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Article 371J provides for special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region in Karnataka, focusing on equitable development, fund allocation, and reservations in employment and education for locals. This article empowers the Governor of Karnataka with responsibilities related to the development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. It includes the establishment of a separate development board, equitable allocation of funds, and special measures for public employment and education for local residents. The Governor is tasked with establishing a development board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. This board monitors and ensures equitable allocation of funds for regional development. Clause 1(b): Equitable Fund Allocation Funds for development must be allocated equitably to address the unique challenges and needs of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region while considering the state's overall requirements. Clause 1(c): Opportunities in Employment and Education The article provides for equitable opportunities in public employment, education, and vocational training for residents of the region. Clause 2(a): Reservation in Educational Institutions Seats in educational and vocational training institutions are reserved for students domiciled in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Clause 2(b): Reservation in Public Employment Specific posts under the state government and local bodies are reserved for individuals from the region by birth or domicile. Article 371J was introduced through the Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Act, 2012, to address regional imbalances and promote equitable development in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. It came into effect on October 1, 2013. The article reflects the Indian government's commitment to addressing socio-economic disparities in regions historically neglected, ensuring balanced regional growth within Karnataka. Since the implementation of Article 371J, Karnataka has seen increased investment in infrastructure and education in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, benefiting local communities and reducing economic disparities. The Ninety-eighth Amendment Act was debated extensively in Parliament, focusing on the need to address regional disparities and empower underdeveloped areas within Karnataka. What is Article 371J? It provides special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, focusing on development, fund allocation, and reservations for locals. [illegible]:[illegible]-8:(www.justkannada.in) [illegible] 371 [illegible] [illegible]-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].8[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [