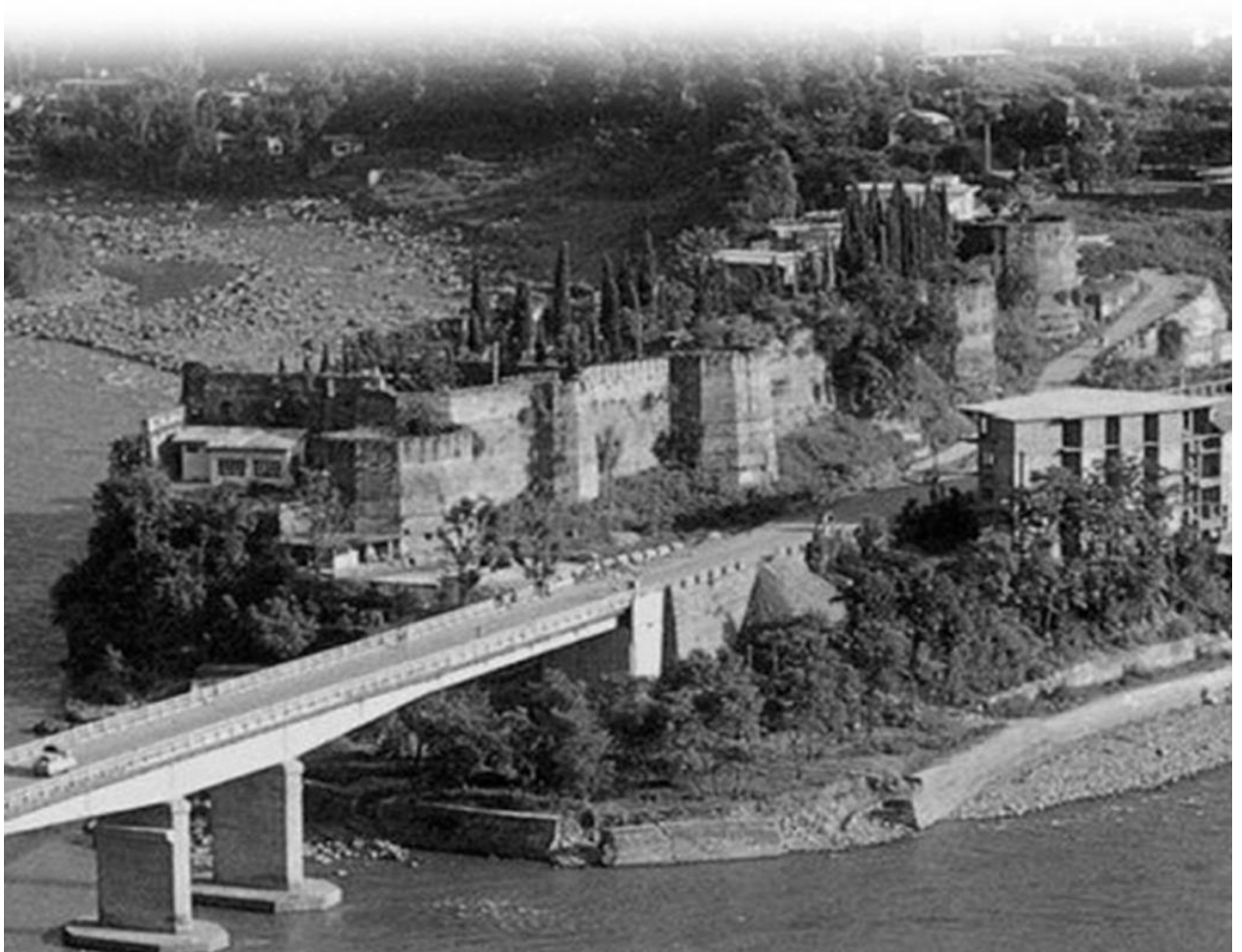


# JAMMU & KASHMIR STUDIES (Q&A)

DR. RAJA MUHAMMAD SAJJAD KHAN



## JAMMU AND KASHMIR STUDIES

(Q&A)

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## **PREFACE**

I am thankful to Allah Almighty for creating me in the Ummah of the Holy Prophet (SAW). I am blessed with numerous blessings including the ability to read, write, speak and understand. Through the hard work and struggle of my parents, I was able to study and write this. I offer my gratitude and respect to all my valuable teachers.

I would like to offer my thanks to all the researchers and writers who researched the history of Kashmir and many people including me were able to make use of it and put some parts into a book. I collected information on the history and important events of Kashmir in Urdu language in book form. Feeling the need of a book for the Public Service Commission and general readers in the English language, I present this book to you. No one can claim perfect knowledge on any subject, this book will also have room for improvement and correction for which I welcome your feedback and guidance.

**(Dr. Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan)**

Muzaffarabad

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rajasajjad007@gmail.com

## Chapter 1

### Geography

Q: Describe the location of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The entire State lies between 32.17" and 36.58" North altitude and East to West, the State lies between 73.26" and 80.30" longitude.

Q: Which area is called Kashmir Valley?

Ans: Kashmir Valley is situated between the Pir Panjal range and the Zaskar range and has an area of 15220 sq km. The Valey of Kashmir is an ancient lake basin about 85 miles (135 km) long, and 20 miles (32 km) wide.

Q: Which country lies in the north of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: China and Turkistan(Russia).

Q: Which country lies in the East of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Chinees Tibet

Q: Which country lies in the North West of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Afghanistan

Q: Which country lies in the South and South -West of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: India (Punjab and Himachal Pradesh).

Q: Which country lies in the South and South -West of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: India (Punjab and Himachal Pradesh).

Q: Which county is in the West of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Pakistan

Q: What is the total area of Kashmir?

Ans: 222,236 sq km (85,806 sq mi).

Q: What is the total area of Azad Kashmir?

Ans: 13,297 square kilometres).

Q: What is the total area of Indian-Occupied Jammu & Kashmir?

Ans: 93708 Sq.km

Q: What is the total area of Gilgit Baltistan?

Ans: 77676 Sq.km

Q: What is the area under the control of China?

Ans: 37,555 sq km (Aksai Chin and Shaksgam Valley).

Q: What is the total length of the line of control (LoC)?

Ans: Commonly known as LOC, demarcates Azad Kashmir and Indian-Occupied Kashmir. Starting from NJ-9842 in the north it runs up to Thaku Chak in the south for a total length of about 740 KM(460-mile). This line is recognised through Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan.

Q : What is the working boundary?

Ans: Working Boundary is the line where Indian Occupied Kashmir (Jammu) touches Pakistan's border (Sialkot). From Thaku Chak in the North West up to Abhial Dogaran in the east Working Boundary is 193 kilometres long in the Sialkot sector. The Working Boundary is temporarily marked by drums for the maintenance of the status quo and it is never surveyed.

Q: What is the Line of Actual Control (LAC)?

Ans: Starting from Siachen Glacier in the north till NJ- 9842 the boundary is referred to as the Line of Actual Control. It is violable and not recognised by any international or bilateral agreement.

Q: Write the location of Aksai Chin?

Ans: Aksai Chin, Chinese a portion of the Kashmir region, at the northernmost extent of the Indian subcontinent in south-central Asia. Geographically, Aksai Chin is a southwestward extension of the Plateau of Tibet. The territory administered by China is situated largely in the southernmost part of the Uygur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, China, with a small portion on the southeast and south sides lying within the extreme western limit of the Tibet Autonomous Region. With an average elevation of some 17,000 feet (5,180 metres), Aksai Chin consists largely of a high, isolated, inhospitable, and mostly uninhabitable plain bordered to the west and southwest by the Karakoram Range and to the north and northeast by the Kunlun Mountains. Aksai Chin was long an ignored corner of the subcontinent, but the Chinese built a military road through it in the 1950s to connect Tibet with Xinjiang.

Q: What was the demography of the State in the 1901 Census of the British Indian Empire?

Ans: The population of the princely state of Kashmir was 2,905,578, of these 2,154,695 were Muslims, 689,073 Hindus, 25,828 Sikhs, and 35,047 Buddhists.

Q: The name of the capital of Azad Kashmir?

Ans: Muzaffarabad

Q: The name of the capital of Indian-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Srinagar(summer)Jammu(winter)

Q: How many divisions are in Azad Kashmir?

Ans: Three (Muzaffarabad, Poonch, Mirpur).

Q: How many districts are in Azad Kashmir?

Ans: Ten (10) . Muzaffarabad, Neelum, Jehlum Valley, Bagh, Haveli, Poonch, Sudhanhoti,Kotli, Mirpur and Bhimber

Q: How many districts are in Indian-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: 22 districts:

Jammu region

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

Kashmir Valley region

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

Ladakh region

1. Kargil
2. Leh

Q: How many divisions are in Gilgit Baltistan?

Ans: Northern Areas are divided into two divisions--the Baltistan Division and the Gilgit Division.

Q: How many districts are in Northern areas?

Ans: 10, Gilgit,Skardu, Diamer, Astore, Ghanche, Ghizer, Hunza , Chilas, Nagar, Kharmang.

Q: Why Kashmir was famous in Asia?

Ans: Kashmiris became famous throughout Asia as learned, cultured and humane and the intellectual contribution of writers, poets, musicians & scientists.

## Ch.2

### KASHMIR HEAVEN ON EARTH

#### MOUNTAINS / PASSES

Q: Which mountains separate Kashmir from Russia and Tibet?

Ans: Karakoram (8615.17 M) and Kyunlun Ranges

Q: What is the height of the Karakoram pass?

Ans: 5352 metres

Q: What is the height of the Nubra Pass?

Ans: 5800 metres

Q: What is the location of the Zaskar Range?

Ans: Zaskar Range: It is about 600 metres above sea level and separates Indus Valley from the valley of Kashmir; it prevents southwest cold winds from reaching Kashmir. Ladakh region terminates at Zojila pass (3529 metres) from where begins the valley of Kashmir. The poat pass (5716 metres) of this range is also a famous pass in this range.

Q: What is the location of Nun Kun Range?

Ans: Nun Kun Range: It lies between Ladakh and Kashmir border. It is 7055.1 metres above sea level. To its south-east is situated Kulu and to its north-west is situated Kargil tehsil of Ladakh. One has to pass through the Bawalocha pass (4891 metres) to reach Leh (Ladakh) from Kulu.

Q: What is the location of Nanga Parbat Range?

Ans: Nanga Parbat Range: This range spreads in Gilgit. Its height is 8107.68 metres above sea level and is utterly devoid of vegetation. It was conquered by the Italian mountaineers in 1954. This is now under the possession of Pakistan.

Q: Where is Harmukh Mountain Range located?

Ans: This is a range of the Himalayas and is situated at a height of 5141.3 metres above sea level towards Bandipore between the rivers Jhelum and Kishan Ganga valley.

Q: which maintains bifurcates Kashmir valley and Ladakh?

Ans: Burzil Mountain on which Burzil Pass is situated at a height of 3200 metres above sea level.

Q: What is the location and importance of Amarnath Mountian?

Ans: Amarnath Mountain is famous for its holy Amarnath Cave, at a height of 5372 metres above sea level, which thousands of pilgrims visit every year on Raksha Bandhan. They have to pass Mahagunas pass (1475 metres) on their way to Shri Amarnathji. Gwasharan (5450 metres) is situated in the Lidar valley towards Pahalgam; on it lies the famous glacier Kolahi. Sheeshnag Mountain also spreads in this valley. It is called Sheshnag as its peaks resemble the heads of seven big snakes.

Q: What is the location and importance of the Pirpanjal Range?

Ans: Pirpanjal Range separates Kashmir valley from the outer Himalayas and is about 2621 Kms. in length and 50 Kms. in breadth. Famous Banihal pass (2832 metres) lies in the shape of a tunnel on its peak; it remains covered with snow during winter making it impassable. Now at a height of 2200 metres above sea level a new tunnel 'Jawahar Tunnel' has been constructed. The tunnel is 2825 metres long and it was opened for traffic on 22nd Dec. 1956. On the other end of this range lie Baramula pass (1582 metres) and Hajipir pass(2750 metres). Hajipir joins Poonch and Uri.

Q: Which are the Volcanic Mountains in Kashmir?

Ans: One volcanic peak, 'Soyamji' (1860 metres) is situated in North Machhipura (Handwara) and the other 'Kharewa' peak lies in Tehsil Pahalgam, which is dead so far; the former, however, the continued eruption of lava for about 13 months during 1934. There is a temple on this peak and many sulphur springs are found at the foot of the hill. These volcanic mountains are the cause of earthquakes in Kashmir. So far twelve devastating earthquakes have occurred in Kashmir. Of these, the earthquake of 1885 was the most devastating. Hundreds of houses collapsed, thousands of people died and there were cracks in the earth as a result of this earthquake

## **LAKES**

Q: Which is the largest freshwater lake in Kashmir?

Ans: The Wullar Lake in Kashmir is the largest freshwater lake. It is about 16 kms. long and 9 .6 Kms wide with ill-defined shores. This lake lies between Bandipore and Sopore at a distance of 75 kms. from Srinagar. The Jhelum enters this lake from the south-east and leaves it from the west. Storms rise in the lake every day in the afternoon. The deepest part



of the lake is at Watlab towards the hill called Baba Sukhuruddin in the north-west. Many small streams, Harbuji, Aarah, Erin and Pohru join this lake

Q: Describe the location and area of Dal Lake?

Ans: The Dal Lake is a beautiful lake near Srinagar. It is 8 Kms long and 6.4 Kms. wide. It is the flood-lung of the Jhelum. The famous Mughal gardens are situated around it. The lake is an ideal place for swimming and sailing in Shikaras and motorboats. Floating gardens are found in this lake where a large variety of vegetables is grown. The Dal lake has two parts, the small Dal and the big Dal, separated by a swampy bund. The road round the lake is called Boulevard. There are two artificial islands in the lake, Rupalank and Sonalank, built by Mughal Emperors.

Q: What is the location of Anchar Lake?

Ans: Anchar Lake is a swampy area. The Sind Nullah enters this lake from one side and flows out from the other. It is about 8 Kms long and 3 Kms. wide. Gandarbal is a famous township on its north-west bank.

Q: Where the Mansbal Lake located?

Ans: The Mansbal Lake is at a distance of 29 Kms. from Srinagar and is situated at Safapora (Tehsil Gandarbal). It is 5 Kms long and one Km. wide. It is connected with the Jhelum by a canal near Sumbal. Mughal Emperors have built a summer palace on its bank.

Q: Where the Harvan Lake situated?

Ans: The Harvan Lake is situated at a distance of 21 Kms from Srinagar. It is 278 meters long, 137 meters wide and 18 metres deep. This lake is a source of water supply to Srinagar city.

Q: What is the location of Hokarsar Lake?

Ans: The Hokarsar Lake lies on Baramulla road about 13 Kms. from Srinagar. It is about 5 Kms. long and 1.5 Kms. wide. Willow trees are grown in abundance around its banks.

Q: Where the Konsarnag or Vishno Pad Lake is situated?

Ans: It is located in the Pir Panjal range at a height of 4000 meters above sea level to the south of Shopian. It is about 5 Kms. long and 3 Kms. wide and is the source of the river Vishav. It is at a distance of 34 Kms. from Shopian.

Q: Where the Gangabal Lake situated?

Ans: Gangabal Lake is situated at a height of 3570.4M. on the peak of Harmukh mountain. Hindus consider it a sacred lake.

Q: Where is Sheshang Lake located?

Ans: The Sheshnag Lake is situated near Vavjan, en route to Shri Amarnath cave. It is at a distance of 28 km. from Pahalgam.

Q: Where is Neelang Lake located?

Ans: The Neelang Lake is situated in Tehsil Badgam at a distance of 10 Kms from Nagam. It is a beautiful lake with dense forests around it.

Q: Which two frozen lakes are situated at Harmukh Mountain?

Ans: Sokh and Dokh

Q: Where the Banjosa Lake located?

Ans: Banjosa Lake is an artificial lake and a tourist resort 18 kilometres (11 mi) from the city of Rawalakot in the Poonch District of Azad Kashmir, Pakistan. It is located at an altitude of 1,981 meters (6,499 ft). This lake is 160 kilometres away from Rawalpindi. The lake is surrounded by dense pine forests and mountains. The Lake is accessible by a metaled road from Rawalakot. The lake is frozen in winter people walk on it and also skitt on ice.

Q: Which is the most beautiful lake in Samahni Valley?

Ans: Baghsar Lake is a lake situated at 975 m above sea level in the Samahni Valley of Bhimber District in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan. Baghsar is 12 kilometres away of Samahni town, in the East whereas Jandichontra is only 12 kilometres away. The lake is roughly half a kilometer long and overlooks the Bandala Valley. The lake is a popular tourist destination. Many local and migratory birds, especially ducks and geese, inhabit the lake. The lake is a habitat to water lilies, and the surrounding hills are covered by cheerh, or pine trees and lily flowers.

Q: Where the Saral Lake is located?

Ans: Saral Lake is located at an altitude of 13,600 feet (4,100 meters) above sea level in Surgan Neelum Valley. The lake is accessible through three routes;

1. From Sharda by a Jeep track and a hiking trek via Surgan village/pass which takes two days to reach to the lake.
2. The second trek is through Jalkhad < Nori-Nar Road < Jabba Galli Top. It is comparatively an easy route because it is a jeepable road. Jabba Galli route takes merely 2 to 3 hours of trekking to reach the lake.

3. The third route is through Dudipatsar lake and it takes 5 hours to access the lake from there.

Q: Write the location of Rati Gali Lake.

Ans: This alpine glacial lake is located in Neelum Valley, Azad Kashmir, at an altitude of 3,683 metres (12,083 feet). The only major city nearby is Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, at a distance of 75 km. Depending on the traffic and current weather conditions, the journey from Muzaffarabad to Ratti Gali may take around 4-6 hours. After passing by the village of Keran, which is 45 km away from Ratti Gali, the next stop is at another village called Dowarian, which is only 19 km away from the lake. This is where you would be required to shift to a jeep (several travel services can arrange one for your ride) to continue your journey to Ratti Gali. After this 2-hour journey, you will reach the base camp area. From there, you can also choose to go on a horse ride for this trail, at the cheap price of Rs. 300 per person. Halfway through the trek, you can spot a small lake that has been formed by water flowing downwards from the lake.

Q: Write the location of Shounter Lake?

Ans: Shounter Lake is another beautiful lake in Neelum Valley of Azad Kashmir. This spoon-like lake is found in Shounter Valley, a valley which connects to Neelum Valley and is located at an elevation of 10,200 feet (3,100 meters) above sea level. The best time to visit Shounter valley is from May to August because otherwise, it remains snow-stricken most of the year. Jeep track is feasible only in the summer months; moreover, trekking is the only option to get there.

Q: Where is Chitta Katha Lake located?

Ans: Chitta Katha lake is another gem of the Shounter valley of Azad Kashmir. Its elevation is 13,500 feet (4,100 meters) above sea level. Chitta Katha is a local name which means white stream. The stream is gushing out of the lake called Chitta Katha Sar (lake) from Mount Hari Parbat. This mountain is considered a sacred place for some people who relate it to the Lord Shiva (an abode of their Lord) and identify it as Kailash. Kel is the base-camp to the lake. Shounter valley lies next to Kel, whereas the trek starts from Domel. If tourists go in ascending, along with the Shounter Nullah (Ravine), they will find a shortcut on their left-hand side to access the lake. Though the tourists can reach the lake in just 3 hours it is a bit risky trek. Tourists usually opt for a rather longer route to the lake, which takes about 8

hours of trekking to reach there to the lake. On this route, tourists mainly prefer camping at Duk I, for an overnight stay and then going to the lake the next morning. From Duk I, ascending gets a bit steep. They can complete trekking to the Chitta Katha within a day and can come back to Domel Bala at night.

Islamabad < 125 Kilometers < 3 Hour-10 Minute < Muzaffarabad < Neelum Valley < Shounter Valley < Chitta Katha Lake

Q: Where is Ganga-Sar Lake?

Ans: The charm and charisma of Ganga Choti in Bagh District of Azad Kashmir is called Ganga lake or Ganga-Sar. It is a high-altitude lake, at an elevation of 2,942 meters (9,652 feet) above sea level. It lies in the foothill of Ganga Choti Peak in the Pir Panjal Mountain Range which is a sub-range of the Himalayan Mountain Range. The lake is accessible through a Jeepable track from Bagh. Islamabad < 147 Kilometers < Bagh < 3 Hour-32 Minute < Ganga Choti < Ganga-Sar (Lake)

Q: Where is the Zilzal Lake?

Ans: This lake is an aftermath of the Earthquake of 2005. It was created when the severe landslide blocked the course of the river and consequently, five villages were inundated which caused massive destruction of the surrounding area. Afterwards, a spillway for the smooth inflow of water was created. The lake is situated in Lodhi-abad near Chikar, at a distance of 46 kilometres from Muzaffarabad in the South. It is a summer hill station of Azad Kashmir. The elevation of Chikar is almost 5,997 feet (1,828 meters) above sea level. The main attribute of this beautiful place is its cool climate in the summer and its picturesque scenery. Tourists can see the magnificent view of the nearby sub-valleys as well. Islamabad < 125 Kilometers < 3 Hour-10 Minute < Muzaffarabad < 46 Kilometers < Chikar < Lodhi-abad < Zilzal Lake

Q: Where is Hans Raj Lake?

Ans: Hans Raj lake is one more beautiful lake in the Neelum valley and tourists can access it through the Ratti Galli lake trek. The tourist season for Hans Raj lake starts from mid-June to mid-September. There are three routes to Ratti Galli as well as Hans Raj lake;

1. Dowarian to Neelum Valley,
2. Burwai to Kaghan Valley,
3. Jalkhad to Kaghan Valley.

(Reference: Kashmir - Chitta Katha - Hans Raj - Shounter - Saral - Banjosa - Zilzal  
([fehmeedakhan.com](http://fehmeedakhan.com))

Q: Where is Deosai Lake, or Sheosar Lake is in the park?

Ans: The lake, at an elevation of 4,142 metres (13,589 ft), is one of the highest lakes in the world. Its length is 2.3 kilometres (7,500 ft), width is 1.8 kilometres (5,900 ft) and average depth is 40 metres (130 ft). It is located near the Chilim Valley on the Deosai Plains. Tourists can also enjoy fishing at the lake. It is also famous for Brown Bear which is the only species found in the world here. There are also other kinds of wild animals among them Markhor is famous.

Q: Where is Satpara Lake?

Ans: Satpara Lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in Pakistan at a distance of 9 km from the Skardu city in Gilgit-Baltistan. It supplies the drinking and agricultural water for Skardu City. Tourists can enjoy trout fishing and boating at the lake. It takes about 20 minutes by jeep to reach here from Skardu City. One hour's jeep drive from this lake takes the visitor to the world's second-highest parentage known as "Deosai Plains" This lake is fed by the Satpara Stream which has its origination in Deosai Plains. A dam has been constructed on this lake named, Satpara Dam to fulfil the agricultural water requirement of Skardu City.

Q: Where is Upper Kachura Lake?

Ans: Upper Kachura Lake is a beautiful lake in Skardu District at a distance of about half an hour's drive from Skardu City. The lake contains fresh water with a depth of 70 m and is surrounded by the forest mainly consisting of the Apricot and Conifer forests. It can be accessed from Skardu City easily. The Indus River" Pakistan's Largest River" passes nearby at lower elevations. One can enjoy the view of the snow-capped mountains and can enjoy the trout fishing, hiking and mountaineering of the Western Himalayas.

Q: What is the location of Shangrila Lake?

Ans: Shangrila Lake or Lower Kachura Lake is a part of the Shangrila resort located a drive of about 30 minutes from Skardu city. It is a popular tourist destination and has a unique restaurant that is built on the fuselage of an aircraft that had crashed nearby. Tourists can take a full view of Skardu city in a single glance from here. On two sides are beautiful mountains having peaks covered by snow on another side is Skardu city. The Indus River,

Pakistan's largest river and the Skardu Gilgit link road is passing by side. Tourists can also enjoy varieties of fruits never seen in the world. The airport is also situated at a distance of 20 minutes drive.

Q: Where is Borith Lake?

Ans: Borith Lake is a beautiful lake in the village of Borith near the Gulmit and Gojal valleys of upper Hunza, Gilgit-Baltistan. It can be accessed from the Husseini Village near the Gulkin Village. It can be accessed from Husseni Village through a 2 km unpaved road or it can be accessed directly from the Gulkin Village passing directly through a glacier with a tracking route of 2-3 hours. The lake has become home to thousands of migratory birds from southern Pakistan, Central Asia and South China.

Q: Where is Rama Lake?

Ans: Rama Lake is a beautiful and spectacular lake in Gilgit Baltistan. The lake is on the east face of Nanga Parbat (9th Highest peak in the world). The surrounding landscape of the lake is very charming and stunning, hugely forested with cedar, fir and juniper trees. The lake is also used as a camping site by trekkers and climbers, as the eastern face of Nanga Parbat is accessible from here.

Q: Where is Rush Lake?

Ans: Rush Lake is one of the most spectacular lakes in Gilgit Baltistan. It is also the world's highest alpine lake of the world. Rush lake can be accessed via the Nagar Valley of the Gilgit Baltistan. The visitors can take a view of some of the most spectacular landscapes of the Karakorum Mountain Ranges which includes, Spantik, Malubiting, Phuparash Peak and Ultar Sar. While heading towards the Rush Lake one can enjoy the views of beautiful terrace fields, glaciers and snow-capped mountains.

Q: Where is Karambar Lake?

Ans: Karambar Lake Ghizer at a distance of 205 km this lake is the 2nd highest lake in Pakistan on the border of KPK and Gilgit Baltistan. The approximate length of the lake is 3.9 km and the width is 2 km. The depth of the lake is 52 meters. The area of the lake is 263.44 hectares. Also, this lake has the highest water clarity of all the lakes in Pakistan. The surrounding landscape of the lake is breathtaking.

Q: Where is Khalti Lake?

Ans: Khalti Lake is located in Gupis, District Ghizer, Tehsil Punial. It is a 20-30-minute drive from Gupis. Gupis Valley is located about 112 kilometers (70 miles) west of Gilgit on the bank of River Gilgit, in District Ghizer of Gilgit Baltistan region, Pakistan. The 35-kilometre (22 miles) road between Gahkuch (capital of District Ghizer) and Gupis Valley is full of beautiful landscapes and breathtaking views. The turquoise water of the river flowing along the road and surrounding fields and forests presents are very charming for tourists. Khalti Lake is famous for being the habitat of trout fish. The lake is formed due to a stretch of river near the village of Khalti. The dark blue waters of the lake during summer look very charming. The lake usually freezes during winter and villagers of Khalti use to walk on this.

Q: Where is Attabad Lake?

Ans: Attabad Lake, Gojal, also known as Gojal Lake, is a lake in the Gojal Valley of Gilgit Baltistan created in January 2010 by a landslide dam. The lake was formed due to a massive landslide at Attabad village in Gilgit Baltistan, 9 miles (14 km) upstream (east) of Karimabad that occurred on January 4, 2010. The landslide killed twenty people and blocked the flow of the Hunza River for five months. The lake flooding has displaced 6,000 people from upstream villages, stranded (from land transportation routes) a further 25,000, and inundated over 12 miles (19 km) of the Karakoram Highway. The lake reached 13 miles (21 km) long and over 100 metres (330 ft) in depth by the first week of June 2010 when it began flowing over the landslide dam, completely submerging lower Shishkat and partly flooding Gulmit.

Q: Where is Rainbow Lake?

Ans: Rainbow Lake is a manmade, small but breathtaking beautiful lake in Domel Baltistan HQ at 10200 ft (AMSL). This lake is famous for Rainbow Trout. Fauji Meadows, a military equivalent of Fairy Meadows is located in Domel and is surrounded by Neru Parbat.

## **RIVERS**

Q: Write about tributaries and routes of river Jhelum.

Ans: The Jhelum River is also known as Vitasta, and it originates from a spring at Verinag in south Kashmir. Its total length is 725 km. The river Jhelum rises from Verinag spring at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the southeastern Kashmir Valley. It is joined by its tributaries Lidder River near the village Mirgund at Khanabal, the Veshaw River at Sangam

in Anantnag, the Sind River at Shadipora, the Pohru River at Doabgah in Sopore, Jammu and Kashmir. It flows through Srinagar and Wular Lake before entering Azad Kashmir through a deep narrow gorge. The Neelum River, the largest tributary of the Jhelum, joins it at Domel, Muzaffarabad, as does the next largest, the Kunhar River of Kaghan Valley. It is then joined by the Poonch River and flows into the Mangla Dam reservoir in the Mirpur District. The Jhelum enters Pakistani Punjab in the Jhelum District. From there, it flows through the plains of Pakistan's Punjab, forming the boundary between the Jech and Sindh Sagar Doabs. It ends in a confluence with the Chenab River at Trimmu in the Jhang District. The Chenab merges with the Sutlej to form the Panjnad River, which joins the Indus River at Mithankot.

Q: Which are the important Hydel projects on the Jhelum River?

