CONCLUSION
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It is an experience to undergo a course in research. With me the experience has been as rewarding as it would be with those scholars who pursue research at pre-doctoral level and then continue the research for acquiring the doctoral degree.

At pre-doctoral level I worked on the Economic Conditions of the People of Kashmir for a period of over thirty years. After having qualified for M.Phil degree, I shifted my emphasis from Economic conditions in general to Industry and Trade in particular. However, I did, of course, stretch my period of study by a little over a decade.

Comparatively speaking my pursuit at doctoral level was a micro-study. Since for sometime past, the research scholars in the department of History have been inspired to undertake such projects. In order to meet the requirements of present day research and its needs.

There were times of stress and strain for me. Occasionally, when I would find my efforts frustrated when after a number of days hard labour I would not come by even an iota of the information relevant to my study preserved in my efforts till finally I succeeded in collecting material which was to provide the muscles and sinews of my work.
Their is a lamentable lack of survey and administrative reports for the period of my study. The first census report relevant to the state is of the year 1891 A.D., i.e., precisely a year after the end of my period of study. Gazetteers are few and far between. Bulk of the scanty material available in manuscript form and is by and large political in nature. Moreover, one has to proceed, very cautiously in accepting the data desirable from manuscripts. One has to establish the authenticity of such data before one can work it out.

In view of the lack of adequate material bearing directly on the period of study. There was an apprehension that it may not be possible for me to complete the work but as I persisted in my efforts and procured the relevant data my apprehension fizzled out and I became convinced that the work would see its completion.

Particularly exciting was my experience to examine and analyse the data pertaining to textile industry. Special mention could here be made of items like shawl and silk which have been not only an unfailing source of prosperity to Kashmir, but have also been the cause of her world-wide fame and reputation. I feel that there is a need to make a concerted drive to procure sources from private agencies and individuals. Once the sources so procured are used in conjunction with official documents and evidence available within and outside the country, I am convinced, that a couple more works of high research quality could be produced on shawl and silk industry alone.
One could hopefully turn to various libraries, museums and private collectors in England, France and other centres of Europe to obtain information on and samples of shawls and silks exported to those countries and utilize the material in the preparation of his work. What is generally true of shawl and silk could be partly true of Papier-machie and Metal-ware particularly gun-making. These industries are not without interest and need exhaustive research.

The problem of begar is indeed a human problem and there is need to study this problem in the contemporary socio-economic milieu. No research based work of a comprehensive nature has been produced on this aspect of Kashmir life, though as already indicated above the institution had been in existence since the days of Shankaravermen. The institution has had far-reaching socio-economic and political consequences. Therefore, the need to study this problem is genuine.