

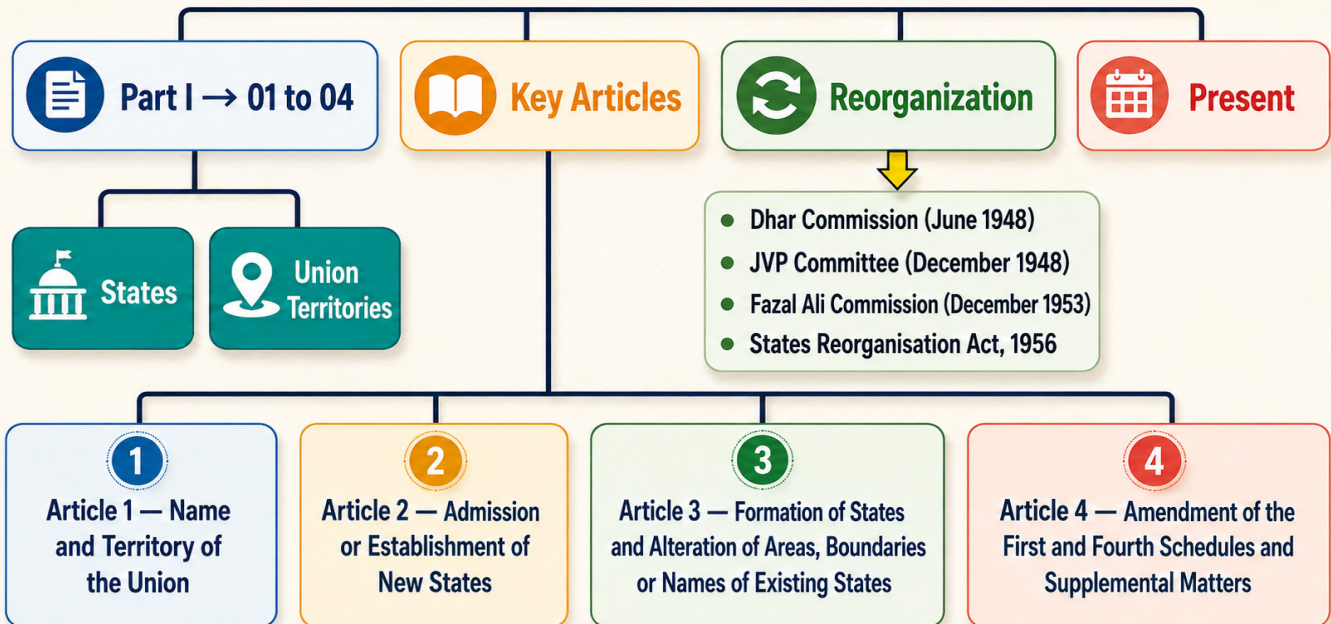


Union and its territories (संघ और उसके क्षेत्र)

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The Union and Its Territory



General Introduction

Name of the Part	The Union and its Territory
Articles Included	Articles 1 to 4 (Total 4 Articles)
Related Schedules	First Schedule (List of States and Union Territories) and Fourth Schedule (Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha)
Current Status (2026)	28 States and 8 Union Territories

Key Articles

Article 1 : Name and Territory of the Union

1. Formal Names of the Country

- Bharat
- India

1(1): "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States"

2. States and their Territories

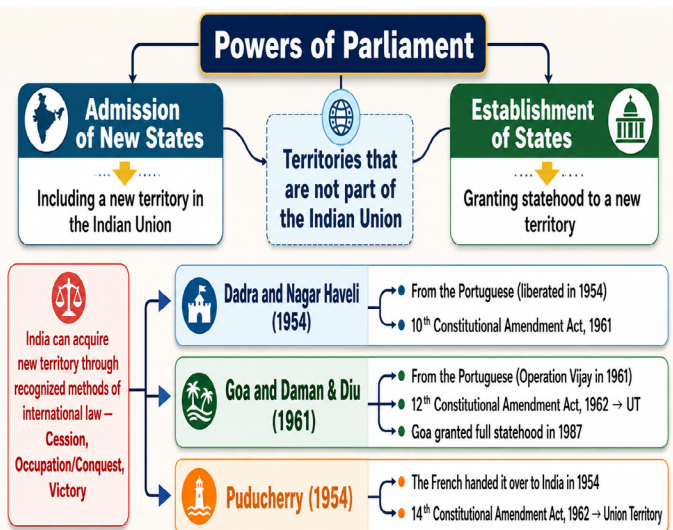
- First Schedule
- Union ⇒ States only
- Territory ⇒ States + Union Territories + Acquired territories

