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Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh

*Comprehensive Coverage of History, Geography, Polity, Economy,
Cultural Heritage etc. of both Union Territories (UT's)
with Latest Facts and Figures*

With Latest Map & Current Affairs

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

Current Affairs

Jammu and Kashmir Budget 2021-22

Finance Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman announce the Budget 2021-22 for Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory on 17th March, 2021. Lieutenant Governor, Manoj Sinha highlighted the significance of Budget 2021-22 for Jammu and Kashmir, besides the set targets & road-map being laid down by the J&K Government for the development of the UT and welfare of its people. ₹ 1,08,621 crore budget has been approved by the Central Government for Financial Year 2021-22.

Key Feature of Budget

- Revenue Receipts has been allocated ₹ 97141 crore, Revenue Expenditure ₹ 68804 crore, Revenue Surplus available (For capital expenditure) ₹ 28337 crore, Capital Receipts 11480 crore and Capital Expenditure ₹ 39817 crore.
- Capital Expenditure contribution towards GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is 19.8 % and expected growth in GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) is 7.5%.
- The Jammu and Kashmir Budget 2021-22 focus on Good Governance, Socio-economic Development of the people, Development of the Infrastructure and Generation of Employment for the people of UT.
- UT's Capital/ Developmental Expenditure is 37%, Salaries is 28%, Pensions is 8 %, Interest payment is 7% and Others is 20% under UT's Expenditure pattern in this budget.

- The total revenue budget for social sector is ₹ 21,691 crore of which expenditure to the extent of 51 % is expected to be spent on Education Department.
- The total revenue budget for Infrastructure Sector is ₹ 29,059 crore of which expenditure to the extent of 60% is expected to be spent through Finance Department.
- The total revenue budget for Economic Sector is ₹ 5464 crore, of which expenditure to the extent of 28% is expected to be spent on Forest Department.

Sector-wise Allocation

Health Sector

- AB-PMJAY 'SEHAT' Health Insurance Scheme in convergence with ABPMJAY was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi for health coverage for free medical treatment upto ₹ 5 lakh per family to all 21 lakh families of the UT of J&K.
- Two New Medical Colleges at Udhampur and Handwara (District Kupwara) have been approved at a cost of ₹ 325 crore each.
- 5 Nursing Colleges at Anantnag, Baramulla, Sopore, Gangyal (Jammu) and Kishtwar are being established.
- Establishment of Cancer Institute at Srinagar & Jammu at a cost of ₹ 120 crore each.
- Setting up of Modern Drug Testing Laboratory at Kathua at a cost of ₹ 34 crore.

Agriculture and Horticulture

- 50 lakh farmers to be benefitted by distribution of one lakh quintal seeds with an investment of ₹ 15.50 crore in 2021-22.
- 25,000 farmers to be benefitted by covering 87750 Hectare by providing infrastructure facilities like 2500 pump sets, 750 bore wells and construction of many field channels with a provision of ₹ 91.27 crore during 2021-22.
- 30,000 farmers to be benefitted by providing farm machinery with a provision of ₹ 65.81 crore in 2021-22.
- 25,000 farmers to be benefitted by establishment of two mandis with a provision of ₹ 1 crore during 2021-22.
- To strengthen the farmers to meet the accreditation requirement of the Agriculture Universities through indicators like Germplasm production, an amount of ₹ 2.50 crore has been proposed .
- The production of Saffron crop expected to further increase with assured irrigation facility.
- Efforts to be taken to double the income of farmers by 2022.
- For development and production/distribution of quality silkworm seeds along with the infrastructure support, ₹ 7.25 crore has been provisioned.

Animal & Sheep Husbandry/Fisheries

- In the next year direct employment will be generated for 2000 people besides indirect employment to hundreds with implementation of Integrated Sheep Development Scheme by establishing 2000 units.
- Introduction of 4000 additional rams/bucks to an existing strength of 5000 to enhance carcass yield from 18 kg to 21 kg and wool yield from 2 kg to 2.5 kg.
- Introduction of artificial insemination in small ruminant sector.
- Implementation of Integrated Dairy Development scheme involving induction of 20,000 animals in milk pool besides generation of employment.

Rural Economy

- 1,17,419 houses to be completed during 2021-22 in order to provide shelter in the form of pucca houses under **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin** to the eligible rural families who are living in kutcha/dilapidated houses.
- 16,000 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 1600 number of Village Level Organisations to be formed during 2021-22 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). 24,866 number of SHGs to be provided revolving fund and 46,799 number of SHGs to be provided community investment fund during 2021-22.
- 130 rural connectivity works to be completed during 2021-22.
- 700 elected representatives to be sent on exposure cum training visits in other states. 276 elected BDC Chairpersons, all DDC members, 4291 Sarpanches & 40000 Panches to be provided training.
- 100 new Panchayat Ghars to be constructed in 2021-22.
- Mobile monitoring system for on-spot capturing of attendance of MGNREGA workers through mobile application to be introduced.

Power Sector

- 2 Lakh smart meters being installed under (PMDP) targeted to be completed by June 2021 for all urban consumers.
- Installation of transformer cut outs to be extended to all feeders during 2021-22.
- 24 × 7 E-customer care / call-center for grievance redressal to be established.
- Decks have been cleared for taking up new hydroelectric power projects like Kirthai-II

(930MW), Sawalakote (1856 MW), Uri-I stage-II (240 MW) and Dulhasti stage-II (258MW).

- 22 projects to be completed by October, 2022 for increasing transformation capacity at Grid level.
- Solar plants to be set up across the UT to promote use of renewable energy for which land identified in Pampore, Kalakote & Kawa for establishment of solar plants.

Tourism & Culture

- New Tourism Destinations to be explored through public and private investment.
- **Golf tourism** to be promoted at higher scale by holding national and international events.
- Showcasing of rich cultural heritage local film/cinema/theatre besides festival activities to be promoted.

Jal Shakti

- 100% Piped Water Connections to each and every Rural Household of the UT of J&K by September, 2022 under **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**.
- 410 Water Supply Schemes are being completed during the financial year 2021-22.
- 57 Ongoing Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP-PMKSY to be physically completed during 2021-22 and the Irrigation Potential of more than 0.19 lakh hectare to be achieved.
- Work on Tawi Barrage (balance portion) and Ujh Multi-Purpose Project (UMPP) to be started.

Housing & Urban Sector

- Under smart city mission, 40 projects of different sectors under smart city/convergence/PPP mode are expected to be completed during the next financial year.
- 25,000 houses likely to be completed in 2021-22 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) and

50,000 beneficiary houses to be **Geo-Tagged** in 2021-22.

- Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), 7 projects to be completed in the next financial year which include Panjtirthi Multi Level Parking, Sewerage Treatment of 05 Nallahs of Tawi River at Jammu, Cycle track at Srinagar, Drainage at Trikuta Nagar, Multi Level Parking at Srinagar, ITMS (Intelligent Traffic Management System) Phase-II, Srinagar & Water Supply scheme, Rangil.

Relief & Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

- Out of 6000 posts created for Kashmiri Migrants under PM Package, 3841 posts stand filled and the remaining being recruited currently.
- Out of 6000 units, 1025 units of transit accommodation already completed. The work on 1488 units of transit accommodation to be undertaken in 2021-22, besides land identified for another 2444 units.
- The other components of the PM package like housing, employment, waiver on loans, cash assistance and free ration shall continue in 2021-22.

Road/Bridge Infrastructure

- Under PMGSY I & II, road length of 4500 kms to be completed during 2021-22 and 150 new habitations are targeted to be given road connectivity.
- J&K to be onboard for PMGSY III for which 1750 km road length to be sanctioned for upgradation in 2021-22.
- 14 bridges are targeted to be completed in 2021-22 benefitting 2.85 lakh population.

Industry

- 'New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir' at a total cost of ₹ 28400 crore effective from 1st April, 2021 upto 31st March, 2037 has been notified.
- All units eligible under manufacturing and eligible service sector to be granted incentive(s) under this scheme as defined under respective incentives i.e., Capital Investment Incentive (CII), Capital Interest Subvention (CIS), Goods & Services Tax Linked Incentive (GSTLI) and Working Capital Interest Subvention (WCIS).
- ₹ 44.80 crore earmarked for development of new industrial estates at Mean Charkah

(Samba), Karandi, Mearth Ghatti and Sahar Logate (Kathua) in Jammu Region.

- Food Parks at Sangyote, near Kud, Pahlipora (Lar) and Chewa (Bandipora) to be established during 2021-22.

Educational Infrastructure

- Completion of 10 degree college buildings at Banihal, Kupwara, Gool, Khilotran, Mahore, Kalakote, Hadipora, Singpora (Pattan), Villgam (Kupwara) and Paddar (Kishtwar).
- 40 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya (KGBV) buildings worth ₹ 43.33 crore to be completed.
- 10,000 students to be trained under Skill Enhancement Training (SET) Scheme.

Ladakh Budget 2021-22

- Finance Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman Union announced the budget for 2021-22 for Ladakh of ₹ 5,958 crore on 17th March 2021.
- The revenue of budget is projected at ₹ 2331.64 crore and capital is projected at ₹ 3626.36 crore. For accessible higher education in Ladakh, Government proposed to set up a Central University in Leh .
- In Ladakh, the government has allocated ₹ 83.38 crore for rural development, ₹ 80.69 crore for public works, ₹ 54.07 crore for power, ₹ 52 crore for civil aviation and ₹ 47.50 crore for tourism sector among others.
- ₹ 17.49 crore is allocated for Education, Sports, Arts and Culture, ₹ 40.40 crore is allocated for Agriculture and Allied Schemes, ₹ 55 crore is allocated for Civil Aviation, ₹ 223.66 crore is allocated for power and a total of ₹ 720.19 crore is allocated for all schemes in Ladakh.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (Ladakh) allocated ₹ 1736.08 crore of Total-Establishment Expenditure of the Centre for the budget of 2021-22.
- Ladakh has planned to accomplish the ambitious target of providing tap connection to every rural household i.e., 100% coverage by 2022.
- Out of 44,082 rural households in the UT of Ladakh, only 3,760 households so far have been provided with tap connections. Ladakh plans to provide tap connections in 451 schools, 449 Anganwadi Centre, 13 Ashramshala, 191 Gram Panchayat building and 327 healthcare centres.

April 2021

Free COVID-19 Vaccination for 18-45 Age People

- It has been decided that COVID-19 vaccination for people in the age group 18-45 years will be cost-free in Jammu & Kashmir from 28th April, 2021.
- The cost of vaccine will be fully borne by the government of J&K.
- The health department will constitute a panel to work out the logistics.

