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THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORIES

- Articles 1 to 4 under Part I of the Constitution describe the Union and its Territory.
- Article 1 (1) states that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
- Article 1 (2) states that the States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.
- Article 1 (3) states that the territory of India shall comprise –
 - o The territories of the States;
 - o The Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and
 - o Such other territories as may be acquired.
- There are a total of 28 States and 8 Union Territories.
- Article 2 states that the Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.
- Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to: form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state, increase the area of any state, diminish the area of any state, alter the boundaries of any state, and alter the name of any state.
- Article 4 states that any law referred to in Article 2 or Article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental, and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as the Parliament may deem necessary.
- The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act (2015) was enacted to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh.
- Andhra Pradesh was the first linguistic state in India by separating the Telugu speaking areas from the Madras state.
- The 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union.
- In 1987 Goa was conferred a statehood and become a 25th state of union of India.

States and Its Formation Years

State	Formation years
Andhra Pradesh	1956
Arunachal Pradesh	1987
Assam	1950
Bihar	1950
Chhattisgarh	2000
Goa	1987
Gujarat	1960
Haryana	1966

Himachal Pradesh	1971
Jharkhand	2000
Karnataka	1956
Kerala	1956
Madhya Pradesh	1956
Maharashtra	1960
Manipur, Tripura	1972
Meghalaya	1972
Mizoram	1987
Nagaland	1963
Odisha	1950
Punjab	1956
Rajasthan	1956
Sikkim	1975
Tamil Nadu	1950
Telangana	2014
Tripura	1972
Uttar Pradesh	1950
Uttarakhand	2000
West Bengal	1956

Union Territory	Formation Year
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1956
Chandigarh	1966
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1961
Daman and Diu	1987
Delhi	1905
Lakshadweep	1956
Puducherry	1954
Jammu and Kashmir	2019
Ladakh	2019

Special Provisions for Some States

States	Articles	Provision
Jammu and Kashmir	Article 370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrapped by the central government in August 2019
Maharashtra	Article 371	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article provides special powers to the governors of Gujarat and Maharashtra to create independent development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra and Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat. It gives room to provide more facilities for employment opportunities, vocational and technical education in the state.
Gujarat	Article 371	
Nagaland	Article 371-A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 371A of the Constitution mainly states that no act of Parliament would apply to the state of Nagaland in matter relating to religious or social practices of Nagas, Naga customary law and procedure, administration of civil or criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law and ownership and transfer of land and its resources. The Legislative Assembly of Nagaland must pass a resolution for an act to be applicable to the state. The governor is given special responsibilities with respect to law and order in the state as well.
Assam	Article 371-B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article empowers the President to include a committee of the elected tribal representatives of the Assam Legislative Assembly for the constitution.
Manipur	Article 371-C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides for creating a committee for the constitution and functions of the legislative assembly with the members elected from the hilly regions of the state.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The governor will have the responsibility to secure the powers of this committee and the central government can instruct the state government on the administration of the hilly areas.
Andhra Pradesh	Article 371-D and 371-E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President can provide equal opportunities for the local populace in public education and employment. The President can ask the state to create an administrative tribunal to solve all the disputes with regard to appointments and promotions to civil posts in the state. Via Article 371-E, a Central University was established in Andhra Pradesh.
Sikkim	Article 371-F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 371F was incorporated into the Constitution in 1975. It states that the Legislative Assembly shall consist of not less than 30 members. In order to protect the rights and interests of the different sections of the population in the state of Sikkim, seats in the assembly are provided to people of these different sections.
Mizoram	Article 371-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article says without the consent of the State Legislative Assembly, the Parliament cannot decide on the matters of the religious and social practices of the Mizos, civil and criminal law of the land, land ownership transfer, and customary law procedures.
Arunachal Pradesh	Article 371-H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article gives special powers to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, on the directions from the President with regard to the law and order in the state. Though the Governor will consult the Council of Ministers, the governor's decision will be final. Only when the President directs, the special powers of the Governor

		can cease.
Goa	Article 371-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per this article, the State Legislative Assembly of Goa will consist of not less than 30 members.
Karnataka	Article 371-J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 371J grants special status to six backward districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The special provision requires that a separate development board be established for these regions (similar to Maharashtra and Gujarat) and also ensures local reservation in education and government jobs.

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