

# Major Sources of Economy During Dogra's in Jammu & Kashmir from 1885-1952

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## ABSTRACT

The economy of Kashmir has its origin from different Eras and Dogra rule is one of the prominent one. The objective of the study is to examine the determinant because that is responsible for economy of Dogra's. The literature was critically analyzed and some observations were made. It was found that silk industry, shawl industry, fruit industry, Rug making were the prominent activities during Dogra rule from 1885 – 1952. These activities have raised the standard of people in Jammu & Kashmir as well. However, people have faced different challenges in that period.

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## 1. Introduction

Kashmir appealed the consideration of artists to communicate the possibility of excellence and voyagers to revive and experience and the leaders of local and inaccessible grounds wanted to have visit and seat of intensity here. It was the piece of what was known as the Princely territory of 'Jammu and Kashmir' till subdivision and at present establishes one of the areas of Jammu and Kashmir State of the Indian Union. Despite the fact that this period has remained the topic of various works of history specialists and researchers however larger part of them are either personal in character or have managed the social or political angle. The financial circle has not justified a lot of consideration [1]. The striking works managing the economy of early Dogras incorporate, Agrarian arrangement of Kashmir (1846-1889) by R. L. Hangloo, Socio-Economic History of Kashmir by P. N. K. Bamzai, The History of Kashmir in Political, Economic and Socio-Cultural Perspective (1846-1885) by Dr. Parveen Akhtar, Socio-Economic History of Kashmir proletariat, Kashmir-The land and its Management from Ancient to Modern occasions and Art and Artisans of Kashmir from Ancient to Modern Times by D. N. Dhar, From Kashmir to Frankfurt-An investigation of Arts and Crafts by Abdul Ahad, The History of Srinagar (1846-1947) by Prof. M. I. Khan, Trade and Commerce by Ali Mohammad Dar, Economy and Society of Kashmir (1885-1925) by Dr. Parveez Ahmad and so on. Most likely, the previously mentioned works have investigated the different features of economy of Kashmir during the Dogra time frame and opened new vistas of research yet these exploration examines have not contemplated the subject in totality and left extension to embrace the examination to uncover new realities with respect to the economy of said period by receiving the principles of modern historiography and research. Among every one of these books crafted by R.L.Hangloo provided a key to the next point of view by truly undermining the customary historic-graphical approach and supplanted that with the dynamic methodology a case for revamping financial history of this area just because which brought up numerous issues as the quality of the new methodology. In the present examination endeavor has been made to research the issue completely, to follow the shrouded realities with respect to the economy of Kashmir by utilizing the immense fortune of

sources like chronicled material as Persian records, Majmui reports (Administrative reports), early English records, provides details regarding ventures, exchange, evaluation reports and settlement reports. Additionally, travel accounts, contemporary vernacular sources Persian, Urdu and Kashmiri, English works, unpublished original copies, official Gazetteers and staff records have likewise been kept inside the domain while inquiring about this angle. The dairies and collections of memoirs and the auxiliary works were likewise used for the examination of the economy of Kashmir of the period under audit. Prior to taking-up the principle subject, it is relevant to take a gander at the outline of the establishment of the Princely province of Jammu and Kashmir by Dogras and its centrality for Kashmir. The august State of Jammu and Kashmir, the northern most piece of Indian association was cut out by the Sikh feudatory and Dogra Raja, Maharaja Gulab Singh through the Treaty of Amritsar in 1846. It established one of the 562 royal conditions of India. Its particularity was its huge size and different qualities than the remainder of the august states in pre-autonomous India [2]. The objective of the study is to examine the determinant cause that is responsible for economy of Dogra's.

## 2. Sources of economy during dogra's

The valley of Kashmir has a one of a kind geography in the whole subcontinent which has bearing on each part of human life. With its rich soils, clammy and warm temperature and copious water courses, Kashmiri people has been since old time relied predominantly upon agribusiness as the standard wellspring of nourishment and riches. Additionally, the devastated methods for transport and correspondences which confined the development of products and individuals likewise made the individuals to choose farming. Over 75% populace of Kashmir territory in the second 50% of nineteenth century relied upon agribusiness for endurance. Indeed, even the individuals who were occupied with auxiliary occupations revealed extraordinary enthusiasm for the agrarian segment for nourishment and crude materials. In this way agribusiness accepted fundamental criticalness in the whole economy of Kashmir. Therefore, it was principle the wellspring of income to the state. During the Dogra system both nourishment yields and money crops were brought up in Kashmir valley. In

addition, an assortment of vegetables and organic products which were gainful were bounteously developed in Kashmir [3].