Ans: The river has rich power generation potential. Water control structures are being built as a result of the Indus Basin Project, including the following:

- Mangla Dam, completed in 1967, is one of the largest earth-fill dams in the world, with a storage capacity of 5,900,000 acre-feet (7.3 km<sup>3</sup>)
- Karot Hydropower Project is an under-construction concrete-core rockfill gravity large dam in Pakistan, with a planned installed capacity of 720 MW.
- Rasul Barrage, constructed in 1967, has a maximum flow of 850,000 ft<sup>3</sup>/s (24,000 m<sup>3</sup>/s).
- Trimmu Barrage, constructed in 1939 some 20 km from Jhang Sadar at the confluence with the Chenab, has a maximum discharge capacity of 645,000 ft<sup>3</sup>/s (18,000 m<sup>3</sup>/s).
- Uri Dam with 480 MW Hydroelectric station is located in the Baramulla district of IIOJK.
- Uri Dam II with 240 MW Hydroelectric station is also located in the Baramulla district of IIOJK
- Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant with 330 MW Hydroelectric station is located in Bandipora district of IIOJK

Q: Write the origin of Neelum River?

Ans: Neelum River is also known as the Kishanganga River, Neelum River, is a tributary of the Jhelum River, and it originates from the Krishansar Lake in the Himalayas. Its length is 158 KM, originates from Krishansar Lake in the vicinity of Sonamarg in the Indian-



occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and runs northwards to Badoab village in Tulail Valley where it meets a tributary from the Dras side. Then it runs westwards, parallel to the Kashmir Line of Control. It is fed by many glacial tributary streams on its way. It enters in Azad Kashmir in the Gurez sector of the Line of Control. Then it again runs west, parallel to the Line of Control, passing by Sharada. After Sharada, it bends to a southwesterly direction and runs along the Line of Control near Tithwal. Then it bends northwest again, making a wide arc to join the Jhelum River in Muzaffarabad.

Q: Which Hydel projects were constructed on the Neelam River?

Ans: The Kishanganga Hydroelectric Project is a run-of-the-river hydroelectric scheme in IIOJK. Its dam diverts water from the Neelam River to a power plant in the Jhelum River basin. It is located near Dharmahama Village, 5 km (3 mi) north of Bandipore in the Kashmir valley and has an installed capacity of 330 MW. Construction on the project began in 2007 and was halted in 2011 due to a dispute with Pakistan under the Indus Water Treaty, which went to a court of arbitration. Pakistan protested the effect of the project on the flow of the Kishanganga River to downstream areas in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. In December 2013, the Court ruled that India could divert water for power generation while ensuring a minimum flow of 9 cumecs ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ) downstream to Pakistan. Completed in 2018. The Neelum–Jhelum Hydropower Plant is part of a run-of-the-river hydroelectric power project in Azad Kashmir (AJK) designed to divert water from the Neelum River to a power station on the Jhelum River. The power station is located 42 km (26 mi) south of Muzaffarabad and has an installed capacity of 969 MW. Construction on the project began in 2008 after a Chinese consortium was awarded the construction contract in July 2007. After many years of delays, the first generator was commissioned in April 2018 and the entire project was completed in August 2018 when the fourth and last unit was synchronized with the national grid on 13 August and attained its maximum generation capacity of 969 MW on 14 August 2018.

Q: From where does Chenab Originate?

Ans: River Chenab originates from near the Bara Lacha Pass in the Lahaul- Spiti part of the Zaskar range of Himachal Pradesh snow-bound mountains. The river Chenab (or Chandra Bhaga) is formed after the two streams- the Chandra and the Bhaga. It flows through the Chamba district in Himachal Pradesh before entering the Padder area of the Doda

district of IIOJK where it flows through the Kishtwar, Doda, Ramban, Reasi and Jammu districts. It enters Pakistan and flows through the Punjab province before emptying into the Sutlej. Its Length is 960 km.

**Q:** Which are the Hydel projects on the Chenab River?

**Ans:** The river has rich power generation potential in India. Following dams built or under construction on the Chenab for hydroelectric power generation in IIOJK:

- Baglihar Hydroelectric power project (900 MW) near Ramban
- Salal Dam - 690 MW hydroelectric power project near Reasi
- Dul Hasti Hydroelectric Plant - 390 MW type power project in Kishtwar District
- Ratle Hydroelectric Plant - an under-construction power station near Drabshalla in Kishtwar District

**Q:** Where is the source of the the Indus river and its tributaries?

**Ans:** The Indus River is one of the longest rivers in the world, and its source lies in Tibet. The river rises in the southwestern Tibet Autonomous Region of China near Lake Mapam at an elevation of about 18,000 feet (5,500 metres). For about 200 miles (320 km) it flows northwest, crossing the southeastern boundary of Kashmir about 15,000 feet (4,600 metres). A short way beyond Leh, in the IIOJK, it is joined on its left by its first major tributary, the Zaskar River. Continuing for 150 miles (240 km) in the same direction into Gilgit Baltistan, the Indus is joined by its notable tributary the Shyok River on the right bank. The Shigar River joins the Indus on the right bank near Skardu in Baltistan. Farther downstream the Gilgit River is another right-bank tributary, joining it at Bunji. A short distance downstream the Astor River, running off the eastern slope of Nanga Parbat, joins as a left-bank tributary. The Indus then flows west and turns south and southwest to enter Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. After emerging from this highland region, the Indus flows as a rapid mountain stream between the Swat River and Hazara areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province until it reaches the reservoir of Tarbela Dam. The Kābul River joins the Indus just above Attock, finally, it flows through J&K, Punjab, and Sindh before entering the Arabian Sea in Pakistan. Its length is 3180 km.

**Q:** Write important hydel projects on the Indus River?

**Ans:** The Tarbela Dam was built on the Indus at Bara near the village of Tarbela. It is about 30 km from the town of Attock. When the Indus leaves the Himalayan foothills and enters

the Potwar plateau, the water is stored in the reservoir of the dam. It is 143 meters high, having an area of 243 square km. It has a storage capacity of 119 billion cubic meters of water and has nine gates to control the outflow of water. The dam was completed in 1976, an installed capacity of 4,888 MW. Diamir Bahsha Dam is located on Indus River, about 315 km upstream of Tarbela Dam, 165 km downstream of the Northern Area capital Gilgit and 40 km downstream of Chilas. The Dasu Dam is a large hydroelectric gravity dam currently under construction on the Indus River near Dasu in Kohistan District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan.

Q: Write the name and origins of other important rivers flowing in Kashmir?

Ans: The Tawi River is a major tributary of the Chenab River, and it originates from the Kali Kund glacier near Kali Chui in Himachal Pradesh. It flows through Jammu and enters the Chenab River near Akhnoor.

The Lidder River is a major tributary of the Jhelum River, and it originates from the Kolhoi Glacier near Sonamarg. It flows through the Kashmir Valley and joins the Jhelum River at Mirgund.

The Zaskar River is a tributary of the Indus River, and it originates from the Zaskar Range in Ladakh. It flows through the Zaskar Valley and joins the Indus River near Nimmu.

The Shyok River is a tributary of the Indus River, and it originates from the Rimo Glacier in Ladakh. It flows through the Shyok Valley and joins the Indus River near Skardu.

The Nubra River is a tributary of the Shyok River, and it originates from the Siachen Glacier in Ladakh. It flows through the Nubra Valley and joins the Shyok River near Diskit.

The Ravi River is a transboundary river that flows through J&K, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab before entering Pakistan. It originates from the Bara Bhangal area of the Himalayas and flows through the Chamba Valley before entering Pakistan.

The Beas River is a transboundary river that flows through J&K, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab before entering Pakistan. It originates from the Beas Kund in the Himalayas and flows through the Kullu Valley before joining the Sutlej River in Punjab.

The Suru River is a tributary of the Indus River, and it originates from the Panzella Glacier in Ladakh. It flows through the Suru Valley and joins the Indus River near Kargil.

The Dras River is a tributary of the Suru River, and it originates from the Machoi Glacier in the Zaskar Range. It flows through the Dras Valley, which is known as the “Gateway to Ladakh”, before joining the Suru River near Kharul.

The Nallah Sindh River is a tributary of the Jhelum River, and it originates from the Gangbal Lake in the Himalayas. It flows through the Sindh Valley and joins the Jhelum River near Shadipur.

The Romushi River is a tributary of the Suru River, and it originates from the Romushi Glacier in Ladakh. It flows through the Romushi Valley and joins the Suru River near Sankoo.

The Astore River is a tributary of the Indus River, and it originates from the Rupal Glacier in Gilgit-Baltistan. It flows through the Astore Valley and joins the Indus River near Bunji.

Q: Which is the longest river in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The Indus River is the longest in Jammu and Kashmir, stretching over 3,180 kilometres.

Q: Which river in Jammu and Kashmir is known as the “Lifeline of Kashmir”?

Ans: The Jhelum River is known as the “Lifeline of Kashmir” because it is the primary source of water for the Kashmir Valley

Q: What is the significance of rivers in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: They provide water for irrigation, drinking, and power generation, and support diverse aquatic ecosystems

## **MINERALS**

### **Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir**

#### **1. Lignite.**

It is an inferior quality of coal which is found in the valley of Kashmir at Nichahama, Baramulla, Handwara, Chowkibal, Ferozepur nullah, Nagbal, Tangmarg, Raithan, Badgam tehsil, Laligang and Lolab valley. Lignite is a black brown coal that is intermediate in coalification between peat and sub-bituminous coal which has a calorific value of less than 8300BTU/lb, on a moist mineral-free basis. According to the report of the Geological Survey of India, there are lignite coal deposits of about 5 crores 60 lakh tons in the valley.

2. **Limestone.** All three regions of the State i.e. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh have deposits of different ages and grades of Limestone. The Limestone of Kashmir is of high quality and is used in the manufacture of cement at Wuyan and Khrew. These deposits exist in Anantnag,

Achhabal, Doru, Verinag, Biru, Sonamarg, Ajas, Wuyau, Khrew and Loduv. It is also used as building stone and mortar.

3. **Copper** ores are found at Aishmuqam, Shubbar area (Anantnag), Lashtil hill spurs (Baramulla), Handwara, Sumbal, Kangan and Lolab valley in the province of Kashmir.
4. **Iron-ore** deposits occur in Sharda (Karnah tehsil), Khrewa, Haral (Handwara), Uri tehsil, Garez (Sopore tehsil) and Lolab valley in Kashmir.
5. **Gypsum**. It is used for making plaster of Paris and chalk sticks. The Kashmir province has gypsum deposits at Lachhipora, Baramulla, Anantnag, Liddipora and Kathia Nullah (Uri). There is a total reserve of about 4 million tons of gypsum in the State.
6. **Ochre**. It is used in paints and varnishes etc. There are extensive deposits of ochre in Nur Khawn, Ratasar and Jhaggi in the Uri tehsil. About 4 lak tons of ochre have been found in the State so far.
7. **Zinc and Nickel** are found at Buniyar (Baramulla).
8. **Fuller's Earth** is used in the manufacture of country soap and for filling paper. It is found in Rampur near Baramulla
9. **Slate Stone** is found in abundance in the valley of Kashmir.
10. **Graphite** is used in the manufacture of lead pencils and is found in Bararipora, Uri, Karnah, Malogam, and Piran in the valley of Kashmir
11. **Sulphur** is found in Pagga valley in Ladakh. In spring water, it is found at Anantnag and Khrewa. The estimated deposits of sulphur in the State are 2,00,000 tons.
12. **Marble**. Large deposits of marble have been found at Drugmalla, Zirahama, Oura and Trehgam in the Kupwara district of Kashmir. This is light brown to dirty grey. This is being used commonly in buildings these days.

(Sachin Changotra, Mineral Distribution of Jammu and Kashmir, International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), <https://www.ijsr.net/archive/v6i10/ART20177750.pdf>)

#### **AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

1. **Marbles** from Nausehri-Jhugian,
2. **Dolomite/dolomitic limestone** from Muzaffarabad, Nauseri, Goi, Dhanwan, Nikial, etc., granite, dolerite and quartzite from many localities of Neelam valley.

3. **Gemstones** like green tourmaline/indicolite and rubellite from Gurais, black tourmaline/Schorl, garnet and quartz from Jandran Wala, aquamarine, beryl and topaz from Gurais and Donga Nar are found in pegmatites and ruby from Nangimali, Kalajandar and Naril areas.
4. **Gold** is found in Shontar and Shardi Nala and other places of the upper reaches of the Neelam River in Azad Kashmir. The Neelam Valley is significant for gold exploration.
5. **Ruby:** Ruby deposits of Azad Kashmir are located in the Khandigali-Nangimali-Khora-Katha, Chitta Ratta and Naril Nala areas of Neelam Valley. They are associated with meta limestone and occur in calcite veins along bedding planes. The deposits are being mined and the reserves are estimated at 24.9 million grams
6. **Garnet:** A high-quality orange-red spessartine garnet has been recently discovered in pegmatites in the Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir. This deposit has yielded large transparent crystals.
7. **Sapphire:** It is found in the Mochel, Pador Azad Kashmir. Mochel is approachable from the Zanskar side by the Umasi or the Pense Pass. Sapphire is obtained from surficial deposits.
8. **Xenotime:** Xenotime is a widespread accessory mineral in granite. It is misidentified with zircon. It is associated with zircon, monazite, allanite and other REEs. It is a common detrital heavy mineral in sands and placer deposits. The Neelam and Reshian valleys of Azad Kashmir have wide exposures of granite which may yield xenotime gemstones.
9. **Tourmaline:** Green tourmaline has been found in pegmatites of Donga Nar in Azad Kashmir. Some of the best and fairly large specimens of bicolour and tricolour tourmaline have been found in these pegmatites.
10. **Alum:** Alum is found with the coal associations in Devi Garh thrust anticline, District Kotli. Nearly pure alunogen occurs in veins with the sulphur and coal associations in Devi Garh (Khoi Ratta areas) thrust anticline, District Kotli.
11. **Bauxite:** Bauxite is a heterogeneous material comprised of various aluminium oxides minerals such as gibbsite, trihydrate, boehmite, diaspore and monohydrates. in a clayey matter located just below the Hangu coal in Khila and surrounding areas in the overturned southern limb of the southeastern plunge of Muzaffarabad anticline. Bauxite and coal along with other minerals are also found in Kotli and Poonch districts of Azad Kashmir.
12. **Copper-lead-zinc-silver:** Copper-lead-zinc is found in the Surgan area of Neelam valley. The reference reported the discovery of Sulphide mineralization in the Sawar area, Kotli

district, Azad Kashmir. These mineralizations are found in the Treri-Manjhotar area of Muzaffarabad and Sawar area of Kotli. The lead-zinc-silver is found in the Siliji-Reshian area and may be in Neelam valley.

13. **Feldspar:** It is found in the Kundal Shahi area of Neelam valley.
14. **Fluorite:** The fluorite ( $\text{CaF}_2$ ) mineralization is found in the northern Indus suture and adjoining areas, like the upper Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir.
15. **Graphite** occurs in Mohriwali Baikh-bed is about 5 m thick It is reported from Chota Kazi Nag mountain's northern slope. It is also reported from Sarwali, Patlepani, Shontar Nar, Tarli Domel, Baqnuwan, Machyara, Batmag, Nauseri, Khilla, Reshian and Nikial-Mohra areas.
16. **Iron:** Iron (chamositic and glauconitic) and lateritic iron are associated with the Kotli and Muzaffarabad bauxitic localities. Limonite is found in Reshian and Cham areas. Ankerite iron-lead-zinc is found in the Kamroti-Nikial area. The chamositic and glauconitic iron is found in the Yadgar section of Muzaffarabad District. The large deposits of lateritic iron in Indus Formation are found in Kotli district. The small deposits of limonite/ocher are also found in the Lamnian area of Reshian valley, Hattian District, Azad Kashmir.
17. **Mica:** Sheet mica/muscovite and lithium mica/lepidolite are found in Ratti Gali, Donga Nar and Janowai area (limited production due to sporadic occurrences); and Surgin Neelam River and the number of showings in Azad Kashmir. Among these, the better deposits are the ones in the Neelam Valley and near Astor. In the Himalayan crystalline zone, mica deposits have been reported in the Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir. Among these, the better deposits are the ones in the Neelam valley.
18. **Millstone, quartzite and quartz powder:** The hard and compact quartzite is found in the Neelam Valley area. Further, the vast deposits of Tanawal quartzite are also found in Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir.
19. **Pyrite:** Pyrite may be used as the source of sulphur in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Pyrite is disseminated in carbonaceous shale and coal between Nakial, Khandar and Tatt Pani in Kotli district. It is also found in Reshian. Further pyrite nodules are common in the shale, limestone, etc of different ages in Azad Kashmir.
20. **Quartz veins:** Many quartz veins reported in the Neelam valley

21. **Rare earth elements (REE):** These are found in Donga Nar and Gurais areas of Neelam valley . Further REE can be explored and exploited from alluvial and placer deposits of Neelam and Jhelum rivers and their tributaries.
22. **Soapstone and talc:** It is found in Machyara (Muzaffarabad), Palana and Newal (Kotli) dolomites. Soapstone small deposits occur as veins in Cambrian Abbottabad dolomite/dolomitic limestone of Nikial-Kamroti area, Kotli district and may occur also in Muzaffarabad and Neelam valley .
23. **Tungston:** Tungston is a silvery grey metal noted for its high melting point of 3410°C which is the highest of all metals. A Tungston may have found in Neelam valley.
24. **Potash:** Potash/alum is found and associated with Hangu coal (synonym Patala coal) in the eastern limb of Devi Garh thrust anticline, Khoi Ratta area of Kotli district.
25. **Clay deposits:** Clays/shales are used in earthenware works, brick making, mud houses, etc. Practically clays depend upon physical properties and specific test must be made for specific requirements. Chemical analyses have little value for the quality and its use. Various types of Clay deposits are found in Nammal, Sakesar, Chorgali, Kuldana and Murree formations of Azad Kashmir.
26. **Limestone:** It is being described under cement resources and also construction and dimension stones. Large reserves of recrystallised limestone and marble occur in Azad Kashmir. Large deposits (56 million tons) of white marble from Nausehri-Jhugian area of Azad Kashmir. Attractive and good quality quartzites are found in Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir, Reshian-Lipa valley, Goi and Bangang area of Tatta Pani-Kotli. Granite is found in Neelam, Kundal Shahi, Jura, etc. Dolerite dykes from several localities, especially from the Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir provide jet-black slabs for tiles and wall facings. Serpentine is found in the northern Indus Suture zones located in the uppermost part of Neelam valley. Large deposits of slate stone are found in Neelam, Reshian and Kalamula-Reji areas of Bagh Valley. Dolomite, marble and limestone are found in Muzaffarabad, Jhugian (13 mt) and Nauseri, Goi, Dhanwan, Nikial, etc. The private sector exclusively deals with the production, processing and marketing of marble and other decorative stones. Further recently authors found limestone deposits in the Lamnian area of Hattian district, Azad Kashmir can be used for construction materials and also for the cement industry.



Marble deposits have been found in the Nauseri and Jhugian areas of Lower Neelam Valley, Muzaffarabad District, Azad Kashmir.

## 27. **Coal**

The Azad Kashmir coalfields are found in the Early Paleocene Hangu Formation (previously called Patala) of Kotli and Muzaffarabad regions. Hangu and Patala formations both are the lateral extension and having same horizons, lithology and basins justify only one name according to stratigraphic code, so Hangu is preferred. In the Reshian area-a more than 1 m thick carbonaceous shale with some coal has been found in the Precambrian Hazara Formation in the Reshian area of Hattian District, Jhelum Valley. These coal seams seem to be metamorphosed to graphite in the Neelam valley of Azad Kashmir. Further, the Kotli and Muzaffarabad coals are low-grade. However, the coal blending process like mixing low-quality coal with high-quality coal by any method like blending in bed, blending by silo, blending by ground hopper and blending on a moving belt (most common) can produce the required results for thermal power or any other uses.

## 28. **Radioactive Mineral Resources**

The radioactive minerals of uranium, thorium, etc occur primarily in the igneous rocks, especially in the northern Indus Suture and igneous rocks of Neelam valley. It is found in graphitic schist and graphitic coal of Precambrian Salkhala formation and granite, etc in Reshian (ESE of Muzaffarabad) and Neelam valley.

## 29. **Geothermal Energy Resources**

Geothermal hot spring sites are Tatta Pani, Kotli (Azad Kashmir with discharge of springs ranging from 0.5 to 30 litres per second and surface temperature from 35°C to 94°C). The thermal water is neutral to slightly alkaline. Na is the dominant cation in all cases with different anions like HCO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>4</sub> and mixed type. The results indicate a good potential of these resources for industrial, domestic, electricity generation, heating and dry ice-making purposes. Tatta Pani in Kotli (Azad Kashmir) can be benefitted especially in winter for Tatta Pani town.

## **GILGIT BALTISTAN**

1. **Gemstones** like aquamarine from Askere, Shingus, Dusso and Tisgtung of Gilgit; emerald from Khaltaro of Gilgit; moonstone from Shingus and Bulechi (Gilgit); quartz from Gilgit and Skardu; red ruby and spinel (magnesium aluminate) from Hunza are more attractive

than Burma, and pargasite cabochons (green amphibolite; locally purchased as Hunza emerald) from Hunza valley; rose quartz from Dusso pegmatites near Skardu; topaz from pegmatites from Bulechi, Shingus and Gone near Dusso in Skardu; gem tourmaline (pink, blue, green and black) from pegmatites of Haramosh Range like Stak Nala between Gilgit and Skardu, Bulechi and Shingus; beautiful pyrite, malachite and azurite in pegmatite near Gilgit.

2. **Gold-silver-platinum:** The alluvial gold is mined at a small scale from different parts of the Indus River from upper reaches to Attock like Gilgit, Chilas, Besham to Attock. Gilgit and the Indus River in the northern parts are well known for their placer gold occurrences. The Bagrot Valley, Shigari Bala area of Skardu and Golo Das and surrounding areas of Gilgit-Baltistan seems to be significant for gold and base metal mineralizations. Further the gold from the Ladakh area, the upper reaches of Skardu has been reported
3. **Aquamarine:** It is a silicate of beryllium and aluminium and belongs to the beryl group. It is reported from Dassu and Khaplu, Baltistan. It occurs in the pegmatites of Karakoram and NW Himalayas. Light blue aquamarine is most abundant in the gem pegmatites of the Gilgit-Skardu area. The better-known deposits are Iskere, Shingus, Dusso and Tisgtung.
4. **Emerald:** It is a member of the Beryl group. It is fancied for its clear dewy green. It is due to Chromium content and in fact, a green beryl without chromium would not be accepted as an emerald. Emerald is believed to possess healing power and to some people, it is known as the healing stone. It is found in ophiolitic rocks of mélangé zone of northern Indus Suture. The emerald deposits occur near Khaltaro in the Gilgit area.
5. **Fluorite:** It is used as a flux in making steel, in the manufacture of white and coloured opalescent glass, in enamelling cooking utensils, for the preparation of Hydrofluoric acid and elemental fluorine and also for ornamental use. The fluorite ( $\text{CaF}_2$ ) mineralization is found in the Karakoram and Indus suture and adjoining zones associated with other gemstones.
6. **Xenotime:** It is  $\text{YPO}_4$  with REEs replacing Y. Xenotime is a widespread accessory mineral in granite. It is misidentified with zircon. It is associated with zircon, monazite, allanite and other REEs. It is a common detrital heavy mineral in sands and placer deposits. The Gilgit Baltistan regions have wide exposures of granite which may yield xenotime gemstones.

7. **Garnet:** The more common minerals are Pyrope (glowing red colour), almandine (brownish red to reddish violet colour), rhodolite (rose red colour and strong lustre), spessartine (most exquisite orange hue), grossularite (brown, reddish brown, clear sparkling copper-gold to green), demantoid (unusual and rare among garnets and fancied for its brilliance and fire with refractive index 1.89. As a birthstone for those born in January, it symbolizes fidelity, friendship and constancy. It is reported from Bash-Shigar and Khaplu Baltistan and Harmosh range Gilgit. Gem-quality red spessartine is associated with pegmatites of Dusso and Shingus in northern areas which yielded large transparent crystals. Garnet is hosted by tonalite in the Chilas complex in the Kiner Gah area of Chilas.
8. **Kyanite:** The Kyanite-garnet-bearing tonalite, which is reported for the first time from the Chilas complex in the Kiner Gah area of Chilas.
9. **Moonstone:** It is a rock-forming feldspar. It is soft grey to spring clear, silvery-white, and reddish brown to light blue. It is the birthstone of June and is believed to bring happiness and good fortune. It has been mined from pegmatites of Shingus and Bulechi in Gilgit Agency. The deposits are large and of good quality. The adularia feldspar is called sunstone.
10. **Pargasite:** It belongs to monoclinic amphibole. Exquisite deep pistachio green crystals of pargasite occurred in metamorphosed crystalline marbles along with ruby and spinel in the Hunza valley. It is translucent to opaque and used in beautiful cabochons. Locally they are sold as Hunza emeralds.
11. **Quartz crystals and jewellery:** Quartz crystals are found in pegmatites and suture areas. These crystals can be used in the best jewellery for attraction as diamonds because India is famous due to using a diamond in jewellery. Clear and well-formed crystals of quartz occur in gem pegmatite in Skardu and Gilgit areas. Smoky quartz occurs in these areas also. Rose quartz is abundant in Dusso pegmatites near Skardu.
12. **Corundum:** Its gem varieties are ruby sapphire (red), oriental amethyst (blue), oriental emerald (green) and oriental topaz (yellow). It is found in the suture and vicinity areas.
13. **Ruby:** It belongs to the Olivine family. It is the birthstone for August and it is said to put ghosts and demons to flight, dispel melancholy and foolishness and show the eternal paths to wisdom. It is reported from the marble of Bashe-Highar and Strakin Rondu, Baltistan. The main deposits occur in the dolomitic marble extending for over 100 km from Hunza

Valley to Ishkoman, close to Main Karakoram Thrust. Mining is confined to 13 mining centres spread over a length of 15 km in Hunza Valley. Thus there is great potential for the development of ruby deposits in Pakistan. The host marble of this region also contains the minerals like sapphire, spinel, pargasite, margarite, phlogopite, chlorite, graphite, pyrite, rutile, dolomite, sphene, apatite, tourmaline, plagioclase, pyrrhotite, quartz, calcite, and goethite.

14. **Sapphire:** It is found in the Illaga Khorming Baltistan.
15. **Topaz:** It is fancied for its glowing, fiery sparkle and its wide range of colours ranging from yellow to golden brown, rose red to peach (Aro or Shuftalo) pink, blue to shining azure/sky blue and colourless to pure white. The yellow variety resembles citrine (yellow quartz), but it is more attractive mainly due to its higher refractive index (1.62), hardness 8, and specific gravity 3.5 - 3.6. They are mostly found in the microcline-quartz-muscovite matrix. Topaz-bearing pegmatites are found at Bulechi, Shingus and Gone near Dessu in the Skardu area. It is reported from Harmosh range, Iskere Valley Gilgit
16. **Tourmaline:** It is famous for its beautiful colours, occurring in all possible hues and shades. The more common hues are ruby red (rubellite), orange through brown to yellow, green and blue (indicolite). The gem varieties include rubellite, dravite, elbaite and liddicoatite. It is believed to be stone for the October-born and is said to speed the writers' flow of thought. It is reported from Khaplu Baltistan, Harmosh range. It is found in the pegmatites of the Haramosh range near Gilgit, Stak Nala (Between Gilgit and Skardu), Bulechi and Shingus (Gilgit Division). Some of the best and fairly large specimens of bicolour and tricolour tourmaline have been found in these pegmatites.
17. **Pegmatite gems and other mineral specimens:** The pegmatites from northern areas have yielded excellent specimens like light pink crystals of fluorapatite, fluorite, green microcline, aquamarine, tourmaline, topaz, garnet, spessartine, hambergite, morganite (rose coloured variety of beryl), goshenite, epidote, quartz. Black Tourmaline/schorl is ubiquitous in entire gem localities of northern areas. Beautiful pyrite, malachite, and azurite specimens can be collected near Gilgit.
18. **Peridot:** It belongs to the Olivine family. It is the birthstone for the month of August and it is said to put ghosts and demons to flight, dispel melancholy and foolishness and show the eternal paths to wisdom. It is found near the Kohistan-Kaghan watershed to the NE of

Naran. It occurs along shear zones and in pockets in dunitic host rocks and is associated with clinocllore, magnetite and magnesite. It occurs in the immediate hanging wall of the Indus Suture and possibly it may be found in the hanging wall of the Karakoram suture.

19. **Arsenic:** It is produced mainly as a by-product in the smelting of the copper and lead ores. The orpiment and realgar are reported from Gilgit-Baltistan regions. They are associated with marbles and calcareous shales. reported these mineralizations from lower Hunza valley and Dainyor and Bagrot nalas, NE and E of Gilgit. Arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in Dainyor and Jotiyal nalas in Gilgit District and surroundings. The arsenide deposits of economic importance occur near the Hunza, and Gilgit belts and their beneficiation studies of eight samples from these deposits were undertaken by Atomic Emission spectrography.
20. **Copper, lead and zinc:** The copper-bearing minerals like chalcopyrite and malachite and pyrite reported from Dainyor or Danyor Nala (15 km NE of Gilgit), Bagrot Nala (20 km N of Gilgit) and Jotial Nala. Copper minerals and pyrite in quartz veins up to 2 m thick in hornblende gneiss and schist are intruded by granite in Jotial (Jutial) Nala 5 km from its mouth which is 8 km to the south of the confluence of the Gilgit and Hunza rivers. This Nala is about 8 km long and has a gradient of about 350 m per 1 km . Murkui area shows malachite in quartz veins cutting schist which is about 2.5 km to the southwest of Murkui village in Daimyer Nala, about 13 km above its mouth which is on the eastern bank of Hunza River, about 3 km above its confluence with the Gilgit River. Indus, Gilgit, Nagar and Hunza rivers show chalcopyrite in the heavy mineral sands from stream sediments. Graphite: In Pakistan no economic graphite deposits are found so far. Only amorphous graphite showings are found. Most of the accessibilities are difficult. It occurs in Chalt located 50 km from Gilgit on the Gilgit-Hunza Nagar road, District Hunza-Nagar, Chhelish and Bola Das of Yasin District, and Stak-Pondu Shigar Nala of Gilgit-Baltistan Province. The reference mentioned the graphitised coal of Chapursan valley, upper Hunza Valley.
21. **Iron:** Iron is found in Indus and Karakoram sutures and its vicinity areas like some areas of Chilas, east of Gilgit, the western, northern and eastern part of Harmosh massif forming lobe.
22. **Nickle and cobalt:** Anomalous Ni, Cr and Co in the ultramafic rocks of Teru, Yasin and Pakora areas of Karakoram suture (Shyok suture).

