

Reorganisation of States in India

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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.

- 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

- (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)
- (hadhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- Uttarakhand from UP (Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- (Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000)
- (Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014)



States Formed by Granting Statehood

- (State of Himachal Pradesh (State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970)
- Manipur and Tripura (North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971)
- Sikkim (36th Constitutional Amendment (1975))
- (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
- 9 Puducherry 1962
- (h) Chandigarh 1966
- (5) J&K and Ladakh 2019
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - 2020

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