Separatist movements have been one of the major factors contributing to militancy and instability in Jammu & Kashmir (J & K). Bring out actions taken by the Government to bring J&K into national mainstream. Discuss pre and post abrogation status of Articles 370 and 35A. Also bring out positive impacts of abrogation of both articles in mainstreaming the state.



MAINS MASTERY 2026 · GS PAPER III · QUESTION 19 · STUDENT EDITION

Jammu and Kashmir: Integration after Article 370

THE QUESTION, AS SET IN UPSC CSE MAINS 2026

Separatist movements have been one of the major factors contributing to militancy and instability in Jammu & Kashmir (J & K). Bring out actions taken by the Government to bring J&K into national mainstream. Discuss pre and post abrogation status of Articles 370 and 35A. Also bring out positive impacts of abrogation of both articles in mainstreaming the state.

Directive: Bring out, Discuss | 15 marks | 250 words | Internal Security: J&K and Article 370

1 **PYQ Deep Decode**
Demand, structure and presentation

2 **PYQ Intelligence**
2013 to 2026: security and autonomy

3 **Additional information**
Legal shift, measures and impacts

4 **Pitfalls and variations**
Six pitfalls and corrected claims

5 **The model answer**
Three demands, one comparison

6 **Other ways to write it**
Alternative 250-word structures

7 **Quick recall**
Sixteen facts and legal dates

8 **Write it yourself**
Seven checks for your own answer

Guranchal Ma'am, Founder, UPSC Gurus · upscgurus.in

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1 PYQ Deep Decode

Read the question the way the examiner set it: the three explicit demands in their order, the hidden demand about whether constitutional change produces lasting integration, the structure that follows, and how the answer should be presented, opened and closed.

1.1 The demand

The question asks **three things in order**: government actions to bring Jammu and Kashmir into the national mainstream; the position of Articles 370 and 35A before and after abrogation; and the positive impacts of their abrogation on mainstreaming. **"Bring out"** requires identifying the significant actions and outcomes, while **"Discuss"** requires explaining the constitutional changes rather than merely stating that abrogation occurred. The answer must distinguish **the Government's wider integration strategy** from **the specific constitutional changes of August 2019** and their subsequent outcomes.

Words in the question	What they ask you to do	What goes wrong if you miss them
Separatist movements ... militancy and instability	Treat separatism as an important part of the context, while recognising that militancy also involves cross-border support, terrorism, local grievances and security conditions.	Assuming all political dissent is militancy, or that separatism alone explains the conflict.
Bring out actions taken by the Government	Identify concrete political, administrative, security, developmental and participatory measures, including actions preceding August 2019.	Starting immediately with Article 370 and omitting the first demand.
national mainstream	Examine participation in constitutional institutions, public life, economic opportunity, rights and national connectivity. These are related but distinct dimensions.	Equating mainstreaming solely with stronger security control.
Discuss pre and post abrogation status	Compare the legal operation of Articles 370 and 35A before 2019 with the presidential orders, reorganisation and judicial position afterwards.	Writing only that both articles were removed, without explaining their different legal origins or effects.
Articles 370 and 35A	Keep the distinction clear: Article 370 governed the special constitutional arrangement; Article 35A protected laws concerning permanent residents and specified rights.	Treating Article 35A as an ordinary parliamentary constitutional amendment or as identical to Article 370.
positive impacts ... in mainstreaming	Explain the potential and observed gains in legal uniformity, access, governance, economic activity and public participation, with evidence.	Listing government objectives as if every desired outcome had already been achieved.
the state	Retain the question's wording while accurately recognising that the former State was reorganised into two Union Territories in 2019.	Describing Jammu and Kashmir as having full statehood after October 2019.

THE DEMAND IN ONE LINE

Identify the Government's wider mainstreaming measures, explain precisely what changed under Articles 370 and 35A in August 2019, and assess the positive outcomes without confusing constitutional integration with completed political and social integration.

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1.2 The hidden demand

Which claimed improvements can be credibly attributed to abrogation itself, and does constitutional integration necessarily establish durable political and social integration?
The question is framed around positive impacts, so those impacts must receive the promised emphasis. Yet a strong answer distinguishes **a direct constitutional consequence**, such as the full application of the Constitution of India, from **an observed outcome**, such as higher participation in public life, and from **a causal claim** that the constitutional change alone produced that outcome. Security operations, pre-existing infrastructure projects, investment incentives and electoral developments also matter. Equally, the return of elected government in October 2024 did not itself restore full statehood. The small final part should therefore show that **lasting mainstreaming requires democratic agency, accountable administration, security, rights and public trust alongside legal integration**.

Use the following distinction whenever an outcome is being credited to abrogation. The final column identifies what can safely be concluded.

Claim	Evidence or legal basis	What the answer may conclude
Constitutional integration	Presidential Orders C.O. 272 and C.O. 273, August 2019; Supreme Court judgment, 11 December 2023.	A **direct legal consequence**: the entire Indian Constitution applies without the former exceptions.
Electoral participation	Election Commission: 63.88% polling-station turnout in the 2024 Assembly elections.	Evidence of substantial democratic participation, not proof that abrogation alone caused it.
Improved security	Ministry of Home Affairs: terrorist-initiated incidents fell from 228 in 2018 to 12 in 2025.	A significant reported improvement; counter-terrorism operations and other influences also require consideration.
Development and connectivity	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link, inaugurated connections in June 2025; industrial incentives notified in 2021.	Real integration mechanisms, but railway planning preceded 2019 and the industrial scheme is a separate intervention.

WEAK

After the removal of Articles 370 and 35A, Jammu and Kashmir became fully integrated into India. Terrorism ended, investment increased and democracy was completely restored.

STRONG

The 2019 orders removed the region's distinct constitutional application regime, while the 2024 Assembly elections demonstrated renewed representative participation. The Government reports a marked fall in terrorist-initiated incidents, but this reflects a wider security and governance process; durable integration also requires full political empowerment and sustained public trust.

1.3 The structure

The question contains **three explicit demands**, each deserving approximately three-tenths of the body, in the sequence UPSC gives. The hidden demand becomes a **small fourth part**. The shares concern the body between the introduction and the conclusion; they are a teaching guide, not a UPSC rule.

