

Political & Physical Divisions of World.

Political Divisions of World.

Population - According to United Nations Population Fund estimates, world reached 7.6 Billion in 2017, the growth rate being 1.1%. China and India each has more than a billion people followed by United States and Indonesia.

- * CHINA is the most populous country in the world, sharing nearly about 20% of world population.
- * VATICAN CITY or HOLY SEE is the least populous country.
- * MONACO is the most densely populated country, with 15,322 persons per sq. km.
- * RUSSIA is the largest country in terms of ~~Russia~~ Area of 17,075,000 sq. km or 11.5% of the world total land area.
- * VATICAN CITY or HOLY SEE is the smallest country in the world.
- * NAURU is the world smallest Republic, which became independent on 31 Jan 1968.
- * GUANGZHOU in China is the most populous Urban Agglomeration.
- * WENCHUAN, highest town with 5100 m above sea level.

Nor. of Countries -

The world comprises of 195 sovereign states, 193 members of the United Nations and 3 non-members i.e. KOSOVO, CHINA (TAIWAN) and VATICAN CITY.

- * There are 61 colonies and 6 major disputed territories.
- * The Acknowledge nuclear weapons capabilities states are 9 i.e. India, U.S.A, U.K, France, Russia, China, Israel and Pakistan.

Physical Division of World.

The Continents

1) ASIA -

- * Asia is the largest continent extend over nearly one-third of the land surface of the world earth.
- * Chief Mountain-ranges - Himalayas, Kunlun, Tien shah, Altai, Tibetan Plateau.
- * Chief Rivers - Ganga, Yan-tze, Yamuna, Yenisei, Amur, Hwang-Ho.
- * Principal countries - India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, China, Indonesia, Japan, Bangladesh.

* Area — 30 938 605 sq km.

* Population — 4478 million (60.6% of world total).

2) AFRICA —

* Second largest continent, is bounded by Mediterranean sea on the North, by Red sea and Indian Ocean in East, by Atlantic Ocean in the West, adjoins Asia and isthmus of Suez.

* Principal countries — Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Congo, South Africa, Nigeria.

* Highest Mountain — Kilimanjaro (5895 m).

* Chief Rivers — Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi.

* Largest Lake — Victoria, Great Rift Valley in East Africa.

* Area — 29 805 695 sq km.

* Population — 1246 million.

3) EUROPE —

* It is the western Peninsula of European land mass but with no defined boundary with Asia but line normally accepted run along Ural mountains to Caspian sea and Caucasus to Black sea.

*) Chief Mountains — Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, Balkans, Sierra, Urals, Caucasus.

*) Chief Rivers — Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, Vainorn, Volton.

*) Principal Countries — U.K, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Italy, Serbia, Russia, Switzerland, Austria, Romania.

*) Area — 22,832,227 Sq km (15.6% of earth)

*) Population — 739 million.

4) NORTH AMERICA —

*) It is the Northern continent of the ^{Western} ~~Northern~~ hemisphere comprising Mexico, U.S.A, Canada, Greenland, Central America and West Indies on west high chain of mountains, lower range of latitude & altitude.

*) General Industries — Ship building, occupied formerly by Red Indians.

*) Important Cities — New York, Washington D.C, San Francisco, Chicago, Mexico, Montreal, Ottawa.

*) Area — 23,083,151 Sq km

*) Population — 365 million.

5) SOUTH AMERICA -

- * It is the southern continent of Western Hemisphere including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela & Guyana.
- * Chief Industries - Tropical, agriculture - Cocoa, coffee, sugarcane, rubber, cereals.
- * Important Cities - Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Trinidad, Buenos Aires, La Paz, Bogota.
- * Area - 433220 sq. km.
- * Population - 647 million.

6) AUSTRALIA -

- * Australia with a population of 40.46 million is an inland continent of 8426635 sq. km. and is the smallest continent.
- * Australia produces more wool than any other country.
- * Important Rivers - Snowy in New South Wales & Victoria.

7) ANTARCTICA -

- * It is 14 million sq. km uninhabited land, located at South Pole. It is covered with snow and has extensive ice-sheets, glaciers, volcanoes & islands.
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"Indian Geography"

* Area and Boundary →

- * India is seventh largest country in the world with an area of 3287263 sq. km which is 2.42% of world area.
- * India subcontinent is located in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere.
- * India share longest boundary with Bangladesh (4053 km) followed by China (3380 km) and Pakistan (2912 km)
- * In India, The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N latitude) passes through 8 states i.e. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Paschim Banga, Tripura and Mizoram).
- * Indian Standard Time (IST) - The 82°30'E longitude is taken as the standard time Meridian of India, as it passes through middle of India (from Naini, near Allahabad). It also dictates time in Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Essential Points -

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- x) Latitudinal Extent — $8^{\circ}4'$ North to $37^{\circ}6'$ North.
- x) Longitudinal Extent — $68^{\circ}7'$ East to $97^{\circ}25'$ East.
- x) North-South Extent — 3214 km.
- x) East-West Extent — 2933 km.
- x) Land Frontier — 15200 km.
- x) Total Coastline — 75166 km.
- x) No. of States — 28.
- x) No. of UT — 8.
- x) Land Neighbours — Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar.
- x) State with longest Coastline — Gujarat.
- x) Active Volcano — Barren Island in Andaman Nicobar.
- x) Southern most point — Indira Point or Pigmallon point in Great Nicobar.
- x) Southern most tip of mainland — Kanyakumari.
- x) Northern most point — Indira Col.
- x) Western most point — West of Gihaur Moti in Gujarat.
- x) Eastern most point — Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh.

*) Physiography -

Divided into 3 units -

- i) Mountains in the North.
- ii) Plains in the Northern India and Coast.
- iii) Plateau region of the South.

To these can be added the fourth, namely the coast and islands.

*) Mountains of India →

i) The Himalayas -

Means 'Abode of Snow' - They are one of the youngest fold mountains ranges in the world and comprise mainly sedimentary rocks.

Some of the world Highest Peaks are →

i) <u>Mt. Everest or Sagarmatha</u>	8850m (Nepal)
ii) <u>Mt. Kanchenjunga</u>	8598m (India)
iii) <u>Mt. Makalu</u>	8481m (Nepal)
iv) <u>Mt. Dhaulagiri</u>	8172m (Nepal)
v) <u>Mt. Cho Oyu</u>	8153m (Nepal)
vi) <u>Mt. Nanga Parbat</u>	8126m (India)
vii) <u>Mt. Annapurna</u>	8072m (Nepal)
viii) <u>Mt. Nanda Devi</u>	7817m (India)

Triassic Himalayan Zone →

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*) This range lies to the north of the Great Himalayas. It has some important ranges like Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar etc. The highest peak in this region is K2 or Godwin Austin (P.O.K).

*) The biggest Glacier in the world is Siachen in the Nubra valley. Biafo, Baltoro, Batura, Hispar, are the other imp. glaciers in this region.

2) Peninsular Mountains —

*) The Aravalli Mountains — (Rajasthan) world oldest. Lower Shikhar is the highest peak on which Mount Abu (1722m) is situated.

*) The Vindhya Mountains — Highest point at Dhuupgarh (1350m) near Panchmarhi.

*) The Western Ghats or Sahyadris — Avg. height 1200m, 1600m long. Its southern part is separated from the main Sahyadri range by Palghat Gap. Other passes are Thalghat and Bhorghat.

Palghat Gap links Tamil Nadu & Kerala.

Thalghat connects Nasik to Mumbai.

Bhorghat connects Pune to Mumbai.

* The Eastern Ghats → Highest Peak Mahendra Giri (1501m)

* The Nilgiri or Blue Mountains — Meeting place of the Western and Eastern Ghats. Two highest peaks are Dodda Betta and Makurti.

* The highest Peak of the Peninsular India is Anaimudi (269m) in Anaimalai Hills.

* Cardamom Hills or Eelaimalai is the southernmost.

* Plains of India → To the south of Himalayas and to the north of Peninsula lies the great plains of North India. They are formed by the depositional work of the three major river system — Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra. The vast plains of north India are alluvial in nature. & the westernmost portion is occupied by Thar Desert.

Peninsular Plateau →

* Spread south of Indo-Gangetic plains flanked by sea on three sides. This plateau is shaped like a triangle with its base in the North. The Eastern Ghats & Western Ghats constitute its Eastern & Western boundaries resp.

- *) Narmada, which flows through rift valley, divides the region into two parts. The Malwa Plateau in the north & Deccan Plateau in the south.
- *) Vindhya plateau is situated south of Malwa plateau.
- *) The Deccan plateau is the largest plateau in India.

*) Islands of India →

*) Total coast — 7516 km.

*) Indian territorial limits include 247 islands.

1) The Andaman and Nicobar group →

*) Saddle Peak (737m) in Andaman & Nicobar highest peak.

*) Volcanic islands — Barren and Narcondam islands.

2) The Arabian sea group —

All the islands in the Arabian sea (total 25) are coral islands and are surrounded by fringing reefs (North — Lakshadweep, South — Minicoy)

Political and Physical Divisions of India.

Political Division of India —

- x) India is divided into 28 States and 8 U.T
- x) Delhi is the National Capital.
- x) Largest State — Rajasthan.
- x) Smallest State — Goa.
- x) In 2014, Telangana was also separated from Andhra Pradesh.
- x) In 2019, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are given the status of U.T.
- x) U.T are the part of India which are directly governed by the Central Govt.
- x) Our whole country, is governed by Central Govt.
- x) Each State of India is governed by its own State Govt.
- x) Govt. of India is divided into — 1) Central Govt.
2) State Govt.
- x) India's is seventh largest country in terms of area.
- x) Area of India is about 3.28 million² km.

x) Physical division of India -

India is divided into following Physical division -

1) The Great Mountains Wall of ^{North} India -

x) The Himalayas, the highest mountain wall of the world, are situated on the Northern boundary of India. like an arc.

x) From West to East Himalayas are 2500km long.

x) Mount Everest, the highest Peak in the world lies in these mountains in Nepal.

x) Further, the Himalayas consist of three parallel mountain ranges -
i) The Great Himalayas / Himadri
ii) The Lesser Himalayas / Himachal Him.
iii) The Outer Himalayas / Shivaliks.

2) The Great Northern Plains -

x) Northern Plains are divided into 3 sub-divisions i.e.

- i) The Punjab & Haryana Plains.
- ii) The Ganga Plains.
- iii) The Brahmaputra Valley.

x) Ganga Plains forms the largest lowland drained by the Ganga and its tributaries.

x) The Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi & Tista are important tributaries of Ganga.

- x) Ganga divided itself into tributaries to form a large delta along with the Brahmaputra.
- x) The Punjab & Haryana Plains represent a part of the Indus basin.

3) The Great Peninsular Plateau —

- x) Anamudi (2695m) situated in Sahyadri range is the highest Peak of the Peninsula.
- x) Spread south of the Indo-Gangetic plains flanked by sea on three sides. This plateau is shaped like a triangle with its base in the North.
- x) Narmada, which flows through Rift valley, divides the region into two parts —
 - i) Malwa Plateau in North
 - ii) Deccan Plateau in South
- x) Deccan Plateau is the largest Plateau in the world.

4) The Coastal Plains — narrow strips of flat land on Eastern & Western Coast are known as East Coastal Plain & West Coastal Plains.

- x) East Coastal Plain lies b/w Arabian sea & Western Ghats spread from Gujarat in North to Kanyakumari in South.
- x) Western Coastal Plain spread along the Bay of Bengal from Orissa in North & Kanyakumari in South.

5) The Great Indian Desert —

- x) Lies to the west of Aravali Range.
- x) Extend over major part of Rajasthan & Sindh in Pakistan.
- x) Lake Sambhar is found here.

6) The Island Group —

- x) Lakshadweep is a group of 36 coral islands in the Arabian Sea.
- x) Andaman & Nicobar islands are group of about 572 islands.
- x) Andaman & Nicobar island are separated by Ten Degree Channel. because 10° N latitude passes through this place.
- x) Total Coastline = 7516 km.
- x) State with longest Coastline = Gujarat.
- x) Indian territorial limits include 247 islands.
- x) Saddle Peak (737m) is the highest peak of Andaman & Nicobar island.
- x) Volcanic island = Barren & Narcondam Islands.

Dance Forms & States

<u>Dances</u>	<u>States</u>
1) Bharatnatyom / Karagam	Tamil Nadu.
2) Kathak / Raasika.	Uttar Pradesh.
3) Kathakali	Kerala.
4) Manipuri	Manipur.
5) Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh.
6) Odissi	Odisha.
7) Bhangra / Giddha	Punjab
8) Garba / Dandiya	Gujarat.
9) Rauf	Kashmir
10) Bhojpur / Kambhika	Rajasthan.
11) Chhau.	West Bengal.
12) Bihu / Sattriya.	Assam.
13) Lavani	Maharashtra.
14) Mohiniattam.	Kerala.
15) Sirmour Nati	Himachal Pradesh.
16) Dumbhal	J & K.
17) Saeng	Haryana.

States Festivals

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States

15 Festivals

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Andhra Pradesh. | Brahmatsavam. |
| 2) Arunachal Pradesh. | Losar. |
| 3) Assam | Bahag Bihu. |
| 4) Bihar. | Chhath Puja. |
| 5) Chattisgarh. | Bastar Dussehra. |
| 6) Goa. | Carnival. |
| 7) Gujarat. | Janashakti |
| 8) Haryana. | Baisakhi |
| 9) Himachal Pradesh | Shivaratri |
| 10) Jammu & Kashmir | Eid-ul-Fitr. |
| 11) Jharkhand. | Holi |
| 12) Karnataka. | Ugadi |
| 13) Kerala. | Onam |
| 14) Madhya Pradesh. | Diwali. |
| 15) Maharashtra. | Janesh Chaturthi |
| 16) Manipur. | Yaashang |
| 17) Meghalaya. | Nongkrum. |
| 18) Mizoram | Chapcharkut. |
| 19) Nagaland. | Hornbill. |
| 20) Odisha | Raja Parba. |
| 21) Punjab. | Lohri. |
| 22) Rajasthan. | Baryau. |
| 23) Sikkim. | Losoong / Saja Dawa. |
| 24) Tamil Nadu. | Pongal. |
| 25) Telangana. | Bonalu. |
| 26) Tripura. | Kharchi Puja. |
| 27) Uttar Pradesh. | Navaratri |
| 28) Uttarakhand. | Branga Dussehra |
| 29) West Bengal. | Durga Puja. |

x) Indian States and Their Dress Code -

1) Andhra Pradesh — Men — Dhoti and Kurda
Women — Sarees.

2) Assam — Men — Short Kurda and Lungi
with Ghamcha.
Women — Paet or muga & eri.

3) Arunachal Pradesh — Men — Lungi with yam.
Women — full-sleeved coat with skirt.

4) Bihar — Men — Dhoti & Kurda.
Women — Tussar silk sarees.

5) Chattisgarh — Men — Halbas, Ghotub, Ashuj Marias,
Women — knee length or full length saree.

