



Uttarakhand

Assistant Prosecuting Officer
(APO)

Uttarakhand Public Service Commission (UKPSC)

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Uttarakhand General knowledge & Police Act, 2007



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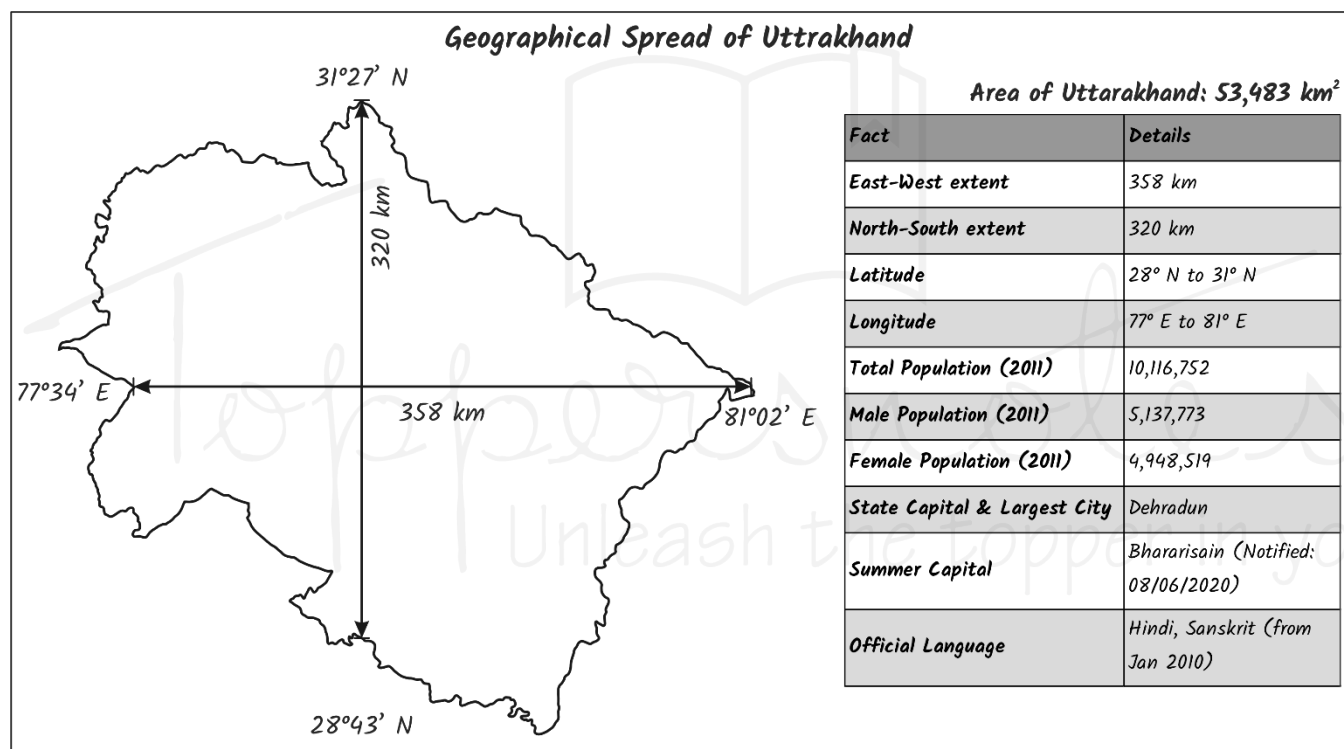
1 CHAPTER

Location and Extent

A. Basic Geographical Information

Fact	Details
Formation of Uttarakhand	9th Nov 2000
Name change to Uttarakhand	1st Jan 2007
Area of Uttarakhand	53,483 km ²
Percentage of India's area	1.69%