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Introduction	1. Government actions about three-tenths	2. Pre/post legal status about three-tenths	3. Positive impacts about three-tenths	4. Lasting integration about one-tenth	Conclusion

Part 1 Government actions to bring Jammu and Kashmir into the national mainstream

about three-tenths

Political and administrative measures	Local institutions, District Development Councils, elections, elected government and administrative reforms.
Security and counter-militancy measures	Counter-infiltration, intelligence coordination, action against terrorist networks and financing.
Development and connectivity initiatives	Prime Minister's Development Package, industrial incentives, railways, roads, healthcare and employment.
Public participation and integration	Grassroots elections, welfare access, youth opportunities, tourism and community engagement.

Part 2 Status of Articles 370 and 35A before and after abrogation about three-tenths

Constitutional position before abrogation	Article 370: asymmetric constitutional arrangements; Article 35A: protection for permanent-resident laws.
Changes following abrogation	C.O. 272, 5 August 2019; C.O. 273, 6 August; Reorganisation Act, effective 31 October.
Legal and institutional implications	Entire Constitution applicable; old State Constitution inoperative; two Union Territories; 2023 Supreme Court judgment.

Part 3 Positive impacts of abrogation in mainstreaming Jammu and Kashmir about three-tenths

Constitutional and administrative integration	Uniform constitutional application, altered permanent-resident protections and a common framework of rights and laws.
Governance and development outcomes	National schemes, industrial incentives, public services and infrastructure.
Security and economic implications	Lower reported terrorist-initiated incidents, fewer organised shutdowns, tourism and commercial opportunities.
Political and social integration	Local elections, 2024 Assembly election, representation and participation in ordinary civic life.

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Part 4 **Distinguishing constitutional integration from demonstrated and lasting mainstreaming** about one-tenth

Attribution	Identify what followed legally from the presidential orders and what depended on broader policies.
Political agency	Statehood was still awaiting restoration before the 2026 examination; elected institutions require meaningful authority.
Lasting peace	Security gains must coexist with protection of rights, public trust, reconciliation and participation.

1.4 How to present it

The best form is **three headed parts with a compact before-and-after comparison**. Part 1 needs action-and-purpose points. Part 2 needs a **two-row constitutional comparison**, followed by the precise 2019 sequence and the Supreme Court's ruling. Part 3 needs **benefit, evidence and qualification** in short points. The hidden demand takes a brief final line, rather than overwhelming a question expressly asking for positive impacts.

Form	Fit here	Reason
Headed points, pre/post comparison, evidence-led outcomes	**Best**	Preserves the three demands, prevents legal confusion and accommodates balanced assessment within 250 words.
Three-column matrix: action, mechanism, impact	Good	Strong for implementation and outcomes, but constitutional provisions need a distinct before/after comparison.
Continuous chronological narrative	Weak	Uses space describing history and obscures the three requested answers.
Only a list of post-2019 achievements	Weak	Misses pre-2019 government actions, constitutional mechanics and limits of attribution.

1.5 The introduction and the conclusion

The introduction serves the whole question. Locate Jammu and Kashmir's integration challenge at the meeting point of separatist mobilisation, militancy, constitutional arrangements and democratic development. Signal that 2019 changed the legal framework within a wider government strategy.

The conclusion settles the demand. Recognise the significance of constitutional harmonisation and observed gains, while stating that integration is durable only when accompanied by public trust, effective representation, rights and continuing peace.

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2 PYQ Intelligence 2013 to 2026

The constitutional and security developments that formed the question's context in 2026, how UPSC has examined integration and internal security over time, and the adjacent topics worth preparing.

2.1 Why the subject was topical in 2026

By August 2026, the constitutional changes of 2019 had been tested by a Constitution Bench, Jammu and Kashmir had held its first post-reorganisation Assembly election, major connectivity projects had opened, and the Government had reported substantial security improvements. Yet **restoration of full statehood remained unresolved**, and the terrorist attack at Pahalgam in April 2025 underlined the persistence of serious threats. UPSC does not publish its reason for setting a question, so these are **context, not cause**. Every development below predates the Mains 2026 GS papers in August 2026.

When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
5 August 2019	The President issued **C.O. 272**, the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019, superseding the 1954 Order and applying all provisions of the Indian Constitution. The supersession removed the legal basis of **Article 35A**. Parliament also acted on a resolution concerning Article 370.	The first indispensable date for comparing the legal position.
6 August 2019	The President issued **C.O. 273** under Article 370(3), declaring the former clauses of Article 370 inoperative and replacing their operation with a provision for application of the entire Indian Constitution.	Explains the mechanism of abrogation more accurately than saying that Article 370 simply vanished.
9 August and 31 October 2019	The **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019** received presidential assent on 9 August and took effect on **31 October**. It created the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir with a legislature and the Union Territory of Ladakh without one.	Reorganisation was a separate statutory step; the former State did not continue unchanged.
2020	New domicile rules altered eligibility for domicile certification and related opportunities. An amendment to the Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act on **16 October 2020** established District Development Councils. Elections followed in November and December, with **51.42%** turnout across 280 constituencies (Ministry of Home Affairs).	Legal change accompanied by administrative reform and grassroots electoral participation.
19 February 2021	The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade notified the **New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development** of Jammu and Kashmir, with an outlay of **₹28,400 crore** up to 2037.	An explicit economic mainstreaming intervention; an approved outlay is not the same as realised investment.

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When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
11 December 2023	In **In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution**, a five-judge Supreme Court Constitution Bench upheld the constitutional application and abrogation outcome, while holding the attempt to alter Article 370 through the Article 367 interpretation clause invalid. It directed Assembly elections by 30 September 2024 and restoration of statehood at the earliest.	The authoritative judicial position, including its important qualification and statehood direction.
24 July 2024	The Ministry of Home Affairs reported **228 terrorist-initiated incidents in 2018** against **46 in 2023**; it also reported organised stone-pelting and organised hartals falling to zero in 2023. Separately, it recorded **2.11 crore tourist visits during 2023**.	Evidence of improved security and public activity, not independent proof of abrogation's sole causal effect.
September to October 2024	Jammu and Kashmir held its first Assembly elections since 2014. The Election Commission reported **63.88% overall polling-station turnout** on 3 October. **Omar Abdullah** took oath as Chief Minister on 16 October.	A significant step in representative democracy within the Union Territory framework.
22 April and 7 May 2025	A terrorist attack at **Pahalgam** killed **26 people** on 22 April. India launched **Operation Sindoor** on 7 May against terrorist infrastructure across the border, according to the Government of India.	The continuing security challenge and the counter-terror dimension; constitutional integration had not eliminated violence.
6 June 2025	The Prime Minister inaugurated the **Chenab and Anji railway bridges** and flagged off Vande Bharat services connecting Katra and Srinagar as part of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link.	Physical connectivity as an economic and social integration mechanism. The project itself predates abrogation.
19 June 2026	A Press Information Bureau backgrounder reported that **terrorist-initiated incidents declined from 228 in 2018 to 12 in 2025**. It recorded civilian casualties falling from 55 to 28 and security personnel fatalities from 91 to 16 on those respective annual comparisons.	The latest verified pre-exam annual comparison used here; improvements are real indicators but not a causal experiment.

