



**EXAM WAVES**

# JAMMU AND KASHMIR GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



**HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR**

**All JKSSB Exams 2026**

This booklet includes: History, Geography, Economy, Art and Culture, Famous Personalities, Panchayat Raj Act, J&K Reorganisation Act etc...

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## ABOUT THIS BOOK

Jammu & Kashmir General Knowledge by Exam Waves is a complete, exam-focused handbook prepared by Team of Experts specially designed for aspirants preparing for all JKSSB exams 2026. With updated data, crisp notes, and exam-oriented content, this booklet helps students save time, improve accuracy, and boost confidence.

## KEY FEATURES OF THE BOOK

- Complete coverage of Jammu & Kashmir GK syllabus
- Divided into 8 structured units for easy learning
- Includes History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)
- Detailed Geography (Rivers, Climate, Agriculture, Flora & Fauna)
- Updated Economy & Economic Survey 2025–26
- Art, Culture, Language & Festivals explained clearly
- District-wise profile (Jammu & Kashmir regions)
- Complete Panchayat Raj Act (Chapters, Sections, Schedules)
- Detailed J&K Reorganisation Act 2019
- Important Personalities & Bonus Facts for revision
- Short, crisp and exam-oriented notes
- Designed as Quick Revision + Last Minute Booster

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# ExamWaves

## SOURCES

### Nilamat Purana

- Also know as "**Kashmir Mahatmya**"
- It belongs to 6<sup>th</sup> an 7<sup>th</sup> Century AD
- It was written by "**Sage Nila chief of Nagas**"
- As per this Nagas where original Inhabitants of Kashmir
- It is believed that Kashmir was a lake Called "**Satisar**"
- It was ruled by demon named **Jalodbhava** Who was killed by Saint Kashyap Rishi.
- People named the Valley Kashyap Mar or Kashyap Pur
- From this theory it is known as kashmir

Word Kashmir comes

- KA = Means Water
- SHMEERA = To Dessicate

## RAJTARANGINI

- Also known as "**River of Kings**"
- written by Kalhana in Sanskrit in 1148 – 49 during the period of **Jaya Simha** ruler of of **Lohara dynasty**.
- It contains Eight Books also called (Tarangs)
- Originally written in **Sanskrit**
- It contains 7826 Verses
- **Mulla Ahmed** – Translated it into Persian as Bahr-ul-asmar during Zain Ul Abidin reign 1594.
- **A. Stein** – Translated into English as "A chronical of the Kings of Kashmir in 1901."
- **Pandith Tahkar Archand** translated it into **Urdu**
- Second part of Rajtarngni written by **Jona Raja** during the reign of Zain ul Abidin
- Third part witten by **Srivari Pandita**
- Fourth Part written by **Suka**

## OTHER SOURCES

- **Tawarikh-i-Kashmir** written By Malik Haider "In the court of Yousuf Shah Chak"
- **Waquat-i-Kashmir** written by Mohammad Azam Kaul
- **Tarikh-i-Hassan** written by Peer Hassan Shah. It was written on the style of **Ain-Akbari**
- **Mukhtasar Tawarikh Kashmir** written by Pandit Birbal Kachru
- **Zafar Nama** written by Sharif Ud Din Yazdi.

## FOREIGNERS OVERVIEW

- HiuenTsang named it as = **Kia-shi-milo** in his book "**si-yu-ki**"
- He reached Kashmir in 631 CE during the rule of **Karkota Dynasty**
- Greek Plotemy named it as = **Kasperia**
- Herodotus named it as = **Kaspatyros**
- Arabs named it as = **Kashrat**
- Panini named it as = **Kashmirikas**
- **Yeng and Sung Yan** Chinese named it = **Kipin**
- In PURANAS Kashmir is known as = **Gerek (Hill)**
- **OU-KONG** visited Kashmir in 759 CE druing the rule of **Lalituditya**
- He stayed four years at present "**Uskur**"

### Other Travelers

- Moocraft
- Gorge Trebeck
- GT Vigne
- Fredic Drew
- Phlip Yefremove

## SHAH MIRI DYNASTY 1339–1470

- Actual founder of Muslim rule was Shah Mir.

### Shah Mir Dynasty

- Founder – Shah Mir.
- Shah Mir / Sultan Shams-ud-din
- Period 1339–42 CE.
- First muslim ruler of Kashmir.
- Started Kashmiri Sana or Kashmiri era to celebrate the conversion of Rinchin to Islam in 1320.
- His commander in chief was Lankar Chak.
- He had sons Jamshid and Ali Sher
- Jamshid was defeated by his brother Ali Sher who ascended the throne as Sultan Ala ud din

### Ala ud din 1343–54

- He built small town in Srinagar called **Alauddinpur**
- He transfer his capital from Andarkot to Alauddinpur