B. Geographical Spread of Uttarakhand



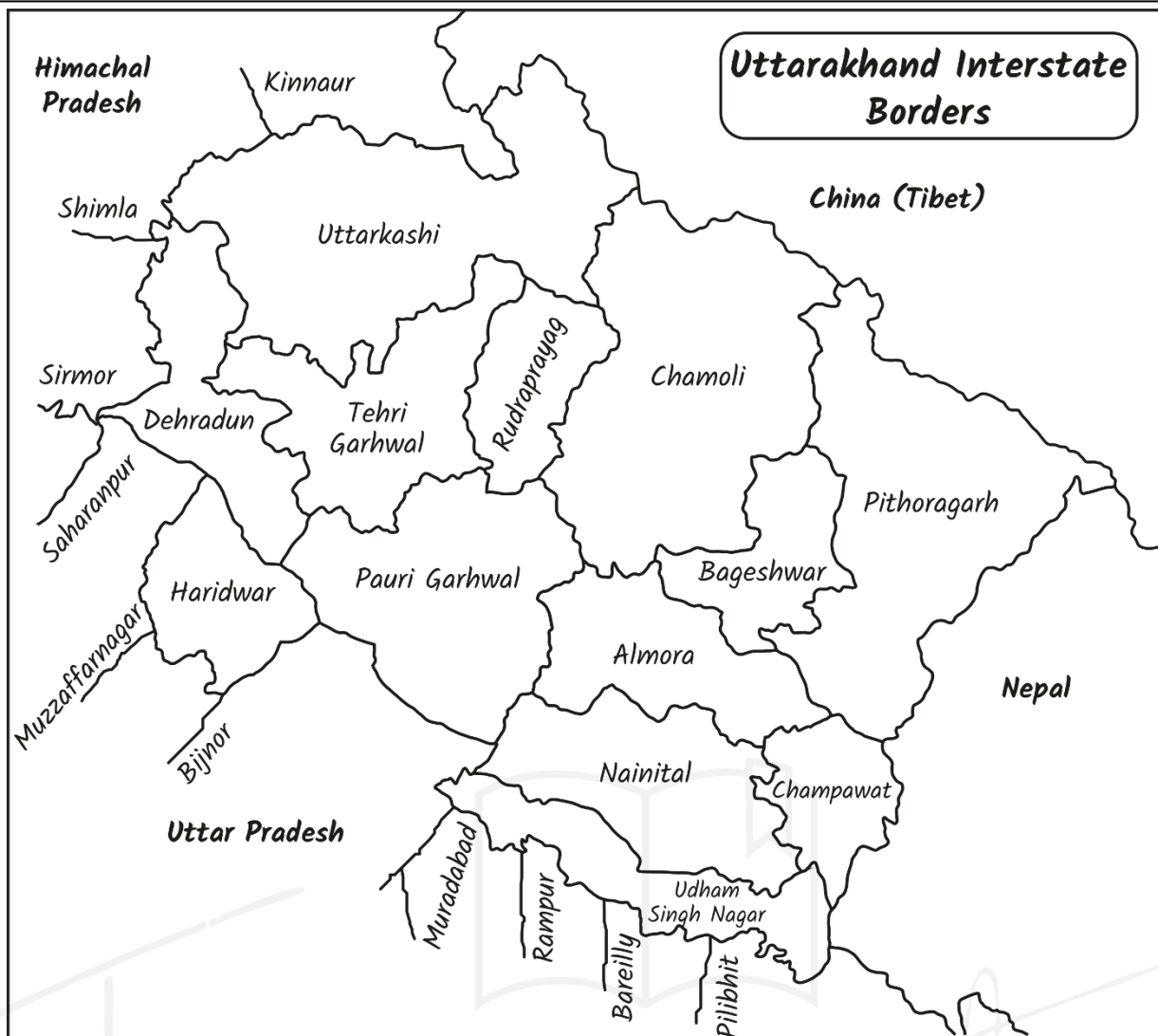
State Symbol	Details
Animal	Himalayan Musk Deer (<i>Moschus Chrysogaster</i>)
Bird	Monal
Tree	Buransh (<i>Rhododendron</i>)
Flower	Brahma Kamal (<i>Saussurea Obvallata</i>)
Game	Football (from 2011)
Butterfly	Common Peacock (from 2016)
Instrument	Dhol or Drum (from 2015)

C. Boundary extension of Uttarakhand

- Uttarakhand shares its boundaries with two countries: **China (Tibet)** and **Nepal**
 - ✓ Total districts having international border: 5
 - ✓ 3 Districts shares border with China (345 km): **Uttarkashi, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh.**
 - ✓ 3 Districts shares border with Nepal (275 km): **Pithoragarh, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar.**
 - ✓ The Mahakali River (Kali Ganga) demarcates Nepal's western border with India. This boundary was established by the **Treaty of Sugauli (1816).**



- Uttarakhand shares its boundaries with two states: **Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.**
 - ✓ Total districts having inter-state border: 6
 - ✓ 2 Districts shares border with Himachal Pradesh: **Uttarkashi and Dehradun.**
 - ✓ 5 Districts shares border with Uttar Pradesh: **Dehradun, Haridwar, Pauri, Nainital, and Udham Singh Nagar.**



- District that shares boundaries with largest number of other districts of Uttarakhand: **Pauri** (Shares boundaries with 7 districts of Uttarakhand).
- District with two international boundaries: **Pithoragarh** (China and Nepal).
- Districts that do not have boundaries with other states or countries: **Four Districts** (Tihri, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, and Almora).
- Area-wise largest district: **Chamoli**.
- Area-wise smallest district: **Champawat**.
- Highest peak of Uttarakhand: **Nanda Devi (7,816 meters)**.
- Longest river of Uttarakhand: **Kali River**.
- Largest bugyal of Uttarakhand: **Ali Bedni Bugyal (Chamoli district)**.

Total Recorded Forest Area (RFA)

Reserved Forest:

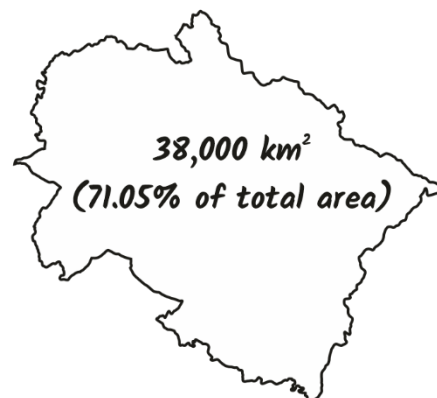
26,547 km²

Protected Forest:

9,885 km²

Unclassified Forest:

1,568 km²



✓ Total Forest Cover: **24,305 km²** (45.44% of total area)

■ Very dense forest: **5,055 km²**

■ Moderately dense forest: **12,768 km²**

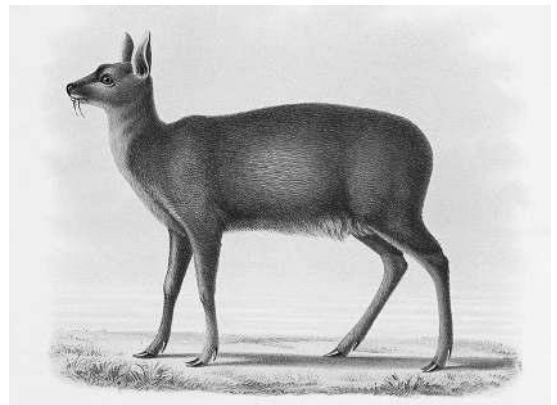
➤ Open forest: **6,482 km²**



D. Symbols of Uttarakhand State

1. State Animal - Musk Deer (Kasturi Mrig - *Moschus chrysogaster*):

- **Habitat:** Found in the Himalayas at altitudes above 2500 m.
- **Physical Description:** A primitive deer species (Family: Moschidae, Genus: Moschus).
- **Unique Feature:** Male secretes musk from abdominal glands (30-45g per deer, valued at \$65-75 per gram).
- **Uses:** Musk is used in perfumes, cosmetics, and medicines.