2.2 The skill UPSC keeps testing

The relevant line of UPSC questions begins with **regionalism and political accommodation (2013)**, moves through special constitutional provisions and human-rights questions, then examines militant support networks and the role of external actors. By **2023**, the examination was asking directly about winning hearts and minds in Jammu and Kashmir; by **2025**, it was testing the constitutional position of the elected Union Territory Assembly. The 2026 question combines **government action, constitutional transition and evidence of mainstreaming**. All questions below are reproduced verbatim, with their recorded paper and question numbers.

Year	The question as UPSC set it	What it asked of you	What changed in 2026
2013 GS I, Q18	Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in generation of demand for a separate State. Discuss.	Regional identity and demands for political reorganisation.	From regionalism in general to separatism, militancy and constitutional integration in J&K.

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Year	The question as UPSC set it	What it asked of you	What changed in 2026
2015 GS III, Q17	Human rights activists constantly highlight the view that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human rights abuses by the security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists ? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by the Apex Court.	Security powers, rights and judicial scrutiny.	The legitimacy of security responses remains part of durable integration.
2016 GS II, Q2	To what extent is Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, bearing marginal note "Temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir", temporary ? Discuss the future prospects of this provision in the context of Indian polity.	Constitutional character and future of Article 370.	From prospective interpretation to the actual 2019 orders and 2023 judgment.
2019 GS III, Q9	The banning of 'Jamaat-e-Islami' in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize influence of OGWs.	Militant support structures and countermeasures.	Security operations become one part of a wider integration strategy.
2021 GS III, Q19	Analyse the multidimensional challenges posed by external state and non-state actors, to the internal security of India. Also discuss measures required to be taken to combat these threats.	External threats and a multidimensional response.	Distinguish separatist mobilisation, external sponsorship and internal governance.
2023 GS III, Q9	Winning of 'Hearts and Minds' in terrorism-affected areas is an essential step in restoring the trust of the population. Discuss the measures adopted by the Government in this respect as part of the conflict resolution in Jammu and Kashmir.	Public trust and conflict resolution.	The direct precursor: assess whether post-2019 changes strengthened mainstream participation.
2025 GS II, Q4	Discuss the nature of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly after the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019. Briefly describe the powers and functions of the Assembly of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.	The elected Assembly and its constitutional powers.	Institutional integration placed alongside security, development and the statehood question.
2025 GS III, Q9	Terrorism is a global scourge. How has it manifested in India ? Elaborate with contemporary examples. What are the counter measures adopted by the State ? Explain.	Contemporary terrorism and state countermeasures.	Move beyond terrorism alone to the political and constitutional conditions of lasting peace.

Also related, verbatim: 2013 GS II, Q3: Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the 'Nagas' as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution. 2026 GS III, Q10: Ladakh is strategically located between China and Pakistan. As a measure to win hearts and minds of locals, discuss the Border Area Development Programmes (BADP) by the Central Government and civic actions by the Army. Also discuss demand of promulgation of provision of the Sixth Schedule of constitution for Ladakh.

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CARRY THIS METHOD TO ANY CONSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY QUESTION

1. **Separate** the underlying grievance, the militant threat and the Government's response.
2. **Identify** what the legal provision actually did before its modification.
3. **Trace** the amendment, order or judgment in exact chronological order.
4. **Match** each government intervention to an institutional, security or developmental outcome.
5. **Test** attribution: direct constitutional effects are different from outcomes influenced by several policies.
6. **Conclude** with the conditions for lasting democratic and social integration.

2.3 What to prepare next

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Article 370	Part XXI; asymmetric federal arrangement; application of Union constitutional provisions; original clause (3) and the 2019 declaration.
Article 35A	Inserted through the 1954 Presidential Order; permanent-resident laws and specified privileges; ceased to operate after the 2019 supersession.
Presidential Orders	C.O. 272 on 5 August 2019; C.O. 273 on 6 August 2019. Distinct legal functions.
Reorganisation Act, 2019	Two Union Territories from 31 October; Jammu and Kashmir with an Assembly, Ladakh without one.
Supreme Court, 2023	Valid application and abrogation outcome; invalid Article 367 substitution; Assembly-election and statehood directions.
Other special arrangements	Articles 371A and 371G, and the Sixth Schedule. Not all forms of asymmetric federalism have the same legal foundation.

CONCEPTS AND EVIDENCE

Separatism, terrorism and dissent	Distinct concepts. A political demand is not by itself a terrorist act.
Constitutional integration	Application of constitutional provisions and the institutional relationship with the Union.
Democratic integration	Elections, meaningful representation, local institutions and accountable government.
Economic integration	Connectivity, market access, investment, employment and public services.
Security indicators	Terrorist-initiated incidents, civilian casualties, infiltration and organised shutdowns; compare like definitions.
Attribution versus association	Change after 2019 is not automatically change because of abrogation.

3 Additional information

Everything needed to answer the question well. Tier 1 contains the constitutional mechanics, government actions and demonstrated outcomes. Tier 2 develops the longer history, the competing interpretations of integration and the limits of causal claims.

TIER 1 · ESSENTIAL: GOVERNMENT ACTIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION AND POSITIVE IMPACTS

The constitutional transition in four steps

1954 framework
Article 370 orders and Article 35A
→
5 August 2019
C.O. 272 supersedes the 1954 Order
→
6 August 2019
C.O. 273 changes Article 370's operation
→
31 October 2019
Reorganisation into two Union Territories

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A hand-drawable sequence of the major legal steps. Article 35A ceased to operate with the supersession of the 1954 Order; the reorganisation was effected under a separate Act. The Supreme Court substantially upheld the resulting constitutional position in December 2023, while invalidating the attempted Article 367 reinterpretation.

