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SOCIETY, POLITICS AND PEACE: ROLE OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

The Jammu & Kashmir National Conference is also known as the JKNC. The political party for the Jammu & Kashmir state of India. The party dominated in the state politics for many years under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah during the 1947 movement for Independence. In October, 1932, Sheikh Abdullah founded the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference. On June 11, 1939 it was renamed as the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference. The National Conference was affiliated to the All India States Peoples Conference and in 1947 Sheikh Abdullah was elected president of it. In 1946, the National Conference launched an intensive agitation against the state government. It was directed against the Maharaja. The slogan of the agitation was "Quit Kashmir"

KEYWORDS: Society, Politics and Peace , Quit Kashmir , Indian National Congress (INC).

INTRODUCTION :

In the post independence era, JKNC has ruled the state of Jammu and Kashmir independently for most of the period. It was out of power for the periods between 1984-1987 and

2003-2008. It formed an alliance with Indian National Congress (INC) and won the elections in 1997. In last state assembly elections held during December, 2008, JKNC emerged as the single largest party, winning 28 seats. With post poll alliance with INC, JKNC formed the coalition government headed by Omar Abdullah (January 05, 2009). In 2009 General Elections, JKNC contested the elections in alliance with Congress and won the three seats it contested.

The transformation of the role of the National Conference (NC) from a hegemonic actor to the single largest party of the state has to be located in

the larger political context of the state in the last 15 years. This political context, defined by the contestation of legitimacy of mainstream politics on the one hand and the situation of armed militancy and separatism on the other had constricted the very nature of democratic politics. The relevance of the NC today extends beyond competitive regional politics. Its claim as the initiator of the tradition of the political movement in Kashmir and its contribution to the evolution of Kashmiri identity politics, assume importance in the contemporary situation of the state.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PARTY

As a regional political party, the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference has a



number of significant achievements:

- The JKNC has continually worked for the restoration of internal peace between the different factions within the state. It strongly objects the formation of any barrier between the two halves of the state of J&K. The JKNC is in complete support of attaining a lasting negotiation to solve the problems between India, Pakistan and the State of J&K, making all the three regions equally competent in progress and development.
- Sheikh Abdullah had initiated the policy of single-line administration in the state. This concept was people-centric, involving people in the day to day administration of the state, and take the government to the people, and not the people to the government.
- To maintain its secular identity, the JKNC has implemented policies and schemes for the Kashmiri pundits as well the maulvis. It has built colleges and universities for women and reserved categories of the population, thereby paying attention to the issues of minority rights.
- The Panchayati Raj Institutions in the state have been greatly enhanced by the JKNC, providing empowerment to many lakhs of Kashmiri residents. Allocation of funds is made to the local administrations, such as the revenue department, food department etc., in order to ensure their smooth functioning.
- The JKNC had an important role to play in its say against the AFPSA being implemented in the state of J&K, which would kill innocent civilians.

OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the role of National Conference in Peace-building perspective
2. To scrutinize the role of National Conference in shaping and moulding peace-maintenance in Jammu and Kashmir

METHODOLOGY

The nature of this study is exploratory and descriptive because both primary and secondary data have been used. The Primary Data has been collected from 45 respondents from the District Anantnag of Jammu and Kashmir. Men and Women were chosen on the basis of simple random sampling method. The researcher confines with 45 respondents. Questionnaire has been utilized for drawing precise inferences. The inferences were tabulated systematically for, in order to do analysis by simple percentage analysis. Secondary data is collected from journals, books and websites.