-
- **Threats:** *Endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.* Illegal poaching is a major threat.
 - **Behavior:** Lives solitarily, mates in November-December. Feeds on oak, bamboo leaves, and herbs.
 - **Conservation Efforts:** Includes captive breeding centers and protected areas like Askot Musk Deer Park (Pithoragarh).

2. State Bird - Monal (Lophophorous impejanus):

- **Habitat:** Found at 8,000-15,000 ft in the Himalayas. Also known as the Himalayan Peacock, the male has vibrant plumage.
- **Behavior:** Lives in high altitudes, descends during snow.
- **Threats:** Faces poaching threats.
- **Distribution:** Also found in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Nepal, and Pakistan.
- **Diet:** Feeds on algae, herbs, and potatoes.
- **Reproduction:** Lays up to 4 eggs.
- **Conservation:** Protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.



3. State Tree - Buransh (Rhododendron):

- **Habitat:** Grows at altitudes of 5,000-11,000 ft in the Himalayan region.
- **Description:** Known for vibrant red flowers, also called "Flame of the Forest."
- **Uses:** Medicinal use in Ayurveda for heart ailments and high blood pressure.
- **Threats:** Faces dangers from deforestation.
- **Conservation Efforts:** Includes tissue culture and plantation drives.



4. State Flower - Brahm Kamal (Saussurea obvallata):

- **Habitat:** Found at altitudes of 3,500-5,500m on rocky terrains in the Greater Himalayas.
- **Cultural Significance:** Sacred to Lord Brahma, used in rituals and festivals such as the Nanda Devi Yatra.
- **Medicinal Uses:** Treats bruises, joint pain, and abdominal problems.



5. Insignia of Uttarakhand

- **Design:** The state insignia features the Ashoka Pillar atop a range of three mountain peaks, with four waves of the Ganga River at the base.
- **Purpose:** It serves as the official emblem for all government documents of Uttarakhand.

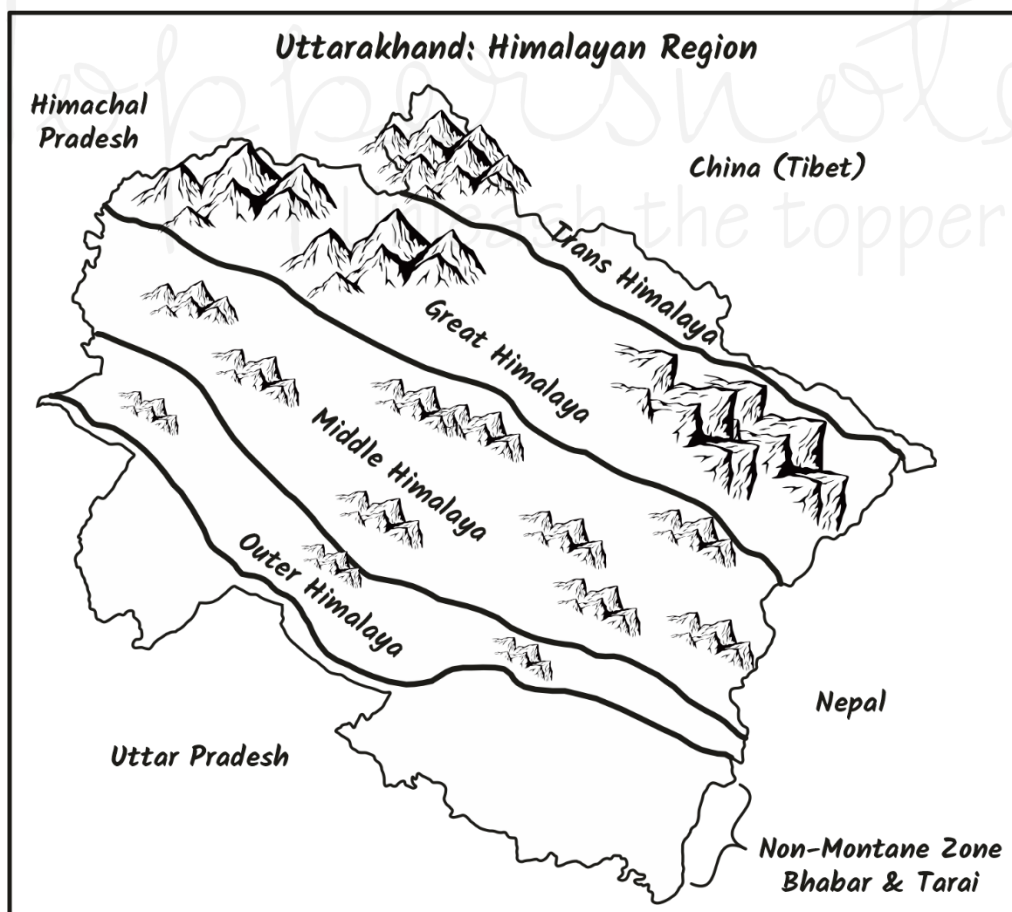
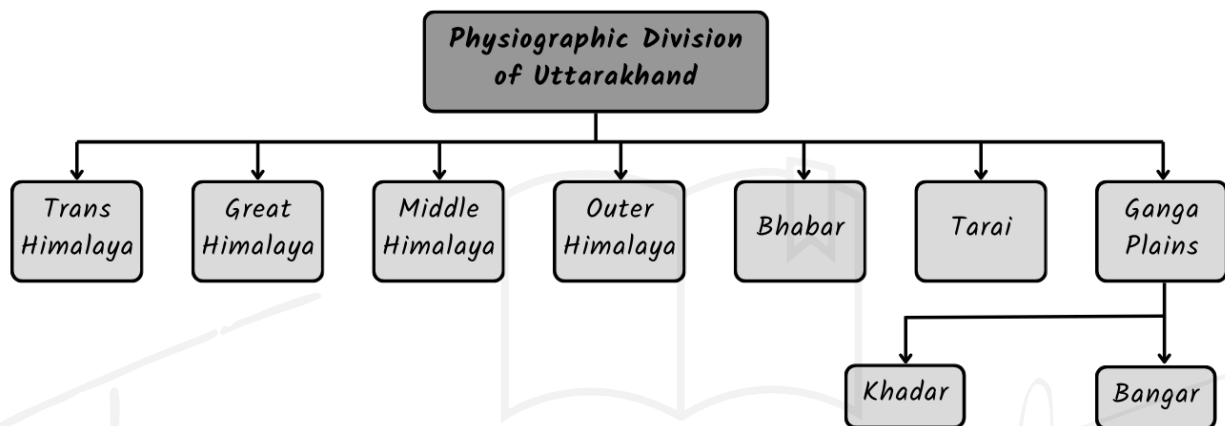