Pre and post abrogation: the exact legal position

Issue	Before August 2019	After August 2019
Article 370: status	Part XXI contained a **temporary provision** concerning Jammu and Kashmir. It established a special mechanism for applying provisions of the Indian Constitution with specified exceptions and modifications. The original Article 370(3) envisaged a presidential declaration with a recommendation from the State's Constituent Assembly.	**C.O. 273, 6 August 2019**, made the former clauses inoperative and substituted an operative text applying the whole Indian Constitution. The Article is not accurately described as having been physically deleted from the Constitution.
Union legislative powers	The Union's constitutional and legislative competence operated through Article 370 and successive application orders. Over decades, substantial portions of the Indian Constitution and many central laws had already been extended.	**C.O. 272** applied the entire Indian Constitution; the Reorganisation Act and later adaptation orders enabled a wider common statutory and administrative framework.
Article 35A: origin	Introduced by **C.O. 48, the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954**, issued under Article 370. It was not enacted as an ordinary constitutional amendment under Article 368.	The **1954 Order was superseded by C.O. 272 on 5 August 2019**. Article 35A therefore ceased to operate. No separate parliamentary constitutional amendment specifically repealing Article 35A was needed.
Permanent-resident protections	Article 35A protected State laws defining permanent residents and conferring special rights and privileges regarding **public employment, acquisition of immovable property, settlement and scholarships or other State aid** from specified constitutional challenges.	The former Article 35A protection ended. Subsequent **domicile and land-law changes** altered access to employment and property. However, specific current laws and eligibility conditions still govern these matters.
State Constitution	Jammu and Kashmir had its **own Constitution**, in force from 26 January 1957, alongside the Indian Constitution as applicable to the State. The State Constitution itself declared Jammu and Kashmir an integral part of India.	The Supreme Court held in **December 2023** that the State Constitution had become **inoperative and redundant** after application of the Indian Constitution in its entirety.

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Issue	Before August 2019	After August 2019
Territorial and political status	Jammu and Kashmir was a **State of India** with special constitutional arrangements.	From **31 October 2019**, Jammu and Kashmir became a **Union Territory with a legislature**; Ladakh became a separate **Union Territory without a legislature**.
Representative government	State-level representative institutions existed under the former constitutional arrangements; the last pre-reorganisation Assembly election was held in 2014. The State was under President's Rule when the August 2019 changes occurred.	An elected **Union Territory Assembly** and Council of Ministers returned in October 2024, but their powers differ from those of a full State. **Police and public order** remain outside the Assembly's legislative competence.
Judicial position	The scope, permanence and constitutional operation of Article 370 were disputed in litigation and scholarship.	The Supreme Court's **11 December 2023** judgment upheld the outcome of C.O. 272 and C.O. 273, but held the Article 367 route for rewriting Article 370 invalid. It left open the broader constitutional question of converting an entire State into a Union Territory, accepted the Union's assurance on eventual statehood and directed its early restoration.

Primary legal basis: C.O. 272, G.S.R. 551(E), 5 August 2019; C.O. 273, G.S.R. 562(E), 6 August 2019; Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, presidential assent 9 August; Supreme Court, In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution, 11 December 2023.

Government actions to bring Jammu and Kashmir into the mainstream

Action	Concrete measure and evidence	Mainstreaming mechanism
POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION		
Constitutional and administrative changes	2019 presidential orders; Reorganisation Act; adaptation of central laws; revised domicile framework in 2020. The 2024 elected Assembly operates under the Union Territory's statutory framework.	Greater alignment of constitutional and administrative institutions, while creating new questions about Union Territory autonomy.
Grassroots democracy	Panchayati Raj institutions and municipal elections, including initiatives predating 2019; **Block Development Council elections in 2019**; District Development Councils created in October 2020 and elected later that year.	Participation below the level of the Assembly, with opportunities to influence local development.
Assembly election and government	Three-phase Assembly elections in September and October 2024; **63.88% polling-station turnout**; elected Council of Ministers assumed office on 16 October.	Reintroduction of an elected regional government, although not full statehood.
SECURITY AND COUNTER-MILITANCY MEASURES		
Counter-infiltration and intelligence	Ministry of Home Affairs describes strengthened intelligence-sharing, counter-infiltration operations, counter-insurgency coordination, security equipment and protection of vulnerable locations.	Reduction of threats to civilian life, institutions, infrastructure and economic activity.
Action against militant networks	Investigation and prosecution of terrorist organisations, financing channels and support networks through the police, National Investigation Agency and applicable counter-terror legislation. Restrictions and investigations remain subject to constitutional and legal safeguards.	Disruption of the organisational and financial support for violence.

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Action	Concrete measure and evidence	Mainstreaming mechanism
Responses to cross-border threats	Border security and diplomatic measures, with Operation Sindoor launched on 7 May 2025 following the Pahalgam attack, according to the Government.	Protection against external security threats; these measures are distinct from constitutional abrogation.
DEVELOPMENT, CONNECTIVITY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		
Development package and welfare	**Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015**, included projects in roads, energy, health, education and other sectors. Centrally supported welfare, education and healthcare measures were subsequently extended or expanded.	Public services and economic opportunity; the 2015 package demonstrates that integration initiatives preceded abrogation.
Industrial development	**New Central Sector Scheme, notified 19 February 2021**: ₹28,400 crore outlay up to 2037, with capital-investment, interest-subvention and GST-linked incentives. J&K industrial and start-up policies complement it.	Encouraging investment and jobs; scheme approvals, investment proposals and actual operational enterprises must be differentiated.
Physical connectivity	**Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link**; Chenab and Anji railway bridges inaugurated on 6 June 2025, alongside Katra-Srinagar Vande Bharat services. Road and tunnel projects also improve access.	Linking markets, education, mobility and services across the region and the wider country.
Youth and social participation	Skills programmes, educational institutions, sports, tourism, cultural exchanges, self-employment and local entrepreneurship initiatives.	Widening non-violent avenues for mobility, belonging and participation in national institutions.