6) Goa — Men — Basic
Women — Sari called Nor-Vari.

7) Gujarat — Men — Dhoti & Kurdas or bandis.
Women — Salwar Kamiz.

8) Haryana — Men — Dhoti/Kurda, shirt, Pagri
and jutti's.

Women — Ghagra, daman, angia &
odhni.

9) Himachal Pradesh —

Men — Dhoti + Kurta or chudidar or pyjama.

Women — Kurtas, shalide, bhagra Lehenga choli.

10) Jammu Kashmir —

Men —

Women — Pheran.

11) Jharkhand —

Men — Bhagwan., whereas for non-tribal it includes kurta, pyjamas, dhoti & shirts.

Women — Sari & Blouse.

12) Karnataka —

Men — Dhoti known as Panche.

Women — Isikal saree and dawan.

13) Kerala —

Men — Lungi. also known as Kaili

Women — Saree.

14) Madhya Pradesh —

Men — Dhoti with Kurta. or shirt & safa (turban)

Women — Lehenga choli as well as odhni.

15) Maharashtra —

Men — Dhoti also known as Dhotu & pheta.

Women — Choli & saree known as Nauwari paadu or dugda.

16) Manipur —

Men — Dhoti with jacket & white turban.

Women — Innaphi and Phanek which is worn like a sarong.

17) Mizoram —

Men — dora a cloth around 7 feet long & 5 feet wide

Women — Puan.

18) Meghalaya —

Men — Jhindath, Dhoti with jacket & turban

Women — Jansin.

19) Nagaland —

Men — shawl known as Rataffe.

Women — white & blue cloth with black marginal bands of breadth.

20) Odisha —

Men — Dhoti, Kurta & Gamucha.

Women — Katakri Saree & Sambalpur saree.

21) Punjab —

Men — Kurta, pyjama.

Women — Salwar suit & ghagra.

22) Rajasthan —

Men — Dhotis, pyjama, Angarkha & pagga on
sofa (turban)

Women — Ghagra & Kanchli.

23) Sikkim —

Men — Baku with loose trousers.

Women — Honju.

24) Tamil Nadu —

Men — Shirt & Lungi.

Women — Sarees with short blouse & shawl.

25) Telangana —

Men — Dhoti, Kurta.

Women — Saree.

26) Tripura —
Men — Píkutu, Gromcha.

Women — Rinali.

27) Uttar Pradesh —

Men — Kurta, lungi or pajama.

Women — Saree and salwar kameez.

28) Uttarakhand —

Men — Ghagrai

Men. ~~Ghagrai~~ — Dhoti, lungi along with shirt.

29) West Bengal —

Men — Ponjabi along with dhoti.

Women — Saree.

Indian States and their Native Languages →

- 1) Andaman & Nicobar Islands — Bengali.
- 2) Andhra Pradesh. — Telugu.
- 3) Arunachal Pradesh. — Nishi
- 4) Assam. — Assamese.
- 5) Bihar. — Hindi (Bhojpuri & Magahi)
- 6) Chandigarh. — Hindi
- 7) Chattisgarh. — Hindi (Chattisgarhi)
- 8) Dadra & Nagar Haveli. — Hindi
- 9) Daman & Diu. — Gujarati
- 10) Delhi. — Hindi
- 11) Goa. — Konkani

12) Rajasthan

Rajasthi.

13) Haryana.

Hindi (Haryanvi and Mewati).

14) Himachal Pradesh.

Hindi (Kangri, Mandali, Kulvi, Simaudi, Kahlvi).

15) Jammu & Kashmir

Dogri & Kashmiri.

16) Uttaranchal.

Hindi (Bhojpuri, Nagpuri).

17) Karnataka.

Kannada.

18) Kerala.

Malayalam.

19) Lakshadweep

Malayalam.

20) Madhya Pradesh.

Hindi (Nimadi).

21) Maharashtra.

Marathi.

22) Manipur.

Manipuri.

23) Meghalaya.

Khasi.

24) Mizoram

Mizo.

25) Nagaland.

Naga.

26) Odisha

Odia.

27) Puducherry

Tamil.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 28) Punjab. | Punjabi. |
| 29) Rajasthan. | Hindi (Rajasthani). |
| 30) Sikkim. | Nepali. |
| 31) Tamil Nadu. | Tamil. |
| 32) Telangana. | Telugu. |
| 33) Tripura. | Bengali. |
| 34) Uttar Pradesh. | Hindi (including Awadhi, Braj-Bhash & Bhojpuri) |
| 35) | |
| 35) Uttarakhand. | Hindi (including Garhwali, Kumaoni & Jaisairi). |
| 36) West Bengal. | Bengali. |
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4) Temples of India

- 1) Jagannath Temple — Puri (Odisha).
- 2) Balaji Temple — Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).
- 3) Siddhirinayat Temple — Mumbai (Maharashtra).
- 4) Kasi Vishwanath Temple — Varanasi (U.P.).
- 5) Ramanathaswamy Temple — ^{Rameshwaram} (Tamil Nadu).
- 6) Somnatha Temple — Veraval (Gujarat).
- 7) Dakshineswar Kali Temple — Kolkata.
- 8) Kedarnath Temple — Uttarakhand.
- 9) Lord Kalabhairaveshwara Temple — Karnataka.
- 10) Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Temple — Karnataka.
- 11) Brihadeeswar Temple — Thanjavur (T.N.).
- 12) Natraj Temple — Chidambaram (T.N.).
- 13) Murudeshwara Temple — Karnataka.
- 14) Golden Temple — Amritsar.
- 15) Meenakshi Temple — Madurai (T.N.).

- 17) Vaishno Devi ————— Jammu & Kashmir.
- 18) Khajuraho Temple ————— Madhya Pradesh.
- 19) Konark Sun Temple ————— Konark (Odisha).
- 20) Swaminarayan Akshardham Temple ————— Delhi.
- 21) Sriperum Golden Temple ————— Yellare (T.N).
- 22) Belur Math ————— Kolkata.
- 23) Angkor Wat ————— Cambodia.
- 24) Dilwara Temple ————— Mount Abu (Rajasthan).
- 25) Padakkunathan Temple ————— Thrissur (Kerala).
- 26) Nellaiappan Temple ————— Tirunelveli (T.N).
- 27) Jambukeshwara Temple ————— Thiruvananthapuram (T.N).
- 28) Pashupatinath temple ————— Kathmandu (Nepal).
- 29) Padmanabhaswamy Temple ————— Kerala.
- 30) Kamakhya Temple ————— Assam.
- 31) Sabarimala Temple ————— Kerala.
- 32) Ekambareswara Temple ————— Konchipuram (T.N).

33) Brahma Temple — Pushkar (Rajasthan).

34) Amarnath Cave — J&K.

35) Badrinath Temple — Uttarakhand.

x) Important Tribes of India

Tribal Group	Found In:
1) Abhars.	North - East
2) Adirasis.	Madhya Pradesh.
3) Angami	Manipur.
4) Apatamis	Arunachal Pradesh.
5) Badagas.	Tamil Nadu.
6) Barga.	Madhya Pradesh.
7) Bakkarwal.	Jammu & Kashmir.
8) Bhils.	M.P and Rajasthan.
9) Bhotias.	Uttarakhand.
10) Bhujas.	M.P.
11) Birhars.	M.P and Jharkhand.
12) Chang.	North - East.
13) Chenchus.	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha.
14) Chutias.	Assam.

- 15) Gaddis - H.P.
- 16) Gialong - North-East.
- 17) Garas - Assam and Meghalaya.
- 18) Gonds - M.P and Jharkhand.
- 19) Gujjars - J & K and H.P.
- 20) Gwala - T.N.
- 21) Jaintias - Meghalaya.
- 22) Jarwas - Little Andaman.
- 23) Kanikas - T.N.
- 24) Katkari - M.P.
- 25) Kharis - M.P.
- 26) Khonds - M.P.
- 27) Khas - U.P.
- 28) Khasis - Assam & Meghalaya.
- 29) Khonds - Odisha.
- 30) Kol - M.P.

Andhra Pradesh.

31) Kalam.

32) Katar.

T.N.

33) Kuli.

Manipur.

34) Katakula.

H.P.

35) Lepcha.

Sikkim.

36) Khasi.

Tripura.

37) Muria.

M.P.

38) Mina.

Rajasthan.

39) Moplah.

Kerala.

40) Mundas.

Jharkhand.

41) Muria.

M.P.

42) Nishi.

North - East.

43) Nagas.

Nagaland.

44) Oarons.

Jharkhand + Odisha.

45) Onges.

Andaman + Nicobar.

46) Pho.

North - East.

- 47) Santals - West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand & Bihar.
- 48) Jangtam. North - East.
- 49) Jema. Nagaland.
- 50) Sentinelese. Andaman & Nicobar.
- 51) Shompens. Andaman & Nicobar.
- 52) Tadas. I.N.
- 53) Uralis. Kerala.
- 54) Wancho. North - east.
- 55) Warlis. Maharashtra.
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INDIAN HISTORY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FREEDOM STRUGGLE —

1) Partition of BENGAL (1905) —

- x) Partition of BENGAL came into effect on 16 Oct. 1905, through a Royal Proclamation.
- x) LORD CURZON was the Vice-Roy of India.
- x) Separated largely Muslims ^{Eastern} Area from largely Hindus western Areas.
- x) First known as East Pakistan and now Bangladesh.

2) Swadeshi Movement — (1905)

- x) The I.N.C took up the Swadeshi Call in Benaras Session 1905.
- x) Presided by Bipin Krishna Chakravarti.
- x) Supported by Motilal Nehru, Dada Bhau Narsaji and Lal - Bal - Pal.

3) Muslim League (1906) — 30 Dec. 1906

- x) Founded by Aga Khan, Salimullah, Nawab Mohsinullah, Jinnah.
- x) First session took place in DHAKKA.
- x) Headquarters — LUCKNOW

3) First President - AGA KHAN.

- * Main 2 Demand - ① Separate Electorate for Muslim. And voter should be muslim only and candidate too also be muslim only.
- ② Need special Provision, election & reservation.

4) Calcutta Session of INC SWARAJ - 1906

* In Dec. 1906, at Calcutta, the INC under the leadership of DADA BHAI NAORJI adopted 'SWARAJ' as the goal of Indian People.

5) Swraj Split (1907) -

* INC splits into two groups -
The Extremists and Moderates

↓
led by LAL, BAL, PAL,
Arvind Ghosh.

↓
led by Bipal Krishna
Bhakhale, Rash Behari Bose,
Dada Bhai Naoroji,
Moti Lal Nehru.

- * Held on the Bank of River 'TAPI'.
- * President - Rash Behari Bose.

6) Morley-Minto Reforms (1909) -

* Introduced during the period when LORD MINTO was Vice-Roy of India and Lord Morley was Governor-General of India.

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x) Reform introduced the system of separate election at under which Muslim could vote only for the Muslims candidate.

x) Indian Political leaders were however dissatisfied by these Reforms.

7) Home Rule Movement - (1916) - ^{League}

x) Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded Home Rule League.

x) Annie Besant also supported & started Home Rule Movement.

x) Objective is to self Govt. for India in British Empire.

8) Lucknow Pact / Congress League Pact (1916) -

x) Important step forward in achieving HINDUS - MUSLIMS unity was the Lucknow Pact.

x) Jointly demanded 'DOMINION' status for the Country.

x) I.N.C fulfills the two demand of Muslim league.

9) Rowlatt Act (1919) -

x) The Rowlatt Act gave unbridled powers to the govt to arrest & imprison suspect without trial.

x) No India person are allowed to have any weapon.

- *) No social Gathering without permission.
- *) Stated as BLACK LAW By Mahatma Gandhi.
- *) Gandhi decided to fight against this act, and he gave the call of SATYAGRAHA on 6th April 1919 and he was arrested on 8th April 1919.
- *) Hindu leader SATYAPAL and Muslim leader SAIFUDDIN KHILLOO arrested by Rowlat Act.

10) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - (13 April 1919) -

- *) On 13th April 1919 (Baisakhi Day), a large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh for a peaceful protest against the arrest of Satyapal & Saifuddin Khiloo.
- *) They were gunned down by General Reginald Edward Harry Dyer.
- *) At that time Michael O'Dyer was Lieutenant Governor of Punjab.

Note - [Sardar LUDHAM SINGH killed a shot down Michael O'Dyer in London in 1940.]

11) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) -

- *) First mass based Political movement under Mahatma Gandhi.
- *) Boycotted Everything.

- *) Congress passed the resolution in its Calcutta session Sep. 1920.
- *) Visiting of PRINCE OF WALES on 17 Nov. 1921, he was greeted by empty street.
- *) This NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT was withdrawn by — CHAURI-CHAURA Incident in which local people attacked the Chauri-Chaura Police-Station in Gorakhpur district of U.P. on 5 Feb. 1922. Set the Police Station to fire in which 22 British Police men were killed.
- *) Non-Cooperation Movement withdrawn on 12 Feb. 1922.

12) Khilafat Movement (1920-22) —

- *) The Caliph or KHALIFA Sultan of Turkey & Muslim Religious Head, was attacked by British and also the weakening of Caliph position led to the aggressive approach of the Indian Muslims towards the British.
- *) Started by ALI Brothers i.e. MOHAMMED ALI and SHAUKAT ALI launched the Khilafat Movement.
- *) Supported by Gandhi, LAL, PAL, BAL, Maulana. Abul Kalam Azad, also supported the Khilafat Movement.

13) Swaraj Party - (1923) -

- x) Motilal Nehru, Chitranjan Das, N.C. Kelkar formed the Swaraj Party on 1 Jan. 1923. as 'Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party'.
- x) By this Programme its members would enter the Legislative Council. and pressure them for the DOMINION STATUS.
- x) After the death of C.R. Das. in 1925, they drifted towards a policy of cooperation with the govt. This led to dissension & the party broke up in 1926.
- x) Out of 145, 45 seats were obtained by Swaraj Party.

14) Simon Commission - (1927) -

- x) The activities of the Swaraj Party has induced the British govt. to review the working of dyarchy system introduced by MONTAGUE-CHELMSFORD of 1919.
- x) Known as WHITE ACT, because all member including JONES SIMMON (chairman) all were British.
- x) Indians get humiliated & cries the slogan 'Simon Go Back'
- x) LALA LAJPAT RAI dealt with the fatal lathi blow which led to the death after week.
- x) SIMON Commission created in 1927 but comes to India in 1928.

15) Nehru Report (1928) -

- * Chief Architect of the Report was MOTILAL NEHRU & TILAK BAHADUR SARKAR. Both were President
- * They also demanded for the DOMINION STATUS & determine the principles of constitution before drafting it.

16) 14 Points of Jinnah (1929) -

- * Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League, did not accept the Nehru Report. Jinnah thereafter drew up a list of demands which was called '14 Points of Jinnah'.

