

# **Trade and Commerce in Kashmir During The Dogra Rule (1846-1947)**

**Dr. Mohammad Iqbal Dar**

Assistant Professor

School of Humanities

Lovely Professional University. Phagwara, Punjab, India

## **ABSTRACT**

*In this paper the researcher attempts to explain the role of trade and transport for the economic basis of the country and its social structure. Both these activities, though separate from each other and different in nature and implications, are interrelated and interdependent. It is difficult if not impossible to expect growth of one without the corresponding development of the other. The study of these aspects provides the key to the understanding of the economic growth or otherwise of a country. Kashmir had a very long and continuous tradition of having trading relations with the outside world despite the mountainous nature of the state and absence of adequate means of transport.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Central Asia, Persia, china, Zachagarus and Kangrigarus.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Kashmir had a very long and continuous tradition of having trading relations with the outside world despite the mountainous nature of the state and absence of adequate means of transport. Under the Hindu rule<sup>1</sup>, Kashmir tried to maintain, as far as possible its trade relations with India through the South and with Tibet, China, Central Asia and Persia through the North and North West. From 1339 A.D trade relations with Central Asian countries gave impetus to both internal and external trade<sup>2</sup> of region, particularly during the Sultanate period. During the 15<sup>th</sup> century trade with these countries was encouraged and Kashmir established its trade relations with Samarkand, kashgar, Bukhara, khurarasan and Yarkand.<sup>3</sup> During the Mughal period in Kashmir this region witnessed not only favourable conditions for the

improvement of trade with Central Asia, but generally it gave a fillip to the revival of Kashmir's trade with other neighboring regions and also increased the Indo-Kashmir traffic. Even during the infamous rulers, namely Afghans and Sikhs, there was a brisk trade between Kashmir and neighboring world. According to Mehan Singh, the author of the *Tarikh-i-Kalan*, the internal trade of Kashmir was good and the boats were laden with wood, paddy, salt, tobacco, snuff, vegetables, fruits, paper, earthen pots, kangris, grass, bricks, stone and other forest products such as *kuth* and birch bark were loaded and unloaded at the ghats on the Jhelum and the lakes around Srinagar.<sup>4</sup>

Again under the Dogras, the Indo-Kashmir trade got revived and the British goods found their way into the valley. Trade was mainly carried on over three routes,<sup>5</sup> i.e. Banihal, Pirpanjal and Jhelum valley. Of these the most direct was the Banihal route to Jammu and the most popular with the pony men was the old imperial road which ran over the Pirpanjal and reached the railway in Gujrat. The third known as the Jhelum valley road ran along the river Jhelum from Baramullaha to Kohala.<sup>6</sup>

**Inter- provincial trade:** During the Dogra period due attention was paid to the internal trade. In Kashmir the main depots of trade were Srinagar, Baramullaa, Islamabad (Anantnag), Shupiyana and Bandipora. Later on Panjabi traders started trade with Kashmir and importing manufactured cotton piece goods, brass, copper and iron, salt, sugar, tea, tobacco<sup>7</sup> and in turn these traders exported to the panjab non-intoxicating drugs, fibres, fruits, hides and skins, ghi, rape seed and wool, raw and manufactured.<sup>8</sup> In short we can say that internal trade flourished and it continued to grow first due to the prior attention from the government and then because of the development of roads fit for wheeled traffic and close contact between various towns and villages.

**Development in the internal trading activity:** Kashmir being always self-sufficient region<sup>9</sup> up to quite recent times consuming articles obtained from outside was the recent development. There were very few articles for which a Kashmiri was dependent upon the market. With the opening of Jhelum Valley cart road, number of Punjabi traders came to Kashmir and settled at Baramulla, Sopur and Muzaffarabad which later on became commercial towns.<sup>10</sup>

In Srinagar they settled at Maharaj Gung and Maharaja Bazar which became famous trading centres in course of time. In this way both the provinces got closer to each other and

gave impetus to the trade. Trade and business gave rise to a kind of inter provincial division of labour and production; for example, Jammu produced wheat, rasin, turpentine and some iron goods whereas Kashmir produced fruits, handicrafts and woolen goods.<sup>11</sup> The following table represents the value and volume of imports and exports from the valley to Jammu:

(Table 1)