Positive impacts: what changed and how strongly it can be attributed

Positive impact	Evidence or mechanism	Attribution and qualification
Uniform constitutional application	Entire Constitution of India applies without the former Article 370 exceptions; the separate State Constitution became inoperative.	**Direct legal effect** of the 2019 constitutional orders, affirmed by the Supreme Court.
Altered access to opportunities	Loss of the former Article 35A protection; revised domicile rules and employment or property provisions; broader applicability of central legal protections.	**Direct constitutional enabling change**, but the precise benefit depends on subsequent laws and implementation.
Strengthened local political participation	District Development Council elections in 2020; Assembly elections in 2024; 63.88% polling-station turnout in the latter.	**Demonstrated institutional outcome**; electoral participation cannot be attributed solely to abrogation, and turnout alone does not establish consensus.
Lower terrorist-initiated violence	MHA figures reported in June 2026: **228 incidents in 2018 versus 12 in 2025**. Civilian fatalities: **55 versus 28**; security personnel fatalities: **91 versus 16**.	**Substantial reported improvement**. Counter-terrorism strategy and changing militant activity are confounding factors; the 2025 casualties also underline continuing risk.

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Positive impact	Evidence or mechanism	Attribution and qualification
Reduced organised disruptions	MHA's July 2024 reply recorded organised stone-pelting incidents and organised hartals at zero in 2023, compared with 1,328 and 52 respectively in 2018.	Evidence of changed public-order conditions, not necessarily a complete measure of consent or absence of grievances.
Improved connectivity and economic access	Rail connectivity inaugurated in June 2025; industrial incentives from 2021; expansion of infrastructure and market connections.	Important mainstreaming outcomes. Railway construction and earlier development programmes were already underway before 2019.
Tourism and ordinary public activity	The MHA reported **2.11 crore tourist visits in 2023**, alongside fewer organised shutdowns and expanded public activity.	Indicates economic and social reopening; tourism totals measure visits rather than necessarily unique individuals, and multiple drivers affect tourism.

Why the direct constitutional effect matters. The former exceptions under Article 370 and the protection under Article 35A were real legal arrangements. Their cessation changed the applicable constitutional and statutory framework. That is a legally demonstrable transformation, irrespective of disagreements about its political merits.

Why a security improvement is not a causal proof. A reduction in incidents after 2019 is a meaningful observation. To claim that abrogation alone caused it would require separating the effects of counter-infiltration, intelligence, militant networks, policing, political behaviour and other changing circumstances.

TIER 2 · EXTENDED UNDERSTANDING: THE WHOLE TOPIC AROUND IT

The longer constitutional evolution

1. **1947:** Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India. The subsequent constitutional arrangements developed within the Indian Union.
2. **1949 to 1950:** Article 370 formed part of the Constitution's temporary and transitional framework. Its provisions governed the special mode of applying the Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir.
3. **1954:** The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order extended numerous constitutional provisions and introduced Article 35A.
4. **1957:** The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force. Article 370 continued operating after the State's Constituent Assembly ceased to exist.
5. **1950 to 2019:** Successive presidential orders extended substantial constitutional provisions. Integration was therefore incremental, not entirely absent before 2019.
6. **2019:** C.O. 272, C.O. 273 and the Reorganisation Act transformed the constitutional application regime and territorial administration.

What mainstreaming must ultimately measure

1. **Constitutional:** Common application of the Indian constitutional framework and enforceable legal rights.
2. **Political:** Elections, representative authority, accountability and meaningful local participation.
3. **Security:** Lower violence, safety for civilians and security personnel, and confidence in lawful institutions.
4. **Economic:** Jobs actually created, enterprises operating, local incomes, market connectivity and investment realised.
5. **Social:** Access to education, healthcare, public life and opportunities across communities.
6. **Durability:** The ability to maintain peace and legitimacy without relying indefinitely on extraordinary restrictions or exceptional security measures.

Separatist movements have been one of the major factors contributing to militancy and instability in Jammu & Kashmir (J & K). Bring out actions taken by the Government to bring J&K into national mainstream. Discuss pre and post abrogation status of Articles 370 and 35A. Also bring out positive impacts of abrogation of both articles in mainstreaming the state.

7. **2023 to 2024:** The Supreme Court affirmed the constitutional outcome and called for elections and early statehood restoration. The Union Territory elected an Assembly in 2024.

The distinction between regional autonomy and national integration

Article 370 did not mean that Jammu and Kashmir was outside India. Article 1 of the Constitution of India applied, and Section 3 of the former State Constitution declared Jammu and Kashmir an integral part of the Union. The Supreme Court in December 2023 characterised Article 370 as a feature of **asymmetric federalism, not a source of separate sovereignty**. This distinction matters because India's constitutional system accommodates different degrees of regional autonomy elsewhere, including the protections of Articles 371A and 371G and the arrangements of the Sixth Schedule. The relevant analytical question is therefore **how particular constitutional arrangements affect representation, rights and governance**, not whether every difference in State powers is inherently inconsistent with national unity.

What the Supreme Court decided, and what it left open

Issue	The Court's position on 11 December 2023
Character of Article 370	It was a temporary provision; the President's power under Article 370(3) continued after dissolution of the J&K Constituent Assembly.
C.O. 272	Valid insofar as it applied all provisions of the Indian Constitution. **Invalid insofar as it purported to modify Article 370 through Article 367(4)**.
C.O. 273	**Valid**: the President could issue the declaration under Article 370(3) without the former Constituent Assembly's recommendation.
State Constitution	Became inoperative and redundant following the complete application of the Indian Constitution.
Ladakh's Union Territory status	The formation of Ladakh as a Union Territory by separation was upheld under Article 3.
J&K's reduction from State to Union Territory	The wider constitutional question was **left open**, in light of the Union's assurance that statehood would be restored.
Elections and statehood	Assembly elections were directed by **30 September 2024**. Statehood was to be restored **at the earliest and as soon as possible**; this was not a fixed September 2024 deadline for statehood.

Why constitutional integration does not automatically mean reconciliation

Legal uniformity may improve administrative consistency, access to national institutions and the ability to implement schemes. But **political legitimacy** also depends on whether people can contest elections, criticise government policy, seek remedies, influence local decisions and enjoy rights in practice. The post-2019 constitutional changes occurred alongside detentions and communications restrictions, which generated civil-liberties concerns. Later elections and public participation are significant positive developments, but the continuing demand for statehood shows that institutional arrangements remain part of political debate. The **2025 Pahalgam terrorist attack** also demonstrates that improved security indicators must not be read as elimination of terrorism. Durable integration is therefore best tested by a combination of **legal rights, public consent, responsive governance, economic inclusion and sustained security**.