### Sultan Shaihab-ud-din 1354 1373

- Son of Ala ud din Also know as Sherashamak Also known as Lalit Aditya of Medieval Kashmir. Founded – Shihab-ud-din pura (Shadipora) He defeated ruler of Kashgar (Central Asia). He also marched towards Delhi and the army of Feroz Shah Tughlaq opposed him at the banks of river Suttlej. Kota-Bhatt and Udyashri were his ministers. During his reign Mir Syed Ali Hamdani (RA) arrived in the valley with 700 Syeds.
- 

### Qutub-ud-din or Hindal 1373–89

- During his reign Shah Hamdaan paid second visit and satyed for two and a half year

### Sultan Sikander or But Shikan 1389–1413

- He was the son of Qutub-ud-din
- Also known as Aurangzeb of Kashmir
- He took throne at the age of 8. But his Moter Sura acted as Regent
- He introduced Shariah in governance.
- Abolished Sati among Hindus.
- Jamia Masjid Srinagar was built.
- Khanqah-e-Mulla Srinagar was built.
- During his period Mir Mohammad Hamdani visited Kashmir in 1393

- Destroyed Martand Sun temple.
- Abolished taxes.
- Banned alcohol.
- He laid the foundation of Eidgah Srinagar completed by his son Ali Shah

#### Note:

- After his death his eldest son **Noor-ud- Mir** was appointed as **Sultan** under the title of **Ali Shah**

### Ali Shah 1413–1420

- He was defeated by Zain-ul-abidin at Thanna with the help **Jasrath Kholar**

### Zain-ul-Abidin or Shahi Khan or Budshah also known as Akbar of Kashmir

- Ruled from 1420–1470 ce.
- His reign is considered as golden age of Kashmir.
- He introduced Pashmina shawl.
- He Introduced wooden architecture.
- He introduced Persian as a new official language.
- During his period **Jona Raja** wrote 2nd part of Rajtarangini.
- He established Translation Dept.
- Jaziya was abolished.
- He founded a new city called Nowshaher.
- He also founded Zainapur, Zainakot, Zainagir.
- He built first wooden bridge at Srinagar at Zainakadal.
- He built artificial island in Wular lake known as Zaina Lank.
- Zaina Praash written by **Yudh Bhat** – biography.
- Sultan wrote persian poem **Shikayat**.
- Persian was made new official language

#### Note:

- Last ruler of Shah Mir dynasty was **Habib Shah**.
- He was overthrown by his military commander Ghazi Chak.
- During his tenure Akbar attempted to invade Kashmir under Qara Bahadur but was defeated by Ghazi Chak at Rajouri

## MUGHAL RULE

### Battle of Hasti veng

- 10 Oct 1586 **Near Pir ki Gali.**
- It was fought between Mughal Governor **Qasim Khan** and **Chak leader Shamas Chak.**
- It was won by **Mughals** and laid foundation of **Mughal** rule in Kashmir
- **Fall of Srinagar 14 October 1586**

#### Note

**Mughals** were helped by **Shaykh yaqub sarfi** and **Haider chak**

### Akbar 1586–1605

- During his reign Kashmir was ruled by four subedars.
1. Mirza Qasim
  2. Mirza Yusuf Khan
  3. Mirza Qulich Khan
  4. Mirza Ali
- He visited Kashmir three times.
  - **First visit** in 1589: He was accompanied by **Faizi** and finance minister **Raja Todar Mal.**
  - **Todar Mal** recognised the revenue assessment of Kashmir
  - **Second** in 1592: He was accompanied by **Nizamud-din** Author of **Tabqati Akbari**
  - **Third** : During this he was accompanied by **Gerome Xavier and Banjoust De Goe**
  - These were first European who visited Kashmir. **They were Portuguese**
  - During his 3rd visit Ladakh and Baltistan were annexed under Mughal rule
  - According to Tarikh i Hassan once Akbar entered the valley via **Pakhil** spent few days in Baramulla , the city was decorated like a bride
  - **Yadgar revolt of Mansabdars** under Mirza Yadgar happen during the reign of Akbar
- 
- First fortification of Hariparbat site in 1590.
  - He built new capital **Nagar Nagor** inside the fort
  - Naseem Bagh built during his reign.

### Jahangir 1605–1627

- He visited Kashmir seven times.
- During his reign **Kishtwar** was conquered in 1622 by **Dilawar Khan** from **Gunwar sen**
- After the release of **Gunwar sen** Poonch was given to him as **watan jagir in 1624**
- He also nominated **Siraj-ud-din** of village **Kathua** as **Raja of Poonch in 1596**

#### Governors ruled under Jehangir

- **Hashim Khan**
- **Sardar Khan**
- **Ahad Beg**
- **Dilawar Khan**
- **Iradat Khan**
- **Itqad Khan**
- He Built Shalimar Garden.
- Asif Khan laid foundation of Nishat.
- Octagonal tank of sculpture stones at verinag spring.
- Beautiful garden at Achabal laid by Noor Jahan.
- During governorship of **Itqad Khan** he paid last visit.
- Died at Chingus Sarai – used by Mughals as transit camp Rajouri
- At Chingus his Intensities were buried.

