

UGC APPROVED  
CARE LISTED JOURNAL

ISSN 2229-3620

GOVT. OF INDIA RNI NO.-UPBIL/2015/62096



# शोध संचार बुलेटिन

Special Issue

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTELY BILINGUAL  
PEER REVIEWED REFEREED RESEARCH JOURNAL

★ Vol. 10

★ Issue 37

★ January to March 2020

Editor In Cheif

**Dr. Vinay Kumar Sharma**

D.litt. - Gold Medalist



*Dr. Vinay*

**Honorary Patrons**

- Prof. Nageshwar Rao**  
Vice-chancellor  
Indira Gandhi National Open University  
New Delhi
- Prof. Manoj Dixit**  
Vice-chancellor  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University  
Faizabad
- Prof. Chetan Trivedi**  
Vice-chancellor  
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University  
Jungadh, Gujarat
- Prof. Neelima Gupta**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University  
Kanpur

**Editorial Advisory Committee**

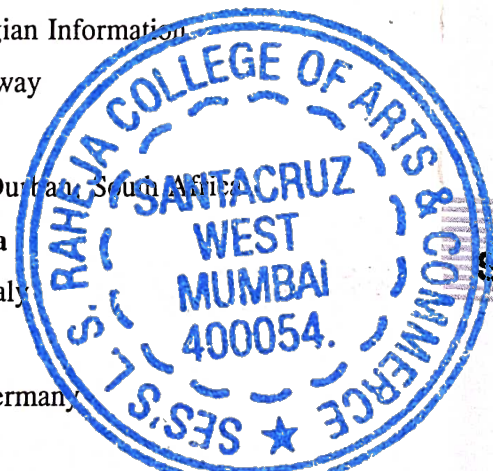
- Prof. Surya Prakash Dixit, University of Lucknow  
Prof. Arjun Chavan, Shivaji University, Kolhapur  
Prof. R.B. Ram, B.B.A.U., Lucknow  
Prof. Vishnu Sarvade, University of Mumbai, Mumbai  
Prof. Prem Shankar Tiwari, University of Lucknow  
Prof. K.D. Singh, University of Lucknow, Lucknow  
Prof. PadamKant, University of Lucknow, Lucknow  
Prof. Harishankar Mishra, University of Lucknow  
Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh, University of Lucknow  
Prof. Abdul Aleem, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh  
Prof. Sheela Mishra, Usmania University, Hyderabad  
Prof. Susheel Kumar Sharma, Mizoram University  
Dr. Pradeep Dixit, Director- Utkarsh Academy, Kanpur  
Prof. N.G. Devki, Cochin University, Kerala  
Dr. Dilip Sharma, Nagaany College, Nagaany, Assam  
Prof. U.C. Vashistha, University of Lucknow, Lucknow  
Prof. U.C. Vashishtha, University of Lucknow, Lucknow  
Prof. Amita Bajpayee, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.  
Prof. C.B. Sharma, Chairman, NIOS, New Delhi  
Prof. Shradha Singh, Banaras Hindu University  
Prof. Pawan Sharma, Meerut University, Meerut

**Special Advisory Committee**

- Dr. RamSharan Gaur**  
Chairman- Delhi Public Library, Delhi
- Dr. Daau Ji Gupt**  
International Chairman- Vishwa Hindi Samiti, New York
- Prof. Suresh Rituparn**  
Director- Birla Foundation, New Delhi
- Prof. Tirubhuvan Nath Shukla**  
Chairman- Akhil Bhartiya Sahitya Parishad
- Prof. Ramesh Chandra Tripathi**  
University of Lucknow, Lucknow
- Prof. Nirmala S. Maurya**  
Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras
- Prof. Arun Hota**  
Paschimvang University, Baarasaat, Kolkata
- Prof. K. Sita Lakshmi**  
Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam

**Foreign Editorial Advisory Committee**

- Dr. Vijay Kumar Mehta**  
Vishwa Hindi Samiti, New York, America
- Dr. Padmesh Gupta**  
Chairman, UK Hindi Samiti, London
- Prof. Susham Vedi**  
University of Columbia, New York
- Prof. Hemraj Sundar**  
Mahatma Gandhi Sansthan, Moka, Mauritius
- Sneh Thakur**  
Editor- Vasudha, Toronto, Canada
- Usha Raje Saxena**  
Vice President, UK Hindi Samiti, London
- Dr. Suresh Chandra Shukla**  
Chairman- Indo Norwegian Information  
& Cultural Forum, Norway
- Dr. Usha Devi Shukla**  
University of Durban, Durban, South Africa
- Dr. Ghanshyam Sharma**  
University of Venice, Italy
- Dr. Ram Prasad Bhatt**  
Hamburg University, Germany



**APPROVED UGC CARE**  
**JOURNAL OF**  
**ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ISSN No. 2229-3620**

# **SHODH SANCHAR BULLETIN**

**AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY BILINGUAL  
PEER REVIEWED REFEREED RESEARCH JOURNAL**

**\* Vol. 10**

**\* Issue 37**

**\* January - March, 2020**

## **≡ EDITORIAL BOARD ≡**

**Prof. Surya Prasad Dixit**

University of Lucknow, Lucknow

**Prof. Parmeshwari Sharma**

University of Jammu, Jammu

**Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh**

University of Lucknow, Lucknow

**Prof. M.P. Sharma**

Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi

**Prof. Sudheer Pratap Singh**

Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi

**Prof. Girish Pant**

Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi

**Prof. S. Chelliah**

Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai

**Prof. Arun Hota**

Paschimvang University, Baarasaat, Kolkata

**Prof. Manisha N. Jadhav**

Subhash Baburao Kul Arts, Commerce  
and Science College Kedgaon, Maharashtra

**Prof. Govind R. Nimbalkar**

Subhash Baburao Kul Arts, Commerce  
and Science College Kedgaon, Maharashtra

## **≡ EDITOR IN CHIEF ≡**

**Dr. Vinay Kumar Sharma**  
Chairman

Sanchar Educational & Research Foundation, Lucknow

**Published by**

**SANCHAR EDUCATIONAL & RESEARCH FOUNDATION LUCKNOW, U.P. (INDIA)**



## PUBLISHER

Sanchar Educational & Research Foundation, Lucknow (U.P.) INDIA

## PRINTER

Neelam Printers, Press, 41/381, Narhi,  
Lucknow, U.P. - 226001 (U.P.)

## SUBSCRIPTION / MEMBERSHIP FEE

Single Copy (Special Order)

Rs. 300/-

Individual / Institutional

### FOR INDIANS

One Year	Rs. 1000.00- (with Postal Charges)
Five Years	Rs. 5,000.00- (with Postal Charges)
Life Time Membership	Rs. 10,000.00- (with Postal Charges)

### FOR FOREIGNERS

Single Copy	US\$60.00-
One year	US\$150.00-

## SPECIAL

All the Cheques/Bank Drafts should be sent in the name of the **SHODH SANCHAR BULLETIN**, payable at Lucknow.  
All correspondence in this regard should be sent by **Speed Post** to the **Managing Editor, SHODH SANCHAR BULLETIN**

## CHIEF EDITORIAL OFFICE

Editor in Chief

**Dr. Vinay Kumar Sharma**

M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. - Gold Medalist

(AWARDED BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA)

