



Allied Amending Acts at a Glance

<i>Name and Year of the Act</i>	<i>Amended Provisions of the Constitution</i>
<i>Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951</i>	Altered the boundaries of the state of Assam by ceding a strip of territory comprised in that state to Bhutan
<i>Andhra State Act, 1953</i>	Formed the first linguistic state, known as the state of Andhra, by taking out the Telugu speaking areas from the state of Madras; Kurnool was the capital of Andhra state and the state high court was established at Guntur
<i>Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954</i>	Renamed the Lushai Hills District as the Mizo District; the Lushai Hills District was one of the six autonomous districts in the tribal areas of Assam specified in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution
<i>Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954</i>	Formed the new state of Himachal Pradesh by uniting the existing states of Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur

*Chandernagore
(Merger) Act,
1954*

Merged the territory of Chandernagore (a former enclave of French India) into the state of West Bengal

*States
Reorganisation
Act, 1956*

Made extensive changes in the boundaries of various states for the purpose of meeting the linguistic, regional and local demands; it created 14 states and 6 union territories. The states were: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The union territories were: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur and Tripura. It established the new state of Kerala by merging the Travancore-Cochin state with the Malabar district of Madras state and the Kasargode of South Canara (Dakshina Kannada). It merged the Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad state with the Andhra State to create the Andhra Pradesh state. Further, it merged the Madhya Bharat state, Vindhya Pradesh state and Bhopal state into the Madhya Pradesh state. Similarly, it merged the Saurashtra state and Kutch state into that of the Bombay state; the Coorg state into that of Mysore state; the Patiala and East Punjab states Union (Pepsu) into that of Punjab state; and the Ajmer state into that of Rajasthan state. Moreover, it created the new union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands from the territory detached from the Madras state.

*Bihar and West
Bengal
(Transfer of
Territories) Act,
1956*

Provided for the transfer of certain territories from the state of Bihar to the state of West Bengal

Rajasthan and

<i>Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959</i>	Provided for the transfer of certain territories from the state of Rajasthan to the state of Madhya Pradesh
<i>Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959</i>	Provided for the alteration of boundaries of the states of Andhra Pradesh and Madras
<i>Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960</i>	Formed the new state of Gujarat (15 th state) by taking out the Gujarati speaking areas from the state of Bombay and renamed the other part of the Bombay state as Maharashtra state. The city of Ahmedabad was made the capital of Gujarat.
<i>Acquired Territories (Merger) Act, 1960</i>	Provided for the merger into the states of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal of certain territories acquired from Pakistan under the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan, in 1958 and 1959.
<i>State of Nagaland Act, 1962</i>	Formed the new state of Nagaland (16 th state) by taking out the Naga Hills – Tuensang area from the state of Assam; the Naga Hills – Tuensang area was a tribal area of Assam specified in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
<i>Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966</i>	Formed the new state of Haryana (17 th state) by taking out the Hindi speaking areas from the state of Punjab; it also made Chandigarh a new union territory as well as a common capital for both Punjab and Haryana.
<i>Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act,</i>	Provided for the alteration of boundaries of the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

1968

Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Act, 1968

Provided for the transfer of certain territory from the state of Mysore to the state of Andhra Pradesh

Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968

Changed the name of the state of Madras to that of state of Tamil Nadu.

West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969

Provided for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the state of West Bengal

Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969

Provided for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the state of Punjab

Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969

Formed an autonomous state (sub-state) known as Meghalaya, within the state of Assam

State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970

Elevated the territory of Himachal Pradesh to the status of a state (18th state)

North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation)

Elevated the two union territories of Manipur and Tripura to the status of states (19th state and 20th state respectively). It also conferred full statehood to Meghalaya (21st state), which was previously a sub-state within the state of Assam. Further, it formed the two