3. Union of States

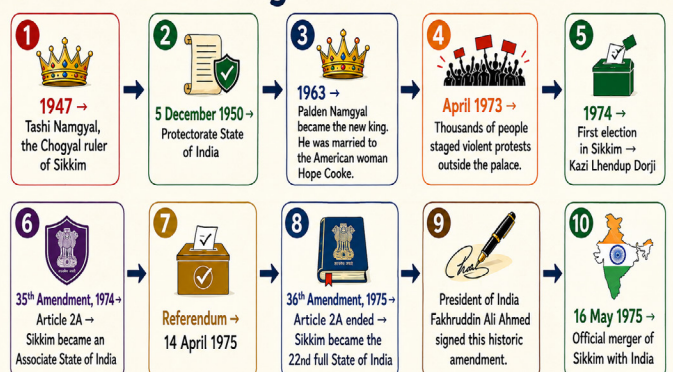
- Type of Governance/Polity
- Influenced by Canada
- Union of States
- Federation of States

- Not the result of an agreement
- States have no right to secede from the Union
- An indestructible Union of destructible States

Article 2 — Admission or Establishment of New States



Sikkim's Merger with India: Timeline



Article 3 : Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States**Powers of Parliament****Passed by a simple majority → Article 368 not applicable****1)****By Parliamentary Law**

Formation of new states



Increase in the area of states



Decrease in the area of states



Alteration of boundaries of states



Change in the name of a state

2)**For reorganization of states → Prior recommendation of the President is necessary**

- If a Bill affects any State, the President shall refer it to the concerned State Legislature for its opinion within a specified period.

**Applicable to territories that are already a part of India****★ Fifth Amendment 1955 ★**

- The President/Parliament is **not bound** by the opinion of the State Legislature.



- ✓ Even if the State Legislature does not give its opinion, Parliament can proceed after the specified period.



- In the case of UTs, referral to the Legislature is not necessary.

Article 4 : Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 for the purpose of providing for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule and for supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.

- Article 4 : Any law enacted by Parliament regarding the admission or establishment of new states (Article 2), or the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states (Article 3), will not be considered a 'constitutional amendment' under Article 368.
 - It is passed by a simple majority
- Can India cede its territory to another country?
 - Berubari Union Case (1960) : Parliament cannot cede Indian territory to a foreign country by simple majority under Art 3.
 - A constitutional amendment under Article 368 is mandatory for this.
 - Example : 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, by which territories were exchanged between India and Bangladesh.

Reorganization of States**01****Territorial Composition of India at the Time of Independence****02****Four-tier Classification of States in the Original Constitution (1950)****03****Background of Linguistic Reorganization****04****Commissions and Committees****05****States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the 7th Constitutional Amendment****06****Formation of New States/UTs after 1956****07****Related Constitutional Provisions****Dhar Commission (June 1948)****JVP Committee (1948)****Potti Sriramulu 1953****Fazal Ali Commission (December 1953)****Commissions & Committees****❖ Dhar Commission : June 1948**

- The Dhar Commission was chaired by Justice S.K. Dhar.
- It is also known as the First Linguistic Provinces Commission.
- The report (December 1948) recommended that reorganisation should be based not on language, but on administrative convenience and geographical contiguity.
- This resulted in widespread dissatisfaction among linguistic groups.

❖ JVP Committee : 1948-49

- In view of the dissatisfaction over the Dhar Commission, Congress constituted the JVP Committee December 1948; its report was submitted in April 1949.
- The committee also rejected language as the basis and gave priority to national unity, security and economic interests; however, it hinted at reconsideration under strong public pressure.

J V P	Member
J	Jawaharlal Nehru
V	Vallabhbhai Patel
P	Pattabhi Sitaramayya

❖ Potti Sriramulu & Andhra Movement — First Linguistic State

- The demand was raised for a separate Andhra state for Telugu-speaking people, carved out of Madras.
- Potti Sriramulu began his fast unto death on 19 October 1952 and passed away approximately 58 days later on 15 December 1952.
- He was conferred the title 'Amarajivi' (Immortal Soul).'
- In response to public outrage, Nehru announced a separate Andhra state on 19 December 1952
- Andhra State was formed on 1 October 1953 from the Telugu-speaking (northern) districts of Madras; its capital was Kurnool. It was India's first state formed on a linguistic basis.

○ The Andhra State of 1953 and Andhra Pradesh of 1956 are distinct entities.

○ On 1 November 1956, Andhra State was merged with the Telangana region of Hyderabad to form Andhra Pradesh; Hyderabad became the capital.

❖ Fazal Ali Commission — States Reorganisation Commission, 1953

- The Fazal Ali Commission was constituted on 29 December 1953, after the death of Potti Sriramulu
- members (3) :
 - ◆ Fazal Ali (Chairman), K.M. Panikkar, and Hriday Nath Kunzru.
- The Commission submitted its report on 30 September 1955.
- The Commission recommended abolition of the four-tier classification of states.
- The Commission recommended 16 States and 3 Union Territories.
 - ◆ The 7th Constitutional Amendment was enacted under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
 - ◆ The Act came into effect on 1 November 1956.
 - ◆ As a result of its implementation, 14 States and 6 Union Territories ultimately came into existence.