Years	Imports into Kashmir		Exports from Kashmir	
	Volume in mounds	Value in rupees	Volume in maunds	Value in rupees
1905-06	6345	224916	7850	202749
1910-11	2270	110257	21504	298857
1915-16	664	11419	6748	64441
1920-21	965	25242	7912	93283
1925-26	147	2930	7863	289843

**Trading communities:** It is not specific who were the main traders of the valley but according to the Lawrence *wanisor bakals*<sup>12</sup> (Musalmans) and the muleteers or *markabans*. Wanis formed the important trading community in the Kashmir economy and carried trade in salt, spices, sugar snuff, oil and tea.<sup>13</sup> Then there were grain merchants or *Galladarsin* Srinagar who collected grains from villages and sold it to the urban population. During the Dogra period there was influx of the Panjabis into Srinagar for business or employment purposes.<sup>14</sup> Most of the Panjabi traders settled in Kashmir permanently. These Bazars became the main centres of import-export trade. Another class of trading community was *Markabans* and they carried trade with the Panjabi bullockdrivers.<sup>15</sup>

Besides these trading classes, a number of able bodied men of Kashmir used to go Panjab after the harvest were reaped, with them they would carry local products for sale and also would buy products of Panjab to their homes. Those who worked as coolies in the Panjab spent their wages on the purchase of the commodities which were light to carry for their domestic purposes or for selling others. Another class of traders like bakers, vegetables sellers, fruit sellers, dyers, tailors, masons, washer men, butchers, milkman, rope makers, shoe-makers, *zachagarus* and *kangrigarus*. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century a new class of traders like chemists and druggists and tongawallas came into being. Another class of traders emerged called *Shikara*

*Hangis* as a result of the growing tourist industry.<sup>16</sup> All these traders had a specific position in social structure of the urban areas according to their means and limitations.

**Internal means of communication:** Transport system of Kashmir was different as compared to the neighboring regions.<sup>17</sup> Rivers were the main source of internal trade. Export trade took place through boats up to Khanabal, and from there the goods were transported across the Banihal pass. Similarly, the Jehlum was also used for transportation because it was navigable from Khanabal to Baramulla.

According to Lawrence, “one of the points which at once strike a visitor to Kashmir is the absence of roads fit for wheeled traffic and carriage. There are roads along which ponies and bullocks can pass in fair weather but roads as understood in the countries do not exist”.<sup>18</sup> For transportation of goods from one place to another forced labour (*Begar*) or animals were in use. Up to 1890 there was no specific route to the Kashmir valley. People used to go around for the purpose of trade from Kashmir through the following three main routes.<sup>19</sup>

1. The Muree route
2. The Pir Panjal route
3. The Punch route

Another route was Banihal pass leading to Jammu from Srinagar. Many other routes which connected Kashmir with the frontier districts of Ladakh viz. Kashmir-Yarkand route passed through Kargil and Ladakh. Besides these routes there were few other routes which connected the province with its sub divisions like Anantnag, Shupiyon, Ganderbal, Gilgit and Leh. But during the heavy snowfall these local routes were completely closed. But every village was connected by a track or path with its neighbouring villages.<sup>20</sup>

**Water traffic:** Jehlum River was the only source for the inland water transportation from Anantnag to Baramulla. Jehlum fulfilled the local needs of the valley and had a limited role so far as transportation was concerned.<sup>21</sup> But at the same time it played a vital role as water highway of Kashmir. Large number of streams, canals and lakes were linked to it and facilitated the inland trade.<sup>22</sup>

**External trade:** As compared to the internal trade of Kashmir, external trade formed the backbone of the economy due to the construction of Jehlum valley road and the Jammu Sialkot railway. One can understand external trade of Kashmir under the following headings:

1. Trade between Kashmir and Panjab.
2. Trade between Kashmir and Central Asia

These are discussed in detail asunder:

**Trade between Kashmir and the Panjab:** Trade between Kashmir and the Panjab mainly took place through the Jehlum valley road and sometimes it took place through the Gari Habibullaha, Muzaffarabad route from where it was sent over Banihal pass to Jammu and then to the Panjab.<sup>23</sup> The chief articles of import were snuff, tobacco, gunny bags, drugs, medicines and manufactured silk.<sup>24</sup>

**Imports into Kashmir from the Panjab:** The following table will show the imports from Panjab to Kashmir for the years given below:

Table:(1)

