

States and union territories of India

India is a federal union comprising 28 states and 8 union territories,^[1] with a total of 36 entities. The states and union territories are further subdivided into districts and smaller administrative divisions.

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History

Pre-independence

The Indian subcontinent has been ruled by many different ethnic groups throughout its history, each instituting their own policies of administrative division in the region.^{[2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12]} The British Raj mostly retained the administrative structure of the preceding Mughal Empire. India was divided into provinces (also called Presidencies), directly governed by the British, and princely states, which were nominally controlled by a local prince or raja loyal to the British Empire, which held *de facto* sovereignty (*suzerainty*) over the princely states.

1947–1950

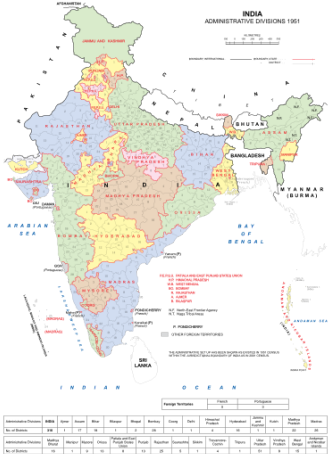
Between 1947 and 1950 the territories of the princely states were politically integrated into the Indian union. Most were merged into existing provinces; others were organised into new provinces, such as Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, and Vindhya Pradesh, made up of multiple princely states; a few, including Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, and Bilaspur, became separate provinces. The new Constitution of India, which came into force on 26 January 1950, made India a sovereign democratic republic. The new republic was also declared to be a "Union of States".^[13] The constitution of 1950 distinguished between three main types of states:

- Part A states, which were the former governors' provinces of British India, were ruled by an elected governor and state legislature. The nine Part A states were:
 - Assam (formerly Assam Province),
 - Bihar (formerly Bihar Province),
 - Bombay (formerly Bombay Province),
 - East Punjab (formerly Punjab Province),
 - Madhya Pradesh (formerly the Central Provinces and Berar),
 - Madras (formerly Madras Province),
 - Orissa (formerly Orissa Province),
 - Uttar Pradesh (formerly the United Provinces), and
 - West Bengal (formerly Bengal Province).
- The eight Part B states were former princely states or groups of princely states, governed by a rajpramukh, who was usually the ruler of a constituent state, and an elected legislature. The rajpramukh was appointed by the President of India. The Part B states were:
 - Hyderabad (formerly Hyderabad Princely State),
 - Jammu and Kashmir (formerly Jammu and Kashmir Princely State),
 - Madhya Bharat (formerly Central India Agency),
 - Mysore (formerly Mysore Princely State),

States and union territories of India



Category	Federated states
Location	Republic of India
Number	28 States 8 Union territories
Populations	States: Sikkim – 610,577 (lowest) Uttar Pradesh – 199,812,341 (highest) Union Territories: Lakshadweep – 64,473 (lowest) Delhi – 16,787,941 (highest)
Areas	States: Goa – 3,702 km² (1,429 sq mi) (smallest) Rajasthan – 342,269 km² (132,151 sq mi) (largest) Union territories: Lakshadweep – 32 km² (12 sq mi) (smallest) Ladakh – 59,146 km² (22,836 sq mi) (largest)
Government	State governments Union governments (union territories)
Subdivisions	Divisions Districts



Administrative divisions of India in 1951

- Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU),
- Rajasthan (formerly Rajputana Agency),
- Saurashtra (formerly Baroda, Western India and Gujarat States Agency), and
- Travancore–Cochin (formerly Travancore Princely State and Cochin Princely State).
- The ten Part C states included both the former chief commissioners' provinces and some princely states, and each was governed by a chief commissioner appointed by the President of India. The Part C states were:
 - Ajmer (formerly Ajmer-Merwara Province),
 - Bhopal (formerly Bhopal Princely State),
 - Bilaspur (formerly Bilaspur Princely State),
 - Coorg State (formerly Coorg Province),
 - Delhi,
 - Himachal Pradesh,
 - Kutch (formerly Cutch Princely State),
 - Manipur (formerly Manipur Princely State),
 - Tripura (formerly Tripura Princely State), and
 - Vindhya Pradesh (formerly Central India Agency).
- The only Part D state was the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which were administered by a lieutenant governor appointed by the union government.