### Agribusiness activities in Kashmir

The horticulture tasks of Kashmir are dissimilar to the remainder of India. For the most part, the agrarian tasks in Kashmir started previously or after the nauroz which is for the most part spring day for Muslims in Kashmir. It concurs with 21 March of Christian schedule. The planting of seeds of vegetables and furrowing of fields for rice crop in March denotes the beginning of new rural season. At the same time, from that point standard work was embraced by the laborers to set up their field for the harvests. In the valley of Kashmir during the period under investigation the year was isolated into six seasons portrayed by various farming activities [2].

### 3. Fruits In Kashmir

The fruits in Kashmir developed and developed in progression. There was no specific season where all the develop. From the monetary perspective the cultivation in Kashmir was exceptionally noteworthy. An impressive extent of populace was related with this segment for their endurance. In addition, comprising a significant thing of nourishment, it was a significant thing in the interior and outside exchange of Kashmir. It additionally significantly added to the state treasury. In Kashmir various assortments of natural products were developed during the period under audit. Hassan Bgiuhami, a contemporary of the initial three Dogra rulers, has given a not insignificant rundown of thirty-two sorts of organic products which incorporated the wild natural products too. Be that as it may, Diwan Kripa Ram surpasses Hassan so far as the quantities of organic products are concerned.

#### Apple (Tsunt):

Apple the most mainstream and generally developed natural product even now-a-days was found all through the valley during the Dogra time frame. Apple was a main product of the valley so far as the zone secured by its plantations are concerned and individuals related with it for financial concerns. Its trees developed in wild and were evacuated and planted in the plantations. During Ranbir Singh's period the states had set up their own nurseries around Dal Lake. They likewise provided to the individuals. 186 During this period ninety-four assortments of apple were developed in 187 Kashmir. Amri was the most well known assortment and was found in Shopim pargana [4]. Its yield was most noteworthy of the considerable number of assortments created in Kashmir. It was extremely heavenly and was in extraordinary interest in and outside the valley. Notwithstanding, presently a-day, it isn't developed for enormous scope and has been supplanted by delightful tsunt. Khuddu Sari was next significant assortment after amri. Trel another assortment was a little in size and was for the most part developed in the area of present Sopore. Trel has three assortments for example Nabadi, Jambsi and Sil trel}.

Grapes: Grapes were developed in Kashmir since antiquated occasions, about which Khalhana in Rajtarangni has jabbered. From the Afghans up to the underlying long periods of Dogras, they were in declining stage and were not developed for huge scope. In any event, during the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh grapes were not in thriving conditions and the creation was pitiful. It was Maharaja Ranbir Singh who

offered impulse to this organic product by taking various measures to restore this natural product. He brought a little cutting of this plant from Bordeaux in France and planted them in a nursery in the region of Chisma-shahi over a region of fifteen hundred sections of land of land. Colonel Sir Aursanet brought to Kashmir two planters from Iran, Ashabat and Mirza Aakemeen. They alongside them brought little cuttings from the nursery of Jamshed Sheraz (Iran) and planted them in the region of Nishat Bagh in a nursery called Bagh-iShirazi, presently a-days, Gufkar, on the banks of Dal Lake. Both the plant specialists were later selected as government representative as a reward [4].

**Quince (Bumtsunt):** Quince was additionally developed in the valley of Kashmir. Two assortments of it were commonly mainstream in valley. The first was called Mudur bamtsunt and second one was called Tsok bamtsunt. The previous was flavorful in taste and the later was harsh in taste. It comprised the nourishment thing of Kashmir as well as was financially critical. Its seed was traded to Punjab where it had a decent interest. It was basically gathered in the region around Dal lake and was at the same time developed in apple plantations in different people also.

**Mulberry (Tul):** Mulberry is a little round organic product. It has three assortments, red white and black. It was a significant article of nourishment and was critical for sericulture. Besides, it had more prominent restorative worth. It was plentifully developed in Kashmir during the Dogra system. This natural product matured in May. Various articles, furniture and parts of vessels were made out of its wood. The leaves of mulberry trees were utilized as feed for dairy cattle.