2 CHAPTER

Physiographic Division of Uttarakhand

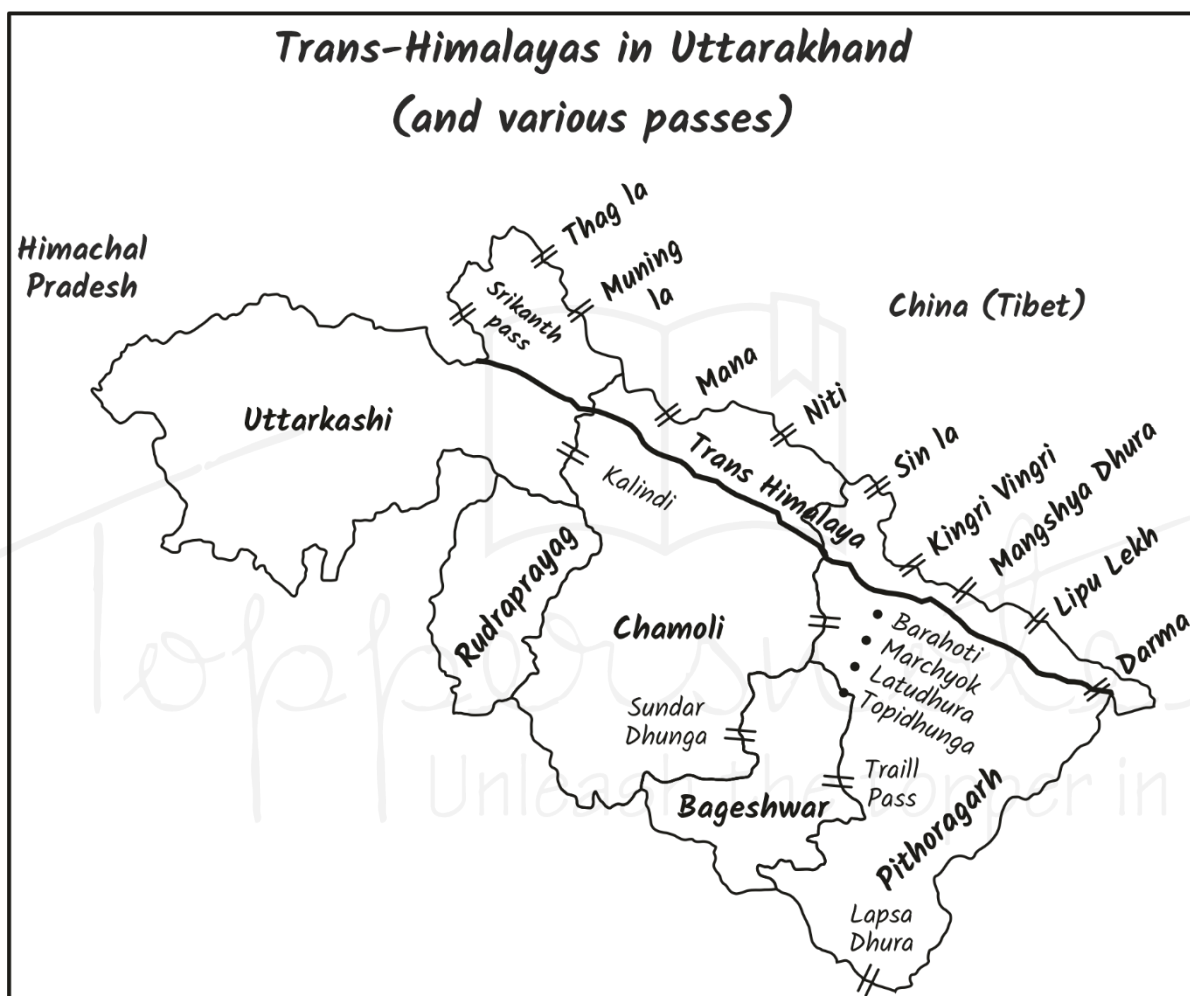
Uttarakhand is the 27th state of the Republic of India that consists of two main geographical regions: the Himalayan region (covering 86.07% of the state) and the Plains region (covering 13.97%). The Plains region includes three districts: Dehradun, Haridwar, and Udham Singh Nagar. The remaining 10 districts of the state are part of the Himalayan region. The state's diverse physiography plays a key role in its ecological and cultural landscape.

