



Department of Political Science

Central University of Haryana

NAAC accredited 'A' grade University



Organising two Days

National Seminar

On

**Understanding Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh:
Article 370 and After**

Date – 31st October – 1st November
2022

About the Seminar.

Jammu and Kashmir has the distinction of having multifaceted, variegated and unique cultural blend, making it distinct from the other parts. The geographical, demographically, ethical, social entities, forming a distinct spectrum of diversity and diversions into Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh, all professing diverse religion, language and culture, but continuously intermingling, making it vibrant specimens of Indian Unity amidst diversity. Its different cultural forms like art and architecture, fair and festivals, rites and rituals, seer and sagas, language and mountains, embedded in ageless period of history, speak volumes of unity and diversity with unparalleled cultural cohesion and cultural service. The state evolved with three major religions Islam, Hinduism and Budhism where Buddhists are mainly found in Ladakh region, whereas Sikhism is also practiced in the state by about 1.9% of the population along with the presence of other faith like Jainism and numerous other sects.

Although, instrument of accession signed by the Maharaja of J&K was same as the other provinces, but keeping in view the specific need of the state article 370 was added into the constitution. However both internal and external politics gradually transformed the specific needs to distinct' and same time distinct to separate, which challenges the very unity and integrity of the country. Also much of energy, resources, and attention remain limited to the Kashmir valley' and the other two regime of the state 'Jammu' and Ladakh' remained seconded.

On 5th August 2019, Honorable home minister of India piloted two special resolutions and bills creating the union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh through Rajyasabha with the multiple aim of combatting both traditional and nontraditional terrorism and opening a new door of development to J&K people in the region. The proposed resolution has further bifurcated J&K and recognized Ladakh as a separate union territory due to its unique socio-cultural and political status and in order to promote democratic inclusiveness.

Ladakh constitutes population of around 3 lakh spread around the area of 60 thousand kilometers. The people here are primarily Buddhist and their culture are closely tied to the Tibetan region. The region was settled by tribes and races like the Mons and the Dards and historical mentions of the region go back as early as the third century BC and the puranas. The region has 97% of its population officially recognized as scheduled tribe, out of which 66.8 percent in Leh, 73.35 percent in Nubra, 97.05 percent in Khalsti, 83.49 per cent in Kargil, 89.96 per cent in Sanku and 99.16 per cent in Zanskar areas of the Ladakh region. Balti, Purgipa, Dokta, Mon, Beda, Garra, Shina, and Aryans are the eight recognized tribes of Ladakh.

The abrogation of Article 370 and the bifurcation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in August 2019 provoked intense diplomatic response from the international community as well. For the most part, India received widespread support for its decision. At the same time, however, there have been criticisms of the restrictions imposed in the region on communication and civil liberties. China and Pakistan, in particular, reacted with hostility and attempted to open a new chapter on Kashmir at the United Nations Security Council.

This seminar aims to provide a platform to the researchers and social scientists to develop a better understanding of both the UTs and erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir in a multidimensional way including their strategic significance in International politics. It further explores the possible way to ensure the holistic development of the valley people after the abrogation of 370 and develop a sense of belongingness and cooperation with the other part of India.

Theme of the Seminar

Papers (not published or submitted for publications) are invited on the sub-themes listed below.

These sub-themes are indicative and contributions may be accepted to new/unexplored dimensions:

1. Literary tradition and the state of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh
2. Regional Variation and Disparity
3. Evolution of a Composite Culture
4. Aboriginals of the state
5. J&K : Pre and Post partition
6. Modern Politics and the lost territory
7. Human Security in Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh

Important dates:

Deadline for submission of abstract (300 words)

10th October, 2022

Communication of acceptance:

12th October, 2022

Communication of Payment Link:

12th October, 2022

Full Papers to be submitted by:

24th October, 2022

Conference presentation:

31st Oct - 2nd Nov 2022

Registration Fee:

Faculty/academic Staff- 800

Research Scholars - 500

CUH Students - 300

All Correspondence to be addressed to:

Interested participants are requested to send their abstract and full paper to email:
augpolseminar1@gmail.com

- For any query – 9110992884, 83970 62555
Email: augpolseminar1@gmail.com

Guidelines for Submission for the abstract and full paper:

The guidelines for submission of abstracts and full papers are as follows.

Abstract:

The abstract should not exceed 300 words. It should include the title of the abstract, the author's name, designation, institutional affiliation, mailing address, contact number, and E-mail ID.

Full Paper:

- The length of full paper including tables, diagrams, illustrations, references, etc. should be between 4000 to 5000 words.
- The full paper should be in English and typed in MS-Word in Times New Roman with font size 12 and 1.5 space.
- Bibliographical references should be arranged alphabetically and given at the end of the text in the APA 2021 format.
- The full version of the paper should be submitted in both hard and soft copy latest by 20th October 2022 to augpolseminar1@gmail.com

A committee will review the abstracts and full papers and information regarding acceptance, modification, rejection, and presentation shall be communicated to the authors subsequently. The selected papers will be published through a reputed national publisher with ISSN no.