



TATHASTU
Institute of Civil Services

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS



03rd JUNE, 2024

53/1, Upper Ground Floor, Bada Bazar Road, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi -110060

www.tathastuics.com

9560300770, 9560300554

enquiry@tathastuics.com



S.NO.	TOPIC
1.	THE MESSAGE FROM THE ANDHRA PRADESH BIFURCATION
2.	ANGER, SEPARATION, AND THE AFTERMATH
3.	FEWER WOMEN ARE BEING HIRED FOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

THE MESSAGE FROM THE ANDHRA PRADESH BIFURCATION

The message from the Andhra Pradesh bifurcation

It is 10 years since Andhra Pradesh was divided into two States. A decade is a long enough time to examine the political, economic and historical implications of the division of the political geography of the Telugu people, for them as well as for the Indian Republic.

Scant nostalgia

The vitriol that dominated the bifurcation discourse for almost half a decade prior to the actual bifurcation has now vanished without trace. The two successor states, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are moving on. Telugu society today on both sides of the political division carries on with very little nostalgia for the nearly five and a half decades of living together in one political entity. For people from the shrunken Andhra Pradesh part, only Hyderabad from the new state of Telangana remains in their imagination. The rest of the geography of Telangana hardly figures in their consciousness. And, for the people of Telangana, no area or aspect of life from across the Andhra Pradesh side of the divide animates their political, social, cultural, or economic imagination.

This is puzzling for two reasons. These two regions were under different political authorities for only about 150 years. Before the Nizam gave away the coastal districts and the 'ceded' districts that came to be called Rayalaseema to the European powers, historically, they were ruled from Golconda and Hyderabad for a long time. And, they were together again since 1956.

However, these long years of living under one political authority could not foster enough of a sense of togetherness to prevent the resumption of their separate journeys. That parting of ways has not yet happened with the Kannada-speaking area of the Nizam's Hyderabad State, nor did it happen as yet with its Marathi-speaking area. They both joined Karnataka and Maharashtra States, respectively, after the linguistic reorganisation of States.

The question arises, therefore, whether the shared vision of the Telugu elites from both the regions – Madras Presidency and Hyderabad State – for unity on the basis of language is frailier compared to those of the shared visions of Kannada and Marathi elites. Or, does a similar fate await them too in the not too distant future? For, regional economic disparities, linguistic divergences, lifestyle differences, and variations in political culture are more or less the same in all the three linguistic groups across the geographies of the Presidencies and Hyderabad State.

As of now, it is only the unity of the Telugus based on language that has come unstuck. Are the other linguistic States likely to meet the same fate in the years or decades to come? Does the fate of Andhra Pradesh which has pioneered the reconfiguration of the Indian Republic's political architecture along linguistic lines also foreshadow its eventual unravelling? Does the Indian Republic eventually have to look for an organising principle other than language? That is the larger



Parakala Prabhakar

is a political economist and author of 'The Crooked Timber Of New India: Essays on a Republic in Crisis'

The Republic of India cannot afford the thoughtless handling of major departures from the core organising principles of its political geography

question that the division of Andhra Pradesh pelts at the Republic of India.

It is often not fully appreciated that except a few States in the geographical centre of our Republic, all other States (from Assam in the east, going along the east coast to the southeast and continuing towards the west coast and up to the Punjab and Haryana in the northwest) of our Republic are organised on a linguistic basis. If the underlying organising principle of language is unlikely to hold them together as units, giving greater force to economic, political, historical and other fault lines, an alternative principle will have to be formulated sooner rather than later. Could that be the size of territory or population? Or, should it be something else? If the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh suggested anything at all, it is that the Indian Republic cannot avoid this question for long.

Size, when translated into the number of seats in the central legislature, might eventually be a point of friction among the units of our Republic, because representation in the form of numbers determines the distribution of political power. And, the distribution of political power has the potential to exert decisive influence on the distribution of economic resources within the federal structure. There are already faint noises of unease among the political elites in some States, especially in the south, regarding speculation about future delimitation in which some northern States could gain abnormal numbers in the central legislature.

Where States stand

The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh can give us some idea as to how reconfiguration can radically alter the pecking order of States. In the united State for example, Andhra Pradesh had 42 Lok Sabha seats and was the largest State in the south India. It was as big as today's West Bengal and slightly smaller than Maharashtra. It could carry significant clout in the national political equation. But now, with a mere 25 seats, it is smaller than Tamil Nadu which has 39 seats and Karnataka that has 28 seats, effectively making it third in the pecking order. Telangana, with 17 seats, is smaller than Kerala, thus becoming fifth in the pecking order in the south. A part of the biggest State in the south is now rendered as the third and another part became fifth in the regional pecking order in terms of political clout. In our federal structure, numbers do matter in more ways than one can imagine.