SHODH SANCHAR BULLETIN

448 /119/76, KALYANPURI THAKURGANJ, CHOWK, LUCKNOW -226003 U.P.,

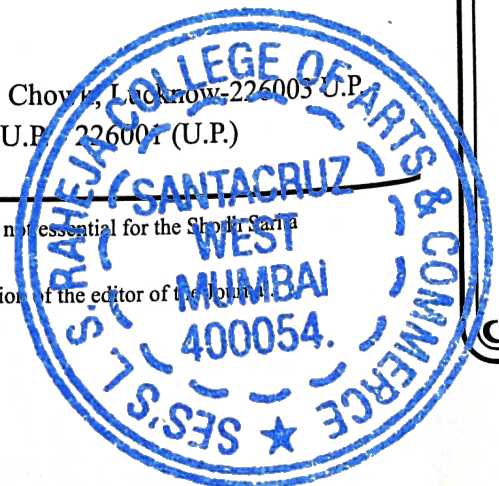
Cell.: 09415578129, 07905190645

E-mail : dr.vinaysharma123@gmail.com

## Publisher, Printer & Editor :-

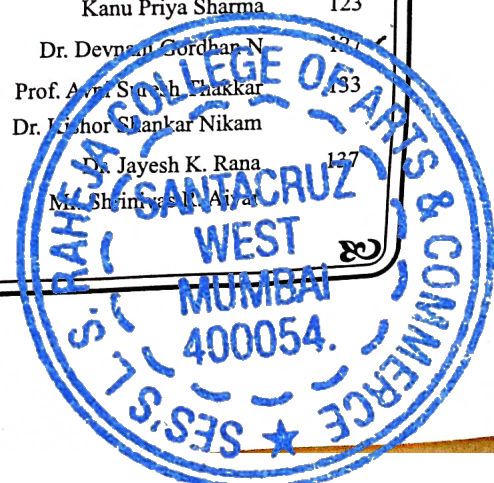
Dr. Vinay Kumar Sharma Published at 448 /119/76 ,Kalyanpuri Thakurganj, Chowk, Lucknow-226003 U.P.  
and printed by Neelam Printers, Press, 41/381, Narhi, Lucknow, U.P. - 226001 (U.P.)

- The Views expressed in the articles printed in this Journal are the personal views of the Authors. It is not essential for the Shodh Sanchar Patrika or its Editorial Board to be in agreement with the views of Authors.
- Any material published in this Journal cannot be reprinted or reproduced without the written permission of the editor of the Journal.
- Printing, Editing, selling and distribution of this Journal is absolutely honorary and non-commercial.
- All disputes will be subject to Lucknow jurisdiction only.



# Contents

• Use of Online Catalogue Searching Methods : A Genderwise Approach	Priyanka V. Sane	1
• Marketing and Promotion of Fee based Library Information Product and Services	Veena A. Prakash	
• A Study of Impact of Technology on Logistics and Supply Chain Management in Navi Mumbai	Sandesh M. Dongare	6
• Assessment of relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Financial Performance in Public Manufacturing Companies	Dr. Abida Mntajar Khan	10
• Study on Effectiveness of Green HRM (GHRM) in Banking Sector of India	Soni Preeti Kantilal	15
• Application of GIS in Business – An Innovation	Dr. Aashish Shashikant Jani	26
• Retail Investors' Perception towards Equity Futures and Options Markets vis-à-vis with other investment avenues	Dr. Moushumi Datta	37
• Data Privacy – The New Imperative for Modern Businesses & New Age Economy	Laila Ahmed Patel	45
• Employer - Employee Relationship : A Dimension of Superior HRM	Dr. Rajesh Mankani	50
• McDonalds – Creating a Customer Experience	Laxmikant M. Sharma	54
• Social Entrepreneurship – A New Business Model	Dr. Shamkant N. Kotkar	
	Dr. Mona Mehta	60
	Dr. Tasneem Razmi	66
	Dr. Geeta Nair	
• An Overview of Impact of Technological Changes on Performance of Powerloom Textile Industries	Yogesh Prabhakar Pawar	72
• Stakeholder Management and Business Policy : A Study of Member Welfare Initiatives of Urban Cooperative Banks	Dr. Deepak P. Sable	
• Social Media and its Effects on the Reading Habits of Youngsters	Dr. Sagar Thakkar	77
• A Study on Cell Phone Addiction and its Physical and Psychological Effects on Youth	Neelima B	80
• Influence of Advertising Appeal on Consumer Response towards Advertising - A Youth Perception	Deepa Shivaji Jamindar	84
• In 21 <sup>st</sup> century for business unit "Social media is about sociology and psychology more than technology"	Dr. Vijetha S. Shetty	90
• Study on Overall Impact of GST on Various Industries in Indian Economy	Naik Manisha B	
• Impact of Technology on the Work – Life Balance of Female Employees in today's Business Scenario	Priyanka Radhakrishnan	97
• A study on the evaluation of Training needs of Entrepreneurs in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Subhasini Naikar	
• An Analytical Study on the changing role of Women Entrepreneurs in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Raju Dattaram Gole	101
• Women Economic Empowerment : A Smart Economics	Heta Parekh	105
• Social Entrepreneurship in the 21st Century	Mrs. Lakshita Soni	111
• Impact of Removal of Article 370 and 35 A on Jammu and Kashmir's Economy	Ms. Rinky Rajwani	116
• A Study of Implications of New Age Banking Technology Services on Customer Satisfaction	Ms. Karuna V. Shinde	119
• A study of students' awareness about availability of employment opportunities in service sector in Mumbai	Kanu Priya Sharma	123
	Dr. Devnand Gordhan N.	127
	Prof. Anil Suresh Thakkar	133
	Dr. Lishor Shankar Nikam	
	Dr. Jayesh K. Rana	127
	Ms. Shrinivas K. Arora	



- Impact of Technology on Business : A Case Study of Book Publishing Industry
- An Energetic Perspective of Business in the 21st Century
- Career Progression As Retention Factor With Respect To Hotel Industries In Mumbai.
- A Study of Perception towards Retirement amongst Teachers in Higher Education in Mumbai
- A Comparative Study of Features Influencing Preferences for Consumer-to-Consumer E-Commerce Platforms
- Advancement in Data Visualization Techniques
- Use of Social Media in Business
- GST Annual Returns & Audit - Features & Controversies
- A Study on Consumer Awareness and Preception about Online Purchasing
- The Changing Landscape (Environment) For College Libraries In The 21<sup>st</sup> Century : A Study of Present Scenario in Mumbai Region
- Analytical Study of Health Insurance through the Healthcare Tourism in India from 2011 to 2019
- A Study of the effectiveness of Bell curve method in performance appraisal

Avinash S. Pandit	139
<u>Dr. Preeti Vaswani</u>	142
Dr. Naina Salve	144
Dr. Vijetha Shetty	149
Prof. Maya Hande	
Conrad Coelho	154
Dr. Neelam Yadav	161
<u>Prajakta Ameya Joshi</u>	168
<u>CA. Hrishikesh Wandrekar</u>	172
Sufiyan M. Bagwan	176
Dr. Parita Desai	181
Rajpal K. Tayade	188
<u>Dr. Anupama Nerurkar</u>	196





## Impact of Removal of Article 370 and 35 A on Jammu and Kashmir's Economy

Dr. Devnani Gordhan N\*

### ABSTRACT

Kashmir was an independent princely state under the empire of Maharaja Hari Singh and was added in India on October 26, 1947. After that Jammu and Kashmir was a region previously administered by India as a state from 1954 to 2019, constituting the southern and southeastern portion of the larger Kashmir region, which has been the subject of a dispute between India, Pakistan and China since the mid-20th century. Article -370 of the Constitution of India was made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since from its inception. Article 370 was embodied with six special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir.

1. The State was allowed to have its own Constitution.
2. The State had a power with regards to of defense, foreign affairs and communications.
3. Other constitutional powers of the Central Government could be extended to the State only with the concurrence of the State Government.
4. The 'concurrence' was only provisional.
5. The State Government's authority to give 'concurrence' lasted only until the State Constituent Assembly was convened.
6. Article 370 could be abrogated or amended only upon the recommendation of the State's Constituent Assembly.

Article 35A empowers the J&K legislature to define the state's permanent residents and their special rights and privileges. As a result of this provision, Indian citizens from other states could not purchase land or property in Jammu & Kashmir.

To conclude removal of Article 370 and 35 A, is more beneficial to the people of Jammu and Kashmir now rather than 73 years back. It is more beneficial rather than more disadvantages to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It is only the myth of some people that removal of Article 370 and 35 A will be against their rights and privileges, which proved to be totally wrong. Removal of both articles will not only be beneficial to state but will proved to be beneficial for the whole country at large.

### INTRODUCTION

Jammu and Kashmir is not just a state, but it is the crown of our Country. Jammu and Kashmir has always been the talk of town since its inception. It is considered as a prominent state. Before Independence, Kashmir was an independent princely state under the empire of Maharaja Hari Singh and was added in India on October 26, 1947. After that Jammu and Kashmir was a region

previously administered by India as a state from 1954 to 2019, constituting the southern and southeastern portion of the larger Kashmir region, which has been the subject of a dispute between India, Pakistan and China since the mid-20th century. After the India-Pakistan War of 1947-1948, the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir was divided between India, on one hand it controlled the regions of Jammu, Kashmir Valley and Ladakh and

\*Assistant Professor, L. S. Raheja College of Arts & Commerce, Santacruz West, Mumbai



Pakistan who controlled —GilgitBaltistan and Azad Kashmir on the other hand . The Indian-administered territories elected a constituent assembly in 1951, which ratified the accession of the state to India in 1954. Even after all these years, Kashmir has remained a subject of debate between the governments of India and Pakistan.