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Two debates worth knowing

Does uniform constitutional application strengthen national integration?

One view: removing special legal barriers harmonises rights, enhances the reach of national institutions and widens opportunities for citizens. **The other:** asymmetric federalism can itself support integration by respecting regional identities and negotiated autonomy; unilateral change may also raise concerns about consent. **The balanced reading:** constitutional uniformity can facilitate integration, but public legitimacy and effective democratic institutions determine how durable it becomes.

Do lower violence and higher turnout prove successful mainstreaming?

One view: lower terrorist-initiated incidents, fewer organised shutdowns and substantial electoral participation demonstrate improved conditions for normal public life. **The other:** these measures cannot capture every grievance, prove causality or establish lasting reconciliation, especially while statehood remains pending and attacks continue. **The balanced reading:** security gains are necessary and valuable, but the stronger test combines long-term safety with rights, representative authority, livelihoods and trust.

4 Pitfalls and variations

The six mistakes most likely to distort this answer, claims that should never be made, and how to change the structure when the directive or focus changes.

4.1 Six pitfalls, each with its correction

Skipping the first demand

~~Start with 5 August 2019 and write only about the abrogation.~~

Begin with the wider government strategy: political institutions, security, development and public participation. Then address constitutional changes.

Confusing Articles 370 and 35A

~~Both articles were removed by the same constitutional amendment.~~

Explain Article 370's presidential-order mechanism and Article 35A's origin in the 1954 Order. Name C.O. 272 and C.O. 273 separately.

Misstating the Supreme Court judgment

~~The Supreme Court upheld every part of C.O. 272 and ordered statehood by September 2024.~~

The Article 367 substitution was invalid; the constitutional application and C.O. 273 outcome were upheld. September 2024 was the Assembly-election deadline, not the statehood deadline.

Confusing the State and the Union Territory

~~Jammu and Kashmir became a normal State with the same Assembly powers as other States in October 2024.~~

It remained a Union Territory with an elected Assembly. The distinction between an elected government and full statehood matters.

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Turning association into causation

~~All security improvements, tourists, employment and railway connections were caused by abrogation.~~

Identify direct legal effects; give observed outcomes with dates; recognise counter-terrorism measures, pre-existing projects and separate economic policies.

Confusing integration with the end of conflict

~~Terrorism and separatism have disappeared, so integration is complete.~~

Recognise lower reported incidents and substantial electoral participation, while acknowledging continuing threats, statehood concerns and the importance of democratic trust.

4.2 Never write these

- "Article 370 meant that Jammu and Kashmir was not part of India before 2019."
  Article 1 applied, and the former State Constitution itself affirmed Jammu and Kashmir's place within India.
- "Article 35A was repealed by the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act."
  Article 35A came through the 1954 Presidential Order, which was superseded by C.O. 272 in August 2019. The 103rd Amendment concerns economically weaker sections.
- "The Supreme Court approved the Article 367 change substituting Legislative Assembly for Constituent Assembly."
  The Court held that attempted interpretative modification invalid while upholding the operative constitutional result by a different legal analysis.
- "The Supreme Court declared the conversion of any State into a Union Territory constitutionally valid."
  The Court expressly left open the broader issue of extinguishing a State's character by such conversion; it separately upheld Ladakh's creation as a Union Territory.
- "The Supreme Court ordered the restoration of statehood by 30 September 2024."
  That date concerned Assembly elections. Statehood restoration was directed at the earliest and as soon as possible.
- "No central laws or fundamental rights applied to Jammu and Kashmir before abrogation."
  Many constitutional provisions and central laws had been extended through earlier orders, and fundamental rights applied subject to the then applicable modifications.
- "Article 35A automatically deprived every Kashmiri woman of permanent-resident status upon marriage outside the State."
  The legal position was more nuanced, including the Jammu and Kashmir High Court's 2002 ruling on women's permanent-resident status. Avoid sweeping historical claims.
- "Any Indian can now buy any land in Jammu and Kashmir without restriction."
  Subsequent land laws distinguish categories of land and regulate transfers; removal of the old constitutional protection does not eliminate every legal restriction.
- "Terrorism ended in Jammu and Kashmir after 2019."
  The Pahalgam attack on 22 April 2025 killed 26 people; lower annual incident totals are not zero incidents.
- "Jammu and Kashmir recorded the highest-ever Assembly election turnout in 2024."
  The Election Commission reported 63.88%, which was lower than the turnout in the 2014 Assembly election.
- "The Chenab Rail Bridge was planned only after Article 370 was abrogated."
  The Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link and major bridge construction predated August 2019; the June 2025 inauguration is an outcome of a longer infrastructure programme.
- "Separatist opinion and terrorism are legally the same thing."
  Constitutionally protected political expression must not be conflated with violent acts, terrorist financing, unlawful support or other offences established under applicable law.

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4.3 If the question changes

If it asks	The structure becomes	What must change
Critically examine the abrogation of Article 370	Historical purpose; constitutional mechanism; benefits; federalism and consent concerns; judgment; reasoned view	Give more equal weight to competing constitutional and political arguments.
Discuss the constitutional validity of the 2019 measures	C.O. 272; C.O. 273; Article 370(3); Article 367 issue; Reorganisation Act; Supreme Court's holdings	Make legal reasoning and the judgment central; security and economic indicators become peripheral.
Evaluate the impact of abrogation on militancy	Pre-2019 conditions; post-2019 security trends; counter-terror interventions; continuing threats; limits of attribution	Use consistent incident definitions and examine causal factors rather than assuming them.
Winning hearts and minds in Jammu and Kashmir	Security with accountability; public services; youth participation; local elections; rights, dialogue and trust	Shift from constitutional status to the relationship between institutions and people.
Restore statehood: arguments for and against delay	Federalism and democratic authority; security rationale; 2023 judgment; the elected Assembly's powers; way forward	Distinguish the question of statehood from restoration of Articles 370 and 35A.
Compare Jammu and Kashmir with Ladakh	2019 reorganisation; legislature versus no legislature; local institutions; special protections and Sixth Schedule demands	Do not treat the two Union Territories as constitutionally or institutionally identical.

