



# JAMMU & KASHMIR GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**For All Competitive Exams**



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# 1

## CHAPTER

# Jammu & Kashmir Basic Information

## Jammu & Kashmir Basic Information

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence on 31-10-2019 in terms of Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019. The Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir has been carved out of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir that came into being as a single political and geographical entity following the Treaty of Amritsar between the British Government and Maharaja Gulab Singh signed on March 16, 1846. The Treaty handed over the control of Kashmir to the Dogra rulers of Jammu who were already controlling the Ladakh region. Thus, the new region comprising three distinct regions of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh was formed with Maharaja Gulab Singh as its founder ruler. The UT is bounded by Ladakh in the East and North and Pakistan in the West. The Southern boundary is contiguous with Himachal Pradesh and Gurdaspur District of Punjab. Its three principal rivers are, the Jhelum, the Chenab and the Ravi. The J&K with its summer and winter capitals at Srinagar and Jammu, respectively, consists of 20 districts, 10 in Kashmir Valley and 10 in Jammu Division. It has three geographical zones of (i) Sub-mountain and semi-mountain plain known as kandi or dry belt, (ii) the Shivalik ranges, (iii) the high mountain zone constituting the Kashmir valley, Pir Panchal range and its off-shoots including Doda, Poonch and Rajouri districts and part of Kathua and Udhampur districts. The climate varies from tropical in the Jammu plains to semi-arctic cold in

Kashmir and Jammu mountainous tracts having temperate climate conditions. The annual rainfall also varies from region to region with 650.5 mm in Srinagar and 1115.9 mm in Jammu. The J&K is geologically constituted of rocks varying from the oldest period of the earth's history to the youngest present day river and lake deposits.

The UT of J&K is rich in art, culture and history and in archaeological and historical sites reflecting a glorious past. While Kashmir is said to have the oldest recorded history in the world. Jammu too finds mention in ancient history.

Jammu and Kashmir was one of the 565 princely States of India on which the British paramountcy lapsed at the stroke of midnight on August 15, 1947. On Independence from the British yoke, the State of Jammu and Kashmir, then ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, elected to accede to the Union of India by signing an Instrument of Accession. The Instrument of Accession was executed and signed by the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh and the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten on October 26/27, 1947.

The Maharaja announced a popular interim government on March 5, 1948 and appointed Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as the Prime Minister. On June 20, 1949 when Maharaja Hari Singh had to leave the State for reasons of health, he appointed Yuvraj Karan Singh, his son, as Regent through a Proclamation issued on June 20, 1949.

On January 26, 1950, when India became a Republic, Article 370 of the Constitution of India conferred a special status on the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Regent, as Head of the State, issued a Proclamation on May 1, 1951 directing the formation of a Constituent Assembly of elected members. The Constituent Assembly after the Delhi Agreement elected the Regent, Yuvraj Karan Singh, as Sadar-i-Riyasat of the State on August 19, 1952. On May, 1954, the President of India issued the Constitution Order 1954-CO 48 dated 14-5-1954 under Article 370 extending the Constitution of India to the State with exceptions and modifications contained in the order.

On November 17, 1956, the State Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir declaring the State to be an integral part of the Union of India. While the Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1957, Sections 3 & 4 of the Constitution came into force with immediate effect.

By the 6th amendment to the State Constitution adopted on March 28, 1965, the Sadar-i-Riyasat was re-designated as the Governor and the Prime Minister of the State as the Chief Minister.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation act 2019 was passed on 9th of August 2019 and the state was reorganised into two Union Territories namely Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh.

Jammu and Kashmir covers the northernmost extremity of India and lies between latitudes 32° 17' to 36° 58' north and longitudes 73° 26' to 80° 26' east. Jammu and Kashmir has a geographical area of 42,241 sq. km comprising 1.285% of the total area of the Indian territory. It occupies a strategic position in India with borders touching Pakistan in the west, Ladakh in the North and East and the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the south. As per the Census 2011, it has a total population of 1,22,67,013, comprising of 64,83,906 males and 57,83,107 females. It is divided into 20 Districts, comprising 49 Sub-divisions, 207 Tehsils, 520 Nayabats, 1632 PatwarHalqa1 . There are 6860 revenue villages in the State.