#### Cherry (Gilas):

Cherries were developed in plenitude in all aspects of the valley. Three assortments were found in the valley-sweet, sharp and harsh." They developed in the wild and no excrement and water was given. Bounces: The development of jumps in Kashmir was presented by Maharaja Ranbir Singh in the 19<sup>th</sup> great year (1876) of his rule. They were of acceptable quality and even the proprietors of bottling works were quick to secure land in Kashmir for the development of hops. It was for the most part gathered in Dubgam district in the region of Sopore. In 1893, eighty-three sections of land of land were under its development. The administration acquired an adequate salary through duty from this organic product. It was taken - to the Mureee and different bottling works in India for making lager. Burton on-Trent one of the unmistakable processing plant where lager was set up in huge amount another opponent unit of Burton-on-Trent was at Marri [5].

**Walnut (Doon):** Walnut trees were found in each niche and corner of Kashmir. They became even in people with a height of 5000 to 7000 feet. During the Sikh time frame the shawl appreciated continuous state support. Attributable to such support the shawl turned into the design of the day all through the Punjab particularly among the moving young ladies of Lahore.

#### Shawl industry

**Shawl industry** came to an incredible stature, yet its decay likewise started right now. It was the consequence of numerous elements like decrease of outer market after 1870's

and starvation of 1878. It is said that best shawl at any point fabricated in Kashmir was during the Ranbir Singh's reign.<sup>^^</sup> They were phenomenal in surface, exceptionally delicate in shading and of generally celebrated and brilliant plan, of eastern style of improvement. The pay from Daghsawl from Gulab Singh's rule till 1869 was seven lakh rupees for each annum and the fare of shawls traded to esteemed on normal 23 lakh rupees for every annum. The normal fare of shawl was somewhere in the range of 25 and 28 lakhs of rupees somewhere in the range of 1860 and 1870. Be that as it may, regardless of this advancement the weavers stayed in sheer destitution. This has additionally been affirmed by Sir Richard Temple who bemoaned that shawl weavers framed a various and withal a hopeless class, seriously paid, severely fed and gravely housed and in this manner genuinely and ethically wretched [6].

In 1868 Ranbir Singh transmitted Rs 11 from the duty. Also, a court for shalbafs called Darogh-I-shawl dag was set up with thought of dealing with the complaints of shawl weavers and to rebuff them for incorrect action. An official with fifty sepoy under him was accountable for this court. In 1867, Ranbir Singh composed the Punjab government for the arrangement of an operator in London to sort out the offer of Kashmiri shawls. The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab endorsed the Maharaja's proposition and after some time a shawl stockroom was built up in New Street, London.<sup>1</sup> In 1868 a duty measured Rs.30000 per annum was dispatched on shawl weaver to advance shawl exchange among Kashmir and India and Central Asia [6].

### Silk industry

The beginning of silk industry in Kashmir is covered in secret. N. G Mukerji, a Bengali silk master who was depended with the charge of silk industry of Kashmir in 1871 by Ranbir Singh writes; "No uncertainty before the Christian period some piece of crude silk of Kashmir discovered its way toward the west yet nothing is known in Kashmir about the birthplace of its silk industry past the way that it is antiquated and it is personally associated with that of Bukhara, with which it has consistently had traded of seed and silk [16]. No uncertainty, the mulberry trees which are the fundamental wellspring of nourishment for the silk worms (poit kyum) existed in Kashmir since old occasions. Nonetheless, there are inconsequential abstract confirmations to show when really, the sericulture tasks initiated in Kashmir. It was really, the Sultan Bad Shah (Zain-ul-Abadin) who other than starting new businesses and specialties energized and advanced the existed artworks and enterprises by rendering the help they required. This industry was for all intents and purposes presented by Zain-ul-Abidin who is viewed as pioneer of modern advancement of Kashmir." Mirza Haider Dughlat kept up that "one meets with all human expressions and specialties which are in many urban communities unprecedented. This everything is because of sultan Zain-ul-Abadin.

Thus the sultanate time frame was the dynamic phase of silk industry in Kashmir. During the sultanate time frame the wearing of silk fabric become well known among the upper segment. The lord on specific services like birth-days and events of delight and achievement disseminated luxurious fabrics as offering among the dearest and most loved ones. Along these lines the silk business delighted in regal support.

To cite, Mirza Haider Dughlat, "Among the miracles of Kashmir are the enormous amounts of mulberry trees developed for their leaves from which silk is acquired. Under the Mughals, the silk business of Kashmir got due state support. Numerous means were taken for the advancement of this industry [8].