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5

The model answer

One model answer of exactly **252 words**, counting all whitespace-separated tokens, including headings, labels and table cells (UPSC limit: 250 words). It follows the three explicit demands in order, followed by a short qualification on lasting mainstreaming. The introduction and conclusion address the whole question.

Model answer ## Headed points, constitutional comparison and evidence **252 words**

Jammu and Kashmir's mainstreaming requires security, democracy, development and shared constitutional guarantees. The 2019 changes altered this framework.

1. Government actions

- **Political:** District Development Councils (2020) and Assembly elections (2024) reopened channels of representation.
- **Security:** Counter-infiltration, intelligence-sharing and action against terrorist networks seek to reduce militancy.
- **Development:** The 2015 development package, ₹28,400-crore industrial scheme (2021) and Kashmir rail link (2025) improve access and opportunities.
- **Participation:** Panchayats, skills and welfare programmes connect citizens with institutions.

2. Articles 370 and 35A: before and after

Provision	Before	After
370	Special application orders; separate State Constitution.	C.O. 272 (5 August 2019) applied the Constitution fully; C.O. 273 (6 August) rendered earlier clauses inoperative.
35A	The 1954 Order protected permanent-resident laws concerning employment, property, settlement, scholarships.	Supersession ended 35A; domicile and land rules changed.

Reorganisation created two Union Territories (31 October 2019); the Supreme Court (2023) upheld abrogation but rejected Article 367 reinterpretation.

3. Positive impacts

- **Constitutional:** Uniform constitutional application strengthened legal and administrative integration.
- **Governance:** DDC polls (2020) widened grassroots representation; Assembly turnout reached 63.88% (2024); elected government returned, though statehood remains pending.
- **Security:** Government-reported terrorist-initiated incidents fell from 228 (2018) to 12 (2025), amid wider countermeasures.
- **Economic:** Rail connectivity, industrial incentives and 2.11 crore tourist visits (2023) indicate wider opportunities; several policies contributed.

4. Lasting mainstreaming

These gains cannot all be attributed to abrogation; lasting integration also requires civil liberties, meaningful representation, restored statehood and public trust.

Thus, legal harmonisation has enabled integration, but its permanence depends on accountable institutions, economic inclusion and citizens' confidence.

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DEMAND
Government actions first, pre and post status of Articles 370 and 35A second, and positive mainstreaming impacts third

HIDDEN DEMAND
Direct constitutional consequences must be distinguished from broader outcomes; durable integration also needs representative authority, rights, security and public trust

STRUCTURE
About three-tenths each for government actions, constitutional status and positive impacts, followed by one-tenth on lasting mainstreaming

BALANCE
Introduction 18 words, conclusion 18 words; 252 words in all

Why it works: The introduction links security, constitutional arrangements, development and democracy. Part 1 covers the Government's wider strategy rather than treating abrogation as its only action. Part 2 gives a compact before-and-after comparison of both articles, correctly distinguishes C.O. 272 from C.O. 273, and includes reorganisation and the Supreme Court's qualified ruling. Part 3 identifies constitutional, governance, security and economic impacts, with verifiable figures. The final part answers the hidden demand by distinguishing legal consequences from broader outcomes. The conclusion recognises integration gains while identifying the institutions and public trust required to sustain them.

6 Other ways to write it

The model answer above remains the answer. These outlines show other valid approaches that preserve all three explicit demands and the small final qualification. The choice depends on whether the writer is more comfortable organising evidence by policy, legal chronology or dimensions of integration.

Approach	How it is built	When it works
Action-to-outcome matrix	Part 1: government measures grouped under political, security, development and participation. Part 2: short Article 370 and 35A comparison. Part 3: a matrix linking constitutional change, electoral participation, reduced violence and economic activity to evidence.	When you want every major government intervention and outcome to be visibly connected.
Constitutional chronology	Begin with the wider mainstreaming strategy, then show the progression from the 1954 Order to C.O. 272, C.O. 273, reorganisation and the 2023 judgment. Follow with positive impacts and the limits of attribution.	When constitutional precision is your strength. Keep the legal chronology compact so it does not consume the whole answer.
Four dimensions of integration	After government actions and constitutional comparison, classify benefits as legal, democratic, security-related and economic. Add one verified development under each, then a short paragraph on statehood, rights and trust.	When a clearly classified assessment helps you cover the third demand comprehensively.
Evidence-first approach	Introduce the overall challenge; list major government actions; compare the two articles; use the 2024 Assembly turnout, MHA security statistics and industrial or connectivity measures to establish positive outcomes; conclude with attribution limits.	When you remember the figures and want a factual, concise answer without turning it into an unqualified success narrative.
Integration and reconciliation	Follow the three demanded parts, but connect the benefits to democratic representation, livelihoods and institutions. Reserve the last part for explaining why public consent and trust must accompany constitutional uniformity.	When you want to display conceptual depth while maintaining the question's expressly positive framing.

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Keep the sequence unchanged. A question that first asks for government actions cannot be answered adequately by opening the body with only the removal of Article 370. The legal comparison belongs in the second part regardless of the presentation style.

Keep attribution disciplined. A law's applicability can follow directly from a constitutional order; infrastructure and improved security may result from multiple policies operating over different periods. This distinction makes the evaluation stronger.

7 Quick recall and Prelims crossover

Sixteen facts for rapid revision. The focus is on legal instruments, dates, institutions and carefully defined outcomes that can be used in Mains answers and tested independently in Prelims.