States reorganisation (1951–1956)

Andhra State was created on 1 October 1953 from the Telugu-speaking northern districts of Madras State.^[14]

The French enclave of Chandernagore was transferred to West Bengal in 1954. In the same year Pondicherry, comprising the former French enclaves of Pondichéry, Karikal, Yanaon and Mahé, was transferred to India; this became a union territory in 1962.^[15]

Also in 1954, pro-India forces liberated the Portuguese-held enclaves of Dadrá and Nagar Aveli, declaring the short-lived *de facto* state of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In 1961, India annexed it as the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.^{[16][17][18][19]}

The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 reorganised the states based on linguistic lines resulting in the creation of the new states.^[20]

As a result of this act:

- Madras State retained its name, with Kanyakumari district added to form Travancore–Cochin.
- Andhra Pradesh was created with the merger of Andhra State with the Telugu-speaking districts of Hyderabad State in 1956.
- Kerala was created by merging Malabar district and the Kasaragod taluk of South Canara districts of Madras State with Travancore–Cochin.
- Mysore State was re-organized with the addition of the districts of Bellary and South Canara (excluding Kasaragod taluk) and the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district from the Madras State, the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, North Canara and Dharwad from Bombay State, the Kannada-majority districts of Bidar, Raichur and Kalaburagi from Hyderabad State and the Coorg State.
- The Laccadive Islands, Aminidivi Islands and Minicoy Island, which had been divided between the South Canara and Malabar districts of Madras State, were united and organised into the union territory of Lakshadweep.
- Bombay State was enlarged by the addition of Saurashtra State and Kutch State, the Marathi-speaking districts of Nagpur division of Madhya Pradesh and the Marathwada region of Hyderabad State.
- Rajasthan and Punjab gained territories from Ajmer State and Patiala and East Punjab States Union respectively and certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal.

Post-1956

Bombay State was split into the linguistic states of Gujarat and Maharashtra on 1 May 1960 by the Bombay Reorganisation Act.^[21] The former Union Territory of Nagaland achieved statehood on 1 December 1963.^[22] The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 resulted in the creation of Haryana on 1 November and the transfer of the northern districts of Punjab to Himachal Pradesh.^[23] The act also designated Chandigarh as a union territory and the shared capital of Punjab and Haryana.^{[24][25]}

Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu in 1969. The north-eastern states of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura were formed on 21 January 1972.^[26] Mysore State was renamed Karnataka in 1973. On 16 May 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union and the state's monarchy was abolished.^[27] In 1987, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram became states on 20 February, followed by Goa on 30 May, while erstwhile union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu's northern exclaves Damão and Diu became a separate union territory as Daman and Diu.^[28]

In November 2000, three new states were created, namely:

- Chhattisgarh, from eastern Madhya Pradesh,
- Uttaranchal, from northwest Uttar Pradesh (renamed Uttarakhand in 2007), and
- Jharkhand, from southern districts of Bihar with the enforcement of Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 respectively.^{[29][30][31][32]}

Pondicherry was renamed Puducherry in 2007 and Orissa was renamed Odisha in 2011. Telangana was created on 2 June 2014 from ten former districts of north-western Andhra Pradesh.^{[33][34]}

In August 2019, the Parliament of India passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, which contains provisions to reorganise the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories; Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, effective from 31 October 2019.^[35] Later that year in November, the Government of India introduced legislation to merge the union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli into a single union territory to be known as Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, effective from 26 January 2020.^{[36][37][38]}