17) Lahore Session (1929) -

- * On 19 Dec. 1929, under the Presidentship of JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU, at its Lahore session, declared 'Poorna Swaraj' as its ultimate goal, at river RAVI bank.
- * On 31 Dec. 1929, the newly adopted a tri-colour flag was unfurled, and 26 Jan. 1930 was fixed as the FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY, which was celebrated every year from (1930-47).

18) Dandi March / Civil Disobedience Movement / Salt-Satyagrah - (1930)

- * Along with the 78 followers, Gandhiji started his march from SABARMATI ASHRAM on 12 March 1930 (Ahmedabad) for the small village Dandi (Narsari District) to break salt law.

- x) Gandhi covered a distance of 240 miles in 24 days.
- x) On reaching sea shore on 6 April, he broke the salt law by picking up salt from the sea shore and launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- x) Abdul Gaffar Khan supported this law from North-West Province. In.
- x) C. Rajbopal, Acharya, in South India supported by Sarojini Naidu.
- x) Civil Disobedience Movement is also known as Second Non Cooperation Movement.

19) First Round Table Conference (1930) -

- x) Held on 12 Nov. 1930 in LONDON to discuss SIMON COMMISSION.
- x) By British, it ~~was~~ participated. Ramsay MacDonald, (British PM).
- x) All Parties were participated except I.N.C whose leaders were in jail due to Civil Disobedience Movement.
- x) By India, B.R. Ambedkar participated representing S.C / S.T.
- x) Conference had to be adjourned to 2 Jan. 1931.

Date |
Page |

20) Grandhi- Irwin Pact (1931) -

- x) In the Pact, Grandhi represented I.N.C and Irwin represented by British (Viceroy of India that time).
- x) In the Pact, Grandhi was requested to participate the 2nd Round Conference. And to stop Civil Disobedience Movement.
- x) Grandhi accept the proposal and ask to free all the freedom fighters who were imprisoned during Civil Disobedience Movement and Non-Cooperation movement.
- x) All were released except BHAGAT SINGH, RAJ GURU, SURENDER, which was the very big blunder.

21) Second Round Table Conference (1931) -

- x) Held in LONDON, participated by Ramsay MacDonald (British) and Mahatma. Grandhi (I.N.C, India).
- x) Lord Wellington, viceroy of that time.
- x) Pandit Mahan Malviya & Sarojini Naidu also attend the conference.
- x) In this Conference, Ramsay MacDonald, said that there should be commounal representation of Hindu & Muslims. And India will not given economic & political support.
- x) Again, This Conference also result in failure.

22) The Communal Award/Mac Donald Award (1932) -

- x) Announced by Ramsay Mac Donald on 16 Aug 1932.
- x) Enraged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, Women & Backward classes.

23) Poona Pact (1932) -

- x) Held b/w Gandhi and Ambedkar.
- x) First time 'HARIJANS' word is used for depressed classes.
- x) Provincial legislature were increased from 71 to 148 and central legislature to 18% of the total.

24) Third Round Table Conference (1932) -

- x) Again proved fruitless, since the national leaders were in prison. The discussion led to the passing of the Govt. of India Act 1935.

25) Govt. of India Act (1935) -

- x) Simon Commission Report submitted in 1930, formed the basis for the Govt. of India Act 1935.
- x) It extended all the existing features of Indian Constitution like as popular representation, dyarchy, ministerial representation, provincial autonomy, communal representation etc.

26*) Pakistan Resolution / Lahore Resolution / Demand for Pakistan (1940) —

- x) It was in 1930, that IQBAL suggested the Union of Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh and Kashmir as the Muslim State with in the federation.
- x) The idealist CHAUDHARY REHMAT ALI gave the term PAKISTAN (now Pakistan) in 1935.
- x) Muslim League passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore session in 1940 (called Jinnah's Two Nation Theory).

27) August offer / Linlithgow offer (8 Aug. 1940) —

- x) Viceroy Linlithgow came out with the certain proposal known as August offer. declaring the goal of British govt. was to establish DOMINION STATES in India.

29) Congress Minister Resign (1939) —

- x) M.K asked India to participate in World War II. Ind.
- x) Indians gave the condition to participate only if they give full Independence before World War II. but British asked to do so after World War 2nd.

30) Cripps Mission - (1942)

- * The British Gov. with the view of getting co-operation from Indians sent Sir Stafford Cripps to settle terms with the Indian leaders to take part in World War 2nd. on against Japan.
- * Cripps proposed 'Dominion Status' after the war. but this proposal is rejected by Indians due to his friendly relation with JAPAN!
- * Mahatma Gandhi stated this mission as 'OUT DATED CHECK!'.

31) Indian National Army (INA) (1942) -

- * Founded by Captain MOHAN SINGH in 1942.
- * 1st President of INA - SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE in 1943.
- * Subhash Chander Bose created 4 Brigades i.e. Subhash Chander Brigade, Mahatma Gandhi Brigade, Jawahar Lal Nehru Brigade, Rani Lakshmi Brigade.
- * Before this, in 1938, Subhash Chander Bose was the President of I.N.C.
- * He resigned from President post in 1939 due to his cold war with Mahatma Gandhi over the president position as Mahatma Gandhi supported Rajendra Prasad for the President.

- x) In 1939, he formed his Party 'FORWARD BLOCK', later the followers of FORWARD BLOCK joined I.N.A.
 - x) In March 1942, Conference of Indian was held in TOKYO.
 - x) Two I.N.A Headquarters — RANGOON and SINGAPORE
- 32) Quit India Movement / Indian August Movement (1942)
- x) 8 Aug. 1942, the Congress in meeting at GADALIYA TANK, BOMBAY passed a resolution known as Q.I.M.
 - x) Grandhi gave the Slogan DO or DIE.
 - x) Viceroy — LORD LINLITHGOW.
 - x) NANA PATIL & Y.B. CHAUHAS headed Q.I.M in SATARA.
 - x) CHITTU PANDEYA in BALIA (U.P).
 - x) SATI SAMANT in TAMULAK, MIDANPUR (Dist. Bengal).
 - x) Ras Behari Bose was President of India Independence League.
 - x) 9 Aug. 1942, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi Arrested.
 - x) 21 Day Fast by Gandhi from 10 Feb. to 3 March.

33) Chakraborty - Rajgopalchari Plan (1944) -

- x) This Plan suggest that there should be election in North West (Pakistan) and East Bengal (Bangladesh)
- x) Muslim League wants two nation theory where as I.N.C. wants One nation theory.
- x) This Act was opposed by JINNAH as he wanted that only muslim will vote.
- x) This lead to fail of Plan.

34) Shimla Conference (1945) -

- x) Lord Wavell suggested a total 14 member in which I.N.C. have 8 and Muslim League have 6.
- x) VETO power was given to Muslim League.
- x) This Proposal was not accepted by I.N.C & result in failure.

35) Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) -

- x) Cabinet mission (comprises of Lord Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps & A.V. Alexander) visited India as declared by LORD ATTLEE.
- x) Acc. to their Plan they will construct Constituent Assembly for India.

- * They divide India into 3 groups i.e.
 - 1 group contain — Bombay, Madras & central Provinces.
 - 2 group contain — Punjab, Sindh & North West Provinces.
 - 3 group contain — Bengal & Assam.
- and further says that they all will have different constitution i.e. different constitution at all different level.

* Result in Failure.

36) Mountbatten Plan (1947) —

* Mountbatten — Last Vice-roy of India.
First Governor General of Free India.

* On 3 June 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward the plan, outlined his steps for the solution of Indian Political Plan.

* 15 Aug. 1947 was the date fixed for handing over power to India & Pakistan.

37) Indian Independent Act — (1947) —

* Mountbatten Plan was implement as the Act in the British Parliament is called Indian Independent Act.

"Demography - Census, Features & Functions"

- x) Demography is the study of human population - their size, composition and distribution across space and the process through which population changes. Birth, deaths and migration are the 'big three' of demography, jointly producing population stability or change.
- x) The primary goal of the demography is to achieve knowledge about the size, composition, organization and distribution of the population.
- x) John Graunt (1620-1674) is known as Father of Demography.
- x) The term demography was first coined by Achille Guillard.

Census - A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring & recording information about the members of a given population. The term is used mostly in connection with national population & housing census, other common census include traditional culture, business, supplies, agricultural & traffic census.

- x) Demography comes under CENSUS ACT 1948.

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x) Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India founded in 1961 by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, for arranging, conducting, and analysing the results of the demographic surveys.

x) Headquarters - Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.

x) Registrar General & Census Commissioner -
Vivek Joshi

x) Quantitative aspects include composition, density, distribution, growth, movement, size etc.

x) Qualitative aspects such as education quality, crime, development, nutrition, race, social class etc.

x) Biological characteristics include, age, sex, race. These attributes are unchangeable.

x) Sociological characteristics include, occupation, marital status, education, income etc. These attributes are changeable.

Features of Demography—

- * Large size and Fast growth.
- * Second stage of Demographic Transition i.e. ^{increase in} birth, ~~and~~ decline in death rate.
- * Rapidly Rising density.
- * Sex Ratio composition unfavourable to female.
- * Bottom heavy age structure.
- * Predominance of Rural Population.
- * Low Quality Population.
- * Low work Participation Rate.
- * Symptoms of over population.

Functions—

- * Analyse the growth & distribution of Population.
- * Study the Age and sex composition.
- * Analyse the changing pattern of the Population.
- * Help in decision making.
- * Help in Policy making.

Important Questions from Census 2011

- 1) Census 2011 is the which census of India — 15th
(After Independence 74)
- 2) Slogan of Census 2011 — Our Census Our Future.
- 3) Census Commissioner of India in 2011 — C. Chandramohan
- 4) Total Pop. of India acc. to 2011 census — 121 Crore.
- 5) What is the Population Density of India — 382
- 6) Total No. of Districts — 640
- 7) India has what % age of World Population — 17.5%
- 8) What is Population Growth Rate of India — 17.64%
- 9) Total Literacy Rate — 74.04%
- 10) Male literacy rate — 82.14%
- 11) Female literacy rate — 65.46%
- 12) Most literate State of India — Kerala (93.91%)
- 13) Least literate state of India — Bihar (63.82%)
- 14) Most literate U.T — Lakshadweep (91.85%)

- 15) Least literate U.T — Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- 16) Most Populated State — U.P.
- 17) Least Populated State — Sikkim.
- 18) Which state has highest Fertility Rate — Meghalaya.
- 19) State with highest Population density — Bihar (1102)
- 20) State with lowest Population density — Arunachal Pradesh (17)
- 21) Female Sex Ratio against 1000 males — 940 females
- 22) State with highest sex ratio — Kerala (1084/1000)
- 23) State with lowest sex ratio — Haryana.
- 24) U.T with highest sex ratio — Pondicherry.
- 25) U.T with lowest sex ratio — Lakshadweep.
- 26) State with highest urban population — Maharashtra
- 27) State with lowest urban population — Sikkim.
- 28) State with highest rural population — U.P.
- 29) State with lowest rural population — Sikkim.
- 30) Which is the most Populated District — Thane.

* Rivers of India →

Date. |

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→ Two Main Group.

i) Himalayan Rivers — In this three major river system are there —

i) The Indus System —

*) It has a total length of 2880 km (709 km in India). Rises in Tibet near Mansarovar Lake.

*) The tributaries of Indus are — Jhelum (725 km), Chenab (1800 km), Ravi (720 km), Beas (470 km), Sutlej (1050 km).

ii) The Ganga System —

*) It is 2525 km long of which 1450 km is in Uttarakhand and U.P., 445 km in Bihar and 520 km in West Bengal.

*) Sources — Bhagirathi from Brahmukh, Alaknanda from Badrinath, Mandakini from Kedarnath.

iii) The Brahmaputra System →

*) It is 2900 km long and rises in Tibet from Chemayungdung glacier. where it is called Tsangpo, and it enters the Indian territory in Assam under the name Dihang.

- *) In Bangladesh, Brahmaputra is known by the name of Jamuna. Their combined stream (Jamuna + Langa) is known as Padma. Meghna is the most important distributary before it enters the Bay of Bengal.
- *) The combined stream of Langa + Brahmaputra forms the biggest delta in the world, the Sundarbans covering an area of 58752 sq. km. Its major part is in Bangladesh.
- *) On Brahmaputra is the river island, Majuli in Assam, the biggest river island in the world.

2. Rivers of the Peninsula →

- *) Different from the Himalayan rivers because they are seasonal in their flow (while Himalayan rivers are perennial).
- *) Can be divided into two groups
- A) Rivers flowing into Bay of Bengal — (Delta forming rivers)
- 1) Mahanadi — (858 km). Rises in Raipur district in Chhattisgarh. Main tributaries — Ib, Sheonath, Hasdo, Mand, Jonk, Tel.
 - 2) Godavari — (1465 km). Also called Kriddha Langa or Dakshina Ganga. It is the longest peninsular river.

Rises in Nasik. Main tributaries — Manjira, Penganga, Wardha, Indravati, Wainganga, Sabar.

3) Krishna → (1327 km) Rises in Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar. Tributaries — Koyna, Dudhganga, Panchganga, Malprabha, Ghatprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Musi.

4) Cauvery → (805 km) It is the largest peninsular river. Known as 'Ganga of South'. Rises from Brahmagiri range of Western Ghats. Tributaries — Hemavati, Lokavathi, Shimsha.

5) Subarnarekha → (395 km) and Brahmani (705 km) from Ranchi plateau.

B) West flowing Rivers →

1) Narmada → (1057 km) has only 10% part in Gujarat and rest in M.P. Rises in Amarkantak Plateau and flow into Gulf of Khambat. Forms the Dhuvan Dhar Falls. Main tributaries — Hiran, Burhaner, Banjar, Shar, Shaker, Tawa.

2) Tapi → (724 km) Rises from Betul district in M.P. Also known as Twin or handmaid of Narmada. Main tributaries — Purna, Betul, Aruharati, Bronjal.

3) Sabarmati → (416 km) from Aravallis.

4) Mahi → (560 km) from Vindhyas.

5) Luni → (450 km) Rises from Aravallis. Also called Salt River. It is finally lost in the marshy grounds at the head of the Rann of Kutchh.

*) Sharavati is the west flowing river of the Sahyadris. It forms the famous Jog falls or Bhersappa falls (289 m) which is the highest in India.

*) Inland Drainage Some rivers of India are not able to reach the sea and constitute inland drainage. Ghaggar (494 km) is the most important of such drainage. It is a seasonal stream which rises on the lower slopes of the Himalayas and gets lost in the dry sands of Rajasthan, near Hanumangarh. It is considered the old Saraswati of the Vedic times.

IMPORTANT RIVERS AND THEIR ORIGIN

Rivers.	Origin.	Length.
1) Ganga.	Gangotri glacier, Nanda Kot, Nanda Devi, Kedarnath, Satopana - th. glacier, Kamund.	2525 km.
2) Godavari (Largest river in South)	Brahmagiri Mountain.	1465 km.
3) Brahmaputra.	Kailash Ranges.	2900 km.
4) Yamuna.	Yamunabli Glacier.	1376 km.
5) Kareri.	Talakaveri.	765 km.
6) Chambal.	Tributary of Yamuna.	960 km.
7) Son.	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Amarkantak.	784 km.
8) Gandak.	Nepal. (Triveri Sangam)	630 km.
9) Kosi.	Starts from Bihar	720 km.
10) Betwa.	Tributary of Yamuna	590 km.
11) Gomti.	Tributary of Ganga.	900 km.

