



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF SUB REGIONALISM AND STATEHOOD DEMANDS IN INDIAN CONTEXT

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Introduction

The concept of sub-regionalism has attracted immense attention of the academia as well as researchers in contemporary Indian politics. Sub regionalism has gained prominence in the 21 century politics. The debate on rise of regionalism and sub regionalism shows that we need to have a clear understanding of what we mean by regionalism sub regionalism within the region. Sub-regionalism is an ideology and political movement emerged from socio economic political and cultural backward point of view.

Regionalism means the desire of the people who live in a particular region of a country to have more political and economical independence. It means the love or interest of particular region in preference to the country as whole, and certain cases in preference to the state which the region was apart, Whereas Sub Regionalism means the aggressive desire of the people who live in a smaller area within the region/state of the country, it means love or interest of particular sub region within the region in preference to the state which the sub region was part of the state as wells as country.

Sub regionalism is a feeling or an ideology among a section of people residing in a particular geographical space characterized by unique language, culture etc. that they are the sons of the soil and every opportunity that exists in their land must be belongs to them first but not to the outsiders. This consciousness ideology associate with the concept of identity and development of the region and within a region, it links with the problem of minorities of the region towards the administrative decentralization, local self government, autonomy, and against oppressive form of centralization This type of sub regional feelings may increase either due to the continuous neglect of a particular sub region by the ruling authorities, it may be cause of increasing political awareness and movement consciousness among the people.

Sub Regionalism: Definitions

In Indian politics sub-regionalism has been treated differently by different scholar under different compulsions. Regional and sub regional politics are playing a predominant role in India as well as Andhra Pradesh. Before discussing regional politics, we should have a better understanding of terms like region and regionalism and sub regionalism. According to Rasheeduddin, "A region or a sub region within the region is a homogeneous area with physical and cultural characteristics and that make it distinct from those of the neighbouring areas."



In the contemporary times sub regionalism has emerged across the nation based on various factors like geographical economical political and religious, it develops from a sense of identity within a region. Misra argues that regionalism or sub regionalism is a secular phenomenon in a relative sense because it tends to include caste, faiths, and varied caste affiliations to work together for a common cause. According to Misra, geographical area, history, culture, economic underdevelopment and language are the major constituents of sub regionalism. Language is one of the most significant components of sub-regionalism in India. For instance, the States Reorganisation Commission, in 1956, recommended the reorganisation of states in India on linguistic basis.

Mishra argues that “sub regionalist problems arise only where there is a combination of two or more such factors as geographical isolation. The crux of sub-regionalism basically lies in economic inequality and underdevelopment of the region within the regions of India.

According to Singh, sub regionalism within a region may be defined as a counter-movement to any exaggerated or oppressive form of centralisation or unification. In essence, sub regionalism is some kind of response to unequal development and sharing the fruits of economic development. The sub regional movements for separate states arose due to the failure of the governments and political parties at various levels by ignoring some sub regions with in the states. It means it is anti system anti federal and against the basic interest forceful integrated political system. It involves various issues including tribal, cultural, linguistic, and under development.

Our former P.M. Dynamic lady Mrs. Indira Gandhi described regionalism or Sub regionalism is “a very serious threat to the development, progress, and unity of the country”. But this statement is not fit in the contemporary politics, because it is witnessed an upsurge in studies on the issues of regionalism sub regionalism and separate statehood movements in the context of the federal democracy in India. These studies seek to unravel the process whereby the regions and sub regions emerge with geographical, cultural and political spaces getting sharpened and defined in terms of collective identities as democracy gets rooted in a decentralizing India. (Majeed1984; Kumar 2000; Prakash 2001; Jenkins 2004). There are also other studies which are related to different issues in different regions: these include the emergence of new social movements in different states (Brass, 1997), emergence of caste and ethnic identity (Jaffrelot, 2003). In all of these studies, however, there lacks a clarity of how sub-regionalism in terms of region, ethnic identity, culture, religion, caste and class poses a challenge to the Indian Federation.