#### Note:

- **Kishtwar** supported Chak Nobles
- Raja Gunwar Sen gave his full assistance to Iba Chak and Lohar Chak.

### Shah Jahan Period 1627–58

- Under him Kashmir was governed by 9 governors.
- He visited 4 times.
- Until Kashmir was made a separate Subah, it was added to Kabul Subah in 1586.
- He abolished Taxes.
- Begar system abolished.

#### Governors uder him

- **Zafar khan Ali mardan khan Lashkar khan**
- **Chashma shahi** – built by Ali Mardan Khan
- in 1632 during his reign for eldest son Dara
- Shikoh. Dara Shikoh built Pari mahal. Zafar Khan built Gulshan Bagh and Hassan Abad garden on the banks of Dal Canal
- 
-

## BATTLE OF GUMAT (JAMMU 1808)

- It was fought between the Sikhs and Hindu Rajputs in 1808 CE
- It was fought on the banks of Tawi River
- Sikh forces were led by **Sadar Hukam Singh** Chimni and Dogras led by **Mian Mota**
- **Sikhs** emerged victorious and established their influence in Jammu
- The Battle is significant for the bravery of **Gulab Singh** who was only 16 years old at that time
- He impressed the **Sikhs** and led to recruitment in **Maharaja Ranjeet Singh's** service
- Jammu was made part of Lahore Darbar in 1816 by Sardar Hukam Singh

### Treaty of Lahore

- 9 March 1846, After Anglo-Sikh war, Sikhs were defeated, they had to cede Kashmir to East India Company (EIC)

### Treaty of Amritsar

- Also known as Sale Deed of Kashmir
- It was signed between Gulab Singh and Lord Hardinge (Viceroy) on 16 March 1846
- It has 10 Articles,
- By this Treaty J&K came to exist.

## DOGRA RULE (1846-1947)

### Gulab Singh

- Raj Tilak was performed by Ranjit Singh at Jia Pot Temple at Akhnoor on June 17, 1822.
- Under him Zorawar Singh conquered Ladakh in 1839-40.
- He appointed Mian Hathu as Governor of Rajouri.
- Lord Hardinge visited the valley in 1844.
- 1850 - Walter Lawrence came to Kashmir via Banihal route.
- He divided state into 3 provinces **Jammu - Kashmir - Ladakh** along **Gilgit**.
- Kashmir into two districts Kamraz and Maraz.
- Jammu into 4: Jammu, Kherpal, Kishtwar, Jasrota.
- Introduced rationing of rice.
- Founded Dharma Trust.
- Begar system reformed.
- Regularised Shali system.
- Began const. of Raghunath Mandir complex in 1851.

### Ranbir Singh 1856-85

Jammu - 7 wazarats

Kashmir - 6 wazarats

Begin - Construction of Rawalpindi - Srinagar Cart road.

Telegraph Service between Jammu and Srinagar Started

Raghunath and Shiva temple of Jammu.

Ranbir Darbar on Akbar's model.

RPC - prepared by T.B. Macaulay.

Setup of Adalat-ul-Sadar (Chief Court)

In 1877 Adalat-ul-aliya was setup

### Pratap Singh 1885-1925

- British residency was established at Srinagar in 1885
- First resident was Sir Oliver St. Johnson.
- Walter Lawrence for land settlement in 1887.
- Urdu was replaced as court language.
- First college Srinagar in 1905 by Annie Besant later SP. College
- SPS Museum in 1898 at Srinagar
- Prince of Wales College Jammu in 1907.
- Primary education free.
- Department of agriculture and mining.
- Banihal Cart Road.
- 1897 silk factory at Srinagar.
- Hydro power project at Mohra - 1907.
- Telephone line between Jammu and Srinagar
- Gilgit agency was established in 1889




### Hari Singh 1925-47




- Son of Amar Singh
- Abolished polyandry in Buddhist.
- Prohibit child marriage in 1928.
- Ban on woman trafficking.
- Compulsory primary ed.
- High court was established in 1928.
- J&K bank was established in 1938.
- Permanent residents ants.
- Legislature in 1934 known as Praja Parishad.
- Panchayat. Raj




## INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

- It was signed on 26 Oct 1947 between Maharaja Hari Singh and Lord Mountbatten
- Maharaja announced interim government on 5th March 1948 with Sheik Abdullah as administrator

## FRUITS AND THEIR VARIETIES

Fruits	Varieties
<b>Apple</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red June</li> <li>Benoni</li> <li>Tyderman Early</li> <li>Delicious</li> <li>Gold Spur</li> <li>Red Chief</li> <li>Bright 'n' Early</li> </ul>
<b>Pear</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kothernal</li> <li>William Bartlett</li> <li>Babgosh</li> <li>Clapp's Favourite</li> <li>Conference</li> <li>Beurre Hardy</li> <li>Doyenne Bosc</li> </ul>
<b>Almond</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shalimar</li> <li>Makhdoom</li> <li>Waris</li> <li>Kagzi</li> </ul>

