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Vani Maradi
Assistant Professor,
Vijñaneshwara Government
Law College, Kalaburagi,
Karnataka, India

Implementation of Article 371(J) enhance the economic and education status of the Kalyan-Karnataka region

Vani Maradi

Abstract

The Article 371(J) gives room for some special provisions to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The President gives special responsibilities to the Governor of Karnataka to create a separate board to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka regions. To know implementation of 371(J) improved the economic condition of the Kalyan-Karnataka. To know, whether the implementation of the 371(J) improved the education condition of the region. Provisions establishing a separate development board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region of Karnataka. Providing reserving the seats for the persons belonging to that region in the State Government posts. The major finding from research paper is of the mere implementation the article 371(J) will not help the people of the region. But the effective executive implementation will help the people of the region to enhance their education and economic status. Mere implementation of the Article 371(J) will not help, but the need to implement affective and executive approach will help the people to get the benefit of it.

Keywords: Education, economy, region, imbalance enhancement, provisions and policies

Introduction

The Article 371(J) gives room for some special provisions to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The President gives special responsibilities to the Governor of Karnataka to create a separate board to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka regions. Every year, a report regarding the working of this board will be presented before the State Legislative Assembly. Equitable funds must be allotted for developing these regions. There will be reservation of seats for the education and vocational training of the students from this region besides reservation in the jobs with the state government for persons hailing from this region. Traditionally, the concept of development has been explained in terms of income as the measure of wellbeing. However, the recent studies tend to explain development in a broader perspective. The works of Amartya Sen showed that the poverty involved deprivations in health, education and living standards, which cannot be captured by the income alone. His capabilities approach led to the development of Human Development Index (HDI). Seers (1969) stipulated three questions to be asked to understand the development of a country, which are what have been happening to the poverty, unemployment and inequality.

India's Constitution has provided for a variety of transitional and special provisions under Part XXI. One of the latest additions to it is Article 371 (J), which was pushed through the 98th amendment of the Constitution. Article 371 (J) provides for certain benefits to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region by the establishment of a development board. However, the article has not had the desired effect. This article attempts to examine the consequences of Article 371 (J). The Hyderabad-Karnataka region consists of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary districts. These districts were originally part of the Hyderabad state under the *nizam*, and were reorganised as part of the State Reorganisation Act of 1956 on a linguistic basis. This region was merged with Karnataka. It was, however, considerably backward compared to the rest of the state, especially to the Mysore region. The lower rate of literacy, higher incidence of malnutrition, infrastructural deficiencies and the lack of industrial development in the region prompted the Karnataka government to set up a high-powered committee to redress regional imbalances.

Reason for to implement 371 (J)

Report of the Nanjundappa Committee (2002) ^[1], identified four types of imbalances in the development process, namely, Inter sectoral imbalances, inter-regional imbalances, intra-

Correspondence

Vani Maradi
Assistant Professor,
Vijñaneshwara Government
Law College, Kalaburagi,
Karnataka, India

sectoral imbalances and intra-regional imbalances. Regional imbalances have been observed in the country for a long time. Most of the imbalances we observe in the country today have been the result of such historical reasons. During the Mughal period (15th Century) there were food surplus and deficit regions, as trade in food grains between regions took place. This shows that the entire subcontinent was not uniformly self-sufficient. For example, Rice was transported from Konkan coast to Kerala and from Bengal to Agra, Coramandel, Kerala and the various port towns of the West Coast. The best mangoes in Delhi's Mughal court came from Bengal, Golconda and Goa. Salt to Bengal was imported from Rajputana. (Kurian, 2003) The imbalances in production and development continued in the country during the British regime as well. The main reason for this could be the different administrative structures and management styles of different rulers. The human development indicators of different regions of India during the beginning of the century show that the inequalities existed in the country even then.

High power committee for redressal of regional imbalances headed by Dr. DM Nanjundappa was appointed in 1999 to study the regional imbalances in the state and to advise the government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances. This committee submitted detailed report in 2002. The committee decided to take the taluka as the basic unit to measure the imbalances as there are inter district and intra-district imbalances in the state. The committee identified 35 indicators grouped into five sectors (agriculture and allied; industry, trade and finance; infrastructure (economic), infrastructure (social) and population characteristics.

Northern parts of Karnataka were under constant neglect right from the monarchs to the present day. As a matter of fact, this region always remained as the far end from the capital places. Kings and Queens did not develop this region, during British rule this region was the southernmost part of their domain, later as and when it was amalgamated with the princely state of Mysore it became the northern most area where in the development could not traverse uniformly. One can find the inter district disparities in terms of development variables such as Industries, Education, Health, Transport and Irrigation facilities etc. The continuous lopsided concentration of economic activities has further widened the degree of imbalances.

Proceedings of the lokh Sabha

The Constitution 118th Amendment Bill, 2012 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on September 7, 2012 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs (Chairperson: Mr. M. Venkaiah Naidu), which is scheduled to submit its report by the first week of the Winter Session of the Parliament. A resolution to make special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region was passed by the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Karnataka in March 2012. The resolution aims to establish an institutional mechanism to develop the region and promote inclusive growth. It aims to reduce inter-region and inter-district disparity in the State of Karnataka. This Bill was introduced in Parliament to give effect to this resolution.

