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HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN KASHMIR DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

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Chapter1: Introduction

Background

Located in the foothills of the western Himalayas, Kashmir Valley contains prostaglandin deposits, which is considered to be the densest and most extensive in the Indian subcontinent. These deposits serve as the best and most important repository for changes in land palaeontology. The Himalayan valley is bounded on the north-east and south-west by the PirPanjal Mountains (Panjal Thrust). History recalls that there was a battle for 5000 years for Kashmir yet the problem of Kashmir has never resolved. The historical records reflect the fact that Kashmir has always been ruled by Hindus and it is for Kashmir that both Hindus and Muslims have fought among themselves.

The modern society in the Kashmir always has the issue with Muslims during that period. In the period 1947 Muslims felt unrepresented in the Dogra Regime. Most likely the Hindu rulers ruled over the 18th century upon the people. It concretises the issue that people from outside have a habit of ruling over people. This presents a unique challenge for marine and archaeological studies. It has a polypropylene of several hundred meters and it has a nice exposure due to structural activity and corrosion. "Most warm winter tremors have been observed in areas that have resulted in glacier wax and melting, vegetation movement, political and geological changes, and stable isotopic changes in organic and inorganic deposits." Scientifically and geographically, about 4 million years ago (after Maya), the Pir Panjal mountains were further encouraged to strengthen the Himalayan clearance and create a huge lake. "Therefore, the rise of Pir Panjal leads to the rise of Kaleva Lake. As the Pir Panjal rises further, the lower Kareva deposits are removed and the lake is pushed towards the Himalayan Sea (Lone, 1846-1947).

Significance of the study

The present research is revolving around the summary of the History of Kashmir and the History of Historical and archaeological discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century. The Kashmir Smart Archaeology Research Project (KSRP) was established in 2001 with the aim of protecting Kashmir's smart archaeology from covert activities (Theprint.in, 2021). The high valleys of Pahalgam, Sindh, and Lambia have become the subject of an archaeological

renaissance. The multidimensional field for depicting climate change in the Kashmir Valley that encompasses Kashmir Paleo Climate Project have also paved geography of Kashmir. There are famous temples such as Martand, Avantipur, and Naran where the archaeologists have not excavated surface rocks in the last 100 years, and hence have destroyed all possibilities of the investigation regarding history and archaeology in the future.

Research aims and objectives

The following are the main aims of the present research study

- To understand a summary of the history of Kashmir and history and archaeological discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century.
- To recognize the explored archaeological sites in Kashmir Region in the 19th century.
- To understand the early historic archaeology and historical discoveries in Kashmir.
- To understand the historical discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century

Research question

- What is the history of Kashmir and history of historical and archaeological discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century?
- What are the explored archaeological sites in Kashmir region in the 19th century?
- What are the early historic archaeology and historical discoveries in Kashmir?
- What are historical discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century?

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Summary of the History of Kashmir and History of Historical and archaeological discoveries in Kashmir during 19th century

The height of Pir Panjal can “prevent the onslaught of the south-west monsoon valley” due to climate change in the vicinity of the nearby town. Three Maya. 200,000 years ago (Kill) "the oldest lake has shrunk to the side of the Himalayas and the Calabar deposits of the SSW have appeared" (southwest). The rise of Jhelum River is due to the rise of Pil Panjal which gives birth to Lake Kaleva. As Pir Panjal rises further, the lower caravan deposits are removed and the lake is pushed towards the Himalayan Sea. Balmura has been witnessed to have broken the defective pill penjara and took it to Jiram Lake.

In 1969, a team under supervision of H.D. Sankalia of Archaeological Survey of India (later ASI) has led an excavation at Pahalgam in Kashmir, resulting in the discovery of large quantities of flakes and unrefined hatchets belonging to submarine periods, respectively. Under this, ASI conducted another review. Joshi and his colleagues discovered nine more tools in the vicinity of the Pahalgam valley. Two bags [5] were found at Ganeshpur on the left bank of the Lidar. Since records of human fossils are rarely found, it is the discovery of stone tools that extensively studied the existence and development of human culture in Kashmir. Following this fascinating discovery of ancient stone tools in Kashmir, there is a renewed interest in Stone Age archaeology (Devers, *et al.* 2015).

Explored archaeological sites in Kashmir Region in the 19th century

Archaeological science is the study of theological astronomy in the context of cultural activities. Archaeology includes record-labelled monuments to assess the history of astronomy. The importance of archaeology is to be able to understand something about prehistoric and identify the sources of prehistoric astronomy. The abstract for craving stone presentation creates many questions along with the civilisation history. The archaeology is synonymous with mystery that has an effect on cultures and offers answers to people in the ancient world. The ancients regarded the heavens as an unknown fact and revealed the knowledge for stone carvings. The first astronomical sculpture was found in the Nikkaluokta region, about 4 km from the centre of Alta. The most mysterious sculpture was a series which includes the geometric symbols for objects around the border. The other sculptures have shown intricate patterns of horizontal and vertical lines. There are various sculptures from Kashmir such as Das (Radak), and Chills (bordering Ladakh on the Pakistani side) shows that astronomical events were customarily recorded during prehistoric times. The research paper describes the region of Kashmir marine and archaeological studies.