If some States become smaller while others remain big, political equations among them will become unequal and may result in undesirable strains in the federal structure of our Republic. Grossly unequal sizes among the units can render some regions irrelevant and others more relevant in deciding who holds power at the Centre. Any perception that an incumbent regime is serving the political and economic interests of some States because its political base is beholden to the

unequal power distribution could lead to disenchantment, dissent and alienation of those States from the mainstream of our Republic.

The cracks will surface

The questions that the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh threw up and the lessons the process of division offers cannot be parried or ignored. It is unwise to take comfort from the fact that neither side has as yet sharply articulated and followed up on their grievances regarding the messy way the process of bifurcation was handled. Political expression of those grievances from both sides of the division may be delayed but is eventually inevitable. Telangana elites are still in a euphoric mood that they won their fight for a separate State and are eager to showcase the brighter side of the consequence of their victory. A glittering Hyderabad and the revenue boom it generated conceal chinks in its development path. Elites, therefore, are under no pressure yet to focus on issues arising out of division. Once the euphoria wears off, their perception of the omissions and commissions of the badly handled division and their political and economic implications will begin to surface.

The Andhra Pradesh side, in the first five years after the division, got bogged down in its attempt to build for itself a world-class capital to prove to the world with a vengeance, that it would overcome the loss of Hyderabad. And the next five years were consumed by profligate direct benefit transfer (DBT) welfarism. Alternating between these two foci will eventually bring more serious issues to the surface that could be traced to the ham-handed division of the State. The fact that both the obsessions have made the State financially anaemic is glossed over for now. But it cannot remain under wraps for long. Unfulfilled promises made by the Centre on special category status and financial help for building the capital city, inability to effect proper division of joint assets as well as other such core issues will not escape the attention of the political elites for long.

The idea of the linguistic reorganisation of India had a long incubation period. It was thought through, elaborately debated, agreed upon and then implemented. That idea was seen in the national context. But a departure from it was neither thought through nor debated. It was done as a political expediency to pacify an ongoing agitation. Therefore, from the clumsy drafting of the act, its messy passing, the placatory assurances and their half-hearted implementation characterised the departure of a six-and-a-half decade-old mature Republic from a core organising principle of its political geography. The Republic cannot afford such clumsy and thoughtless handling of major departures from its core organising principles. The Andhra Pradesh bifurcation and its fallout merit a deeper and mature examination to ensure a firm footing for our Republic.





- ❖ In 1947, during the Independence, India had 571 princely states which were disjointed. All these states were merged to form 27 States. At that time, the States were divided into groups based on political as well as historical consideration instead of cultural or linguistic separation. However, this division was not meant to be permanent. The States were required to be organised permanently based on their differences in language and culture.
- ❖ SK Dhar, a judge of the Allahabad Court was appointed by the Government in 1948 to lead a commission that would ensure that the Reorganisation of States is done based on language and culture. However, the commission desired the Reorganisation of States to be performed based on historical and geographical backgrounds rather than linguistic considerations.
- ❖ Following this, in December 1948, the Congress formed a committee—also known as the JVP committee—with Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya to reexamine the issue.
- ❖ The JVP Committee said that the timing was not right for the formation of additional provinces in its 1949 report, revoking the Congress' prior endorsement of the idea of linguistic provinces.
- ❖ Language-based proposals for a separate state persisted even after this. In 1948-1949, language independence movements were once again active.
- ❖ There was the Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat movement, which worked to bring together the Kannada-speaking populations of Madras, Mysore, Bombay, and Hyderabad.

Formation of Andhra state:

- ❖ The Congress was urged to put into effect an earlier decision in support of linguistic states by Telugu speakers.
- ❖ They employed several strategies, such as petitions, speeches, street marches, and demonstrations, to further their interests.
- ❖ A well-known independence fighter named Potti Sriramulu started a fast on October 19, 1952, and regrettably, he passed away on December 15, 1952, as a result of his commitment to the cause of a distinct Andhra.
- ❖ In Andhra, rioting, demonstrations, hartals, and violence occurred as a result of the uproar caused by his death.
- ❖ Violent protests against Andhra secession became known as the Vishalandhra movement. On December
- ❖ 19, 1952, then-Prime Minister Nehru finally made the announcement regarding the creation of a distinct Andhra State.