Conceptual Framework of Sub Regionalism

Sub-Regionalism has various dimensions and thus a conceptual clarification of the terms like sub-region, sub-regionalism sub-regionalization, sub-regional cooperation and sub-regional integration is very essential. Etymologically speaking,



‘region’ derives from the Latin word regio, which refers to an administrative area or broad geographical area distinguished by similar features. History tells us that ‘region’ not only has a geographical but also a political connotation. There is no commonly accepted definition of what a sub region is. Most would agree that a sub-region implies some “geographical closeness and stability” and mutual interdependence. Some would add a certain degree of cultural homogeneity sense of identity and self respect. Sub-regionalism refers to processes and structures of region-building in terms of closer economic, political, security and socio-cultural linkages between the regions or within the states and societies that geographically adjoining area.

Strengthening factors of regionalism and sub regionalism

According to Manoj Sharma the sub-regionalism and regionalism is grew due to the various factors such as the problem of economic and social development of Indian society, narrow-mindedness, selfish tendencies of the politicians, loyalty, local sentiment, and backwardness of the people. There are some basic factors are strengthen the growth of sub-regionalism in Indian context i.e. History of the local area, Territorial amalgamation, reformation of States, and imbalanced development. There is a similarity between the regional factors and sub regional factors in Indian context, like. Sub regional factors are more specific than the regional factors. In the contemporary Indian politics sub-regionalism concept strengthening so many factors of that particular sub region of a state or within the state like history, geography, territory, language, culture, educational and employment opportunity, development discontent, religion, State’s violence, forceful integration of unity, political discrimination, administrative discrimination, resources exploitation, counter voice/movement, unclear statement of the state, opportunistically politics of the parties and leaders and growth of awareness of the people.

The concept of Sub-regionalism has its roots in the history as princely states administration, it has different forms those are discussed in the below lines.

Forms of Regionalism and Sub-Regionalism in Indian Context

Regionalism and sub regionalism persevered throughout India. It is a nationwide phenomenon. Spreading from North to South and East to West Its expression exists in various forms in political field according to Monoj Sharma it assumed four forms i) secession from the Indian union, ii) Demand for separate statehood, iii) demand for full fledged statehood, and iv) interstate disputes.

According to Bhavani Singh the classification of regionalism and sub regionalism in pluralistic society like India had five types such as i) transcendental or cross national regionalism, ii) Transitory Regionalism, iii) Supra-State Regionalism, iv) Interstate Regionalism, and v) Intra-state regionalism By observing the above mentioned both arguments towards the forms of regionalism and sub-regionalism had two objectives such as (i) Demand for State Autonomy within the framework of Indian federation, and (ii) Secession from the Union by demanding states for greater autonomy from the centre and try to establish an independent



identity of their own. Amongst them secessionist form of regionalism/cross-national regionalism is dangerous and threat to the Indian republic, it demand to break away the Indian union, In south India there are so many secession form of regionalism movements were came forward in the course of time for example the DMK in Tamil Nadu, Dravidian movement started with the strong desire of Regionalism. The movement initially begins with focused on empowering Dalit Bahujans, anti Brahmins, and poor people. Later it taken step against the forceful imposition of Hindi as sole official language on non-Hindi speaking areas. Some time the movement focused on divide from Indian union to carve out their own Dravidistan or Dravida Nadu, later the movement slowly turns down, but today they have strong regional parties playing prominent roles in Indian politics. The same situation taken place in other states like Akalidal in Punjab the Mizos and Nagas in North-East. Kalisthan in Punjab etc.

Regionalism can be grouped into three major categories: i) supra-state regionalism, ii) inter-state regionalism, and iii) intra-state regionalism. *Supra-state regionalism* is formed by forging an identity by a group of states against other group of states (e.g., South India versus North India on the issue of Hindi language). *Inter-state regionalism* suggests that “one state identity or group of states identities are put together against the identities of other states on certain issues that clash with the interest of one another” (e.g., the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka; the water dispute between Punjab and Haryana). This kind of regionalism is common in India. *Intra-state regionalism* - in this case, a part of the state fights for self identity and self-rule, it expresses a perception of exploitation, underdevelopment, political and economic discrimination in relation to the other regions of the same state (e.g., Vidharbha region in Maharashtra state, Bundhelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh state are demanding separation from their respective parent states because of intra- state disparities over water and revenue sharing).