Current proposals

States and Union territories

States

State	ISO 3166-2:IN	Vehicle code	Zone	Capital	Largest city	Statehood	Population (census 2011)	Area (km ²)	Official languages ^[39]	Additional official languages ^[39]
<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	IN-AP	AP	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Amaravati</u>	<u>Visakhapatnam</u>	1 November 1956	49,506,799	162,975	<u>Telugu</u>	—
<u>Arunachal Pradesh</u>	IN-AR	AR	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Itanagar</u>		20 February 1987	1,383,727	83,743	<u>English</u>	—
<u>Assam</u>	IN-AS	AS	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Dispur</u>	<u>Guwahati</u>	26 January 1950	31,205,576	78,550	<u>Assamese</u>	<u>Bengali</u> , <u>Bodo</u>
<u>Bihar</u>	IN-BR	BR	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Patna</u>		26 January 1950	104,099,452	94,163	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
<u>Chhattisgarh</u>	IN-CT	CG	<u>Central</u>	<u>Raipur</u> ^[a]		1 November 2000	25,545,198	135,194	<u>Chhattisgarhi</u>	<u>Hindi</u> , <u>English</u>
<u>Goa</u>	IN-GA	GA	<u>Western</u>	<u>Panaji</u>	<u>Vasco da Gama</u>	30 May 1987	1,458,545	3,702	<u>Konkani</u>	<u>Marathi</u>
<u>Gujarat</u>	IN-GJ	GJ	<u>Western</u>	<u>Gandhinagar</u>	<u>Ahmedabad</u>	1 May 1960	60,439,692	196,024	<u>Gujarati</u>	—
<u>Haryana</u>	IN-HR	HR	<u>Northern</u>	<u>Chandigarh</u>	<u>Faridabad</u>	1 November 1966	25,351,462	44,212	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Punjabi</u> ^[40] ^[4]
<u>Himachal Pradesh</u>	IN-HP	HP	<u>Northern</u>	<u>Shimla</u> (Summer) <u>Dharamshala</u> (Winter) ^[42]	<u>Shimla</u>	25 January 1971	6,864,602	55,673	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Sanskrit</u> ^[43]
<u>Jharkhand</u>	IN-JH	JH	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Ranchi</u>	<u>Jamshedpur</u>	15 November 2000	32,988,134	74,677	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Angika</u> , <u>Bengali</u> , <u>Bhojpuri</u> , <u>Bhumij</u> , <u>Ho</u> , <u>Kharia</u> , <u>Khortha</u> , <u>Kurmali</u> , <u>Kurukh</u> , <u>Magahi</u> , <u>Maithili</u> , <u>Mundari</u> , <u>Nagpuri</u> , <u>Odia</u> , <u>Santali</u> , <u>Urdu</u> ^[44] ^[45]
<u>Karnataka</u>	IN-KA	KA	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Bangalore</u>		1 November 1956	61,095,297	191,791	<u>Kannada</u>	—
<u>Kerala</u>	IN-KL	KL	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Thiruvananthapuram</u>		1 November 1956	33,406,061	38,863	<u>Malayalam</u>	<u>English</u> ^[46]
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	IN-MP	MP	<u>Central</u>	<u>Bhopal</u>	<u>Indore</u>	26 January 1950	72,626,809	308,252	<u>Hindi</u>	—
<u>Maharashtra</u>	IN-MH	MH	<u>Western</u>	<u>Mumbai</u> (Summer) <u>Nagpur</u> (Winter) ^[47] ^[48]	<u>Mumbai</u>	1 May 1960	112,374,333	307,713	<u>Marathi</u>	—
<u>Manipur</u>	IN-MN	MN	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Imphal</u>		21 January 1972	2,855,794	22,347	<u>Meitei</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>Meghalaya</u>	IN-ML	ML	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Shillong</u>		21 January 1972	2,966,889	22,720	<u>English</u>	<u>Khasi</u> ^[b]
<u>Mizoram</u>	IN-MZ	MZ	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Aizawl</u>		20 February 1987	1,097,206	21,081	<u>English</u> , <u>Hindi</u> , <u>Mizo</u>	—
<u>Nagaland</u>	IN-NL	NL	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Kohima</u>	<u>Dimapur</u>	1 December 1963	1,978,502	16,579	<u>English</u>	—
<u>Odisha</u>	IN-OR	OD	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Bhubaneswar</u>		26 January 1950	41,974,218	155,820	<u>Odia</u>	—
<u>Punjab</u>	IN-PB	PB	<u>Northern</u>	<u>Chandigarh</u>	<u>Ludhiana</u>	1 November 1966	27,743,338	50,362	<u>Punjabi</u>	—
<u>Rajasthan</u>	IN-RJ	RJ	<u>Northern</u>	<u>Jaipur</u>		26 January 1950	68,548,437	342,269	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>Sikkim</u>	IN-SK	SK	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Gangtok</u>		16 May 1975	610,577	7,096	<u>English</u> , <u>Nepali</u>	<u>Bhutia</u> , <u>Gurung</u> , <u>Lepcha</u> , <u>Limbu</u> , <u>Manggur</u> , <u>Mukhia</u> , <u>Newar</u> , <u>Rai</u> , <u>Sherpa</u> , <u>Tamang</u>
<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	IN-TN	TN	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Chennai</u>		1 November 1956	72,147,030	130,058	<u>Tamil</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>Telangana</u>	IN-TG	TS	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Hyderabad</u> ^[c]		2 June 2014	35,193,978 ^[53]	112,077 ^[53]	<u>Telugu</u>	<u>Urdu</u> ^[54]
<u>Tripura</u>	IN-TR	TR	<u>North-Eastern</u>	<u>Agartala</u>		21 January 1972	3,673,917	10,492	<u>Bengali</u> , <u>English</u> , <u>Kokborok</u>	—
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	IN-UP	UP	<u>Central</u>	<u>Lucknow</u>		26 January 1950	199,812,341	243,286	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
<u>Uttarakhand</u>	IN-UT	UK	<u>Central</u>	<u>Bhararaisain</u> (Summer) <u>Dehradun</u> (Winter) ^[55]	<u>Dehradun</u>	9 November 2000	10,086,292	53,483	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Sanskrit</u> ^[56]