Formation of State Reorganisation Committee:

- ❖ The effort to create further states along linguistic lines in other regions of the nation was sparked by the creation of Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ Therefore, in August 1953, Nehru established the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), which included Justice Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and Hridaynath Kunzru, to examine the entire issue of the restructuring of the states of the Union “objectively and dispassionately.”
- ❖ The majority of the linguistic principle was acknowledged by the committee, which also suggested redrawing state boundaries.
- ❖ The State Reorganisation Committee's suggestions were approved by the then administration.



- ❖ In November 1956, the States Reorganization Act was finally approved by the legislature.
- ❖ It provided for fourteen states and six centrally controlled areas.
- ❖ SRC opposed the division of Bombay & Punjab; Therefore, Maharashtra, where massive rioting occurred, was the location with the strongest response to the SRC report.

Later Years:

- ❖ The linguistic reorganisation of India was essentially finished after more than ten years of nonstop conflict and popular efforts. But afterwards, a number of new developments emerged.

Formation of Sikkim:

- ❖ Sikkim was a “Protectorate” of India at the time of its independence.
- ❖ It indicated that it was neither a full sovereign nation nor an independent state like other states within India.
- ❖ While Sikkim’s Chogyal Monarch controlled its domestic administration, India handled the country’s defence and diplomatic affairs.
- ❖ The residents of the state were dissatisfied with this arrangement and desired a democratic system of government.
- ❖ The Lepcha-Bhutia community was a minority and made up the bulk of the state’s population.
- ❖ Both the heads of the two communities and the Indian government offered their support to the state’s citizens in this cause.
- ❖ The Sikkim Congress won the most votes in the 1974 assembly elections and supported closer ties to India.
- ❖ The Assembly initially requested “Associate State” status before passing a formal resolution of unification with India in 1975.
- ❖ A quick referendum that followed secured the assembly’s support of its request for integration. This request was granted by the Indian Parliament, who recognised it as a state.

Liberation of Goa:

- ❖ In 1947, the British Empire’s continuous reign came to an end. Portugal, who had held Goa, Diu, and Daman since the sixteenth century, steadfastly resisted leaving these areas.
- ❖ Portuguese misgovernance repressed the people of Goa and deprived them of fundamental civil rights. Additionally, forced religious conversions were practiced by the Portuguese.
- ❖ The Indian government initially made an effort to persuade the Portuguese to leave these areas and take into account the locals’ popular uprisings.
- ❖ Eventually, on December 18, 1961, as part of Operation Vijay, Indian forces crossed the border into Goa, and on December 19, 1961, the Portuguese finally submitted to them.
- ❖ In 1987, Goa was admitted as a state to the Indian Union.



Reorganisation of States in Modern Times:

- ❖ Due to further demands of inhabitants of various areas, other new states were formed.

1. Uttarakhand

- ☛ The 9th of November 2000 saw the separation of Uttar Pradesh into Uttarakhand, formerly known as Uttaranchal, which became India's 27th state.
- ☛ The 70-year struggle by the inhabitants of the hilly area for an independent state had finally been successful.
- ☛ Lack of development in a geographically distinct region 93% of the land is hilly, and 64% of the overall area is forest and rising unemployment sparked the long-standing call for a separate state.
- ☛ The process began in 1930 when hill area people filed a motion by majority vote requesting an independent state of Uttarakhand.
- ☛ The Uttarakhand Rajya Parishad was established later in 1973 and served as a venue for the fight for statehood. In 1979, this changed became Uttaranchal Kranti Dal.
- ☛ Later in 1994, the then-CM Mulayam Singh Yadav established a committee to assess Uttarakhand's demands. The committee was in favour of the state's establishment.
- ☛ On November 9, 2000, Uttaranchal, which would later be renamed Uttarakhand, became the 27th state of the union.

2. Jharkhand

- ☛ The aspirations for autonomy persisted in Jharkhand, the tribal region of Bihar that included Chhota Nagpur and the Santhal Pargana.
- ☛ Numerous significant traditional tribes, like the Santhal, HO, Oraon, and Munda, are concentrated in this area.
- ☛ In the late 1930s and early 1940s, a push for a separate state began as education and contemporary activity extended throughout the tribal area.
- ☛ The demand for a separate state was later advanced by other tribal organisations and movements, including the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, led by Shibu Soren.
- ☛ Finally after prolonged struggle for their separate state demand, the central government made Jharkhand-28th state of India on November 15th 2000.