Following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, India and Pakistan signed the Simla Agreement, recognizing a Line of Control in Kashmir, and committing to a peaceful resolution of the dispute through bilateral negotiations. The Jammu and Kashmir (princely state)'s original accession, like all other Princely states of India, was on three matters: defense, foreign affairs and communications. All the princely states were invited to send representatives to India's Constituent Assembly, which was formulating a constitution for the whole of India. Hence article 370 was adopted by the Jammu and Kashmir.

#### WHAT IS ARTICLE 370 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

**Article -370 of the Constitution of India lays down: Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution,—**

- (a) The provisions of article 238 shall not apply now in relation to the state of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) The power of Parliament to make laws for the said state shall be limited to—
- (I) Those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and
- (ii) Such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify.

*Explanation - 1:* For the purpose of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognized by the President as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council

of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948;

*Explanation - II:* For the purpose of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognized by the President on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State as the Sadr-i-Riyasat (now Governor) of Jammu and Kashmir, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office.

- (c) The provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that State;
- (d) Such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify:

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of sub-clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

(2) If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) or in the second provision to sub-clause (d) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify: Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

The clause 7 of the Instrument of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh declared that the State could not

be compelled to accept any future Constitution of India. The State was within its rights to draft its own Constitution and to decide for itself what additional powers to extend to the Central Government. Article 370 was designed to protect those rights. According to the constitutional scholar A. G. Noorani, Article 370 records a 'solemn compact'. Neither India nor the State can unilaterally amend or abrogate the Article except in accordance with the terms of the Article.

### Article 370 embodied six special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir

1. It exempted the State from the complete applicability of the Constitution of India. The State was allowed to have its own Constitution.
2. Central legislative powers over the State were limited, at the time of framing, to the three subjects of defense, foreign affairs and communications.
3. Other constitutional powers of the Central Government could be extended to the State only with the concurrence of the State Government.
4. The 'concurrence' was only provisional. It had to be ratified by the State's Constituent Assembly.
5. The State Government's authority to give 'concurrence' lasted only until the State Constituent Assembly was convened. Once the State Constituent Assembly finalised the scheme of powers and dispersed, no further extension of powers was possible.
6. Article 370 could be abrogated or amended only upon the recommendation of the State's Constituent Assembly.

When Article 370 was originally created, only two articles of the Indian Constitution applied in full to Jammu and Kashmir. Other provisions of the Constitution would apply with exceptions and modifications specified by the President in his Order in consultation with or the concurrence of the government of the state. The heading of this part is 'Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions'. Article 370 could be interpreted as temporary in the sense that the J&K Constituent Assembly had a right to modify/delete/retain it; it decided to retain it. Another interpretation was that accession was temporary until a plebiscite ( means direct

vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution). The Union government, in a written reply in Parliament last year, said there is no proposal to remove Article 370. Delhi High Court in Kumari Vijayalaxmi (2017) too rejected a petition that said Article 370 is temporary and its persistence is a fraud on the Constitution. The Supreme Court in April 2018 said that despite the head note using the word 'temporary', Article 370 is not temporary. In Sampat Prakash (1969) the SC refused to accept Article 370 as temporary. A five-judge Bench said "Article 370 has never ceased to be operative". Thus, it is a permanent provision.

In simple words the provisions of Article 370 were: 1.Parliament needs the Jammu & Kashmir government's approval for applying laws in the state — except in cases of defense, foreign affairs, finance, and communications. 2. The law of citizenship, ownership of property, and fundamental rights of the residents of Jammu & Kashmir is different from the residents living in rest of India. Under Article 370, citizens from other states cannot buy property in Jammu & Kashmir. Under Article 370, the Centre has no power to declare a financial emergency in the state. 3. It is important to note that Article 370(1)(c) explicitly mentions that Article 1 of the Indian Constitution applies to Kashmir through Article 370. Article 1 lists the states of the Union. **This means that it is Article 370 that binds the state of J&K to the Indian Union.** Removing Article 370, which can be done by a Presidential Order, would render the state independent of India, unless new overriding laws are made.

