



Brief Study Of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's Life And Works

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Abstract:

The paper highlights the role of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in the upliftment of the kashmiri society and throws light on socio-political history of Kashmir.

Keywords:- Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Kashmir, Naya Kashmir Manifesto

Introduction:

Sher-e -Kashmir the name what a common kashmiri used to call with respect to a man is still echoing in all corners of the valley. From earliest times Kashmir produced thinkers spiritual heads, persons of glory and champions of the new order .Kashmir history is full of the names of men and women who have given new ways and ideas to the masses Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah is one such name. This admirable son of Kashmir born in the earliest of 20th century is worthy of first mention for his selflessness and doings. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was born on Dec 05 1905 at Soura , a suburb of Srinagar . Boy Abdullah though with marked intelligence never gave any indications that education was leading him to some unusually brilliant career. He was liked and loved by all in school, home and locality. He became the talk of staff and showed marks of attentiveness mind. He began to become popular with all and his compensable quality that won him most of friends and mates.

His contribution in the freedom movement was outstanding. The Muslim conference party observed a responsible government day throughout the state on 8th May 1936 .An appeal had been made by President Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah to the Hindus and Sikhs to participate in the functions held in this connection the response was most encouraging and a number of meetings were addressed by Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims leaders exhorting the people for forging a common platform and party. In his presidential address to the sixth annual session of the conference on 26th March 1938, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah observed to end communalism by ceasing to think in terms of Muslims and Non Muslims while discussing our political problems and we must open our doors to all such hindus and sikhs who like ourselves believe in the format to break the shackles of an irresponsible rule”.

Hats off to his way of political thinking. The appreciable decision taken by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was to change the name of the party from J&K Muslim Conference to J&K National Conference. This decision was taken on 11th June 1939. The work of National Conference at that time was sensible. Naya Kashmir manifesto was presented by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah before the open session of the J&K National Conference at Srinagar on the 30th of

December 1944. Everyone is well aware that Naya Kashmir manifesto holds various charters. Even Naya Kashmir manifesto includes the charter for women which guarantees the following rights to them like right to vote and contest election, right to employment, right to equal work along with men, right to choose any profession, right to perform the duties of motherhood, right to maternity leave on full pay six months before six months after delivery.

Even his Naya Kashmir manifesto proposes to establish a national education council vested with the task of preparing schemes for the development and improvement of education on the following guidelines. Establishment of a national university, organizing of research, provision for technical education, establishment of industrial institutes, establishment of nursery, primary, secondary, higher secondary schools, provision of facilities to women for all kinds of education. Besides this there were many more provisions.

The J&K National Conference declares to bring about green revolution in the state by introducing the most modern methods of agriculture, Cattle, Sheep breeding and dairy farming. Even in Naya manifesto property rights were given to land tillers & the land lords were declared to have no right over the land. Even article 370 the Special status for J&K was a big gift for J&K people. Presently this article is abrogated.

If we will have to look towards the role of Sheikh Abdullah as Prime minister and the chief minister in the province, it was outstanding. Various reforms were introduced for land, education, public health, irrigation, Industries, transport, etc. Sheri Kashmir institute of Medical Sciences (SKIMS) was example of his public work for Kashmiris. The Construction Commenced in the year 1976. On 19 august 1983 Sheri Kashmir Institute of medical Science was granted a deemed university status. Every year the institute celebrates 5 Dec. as its foundation day that coincides with the birth date of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.

Conclusion:

The Contributions of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah can't be ignored but he is also blamed for his rejection of two-nation theory. After partition he had to face Criticism from people of his own land. The towering personality of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah may be briefly summed up by the fact that when he left this world people from all walks of life in and around Srinagar assembled in thousands in the heart of Srinagar city of jammu and kashmir to attend his last rites.

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