23. **Pyrite:** Pyrite or iron pyrite is reported in the slates of Gilgit regions from north of Normal near Hottar peak, six kilometres south of Normal, in Dainyor Nala and in Jutial Gol 10 kilometres to the southeast of Gilgit town. Pyrite deposits are also found in Naz bar area, Yasin valley, and Gilgit district.
24. **Quartz veins:** These are reported from north of Normal near Hottar peak, near Normal, in Dainyor Nala and Jutial Gol (pyrite in quartz veins) near the Gilgit town. Further, these are widely exposed in the Astore, Skardu and different areas of Gilgit Baltistan.
25. **Sheet mica/muscovite:** Mica splits into thin sheets which are strong, flexible, chemically inert, and transparent. Muscovite is used in electrical, machinery and other industries. Transparent sheets are also used for windows in coal, gas and oil stoves, gas lamps chimneys and lamp shades. Scrap mica is used in the manufacture of wallpaper, gypsum plasterboard, cement, lubricants, fancy paints, electrical insulators and micanite. Phlogopite is used as an insulator in electrical apparatus. For commutators, phlogopite is preferred. Mica or Lepidolite occurs in pegmatite veins, granite, gneisses and sands. Muscovite is found in pegmatites near Baltit, Hyderabad in Hunza state, Dasu in Baltistan, Shigar, Shengus, Astor etc. in Gilgit-Baltistan The mica sheets are rather small, usually less than 0.3 m in size, in Karakoram block limited and sporadic mining has been done near Baltit and Dassu. Lithium/lepidolite is reported from Shengus or Shingus of Nanga Parbat Massive (numerous pegmatites intruded in gneissic rocks).
26. **Soapstone and talc:** Soapstone small deposits occur as veins in an ophiolitic complex in the Indus and Karakoram sutures.
27. **Mercury:** Hg has many uses and is also hazardous for humans and the climate. mentioned the anomalous results of mercury in trees and soils along the Gilgit, Hunza and Indus rivers indicate the sources deposits of mercury in the catchment areas of the Gilgit, Hunza and Indus rivers occurred.

## 28. Coal Resources

The reference mentioned the graphitised coal of Chapursan Valley, upper Hunza valley. The northern areas were considered barren for coal but a showing of coal has been reported in the Jurassic limestone of Reshit area. Reshit Coal is located 6 km south of Reshit village in Chapursun valley about 40 km west of Sost (150 km north of Gilgit) on the Karakoram highway.

### **29. Radioactive Mineral Resources**

The radioactive minerals of uranium, thorium, etc. occur primarily in the igneous rocks, especially in the northern Indus Suture, Kohistan-Ladakh, and Karakoram blocks. Uranium concentration is increasing toward the east in Karakoram, which may be correct for gold. It is enriched in Gilgit-Baltistan. The monazite-associated rare earth elements along with thorium and small amounts of uranium may occur in higher areas. The monazite may be found with heavy mineral concentrates like ilmenite, sillimanite, garnet, rutile, and zircon minerals after water panning is done in Indus River sands.

### **30. Rare Earth elements (REE) and thorium**

The reference mentioned that the REEs are primarily hosted in minerals like apatite, monazite, and chevkinite which are found in alkaline rocks including alkali granites, syenites, nepheline syenites, carbonatites and albitites. The Gilgit Baltistan hosts different types of igneous rocks like acidic, intermediate, basic and also ultrabasic intrusive and volcanic. Further, Gilgit Baltistan hosts the varieties of metamorphic rocks and sedimentary rocks and also hosts the vast placer deposits around Skardu, Gilgit and other areas and can be explored for REEs. REEs are commonly associated with other mineral deposits like iron, fluorite, carbonate, etc which are commonly found in Gilgit-Baltistan.

### **31. Geothermal Energy Resources**

Geothermal hot springs reported are near Chilas and many other places in Gilgit Baltistan and surrounding regions are Tatta Pani, Tatto, Murtazabad, Sassi, Chutran, Budelas, Mushkin, etc, in northern areas (surface temperature from 35°C to 94°C). All the thermal water is neutral to slightly alkaline. Na is the dominant cation in all cases with different anions like HCO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>4</sub> and mixed types. The results indicate a good potential of these resources for industrial, domestic, electricity generation, heating and dry ice-making purposes.

*(Mineral Resources of AJK and GB, "Mineral Resources of Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Kashmir, Pakistan: An Update" written by Muhammad Sadiq Malkani, published by Open Journal of Geology, Vol.10 No.6, 2020)*

## **OLD ROUTES OF KASHMIR**

Q: Which three important trade routes were identified by Ou-Kong, the famous Chinese Pilgrim who visited Kashmir in the middle of the eighth century A.D.?

Ans: He describes the three most important trade routes of the country. These great routes traversed the high mountains which surround the valley of Kashmir and formed the main lines of communication between the valley and the outside world from ancient times. The first route leads over the Zoji La pass to Ladakh and thence to Tibet through Demchok. The second route leads through upper Kishenganga valley and from there to Skardu to join the Gilgit route across Khunjrab pass to Central Asia and Chinese Turkistan. The third route follows the river Jehlum along the Baramulla gorge towards the west. This is the easiest route as it does not involve crossing of any high mountain passes.

Q: When the Sialkote-Jammu Railway was opened to traffic?

Ans: In 1890.

Q: When The Jhelum Valley Cart Road Was built?

Ans: Maharaja Pratap Singh commissioned work on the road from Kohala to Baramulla, via Muzaffarabad, which eventually connected Srinagar. The Jhelum Valley Cart Road from Kohala to Baramulla, then famous as 'the most wonderful mountain road in the world', was completed in 1889 and was extended to Srinagar in 1897.

Q: When Banihal Cart Road was built?

Ans: The current Jammu-Srinagar Highway, then known as Banihal Cart Road, was thrown open for public transport in 1922.

Q: Which routes were linking Vally with other areas before 1947?

Ans: Kashmir valley, from past several hundred years, had only two main reliable physical links with the outside world: One through the Jhelum Valley Road (also called Pindi-Srinagar or Muzaffarabad-Srinagar Road); second through the Old Mughal Road that entered Jammu via Sialkot corridor (Bhimber, Jammu, Rajouri route and entering Kashmir at Shopian). Kashmir had several small hilly tracts from where traders and preachers from Central Asia and Iran penetrated the valley from pre-historic times but all from routes in the North (present-day KPK, Gilgit and Ladakh etc.).



### Ch.3

## HISTORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Old to 1949)

Q: Which book provides the earliest history of Kashmir?

Ans: The earliest history of Kashmir is provided by *Nilmat Purana* (sixth to eighth centuries AD), which is considered the epic of Kashmir

Q: Who is the author of *Rajatarangni*?

Ans: *Rajatarangni* (twelfth century AD) by Kalhana, who is considered as India's first historian

Q: Who were the original inhabitants of Kashmir?

Ans: According to the Nilamatapurana, the original inhabitants of Kashmir were the Nagas, later in 3076 BC one branch of the Aryans came to Kashmir and were allowed to live in the valley by the Naga chief Neela Naga.

Q: Who was the first known ruler of Kashmir?

Ans: Gonada 1 (3120-3103 B.C).

Q: Which initial settlement was found in Kashmir?

Ans: A Neolithic settlement existed at *Burzahom* in Kashmir as far back as 2920 BCE

Q: When battle of Hydaspes fought?

Ans : Alexander the Great and Abisares, the king of Kashmir, interacted during the battle of *Hydaspes* in 326 BCE.

Q: What is Hydaspes?

Ans: Hydaspes is the Greek name for *River Jhelum* that runs through most of Kashmir valley and flows finally in Pakistan. It is also known as *Vitasta* in Sanskrit and *Vyeth* in native Kashmiri language.

Q: When Kashmir became a part of the Mauryan Empire?

Ans : Kashmir became a part of the great *Mauryan Empire* around 300 BCE

Q: Who brought Buddhism in Kashmir?

Ans: Ashoka the Great (from the *Mauryan* dynasty) brought Buddhism to Kashmir and founded the city of *Srinagari* (the present-day Srinagar) around 250 BCE

Q: When fourth world conference of Buddhism held in Kashmir?

Ans : The Fourth World Conference of Buddhism was held in Kashmir during the *Kushan* dynasty's rule around 150 AD.

Q: Who spread Buddhism in Tibet and China?

Ans: Buddhism is understood to have reached Tibet and China through a Kashmiri Buddhist scholar, *Kumārajivā* (c. 343 to 413 AD), who is believed to have travelled to China and influenced the Chinese emperor, Yao Xing, before being asked to spearhead the translation of many Sanskrit works into Chinese at the Chang'an monastery

Q: How long Karkota empire rule over Kashmir and who were the famous kings?

Ans: The great *Karkota* Empire (from Kashmir) ruled Kashmir for 230 years (c. 625 to 855 AD). Amongst the most notable kings of the empire were *Chandrapida* and his youngest brother, *Lalituditya Muktapida* (c. 719 to 760 AD). *Chandrapida* was understood to be brave, courageous, generous and humble and recognised by the Chinese emperor as the king of Kashmir.

Q: What is Kashmir's first period of imperial history?

Ans: Kashmir's first period of imperial history begins in the third century BC with the rule of Asoka. But Kalhana's *Rājatarangīnī* has mentioned Surendra was the foremost Buddhist monarch of Kashmir. He was the son of Khagendra and the first royal patron and propagator of the new faith of Buddhism in the Valley before Asoka.

Q: Which was the principal religion in Kashmir in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries BC?

Ans: There are reasons to believe that in the fourth and third centuries BC Naga worship may have been the principal religion in Kashmir.

Q: When did the "Khandan-e-Jammu" rule on Kashmir?

Ans: 3180BC.

Q: When did the Mauryan emperor Ashoka annexed Kashmir?

Ans: In 250 B.C. He embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga war.

Q: When Lalita Ditya ruled at Kashmir?

Ans: The ruler of Lalita Ditya (724-761AD), a famous Hindu ruler of Karkota dynasty

Q: Who was Queen Didda?

Ans: Didda was the queen of the Lohara Dynasty, she reigned as sovereign for 23 years (980-1003 C.E.) She is called the *Catherine of Kashmir*, referring to the ruthless Catherine the Great of Russia, who ruled long and well with the help of her favourites, whom she periodically purged.

Q: Where was the Lohra Dynasty located?

Ans: The *Lohara* kingdom was located on a trade route in the *Pir Panjal* mountainous range, between western Punjab and Kashmir.

Q: Who was ruler of Kashmir from 1301 to 1320 AD?

Ans : Sahadeva

Q: Why Shahdev fled from Kashmir?

Ans: Kashmir was attacked by Dulchu, a Tartar chief from Central Asia. Instead of opposing the enemy, Sahadeva fled to Kishtwar leaving Ramachandra to manage the affairs of the State.

Q: How Dulchu was killed?

Ans: After staying eight months in Kashmir, Dulchu finding that provisions were scarce, tried to return through the passes leading to the plains of India. But he could not escape nature's wrath. Caught in a snowstorm, he perished together with thousands of prisoners he had taken.

Q: Who became king after the Shahdev?

Ans : Ramachandra had assumed the title of king.

Q: How Rinchin Shah became ruler of Kashmir?

Ans: Rinchin's followers rose in revolt and took the royal army by surprise. Ramachandra managed to escape and the capital fell into the hands of Rinchin without much difficulty. Ramachandra and his daughter Kota took refuge in the strong fort of Lahara (Lar Pargana).

Q: Who was Rinchan Shah?

Ans: He was the 1st Sultan of Kashmir from 1320 to 1323. Originally said to have been a Ladakhi Buddhist, he converted to Islam, becoming the first Muslim ruler of Kashmir. He was known as Sultan Sadr-ud-Din after his conversion to Islam.

Q: Who built Jama Masjid and the shrine of Bulbul Shah?

Ans : Sultan Sadr-ud-Din built the Jama Masjid and a great shrine for Bulbul Shah, known still by the name of ' Bulbul Lankar.

Q: Who was Kota Rani ?

Ans: Kota Rani was the wife of King Rinchen Shah. Soon after the death of Rinchen in 1320 AD the throne of Kashmir remained vacant as his son Haider was still a minor at the time of his father's death. Udyanadeva, (1323-1338 AD), the brother of Sahadeva on realizing this sought to attack Kashmir. Kota Rani, recognizing the threat to lose her position, offered the

throne and married him. They soon had a son who was named Bhola Ratan. After Udyanadeva's death, Kota Rani ascended the throne as the sole ruler of Kashmir (1338-39 AD). She was the last Hindu ruler of Kashmir.

### **Shah Mir Dynasty Rule (1339–1561)**

Q: When and how Islam spread in Kashmir?

Ans: The story of the spread of Islam in Kashmir reads like a traveller's tale. A Buddhist ruler, Rinchen, had left his home in Laddakh, after the murder of his father and taken refuge at King Sahadeva's court in Kashmir. At about the same time, a Muslim from Swat, Shah Mir, also came to Kashmir looking for work. After the Mongols, under Dulaca, had invaded Kashmir without Sahadeva, a new king had to be found. Supported by Shah Mir and some of the feudal lords searching for a new faith, he met a Muslim saint called Bulbul Shah and his teachings made a deep impact on Rinchen. Taking the name of Sadruddin, he became a Muslim. His conversion marks the beginning of Muslim rule in Kashmir. Rinchen is remembered as a just and wise ruler. Janaraja calls him a 'lion among men.' But his reign did not last long.

Q: Who was the founder of Shah-Mir dynasty in Kashmir?

Ans: Shah Mir with the title of Sultan Shamsuddin (1339-1342) in 1339 A.D. After him, 19 more kings from his dynasty ruled Kashmir till 1561.

Q: Who was Shabab-ud-Din?

Ans: The fourth great king of the Muslim period was Shabab-ud-Din who came to the throne in 1354. With the peace restored after the devastation of the Mongols, Shabab-ud-Din devoted his attention to foreign expeditions, conquering Baltistan, Ladakh, Kishtwar and Jammu. Shabab-ud-Din also loved learning and patronising art and architecture. In 1361 there was a devastating flood, but the atmosphere of general well-being prevailed and on Shabab-ud-Din's death in 1373 the succession passed peacefully to Qutb-ud-Din.

Q: Who was Shah Hamdan?

Ans: Mir Syed Ali bin Shahab-ud-Din Hamdani (1314-1384) was a Sūfī of the Kubrāwī order, a poet and a prominent Shafi'i Muslim scholar. He was born on Monday, 12th Rajab 714 AH (1314 A.C) in Hamadan and died in 786 AH/1384 in Kunar and was buried in Khatlan (Kolab, Tajikistan). He was very influential in spreading Islam in Kashmir and has had a major hand in shaping the culture of the Kashmir valley. He was also known as

"Shāh Hamdān" ("King of Hamadhān", Iran) and as Amīr-i Kabīr ("the Great Commander"). He wrote several short works on spirituality and Sufism. He was immortalised by poets like Allama Iqbal. His name was Ali, and titles were Amir-e-Kabir, Ali Sa'ani, Shah-e-Hamadan and Mir. Besides them, the Chroniclers had mentioned several other titles: Qutub-e-Zaman, Sheikh-e-Salikan-e-Jehan, Qutub-UI-Aktab, Moih-UI-Ambiya-o-UI-Mursaleen, Afzal-UI-Muhaq-e-qeen-o-Akmal-UI-Mudaq-e-qeen, Al-Sheiyookh -UI-Kamil, Akmal-UI-Muhaqqiq-Al-Hamadni etc

Q: When Shah Hamdan came in Kashmir?

Ans: Shah Hamadan (RA) came to Kashmir thrice with a noble mission of spreading the religion of Islam and arrived in Kashmir for the first time in 1372 A.D. and left for Mecca afterwards. Thereafter, he again arrived in Kashmir and stayed briefly and left the valley again. Finally, he again came to Kashmir in 1383 and remained in Kashmir for a short span of time. He came with hundreds of missionaries or Syeds as they came to be known, from Hamadan and other parts of Persia. 'Islam made its way into Kashmir.

Q: Write names of books and pamphlets authored by Shah Hamdan?

Ans: Shah Hamadan, besides being a mystic saint and an effective preacher, was a man of letters and wrote about a hundred pamphlets in Arabic and Persian: Zakhirat-ul-Maluk, a famous book, has been translated in many languages.

Q: Write some examples of Shah Hamdan's work in Kashmir?

Ans: A famous example of this architecture is Khanqah-e-Mualla. He also conducted plantation drives and encouraged people to plant more and more plants to keep the environment safe. A 627-year-old Chinar tree in Chatargam, Chadoora, Budgam District in Kashmir, is said to be the oldest tree of this type planted in 1374 by him.

Q: How Islam spread in Kashmir?

Ans: Sir Aurel Stein wrote: 'not by forcible conquest, but by gradual conversion'.

Q: Who Succeeded Qutab-ud-Din?

Ans: Qutb-ud-Din was succeeded by his son. Sikunder in 1389. Sikunder's younger son came to the throne in 1420. He was popularly called Bud Shah (the great king). During his long reign which lasted until 1470, the valley prospered.

Q: Who was *Sultan Sikandar*?

Ans: Sultan Sikandar Shah Miri was the sixth sultan of the Shah Mir dynasty and was infamously known as *Sikandar Butshikan*. He is remembered for his oppressive 24-year rule (1389–1413).

Q: Who was *Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin*?

Ans: Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, the eighth sultan, also known popularly as *Bud-- Shah* for his benevolence, ruled Kashmir for 50 years (1420 to 1470). He also invited many artists and craftsmen from Central Asia and Persia to train local artists in Kashmir. During his reign, the arts of wood carving, paper-mâché, shawl and carpet weaving prospered.

Q: Who was *Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg*?

Ans: Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg (1500–1551), a Chagatai Turco-- Mongol military general and a historical writer (in Persian), briefly ruled Kashmir. He first attacked Kashmir in 1533, on behalf of Sultan Said Khan of Kashgar and drove out Kamran, second son of Babur. After suffering a military defeat, he made a treaty with the sultan of Kashmir and struck coins in the name of Said Khan, who died later that year. He again attacked Kashmir in 1540, this time on behalf of the Mughal Emperor *Humayun*, the first son of Babur. He was installed as the new sultan of Kashmir. In 1546, he struck new coins in the name of Humayun. In 1550, he was killed in a battle with the Kashmiris.

Q: Who was the last ruler of the Shah Mir dynasty?

Ans : Habib Shah

### **The Chak Dynasty Rule (1554–1589)**

Q: Who were Chaks?

Ans: The *Chaks*, who were ethnically *Dards* and residents of the Gilgit-Hunza area, unseated the last king of Kashmir from the Shah Mir dynasty, Sultan Habib Shah (1557–61). Known for their large and strong built, they were known to be formidable fighters.

Q: Who was the first ruler of Chak Dynasty?

Ans : Ghazi Khan became the ruler in 1554. He faced many conspiracies, intrigues and rebellions but successfully crushed them heavy-- handily with the help of his brothers, Malik Hussain Chak and Ali Shah Chak, converting Kashmir into a virtual fortress. He crushed the invading Mughal Emperor Akbar's army.

Q: Who was Yousuf Shah Chak?

Ans : Yousuf Shah Chak succeeded his father, Ali Shah Chak, in 1579 and ruled Kashmir till 1586. With a much smaller army, he defeated Akbar's army twice. He visited Delhi to meet Akbar for signing a peace treaty. However, on reaching Delhi, he was arrested and sent to Bengal where he was imprisoned. After his death, his body was brought back to Bihar for burial.

Q: Who was the last Chak ruler?

Ans: Yakub Shah Chak. He continued his fight against the Mughals but finally surrendered to Mughal Emperor Akbar, on 8 August 1589, in Kashmir.

Q: When Muzaffarabad Red Fort was constructed?

Ans: Muzaffarabad Fort, also known as Red Fort, is a 17th-century fortification in Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. It was constructed by Kashmir's Chak dynasty.

Q: When Qadri Sufi Order was introduced in Kashmir?

Ans: Syed Nimatullah Shah Qadri (d.1582.A.D) arrives from Western Central Asia and introduces Qadri Sufi order to Kashmir.

Q: When Ghazi Chak became ruler of Kashmir?

Ans: In 1555, Ghazi Chak became king of Kashmir.

Q: Who was Habba Khatoon?

Ans: Habba Khatoon, a unique love poet from Medieval Kashmiri, was born in 1580. She was the queen of Sultan Yousuf Shah Chak. She liberated the lyric from its mystic preoccupations and made it a vehicle of personal feelings. She used common vocabulary to express her down-to-earth emotions. Very early in life she was married to someone who had no poetic sensibility. Sultan Yousuf Shah happened to see her accidentally and fell in love with her and married her.

### **MUGHAL PERIOD (1589-1750)**

Q: How long Mughals rule in Kashmir?

Ans: Mughals ruled Kashmir for about 161 years, from 1589 to 1750.

Q: When Akbar visited Kashmir?

Ans: The first visit of Akbar to Kashmir in 1589 – Faizi accompanies him and composes the Qasida on Kashmir – also Urfi Shirazi. Second visit of the Emperor in 1592 was accompanied by Nizam-ud-Din, the author of Tabaqat-i-Akbari. Shaikh Yaqubsarfi dies in

1594. In the same year, Akbar asks ‘Abdul Qadir Badayuni’ to rewrite Bahr-ul-Asmar (Sea of Stories) of Mulla Ahmad’s [Mullā Shāh Muḥammad Shāhābādī] translation of the Rajatarangini.

Q: When Nasim Bagh was constructed?

Ans: Naseem Bagh is a sprawling garden, situated along the western banks of Dal Lake in Srinagar. Emperor Akbar, regarded as the greatest ruler of the Mughal dynasty, established this garden. Laid in 1586, it is considered the oldest Mughal Garden in the region.

Q: How many times Jahangir visited Kashmir?

Ans: Jahangir (1605-1627 A.D.) visits Kashmir eight times.

Q: What were the famous constructions in Kashmir during Jahangir era?

Ans: Kashmir gets Pathar Masjid, Shalimar Garden, Acchabal Garden and Verinag Arcade. Serais in Jammu and restoration of Jama Masjid.

Q: Write some important developments by Shah Jehan (1628-1657 A.D.) in Kashmir?

Ans: Kashmir gets Nishat Bagh, laid out by Asafkhan, Prime Minister and father-in-law of Shah Jehan. Chasma Shahi. Bagh-i-Glahi is laid out near Bacchapora just a mile up Nasim. Akhun Mulla Shah’s mosque near Hari Parbat under the supervision of Dara Shukuh. Completion of Verinag Arcade. The bridge over Jhelum at Bijbehara was built under the supervision of Dara. He also laid a garden at Bijbehara and the observatory at Pari Mahal.

Q: When was the first visit to Aurangzeb in Kashmir?

Ans: Aurangzeb’s first visit to Kashmir in 1665. Bernier accompanies him.

Q: Who Built Pathar Masjid?

Ans: Pather Masjid: Situated on the opposite bank of the Jhelum river is the unused Pather Masjid. It was built by Nur Jahan, wife of emperor Jahangir, in 1623. Jami Masjid: This is one of the largest mosques in Kashmir. This wooden mosque has 300 plus pillars supporting the roof and each of them is made from a single deodar trunk.

Q: When the first Europeans entered Kashmir?

Ans: Bernier, the first European to enter Kashmir, writing, in 1665, said: ‘In truth, the Kingdom surpasses in beauty all that my warmest imagination had anticipated.’

Q: When MOI-e-Muqqadus arrived in Kashmir?

Ans: During the time of Aurangzeb, when MOI-e-Muqqadus arrived in Kashmir in 1699, it was first kept in the shrine of Naqashbad Sahib in the heart of the city. Since the place was



found to be insufficient because of the unprecedented rush of people who thronged the place to have a glimpse of the Moi-e-Muqqades, it was decided to shift the it to Hazratbal.

Q: Who purchased the Mu-i-Mubarak?

Ans: Mu-i-Mubarak was purchased by a Kashmiri merchant called Khwaja Nur-ud-din in Bijapur (near Hyderabad) in the year 1699.

Q: Who was last Mughal ruler of Kashmir?

Ans: Abdul Qasim Khan.

Q: Which was the official language during Mughal rule?

Ans : Persian language, which attained the status of official language during the Mughal rule in Kashmir

### **AFGHAN RULERS IN KASHMIR 1752-1819**

Q: Who invited Afghans to Kashmir?

Ans: Mir Muqim Kanth and Khawaja Zahir u Din Didamiri sent their agents to Ahmad Shah Abdali and invited him to invade Kashmir.

Q: How Kashmir was captured by Afghans?

Ans: Abmad Shah Abdali deputed Abdullah Khan Ishaq Aqasi as the head of 15000 army men to conquer Kashmir. The Afghan army was opposed by the army of Abdul Qasim Khan at Shupiyani in 1753. Abdul Qasim Khan was defeated and sent as a prisoner to Kabul. Abdullah Khan Ishaq Aqasi entered Nagar Nagar (Hari Parbat) and laid the foundation of Afghan rule in Kashmir.

Q: How Afghans were ruling Kashmir?

Ans: Afghan Governors Kashmir remained under Afghan rule for 66 years. Like Mughal rulers, Afghans ruled Kashmir through their governors. In all 28 Pathan governors and deputy governors ruled over Kashmir.

Q: Who was the first Afghan governor?

Ans: Abdullah Khan Ishaq Aqasi was the first Afghan governor of Kashmir. He remained in Kashmir for six months. He ushered the era of tyranny in Kashmir. He subjected Kashmiris to ruthless exploitation. He killed many Kashmiris for extracting money from them.

Q : Who introduced the Dagshawl institution in Kashmir?

Ans : Dagshawl institution for taxation of the Shawl industry was first introduced by Pathan Governor Karim Dad Khan (1776-83). Soon after Shawl workers started migrating to Punjab in around 1810.

Q: What is Koh-i-Noor diamond?

Ans: The Koh-i-Noor (Believed to have weighed 793 carats), is one of the largest cut diamonds in the world, Its ownership changed royal hands from one successive ruler to another until it became the property of the first emperor of the Mogul Empire, Babur, in 1526 AD., remained with the Moguls until 1739 when India was conquered by Nadir Shah of Persia. Nadir Shah took the gem and returned to Persia. It is while the gem is in the custody of Nadir Shah that it is referred to by its current name, Koh-i-Noor, meaning “mountain of light”. With the death of Nadir Shah, the diamond came to be in the possession of an Afghan chief named Ahmed Shah. Upon establishing himself as King of Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah used the diamond as the symbol of his authority. Eventually, through a series of political upheavals and rebellions, the diamond found itself back in India, under the possession of Indian princes. The diamond fell into the hands of many rulers until the Maharajah of Lahore Ranjeet Singh acquired it. In 1849, the East India Company confiscated it from Dhulip Singh, his son then aged eleven, after the war against the Sikhs.

### **SIKH RULE: 1819-1946**

Q: When Ranjit Singh attack Kashmir?

Ans: Ranjit Singh, attacked three times on Kashmir in 1813, 1814 and 1819 respectively.

Q: When Sikhs occupied Kashmir?

Ans: In A. D. 1819 Mir Diwan Chand, Ranjit Singh's general, accompanied by Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, , with the support of British, Dogras and Kashmiri Pandits (particularly Pandit Birbal Dhar) defeated the governor with little difficulty and entered Shupiyon.

Q: Who was the first Sikh governor?

Ans: Diwan Moti Ram was the first Sikh governor; Hari Singh and Pandit Birbal were associated with him in the government.

Q: When was the battle of Uri fought?

Ans: In 1827, a fierce battle was fought near Uri between Muslims and Sikhs, and Muslims were defeated. Among the prisoners taken were Sardar Ghulam Ali Khan (the *Khakha* chief) and Raja Sarfraz Khan (Raja of Uri). Sometimes later Sardar Ghulam Ali Khan was butchered

to death by Hari Singh Nalwa in Shergarhi while the Raja of Uri was sent to Lahore where he remained for several years. Zabardast Khan, who had succeeded his father Hassan Ali Khan as the sultan of Muzaffarabad, collected a sizeable force and declared his independence. He eliminated Sikh garrisons at Baramula, Handwara, and in certain parts of Hazara adjoining Muzaffarabad.

Q: What was Poonch revolt of 1832?