Theories of regionalism and Sub-Regionalism

Theories of regionalism represent the systematic and inter disciplines to attempt to bring leading contemporary thoughts some of the important theories are evolved in the society based on the situation such as Neo-functionalism, Neo-liberal institutionalism, Neo realism, and Constructivism. Sub regionalism theories are closely connected with the general issues or problems of that particular sub-region or within the region of a state. These theories are links with the socio economic political cultural geographical and developmental issues of particular sub region, like i. historical approach, which deals with the historical background of that particular sub region, ii. Collective behavior Approach, which deals with unity and collectivity of particular area in terms culture language and region, resource mobilization approach, it studies about the natural and human resources which are influences on their development in the region and iv. Development discontent approach, it deals with the imbalanced development of the particular region in various dimensions like educational employment and budget allocations, etc.



Existing Sub Regional Movements in India for separate Statehood

In India since from the beginning there is a voice that the states formation is not properly taken place as per the suggestions of the States Re organisations Commission (SRC), many of the intellectuals opined that for any state formation the language is not only the factor, it is one of the factor among the many to form a new state. Even though new states formation started on linguistic lines in 1956 with the Andhra Pradesh. The first step is against the interest of the majority of its (Telangana) people and against the States Re organisations Commission. Investable political intervention is taken place new States formation. Some of the proposals of new States demands and suggestions of SRC were denied. Even after 65 years of Independent India is witnessed for some of the statehood demands from various regions and sub regions of the country.

After the formation of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand in 2000 by the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), many of the sub regions raised their voice over the statehood demands from various parts of the country. In fact, the assertions by people of various sub regions with the demands for statehood from other regions like (Vidarbha, Harit Pradesh, Gurkhaland, Bundel Khand, Coorg, Vindhyanchal, and Purvanchal), etc.

Vidarbha

Vidarbha is one of the economically backward sub regions of Northern Maharashtra, by the integration of the East Nagpur and Amaravathi divisions. It has its own cultural, traditional and historical identity. It has rich in mineral and forest resources. The economic viability of the Vidarbha region as a separate province was recognised by the State Reorganization committee in 1953-1955. However, the demand for a separate state of Vidarbha still in cross roads. All the sections of the resources are under the control of non locals. Vidarbha sub region occupying 31.6% geographical area and 21.3% of the population respectively. 2/3 of the mineral resources are owned by Vidarbha, high quantity of the power supply from the Vidarbha, 75% of the forest resources exports from the Vidarbha to other parts of the country and the world. However it is rich mineral and natural resources area intentionally neglected since from the beginning by the political leaders of various parties.

The Vidarbha Rajya Sanghrsha Samity (“Struggle for the Separate State of Vidarbha”) and Maha-Vidarbha Sanghrsha Samity (“Association for the Struggle for Greater Vidarbha”), the organizations that led this movement , gathered speed in the 1990s when BJP supported the idea of a separate Vidarbha state. A statutory development board for the region came into existence in 1994 in recognition of the need for developmental initiatives in the region. The BJP advocacy had a political motive – it wanted to penetrate into the Vidarbha region, traditionally regarded as a bastion of the Congress Party.

The BJP advocacy was however, contested by its ally Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, which is still wedded to the idea of preserving and nurturing “the



emotional and linguistic unity of all Maharastrians". In fact, in 1996, when the Vidarbha demand was raised, Shiv Sena suprem Bal Thackeray had vowed to lead the movement for statehood himself if the region's developmental backlog was not cleared within two years. Since the creation of three new states in August 2000, the demand for the Vidarbha state has gathered further momentum. The decision of the Congress Party apart from other parties on the issue will determine the course of the movement in the near future.

Since the creation of Chhattisgarh state, a demand for "Vindhya Pradesh" has been raised by the politicians from the region headed by the speaker of the Madhya Pradesh legislative assembly, Srinivas Tiwari. Tiwari reportedly called twenty-five MLAs (members of the legislative assembly) to his residence in March 2000 to discuss the issue of a separate state of Vindhya Pradesh. This would comprise six regions of the Vindhya region: Datia, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Seedhi, Shehdol, and Santa.

