



Article 371

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While **Article 370**, which limited purchase and inheritance of property to permanent residents, was scrapped for J&K, similar provisions are also provided under **Article 371** in many states.

- **Article 371A** prohibits anyone who is not a resident from buying land in **Nagaland**, which may only be bought by tribals who are residents of the state.
- **Article 371F** bestows on **Sikkim** government the right of ownership of all land in the state, even if it was owned by private individuals prior to the state's merger with India.
 - The same Constitutional provision mandates a **four-year term** for the Sikkim state assembly, though assembly elections in the state have violated that clause as they have been held every 5 years.
 - Moreover, Article 371F states that "**neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction** in respect of any dispute or other matter arising out of any treaty, agreement, engagement or other similar instrument relating to Sikkim", however, a **specific condition allows the President to step in** if the need arises related to constitutional law.
- **Article 371G** is similar to Article 371A, as it limits the ownership of land to **Mizoram's tribals** except for setting up of industries by the private sector, land can now be acquired by the state government as per the provisions of **Mizoram (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Act, 2016**.
- Both Article **371A** and Article **371G limit the Parliament's authority** to enact any law that interferes with tribal religious laws, customs, including their justice system.
- Moreover, under **Article 371** non-residents are still not allowed to buy agriculture land in **Himachal Pradesh**.

Source: TOI