#	Factors
1	Unity and Integrity of the Nation
2	Linguistic and Cultural Uniformity
3	Financial, Economic and Administrative System
4	Public Welfare Schemes



Formation of New States in India

Statehood Dates



1. Andhra Pradesh	1 October, 1953	9. Sikkim	16 May, 1975
2. Gujarat	1 May, 1960	10. Mizoram	20 February, 1987
3. Nagaland	1 December, 1963	11. Arunachal Pradesh	20 February, 1987
4. Haryana	1 November, 1966	12. Goa	30 May, 1987
5. Himachal Pradesh	25 January, 1971	13. Chhattisgarh	1 November, 2000
6. Meghalaya	21 January, 1972	14. Uttarakhand	9 November, 2000
7. Manipur	21 January, 1972	15. Jharkhand	15 November, 2000
8. Tripura	21 January, 1972	16. Telangana	2 June, 2014



States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the 7th Constitutional Amendment



States Reorganisation Act, 1956

Old Classification Abolished	The classification of states into Parts A, B, C and D was completely abolished.
New Structure	The country was reorganised into 14 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs).
Major Merger	Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal were merged to form the new State of Madhya Pradesh.
Other Mergers	Ajmer was merged with Rajasthan; Saurashtra and Kutch were merged with Bombay; and Coorg was merged with Mysore.
New State	The Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad State were merged with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh.

7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956

Article 1 and First Schedule	A new classification of States and Union Territories was introduced.
Part VII Repealed	Part VII of the Constitution, which dealt with Part B States, was repealed.
Governors — Article 153	The same person may be appointed as Governor of two or more States.
High Courts — Article 231	Parliament was empowered to establish a common High Court for two or more States.
Administration of UTs	The jurisdiction of a High Court was extended to Union Territories.
Linguistic Minorities	Articles 350A (primary education in the mother tongue) and 350B (appointment of a Special Officer) were added.



SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR STATES IN INDIA

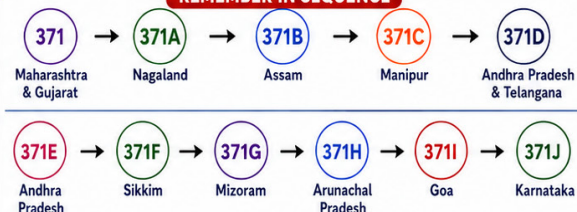
ARTICLES 371 TO 371J



EASY MEMORY TRICK

**“Maha-Gujarat has Naga, Assam-Mani;
Andhra twice, then Sikkim-Mizo-Arun-Goa-Karnataka.”**

REMEMBER IN SEQUENCE



A TO J SUPER TRICK

A = Nagaland
B = Assam
C = Manipur
D-E = Andhra/Telangana → Andhra
F = Sikkim
G = Mizoram
H = Arunachal
I = Goa
J = Karnataka

IMPORTANT PAIR

371A — Nagaland:
Naga customs + Land & Resources

371G — Mizoram:
Mizo customs + Land

Remember A and G as a Pair!

IMPORTANT NOTE

Article 370 = Jammu & Kashmir

Articles 371–371J = Special provisions for other states.

Do not mix Article 370 with 371-series.

ARTICLE	STATE(S)	KEY SPECIAL PROVISION
371	Maharashtra & Gujarat	- Provision for separate Development Boards for certain areas. - Equitable distribution of funds for development and balanced opportunities in education and employment.
371A	Nagaland	Protection of Naga religious and social practices, customary law, customary justice, land and its resources.
371B	Assam	Provision for the creation of a Tribal Areas Committee in the Legislative Assembly.
371C	Manipur	- Provision for Hill Areas Committee. - Special responsibility of the Governor.
371D	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Equitable opportunities and facilities in matters of public employment and education for people of different areas.
371E	Andhra Pradesh	Provision for establishment of a Central University by Parliament.
371F	Sikkim	Special provisions relating to the merger of Sikkim with India and protection of interests of different sections of people.
371G	Mizoram	- Protection of Mizo religious and social practices, customary law, customary justice. - Protection regarding ownership and transfer of land.
371H	Arunachal Pradesh	- Special responsibility of the Governor in respect of law and order. - Legislative Assembly to have not less than 30 members.
371I	Goa	Legislative Assembly to have not less than 30 members.
371J	Karnataka	- Provision for Development Board for a special region. - Equitable opportunities in education and reservation in matters of public employment.

★ **ONE-LINE REVISION:** 371 MH-GJ | A Naga | B Assam | C Manipur | D AP-Telangana | E AP | F Sikkim | G Mizoram | H Arunachal | I Goa | J Karnataka