After the independence of India from the colonial rule, Vindhya Pradesh came into existence in 1948 and a government was installed in the state after the 1952 elections. However, it was merged with Madhya Pradesh in 1956. Thousands of people had protested the move and were jailed. On 10 March 2000, the state assembly unanimously adopted the nongovernment resolution to carve out a Vindhya state. The resolution had been forwarded to the central government in New Delhi and the centre has yet to make a decision on this.

Kosal

Kosal, also known as Dakhin Kosal, Kosala or Koshal, is the ancient name of present day's Western Orissa and Chhattisgarh state, which is referenced many times in Indian epics like the Puranas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Kosal was surrounded by Radha (comprising present day Mayurbhanj district in Orissa, and Midnapur and Hugli district of in West Bengal) on the east. River Brahmani was its eastern border. On the west of Kosal, the Rashtrikas were ruling their kingdom. Maikhala range and River Sionath were the western borders of Kosal. River Godavari and Indravati were bordering Kosal on the south and separating it from the Andhra. In the north river Kanahar, the tributary of river Shon was separating Kosal from Magadh. In medieval period this western Orissa region was known as Hirakhand or Samalpur kingdom. The Chinese philosopher, Huen Tsang, has mentioned in his book that from Kalinga he went north-west for 1800 li to Kosal, a country which was more than 6000 li in circuit, and its capital was above 40 li in circuit. It is further noted that the country was called "South Kosal", apparently to distinguish from the Kosal in North.

The Kosal Sub-Region in Orissa state lies between 19° 37' - 23° N latitude and 82° 28' - 85° 22' E longitudes comprising the districts of Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagad, Samalpur, Bargad, Sonepur, Baud, Balangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Aathmallik sub-division of Angul district. Kashipur block of Rayagad district. It is surrounded by Jharkhand state on the north, on the east by the dist of Kendujhar, Angul and Kandhamal; on the south by Rayagada, Koraput and on the



west by Chhattisgarh state. The total area of Kosal is 55,693.06 km (excluding the area of Athmallik sub-division of Angul district). It comprises 32.35% of the total area of Orissa state. The cultivable area in this part of state is 15,452 km and irrigated area is 2,199 km.

These districts occupy 32.35% of the total geographical area (excluding Athmallik as data is not available) and 24.55% of the total population of Orissa. British Commissioner Hunter Sahib had coined the term Western Orissa for the first time when it became part of newly formed Orissa division of East India Co in 1905 AD. This geographical area is also recognised by state government of Orissa as the area under Western Orissa development council (WODC).

Many of the common generalizations of history that are made about Orissa do not seem to be applied to this region. Its different historical background and geographical location has helped it to develop a distinct cultural identity, language, social behavior and practice of its own which makes it different from the rest of the state. The language spoken throughout this stretch is popularly known as “Samalpuri” or “Sambalपुरi”, which is way apart from the state official language “Oriya” by means of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. People use Oriya as a medium of education in school whereas for day to day life they use Samalpuri. It becomes very difficult for kids to learn and acquire a new language other than their mother tongue at an early stage. There is a consciousness growing among intellectual mass of Western Orissa to recognise this language in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution as Kosli or Samalpuri.

The language is transforming rapidly from a speaking language to a full fledged one. So many poets, writers have already written many great epics in this language. This Kosli language has cross border presence and spoken widely in Saraipali, Basna, Sarangad, Raigad, Jaspore area of Chhattishgarh state and some part in Jharkhand state too. Within the Orissa state, it is spoken in some part of Keojhar, Nabarangpur districts, Niyamagiri area in Rayagada dist and also spoken by tribal of Daspalla region in Nayagarh dist other than the core Kosli belt such as Sundargad, Jharsuguda, Debgad, Samalpur, Bargad, Sonapur, Baudh, Balangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Athhamallik sub-division in Angul dist.