Ans: In 1832 there was a rebellion in Punch by the local tribes and Ghulab Singh was sent to deal with it. This rebellion was headed by Sardar Shamas Khan and two of his close accomplices Sardar Sabaz Ali Khan and Sardar Mali Khan. Gulab Singh first marched to Pindi Jhelum and then entered Punch. His other camps were established in the village of Mang and Bagh. He flayed alive Malli and Sabz Ali and stuffed their skins with straw at Mang. Even innocent young children flayed alive. Sardar Shamas Khan with his nephew Rajwali was killed by Ottam Singh. Their heads were later exhibited in two iron cages at the top of the *Adha Dek* pass above Punch.

Q: When Nalouchi and Uri's fort were built?

Ans: A small fort was built at Uri fort of Nalouchi at Muzzafarabad, and Gurudwara at Mattan. Kathi Darwaza. All were built under the supervision of Hari Singh Nalwa.

Q: What steps have been taken by Sikh rulers against Muslims?

Ans:

1. Cow slaughter was banned, as it was in all territories under Sarkar Khalsa
2. Call for public Azan was stopped,
3. Congregational prayers on Fridays in the Jama Masjid of Srinagar were stopped

Q: Who was the last Sikh Governor of Kashmir?

Ans: Sheikh Imamuddin (1845-46).

### **DOGRA RULE (1846-1947) TO CESAE FIRE (1949)**

Q: When was the Treaty of Amritsar signed?

Ans: The British signed the Treaty of Amritsar with Gulab Singh in 1846. Under the Treaty of Amritsar, the Britishers sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh at a cost of 7,500,000 Nanak Shahi currency and hence commenced the Dogra rule in Kashmir.

Q: When and why shall Baffs start agitation against Dogra ruler?

Ans: In 1865, weavers protested the high cost of Shali and high taxes on Shawl manufacture.. Shawl Baafs (Shawl industry workers) revolted in April 1865 against the Dagh-Shawl department headed by Pandit Raj Kak Dhar. They take out the effigy of Raj Kak Dhar and claim Dhar is dead. The infantry called in, about 28 died and leaders were put in prison.

Q: When the powers of Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885-1925 A.D.) were withdrawn by the British?

Ans: The powers of the Maharaja were withdrawn by the British in 1889.

Q: When Severe Cholera broke out in Kashmir?

Ans: Severe Cholera broke out in 1888, 1892, 1900-02, 1906-07 and 1910.

Q: When Lawrance was appointed for land settlement?

Ans: Lawrence was appointed for land settlement of the valley in 1887.

Q: When was the first census held?

Ans: In 1891 when the first census was conducted in the State, the population of the Valley including Muzaffarabad was only 814,241 persons.

Q: When Prince of Wales College, Jammu opened?

Ans: Prince of Wales College, Jammu, opened in 1907

Q: What was Resham Khan incident (July 21, 1924)?

Ans: "*Resham Khana*" (Silk factory) was an industrial unit in the Srinagar having 5000 workers. The workers protested against the low wages given to them out of which corrupt Hindu officers took a substantial scheme of their bribe. On July 21, 1924, this uprising was crushed by Dogra Cavalry, who killed Muslims with both bayonets and bullets, trampling upon their dead bodies, to have the satisfaction of a complete job. Police had arrested 21 leading workers. This was the first public awakening.

Q: Who was last Dogra ruler?

Ans: Maharaja Hari Singh (1925-1947 A.D.)

Q: When was State Subject Law introduced?

Ans: On April 20, 1927. No.I-L/84.-The definition of the term "State Subject" has been sanctioned by the Maharaja and was promulgated for general information.

Q: When Jammu Kashmir High Court was established?

Ans: On March 26, 1928, The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir was established. The Judges of the High Court hold office at the pleasure of the Maharaja.

Q: What was the *Stops the Khutba* or sermon incident in Jammu?

Ans: On April 29, 1931a police official *Stops the Khutba* or sermon at a congregational religious service of Muslims in Jammu on the ground that it was aloud with the Quranic passage about Moses and the Pharaoh and thus indirectly advocated seditions. The protest by worshipers in Jammu was led by Ch.Ghulam Abbas.

Q: What was the incident of June 4, 1931?

Ans: On June 4, 1931 Police constable Fazal Dad was reciting a part of the Holy Quran (*Punj Surha*), was accosted by the head warder of central jail Jammu for being late to attend his duties. The constable put away the holy book under his pillow and rolled his bedding. Labu Ram sub-inspector who was accompanying the warder threw away his bedding. The Muslim constable protested that this was a deliberate desecration of the Holy Book "*Quran*". The sub-inspector was devilish enough to kick it.

Q: What was the Dogra rulers' attitude toward Muslims?

Ans: The century-long Dogra rule in Kashmir was harsh and provoked resentment among its Muslim subjects. The last Dogra ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, continued to rule over Kashmir with an iron fist.

Q: Which taxes have been imposed by Dogra rulers on agriculture?

Ans: Agriculture, for the majority of the population in rural areas, was the main source of livelihood and yet they did not have property rights to the land. The revenue assessment of the Sikh period was continued under Dogra rule whereby the State took half share of the *kharif* crop, i.e., four tracks per *kharwar* from Muslim peasants.<sup>5</sup> *Rabi* crop was taken at the half share of the produce, i.e., three tracks per *kharwar*. In short, the cultivator had to pay more than half of the total produce to the State as tax. The cultivator had to feed the Darbar and the whole contingent of revenue officials. The peasants thus ended up paying out of every 32 tracks of each *kharif* crop, 21 tracks and 11  $\frac{3}{4}$  seers as revenue in kind; and out of 32 tracks of each *rabi* crop, 20 tracks and 6  $\frac{3}{4}$  seers as revenue in kind.<sup>6</sup> Many landless labourers worked as serfs of absentee landlords while others left the State and worked as labourers in neighbouring Punjab.

Q: What was the representation of Muslims in Govt.services?

Ans: Moreover, Kashmiri Muslims generally were not permitted to become military officers who were mainly Rajputs and Dogras, and they were also unrepresented in civil administration. Right from the beginning, Dogra rule over Jammu and Kashmir was harsh and oppressive.

Q: How we can say that Dogra's policies were anti Muslim?

Ans: The policies adopted by the Hindu rulers were markedly favourable to the Hindus. Religious conversion, legally banned, was in favour of Hindus, the killing of cows was made capital punishment and the killing of goats was banned on a few specific days of the year. In Jammu, the *Azan* (call to prayer) was sometimes prohibited. A Bengali Christian, Sir Albion Banerjea, who was employed as foreign and political minister in the State in 1929, declared that the Kashmiri Muslims were treated like 'dump driven cattle'.

Q: Why Kashmiri Muslims started movement against Dogra rulers?

Ans: It was in the backdrop of these adverse socio-economic conditions of the Muslim community that the political movement started against Dogra rule during the 1930s.

Q: When and who reorganized young men's Muslim Association of Jammu?

Ans: In 1929 Ch. Ghulam Abbas, from Jammu who had obtained a law degree in Lahore, reorganized the Anjuman-i-Islamia into the young men's Muslim Association of Jammu, for the betterment of Muslims.

Q: When was Abdul Qadeer delivered the speech?

Ans: A public meeting convened on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1931 in the compound of Khanqa-i- Mulla to choose the representatives of Kashmiri Muslims. Seven representatives were elected, Khwaja Said-ud-Din Shawl, Mir Waiz Yousuf Shah, Mir Waiz Hamdani, Agha Syed Hussain Shah Jilani, Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed Ashai, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah & Munshi Shahb-ud –Deen. At the end of the meeting, Abdul Qadeer delivered a speech against the ruler Maharaja.

Q: When Abdul Qadeer was arrested?

Ans: June 25, 1931.

Q: Who were the counsel in this case?

Ans: Defence Council for Abdul Qadir Khan: Molvi Abdullah Vakil took over as defence lawyer along with a team comprising Pir Qamal ud Din and Ghulam Mohammad.

Q: What was the incident of 13 July 1931?

Ans: On July 13, 1931, a large number of Kashmiris gathered in front of the Srinagar central jail, at a time when the trial of a youth Abdul Qadeer accused of involvement in a case of sedition, was in progress inside the jail. The aim was to show solidarity with the young man. As the time for obligatory prayer approached a young Kashmiri stood for Azan (Call for the prayer) and the Dogra police opened fire on him, and he got martyred. Thereby, another youth took the place of the martyred young man and started the Azan. He too was shot dead. In this way, 17 at the spot on completion of Azan and 5 later on due to injuries total of 22 Kashmiris embraced martyrdom in their efforts to complete the Azan.

Q: Who was the first martyr?

Ans: Khawaja Abdul Khaliq Shora, stood up and recited the Azaan loudly. A policeman promptly shot him dead.

Q: Who was the first agitator to be arrested?

Ans: Khawaja Mohammad Yayha Rafiqui.

Q: What were the last words of a martyr?

Ans: One of the martyrs who had not as yet breathed his last had reportedly told Sheikh Abdullah, "I have done my duty and now you proceed ahead."

Q: Where were the martyrs buried?

Ans: At the suggestion of Khawaja Noor Shah, all the martyrs were buried in the compound of Ziarat Naqshbandi Sahib, Khanyar.

Q: What was the Dalal Commission?

Ans: On 14th July, Maharaja Hari Singh appointed an inquiry commission under the Chief Justice of J&K High Court, Barjour Dalal. The Commission of Inquiry also had two judges of the High Court, BR Sawhney and Abdul Qaiyum, as official members, and two non-official members, one a Muslim and the other a Hindu. Later, the number of non-official members was raised to four, two from each of the Hindu and Muslim communities, and one each from the Jammu and the Kashmir province. The non-official Muslim member, Khwaja Saad-ud-Din Shawl, submitted his resignation from the commission on 19th July. The Maharaja appointed Khwaja Ghulam Ahmad Ashai in his place. He, too, tendered his resignation. The inquiry commission under Barjor Dalal submitted a report on the events of 13 July 1931. Muslim leaders in Kashmir had already rejected the commission, alleging it to be biased. Dalal termed Hindu leaders as representatives but Muslim leaders as so-called

representatives. He didn't entertain reports of the plunder of Muslim shops and much more. Dalal's report (Srinagar riot inquiry committee – 1931) concluded that the riots were the outcome of intrigues that the British had indulged in since 1847.

Q: What was the reaction in Kashmir?

Ans: The incident shook the state, and a week-long period of mourning was observed. Traffic between Srinagar, Rawalpindi and Jammu was halted from 13 to 26 July 1947.

Q: When was Kashmir women took out the procession against 13<sup>th</sup> July incident?

Ans: On July 27, 1931, the Muslim women took out a procession in Srinagar, participating by about 5000, carrying black flags. It was Lathi charged; 10 women received injuries.

Q: When the Dogra army opened fire in front of Jamia Masjid Srinagar?

Ans: On September 22, 1931, people gathered in the Jamia Masjid Srinagar and came out in procession. The army fired certain rounds on the peaceful procession. Three People Naisrud-Din of Chakral Muhalla, Ghulam Rasool Kakroo of Chinar agh and Assadullah Gilkar of Nar Paristan embraced martyrdom, and more than a dozen were injured

Q: When 25 Muslims embraced martyrdom in Islamabad?

Ans: On September 23, 1931, the Muslims of Islamabad observed a complete strike on 23<sup>rd</sup> September. A huge procession was taken out. The army fired on the mob. 25 Muslims, including a child aged 13 years, lay dead on the spot and about 150 were wounded.

Q: When Srinagar was handed over to military?

Ans: On September 24, 1931 Ordinance No.19-L of 1988 was promulgated. The city was handed over to military control and the civil administration was suspended.

Q: What was clash of Hindu and Muslim students in Muzaffarabad in 1931?

Ans: In September 1931, Hindu students of the local high school of Muzaffarabad took out a procession raising anti-Muslim and pro-Maharaja slogans. This was presented by the Muslim students, resulting in a mutual clash. The Government sent Salam Shah from Srinagar, who ordered the arrest of two dozen Muslims including, Master Abdul Aziz, Khwaja Fateh Joo, Pir Hasam-ud-Deen Gillani, Khwaja Abdul Qadir, Chaduary Wali Joo, Faqeer Joo Kada, and Peer Qalandar Shah. They were moved to Srinagar, summary tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Q: What was the Middleton Commission?



Ans: By 10th November 1931, the Maharaja was ready to fulfil the long pending wish of the Britishers by suggesting the name of L. Middleton, ICS, Punjab, who had requisite judicial experience and advantage of the previous acquaintance of Kashmir, to inquire into the alleged excesses by state forces and police during September. The Middleton Commission blamed Pandit Hari Kishen Koul for the use of excessive force against protestors. Middleton, who had started the business of recording the evidence of witnesses on 15th November 1931, and had concluded his job on 24th December 1931, submitted his report to the Maharaja in January 1932. He held the state administration responsible for having used excessive force in suppressing the September 1931 riots, thus giving a new dimension to the Muslim agitation.

Q: When was Glancy Commission appointed?

Ans: On October 20, 1931, Maharaja appointed the "Glancy Commission" to look into the grievances of various sections of people, especially the Muslims.

Q: What was the composition of the Glancy Commission?

Ans: The Glancy Commission was appointed by the Maharaja under the chairmanship of Mr. Glancy. It had three official members and four unofficial members i.e. Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed Ashai and Pandit Prem Nath Bazaz from the valley and Chaudary Ghulam Abbas & Mr. Lok Nuth Sharma from Jammu. It started its work in November 1931 and completed its report on 22 March 1932. The report was published in April 1932, confirming the existence of the grievances of the State's subjects and suggests recommendations providing for adequate representation of Muslims in the State's services; Maharaja accepts these recommendations on April 10, 1932, but delays implementation

Q: When was No-Tax Campaign launched in Mirpur and who was leading it?

Ans: On January 11, 1932, the No Tax Campaign was launched in the Mirpur district. Ghazi Elhi Buksh and Haji Wahab Deen addressed a funeral prayer of Gulab Deen Shaheed at Bahrmut Mirpur. Police arrested Mulvi Muhamamd Abdullah Siakhvi, Haji Wahab Deen, Ghazi Elhai Buksh, Doctor Imam Deen Quershi, Haji Allah Buksh, and Chaudry Sahab Deen.

Q: When No- tax campaigns and processions against Dogra started in Poonch, Kotli, Rajouri and Bhimber?

Ans: In January 1932, the “No Tax Campaign” and processions against Dogra forces were started in Poonch, Rajouri, Kotli, and Bhimber. Thakiala Parwa (Tehsil Mendhar) was declared as the headquarter of this movement and Sardar Fateh Muhammad Kralvi was the leader. They have put on fire all custom posts. The ruler of Punch, Jugat Singh Dev had taken refuge in the fort. Sardar Feroz Khan, father of Sardar Fateh Muhammad Krelvi and Sardar Mansoor Khan, Maternal Grandfather of Sardar Fateh Muhammad Kralvi was arrested and sentenced to 10 years. 80 other persons including Sardar Hameed Ullah Khan and Ali Bahdar Khan were also arrested.

Q: When did the Rajouri incident happen?

Ans: On January 21, 1932, in Rajouri, a procession against the occupation of Dogra forces on Jama Masjid and Eid Gah, led by Mirza Muhammad Hussain Khan, Malik Niamt Ullah, and Mirza Akrama Ullah was organized. The Dogra forces open fire on the procession, resulting in the martyrdom of 25 Muslims.

Q: What was Uri incident of 1932?

Ans: On February 05, 1932, police opened fire on a procession in Uri. Eleven people had embraced martyrdom, they were Sardar Fateh Baig(Uri), Faqir Abbasi and Mir Ahmed Meer (Barian), Chaudary Ghulam Muhammad (Gohalan), Niaz Ali (Dachi), Said Shah (Dahni Cholan), Jumma and Syed Hasan Shah (Cholan), Gama (Khalana), Rajwali (Kalki) and Ghulam Muhammad (Jabla).

Q: Who were arrested on the procession against the Uri incident?

Ans: In February 1932, Muslims had organized rallies and processions against the Uri incident. The Police arrested Peer Hasam Deen Gillani, Mulana Ghazi Abdul Rehman, Master Abdul Aziz Quershi, Khwaja Fateh Joo, Faqeer Joo, Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor Quershi, Karm Ullah Quershi (Muzaffarabad city), Peer Qalandar Shah, Peer Abdullah Shah (Rwani), Sardar Ushar Singh, Muhammad Zaman Abbasi (Gahri Dupppata), Rehman Shah, Khwaja Abdul Ghani(Islamabad), Hakeem Muhamamd Ishaq (Rajkot), Raja Bahdar Khan(Rara), Mulvi Khalil ur Rehman (Akhriala), Munshi Ghulam Hussain (Drang Chinnari), Muhamamd Akbar Khan (Khun Bandi), Abdullah Mir(Saran), Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan (Nagni Chikar), Hayyat Ullah Mir (Bahgsar), Safdar Ali Khan( Dahni), Syed Ghulam Haider Shah (Gohalan), Syed Muhammad Akbar Shah(Miani Bandi) and Molivi Muhmmad Saeed Masoodi.

Q: When was Franchise Committee established?

Ans: In response to Glancy Commission recommendations the Maharaja had appointed a Franchise Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the State Sir Barjour Dalal on 31 May 1932.

Q: When All India Kashmir Committee observed “Kashmir Day”?

Ans: All India Kashmir Committee was established on July 25, 1931 observed 14<sup>th</sup> August 1932 as “Kashmir Day”. Processions and meetings were organized all over India. Resolutions were passed and signed by, Allama Iqbal, H.S. Suhrawardy, Maulana Abu Zaffar Waji-ud-Din, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mian Jafar Shah, Shafat Ahmed Khan and many others.

Q: When was the first political party of Kashmir established?

Ans: The first political party of Kashmir “All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference” was established on October 14-16, 1932 in a meeting of prominent Muslim leaders of Kashmir in Pathar Masjid Srinagar. Sheikh Abdullah was elected as President and Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas as Secretary-General.

Q: What was the Pulwama incident?

Ans: On February 03, 1934, Muslims of Pulwama held a meeting at *Eidgah* which was addressed by local leaders. The Tehsildar, as a magistrate on duty, ordered the troops to open fire which resulted in 12 deaths and more than three dozen injured.

Q: When was the first election of the legislative assembly (Praja Sabha) held?

Ans: On September 3, 1934, elections of the State Legislative Assembly(*Praja Sabha*) were held. Muslims constitute 77 per cent of the population and were allotted 21 seats through direct elections in a house of 75, which was 28%. Muslims Conference captured 16 seats.

Q: When was the Lease Agreement of Gilgit signed?

Ans: The Lease Agreement of Gilgit to the British Govt. for 60 years was executed between the Government of British India and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. On 29 March 1935, the Maharaja and the resident, Colonel L.E. Lang, signed the 'lease' document by which the Viceroy and Governor-General of India were authorised to assume the civil and military government of the Wazarat of Gilgit subject to the condition that the territory would continue to be included within the dominion of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and the rights about mining would also be reserved to the Kashmir government. There was no mention in the agreement of the districts under the Political Agency of Gilgit

for the simple reason that their civil and military administration was already in the hands of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Q: When was the second election of Paraja Sabha held?

Ans: On May 31, 1938, elections of the Assembly were held Muslim Conference captured nineteen seats out of 21. Two (Pir Zia-ud-Din Budgam and Ch. Abdul Karim Mirpur) were elected as independents but they also joined the Muslim Conference Parliamentary Group.

Q: When first time the resolution for change in the name and constitution of the Muslim Conference was presented for voting?

Ans: On June 28, 1938, in a meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference, a resolution for change in the name and constitution of the party was presented for voting. Ch. Ghulam Abbas, Abdul Majeed Qureshi, Sheikh Ahmed Din Banihali, Master Abdul Aziz Muzaffarabadi, Qazi Abdul Ghani Dalna, and Sufi Muhammad Akbar opposed the move.

Q: When the name of the Muslim Conference change?

Ans: On June 10-11, 1939, a special session of the Muslim Conference was held at Srinagar under the Presidentship of Khwaja Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq. Mulana Saeed Masudi introduced the resolution to change the name of the Muslim Conference to the National Conference. Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas endorses the move on the condition that inter alia, (a) it will not mean affiliating with the Indian National Congress against the Muslim League; (b) non-Muslims will participate in the campaign for representative government, and (c) the Conference will continue to seek end of discrimination against Muslims. Some prominent Hindu leaders, including Prem Nath Bazaz, joined the National Conference but the Hindu masses keep aloof.

Q: When “The Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act” was promulgated?

Ans: On September 7, 1939, the Maharaja promulgated “The Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939” (Act XIV of Samawat 1996). Consists of 78 sections and 5 Schedules. The Maharaja's government conceded some more timid reforms in 1939. Seven more seats were thrown open to election which in reality increased the representation of the vested interests. Two members were elected by the Tazimi Sirdars (Chief Landlords) whose number was 27 in all. Two more were to be elected by Jagirdars whose total strength in the State was only

175. Two were to be elected by a constituency of 7000 landholders who paid an annual land-tax of 250 rupees or more, and one was to be elected from a constituency of 700 pensioners.

Q: When was Anjumn Azadi Punch established?

Ans: In 1939, the Muslims were not happy with the policies of the National Conference. They had established “Anjuman Azadi Poonch”. Molvi Ghulam Haider Jandalvi was the president and Munshi Gul Ahmed Khan was its Secretary.

Q: When All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim League was established?

Ans: In 1939 All India States Muslim League was established, and Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang was elected as President. Branches of “All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim League” were established in Srinagar and Jammu. In Srinagar M.A. Aziz was President and M.A.Hafeez was General Secretary and in Jammu Syed Ghulam Haider Shah was President and Muhammad Ishaq Quershi was General Secretary.

Q: Which delegation had attended the session of the All India Muslim League of 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940 from the State of Jammu & Kashmir?

Ans: On the occasion of the historical meeting of the All India Muslim League on March 23, 1940, a special session of the All India States Muslim League was held at the same venue. M.A.Hafeez, Muhamamd Ismaeel Saghir, Peer Zia ud Deen Andrabi, Syed Hassan Shah Gardezi, Sardar Fateh Muhammad Kralvi, Sheik Abdul Rehman, Professor Ishaq, Munshi Gul Ahmed Khan, Professor M.A. Aziz and Molvi Ghulam Haider Jandalvi had attended this session of the All India Muslim League from State of Jammu & Kashmir. Molvi Ghulam Haider Jandalvi was also addressed there. Professor Aziz was nominated as a W.C. member of the All India States Muslim League.

Q: When Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kashmir?

Ans: On May 30, 1940, Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kashmir on 30 May 1940 and appealed to the Hindus to support the National Conference and its struggle for responsible government. The enthusiastic welcome accorded to Nehru by Abdullah and his followers is marred by hostile demonstrations by others.

Q: When the revival of Muslim Conference was decided?

Ans: On October 10, 1940, 12 political workers met in Srinagar and decided for the revival of the Muslim Conference. These were Sardar Gauhar Rehman (Jammu), Sardar Fateh

Muhammad Khan Kralvi M.L.A. (Poonch), Mirza Attullaha Khan, M.L.A.(Rajouri), Qazi Abdul Ghani Delinah, M.L.A (Baramula), Pir Zia-ud-Din, M.L.A (Badgam), Babu Muhammad Abdullah, M.L.A (Jammu),ChaudaryAbdul Kareem, M.L.A. (Mirpur), Chaudary Hameed Ullah Khan, M.L.A (Jammu), Munshi Muhammad Deen Fauq (Baramulha), Syed Hassan Shah Jalali (Srinagar), Khwaja Muhammad Yousuf Quershi(Srinagar), Mr.M.I.Saghar (Srinagar), Mr. Ghulam Haider Gauri (Jammu) and Syed Mirak Shah (Srinagar).

Q: When was the formal revival of the Muslim Conference announced?

Ans: On April 03, 1942, a special meeting was held in the residence of Sardar Gohar Rehman Khan; presided by Chaudary Ghulam Abbas. The meeting formally announced the revival of the All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference.

Q: When was the first convention of the Muslim Conference held after the revival?

Ans: On April 17-19,1942, after the revival of the Muslim Conference, the first annual session was held in Ghazi camp Jammu. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan editor *Zimidar* Lahore especially attended the session and presided the opening session. The conference has passed many important resolutions.Ch. Ghulam Abbas was elected as president and Allah Rakha Saghir as General Secretary.

Q: When Mirwaiz Mulana Yusuf Shah join the Muslim Conference?

Ans: In August 1942 Mirwaiz Mulan Yousuf Shah joined the Muslim Conference.

Q: When "Jamate-e-Islami" (JEI J&K) was established?

Ans: In 1942 by Pir Said-ud-din.

Q: When "The Royal Commission of Inquiry appointed?

Ans: On July 14, 1943, Maharaja appointed a committee known as "The Royal Commission of Inquiry". Which was headed by chief justice Ganga Nath, it had twenty members, six of whom were Muslim.

Q: When "Kashmir Socialist Party" was established?

Ans: In 1943, Pandit Prem Nath Bzaz floated the "Kashmir Socialist Party".

Q: When Quaid -e- Azam visited Kashmir and address the annual session of the Muslim Conference?

Ans: On May 10, 1944, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah reached Srinagar. He visited Kashmir on the joint invitation of the Muslim Conference and the National Conference. He

attempts reconciliation between the two parties advising a single Muslim representative organization which, based on full safeguards for the rights of non-Muslim minorities should arrive at an “honorable” settlement regarding the ongoing campaign for responsible government. Abdullah rejects Jinnah’s advice publicly and criticizes him. The annual session of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was held on June 16-17, 1944 and addressed by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, in the compound of Jamia Masjid Srinagar. It was estimated that over one lac of Muslims turned up to hear Quaid-e-Azam.

Q: When National Conference announced New Kashmir manifesto?

Ans: In a meeting on September 29-30, 1944, National Conference issues a radical manifesto called “New Kashmir” contemplating drastic social and economic measures.

Q: When Nehru visited Kashmir along with Muslim leaders of Congress?

Ans: On July 19, 1945 Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by two Muslim leaders of the Indian Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan reached Srinagar. Faces hostile demonstrations when taken out in a boat procession up the Jehlum River, These demonstrations are larger and more vehement than on his earlier visit in 1940.

Q: When Ram Chand Kak appointed as prime minister of state?

Ans: In 1945, Sir B.N. Rao handed over the charge of Prime Minister of the State, the Maharaja appointed a Kashmiri, Ram Chandra Kak, to succeed him.

Q: When “The All Jammu & Kashmir Kisan Mazdoor Conference” was established?

Ans: On 19<sup>th</sup> July 1945, “The All Jammu & Kashmir Kisan Mazdoor Conference” was established by Pandit Prem Nath Bzaz, Kanhaya Lal Kaul, Habibulla Naz, Khwaja Abdus Salam yatu and Mir Noor Muhammad. Abdul Salam Yattoo was nominated as President.

Q: When Nehru addressed the annual session of the National Conference?

Ans: On 5<sup>th</sup> August 1945, the annual session of the National Conference was held in Sopor, Pandit Jawar Lal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan participated in this session.

Q: When Hindus attacked Eid-e- Millad-e- Nabi Procession in Jammu?

Ans: On February 15, 1946 In Jammu, Muslims were observing Eid-e-Milad-e- Nabi. The procession was attacked by Hindus. Twenty-eight persons were hospitalized. Twenty-four persons mostly Muslims were arrested.

Q: When did Sheikh Abdullah launched Quit Kashmir Movement?

Ans: National Conference makes a declaration called 'Quit Kashmir' against the Maharaja drawing the attention of the British government to Kashmir's claim to freedom on the withdrawal of British power. Sheikh Abdullah launched the movement on 15 May 1946.

Q: When the Muslim Conference passed the "Azad Kashmir Resolution"?

Ans: On 27<sup>th</sup> July 1946, A meeting of the General Council of the Muslim Conference was held in Mirwaiz Manzil Srinagar, presided by Chaudary Ghulam Abbas. This meeting approved the decisions of the working committee of the Muslim Conference and rejected the claim of Maharaja that the majority of Muslims are with him and his Government and decided for "Direct Action", to reject the claim of Maharaja. This resolution was presented by Allah Rakha Saghir, during his address, he said that they have received jails, violation of civic rights and defence rules from Kak, we are deprived of Justice, we shall fight for Azad Kashmir, Our Maki Period is now ended we are in Madni Period, we shall fight for the liberation of every inch of the state.

Q: When Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas was arrested and released?

Ans: On October 19, 1946, Chaudary Ghulam Abbas was arrested and released in 1948.

Q: When Singh Sabha meeting was held in Muzaffarabad?

Ans: In January 1947, the leader of R.S.S. Master Tara Singh and the Leader of Akali Dal Doctor Harnam Singh addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the Singh Sabha. They made highly inflammatory anti-Muslim speeches.

Q: When 3<sup>rd</sup> elections of Praja Sabha held?

Ans: On January 04, 1947 elections were held in Kashmir. Muslim Conference captured 16 Muslim seats out of 21.

Q: When did Maharaja visit Poonch and Mirpur and what steps did he take against Muslims after his return?

Ans: On April 21, 1947, the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir, Hari Singh visited Rawlakot, Ex-servicemen of the area turned up in large numbers to accord the ruler a befitting reception. Maharaja was surprised to see the former British Indian army in such a large number and wrongly considered it a threatening show of force. He did not address the gathering and even did not acknowledge their greetings. Maharaja Hari Singh visited the border areas of Poonch and Mirpur, on return to Srinagar, he chaired a meeting of senior army officers and decided to raise the strength of state forces to 30,000 and import of arms.



