

Read PM Bakshi

Part 01: Union and its Territories

Drtick 1

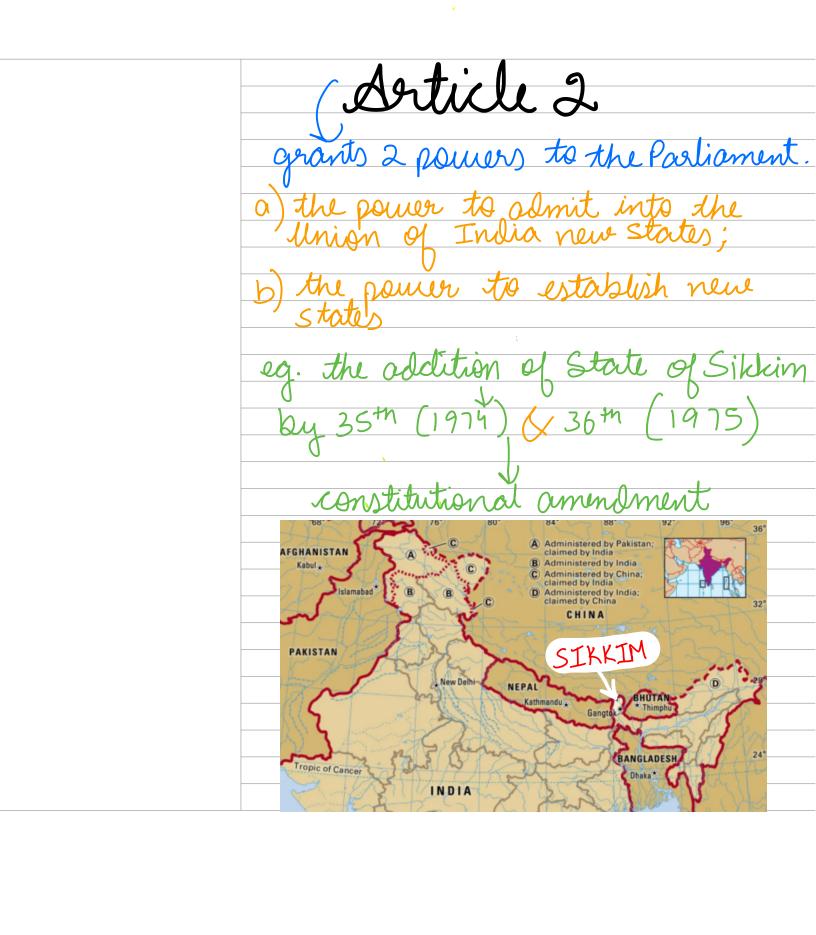
Name and territory of the Union.

1) India, this is Bharat, Shall be a Union of States.

- Why Union was used instead of Federation?

 De du country is not an outcome of an agreement

 D No part of our Union can Succeed over this Union, as they all ruese willing members.
- 2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the first Schedule
- The territory of India shall comprise
 - · The territories of the States;
- The Union territories specified in the first Schedule.
- · Such other territories as may be acquired.



Article 3

authorises the Parliament to

- a) form a new state by separation lof territory from any state or by unitings true or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state.
- b) increase the area of any state
- c) diminish the area of any state
- d) after the boundaries of any state.
- e) after the name of any state.
- > conditions:
- 1) This Ordinary bill will come only after prior of approval of President.
- 2) President must send the bill to the state legislature, por their comment within a specified time.

3) Even if the State legislature sends the Parliament and the President by their cept or seject - In case of Union Territor its under the Central Government; no Parliament is capable of sec the Political Map of In to its discretion Levitorial integrity India can be referred Indestructible union of destructible Stortes.