12) Bhaghara	Himalayan Glacier.	1080km.
13) Hugli	Tributary of Ganga.	260km
14) Damodar.	Tributary of Hugli	592km.
15) Mahananda	Pagaljhara falls.	360km
16) Ataknanda.	Satopanth & Bhagirathi Glacier.	190km.
17) Bhagirati	braumulch.	205km.
18) Indus	Tibetan Plateau.	3180km.
19) Chenab.	Upper Himalayas in Spiti.	960km
20) Jhelum	Tributary of Chenab.	725 km.
21) Ravi	Starts from Bara Bhangal.	720km.
22) Sutlej.	Tributary of Indus River.	1500km
23) Beas	Himalayas.	470km
24) Parbati	Montalai Glacier	—
25) Suru.	Panzella Glacier.	185 km.
26) Dras	Marchoi Glacier, Zoji La.	86km
27) Zaskas.	Doda	—

28) Krishna.	Originates in Western Ghats.	1400km
29) Tapi	Rise in Eastern Satpura Ranges.	724 km
30) Mahi	Rise in Madhya Pradesh.	580km.
31) Narmada.	Starts from Amarkantak.	1315km.
32) Godavari	Dandakaranya Range.	535 km
33) Amravati	Anamalai Hills.	280 km
34) Mahanadi	Dhontari.	858 km.
35) Sabarmati	Dhebar Lake, Aravalli Range	371 km.
36) Periyar.	Siragiri Hills, Sendaramala.	244 km

Important Lakes in India

Lakes.	State/U.T.
1) Kolleru Lake.	Andhra Pradesh.
2) Sambhar Lake.	Rajasthan.
3) Pushkar Lake.	Rajasthan.
4) Lonar Lake.	Maharashtra.

- | | |
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| 5) Pulicat Lake. | Andhra Pradesh. |
| 6) Loktak Lake. | Manipur. |
| 7) Pashamcottu Lake. | Kerala. |
| 8) Vembanad Lake. | Kerala. |
| 9) Chilka Lake. | Odisha. |
| 10) Dal Lake. | Jammu & Kashmir. |
| 11) Naisarovar. | Rajasthan. |
| 12) Tsomgo Lake. | Sikkim. |
| 13) Bhimtal Lake. | Uttarakhand. |
| 14) Barapani Lake. | Meghalaya. |
| 15) Nainital Lake. | Uttarakhand. |
| 16) Periyar Lake. | Kerala. |
| 17) Hussain Sagar Lake. | Telangana. |
| 18) Salim Ali Lake. | Maharashtra. |

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| 19) Kamboj Lake. | Bihar |
| 20) Nakki Lake. | Rajasthan |
| 21) Bhojtal Lake. | Madhya Pradesh |
| 22) Wular Lake. | Jammu & Kashmir |
| 23) Ashtamudi Lake. | Kerala |
| 24) Govind Ballabh Pond. | U.P. |

- Q → Largest Fresh water lake in India — Wular Lake.
- Q → Largest Artificial lake in India — Govind Ballabh Pond.
- Q → Longest lake in India — Sambhar.
- Q → Largest Saline lake in India — Sambhar salt lake.
- Q → Largest lake in India — Sambhar lake.

x) Climate And Crops in India —

Climate in India —

- x) Climate is the composite or integrated picture of the weather conditions over a long period of time.
- x) Elements of the climate are Temperature, Atmospheric Pressure, Wind, Humidity and Precipitation.
- x) Climatic Data is based on calculated averages of data recorded over a period of 35 years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by W.M.O.
- x) The Climate of India may be broadly described as TROPICAL MONSOON TYPE.

x) Indian Meteorological Department

North East Monsoon

South West Monsoon.

- 1) Winter Season.
- 2) Summer Season.

- 1) Wet Season / Rainfall.
- 2) Autumn Season.

1) Winter Season —

- 1) Starts from Mid-Nov. in Northern India and may till February.
- 2) December & January are the coldest month.
- 3) Temperature decreases from South to North. (Latitudinal Change).

- 4) During this season, the north-east trade wind prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea.
- 5) This winter rainfall is important for the cultivation of the 'RABI' crops.

2) Summer Season -

- 1) Northward movement of the sun, the global heat belt shifts northward.
- 2) Summer begins in March and stay till May.
- 3) Summer months experience rising temperature and falling air pressure.
- 4) By the end of the May, a low pressure zone is created, it bring light rain & cool breeze.
- 5) Towards, the end of the summer season, pre-monsoon showers are common especially in Kerala & Karnataka.
- 6) And After Summer you will have Monsoon season.
- 7) Dry & Dusty Wind blows known as Loo.

3) Wet / Monsoon / Rainfall Season -

- 1) The wind blow from ARABIAN sea & BAY OF BENGAL towards the land. They carry moisture with them.
- 2) When this wind strike the mountains barrier, rainfall occur.

3) Rainy / Monsoon begins from June to September.

4) Autumn Season / Season of Retreating Monsoon—

1) Winds moves back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.

2) Southern part of the India particularly Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season.

4) It begins from October to November.

4) Six major factors of Climatic Control are—
Latitude, Altitude, Pressure, Wind System,
distance from sea, Ocean Currents & Relief features.

x) First Rainfall of the season is called as—

1) MANGO SHOWER in Kerala.

2) KAL BESAKHI in West Bengal & Odisha.

3) CHERRY BLOSSOM in Karnataka.

4) TEA SHOWER in ASSAM.

5) COFFEE SHOWER in Karnataka.

Crops in India —

1) RABI Crops —

- i) sown in winter (Oct - Dec) harvested in summer (April - June)
- ii) Mainly grown in North, Northeastern Part i.e. — Punjab, Haryana, H.P., J&K, Uttaranchal, U.P.
- iii) Monsoon during winter helps in the success of these crops.
- iv) Some of the Rabi crops are — Rice, Cotton, Maize, Jute, Tobacco, Groundnut, Soyabean, Millet, Mung Dal, etc.

2) KHARIF Crops —

- i) sown in monsoon (June - July), harvested in (Sep - Oct)
- ii) Mainly grown in regions of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Maharashtra.
- iii) Some of the Kharif Crops are — Oats, Oilseed, Barley, Mustard, Wheat, Gram, Peas, Pulses.

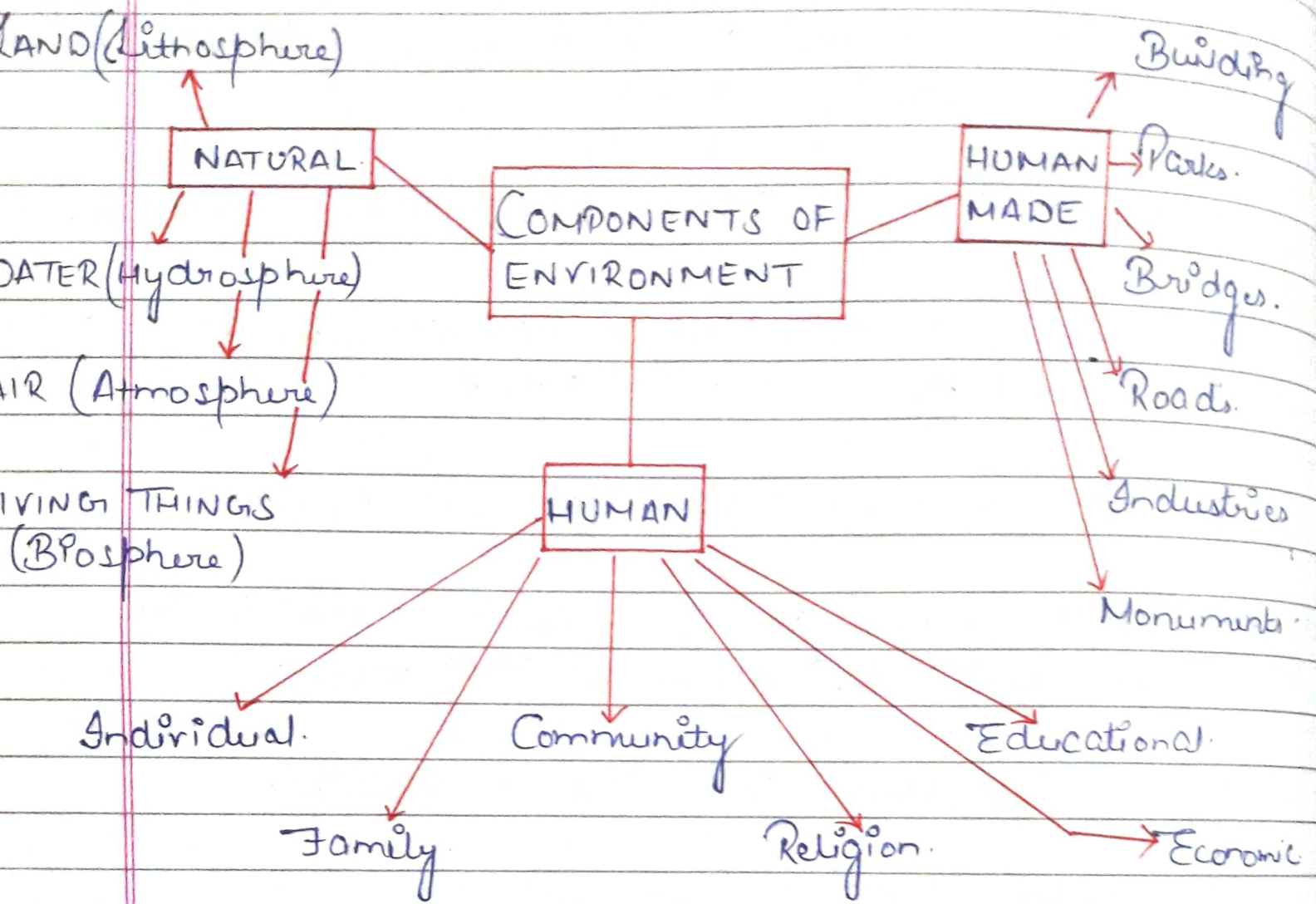
3) ZAID Crops —

- i) sown in summer (March - April), harvested in June.

ii) Short season during summer months.

iii) Some of the crops are— Watermelon, musk-melon, sugarcane, flowers, vegetables.

1. ENVIRONMENT

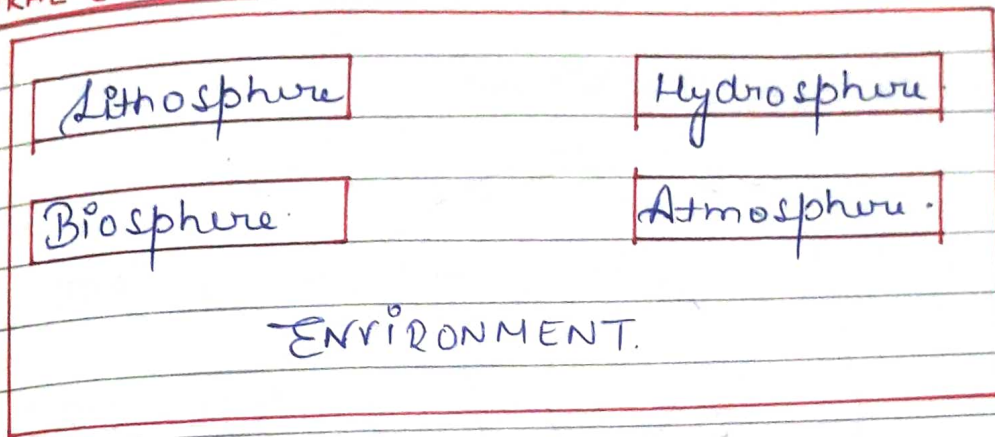


BIOTIC — The world of living organisms.
Eg. → Plants and Animals.

ABIOTIC — The world of non-living elements.
Eg. → land.

Environment — Place, People, things and nature that surrounds any living organism is called Environment. It is a combination of natural and human made phenomena.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT—



* PLANT and ANIMAL KINGDOM together make BIOSPHERE on the living world. It is the narrow zone of the earth where LAND, WATER & AIR interact with each other to support life.

ECOSYSTEM— All plants, animals, and human beings depend on their immediate surrounding. After they are also interdependent on each other. The relation b/w the living organism, as well as relation b/w the organisms & their surrounding form an ECOSYSTEM.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT— Human environmental interaction can be defined as interaction b/w the human social system and the rest of the ecosystem.

The surface of the earth is a complex zone in which three components of the environment meet, overlap and interact —

⇒ The solid portion of the earth, which we live, is called **LITHOSPHERE**.

⇒ The Gaseous layers that surround the earth is called **ATMOSPHERE**.

⇒ Water covers a very big area of the earth surface and this area is called **HYDROSPHERE**.

⇒ The **BIOSPHERE** is the zone where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life.

LITHOSPHERE — The solid portion of the earth is called **LITHOSPHERE**. It comprises of the earth crust and the thin layer of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organism.

Two main division of the Earth surface —

⇒ The large landmasses are known as **Continents**.

⇒ The huge water bodies are called the **Ocean Basins**.

⇒ Highest Point = **8848 m** (Mt. Everest)

⇒ Lowest Point = **11,022 m** (Mariana Trench in Pacific)

Continents -

- i) ASIA - Largest Continent cover $\frac{1}{3}$ of total land of the earth.
 - x) Lies in EASTERN HEMISPHERE
 - x) TROPIC OF CANCER passes through this continent.
 - x) ASIA is separated from EUROPE by URAL mountains on the west. The combined landmass of EUROPE and ASIA is called EURASIA (Europe + Asia).
- ii) EUROPE - Lies in West of ASIA.
 - x) ARCTIC CIRCLE passes through it.
 - x) Bound by water bodies on three sides i.e. ARCTIC OCEAN, ATLANTIC OCEAN & MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
- iii) AFRICA - Second Largest Continent after ASIA.
 - x) EQUATOR, TROPIC OF CANCER and TROPIC OF CAPRICORN passes through this Continent.
 - x) SAHARA DESERT (world largest desert) falls in AFRICA.
 - x) Also hold world's ~~longest~~ longest River NILE.

iv) NORTH AMERICA — Third Largest Continent of the world.

- * Linked to SOUTH AMERICA by very narrow strip of land called **ISTHMUS OF PANAMA**.
- * Lies completely in **NORTHERN & WESTERN HEMISPHERE**
- * Surrounded by Three Oceans i.e. **ARCTIC, ATLANTIC, and PACIFIC OCEAN**.

v) SOUTH AMERICA — Lies in **SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**.