Movement for the Liberation of the State of Kodagu

The Kodagu Rajya Mukti Morcha (KRMM), which roughly translated means the Movement for the Liberation of the State of Kodagu, is an organization led by N.U. Nachappa that has campaigned for a separate state of Coorg to be carved out of the present state of Karnataka. The declaration by Deve Gowda, the then prime Minister of India, in 1996 that Uttarakhand would soon be granted statehood, gave a further boost to this movement. The Kodagu or Coorg district is the smallest district in the southwest of the Karnataka state. Until its amalgamation into the Kannad state of Mysore (now Karnataka) on linguistic grounds following the recommendation of the States Reorganization Commission, the Coorg functioned as a Part “C” state from January 1952 to 1 November 1956- slightly less than five years. The KRMM



sponsored the “Madikeri Declaration” of 22 November 1996, projected as the Cauvery land charter of rights, followed soon after the “Gowda Declaration”, which formed the framework and the inspiration for the KRMM to lead Coorg to the “liberation of Kodagu and its creation as a separate Ethnic State.” The KRMM was later known as the Coorg National Council (CNC) with Nachappa as its secretary-general. The CNC also has a web site to promote its cause.

Purvanchal

Purvanchal Mukti Morcha- roughly translated as Liberation Front for Purvanchal- headed by Raj Kumar Singh, first demanded a separate state of Purvanchal comprising twenty districts of eastern UP in 1996. This is a relatively backward area, and the “green revolution” that brought agricultural prosperity to the western districts of the state could not touch this area. The people in this area speak a local dialect, “Bhojpuri.” The leaders of this area have often held the discriminatory policy of the Uttar Pradesh government responsible for the backwardness of the area. This has led them to demand a separate state. The Pragatisheel Bhojpur Samaj (“Progressive Bhojpuri Society”) has made frequent demands for an even larger Bhojpur, comprising twenty-five districts of eastern UP and neighbouring Bihar, with Varanasi as its capital, and inclusion of the Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Demand for Harit Pradesh

The SRC of 1953 debated the possibility of creating a separate state of Western Uttar Pradesh (Paschim Pradesh) and 97 out of 100 MLAs from this region then submitted a memorandum to the SRC demanding the separation of the western districts. But it was discouraged by the congress leadership of the time on the excuse that there was no public support behind the issue. This region has benefited most during the green revolution and the planned economy of the Nehru era and is a prosperous area. Recently, Ajit Singh, son of former prime minister Charan Singh and leader of the farmers, has called this region Harit Desh (the “Green Country”) and convened a meeting of western UP leaders on 19 August 2000 to forcefully put his demand for a Harit Pradesh. Recently the BJP leadership expressed its willingness to support the demand purely for electoral advantage. The issue of Harit Desh is being debated now in India with great enthusiasm. The future of this movement will depend on the political mobilization of the people in the region and the interests the leaders of the movement take in the issue.

Bundelkhand

The Bundelkhand region of central India encompasses twelve districts of northern Madhya Pradesh (MP) and five districts of southern Uttar Pradesh. The area once known in history as Bundelkhand is identified with the districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalun, Hamirpur, Banda and Mahoba in Uttar Pradesh, Sagar, Chattarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna, and Damoh in Madhya Pradesh and parts of Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, and Chanderi. It is located in central Hindi belt, south of the Yamuna River, between the fertile Gangetic plain stretching across northern UP and highlands of



central MP. This region has recently witnessed a movement for the recognition of the separate state of Bundelkhand led by Raja Bundela, a film actor.

Kamtapur

The movement for creating a separate state of Kamtapur from the state of West Bengal is being spearheaded by the Coch-Rajbangshis, who mainly inhabit areas in north Bengal and parts of Assam. Besides statehood, they are also demanding the inclusion of Kamtapuri language in the Eighth Schedule and the propagation of the Kamtapuri language and culture through state controlled radio and television. The two organizations taking the lead in this field are the Kamtapur Peoples' Party (KPP) and the Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO). The former is more moderate; yet its leader, Atul Roy, reportedly said "We will not abandon our demand for statehood, and if Rajbongshi mothers have to lose their sons for achieving the goal of statehood, so be it".