Setticle 4

States that laws made under deticu 2 and deticle 3, shall not be considered as a constitutional amendment under dertiele 368

9: Does the power of Parliament to diminish the areas Under Orticle 3) include power to code Indian territory to

A: This question came up for enomination before the supreme court in a superence made by the President

- The decision of the central government as Bernbari Union (mest & Bengal) to Palistan led to political agitation and continuersy and thereby necessitated the Presidential Jereference

reasoned shead in notes

Serticle 1 > Name & its Territories * Articles under Permits the Parliament by law for admission or Pertablisment of New Part I were Article 2 ruce invoked ruhen West States. Bengal mas Article 3 - Permits the Parliament renamed by law the formation of I new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names and for formation of relatively new Article 4 laws under Article 2 and deticles, are not deemed to be constitutional States such as amendments under -> Thookhand. Article 368 → chattisgarh. -> Telengana. The Union and its devitories". - It includes deticles from 1-4. - Part I is a compitation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country of 8 the union of states that it is made

Q: Does the power of Parliament to diminish the areas of a state under exticle 3) include also the power to cade Indian territory to a foreign country? A: Indian territory can be parted to a foreign state I only by a constitutional amendment ie, unlos Jarticle 368 However, the SC in it's 1969 judgement dispute between India and another Josephy does not need a constitutional amendment. It will be done by enecutive action as it does not involved cession of Indian Territory to a foreign courtry. In recent, 100th Constitutional amendment of (2015) was passed to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and transferd of certain Other territories to Bongladesh in pursuance of the acreement and its protocol come in between the youernment of India and Bongladesh

administratine convenience

Lucious asked for linguistic vocconiration

State Reorganisation



Thar Commission 1948

reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor

- Chairman Skthar
- rejected reconstruction of states dependent on the language.

(2)

JVP committee 1948

formally rejected longuage as the basis for reorganisation of states

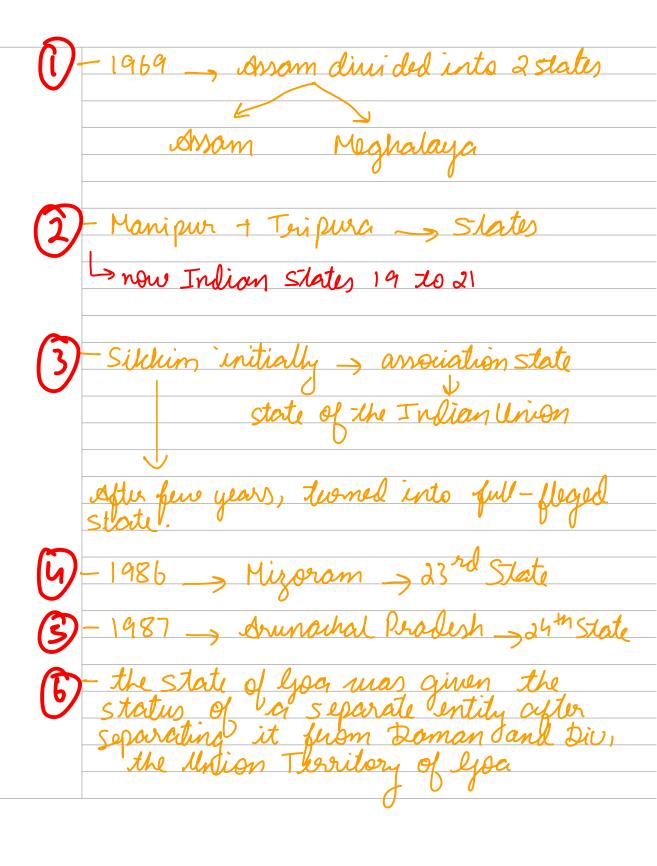
Tamaharlal Nehru + Vallabh Bhai Patel + Pattabhi Sitaramayya