NAYA KASHMIR: MANIFESTO OF J AND K NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Besides its other distinctions, Jammu and Kashmir National Conference had the good sense that it had, much before it assumed power after independence of the country, prepared and presented its blue print of a welfare and ideal society. It had declared that political power is just one of the instruments, of-course very vital, for achieving this goal. This ideal, infact, determines the course of political struggle of progressive Nations and it also constitutes the destination of these movements. The while phenomenon is related to the inherent instinct of human beings to dream of a more favorable scheme of things; the similar feeling, which Fitzgerald has expressed while translating Omar Khayam:

O love, could thou and I with fate conspire, to change this sorry scheme of things entire, wouldn't we remould it altogether, and bring it nearer to the heart's desire;

Jammu and Kashmir National Conference did enrich its ideological and philosophical horizons by gathering particles of light from variegated though authentic galaxies, but essentially its struggle had a character and commitment of its own. Thus, its approach to various matters bears its distinct stamp. Its historic and, by now famous manifesto, "Naya Kashmir" was put together by its founding –fathers after listening to the heart throbs of its people and their aspirations.

The success of "Naya Kashmir" is as such because its propounds and followers always kept their eyes and minds open for fresh insight ideas and ideology. To adopt this document to the changing and evolving realities, its founder, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, didn't shirk to take an appropriate initiative when in 1976, after consulting his party and his people at various levels, he made it into a opulent mirror of existing and newly

emerging realities.

‘Naya Kashmir’ perhaps the first document of its kind in the sub-continent, in which the issue of women’s empowerment is put and projected in such a forceful manner. Today, this slogan is making waves in the entire country, but “Naya Kashmir” had proclaimed & foreseen this some 56 years ago. Hence is an extract form “Manifesto for Women”(Article 52)

“In all the spheres of life, social political and economic they will be treated at par with men. They will be conferred equal rights in political and administrative fields. Reservations will be made to provide them even minimum opportunities”

The ideal of “Naya Kashmir” can be summed up in Sher-i-Kashmir’s words:-

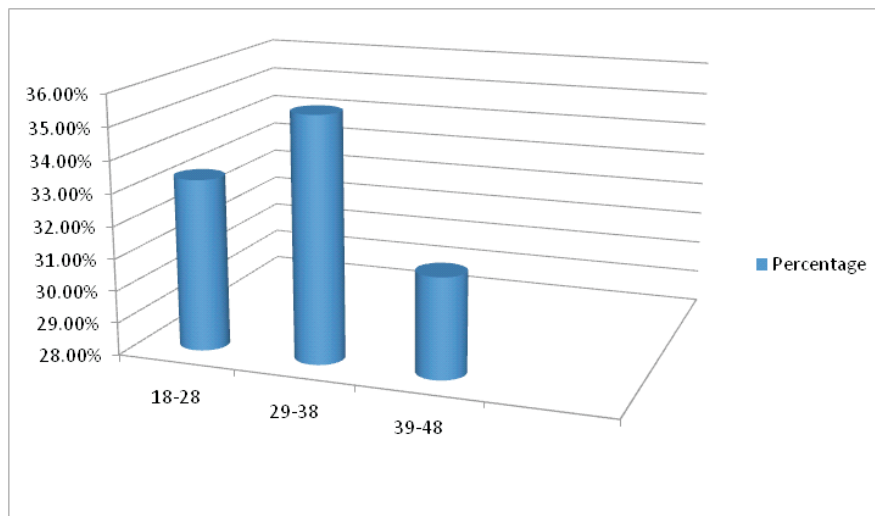
“We will produce such magnificent human beings, who are equal to the glory of this beautiful land, where such happy and cultured people live, whose creative and cultural aspirations may by many; but who are filled with spiritual endowment as well, where the wise, the skilled and the intelligent citizens earn their livelihood by honest toil, be happy and enjoy the beauties of nature.”

