



TREATY OF AMRITSAR AND FOUNDATION OF THE MODERN STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR:

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ABSTRACT:

The establishment of Jammu And Kashmir as an advanced state was laid by the arrangement of Amritsar, marked on sixteenth March 1846, between Maharaja Gulab Singh and the then British Governor General Lord Hardinge, by which Gulab Singh needed to pay seventy Five lakh Nanakshahee rupees to the British. Up to 1947 the organization was controlled by the Dogra relatives on the lines of the British lastly Kashmir was acquiesced to India by marking the Instrument of Accession on sixteenth October, 1947. The principle point of this paper is to dissect the means that were taken by the Dogra Maharajas so as to expand their regional control and the paper will likewise concentrate on Dogra state make.

Keywords: Dogra, Kashmir, Gulab Singh, Treaty of Amritsar, Begaar, Nanakshahee.

INTRODUCTION

Amid the second 50% of nineteenth century, the British Imperial rulers speeded up their endeavors so as to combine a container Indian regional state so that to secure political authenticity. Their primary point was to continue their occupation and command over India through their roundabout guideline, on the grounds that around then India was separated into an extensive number of regal states. They felt that a substance like India is administered by social codes and standard laws and it is anything but difficult to oversee it. As per The Imperial Gazetteer of India, distributed in 1909, there were 693 regal states (Native States) in South Asia, including Nepal and the Shan states in Burma, and of which greater part were homes or Jagirs, while three-fifths of the sub-landmass was under direct majestic organization, the rest was under the august principle. These states were the parts of Indian Subcontinent which had not been vanquished or added by the British but rather were liable to auxiliary collusions and were in a roundabout way governed by the British through their specialists. Modern territory of Jammu and Kashmir is framed by the marking of arrangement of Amritsar between Maharaja Gulab Singh and the British.

Origin of Dogra Dynasty in Kashmir:



The Dogras were Indo-Aryan ethnic gathering of individuals who occupied, the bumpy nation between the waterways Chenab and Sutlej, initially among Chenab and Ravi. As indicated by one record the term 'Dogra' is said to be gotten from the Sanskrit words Do and Garth, "which means two lakes. The names Dugar and Dogra are presently connected to the entire territory in the external slopes between the Ravi and the Chenab, yet this utilization of term is most likely of ongoing cause and dates just from when the tract went under the matchless quality of Jammu.

The antiquated capital of the state as per custom was at Bahu where the old fortress and a residential community still exists, Jammu having been established by Jambu-L-ochan later on (Sufi, 1974). Fredrick Drew in his book Jammu and Kashmir Territories-a Geographical Account has additionally portrayed about the starting point of Dogra Dynasty. He opines that Raja Ranjit Dev of Jammu, the predecessor of Maharaja Gulab Singh had involved Jammu in 1760 and ruled for around 40 years and set up his predominance over the Dogra regions which were later trailed by his successors. The Dogra territories are said to have been established by Rajput travelers from Oudh and Delhi, about the season of Alexander's intrusion when they climbed north to restrict the Greeks. Raja Ranjit Dev gave a precise and tranquil organization to his subjects when all around there was tumult and instability. Jammu accordingly turned into an exchange center point between the Kashmir valley, Afghanistan, and Center Asia, and whatever remains of India (Bamzai, 1962).

Treaty of Amritsar and the Political foundation of Modern State:

The two Anglo-Sikh wars prompted the last annihilation of Sikh sway in Punjab and the arrangements of Lahore (09 March 1846) and Amritsar (16 March 1846) had made the British to take full authority over the power of Punjab. Presently, with these arrangements the political limits of the British Empire reached out up toward the Southern piece of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Furthermore, presently apparently, the British set its eyes over the valley. Be that as it may, because of the exchange of Kashmir to the Dogras, the nature of its political world changed. From a prior constant geography of concurring and layered sways, the British presently asserted a uniform and regionally bound power, the lesser rendition of which they vested in Gulab Singh (Sufi, 1974).

Arrangement of Amritsar (sixteenth March 1846) was closed between the British Government on the one section and Maharajah Gulab Singh of Jammu on the other. The British authorities included Frederick Currie, Esq. what's more, Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, they were acting compelled of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., one of her Britannic Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General of the East India Company, to direct and control every one of the issues in the Indian Sub-mainland and by Maharajah Gulab Singh face to face.

Through the Treaty of Lahore marked on ninth March 1846, the Maharaja of Punjab-Maharaja Ranjit Singh consented to perceive the autonomous sway of Raja Gulab Singh, in such domains and locale in the slopes as might be made over to the said Raja Gulab Singh, by a different understanding among him and the British Government, multi day after the Raja was met with the title of Maharaja, the image of power.

Revenue and Police Administration under Maharaja Gulab Singh:

The income and police organization was perceived into four wazarats or areas. Experienced and believed authorities were set responsible for key Department like the Audits and Accounts, the Dagshawl, commissariate and police. Barbara Ramusack (2004) in her book The Indian Princes and their States, Regarding the organization, there was an extreme change in the legislature of some regal states in British

India, for example, Travancore, Mysore and Baroda. All things considered, as in British India the state organization once in a while entered past area administration into towns. While, a few states replicated the income rehearses and lawful arrangement of direct guideline, for example, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh. Maharaja needed to gather the sum from the general population that was requested by the British (Ramusack, 2004).

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