## J&K State having district Boundaries



## Jammu and Kashmir basic information

- **Union Territory:** Jammu and Kashmir (since 31st October 2019)
- **Total Area:** 42,241 sq. km
- **Latitude:** 32° 17' to 36° 58' N
- **Longitude:** 73° 26' to 83° 26' E
- **State Boundaries:** Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Union Territory 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, Bhaderwahi, Urdu, Kashmiri, Hindi
- **Motto:** Satyameva Jayate
- **Emblem:** Lion Capital of Ashoka
- **Capitals:** Jammu (Winter), Srinagar (Summer)

## Administrative Units

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

## Demographic : 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 persons per square km

**Sex Ratio:** 889 females per 1,000 males

## Major Rivers of Jammu and Kashmir

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

## Major Lakes of Jammu and Kashmir

Lake	Located in/Near
Dal Lake	Srinagar
Gangabal Lake	Mount Harmukh, 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
Hokersar 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)
Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary	Anantnag	511 sq. km	1987
Baltal-Thajiwas Wildlife Sanctuary	Ganderbal	210 sq. km	1987
Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary	Baramulla	180 sq. km	1987
Hirpora 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

University	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	Katra	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	Person/Event
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 to Get 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

## Nicknames of cities in Jammu and Kashmir:

City	Nickname
Srinagar	City of Lakes
Kashmir	Switzerland of India
Jammu	City of Temples

## Kashmir Division:

1. Anantnag
2. Baramulla
3. Budgam
4. Srinagar
5. Pulwama
6. Kupwara
7. Bandipora
8. Ganderbal
9. Kulgam
10. Shopian

## Jammu Division

1. Jammu
2. Kathua
3. Doda
4. Rajouri
5. Poonch
6. Udhampur
7. Kishtwar
8. Ramban
9. Reasi
10. Samba

## ANANTNAG



Attribute	Details
Area	3,574 sq kms
Population	10,78,692
Literacy Rate	64.32%
Tehsils	12
Villages	395



<b>Municipalities</b>	10
<b>Panchayats</b>	335
<b>CD Blocks</b>	16
<b>Education Zones</b>	12
<b>CSCs</b>	585

## BARAMULLA



Attribute	Details
<b>Area</b>	4,243 sq. km
<b>Population</b>	10.08 lakh
<b>Tehsils</b>	18
<b>Subdivisions</b>	5
<b>Blocks</b>	26
<b>Gram Panchayats</b>	402
<b>Municipalities</b>	7
<b>Schools</b>	1,338
<b>Health Institutions</b>	337
<b>Degree Colleges</b>	11
<b>Universities</b>	2
<b>Technical Institutions</b>	7

## BUDGAM



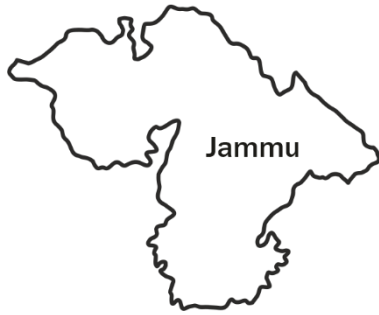
Attribute	Details
<b>Area</b>	1,361 sq km
<b>Population</b>	753,745 (2011 Census)
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	57.98%
<b>Blocks</b>	17
<b>Villages</b>	504
<b>Municipality</b>	6

## DODA



Attribute	Details
<b>Geographical Area</b>	2758.955 Sq Km
<b>Population (Census 2011)</b>	409,936 (Male: 213,641, Female: 196,295)
<b>No. of Sub Districts</b>	1
<b>No. of Sub Divisions</b>	3
<b>No. of Tehsils</b>	17
<b>No. of CD Blocks</b>	17
<b>No. of Gram Panchayats</b>	237
<b>No. of Villages</b>	400
<b>No. of Municipalities</b>	3
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	919
<b>Rural Population</b>	3.77 Lakh
<b>Urban Population</b>	0.32 Lakh
<b>ST Population</b>	0.39 Lakh
<b>SC Population</b>	0.53 Lakh
<b>Forest Area</b>	1456.09 Sq Km
<b>Cultivable Area</b>	28915 Hect
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	64.68%

## JAMMU



Category	Details
Area	2,342 sq km
Population	15,29,958 (2011)
Population Density	596 persons per sq km
Languages Spoken	Dogri, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri
Villages	859
Tehsil	21
Towns	13
Panchayats	201
Blocks	20
Forests	702.66 sq km
Literacy Rate	83.98%
Historical Places	Bahu Fort, Mubarak Mandi Complex, Rani Charak Mahal, Amar Mahal Museum, Ziarat Baba Buddan Shah, Ziarat Baba Roshan Shah Wali, Ziarat Peer Mitha, Paanch Peer, Dargah Garib Shah, Peer Khoh, Aap Shambhu Temple, Ranbireshwar Temple, Panchbakter Temple, Gurudwara Sh. Guru Nanak Devji, Samadhi Maharani Chand Kour
Tourist Places	Jhajjar Kotli, Bagh-e-Bahu, Jhiri, Surinsar and Mansar Lakes