- * Surrounded by two Oceans i.e. **PACIFIC & ATLANTIC Ocean**.
- * The World Longest Mountains Range lies in this continent i.e. **THE ANDES**.
- * World Largest River **AMAZON** found here.

vi) AUSTRALIA — Smallest continent lies in eastern hemisphere.

- * All known as **ISLAND CONTINENT**.

vii) ANTARCTICA — Completely lies in **SOUTHERN Hemisphere**.

- * **SOUTH POLE** lies almost at centre of this continent.
- * **INDIA Research Stations** — **MAITRI** and **DAKSHIN GANGOTRI**.

* HYDROSPHERE —

Hydrosphere consists of water in all its forms i.e. running water in Oceans, Rivers, lakes, ice in glaciers, underground water and water vapour in Atmosphere.

* More than 97% of Earth's water is found in Oceans and rest of water is in the form of ice sheets and glaciers or under the ground and a very small percentage is available as fresh water for human.

OCEANS — Major part of HYDROSPHERE. The oceans are always moving. The three chief movements of Ocean water are the waves, tides and ocean currents.

1) Pacific Oceans — Largest Ocean. spread over $\frac{1}{3}$ of earth.

* MARIANA TRENCH deepest part of the Earth. lies here.

* Circular in shape.

2) Atlantic Ocean — second largest Ocean in the world. It is 'S' shaped.

* It is the busiest Ocean from the view of Commerce.

3) Indian Ocean — Only Ocean name after the Country.

* Shape of Ocean is triangular.

4) Southern Ocean — Encircles the continent of Antarctica.

5) Arctic Ocean — Located within the ARCTIC Circle and surrounds the NORTH POLE.

* Connected with the PACIFIC OCEAN by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as BERRING STRAIT.

* ATMOSPHERE — The thin blanket of air is an integral and important aspect of planet.

* Atmosphere extend upto a height of about 1600 km.

* Composed mainly of ⁽⁷⁸⁾ NITROGEN & ⁽²¹⁾ OXYGEN (99%) and CO₂, Argon, and other comprise 1% of volume.

* Density of atmosphere varies with height i.e. maximum at sea level and decreases rapidly as we go up.

* Air moves from High pressure to Low pressure.

<u>Layers</u>	Height	Temperature	Examples
Exosphere	4600 km	1200°C	Spaceship, Satellite.
Thermosphere	upto 800 km	86 - 1200°C	Aurora.
Mesosphere	upto 90 km	-25 - -86°C	Meteors, Meteorological Rocket.
Stratosphere	upto 50 km	56°C - 25°C	Jet Aircraft.
Troposphere	upto 12 km	15 to -56°C	Hot Air Balloon.

"Ecology"

- * Study of inter relationship b/w living organism and their environment. Environment include both biotic and abiotic factor.
- * Various ~~include~~ population of living in a definite geographical region is called Biotic Community.
- * Ecosystem or Ecological system word was first coined by the scientist TANSELY.

Every Ecosystem is made up of two components

- 1) Biotic Component — Living Part
 - 2) Abiotic Component — Non-Living Part.
- 1) **Biotic Component** — It is divided into 3 parts —
 - a) **Producer** — Those components that make their own food like green plant.
 - b) **Consumer** — Those component that consume the food made by plant. Consumers are of three types —
 - i) **Primary Consumer** — In this category those organism are included that lives on green plants or some ~~parts~~ parts of them.

ii) **Secondary Consumers** — In this category those organisms are included that depend on Primary consumers as their food. like fox, wolf, peacock etc.

iii) **Tertiary Consumers** — In this category those organisms are included that depend on the secondary consumers like, tiger, lion etc.

c) **Decomposers** — Mainly fungi & bacteria are included in this category. These decompose dead producers and consumers & changes them into physical elements.

2) **Abiotic Component** — Abiotic components are as follows —

- i) Carbonic substance
- ii) Non-Carbonic substance.
- iii) Climatic Factor

Eg. — Water, Sunlight, Air, temp. etc.

BIODIVERSITY

The term Biodiversity was first coined by Walter G. Rosen in 1986.

The Biosphere comprises of complex collections of innumerable organisms, known as the Biodiversity, which constitute the vital life support for survival of human Race.

Biological diversity, abbreviated as biodiversity represent the sum total of various life forms such as unicellular fungi, protozoa, bacteria & multi cellular organisms such as plants, fishes & mammals at various biological levels including genes, habitats & ecosystem.

Bio → life

Diversity → Variety

⇒ Three types of Biodiversity

- 1) Diversity of species - Variety of living species
- 2) Diversity of Ecosystem - Variation of ecosystem
- 3) Diversity of genes - Variety of genes

⇒ Distribution of Biodiversity :-

Flora and Fauna diversity depends on :-

- 1) Climate
- 2) Altitude
- 3) Soils
- 4) Presence of other species

* Most of the biodiversity concentrated in Tropical Region.

* India have 4 biodiversity hotspots :-

- 1) The Himalayas
- 2) The Western Ghats
- 3) The Indo-Burma Region
- 4) The Sundaland

These hotspots have numerous Endemic species.

⇒ Benefits of Biodiversity :-

a) Consumption Value :-

- Food / Drink

- Fuel
- Medicine
- Better Crop Varieties
- Industrial material

b) Non-Consumption Value :-

- Recreation
- Education & Research
- Traditional Value.

⇒ Ecological Services :-

- Balance of Nature
- Biological Productivity
- Regulation of climate
- Degradation of waste
- Clearing of air & water
- Cycling of Nutrients
- Control of Potential Pest & disease causing species.
- Detoxification of soil & sediments
- Stabilization of land against erosion
- Carbon sequestration & Global Climate Change
- Maintenance of Soil Fertility.

⇒ Threats to Biodiversity :-

- Natural Disaster
- Habitat modification

- Overexploitation of selected species
- Innovation by ~~some~~ Exotic species
- Pollution
- Hunting, Domino Effect
- unsustainable use of Natural Resources
- GMO (Genetically Modified Organism)

⇒ 10 Biogeographic Zones of India:-

- 1) Trans Himalaya
- 2) Himalaya
- 3) Desert
- 4) Semi Arid
- 5) Western Ghats
- 6) Deccan Peninsula
- 7) Gangetic Plain
- 8) Coasts
- 9) North East
- 10) Islands

* Colombia is characterised by high biodiversity with the highest Rate of species by area unit worldwide.

* Total 34 biodiversity hotspots have been identified in the world.

* There are 669 biosphere Reserves in 120 countries

⇒ Biosphere Reserves :-

- The Indian Government has established Biosphere Reserves in India.
- They protect larger areas of natural habitat (than a National Park or Animal Sanctuary) & often include one or more National Parks, along with buffer zones that are open to some economic use.

⇒ Biodiversity Conservation :-

Biodiversity Conservation is about saving life on earth in all its forms & keeping natural Ecosystems functioning & healthy.

Conservation is of two kinds :-

- 1) In-Situ Conservation
- 2) Ex-Situ Conservation

1) In-Situ Conservation is the process of protecting an endangered plant or animal species in its natural habitat.

2) Ex-Situ Conservation is the relocation of endangered or rare species from their natural habitats to protected areas equipped for their protection & preservation.

HISTORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

CHAK DYNASTY

- *) Last Native Ruler — YAKUB SHAH.
- *) Defeated by Mughal Army — QASIM KHAN

MUGHALS

1) AKBAR.

- *) Akbar was the Ruler when the Mughal Army first time enter Kashmir.
- *) Constructed 'Imperial Road' or 'Mughal Road' from Lahore to Kashmir.
renovated
- *) Also ~~renovated~~ HARI PARBAT Fort. Another name for the Hill is PRADYUMNA PEETH.
- *) HARI PARBAT is surrounded by commendable structure from all religions. i.e. Sharika Temple, shrine of Hamza Makhdoom and gurdwara Chatti Patshahi at Kathi Darwaja, Rainwari.
- *) Akbar visited thrice. In his third Journey Balistan and Ladakh was also occupied.

- *) Got the service of NAVRATANS i.e. Nine JEWELS.
- *) RAJA TODARMAL (Finance Minister) who introduced Revenue Settlement to bring uniformity.
- *) Died in 1605.

ii) JAHANGIR

- *) Also known as SALIM / SHEIKHO BABA.
- *) Married to NOOR JAHAN.
- *) Constructed SHALIMAR BAGH and ACHABAL.
- *) Renovate VERINAG SPRING.
- *) Spend 14 Summers here in KASHMIR.
- *) Built Shalimar Bagh (FARAH BAKSH)
- *) NISHANT BAGH (Garden of Joy) was Built by Asif Khan (Brother in Law of Jahangir).
- *) Mughal Princess ZUBRA BEGUM was buried in NISHANT BAGH.
- *) Died in 1627.

iii) SHAHJAHAN

- Real Name — KHURRAM.
- Built CHASMA SHAHI and PARI MAHAL
- PARI MAHAL was gifted to DARA SHEIKOH (elder most son)
- Died in 1666

iv) AURANGZEB

- Also known as ALAMGIR and ZINDA PIR or DARVESH
- Most 14 Governors was appointed in this reign.
- During his period, SAFA KADAL was built by SAIF KHAN.
- SHAWL was major item of import (Kashmiri shawl)

Note - [Kashmiri shawl was introduced by Zain-ul-Abidin]

- Died in 1707.
- After his Death, no prominent Ruler found.
- And in 1748, Ahmed Shah Abdali (Afghans) invaded. under Asmatulla Khan.

Afghans in Kashmir

- * In 1748 Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India under Asmatulla Khan but was not successful and return back.
- * Again 1750-51 invaded Punjab and occupy.
- * Again, In 1753 invaded Delhi and Plunder and occupy it for only 5 months.
- * Now, Again MUGHAL return by ALAMGIR II and took over Kashmir and appointed SUKH JIWAN as Governor.
- * And At last, In 1762 Ahmad Shah Abdali return and appointed NUR-UD-DIN as Governor.

i) AHMAD SHAH ABDALI (1762-72)

- * Also known as AHMAD SHAH DURANI
- * First Afghan Governor to rule Kashmir.
- * First Governor appointed to Kashmir Abdullah Khan Iski Aquasi.
- * NUR-UD-DIN who was made Governor in Second Invasion, went to KABUL and gave rule to BOLAND KHAN.

x) BULAND KHAN appointed PANDIT KAILASH DHAR as Revenue Collector and MIR MOJIB as Diwan.

*) AHMAD SHAH DURANI died in 1772.

ii) TIMUR SHAH DURANI (1772-93) -

*) Son of AHMAD SHAH DURANI

*) Shifted the Capital to KABUL from KANDHAR and made PESHAWAR as Winter Capital.

(DILER JANG)

*) AMIR KHAN, who was Governor made AMIRA KADAL (Bridge) over Jehlum River.

*) Next Governor KARIM DAD KHAN in 1779, RANJIT SINGH (SIKH) attacked Kashmir but was defeated.

*) Died in 1793.

iii) ZAMAN SHAH - (1793-1801) -

*) Son of TIMUR SHAH DURANI

*) Governor of KABUL.

iv) MAHMUD SHAH (1801-1803) - (First Reign)

*) Younger Brother of ZAMAN SHAH.

v) SHUJA SHAH (1803-09) —

*) In 1809, signed a treaty with BRITISH. (First Treaty)

vi) MAHMOOD SHAH (1809-1818) — (Second Reign)

vii) SULTAN ALI SHAH (1818-19) —

viii) AYUB SHAH (1819) —

*) Last Ruler.

*) Afghan lost control over KASHMIR to SIKH Empire in the Battle of SHOPIAN in 1819.

*) RANJIT SINGH was helped by FATEH MOHAMMED KHAN (Ruler of Afghanistan) under one Pact.

*) Last Afghan Ruler — JABBAR KHAN only for 4 months.

* SIKH RULE (1819-1846)

RANJIT SINGH (1780-1839)

- * Born on 2nd Nov. 1780
- * Son of Mahan Singh (leader of "Sukharchakia" misl) and Raj Kaur.
- * Mahan Singh died when Ranjit Singh was only 12 years old.
- * In 1799, Maharaja Ranjit Singh acquired LAHORE from ZAMAN SHAH (Afghan Ruler).
- * In 1819, KASHMIR become part of LAHORE DARBAR and remained integral part for 27 years by winning the BATTLE OF SHOPIAN in 1819.
- * Diwan MOTI RAM was the First SIKH Governor in KASHMIR.
- * Administration of the City was entrusted to an official called — KOTWAL.
- * King appointed THANEDAAR to maintain law and order.
- * Most important official was called WAZIR — DUDHO was appointed as wazir by him.
- * KULPUROHIT was the religious adviser of Maharaja.

*) MIAN SINGH was the most able SIKH Governor, popularly known as COLONEL.

*) In 1830, RANJIT SINGH coated gold foil on HARMINDER SAHIB, popularly known as GOLDEN TEMPLE.

(Constructed by Guru Arjan Dev, Fifth SIKH GURU)

*) In 1832, VICTOR JACQUENBONT (French Naturalist) visited Kashmir to carry out BOTANICAL Survey.

*) In 1834, Ladakh, Baltistan, Zaskar was also came under RANJIT SINGH.

RANJIT SINGH Commander — General ZORAWAR SINGH.

*) On 25 April 1809, Maharaja signed "TREATY OF AMRITSAR" b/w RANJIT SINGH & CHARLES T. METCALFE

(Acc. to this Treaty - British asked SIKHs to not come South of River SUTLUT. This was the reason which lead to ANGLLO-SIKH War)

*) In 1838, signed Treaty of "TRIPARTIE" b/w SIKH, BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and AFGHAN.

*) Finally MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH, suddenly died in 1839.

*) Construction of ROYAL Complex MURAH MANDI was started by RANJIT SINGH but completed by MAHARAJA GIULAB SINGH.

Date _____
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* SIKH RULE AFTER DEATH OF RANJIT SINGH

Before the death of RANJIT SINGH, he married about 20 times i.e. matrimonial alliances. After the death of Ranjit Singh, the SIKH Empire started to decline. After the death of Ranjit Singh, his son KHARAK SINGH appoints himself as the KING, who receive it as JAGIR in 1812.

KHARAK SINGH (1839)

- * He died in the same year i.e. 1839.

PRINCE NAV NIHAL SINGH (1839-40)

- * Son of KHARAK SINGH., died in 1840.

CHAND KAUR (1840)

- * Wife of KHARAK SINGH & Mother of NAV NIHAL SINGH.
- * Acted as REGENT on behalf of unborn child of NAV NIHAL SINGH.

SHER SINGH (1841-43)

- * Son of RANJIT SINGH., murdered in 1843.

DULEEP SINGH (1843-46)

- * Crowned as KING when he was only 5 years old.

- *) Proclaimed as MAHARAJA with RANI JINDO or JINDAN KAUR (Last Spouse of RANJIT SINGH) as REGENT.
- *) HIRA SINGH DOGRA nominated as WAZIR, but was murdered in 1844.
- *) New WAZIR, JAWAHAR SINGH (Brother of JIND KAU) again murdered in 1845.
- *) Last, DAL SINGH Became new WAZIR.
- *) TEJA SINGH Become COMMANDER OF FORCES.
- *) Last SIKH GOVERNOR — SHEIKH IMAM - UD-DIN in 1845.