The KLO is allegedly coordinating its militant activities with the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), which is demanding formation of an independent Assam. The fledgling KLO militants are reportedly being groomed by seasoned militants from the ULFA in the Dooars region (known for its teas), the Buxa reserve forests, Cooch Behar and North Bengal's bordering areas with Assam and Bangladesh. Recently, KLO activists have launched a number of attacks on Communist Party workers. The situation became so critical that police teams from Assam and West Bengal launched a joint operation code-named "Operation Shadow" in mid-November 2000 to arrest the activists. On 6 November, 2000, Kamtapur activists descended in the thousands on the Nilmoni Airport in Cooch Behar town in support of the demand for a separate state of Kamtapur, and held a hugely successful mass rally. The movement for a Kamtapur state is progressing quickly at present. The Kamtapuris have also resorted to violence to uphold their cause

Gorkhaland Agitation

Gorkhaland was granted autonomous council status in August 1985. However in the wake of the recent formation of three new states, the Gorkhas have renewed demands for a separate state for the Gorkha people, comprising parts of hill subdivisions of Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Kalimpong. The Gorkha Liberation Front and the Gorkhaland United Front have recently marked the renewal of their agitation for Gorkhaland with a series of strikes.

Bodoland Movement

Several Bodo insurgent groups have been working since the 1960s for goals that range from the establishment of a Bodo autonomous council, to a separate Bodo state within India, to total independence from India. The Bodos were granted an autonomous council in February 1993, but were unsatisfied with the amount of autonomy in this arrangement and demanded a separate state, which soon led to demands for "a sovereign Bodoland". The Bodos have taken to violence to drive their points home. Their violence expulsion of non-Bodos from the region has resulted in the displacement of more than 87,000 ethnic Santhals, and a smaller



number Bengalis and Nepalis have been displaced by the violent conflict between Bodo insurgents and non-Bodos in western Assam. Ethnic tension is rife in Assam, which is home to many ethnic groups. Some groups, such as the Assamese and Bodos, have lived in the region for many centuries. Others, including Bengalis, Santhals, and ethnic Nepalese, migrated there during the 1980s. The campaign for Bodoland and its attendant violence continues unabated.

However, the government's initiative to bring the Bodos to the discussion table is showing some promise. The recent meeting of some of the Bodo leaders with the Indian home minister showed that the centre is powerless as the Assam legislature would not approve a separate state of Bodoland at present. However, it may not be long before a separate state of Bodoland is carved out of Assam within the purview of the Indian constitution. On 18 January, 2001, Mainao Daimary, publicity secretary of the Bodo Liberation Tigers, expressed satisfaction at the progress of peace talks between the outfits and the Indian government.

The unity and integrity of the Indian state, mostly understood in the territorial sense, has clouded the central government's approach toward demands for confederal autonomy. In some cases, the movements for maximum autonomy have confronted the coercive might of the state and have violent in nature. In such cases, the fear of disintegration has often led the state to react to such demands with a reflexive statist attitude- with sweeping, indiscriminate military aggression. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir and some of the north eastern states (such as Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, and Tripura) external support for autonomist-turned-secessionist demand has further complicated matters, compelling the defense mechanism of the Indian state to resort to intense counterinsurgency operations.

But research shows that in many cases, apart from external intervention, unimaginative handling of demands for "autonomy" within the Indian union has itself led to violence. Often it is this descent into violence that has invited external forces to fish in troubled waters. The unending cycle of violence has assumed "autonomy" of its own and refuses to subside. The example of Kashmir and many instances from the north east corroborate such a point of view. The autonomy provision for the state of Jammu and Kashmir that is written in the Indian constitution via Article 370 and the articles that seek to determine the relative autonomy of the north eastern states have time and again emerged as irritants for the central administration