Khelo India State Centre of Excellence Inaugurated in Srinagar

- Union Minister for Sports & Youth Affairs, Kiren Rijiju inaugurated the Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) on 25th April, 2021 for Rowing discipline at the Jammu & Kashmir Sports Council Water Sports Academy at the Nehru Park in the world-famous Dal Lake in Srinagar.



- This is one of the two KISCEs from Jammu & Kashmir.
- The other being the Maulana Azad Stadium for Fencing discipline in Jammu.
- There are currently 24 KISCEs across 23 States and Union Territories and each of them focuses on Olympics sports discipline.

First Female Football Academy in Srinagar

- The first female football academy inaugurated in Srinagar on 17th April, 2021. It is for budding players.

- Lonestar Kashmir Football Club, in collaboration with Jammu and Kashmir football association, has started the academy. The academy is set to groom budding female footballers.

March 2021

Education Minister Inaugurated 'Anandam: The Center For Happiness' At IIM Jammu

- Union Education Minister, Ramesh Pokhriyal has inaugurated 'Anandam: The Center for Happiness' on 30th March, 2021 at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Jammu virtually.
- The centre will help people overcome mental stress and help spread positivity and it will encourage and propagate holistic development for all the stakeholders at IIM Jammu.

Tulip Garden in Srinagar opened for public

- Asia's largest tulip garden overlooking the Dal Lake in Srinagar has opened on 26th March, 2021 for the public, marking the beginning of the new tourism season in the valley.
- Formerly known as Siraj Bagh, the Tulip Garden was opened in 2008 by then chief minister of erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir state Ghulam Nabi Azad.

Defence Minister Appreciated Courage of Soldiers During Ladakh standoff

- Defence Minister, Rajnath Singh appreciated the selfless courage displayed by the Indian Army soldiers during the Eastern Ladakh standoff with Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) on 25th March, 2021.
- Despite Indian and Chinese military commanders holding several rounds of disengagement talks to defuse the tensions at Line of Actual Control (LAC) in eastern Ladakh.

Demand for Sixth Schedule of Constitution for Ladakh

- The Apex Committee of the Peoples Movement of Ladakh, a powerful platform representing various politicians, religious and social organisations, has demanded on 15th March, 2021 for Bodoland-like 6th Schedule of the Constitution with powers for protection and safeguarding interests of the local population.
- The government has kept Panchayati Raj in the Bodoland 6th Schedule. The apex committee was formed last year to demand the 6th Schedule for Ladakh after scrapping of Articles 370 and 35A.

Jammu and Kashmir Launched Super-75 Scholarship Scheme

- The Jammu and Kashmir Lieutenant Governor Manoj Sinha has launched Super-75 scholarship schemes on 9th March, 2021 for meritorious girls, on the occasion of International Women's Day, 2021.
- The basic aim of this scholarship scheme is to facilitate the education and entrepreneurship of women.

IIT Jammu, Army's Northern Command inks MoU to provide innovative solutions in J&K

- The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jammu has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 8th March, 2021 with the Army's Northern Command to provide innovative solutions through exhaustive research and development in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The scope of the MoU includes research and product development collaborations, which will empower field units of the Northern Command (Indian Army) with the technical excellence and translational research initiatives of IIT Jammu.

Tejaswini Scheme Launched in J&K

- Tejaswini Scheme under Mission Youth has been also announced on 8th March, 2021 to provide financial assistance of ₹ 5 lakhs to the girls between the age group of 18 to 35 years to start their business.
- It will facilitate women education and strengthen the Entrepreneur Ecosystem of Women in J&K.

Mohan Singh Parihar posted as judge in Srinagar

- Special Judge, Mohan Singh Parihar of anti-corruption, CBI court in Srinagar was transferred and posted as Jammu's anti-corruption court in place of Yash Paul Bourney who has been posted as principal district and sessions judge of Udhampur on 5th March, 2021.
- Kathua Additional District and Sessions Judge Jatinder Singh Jamwal was transferred and posted as special judge of the anti-corruption court in Srinagar.

126 judges Transferred in a major reshuffle in J&K and Ladakh

- In a major reshuffle in subordinate judiciary, the Jammu and Kashmir High Court transferred 126 civil judges including special judges of anti-corruption courts in both Jammu and Srinagar on 5th March, 2021.
- The court also appointed presiding officers of 27 vacant courts, Justice Juvenile Boards (JJBs) and District Legal Service Authorities in different districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

First Community Radio Station in North Kashmir Established

- The Indian Army launched its first community radio station 'Radio Chinar' on 5th March, 2021 in Sapore of Baramulla district in North Kashmir to bridge the gap between jawan and the local youth.

- The main aim of this new initiative is to get connected to the local youth directly and radio has the ability to reach out to the people living in remotest parts and makes them aware of various schemes and programmes of the government.

February 2021

PM Modi inaugurated Khelo India Winter Games

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th February, 2021 virtually inaugurated the second edition of 'Khelo India Winter Games' in Gulmarg.
- Athletes from 27 States and Union Territories were competing in this Games. J&K finished top and won 11 gold, 18 silver and 5 bronze medals.

Ayesha Aziz became India's Youngest Female Pilot

- A 25-year-old Kashmiri woman, Ayesha Aziz, has become the youngest female pilot in the country on 25th February, 2021.



- Ayesha Aziz acts as a source of inspiration and a beacon of empowerment for numerous Kashmiri women.
- She became the youngest student pilot to get a license at the age of 15 in 2011.

Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Amendment Bill Approved

- A bill to merge the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) cadre of all-India services officers with the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram Union Territory (AGMUT) cadre was passed by Lok Sabha on 13th February, 2021 by a voice vote.
- The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021 has already been passed by Rajya Sabha.

India's First Geothermal Power Project at Ladakh's Puga village

- India's first geothermal power project will be set up at eastern Ladakh's Puga village. The village has been identified as the hotspot of geothermal energy in the country by the scientists.
- A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between ONGC Energy, LAHDC, Leh and the Power Department of UT Ladakh on 6th February, 2021 for the establishment and implementation of the first phase of this project.
- The project, known as Geothermal Field Development Project, is planned to be commissioned by the end of 2022.

Jammu and Kashmir-UK Space Agency Joined Hands for Flood Forecasting

- In February 2021, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and United Kingdom based space agency have joined hands to work on a collaborative project on the impact-based flood forecasting.
- The project is supported by the National Space Innovation Programme (NSIP). The NSIP programme is undertaken by HR Wallingford in association with the Oxford University.

January 2021

GI Tag for Gucho Mushroom

- The Jammu and Kashmir government got the GI tag for Gucho mushroom on 19th January, 2021.



- The Gucho mushrooms are highly expensive and are full of health benefits. 500 gm of Gucho mushrooms cost ₹ 18,000.
- Recently, GI Tag was provided to saffron of Jammu and Kashmir.

Central Government Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu and Kashmir

- The Cabinet Committee on economic affairs approved an ambitious scheme to boost the industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir on 8th January, 2021.
- The government of India has allocated ₹ 28,400 crores for the industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir. The funds are to be used for the development of industrial sector.

Pankaj Mithal, New Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh High Court

On 4th January, 2021, Pankaj Mithal took oath as the new Chief Justice of the common High Court for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. He replaced Gita Mittal who retired last year.

December 2020

India's Highest Meteorological Centre at Leh, UT of Ladakh

- Harsh Vardhan inaugurates India's highest Meteorological Centre at Leh, Ladakh on 29th December, 2020. It is situated at a height of 3500 metres from the mean sea level.
- This is India's second Meteorological Centre located in the Himalayas, the first one is located at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.
- The Meteorological Centre has been established to prevent losses due to weather events such as cloud bursts, flash floods, avalanches and glacial Lake outbursts and to strengthen the early warning system in Ladakh.

Tso Kar Lake is India's 42nd and Ladakh's 2nd Ramsar Site

- On 24th December, 2020, Tso Kar Wetland Complex in Changthan region, Ladakh was added to the List of Ramsar sites. It is India's 42nd site and Ladakh's 2nd Ramsar Site.
- Tso Kar Wetland Complex consists of 2 principal water bodies Startsapuk Tso, a freshwater lake and Tso Kar, a hypersaline lake. The complex is situated 4,500 metres above sea level.

Prime Minister Launches Ayushman Bharat PM-Jay Sehat-Health Insurance Scheme

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri-Jan Arogya Yojana Social Endeavour for Health and Telemedicine (PM-Jay Sehat) Health Insurance Scheme for covering all the residents of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K). This scheme will give financial cover of upto INR 5 lakhs per family per year.

- All the hospitals both private and public enshrined under PM-JAY Scheme will provide services under the scheme.
- The scheme covers Oncology, Cardiology, Nephrology and will also cover medical procedures upto 3 days of pre-hospitalisation and 15 days post-hospitalisation expenses, such as diagnostics and medicines are also included in the scheme.
- This scheme would work in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY).

November 2020

Government Provides 50% Subsidy for 41 notified fruits and vegetables from North-East and Himalayan States

- As part of 'Operation Green Scheme Top to Total'-the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has announced a 50% air transportation subsidy for 41 notified fruits and vegetables from North-East and Himalayan states to any place in the country.
- In this regard, UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh will get transport subsidy directly from the Airlines to the supplier/consignor/consignee agent. The Airline charges only 50% of the freight charges and will claim the balance 50% from MoFPI as subsidy. **Operation Green Scheme** is a part of **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**.

UT of Ladakh gets the Largest Solar Power Project

- Leh, in the UT of Ladakh gets the largest Solar Power Project at the highest altitude. The project has been established at the Leh Indian Air Force (IAF) station. The ₹ 122 crores worth project named 'Provision of Solar Photo Voltaic Powerplant 1.55 MW' was conceptualised under the **Make in India** initiative.

- The Power project at Leh IAF station is the largest installed power project out of the target 300 MW in 3 phases for defence sector and 14 MW for Leh region. This project has been completed within 12 months prior to the completion deadline of 31st March, 2021.

October 2020

Ministry of Home Affairs Amended Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act, 1989

- On 17th October, 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has amended the Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act, 1989 under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 by removing a provision in Section 10 that requires payment of honorarium to Panches and Sarpanches (villages head) in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Currently, a Sarpanch and Panch get ₹ 3000 and ₹ 1000 as honorarium respectively. This omission will not affect the remuneration and the Panches will continue to get paid.
- The amendment provides for the creation of District Development Councils (DDCs) in each district of Jammu and Kashmir which will have Jurisdiction over the entire district excluding areas designated as Municipality Corporation.
- The term of DDCs will be 5 years. In this regard every district will be divided into 14 territorial constituencies to elect members for the body which will pave the way for three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
- The DDC shall consist of the directly elected members from territorial constituencies in the district, members of the legislative assembly representing a part or whole of the district whose constituencies lie within the district and the Chairperson of all Block Development Councils of the district.

