



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam  
Subject : Indian Polity  
Topic : **Status of Jammu & Kashmir**

#### **© Copyright**

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the TNPSC Group-II Preliminary and Main Exam study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to make copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act.

It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the Competitive Exams.

**Commissioner,  
Department of Employment and Training.**



# STATUS OF JAMMU KASHMIR

## STATUS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

- ❖ The special status guaranteed in Article 370.
- ❖ This status has been provided on the basis of an agreement concluded at the time of Jammu and Kashmir accession to the Indian Union.

The following are some of the special features of the special relationship between the Union of India and Jammu and Kashmir :

1. J&K has its own constitution, apart from the Indian Constitution. Its constitution was framed by a Constituent Assembly of its own and came into being on the 26th January, 1957.
2. The Parliament cannot make law with regard to J & K on subjects in the State List.
3. The residuary powers lie with the legislatures of J & K and not with the Parliament.

4. It follows dual citizenship. Only the citizens of J & K can take part in the elections to the State Assembly and acquire, own and dispose immovable property in J & K.
5. Only National Emergency proclaimed on grounds of war and external aggression shall have automatic extension to J & K. National Emergency proclaimed on the basis of armed rebellion shall not be automatically extended to J & K.
6. Apart from the President's Rule, the Governor's Rule can also be imposed for a maximum period of six months, in case of constitutional breakdown in the State.
7. The Parliament cannot change the name, boundary or territory of J & K, without the concurrence of State Legislature.



8. The State Government shall be consulted by the Centre before appointing a person as the Governor of J & K.
9. No preventive detention law made by the Parliament can have automatic extension to J & K.
10. The Union has no power to proclaim a Financial Emergency to J & K.
11. J & K autonomy Resolution – June 26, 2000 but rejected on July 14, 2000 by Central Government.

