

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 o**n their **foundation day** (1st November).

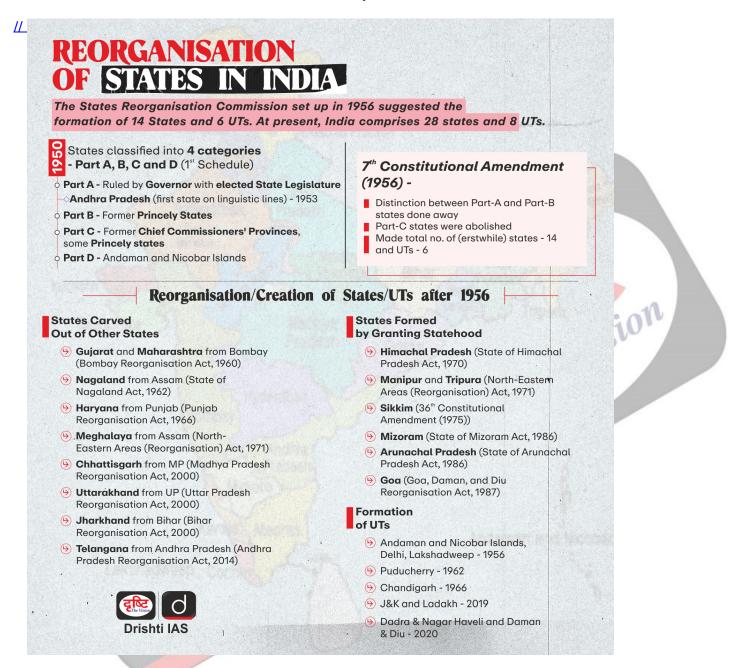
• He highlighted the contributions of each state to the country in various fields including **cultural** heritage, development, preservation, and natural resources.

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	1	Travancore-Cochin united with Malabar and Kasaragod taluk of South Canara
Haryana	1966	Punjab	
Chhattisga rh	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 onlywith 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.



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)