Therefore, Kashmiri people related with silk raising become acquainted with the system of reeling, utilized in Europe. This was first advancement of this sort. Also, maharaja so as to prompt larger part of populace to sericulture, encouraged a few pleasantries and motivating forces to the individuals. One gold and five silver decorations were awarded by the maharaja yearly to best sericulturalists. The rearers were excluded from beggar (constrained work). In 1871 the yield of silk was seventy kharwars (10,080 lbs) which was worth of two lakh rupees. Out of which 9,000 was figured as profit. The income got from it added up to somewhere in the range of 8,000 and 10,000 chilki rupees. In 1872, the creation had expanded to four hundred kharwars (57,600 lbs) and the income gathered was 96,000 rupees in the wake of deducting the 30,000 rupees for the expense of imported work and improved establishments. In 1873 the absolute silk creation of Kashmir region was 516 kharwars. It was worth of 168221 chilki rupees and the complete benefit after the derivation of all the use was 40156 rupees. It was sold at the pace of twenty rupees a diviner. Around the same time silk plant at Srinagar gave work around 400 people.<sup>^^</sup> Thus because of the dynamic arrangement of express, the quantity of rearers and raising yield expanded. In same year for first time a second yield of silk was gotten in Kashmir. In any case, the trial was made for little scope and was upset by cholera. In 1874, three silk processing plants were built up one at Cherapor in Anantnag wazarat, another at Haftchinar in wazarat Sher-I-khas (Srinagar) and third one was set up at Raghunathpur, in the region of Nasim Bagh. The turning wheels in the Raghunathpura filature were working by water power. The silk created in these filatures was of acceptable quality with fine and delicate fiber. It was sent to London at the pace of twenty-three to twenty-four shillings a pound. Like the shawl business this industry was likewise influenced by the starvation of 1877-78. Lawrence credited its decrease to the arrangements of Maharaja. He said the restoration plan of maharaja was not shrewd. Kiram Kashas (silk ace) had become an advantaged class of the general public as he was absolved from the beggar. "With the progression of time these Kiram Kashas abused their capacity and thusly the regular masses viewed this industry with contempt and even the name of Kiram Kash itself become scornful to the townspeople not engaged with the silk industry." Moreover, the industry was not sorted out on logical premise. The supervision over the raising houses dissipated everywhere throughout the valley was not legitimate and the expense of structures and hardware was gigantic. ~ The final knockout to this industry was given by the ailment. It began first in Quite a while in 1875 and arrived at Kashmir in 1878. It influenced the silkworms and the business nearly cleared out.

### Rug

Moorcraft who stayed in Kashmir from 1823-26 got a rug made of shawl fleece in 1823 and when this Kashmiri floor covering was overflowed with front of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he was such a great amount of surprised with the superb

structure of rug that he precipitously moved on the rug and felt as he moved on genuine Kashmir. With foundation of Dogra rule in Kashmir, endeavors were made to put this industry on a firm basis.' According to the enumeration report of 1891 in Srinagar alone there were 800 to 900 rug weavers, other than a considerable number of them were additionally found in the edges of Srinagar and open country. Be that as it may, the floor covering industry during Gulab Singh's rule couldn't enlist any additional standard advancement. This was maybe because of his commitment in the solidification and development of his recently gained state. Also, so as to satisfy Gulab Singh couldn't commit his consideration for its advancement which required a strong sum. Maharaja Ranbir Singh who accepted the Maharajaship of Jammu and Kashmir in 1857 gave new force to this industry [4].