The New Kashmir Manifesto proved it beyond doubt that the ideological foundations of National Conference were based on socialism and nationalism⁵⁸⁴. In addition to its progressive political and economic aspects the document of Naya Kashmir is not only aimed at the preservation of composites culture of the State, but the document guarantees the opportunities of social upliftment for the women by assuring abolition of various types of social evils . The manifesto includes the charter of women which guarantees different rights to women folk. In the preceding pages we have reproduced the New Kashmir Manifesto and here we shall have only a glimpse of the programme of National Conference as reflected in this historical document in connection with the preservation and development of the composite culture and the welfare of the women folk.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1: Age Wise Classification

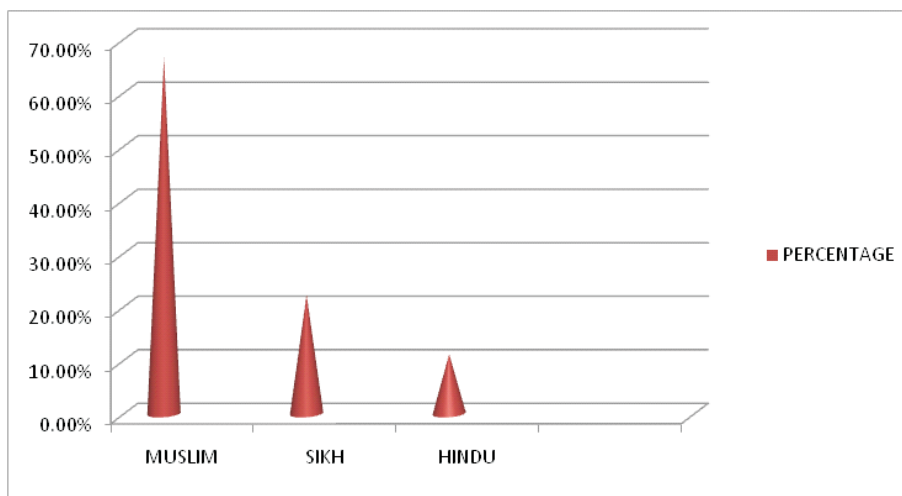
Sl.No	Age	Frequency	Percentage	Total
01	18-28	15	33.33%	15
02	29-38	16	35.55%	16
03	39-48	14	31.11%	14
	Total	45	100%	45



The table 1 shows the age-wise distribution of the total 45 respondents. (15) respondents i.e., 33.33 percentage respondents belong to the age group of 18-28 years. (16) respondents i.e., 35.55 percentage belong to the age group of 29-38 years. (14) respondents i.e., 31.11 percentage respondents belong to the age group of 39-48 years. It is found that the majority of respondents belong to the age group of 29-38 years.

Table 2: Religion Wise Classification

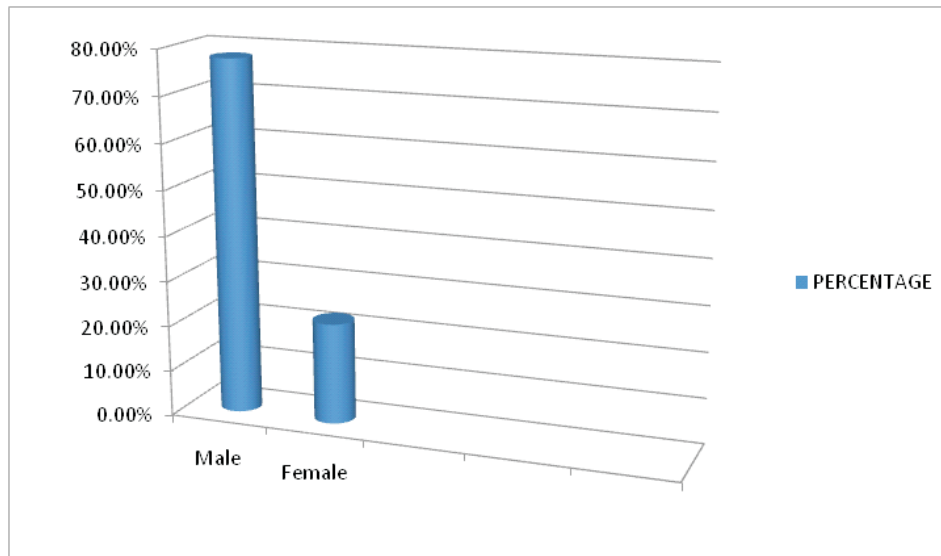
SI	Religion	Frequency	Percentage	Total
01	Muslim	30	66.66%	30
02	Sikh	10	22.22%	10
03	Hindu	5	11.11%	5
	Total	45	100%	45



The table 2. Shows the religion -wise distribution of the total 45 respondents. 66.66 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Muslim. 22.22 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Sikh. 11.11 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Hindu. It is found that the majority of respondents belong to the religious group of Muslim.