Q: When Kriplani visited Kashmir?

Ans: On May 24, 1947, Kriplani, President of the Indian National Congress, visited Kashmir and confers with the Maharaja on 24 May.

Q: When partition plan of the sub-continent announced?

Ans: 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947.

Q: When reorganization of Home Guards decided?

Ans: On 22 June 22,1947, Sardar Muhammad Ibraheem Khan (MLA) and Chaudhry Hameed Ullah Khan acting President of All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference arrived from Srinagar to visit Rawlakot. It was decided to organize the ex-servicemen into Home Guards, for local protection of their area and later to start an armed struggle for the accession of the state with Pakistan.

Q: When Resolution of Accession to Pakistan passed?

Ans: On 19 July 1947, a convention of the Muslim Conference was held in Abi Guzarga Srinagar on the residence of Sardar Muhammad Ibraheem Khan and passed accession to Pakistan resolution.

Q: What steps have been taken by Dogra rulers in July 1947 to suppress the voice of Muslims?

Ans: Hari Singh with high-ranking military officers toured Jammu province. Arms were distributed by the State to Hindus and the Sikh population at Jammu, Mirpur, Raisi, Bhimber, Punch, and Muzaffarabad. Retired Hindu army officers Lt. Col. Dirak Ram, Ajaib Singh, Jaswant Singh, Dinatar Singh, and others were called for a conference in Srinagar and later employed to distribute arms and ammunition to retired Hindu soldiers from J&K army depots. The Maharaja orders Muslims to deposit their arms with the police. The Muslims in Punch organized themselves into guerilla groups.

Q: When Gandhi visited Kashmir and what was his purpose?

Ans: On 1 August 1947, Mahatma Gandhi visited the Maharaja and suggested the removal of R.C. Kak. RC Kak was against the annexation of the State with India.

Q: When the administration of Gilgit Agency was handed over to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir by the Govt. of British India?

Ans: On 30<sup>th</sup> July 1947, the administrative control of Gilgit Agency was handed over to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir by the Govt. of British India. The rest of the Northern areas including Gilgit Wizarat east of river Indus, Skardu, and areas up to Leh were under

the administration of Maharaja of Kashmir. Brig. Ghansra Singh was appointed as the new Governor.

Q: When did Maharaja offer a standstill agreement to Pakistan and India?

Ans: On August 12, 1947, Maharaja offered a standstill agreement to both India and Pakistan. Pakistan accepted a standstill agreement on 15 August 1947. This agreement states “*All the administrative arrangements then existing between the British Crown and the state would continue unaltered between the signatory dominion (India or Pakistan) and the princely state, until new arrangements were made*”

Q: When meeting at Rawlakot held and what were the decisions?

Ans: On August 15, 1947, a public meeting was held at Rawlakot, addressed by Sardar Mukhtar Khan, Sardar Suleman Khan, and some others. The participants decided to start the armed struggle against the Dogra regime.

Q: When Red Cliff Award published and how its provide a way for India to access Kashmir?

Ans: On 17 August 1947, Red Cliff Award is published. (By splitting Gurdaspur district – a Muslim-majority area allotted to Pakistan in ‘notional division’, the Award provided India with a road link to Kashmir and made it practicable for Maharaja to accede to India or establish a military alliance with it. Maharaja, having excluded the option of joining Pakistan, adopts a three-point strategy

- (i) to make the road to India serviceable – all existing roads lead to Pakistan;
- (ii) to concentrate his troops in areas bordering Pakistan to deter insurgencies and seal the frontier against incursions;
- (iii) to establish a close working relationship with the Indian government without formal accession, if possible and with it, if necessary

Q: When a public rally against Dogra regime was organized in Rawlakot?

Ans: On August 17, 1947, A Public rally was organized in Rawlakot, soon after the prayer of Eid-Ul-Fiter. Sardar Mukhtar Khan Advocate, Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan, Nambardar Sardar Khan, Sardar and Muhammad Ameer Khan delivered speeches. They criticized the Government. The public rally was followed by the parade of Muslin National Guards. Participants were hosting the Pakistani flag and chanting slogans in favor of Pakistan and against Degras.

Q: What is the significance of Neela But?

Ans: On August 23, 1947, a public meeting was held at Neela But(Bagh), it was addressed among others by Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan, Syed Muzaffar Hussain Nadvi, Peer Sadiq Hussain Shah, Syed Shamshad Shah, Molvi Muhammad Ismaeel, and Naik Molvi Muhammad Bakhsh. They strongly condemned the state army repression and demanded accession of the state to Pakistan. It was also decided that an armed struggle will be started against Dogra ruler.

Q: When Sardar Muhammad Ibraheem Khan reached Abbottabad from Srinagar?

Ans: On August 24, 1947, Sardar Muhammad Ibraheem Khan reached Abbottabad from Srinagar. Raja Abdul Hameed Khan and Sultan Husan Ali Khan of Boi (Hazara) assisted him in this journey.

Q: What was the Hudda Barhi incident?

Ans: On August 26, 1947, a public meeting was held at “*Hudda Barhi*”(Bagh). The local leaders demanded accession of the state with Pakistan. Dogra forces fired at the meeting, killing and wounding 24 unarmed Muslims.

Q: Why we observed Yum-e – Shuhada -e- Dothan?

Ans: On August 29, 1947, a clash between the Mujahideen and State troops took place at Dothan (Punch). The Dogra forces were on the way to Bagh and were stopped by Local people led by Muhammad Ashraf Khan. In this incident, 5 local people embraced martyrdom.

Q: What atrocities were committed by Dogra forces in Poonch in August 1947?

Ans: In Punch, J&K infantry battalion was moved from Srinagar to Rawlakot under the command of Lt. Col.Ram Lal. Marching from Punch to Hajira and Rawlakot looted shops and houses of Muslims and molested women. Forced labour of Muslim civilians was employed by state force. Large bodies of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh (RSS) armed volunteers were imported into the state. The number of Dogra troops was raised by another three thousand.

Q: When Muslim Conference observe Poonch Day?

Ans: All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference observed Punch Day on **September 05, 1947**, against the killings, arson, and arrests by Dogra Forces in Punch.

Q: When Dogra forces arrested Syed Khadim Hussain Shah from Hular Bagh and martyred him?

Ans: September 06,1947.

Q: When Kisan Mazdoor Conference approve a resolution and demand Maharaja that Kashmir should accede to Pakistan?

Ans: September 16, 1947.

Q: When Kashmir Socialist Party demand the accession of the state with Pakistan?

Ans: September 18, 1947.

Q: When Deheerkot Police Station was burnt?

Ans: On October 01, 1947, Deheerkot Police Station was burnt by Mujahid (Later col.) Raja Muhammad Sadique Khan and his companions.

Q: When Raja Latif Khan of Kotli Deheerkot embraced martyrdom in a clash with the Dogra force?

Ans: October 03, 1947.

Q: How many people embraced martyrdom in October 1947 by the attack of Dogra forces and RSS *jatha*?

Ans: Around 2400 Muslims had embraced martyrdom.

Q: What was the Thorar incident?

Ans: A major clash between the Mujahedeen and State troops took place at Thorar (Punch) on the night of 3-4 October 1947.

Q: When was battle of Mnag fought?

Ans: On October 06, 1947. The battle of Mang continued for two days Subaidar Afsar Khan and 08 Mujahedeen had embraced martyrdom.

Q: When Hussain Bibi embrace martyrdom?

Ans: On the intervening night of 10 and 11 October 1947, Dogra platoon attacked School at Dothan, 04 Mujahedeen and three women Hussain BB , Jabara Begum and Hussan BB , who were providing food to Mujahedeen embraced martyrdom. On the counter-attack, 400 Dogra soldiers were killed.

Q: When Dogra forces attack Sarsawa Kotli?

Ans: On October 14-15, 1947. Subedar Baru Khan and Hav. Karim Haider had embraced martyrdom in an attack by Dogra Forces at Sarsawa Kotli.

Q: When Maharaja visited Bhimber and what he instructed?

Ans: On October 16, 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh visited Bhimber and personally instructed his troops to shoot any Muslim having pro-Pakistan sentiments or who was a security risk.

Muslim villages around Bhimber were set on fire in which many Muslim families perished. A large number of Muslim families took refuge in the adjoining areas of Gujarat and Jhelum in Pakistan.

Q: When did Patila (Indian Focrecs) enter Kashmir?

Ans: On October 17, 1947, a battalion of Patiala State forces was brought into Kashmir on October 17; it took up positions guarding Srinagar airfield and reinforced Maharaja's garrison in Jammu.

Q: When Muslims in the Dogra forces mutinied in Muzaffarbad?

Ans: October 21, 1947.

Q: What happened in Ranbirsinghpura on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1947?

Ans: Around four thousand Muslims were killed by Dogra forces in Ranbirsinghpura tehsil of Jammu and hundreds of Muslim villages were set on fire from Kathua to Suchetgarh.

Q: Write details of the massacre in Samba Jammu?

Ans: On October 22, 1947, when reportedly 14,000 people were massacred in Samba, "all the Muslim women in the village were taken away by the State troops, and the men were slaughtered with the exception of fifteen survivors, who escaped to Sialkot"( Muharram Hashmi, *Memory Lane to Jammu*, (ed Rad & Hassan), p 104.)

Q: When did tribal lasker entered in Muzaffarabad and Muzaffarabad was liberated?

Ans: On October 22, 1947, about 3,000 Pathan tribesmen, volunteers from NWFP & Tribal areas with small arms and driving in civilian lorries, commanded by Khurshid Anwar, entered the State. Muzaffarabad was liberated.

Q: Write details of the massacre of Magaon?

Ans: On October 23, 1947 in the massacre at Maogaon 25,000 Muslims were slaughtered, and their women and all their personal belongings were taken away from them by the Dogra troops. (Kashmir-The Unwritten History, p 53, Christopher Snedden.)

Q: Write details of the fight at Nanga?

Ans: On October 24, 1947, Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan with 400 Mujahideen and Swati Lashkar attacked Nanga and captured the area. Qayyum Force also took 1,500 armed civilians into custody and evacuated them to Neelabutt.

Q: When Bhimber was liberated?

Ans: On 24<sup>th</sup> October 1947 Bhimber was liberated under the leadership of Col.Habib-ur-Rehman Khan with his companions Lieut. Raja Annyat Khan, Captain Nawaz, Captain Ghulam Mauhiudin, and Raja Jamroz Khan.

Q: When Azad Jammu Kashmir Government was established and who was the first President?

Ans: On October 24, 1947, the Azad Kashmir Government was established. Sardar Ibraheem Khan was selected as President of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

Q: Why is 27<sup>th</sup> October observed as Black Day in Kashmir?

Ans: On 27<sup>th</sup> October 1947 Indian troops landed in Srinagar airport Kashmir. According to the Indian account, the Maharaja of Kashmir had signed the Controversial Instrument of Accession with India. Neutral researchers found that it was not signed before 27<sup>th</sup> October.

Q: When Sheikh Abdullah was appointed as Emergency Administrator?

Ans: On 30<sup>th</sup> October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh appointed Sheikh Abdullah as the Emergency Administrator for the State.

Q: When Gilgit was Liberated?

Ans: On November 01, 1947. Lt. Ghulam Haider with a platoon of Gilgit Scouts forced the Dogra Governor, Brig. Ghansara Singh, to surrender. Gilgit Baltistan was liberated by local persons. Col.Mirza Hassan Khan and Major Raja Babur Khan were leading these Mujahedeen.

Q: When the provisional government of Gilgit was established?

Ans: On 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1947, a provisional Government of Gilgit Baltistan was established. Raja Shah Raees Khan of Gilgit was selected as the head of Government, whereas Mirza Hassan Khan was the Chief of the Gilgit army. After two weeks Sardar Muhammad Alim Khan was appointed as the political agent of the Government of Pakistan.

Q: Which areas were liberated by Brig. Dilawar Khan and volunteers on November 05, 1947?

Ans: Gora, Pail, and Kamotra (Mirpur) were liberated by Brig. Dilawar Khan and volunteers.

Q: When and why do Kashmiris observe “Yum-e-Shuhda-e- Jammu”?

Ans: Kashmiri Observe 06 November as “Yum-e-Shuhda-e- Jammu” to pay tribute to the martyrs of Jammu. The genocide of Muslims in Jammu was started in April 1947, by Dogra forces, RSS, *Akali Dal*, Patiala State forces and local Sikhs and Hindus. Out of the total 8 *laks* who tried to migrate more than 2,37,000 Muslims were systematically exterminated by all the forces of Dogra State and aided by Hindus and Sikhs.

Q: When Rajouri was initially liberated?

Ans: On the night of 09 and 10 November 1947 Captain Rehmat Ullah Khan and Raja Sakhi Dler Khan attacked Rajouri and liberated it. It was re-occupied by Dogra forces.

Q: When Indian Air Force attack Rawlakot?

Ans: On 10 November 1947, the Indian Air Force attacked Rawlakot, and 90 Mujahedeen embraced martyrdom. The Dogra forces withdrew from Rawlakot having fought with freedom fighters. The Mujahedeen gained victory under the leadership of Captain Hussain Khan, Subaidar Bostan Khan, Subaidar Muhammad Hussain, and Sub. Kalo Khan.

Q: When did Captain Hussain Khan embrace martyrdom?

Ans: November 11, 1947.

Q: When Mirpur was liberated?

Ans: On November 23, 1947, Mirpur was liberated after a long fight. The Mujahideen were fighting under the leadership of Col.Khan Muhammad Khan. The local Mujahedn leaders were Captain Raja Afzal Khan, Captain Raja Azam Khan, N.Sub, Rehmat Khan, N. Sub. Ismaeel, N.Sub.Kafiat Ali, Sub.Manga Khan and Sardar Abdullah Khan. They were also supported by Col.Ali Ahmed Shah, Ghazi Elahi Buksh, Ghazi Abdul Rehman, Chaudary Noor Hussain and Raja Dilwar Khan.

Q: When Kotli was liberated?

Ans: Kotli was liberated on November 26, 1947. The Mujahadeen leaders were Raja Sakhi Dler Khan, Sub. Muhammad Hussin, Major Muhammad Hussain, Lieut.Afrasiab and Abdul Rasheed

Q: When Azad Kashmir Regular Forces (AKRF) were organized?

Ans: On December 01, 1947, Maj. Gen Muhammad Zaman Kiani was appointed as commander-in-chief and Brig. Habib Ur Rehman Khan ad Chief of the Staff of Azad Kashmir Regular Forces (AKRF).

Q: When India filed the complaint in the UN against Pakistan?

Ans: On Janury 1, 1948.

Q: What is the summary of this complaint?

Ans: India claimed that Kashmir is her integral part and the UN should declare Pakistan as an aggressor.

Q: When U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) was established?

Ans: January 20, 1948 through resolution No.39.

Q: What was the mandate of UNCIP?

Ans: The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan's (UNCIP) task was to investigate and mediate the India/Pakistan dispute over the future of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It existed from June 1948, until March 1950. The United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan was Sir Owen Dixon. His task was to assume the responsibilities of UNCIP, to prepare for the Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir, and to assist in the preparation for and supervision of demilitarization.

Q: When did Maharaja establish an interim government in Kashmir?

Ans: On March 5, 1948, Maharaja issued a proclamation replacing the Emergency Administration with an interim government headed by Sheikh Abdullah.

Q: When Azad Kashmir High Court was established?

Ans: On May 21, 1948, Azad Jammu and Kashmir High Court was established. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Hameed was the first Chief Justice.

Q: When Azad Forces captured Kargil?

Ans: In May 1948, Azad forces captured Kargil, Dras and a larger portion of Leh Valley.

Q: When was Pandu liberated?

Ans: On 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1948 Pakistan and Azad troops captured Pandu after 72 hours of struggle..

Q: When Chota Kazinag was liberated from Indian forces?

Ans: July 24, 1948.

Q: When Kel was liberated?

Ans: Towards the end of December 1948, Kel, Janawai and Follower were liberated by Gilgit scouts and Freedom fighters.

Q: When the first resolution of the plebiscite was passed by UNSC?

Ans: On 21 April 1948. Resolution 47 (1948) states “ Recommends to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following measures as those which in the opinion of the Council and appropriate to bring about a cessation of the fighting and to create proper conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite to decide whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to accede to India or Pakistan”.

Q: When UNCIP passed a resolution for the right to self-determination?

Ans: 13<sup>th</sup> August 1948.



Q: When was Ceasefire implemented under UN auspices?

Ans: January 1, 1949.

Q: Through which agreement Ceasefire line was demarcated?

Ans: Karachi Agreement of 27<sup>th</sup> July 1947. The signatories were: Lt Gen S M Shrinagesh, on behalf of India, Maj Gen W J Cawthorn, on behalf of Pakistan, Hernando Samper and M Delvoie, on behalf of the UNCIP.

Q: What was the length of the cease-fire line?

Ans: The 830 kilometres long ceasefire line established in the agreement started from a southernmost point just west of the Chenab River in Jammu. It ran in a rough arc northwards and then northeastwards to the map coordinate NJ9842, about 19 km north of the Shyok River.

## HISTORY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR (POST -1949)

### INDIAN-OCCUPIED JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Q: When India landed her forces in Kashmir?

Ans: On October 27, 1947.

Q: Which town in IOJK is also known as Apple Town?

Ans: Sopore.2

Q: On which hill, the Vaishno Devi Mandir is located?

Ans: Tarikuta

Q: Which one is recognized as the state flower of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Lotus

Q: Which is the State animal?

Ans: Kashmir Stag.

Q: Which is state bird of J&K?

Ans: Black-necked crane

Q: Which is the state Flower of J&K?

Ans: Lotus3

Q: Which is the state Tree of J&K?3

Ans: Chinar tree3

Q: How many divided divisions are in J&K?

Ans: 3 Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh3

Q: What is the area of division Kashmir?

Ans: 15,948 km<sup>2</sup>

Q: What is the area of division Jammu?3

Ans: 26,293 km<sup>2</sup>3

Q: What is the area of division Ladakh?

Ans: 59,146 km<sup>2</sup>

Q: The literacy rate of the Jammu and Kashmir state according to the 2011 Census is.....?

Ans: 68.74%

Q: Which is the famous skiing destination in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Gulmarg is a famous skiing destination in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q: What are the famous fruits of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Apples, Almonds, Walnuts, Pears, Cherries and Apricots.

Q: Which is the famous sweet dish of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The Kashmiri phirni is a famous sweet dish of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q: Which is the famous handicraft of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Pashmina shawls are a famous handicraft of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q: Which is the famous dance of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The Rouf dance is a famous dance of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q: Which is the famous instrument of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Santoor.

Q: Which is the famous museum in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The Amar Mahal Museum.

Q: Which are 3 main Jammu and Kashmir railway stations?

Ans: Jammu Tawi, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra, Udampur.

Q: The Shalimar Garden was built by.....?

Ans: Jhangir

Q: Srinagar is located on the bank of ....river?

Ans: Jahlum

Q: The Hemis National Park is famous for.....?

Ans: Snow leopard.

Q: Dachigam National Park is famous for....?

Ans: Kashmir Stag.

Q: The Shalimar Garden was built in .... Year?

Ans: 1619

Q: Wular Lake is located in .....District?

Ans: Bandipora.

Q: When Sheikh Abdullah was nominated as Prime Minister?

Ans: Sheikh Abdullah became the head of the interim government of Jammu and Kashmir, with the title of Prime Minister, in March 1948.

Q: What is article 370 of Indian Constitution?

Ans: Clause 7 of the Instrument of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh declared that the State could not be compelled to accept any future Constitution of India. The State was

within its rights to draft its own constitution and to decide for itself what additional powers to extend to the Central Government. Article 370 was designed to protect those rights. Article 370 embodied six special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir:

1. It exempted the State from the complete applicability of the Constitution of India. The State was conferred the power to have its own constitution.
2. Central legislative powers over the State were limited, at the time of framing, to the three subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications.
3. Other constitutional powers of the Central Government could be extended to the State only with the concurrence of the State Government.
4. The 'concurrence' was only provisional. It had to be ratified by the State's Constituent Assembly.
5. The State Government's authority to give 'concurrence' lasted only until the State Constituent Assembly was convened. Once the State Constituent Assembly finalised the scheme of powers and dispersed, no further extension of powers was possible.
6. Article 370 could be abrogated or amended only upon the recommendation of the State's Constituent Assembly.

Once the State's Constitutional Assembly convened on 31 October 1951, the State Government's power to give 'concurrence' lapsed. After the Constituent Assembly dispersed on 17 November 1956, adopting a Constitution for the State, the only authority provided to extend more powers to the Central Government or to accept Central institutions vanished.

Q: What is the Presidential Order of 1950?

Ans: The Presidential Order of 1950, officially The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950, came into force on 26 January 1950 contemporaneously with the Constitution of India. It specified the subjects and articles of the Indian Constitution that corresponded to the Instrument of Accession as required by the clause b(i) of Article 370. Thirty-eight subjects from the Union List were mentioned as matters on which the Union legislature could make laws for the State. Certain articles in ten of the twenty-two parts of the Indian Constitution were extended to Jammu and Kashmir, with modifications and exceptions as agreed by the state government. 235 articles of the Indian Constitution

were inapplicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir, 9 were partially applicable, and 29 were applicable in a modified form.

Q: When were Constituent Assembly elections announced?

Ans: Constituent Assembly elections were announced on April 30, 1951, for 75 seats, while 25 were reserved for the areas of Azad Kashmir. In the Kashmir valley and Ladakh, 43 National Conference candidates were elected unopposed and the two non-National Conference candidates withdrew later.

Q: What was Dehli Agreement?

Ans: In July 1952, Abdullah visited New Delhi and after a week of negotiations with Nehru signed an agreement on July 24, 1952, which was meant to put delimitation of Central power on a firm and clear basis. This agreement, known as the Delhi Agreement, confirmed retaining of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, having their Sadr-I-Riyasat chosen by the State Assembly rather than appointed by the President of India, Kashmiris would be classified as citizens of India and their flag will give way to the Indian national flag.

Q: When Sheikh Abdullah was arrested?

Ans: Abdullah was dismissed by the Sardar-e-Riyasat on August 8, 1953, and arrested.

Q: What was the Presidential Order of 1954?

Ans: The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 applied to J&K provisions of Part-III of the Indian Constitution that relates to fundamental rights. It also introduced Article 35A — which protected laws passed by the state legislature of J&K in respect of permanent residents from any challenge on the ground that they violated any of the fundamental rights. This order was ratified by the Constituent Assembly that also framed the J&K Constitution, before dispersing in 1956.

Q: When Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was adopted?

Ans: The constitution was adopted on 17 November 1956, and came into effect on 26 January 1957

Q: When was Plebsicte Front formed?

Ans: The Plebiscite Front was founded on 9 August 1955 by Mirza Afzal Beg, a senior leader of the National Conference.

Q: When State Assembly abolished the post of President and Prime Minister?

Ans: In March 1965, the State Assembly passed a constitutional amendment that abolished the post of Sadr-e-Riyasat (titular head of state) elected by the members of the state legislature and replaced it with the post of a governor (standard term used in all Indian states) to be appointed by New Delhi. Other amendments passed at the same time changed the title of 'prime minister' to chief minister (as in all Indian states) and provided for direct election to elect members to the Lok Sabha; they were previously nominated by the state legislature

Q: When was Kashmir Accord signed?

Ans: The accord was signed on behalf of Abdullah by Mirza Afzal Beg and on behalf of the Indian government (headed by Prime Minister Gandhi) by G. Parthasarathy on 24 February 1975 in New Delhi.

Q: When Sheikh Abdullah died?

Ans: On September 8, 1982, Abdullah passed away.

Q: When Jamat -I-Islami flags were waved in Kashmir?

Ans: During a cricket match between India and West-Indies in Srinagar on October 13, 1983, when green Jamat-i-Islami flags (which the media referred to as Pakistani flags) were waved.

Q: When Muslim Mutahid Mahaz was established?

Ans: In 1987 Muslim Mutahid Mahaz (Muslim United Front - MUF) was established to contest the assembly elections. The notable leaders who formed the core of the MUF included Maulvi Abbas Ansari, Syed Ali Geelani, Prof Gani Bhat and Qazi Nissar. Mirwaiz Farooq's Awami Action Committee, G M Shah's breakaway National Conference faction, the Awami National Conference and Abdul Gani Lone's People's Conference also expressed the unity of opinion with the MUF.

Q: What was the manifesto of MUF?

Ans: The MUF's emphasis on Kashmiri nationalism and cultural pride appealed to Kashmiri youth. The MUF underlined its ultimate objective of working towards Islamic unity and against political interference from the Indian government in New Dehli.

Q: How these elections were rigged?

Ans: There was widespread rigging. Shortly before the election, charges were brought against eight MUF leaders for 'rousing religious sentiments of the people and demanding independence from the Indian Union'. The cases were filed under the controversial

Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act by Deputy Inspector of Police A M Watali. Two days after the election at least five MUF leaders were arrested for 'anti-national activities'. Not only were the poll results manipulated, polling agents of the Opposition candidates were arrested and beaten up by the police and the 'victorious' National Conference candidates.

Q: How these elections provided a basis for armed struggle?

Ans: The ringing and oppression against MUF candidates proved that there is no room for peaceful and democratic struggle. Abdul Gani Lone of the People's Conference who contested the election under the umbrella of the MUF had this to say of his experience in the 1987 election: It was this that motivated the young generation to say 'to hell with the democratic process and all that this is about' and they said 'let's go for the armed struggle'. The people become disillusioned with the electoral process and more so with India. Re-emergence of Self-determination movement (Azadi).

Q: What happened in GawaKadal Massacre?

Ans: On January 20, 1990, at least 50 Kashmiri protesters are shot to death by Indian paramilitary forces on the Gawakadal bridge in Srinagar in an incident that later becomes known as the Gawakadal massacre.

Q: What were Zakoora and Tengpora Massacres?

Ans: On 28 February 1990 Zakoora and Tengpora Massacre, 1990 To halt massive demonstrations by the people, who were to submit a memorandum to United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), Indian army opened fire at Tengpora bypass and Zakoora crossing in Srinagar, killing 26 and 21 demonstrators, respectively.

Q: What happened in Kunan Poshpora?

Ans: On February 23, 1991 Indian army gang raped almost 100 women during a search and interrogation operation in the village of Kunan Poshpora at night, located in Kashmir's remote Kupwara District.

Q: What is Sopore massacre?

Ans: On January 3, 1993 Indian paramilitary forces burn down the main market in the town of Sopore and opened fire on bystanders, killing at least 55 in what becomes known as the Sopore massacre.

Q: What was Bijbehara Massacre?

Ans: On October 22, 1993 at least 51 unarmed civilians were killed in an arbitrary firing on a crowd, by the 74 Battalion of the Indian paramilitary Border Security Force (BSF) in Bijbehara, district Anantnag, during a peaceful protest against the siege of the Hazratbal Mosque.

Q: When Jalil Andrabi was murdered?

Ans: On March 8, 1996, Jalil Andrabi, a prominent Kashmiri human rights lawyer and pro-independence political activist associated with the JKLF, was subjected to extrajudicial execution by Indian paramilitary troopers.

Q: When Kargil War was fought?

Ans: May - July 1999: Kargil War fought between India and Pakistan.

Q: What was the Chitti Singh pura massacre?

Ans: On March 20, 2000, in the Chitti Singh pura massacre 35 Sikhs were murdered.

Q: When did General Pervez Musharraf and Atal Behari Vajpayee meet for peace talks?

Ans: On July 14-16, 2001.

Q: When Assembly of IIOJK was attacked?

Ans: On October 1, 2001: Jammu and Kashmir state assembly in Srinagar was attacked 29 killed 40 hurt.

Q: When Delhi-Lahore bus service resume?

Ans: On July 11, 2003.

Q: When Indo-Pakistan cease-fire is declared?

Ans: In November 2003.

Q: What happened in Doodhipora?

Ans: On February 22, 2006, four teenagers were killed by Indian troops of 33 Rastriya Rifles.

Q: Why protest erupted in 2008?

Ans: In June-August, 2008: Widespread protests in Kashmir due to the Amarnath land transfer controversy. 40 unarmed civilians were killed by Indian soldiers.

Q: When was Omar Abdullah sworn in as Chief Minister of IIOJK?

Ans: On January 5, 2009, Omar Abdullah of the Jammu & Kashmir National Conference was sworn in as the eleventh and the youngest chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir.



## **INDIAN OCCUPIED KASHMIR**

### **POST 5<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2019**

Q: When Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was abrogated?

Ans: Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was abrogated on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019, as a result of this “The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954” was also abrogated because it was issued under the provision of Article 370(1).

Q: What are the effects of abrogation?

Ans:

- The Muslim-majority region was broken up into two union territories Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh, administered by two lieutenant governors.
- The separate citizenship law under Article 35 (A) of the Indian constitution stands null and void. Any Indian citizen from any part of the country can now buy property in Jammu and Kashmir, take a state government job and enjoy scholarships and other government benefits.
- The new Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will have its own elected assembly with a five-year term, but most powers will be retained by New Delhi.
- Jammu and Kashmir no longer will have their constitution or flag.
- Ladakh will be under the federal government's direct administration with its lieutenant governor.
- Legislative Council was abolished.
- The prior assent of the Lt. Governor is required for introducing financial bills in the legislative assembly.

