very large size of the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh" (Times of India, 11 June 1998)

## CONCLUSION :

Series of movement, agitation and protest for the demand for the separate state have a history of India federal system after 1950 onwards there was continuous and frequent incidents which sought separation from the Indian union and some of them are from their large size territories. Taking in to account the need of reorganization of the state just after formation of the Indian federation the first elected government which was led by Jawaharlal Nehru has appointed a commission for reorganization of the state in India and that was for basically considered the lingual factor not of intensely other. In the course of time and when the Indian Union has completes its 30 years of independence there were growing demand for creating a separate state in many of the previous large states on various stages of the working of the Indian Union. Social movement in Chhattisgarh for demand for separate statehood though finds pathetic in nature but one thing is certain that there were movements, organization, and even passion for separate statehood but the entire evolved process and passion for statehood has got real meaning only then when the mainstream politics and movement has consider it and recognize it. On the ground of all the weakness it can not be denied that there was no movement for separation of Chhattisgarh's statehood.

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