Jammu and Kashmir becomes the First UT to Operationalise PFMS at District Level

- UT of Jammu and Kashmir became the first UT in the country to operationalise Public Finance Management System (PFMS) at the district level with the e-inauguration of eight district offices by Additional Controller General, Subodh Kumar Mathur.
- The offices will result in improved programme administration and management.
- It will help in direct payment to beneficiaries and greater transparency and accountability in use of public funds.

September 2020

Jammu and Kashmir inked MoU with Army to Operationalise Kishtwar Airstrip

- On 20th September, 2020, the UT of Jammu and Kashmir inked Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Army for the development and operationalisation of airstrip in Kishtwar.
- The Kishtwar district lies at more than 210 kms from the nearest airport in Jammu with a population of 2,50,000. This project will cater to the Better Health Indicator (HDI)-Low mortality rates as the speedy and crucial transfer of patient to better equipped Jammu hospital will be possible because this airstrip will reduce travel time from 8 hours to less than 30 minutes.
- It will also give boost to the socio-economic development of the region increasing per capita earning in district owing to higher tourist influx which will facilitate better and quick transport facility through operationalisation of airstrip.

Ladakh included in One Nation-One Ration Card Scheme

- The UT of Ladakh was included in the 'One Nation-One Ratio Card' scheme on 'Integrated

Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS).

- Under this scheme, the beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 can avail the food grain from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) or ration shops.
- The beneficiaries will be identified and verified through biometric/Aadhar authentication at the FPS on the electronic point of sale (e-POS) devices.



'Pragati and Saksham' Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir Students

- The Government of India announced an increase in scholarship amount for the students of UT of Jammu and Kashmir under the 'Pragati' and 'Saksham' scholarship schemes.
- The amount has been raised from ₹ 5000 per annum to ₹ 50,000 per annum from the current academic year 2020-21. This scheme includes
 - (i) All girls of Jammu and Kashmir belonging to families having an annual income of less than ₹ 8 lakh and who are pursuing education in AICTE approved institutions for session 2020-21 will be eligible for the scholarship.
 - (ii) Under Saksham scheme, all specially abled student with 40 percent disability pursuing technical education at Degree or Diploma level belonging to families with an annual income of less than ₹ 8 lakh are eligible for the scholarship.

August 2020

E-Auction Portal for Kashmir Saffron

- On 28th August, 2020, the government of Jammu and Kashmir launched the e-auction portal www.saffroneauctionindia.com created by its department of agriculture to promote the trade of Kashmir saffron.
- The e-auction portal will avoid the interference of any middle men and secure a better price for the produce of the farmers.
- The saffron will be tested by the centre, which has the facility to dry the saffron with the use of latest technology vacuum.
- This saffron will be packed with code to prevent manipulation.

Katra-Delhi Express Road

- Katra (UT of Jammu and Kashmir) - Delhi Express Road Corridor work have begun in August 2020 and it is expected to be completed by 2023.
- It will reduce the travel time between Katra and Delhi to around six and half an hour, the total outlay of the project is ₹ 35,000 crores.
- Katra, a town in UT of Jammu and Kashmir, houses the holy shrine of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi.
- The road corridor will connect the holy cities of Amritsar, Punjab, Katra-Vaishno Devi at Jammu and Kashmir.
- It is being built under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, which is a centrally-sponsored and funded road and highway projects of the Government of India.
- This express corridor is expected to help in the growth of industries and investments in the region and to lessen the burden on the Grand Trunk Road.

July 2020

Six Strategic Bridges in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir

- Defence Minister Rajnath Singh on 9th July, 2020, inaugurated six strategic bridges in the border areas close to the International Border (IB) and Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir through video conferencing from New Delhi. The total outlay of the six bridges is ₹ 43 crore.
- These bridges would facilitate the movement of the Armed forces in strategically important sectors and also contribute towards the overall economic growth of remote border areas.

UT Administration Launched Ladakh Food Security Scheme

- On 3rd July, 2020, the Administration of the Union Territory of Ladakh launched the Ladakh Food Security Scheme (LFSS) and the Mufti Mohammad Sayeed Food Entitlement Scheme (MMSFES) of Jammu and Kashmir was discontinued.
- This scheme will benefit around 6101 families under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana in addition to the 43, 916 beneficiary families covered under the MMSFES. The food grains will be provided to all the category of beneficiaries of LHSS at the same price of the food grains provided to the beneficiaries of the Priority Household (PHH) and Non-Priority Households (NPHH) scheme of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Under this scheme, beneficiaries of AAY will be provided 5 kg of food grains per member over and above the National Food Security Act (NFSA) entitled scale of 35 kgs per family, providing a maximum of 50 kgs (NFSA + LFSS) per family.

- PHH and NPHH beneficiary family of size 1 to 9 members shall be provided 5 kgs of food grains per member over and above NFSA scale, providing a maximum of 50 kgs (NFSA + LFSS) per family.

June 2020

Jammu and Kashmir Lt Governor Launches Salary Tracker Mobile App 'Mera Vetan'

- The Lieutenant Governor Girish Chandra Murmu launched the first version of the salary tracker mobile app 'Mera Vetan' developed by the National Informatic Centre (NIC)-Jammu and Kashmir.
- The application will be available on the Jammu and Kashmir PaySys main page.
- The information such as Pay scale, GPF, NPS subscription, Allowances, Deductions, GPF/NPS Statement, Income Tax Statement, State Life Insurance (SLI) statement etc. will be provided in this app.
- This will support the DDO in reducing the work load by allowing the employee to get their salary slip.

Former Union Minister of Ladakh Passed Away

- On 1st June, 2020, P Namgyal, former Union Minister and three-time Congress MP from Ladakh passed away at the age of 83.
- He was born on 17th December, 1937 in Nubra, Ladakh. He was an agriculturist and a social worker. He was widely respected Buddhist in Ladakh. He served as an Agriculture Research Officer.
- In 1986-88, he was deeply involved in getting Scheduled Tribes status for Ladakhis and Ladakh Autonomous Hill Council. He elected for Lok Sabha thrice.

- He served as the Central Government Union Deputy Minister and also Union Minister of State of Chemical and Petrochemical and Parliamentary Affair between 1988-89.

May 2020

Jammu and Kashmir Starts an Initiative 'SUKOON-COVID-19 Beat the Stress'

- On 20th May, 2020, in Jammu and Kashmir, the Department of Information and Public Relations (DIPR) has started an initiative 'SUKOON-COVID-19 Beat the Stress' in order to spread awareness about psychological impact of lockdown and measures to be adopted to overcome them.
- The SUKOON programme will be telecast on Doordarshan (DD) Kashmir Channel on every Tuesday at 9.00 PM during which psychiatrists, eminent doctors and scientists will share their knowledge on psychological health, how to keep the mind anxiety free and measures which people can adopt to keep stress level under control.
- The aim is to ensure that people stay mentally fit and cope with the fears related to COVID-19 with a sound mind.

New Rules for Issuing Domicile Certificates

- On 17th May, 2020, the administration in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir issued a new set of rules named 'Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate Rules 2020' which defines the rules for issuing domicile certificates in the UT.
- This will define the basis for issuing domicile certificates to the people who satisfies the conditions stated in the centre's gazette notification introduced the domicile clause through an amendment to the Jammu and Kashmir Civil Services (Decentralisation and Recruitment) Act, 2010.

- These rules will provide a time-bound and transparent procedure in the issuing of domicile certificates. Tehsildars have to issue the certificate within 7 days, if they will fail to provide it within the stipulated time, they will be penalised.
- The certificate is made a basic eligibility condition for appointment to any post under the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

April 2020

Jammu and Kashmir Administration inks MoU with Tata Technologies to built 2 CIIT Centres

- The Jammu and Kashmir administration has signed an MoU on 30th April, 2020 with Tata Technologies Limited to set up 2 centres for Invention, Innovation, Incubation and Training (CIIT) in the Union Territory (UT), one each at Government polytechnic colleges at Jammu and Baramulla.
- Setting up these two centres will cost around ₹ 360 crore, in which Tata Technologies will give ₹ 300 crore.
- Each centre will start 18 courses and will have a capacity of 1825 seats. After the completion of course, the students will be given 100% placement.

IAF airlifted medical equipment to Ladakh

- The Indian Air Force (IAF) airlifted to Ladakh medical equipment weighing 1,700 kg, including bio-safety cabinets and centrifuges, which will help augment COVID-19 testing facilities in the union territory.
- In 2019, CSIR-IIIM director D S Reddy had promised the equipment to Ladakh in

collaboration with Sun Pharma as a part of its corporate social responsibility to augment COVID-19 testing capacity in the union territory's two districts i.e., Leh and Kargil.

PM-Kisan and Aadhar Seeding Process for the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

- The relaxation is given to Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh regarding the mandatory requirement of Aadhar seeding for beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme has been extended for one more year till 31st March, 2021 from 31st March, 2020.
- Aadhar seeding is a process of linking Aadhar number with primary bank account number or with Government official documents like Pan Card etc.
- It has been assessed that if the extension is not approved in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, the beneficiaries may not be able to avail the benefits of the scheme of 2020.

Panchayat Awards 2020

- Three awards have been won by Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat in 2020.