Table 3: Gender Wise Classification

SI	Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Total
01	Male	35	77.77%	35
02	Female	10	22.22%	10
	TOTAL	45	100 %	45



The table 3. Shows the gender -wise distribution of the total 45 respondents. 77.77 percentage respondents belong to the gender group of male. 22.22 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Female. It is found that the majority of respondents belong to the Gender group of Male.

Table 4: Age Wise Classification

Age	18-28		29-38		39-48		Total
	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Peace Process	3 (6.6%)	12 (26.6%)	2 (4.4%)	14 (31.1%)	0 (0%)	14 (31.1%)	45
Role of National Conference	4 (8.88%)	11 (24.4%)	5 (11.1%)	11 (24.4%)	6 (13.3%)	8 (17.7%)	45
Framing of Policies	5 (11.1%)	10 (22.2%)	3 (6.6%)	13 (28.8%)	7 (15.5%)	7 (15.5%)	45
Success of Policies	8 (17.7%)	7 (15.5%)	9 (20%)	6 (13.3%)	5 (11.1%)	9 (20%)	45
Manifesto	3 (6.6%)	12 (26.6%)	5 (11.1%)	11 (24.4%)	6 (13.3%)	8 (17.7%)	45
Functioning Role	2 (4.4%)	13 (28.8%)	5 (11.1%)	11 (24.4%)	3 (6.6%)	11 (24.4%)	45
Coalition Government	4 (8.8%)	11 (24.4%)	6 (13.3%)	10 (22.2%)	5 (11.1%)	9 (20%)	45
Prevention of Violation	6 (13.3%)	9 (20%)	7 (15.5%)	9 (20%)	4 (8.88)	10 (22.2%)	45

The table 4 shows the analysis of the data from 45 respondents. 45 respondents belong to the age group of 18-48. These respondent included in low level and high level.

(3) respondents i.e., 6.66% respondents belong to the low level and (12) respondents i.e., (26.66 %)

belonging to high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (14) respondents i.e.,31.11% belonging to the high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (0) respondents i.e., 0% belong to the low level (14) respondents i.e.,31.11% belonging to the high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

(4) respondents i.e.,8.88% belong to the low level (11) respondents i.e.,24.44% belonging to the high level NC will play a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (11) respondents i.e.,24.44% belonging to the high level NC will play a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (6) respondents i.e., 13.33% belong to the low level (8) respondents i.e.,17.77% belonging to the high level NC will play a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

(5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (10) respondents i.e.,22.22% belonging to the high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (13) respondents i.e.,28.88% belonging to the high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (7) respondents i.e., 15.55% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e.,15.55% belonging to the high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

(8) respondents i.e., 17.77% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e.,15.55% belonging to the high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (9) respondents i.e., 20% belong to the low level (6) respondents i.e.,13.33% belonging to the high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (9) respondents i.e.,20% belonging to the high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48

(3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (12) respondents i.e.,26.66% belonging to the high level election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (11) respondents i.e.,24.44% belonging to the high level election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (6) respondents i.e., 13.33% belong to the low level (8) respondents i.e.,17.77% belonging to the high level election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

(2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (13) respondents i.e.,28.88% belonging to the high level NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (11) respondents i.e.,24.44% belonging to the high level NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (11) respondents i.e.,24.44% belonging to the high level NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

(4) respondents i.e., 8.88% belong to the low level (11) respondents i.e.,24.44% belonging to the high level NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (6) respondents i.e., 13.33% belong to the low level (10) respondents i.e.,22.22% belonging to the high level NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (5) respondents i.e.,13.11% belong to the low level (9) respondents i.e.,20% belonging to the high level NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

(6) respondents i.e., 13.33% belong to the low level (9) respondents i.e.,20% belonging to the high NC

played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 18-28. (7) respondents i.e., 15.55% belong to the low level (9) respondents i.e., 20% belonging to the high NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 29-38. (4) respondents i.e., 8.88% belong to the low level (10) respondents i.e., 20% belonging to the high NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the age group of 39-48.

