



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam
Subject : Indian Polity
Topic : **Union & Its Territory**

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**Commissioner,
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UNION & ITS TERRITORY

- ❖ Article 1 to 4 under Part-I of the constitution deals with union and its territories.

ARTICLE 1:

Describe India, that is, Bharat as a 'UNION OF STATES', rather than a 'Federation of States'.

- ❖ The states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is an Union because it is indestructible. India is a indestructible union of destructible states.
- ❖ Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into 3 categories,
 - a) Territories of States
 - b) Union territory
 - c) Acquired territory
- ❖ At present there are **29 states**, 7 union territories.
- ❖ Special provisions under part XXI, applicable to the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, AP, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa.

ARTICLE 2:

Empowers the parliament to admit into the Union of India, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'.

- ❖ Not applicable for union territories, as per this article.
- ❖ Union territory can admitted only through Constitutional Amendment Act - (Article 368) Eg.: Goa, Diu, Daman.
- ❖ Empowers the parliament to admit into the Union of India or for establishment of New States.

ARTICLE 3:

- ❖ Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries (or) names of existing states.
- ❖ It authorises the parliament to, Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting 2 or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state.

UNION TERRITORIES

Article 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories:

- ❖ Every union territory is administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him.
- ❖ In Delhi, Daman-Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry – administered by Lt. Governor
- ❖ Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh Chief Commissioner
- ❖ Lakshadweep - Administrator
- ❖ There are Legislative assemblies and council of ministers in Pondicherry & Delhi
- ❖ The president can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.

Special Provisions for Delhi:

- ❖ The 69th constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 provided a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi, and redesignated the National Capital Territory of Delhi and designated the administrator of Delhi as the lieutenant (Lt).
- ❖ According to the 69th Amendment Act, 1991, Union Territory of Delhi shall be called the National Capital Territory and it shall have a Legislative Assembly to which members shall be directly chosen by the people.
- ❖ The Assembly shall make laws on the matters enumerated in State List (except on matters relating to Public order, Police, Land).
- ❖ Strength of Assembly - 70

Increase the area of any state

1. Diminish the area of any state
2. Alter the boundaries of any state
3. Alter the Name of any state

BILL : Can be introduced in the parliament only with the Prior recommendation of president.

1. Before it, the president has to refer the same to the state legislative

concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.

ARTICLE 4 :

2. President or Parliament is not bound by the views of the state legislature.

1. Article 2 and 3 are not to be considered, as amendment of constitution under article - 368.

IN CASE OF UNION TERRITORY:

3. No reference need be made to the concerned legislature and the parliament can itself take any action as it deems fit.

2. Such laws can be passed by a SIMPLE MAJORITY and by ORDINARY legislative process.

NEW STATES CREATED AFTER 1950:

Andhrapradesh	-	1953	
Kerala	-	1956	} State (Reorganisation) Act, 1956.
Karnataka	-	1956	
Gujarat	-	1960	} Bombay (Reorganisation) Act, 1960.
Maharastra	-	1960	
Nagaland	-	1962	- State of Nagaland Act, 1962
Haryana	-	1966	- Punjab (Reorganisation) Act, 1962.
Himachal Pradesh	-	1970	- State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.
Meghalaya	-	1971	} - North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.
Manipur	-	1971	
Tripura	-	1971	
Sikkim	-	1975	- 36 th Amendment Act, 1975.
Mizoram	-	1986	- State of Mizoram Act, 1986.
Arunachal Pradesh	-	1986	- State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.
Goa	-	1987	- Goa, Diu, Daman Reorganisation Act, 1987.
Chattisgarh	-	2000	} - Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000.
Uttarkhand	-	2000	
Jharkhand	-	2000	
Telanghana	-	2014	- Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act – 2014

Change of Names

- ❖ The names of some states and union territories have also been changed. The United Provinces was the first state to have a new name. It was renamed 'Uttar Pradesh' in 1950. In 1969, Madras was renamed 'Tamil Nadu'. Similarly, in 1973, Mysore was renamed 'Karnataka'. In the same year, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands were renamed 'Lakshadweep'. In 1992, the Union Territory of Delhi was redesignated as the National Capital Territory of Delhi (without being conferred the status of a full-fledged state) by the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1991. In 2006, Uttaranchal was renamed as 'Uttarakhand'.
- ❖ In the same year, Pondicherry was renamed as 'Puducherry'. In 2011, Orissa was renamed as 'Odisha'.

called the JVP Committee. (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya)

- ❖ JVP Committee submitted its report in April 1949, they rejected language as the basis for reorganisation of states.
- ❖ However, in October 1953, the GOI was forced to create the 1st linguistic state, known as Andhra state. This followed a Prolonged Popular agitation and the death of potti sriramulu, after a 56 day hunger strike for Andhra state.
- ❖ State Reorganisation Commission (1953) created under Fazal Ali as Chairman, its other members are K. M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru.
- ❖ It accepted language as basis of reorganisation of states.
- ❖ Recommended 16 States and 3 centrally administered territories.
- ❖ As a result, 14 states and 6 union territories were created on November 1, 1956.

REORGANISATION OF STATES:

- ❖ Constituent Assembly appointed S.K.Dhar Commission in November 1948. Purpose - To study the issue of reorganisation of States on linguistic Basis.
- ❖ Submitted their Report in December 1948 and recommended reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor
- ❖ This led to appointment of another Linguistic Provinces Committee by the Congress in December 1948,