

Formation Of State Of Maharashtra

Exercise

Q. 1. A. Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

The State of _____ was formed on 1 May 1960.

- A. Goa
- B. Karnataka
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Answer : The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti achieved its goal after a great struggle on 1 May 1960, when the State of Bombay had been divided into Marathi-speaking State of Maharashtra and the Gujarati-speaking State of Gujarat.

Q. 1. B. Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

_____ put forth the proposal of Samyukta Maharashtra with Mumbai in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

- A. G.T.Madkholkar
- B. Acharya Atre
- C. D.V.Potdar
- D. Shankarrao Dev

Answer : On 29th November 1949, Acharya Atre and R.D. Bhandare put forth the proposal of Samyukta Maharashtra with Mumbai in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation. Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti is a movement which was formed in 1956, for demanding separate Marathi speaking state out of Bombay.

Q. 1. C. Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

_____ accepted the responsibility as first Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

- A. Yashvantrao Chavan
- B. Prithviraj Chavhan
- C. Shankarrao Chavan
- D. Vilasrao Deshmukh

Answer :

Yashwantrao Chavan accepted the responsibility as first Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He belonged to the Indian National Congress. He was in office from 1956 to 1962.

Q. 2. A. Explain the following statements with reasons.

Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti came to be established.

Answer : Samyuktha Maharashtra Samiti is a movement which was formed in 1956, for demanding separate Marathi speaking state out of Bombay.

The organization was formed on 6 February 1956, which was headed by Keshavarao Jedhe in Pune. There were prominent activists who were leading in Maharashtra Samyuktha Samiti; they were Shreedhar Madhav Joshi, Shripad Amrit Dange and Narayan Ganesh Gore. The impact of the movement was so remarkable that the ruling party and the political leaders were helpless. The movement occupied common man with the massive involvement by women.

The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti achieved its goal after a great struggle on 1 May 1960, when the State of Bombay had been divided into Marathi-speaking State of Maharashtra and the Gujarati-speaking State of Gujarat.

Q. 2. B. Explain the following statements with reasons.

The role of newspapers was important in the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement.

Answer : Samyuktha Maharashtra movement was the most important movement after independence. The movement was from the support of Maharashtra people. Marathi newspaper played a very significant role to make this movement more important. Marathi newspaper was leading towards the demand for creation of a separate Marathi-speaking state with the city Bombay as its capital.

The Marathi press was in the advance guard of this movement and widened the pressure of the movement amongst the Maharashtrian people. Marathi newspaper played an important role unifying the people for the demand Samyukta Maharashtra Movement. As part of the movement, P K Atre used his Maratha newspaper to criticize Nehru, Morarji Desai, and S K Patil.

Q. 3. A. Write short notes.

Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad

Answer : Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad was the predecessor organization of Samyuktha Maharashtra Samithi created with the claim for a distinct Marathi-speaking state out of the State of Bombay with Bombay as its capital. It was established on 1 November 1955 under the leadership of Keshavrao Jedhe in Pune.

It mostly included leaders of the leftist ideology like Shreedar Mahdev Joshi, Shripad Amrit Dange, Narayan Ganesh Gore and many others. It was created in opposition to the recommendation of creating a bi-lingual state for Gujarat and Maharashtra by the

State Re-organisation Committee.

It caused in wide-spread agitation and resulted in the creation of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi on 6 February 1956. They finally achieved their goal on 1 May 1960 when the State of Bombay was partitioned into Marathi-speaking state of Maharashtra and Gujarati-speaking the state of Gujarat.

Q. 3. B. Write short notes.

The contribution of Samyuktha Maharashtra Samithi

Answer : Samyuktha Maharashtra Samiti is a movement which was formed in 1956, for demanding separate Marathi speaking state out of Bombay.

The organization was formed on 6 February 1956, which was headed by Keshavrao Jedhe in Pune. There were prominent activists who were leading in Maharashtra Samyuktha Samiti; they were Shreedhar Madhav Joshi, Shripad Amrit Dange and Narayan Ganesh Gore. The impact of the movement was so remarkable that the ruling party and the political leaders were helpless. The movement occupied common man with the massive involvement by women.

The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti achieved its goal after a great struggle on 1 May 1960, when the State of Bombay had been divided into Marathi-speaking State of Maharashtra and the Gujarati-speaking State of Gujarat.

Project

Q. 1. Collect information about the personalities who greatly contributed to the formation of Maharashtra and prepare a project based on it.

