



States Formation Day

Why in News?

Recently, the Prime Minister extended his best wishes to the states of **Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, and Kerala** on their **foundation day** (1st November).

- He highlighted the contributions of each state to the country in various fields including **cultural heritage, development, preservation, and natural resources**.

Name of State	Year of Formation	Carved Out of States	Regions Merged to form the State
Madhya Pradesh	1956	-	Parts of former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal State, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, and Bombay State
Karnataka	1956	-	Kannada-speaking regions of Southern India (Formerly known as Mysuru)
Kerala	1956	-	Travancore-Cochin united with Malabar and Kasaragod taluk of South Canara
Haryana	1966	Punjab	-
Chhattisgarh	2000	Madhya Pradesh (with 16 Chhattisgarhi-speaking districts)	-

What are the Constitutional Provisions Related to Formation of State?

- **Article 2: It empowers the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states** on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'.
- **Article 3: It relates to the changes in the existing states of the Union of India** . It deals with the internal re-adjustment between the territories of the constituent states. It authorizes the Parliament to -
 - form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states; **E.g., Formation of Telangana from A.P. and Jharkhand from Bihar).**
 - Increase, diminish, alter the area of any state and boundaries or name of any state. **E.g., Alteration of area and name of U.P., M.P. and Karnataka.**

▪ However, **there are two conditions in this regard:**

- A bill, for this, can be introduced in the Parliament only **with the prior recommendation of the President;**
- The President has to refer the same to the state legislature for expressing its views within a specified period (though the President or Parliament is not bound by the views of the state legislature).
 - In the case of a union territory, no reference need be made.

REORGANISATION OF STATES IN INDIA

The States Reorganisation Commission set up in 1956 suggested the formation of 14 States and 6 UTs. At present, India comprises 28 states and 8 UTs.

1950

States classified into 4 categories - Part A, B, C and D (1st Schedule)

- **Part A** - Ruled by **Governor** with **elected State Legislature**
 - **Andhra Pradesh** (first state on linguistic lines) - 1953
- **Part B** - Former **Princely States**
- **Part C** - Former **Chief Commissioners' Provinces**, some **Princely states**
- **Part D** - Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7th Constitutional Amendment (1956) -

- Distinction between Part-A and Part-B states done away
- Part-C states were abolished
- Made total no. of (erstwhile) states - 14 and UTs - 6

Reorganisation/Creation of States/UTs after 1956

States Carved Out of Other States

- ➔ **Gujarat** and **Maharashtra** from Bombay (Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960)
- ➔ **Nagaland** from Assam (State of Nagaland Act, 1962)
- ➔ **Haryana** from Punjab (Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966)
- ➔ **Meghalaya** from Assam (North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971)
- ➔ **Chhattisgarh** from MP (Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- ➔ **Uttarakhand** from UP (Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- ➔ **Jharkhand** from Bihar (Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- ➔ **Telangana** from Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014)

States Formed by Granting Statehood

- ➔ **Himachal Pradesh** (State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970)
- ➔ **Manipur** and **Tripura** (North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971)
- ➔ **Sikkim** (36th Constitutional Amendment (1975))
- ➔ **Mizoram** (State of Mizoram Act, 1986)
- ➔ **Arunachal Pradesh** (State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986)
- ➔ **Goa** (Goa, Daman, and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987)

Formation of UTs

- ➔ Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Lakshadweep - 1956
- ➔ Puducherry - 1962
- ➔ Chandigarh - 1966
- ➔ J&K and Ladakh - 2019
- ➔ Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - 2020



UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. Which was the Capital of Andhra State when it was made a separate State in the year 1953? (2008)

(a) Guntur

(b) Kurnool

(c) Nellore

(d) Warangal

Ans: (b)

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