The Bill seeks to insert Article 371J in the Constitution to empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to

develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region. As per the Statements of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, this Region includes the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary. The President may allow the Governor to take the following steps for development of the region: (i) setting up a development board for the Region; (ii) ensure equitable allocation of funds for development of the Region; and (iii) provide for reservation in educational and vocational training institutions, and state government positions in the Region for persons from the Region.

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs tabled its report on the Constitution 118th Amendment Bill, 2012 on November 22, 2012. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on September 7, 2012. The Bill seeks to amend the Constitution to empower the Governor of Karnataka to take certain steps to promote development of the Hyderabad Karnataka region. The Bill empowers the Governor of Karnataka to: (a) establish a separate Development Board for the region; (b) provide for equitable allocation of funds for development over the region; (c) provide reservation in public employment through the constitution of local cadres for domiciles of the region; and (d) provide for reservation in education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region.

Provisions of the Article 371(J)

Article 371J of the Indian constitution grants the Governor of Karnataka the authority to establish a separate development board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka area of Karnataka. The Governor of Karnataka has particular obligations under Article 371 of the Constitution:

- Establishing a separate development board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region of Karnataka.
- Reserving the seats for the persons belonging to that region in the State Government posts.
- Reserving the seats for the native individuals in the vocational training or educational institutions within the region.
- Equitably allocating the fund requirement for the expenditure for developing the region.
- Making a provision that a report on the working of the board would be placed every year before the State Legislative Assembly.

“This exercise is a modality chosen to create awareness regarding the facilities and utility of Article 371 (J) of the Constitution. A project named ‘e-371J’ – education & employment through 371 (J) – is already being implemented in the district. Under this project, certificates for availing the benefits of special status under Article 371 (J) of the Constitution are given to eligible students through PU colleges. The debate is part of a series of activities being conducted in the district to create awareness about the benefits of Article 371 (J) of the Constitution. The winners would be honoured with awards at the Kalyana Karnataka Liberation Day celebrated on September 17, 2022,” Akash S., Assistant Commissioner (Ballari), told *The Hindu*, adding that top bureaucrats of the district would participate as judges for the debate competition.

Objectives of the study

- To know implementation of 371(J) improved the economic condition of the Kalyan-Karnataka.

- To know that whether the implementation of the 371(J) improved the education condition of the region

Methodology

The present study aims to study the economic and educational condition of the Kalyan-karnataka region. After the implementation of the article 371(J), how best it helped the people of the region to gain the economic benefits and the education benefits from it. For that the 100 people from the white colour job holders were interviewed with the structured questionnaires and from which the information is gather to know the how best the people of the region is benefited from it. Because education and economy will be the best way to identify the development of the region. Their approach of the article 371(J) will.

Data analysis

Table 1: Improved the economic status

S. No	Particulars	Respondents	% Percentage
1	Yes	27	27
2	No	73	73
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

To know after the implementation of the 371(J), did the economic status of the people of this region improved, to which the respondents response shows that, marginal number of the respondents are of the opinion that only 27% of them view that the economic status has been improved, but 73% of them views that it does not enhanced the economic status of the region. Why because the no such big industrial have came out after the implementation of the 371(J) article, the people of the region do not have any special economic package to run the small and big entrepreneurship in this part of the region. The mere implementation of the article will not help but the effective and executive implementation will help to improve the status of the region.

Table 2: Improved the education status

S. No	Particulars	Respondents	% Percentage
1	Yes	69	69
2	No	31	31
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

The above table provides us the statistical information about the people view on the 371(J) regarding its implementation, how the article is enhancing the educational purview in this part of the region. After the implementation of the article, did the improvement in the education system is taking place or not. So for the white colour job holders were asked whether the 371(J) is useful for the people of the region to get the education in this part of the region. So 69% of them are of the view that for to attain education the article is providing special prevailise for the student of this region, due to its implementation our students are getting educational benefits. But 31% of the people are of the opinion that it has not been helped the students our region to get the education. Their view is that special powers should be provided for the students of the region, the students of the region should get the special scholarship and other

meritorious scholarship to enhance the students to get the education. No special provision is provided so.

Conclusion

The major finding from research paper is of the mere implementation the article 371(J) will not help the people of the region. But the effective executive implementation will help the people of the region to enhance their education and economic status. The article 371(J) is very useful for the people of this region. How best the people will utilize it for their benefit and for the national enhancement of the economic status of the country. Dr. Mallikarjun Kharge played a very crucial role and prevailed over the national leaders to ensure the region's 371(J). Government and NGOs should also take the initiative to strengthen the socio-economic condition, taking into account the region's socio-cultural diversities. This area will definitely grow to the comparable standard of the other regions of Karnataka with an adequate action plan. Not just to leaders, managers and planners, but even to social scientists, the creation of less established communities presents a threat. The government has to bring special programmes to enhance the economic and educational status of the region.

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