

Effects of Article 370 on Jammu and Kashmir

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ABSTRACT

Article 370 was included in the Indian Constitution in 1949. It granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir and allowed it an exemption from the Constitution of India, permitting it to draft its own constitution. In August 2019, the government officially removed an article 370 which was offered to state Jammu and Kashmir. Because of this, Jammu and Kashmir will have some major changes. This research paper provides an overview of the effects in Jammu And Kashmir State after revoking article 370.

Keywords: Article 370, Indian Constitution

INTRODUCTION

In October 1949, the article 370 of the Indian constitution was introduced under which special Jammu and Kashmir was considered as a special state with its own flag. Industrial sectors were not available; the citizens of India other than Jammu and Kashmir were not allowed to purchase any and or property, no reservation policies were given for minorities etc. The effects of article 370 are shown in shown in Fig. [1].



Fig-1: Effects of article 370 on Jammu and Kashmir

On 5th August 2019, the Government of India officially cancelled the limited autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir, granted under Article 370. Because of this article, the Jammu and Kashmir state will be considered as one of the individual state; instead of special state. Now same status will be given to the Kashmir just like any other states of India [1].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the status of Jammu and Kashmir under the article 370
- To understand the changes in Jammu and Kashmir after revoking article 370

DATA COLLECTION

The secondary data of this research paper is collected from research journals, news paper articles and different websites.

CHANGES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

After revoking the article 370, the following changes are made [2, 3]:

- Now all the provisions of the Indian constitution will be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

- Jammu and Kashmir now, will be divided into two states, one is Jammu and Kashmir and the other is Ladakh. Now, Jammu and Kashmir will become like any other state of India.
- Now everyone will have single citizenship instead of dual citizenship. Also all the citizens of India can purchase land and property in the Jammu and Kashmir.
- Jammu and Kashmir State would have Indian national flag instead of its own flag.
- Any resident of India can settle permanently in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Kashmiri women can marry with non-kashmiris.
- 16 percent reservation policies applicable to minorities.
- No special powers will be applicable.
- Central laws can be directly applied instead of separate laws for Jammu and Kashmir.
- Centre can apply for financial emergency (under article 360).
- Elections will be conducted every five years.
- RTI will be applicable.
- Kashmiris do not need permanent residential certificate.

CONCLUSION

As Central laws can be directly applied to the Jammu and Kashmir state and no special powers will be applicable, centre can take strict actions against people who are encouraging terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir state and in India. People from other states can purchase property and any resident of India can settle permanently in Jammu and Kashmir which will grow national integrity.

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