Physiographically, Uttarakhand can be divided into the following seven categories:



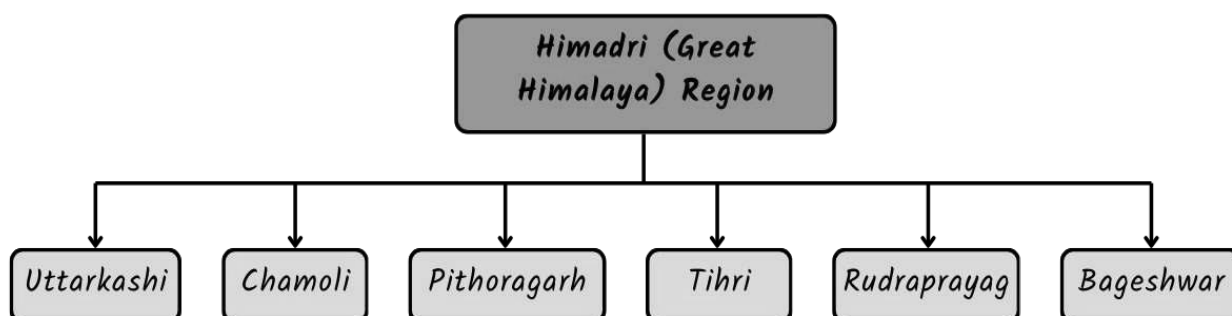
1. Trans Himalayas:

- **Location:** The Trans Himalayas lie to the north of the Great Himalayas.
- **Width:** approximately 25 to 35 kilometers.
- **Altitude:** It lies at an elevation of 2,500 to 3,500 meters above mean sea level (MSL).
- **Snow Cover:** This region experiences thin snow cover, as it is located in the rain shadow region of the Great Himalayas, receiving less precipitation.
- This region is made up of **extensive valleys** across the main Himalayan region.
- **Important Passes** in this region such as- Thag La, Muning La, Niti, Mana, Sin La, Kingri Bingri, Mangshya Dhura, Lipu Lekh, Darma, etc.



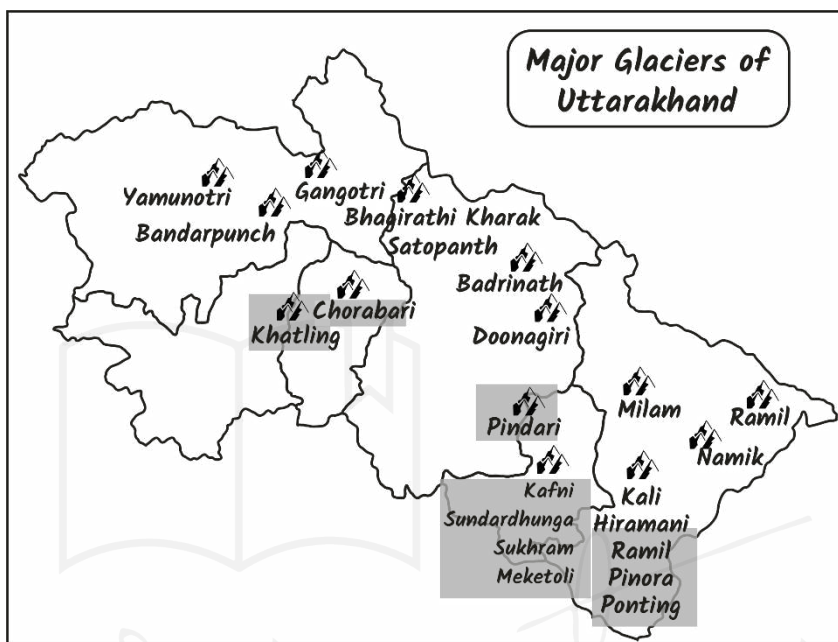
2. Himadri (Great Himalayas):

- **Location:** situated north of the Lesser Himalaya and south of the Trans-Himalayas.



- It contains the **highest peaks** of Uttarakhand such as- Nandadevi, Kamet, Mana, Badrinath, Chaukhamba, Trishul, Satopanth, etc.
- ✓ The highest peak of Uttarakhand, i.e. **Nandadevi** is 7817 meters high.
- **Width:** The average width of this region is **30 to 50 kilometers**.
- **Elevation:** **4,500 meters** and above.
- **Snow Coverage:** The majority of this region is **snow-covered year-round**, primarily due to the **high precipitation** (mostly snow) from monsoonal winds. In ancient texts it has been called Himadri due to being covered with snow.

- **Major glaciers** of Uttarakhand are found in this region such as- Gangotri, Yamunotri, Bhagirathi Kharak - Satopanth, Milam, etc.



- **Alpine Pastures (Bughals):** The lower regions of the Great Himalayas feature **alpine pastures** known as **Bughals**. These are also popular tourist spots, including: are famous tourist destinations such as- The Valley of Flowers, Ali, Bedni, Kafni, Bagji, etc.
- The region is generally inhabitable during winters due to extreme climate but during summers, some communities (such as Bhotiya) inhabit these pastures and practice transhumance along with their animals.

BUGYALS - Alpine meadows, locally known as bughals, are an essential component of the Himalayan ecosystem. These lush grasslands emerge at altitudes of around 3,000 meters, marking the end of the tree line. They extend up to approximately 4,500 meters, where the snowline begins, and vegetation becomes sparse.