3. Telangana

- ☛ Telangana and Hyderabad state were combined to form the Indian Union on September 17, 1948.
- ☛ It is well known that the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) opposed the concept of combining Telangana with Andhra Pradesh and offered a number of protections to preserve the interests of the local population for some time.
- ☛ In 1956, Telangana and Andhra were combined to become Andhra Pradesh. The Telangana Praja Samiti, led by Marri Channa Reddy, started an agitation in the area in 1969. Long periods of time passed during the conflict with no breakthrough.
- ☛ Telangana finally became the 29th Indian state in 2014, putting an end to years of delays.



Conclusion:

- ❖ There are still unmet requests for state formation based on a variety of factors, including ethnicity, lack of development, and administrative difficulties.
- ❖ Demands for separate states on a variety of grounds demonstrate that there are other means of bringing people together besides language.
- ❖ Following years of indifference and backwardness, some people now desire the preservation of their ethnic culture in the form of a separate state, while others desire improved development.

Question:

Q.1 Consider the following statements about the States Reorganisation Commission and Act?

(This question was previously asked in MPSC 2019 Prelims Paper 1 official paper)

- The commission was appointed in December 1953.
- The commission was headed by Fazal Ali and two members of the commission were H.V. Kamath and Govind Ballabh Pant.
- The commission submitted its report on September 30, 1954.
- The States Re-organisation Act was enacted on August 31, 1956.
- The States Re-organisation Act came into effect on January 1, 1957.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a, b and c
- b, c and d
- b, d and e
- a and d only

Answer. D

Mains:

Q.2 The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (UPSC 2022)

Introduction:

- ❖ Prior to 1850s, India was divided into self-rule states along with some states which were under the control of the British East India Company's policies such as Subsidiary alliance or Doctrine of Lapse. After the revolt of 1857, there was a reorganisation of states and territories under the British Crown directly and later under the Independent government.

PHASES OF REORGANIZATION:

- ❖ 1857-1935
 - Non-interference of British as no new territories were occupied. India was divided into political provinces and princely states.
 - Bengal was divided on communal lines and the capital was shifted to Delhi.



- ❖ 1935-1947
 - ☛ Princely states became part of the Indian federation with equal political participation under the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - ☛ Under the Cabinet mission, the Indian states and territories are organised into three categories (A, B and C) for administrative convenience.
- ❖ 1947-1956
 - ☛ Post-Independence reorganisation started with the Reorganisation act of 1956 (Fazal Ali Committee recommendation) where 14 new states were created.
- ❖ 1960-2000
 - ☛ For administrative convenience, the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created.
 - ☛ On linguistic and developmental reasons, the states of Punjab, Haryana and HP were created.
 - ☛ For integrating foreign territories, Sikkim and Goa were given statehood.
 - ☛ In the 1970s three new states in the northeast were carved out to give reflection to ethnic diversity.
- ❖ 2000 onwards
 - ☛ For administrative and developmental concerns three new states Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh (in 2000) were carved out.
 - ☛ Statehood of J&K was withdrawn and reorganised it into the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Laddakh.

Conclusion:

- ❖ The process of reorganization is yet not completed and there are demands for the creation of new states such as Saurashtra, Harit Pradesh, Bodoland, Purvanchal etc.



ANGER, SEPARATION, AND THE AFTERMATH

Anger, separation, and the aftermath

On June 2, 2014, when the composite State of Andhra Pradesh was divided into two States, the people were angry. They alleged that the United Progressive Alliance government at the Centre had passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act without consulting key stakeholders and after consulting a few regional parties and the Bharatiya Janata Party in secret. To make matters worse for them, Hyderabad was to cease being the capital of Andhra Pradesh from June 2, 2024.

A brief history

To know what has changed in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana today, it is crucial to look back. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru consented to carving out the State of Andhra from Madras State in 1953, but only after the freedom fighter, Potti Sriramulu, began a fast-unto-death for a separate State in 1952 and died in the process. At that time, the new State of Andhra, which included Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra, did not include Hyderabad State. It was only after several deliberations that Andhra Pradesh, including Hyderabad State, came into being on November 1, 1956.