Former Organic Rock Art Site

Based on various site visits and studies of its astronomical aspects, the following sites are sometimes used by the ancients for astronomical observations and are believed to be the oldest "observation centres" in Kashmir.

Bomaispur (Baramulla-Kashmir)

There is a place called Bomaispur in the north-west of Srinagar in north Kashmir that has gained importance over years. The region is a plateau with a longitude of 4 ° 30 long and an altitude of 3000 m, latitude of + 34 ° 22, and a peak in the southeast which is about 50000 above the rock surface and has multiple dense circles. Located on a hill around100 meters away, it overlooks the east side of the famous Lake Waller. This rock sculpture shows meteor effects between 4000bp and 6,000bp. It has already been noticed that after being affected, meteors can repair raised layers in the ground. Such fractures can take the shape of rings that often occur around the impact fracture (Ahmad, *et al.* 2015). The impact of large meteors and small asteroids can also induce seismic activity if there is hot lava region that hits the region that may arise through in this study. The astronomical interpretation reflects the image of the sculpture along with similar studies in the upper world and lumbar valley of champagne and kulgam districts.

Early Historic Archaeology and Historical discoveries in Kashmir

Much has been written and said about the prehistoric culture of Kashmir and it is widely believed that the people of that time lived a nomadic life and used the natural caves as a refuge. Archaeologists have unearthed several ancient cave settlements over the past few decades. They also found tools that have been used by primitive people during the Early Stone Age. It is perhaps now a well-established fact that Kashmir, like many other places, has found a suitable place for the early people to live. There was some confusion about its existence in the past, but archaeologists have gathered a lot of information through research to find the early life of this people in Kashmir.

A recent study by archaeologists from the Obera Valley in Pahalgam found that many ancient stone tools, including single sharp stone blades and arrows, were used by early men living in caves in the Obera Valley.

Earlier, during a survey of the Manasbal valley, archaeologists discovered the earliest human mark in the form of his legal habitat. It had a cave and some early Stone Age tools. Archaeologists thereafter believed that these caves were used by prehistoric people as shelters. In the Monsoon Research Report, titled "Monsoon Palaeolithic Habitat Iona Site", the site researchers discussed about these people in detail and it was published in the Journal of Mid-Asian Studies from 1997 to 1997.

The task of finding evidence of prehistoric historic settlements in Kashmir was re-assumed by British and Indian archaeologists. Professor HD Sankalia began his first investigation in early 1999 while searching for early humans in the Ryder Valley. He found several antique stone tools, including huge flake tools and hand axes.

These studies were sanctioned by similar studies in the Upper World and the Limbar Valley of Chapian and Kulgam districts. However, these findings shed light on the lifestyle of the primitive people, probably the people of early Kashmir Protects itself from attacks that do not.

The location of these people was not revealed until a few cave holes were discovered in the ruins of Burjhama and Gufara, except for stone and bone tools. Observations at these locations are further supported by the exploration of rock tools and caves at different heights of the Manasbal Mountains.

Excavations at the ruins of Burjhama and Gufara before 1960 provided ample information about prehistoric life systems. Cave excavations proved that people of that era lived in caves, searched graves, that has helped them believe that they buried their bodies in clutch graves and extended locations. Archaeologists have unearthed several tombs at Burjhama. It is evident from a stone-painted hunting scene that the villagers used to hunt animals and eat their meat (Shah, 2016).

Historical discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century

Manasbal's tools were on display in the University Museum, but the bourgeoisie and the foolish crawlers had taken out those tools from the state by external material. Although exhibited in any museum in the state, the specimens are said to have been preserved in other museums in India.

Without these patterns researchers and tourists who visit these archaeological sites frequently will not be able to properly understand the tools and equipment used by primitive people.

Authorities are being asked to take steps to assist agencies in recovering equipment from prehistoric Kashmir. This will allow the study to facilitate the collection of volumes and the observation of these materials have been expected to shed more light on the pre-cultural history of Kashmir. This will allow the study to facilitate the collection of volumes and also

the observation of these materials is expected to shed more light on the pre-cultural history of Kashmir (Shah,2019).

Also, the site museum will be located at more important archaeological sites, exhibits from specific sites will be displayed and visitors will be allowed to see and explore the ancient way of life in Kashmir. It is very disappointing that no archaeological museum has been established at any of the excavated archaeological sites of Kashmir in present times.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Research approach

The research approach is considered an important section of the research methodology. The research approach will help the researcher to collect the potential data regarding the topic of the research study and conduct the research study successfully. The research approach can be divided into three parts and those are inductive approach, deductive approach, an abdicative approach. The present study reflects the deductive approach which is used by the researcher to gather potential data for the study (Alase, 2017). As inductive approach revolves around introduction of a new theory as per patterns and observations made in the research study therefore, deductive approach has been used where a research hypothesis can be developed in the study through identifying dependent and independent variables.