Name of the Panchayat	Awards
1. Panchayat Jamola Lower of Rajouri District	Child-Friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA) 2020
2. Panchayat Dhangri of Rajouri District	Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP) 2020
3. Panchayat Zaloora B of Baramulla District	Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) 2020

Jammu and Kashmir

BASIC INFORMATION

● Basic Facts

Declared as Union Territory	31st October, 2019
Capital	Jammu (Winter), Srinagar (Summer)
Total Geographical Area	42, 241, sq. km
Latitude	32°15' to 37°05' N
Longitude	72°31' to 80°20' E
State Boundaries	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and UT of Ladakh
International Boundaries	Pakistan, China, Afghanistan
High Court	Jammu and Kashmir High Court
Official Languages	Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi, English
Spoken Languages	Punjabi, Pahari, Gojri, Bhadarwahi, Urdu, Kashmiri, and Hindi
Motto	Satyameva Jayate
Emblem	Lion Capital of Ashoka

● Administrative Units

Lok Sabha Constituencies	5
Rajya Sabha Constituencies	4
Legislature	Unicameral
Legislative Assembly	114 members
Total Districts	20

● Demography : Jammu and Kashmir (Census 2011)

Total Population	1,25,41,302
• Male Population	66,40,662
• Female Population	59,00,640
Urban Population	34,33,242
Percentage of Urban to Total Population	27.38%
Rural Population	91,08,060
Percentage of Rural to Total Population	72.62%
Population Density	56 person per square km
Sex Ratio	889 females per 1000 males

● Major Rivers of Jammu and Kashmir

River	Origin
Chenab River	Upper Himalayas
Ravi River	Himalayas in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh
Jhelum River	Verinag Spring, Pir Panjal Range
Liddar River	Kolahoi Glacier, Sonamarg
Tawi	Kailash Kund Glacier
Brenji	Sinthan Glacier, Anantnag District of Jammu & Kashmir
Marusudar	Lahaul Valley

● Major Lakes of Jammu and Kashmir

Lakes	Located in/Near
Dal Lake	Srinagar
Gangabal Lake	Mount Haramukh, Ganderbal
Manasbal Lake	Ganderbal
Wular Lake	Sapor and Bandipora
Sheshnag Lake	Anantnag
Gadsar Lake	Ganderbal
Krishnasar Lake	Sonamarg
Mansar and Surinsar Lake	Jammu
Anchar Lake	Srinagar
Hokesar Lake	Srinagar
Kausar Nag Lake	Kulgam
Nigeen Lake	Srinagar

● Famous Wildlife Sanctuaries of Jammu and Kashmir

Wildlife Sanctuary	Location	Area (in sq. km)	Year (established in)
Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary	Anantnag	511 sq. km	1987
Baltal-Thajwas Wildlife Sanctuary	Ganderbal	210 sq. km	1987
Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary	Baramulla	180 sq. km	1987
Hirapora Wildlife Sanctuary	Shopian	110 sq. km	1987
Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary	Kathua	10 sq km	1987
Dachigam Wildlife Reserve	Srinagar	141 sq km	1981
Kishtwar High Altitude National Park	Kishtwar	400 sq km	1981
Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary	Anantnag	20 sq km	1981
Ramnagar Rakha Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu	31.50 sq km	1981
Surinsar Mansar Sanctuary	Jammu	98 sq km	1981
Nandini Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu	20 sq km	1981
Trikuta Wildlife Sanctuary	Reasi	31.77 sq km	1981

● Famous Universities in Jammu and Kashmir

Universities	Location	Established
University of Kashmir	Srinagar	1969
University of Jammu	Jammu	1969
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir	Srinagar	1982
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu	Jammu	1999
Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Srinagar	1982
Islamic University of Science & Technology	Awantipura	2005
Cluster University of Jammu	Jammu	2016
Cluster University of Srinagar	Srinagar	2016
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University	Reasi	1999
Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	Rajouri	2002
Central University of Kashmir	Ganderbal	2009
Central University of Jammu	Jammu	2011

● First in Jammu and Kashmir

First Muslim Ruler	Hazrat Sadruddin Shah (Hazrat Rinchan Shah)
First Muslim Missionary	Syed Sharaf-ud-Din Abdur Rahman (Bulbul Shah)
First General Election	1957 (Legislative Assembly)
First Party got Majority in Assembly Election	Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)
First Governor	Karan Singh
First Chief Minister	Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq
First Female Chief Minister	Mehbooba Mufti
First Speaker in Legislative Assembly	Ghulam Rasool Renzoo
First Female IPS from Jammu and Kashmir	Dr Ruveda Salam
First Kashmiri Writer to get Jnanpith Award	Abdur Rehman Rahi
First Mosque	Khanqah-e-Moula or Shah-i-Hamadan Mosque, Srinagar
First Woman Kashmiri Poetess to get Sahitya Akademi Award	Naseem Shafaie

● Nick Names of Cities of Jammu and Kashmir

City	Nick Names
Srinagar	City of Lakes
Kashmir	Switzerland of India
Jammu	City of Temples

Ladakh

BASIC INFORMATION

● Basic Fact

Declared as Union Territory	31st October, 2019
Districts	Leh and Kargil
Total Geographical Area	59, 146, sq km
Latitude	32°15' to 37°05' N
Longitude	72°31' to 80°20' E
State Boundaries	Himachal Pradesh and UT of Jammu and Kashmir
International Boundaries	China, Afghanistan and Pakistan
High Court	Jammu and Kashmir High Court
Official Language	Hindi and English
Spoken Language	Ladakhi, Balti and Purgi
First King	Sengge Namgyal
India's first carbon neutral region	Leh, Kargil in Ladakh region
Emblem	Lion capital of Ashoka
Motto	Satyameva Jayate (Truth alone triumphs)
Total Districts	2

● Administrative Units

Lok Sabha Constituency	1
Rajya Sabha Constituency	None

● Demography

Total Population	2,74, 289
Population Density	4.6 person per square km
Leh District	1,33, 487
Population Density	3 person per square km
Literacy Rate	77.2%
Sex Ratio	690
Kargil District	1,40, 802
Population Density	10 person per square
Literacy Rate	71.34%
Sex Ratio	810

○● University in Ladakh

University of Ladakh Established on 16th December, 2018 by the University of Ladakh Act, 2018. It is a cluster university comprising degree colleges of Leh, Kargil, Nubra valley, Zaskar, Drass and Khalatse.

○● Major Rivers of Ladakh

River	Origin
Indus River	Kailash Range
Kishanganga (Neelum) River	Krishnasagar Lake, Sonamarg
Nubra River	Siachen Glacier
Suru River	Panzella Glacier, Kargil
Drass River	Machoi Glacier, Ladakh
Shyok River	Rimo Glacier
Doda River	Drang Drung Glacier

○● Major Lakes of Ladakh

Name	Location
Pangong Lake	Leh
Tso Moriri Lake	Changtang Plateau, Ladakh

○● Famous National Park/Wildlife Sanctuaries in Ladakh

Name	Location	Area	Year (established in)
Karakoram (Nubra's Yok) Wildlife Sanctuary	Leh	5000 sq km	1987
Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary	Leh	134 sq km	1987
Hemis National Park	Eastern Ladakh	4400 sq km	1981

CHAPTER 01

History of Jammu

Jammu is the winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir. It has a rich history and is popularly called **City of Temples**.

The history of Jammu can be known from various pre-historic sites found at many places across the city. The region was also the ruling capital of many powerful dynasties until it became an Indian state by the name of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947. This chapter presents the ancient, medieval and modern history of Jammu.

Historical Sources of Jammu

The history of Jammu can be traced from various sources like archaeological sites and literary sources.

Archaeological Sites of Jammu

Jammu has few sites that are important from the archaeological point of view. They are as follows

1. **Manda Village** (400 BCE) This is a site of Indus Valley Civilisation in Akhnoor which is a disputed part of Jammu. It was excavated by Archaeological Survey of India in 1976-77. Pre-Harappan and Harappan redwares including jars, dishes, terracotta bangles, bone arrow-heads, etc. are the artefacts discovered from here.
2. **Martand Sun Temple** (800 CE) It is a temple dedicated to Sun (Surya) and is situated in Anantnag district. Ruins of Hindu temples, fluted pillars, stone walls and decorated panels are discovered from here.
3. **Krimchi Temple** (800-900 CE) It is a complex of seven temples in Udhampur district. Small shrines made of stones and small structures resembling thatched huts are discovered from the Krimchi temple complexes.
4. **Manwal Temple** (1000-1100 CE) It is a temple complex in Udhampur district. Archaeological Survey of India has discovered Garbagriha (inner sanctum), square mandapa, richly carved entrance doors and several sculptures from Manwal temple.
5. **Akhnoor Fort** It lies on the bank of Chenab river towards the East of Jammu. The excavations conducted by Archaeological Survey of India discovered artefacts that can be divided into three historic periods. They are
 - (i) Red and Grey earthenwares of Harappan Civilisation
 - (ii) Potteries ranging between Harappan Civilisation and Kushan Empire
 - (iii) Objects belonging to Kushan era
6. **Ambaram** It lies on the right bank of Chenab river near Akhnoor. Coins, terracotta beads of Kanishka and remains of Buddhist Monastic Complex are discovered from here. This site is also called **Pambaran**.
7. **Ancient Forts and Temples, Udhampur** Udhampur district near Jammu also contains ancient remains and ruins of Hindu temples. These are Temple Samadhi at Charrai, Chairans Devta Temple at Salal, Bhim Garh Fort, Jaganoo Fort, Haveli Fort, etc.

Literary Sources of Jammu

Literacy sources include Literature of Vedic, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and other foreign accounts that provide information about ancient, medieval or modern history. The literary sources of Jammu are as follows

Literature	Sources/Writers
Vanshavali	Geneology of Ruling Families and Chiefs
Vanshanucharita	Sections of Puranas
Ashtadhyayi	Panini (700 BCE)
Rajadarshini	Ganesh Das Bادهhra (1847)
Rajatarangini	Kalhan
Tahqiq Al Hind, Kitab-ul-Hind	Alberuni
Tarikh-i-Kishtwar	Shivji Dar
Tarikh-i-Rajgan-i-Jammu	Kahu Singh Balaria
Tarikh-i-Aqwan-i-Poonch	Muhammad Din Fauq
Gulabnama	Diwan Kirpa Ram
Travelogues	George Forester (1783)
The Lords of Hills	G.C. Smith
A History of Ruling Family of Lahore	Ganesh Das Bادهhra
Akbarnama	Abul Fazl
Badshahnama	Abdul Hamid Lahori

Pre-Historic Age of Jammu

- The pre-historic and early historic developments in Jammu is known through archaeological evidences such as **stone tools**.
- The tools belong to the old stone age and are found in many parts of Jammu.
- These areas are mostly river banks and lakes where remains of Paleolithic Era are found in Jammu.
- Stone axes belonging to new stone age were found at Jhiri near Akhnoor (28 kms from Jammu).
- Neolithic culture in Jammu is known through the findings at **Baili** in Udhampur district at the

foothills of Trikuta mountains. Good number of polished tools, chisels, hammers, stones and grinders are found here.

- Archeological findings in **Manda village** (near Akhnoor) are considered to be of Indus Valley Civilisation (2500-1500 BC). The site contains redwares, greywares, black slipped wares that point to advanced pottery-making techniques.

→ How 'Jammu' got its Name?

- The city got its name from its founder **Raja Jambu Lochan** in 1400 BCE.
- The name 'Jammu' is derived from **Jambu**. According to the popular beliefs, Raja Jambu Lochan during his hunting expeditions witnessed an unusual phenomenon across the Tawi river. He saw a goat and a tiger drinking water at the same place.
- Moved by the peace and tranquility of that area, he decided to built a city at that place to show that strong and weak can live together in harmony. The king founded the city of Jambu which is eventually known as Jammu.