Table 5: Gender wise Respondents View

Gender	Male		Female		Total
	L	H	L	H	
Manifesto	4 (8.88%)	31 (68.8%)	1 (2.2%)	9 20%	45
Success of Policies	10 (22.2%)	25 (55.5%)	5 11.11%	5 (11.1%)	45
Framing of Policies	12 (26.6%)	23 (51.1%)	3 6.66	7 (15.5%)	45
Role of National Conference	17 (37.77)	18 (40 %)	5 (11.1%)	5 (11.1%)	45
Peace Process	10 (22.22%)	25 (55.55%)	4 (8.88%)	6 13.3%	45
Functioning Role	7 (15.5%)	28 (62.2%)	3 (6.66%)	7 (15.5%)	45
Prevention of Violation	12 (26.6%)	23 (51.11%)	3 (6.6%)	7 (15.5%)	45
Coalition Government	15 (33.3%)	20 (44.4%)	2 (4.4%)	8 (17.7%)	45

The table 5 shows the analysis of the data from 45 respondents. 45 respondents belong to the gender group of male and female. These respondent included in low level and high level.

(4) respondents i.e., 8.88% respondents belong to the low level and (31) respondents i.e., (68.88 %) belonging to high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (1) respondents i.e., 2.22% belong to the low level (9) respondents i.e.20% belonging to the high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of female.

(10) respondents i.e., 22.22% respondents belong to the low level and (25) respondents i.e., (55.55 %) belonging to high level NC played a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (5) respondents i.e.11.11% belonging to the high level NC played a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of female.

(12) respondents i.e., 26.66% respondents belong to the low level and (23) respondents i.e., (51.55 %) belonging to high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e.,15.55% belonging to the high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of female.

(17) respondents i.e., 37.77% respondents belong to the low level and (18) respondents i.e., (40 %) belonging to high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e.,11.11% belonging to the high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the

gender group of female.

(10) respondents i.e. 22.22% respondents belong to the low level and (25) respondents i.e., 55.55% belonging to high level election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (4) respondents i.e., 13.33% belong to the low level (6) respondents i.e.,13.33% belonging to the high level election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of female.

(7) respondents i.e., 15.55% respondents belong to the low level and (28) respondents i.e., 62.22%belonging to high level NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the gender group of male. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e.,15.55% belonging to the high level NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the gender group of female.

(12) respondents i.e., 16.66% respondents belong to the low level and (23) respondents i.e., 51.11%belonging to high level NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e.,15.55% belonging to the high level NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of female.

(15) respondents i.e., 33.33% respondents belong to the low level and (20) respondents i.e., 44.44%belonging to high level NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of male. (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (8) respondents i.e.,17.77% belonging to the high level NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the gender group of female.

Table 6: Religion Wise Data Analysis

Prevention of Violation	9 (20%)	21 (46.4%)	4 (8.8%)	6 (13.3%)	2 (4.4%)	3 (6.6%)	45
Prevention of Violation	8 (17.7%)	22 (48.8%)	5 (11.1%)	5 (11.1%)	2 (4.4%)	3 (6.6%)	45
Prevention of Violation	14 (31.1%)	16 (35.5)	6 (13.3%)	4 (8.8%)	3 (6.6%)	2 4.4%	45
Prevention of Violation	7 (15.5%)	23 (51.1%)	5 (11.1%)	5 (11.1%)	2 4.4%	3 (6.6%)	45
Prevention of Violation	6 (13.3%)	24 (53.3%)	3 (6.6%)	7 (15.5%)	1 (2.2%)	5 (11.1%)	45
Prevention of Violation	10 (22.2%)	20 44.4%	2 4.4%	8 (17.7%)	3 (6.6%)	2 (4.44%)	45
Prevention of Violation	12 (26.6%)	18 (40%)	4 (8.8%)	6 (13.3%)	1 (2.2%)	4 (8.8%)	45

The table 6 shows the analysis of the data from 45 respondents. 45 respondents belong to the religion group of Muslim, Sikh and Hindu. These respondent included in low level and high level.