Year	Quantity in Maunds	Value in Rupees
1898-99	268069	3580083
1899-00	264635	4042847
1900-01	202228	4068443
1901-02	380041	5743610
1902-03	320901	4540154
1903-04	442685	4644680
1904-05	532891	5152532
1905-06	345789	6012242
1906-07	517475	6334261
1907-08	456790	6334261
1908-09	374488	7730650
1909-10	452009	7897954
1910-11	398164	7192118
1911-12	475088	7552885
1912-13	452118	8543431
1913-14	482926	8963123
1914-15	507190	9176890
1915-16	435157	9710280
1916-17	445538	7145062
1917-18	533719	10216420

1918-19	491091	112588663
1919-20	584253	13243969
1920-21	474520	14522529
1921-22	581530	16686989
1922-23	551260	19780591
1923-24	584253	16741324
1924-25	-	14084951
1925-26	551264	15875719

Raw cotton was mostly used for the stuffing of quilts. Its use for the manufacture of cloth gradually declined because people began to use more and more of the Indian and European manufactured cloth<sup>25</sup> But after the great war, when the imported cloth became very costly large quantity of raw cotton began to be imported for the manufacture of cotton cloth locally.<sup>26</sup> The import of raw cotton therefore rose steadily.

Tea which was imported from the Panjab actually came from Kangra, Karachi, Bombay and Ceylon. Having become from luxury to almost a necessity of life with the increase in prosperity, its import was bound to rise.<sup>27</sup> For the supply of salt Kashmir depended completely on imports as there was no local production of it. With the increasing prosperity its consumption along with that of sugar was bound to go up, but sugar registered a decline especially under the refined variety, when its price rose appreciably after the outbreak of the Great War.<sup>28</sup> There was a large constructional activity throughout the state during this period. Demand for metallic utensils also greatly increased in Kashmir. Hence the import of metals such as iron, brass and copper increased considerably. The disproportionate rise in the value of not only their imports but in general in 1920-21 as compared to the value in 1905-06 was the result of high prices.<sup>29</sup> The import of oil greatly advanced. Too in the beginning, the increasing use of kerosene oil for lighting purposes swelled the imports under oils. Later when electric light came into use the import of kerosene oil fell, but that of petrol increased owing to its use in motor cars and lorries playing on the Jehlum valley road.

Gunny bags were imported to be used for sending grains and local manufactures out of Kashmir. However as the export of grains from Kashmir was often banned trade in gunny bags could not flourish. The total weight and value of imports into the Kashmir province from the

Panjab rose from 2,43,038 *maunds* and 40,68,443 respectively in 1900-01 to 5,51,264 *maunds* and RS 1,53,35,877 respectively in 1925-26. Major setbacks to the total imports occurred in the years 1905-06, 1907-08, 1908-09 and 1910-11 under volume, in 1922-23 and 1923-24 under value, and in 1902-03, 1915-16 and 1923-24 under the both. The fall in the volume in 1905-06 was to the extent of 35.1 percent. In the main it was caused partly by the postponement of their indents by the salt dealers of Kashmir in view of the rumoured reduction in the salt tax and partly by the drop in the import of grain consequent upon the good harvest and cheap prices in Kashmir itself. Under salt alone there was a fall of over 86,000 *maunds*. In 1907-08 the fall occurred mainly under the head "stone", the import of which declined from 110868 *maunds* in 1906-07 to 319 *maunds* that year. The year 1910-11 was no doubt marked by a slight rise in the value of imports, but the same was owing to the Rs 6,38 738 in 1909-10. If this item is excluded we notice a fall in the value also of the trade besides the fall in weight. Cotton yarn and piece goods, salt and sugar were chief articles under which the trade suffered. And the prevalence of cholera coupled with the long and severe winter within the Kashmir valley was responsible for this result.<sup>30</sup>

1902-03 was marked by a decline in both the weight and value of imports. Early and heavy snow fall that year, closing the Jhelum valley road for a considerable time to the wheeled traffic and thereby checking the progress of trade on the whole. In addition of this general cause, salt was imported in lesser quantity as compared to the last year in view of the likelihood of reduction in the tax on it. In 1915-16, the imports declined by as much as 26.2 per cent in value and 14.3 per cent in quantity. The volume of imports on the whole suffered even continued till 1919-20 on account of high prices under the influence of the Great War. But the fall under value in 1915-16 was caused mainly by treasure; the imports fell in volume and value by 18.7 and 15.8 percent respectively. The loss in the volume was entirely due to fall in the import of salt in view of its very heavy import made during the previous year and increase in the salt tax in India. The fall in value was caused by the decline in the imported costly goods.<sup>31</sup>