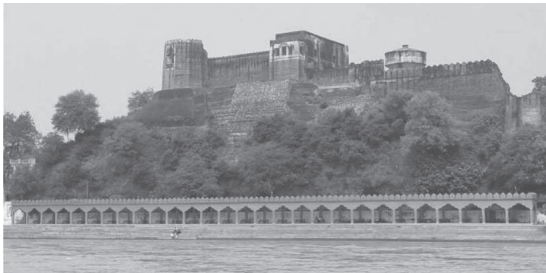
Ancient History of Jammu

Ancient history of Jammu is mentioned in the literary source Rajadarshini which was written by Ganesh Das in 1847. As per the book, the first empire in Jammu was setup by Agnigir around 900 years before starting of Kaliyuga.

Agnigir Empire

- According to **Rajadarshini**, King Agnigir, son of Sudarshana (21st descendant of Lord Rama of Ayodhya) established his empire on the lower bank of Ravi river in present day Kathua.
- He ruled over the towns of Pushpavati and Airava. He was succeeded by his son Vayu Shrava who extended his empire upto Ujh.
- One of his descendant, **Agnigarbha** extended his empire upto Tawi river.

- His elder son Bahu Lochan founded the towns Dharanagri and Bahunagar and shifted his capital from Airava to Dharanagri.
- He built the **Bahu fort** on the left bank of Tawi river.
- Bahu Lochan's younger son **Jambu Lochan** became a powerful ruler of Bahunagar after the death of Bahu Lochan in a conflict with Sialkot's king.
- Jambu Lochan defeated Sialkot's king (Chandahas), annexed territories upto Sindh and founded the town Jambupura, Jambu or Jammu in 1500 BC.
- His successor **Purankaran** shifted his capital from Bahu to Jammu due to which it became a very important place.
- One of the descendant, **Shakti Karan** extended his empire upto Pir Panjal ranges (Banihal). He was well versed and invented the **Dogri script**.
- The Dogri script is derived from Sharada script which in turn has come from Brahmi script. King Shakti Karan probably innovated the Brahmi script.
- **Shiv Prakash** is considered to be the last ruler of this dynasty.



▲ BAHU FORT BUILT BY BAHU LOCHAN

Pandavas Empire

- **King Shal** (1100 BC) of Sialkote (maternal uncle of Pandavas) defeated Shiv Prakash in Mahabharat War and gained the Jammu region.
- After his death in the **Battle of Kurukshetra**, Jammu was governed by **Babru Vahan** (Arjuna's son). He founded the town of Babaur.
- His descendants continued their rule for 500 years after which Jammu was taken over by local **clans** and **tribal chiefs**.

Raja Bodh Dynasty (500-143 BC)

- The first strong dynasty to emerge in Jammu region was established by **Raja Bodh Arjun** in 500 BC.
- From this dynasty, the ruling years of kings and their kingdoms are found clearly mentioned in **Rajadarshini**.
- This dynasty ruled for 357 years but in between there were great battles and change in power. For a brief period, Jammu also become a part of Punjab, Sialkot and Takshila.
- King **Damodar Dutt**, descendant of Raja Bodh Arjun again reunited the divided parts of Jammu region. He was a powerful ruler and extended his empire from Jammu to Gandhara.
- During Alexander's invasion in 326 BC, King Damodar Dutt fought bravely. But he was defeated and killed in war, after which the rule passed on to his son **Ajay Singh**.
- Last ruler of this dynasty was **Ram Gupta** who was descendant of Ajay Singh (143 BC).
- The empire disintegrated after Ram Gupta and was taken over by **local clans** till 50 BC when a new dynasty called **Rai dynasty** emerged.

Rai Dynasty (50 BC-342 AD)

- In 50 BC, Jammu was annexed by Rai dynasty. **Adi Rai** was the first independent ruler to rule Jammu.
- After ruling for 40 years, he was succeeded by his son **Dev Rai** and followed by 9 other rulers (Gandharb Rai, Kadamb Rai, Karam Rai, Khir Rai, Khakhar Rai, Sind Rai, Jagat Rai, Dudh Rai and Jog Rai) of this dynasty.
- **Jog Rai** was the last ruler of this dynasty.

- The Rai dynasty got divided into two parts after Jog Rai. Jog Rai's elder son, Malhan Hans formed the **Manhas tribe** and settled in Sialkot and his younger son, **Suraj Dhar** founded the **Dhar dynasty** in Jammu.

Dhar Dynasty (430-840 AD)

- **Suraj Dhar** established the Dhar dynasty in 430 AD. He ruled for 55 years till 485 AD.
- The Dhar rulers established a powerful empire and ruled for **410 years** till 840 A.D. Muslim saint **Peer Roshan Shah Wali** from Arab visited Jammu during the rule of this dynasty. His shrine is located in Gumat in Jammu.

Other Rulers of Dhar Dyansty

Ruler	Time Period
Ganga Dhar	495 AD-530 AD
Devala Dhar	530 AD-585 AD
Sarkia Dhar	590 AD-650 AD
Kirat Dhar	650 AD-700 AD
Bajar Dhar	785 AD-840 AD

- The last ruler of this dynasty was **Bajar Dhar** (785-840 A.D.), after which Jammu was taken over by Dev dynasty.

Medieval History of Jammu

In mid 8th century, the Dhar dynasty was weakened by facing several attacks from neighbouring regions of Poonch, Kashmir and outside invasions. The weakening of this dynasty led to the emergence of a stronger dynasty known as Dev Dynasty.

Dev Dynasty (840-1798 AD)

- Vajar Dhar's successor **Suraj Dev** established the Dev dynasty in 840 AD. He was a powerful ruler and an able administrator. He ruled till 912 AD, after which his successor **Bhuj Dev** ascended the throne.
- He was succeeded by **Avtar Dev** in 982 AD. He defeated **Mahmud of Ghazni** with the combined strength of all Jammu hill chiefs.

- As Jammu was on the route of the invaders who came from Central and West Asia, it faced several attacks during this period. But the rulers of Dev dynasty defended their territories bravely.
- However, Avatar Dev could not win the second attack by Mahmud of Ghazni and was defeated in the **Battle of Peshawar** in 1001 AD.

Important Rulers of Dev Dynasty

- **Jas Dev** (1030-1053 AD) He founded the Jasrota town.
- **Sangram Dev** (1053-1094 AD) He defeated the King of Kashmir (Ananta) at Bilawar.
- **Jasakara (Chakara) Dev** (1094-1164 AD) He was succeeded by Sangaram Dev in 1094 AD.
- **Brij (Bijay) Dev** (1164-1215AD) He fought against Prithvi Raj Chauhan in the **Battle of Tarain**. He also founded Bajpur (Vijaypur).
- **Narsing Dev** (1215 AD-1258 AD) He was the son of Brij Dev and killed Prithvi Raj's brother Khande Rao in the **Battle of Tarain**.
- **Arjan Dev** (1258-1313 AD) He succeeded Narsing Dev.
- **Jodh Dev** (1313-1361 AD) He was the contemporary of Feroz Shah Tughlaq of Delhi.
- **Mal Dev** (1361-1400 AD) He resisted Timur's invasion strongly. He worked for the welfare of his people and established Jammu as the **Dogra capital**. His tenure was prosperous and regarded as a golden period.
- **Hamir Dev** (1400-1423AD) He was the contemporary of Mohammad Tughlaq of Delhi and Ali Shah of Kashmir.
- **Ajab Dev** (1423-1454 AD) He extended the Jammu kingdom upto Gujarat in west and established friendly relations with the rulers of Kashmir.
- **Bairam Dev** (1454-1489 AD) He devised a way to eliminate Kokhar Chief Jusrath from Jammu by establishing friendly relations with Bahlol Lodi of Lodi dynasty in Delhi.

Many Sufi saints came to Jammu during his reign like **Sayyid Qutub Alam** of Sabazwar (Pir Mitha) and **Jogi Garib Dass** (Pir Khoh).

- **Goghar Dev** (1500-1530) During his reign, Delhi was captured by Babur who founded the Mughal empire in 1526. Goghar Dev established friendly relations with Babur and earned the title of Isa Khan from him.
- **Kapur Dev** (1530-1571) He divided the kingdom into Bahu and Jammu. Dev rulers remained allies of Mughals till 1703.
- **Jag Dev** (1571-1590) He was killed in a conspiracy by his half brother Lal Dev.
- **Samhal Dev** (1590-1594) He ruled for a very short period.
- **Sangram Dev** (1594-1626) He was the favourite of Jahangir and accompanied him on various expeditions.
- **Bhupat Dev** (1626-1656) He was a contemporary of Mughal ruler Shah Jahan.
- **Hari Dev** (1656-1692) He was a contemporary of Aurangzeb.
- **Gaje Singh** (1692-1703) Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru visited Jammu during his rule.
- **Dhruv Dev** (1703-1733) He gave shelter to Sikh warrior **Banda Bahadur** and helped him to rise against Mughals. He consolidated his empire and became an independent ruler.
- **Maharaja Ranjit Dev** (1733-1782) He was the next independent ruler after Dhruv Dev. He conquered almost all the 22 hill regions. He extended his reign from Punjab in the west till Shivalik in the East. In Rajdarshini, his reign is described as **Dar-ul-Aman** (Abode of Peace). He was also a social reformer and imposed ban on sati and female infanticide. Eminent Dogri poet **Pandit Dev Dutt** was his court poet.
- After his death in 1782, the power and economy of Jammu gradually declined due to weak successors. During this period, the

Sukarchakiya Misl, which was one of the 12 Sikh Misls in Punjab started its attack on the Jammu region.

- **Braj Raj Dev** (1782-1787) Ranjit Dev's son Braj Raj succeeded him, but he was a weak ruler. Maha Singh of Sukarchakiya Misl attacked Jammu in which Braj Raj was killed. His General Mian Mota managed to save the kingdom by placing Braj Raj's son, **Sampuran Dev** on throne.
- Sampuran Dev was just one year old at that time. He ruled upto 1798 and died. After him, the throne of Jammu passed onto **Jit Singh** who was the son of Dael Singh (Ranjit Dev's younger son).
- In 1798, during the rule of **Jit Singh**, the Dev Dynasty finally came to an end and Jammu went into the hands of **Sikh rule**.

Modern History of Jammu

The modern period in the history of Jammu saw the rise of the Sikhs and the Dogras. Sikh rule in Jammu was established under the rule of **Ranjit Singh**.

