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Competitive Exams: 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 23rd 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 35th Constitutional amendment Act, 1974. It got the status of a full State in 1975 by the 36th 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.

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