Q: When do these amendments become operative?

Ans: These constitutional amendments became operative on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019.

Q: When the new domicile law was enforced?

Ans: On March 31, 2020, The Jammu & Kashmir government notified Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate (Procedure) Rules, 2020. There shall be a timeline of 15 days for issuance of the certificate after which the applicant can approach an Appellate Authority. According to that, all people who have resided in the IIOJK for 15 years, or have studied for 7 years and appeared in class 10th or 12th examination there and their

children, Children of Government officials who have served in the IIOJK for 10 years are eligible.

**Q:** What are the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission on Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)?

**Ans:** The commission was headed by retired Supreme Court judge Justice Ranjana Desai. On May 5, 2022 a delimitation commission set up by Modi's government ordered an increase in the number of assembly seats in Hindu-majority Jammu from 37 to 43. The Muslim-dominated Kashmir Valley received one extra seat, taking its total from 46 to 47. The new assembly gives the region's Hindu minority more political power. As per the 2011 census, India-administered Kashmir had a total population of around 12,300,000. The Kashmir Valley's population was listed at about 6,900,000 (56% of the region's total) and the population of Jammu was around 5,400,000 (44% of the region). Kashmir Valley will now have a 52% seat share in the legislative assembly. Jammu, the BJP stronghold, will get a 48% share in the legislative representation.

## **AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

Q: Write the geographical location of AJK?

Ans: AJ&K lies between longitude 73° -75° and latitude 33° -36° and falls within the Himalayan belt. AJ&K is bordered by Gilgit Baltistan on north, Indian Occupied State of Jammu and Kashmir on east, Punjab Province on south and Punjab & Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) on the west. The entire stretch of line of control (LoC) between Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) is almost 528 km on the east while its border with Punjab is 277 km, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 206 km and Gilgit Baltistan 212.5 km on the west.

Q: How many rivers are flowing in Azad Kashmir?

Ans: Three main rivers flowing in AJ&K are Neelum, Jhelum and Poonch.

Q: When Azad Kashmir Govt. was established?

Ans: On 24<sup>th</sup> October 1947.

Q: Which was the capital of Azad Kashmir?

Ans: Junjal Hill Trarkhal

Q: Define the flag of Azad Kashmir?

Ans: The Flag of Azad Kashmir was designed in 1948 by a team led by Col. Abdul Haq Mirza. Green with a crescent and star symbolising the Islamic character of the State, a saffron-coloured square piece in the top-left corner sharing a flag proportionate to its size, and four silver white bars running horizontally along the base of the main piece identifying the State as the land of four rivers. ( Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi which tie the State in eternal bondage to Pakistan like silver ribbons.) (*The Withering Chinar*” by Col. Abdul Haq Mirza).

Q: When the flag of Azad Jammu Kashmir was adopted?

Ans: The official flag of the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir was adopted on 24<sup>th</sup> September 1975. The flag was adopted by the passing of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir State Flag Ordinance, 1975 by the then president, Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan. Schedule of Act Defines flag as :

- (a) Three-fourth green background and the crescent star represents the concept of Islam and the Muslim population in the State.

(b) One-fourth orange (gold) colour represents the minorities of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Four white stripes represent the rivers of the State.

Q: When and where Azad Kashmir Radio was established?

Ans: In 1948 at Muree.

Q: Who wrote the anthem of Azad Kashmir?

Ans: Abdul Hafeez Jullundhuri.

Q: Who were the members of first cabinet of Azad Jammu and Kashmir?

- Ans:
1. Syed Ahmed Ali Shah; Defence.
  2. Mir Waiz Mohammed Yusuf Shah; Education.
  3. Khwaja Sanaullah; Civil Supplies & Development.
  4. Khawaja Ghulam Din Wani; Law.
  5. Ch. Abdullah Bhalili; Revenue.
  6. Pir Ziauddin; Education.

Q: Who was Naik Saif Ali Janjua?

Ans: Naik Saif Ali Janjua was born in a Janjua Rajput family on April 25, 1922 in Khandbaz (Khandhar) Tehsil Nakial, Kotli (Azad Jammu and Kashmir). A platoon of "*Sher-e-Riasti Battalion*", commanded by Naik Saif Ali Janjua, was deployed on the dominant Pir Kalewa feature (6640) along the Rajauri-Bhimber Gali route. The Indians attacked with 5 and 19 Brigade at Pir Kalewa on October 20, 1948; but these attempts were repulsed every time. On the night of October 25/26, 1948, an Indian attack by 5 Brigade Group with armour in support and occasional air strikes commenced all along the front held by "*Sher-e-Riasti Battalion*". Brave Naik Saif had meanwhile received severe splinter wounds in both his legs during enemy shelling but he continued firing his *Bren gun*. Despite his severe wounds, he also continued commanding his men effectively by encouraging and regrouping them to face renewed Indian attacks. Due to the severe injuries, he embraced martyrdom on October 26, 1948. "Hilal-e-Kashmir" was awarded to Naik Saif Ali Janjua of the 5th/18th Azad Kashmir Regiment in 1948. This award is equivalent to Pakistan "Nishan-e-Haider" Britain's Victoria Cross and the United States Medal of Honour

Q: Write the educational sector development in AJK (1947-2021)?

Ans: In 1947, there were only 254 Primary Schools, 30 Middle Schools, 06 High Schools and 01 Intermediate College in AJ&K whereas in 2021, there were 4,126 Primary Schools, 1,023 Middle Schools, 785 High Schools, 117 Higher Secondary Schools, 93 Intermediate Colleges, 74 Degree Colleges, 13 Post Graduate Colleges, 04 Medical Colleges (including 01 private Medical College), 02 Cadet Colleges and 05 Public Sector Universities.

Q: Write about the availability of health facilities in AJK?

Ans: In 1947, the total number of hospital beds in AJ&K was only 30 which was enhanced to 2,890 in 2021.

Q: How much area is in the control of the forest department?

Ans: Out of the total geographical area of AJ&K (1.330 million hectares), 0.567 million hectares (42.63%) is under the control of the Forest Department. The productive forest covers 0.379 million hectares (66.8% of forest area) whereas non-productive forest covers 0.188 million hectares (33.2% of forest area).

Q: Explain the hydel potential of AJK?

Ans: In AJ&K, electricity production was 2,482.62 MW in 2021 which was almost five times the actual requirement of the whole of AJ&K. Total hydel potential of AJ&K is 9,252.18 MW.

Q: What are the Geographical Profile and Socio-economic Indicators of AJK in 2022?

Ans: Total Area (sq. km) 13,297

Population Census 2017 (in million) 4.032

Rural/Urban Ratio 83:17

Per Capita Power Availability (KWH) 556

Unemployment Rate (%) 10.7

Population Per Doctor 3,954

Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 LB) 104

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 LB) 51

Population Per Bed 1,513

Literacy Rate (%) 76.80

Road Density (km/sq. km) 0.78

Forest Land (%) 42.63 Area Under Productive (Actual) Forest (% of Total Area) 11.60

(Source: Planning & Development Department GoAJK, Azad Jammu & Kashmir Statistical Year Book 2022)

- Q. The University of AJK was established in:...
- Ans. 1980
- Q; Where precious stone ruby is found in AJK?
- Ans: District Neelum
- Q: Where is radio Trarkhel operational?
- Ans: Rawalpindi
- Q: What is the installed capacity of the Neelum Jhelum hydropower project?
- Ans: 969 MW
- Q: Who was known as the Raja of Uri?
- Ans: Muzaffar Khan
- Q: Where is Fort Baghser located?
- Ans: Smahni
- Q: Name the Kashmiri leader who died in a road accident:
- Ans: K.H Khurshid
- Q: Earthquake memorial bridge is located in?
- Ans: Muzaffarabad
- Q: What is the total area of Siachin Glacier square miles?
- Ans: 450
- Q: When Muzaffarabad was made the capital of AJK?
- Ans. In 1949
- Q: Who founded Muzaffarabad?
- Ans: The old name of Muzaffarabad was Chakri Behk. Muzaffarabad was founded in 1690 by Sultan Muzaffar Khan, chief of the Bomba tribe
- Q: Who founded Mirpur?
- Ans: The city of Mirpur itself was founded in around 1640 AD or 1050AH by the Ghakhar chief Miran Shah Ghazi
- Q: What was the old name of Abbaspur?
- Ans: Gopalpur
- Q: What is the history of Kotli city?
- Ans: The city of Kotli can be dated back to the fifteenth century, when it was settled by a branch of the Royal Mangral family of Kashmir , Raja Mangar Pal. Back then it was known by the

name of Kohtali, meaning "under mountain". Kotli remained independent until subdued by Ranjit Singh in 1819.

Q: When Kotli university was established?

Ans: In 2014.

Q: What was the old name of Azad Patan?

Ans: Lachman Pattan

Q: When Mirpur University of Science & Technology was established?

Ans : 2008.

Q: When University of Poonch was established?

Ans: 2014

Q: Which area of IIOJK is connected with Khoi Ratta?

Ans: Khuiratta is connected to Rajouri in IIOJK via Seri but this road is now closed at the point Janjoot Bhadar and is separated by the Line of Control.

Q: Which town of IIOJK is in front of Chehlana AJK?

Ans: Tetwal

Q: What was the name of Fateh Pur Thakiala?

Ans: Fatehpur Thakiala was part of the Mendhar subdivision of Poonch before the partition of Kashmir in 1947. Fatehpur Thakiala is bounded by the Line of Control—the boundary between IIOJK and AJK —on its north and east sides. The 1947–48 war between India and Pakistan divided it into two parts; one part went to Pakistan and the other became part of India. After the separation from Mendhar, it became a *tehsil* of the Kotli District. The original name of the area was Thakiala, named after the native Thakial Rajputs. It was renamed Fatehpur Thakiala to honour the late Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Karelvi.

Q: When district Neelam was established?

Ans: 2005

## CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AZAD KASHMIR

Q: When and who signed the Karachi Agreement?

Ans: The “Karachi Agreement” was signed on the 28th of April, 1949 at Karachi. The signatories were the President of Azad Kashmir Government, Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Ch. Ghulam Abbas, President All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference and M.A. Gurmani, Minister without Portfolio, Government of Pakistan.

Q: Which powers were given to the Govt. of Pakistan?

Ans: A scheme of distribution of governmental powers was designed under the Karachi Agreement through which Defense, negotiations with UNCIP, Foreign Affairs of the Azad Kashmir Government, All Affairs of the Gilgit and Laddakh areas (now called Gilgit-Baltistan) under the control of the political agent at Gilgit, besides some transitory matters such as Relief and Rehabilitation of refugees etc. vested in the purview of Pakistan Government.

Q: Which powers were in the purview of Azad Kashmir Govt.?

Ans: Policy about the administration in Azad Kashmir, general supervision of administration in the Azad Kashmir area, development of economic resources of Azad Kashmir area and advice to the Minister without Portfolio with regard to negotiations with the UNCIP vested in the purview of Azad Kashmir Government.

Q: Which affairs were in the purview of Muslim Conference?

Ans: Publicity with regard to the plebiscite in Azad Kashmir and Indian occupied areas of the State and matters connected therewith were vested in the Muslim Conference.

Q: When first rules of business were introduced and what were these?

Ans: The Rules of Business were promulgated by the Supreme Head of the Azad Kashmir Movement on 28th December 1950. The Supreme Head was authorised to nominate the President and other members of his Council, appoint the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature under these Rules. The legislative powers vested in the Council, consist of President and other Ministers. The Government under these rules was of a Presidential form. The President enjoyed full powers available to a Government. He was, however, answerable to the Supreme Head of Azad Kashmir Movement, who was the fountain of all powers in Azad Kashmir.

Q: What are the Rules of Business, 1952?



Ans: The Rules were revised in 1952. Sub-rule (a) of rule 5 of the amended rules 1952 provided, "The President shall hold office during the pleasure of the General Council of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, duly recognized as such by the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs." All important appointments i.e. the appointment of Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission, could be made with the prior consultation of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs only.

Q: What were the powers of the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs under the Rules of Business of 1952?

Ans: In addition to general supervision over all departments of Government, the Joint Secretary Ministry of Kashmir Affairs shall pass final orders on appeals against orders passed by Secretaries and Heads of Departments in respect of Government servants under their control in all matters of appointments, promotion and disciplinary action of all kinds." He was authorised to attend the meetings of the Council and tender advice on any matter under discussion. Secretary General (*now Chief Secretary*) was to conduct the proceedings of the Council and all the papers were routed to the Ministers and above, through him.

Q: Under which rules the post of chief adviser was created and what were his powers?

Ans: The Rules were again revised in 1958. These rules were also applied to all spheres of Governmental activities including the legislative, secretarial, executive, judicial, financial and pertaining to recruitment of public services, like earlier ones. Under these rules, the word Joint Secretary was substituted by the word '*Chief Adviser*', which meant the officer so appointed, or in his absence, the officer who has been allowed by the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs to work on his behalf. The rest of the functions and powers remained the same. Advice of the Chief Adviser was a condition precedent in relation to all matters relating to the legislature, enactment of statutory rules, regulations and bye- laws requiring the sanction of the Council etc. This advice was to be obtained by the Secretary-General before the submission of any matter to the Council. The Government of Azad Kashmir could incur recurring and non-recurring expenditures to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000/-(one lac), per annum only from within its budget and create a post-carrying pay not exceeding to Rs. 150/- per month, without reference to the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs.

Q: What were the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Presidential Election Act, of 1960?

Ans: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Presidential Election Act, 1960 was enforced on 16.12.1960. Under section 4 of the Presidential Election Act, the electoral college for the election to the office of President consisted of members of the basic democracy elected under the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Basic Democracies Act, 1960, and representatives of the remaining areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State, elected in accordance with the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Refugees Registration and Representation Act, 1960.

Q: What was the composition of the State Council in Azad Jammu and Kashmir Govt. Act of 1964?

Ans: The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government Act, was enforced in 1964. Under this Act, which may be called an abstract of a Constitution in the form of an Act, a State Council, consisting of eight members elected by the Members of the Union Councils, Town Committees and Union Committees was constituted under the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Basic Democracy Act, 1960. The office of the Chief Adviser remained pivotal under this Act as well. The Chief Adviser was authorised to appoint one of the members of the State Council to be its Chairman unless he thought fit to appoint any other person to be its Chairman. The Chairman so appointed was the ex-officio President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. He was to hold office for such period as specified by the Chief Adviser or until further advice of the Chief Adviser, and he could be removed by him at any time. The State Council was competent to make laws for the territories of Azad Kashmir subject to the prior consent in writing of the Chief Adviser.

Q: What was the composition of the council?

Ans: Under section 13 of the Act, six members of the State Council who were elected as members of the Council under the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Presidential Election Act, 1960 out of the members of the basic democracy, were given protection to continue as members of the State Council until the election of the members under the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government Act 1964.

Q: What was Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government Act, of 1968 ?

Ans: This Act was almost a replica of Act 1964, with certain formal additions and modifications. State Council under the Act was to consist of eight members to be elected by the Members of the Union Councils, Union Committees and Town Committees, constituted under the Basic Democracies Act, 1960 and four members to be nominated by the Chief Adviser

from the refugees of the State of Jammu and Kashmir residing in Pakistan. Its term was five years. The State Council was to elect its Chairman, who was to act as the ex officio President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The office of Chief Adviser was the nucleus of powers under this Act as well. He had the overriding authority to suspend or dissolve the Council and appoint a person to act as President until the revival or reconstitution of the State Council. If a state of emergency was declared, the Chief Adviser had the authority to declare so. It was his prerogative to determine as to what are the circumstances which necessitated the declaration of emergency. The law-making power for Azad Kashmir vested in the Council was subjected to the prior consent of the Chief Adviser. This Act was amended in 1969, through Act No. 1 of 1969.

Q: What was the position of Azad Jammu and Kashmir government under acts 1964 & 1968?

Ans: The authority enjoyed by the Government of Azad Kashmir under the Rules of Business 1950 and 1952 was brought down from the level of a fully autonomous Government to the level of a Municipality. Though the members of the Council and the President elected by them were representatives of the people, their authority was subject to a Government servant of the level of a Joint Secretary and even sometimes below him. They could not pass any law or incur any expenditure without the approval of the Government servant, named first as the Joint Secretary, and then the Chief Advisor.

Q: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government Act, 1970?

Ans: The best Constitution that the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir ever had with its full internal autonomy, was Act of 1970 was enforced on 5th of September 1970. Except for the responsibilities of the Government of Pakistan under the UNCIP Resolutions, the defence and security of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the current coin or the issuance of any bills, notes or other currency, the Azad Kashmir Legislative Assembly had the power to make laws on all subjects for the territories of Azad Kashmir and for all the State Subjects wherever they may be. The executive authority arising under the Act vested in the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, to be exercised by the President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The President was to be elected directly based on adult franchise. A Legislative Assembly consisting of 25 members was provided by the Act. Twenty-four members were to be elected directly based on adult franchise and one woman was to be elected by the directly elected members of the Assembly. The term of the Assembly was

fixed as four years from the date of its first meeting. The Ministers could be appointed by the President. The Act did not provide for the appointment of members of the Assembly as Ministers, non-members only were appointed as Ministers.

Q: What were judicial powers under the Government Act of 1970?

Ans: The High Court along with its composition was given protection under the Act. The President had the power to appoint the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court. The Act initially did not contain the chapter of fundamental rights and writ powers of the High Court. However, through amendment in 1971, the fundamental rights were guaranteed along with the writ jurisdiction to the High Court. This was a landmark in the constitutional history of Azad Kashmir. The arbitrary authority of the Joint Secretary or the Chief Advisor was abolished.

Q: What was the overriding clause in the form of section 28 in the Act?

Ans: "Nothing in this Act shall derogate from the responsibilities of the Government of Pakistan in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the UNCIP Resolutions or prevent the Government of Pakistan from taking such action as it may consider necessary or expedient for the effective discharge of those responsibilities."

Q: What was the Islamabad Agreement of 1974?

Ans: A meeting was convened by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 10th June 1974 at Islamabad. An agreement was reached between the leaders of political parties of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and the President of Azad Kashmir, Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan for modification and re-enactment of the Act of 1970, to provide for a parliamentary form of Government at the pattern of Pakistan. It was decided that the Interim Constitution Act be introduced in the Assembly in accordance with the agreement dated 10th June 1974.

Q: What are the main differences between Act of 1970 and the interim Constitution of 1974?

Ans: Three important departures were made from the Act of 1970; firstly parliamentary system of Government was introduced with Prime Minister as Chief Executive of the State and repository of all executive powers of Government, secondly, Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council was created with the Prime Minister of Pakistan as its Chairman, which is vested with the legislative powers over the subjects mentioned in Schedule III along with executive authority over those subjects; and, thirdly the institution of joint sitting is created

for different purposes. Details of it shall be discussed in the pages to follow. Other constitutional provisions are by and large on the pattern of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, with some exceptions, given the political Status of Kashmir under the UNCIP Resolutions.

Q: Which type of Govt. system is in AJK?

Ans: Azad Jammu and Kashmir has a Parliamentary Democratic System under which the Prime Minister of AJ&K is the executive head and the President of AJ&K is the constitutional head of the state.

Q: Which system of Govt. was introduced in 1970?

Ans: Presidential System, Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan was elected as President of AJ&K as the head of the Government and head of the State as well.

Q: When first legislative assembly was elected and what was its composition?

Ans: For the first time the people of AJ&K and the refugees of Jammu and Kashmir settled in Pakistan and elected the Legislative Assembly as well as President for Azad Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of adult franchise in 1970. The Assembly consisted of 24 members and one lady member on a reserved seat.

Q: When Parliamentary form of Govt. introduced?

Ans: In 1974, some major constitutional changes were made when the interim constitution Act, 1974, was adopted.

Q: When the second assembly came and what was its composition?

Ans: The second Assembly came into existence in 1975. Mr. Khan Abdul Hameed Khan was elected as the First Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan was elected as President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Assembly consisted of forty-two members, among them 40 members were elected by the people of AJ&K and refugees settled in Pakistan and two lady members on special seats.

Q: When was the assembly suspended?

Ans: This Assembly worked for two years and was suspended w.e.f August 1977, due to the enforcement of Martial Law in Pakistan.

Q: When Brigadier Muhammad Hayat Khan was appointed as Chief executive?

Ans: On the dissolution of the Assembly Brigadier Muhammad Hayat Khan was appointed as Chief executive on 31-10-1978. He remained in office up to 31-1-1983 with the exclusive power of Chief executive and president of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Q: When Maj. General ® Abdul Rehman was appointed as President/ Chief executive?

Ans: Maj. General ® Abdul Rehman was appointed as President/ Chief executive on 1-2-1983. He remained in the office up to 30-9-1985.

Q: When was democracy restored and elections of assembly held?

Ans: The democratic system remained suspended up to 1985. The election of the Legislative Assembly were held in 1985, Sardar Sikander Hayat Khan was elected as Prime Minister and Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan as the President of the State. It contained 48 members out of which 40 members were elected and 8 seats were reserved for the members elected by the Assembly. Five seats were reserved for ladies, one for technocrats, one for Overseas Kashmiris and one for Ullmah and Mashaikh.

Q: When the elections of the fourth assembly were held?

Ans: The elections for the fourth Assembly were held in 1990. Raja Mumtaz Hussain Rathore was elected as Prime Minister while Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan was elected as President of AJ&K. This Assembly could work for only one year up to 1991 because the Prime Minister Raja Mumtaz Hussain Rathore had dissolved the Assembly.

Q: When the elections of 5<sup>th</sup> Assembly held?

Ans: The fifth Assembly came into existence in 1991. Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan was elected as Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan was elected as President. This Assembly worked for five years up to 1996.

Q: When 6<sup>th</sup> assembly came into existence?

Ans: The sixth Assembly came into existence in 1996. Barrister Sultan Mehmood Ch. was elected as Prime Minister and Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan was elected as President.

Q: Who was elected as President and Prime Minister in 2001?

Ans: The seventh Assembly came into existence on 5th July 2001, and elected Sardar Sikander Hayat Khan as Prime Minister and Maj. General®Sardar Mohammad Anwar Khan was President.

Q: What is the 11<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment?

Ans: One more seat was approved for Azad Jammu and Kashmir, hence the total strength of seats for Azad Jammu and Kashmir become 49.

Q: How many Prime Ministers have been elected by the 8<sup>th</sup> Assembly?

Ans: The General election for Eighth Assembly was held on 11th July 2006 and elected Sardar Attique Ahmed Khan as Prime Minister and Raja Zulqarnain Khan was elected as President. Later on 07 January 2009 to 22 October 2009 Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan was elected as a prime minister, From 23 October 2009 to 29 July 2010 Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan was elected as a prime minister and then again Sardar Attique Ahmed Khan was elected as a prime minister from 29th July 2010 to 26th July 2011.

Q: When elections of the ninth assembly were held and who was elected as Prime Minister?

Ans: The General election for Ninth Assembly was held on 26th June 2011 and elected Chaudhry Abdul Majeed as Prime Minister and Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan was elected as President.

Q: When was the election of the 8<sup>th</sup> assembly held?

Ans: The General election for Tenth Assembly was held on 21st July 2016 and elected Raja Farooq Hadir Khan as Prime Minister and Sardar Masood Khan was elected as President.

Q: Which constitutional amendment increased the seats of the AJK Assembly?

Ans: 13<sup>th</sup> amendment

Q: When were the elections for the 11<sup>th</sup> assembly held?

Ans: The General election for Eleventh Assembly was held on 25th July 2021 and elected Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan Niyazi as 13th Prime Minister, 4th August 2021 to 14 April 2022 and Sultan Mehmood Chaudhary was elected as President. Later on, Sardar Tanveer Illyas elected as the 14th Prime minister, from 18 April 2022 to 11th April 2023, he has been disqualified as Member Legislative Assembly and as Prime Minister of AJ&K due to the decision of the Honorable High Court in contempt of court.

Q: When Ch. Anwar Ul Haq was elected as Prime Minister?

Ans: The Legislative Assembly of AJ&K has elected Ch. Anwar-ul-Haq as the 15th Prime Minister of AJ&K on 20th April 2023.

Q: Write the composition of AJK Assembly?

Ans: This Assembly comprises 53 members and the distribution of seats is as under: Azad Kashmir 33, refugees settled in Pakistan 12, Reserve Seats (8: women, 05, Ulama and Mushaikh 01, Technocrats 01, Overseas Kashmiris 01).

### GILGIT BALTISTAN

Q: Write the geography of GB?

Ans: Gilgit Baltistan shares its borders with China in the northeast, Azad Kashmir in the southwest, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the west and Afghanistan's Wakhan corridor to the north. Similarly, it provides the meeting point for the world's four famous mountain ranges; the Himalayas, Karakoram, Pamir and Hindukush. The administration of GB is divided into three divisions with 10 districts, 27 tehsils and subdivisions and 706 villages. 86% of the population lives in rural areas.

Q: What was the importance of Gilgit for Buddhism?

Ans: Gilgit, was an important city on the Silk Road, through which Buddhism was spread from India to the rest of Asia. A large number of Buddhist Sanskrit texts, including the long version of the Heart Sutra have been unearthed in Gilgit. The Dards and Cizinas also appear in many of the old Pauranic lists of peoples, with the former finding mentioned in Ptolemy's accounts of the region.

Q: Why are Fairy meadows famous?

Ans: Fairy meadows is a point where the world's three famous mountain ranges meet - the Himalayas, the Karakorams and the Hindukush

Q: What is a rock carving?

Ans: Rock carvings dating back to 8th century AD, a huge Buddha figure surrounded by small Buddhisatvas is carved on a rock, three kilometres from Skardu across Sadpara Nullah on Skardu-Sadpara Road. Pre-historic men and animal figures are carved on rocks along Kachura Lake. Some rock carvings and diagrams of a monastery near Perkuta (Mehdi Abad) Nalah are also found.

Q: Why is Rama Lake famous?

Ans: Rama A lake in this region offers an awe-inspiring view of the eastern side of Nanga Parbat, 8126 meters high. For the adventure-loving tourist, hiker, angler, art-lover,



mountaineer or polo enthusiast, there are few places in the world that could compare with Gilgit.

Q: Which are the famous parks in Northern areas?

Ans: Deosai National Park and Khunjerab National Park

Q: Which are the famous peaks of Northern areas?

Ans: Eighteen of the fifty highest peaks in the world are located in the Northern Areas:

- 1 K2, 2nd-highest in the world at 8,611 m.
- 2 Nanga Parbat, 9th-highest in the world at 8,125 m
- 3 Gasherbrum I, 11th-highest in the world at 8,080 m.
- 4 Broad Peak, 12th-highest in the world at 8,047 m.
- 5 Gasherbrum II, 13th-highest in the world at 8,035 m
- 6 Gasherbrum III, 15th-highest in the world at 7,946 m.
- 7 Gasherbrum VI, 17th-highest in the world at 7,932 m.
- 8 Distaghil Sar, 19th-highest in the world at 7,884 m.
- 9 Khunyang Chhish, 21st-highest in the world at 7823 m.
- 10 Masherbrum, 22nd-highest in the world at 7,821 m.
- 11 Batura Sar, 25th-highest in the world at 7,795 m.
- 12 Kanjut Sar, 26th-highest in the world at 7,788 m.
- 13 Rakaposhi, 27th-highest in the world at 7,760m.
- 14 Saltoro Kangri 31st-highest in the world at 7,742 m.
- 15 Chogolisa 36th-highest in the world at 7,498 m.
- 16 Shispare 38th-highest in the world at 7,611 m.
- 17 Trivora 39th-highest in the world at 7,577 m.
- 18 Skyang Kangri 44th-highest in the world at 7,545 m

Q: Which are the longest-famous glaciers of GB?

Ans: Three of the world's seven longest glaciers outside the polar regions are also in the Northern Areas, the Biafo Glacier, the Baltoro Glacier, and the Batura Glacier. The Siachin Glacier is 75 km. The Hispar (53 km) joins the Biafo at the Hispar La (5154.16 meters (16,910 ft) to form an ice corridor 116.87 km (72 mi) long. The Batura, too, is 58 km in length. The most outstanding of these rivers of ice is the 62 km Baltoro. This large glacier, fed by some 30 tributaries, has a surface area of 1291.39 sq km.

Q: Which are the famous lakes of GB?

Ans: There are several high-altitude lakes.

- Sheosar Lake in Deosai Plains
- Satpara Lake in Skardu
- Katchura Lake in Skardu
- Borith Lake in upper Hunza
- Rama Lake near Astore
- Rush Lake near Nagar
- Kromber Lake in Kromber Pass

Q: Who preached Islam in GB region in 14<sup>th</sup> Century?

Ans: Mir Syed Ali Hamdani preached Islam in the Gilgit-Baltistan region.

Q: When Baltistan was conquered by Zorawar Singh?

Ans: In 1840, General Zorawar Singh invaded Baltistan, including the district of Skardu. Bhagwan Singh made Thanadar of Skardu.

Q: When Zorawar Singh died?

Ans: On December 12, 1841 near Do-Yo, Zorawar was struck by a ball in the right shoulder and fell from his horse. But he was not a man who would give in easily: seizing the sword in his left hand, he continued to fight and put to death many of his enemies. According to a tradition, although badly wounded, he was still dreaded by the Tibetans, who did not dare to approach him. However he was killed by a Tibetan warrior.

Q: When Baltistan was re captured by locals?

Ans: In 1841 **Ali** Khan of Rondu, Haidar Khan of Shigar and Daulat Ali Khan from Khaplu led a successful uprising against the Dogras in Baltistan and captured the Dogra commander Baghwan Singh in Skardu.