Fruits	Varieties
<b>Walnut</b>  Doen in Kashmiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opex Caulchry</li> <li>Lake English</li> <li>Drainovsky</li> <li>Wonth</li> <li>Shalimar</li> </ul>
<b>Peach</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharanpuri</li> <li>Peshawari</li> <li>Elberta</li> <li>Red Globe</li> <li>Glo Heaven</li> <li>Crest Heaven</li> </ul>
<b>Apricot</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halman</li> <li>Oranged</li> <li>Kaisha</li> <li>Ambra</li> <li>Tiltan</li> <li>Harcot</li> <li>Organd</li> <li>Charmagz</li> <li>Ragtsey</li> </ul>

<b>Cherry</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holland</li> <li>Spelendor</li> <li>Double</li> <li>Makhmali</li> <li>Italy</li> <li>Mishri</li> </ul>
<b>Mango</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alphonso</li> <li>Langra</li> <li>Fazli</li> <li>Vanraj</li> </ul>
<b>Grapes</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abshari</li> <li>Thomson</li> <li>Sahini</li> <li>Ruby</li> <li>Black Sonaka</li> </ul>

<b>Litchi</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China</li> <li>Kalkattia</li> <li>Dehradun</li> </ul>
<b>Plum</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grand Dew</li> <li>Wickson</li> <li>Harpas Early</li> <li>Santa Rosa</li> <li>Satsuma</li> <li>President</li> </ul>

**Note:**

- J&K has been declared as an **Agri-Export** zone for (**Apples and Wallnut**)
- Repora** in Ganderbal district know for maximum grapes production
- Budgam** known as Mini Punjab because it is the largest producer of vegetables in J&K

**J&K UT**

- **Area – 42,241 sq km**
- Forest Administration in the state of Jammu and Kashmir dates back to 1857 when an administrative unit “Mahel-i-Navara” or (Forest exploitation unit)
- However the Forest Department was established in year 1883
- Mr. JC MC Donell was appointed as first conservator of forests in 1891
- In 1895 J&K state council issued forest regulation No 1
- Forestry school in Chatternar Bandipora was established in the year 1911 for training of foresters
- The J&K Forest Act (Samvat 1987) came into force in 1930
- The J&K state forest corporation established on 1st July 1979 under the J&K state Forest Corporation Act 1978
- **Successor** J&K Forest Development Corporation created on 3 December 2020
- J&K State Forest Policy was launched in 2010

**Types of Forests**

**Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests**

- They are founded at an altitude of below 1000 metre in Shiwaliks.
- These trees have thick Bushes and Scrubs
- They Shed their leaves in the months of January and February. Example: Teak, Pipal etc

**Subtropical Pine Forests**

- Found at an altitude of 1000 metre to 2000 metre above sea level Example **Chir**

**Temperate**

- Found at an altitudes of 1000 to 2500m
- these are mixture of coniferous and broadleaf species. Example Deodar, Silver Fir, Cedar etc

**Alpine**

- Founded at High altitude
- Above 3500 metre
- Example ,Birch,spruce
- Alpine postures also kown as **Margs**

**Trees**

**Trees and their Kashmiri names**

- **Elm** (Brenn in Kashmiri)
- **Poplar** (Freas't in Kashmiri)
- **Mesquite** (Kikkar in Kashmiri)
- **Birch** (Burza in Kashmiri)
- **Himalayan Blue Pine** (Kaayur or Yaari Kul in Kashmiri)
- **Willow** (Vir in Kashmiri)
- **Silver Fir** (Budul in Kashmiri)
- **False Witch Hazel** (Hatab in Kashmiri)
- **Cedrus Deodara Tree** (Deodar in Kashmiri)
- **Kashmir Cypress** (Sarva Kul in Kashmiri)
- **Mulbury Tree** (Tuel Kul in Kashmiri)
- **Nettle** (Bremji in Kashmir)

**Indian State of Forest Report 2021**

- The report is based on three types of forests
- **VDF (Very Dense Forests)**
- Forests having Canopy density more than 70%
- **MDF (Moderately Dense Forests)**
- Forests having Canopy density between 40% to 70%
- OF (Open Forests)
- Forests having Canopy density between 10% to 40%

**ISFR-2021 w.r.t J&K**

Class of Forest	Area	Percentage
VDF	4155.11 Km <sup>2</sup>	19.40%
MDF	8116.73 Km <sup>2</sup>	37.90%
OP	9115 Km <sup>2</sup>	42.70%

**Area Wise**

- **Poonch** district has highest area under forest cover 2048.73 Km<sup>2</sup>
- **Srinagar** district has smallest area under forest cover 45.17 Km<sup>2</sup>

**Percentage Wise**

- **Shopian** district has largest area under forest cover 64 %
- **Srinagar** district has smallest area under forest cover 16.02 %

## FAUNA

### UT Animal

- Hangul (Kashmir Stag)
- Scientific name **Cervus elaphus hanglu**
- As per IUCN it is under critically endangered