<u>West Bengal</u>	IN-WB	WB	Eastern	<u>Kolkata</u>	26 January 1950	91,276,115	88,752	<u>Bengali</u> , <u>Nepali</u> ^[d]	<u>Hindi</u> , <u>Odia</u> , <u>Punjabi</u> , <u>Santali</u> , <u>Telugu</u> , <u>Urdu</u>
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- a. Naya Raipur is planned to replace Raipur as the capital city of Chhattisgarh.
- b. Khasi language has been declared as the Additional Official Language for all purposes in the District, Sub-Division and Block level offices of the State Government located in the Districts of Khasi-Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya.
- c. Andhra Pradesh was divided into two states, Telangana and a residual Andhra Pradesh on 2 June 2014.^{[49][50][51]} Hyderabad, located entirely within the borders of Telangana, is to serve as the capital for both states for a period of time not exceeding ten years.^[52] The Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Andhra Pradesh Legislature completed the process of relocating to temporary facilities in the envisaged new capital city Amaravati in early 2017.
- d. Bengali and Nepali are the Official Languages in Darjeeling and Kurseong sub-divisions of Darjeeling district.







Union territories

Union territory	ISO 3166-2:IN	Vehicle code	Zone	Capital	Largest city	UT established	Population	Area (km ²)	Official languages	Additional official languages
<u>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</u>	IN-AN	AN	Southern	<u>Port Blair</u>		1 November 1956	380,581	8,249	<u>Hindi</u>	English
<u>Chandigarh</u>	IN-CH	CH	Northern	<u>Chandigarh</u>	—	1 November 1966	1,055,450	114	English	—
<u>Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu</u>	IN-DH	DD	Western	<u>Daman</u>		26 January 2020	586,956	603	<u>Hindi</u> , <u>Gujarati</u> , <u>Marathi</u> , <u>English</u>	—
<u>Delhi</u>	IN-DL	DL	Northern	<u>New Delhi</u>	<u>Delhi</u>	1 November 1956	16,787,941	1,490	<u>Hindi</u> , <u>English</u>	<u>Punjabi</u> , <u>Urdu</u> ^[57]
<u>Jammu and Kashmir</u>	IN-JK	JK	Northern	<u>Srinagar</u> (Summer) ^{[58][59]} <u>Jammu</u> (Winter) ^{[59][60]}	<u>Srinagar</u>	31 October 2019	12,258,433	42,241	<u>Kashmiri</u> , <u>Dogri</u> , <u>Urdu</u> , <u>Hindi</u> , <u>English</u>	
<u>Ladakh</u>	IN-LA	LA	Northern	<u>Leh</u> (Summer) <u>Kargil</u> (Winter) ^[61]	<u>Leh</u>	31 October 2019	290,492	59,146	<u>Hindi</u> , <u>English</u>	
<u>Lakshadweep</u>	IN-LD	LD	Southern	<u>Kavaratti</u>		1 November 1956	64,473	32	<u>Malayalam</u> , <u>English</u>	—
<u>Puducherry</u>	IN-PY	PY	Southern	<u>Puducherry</u>		16 August 1962	1,247,953	492	<u>Tamil</u> , <u>English</u>	<u>Telugu</u> , <u>Malayalam</u> , <u>French</u>

Former states and union territories










Former states

Map	State	Capital	Years	Present-day state(s)
	<u>Ajmer State</u>	<u>Ajmer</u>	1950–1956	<u>Rajasthan</u>
	<u>Andhra State</u>	<u>Kurnool</u>	1953–1956	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>
	<u>Bhopal State</u>	<u>Bhopal</u>	1949–1956	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>
	<u>Bilaspur State</u>	<u>Bilaspur</u>	1950–1954	<u>Himachal Pradesh</u>
	<u>Bombay State</u>	<u>Bombay</u>	1950–1960	<u>Maharashtra</u> , <u>Gujarat</u> , and partially <u>Karnataka</u>
	<u>Coorg State</u>	<u>Madikeri</u>	1950–1956	<u>Karnataka</u>
	<u>East Punjab</u>	<u>Shimla</u> (1947–1953)	1947–	<u>Punjab</u> , <u>Haryana</u> , <u>Himachal Pradesh</u> and <u>Chandigarh</u>