Q: When Gohar Aman invaded Gilgit?

Ans: In 1852, Gohar-i-Aman invaded and captured Gilgit from Yasin, and Karim Khan, the ruler of Gilgit, fled and took refuge with Maharaja Gulab Singh. Gohar Aman died a natural death in 1860.

Q: When Yasin was attacked?

Ans: In 1863, the Maharaja, along with the ruler of Gilgit, attacked Yasin and invaded the fort of Maruri and massacred him.

Q: When Gilgit Baltistan Scouts were raised?

Ans: Gilgit Scouts were raised in 1889.

Q: When was Anglo-Brusho War, preserved in the local folklore as *Jangir-e-Lae fought*?

Ans: The anglo-Brusho War, is preserved in the local folklore as *Jangir-e-Lae* because it marked the end of the region's sovereignty was fought in December 1891 for 23 days with British and Dogras on one side and people of Nagar and Hunza states jointly defending Nilt, Thole and Mayun forts. They were led by Raja Azur Khan, the son of the paralysed Nagar king, Raja Jafar Zahid Khan. It was a bloody battle. As many as 100 Nagar soldiers died and 127 were taken as prisoners. British lost four officers and more than 50 Dogra, Kashmiri and Puniali levies. Their commander Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, who led an invading army of over 1000 regulars, 2,000 Balti coolies and about 200 Pathan labourers, survived injured.

Q: When was Gilgit Agency established by British Govt.?

Ans: 1901

Q: When the administrative control of Gilgit Agency was handed over to Maharaja of Kashmir?

Ans: August 1, 1947.

Q: Who was appointed Governor by Dogra ruler of Kashmir?

Ans: Brig. Ghansara Singh.

Q: When Gilgit was liberated?

Ans: On 1<sup>st</sup> November 1947, Major William Brown, the Maharaja's commander of the Gilgit Scouts, mutinied on 1 November 1947, overthrowing Governor Ghansara Singh. A provisional government (Aburi Hakoomat) was established by the Gilgit locals with Raja Shah Rais Khan as the president and Mirza Hassan Khan as the commander-in-chief. The provisional government lasted 16 days.

Q: Who was the first political agent?

Ans: On Nov 16, 1947, The Pakistani political agent, Khan Mohammad Alam Khan, arrived and took over the administration of Gilgit.

Q: When was Baltistan liberated?

Ans: On August 14, 1948, after a 5-month long siege Lt Col Thapa, Captain Ganga Singh, Captain Parhdal Singh, and Lieutenant Ajit Singh with 250 men surrendered to liberation

forces. According to historian Dr. Ahmad Hassan Dani “the final victory was achieved with the help of Chitral men that delivered the final blow under the command of Col Mata-ul-Mulk”. Major Ehsan Ali proved his mettle as a conqueror of Baltistan and was awarded Sitara-e-Jurrat by the government of Pakistan for his leadership and bravery.

Q: Who was Mir Jamal Khan I of Hunza?

Ans: In April 1945 Jamal Khan succeeded his father and became Mir of Hunza. In October 1947, Jamal acceded his own state of Hunza to Pakistan. He joined in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947–1948 over Jammu and Kashmir and was rewarded with the title of *Ghazi-e-Millat*. In 1951, Aga Khan IV formed 64 local councils in the Northern Areas of Pakistan, and appointed Jamal as President of his Supreme Council for Hunza and Chitral and also as his Personal Representative in Central Asia

Q: Through which agreement administrative affairs of Northern Areas were handed over to Pakistan?

Ans: Karachi Agreement of 28 April 1949.

Q: When the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas (KANA) was established?

Ans: In 1950, the Government of Pakistan established the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas (KANA) and the affairs of the Northern Areas were handed over to the Ministry. The Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs has been performing the duties of Residents in the Northern Areas with all administrative and judicial authority since 1952.

Q: What law was applicable in Northern Areas?

Ans: Gilgit-Baltistan ruled under Frontier Crimes Regulation. There was no democratic setup for Gilgit-Baltistan during this period.

Q: What were the reforms of 1967?

Ans: In 1967, Ministry of Kashmir Affairs initiated reforms by transferring powers of High Court and Revenue Commissioner to the Resident and appointed two Political Agents, one each for Gilgit and Baltistan.

Q: When Northern Areas Advisory Council (NAAC) was created?

Ans: In 1969

Q: When Northern Area became a separate administrative unit?

Ans: In 1970, the territory of present-day Gilgit-Baltistan became a separate administrative unit under the name “Northern Areas”. It was formed by the amalgamation of the former Gilgit Agency, the Baltistan District of the Ladakh Wazarat and the hill states of Hunza and Nagar.

Q: When was the first election held?

Ans: The democratic elections were held for the first time in 1970. Through this election, 16 members of Northern Areas Advisory Council (NAAC) were elected in 1970.

Q: What were the reforms of 1972?

Ans : In 1972, through a Presidential order the post of Resident was re-designated as Resident Commissioner and Gilgit and Baltistan Agencies were changed into districts. An additional district of Diamer was created and Deputy Commissioners were appointed.

Q: When Northern Areas Advisory Council (NAAC) renamed as the Northern Areas Council (NAC)?

Ans: In 1974 Northern Areas Advisory Council (NAAC) was renamed Northern Areas Council (NAC). The government of Pakistan abolished State Subject Rule in Gilgit- Baltistan. The government of Z. A. Bhutto abolished the State of Hunza and Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR) and announced a package of administrative and judicial reforms instead.

Q: When Martial law was imposed in GB?

Ans: In 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law in Pakistan and GB was also included in it and was declared as Zone-E of this martial law. The representatives from GB were included in the Majlis-e-Shura.

Q: When Northern Areas Legislative Council (NALC) was established?

Ans: In 1994 Northern Areas Council (NAC) was renamed Northern Areas Legislative Council (NALC). A Legal Framework Order (LFO) was created by the KANA Ministry to serve as the de facto constitution for the region. In 1994, Northern Areas Rules of Business were framed for the first time. The offices of the Chief Secretary and Civil Secretariats were established and judicial reforms were introduced. The LFO of 1994 empowered the Northern Areas Legislative Council (NALC) to legislate on a list of 49 focuses as envisaged in schedule-II of the LFO.

Q: What was the Supreme Court of Pakistan’s verdict about GB?

Ans: On May 28, 1999, Supreme Court directed the Government of Pakistan to ensure the provision of equal rights to the people of Gilgit-Baltistan, and gave it six months to do so. Following the Supreme Court decision, the government took several steps to devolve power to the local level. However, in several policy circles, the point was raised that the Pakistani government was helpless to comply with the court verdict because of the strong political and sectarian divisions in Gilgit-Baltistan and also because of the territory's historical connection with the still disputed Kashmir region and this prevented the determination of Gilgit-Baltistan's real status. A position of 'Deputy Chief Executive' was created to act as the local administrator, but the real powers still rested with the 'Chief Executive', who was the Federal Minister of KANA.

Q: What is the Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order 2009?

Ans: On August 29, 2009, The Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order 2009 was passed by the Pakistani cabinet and later signed by the then-President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari. Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order, 2009, gave a new name to the area, from Northern Areas to Gilgit-Baltistan; new Offices of Governor, Chief Minister and Ministers were also created. On the pattern of the AJK Council, the Gilgit-Baltistan Council was introduced; like AJK, this Council was also headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The powers of approving the budget were delegated to Gilgit-Baltistan. The concept of Consolidated Fund was introduced and the legislative powers of the Assembly were increased from 49 to 61 subjects along with powers to legislate on all other subjects not in the domain of the Gilgit-Baltistan Council.

## **JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN GB**

**Q:** What was the judicial system of GB before 1972?

**Ans:** There were no regular Courts like the other parts of the country had been functioning in Gilgit Baltistan and judicial matters were dealt with under the FCR. The Resident Commissioner was exercising the powers of a Judge of the High Court; the Political Agent was vested with the powers of District and Session Judge while the Assistant Political Agents were functioning as Civil Judges.

**Q:** What was the judicial system from 1972 to 1994?

**Ans:** In 1972 some sort of administrative and judicial system was introduced over the area by abolishing FCR and the laws of Pakistan also extended to Gilgit-Baltistan by the Kashmir Affairs Ministry, consequently, Gilgit-Baltistan was declared one Sessions division by appointing a District and Sessions Judge at Gilgit and Civil Courts were established. The Court of Resident Commissioner exercising the same powers of Judge High Court was substituted with the Court of Judicial Commissioner in 1976 with the powers of High Court and another Court of District and Sessions Judge was also established in Skardu. Later on, some other posts of District and Sessions Judges were created in the newly established districts in the Northern Areas. The most senior District & Sessions Judges of the NWFP Judiciary were appointed as Judicial Commissioners of Northern Areas.

**Q:** What judicial reforms were introduced in 1994?

**Ans:** In the year 1994, the Federal Government further introduced reforms in the judicial system and the Court of Judicial Commissioner Northern Areas was converted into a Chief Court under the Chief Court Establishment Order, which was comprised of a Chairman and two Members, with the same judicial powers as were vested to the Judicial Commissioner.

**Q:** When the government of Pakistan empowered the Chief Court to entertain the writ petitions?

**Ans:** The Government of Pakistan empowered the Chief Court to entertain the writ petitions by implementing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan in the case titled "Al-Jehad Trust Versus Federation of Pakistan" (1999 SCMR 1379) through amendments in the Northern Areas Governance Order 1994 in November 1999.

**Q:** Write the powers of the chief court from 2007 to 2018?

Ans: In 2007, the Federal Government conferred more powers to the Chief Court and it was brought at par with the other Provincial High Courts the designation of Chairman was substituted with Chief Judge, whereas the members were named as Judges, later on, their perks and privileges were also brought at par with the Chief Justice and Judges of Provincial High Courts like other Provinces of Pakistan. In the year 2009, the Government of Pakistan promulgated the Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self Governance) Order, 2009, in Gilgit-Baltistan and through the said Order a Provincial set-up was given to the area. The strength of Judges of the Chief Court was increased from three to five. The Government of Pakistan further promulgated Governance Order 2018 and the strength of Judges of Chief Court was increased from five to seven.

Q: Which is the highest court in GB and what are its powers?

Ans: The Gilgit-Baltistan Supreme Appellate Court is the highest in the region, constituted under Article 60 of the 2009 Ordinance. It is assumed to be the Supreme Court of Gilgit-Baltistan that can function only within that territory. Northern Areas Court of Appeals was established in 2005. on 15 December 2007 by virtue of amendments in the Northern Areas Governance Order 1994, the nomenclature of the Court was re-designated as Northern Areas Supreme Appellate Court and its jurisdiction was also enlarged by conferring Original and Appellate jurisdiction, It was also given the Status equal to the Supreme Court of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. On 9 September 2009, the Supreme Appellate Court was conferred a similar jurisdiction equal to the Supreme Court of Pakistan by promulgating Gilgit-Baltistan ( Empowerment and Self Governance Order) 2009. Now under the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan Order, 2018 almost the same jurisdiction of the Supreme Appellate Court is maintained. The Supreme Appellate Court has its own rules of procedure of 2008. The Supreme Appellate Court consists of a Chief Judge and two Judges. The Permanent Seat of the Court is at Gilgit, but the Court also sits from time to time at Skardu Branch Registry.



## CH: 5

### KASHMIR IN UNITED NATIONS

Q: When did India file a complaint against Pakistan in the UN?

Ans: On January 1, 1948.

Q: When UNSC passed the first resolution and which country submitted it?

Ans: On 17 January 1948 (38), was submitted by the representative of Belgium

Q: When UNCIP was established?

Ans: It was established through UNSC Resolution 39 of 20 January 1948.

Q: What was the purpose of UNCIP?

Ans: UNSC offered to assist in the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir Conflict by establishing the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to investigate and mediate the dispute. One member each was to be nominated by India and Pakistan, while 3rd member was to be nominated by the other two chosen members of the commission. The commission was to write a joint letter advising the Security Council on what course of action would be best to help further peace in the region. The commission was to “investigate the facts” and to “carry out directions” given by the Security Council.

Q: When was the first plebiscite agreed between Pakistan and India on Kashmir?

Ans: On 21<sup>st</sup> April 1948 resolution No. 47. Resolution States, “...both India and Pakistan desire that the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite,..”

Q: When ceasefire line was agreed upon?

Ans: On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1949.

Q: When did UNCIP adopt its first resolution?

Ans: UNCIP adopted the 1st Resolution on Kashmir on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1948.

Q: When UNCIP passed the second resolution on Kashmir?

Ans: January 05, 1949.

Q: When the Canadian president of the UNSC, General McNaughton, was appointed as a mediator on Kashmir?

Ans: In December 1949.

Q: When Sir Owen Dixon submitted its report

Ans: Sir Owen Dixon, Judge (later CJ of the High Court of Australia) was appointed by the Security Council as the UN Representative on Kashmir. He submitted his report on 15 September 1950. He proposed to redraw the boundaries of Kashmir on religious lines (he saw the river Chenab as a natural border) and a plebiscite in the Valley while rejecting “an overall plebiscite”. He assigned Ladakh to India, the Northern Areas and AJK to Pakistan and split Jammu between the two. Pakistan demurred at first but agreed. It fell through because Nehru did not accept the conditions in which the plebiscite could be held.

Q: When Dr Frank Graham was appointed by the Security Council as the UN representative for India and Pakistan?

Ans: On 30 April 1951. Dr Graham arrived in the subcontinent on 30 June 1951.

Q: Who was Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz?

Ans: Nimitz served as UN-appointed plebiscite administrator for Jammu and Kashmir from 1949 to 1953, His proposed role as administrator was accepted by Pakistan but rejected by India

Q: Through which resolution United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) replace UNCIP?

Ans: Through UNSC Resolution 91 (30 March 1951).

Q: What are the functions of UNMOGIP?

Ans: UNMOGIP’s functions were to observe and report, investigate complaints of ceasefire violations and submit its findings to each party and the Secretary-General.

Q: When an Indian claim that elections are the substitute for a plebiscite was rejected by the UNSC?

Ans: Through UNSC Resolution 91 of 30 March 1951, which rejected the Indian claim that elections are a substitute for a plebiscite to determine the future status of Kashmir

Q: When Dr. Frank submitted the proposals?

Ans: On 4 September 1952. Graham Formula – De-militarization of the Area / Question of accession be decided through the democratic method of free and impartial plebiscite under the UN.

Q: What number of forces was proposed in UNSC Resolution 98 (24 December 1952)?

Ans: The suggested number was to be between 3,000 to 6,000 on the Pakistani side and 12,000 to 18,000 on the Indian side.

Q: What is the UNSC Resolution 122 (20 January 1957)?

Ans: It stated that no action taken by the Constituent Assembly can be a substitute for a plebiscite in determining the final disposition of the state.

Q: What was proposed in UNSC Resolution 123 (21 February 1957)?

Ans: After the conflict over Jammu and Kashmir intensified, the council requested the President of the Security Council to visit the subcontinent and, along with the governments of India and Pakistan, examine any proposals which were likely to contribute to the resolution of the dispute.

Q: What was Gunnar Jarring's Report of 29 April 1957?

Ans: The UN representative on Kashmir from Sweden presented his report on J&K situation. He noted, "The Council will, furthermore, be aware of the fact that the implementation of international agreements of an ad-hoc character, which has not been achieved fairly / speedily, may become progressively more difficult because the situation with which they were to cope has tendered to change."

Q: What is UNSC Resolution 126 (2 December 1957)?

Ans: It requested that the governments of India and Pakistan refrain from aggravating the situation, and instructed the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to visit the subcontinent and report to the council with recommended action toward further progress.

Q: What is UNSC Resolution 209 (4 September 1965)?

Ans: The Council called upon both India and Pakistan to take all steps necessary to immediately cease fighting and return to their respective sides of the line. The Council also called on the two governments to cooperate fully with the United Nations Military Observer Group in Pakistan and asked the Secretary-General to report back on the implementation of the resolution within three days.

Q: What is UNSC Resolution 210?

Ans: UNSC resolution 210 was adopted unanimously on September 6, 1965, after receiving a report by the Secretary-General on the developments in the situation in Kashmir, the Council called on the parties to cease hostilities in the entire area of conflict immediately and withdraw all armed personnel to the positions they held before August 5, 1965.

Q: What is UNSC Resolution 211?

Ans: UNSC resolution 211 was adopted on September 20, 1965, the Council demanded that a cease-fire take effect at 0700 hours GMT on September 22 and that both forces withdraw to the positions held before August 5. The Council requested the Secretary-General ensure the supervision of the cease-fire and called on all states to refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation.

Q: What are UNSC Resolutions 214 and 215?

Ans: UNSC resolution 214, adopted on September 27, 1965, after expressing concern that the cease-fire called for in resolutions 209, 210 and 211 (and agreed to by India and Pakistan) was not holding. The Council demanded that the parties honour their commitment, cease-fire and withdraw all armed personnel.

UNSC resolution 215, adopted on November 5, 1965, the Council demanded that representatives of India and Pakistan meet with a representative of the Secretary-General to propose schedules for the withdrawals. The Council urged this meeting to take place as soon as possible and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on compliance with this resolution.

Q: What is the Resolution 307?

Ans: UNSC resolution 307 adopted on December 21, 1971, after hearing statements from India and Pakistan, the Council demanded that a durable cease-fire be observed until withdrawals could take place to respect the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir. The Council also called for international assistance in the relief of suffering and rehabilitation of refugees as well as their return home and a request for the Secretary-General to keep the council informed on developments.

Q: What is the UNSC Resolution 1172 (6 June 1998)?

Ans: United Nations Security Council resolution 1172, adopted unanimously on 6 June 1998, after nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May 1998, the Council condemned the tests and demanded that both countries refrain from engaging in further tests. Paragraph 5 of the resolution Urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, particularly on all matters pertaining to peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them, and encourages them to find mutually acceptable solutions that address the root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir.

## Ch-6

### **BILATERAL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA**

Q: What was the Delhi Pact?

Ans: The Delhi Pact, also called the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, was a pact made on April 8, 1950, following the escalation of tension between India and Pakistan in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) after economic relations between the two countries had been severed in December 1949. An estimated one million people—Hindus from East Pakistan and Muslims from West Bengal—crossed the borders during 1950.

Q: What is Pant-Mirza Agreement?

Ans: On May 17, 1955, Pakistan and India signed another agreement, known as the Pant-Mirza Agreement to Prevent Border Incidents and Protect Places of Worship. This agreement also provided for increased facilities and assistance to pilgrims visiting the places of religious worship from both sides, either as individual pilgrims or as groups. The agreement also made recommendations to the two countries to provide “free and liberal grant of travel facilities to the pilgrims.

Q: What is the Indus Water Treaty?

Ans: The Indus Waters Treaty is a water-sharing treaty between the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic Of Pakistan. The treaty was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960, by the then-Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the then-President of Pakistan Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan. The World Bank (then the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) is a signatory as a third party. The Indus System of Rivers comprises three Western Rivers the Indus, the Jhelum and Chenab and three Eastern Rivers - the Sutlej, the Beas and the Ravi; and with minor exceptions, the treaty gives India exclusive use of all of the waters of the Eastern Rivers and their tributaries before the point where the rivers enter Pakistan. Similarly, Pakistan has exclusive use of the Western Rivers. Pakistan also received one-time financial compensation for the loss of water from the Eastern rivers. The countries agree to exchange data and cooperate in matters related to the treaty. For this purpose, the treaty created the Permanent Indus Commission, with a commissioner appointed by each country.

Q: When was the Tashkent Declaration Signed?

Ans: The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10 January 1966 that resolved the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The meeting was hosted by the Soviet Union in the city of Tashkent, Uzbekistan, from 4 to 10 January 1966 in an attempt to create a more permanent settlement between the warring sides. The Soviets, represented by Soviet politician Aleksey Kosygin, moderated between Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Muhammad Ayub Khan.

Q: When Simla Agreement was signed?

Ans: The Simla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on 2 July 1972 in Shimla, the capital city of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. The agreement was the result of the resolve of both countries to “put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations”.

Q: How Cease fire line renamed as Line of Control?

Ans: Through Simla Agreement.

Q: What was the Lahore Declaration?

Ans: The Lahore Declaration was a bilateral agreement and governance treaty between India and Pakistan. The treaty was signed on 21 February 1999, after a historic summit in Lahore, and ratified by the parliaments of both countries in the same year. Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit to Lahore on February 20-21, 1999 on the inaugural run of the Delhi-Lahore bus service.

Q: When was the Agra Summit held?

Ans: The Agra summit was a historic meeting between India and Pakistan which lasted from 14–16 July 2001. It was organized to resolve longstanding issues between India and Pakistan. At this meeting, a proposal was made to drastically reduce nuclear arsenals, and other issues involving the Kashmir dispute and cross-border terrorism. However, the negotiations broke down and the process collapsed so the Agra treaty was never signed. India and Pakistan failed to arrive at a joint agreement at the Agra Summit, given the deadlock on Kashmir.

Q: What was the ceasefire agreement of 2003?

Ans: 2003 ‘ceasefire offer’ made by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zafarullah Jamali, on 23 November 2003 on the eve of the Eid-al-Fitr holiday. India’s formal acceptance of the ceasefire came a few days later in a statement by the foreign ministry: “The director

generals of military operations of India and Pakistan have agreed to observe a ceasefire with effect from midnight tonight along the international border [the working boundary for Pakistan], the Line of Control and the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL) in Siachen.

Q: What was decided for the peace process in 2004?

Ans: The foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India met in Islamabad on February 18, 2004. They reviewed and endorsed the agreement worked out at the director-general/joint-secretary level meetings on February 16-17 on the modalities and timeframe for the discussions on all subjects on the agenda of the composite dialogue. Both sides agreed that they would approach the composite dialogue with the sincere desire to discuss and arrive at a peaceful settlement of all bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, to the satisfaction of both sides. They reiterated their commitment to promote progress towards the common objective of peace, security and economic development for their peoples and future generations. They agreed to the following schedule of meetings: i) Foreign secretaries would meet in May/June 2004 for talks on peace and security, including CBMs (confidence-building measures); and Jammu and Kashmir. ii) Talks on Siachen; Wuller Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; Sir Creek, terrorism and drug trafficking; economic and commercial cooperation; and promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields would be held at the already agreed levels in July 2004.

Q: When Muzaffarabad Srinagar bus service start?

Ans: On 7 April 2005 Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh flagged off the bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad.

Q: When was a joint issued after the meeting between President Pervaiz Musharraf and Indian Premier Manmohan Singh and what was the content?

Ans: On 18 April 2005 a joint was issued after the meeting between President Pervaiz Musharraf and Indian Premier Manmohan Singh. India and Pakistan agreed that their peace process was "irreversible" and pledged to increase transport links across divided Kashmir, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said reading from a joint statement. India and Pakistan vowed to pursue the proposed \$4b gas pipeline from Iran to South Asia, shrugging off US concerns over the project.

Q: What was the joint statement of President Pakistan and the Indian Prime Minister after meeting during the UN session in 2005?

Ans: On 16 September 2005 India and Pakistan expressed their commitment "to ensure a peaceful settlement of all pending issues including Jammu and Kashmir to the satisfaction of both sides." The commitment came in a joint statement issued after a four-hour dinner meeting between Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf here on Wednesday. The two leaders also agreed to pursue all possible options for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute "in a sincere spirit and purposeful manner."

Q: When was the Samjhauta Express bombed?

Ans: On February 18, 2007, the train service between India and Pakistan (the Samjhauta Express) was bombed near Panipat, north of New Delhi. Sixty-eight people were killed, and dozens were injured.

Q: When was the Agreement on consular access between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Republic of India signed?

Ans: Islamabad, 21 May 2008

Q: How many Indian soldiers were killed in the Pulwama attack?

Ans: On 14 February 2019, at least 40 Indian soldiers were killed.

Q: When Indian air force cross the cease-fire line and attack Balakot?

Ans: On the night of February 26, the Indian Air Force violated Pakistan airspace and dropped its payload at the 'Jabba' location in 'Balakot', Pakistan. As a result, a beautiful forest was destroyed but fortunately, there was no casualty.

Q: What was Operation Swift Retort'?

Ans: On February 27, Indian aircraft again violated Pakistan airspace, but the Pakistan Air Force was completely alert and thus Pakistan destroyed two aircraft and caught the Indian pilot alive, hence the name of the operation. Was 'Operation Swift Retort'.

Q: When did Pakistan and India agree on a ceasefire?

Ans: In February 2021, the Director General of Military Operations (DGMOs) of both countries issued a joint statement to re-commit themselves to the 2003 ceasefire arrangements.



## Ch-7

### LITERATURE & CULTURE

Q: How old is the history of literature in Kashmir?

Ans: has a history of at least 2,500 years, going back to its glory days of Sanskrit. Early names include Patanjali, the author of the *Mahabhashya* commentary on Panini's grammar.

Q: The account of Kashmir is found in the oldest extant book-----?

Ans : “Nilamat Purana”.

Q: Who wrote Rajtrangni and what is in it?

Ans: It was written in Sanskrit verse by the Kashmiri Brahman Kalhana in 1148. It chronicles the history of Kashmir’s dynasties from Mahabharata times to the 12th century CE (4600 years of history and a complete list of Kashmir Kings).

Q: What is the development of literature in medieval times?

Ans: In medieval times the great Kashmir Valley School of Art, Culture and Philosophy Kashmir Shaivism arose. Its great masters include Vasugupta (c. 800), Utpala (c. 925), Abhinavagupta and Kshemaraja. In the theory of aesthetics, one can list Anandavardhana and Abhinavagupta.

Q: Which book is considered the first book in the Kashmiri Language?

Ans: The use of the Kashmiri language began with the work *Mahānaya-Prakāshaby Rājānaka Shiti Kantha* (c.1250).

Q: Who started the use of the Kashmiri language in poetry?

Ans: The use of the Kashmiri language began with the poet Lala Arifa or Lalleshviri or Lal Ded (14th century), who wrote mystical verses.

Q: write the names of famous Kashmiri poets?

Ans: In 14 th century Nunda Reshi wrote powerful poetry like his senior Lal Ded. Later, came Habba Khatun (16th century) with her *lol* style. Other major names are Rupa Bhavani (1621-1721), Arnimal (d. 1800), Mahmud Gami (1765-1855), Rasul Mir (d. 1870), Paramananda(1791-1864), Maqbool Shah Kralawari (1820-1976). Also the Sufi poets like Shamas Fakir, Wahab Khar, Soch Kral, Samad Mir, and Ahad Zargar. Among modern poets are Ghulam Ahmad Mahjur (1885-1952), Abdul Ahad Azad (1903-1948), and Zinda Kaul (1884-1965).

Q: Write the names of some famous books and their authors.

Name of Author	Books
Ch. Ghulam Abbas	Kashmkash
Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah	Atsh-e- Chinar
Sardar M. Ibrahim Khan	Kashmir Saga, Mata-e- Zindgi, Kashmir ki Jang -e- Azadi
Sardar M. Abdul Qayyum Khan	Muqdma Kashmir, Fitna Inkar-e- Sunnat, Mazakrat se Marshlaw tak, Nzariati Kashmkash, Achi Hukmrani, Kashmir Case, Kashmir Bane Ga Pakistan, In Search of Freedom
Justic ® Yusuf Saraf	Kashmiri Fights for Freedom
Muhammad Deen Fuq	Tareekh Aqwam Kashmir, Tareekh Aqwam Poonch, Hayyat Frishta
Alastair Lamb	Kashmir a Disputed Legacy
Syed Ali Gillani	Rodad-e- Qafs
Walter Lawrence	The Valley of Kashmir
Mehmmod Gami	Yusuf Zulekha, Laila Majnoon, Sheikh Mansoor, Sher Khusroo
Mian Muhammad Buksh	Sohni Maiwal, Tufa Meeran, Nayyrang e Ishq, Hadiat ul Muslmeen, Tufa Ruslia, Shreen Farhad, Saif Ul Malook
Hafeez Jalandhri	Bazm nai Razm
Aman Ullah Khan	Free Kashmir, Jihad e Musalsal
Joesph Korbel	Dangers in Kashmir
A H Sahrwardy	Tragedy in Kashmir
Syed Mehmood Azad	Tahreekh Kashmir, Tahreekh Poonch
Qudrut Ullah Shahb	Shahb Nama
Basharat Peer	Curfewed Night
Shahnaz Bashir	The Half Mother
Dr. Gulam Mohideen Sufi	Kashmir
Dr. Syed Yusuf Bukhari	Sun Rasool – e- Pak
Sheikh Yaqoob Sarfi	Tafseer Matlabul Talbeen
Abdul Samad Wani	KLM
Victoria Schofield	Kashmir in Conflict, Kashmir in the Crossfire
Major Gen. Tariq Nizamii	The Undying Spirit
Khalid Bashir Ahmad	Kashmir: Exposing the Myth behind the Narrative
AG Noorani	The Kashmir Dispute: 1947-2012 (2 volumes), Article 370: A Constitutional History of Jammu and Kashmir
Christopher Snedden	Untold Story of the People of Azad Kashmir
Arundhati Roy	Kashmir: A Case for Freedom
Sheikh Noor Ud Deen Wali	Rashi Nama

Q: Who is called Roomi -e- Kashmir?

Ans: Mian Muhmmad Buksh

Q: Which was the first English Newspaper from Kashmir?