### UT Bird

- Kalij Pheasant – Wan Kokur
- Scientific name **Lophura leucomelanos**
- UT bird by Dept. of FEE in 2021
- Found in Kazinagh and Overa in Kashmir
- Jasrota and Nandini in Jammu



### UT Butterfly

- Blue Pansy
- Scientific name *Junonia orithya*
- UT butterfly declared by FEE in 2023



### UT Tree

- Chinar
- Scientific name *Platanus orientalis*
- It is called king of tree
- It is called Boone in kashmiri



### UT Flower

- Lotus
- Scientific name *Nelumbo Nucifera*
- NA Floral Emblem



### Overview

- National Parks – 4
- Wildlife Sanctuaries – 14
- Conservation Areas – 16
- Wetlands Reserves – 14
- Ramsar Sites – 5

### National Parks

- Grazing prohibited
- Greater degree of protection
- Cannot be created for particular species
- Protects entire ecosystem
- Comes under Protected Area (Wild Life Act) 1972

### Wildlife Sanctuary

- Grazing can be done
- Lesser degree of protection
- Can be created for particular species
- Comes under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

## NATIONAL PARKS

National Park	Details
<b>Dachigam : District Srinagar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Named after 10 villages</li> <li>• Protected area since 1910</li> <li>• National Park established in 1981</li> <li>• At Zabarwan range</li> <li>• Area – 141 sq km</li> <li>• Known for Kashmiri stag (Hangul)</li> <li>• Leopard, Brown Bear</li> <li>• Black bill bird</li> </ul>
<b>Kishtwar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Park established on 04 Feb 1981</li> <li>• Area – 400 sq km</li> <li>• Famous for <b>Snow Leopard</b></li> </ul>
<b>Kazinang – Baramulla</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carved out of Limber and Lachipora Wild life Sanctuary</li> <li>• Area – 160 sq km</li> <li>• Established in 2007</li> <li>• Famous for <b>Markhor</b></li> </ul>
<b>Salim Ali – Srinagar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also known as City Forest National Park</li> <li>• Named after famous ornithologist – 1986</li> <li>• Established in 1922 notified in 1986</li> <li>• Royal spring golf club in 1998 By Farooq Abdullah J&amp;K Govt.</li> </ul> <p><b>Famous for</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snow cock</li> </ul>

### Bonus Facts

- Project Hangul launched in 1970
- Project Snow Leopard in 2009
- Markhor recovery programme in 2009

## RAMSAR SITES

### • Under Ramsar Convention on wetlands

1. Wular Lake            23 March 1990
2. Hokera Wetland    8 Nov 2005
3. Surinsar–Mansar 8 Nov 2005
4. Hygam Wetland    13 August 2022
5. Shallabugh        13 August 2022

## CONSERVATION

District	Conservation Area
Anantnag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achabal</li> <li>• Khiram</li> </ul>
Pulwama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khrew</li> <li>• Khonmoh</li> </ul>
Baramulla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naganari</li> </ul>
Ganderbal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wangat</li> </ul>
Bandipora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ajas</li> </ul>
Kathua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thein</li> </ul>
Jammu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bahu</li> </ul>
Rajouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheshara</li> </ul>
Poonch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kheri</li> <li>• Kulian</li> </ul>
Srinagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brain Nishat</li> <li>• Khimbar/ Dar/Sharzbal</li> </ul>
Udhampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sudhamhadeva</li> </ul>
Ramban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jawahar Tunnel</li> </ul>

### IUCN – Red Data Book

- List of threatened species
- Status of some species

#### Vulnerable

- Snow Leopard – *Panthera uncia*
- Asiatic Black Bear – *Ursus thibetanus*
- Kashmiri Flycatcher – *Ficedula subrubra*
- Cheer Pheasant (*Catreus Wallichi*)

#### Endangered

- Himalayan Musk Deer – *Moschus Leucogaster*
- Kashmiri Musk Deer – *Moschus Leucogaster*

#### Nearly Threatened

- Markhor – *Capra falconeri*
- Black-necked Crane – *Grus nigricollis*
- Chiru – *Pantholops*
- Asiatic Ibex – *Capra sibirica*
- Himalayan Thar

#### Least Concern

- Blue Pansy
- Kalij Pheasant
- Golden Eagle
- Barking Deer
- Goral

#### Critically Endangered

- Hangul

## OVERVIEW

- Department of Geology and Mining of Jammu and Kashmir was established in 1960

First Survey of Minerals Wealth was started by **Mr. Middlemirs in 1924** but Intensive Mineral Survey was taken up in the year 1956

Minerals	Districts
Coal	Rajouri and Udhampur
Marble	Kupwara
Bauxite	Ramban and Udhampur
Lignite	Handwara and Kupwara
Graphite	Baramulla
Magnetite	Udhampur
Gypsum	Baramulla, Ramban, Doda and Kathua
Fullers Earth	Baramulla
Sapphire	Kishtwar
Quartzite	Anantnag, Baramulla and Kupwara

