

SATYAWATI COLLEGE





in collaboration with

Centre for Independence and Partition Studies,

University of Delhi

Sponsored by
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language,
Ministry of Education, Govt. of India

NATIONAL SEMINAR

on

राज्य विहीन भाषा की पहचान और राजनीति : सिंधी के विशेष संदर्भ में

"Identity And Politics of Stateless Languages with Special Reference To Sindhi."

Date: 10-11 August 2023

Venue: Seminar Hall Satyawati College, Ashok Vihar, Phase III, Delhi

Call for Papers:

Last Date for Abstract Submission (300-400 Words in English/Hindi): 15th July 2023

Full Paper Submission: 30th July 2023

Times New Roman Font (for English Paper), Unicode Mangal Font (for Hindi Paper)

Registration Fees: 1000/- For Faculty Members & 500/- for Research Scholars (After selection of the abstracts)

Please fill the Google form for Abstract submission.

Link of the Google Form: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1ql35vV2naUOwn4CrYDZtgx_kzBCHNNMw9kxyX2y66Kg/edit?pli=1 Email at satyawatilanguagepolitics@gmail.com for full paper submission and more information.

An edited volume would be published with selected papers

No TA/DA or accommodation facilities would be provided by the organisers.

Prof. Anju Seth (Patron)

Organising Committee

Dr. Swadesh Singh Mr. Jiya Lal Dr. Alisha Dhingra Dr. Ajay Kumar Yadav Dr. Arif Ishtiyaque Dr. Rahul Kumar Yadav Ms. Sharanya Ganguly Ms. Mili Aishwarya

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सत्यवती महाविद्यालय Satyawati College



(दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय) (University of Delhi)

NAAC ACCREDITED 'A+' GRADE

वस्थिव कुटुम्बळम् ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Date:05.07.2023

राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी

'राज्य विहीन भाषा की पहचान और राजनीति: सिंधी के विशेष संदर्भ में'

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प्रस्तावनाः

यूँ तो भाषा का विकास मानव सभ्यता के विकास के साथ ही होता रहा है। दुनिया के सभी देश भाषाचिंतन करते रहे हैं लेकिन समय के साथ जैसे जैसे सभ्यताओं का पतन होता गया वैसे वैसे बहुत सी भाषाएँ अपना अस्तित्व खोती गई। राष्ट्र राज्य के उदय के बाद सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक कारणों से एक देश में बोली जाने वाली कई भाषाएँ काल के गाल में समा गयीं। यूरोप में तो भाषाओं के आधार पर राष्ट्रराज्य की अवधारणाएँ विकसित हुई। आधुनिक राज्य में भाषा का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है क्योंकि भाषा के आधार पर सांस्कृतिक उपनिवेश भी बनाए गए हैं।

वस्तुतः समय के साथ ऐसे कई भाषा क्षेत्र बनते गए जिन्होंने राज्य का स्वरूप धारण कर लिया और राष्ट्रीयता का प्रतीक बन गए तो वहीं दुनिया में कुछ ऐसे बड़े भाषायी और भाषा क्षेत्र भी हैं जिन्हें राजनीतिक रूप से कोई प्रश्रय नहीं मिला जबिक उन भाषाओं काप्रचुर साहित्य उपलब्ध है और इतिहास के एक ख़ास कालखंड में उन भाषाओं का वर्चस्व था।ऐतिहासिक विकास क्रम में वह भाषाएँ तो रही लेकिन वह भाषाई क्षेत्र ख़त्म हो गया।कुछ ऐसी भी भाषाएं रही अपनी भाषा के माध्यम से उन्होंने अपनी संस्कृति को सहेज कररखा और पंद्रह सौ साल बाद उनके राज्य अस्तित्व में आ गए जिसे आज हम ईजराइल के नाम से जानते हैं।

इन सबसे इतर दुनिया में आज भी कई ऐसे भाषाएं हैं जो राष्ट्रीयता की महत्वाकांक्षा लिए हुए हैं लेकिन संप्रभु नहीं हैं,उनकी कोई हैं राज्यव्यवस्था नहीं है,उन्हें राज्य से कोई प्रश्रय नहीं है लेकिन इसके भाषा भाषी लोग दुनिया में अलग अलग जगह पर फैले हुए हैं जैसे कि ईरान के बीच का कुर्दीस्तान और 75 साल पहले तक भारत का हिस्सा रहा पाकिस्तान का सिंध।ऐसे दुनिया में और भी कई उदाहरण मिल जायेंगे।

> द्वार्ज थैठ प्रो.अंजू सेठ (प्राचार्या)

National Seminar

"Identity and Politics of Stateless Languages with special reference to Sindhi"

Organisers: Satyawati College, in collaboration with Centre for Independence and Partition studies, University of Delhi

Sponsored by: National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Ministry of Education, Government of India

Identity and Politics of Stateless Languages with Special Reference to Sindhi

Introduction:

Language is an integral and essential aspect of human culture, identity, and heritage. The evolution of languages has been concomitant with the evolution of civilizations. As the civilizations declined over time, many languages lost their existence. After the rise of the nation-state, due to social, cultural, and political reasons, many languages spoken in a country got absorbed in the audacity of time. In Europe, the concept of the nation-state developed on the basis of languages.

In fact, with the passage of time, many such language areas were formed, which took the form of the state and became the symbol of nationalism, while there are some such big linguistic and language areas in the world that have cultural salience which did not get any political recognition despite the fact those languages were dominant in a particular period of history. As a result, several languages have experienced the unfortunate fate of being stateless. Bereft of official recognition and support from governments, they are at increased risk of extinction, which may lead to the loss of valuable cultural and linguistic diversity. Sindhi, a language with rich history and heritage, is one such example. In Europe, the concept of the nation-state developed on the basis of language. In the course of historical developments, sometimes the language has survived but demarcated linguistic zones ceased to exist. In modern history, we have seen the birth of Israel after fifteen hundred years of trials and tribulation. Apart from these, there are still many linguistic communities in the world that aspire to be recognized as nation-states. However, such recognition is not possible due to the fact that people speaking the language are spread in different places in the world.

Sindhi is one such language which is rich in terms of literature. Its authors, academicians, and other linguists have made extensive contributions to various forms of literature, both in poetry and prose. Sindhi literature is one of the oldest literature in the world. The references to Sindhi literature are found in the writings of Arab historians.

In light of this pressing issue, this national seminar endeavours to create awareness about the challenges faced by stateless languages and the urgent need to identify, preserve, and promote their existence, particularly focusing on the Sindhi language. In this seminar, such languages and language-speaking areas will be discussed, which are not patronized by the state. The National seminar would particularly like to highlight the political, cultural, and social dimensions of stateless languages, with special reference to Sindhi.

Sub-themes:

(Including but not limited to)

- Politics of Language and Reorganization of States.
- Development of Language under State Patronage.
- Sindhi Language, Culture and Nationalism.
- Nationalistic Movements in Sindh Region.
- Role of Sindhi Movement in the Freedom Movement.
- Sindhi Language and Culture in Hindi Belt.
- Comparative Study of Sindhi and Hindi Literature
- Any other related topic

Important Information

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