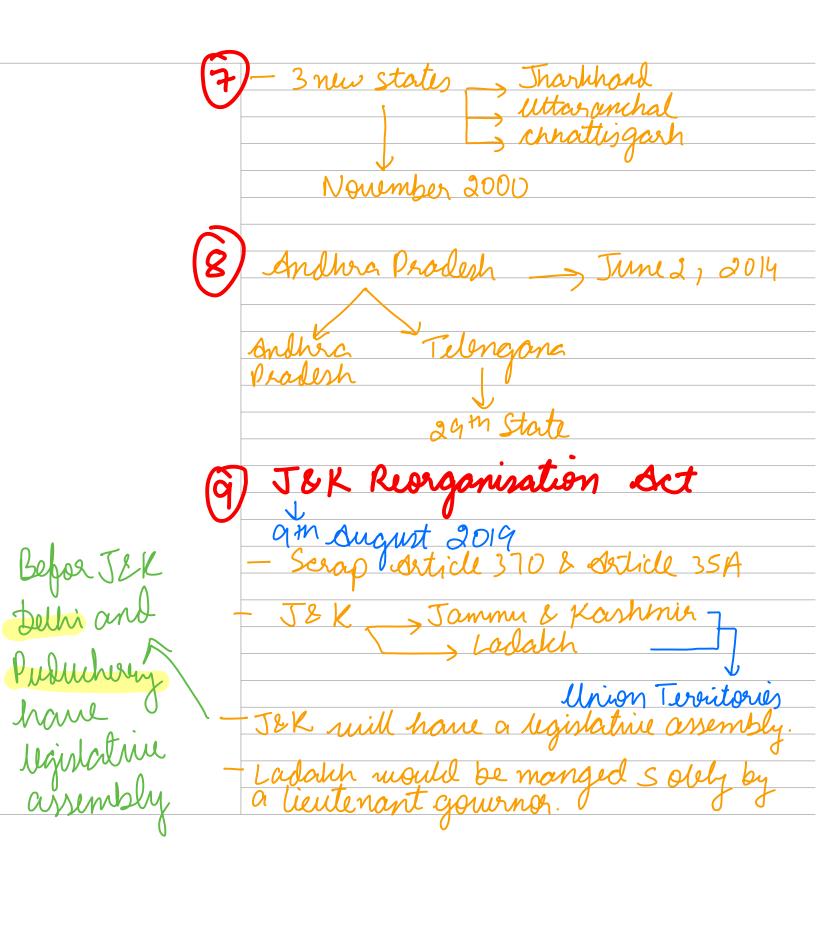
after enaluating the geographical area of India, the JVP committee produced a report to the National Council

on the basis of their language Pattabhi Sitaramayya emersine protests from uent on Hunger Strike (56 days) South India yourment bould down - Ardhra Probesh became 1ST indepen-- dent Indian state that was established on linguistic basis. On 1ST October 1953 after pusterts from other states Fart Sti Commission 1953 increased Submitted its support in 1955 and boroadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of States. But, it rejected the theory of "one language"— on starte!

- Fazal Ali Commission also known as States Reorganization commission
States Repraganization Commission
7/
- Abolishing the A,B,C System of States.
States.
- Descipting Raigramuch and princely
- Abolishing Rajpramuch and princely States.
- Merging the C and D arrows startes
- Merging the C and D group states into lenisting States.
$^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$
A _ Former British Perouines
B _ Former Perincely States
C _ Princely States and provinces
D_ Centrally administered areas
A - Former British Provinces B - Former Princely States C - Princely States and provinces D - Centrally administered areas
- division should not supert. Unite
& clarity of India
- division should not appet Unity & security of India
- Cultural linguistic homogenity must
- Cultural linguistic homogenity must be considered.
financial considerations.
financial consideration.
- Planning and Support of the
- Planning and Support of the rullfare of the People
V I

Rocommendation by commission. 30 September 1955 not accepted by government India to be divided into 16 states & 3 Union Territories > 1st November 1956 4 States and 6 Union Territories were made. States ____ Assam, endhar Pradesh Bihar, reorganisation of JEK, Bontsay, Modhya Prodesh, Kerda, Mysore J. Madras, Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal > Union Turitories _> Delhi Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Minicoy, Laccadine, Himachal Peadeth and Amindini Islands and Tripura Members Faral Sli MNO Kunzul KM Panikkah





At Present:
28 - States
8 - Union
Territories

King of Jck Hari Singh (1925) Signed the treaty

to Daman & Din

+ merged

Dadra & Nagar Haweli

26 January 2020

Special Status of JSK

State of JEK was a special case in history of India with its own mini-constitution of and separate land inheritance law.

Article 370, granted cuitonomous status to the state of J&K and gove the state some immunity from the applicability of the complete of constitution of India.

- This deticle aimed to perovide space, in mothers of governance, to the people of J&K __ sucho have always felt mulnivable about their identity and inslave about their future.