But discontent simmered between the people of Andhra and Telangana. This culminated in the violent Telangana agitation of 1969. In 1972, as a response to it, a counter movement called Jai Andhra began. It gained momentum after the Andhra Pradesh High Court and the Supreme Court upheld the Mulki rules. The rules were safeguards to ensure that Mulkis, or native residents, did not face difficulty in procuring government jobs in Telangana. The people of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema felt that the Mulki rules treated them as foreigners in their own land.

Though this agitation died down, the people of Telangana remained angry. This led to the agitation of 2013-14, led by K. Chandrasekhara Rao of the



Sumit Bhattacharjee

Problem

1953

1969

2014

If the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956 had been followed, the bifurcation of composite Andhra Pradesh may not have happened

Telangana Rashtra Samithi. The Union government accepted the agitators demand for separate Statehood. Mr. Rao became the first Chief Minister of Telangana and Chandrababu Naidu of the Telugu Desam Party became the first Chief Minister of residual Andhra Pradesh.

Ever since Hyderabad State was merged with Andhra, the people of Telangana felt marginalised. Rich farmers from coastal Andhra Pradesh reportedly moved into Hyderabad and procured huge chunks of land. Ministers in successive Cabinets all hailed from Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra. The people of Andhra held a grip over industrialisation. All the key areas of the economy such as industry, agriculture, health care, and education were either under the control of the Reddys from Rayalaseema or the Kammas from Coastal Andhra. When Mr. Naidu started developing Hyderabad as an IT destination, contracts were given to people from these regions. This did not go down well with the people of Telangana, says former bureaucrat E.A.S. Sarma.

Political observers believe that such disillusionment would not have happened if the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956 had been followed. The Agreement was signed to provide safeguards to the people of Telangana. The safeguards included distribution of revenue and industries, representation in the Cabinet, domicile status, and importance to the local language and culture. But they were never implemented in letter and spirit. Under the agreement, Regional Standing Committees were formed independent of the Chief Minister to ensure that development is decentralised and every region in Telangana gets its share of development. But these failed too.

The failure of the Gentlemen's Agreement is evident from the fact that of the 17 Chief Ministers who

ruled composite Andhra Pradesh, 14 were from the Andhra region and a majority of them were either from the Reddy or Kamma community. Despite the share of these communities being relatively low in the State, they have ruled the political landscape.

After bifurcation *Yes*
This brings us to the question, what is the scenario post-bifurcation? The main benefit is that the people of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh now have the space to articulate their concerns

independently. The people of Telangana are now part of a separate State, which means that they are not dominated by politicians from Andhra Pradesh. Their local issues are highlighted. Issues such as riparian rights are addressed or at least being heard.

Meanwhile, the people of Andhra Pradesh who insisted that key resources from the region were being pumped into Hyderabad can no longer say that. It is the Chief Minister's job to harness the resources of a region. How well the Chief Ministers of the State have been able to do this in the last 10 years is debatable.

The greatest benefit is that though there are two separate States today, there is little animosity among the people.

There are issues too. Some of the promises made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, have been implemented, but others await implementation. An Indian Institute of Technology in Tirupati, an Indian Institute of Management in Visakhapatnam, and an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in Mangalagiri have been set up, but projects such as the South Coast Railway Zone in Visakhapatnam remain in limbo in Andhra Pradesh. And significantly, the State now does not have a capital.



sumit.b@thehindu.co.in



Mains Subjective:

- ❖ It is often not fully appreciated that except a few States in the geographical centre of our Republic, majority States are organised on a linguistic basis. If the underlying organising principle of language is unlikely to hold them together as units, giving greater force to economic, political, historical and other fault lines, an alternative principle will have to be formulated sooner rather than later. Does the Indian Republic eventually have to look for an organising principle other than language? (280w/10m)





FEWER WOMEN ARE BEING HIRED FOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Fewer women are being hired for leadership positions

LinkedIn's Economic Graph data show that representation of women across the workforce has declined

DATA POINT

The Hindu Data Team

While representation of women across the workforce has increased over the years, LinkedIn's Economic Graph data show that progress has stalled since 2022 and declined in 2024. Also, the progress that was being made in promoting women to senior and leadership roles has stagnated in recent years.

Most women in senior positions are employed in sectors such as healthcare, education, administrative, and support services. The number of women employed across all positions is poor in the manufacturing, construction, oil and gas industries. LinkedIn found these trends from self-reported data by more than 1 billion members across 41,000 skills in 68 million companies and 1,35,000 schools globally.