**Exports from Kashmir to the Panjab:** The chief articles that were exported from the Kashmir province to the Panjab included timber, silk, fruits, ghee, wool, and woolens, *kuthroot* and hides and skins. In addition to these grains and pulses potatoes, drugs and medicines,

livestock and charas were also considerably exported. The volume and the value of exports of all these articles in 1905-06 and 1920-21 is given below

(Table 2)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity in Maunds</b>	<b>Value in Rupees</b>
1898-99	175575	2110869
1899-00	208585	1922673
1900-01	398450	249903
1901-02	371177	2729092
1902-03	392262	4656241
1903-04	278422	5250194
1904-05	204141	3492212
1905-06	698372	4384392
1906-07	883141	5388406
1907-08	977305	5668467
1908-09	968369	5528040
1909-10	1000602	5941349
1910-11	970517	60391430
1911-12	967641	6597125
1912-13	1848842	8205936
1913-14	1576580	665712
1914-15	1148491	8205935
1915-16	1058575	6366802
1916-17	1660081	9982682
1917-18	1347406	11352283
1918-19	1311808	11886666
1919-20	1182819	8907625
1920-21	1251513	10314228
1921-22	1214723	9266302

1922-23	1646331	12491140
1923-24	1485479	11749930
1924-25	1530115	13512653
1925-26	1807883	13430290

The forests of Kashmir were, as has already been noted rich. These forests were however worked by the state government. Sericulture was also a state industry and export of both the timber and silk rose considerably.

But the difficulties of transportation hampered the export of fruits from Kashmir and when these difficulties lessened, the trade in fruits expanded. The export of apples and pears alone increased in weight from 94,331 maunds valuing Rs 2,88,287 in 1905-06 to 1,85,848 maunds valuing Rs 9,35,921 in 1920-21.

Ghee was manufactured by the Gujjars who tended very large herds of cattle in the hills. Its export was not satisfactory mainly because often there was a large mortality amongst the cattle. The rise in the value of its export in 1920-21 as compared to the value in 1905-06 took place owing to high prices.<sup>32</sup>

Kuth root had a great demand in China for ritualistic and medicinal purposes. But gradually its price rose and the quantity of its export fell for want of demand abroad. Hides and skins were also important items of export from Kashmir in the beginning, but from 1907-08, onwards their export on the whole registered a fall mainly because of a rise in their demand by the local leather industry<sup>33</sup>

The total exports from the Kashmir province to the Panjab rose in weight and value from 3,98,450 maunds and Rs 24,90,031 respectively in 1900-01 to 18, 07, 883 maunds and Rs 1,34, 30, 029 respectively in 1925-26. But the export trade suffered greatly in the years 1903-04, 1917-18 and 1923-24 under volume in 1908-09 and 1921-22 under value and in 1904-05, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1919-20 under the both.

The loss in the volume of exports in 1903-04 about 29 percent was caused by floods and scarcity of grain which particularly hit the trade in Kashmir. The fall in both the value and volume of exports in 1904-05 with the result of the decrease in the demand mainly for silk,

linseed and kuth root but in the year 1912-13, the volume of exports registered an astonishing increase of 91 per cent. Timber, the export of which rose by 8,06,004 maunds was the main contributing factor for this result, but the period from 1913-14 to 1921-22 was bad for the export trade on the whole. In 1913-14, the fall in the trade occurred mainly under kuth root, silk, wool and woolens, seeds and timber. The export of kuth root was in fact all together stopped for want of demand in Chinese markets. The export of the silk suffered on account of the destruction of the Srinagar silk factory by fire. In the next year there was a reduction of about 27 percent in the quantity and 6.2 per cent in the value of exports and this was attributed partly to the cholera epidemic and partly to the unusually long and severe winter in the Kashmir valley.<sup>34</sup> From 1916-17 onwards, although the export trade progressively increased in value till 1918-19, it continued to fall in volume till 1919-20 with the exception of 1916-17 when it rose considerably due to high prices under the influence of the great war. The extraordinary fall of about 25 per cent in the value besides 8 per cent in the volume of exports in 1919-20 was caused by the epidemic of cholera and unusually rigorous and protracted winter in the Kashmir valley. The conditions of scarcity that prevailed throughout the state owing to very high prices and the political disturbances in the Panjab which dislocated the trade within the state for some time. In 1921-22, although the decline in the volume of the trade was small-3.2 per cent. Its value suffered by as much as 10.1 per cent as a result of the decrease in the demand chiefly of kuth root, potatoes, fruits, hides and skins, seeds, raw silk, wool and woolens and timber. The trade in 1923-24 registered a fall of 9.7 per cent in the volume and 5.9 per cent in the value mainly because the demand for ghee and timber considerably declined in the Panjab.<sup>35</sup>