In 1845, the British Forces attacked PUNJAB. and FIRST ANGLLO-PUNJAB war was fought in which. British defeated ARMY of LAHORE DARBAR and compel its Ruler to sign a Treaty i.e. "TREATY OF LAHORE" on 9 MARCH 1846.

- *) In this Treaty, the SIKHS were made to surrender the valuable region i.e. JALANDHAR DOAB (land b/w two water bodies) i.e. the BEAS and SUTLEJ River.
- *) LAHORE DARBAR was also required to pay WAR INDEMNITY of 15 Million Rupees.
- *) They also force them to reduce their SIKH ARMY in LAHORE DARBAR and also emphasis on the establishment of Resident. And the first Resident was SIR LAWRENCE
- *) TREATY was signed By DOLEEP SINGH & HENRY HARDING.

* HISTORY OF JAMMU —

Ancient History —

- * As described in 'RAJDARSHNI' is that Raja (JAMMU) had a small begining when AGNIGIR (AGNIVARNA) younger son of King SUDERSHAN (20th descendent of RAMA) migrated from AYODHYA to SHALALA Hills and reached the Bank of river Ravi. He subjugated the people of surrounding and ruled over the towns of PUSHPARATI and AIRAVA.
- * He was succeeded by his son VAYU-SHRAVA who extended his rule upto UJH. His successors were Parmetra, Duran Singh, Lakhan, Khat-Jashan, and Agnigarbh.
- * AGNIGARBH was very ambitious, with the help of his 18 sons he extended his rule upto TAWOI.
- * His elder son BAHU LOCHAN succeeded him. He founded new town DHARANAGIRI and transferred his capital from AIRAWA. He also built BAHU FORT on the left Bank of River TAWOI. He was killed by the Raja at SHALLAKOTE (SIALKOTE).
- * His younger brother JAMBU LOCHAN took over the rulership. He defeated Chandrabas and spread his kingdom upto SINDH. Once on Hunting expedition across the river TAWOI he was amazed to see TIGER and GOAT drinking water at same pond, where he thought the place have some.

virtue and founded a town JAMBUDPURA which later changed to JAMBOO, JAMBU and JAMMU.

* JAMBU LOCHAN (1500 BC) succeeded by PURANKARAN who shifted capital from BAHU to JAMMU.

* SHAKTI HARN - He invented DOGRI script. He was well-versed in scriptures. He extended his empire to BANIHAL (PIR PANJAL)

* SHIV PARKASH - The last of this Dynasty was defeated by RAJA SHAL of SIALKOTE who annexed JAMMU.

FIRST HISTORICAL DYNASTY (500 BC - 143 BC)

RAJA BOOH ARJAN -

* Ruled for 80 years as Benevolent Ruler.

* RAJA MANGAL CHAND of KANGRA occupied JAMMU after killing RAJAULLAB.

* BHANU TAKH of BHARAKH then killed MANGAL CHAND and tried to restore but failed.

* RAJA BHOOM DUTT and his son descendant could not restore and sovereignty passed to SIALKOTE or TAIKSHILA RAJAS.

* King from DAMO DAR DUTI to NAND GUPTA ruled JAMMU from GANDHARH.

About 50 B.C., The RAI Dynasty of SIALKOTE annexed JAMMU to their Kingdom. Adir Rai was Independent Ruler of JAMMU (58-10 B.C)

* Jogi Rai has two sons — MALHANA HANS and SURAJ DHAR. MALHANA HANS moved to SPALLOLA while SURAJ DHAR became Ruler of JAMMU.

* DHAR DYNASTY (430 AD - 840 AD)

* During this Dynasty, the PEER KASHAN SHAH WALI a Muslim Saint from ARAB came and settled in GUMMAT.

* Last Ruler — VAJAR DHAR.

* DEV DYNASTY — VAJAR DHAR Successor SURAJ DEV was the First King of Jammu to use Surname DEV.

* This Dynasty remained in Power till around 1816.

1) SURAJ DEV (840 A.D - 912 A.D) —

* He ruled from BABAUR.

* He was buried alive in a masonry tower by SHERIFF KHAN when he went to help SHALIYA KING.

2) BHUT DEV (912 A.D - 982 A.D)

*) Successor of SURAJ DEV. During his reign NASAR-UD-DIN SINBAKTGIN Ingraded Punjab and Jammu.

3) AVTAR DEV (982 A.D - 1030 A.D) -

*) Brother of BHUJ DEV.

*) MAHMUD OF GHAZNI Ingraded JAMMU in his time.

4) JAS DEV (1030 A.D - 1053 A.D)

*) Founder of JASROTA TOWN and JASROTIA CLAN.

*) He introduced worship of BHAIRO (VARUN) Derta and KALI DEVI of BAHU FORT.

5) SANGRAM DEV (1053 AD - 1094 A.D)

*) He defeated KING OF KASHMIR, ANANTA at BILLAWAR.

6) JASKARA CHAKRA DEV (1194 - 1164 A.D)

7) BRIT (BIJAY) DEV (1164 - 1215 A.D)

*) He became allies to MUHAMMAD GHORI and fought on his side against PRITHVI RAJ CHAUHAN in the Battle of Tarnain. He founded BIJAYPUR (VIJAYPUR)

8) NARSING DEV (1215 - 1258 A.D) -

*) Son of BRIT DEV.

9) ARJAN DEY (1258 - 1313 A.D)

10) JODH DEY (1313 - 1361 A.D)

* Contemporary of FEROD SHAH TUQHLAK of DELHI

11) MAL DEY (1361 - 1400 A.D)

* The HERO of DOGRI BALLADS. He shifted the capital to JAMMU.

* During his reign, it is regarded as GOLDEN PERIOD.

* TAWI RIVER was placed by Him.

* He erected a Building at PURANI MANDI which was named MAL MANDI.

* TIMOR Invasion took place during his rule and DOGRAS gave him a tough time.

12) HAMIR DEY (1400 - 1423 A.D)

* Contemporary of Mahammad Tughlak at Delhi and ALI SHAH of Kashmir.

13) AJAB DEY (1423 - 1454 A.D)

* He was a great Warrior.

* He extended Jammu Kingdom to GUJARAT.

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14) BAIRAM DEV (1454-1489 A.D)

- x) Contemporary of Bahlal Lodhi of Delhi with whom he entered into conspiracy to eliminate JASRATH.
- x) During his reign, SAYID QUTUB ALAM came to Jammu from SABAZWAR. He made large no. of HINDUS & MUSLIMS his followers. He was fond of MILK & SUGAR. So his devotees called him PIR MITHA and offered him sugarcane.
- x) Another Piri JOGI GAREEB DASS came and lived at JAMWANT CAVE (KHOKH), it came to be called PIR KHOKH.

15) GHOGHAR DEV (1500-1530 A.D) -

- x) In his time BABUR occupied DELHI.
- x) He started the CLAN of ISAKHANIA Rajput.

16) KAPUR DEV (1530-1571 A.D)

- x) He had two sons i.e. JAGDEV and SAMHAL DEV. They were born of two Queens on same day. So he divided his KINGDOM into two parts with headquarter at JAMMU and BAHU and installed JAGDEV at BAHU and SAMHAL at JAMMU.

17) SANGRAM DEV (1571-1626 A.D)

- x) He was favourite of MUGHAL KING JAHANGIR and got favours from him.

18) BHUPAT DEV (1616-1656 A.D)

*) He was **SHAH JAHAN** Contemporary.

19) HARI DEV (1656-1692 A.D)

*) He was a mansabdar of **AURANGZEB** and fought many of his battles.

20) GAJF SINGH (1692-1703 A.D)

*) **GIURU GOBIND SINGH** came to JAMMU during his time.

21) DHROV DEV (1703-1733 A.D)

*) He threw the yoke of **MUGHAL** and became independent Ruler.

*) He gave shelter to **Banda Bahadur** and helped him against **MUGHAL**.

*) He built **MUBARAKH MANDI COMPLEX** and shift his **PALACE** from **MALDEV MANDI**.

22) MAHARAJA RANJIT DEV (1733-1782 A.D)

*) He was the eldest son of **DHROV DEV** and most notable Ruler of **JAMMU** before **GIULAB SINGH**.

*) He was the first who conquered most of the

States of JAMMU and became MAHARAJA of 22 HILL STATES.

- x) JAMMU was called DAR-UL-AMAN (ABODE OF PEACE) during his Period.
- x) He imposed BAN on SATI and FEMALE INFANTICIDE.
- x) Eminent DOGRI POET and SCHOLAR PANDIT DEV DUTT stayed at his court.
- x) In 1771, DEV DUTT translated VARUN PRABA of MAHABHARTA into HINDI.

23) BRAJ RAJ DEV (1782-1787 A.D.)

- x) He was a weak ruler and under his rule economy of JAMMU KINGDOM declined much.
- x) He killed his brother Dule Singh with the help of his cousin MIAN MOTA when he was on his way to SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI at CHARANI PADUKA where Dule's little son JIT SINGH escaped to the PUNJAB and sought help from SIKH.
- x) In 1788 he was killed by SURARCHAKIYA and his son SAMPURAN DEV ruled upto 1798 A.D. & died.
- x) After him JIT SINGH ascended the THRONE. It was during JIT SINGH's period that JAMMU finally passed into the hand of SIKH RULER.

* SIKH RULE (1819-1846)

Discussed Before.

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GULAB SINGH (1846-56) -

- * Founder of DOGRA Dynasty in J&K, born on 1704/1792.
- * Son of KISHORE SINGH.
- * Founder of JAMWAL (RAJPUT) Clan.
- * Kishore Singh had three sons i.e. GULAB SINGH, DHIAN SINGH and SUCHET SINGH.
- * In 1828, MIAN DHIAN SINGH received the TITLE of RAJA OF BHIMBER. He was also longest serving DIWAN i.e. for 25 years, lastly murdered in 1843.
- * In 1809, GULAB SINGH was included in the Army of RANJIT SINGH, when he helped RANJIT SINGH in BATTLE OF JAMMU OR BATTLE OF GUMAT in 1808.
- * In 1817, GENERAL ZORAWAR SINGH (1786) joined the Army of GULAB SINGH. GENERAL ZORAWAR SINGH died in 1841 at BATTLE OF TO-YO in TIBET.
- * In 1821, he captured RAJOURI from AGHAR KHAN and installed RAHIM-UL-KHAN as the new RAJA. In which ZORAWAR SINGH helped GULAB SINGH.
- * KISHTWAR was annexed by GULAB SINGH in 1822.

and ZORAWAR SINGH was made its GOVERNOR.

- * MIAN DIDO was killed by GULAB SINGH in BATTLE OF TRIKUTA HILLS by which he got JAMMU as JAGIR, which was promised by MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH.
- * In 1820, not only provience but he was permitted to keep his own army and given the TITLE OF RAJA.
- * 16 MARCH 1846, TREATY OF AMRITSAR. was signed b/w BRITISH & GULAB SINGH. after the First ANGLO-SIKH war by making the payment of Rupees 75 LAKH as war indemnity.
- * GULAB SINGH become First MAHARAJA of J&K. Second largest princely states during BRITISH.
- * Founded the DHARMARTH Trust.
- * Reorganisation of Administration by reorganising in 4 WIZARATS (DISTRICT) and appointed trusted officers in key department like Audit, Account, Staval Department etc.
- * Started Construction of RAGHUNATH TEMPLE in 1851.
- * REASI FORT was first renovated by GULAB SINGH in 1817 & was completed in 1841. (Fort built by MAHARAJA RISHIPAL RANA) also known as BHINGARH.
- * Had Three Sons — UDAM SINGH, RANDHIR SINGH, and RANBIR SINGH.

* MAHARAJA RANBIR SINGH (1856-85)

Date _____
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- * Completed the construction of RAGHUNATH TEMPLE in 1857.
- * Established SANSKRIT PATHSALA in the complex of RAGHUNATH TEMPLE.
- * Donated ONE LAKH RUPEE to setup Punjab University at LAHORE.
- * Setup MAKTABS and PATHSHALAS in JAMMO and KASHMIR Towns.
- * Judicial System was re-organised and RANBIR PENAL CODE was set up.
- * ADALAT-UL-SADDAR (CHIEF COURT) was established in J and K.
- * In 1877 ADALAT-UL-ALIYA (HIGH COURT) was established and powers were defined.
- * Abolished export duty on SHAWLS, improved silkmaking.
- * TELEGRAPH and POSTAL service was instituted.
- * Reform in Administration by establishing 3 Departments i.e. (i) Revenue. (ii) Civil (iii) Military.
- * Followed footsteps of AVANTIVARMAN.

* MAHARAJA PARTAP SINGH (1885-1925)

Date _____
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- * Abolition of BEGGAR in 1921.
- * Establishment of GILGIT AGENCY in 1889.
- * CHITRAL (NOW IN PAKISTAN) was overtaken in 1891.
- * SIR WALTER LAWRENCE started NEW LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT and completed in 1895.
- * SRINAGAR was connected by a CART ROAD with Rail Head at RAWALPINDI in 1890.
- * In 1913, BANIHAL CART ROAD (B.C) was started and completed in 1915.
- * Telegram lines were extended to all important towns and TELEPHONE connections b/w J&K established.
- * HYDROELECTRIC project at MOHRA was commissioned in 1905. It was First State Hydroelectric Project.
- * MISSION SCHOOL was started by REV. DOXEY, English language was introduced and Latin was introduced in JAMMU (PRINCE OF WHALE COLLEGE).
- * SHRI PARTAP COLLEGE in 1905 in SRINAGAR was established and Construction of SHRI PARTAP SINGH Museum in SRINAGAR in 1898.
- * State established FOREST DEPARTMENT in 1891,

In 1895 it got operational.

- * In 1911, FORESTRY School was developed in BANDIPORA.
- * VACCINATION on extensive scale was introduced in 1894.
- * SILK Industry was set up in SRINAGAR in 1907.
in JAMMU in 1909.
- * Introduced Sericulture in 1897,
- * Development in the field of irrigation, longest & important being RANBIR CANAL in JAMMU (1903-08).
- * UJH CANAL started 1915, finished in 1923.

* MAHARAJA HARI SINGH (1925-1947)

- * Grandson of GULAB SINGH and SON of RAJA ANAR SINGH.
- * Born Year - 23rd September 1895.
- * COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF STATE FORCE - 1915.
- * SENIOR MEMBER of then State Council - 1922.
- * Introduced compulsory education in JABRI (forced) SCHOOL.