Chart 1 shows representation of women in the overall workforce and in senior positions over the years. Women's representation in the overall workforce increased from 23.9% in 2016 to 27.3% in 2022. It stayed the same in 2023 before decreasing to 26.8% in 2024. The 2024 data are based on the position of women in the month of January.

A similar trend was also seen in the representation of women in senior leadership positions. The promotion of women to higher roles has been snail-paced. It took four years (2016 to 2019) for the share of women in senior positions to go up by one percentage point and another four years (2019 to 2022) for it to go up by another point. If the downturn seen in January 2024 persists throughout the year, even this slow-paced increase will cease.

The stagnation in the share of women in senior positions and the dip in January this year can be attributed to the slowdown in fresh

hires of women for leadership roles, data show. The share increased from 18.8% in 2016 to 25.2% in 2021 and declined after that. "LinkedIn Economic Graph data shows that despite progress, women still face obstacles in reaching leadership roles due to bias, societal norms, and structural barriers. However, recent focus on 'women-led development' has led to concerted efforts by both policymakers and business leaders to tackle these challenges," said Aditi Jha, LinkedIn India Board Member and Country Head, Legal and Government Affairs.

An industry-wide look at the share of women in senior leadership positions shows that even the gradual rise was limited to certain sectors. The entry and career progression of women were lowest in the oil, gas and mining, construction, utilities, wholesale, manufacturing, transportation and real estate sectors (**Chart 2**). In these sectors, there were just 11%-14% women in leadership roles. The oil industry had the lowest share of women in top positions – just around 11%.

In accommodation and food services, financial services, retail, technology, and media, the representation of women in senior roles was between 15% and 20% (**Chart 3**).

In administrative and support services, healthcare and hospitals, consumer services, government administration, and education, the share of women was between 22% and 30% (**Chart 4**). The share of women in senior positions was highest in the education sector (30%).

Data in the report also show that laws such as the Companies Act, 2013, which mandates women directors on company boards, are not being followed strictly. Between April 2018 and December 2023, 507 companies were fined for flouting this norm. Of them, 90% were listed companies.

With inputs from PTI



Chart 1: Representation of women in the overall workforce and in senior leadership positions across the years



Chart 2: The chart shows that women's entry and career progression were the lowest in the following sectors

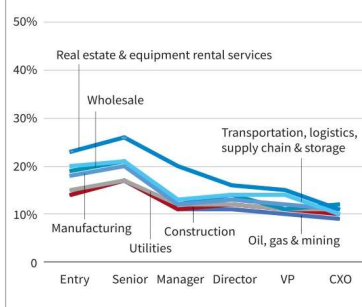


Chart 3: The chart shows that the representation of women in senior roles was moderate in the following sectors

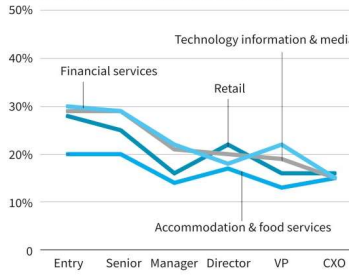
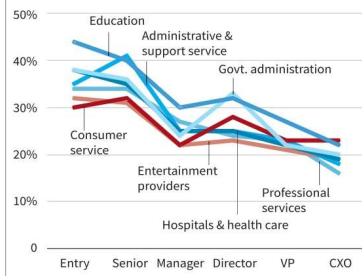


Chart 4: The chart shows that the representation of women was relatively high in the following sectors



Q.3 Fazl Ali Commission identified four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganization of states:

1. One-Language One-State
2. Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country
3. Financial, economic and administrative considerations
4. Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d) 2, 3 and 4 only



Answer: D

Notes:

- ❖ The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis. This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December 1953) a three-member States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question. Its other two members were K M Panikkar and H N Kunzru. It submitted its report in September 1955 and broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language– one state'. Its view was that the unity of India should be regarded as the primary consideration in any redrawing of the country's political units. It identified four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganisation of states:
 - 1 Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.
 - 2 Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
 - 3 Financial, economic and administrative considerations.
 - 4 Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole.

Q.4 Consider the following statements:

1. The Dhar commission had recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of linguistic factor.
2. JVP Committee had rejected language as the basis for reorganisation of states.
3. Fazl Ali Commission had broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) Only 2 and 3

Answer: D

- ❖ The correct option is D Only 2 and 3
- ❖ The Dhar commission had recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.