**Trade with Central Asia:** Before enumerating the trading activities of Kashmir and Central Asia, it is pertinent to throw some light on the commercial importance of Ladakh as it was the principal rendezvous for merchants travelling from India and Kashmir on one hand and Tibet, Yarkand, China, Khotan, Badukshan and Russia on the other.<sup>36</sup> Ladakh was known for main products like wool, salt, dry fruits, borax and sulphur. But it was the center point for international trade because Ladakh was the entrepot. The Central Asian merchandise were housed in Ladakh and then supplied to Indian and Kashmiri merchants. Likewise most of the Central Asian traders received Indian and Kashmiri trading commodities through the merchants of these countries stationed in Ladakh.<sup>37</sup> As far as the main articles of imports from

Central Asia were concerned they included raw pasham, tea,woolen-piecegoods, silver, silk and charas, an idea of whose importance and use can be had from the following description:

1. **Raw pashum:** Raw pashum<sup>38</sup> was the main item of raw material used in the manufacturing of shawls of high quality. Despite being costly it was in great demand in the entire Europe, particularly in France. This raw *pashum* was brought by caravans via Yarkand and Ladakh into Kashmir where from it was passed on to Amritsar, Ludhina and Lahore there it was also processed and woven into cloth. It generated great revenue to Kashmir particularly during the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. It yielded a revenue of 1200000 of rupees at the old rate due to his remittance in taxes and establishment of this industry. The shawl industry now marched towards its revival, but unfortunately it received a death blow when the Franco-German war in 1870 broke out, followed by the drastic famine of 1877-79. This pushed the industry into the background along with its workers who had no option but to shift to other professions.<sup>39</sup> During the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh it again showed signs of improvement particularly in 1907-08, when 713 *maunds* of pashum wool worth Rs 32,648 was imported from Central Asia which continued to maintain its place in 1925-26 when 624 *maunds* valuing Rs 28,859 was imported.<sup>40</sup>

2. **Lahasa Tea:** Lahasa tea formed another important item of imports from Central Asia into Kashmir and was an important item of trade owing to its demand in Kashmir who consumed it as a favourite item of their daily use. It showed a considerable increase upto 1916 when Shanghai green tea was introduced from China into Kashmir which also came via Yarkand. It was comparatively cheaper than the Lahasa tea.<sup>41</sup> Lawrence states that tea in Kashmir was introduced by Mirza Haider Daughlat from Yarkand along with its making instrument locally known *assamavar*.<sup>42</sup>

3. **Woollen Piece Goods:** Under this head mention is made of the *namdha* or felt rugs made exclusively of *pashmania* wool. These goods were highly superior and suited to the climatic conditions of Kashmir. Its import into Kashmir seems to have originated very early. However we know very little about it until we come to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when we are told the chief imports from Yarkand into Ladakh are felt rugs made of lambs wool or pashum. It seems to have simulated the imports into Kashmir which is clear from the fact that the import of woollen piece goods in 1907-08 was 304 *maunds* valuing Rs 27,412 which

increased to 3653 *maunds* valuing Rs 242623 in 1925-26. The figures indicate that *Namdhas* were the major article of import into Kashmir for two reasons. Firstly, these were commonly used in Kashmir as they generated heat during the chilly cold when used under bed and as flooring in the room. Secondly, these *namdhas* were exported to England and other parts of India after they were embroidered in Kashmir.<sup>43</sup>

4. **Precious metals:** Precious metals like silver and coins, gold in dust and coins were traditional items of import into Kashmir from Central Asia. These coins were sold as merchandise rather than used as coins. They were sold in Ladakh markets at the rate of five and half to six rupees each. These gold coins (*tillas*) of Bokhara and Kokand weighed about 2/5<sup>th</sup> of an Indian tola. From 1883 onwards the import of these coins registered a sharp increase due to the arrival of shikarpuri merchants from Bukhara and other towns in Russian Central Asia via Kashgar- Yarkand –Leh caravan route.