### What is difference in between Article 370 Before and after amendment made

Headline: No Article 370: What Changes in J&K?

Before	Now
Special powers exercised by J&K	No special powers now
Dual citizenship	Single citizenship
Separate flag for Jammu & Kashmir	Tricolour will be the only flag
Article 356 not applicable	Article 356 applicable
Article 360 (Financial Emergency) not applicable	Article 360 will be applicable
No reservation for minorities	Minorities will be eligible for reservation
Indian citizens from other states cannot buy land or property in J&K	People from other states will now be able to purchase land or property in J&K
RTI not applicable	RTI will be applicable
Duration of Legislative Assembly for 6 years	Assembly duration in Union Territory of J&K will be for 5 years



**What Article 35(A) means:** Allows the state legislature to define the Jammu and Kashmir's permanent residents. The article had been inserted via the Constitution (Application to J&K) Order, 1954. The state's Constitution, at the time of its adoption in 1956, defined a permanent resident as someone who was a state subject on May 14, 1954, or who has been a resident for 10 years, and has lawfully acquired immovable property.

In other words according to this clause no outsider can now own property in J&K or get a state job. The article is also known as the Permanent Residents Law. Among other things, it deprives the state's female residents of property rights if/when they marry an 'outsider'. The provision also extends to children born of any such women.

**Article 35A** empowers the J&K legislature to define the state's permanent residents and their special rights and privileges which are as under: This article, defined that the Jammu and Kashmir state's residents live under a separate set of laws, including those related to citizenship, ownership of property, and fundamental rights, as compared to resident of other Indian states. As a result of this provision, Indian citizens from other states could not purchase land or property in Jammu & Kashmir.

After the Government of India repealed the special status accorded to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Indian constitution in 2019, the Parliament of India passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, which contained provisions that dissolved the state and reorganized it into two union territories – Jammu and Kashmir in the west and Ladakh in the east, with effect from 31 October 2019.

The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019 comes into force "at once", and shall "supersede the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954".

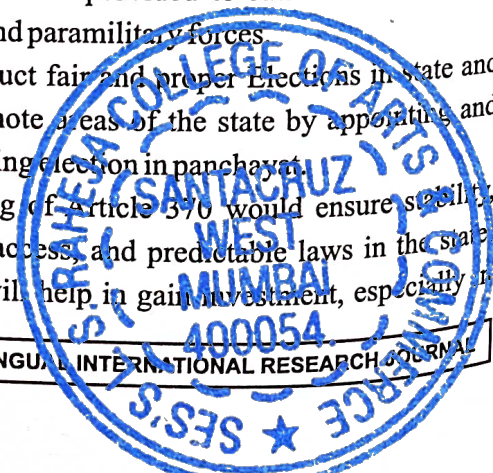
The presidential promulgation says: "All the provisions of the Constitution shall apply in relation to the state of Jammu and Kashmir."

At the time of its dissolution, Jammu and Kashmir was the only state in India with a Muslim-majority population. The Union Home Minister Amit Shah has

announced the scrapping of Article 370 of the Constitution, which provides a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. As a coin has two sides, so the same is in the case of article 370. It has positive and negative effects. But we must always adopt the idea of change for a better tomorrow.

**The positive effects of Removing Article 370 of the constitution in Jammu and Kashmir are as follows**

1. Finally, it is One Nation One Constitution. This will inculcate the feeling of unity among all citizens of India. The special status enjoyed by Jammu and Kashmir will no longer be enjoyed by them. This provides equal treatment of all the states in the country.
2. The laws of the constitution will be overall equally applicable to even all the residents of Jammu and Kashmir. This will eliminate the problem of regional discrimination.
3. One flag for the whole of India including Jammu and Kashmir. There will be no more separate flag for Jammu and Kashmir. The flag of India will be saluted and respected in Jammu and Kashmir too.
4. Jammu and Kashmir became State, which will be now under the control of central government with regards to all the matters including defense, foreign affairs, finance, and communications, which was not so earlier.
5. Jammu and Kashmir will have their own Chief Minister and Governor.
6. All the rights of other State government will be applicable to employees of Jammu and Kashmir which include leave, salary, house allowance, other incentives etc.
7. Even all the benefits granted to police and other paramilitary forces which were applicable to other states will be provided to Jammu and Kashmir police and paramilitary forces.
8. To conduct fair and proper Elections in state and also remote areas of the state by appointing and conducting election in panchayat.
9. Revoking of Article 370 would ensure stability, market access, and predictable laws in the state which will help in gain investment, especially in



key sectors like tourism, agriculture, IT, healthcare and others.

