

# UNION AND ITS TERRITORIES

- Articles 1 to 4 under Part-I of the Constitution entails the Union and its territory.

## Article 1 is associated with Name and territory of the Union:

- India, that is Bharat, stands for Union of States.
- The States and subsequent territories shall be as specified in the First Schedule.
- The territory of India shall comprise:
  - The territories of the States;
  - The Union Territories detailed in the First Schedule;
  - Such other territories as may be obtained "by the Government of India at any time".

## Two Important points to understand:

- Article 1 stipulates that "India, i.e., Bharat, shall be a Union of States". The country is an integral whole and divided into different states only for the ease of administration."
- The 'Territory of India' has a wider connotation than the 'Union of India' because the latter includes only states while the former encompasses not only the states, but also Union Territories and territories that may be obtained by the Government of India at any future time.

### Note:

Reason given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to choose word "Union" over "Federation"-

- The Indian Federation is **not an outcome of an agreement between**

the states like the American Federation.

- The states comprise **no right to secede from the federation**. The federation is a Union since it is indestructible.
- The administrative capacity of the states after independence was not in a pleasant situation.
- High possibility of states seceding from the Union amid secessionist tendencies after independence thus, a strong and indestructible union was a prerequisite for a better India.

- Article 2** permits the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'. Hence, Article 2 grants two powers to the Parliament:

- The power to include into the Union of India new states.
- The power to establish new states.

- The first point entails admission of states which were previously in existence, while the second embarks upon the establishment of states which were not in existence before.

### Note:

Article 2 relates to the admission or establishment of new states that are not part of the Union of India.

- Article 3:** provides for formation of new States and modifying of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

- Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by merging two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of