

## **What Is The Reason Why States Have Capitals In India?**

India is an independent republic with 28 states and 8 union territories. Every state has its own government as well as a capital. Some states have their own capitals for different reasons. Some are climatological, whereas others are strategic.

In 1956, The States Reorganization Act was passed to divide India into states. The languages and ethnicities of states were utilized to organize them.

### **Administrative**

India is a republic in the federal sense with an elected system of government which is divided into 28 states and eight union territories. The states and territories are different in terms of populations, size, geographical and languages, as well as their history and economic or cultural development, among other things.

Sometimes, all the aspects of a state's existence can be performed in one capital city. This is called capital that is administrative, legislative, or capital of the judiciary. Whenever you demand to learn more information on map of India with states and capitals, you must click over here at [Freejobalert](#) site.

The Constitution of India gives Parliament exclusive powers to form and name any state and to set its boundaries. The Constitution also gives the Central government the power to force states to conform to its requirements.

### **Legislative**

There are a variety of reasons India has its capitals. They are of administrative, cultural and judicial importance.

A legislative capital is where the state government gathers and passes laws. Legislators are usually from different political parties. They employ parliamentary procedure to debate and pass laws.

Legislative bodies also make the government accountable by questioning and interpellating officials. They can vote on bills that were drafted by the executive branch.

In many cases, legislative bodies are also the avenue that minor grievances may be addressed.

When a state is reconstituted, a capital can be identified as the site of a new one. This is to promote growth in a particular area or area of the state that would otherwise not be possible.

### **Judicial**

India is a Union of states that has a system of government that is based on the principles of parliamentary government. There are 29 states as well as seven Union Territories in the country and each is led by a Governor.

India's legislature determines the capital city of the state. Chief Minister YS Jaganmohan reddy suggested three capital cities for Andhra Pradesh: Visakhapatnam (executive), Amaravati (legislative) and Kurnool (judicial).

The debate about the authority of both the states and Union governments to announce the boundaries and the capital city has raised many questions. Legal experts argue that only Parliament is able to notify the boundaries of a state and its capital city.

## **Cultural**

The state capitals are the cities where the governor's, legislature, offices, and other state agencies meet. This makes them crucial to the nation.

In India the capital city is New Delhi, which was constructed in the 20th century to serve as the government's administrative centre. It also is where several significant events took place during the Indian past, such as the Coronation Durbar by King George V in 1911 or the country's liberation from British rule in 1947.

Another reason that states have capitals is because of their significance to culture. They are not only a magnet for tourists from all over the globe, but also provide an opportunity to exchange cultural ideas among residents.

This is a practice that is common in many other countries, too in countries with high populations and major cities. In reality, Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia are among the most well-known capital cities in the world.