### Note:

- GSI has discovered 5.9 Million Tones Lithium in Reasi District
- Lithium also called "**White Gold**"
- Deposit type (Clay Hosted Lithium Ore)

## J&K ROAD TRANSPORT AND COPORATION

- Established: 1st Sept 1976
- Under Road TC: Act 1950
- J&K Road Safety Policy: 8 Sept 2016

## TUNNELS

### 1) Banihal–Qazigund Tunnel

- On NH-44
- Length: 8.45 km
- Construction began: 2011
- Completed: 2021

### 2) Chenani Nashri Tunnel

- Also known as Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Tunnel On NH-44 Started: 2011 by (Omer Abdullah) Completed: 2017 Longest: 9.28 km
- India's first all weather Tunnel
- 
- 
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### 3) Jawahar Tunnel

- Also called Banihal Tunnel
- Length: 2.85 km
- Constructed: 1954–1956
- Opened: 22 June 1956
- Renovated: BRO under Beacon, 1960

### 4) Nandni

- 4-lane highway
- Length: 1.4 km
- Built by: Afcons Infrastructure

### 5) Chattergala

- Under construction
- Length: 6.8 km
- Doda–Kathua

### 6) Zojila (on NH-1) Length: 14.2 km Between: Sonamarg and Drass (Kargil)

- 

### 7) Z-Morh

- Length: 6.5 km
- Srinagar–Leh (Ladakh)

# MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

**J&K SPCDL**

**Established in 16 Feb 1995**

**Chenab Valley Power Project Pvt. Ltd.**

Date: 13-06-2011

NHPC – 49%

JKSPDC – 49%

PTC India Limited – 2%

Power Project	Details	Power Project	Details
<b>Mohra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boniyar Baramulla</li> <li>Capacity: 9 MW</li> <li>First power project</li> <li>Built: 1902</li> <li>Commissioned: 1907</li> <li>Main supply to Srinagar</li> </ul>	<b>Sind Valley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ganderbal</li> <li>Capacity: 13,000 kW</li> <li>Established: 1955</li> </ul>
<b>Lower Jhelum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baramulla</li> <li>Established: 1979</li> <li>Capacity: 105 MW</li> </ul>	<b>Chenani Project</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On Tawi River</li> <li>District: Udhampur</li> <li>Under JHSPDC</li> <li>Capacity: 92 MW</li> <li>Inaugurated Indra Gandhi</li> </ul>
<b>Pakal Dul</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kishtwar</b></li> <li>Capacity: 1000 MW</li> <li>On Marusudar River</li> <li>Tributary of Chenab</li> </ul>	<b>Salal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasi</li> <li>By NHPC</li> <li>On Chenab River</li> <li>Capacity: 690 MW</li> <li>Since 1987</li> </ul>
<b>Dul Hasti – NHPC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kishtwar</li> <li>Capacity: 390 MW</li> <li>Since 2007</li> <li>Built by NHPC</li> </ul>	<b>Baglihar – 2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location: Ramban</li> <li>Capacity: 900 MW</li> </ul>
<b>Ratle – 2024</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kishtwar</li> <li>Capacity: 850 MW</li> <li>On Chinab</li> </ul>	<b>Kwar – Proposed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity: 540 MW</li> <li>Location: Kishtwar</li> </ul>
<b>Kiru – Proposed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kishtwar</li> <li>Capacity: 62 MW</li> </ul>	<b>Uri – I</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baramulla</li> <li>Capacity: 480 MW</li> <li>River: Jhelum</li> </ul>
<b>Kishanganga – 2018</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity: 330 MW</li> <li>Location: Kralpora Bandipora</li> <li>Built by NHPC</li> </ul>	<b>Uri-II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baramulla</li> <li>Capacity: 240 MW</li> <li>Executed by: NHPC</li> </ul>
<b>Bursar – Proposed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River: Marusudar</li> <li>Location: Reasi</li> <li>Capacity: 800 MW</li> </ul>		

**Note:**

- Power projects under **CVPPL**
- Pakaldul, Kiru, Kwar, Kirthai

**Note:**

- Power projects under **NHPC**
- Uri-i, Dulhasti, Sawalkot

- Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Arts and Culture and Languages
- Established in 1958
- Publication : Sheeraza
- In 2021- Academy was converted into a society registered under societies registration act 860

### Hieun Tsang

He mentioned three types of clothing as narrated by Dr. S.C. Roy.

- Kauseya – Silk and linen
- Ksauma – Linen made from flax and hemp
- Kambala – Woollen blankets

### Amlikar Shawl

- Invented by Saida Baba Alias Ala Baba during the time of Azad Khan Afghan governor
- Hashia or Borders were added to it

### Du-Rukha Shawl

- First made during the time of Ranbir Singh in 1864
- Invented by Mustafa Pandith and Aziz Pandith
- They inveted Zarnin Past **Gul Bala** Shawls
- Shawls raised with flower clour
- **Palla**: Embroidery at two ends
- **Dhour**: Running ornaments covers all four side
- **Kung**: Cone

### Pashmina shawl

- Pashmina obtained from Kel goat or Changthangi goat.
- Introduced by Shah-e-Hamdan
- GI-Tag
- **Ring Shawls of Jamawar Shawls**
- **Shahtoosh**: King of Wool obtained from (Antelope Chiru) Tibetan

### Rafal shawl

- It is pure Marino wool shawl.
- If the count increase price increase.