Sikh Rule (1808-1846)

- In 1808, **Sardar Hukum Singh Chimmi** annexed the Jammu region and the city became a part of Lahore kingdom.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh's son **Kharak Singh** received Jammu as to govern in 1812.
- In this period, small rebellion groups headed by **Mian Deedo** emerged in Jammu against the Sikh rule.
- It was **Gulab Singh** who was able to crush the revolts led by Mian Deedo.

Rise of Gulab Singh

- **Gulab Singh** (born on 21st October, 1792) was a descendant of Ranjit Dev who ruled Jammu from 1733-1782.

- He entered Maharaja Ranjit Singh's military service and gave exceptional proof of his bravery and strategic planning.
- Gulab Singh won the **battle of Chach Hazara**. He devised a wise strategy under which he killed Mian Deedo in 1820 and suppressed the growing revolts against Sikh empire in Jammu. For this, he was awarded the title of **Raja** and was made the King of Jammu by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- Gulab Singh with his strong military Chief **Zorawar Singh** established his control over all the neighbouring areas of Reasi, Rajouri, Poonch, Bandral, Kishtwar, Mankot and Chenani.
- He got Jagir rights over far off places of Ladakh, Baltistan, Zaskar, Skardu, Dardistan and Nari (Western Tibet).

End of Sikh Rule from Jammu

- After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, the Sikh rule weakened and then followed the **Anglo-Sikh War** in 1845-46 in which Sikhs were defeated.
- The war ended with the signing of **Treaty of Lahore** in 1846 by Maharaja Daleep Singh. Therefore in 1846, Sikh rule completely ended from Jammu region.
- Gulab Singh emerged as a strong leader during the Anglo-Sikh War. He established the **Dogra dynasty** in Jammu.

Dogra Dynasty (1846-1947)

- The Dogra dynasty was formed in 1846 by Gulab Singh.

Formation of the Dynasty

- In 1822, Gulab Singh was coronated as Raja of Jammu. He maintained an independent army.
- On 15th March, 1846, Gulab Singh signed the **Treaty of Amritsar** with the Britishers.

According to the treaty, British East India Company recognised Gulab Singh as **Maharaja**.

- They agreed to give all the hilly regions, East of River Indus and West of River Ravi including Chamba to Gulab Singh.
- In return, Gulab Singh paid 75 Lakh Nanak Shahi rupees to Britishers. This land i.e., East of River Indus and West of River Ravi was the valley of Kashmir. Therefore, this treaty was also called as **Sale of Kashmir**.
- After the purchase of Kashmir, Gulab Singh acclaimed the title of Maharaja of the lands of Jammu and Kashmir and established the Dogra dynasty which continued its rule for the next 100 years.

Rule of Gulab Singh

- Gulab Singh demarcated the boundaries of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in 1846 for the first time. He made Srinagar as his Summer capital and Jammu as his Winter capital.
- Gulab Singh divided the entire region into three cultural zones i.e. **Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh**.
- Ladakh and Baltistan were also turned into one combined administrative unit. Leh was made as Summer capital and Askardu as Winter capital.
- Gulab Singh suppressed the revolts carried by Khakhas, Bombas and Galwanas successfully and restored peace in the region.
- He established the Dogra Kingdom firmly and ended the rule of all minor local states.
- He undertook economic reforms by reviving the Shawl Industry, incentives to weavers, reforming the Begar system and encouraging trade and commerce.
- He introduced rationing and restructured police and revenue system of the state.
- He founded the **Dharmarth Trust** and a new town called **Purmandal**.

Important Rulers of Dogra Dynasty

Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1856-1885)

- Maharaja Ranbir Singh ascended the throne in 1857 and remained on the seat till 1885. He was the son of Maharaja Gulab Singh.
- He reorganised the judicial system, and setup three departments—**revenue**, **civil** and **military**.
- He constructed Raghunath temple complex, Ranbiresh-Varam temple, setup Pathshalas and instituted post and telegraph services.
- Gilgit, Huza and Nagar regions were included in Dogra empire during this time.

Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885-1925)

- Maharaja Pratap Singh ascended the throne in 1885. He was the son of Maharaja Ranbir Singh.
- He built **Jhelum valley road** and completed Banihal cart road. He constructed a bridge on the Tawi river and linked Jammu with a railway line to Sialkot. He also dug two canals namely Ranbir canal and Pratap canal in Jammu and Kashmir.
- During his reign, Jammu and Kashmir got its first **Hydro-Electric Project** at Mohra. It is about 22.5 km from Baramulla towards Uri.
- For the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, Municipal committees were also formed. Britishers visited Kashmir in large numbers to enjoy its natural beauty.
- They wanted to buy land to build houses in Jammu and Kashmir but permission was not granted by the Maharaja as he believed that only Indians should purchase land in India.

Maharaja Hari Singh (1925-49)

- Maharaja Hari Singh ascended the throne in 1925. He was the nephew of Maharaja Pratap Singh.
- He brought many reforms in the region like making primary education compulsory, introducing laws prohibiting child marriage and opening places of worship for the low castes.

- He setup the first **Legislature** of Jammu and Kashmir in 1934 under the **Constitution Act of 1934**.
- This Legislature consisted of the Council comprising of the Prime Minister and Ministers appointed by him and the Assembly comprising of 75 members known as '**Praja Sabha**'. He also enacted the Jammu and Kashmir High Court in 1928.
- During his tenure, there emerged communal disputes that gave rise to discontent among people. Along with the rising of national movement, political unrest also started emerging. Muslim population demonstrated against Hari Singh.
- Maharaja Hari Singh was a popular ruler and remained in power till June 1947. He designated his son Karan Singh as his regent and after India's independence settled in Bombay.
- He died in 1961. The Dogra rule ended in 1947 after the signing of the accession when Jammu and Kashmir was added to India.

Formation of Jammu and Kashmir

- Jammu and Kashmir became a distinct state of India in October 1947.
- This happened after the region was attacked by Pastun tribesmen and the army of newly formed country Pakistan.
- Maharaja Hari Singh signed an agreement with the Indian government according to which Jammu and Kashmir will become an Indian state and the Indian government will send army to protect it against Pakistani attack.
- The state Jammu and Kashmir was allowed to have its own Constitution and Flag.
- Thus, the region of Jammu and Kashmir became a state of the Indian Union from 1947 onwards and remained in that form till 2019.
- In 2019, the state of Jammu and Kashmir was reorganised into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1 Which city is called the Winter Capital of Jammu and Kashmir?
(a) Srinagar (b) Jammu
(c) Udamapur (d) Kathua
- 2 Where is Martand Sun Temple situated ?
(a) Anantnag (b) Kathua
(c) Kishtwar (d) Samba
- 3 Which among the following books mentions about Jammu region?
(a) Ashtaadhyayi (b) Rajatarangini
(c) Tahqiq-Ul-Hind (d) All of these
- 4 Which place has a lot of importance from archaeological point of view ?
(a) Hari Parbat (b) Akhnoor
(c) Sonmarg (d) Verinag
- 5 The city of Jammu got its name from which King ?
(a) Agnir (b) Jambu Lochan
(c) Babru-Vahan (d) Jog Rai
- 6 In ancient times, Pir Panjal was better known as
(a) Banihal (b) Panchaladeva
(c) Dharanagri (d) Jambupura
- 7 Who probably invented the Dogri script ?
(a) Purankaran (b) Shakti Karan
(c) Agnigarbha (d) Shiv Prakash
- 8 As per Mahabharata, after the death of King Shal, who ruled Jammu ?
(a) Raja Bodh (b) Arjun
(c) Babru-Vahan (d) Parikshit
- 9 Who was the first ruler to establish a strong dynasty in Jammu ?
(a) Raja Mangal Chand (b) Damodar Dutt
(c) Raja Ajay Singh (d) Raja Bodh Arjun
- 10 Which King presented himself to defend his territories from Alexander in 326 BC ?
(a) Jog Rai (b) Damodar Dutt
(c) Raja Ram Gupta (d) Purankaran
- 11 Who established Rai dynasty in Jammu in 50 BC ?
(a) Adi Rai (b) Jog Rai
(c) Dudh Rai (d) Malhan Hans
- 12 Name the founder of Dhar dynasty in Jammu.
(a) Ajay Dhar (b) Vajar Dhar
(c) Kirat Dhar (d) Suraj Dhar
- 13 Muslim Saint Roshan Shah Wali came to Jammu from where?
(a) Arab (b) Turkey (c) Marocco (d) Iran
- 14 Which among the following is not an ancient capital around the Jammu region ?
(a) Bahu (b) Dharanagri
(c) Airava (d) Madar Desh
- 15 The Dhar Dynasty in Jammu was taken over by which dynasty in 840 AD?
(a) Rai dynasty (b) Dev dynasty
(c) Utpala dynasty (d) Lahore dynasty
- 16 During the rule of which dynasty, Muslim Saints started coming to Jammu ?
(a) Dhar dynasty
(b) Rai dynasty
(c) Dev dynasty
(d) Gonanda dynasty
- 17 Which ruler of Dev dynasty defeated Mahmud of Ghazni with combined strength of Jammu hill chiefs ?
(a) Vajar Dev (b) Bhuj Dev
(c) Avtar Dev (d) Dhruv Dev
- 18 Battle of Peshawar was fought between Mahmud Ghazni and
(a) Avtar Dev (b) Vajar Dhar
(c) Avanti varman (d) Gulab Singh
- 19 Which ruler resisted attacks and invasions of Timur strongly in Jammu ?
(a) Dhruv Dev (b) Ranjit Dev
(c) Mal Dev (d) Suraj Dev
- 20 Which ruler's reign is considered as the Golden Period in the history of Jammu ?
(a) Goghar Dev (b) Jag Dev
(c) Damodar Dutt (d) Mal Dev
- 21 Dhruv Dev gave shelter to which Sikh warrior in 1703 ?
(a) Banda Bahadur (b) Avtar Singh
(c) Zorawar Singh (d) Sada Kaur

