The factor of ethnicity enters increasingly into our lives at every level. In plural society, where different ethnic groups come into contact, there seems to be a tendency for one of them to establish dominance over the others. Therefore, they serve as barriers to harmonious relations between groups and even nations. Tensions between countries are often based on perception of racial and ethnic difference between neighbouring societies. China and Japan, Greece and Turkey, India and Pakistan, Iran and Iraq, Afghanistan and Russia, Rwanda and Zaire, Lebanon and Israel are just a few neighbouring lands whose ill feelings towards one another goes beyond political differences.

Ethnic Group study constitutes an emerging foci of contemporary sociological as well as anthropological research. Ethnicity has become an empirical reality and the impact of interethnic and intra-ethnic behaviour is receiving academic attention all over the world. Recent global developments on the basis of ethnicity have drawn attention of intelligentsia towards the study of ethnic groups with the backdrop of Yugoslavia, Central Asia, Somalia, South Africa, Rwanda, Sri Lanka and Kurd Problem.

India is a United Nation of Multi-ethnic groups but the problem of ethnic conflict is one internally divisive force of ethnic separatism threatening the internal cohesion and territorial integrity of the nation. Frequent recurrence of inter-community violence in different parts of the country, Caste conflicts in several states, insurgency and violence in North-East, extremism in Punjab and Kashmir define the nature of acute internal schisms in Plural India Society.
Jammu and Kashmir is miniature India because there are horizontal as well as vertical diversities. These diversities are sometimes influenced by religious and sometimes by regional differences. Ladakh is a Capsule form of multi-ethnicity, because there are not only two major groups like Mongoloids and Aryans but also various ethnic Groups with multi-religious characters.

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