- * STATE SUBJECT, Introduced in 1924.
- * In 1934, PRAJA SABHA, Its Legislature of Princely State of J&K.
- * AGRICULTURIST RELIEF REGULATION introduced in 1926.
- * LAND ALIENATION REGULATION introduced in 1933.
- * KASHMIR Valley Panchayat Regulation - 1935.
- * Dhandewi Memorial Fund was introduced to help Girl Child.
- * Infant Marriage Regulation - 1928. introduced in which marriage was prohibited under the age of 18 years for Boys and 14 years for Girls. Later it 16 years for Boys and 16 years for Girls.
- * Widow Remarriage & Property Act of 1932 introduced.
- * ~~XXXX XXXXX~~ Enacted the J&K HIGH COURT CONSTITUTION in 1928.
- * In 1932, All J&K Muslim Conference. founded by CHAUDHARY GHULAM ABBAS.
- * In 1939, All J&K Muslim Conference changed to NATIONAL CONFERENCE by SHEIKH ABDOULLAH.
- * In 1938. J&K BANK was established with Head office at SRINAGAR.
- * Died on 26 April 1961 in BOMBAY.

"Economy of J & K"

Industries play an important role in the development of the Economy. Unfortunately J & K has been not able to attract investment in industrial sector and remained industrially backward.

Important industries of J & K -

1) Carpet Making Industry -

- x) It is one of the oldest industries in Kashmir.
- x) The main carpet manufacturing centres in Kashmir are in Srinagar -
 - x) The Cottage Industry Exposition (C.I.E).
 - x) The Kashmir Carpet Factory.
 - x) John Carpet Factory.
 - x) Oriental Factory.

2) Silk Industry -

- x) There are two silk factories in J & K.
- x) One of them is located in Tammu and other was established by Maharaja Ranbir Singh in May 1897 at Rambagh, Srinagar.

3) Sports Good Industry -

- x) Sports goods are being manufactured at Miran Sahib (Jammu) and in the villages of Anantnag District.

4) Cement Industry -

- x) The 'Wuyan Cement Factory' was established in 1962, to which raw material is supplied from Uri and Baramulla areas.
- x) In 1982, a large cement factory was established at Khrew and is known as J & K Cement Ltd.

5) Rice and Flour Mills -

- x) A no. of rice and flour mills have been established at various places in Kashmir valley and Jammu like R.S Pura, Hiranagar, Vijaypur, Kathua, Srinagar, Baramulla, Sopore etc.
- x) SARWESHWAR FOODS, a rice processing company become the first SME company from J & K. to get listed on National Stock Exchange (N.S.E).

6) Food Processing Industry -

- x) J & K is ranked first in the production of Apples, walnuts, & cherry, so there is ample scope for setting up of processing units based on them.

Important Institution—

- 1) **SIDCO**— (State Industrial Development Corporation Limited) was incorporated in 1969.
x) SIDCO has also been acting as Nodal agency for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India.
- 2) **SICOP**— (Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited) was established in 1975, with the aim to develop small-scale industries in J & K.
x) Main objectives of the SICOP are to provide marketing support to S.S.I units, procure & supply raw materials, provide testing facilities & develop industrial estates.
- 3) **DIC**— (Directorate of Industries & Commerce) is the implementing agency for various policies & program meant for the development of industries in J & K.
- 4) **K.V.I.B**— (Khadi & Village Industries Board) was established in 1962, with the primary objective to provide gainful employment to rural artisans of J & K.
- 5) **S.F.C**— (J & K State Financial Corporation) established.

to act as a Regional Development Bank with the aim of promoting industries and boosting economic development in J+K.

* Industrial Complexes —

- 1) Industrial Complex Sissipora at Pulwama (Kashmir)
- 2) Industrial Complex at Bari Brahmana. (Jammu)
- 3) Industrial Estate at Brangyal in (Jammu)
- 4) Industrial Estate at Zakura (Srinagar).
- 5) Electronic Complex at Rangrath in (Srinagar)
- 6) Industrial Complex at Khommoh in (Srinagar)
- 7) Industrial Estate at Zainakote in (Srinagar).
- 8) Industrial Growth Centre at Jamba (Jammu).
- 9) Export Promotion Industrial Park at Kathoh (Jammu)
- 10) Industrial Area in Kathua (Jammu).
- 11) Industrial Growth Centre at Dampora in Budgam.
- 12) Integrated Infrastructure Development Project at Udhampur.

WEATHER & CLIMATE

WEATHER - Current Atmospheric Conditions.
Temperature, Wind Speed, Cloud Cover,
Precipitation, Air Pressure etc.

CLIMATE - Weather condition over long period of time.

* Factors influencing the Climate of J&K -

- 1) Location - J&K lies in the sub-tropics which has hot summer & Mild winter.
- 2) Physiography - Plains, hills & mountains of Pir Panjal and Shivalik range.
- 3) Distance from the sea -
- 4) Western Disturbances - Extratropical storm from Mediterranean region.
- 5) Monsoonal Winds -

1) Climate of JAMMU - From the point of view of climate, the Jammu division can be divided into two parts -

i) Plain Region - Lying south of Shivaliks.

ii) Mountains Region - stretching from Middle and Greater Himalayas in the Districts of Doda, Rajauri, Poonch and Udhampur.

* Before Coming of Moonsoon / Summer —

- x) Has a Typical Moonsoon Climate.
- x) This time stretches from month March to June.
- x) JUNE is the Hottest month of Jammu.

DADU — During summer season, Jammu gets the cool wind from the SHIVALIKS in the Night time which is locally known as DADU.

Loo — A strong, dusty, gusty, hot & dry summer wind from the west to east.

* Outbreak of Moonsoon / Rainy —

- x) Now the weather is cloudy and high humid which helps in reduction of day & night temperature in the month of July, August & September.
- x) Months of July and August are the wettest.
- x) Minimum temperature reads about 25°C .
- x) This period stretches from July to October.

* Winters —

- x) Time Period — November — February.

x) January is the coldest month.

x) Frequent occurring of Frost, Fog & Mist is there in the morning of Dec., Jan, Feb.

x) Rainfall in winter is mainly occur due to the WESTERN Disturbances from the Mediterranean sea. which is highly beneficial to the standing RABI Crops.

2) Climata of KASHMIR-

On the Basis of Climatic Parameter of Temperature & Precipitation, the climate is divided into four season-

- i) Winter (Nov. — Feb).
- ii) Spring Season (March — Mid May)
- iii) Summer Season (Mid May — September).
- iv) Autumn Season (Sep. — October)

i) Winter-

x) Winter season last from November to February.

x) January is the coldest month which is locally known as CHILLA-KALAN (a long period of fady chilly days).

x) Kashmir receive rainfall + snow due to the Western Disturbances.

x) To combat cold, they use PHERAN, KANGRI, BUKHARI,

x) In general, has very severe climate.

ii) Spring -

- x) Spring season last from March to Mid May.
- x) Receive high Rainfall during Spring season.
- x) In this season, the valley is in full bloom.

iii) Summer -

- x) Summer last from Mid May to - Mid September.
- x) July is the Hottest month.
- x) Clear & Blue skies and Rarified Atmosphere is observed.
- x) High temp. helps in the rapid sprouting & development of paddy & vegetable crops.

iv) Autumn -

- x) Last from September - to October.
- x) Cool nights & warm days, help in the ripening of walnut, almond, apples are conducive for the emergence of Saffron flowers.
- x) Mean maximum & minimum temp. is 25°C and 11°C .

* Cropping Season —

1) Kharif Crops —

- * Sown in June - July (Monsoon Crop)
- * Harvested in September - October.
- * Requires lot of water and HOT weather to grow

Example - Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Turmeric, Groundnut etc.

2) Rabi Crops —

- * Sown in October - November.
- * Harvested in April - May.
- * Requires warm climate for germination of seeds and maturation & cold climate for the growth.

Example - Wheat, Oat, Barley, Potato, Tomato, Onion, Sunflower etc.

3) Zaid Crops —

- * Sown between March - June. Rabi and Kharif Crops.
- * Early Maturing Crops.

Example—Cucumber, Melon, Watermelon, Pumpkin,
Moong Dal etc.

4) Cash Crops—

grown mainly for the markets, only a small portion of the product is consumed by the farmer themselves.

RIVERS OF THE JAMMU & KASHMIR

JAMMU PROVINCE

1) RAVI -

- x) Also known as IRAVATI.
- * Rises from Southern Slopes of PIR PANJAL & Northern Slopes of DHAULADAR.
- x) Leaves the State near BASHOLI, passes close to the MADHOPUR & KATHUA, then enters PAKISTAN.
- * Major MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT built on this River is - RANJIT SAGAR DAM at THEIN Village.
- * Total length - 650 km.

2) CHENAB -

- x) Also known as CHANDARBHAGA & ASIKNI.
- x) Rises from BARALACHA LA PASS
- * Enter J&K near PADDAR at KISHTWAR.
- x) The river WARWAN joins it near AKHNOOR.
- * Major MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT built on this River are - SALAL Project, DULHAS TI,

SAWALKOT and BACHILAR INDEL POWER PROJECT.

* Total length — 960 km.

3) TAWI —

* Also known as SURYAPUTRI.

* Originates from the LAP of KAILASH KUND Glacier and adjoining area southwest of BHADARWAH in DODA district.

* Flows out of SEWATIDHAR near BHADARWAH passes through hills of RAMNAGAR, CHENANI, UDHAMPUR.

* Lift irrigation schemes & small Hydro-Project have been constructed on this river.

* Total length — 141 km.

4) UTH —

* Rises from DONAL structure of SEOTIDHAR of middle of Himalayan Ranges passes through Kathua and then enters Pakistan.

* Total length — 65 km.

KASHMIR PROVINCE

1) JEHLUM -

- * Also known as **VITASTA**, **VYETH**.
- * Originates from **SPRING OF VERINAG** at the foot of **PIR PANJAL** Mountain.
- * In **KASHMIR**, this river has a length of about **203 km**.
- * After passing through **SRINAGAR**, it flows into **WULAR LAKE**.
- * Major **HYDEL** Project constructed on this river is - **URI POWER PROJECT**
- * Total length - **725 km**.

LAKES IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

JAMMU PROVINCE

1) MANSAR LAKE

- * Length - 2.5 km and Breadth - 1.5 km.
- * Situated 60 km away from JAMMU.

2) SURINSAR LAKE

- * Length - 2.5 km and Breadth - 0.8 km.
- * 8 km west of MANSAR Lake.

3) SANASAR LAKE

- * Small lake to the North of PATNITOP.
- * It is a place of tourist attraction.

KASHMIR PROVINCE-

1) WULLAR LAKE

- * Largest fresh water lake in ASIA.
- * It measures 16m x 9.6km.
- * It is sited in BANOIPORA District.
- * MADHUMATI and ERIN Nallah flow into the lake from Eastern side.
- * WULLAR LAKE is an important FISH HABITAT.

2) DAL LAKE

- * Second largest lake in Union Territory and situated in KASHMIR.
- * The lake is 6x3km and is divided into 4 parts by causeways known as GAGRIBAL, LOKUT DAL, BOD DAL and NAGIN.
- * Host to world famous SHIKARAS & HOUSEBOATS.
- * Small islands SONA LANK and RUPA LANK built by MUGHALS in the lake.
- * It has floating land where vegetables are grown.

3) MANSABAL LAKE-

- x) Located in MANDERBAL District.
- x) It measures 5 x 1 km.
- x) Small link connects it with JHELUM River near SUMBAL.

4) ANCHAR LAKE

- x) Located near SOURA area, in the city of Srinagar.
- x) It is swampy.
- x) It measures 8 x 3 km.
- x) The lake is connected with the famous DAL LAKE via a channel "AMIR KHAN NALLAH" just as the DAL GATE connects DALS to the NAGLEN LAKE.
- x) LOTUS STEMS abound here.

5) KAUSARNAG LAKE

- x) Also known as VISHNUPAD
- x) Located in PIR PANJAL Range in district KULGAM.
- x) It measures 5 x 3 km.
- x) River VISHAV flows out of it.

6) GIANGABAL LAKE

x) Situated at the foothills of MOUNT HARMUKH in GANDERBAL District.

7) SHEESHNAG LAKE

x) Situated at the track leading to AMARNATH CAVE 23 km from PAHALGAM in ANANTNAG District.

8) NEELNAG LAKE

x) Beautiful lake situated in BUDGAM, surrounded by Dense Forest.

9) TARSAR LAKE

x) ALMOND Shape lake located in ANANTNAG District.

x) Lies on the NORTHERN SLOPE of HARMUKH mountains.

x) From it SHARAH KOHL (canal) flows which provides water to fountains of NISHANT & SHALIMAR gardens.

10) HOKERSAR LAKE

x) Lies about 13 km from SRINAGAR towards BARA-MOLLA.

x) It measures 5 x 1.5 km.

Flora And Fauna of J&K.

x) Flora - Refers to the plants occurring within a given region or time, generally naturally occurring native plants. It is also known as Natural Vegetation.

x) Flora means the plants that have not be grown by humans. It is refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human Aid.

Factors Affecting Natural Vegetation -

- 1) Land.
- 2) Soil
- 3) Altitude
- 4) Temperature and Humidity
- 5) Precipitation

Major types of Natural Vegetation of J&K.

1) Sub-Tropical Vegetation / Forests -

Distribution

i) This type of vegetation confined to the shivaliks and lower slopes of Himalayas (within altitud of 1500m)

Features

ii) Owing to the seasonality of ~~Monsoon~~ Rainfall.

iii) These forests have thick undergrowth Bushes and shrubs.

iv) Most of these vegetation is **BROAD-leaved Deciduous type** which drops their leaves in winter months.

Species

v) Dominant species of sub-Tropical Forests are **Teak, Sal, Shisham, Teak, Silver Pine, Likas, Thorny bushes, evergreen shrubs, reed etc.**

2) Temperate Vegetation / Forests

Distribution

i) Moving northwards, as the latitude and longitude increases the place of sub-tropical forests is taken by **Temperate Forests**.

ii) Slopes of Pir-Panjial, Greater Himalayas, Zaskar, up to 1500m - 3000m are dominated by **Temperate Vegetation**.

Features & Species

iii) The dominant species in these forests are **Deodar, Pine, Silver-fir, Spruce, elm, hazel.**

iv) The Northern slopes of Pir-Panjial have the dominance of **Deodar, Blue-Pine**, with undergrowth of **deciduous shrubs**.

v) In the valley of Kashmir, popular **Chinar, Willow, maple**, are the main species of vegetation which are **deciduous** in character.

3) Alpine Vegetation / Forests — (Pastures)

Distribution

i) These Pastures lies on the Higher Altitude b/w 3600 m to 4000m above sea level.

Features & Species -

i) These Pastures are dominated by brown grasses.

ii) Being a zone of High Altitudes, the climate of Alpine Pastures is extremely cold.

iii) It is only in the summer months (May to August) when ice melts and lush green grasses grow. Eg → bulbarg, Sonamarg etc.

4) Xerophytic Vegetation

i) These types of vegetation is mainly found in, Ladakh Region

ii) Xerophyte is a species of plant that has adapted to survive in an environment with little liquid water, such as a desert, or an ice or snow covered regions

iii) Main species are - cacti, pineapple, and some gymnosperm plants.