ABOUT BEDNI BUGYAL - Bedni Bughals, located in Chamoli district at 3,354 meters, is Uttarakhand's largest bughals. It is surrounded by peaks like Trishul and Nanda Ghunti, and blooms with vibrant flowers in summer. It holds cultural significance due to the sacred Bedni Gufa and Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra.

Major Peaks of Uttarakhand (In descending order of height):

S.R	Mountain Peak	Height (m)	District
1.	Nanda Devi (West)	7817	Chamoli
2.	Kamet	7756	Chamoli
3.	Nanda Devi (East)	7434	Chamoli-Pithoragarh
4.	Mana	7272	Chamoli
5.	Badrinath	7140	Chamoli
6.	Chaukhamba	7138	Chamoli
7.	Trishula	7120	Chamoli
8.	Satopanth	7084	Chamoli

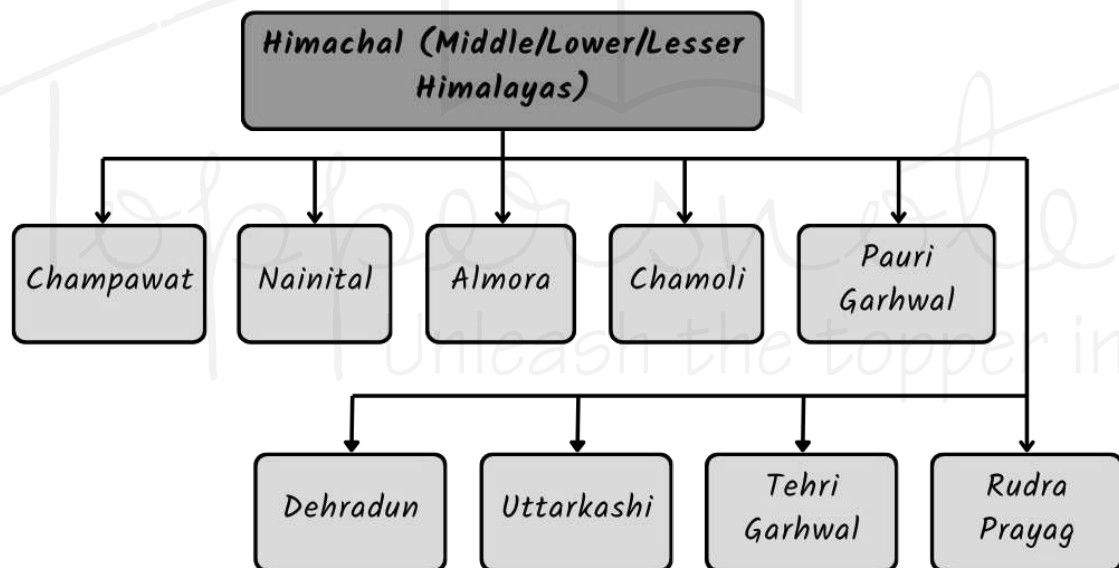
TRICK TO REMEMBER

Never Keep New Mountain Boundaries Close To Sight.



3. Himachal (Middle/Lower/Lesser Himalayas):

- **Location:** The Middle Himalayas lies north of the Shivalik ranges and south of the Great Himalayas.

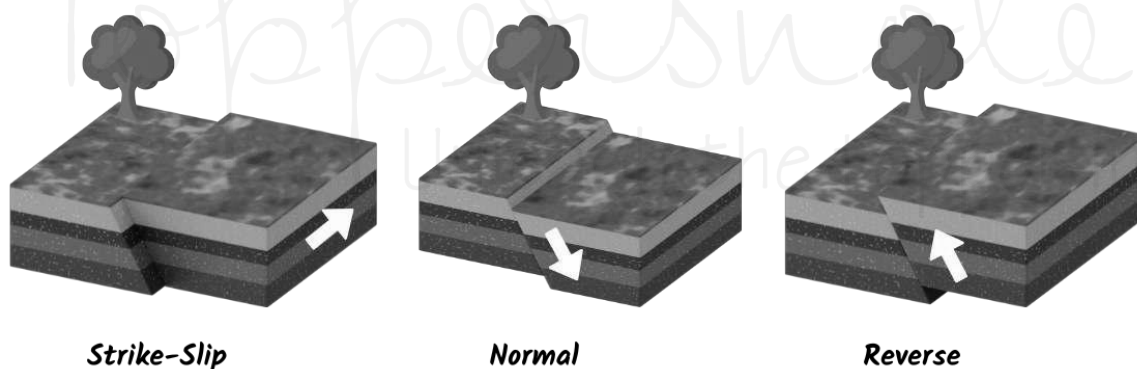


- **Width:** between 70 to 100 km.
- **Elevation:** ranges from 1,200 to 4,500 meters above mean sea level (MSL).
- The Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) separates the Himachal region from the Shivalik region.
- One of the unique features of this region is the **absence of fossils** because these mountain ranges are formed by folded and metamorphic rocks.
- The slopes on the **northern side** of this range are **steep**, while the **southern slopes** are **gentle**. Due to a heavy monsoonal rainfall over southern slopes (160 to 200 cm), this region is **abundantly forested** with Banj, Burans, Chir, Deodar, Fir, etc. as some of the main varieties.

- This region is home to several **famous hill stations** of Uttarakhand such as- Ranikhet, Nainital, Mussoorie, Binsar, Laaltibba, etc.
- In Kumaun region, the southern parts of the Middle Himalayas have **several lakes** which offer unique tourist attractions such as- Nainital, Bhimtal, Sattal, Naukuchiyatal, Sukhatal, Khurpatal, Sariyatal, etc.
- **Rich in minerals:** Copper (Almora, Pauri), asbestos, graphite, gypsum, magnesite.

