

Art. 1.

3 info.

- Name of our country ✓
- Nature of our country - Union of States.
- Types of Indian Territory



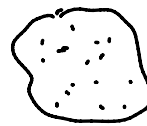
States / UTs, / Acquired Territories.

India - Sovereign State. - ?

plebiscite

Art. 2.

1> admit new States



2> establish new States.

No Parliamentary sanction required.

Art. 3.

- Create new State
- Increase the area of any state
- Decrease " " " " "
- Alter the boundaries and name of any state.

Art. 4

Art. 2 & Art. 3 are not Constitutional Amendments.
under Art. 368

↳ ordinary amendments.

- 552 Independent states ^{princely}

↳ Oct 1947 → Instrument of Accession

Kashmir, Junagadh, Hyderabad.

549. → 'Indian Union' ↳ police action.
↳ 1949

↳ Plebiscite in 1948

↳ direct vote.

• 1950 •

Art. 2.

and

Art. 3.

confers the Parliament the power to acquire foreign territories and admit or establish them as new States to the Indian Union.

confers the Parliament with the power of altering the internal organisation of already existing states of the Indian Union.

Case.

Meghalaya in Assam

(22nd Constitutional Amendment Act) Art. 368

→ Autonomous State

Part II

Citizenship

(5 to 11).

Art. 5.

[before 1950, from 1945]

26th Jan 1950.

→ People who were born and had a domicile
in the territory of India.

→

→

Art 6.

[after 1947] - [before 19th July 1948]

from Pakistan.

→

Art 7.

[from India to Pakistan after 1st March, 1947]
but wanted to return to India permanently.

• after 19th July 1948,

Art 8.

people of Indian origin who were residing in foreign countries.

Art. 9.

Art. 10

Art 11 - Power given to the Parliament to create or amend any law that deals with citizen rights.

Acquisition of Indian Citizenship.

→ By Birth

→ By descent

O.C.I.

→ By Registration. ✓

→ By Naturalisation

→ By Incorporation of Territory.