Separate Telangana Statehood Movement

Telangana separate statehood movement is continued more than five decades for the democratic cause in united Andhra Pradesh. Initially this Telangana region is part of Hyderabad State of Nizam's province, later it was merged with Andhra region to form Andhra Pradesh on Linguistic lines in 1956. But since from the beginning this sub region within the Andhra Pradesh State socially, economically, and politically ignored by various governments. Andhra rulers denied its safeguards of Gentlemen agreement. In 1969 the movement came to peak state but due to some of



the selfish political leaders it become down. However the Telangana people never loosed the confidence and the democratic attempts to fulfil its goal. In 55 years of democratic movement so many consequences taken place in Andhra Pradesh electoral politics. Many of the people sacrificed their lives for the democratic cause. All the people of the region irrespective of Caste class gender and political affiliations came together for a democratic cause in the form of democratic manner. The political platform in the form of TRS is played crucial role since from the beginning in attaining its objectives, students, politicians, employs and common people all the sections voluntarily came forward to take part in the movement. Finally Telangana State is forms as the 29th state of Indian Republic on 2nd June 2014, it carved out from the United Andhra Pradesh after prolonged democratic and peaceful movement of sixty years. It is the result of thousands of martyr's who sacrificed their life for the democratic cause, and it is the victory of the Telangana people. It is only the movement successes in the India. There are other demands in the state like Rayalaseema and Uttara Andhra.

Conclusion

However, Sub-regionalism is at present, a fairly widespread phenomenon in the Indian political system. Moreover, it is unlikely to lose its sway over people's minds, at least in the foreseeable future. Throughout India sub regionalism and regionalism has greatly persisted. In Maharashtra, Shiv Sena against Kannadigas in the name of Marathi pride and recently MNS (Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena) activists against Biharis; in Punjab against non-Punjabis that gave rise to Khalistan movement and earlier Akali movement; In Assam, ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) against migrant Biharis and Bengalis; in Northeast region against other Indians. So, the concept of regionalism abs Sub-regionalism has become inevitable in Indian politics. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution provides a citizen of India, to move and settle in any part and to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. When ULFA or MNS activists used violence against poor migrant workers, they clearly violated the law of the land. Every Indian is son of this soil. A Bihari becomes a Mumbaikar when a bomb explodes in Mumbai and a Mumbaikar becomes Bihari, when Kosi wrecks havoc in plains of Bihar.

Keeping in view the electoral calculations for the Lok Sabha polls, recently a number of leaders associated with the demand for separate statehood- of Gorkhaland, Bodoland and Vidarbha in particular- have already started their agitations. The closure of public offices, schools and educational institutions and disruption of daily life in West Bengal and Assam are indicative f the desire and desperation of the people for separate states for their regions. Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) chief Bimal Gurung has resigned as the chief executive of the Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA), which was set up in 2011, to press his party's demand for Union Territory status for the Gorkhaland are of the Darjeeling hills. The GTA, as a regional autonomous council, had started functioning from August 2012 following a tripartite agreement between the Government if India, the West Bengal Government and the GJM.



Similarly, through their call for a state bandh, rail blockade and the disruption and destruction of life and property, the leaders of Bodoland and the All Bodo Students Union in Assam have already intensified their struggle for Bodoland. The Bodo Territorial Council (BTC), which was founded in 2003 after the Bodo leaders ended their armed struggle, is now considered incapable of addressing the demand of the Bodos, the Karbis the Dimasas and the Koch-Rajbangshis. The demand for statehood for Vidarbha too has re-emerged, with Vilas Muttemwar, the Congress leader from Nagpur, urging his party leadership to create a Vidarbha state.

Other statehood demands come from Awadh Pradesh and Bhojpur (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar), Bodoland (Assam), Bundelkhand (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh), Coorg (Karnataka), Gorkhaland (West Bengal), Harit Pradesh (Western Uttar Pradesh), Konkan Pradesh (Konkan region), Marathwada (Maharashtra), Mahakoshal (Odisha), Mithilachal (Bihar), Muru Pradesh (Rajasthan), Poorvanchal (Uttar Pradesh), Saurashtra (Gujarat), Vidarbha (Maharashtra), and so on. These regions having with different regional identity on the line of region, language, culture, caste and class now pose a grave challenge to the Indian federalism. The time barely needs a second States Reorganization Commission to address these issues.

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