## KATHUA



Attribute	Details
Area	2,502 sq km
District Headquarters	Kathua
Population	6,16,435 (2011)
Population Density	246 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	73.10% (2011)
Panchayats	257
Forests	1,331.32 sq km
Principal Crop	Wheat, Rice, Maize
Villages	512
Languages	Dogri, Punjabi, Kashmiri, and Gojari
Historical Places	Jasrota, Billawar, Mankote, Lakhanpur, Bhadu, Tirikote
Tourist Places	Basholi, Sarthal, Bani, Billwar, Ujh, Banjal, Sukarala Mata, Peer Fazal Shah, Dhar Mahanpur, and Banjal
Tehsils	11

## KUPWARA



Category	Details
Area	2,379 sq km
District Headquarters	Kupwara
Population	8,70,354 (2011)
Population Density	368 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	64.50%
Language	Kashmiri, Urdu, and Gojari
Villages	367
Tehsil	16
Panchayats	356
Blocks	24
Forests	1,534.52 sq km
Historical Places	Muqam-e-Shahwali - Mazar-e-Sharief of Zatahah, Ziarat-i-Baba Abdullah Gazi, Shrine of Prakash Akhoun, Kheer Bhawani Asthan
Tourist Places	Famous Springs, Kajinag (Located at Kajang Mountain), Trehgam Nag (Trehgam Town), Ghazinag (Ghazrial Kralapora), Zatahah Nag (Drugmulla), Caves of Raja Ram, Asmala Slope, Tumar Pass, Farktan, Jar Pass, Harwan Pass

## PULWAMA



Category	Details
Area	1,090 sq km

District Headquarters	Pulwama
Population	5,60,440 (2011)
Population Density	516 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	63.50%
Blocks	12
Forests	896 sq km
Panchayats	186
Road Length	810 kms
Villages	327
Tehsil	12
Town Area Committees	6
Historical Places	The Avantishwar Temple, The Payer Temple, Asar Sharief Pintoora, The Shrine of Shah Hamdan, Jama Masjid Shopian

## POONCH



Category	Details
Area	1,674 sq km
District Headquarters	Poonch
Population	4,76,835 (2011)
Population Density	285 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	66.74%
Principal Crop	Maize, Paddy, and Wheat
Languages	Dogri, Gojri, Urdu, and Poonchi

<b>Villages</b>	178
<b>Tehsil</b>	6
<b>Panchayats</b>	228
<b>Blocks</b>	11
<b>Historical Places</b>	Ziarat Sain, Amarnath, Ramkund, Ziarat Chhotay Sahib
<b>Tourist Places</b>	Beautiful spots on the foothill mountain range, including Noori Cha, Loran, Behramgata, Girgen, Poonch, and Shna Ghati, etc.

## UDHAMPUR



Category	Details
<b>Area</b>	2,380 sq km
<b>District Headquarters</b>	Udhampur
<b>Population</b>	5,57,689 (2011)
<b>Population Density</b>	211 persons per sq km
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	68.49%
<b>Principal Crop</b>	Maize
<b>Languages</b>	Gojri, Dogri, Hindi, Urdu, and Kashmiri
<b>Villages</b>	357 (353 inhabited , 4 un-inhabited)
<b>Tehsil</b>	8
<b>Panchayats</b>	236
<b>Blocks</b>	17
<b>Towns</b>	6

<b>Forests</b>	1042.06 Sq.Kms
<b>Historical Places</b>	Krimchi Temples, Sheesh Mahal, Ramnagar Fort, Ghora Gali
<b>Tourist Places</b>	Mantali, Latti, Sansar, and Naka Seoj

## RAJOURI



Category	Details
<b>Area</b>	2,630 sq km
<b>District Headquarters</b>	Rajouri
<b>Population</b>	6,42,415 (2011)
<b>Population Density</b>	244 persons per sq km
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	68.17%
<b>Blocks</b>	19
<b>Languages</b>	Gojri, Pahari, Dogri
<b>Tehsil</b>	13
<b>Historical Places</b>	Thanamandi, Dhandidhar Fort, Usman Memorial, Balidan Bhawan, War Memorial, Hall of Fame
<b>Tourist Places</b>	Nao Gazi Ziarat, Mangla Goddess, Shahdara Sharif, Gum Sar, Chandan Sar, Samot Sar, and Chingus

## SRINAGAR



Category	Details
Area	1,183 sq km
District Headquarters	Srinagar
Population	12,36,829 (2011)
Population Density	613 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	69.40%
Panchayats	21
Blocks	4
Tehsil	7
Towns	13
Languages	Kashmiri, Urdu, Dogri, and Hindi
Universities	2

## KISHTWAR



Category	Details
Area	7,737 sq km
District Headquarters	Kishtwar
Population	2,30,636 (2011)
Population Density	140 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	56.20%
Panchayats	136
Tehsil	11
Blocks	13

Historical Places	Known as the Land of Sapphire and Saffron
Tourist Places	Dul-Hasti Power Project