5. **Silk:** Raw silk was imported from Central Asia and was convenient article of trade for the traders of Central Asia as it fetched them a good price in Kashmir. Though Kashmir also produced a sufficient quantity of fine silk, owing to its surplus demand from Europe its import from Central Asia was unavoidable. In 1890 five seers of Bukharan silk eggs of high quality were imported into Kashmir through the medium of government and the British agent in Kabul, Lt.col. Attaullah Khan. Though such import was too small in quantitative terms, it was sufficient for introducing high grade Bukharan silk in Kashmir silk industry.<sup>44</sup> One can have an idea of imported raw silk from the fact that in 1907-08 only four *maunds* of raw silk valuing 1465 rupees increased to 23 *maunds* in 1925-26 involving an amount of rupees 23, 235.<sup>45</sup> There was a substantial increase in raw silk when it was used in making of carpets in the valley.

The overall picture of import trade from Central Asia to Kashmir makes it abundantly clear that it was a flourishing trade and created ways and means for prosperity of this region. The following table offers statistical information in this regard.

(Table 1).

Year	Value in Maunds	Value in Rupees
1900-01	2501	296070
1907-08	1891	81071

1910-11	2163	161747
1915-16	1581	114236
1920-21	3572	425410
1925-26	4458	309139

From the mid-1920, the trade began to show signs of decline which is evident from the fact that in 1939-40 it was worth only Rs78246 which mostly included woolen piece goods; since then it had dwindled to practically nothing.<sup>46</sup> Central Asia was remained at a dominant position in this trade. A little amount of woolen articles like shawls, *gabhasand* carpets were seldom exported. Essentially tobacco,<sup>47</sup> rice, sugar, oil mans store, iron and few articles of merchandise and daily use formed the exports. The annual trade report of 1900-01 shows a surprising amount of export trade from Kashmir to Central Asia which amounted to 16697 *maunds* valuing Rs 636108. Thereafter the records available present a very low and poor profile of the same trade which is clear from the following:

(Table 2)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value in Maunds</b>	<b>Value in Rupees</b>
1900-01	16697	636108
1907-08	106	392
1910-11	175	162
1915-16	115	2650
1920-21	2	100
1923-24	522	8988

After 1924 no figures of export from Kashmir to Central Asia are available even for the sake of traders' necessities of travel on their return from Kashmir. An important aspect of these trading activities was that the Kashmir visiting Central Asian trading marts interacted with the Central Asian traders who were also attracted to the markets of Leh and Srinagar. It strengthens the social ties between the people of the two regions. As a result a number of the people from Srinagar, Chitral and Hunza settled in Central Asia for business purposes.

**Conclusion:** Kashmir had a very long and continuous tradition of having trading relations with the outside world despite the mountainous nature of the state and absence of adequate means of transport. Kashmir tried to maintain, as far as possible its trade relations with India through the South and with Tibet, China, Central Asia and Persia through the North and North West. Again under the Dogras, the Indo-Kashmir trade got revived and the British goods found their way into the valley. Trade was mainly carried on over three routes i.e Banihal, Pirpanjal and Jhelum valley.