### Kani shawl

- Originated from Kanihama village of Kashmir.
- Known for its eye-catching pattern
- GI-Tag

### Carpets

- Locally known as **KAL BAFFI**
- Introduced in Kashmir by Zain-ul-abidin.
- Namdas and Gabba for floor covering.
- **Gabba Rugs**: made of old woollens.
- **Namda**: made from sheep wool. (Beaten Wool)
- **Wagoo**: Mate made of reeds
- It is made by Hand Knotting

### Papier Machie

- Introduced by Zain ul Abidin.
- Products are beautifully painted over with ornamental patterns.

### Tweed

- Pure wool gets its shape after going through eight steps.

### Embroidery

- Used on shawls, pheran etc.
- Kashmiri embroidery also called Kashida embroidery.

### Kashid Kari

- It is embroidery done on Woolen Kurtas, Sofas etc

### Sozni

- Executed on pashmina shawls.
- Chikendozi: medium fine needle work.
- Razkar: multi coloured threads.

### Jalak dozi

- Hook work on shawls.
- It uses only chain Stitch

### Khatam band

- Wood work and ceilings of rooms.
- Brought to Kashmir in 1541 by Mirza Hyder Douglat

### Naqash

- Art work on copper and silver objects.

### Kand Kari

- Craft on copperware Example: Samovar.

## J&K Official Languages Act-2020

- Kashmiri, Dogri, Hindi, Urdu, English.
- Act 2020 added Dogri, Kashmiri, Hindi
- Section 3 of JK Reorganisation act deals with official languages of UT
- Section 4 promotion and development of Regional Languages

## LITERATURE OF J&K

### Mahmud Ghami

- Poet from Anantnag.
- Introduced Persian forms of Masnavi and Ghazal in Kashmiri.
- Yusuf Zulaikha, Laila Majnu.
- Shirin-Khusru poems and Masnavi.
- Yusuf Zulaikha appeared in German Magazine in 1895

### Habba Khatoon

- Born in Chandrarah Pampore in 1554
- Also known as Nightingale of Kashmir.
- Original name was Zoon.
- After married to Yusuf Chak she was called Habba Khatoon
- Lol lyric introduced by her.
- It is full of love and melody.

### Arnimal

- She was the Kashmiri Brahmin poetess of 18<sup>TH</sup> century
- Born in Baramulla District
- Her poetry reflects grief and surrender to fate

### Lalleshwari

- Also known as Lal Ded or Lalla Yogeshwari
- Born in Panderthan Pampore
- She was a Kashmiri Shaivite Saint.
- She was first Mystic and Sant poetess of Kashmir
- Her first written record is contained in Tadhkirat-ul-afirin by Mulla Ali Raina
- Her mystic poetry is called Vaakhs or Vatsun
- She propounded yoga philosophy in Kashmiri verse
- Literally "speech", i.e. four-line couplet style.
- Lal Vahks were translated into English by George Grierson and Lionel Barnett as Lalla-Vakyani

### Rasul Mir

- Born in Dooru Shahbad Anantnag
- Also known as father of Kashmiri Ghazal
- Also known as John Keats of Kashmir and Imam-e-Ishqiya Shayiri.
- Introduced ghazals to Kashmiri poetry.
- Famous Ghazal: **Rind Posh Maal**
- Kalam-i-Rasul Mir written by M.Y. Tiang

### Pandit Zinda Kaul

- Also called Masterji
- He was a poet of Kashmiri Bhakti tradition.
- First Kashmiri who won Sahitya Akademi Award (SAA) for Kashmir for Surman (poetry) in 1956 .

### Mehjoor

- Born in Mitrigam Pulwama
- By profession he was **Patwari**
- Also called **Shayar-e-Kashmir**
- Introduced new style into Kashmiri poetry.
- He wrote nationalistic, patriotic poems.
- His first Poem was **Vanta Hay Vesy** in 1918
- Flowers of **Nishat Bagh** was his most popular poem
- He was called **William Words Worth** of Kashmir by **Rabindra Nath Tagore**

### Rehaman Rahi

- He won Sahitya Akademi Award in 1961 for his poetic collection "Nawroz-e-Sebha"
- First Kashmiri to win "**Janipath/Gyanipath Award**" in 2004 for poetic collection "Subhuk Soda", "**Kalam-e-Rahi and Siyan Rode Jaren Manz**"

### Ghulam Rasool Nazki

- The first Kashmiri writer who wrote on the Republic of India First poet to Resuscitate
- Quatrain Poetic form in Kashmiri literature M.Y. Tiang referred him as "**Jamiulkamat**"
- He won Sahitya Academy Award for **Awaz-e-Dost**