A fault line is a **fracture (crack)** or zone of fractures in the **Earth's crust** along which there has been **displacement of the rocks** on either side. These fractures typically **occur due to tectonic forces** caused by plate movements, resulting in stresses that the crust cannot withstand. Fault lines are often associated with earthquakes as the release of energy along these lines causes the ground to shake. Faults are classified into various types based on the directions of the slips among their rocks:

- A. Strike-slip faults** are the fault lines resulting as a movement of rocks in a horizontal direction, involving little or no vertical movement. Example: San Andreas Fault.
- B. Normal faults** are fault lines where the crust moves apart along the fault line, creating a void in between. Example: The East African Rift Zone.
- C. Reverse faults** result from blocks of crust sliding above each other rather than separating from each other. Such faults often lead to orogeny (the shaping of the earth's crust through tectonic activity), such as the creation of mountain ranges like the Himalayas.



FAULTS LINES IN UTTARAKHAND - The three major fault lines in Uttarakhand are the Himalayan Frontal Fault (HFF), Main Boundary Thrust (MBT), and the Main Central Thrust (MCT):

- 1. Himalayan Frontal Fault (HFF)** A series of reverse faults that run parallel to the Shivalik range and mark the boundary between the Shivalik and the Indo-Gangetic plains.
- 2. Main Boundary Thrust (MBT)** Runs parallel to the foot of the lower Himalayas and separates the outer Himalayas (Shiwalik) from the Middle Himalayas. It is a prominent fault line responsible for the uplift and folding of the Shivalik ranges.

3. Main Central Thrust (MCT) Runs parallel to the Himalayan range and separates the Greater Himalayas from the Middle Himalayas. MCT passes through several important locations in Uttarakhand like Chamoli, Gopeshwar, Pipalkoti, and also other places of Kumaun. The same fault line passes through the Tehri Dam making it vulnerable.

These fault lines are part of the Himalayan tectonic discontinuities that criss-cross Uttarakhand. The state is considered to be in a seismic gap, meaning it has the potential to generate a great earthquake in the future.

DOODHATOLI RANGE (The Pamir of Uttarakhand) –

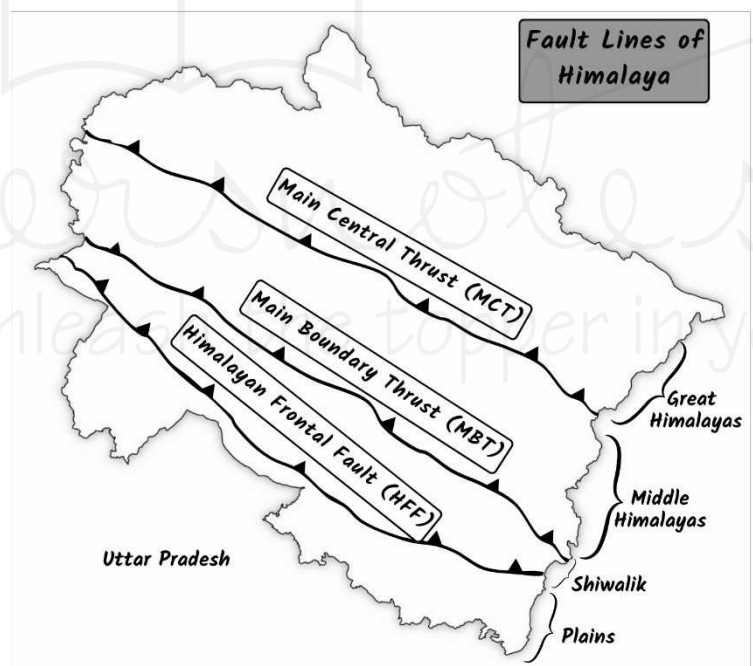
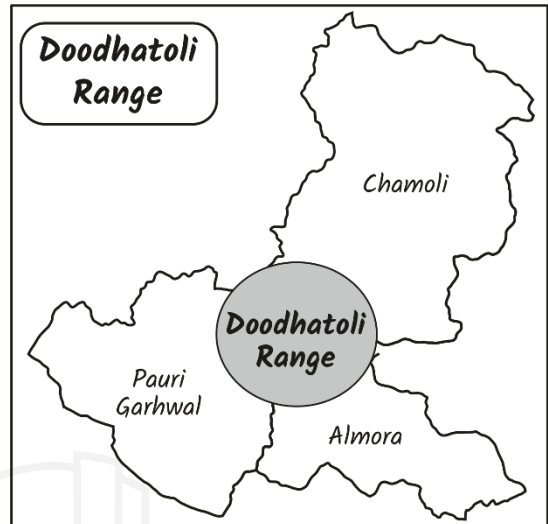
Doodhatoli is a mountain range situated in the Middle Himalaya region. This range is spread across Chamoli, Pauri, and Almora districts.

Geographical Features:

- The region is characterized by **gentle slopes** and **rich grasslands**, often used as **pastures** for livestock by communities like the **Gaddis** and **Gujjars**.
- These communities establish temporary habitats known as '**Kharak**' or '**Chhanni**'.
- The average elevation of its core area is around 3000 meters.

Significance:

- Doodhatoli is referred to as the **Pamir of Uttarakhand** due to its scenic and unique geographical characteristics.
- It is the source of several non-glacial perennial rivers namely, Ramganga (west), Atagad (tributary of Pindar River), Nayar (east), Nayar (west), Bino, Dhaijyuli Gad, etc. All these rivers flow in different directions from here.
- Doodhatoli separates the basins of Ramganga, Pindar, and Nayar (both eastern and western Nayar streams meet at Satpuli).