## REASI



Category	Details
Area	1,719 sq km
District Headquarters	Reasi
Population	3,14,667 (2011)
Population Density	183 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	58.20%
Panchayats	147
Blocks	12
Tourist Places	Bhimgarh Fort (Reasi Fort), Salal Hydro Electric Project, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine

## BANDIPORA



Category	Details
Area	345 sq km
District Headquarters	Bandipora
Population	392,232 (2011)

<b>Population Density</b>	1,137 persons per sq km
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	57.32%
<b>Panchayats</b>	151
<b>Patwar Halqas</b>	35
<b>Tehsil</b>	7
<b>Blocks</b>	12
<b>Historical Places</b>	Known as "Gateway of Gilgit" and Astone; also called the 'Port of Wullar'
<b>Tourist Places</b>	Wular Lake

## KULGAM



Category	Details
<b>Area</b>	1,067 sq km
<b>District Headquarters</b>	Kulgam
<b>Population</b>	424,483 (2011)
<b>Population Density</b>	929 persons per sq km
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	59.20%
<b>Panchayats</b>	159
<b>Patwar Halqas</b>	57
<b>Tehsil</b>	7
<b>Blocks</b>	11
<b>Tourist Places</b>	Shrine of Hazrat Mir Syed Hussain, Ahrabal Water; Kulgam is considered the 'Rice-Bowl' of Kashmir

## RAMBAN



Category	Details
<b>Area</b>	1,346 sq km
<b>District Headquarters</b>	Ramban
<b>Population</b>	283,713 (2011)
<b>Population Density</b>	213 persons per sq km
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	54.27%
<b>Tehsil</b>	8
<b>Blocks</b>	11
<b>Patwar Halqas</b>	25
<b>Panchayats</b>	124

## SAMBA



Category	Details
<b>Area</b>	910 sq km
<b>District Headquarters</b>	Samba
<b>Population</b>	316,046 (2011)
<b>Population Density</b>	319 persons per sq km
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	81.40%

Tehsil	7
Blocks	8
Panchayats	101

## GANDERBAL



Category	Details
Area	1045 sq km
District	Ganderbal
Headquarters	
Population	297,446 (2011)
Population Density	1153 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	58.00%
Tehsil	6
Blocks	7
Panchayats	126
Tourist Places	Sonamarg, Manasbal Lake, Qamar Sahib, Tulmulla Shrines

## SHOPIAN



Category	Details
Area	612.87 sq.km
District	Shopian
Headquarters	
Population	2.68 lacs
Population Density	853 persons per sq km
Literacy Rate	62.49%
Tehsil	7
Blocks	9
Panchayats	98

## Basic information about Ladakh:

- **Declared as Union Territory:** 31st October, 2019
- **Total Districts:** 2 (Leh and Kargil)
- **Total Geographical Area:** 59,146 sq km
- **Latitude:** 32° 19' 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 Languages:** 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)

### Administrative Units:

- Lok Sabha Constituency: 1
- Rajya Sabha Constituency: None

### Demography:

- Total Population: 2,74,289
- Population Density: 4.6 persons per square km

### Leh District:

- Population: 1,33,487
- Population Density: 3 persons per square km
- Literacy Rate: 77.2%
- Sex Ratio: 690 females per 1,000 males

### Kargil District:

- Population: 1,40,802
- Population Density: 10 persons per square km
- Literacy Rate: 71.34%
- Sex Ratio: 810 females per 1,000 males



### University in Ladakh:

- **University:** University of Ladakh
- **Established:** 16th December, 2018
- **Foundation:** Established by the University of Ladakh Act, 2018
- **Type:** Cluster university
- **Comprises:** Degree colleges from Leh, Kargil, Nubra Valley, Zaskar, Drass, and Khalatse

### Major Rivers of Ladakh

River	Origin
Indus River	Kailash Range
Kishanganga (Neelum) River	Krishna Sagar 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	Changthang Plateau, Ladakh

### Famous National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries in Ladakh:

Name	Location	Area	Year
Karakoram (Nubra Yok) Wildlife Sanctuary	Leh	5,000 sq km	1987
Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary	Leh	134 sq km	1987
Hemis National Park	Eastern Ladakh	4,400 sq km	1981

### LEH



Category	Details
Area	45,110 sq km
District	Leh
Headquarters	
Population	133,487 (2011)
Population Density	3 persons per sq km
Villages	113
Tehsil	8
C.D. Blocks	16
Literacy Rate	77.19%
Historical Places	Hemis, Alchi, Spituk, Phyang, Shey, Thikse, Jama Masjid, Leh Palace

### KARGIL





Category	Details
Area	14,036 sq km
District	Kargil
Headquarters	
Population	140,802 (2011)
Population Density	10 persons per sq km

Villages	130
Tehsil	7
Panchayats	95
Blocks	9
Literacy Rate	71.30%



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