1. **Article 370**: Part XXI of the Constitution; originally a temporary provision governing special constitutional application to Jammu and Kashmir.
2. **C.O. 272**: Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, **5 August 2019**; superseded the 1954 Order.
3. **Article 35A**: protected specified laws on permanent residents, including **public employment, immovable property, settlement and scholarships or State aid**.
4. **Two Union Territories**: Jammu and Kashmir **with** a legislature; Ladakh **without** one, from **31 October 2019**.
5. **Supreme Court directions**: Assembly elections by **30 September 2024**; statehood restoration at the earliest, without that fixed deadline.
6. **J&K Assembly elections, 2024**: ECI reported **63.88%** overall polling-station turnout on **3 October 2024**.
7. **Industrial development scheme**: notified **19 February 2021**; **₹28,400 crore** outlay, effective from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2037.
8. **MHA security comparison**: terrorist-initiated incidents, **228 in 2018** and **12 in 2025**, reported in June 2026.
9. **Article 35A**: introduced through the **1954 Presidential Order**, not an ordinary Article 368 constitutional amendment.
10. **C.O. 273**: declaration under Article 370(3), **6 August 2019**; made the earlier Article 370 clauses inoperative.
11. **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019**: presidential assent on **9 August 2019**; reorganisation effective **31 October 2019**.
12. **Supreme Court, 11 December 2023**: upheld the constitutional outcome, but held the attempted Article 367 reinterpretation invalid.
13. **District Development Councils**: created through the Panchayati Raj amendment of **16 October 2020**; **280** constituencies, **51.42%** election turnout.
14. **Elected government**: Omar Abdullah took oath as Chief Minister on **16 October 2024**; this did not itself restore full statehood.
15. **Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link**: Chenab and Anji bridges and Katra-Srinagar Vande Bharat services inaugurated or flagged off on **6 June 2025**.
16. **Tourist visits**: **2.11 crore in 2023**, as reported by MHA in July 2024; visits are not necessarily unique tourists.

THE ONE SENTENCE TO CARRY OUT OF THIS DOCUMENT

Constitutional integration can establish a common legal framework, but lasting national mainstreaming is demonstrated through security, democratic participation, opportunity, rights and public trust.

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8 Write it yourself

Write the answer independently within UPSC's 250-word limit, then check it against each of the seven requirements below. Aim to cover the three explicit demands proportionately, keeping the final qualification brief.

	Check	Yes / No
1	Does the introduction address **separatism, security, democratic integration and the constitutional changes**, rather than beginning with an isolated definition?	
2	Does Part 1 identify **political, administrative, security, development and public-participation measures**, including initiatives that preceded August 2019?	
3	Does Part 2 accurately distinguish **Article 370 from Article 35A**, explaining the legal position before and after abrogation?	
4	Are **C.O. 272, C.O. 273, the Reorganisation Act and the 2023 Supreme Court judgment** placed in the correct sequence, without misstating the Court's Article 367 finding?	
5	Does Part 3 present **positive constitutional, governance, security and economic impacts**, supported by at least two relevant and accurately defined figures or events?	
6	Does the small final part distinguish **the direct effects of abrogation** from broader outcomes, while recognising **representation, statehood, rights and public trust** as conditions for lasting integration?	
7	Is the answer **250 words or a little over**, counting headings, labels and table cells, with a conclusion approximately as long as the introduction and none of the errors listed in section 4.2?	

Sources

- **Constitutional orders and primary law:** Government of India, *Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019*, C.O. 272, G.S.R. 551(E), 5 August 2019 (ladakh.gov.in); C.O. 273, G.S.R. 562(E), 6 August 2019, reproduced and examined in the Supreme Court's Article 370 judgment (sci.gov.in); *Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019*, Act 34 of 2019 (indiacode.nic.in).
- **Supreme Court of India:** *In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution*, 2023 INSC 1058, Constitution Bench judgment dated 11 December 2023. Consult the Court's conclusions on Article 370's temporary character, the Article 367 modification, C.O. 272 and C.O. 273, the State Constitution, reorganisation, Assembly elections and restoration of statehood (sci.gov.in).
- **Ministry of Home Affairs:** Annual review of 2020, released by the Press Information Bureau in January 2021. Records the 16 October 2020 amendment establishing District Development Councils, elections to 280 constituencies and 51.42% turnout (pib.gov.in). The December 2021 parliamentary reply on development also records grassroots elections and connectivity initiatives (pib.gov.in).
- **Election Commission of India:** Press Note 144/2024, 3 October 2024, *Overall, 63.88% turnout recorded in J&K Assembly Elections*. The reported figure is polling-station turnout, prior to final postal-ballot consolidation (eci.gov.in).
- **Ministry of Home Affairs, parliamentary replies:** *Law and Order in J&K*, 24 July 2024, containing the official comparisons for 2018 and 2023 on organised stone-pelting, hartals, terrorist-initiated incidents, casualties and 2.11 crore tourist visits during 2023 (pib.gov.in); *Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir*, 30 July 2024, recording the counter-terrorism measures and incident categories (pib.gov.in).
- **Press Information Bureau, 19 June 2026:** *Outcomes of 12 Years of Reform: Increased Trust, Greater Security*, reporting terrorist-initiated incidents declining from 228 in 2018 to 12 in 2025, with corresponding civilian and security-personnel casualty comparisons. These are government-reported figures and should not be treated as an independent causal evaluation of abrogation (pib.gov.in).

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- **Prime Minister's Office:** *Highlights of Prime Minister's Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir*, 7 November 2015, setting out the ₹80,068 crore package across transport, power, health, education, tourism, skills and rehabilitation (pib.gov.in). The subsequent implementation review, 27 April 2017, records the package's 63 projects under 15 ministries (pib.gov.in).
- **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade:** New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu and Kashmir, notified 19 February 2021, with ₹28,400 crore outlay and four types of incentives. Parliamentary reply reported by PIB, 4 August 2021 (pib.gov.in). Ministry of Home Affairs reply of 6 December 2023 distinguishes investment proposals from investment materialised (pib.gov.in).
- **Ministry of Railways:** *Jammu & Kashmir Witnesses Rapid Upgradation of Rail Tracks and Coaches*, 27 July 2025, confirms inauguration of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Railway Link, Chenab and Anji bridges, and associated rail connectivity on 6 June 2025 (pib.gov.in).
- **Ministry of Home Affairs, development and security:** *Development in Jammu and Kashmir*, 6 December 2023, detailing counter-terrorism strategy, security trends, Prime Minister's Development Package projects, infrastructure and welfare initiatives (pib.gov.in). Read alongside the 2024 and 2026 incident data to distinguish programmes from observed outcomes.
- **Union Public Service Commission:** Official Civil Services (Main) Examination previous-question-paper archive, 2013 to 2026, including GS Papers I, II and III. Verbatim questions in section 2.2 retain the recorded year, paper and question number (upsc.gov.in).

Separatist movements have been one of the major factors contributing to militancy and instability in Jammu & Kashmir (J & K). Bring out actions taken by the Government to bring J&K into national mainstream. Discuss pre and post abrogation status of Articles 370 and 35A. Also bring out positive impacts of abrogation of both articles in mainstreaming the state.

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3 Have the paper evaluated

4 Read the feedback against this document

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