### Copper works

This specialty was restricted to the capital city of maharaja for example Sahar-ikhas. The copper smiths made unmistakable sorts of copperware and articles with poor and regular specialized expertise. Their devices looked like with executes and devices used by the silversmith which remembered hammer for beating for request to form the metal and etch to give shape and finish to the item. The copper great with particular structures were produced in Kashmir. The creation of the copper smiths was restricted and kept to plate, candles, wrist trinkets looking like Chinese leaves. Be that as it may, the very beautiful work was the copper polish. Moreover, the indigenous examples and structures the craft of assembling was impacted by the Buddhist specialty of Tibet. Lassu and Subhananu were the two prominent coppersmiths in Srinagar. Iron works In the second piece of 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the modern upset had immersed most nations of world and India also observed the ascent of mechanical development, the iron business in Kashmir was as yet limited to manufacture the articles of day by day use and the weapons for the state ordnance. The significant yield of metal forgers was the agrarian actualizes and articles like swords, blades etc.' Maharaja Ranbir Singh kept up a Mistri-khanaor workshop where just military weapons and instruments were manufactured.'<sup>^</sup> So as the assembling of combat hardware is concerned just conventional weaponry like standards, firearms and guns establish the significant yield of the metal forgers of Kashmir. The weapon smiths of Srinagar were exceptionally able that there was little distinction between deadly implement made in Kashmir and that of English. Despite the fact that the crude material for iron works was locally accessible however it was sporadic in amount. The iron known as bijou iron accessible in Muzafarabad Wazarat was fundamental wellspring of crude material to the metalworkers of Kashmir. It was imported to Srinagar and was sold at the pace of two soothsayers for a chilki rupee. Additionally, the iron (faulad), a prevalent assortment, was imported from Iran and steel was imported from Punjab. It was chiefly utilized for assembling swords and knives [7]. Wood accessible privately was additionally utilized by smithies in their items. The metal forgers produced the articles in plant comprised of one stay with a couple of associates. So this can't be treated as enormous scope industry. This industry was limited toward the northern quarter of capital and at the foot of Hari Parbat fort. Zainagir in Bira pargana was another significant focus where

weapons for state were fabricated. It was the main plant situated outside the premises of capital. Here in excess of twenty men were utilized. Be that as it may, the state practiced the significant command over the art and it was compulsory for them to satisfy the state's necessity. In 1848, Gulab Singh, so as to battle the undesired components and curb the radicals gave an Irshad for the smithies to quicken the creation of arms. Subsequently, the metal forgers in the Father Masjad territory of Sher-ikhas delivered weapons for huge scope. In 1860, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, declared that the laborers and smiths related with this industry were treated as state sei-vants and six to eight chilki rupees were fixed as their wages. Besides, the raw material was currently provided by the state and for assembling one rifle they were paid at the pace of thirty chilki rupees. In 1874, the absolute number of shops of metal forgers producing weapons rose to thirty and in each shop in addition, the ace four to five men were utilized. The results of metal forgers other than satisfying the neighborhood needs were additionally conveyed of the valley for exchange. Jammu was huge right now. In addition, the swords of Kashmir were illicitly taken to Hazara, Peshawar, and Kabul [5]. Amira and Usmana were the two firms in Kashmir 1520 managing weapons during the Dogra time frame. Wood Carving Wood cutting is an old art of Kashmir. This art accomplished acknowledgment during the medieval period and is said to have truly presented in Kashmir by sultan Zain-ul-Abdin. He welcomed specialists from Gujarat who presented exceptional structure of boats.' The crude material i.e wood was accessible locally as Kashmir has a rich woodland spread however pecan wood inferable from its toughness and common veined surface, was favored for making articles of different types."The wood was prepared before being put to use, by presenting to different temperatures changing with season and time.

### Lapidaries:

Lapidary work was rehearsed in Kashmir since quite a while in the past. The lapidary specialists of Dogra period had incredible ability and were capable as seal cutters This was the keen specialty of Kashmir and had an exceptional style. It was interesting in plan and even these were better than that of Europe. In plain gold they made each comprehensible article of gems and for making an article they charged at the pace of Rs. 20 a tola for the material and two annas for workmanship. They made wrist trinkets and other ornaments of gold, silver, metal, copper and tin. Lawrence held that "the individuals related with this occupation were not prosperous but rather on the off chance that they look for work in the domains of India they could procure high wages [3].

**Mat Making:** This workmanship was for the most part rehearsed by the locals. It was an indigenous craft of Kashmir. The crude material utilized for making mats (waggu) was secured from lakes, lakes and bogs. It was called 'pif, a kind of reed. These mats were utilized as floor covers and the vessels were likewise roofed with mats. The townspeople of Lasjan were the virtuoso right now. It was a source of salary to numerous individuals. They used to sell them in towns other than utilizing for their own needs [4].

**Cleanser:** Making Soap making was low maintenance monetary action of the individuals of Kashmir. During the time



of our examination two sorts of cleansers were produced in Kashmir, one from creature fat known as Safed sabun (white cleanser) and another from vegetable oil known as Til sabun (oil cleanser). In 1850, two Kashmiris, Maqbool Shah and Gaffar Khan drove by Kumedan Devi Singh moved toward the Maharaja Gulab Singh and offered him to pay a measure of Rs

1500 as against Rs. 900 paid by the producers, in the event that they would be endowed with the syndication of cleanser fabricating. This offer was yielded by the maharaja and they delighted in this restraining infrastructure till the end of the nineteenth century [9].

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