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News: 14 Maharashtra villages want to merge with bordering Telangana

- Amid the boundary row between Maharashtra and Karnataka, the villages contiguous to Telangana in the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra have also raised the demand for inclusion in the neighbouring Telugu State.
- Atleast 14 villages bordering Telangana demanded inclusion as they were 'attracted' to the development and welfare schemes, including 'Rythu Bandhu', 'Dalita Bandhu', 'Rythu Bima', and free power supply to farmers, initiated by Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhar Rao.

Article 3 of the Indian Constitution

- The **Parliament has the exclusive power in the reorganisation of the states including mergers, changing the boundaries and even it's renaming** under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution.
- According to this article, the **Indian Parliament has the authority to create new states** by separating territories from existing states.
- Parliament's power to create new states includes the ability to **create a new state or union territory by joining a portion of one state or union territory to another state or union territory.**

- Article 3 of the Indian Constitution outlines the formation of new states as well as changes to existing states' areas, boundaries, or names.

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to

- Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- Increase the area of any state;
- Diminish the area of any state;
- Alter the boundaries of any state;
- Alter the name of any state
- However, Article 3 imposes two conditions in this regard: first, a bill proposing the above changes can be introduced in Parliament only with the President's prior recommendation; and second, before recommending the bill, the President must refer it to the state legislature concerned for comment within a specified period.
- The views of the state legislature are not binding on the President (or Parliament), who may accept or reject them regardless of when they are received.

Procedure of changing a name of a state

- First, a resolution is passed in the state legislature. Once passed, this resolution is forwarded to the union government.
- The state assembly (the people of the state) authorises the state government to present the matter to the Government of India for the change of the state's name. This change may also affect the Hindi translations of the state's name.
- No Bill for this purpose may be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless the President has referred the Bill to the Legislature of the affected State for comment within the timeframe specified in the reference or within any additional time frame the President may permit, in cases where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries, or name of any of the States.
- It will change Schedule 1. The entry 10 in schedule 1 was changed from Orissa to Odisha when Orissa became Odisha, for example.