

Important Dates

- Submission of Abstract: 24th March, 2019
- Confirmation of Abstract selection: 26th March, 2019
- Submission of the Draft Paper: 28th March, 2019
- Registration: On the spot registration available
- Seminar Date: 30th March, 2019 (Saturday)

Contact

For any queries, feel free to drop email to mootcourtassociationmcl@gmail.com or call

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- Mr. Ankur Gupta (HOD) In-charge of Moot Court Association , MCL – 09711149736

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Modern College of Law, Ghaziabad

(Affiliated to CCS University, Approved by BCI)
National Conference

On

**“Comparative Analysis of Article 370 & 371 of
Indian Constitution: Whether Genesis of Article
370 created Inequality in India”**

Registration Form

Name of Participant/Author (In Capital Letters):

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National Conference



On

**“Comparative Analysis of Article
370 & 371 of Indian Constitution:
Whether Genesis of Article 370
created Inequality in India”**



Conference Chairs

Prof. Pawan Sharma (Deptt. of Political Science, C.C.S. University)	Chief Guest
Mr. Ashutosh Bhatnagar (Director J&K Study Centre Delhi)	Key Note Speaker

Modern College of Law
431, Anand Industrial Estate
Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P 201007

Signature of Participant(s)

About the College

MCL set up under the aegis of *Ganesh Shiksha Samiti*, a registered non-profit body; the Modern College of Law has been established in 2004 and dedicated to search out the young men of substance and shape in their abilities to take on the challenge ahead of them, at a global level. The alacrity of the professionals passing out the gates of institute must catch up the speed of super computers measuring in nanosecond. The college is located in a sprawling campus at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad at a compatible distance of 10 Km from Delhi. Road and Train very well connect it. Railway station of Sahibabad and Ghaziabad are equidistantly located and it takes hardly 10 mins. To reach college by public transport this is abundantly available.

Modern College of Law (MCL), Mohan Nagar Ghaziabad with the Assistance of Moot Court Association, MCL organizing a conference on “Comparative Analysis of Article 370 & 371 of Indian Constitution: Whether Genesis of Article 370 created Inequality in India”

About the Conference

J&K is the most burning issue, which needs to be solved but is pending since 60 years of independence due to some mistakes committed by the politician between time span of 1947-1953. Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) from its formation stayed in controversies and hence is in political turmoil. After all these years, common person of J&K has suffered the most from political, ideological and economic amid other things. Article 370 of the Constitution of India has remained in force for nearly six decades. Even in 2019, the position has not changed for betterment. When India and Pakistan gained their independence. **Jammu and Kashmir** remained independent from the India and Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh (former ruler of J&K) signed a standstill agreement with Pakistan where India declined to

sign the agreement. However, in October 1947, Muhammad Ali Jinnah sent Pakistani Muslim tribes to attack Maharaja Hari Singh and the people of J&K. In order to defend his state Maharaja Hari Singh chose to accede **J&K** to India and that is how Article 370 was incorporated.

Article 370 of the Indian Constitution deals with the special status given to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. It provides a high degree of autonomy to the state, enables the state to have its own constitution (unique in an Indian context) which permits the state to give some special privileges to its “permanent residents”. One such special privilege is that only a permanent resident can buy land in the state and citizens from other Indian states face some restrictions. Article 370 in the part XXI of the constitution of India provides a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The special status provided the state with considerable autonomy and most of the decision was taken by center and in consent with the wishes of the state government, excluding external affairs, defense, communications and ancillary matters.

Procedure for Submission of Abstracts

Abstract (of about 250 words) should be sent as an attachment in a word file. Abstracts will be peer reviewed before they are accepted. The following information, in the given format, should be sent along with the Abstract:

- **Name of the Participant**
- **Official Designation/Institution Details(if any)**
- **Address and Email id**
- **Title of Abstract**
- **Abstract**
- **Name and details of Co-author, if any.**

The subject line of Email should read as ‘Abstract Submission for National Seminar

Call for Papers & Themes for the Conference

Papers are invited on the following Sub-Themes

- a. Art-370 of The Constitution of India: A Constitutional History of Jammu and Kashmir
- b. Relevancy of Article 370 of The Constitution of India in present scenario.
- c. Political agenda regarding amendment in Article-370 but not in Article 371 and its subsection.
- d. Pros and Cons of Art-370 of The Constitution of India for the People of Jammu and Kashmir
- e. Comparative discussion on Art-370 and Art-371 of The Constitution of India
- f. Analysis of special provision of various States with Jammu and Kashmir
- g. Special Relationship of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India.
- h. Constitutional Status of Art-35A of the Constitution of J&K and 370 of The Constitution of India

Note: The said themes are not exhaustive; Authors are open to work on any topic related to above-mentioned theme(s).

Registration

Registration Fee for Presentation/Participation of Paper

•Faculties/Professionals/Research-Scholars/Students/ Others: Rs. 200/- (Rupees Two Hundred). There will be separate registration for co-author.

How to apply?

Interested participants may submit soft copy of the abstracts and full papers to the organizing committee on the following email address

mootcourtassociationmcl@gmail.com