- 22** Guru Gobind Singh visited Jammu during the reign of which ruler ?
 (a) Ranjit Dev (b) Gaje Singh
 (c) Gulab Singh (d) Kapur Dev
- 23** When did Ranjit Dev ascended the Throne of Jammu ?
 (a) 1782 (b) 1733 (c) 1846 (d) 1701
- 24** Whose reign is described as Dar-ul-Aman (Abode of Peace) in Rajdarshini ?
 (a) Ranjit Dev (b) Rinchan
 (c) Sangram Raj (d) Shihab-ud-din
- 25** Dev rulers for 200 years served as Mansabdars of Jammu under which empire?
 (a) Tughlaq (b) Lodhi (c) Mughal (d) Dogra
- 26** Who was the last ruler of Dev dynasty?
 (a) Jit Singh (b) Bairam Dev
 (c) Braj Raj Dev (d) Duleep Singh
- 27** Which was the longest ruling dynasty in Jammu ?
 (a) Dhar (b) Rai (c) Dev (d) Dogra
- 28** Out of the 12 Sikh Misls, which Misl started its attack on the Jammu region ?
 (a) Dallewallia (b) Phulkian
 (c) Nakai (d) Sukarchakiya
- 29** The powerful Sikh rule in Jammu was established by which Sikh ruler ?
 (a) Mian Dido (b) Ranjit Singh
 (c) Gulab Singh (d) Zorawar Singh
- 30** Who carried local revolts in Jammu against Sikh rule ?
 (a) Hukum Singh Chimmi
 (b) Mian Deedo
 (c) Bhuj Dev
 (d) Joti Prakash
- 31** Who was awarded as the title of 'Raja' by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1820 ?
 (a) Gulab Singh (b) Hari Singh
 (c) Mian Mota (d) Dhian Singh
- 32** Who was appointed as an independent ruler of Jammu by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1820?
 (a) Zorawar Singh Kahluria
 (b) Ranjit Dev
 (c) Sangram Dev
 (d) Gulab Singh
- 33** Which among the following was not a part of Jammu Kingdom under Gulab Singh till 1846 ?
 (a) Ladakh (b) Kashmir
 (c) Rajouri (d) Zanskar
- 34** The Anglo-Sikh War ended with which Treaty?
 (a) Treaty of Lahore (1846)
 (b) Treaty of Amritsar (1846)
 (c) Treaty of Amritsar (1809)
 (d) All of the above
- 35** Gulab Singh purchased which place from East India Company in 1846 for 75 lakhs ?
 (a) Jammu (b) Poonch
 (c) Kashmir (d) Ladakh
- 36** Who established the Dogra rule in Jammu?
 (a) Karan Singh (b) Hari Singh
 (c) Gulab Singh (d) Ranjit Singh
- 37** Who among the following was the first Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir ?
 (a) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (b) Maharaj Ranbir Singh
 (c) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (d) Yuvraj Karan Singh
- 38** Which treaty was notoriously known as 'Sale of Kashmir' ?
 (a) Treaty of Kashmir (b) Treaty of Lahore
 (c) Treaty of Jammu (d) Treaty of Amritsar
- 39** In which year Maharaja Gulab Singh finally acquired Kashmir?
 (a) November, 1819 AD (b) October, 1840 AD
 (c) March, 1846 AD (d) March, 1920 AD
- 40** Who among the following politically united the three regions, i.e. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh into a Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir ?
 (a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 (b) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (c) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (d) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
- 41** Who ascended the Throne of Jammu and Kashmir after Maharaja Gulab Singh ?
 (a) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
 (b) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 (d) Yuvraj Karan Singh
- 42** Which of the following territories was conquered by Ranbir Singh ?
 (a) Gilgit (b) Astore
 (c) Hunza-Nagar (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 43** Who built Ranbireshvaram Temple at Jammu region ?
 (a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 (b) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (c) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
 (d) Maharaja Hari Singh

- 44** Who built Jhelum Valley road and completed Banihal Cart road in Jammu and Kashmir ?
 (a) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (b) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
 (c) Maharaja Pratap Singh
 (d) Maharaja Hari Singh
- 45** Who constructed Ranbir canal and Pratap canal in the UT Jammu and Kashmir ?
 (a) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
 (b) Maharaja Pratap Singh
 (c) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (d) None of the above
- 46** During whose reign, the UT Jammu and Kashmir got its first Hydro-Electric Project at Mohra ?
 (a) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (b) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (c) Maharaja Pratap Singh
 (d) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
- 47** Who made primary education compulsory in the UT Jammu and Kashmir?
 (a) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (b) Maharaja Gulab Singh
 (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 (d) None of the above
- 48** In which year, the first Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir was established?
 (a) 1819 AD (b) 1890 AD
 (c) 1934 AD (d) 1970 AD
- 49** What was the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir during the Dogra rule?
 (a) Srinagar (b) Anantnag
 (c) Baramulla (d) Leh
- 50** **Assertion** (A) Gulab Singh demarcated the boundaries of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.
Reason (R) Gulab Singh signed the Treaty of Amritsar and acquired the rights of hilly regions between Indus and Ravi.
 (a) A is true but R is false
 (b) A is false but R is true
 (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 51** **Assertion** (A) Rajatarangini presents a written account of the history of Jammu.
Reason (R) Historians seek lot of relevant information from Rajatarangini as year wise facts are present in it.
 (a) A is true but R is false
 (b) A is false but R is true
 (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 52** Match the following.
- | List A | List B |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Founder of Dogra Dynasty | 1. Maharaja Ranjit Dev |
| B. Dar-ul-Aman | 2. Rebellian Group Head |
| C. Mian Deeds | 3. 1846 |
| D. Year of Treaty of Lahore | 4. Gulab Singh |
- Codes**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
- 53** Consider the following statements.
 1. According to popular belief, King Shal of Sialkot ruled over Jammu in 1400 BCE.
 2. King Jambu Lochan founded the city of Jammu along the bank of Tawi river.
 Which of the following statements is/are true?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these

Answers

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (b)	16. (a)	17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (a)	25. (c)	26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (b)
31. (a)	32. (d)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (c)	37. (a)	38. (d)	39. (c)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (d)	43. (c)	44. (c)	45. (b)	46. (c)	47. (a)	48. (c)	49. (a)	50. (d)
51. (c)	52. (a)	53. (b)							

CHAPTER 02

History of Kashmir

The history of Kashmir can be traced from numerous archaeological sites and from the famous book **Rajatarangini**. The valley of Kashmir was the influential seat of several important dynasties.

In 1947, Kashmir became a part of India and came to be known as the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This chapter presents ancient, medieval and modern history of Kashmir.

Historical Sources of Kashmir

The history of Kashmir can be traced from different sources such as archaeological sites, literary sources, etc.

Archaeological Sites

There are some famous archaeological sites in Kashmir which shows that it was inhabited by people of pre-historic times.

The archaeological sites are as follows

1. **Burzahom** (3000-2000 BCE) It is situated near Srinagar and contains many stone tools, pebbles, dwelling places and deep pits. It is the oldest archaeological site in India.
2. **Gilgit** (300-200 BCE) It is situated in PoK and contains manuscripts sealed in wooden boxes.

3. **Ancient Monastery** (300-200 BCE) It is situated in Kashmir valley area and also contains Stupas.

Literary Sources

History of Kashmir can also be known from literary sources like manuscripts, texts, books, etc. Some literary sources of Kashmir are as follows

Literature	Writers
Nilamata Purana	Some Kashmiri Brahmana between 6th-7th century
Samay Matrika, Nrapavali	Kshemendra
Rajatarangini	Kalhan
Hari Charitra Chintamani	Jayadratha
Si-Yu-Ki	Hiuen Tsang
Tahqiq Al Hind, Kitab-ul-Hind	Alberuni
Waqiat-i-Kashmir	Khwaja Mohd. Azam Kaul
Tarikh-i-Hassan	Peer Ghulam Hassan Shah
Mukhtsar Tarikh i-Kashmir	Pandit Birbal Kachru
Zafarnama	Sharaf-ad-Din-Ali Yazdi
The Valley of Kashmir	Sir Walter Lawrence
Tarikh-i-Kashmir	Haidar Malik

→ How Kashmir got its name?

The name 'Kashmir' first got its mention in Nilmata Purana as **Kashyap Mar** or **Kashyap Pura**. According to Purana, the valley was a huge lake called Satisara. It was drained out by Rishi Kashyap on whose name the entire valley got its name. In Brahit Samhita, Kashmir is mentioned as Kashmiras.

Greek Historian Hecataeus refers it as Kaspapyros. Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang called it Kashi-Mi-Lo. In modern times, the name changed to Kasheer and then finally to Kashmir.

Early History of Kashmir

Early history of Kashmir can be divided into three stages— pre-historic age, neolithic age and megalithic age.

Pre-Historic Age

Excavations at various sites in Kashmir began in 1960 by the Archaeological Department of India.

According to Dr Sunil Chandra Ray, the valley has faced glacial cycles during the quaternary period and its clear evidence can be seen in sedimentary rock formations that are called Karewas.

They are divided into two groups. The Lower Karewas are of Pleistocene Age and the Upper Karewas are of the Second Inter-Glacial Age.

Neolithic Age

- Many evidences of Neolithic period have been found in Jammu and Kashmir, especially at **Burzahom** (Srinagar) which is the first archaeological site in the country. Burzahom has a neolithic settlement which dates back to 2375 BC.
- Seeds of wheat, barley and lentils have been found at Burzahom.
- In this period, **Copper** tools were invented. Important tools of this period were needles harpoons for fishing and arrow heads, spear heads, daggers for hunting purpose. **Stitched hides** have also been discovered at the place.
- A neolithic skull has also been found at Burzahom. The skull has a hole dug into it due to which historians suggest that surgical practices may have taken place.
- Underground circular pits of 3 meter depth have also been found at this site.
- Besides Burzahom, other sites in Kashmir are Begagund, Pampur, Panzgom, Sombur Waztal and Brah.

Megalithic Age

- In Megalithic culture, historians discovered massive stones called **Menhirs** which were a symbol of notable events of the community.
- These Menhirs were brought down from the hills and erected at various sites near the places where people lived.
- Important discoveries of this age in Kashmir are mudbrick structure, pottery (gritty red ware pottery) manufactured in a potter's wheel, rubble structures, metal objects and tools made of bone and stone.
- Megalithic structures, polished black pottery, wheel and copper objects were also found.
- Artifacts found in Burzahom also belong to Megalithic age.

Ancient History of Kashmir

Kalhana was the first historian who wrote about Kashmir in his book **Rajatarangini** during 1148-1150 AD. It is earliest source on Kashmir that can be labelled as a reliable 'historical text'. According to Rajatarangini, Kashmir had been ruled by various kings and remained a home to many dynasties which are as follows

Gonanda Empire

- According to Rajatarangini, **Gonanda I** was the first ruler of Kashmir in 3000 BC.
- He was a relative of Raja Jarasandh and fought in Mahabharat war for Jarasandh against Krishna and was killed by Balrama (elder brother of Krishna).
- His son **Damodar** succeeded the throne after him. Damodar died in battle with Krishna and his son Gonanda II ascended the throne. After him, the **Pandavas** ruled in Kashmir.

Pandavas Empire

- Kashmir was ruled by Pandavas for a short period. After Gonanda-II, 35 Pandav kings ruled the valley. **Harandev**, son of Parikshit and

grandson of Arjuna was the first Pandava king who ruled over Kashmir.