Research Philosophy

Research topics play an important role in discussing research topics in detail. In addition, research philosophy is an important component of natural development, the source, and the information collected. Each of the data development methods can have a sufficient number of probability tags, researchers are working on data formatting as research work (Ahmed *et al.* 2016). Positivism philosophy has been used where every information has been based on observations on understanding archaeology and history of the 19th Century. In the context of the study about the historical and archaeological discoveries in Kashmir during the 19th century, researchers have used the positivism philosophy. Interpretivism philosophy has not been used as the research is not relevant in respect of human interest as the research is more oriented towards history rather than offering any vital information in present times.

Research Design

Research design is divided into three parts, and those are descriptive research design, exploratory research design, and explanatory research design. In respect to the present study, a descriptive research design has been used by the researcher for conducting the research study and gaining a better outcome of the study (Alavi*et al.* 2018). With respect to the present study, a descriptive research design is also used to include the researchers for this study and gaining better outcome of the study (Alavi*et al.* 2018). The exploratory design has not been used as the researcher has more described the research rather than exploring it.

Data collection method

The method for collecting data is regarded as the procedure or gathering important information for conducting the research study. The data collection method is also researched by the researcher to perform various journal analyses for the sake of the study. A secondary data collection method has been used by the researcher. The researcher has performed various journal analyses for the sake of the study (Mackey and Gass, 2015). Therefore, every information has been taken from journals and books of archaeology and history. The researcher has come to the conclusion with observation that many temples in Kashmir have been intercepted by archaeologists who have not noticed the abundant information contained in the clay and clay layers that match these blocks (Chanchani,2018). Secondary research methods have been used where secondary sources have been obtained from books, news articles and others.

Limitation

The key restriction of this examination is the absence of information and hotspots for breaking down the outcomes got by the respondents. Likewise, respondents might be one-sided when beginning data is reached in the structures, which influences the viability of the outcomes.

Chapter 4: Result and Discussion

Khan, M.N., Hydrological Setup at Kashmir Exploration and Excavation at Kashmir Smart Field Campaign 2006/2007-A Preliminary Report.

Kashmir is one of the most important archaeological sites of the ancient fragrance of Kashmir and previous studies have confirmed that it is considered to be the oldest Shiva monastery in the region. The issue of early Hindu planting in Gadara is certainly important but it is very disappointing that this important place has not been exposed to regular illegal excavations for the last few years. The issue of early Hindu planting in Gandhara is certainly important but it is very disappointing that the important place has been exposed to regular illegal excavations for the last few years. The Kashmir Smart Archaeology Research Project (KSRP) was established in 2001 with the aim of understanding the organization's history and protecting Kashmir's smart archaeology from covert activities. In this context, the first scientific excavation was carried out in the Bakai area in 2001, the site of the original Bihar site, and a preliminary survey of the monuments in the area was also conducted. This is a successful promotion that has given researchers a clear idea of the great caves and monuments left in Kashmir. This is a successful promotion that has given researchers a clear idea of the great caves and monuments left in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The 2001 campaign helped the virgins reach the country and set up an approximate timeline of the site's main complex (Nasim Khan 2001). The main goal of the 2006/2007 expedition was to establish hydroelectricity in the area, especially at an altitude of about 11,115 m east of the Great Tank Cave.

Ahmad, B., Alam, A., Bhat, M.S., Ahmad, S., Shafi, M., and Rasool, R., 2017. Seismic risk reduction through indigenous architecture in Kashmir Valley. ***International journal of disaster risk reduction, 21,*** **pp.110-117.**

The valley of Kashmir was marked for devastating earthquakes that have left a lasting impression on the country's heritage and landscape. Indeed, the history of architecture heritage is shaped naturally and socially includes physical interaction with humans. Touk and Dhajji-Dewari architectures reflect the reduced risk of earthquakes due to the use of wooden brace frames by masons. Earthquake events that have been rampant in Kashmir for centuries have taught Kashmiri society that in order to fight earthquakes we need to know them: how they cause damage. These occur more frequently and more importantly how to reduce the risk of earthquakes. The earthquake needs to be mitigated with technology, includes utilization options, and management risk strategies. Even dialectologists often reflect on the effects of earthquakes on people in the area where they live.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

The researcher has come to the conclusion with observation that many temples in Kashmir have been intercepted by archaeologists who have not noticed the abundant information contained in the clay and clay layers that match these blocks (Chanchani,2018). Famous temples such as Martand, Avantipur, and Naran have shown that archaeologists have not excavated surface rocks in the last 100 years, destroying all possibilities of the investigation described here. The unexplored layer north of the Sugandis Temple offers an almost unique opportunity to establish the chronology. The summary reflects the history of Kashmir and archaeological discoveries in Kashmir during the 19 century. The studies reflect archaeology from the obera valley in Pahalgam found that many ancient stone tools, including single sharp stone blades and arrows were used by early men living in caves in the Obera valley.

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