Answer : Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad was the organization that collectively struggled for the creation of the Maharashtra state as a distinct Marathi-speaking state out of the State of Bombay with Bombay as its capital. It was created in opposition to the recommendation of creating a bi-lingual state for Gujarat and Maharashtra by the State Re-organisation Committee. It caused in wide-spread agitation and resulted in the creation of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi on 6 February 1956.

The organization was founded on 6 February 1956, under the leadership of Keshavarao Jedhe in Pune. Many of the Prominent activists of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti were leftists such as Shreedhar Mahadev Joshi, Shripad Amrit Dange, Narayan Ganesh Gore, and Uddhavrao Patil. Other leaders included Maina Gawankar, Walchand Kothari, Prahlad Keshav Atre, Keshav Sitaram Thackeray, Pandurang Mahadev Bapat, Bhausaheb Raut, P K Atre and Amar Shaikh.

KESHAVARAO JEDHE

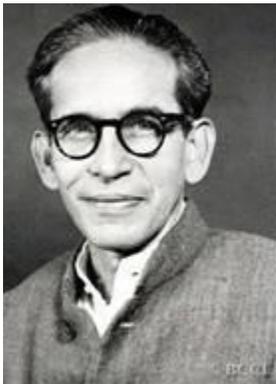


Keshavrao Marutrao Jedhe was a prominent freedom fighter and Congress Leader from Pune. He was the chairman and president of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, the organization that collectively struggled for the creation of Maharashtra state as a distinct Marathi-speaking state out of the State of Bombay with Bombay as its capital.

In the second general election, the Samiti defeated the Congress by securing 101 seats out of 133. The Congress could form a government only with the support of Gujarat, Marathwada, and Vidarbha. Yashwantrao Chavan became the first Chief Minister of the bilingual Bombay State.

Keshavarao Jedhe struggled persistently for the movement, even by sacrificing the lives of several people and finally succeeded in convincing the Congress leaders that Maharashtra should have a separate state. On 1 May 1960, the state of Maharashtra, which included western Maharashtra, Vidarbha, and Marathwada was formed.

SREEDHAR MAHADEV JOSHI



Shreedhar Mahadev Joshi also known as S.M. Joshi, was an important leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, the organization that collectively struggled for the creation of Maharashtra state as a distinct Marathi-speaking state out of the State of Bombay with Bombay as its capital.

He worked as the secretary of the Maharashtra Youth Conference and the Mass-Contact Committee. He played a key role in the success of the movement. He was a

member of the All-India Congress Socialist Party. He was also working for uplifting the Dalits in Maharashtra.

SHRIPAD AMRIT DANGE



Shripad Amrit Dange was a founding member of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and a stalwart of Indian trade union movement. He also played an active role in the formation of a separate state of Maharashtra.

Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti was the organization that collectively struggled for the creation of Maharashtra state as a distinct Marathi-speaking state out of the State of Bombay with Bombay as its capital. In the second general election, the Samiti defeated the Congress by securing 101 seats out of 133. Dange was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1957 from Bombay City Constituency of the State of Bombay.

Dange along with S M Joshi, N G Gora, and P K Atre fought persistently in the Samyukta Maharashtra movement. Finally, on 1 May 1960, the state of Maharashtra, which included western Maharashtra, Vidarbha, and Marathwada was formed.

PRAHLAD KESHAV ATRE



Prahlad Keshav Atre, popularly known as Acharya Atre, was a prominent Marathi writer, newspaper founder–editor of the newspaper Maratha and a political leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement.

As part of the movement, P K Atre used his Maratha newspaper to criticize Nehru, Morarji Desai, and S K Patil. The Marathi press was in the advance guard of this movement and widened the pressure of the movement amongst the Maharashtrian people. Marathi newspaper played an important role unifying the people for the demand Samyukta Maharashtra Movement.

PRABODHANKAR THACKERY



Keshav Sitaram Thackeray, generally known by his pen name Prabodhankar Thackeray, was one of the key leaders of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement which successfully campaigned for the linguistic state of Maharashtra.

He joined the movement in 1951, demanding the integration of the Dang district in Maharashtra instead of Gujarat state. The movement finally succeeded in convincing the Congress leaders that Maharashtra should have a separate state. On 1 May 1960, the state of Maharashtra, which included western Maharashtra, Vidarbha, and Marathwada was formed.