(2) respondents i.e., 4.44% respondents belong to the low level and (28) respondents i.e., (62.22 %) belonging to high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (8) respondents

i.e., 17.77% belonging to the high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (1) respondents i.e., 2.22% belong to the low level (4) respondents i.e., 8.88% belonging to the high level Peace Process is the right way to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(9) respondents i.e., 20% respondents belong to the low level and (21) respondents i.e. (46.46 %) belonging to high level NC will play a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (4) respondents i.e. 8.88% belong to the low level (6) respondents i.e. 16.33% belonging to the high level NC will play a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belonging to the high level NC will play a key role in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(8) respondents i.e., 17.77% respondents belong to the low level and (22) respondents i.e., (48.88 %) belonging to high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (5) respondents i.e. 11.11% belonging to the high level NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (3) respondents i.e. 6.66% belonging to the high NC framed various policies for the development of peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(14) respondents i.e., 31.11% respondents belong to the low level and (16) respondents i.e., (35.55 %) belonging to high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (6) respondents i.e., 13.33% belong to the low level (4) respondents i.e. 8.88% belonging to the high level policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (2) respondents i.e. 6.44% belonging to the high policies framed by the NC in the development of peace were successful for establishing peace in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(7) respondents i.e., 15.55% respondents belong to the low level and (23) respondents i.e., (51.11 %) belonging to high level election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belong to the low level (5) respondents i.e. 11.11% belonging to the high level policies framed by the election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (3) respondents i.e. 6.66% belonging to the high election manifesto of NC was in favor of peace development in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(6) respondents i.e., 13.33% respondents belong to the low level and (24) respondents i.e., (53.33 %) belonging to high level NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (7) respondents i.e., 15.55% belonging to the high level policies framed by the election manifesto of NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (1) respondents i.e., 2.22% belong to the low level (5) respondents i.e., 11.11% belonging to the high NC played a main role for solving the Kashmir issue (masla) these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(10) respondents i.e., 22.22% respondents belong to the low level and (20) respondents i.e., (44.44 %) belonging to high level NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belong to the low level (8) respondents i.e. 17.77% belonging to the high NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (3) respondents i.e., 6.66% belong to the low level (2) respondents i.e., 4.44% belonging to the high NC coalition government was better in peace making process in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

(12) respondents i.e., 26.66% respondents belong to the low level and (18) respondents i.e., (40 %) belonging to high level NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these

are belonging to the religion group of Muslim . (4) respondents i.e., 8.88% belong to the low level (3) respondents i.e.,13.33% belonging to the high NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Sikh. (1) respondents i.e., 2.22% belong to the low level (4) respondents i.e., 8.88% belonging to the high NC played a major role for stopping human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir these are belonging to the religion group of Hindu.

CONCLUSION

National Conference is a regional political party operating in Jammu & Kashmir, it not only strives for the Muslims but also for the rights of all oppressed sections of the society. It has continually worked for the restoration of internal peace between the different factions within the state. It strongly objects the formation of any barrier between the two halves of the state of J&K. The JKNC is in complete support of attaining a lasting negotiation to solve the problems between India, Pakistan and the State of J&K, making all the three regions equally competent in progress and development. Sheikh Abdullah had initiated the policy of single-line administration in the state. This concept was people-centric, involving people in the day to day administration of the state, and takes the government to the people, and not the people to the government. To maintain its secular identity, the JKNC has implemented policies and schemes for the Kashmiri pundits. It has built colleges and universities for women and reserved categories of the population, thereby paying attention to the issues of minority rights.

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