



Polity Class Notes for IAS and PCS

Chapter 16: Union and its Territory

Union and Its Territory	
Article 1	
➤ “Bharat as union of state” rather than “federation of states”	
➤ Indian federation is not result of an agreement among states like – USA states have no right to secede from federation. If federation is an union became “it is indestructible”	
Article 1 – Territory of India	
➤ Territories of India	
➤ Union territory	
➤ Territory that may acquire by government of India at any time	
➤ Territory (state and acquired territory) of India is wider than union of India (only states)	
Article 2	
➤ Empower of Parliament to admit into the union of India, established new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.	
Article 3	
➤ Power Parliament	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a new state from any state/ By uniting two or more states • Increase the Area of state • Decrease the Area of state • Alter the boundaries & name also 	
➤ This type of bill (only introduced in Parliament, only prior recommendation of President.	
➤ President has to refer the same to state legislature concerned for expression & views for this concerned.	
➤ President/ Parliament not bound by views of state legislature & it may accept & reject whole – power under Parliament.	
➤ Constitution does not provide guaranty of territory integrity. So in India – “described” indestructible union of destructible state.	
➤ But in USA – Territory integrity guaranty by constitution American Federal Government cannot form new states/ alter border of existing states without the consent of states concerned. So USA is described as destructible union of indestructible states.	
➤ This type of change of state boundaries, name, alter not need based by special majority. It passed by simple majority, It is not come under Art 368	
➤ But India Territory can be Ceded with foreign state only by amending Art 368	
➤ SC – Settlement Boundary dispute between India & another country	
➤ Amendment 100 th – Reduce to enclave, Territories of Bangladesh & India	



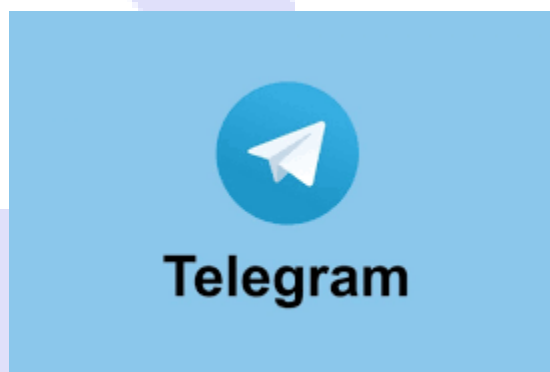
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At the time of Independence – India comprised two categories of Political unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Provinces (under direct British government) • Princely state (under native ruler princes but dominated of British run)
India Act 1947
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Created two separate dominions of India & Pakistan & give three option to Princely state (Merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent) ➤ All princely state joined India, but 3 Princely refused <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyderabad – acquired by operation Polo • J & K – acquired By Instrument of Accession • Junagarh : By army
Dhar Commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognized state on basis of administration rather the linguistic ➤ JVP (Jawahar lal ,Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitars) rejected language as basic of states ➤ But – 1953, GoI, Ist linguistic state (Andhra Pradesh) separated by Telangana from Madras.
Fazl Ali Commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It reject “one language – one state” & unity of India show princely considered
Years of formation states
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maharashtra and Gujrat – 1960 ➤ Dadar & Nagar Haveli – 1961, (Portugee dominated) ➤ Goa, Daman & Diu – 1961 ➤ Pondicherry – from French 1962 ➤ Nagaland from Assam – 1963 ➤ Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh – 1966 ➤ Manipur, Tripura & Meghalaya – 1972 ➤ Sikkim – 1974 ➤ Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh – 1972 ➤ Chhattisgarh, UK, JK – 2000 ➤ Telangana – 2014



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