<i>Act, 1971</i>	union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh out of the territories of Assam
<i>Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1971</i>	Amended the Sixth Schedule of the constitution to include certain provisions with respect to the autonomous districts and autonomous regions of the union territory of Mizoram
<i>Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973</i>	Changed the name of the state of Mysore to that of the state of Karnataka
<i>Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973</i>	Changed the name of the union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to that of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep
<i>Repealing and Amending Act, 1974</i>	Repealed certain enactments and amended certain other enactments; it also substituted the words “cattle pounds” for “cattle ponds” in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
<i>Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976</i>	Empowered the President of India: (i) to increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a state after consultation with the Governor of that state; and (ii) to rescind any order made for the designation of an area in any state to be a Scheduled Area, or in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned, make fresh order redefining the area which is to be a Scheduled Area
<i>Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979</i>	Provided for the alteration of boundaries of the states of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

<i>Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1985</i>	Provided for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the state of Andhra Pradesh
<i>State of Mizoram Act, 1986</i>	Elevated the union territory of Mizoram to the status of a state (23 rd state)
<i>Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1986</i>	Provided for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the state of Tamil Nadu
<i>State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986</i>	Elevated the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh to the status of a state (24 th state)
<i>Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987</i>	Formed the new state of Goa (25 th state) by separating the territory of Goa from the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu
<i>Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988</i>	Included certain modifications in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in its application to the states of Tripura and Mizoram; these (i) provided that the Governors shall act in their discretion in the discharge of some of their functions (ii) made provisions relating to the application of Acts of Parliament and the state legislatures to autonomous districts and autonomous regions and (iii) provided for a time-limit in making over the share of royalties to the district councils
	Included certain modifications in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in its application to the state of Assam;

<i>Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995</i>	these (i) provided that the District Council constituted for the North Cachar Hills District shall be called the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council and the District Council constituted for the Karbi-Anglong District shall be called the Karbi-Anglong Autonomous Council (ii) made provisions for the additional powers of the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council and the Karbi-Anglong Autonomous Council to make laws and (iii) made it mandatory for the Governor to consult the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council or the Karbi-Anglong Autonomous Council, as the case may be, in the exercise of his discretionary powers
<i>Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000</i>	Formed the new state of Chhattisgarh (26 th state) out of the territories of the State of Madhya Pradesh
<i>Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000</i>	Created the new state of Uttaranchal (27 th state) by carving out its territory from that of the territories of the state of Uttar Pradesh
<i>Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000</i>	Established the new state of Jharkhand (28 th state) by separating its territory from the territories of the state of Bihar
<i>Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003</i>	Included certain modifications in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in its application to the state of Assam; this was done to meet the aspirations of the Bodos in Assam and in pursuance of the Memorandum of Settlement signed between the Central Government, the Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10-02-2003 for a durable solution to the Bodo issues. In this context, the Act made the following provisions: (i) specified the Bodoland Territorial Areas District in the list of the tribal areas of the State of Assam (ii) created an autonomous self-governing body

	known as the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) within the state of Assam (iii) vested the council with legislative, administrative and financial powers in respect of specified subjects and (iv) provided for adequate safeguards for the non-tribals in the BTC area
<i>Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Act, 2005</i>	Provided for the creation of Legislative Council for the state of Andhra Pradesh
<i>Uttaranchal (Alteration of Name) Act, 2006</i>	Changed the name of the state of Uttaranchal to that of the state of Uttarakhand
<i>Pondicherry (Alteration of Name) Act, 2006</i>	Renamed the union territory of Pondicherry as the union territory of Puducherry
<i>Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010</i>	Provided for the creation of Legislative Council for the state of Tamil Nadu
<i>Orissa (Alteration of Name) Act, 2011</i>	Changed the name of the state of Orissa to that of the state of Odisha.
<i>Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014</i>	Formed the new state of Telangana (29th state) by carving out its territory from the territories of the state of Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad is made the joint capital for both the states for a period of ten years. During this period, the Andhra Pradesh should establish its own separate capital.