## **REFERENCES:**

- <sup>1</sup> M.A.Stein, ed Kalhans, Rajataranangi, BK, VIII, V.97
- <sup>2</sup> Mulla Ali Raina, Tazakira-ul-Arifin, MS, f.385
- <sup>3</sup> Mirza Haider Dughlat, Tarikh-i-Rashidi (tr.E.D.ROSS), pp.332-34, R.K .Parmu, A History of Muslim Rule in Kashmir, pp.419-20
- <sup>4</sup> Mehan Singh, op. cit, ff.86, 88, 119, 128 and 130. The establishment of Sikh rule in 1819 A.D increased prospects of trade Kashmir and the panjab due to the direct contacts between the two regions and we find Kashmir goods in demand in British India. G. S. Chabra, The Advanced History of Panjab, p .61.
- <sup>5</sup> Lawrence, valley, p. 383.
- <sup>6</sup> Bamzai, p.302
- <sup>7</sup> Lawrence, valley, p.387
- <sup>8</sup> ibid
- <sup>9</sup> ImperialGazetter of India, vol xv, p.132
- <sup>10</sup> Annual trade report of jammu and Kashmir, 1904-05, p.17
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid, 1908-09, p.30.
- <sup>12</sup> Lawrence, p.387
- <sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Maharaja Ranbir Singh and Maharaja Pratap Singh chief officers are said to have been the natives of the panjab. There was a distinct tendency among them to secure Kashmir not for the kashmiris but for the panjabis. while writing about the importation into Kashmir Col. P. B. Henderson, C.S.I, in his letter dated Nov.4, 1889 to W. J .Cunningham remarked: whenever any officer is selected from panjab for service, his friends and relatives call them over as soon as he joins from panjab for service, his friends and relatives call them over as soon as he joins new appointment, M.I, Khan, History Of Srinagar, p.40

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p.383.obviously this class of traders i.e the muleteers of Kashmir and bullock drivers of the panjab

performed the dual function of transporters and trademen.

<sup>16</sup> M. I .Khan, History of Srinagar, p.77

<sup>17</sup> Techno Economic surveyey of jammu and Kashmir state, NCAER, P.108.

<sup>18</sup> Lawrence, valley, p.23

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, p. 383.

<sup>20</sup> Imperial Gazetter of India, Provincial Series, 1909, p.71, Lawrence, valley, p.23

<sup>21</sup> Techono Economic Survey of Jammu and Kashmir State, NACER, p.108.

<sup>22</sup> S.N.Koul, op. cit, p.132.

<sup>23</sup>Annual trade reports of jammu and Kashmir state, 1900-01, pp.4-5, 1911-12, p.2 and 1920-21, p.4.

<sup>24</sup> Annual trade reports of j and k state, 1904-05, p.15.

<sup>25</sup> Trade report, 1909-10,p.14.

<sup>26</sup> Trade report, 1920-21,p.15.

<sup>27</sup> Trade Report, 1919-20,p.16.

<sup>28</sup> Trade Report,1920-21,p.17.

- <sup>29</sup>Trade Report, 1919-20,p.15
- <sup>30</sup> Trade Report,1911-12, pp,1,9
- <sup>31</sup> Trade Report, 1922-23, p.12.
- <sup>32</sup> Trade Report, 1920-21, p.19
- <sup>33</sup> Annual trade report of jammu and Kashmir, 1907-08, p. 26, Trade Report, 1908-09,p.24.
- <sup>34</sup> Trade Report, 1912-13, pp.4,13.
- <sup>35</sup> Trade Report, 1923-24,pp.15-16
- <sup>36</sup> A. Cunningham, Ladakh, pp. 238-239.
- <sup>37</sup> P. S. Nazaroff, March From Kashgar to Kashmir, p.119.
- <sup>38</sup> Lawrence, Valley, p.376.
- <sup>39</sup> In 1877-79 we find only 7000 workers engaged in this pashum related industry. G. N .Khanyari, Wajiz- ul-Tawarikh, MSF .64b (Research Library, Kashmir university)
- <sup>40</sup>Annual trade report of jammu and Kashmir state, 1907-08 and 1925-26, p. 32,38.
- <sup>41</sup>Annual trade report of jammu and Kashmir, 1917-18, p.30
- <sup>42</sup> Kashmiris take sweet and salt tea, the former is known as khawa and the later shiri chai. Lawrence, valley, p.254.
- <sup>43</sup> Ladakh Trade Report for the year, 1915-16, p.52-53.
- <sup>44</sup> Raw silk imported was cheaper than that produced in local silk factory at Srinagar. It was much used for embroidery works. Annual trade reports of Jammu and Kashmir state, 1922-23,p.329
- <sup>45</sup> Annual trade reports of jammu and Kashmir state, 1907-08, p.32 and 1925-26,p.49.
- <sup>46</sup> Census of India, 1941, Vol, xxii, Jammu and Kashmir part 1 and 2, p.28.
- <sup>47</sup> Brewari was the best quality of tobacco and was cultivated in Srinagar. It was exported. Gazetteer of Kashmir and ladakh,p. 52.