- The Pandava rule is believed to end with the occurrence of a powerful earthquake that submerged the ancient city of **Sandimat Nagar** with the submergence of Sandimat Nagar, the place became hollow and lake Wular was created at that place.

Achaemenid Empire (600-400 BC)

- Rajatarangini, the book on Kashmir's history, details about the rule of Achaemenid Empire in Kashmir. According to this book, Kashmir came under the rule of Achaemenians of Persia and ruled by **King Cyrus** from 600-400 BC.
- After Cyrus, the next king to rule was **Darius**. He extended upto Punjab region. After that, Achaemenid Empire started loosing its control over Kashmir.
- Areas around river Indus, north-western parts of Indian sub-continent upto Hindukush and Gandhara were ruled by Achaemenid kings of Persia.
- It is probable that during Alexanders' invasion in India in 326 BC, Achaemenians had lost Kashmir as it was ruled by **King Abhisara**.

Mauryan Empire (321-185 BC)

- Kashmir became the part of Mauryan Empire in 3rd Century B.C. King **Ashoka** (304-232 BC) introduced Buddhism in Kashmir.
- To preach Buddhism, he appointed Buddhist missionaries **Majjhantika** and **Urvasa** in Kashmir.
- After the death of Ashoka, his son **Jaluka** became the king who defeated the **Malecchas** and restored peace in the region.
- The Malecchas were the people of Indo-Greek tribes. After defeating them, Jaluka restored peace in the region.

- He was succeeded by his son **Damodar II** who was a Shaivite (devotee of Shiva).
- According to many scholars, after Damodar II the Kashmir region was ruled by **Indo-Greek kings** for a period of 200 years before Kushan Dynasty.

Kushan (Turushka) Dynasty (30 BC-178 AD)

- This dynasty was ruled by three Kushana rulers. According to Kalhana's account, these three rulers were Kanishka, Hushka and Jushka.
- Kanishka (127-150 CE) established many **Temples** and **Viharas** (monasteries) in Kashmir.
- According to historians, the 4th Buddhist Council was held by **Kanishka** at Kundalvana (Harwan) in Kashmir.
- In this Council, Buddhism was divided into 2 Sects i.e. **Mahayana** and **Hinayana**.
- Kashmir became a seat of learning for Buddhism as well as Hinduism. Buddhism was spread to Tibet, China and other parts of India by the Kashmiri Buddhist missionaries.
- Important Kashmiri **Buddhist missionaries** were Kumarjiva, Yasa, Gautam Sangha, Dharamputra, Shyama Bhata, etc.
- **Jushka**, the last ruler of this dynasty ruled till 178 AD.
- After Kushan, the Gonanda family again started ruling Kashmir.

Gonanda Empire (178-500 AD)

- After the downfall of Kushan or Turushka dynasty, the Gonandas who ruled Kashmir earlier, regained their power.
- One of the Gonanda King, **Abhimanyu I** shifted his capital from Kashmir to Rajouri during winters.
- Some other rulers of this empire were Gonanda III and Vibhishin I.

Huns Empire (500-600 AD)

- During 5th and early 6th century, Hephthalites Huns (Central Asian people) also known as **White Huns** conquered Northern and Central India including Kashmir. The White Huns governed Kashmir for nearly 100 years.
- **Mihirakula** (502-530 CE) was a Hun invader who wanted to conquer all of North India but was defeated by **Yasodharman** (ruler of Malwa) in Malwa.
- After his defeat, he moved to Kashmir and conquered **Gandhar** where he destroyed many shrines and committed atrocities.
- He favoured Shaivism and constructed **Shiva Shrine** near Srinagar. After Mihirakula's death, the influence of Huns declined.
- Other rulers of this dynasty were Baka, Naka, Aksha, Gopaditya, Gokarna, Gopalditya and Yudisthira.
- Aksha founded the town of **Achhabal**.
- **Yudhisthira** was the last Hun ruler who was forced to flee from Kashmir. The land was then taken over by Ujjain rulers.

Vikramaditya's Empire

- Kashmir came under the Ujjain rulers after Huns for a brief period. **Pratapaditya**, relative of the great King Vikramaditya of Ujjain became the next ruler of Kashmir. He was succeeded by kings from his lineage.
- **Samdhimati** was the last ruler of Vikramaditya's lineage to rule over Kashmir. He renounced his kingdom and devoted himself to the promotion of Shaivism. He assumed the title of **Aryaraja**.
- Samdhimati voluntarily quit the throne of Kashmir in favour of Meghvahana and became a monk.

Gonanda Dynasty

- The Gonanda dynasty in Kashmir that ruled during the 2-5 century AD, emerged again after the downfall of Ujjain rulers in Kashmir.
- An important ruler was **Meghvahana** (grandson of Yudhisthira) who was a firm believer of Buddhism and Ahimsa (non-violence). He prohibited the hunting and slaughtering of animals for sacrifices and rituals.
- Meghvahana's chief queen was **Amrit Prabha**, who built 'Amrit Bhawan Vihar'.
- After Meghvahana, the throne of Kashmir was again taken by King **Vikramaditya of Ujjain**. He maintained peace in the region. After ruling for 5 years, he gave the throne to his son **Praversena-II**.
- Praversena - II was an able ruler and he extended the state boundaries till Saurashtra. He built his capital at Pravarsenpura (modern city of Srinagar).
- After ruling successfully for 60 years, Praversena-II was succeeded by Yudhistra-II, Ranaditya and Baladitya.
- **Baladitya** was the last ruler of this dynasty. He married his daughter to Durlabhvardhana and passed the throne into his hands who then founded the Korkota dynasty.

Karkota Dynasty (598-800 AD)

- This dynasty was founded by **Durlabhvardhana** in 598 AD.
- During the reign of Durlabhvardhana, Chinese pilgrim, **Hiuen Tsang** visited Kashmir and stayed there for nearly 2 years (1629-1631 AD) and studied Sanskrit and Hindu scriptures.
- Pratapaditya, son of Durlabhvardhana founded the town of Partapapura, now called Tapar. He was succeeded by his three sons.

- They were Chandrapida (711-719 AD), Tarapida (720-724 AD) and Lalitaditya Muktapida (724-760 AD).
- The greatest ruler of Karkota dynasty was **Lalitaditya Muktapida** (724-760 AD).
- He was known as **Samudragupta of Kashmir** who conquered many regions in Asia and India i.e. Punjab, Kannauj, Tibet, Ladakh, Badakshan, Iran, Bihar, Gauda (Bengal), Kalinga (Odisha), South India, Gujarat, Malwa, Marwar and Sindh. He also reduced the power of Arabs in Sindh.
- He built the famous **Sun Temple** at Martand and Parihaspur (City of Pleasure).
- He gave patronage to Bhavbhuti, Vakpatiraja, Udhata, Bhata, Damodhar Gupta and many others.
- Lalitaditya's grandson, **Jayapida** was also a capable ruler. He built the City of Jayapura and Andarkot Fort. After Jayapida, Karkota dynasty declined.

Medieval History of Kashmir

After the end of the Karkota dynasty (around 855-856 AD) in early period, many new dynasties emerged in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. These are discussed below

Utpala Dynasty (855-939 AD)

- This dynasty was founded by **Avantivarman** (855-883 AD) in 855 AD.
- He was one of the most important ruler of this dynasty who restored peace back in Kashmir from utter political and economic disorder.
- According to Rajtarangini, Avantivarman built many towns and temples alongwith providing a strong administration in Kashmir.
- Avantivarman founded the town of **Avantipura**. The town had an efficient drainage system which was designed by **Suyya**.



▲ AVANTIPURA AND ITS RUINS

- Suyya was a sage and an engineer as well as architect of that era.
- He also designed the town of Suyyapur, now called **Sopore**.
- Avantivarman died in 883 AD and was succeeded by his son **Shankaravarman**.
- He led many conquests in South and North of his Empire. But he was cruel and extorted taxes from his people.
- He organised special offices for the collection of taxes known as **Grahkrtya**.
- Shankaravarman was killed during his conquest of Hazara near **Uri** in 904 AD.
- Shankaravarman's queen **Sugandha**, ascended the throne after him but she was soon removed by **Suravarman**.
- The last ruler of this dynasty was **Suravarman** who ruled till 939 AD.
- The **Council of Brahmins** become very influential during this period.
- Suravarman fled the Kingdom with his mother, bringing the Utpala Dynasty to an end. The Council under the leadership of Kamalvardhana placed a Brahmin named **Yashaskardeva** on the throne.

Brahminic Rule (939-948 AD)

- **Yashaskardeva** was appointed to the throne of Kashmir in 939 AD. This started the Brahminic rule in Kashmir.
- Yashaskardeva restored peace in Kashmir and ended the long term **Civil War** that started during the Utpala dynasty.
- After Yashaskardeva, his son **Sangramadeva**, (948 AD) became the king but he was murdered by his Minister Parvagupta, which then abruptly ended the Brahminic rule.

Gupta Rule (948-1003 AD)

- The Gupta rule in Kashmir started with the **Reign of Parvagupta** in 948 A.D. He ruled only for 2 years and died in 950 AD. He was

a cruel ruler and extorted money from people. He built the Shrine of Shiva called Parvagupteshvara.

- He was succeeded by his son **Kshemagupta** who ruled from 950-958 AD.
- Kshemagupta married the Lohara Princess **Didda**, daughter of King Samharaja. Didda dominated the historical scene of Kashmir for the next 50 years. After her husband's death, she placed her son **Abhimanyu** (958-972 AD) on the throne.
- After Abhimanyu's death, she placed her **grandsons** on the throne and finally took the reign in her hand in 980 AD.
- She built many temples, monasteries and gave an able administration.
- She handed over the Throne of Kashmir to her brother's son **Sangramraja**.

Lohara Dynasty (1003-1171 AD)

- This dynasty was centred at **Lohran** and was founded by **Sangramraja** after the death of Didda (1003-28 AD).
- During this period, **Mohammad Ghazni** made his second attempt to capture Kashmir but failed due to harsh winters.
- Another ruler of this dynasty was **Harsha** (1089-1101 AD) who was a patron of art and literature.
- He and his successor, Bhoja were strong rulers but were killed by their Generals **Uchchala** and **Ssussala** and the throne was passed into their hands.
- **Jaisimha** (1128-55 AD) was a great ruler of this dynasty and during his period Kalhana completed his historical text known as **Rajatarangini**.
- Jaisimha firmly ruled for 27 years and established peace in Kashmir.
- The last ruler of this dynasty was **Vanitadeva**, who died in 1171 AD. After his death, there was political unrest and chaos.