

Temporary Special Provisions

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Temporary Special Provisions. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

Special Provisions in the Indian Constitution

1. General Provisions



- **Article 371** of the Indian Constitution deals with special provisions for different states.
- Generally, India operates under a single Constitution for both the Union and all states.
- The state of **Jammu & Kashmir** was a historical exception to this rule.

2. Special Status for Jammu & Kashmir (Historical Context)

- The special status was granted under **Article 370**.
- **Nature of Article 370:** It was described as a "**Temporary and Transitional Provision**" in the Constitution.
- **Key Implications:**
 - Jammu & Kashmir had its own separate Constitution.
 - The only articles of the Indian Constitution that applied to Jammu & Kashmir on their own were **Articles 1 and 370**.

- **Article 1** declares India as a Union of States, which included Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Head of State:** The title was originally **Sadr-e-Riyasat**, which was changed to **Governor** in **1965**.

3. Specific State Provisions under Article 371

- **Article 371-A:** Special provisions for the state of **Nagaland**.
- **Article 371-B:** Special provisions for the state of **Assam**.
- **Article 371-J:** Confers a special status for the **Hyderabad-Karnataka** region (now renamed **Kalyana-Karnataka**) of the state of **Karnataka**.

4. Special Category Status (SCS)

- **Definition:** A classification granted by the Central Government based on factors like hilly terrain, low population density, and strategic location.
- **States with SCS:** Include **Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir**.
- **States without SCS:** **Bihar** has never been granted Special Category Status.

Answer Key from the Provided Data

Question / Prompt	Correct Answer
1. Which article deals with special provisions for states like Nagaland and Assam?	(c) Art. 371
2. Which state was a historical exception to having a single Constitution?	(b) Jammu & Kashmir

3. Article 371-B makes special provisions for which state?	(b) Assam
4. Article 371-J is related to which region/state?	(b) Hyderabad and Karnataka (Kalyana-Karnataka)
5. (Example question not directly in text, but implied by pattern) Article 371 deals with Maharashtra and Gujarat?	(b) [False, as per the provided data, it is not mentioned for these states]
6. Which state has never been granted Special Category Status?	(a) Bihar
7. What was a key feature of Jammu & Kashmir's special status?	(b) Kashmir has a different Constitution.
8. Which article granted special status to Jammu & Kashmir?	(d) Article 370
9. How was Article 370 described?	(c) A Temporary and Transitional Provision
10. Which articles of the Indian Constitution applied to J&K on their own?	(c) Articles 1 and 370
11. When was the title Sadr-e-Riyasat changed to Governor?	1965 (The correct option was not accurately listed in the question).

Know More About Temporary Special Provisions:

- [Temporary Special Provisions – Old Year Questions](#)
- [Temporary Special Provisions One Liner Questions & Answers](#)