		<u>Chandigarh</u> (1953–1966)	1966	UT
	<u>Hyderabad State</u>	<u>Hyderabad</u>	1948–1956	<u>Telangana</u> , and partially <u>Maharashtra</u> and <u>Karnataka</u>
	<u>Jammu and Kashmir</u>	<u>Srinagar</u> (Summer) <u>Jammu</u> (Winter)	1952–2019	<u>Jammu and Kashmir</u> UT and <u>Ladakh</u> UT
	<u>Kutch State</u>	<u>Bhuj</u>	1947–1956	<u>Gujarat</u>
	<u>Madhya Bharat</u>	<u>Indore</u> (Summer) <u>Gwalior</u> (Winter)	1948–1956	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>
	<u>Madras State</u>	<u>Madras</u>	1950–1969	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u> , <u>Tamil Nadu</u> , and partially <u>Karnataka</u> and <u>Kerala</u>
	<u>Mysore State</u>	<u>Bangalore</u>	1947–1973	<u>Karnataka</u>

				
	<u>Patiala and East Punjab States Union</u>	<u>Patiala</u>	1948–1956	<u>Punjab</u> and <u>Haryana</u>
	<u>Saurashtra</u>	<u>Rajkot</u>	1948–1956	<u>Gujarat</u>
	<u>Travancore–Cochin</u>	<u>Trivandrum</u>	1949–1956	<u>Kerala</u> and partially <u>Tamil Nadu</u>
	<u>Vindhya Pradesh</u>	<u>Rewa</u>	1948–1956	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>

Former union territories

Map	Name	Zone	Capital	Area	UT established	UT disestablished	Now part of
	<u>Arunachal Pradesh</u>	North-Eastern	<u>Itanagar</u>	83,743 km ² (32,333 sq mi)	21 January 1972	20 February 1987	As an Indian state
	<u>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</u>	Western	<u>Silvassa</u>	491 km ² (190 sq mi)	11 August 1961	26 January 2020	<u>Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu union territory</u>
	<u>Daman and Diu</u>	Western	<u>Daman</u>	112 km ² (43 sq mi)	30 May 1987	26 January 2020	<u>Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu union territory</u>
	<u>Goa, Daman and Diu</u>	Western	<u>Panaji</u>	3,814 km ² (1,473 sq mi)	19 December 1961	30 May 1987	<u>Goa state and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu union territory</u>
	<u>Himachal Pradesh</u>	Northern	<u>Shimla</u>	55,673 km ² (21,495 sq mi)	1 November 1956	25 January 1971	As an Indian state
	<u>Manipur</u>	North-Eastern	<u>Imphal</u>	22,327 km ² (8,621 sq mi)	1 November 1956	21 January 1972	As an Indian state
	<u>Mizoram</u>	North-Eastern	<u>Aizawl</u>	21,087 km ² (8,142 sq mi)	21 January 1972	20 February 1987	As an Indian state
	<u>Nagaland</u>	North-Eastern	<u>Kohima</u>	16,579 km ² (6,401 sq mi)	29 November 1957	1 December 1963	As an Indian state
	<u>Tripura</u>	North-Eastern	<u>Agartala</u>	10,491.65 km ² (4,050.85 sq mi)	1 November 1956	21 January 1972	As an Indian state

Responsibilities and authorities

The Constitution of India distributes the sovereign executive and legislative powers exercisable with respect to the territory of any State between the Union and that State.^[62]

See also

- Administrative divisions of India
- Autonomous administrative divisions of India
- List of adjectives and demonyms for states and territories of India
- List of Indian state and union territory name etymologies
- List of princely states of British India (alphabetical)
- List of states and union territories of India by area
- List of states and union territories of India by population
- List of states in India by past population
- List of states of India by wildlife population
- Proposed states and union territories of India

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62. "Article 73 broadly stated, provides that the executive power of the Union shall extend to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws. Article 162 similarly provides that the executive power of a State shall extend to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of a State has power to make laws. The Supreme Court has reiterated this position when it ruled in the *Ramanaiah* case that the executive power of the Union or of the State broadly speaking, is **coextensive** and **coterminous** with its respective legislative power." **Territoriality of executive powers of states in India** (<http://www.ebc-india.com/lawyer/articles/9801a2.htm>), Balwant Singh Malik, *Constitutional Law*, 1998

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- Official Government of India website: States and Union Territories (<https://www.india.gov.in/india-glance/states-india>)

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