Uttarakhand Police Act, 2007

1. Supreme Court Ordered Police Reforms

- ✓ In 2006, the Supreme Court (in *Prakash Singh & Ors. vs. Union of India (2006)*.) told all states to improve their police system.
- ✓ The old Police Act of 1861 was from British times and outdated.
- ✓ The Court wanted police to become:
 - more professional
 - less controlled by politics
 - more accountable and people-friendly
- ✓ Uttarakhand, like other states, made a new police law to follow these Supreme Court directions.

2. Uttarakhand's Special "Revenue Police" System

- ✓ In more than half of Uttarakhand, especially in the hills, normal police did **not** work earlier.
- ✓ Instead, **revenue officers** (Patwari, Kanungo) acted like police—investigating cases, arresting people, etc.
 - This system came from British times when hill areas were peaceful and less populated.
- ✓ But today's problems (crime, safety, population growth) need a modern police force.
- ✓ The new Act was made to gradually replace or reform this old system and extend regular police work to hill areas.

3. Formation of Uttarakhand as a New State (2000)

- ✓ Uttarakhand became a separate state in **2000**.
- ✓ Until then, it used Uttar Pradesh's old police rules (based on the 1861 Act).
- ✓ The new state needed its **own modern police law**, suited to local needs and challenges.
- ✓ So, the Uttarakhand Police Act, 2007 was created.

4. Purpose (Objectives) of the New Act

- ✓ The new law aimed to:
 - Clearly define what the police should do in today's time.
 - Make police more efficient, modern, and professional.
 - Ensure police are **accountable, friendly to the public, and respect human rights**.
 - Prepare police to face new problems like terrorism, organised crime, and new law-and-order challenges.

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

Section 1. Short Title, Extent & Commencement

Short Title

- Called the **Uttarakhand Police Act, 2007**.

Extent

- Applies to:
 - ✓ Entire State of Uttarakhand.
 - ✓ Uttarakhand Police force even when deployed **outside the State**.
- **Exception:** Does *not* apply to the **Revenue Police Area**.

Commencement

- Comes into force on a date **notified by the State Government** in the Official Gazette.

Section 2. Definitions

(a) Act

- ✓ Refers to the Uttarakhand Police Act, 2007.

(b) Cattle

- ✓ Includes: cow, buffalo, elephant, camel, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, swine.

(c) Chief Secretary

- ✓ Top-most administrative officer of the State Government.

(d) District

- ✓ Revenue territory notified under **U.P. Land Revenue Act, 1901** (as applicable to Uttarakhand).

(e) District Magistrate (DM)

- ✓ Head of district administration.
- ✓ Appointed under **Section 20 CrPC, 1973**.

(f) Divisional Commissioner

- ✓ In charge of a Revenue Division under the U.P. Land Revenue Act.

(g) Domestic Help

- ✓ A person working in a household for wages or otherwise.

(h) Insurgency

- ✓ Armed struggle against the State, including attempts to separate territory from India.

(i) Internal Security

- ✓ Protection of sovereignty & integrity of the State from internal disruptive forces.

(j) Militant Activities

- ✓ Violent acts using explosives, firearms, hazardous materials for political objectives.

(k) Moral Turpitude

- ✓ Crimes involving:
 - cheating, forgery
 - drugs/intoxication
 - offences outraging modesty of a woman
 - offences against the State under Ch. VI of IPC

(l) Organized Crime

- ✓ Crime committed by a group for unlawful gain using violence or threats.

(m) Public Amusement / Entertainment Place

- ✓ Places notified by the State Government.

(n) Police District

- ✓ Area notified as a Police District by the government.

(o) Boundary of Police District

- ✓ Revenue District **excluding** the Revenue Police Area.

(p) Police Officer

- ✓ Any officer from:
 - IPS
 - Uttarakhand Police Service
 - Uttarakhand Police Subordinate Service
 - Any other service created under this Act

(q) Police Personnel (Amended in 2018)

- ✓ All police officers and persons appointed by:
 - State Govt.,
 - DGP,
 - or an officer subordinate to the DGP.

(r) Prescribed

- ✓ Means prescribed under the Act.

(s) Public Place

- ✓ Any place accessible to the public, including:
 - public buildings/monuments
 - places for drawing water, washing, bathing, recreation

(t) Regulation

- ✓ Regulations made under the Act.

(u) Revenue Police Area

- ✓ Areas declared as such; fall under Revenue Police jurisdiction.

(v) Revenue Police System

- ✓ Old system where Patwari/Kanungo perform policing functions in hill regions.

(w) Rules

- ✓ Rules made under the Act.

(x) Service

- ✓ Police Service constituted under this Act.

(y) Subordinate Rank

- ✓ Ranks below Assistant/Deputy Superintendent of Police (below ASP/DSP).

(z) Superintendent of Police (SP)

- ✓ Officer in charge of a Police District (includes equivalent ranks).

(za) Terrorist Activity

- ✓ Use of explosives, firearms, hazardous substances to create terror or challenge Government authority.

(zb) Victim

- ✓ Person (individual/group) suffering:
 - physical injury
 - mental injury
 - emotional harm
 - economic loss
 - violation of fundamental rights

(zc) Witness

- ✓ A person who:
 1. Gives or agrees to give evidence.
 2. Is related to such a person and needs protection.
 3. Needs protection for any other reason under the Act.

NOTE

- ✓ Words not defined here take the meaning from **CrPC, 1973** or **IPC, 1860**.