10. It will also help develop an ecosystem which will give better rewards to the skills, hard work and products of the people in the region.
11. Opening of top educational institutes like IIT, IIM, AIIMs, people of the state would not only get better educational opportunities, they would also get a better workforce environment. In other words it will open doors for private sectors to invest in J&K. This will boost the economy of the state.
12. It is also been made with a view to accelerate several road, airport and rail projects in the state, which would ultimately help in ease of doing business in the state.
13. Better connectivity, better linkages and better investment will help products of these region reach across the country and the world, leading to a virtuous cycle of growth and prosperity to the common man in the region.
14. After repealing article 35 A Kashmir's special status is gone, now people from anywhere in India be able to buy property and permanently settle in the state.
15. To incorporate Block development council for the betterment of state.
16. Once the new technology introduced the young person will have new sources of income and also sport will develop in the state.
17. Once the Terrorism is completely routed out the people of Jammu and Kashmir can earn their lively hood, it will invites foreigners to visits such beautiful place and which in turn helps the state to earn foreign exchange. And to make Jammu and Kashmir more beautiful than Switzerland.
18. Which results in increase in standard of living of people of Jammu and Kashmir.

**The negative effects of Removing Article 370 of the constitution in Jammu and Kashmir are as follows**

1. Removing Article 370 do not solve Kashmir dispute as the dispute is between India and Pakistan. Then the solution lies in fighting out with

2. Pakistan and not removing special status.
3. Article 35(a) disallowed non-residents of the state to buy land and gain employment and settle in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. Imperfectly participation in other lawful activities of all the political parties of J&K will be stopped.
5. However, because of its poor implementation, country was losing revenue and the taxpayer is also feeling harassed.
6. No uniform code of conduct was applicable to government and police people compare with the other state government/ governments and police personnel's in other states.
7. The Tourism, agriculture, IT, healthcare sectors were least developed compare with the other state sectors.
8. No Better connectivity, better linkages and better investment of the products of these region reach across the country and the world because of poor law and order and terrorism activities.

#### CONCLUSION

Last but not the least, the removal of Article 370 and 35 A, is more beneficial to the people of Jammu and Kashmir now rather than 73 years back. It is more beneficial than disadvantageous to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It is only a myth that removal of Article 370 and 35 A will be against the rights and privileges of the people, which proved to be totally wrong. Removal of both articles will not only be beneficial to state but will prove to be beneficial for the whole country, which will result not only providing better jobs, education, facilities and earnings to the people of Jammu and Kashmir but also increase their standard of living and will improve the Jammu and Kashmir Economy. And be par with the people of whole country in all spheres of life.

#### References :

1. [www.legal.com](http://www.legal.com)
2. <https://www.businesstoday.in>
3. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>
4. <https://www.business-standard.com>
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org>
6. <https://www.quora.com>
7. <https://www.jagranjosh.com>



8. <https://www.mbarendezvous.com>
9. <https://topfaida.com>
10. <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com>
11. [parliamentlibraryindia.nic.in](http://parliamentlibraryindia.nic.in)
12. The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954.
13. Commentary on the Constitution of India by D.D. Basu, Vol.-3 (2008).
14. Article 35A petition: J&K government has to be extra cautious; legal experts warn, Greater Kashmir dated 28-07-2017.
15. Article 35A and its significance, The Times of India dated 08-08-2017.
16. Plea against Article 35A cites gender bias, sent to larger SC Bench, Indian Express dated 15-08-2017.
17. A layman's guide to Article 35A, The Asian Age dated 18-08-2017.
18. Article 35A: The debate is on, Deccan Chronicle dated 20-09-2017.



*S. Lawa*