Fauna

x) Wildlife in J and K →

1) HANGUL — *Cervus Elaphus Hanglu*

x) U.T. Animal.

x) A sub species of European Red Deer.

x) Inhabit temperate forest b/w 1500-3600m.

x) Commonly sighted in Dachigam National Park.

2) Musk Deer — *Moschus Chrysogaster*

x) Found in sub-Alpine oak, alpine scrub & meadows.

x) Commonly seen in Kishtwar National Park and Overa-Aru, Limber Wildlife Sanctuaries.

3) Kashmir Flycatcher — *Ficedula subrubra*.

x) New U.T. Bird replacing Black Necked Crane.

x) Found in deciduous forest, at altitude of 1800-2700m.

x) Commonly found in Dachigam National Park, Overa Aru Wildlife Sanctuary & Shikargah Area in Tral.

4) Chiru or Tibetan Antelope — (*Pantholops Hodgsoni*)

x) Found in Tibetan Plateau and trans

x) Himalayan desert b/w 3250-5500m

x) Sighted in DBo area and Chang Chen Mo Valley.

5) Himalayan Tahr - Hemibragus Temblacus.

- x) Inhabit precipitous slopes - prefer oak forest.
- x) Occasionally seen in Kishtwar National Park, Jammu.

6) Markhor - Capra Falconeri

- x) Largest mountain goat in the world.
- x) Found in dense pine and birch forest,
- x) Commonly sighted in Limber, Achipora & Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuaries, Kashmir.

7) IBEX - Capra Iben.

- x) Distributed along steep crags above the tree line
- x) Frequently sighted at Kanji Wildlife Sanctuary and Hemis and Kishtwar National Park.

8) Himalayan Brown Bear - Ursus Arctos

- x) Found above tree line in Alpine scoules & meadows
- x) Often seen in Limber & Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuaries and Kishtwar National Park, Jammu.

9) Asiatic Black Bear - Ursus Thibetanus.

- x) Found in heavily forest broad leaves.
- x) Seen in Dachigam National Park.

10) Common Leopard - Panthera Parodus.

- x) Found in Plains, deciduous & evergreen forests.
- x) Commonly seen in all protected area of J&K.

* CULTURE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

JAMMU & KASHMIR is only the region where the people are not only of different races, but of different ethnic groups and cultures. Inhabitants and their concentrations are —

1) DOGRAS —

- * Found in Plains of JAMMU Region.
- * Claims to be descended from ARYAN stock.
- * Staple Food is RICE, MAIZE, WHEAT and PULSES.
- * Dresses — Men wear. Short Coat or free flowing shirt with Pyjamas loose to the knees but tight around ankles. Men also wear TURBAN and tie a KAMARBAND around the waist.

Women wear. Loose shirt with pyjama similar to those of men. They cover their head with DUPATTAS and SHAWLS.

2) KASHMIRIS —

- * Mainly concentrated in KASHMIR valley.
- * Claims their descent from INDO-ARYAN stock.

*) Staple Food is Rice. Forowrite vegetable is KARAMSAG
MUTTON is cooked deliciously.

*) Dresses — Both Men and Women wear traditional.
KASHMIRI Dress is a long cloak known as
PHERAN with pyjama. Men wear TURBAN
and Women wear a SKULL CAP.

3) DARDS — Occupy the valley of GUREZ.

4) HANTJIS — Found near the lakes, water bodies
and rivers of KASHMIR.

5) BUJTAR AND BAKARWALS —

*) Occupying the undulation slopes of KANDI areas.

*) Fine tall people with decidedly JEWISH Cast of
feature.

*) Wear DASTAR, KURTA, VEZAR (Trousers) + SARI.

6) CHIBALIS and PAHARIS —

*) Confined to CHENAB and JHELUM Valley.

*) Hospitality of Paharis people is exemplary.

*) LANGUAGES OF JAMMU & KASHMIR —

- 1) KASHMIRI
- 2) DOGRI.
- 3) PUNJABI.
- 4) LADAKHI.
- 5) PAHARI.
- 6) GOJRI.
- 7) BHADAWAHI.
- 8) PASHTO.
- 9) POGLI.
- 10) BRDD.
- 11) HINDI.
- 12) KISHTWARI.

*) FOLK DANCES OF JAMMU & KASHMIR —

- 1) BACHA - NAGMA — KASHMIR.
- 2) BANDA - PAATHAR. — KASHMIR
- 3) ROF. — KASHMIR
- 4) DAMBALI. — KASHMIR
- 5) WUEG-NACHUN. — KASHMIR.
- 6) HAFIZ-NAGMA. — KASHMIR
- 7) CHAKRI — KASHMIR.

- 8) KUDD — KASHMIR.
- 9) PHUMMIAN. — JAMMU
- 10) JAGARNA — JAMMU
- 11) HEREN — JAMMU
- 12) BAKH. — JAMMU
- 13) GIWATRI — JAMMU
- 14) JABRO — LADAKH.
- 15) ALLEY YATE — LADAKH.
- 16) BHANGRA — LADAKH.

* IMPORTANT TOURIST LOCATIONS -

The state of J&K is famous for its beautiful valleys, snow clad peaks, crystal clear lakes and springs which attract people world over. Besides its natural beauty there are archaeological cultural and religious places. There are also great opportunities for trekking, fishing and skiing in the state. These peculiarities attract tourism from all over the world.

Important Tourist Location in JAMMU -

1) VAISHNO DEVI TEMPLE

- * Located in the sacred **TRIKUTA HILLS** in **KATRA**.
(District - REASI)
- * Dedicated to Goddess **VAISHNAVI**.
- * There are three Natural **PINDIES** of **MAHA SARASWATI**, **MAHA LAKSHMI** and **MAHAKALI**.
- * In **1986**, it was administered by **VAISHNO DEVI SHRINE BOARD**.

2) RAGHUNATH TEMPLE

- * Complex consists of **17 temples** with the idols of all **HINDUS GODS** and **GODDESSES**.
- * Construction started by **MAHARAJA GULAB SINGH**.

In 1851 and completed by RANBIR SINGH in 1857.

* Presiding deity — RAMA avatar of VISHNU.

3) RANVIRESHWAR TEMPLE -

* Biggest SHIVA TEMPLE in NORTH INDIA.

* Temple has the BIGGEST LINGAM of 8 feet BLACK STONE

* There are 1.25 Lakhs 'BONA LINGAM' brought from NARMADA.

* Constructed by RANBIR SINGH.

4) BAHU FORT / TEMPLE -

* Devoted to Goddess MAHAKALI popularly known as BAWE - WALI MATA.

* Built by BAHULOCHAN on bank of river TAWI.

* At the foothills of FORT is a beautiful garden. BAGH - E - BAHU.

* Largest underground aquarium of our country.

5) PEER KHOH -

* Also known as JAMWANT CAVE.

- * A Peer JOGI GARIB DASS came and lived at Jamwont Care and came ~~to~~ to be called PEER KHOKH.
- * There is a SHIVA LINGAM formed naturally in the cave.
- * It was formed during RAJA AJAIB DEV.

6) AMAR MAHAL MUSEUM—

- * Made of Red Sand Stone, once residential palace of RAJAD AMAR SINGH.
- * Has a Golden Throne of Raja made up of 120kg pure gold and gallery of painting known as NALDAMYANT.

7) NANGALI SAHIB —

- * This brudhara was established by SANT MELA SINGH in 1810 A.D.
- * Situated on BANK OF DRUNGLI NALLAH, which is just farer km away from Poonch city.

8) SHIR KHORI—

- * Natural cave in hillock in District REASI which contains self made of LORD SHIVA LINGAM.
- * Shir Khori is 4.5 miles from village BHARAKAH in POONI Block.

9) BUDDHA AMARNATH—

- * 25 km in NORTH-EAST of POONCH TOWN. on the left Bank of PULSATA STREAM is also an ABODE of LORD SHIVA.

10) SHAHDARA SHARIEF—

- * Shrine of BABA GHULAM SHAH.
- * Situated in RAJOURI.

11) SUDHMAHADEV—

- * Historically to be 2800 years old.
- * The TRIDENT (TRISHUL) housed within the temple.

12) GIOURI KUND—

- * Sacred Springs situated about two miles west of SUDHMAHADEV.
- * GIOURI or PARVATI is believed to have mediated and offered penance here for 12 years to seek the favour of LORD SHIVA.

13) PURMANDAL—

- * 40 km from Jammu city, located on banks of DEVIKA river, also known as LITTLE KASHI.

14) PATNI TOP —

- *) Famous and Popular tourist spot situated at height of 2050 meter.
- x) Situated in District of Udhampur.

15) NOORI CHHAMB —

- x) Beautiful waterfall in the POONCH District also connected with the MOGHAL EMPEROR & located in the NORTH-EAST of BEHRAMGALA.
- *) Emperor JAHANGIR named it as NOORI CHHAMB after the name of his beloved Queen NOORJAHAN.

16) SUKRALA MATA —

- x) Beautiful shrine dedicated to Goddess SUKRALA DEVI-INCA made in the shape of SHILA seated on BRASS LION with silver mounted head.
- x) Located on hillside 3500 Ft. in ~~Bikarwan~~ 9.6 km from BILAWAN.

Important Tourist Location in KASHMIR

Date _____
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1) GULMARG —

- * Also known as MEADOW OF FLOWERS.
- * Situated in BARAMULLA District in PIR PANJAL range of HIMALAYAS.
- * Ideal place for SKIING AND SKATING.

2) SONAMARG —

- * Also known as MEADOW OF GOLD.
- * Land is strewn with flowers, surrounded by mountains, a quiet valley, carved by river SINDH.

3) TERINAG —

- * Also known as NILNAG.
- * Construction of OCTAGONAL Base and cascade around, it was started by JAHANGIR and completed by SHAH JAHAN.
- * River JEHLUM flow by it.

4) ACHHABAL —

- * Also known as AKSHAYALLA.
- * Founded by KING AKSHA.

x) Upper portion of the garden is called 'BAGH-E-BAGIUM ABAD' developed by NOOR-JAHAN.

5) DAL LAKE —

x) Described as LAKE PAR- Excellence by SIR. WALTER LAWRENCE.

x) The LAKE is 6x3 km and is divided in four parts i.e. GAGRIBAL, LOKOT DAL, BOD DAL and NAGIN.

6) CHASHMA SHAHI and PARI MAHAL —

x) Built by Emperor SHAHJAHAN.

x) CHASHMA SHAHI also known as ROYAL SPRING in 1632.

x) PARI MAHAL was gifted to DARA SHIKOH.

7) SHALIMAR BAGH —

x) Built by JAHANGIR in 1619 A.D. for his wife NOOR JAHAN.

x) Situated along DAL LAKE.

8) NISHANT BAGH —

x) Foundation laid by ASIF KHAN.

x) Built in backdrop of ZABARWAN HILLS.

9) WULLAR LAKE—

* Largest fresh water lake in ASIA. of 24km x 10km.

10) AYANTI SHWAR—

* Significant monument built by RAJA AWANTIVARMAN.

11) AMARNATH—

* It consist a huge cave sacred to LORD SHIVA, where a SHIVA LINGAM exists naturally formed of ice.

* Yatra to the sacred cave is usually performed in the month of SRAVANA (July-August).

12) HAZRATBAL SHRINE—

* Situated on left (Western) bank of DAL LAKE.

* Well known for MOIE - MAQQADAS (sacred hair of Prophet Mohammad) which is preserved here.

13) HARI-PARBAT FORT—

* Constructed by AFGHAN Governar ATTA MOHAMMAD KHAN in 18th century.

* Placed on HARI-PARBAT or KOH-E-MARIAN, hill towards of West of DAL LAKE

14) JAMA MASJID -

- *) Built by SULTAN SIKANDER in 1398 A.D.
- *) Oldest & spacious (348 x 381 Ft) mosque in Kashmir.

15) SHANKARACHARYA TEMPLE -

- *) Also known as TAKHT-E-SULEIMAN.
- *) Constructed by RAJA GOPADITYA in 371 B.C.
- *) GULAB SINGH constructed stone stairs up to the Temple.

16) KHANOAH-E-MOLLA -

- *) Shrine of SHAH-E-HAMDAN of Khanqah-e-Moula.
- *) Situated on the river of JHELUM.
- *) Constructed by SULTAN SIKANDER in memory of Muslim preacher MIR SYED ALI HAMDANI.

17) KHIR BHAWANI TEMPLE -

- *) Situated on TOLLAMALA is dedicated to RAGNYA DEV.
- *) Water of this sacred changes its colour itself.

* J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019

Reorganisation - Indian constitution empowers the Union govt. to create new states out of the Existing State or to merge one state with other. The process is called Reorganisation of the state.

- x) On the Basis of a Resolution passed in both the HOUSES of the Parliament.
- x) PRESIDENT Issued an order on 5th Aug. 2019, declaring that all the clause of Article 3 to except clause 1 to be inoperative.
- x) On 5th Aug. 2019 introduced & passed in Rajya Sabha.
- x) On 6th Aug. 2019, introduced & passed in Lok Sabha.
- x) On 6th Aug. 2019, Parliament passed The Reorganisation Act of 2019.
- x) President assent to the Act for implementation on 9th Aug. 2019.
- x) Act contain provision for the reconstitution of the state of J&K into 2 U.T i.e. J&K and Ladakh.
- x) Act come into effect on 31 Oct. 2019.
- x) By virtue of Act, Parliament placed J&K under direct control & supervision of central govt.

*) Provision of ACT -

1) Formation of U.T of Ladakh -

- *) New Territory to be known as U.T of LADAKH comprises the territory of KARGIL & LEH district.
- *) U.T of Ladakh will be without legislature and under the direct control of President and shall be administered through the Lieutenant Governor.
- *) Legislative Assembly of J&K U.T shall have 107 seats out of which 24 shall be reserved for resident of POK. Earlier it was 111 seats.
- *) Lieutenant Governor can nominate 2 women members to Assembly.
- *) Working Period for the Assembly - 5 years.
- *) No Legislative Council for Ladakh.

2) Reservation -

- *) Reservation of S.C, S.T, O.B.C & other as per Central. Govt. rules on both the U.T.

3) Application of Central Laws -

- *) All central laws applicable.

* 106 ~~are~~ Central Laws under Table I of the Fifth Schedule shall become applicable with immediate effect.

4) Common High Court for Both U.T.

* HIGH COURT of J&K shall function as the High Court for the both U.T.

* The Advocates Act, 1961 has been amended to replace the BAR COUNCIL of J&K with the "Bar Council of J&K and Ladakh".

5) Representation in Parliament

* 5 seats of U.T. J&K. } Lok Sabha.
1 seat to U.T. Ladakh. }

* As per 1 schedule, section 9, U.T. J&K shall have 4 members.

* Election Commission has been empowered to increase the number of seat in Legislative Assembly from 107 to 114.

* ADVOCATE GENERAL to be appointed by Lieutenant Governor.