### Naseem Shafaie

- First Kashmiri woman who won Sahitya Akademi Award in 2011 for collection of "**Na Thsay Na Aks**"

## DODA

- Bhaderwah known as Nagon Ki Bhoomi (Land of Snakes)
- According to Genealogical the State of Bhaderwah formed in 15th century by Scion of Balauria family but later came into the control of Chamba
- It became part of Chamba state during rule of Charat Singh (1821–44)
- His brother Zorawar Singh was designated as titular Raja of Bhaderwah in 1833 and was termed as **Chota Raja**.
- Prakaram Singh, son of Zorawar Singh, was made Raja of Bhaderwah in 1845.
- Annexed by Gulab Singh in 1846.
- Ranbir Singh appointed Lhab Joo as Kardar (Tehsildar) of Bhaderwah in 1859.
- It was made Tehsil of Udhampur district in 1931 on the recommendation of private Domain Assimilation Committee.
- Deeda a migrant from Multan, settled here later came to be known as Doda.
- Islam came to Doda During visit of Sheikh Farid-ud-Din.
- English traveller G.T. Vigne visited Doda in 1829.
- Sonbai Glacier.
- 3 Constituencies
- Tehsils – 17

### Famous For

- Mela Patt – festival Bhaderwah
- Kanchot festival – Bhaderwah
- Dessa Valley
- Padri Pass
- Jai Valley
- Ziarat Bangla Nallah
- Jantroon Dhar

## RAJOURI

- Known as Land of Kings
- Carved out in 22 Sept. 1967
- Prior to 1967, it was a part of Poonch district.
- As a district – 1st Jan 1968.
- The district derived its name from **Rajouri** town, which itself has been known as **Rajapuri**

## History

- Panchal Desa was a kingdom. Its king was Panchal Naresh. Rajouri was part of Panchal Desa Kingdom. Hieun Tsang visited in 632 CE. At the time of Alexander's invasion, Rajouri was at its highest glory. During Mauryan Empire, it was a great trade centre.
- Al-Beruni visited Rajouri with Sultan Masud (son) in 1036. Al-Beruni in his book INDIA, mentioned it as **Raja vari**. **Shah Jahan gave Rajouri as Watan Jagir to Raja Hayat Khan**
- Mirza zaffarullah khan in his book Tarikh Rajgan i Rajour described it as Raj Avar As per **Rajtarangini** it emerged as a principality in 1003 CE, and its first ruler was **Raja Prithvi Pal**. Pauls ruled from 1033 to 1194. Raja Sangram Pal defended this principality when Raja Harsha of Kashmir assaulted his country in 1089. **As per Tarikh-i-Rajgan-e-Rejour** Noor Din migrated from Punjab to Rajouri and revolted against Raja Amra Pal. Amra Pal was defeated by Noor Din, who laid foundation of Jaral Muslim rule in 1194.
- Muslim rule remain from 1194 to 1846 **Ranjit Singh** captured **Rajouri in 1819** and appointed **Raja Reheem Ullah Khan** as Raja in place of **Raja Aggar Khan**. Reheem Ullah Khan was the last Muslim ruler of Rajouri up to 1846. After the Treaty of Amritsar Gulab Singh changed its name to **Rampur**. Gulab Singh appointed Mian Hathu as Governor. Mian Hathu governed Rajouri from 1846–1856.
- 
- 
- 
- 5 Constituencies
- Tehsils

### Famous For

- Kalari – made from milk
- Sharada Shrarif
- Doodhari Temple
- Mamma Mata
- Chingus Fort
- Dhanidhar Fort
- Thanamandi Sarai

## Evolution of Panchayati Raj (Jammu & Kashmir)

### 1. Village Panchayat Regulation Act, 1935 (Act No. 1, 1935 by Maharaja Hari Singh)

- Responsibility was given to the Revenue Department to establish Panchayats.
- Department of Panchayat and Rural Development was established in 1936.
- At district level, Dehat Sudhar Committees. Village reform committees were organized.
- The Act was amended in 1941.

### 2. Act No. V of Samvat 2008 (1951)

- This Act replaced the Panchayat Act of 1935 (amended in 1941).
- It provided for the establishment of Panchayat of villages.
- Members were elected by show of hands.

### 3. The Village Panchayat Act, 1958

- This Act replaced earlier Acts.

A two-tier system was established:

- Gram Panchayat
- Block Development Council (BDC)
- Establishment of Panchayat Adalat's

## Panchayati Raj Act, 1989 (as amended up to 2024)

### 1. Introduction and Enactment

- The Act was introduced in April 1988.
- It was passed in March 1989.
- It received assent on 8 July 1989.

### 2. Main Features of the Act

- A three-tier system was established:
- Halqa Panchayat
- Block Development Council (BDC)
- District Development Council (DDC)

### 3. Panchayat Adalat

- Provision for Panchayat Adalat for every Halqa.

### 4. Elections

- Under this Act, elections were first held in 2001.
- Chapters 14 Sections 83 Schedules 3
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