Ans: The beginning of the English press in Jammu and Kashmir was marked with the publication of *Kashmir Times*, a weekly newspaper from Srinagar. Baldev Prasad Sharma and Pandit Gawsha Lal Koul are credited to have pioneered the establishment of English press in the region with the launch of *Kashmir Times* on November 26, 1934.

Q: Which was the first printing press in Kashmir?

Ans: Dogra rulers acquired their first printing press *Vidya Vilas Press* in 1858. Its purpose was the print official documents in Jammu. The press was equipped with facilities to also print Persian and Devnagri script and it has published several books as well.

### **CULTURE OF KASHMIR**

Q: What is cultural diversity in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Kashmiri culture is a diverse blend and highly influenced by Indian, Persian as well as Central Asian cultures. It is heavily influenced by Hinduism, Buddhism and later by Islam. Dominated by Hindu-Buddhist culture in the past, Kashmir has been hugely influenced by Islam after the Muslim influx into the Valley. In the Jammu region, Dogra culture has a strong foothold. It has a striking resemblance to the culture of Punjab.

Q: What was the traditional building style in Valley?

Ans: The traditional buildings are of two sorts, based on the plan- square plan and linear plan with windows on both sides, as symmetry is the main principle for earthquake-resistance structures and the arrangement of the function within. Each residence has a Zoon Dub or a rooftop balcony to view the moon (zoon). The balconies and wing panels are designed like jhumkas and have magnificent Pinjera Kari works. The roofs of interiors have khatam band woodwork, faux ceilings with intertwined geometric shapes of Persian arts and consist of walnuts or deodars with apparent carpentry.

Q: What are the main languages spoken in Kashmir?

Ans: Kashmiri, with about 9 million speakers is the most widely spoken language in all of J&K. Gilgiti, Kohistani Shina, Guresi, Drassi and Broksat belong to the dialects of Shina. In much of Gilgit-Baltistan Khowar is spoken. The most diverse groups of languages are the Pahari languages spoken throughout the entire J&K region. Pahari is a collective name given by outsiders because speakers of these languages are generally located in largely

hilly parts of the country. These languages are locally known by a variety of dialects. Bhardwahi, Padri, Ponchi, Mirpuri, Pami or Pahari (Karnah) are several different Pahari languages. Tibetan languages are languages that belong to the Sino-Tibetan family. J&K speaks many Tibetan languages and falls within the Balti-Ladakhi category or the ancient western Tibetan. Ladakhi or Bhoti or Bodhi, Balti, Purgi and Zangskari are among these. Gojri is spoken across J&K. Dogri is spoken in the plains of Jammu, and two languages of the Iranian language family, Pashto and Wakhi (Gilgit-Baltistan), are spoken in J&K. A small number of people also speak in Kundal Shahi language in Neelum district of Azad Kashmir.

Q: Which are the popular dishes of Kashmir?

Ans: The popular dishes of meat are Kashmiri Kebag, Rogan Josh, Yakhni, Pasanda, Syun Alu and Methi Keema. All non-vegetarian lovers will have a lot to choose from. Some of the famous vegetarian dishes include Hak, Rajmah, Zarda, Tursh, Shree Pulao, Nadeir Yakhaen, and Ladyar Tsaman. These dishes are prepared with fresh vegetables with paneer to give an interesting taste to the cuisine.

Q: What are traditional costumes of Kashmir?

Ans: The majority of people wear traditional costumes and women attire themselves with gorgeous jewellery like nose rings, bangles, earrings, necklaces and loose salwar kameez which make them comfortable during the hot season. Whereas, men dress in kurta pyjama, shalwars, gurabi and skullcaps. Pheran is a kind of overcoat worn by Kashmiri people during winter which is decorated with colourful patches and embroidery work. Most of the costumes of Kashmiri people are loose gowns and it just varies in quality of fabric according to the weather. Most of the men wear headgear and women wear a skullcap. Most of the women cover their heads and shoulders from strangers and elders as a matter of respect. The Kashmiri costume truly indicates their culture and lifestyle. Kashmir is a popular place for their beautiful and unique Handicraft. The Pashmina Shawl is famous worldwide for its quality and fabric. Almost every woman loves and desires Pashmina Shawl as it symbolizes royalty.

Q: Which are the famous handicrafts of Kashmir?

Ans: The design and embroidery work on the shawl is breathtaking also, the warmth and softness that it offers is completely matchless. Kashmir is also famous for their hand-

knotted carpets and woollen rugs having floral designs. On the other hand, basketry, paper mache, wooden carving furniture made of walnut wood and silverware are some of the best handicrafts offered by Kashmiri people. As Kashmir is one of the best attractions for tourists, the handicraft industry is being expanded by the government.

Q: Which are the famous musical instruments in Kashmir?

Ans: Santoor is the most significant musical instrument in the state. It is a hundred-string instrument which plays melodious tones. Famous Santoor players like Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma and Bhajan Sopori hail from this state. Other musical instruments commonly played here are Rabab, Dukra, Sitar, and Nagara. Surna and Daman are the musical instruments used in Ladakh region.

## Ch-8

### FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

Q: Who was Bulbul Shah?

Ans: Sayyid Sharfuddin ‘Abdur Rahman, (d. 1327 CE), popularly known as Bulbul Shah, was given the title of Bilal, because of his extreme love of the Prophet. He was the Turkistani Sufi of the Suhrawardi order and entered Kashmir in 1302 C.E. Bulbul Shah succeeded in attracting Islam Rinchen Shah (1324 CE), He died on 7, Rajab 722 Hijri (1326 AD).

Q: When & where was Lalla Arifa born?

Ans: Lalla Arifa was born in 1335 AD. To Shri Zaida Pundit or Zindia Bat, the landlord at a village Pander - then, three miles from away from Srinagar.

Q: Who was Lalla Arifa?

Ans: Lal Arifa was inclined to matters spiritual in nature engrossed in deep thoughts and was not interested in worldly matters. Lalla Arifa said verses in the Kashmiri language on subjects of spiritualism and mysticism reaching the common people with the message that colour; castes, envy, prejudice, narrow-mindedness, and greed are worthless. The real thing is to search for the truth.

Q: When was Lalla Arifa died?

Ans: 1390 A.D

Q: Who was Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani ?

Ans: Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani was a Sufi Muslim saint of the Kubrawiya order, Persian scholar and poet. He was born in Hamadan, Iran and preached Islam in Central Asia and Kashmir as he travelled to practice Sufism. He died in Kashmir and was buried in Khatlan, Tajikistan in 1384 CE, aged 71–72. Hamadani was also addressed honorifically throughout his life as the *Shāh-e-Hamadān* ("King of Hamadan"), *Amīr-i Kabīr* ("the Great Commander"), and Ali Sani. Hamadani started organised efforts to convert Kashmir to Islam. Hamadani is regarded as having brought various crafts and industries from Iran into Kashmir.

Q: Which book Hamadani wrote on politics, governance and social behaviour?

Ans: Zakhirat ul-Muluk

Q: Who was Ghani Kashmiri?

Ans: Muhammad Tahir Ghani, known as Ghani Kashmiri, was a famous Persian poet whose poetry was recently translated into English, for the first time, by Mufti Mudasir Farooqi and Nusrat Bazaz as 'The Captured Gazelle' in the world-renowned Penguin Classics list.

Q: Who was Sheikh Yaqub Sarfi?

Ans: Sheikh Yaqub Sarfi Ganai (1521-1595), a 16th-century Sufi poet-philosopher and Persian-language writer who was internationally acknowledged and who had for students, amongst others, well-known religious scholar Ahmad Sirhindi (more particularly, he taught him hadith).

Q: Who was Mir Shams-ud-Din Araqi?

Ans: Mir Syed Mohammad Isfani alias Mir Shams-ud-Din Araqi was an Iranian Sufi Muslim saint, known for having introduced the tenets held by Muhammad Noorbaksh Qahistani, a 15th-century Iranian Sufi who gave his name to the Noorbakshia school. He arrived in Kashmir in 1483 and died in 1515.

Q: Who was Nund Rishi?

Ans: Nund Rishi is also known as Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, Sheikh-Ul-Alam and by the title Alamdar-e-Kashmir ("Flag Bearer of Kashmir"), was a Kashmiri Sufi saint, mystic, poet and Islamic preacher. Nund Rishi was among the founders of the Rishi order. Noor-ud-Din was born in 1377 Noor-ud-Din renounced the worldly life at the age of 30 and retired to live a life of meditation in a cave which is still shown in Qaimoh and is about 10 feet deep. During his last days, he survived by drinking a cup of milk every day, and later, he used to survive by drinking water. Noor-ud-Din spread his teachings or message through poems, commonly known as shruks. Noor-ud-Din died in 1438 at the approximate age of 63. Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin commissioned a tomb for his body at Charari Sharief.

Q: Who was Mian Muhammad Bakhsh?

Ans: Bakhsh was born in c. 1830 in Khari Sharif, Kashmir (present-day Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan). He died on the 7th day of the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah 1324 AH (1907 AD) and was buried in Khari Sharif. His works include Siharfi, Sohni Mahiwal, Tuhfah-e Miran, Tuhfah-e Rasuliyah, Shirin Farhad, Mirza Sahiban, Sakhi Khavass Khan, Shah Mansur, Gulzar-e Faqir, Hidayatul Muslimin, Panj Ganj, Masnavi-e Nīrang-e 'Ishq. He also wrote a commentary on the Arabic Qasidat al-Burda of al-

Busiri and his most famous work, entitled Safarul ‘Ishq (Journey of Love), better known as Saif ul Maluk.

Q: Which are the famous Sufi orders in Kashmir?

Ans: The prominent orders of Sufism in Kashmir are the Naqshbandi, the Qadris, the Suhrawardi, the Kubrawi and the Rishis.

Q: How did Sufism spread in Kashmir?

Ans: At the end of the 9th century, Sufism was introduced as a ‘softer’ version of Islam which promoted the idea of ‘religious humanism’. It entered Kashmir with Hazrat Bulbul Shah of the Suhrawadi order who visited the valley during the rule of King Suhadev in the thirteenth century. After him, the mission was carried forward by Sufis like Sayyed Jalal-ud-din of Bukhara and Sayyed Taj-ud-din, who propagated it in the reign of Sultan Shihab-ud-din (1354-73). But the most influential of the Sufis was Mir Sayyed Ali Hamadani.

Q: Who was Mahjoor?

Ans: Mahjoor, the poet of Kashmir was born on 11 August 1887 and died on the 9th of April 1952. His actual name was Peerzada Ghulam Ahmad. Mahjoor contributed to the sentiment and movement of the freedom struggle during the tyrannical and autocratic Dogra regime. His poems gave momentum to the struggle and served as a clarion call to the masses to free their nation from the chains of slavery. He expresses his patriotic fervour in the poem “Walo Ho Bage-e-Wano” and stresses upon his fellow countrymen to embellish their nation and land with the flowers of honour and dignity.

*Nabir Sheikh zaani kathi huend maani tus tcheli khanadaren heth*

*Sugov fariyadi pati kini luka hendi tas pyayi aazadi.*

(The common man lost his spouse to abductors. He prayed to the powerful and his Azadi (freedom ) was delivered somewhere else).

Q: When was Maulana Anwar Shah was born?

Ans: Maulana Anwar Shah was born in 1875 in the Lolab area of the south-west Kashmir

Q: Who was Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas?

Ans: Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas was born in a middle-class Rajput family of Chaudhry Nawab Khan on 4 February 1904 in Jammu. He graduated from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. He received his law degree from the Lahore Law College and started his career as a lawyer in Jammu. He was offered the position of Sub-Judge but he refused to serve the



Dogra Raj in Kashmir. He reorganized the socio-political organization Young Men's Muslim Association, which was established earlier in 1909 and was the only platform that Muslims were using to raise their political voice in Jammu and Kashmir. This organization held some massive demonstrations against the Dogra rule. As a result, the Association became very popular among the Muslim public. Abbas died of stomach cancer in Rawalpindi on 18 December 1967 and was laid to rest in Faizabad near Rawalpindi, close to the capital city of Islamabad, Pakistan

Q: When was Sheikh Abdullah born and died?

Ans: Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah was born on 8 Dec. 5, 1905, in Soura, near Srinagar, Kashmir, and died on Sept. 8, 1982, in Srinagar, Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Q: Who was Agha Shahid Ali?

Ans: Agha Shahid Ali (4 February 1949 – 8 December 2001) was a Kashmiri poet. His collections include A Walk Through the Yellow Pages, The Half-Inch Himalayas, A Nostalgist's Map of America, The Country Without a Post Office, and Rooms Are Never Finished, the latter a finalist for the National Book Award in 2001. IIOJ&K authorities have removed three poems – Postcard from Kashmir, In Arabic and The Last Saffron from the curriculum of the University of Kashmir and two poems, I See Kashmir from New Delhi at Midnight and Call me Ishmael Tonight from the Cluster University.

Q: Who was Col. Khan Muhammad Khan?

Ans: Khan Muhammad Khan was born in 1882, in a village called Chhachhan (now Khan Abad) in the Sudhanoti tehsil of the Poonch. first entered politics with his election to the seat of Tehsil Bagh and Sudhnati in the first elections of the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly, held in 1934. In 1947 he became Chairman of the War Council during the War of Independence and later became a Member of the Defence Council. He has played a significant role in the liberation of Azad Kashmir. He died on 11 November 1961.

Q: Who was Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Karelvi?

Ans: Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Karelvi was born in 1899. He led the popular agitation against an arbitrary tax on salt imposed by the Maharaja's regime. Three years later in 1934, running as a candidate for the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, he was elected to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, the Praja Sabha, from his home constituency of Mendhar-Poonch, an office he successfully held through the elections of

1938 and 1944. In 1948 when he was President of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference Mendhar, he organised the supply of arms to protect the Poonch and Rajauri area and later, he also served as a member of the State Council during 1969-70. He died on March 31, 1989.

Q: Who was Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan?

Ans: Sardar Abdul Qayyum was born on 4 April 1924 in Ghaziabad. He actively participated in the Kashmiri freedom struggle. He was elected as President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) state three times in 1956, 1971, and 1985. He also remained Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir from 1991 to 1996. In 2002, he was made chairman of the National Kashmir Committee. He died on July 10, 2015.

Q: Who was Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan?

Ans: Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan was born on 22 April 1915 in Kot Mattay Khan, a village in the Poonch. Ibrahim Khan played a pivotal role in the initiative of the 1947 Poonch Rebellion and the First Kashmir War. He was nominated as founder President of Azad Kashmir (1947-1950) at the age of 32. He was elected as the president of Azad Kashmir for the second time on April 13, 1957, and for the third time on June 5, 1975. He was elected for the fourth time as the President of Azad Kashmir in August 1996. He remained in the office till August 2001. He died on 31st July 2003.

Q: Who was Kh. Khursheed?

Ans: Khurshid was born in Srinagar on 3 January 1924. K. H. Khurshid was appointed as President of Azad Kashmir on 1 May 1959. "K. H. Khurshid died in a road accident on 11 March 1988, while travelling in a public transport vehicle as an ordinary passenger."He is buried in Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir. Kashmiri masses regarded him as an icon of honesty, integrity and democracy. Mr Jinnah was once believed to have said that "Pakistan was made by him, his private secretary and his typewriter.

Q: Who was Mirwaiz Yousuf Shah?

Ans: Mirwaiz Yousuf Shah was born on 13 March 1892 at Rajouri Kadal in a highly dignified 'Mirwaiz family'. He played a leading role in the movement against Dogra rule in Kashmir. On September 06, 1947, Mirwaiz left for Lahore to meet Muhammad Ali Jinnah to apprise him of the worsening political situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. After having a detailed discussion with Jinnah, Mirwaiz was about to return home when tyrant

Maharaja banned his re-entry into the state. This forced exile led the Mirwaiz-e-Kashmir to live the rest of his life in Pakistan, unlike millions of expatriate Kashmiris and earned him the title Muhajir-e-Millat. In Pakistan, he remained fully engaged in political, religious as well and social activities. In 1949, he was appointed as the Education Minister in AJK and in 1952, he was unanimously designated as president of the Muslim Conference. In the year 1956, Mirwaiz was elected as the president of AJK. He was the president of AJK twice, in the years 1952 and 1956. He passed away on 7th December 1968 in Rawalpindi and was buried at Upper Adda graveyard, opposite the University Campus in Muzaffarabad.

Q: Who was Raja Haider Khan?

Ans: Raja Muhammad Haider Khan was a political leader of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. He played an important role in the freedom movement of Kashmir. He was born on June 4, 1916 and died on April 20, 1966. He is buried in Muzaffarabad.

Q: Who was Col® Mirza Hassan Khan?

Ans: Mirza Hassan Khan of Nagar state, was a captain of the 6th Infantry of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces. Placed at Bunji in the Gilgit *wazarat* (now Astore district, Gilgit-Baltistan), Khan rebelled against the Maharaja's regime after he acceded to India and participated in the overthrow of the governor of Gilgit in November 1947. He later fought in the First Kashmir War as part of Gilgit rebel forces under the command of Colonel Aslam Khan and rose to become a colonel in the Pakistan Army.

Q: Who was Naik Saif Ali Janjua?

Ans: He was born on 25 April 1922 in Khandbaz Tehsil Nakial (Azad Jammu & Kashmir). He was enrolled in the Royal Corps of Engineers in the British Indian Army on 18 March 1941. After retirement, he helped in the establishment of the Haidri Force on 1 January 1948, as "Sher-e-Riast Battalion" under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Sher Khan. Due to his dedication, he was promoted to Naik and appointed as platoon commander. He set personal examples of gallantry and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at the Bhudha Khanna area where his post was located. He defended the post with chivalry and repulsed many aggressive ventures by the enemy. During the battle, he was seriously injured and embraced Martyrdom on 26 October 1948. On 14 March 1949, the Defence Council of Azad Jammu & Kashmir adorned him with Hilal-e-Kashmir (posthumous) and

on 30th November 1995, the Government of Pakistan declared his Hilal-e-Kashmir equivalent to Nishan-e Haider.

Q: Who was Brig ® Aslam Khan?

Ans: Aslam Khan was born in Jammu on 27 August 1918. His father, Brigadier Rehmatullah Khan of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, was instrumental in bringing Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu under the control of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Aslam Khan was one of eight siblings, included among whom was Air Chief Marshal Asghar Khan. Aslam Khan was commissioned into the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces in 1939. On 10 January 1948, Aslam Khan arrived in Gilgit to take command of the Gilgit Scouts. He presented the credentials of the Azad Kashmir government. Aslam Khan, apparently promoted to the rank of Lt. Col, used the *nom de guerre* 'Colonel Pasha', which kept his identity somewhat clouded. On 31 November he assembled all the officers of the 'Azad forces' (the Gilgit Scouts, the rebels from the Bunji garrison and other local recruits), and pointed out that their primary task was to capture and consolidate Skardu in Baltistan (part of the Ladakh Wazarat). He then divided the available forces into three groups *Ibex Force*, *Tiger Force*, and *Eskimo Force*. At this stage, Aslam Khan sent a wireless message to his commander in Rawalpindi. General Douglas Gracey, the Commander-in-Chief, was "bewildered" and ordered him to report back at his office. Once returned, he was appointed as the private secretary to General Gracey, away from the land of adventure. He was died in 1994.

Q: Who was Brigadier Rehmatullah Khan ?

Ans: Brigadier Rehmatullah Khan was born in Jammu and Kashmir, and later emigrated to Abbottabad after the Partition of British India in 1947. He was arrested in Kashmir, and regarded as an "enemy agent". He was repatriated to Pakistan on 2 December 1948, as part of a prisoner exchange.

Q: Who was Captain Hussain Khan Shaheed?

Ans: Capt. Hussain Khan Shaheed was martyred on November 11, 1947, during during first Kashmir war against Dogra rule.

Q: Who was Syed Khadim Hussain Gardezi?

Ans: Syed Khadim Hussain Shah was the leader of the Kashmir Freedom Movement. He was martyred by Dogra forces on September 06, 1947.

Q: Who was Syed Hassan Shah Gardezi?

Ans: Syed Hassan Shah Gerdezi was from Hullar Bagh. He was an active leader of the Kashmir freedom movement. He attended a historical meeting on 23 March 1940 in Lahore and the 19<sup>th</sup> July meeting in Srinagar. In 1947 he was President of the Muslim Conference Tehsil Bagh. He died on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1988 along with his son Syed Mazhar Gardezi in a car accident.

Q: Who was Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan ?

Ans: Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan was born on June 1, 1934, and was twice a former Prime Minister and President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. He has been the longest-serving Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. On 9 October 2021, he died in his hometown; Aged 87.

Q: Who was Aman Ullah Khan?

Ans: Amanullah Khan was born on 24 August 1934 in the hamlet of Pari Shang in the Astore District of Gilgit-Baltistan. He died on 26 April 2016 at a hospital from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, aged 82.

Q: When Abdul Ghani Lone was martyred?

Ans: Abdul Ghani Lone was a pro-freedom leader and was martyred on 21 May 2002 while commemorating the twelfth anniversary of the death of Kashmiri leader, Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq.

Q: When Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq was martyred?

Ans: Mohammad Farooq Shah commonly known as Mirwaiz Moluvi Mohammad Farooq was the Mirwaiz of his time in Kashmir and chairman of All Jammu and Kashmir Awami Action Committee, was martyred on 21 May 1990 by gunmen at his residence at Nageen, Srinagar.

Q: When and where was Shaheed Maqbool Bhat born?

Ans: Maqbool Butt was born on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1938 to a peasant family in Trahagam village Tehsil Handwara, district Kupwara.

Q: When was Shaheed Maqbool Bhat hanged?

Ans: After eight long years in prison Maqbool Butt was hanged on 11th February 1984 and is buried in Tihar Jail.

Q: Who is called Nelson Mandela of Kashmir?

Ans: Shabir Ahmad Shah popularly known as Shabir Shah (born 14 June 1953), in Kadipora, Anantnag, Kashmir is the founder and president of the Jammu and Kashmir

Democratic Freedom Party (JKDFP), one of the main separatist political organizations seeking "right of self-determination" to Jammu and Kashmir. Having spent 32 years of his life in jails, he is known as the "Jail Bird", "Nelson Mandela of Kashmir.

Q: Who was Syed Ali Gillani?

Ans: Syed Ali Geelani was born in 1929 in a village called Zurimanj, in the Bandipora tehsil, in the Baramulla district of IIOJK. He died on 1 September 2021 at his Hyderpora residence in Srinagar due to his prolonged illness. Indian forces forcibly took away his body and buried it, while his family refused to attend the funeral.

Q: Who is Musarat Alam Bhat?

Ans: Musarat Alam was born in old-city Srinagar's Zaindar Mohalla in July 1971. From 1999, Bhat became increasingly active in the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) which cost him multiple stints in prison. Bhat was appointed as the interim chairman of APHC after the death of Syed Ali Shah Geelani.

Q: Who is Muhmmad Yaseen Malik?

Ans: Yaseen Malik is the Chairman of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front and was arrested during a raid by Indian troops in 1990 and was released in 1994 in the initial years of recent movements. He was arrested many times in the past 32 years. In 2017, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) registered a case of terror funding against other Hurriyat leaders and named Yasin Malik and four others in a charge sheet filed in 2019 and was arrested on 10.04.2019. On 25 May 2022, Yasin Malik was convicted by the NIA Court the *order was pronounced by Special NIA Judge Praveen Singh*

*“Two life imprisonments have been given to Yasin Malik, besides that 10 years of rigorous imprisonment in 10 offences and Rs 10 lakh penalty, all the punishments will run concurrently”*

Q: Who is Dr. Qasim Faktoo?

Ans: Dr Fakhtoo patron of Muslim Deeni Mahaz (MDM), was arrested in February 1993 and slapped with the Public Safety Act (PSA) first, and then subsequently awarded a life sentence by the Supreme Court in January 2003.

Q: Who is Asya Andrabi?

Ans: In 1993 Asia was arrested for her pro-freedom activities, and was later released in 1994. She faced monthly arrests from 2007 to 2009. During the unrest of 2010, she was held for

two consecutive years. She was arrested on 28 August 2010 for waging war against India and for inciting violence. She was again arrested on 17 September 2015 in connection with a couple of cases registered against her. The cases included waving Pakistani flags and addressing, via phone, a conference in Pakistan. On 6 July 2018, she was shifted from Srinagar jail and brought to New Delhi by the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

Q: Who was Burhan Wani?

Ans: Burhan was born in 1994 in Village Dadsara, Pulwama IIOJK .He was a teenage Kashmiri hero, an idol, an icon for youngsters, who feel the pain of every injustice committed in IIOJK. Govt. of India had announced Rs 1 million bounty for finding Burhan. He was known for posting videos on social media which were popular in Kashmir. Burhan was killed in a planned operation in Bumdoora village in the Kokernag area, on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2016 along with two of his two colleagues, Sartaj Ahmad Sheikh and Pervaiz Ahmad Lashkari. He became a symbol of mass movement from July 2016 to now.

Q: Who was Afzal Guru?

Ans: Afzal Guru was born in 1969 in Aabgah village near Sopore town Kashmir. He was hanged on February 09, 2013, in Tihar Jail for alleged involvement in an attack on Indian Parliament. He is buried in Tihar Jail.

Q: Who is Mirwaiz Umer Farooq?

Ans: Mirwaiz Mohammad Umar Farooq was born on 23 March 1973. In October 2014, Farooq was listed as one of The 500 Most Influential Muslims by the Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre, Jordan. As the Mirwaiz of Kashmir and chairman of the Hurriyat Conference, Umar Farooq has an important religious and political role in the Kashmir Valley. He is seen as the spiritual leader of Kashmir's Muslims. Farooq served as the chairman of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference from 1993 to 1998, and after its split has served as the chairman of his own faction since 2004. On 4 August 2019, Mirwaiz was put under house arrest, a day before the Union government downgraded the erstwhile state into two union territories. As of today, he remains incarcerated in his Srinagar residence

## Ch-9

### QUAID-E-AZAM'S VISITS TO KASHMIR

Q: How many times did Quaid-e-Azam travel to Kashmir?

Ans: On the authority of an archival document discovered, it is now clear that Muhammad Ali Jinnah had visited Kashmir at least four times instead of three in 1926, 1936 and 1944- as is generally believed and written about. In the summer of 1927 also, he came to Kashmir for six weeks. The Kashmir administration had failed to inform Maharaja Hari Singh about Jinnah's presence in Srinagar which he had come to know through a news report published in the daily Pratap, Lahore on 11 May 1927.

Q: When Quaid-e-Azam visited Kashmir for the first time?

Ans: First visit in 1926, was a private one to spend a few holidays. He used this visit to assess the socio-economic condition of the people of Kashmir under the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh.

Q: When was the second visit of Qaid-e-Azam?

Ans: In 1927.

Q: When was the third visit of Qaid-e-Azam?

Ans: The Quaid visited Kashmir again in 1936.

Q: In which case did Quaid-e-Azam appear before the High Court of Kashmir?

Ans: Hanifa Begum versus the State.

Q: Which gathering was addressed by him?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam addressed a meeting in the spacious lawns of the Mujahid Manzil on the occasion of the Milad-on-Nabl. An address of welcome was presented by Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas Khan in his capacity as President of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference. Quaid-e-Azam spoke mostly on Muslim law and culture and said that Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the greatest lawgiver and that his laws were based on the principles of justice and the good of humanity. He congratulated Muslims for their unity and commended their political awakening, advising them to strive for the cooperation of the minorities.

Q: When was the last visit of Qaid-e-Azam?

Ans: On 8 May 1944, he entered the State territory from Suchetgarh. A joint reception was accorded to him by leaders of the Muslim Conference and the National Conference



including Chowdhary Ghulam Abbas, Allah Rakha Sagar and Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad. Abbas recalls the warm reception Jinnah was accorded at Jammu: On the 18-mile long road from Suchetgarh to Jammu, there were continuous lines of his admirers eagerly waiting for him. In the city of Jammu, Muslim men and women – old and young, rich and poor, villagers and city dwellers – all were animatedly looking for the arrival of the *Quaid-e-Azam*, their beloved leader.

Q: What were the activities of Jinnah in Jammu?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam was taken in a procession to Jammu city in an open car where he addressed a public meeting in the evening during which he attributed the rising of the people of Jammu & Kashmir against an autocratic rule to the injustices meted out to them. He told the gathering that the 100 million Muslims of India would not leave their brethren in Jammu & Kashmir in the lurch. The reception accorded to him at Jammu was unprecedented. At one point, when his car was unable to negotiate a sharp turn it was physically lifted by the crowd so that it could make the turn. At Jammu, Jinnah stayed in the Dak Bungalow where he met political leaders, especially the youth.

Q: How was Quaid-e-Azam's reception from Jammu to Srinagar?

Ans: On 9<sup>th</sup> May, He along with Ch. Ghulam Abbas set out on his journey to Kashmir and had a night halt at Banihal. As per the programme, he had to reach Srinagar the same day but given the huge number of people who had descended on the Srinagar–Jammu road after trekking forty to fifty km mountainous trudge to have a glimpse of the *Quaid-e-Azam*, the schedule was changed with a night halt at Banihal. On 10 May, he left for Srinagar at 2 p.m. The Mirwaiz of Kashmir, Molvi Mohammad Yusuf Shah drove to Banihal to receive him. The road journey of 107 kilometres [66.48 miles] from Banihal to Srinagar was covered in five hours. En route, there was hardly any spot where people had not gathered in large numbers to greet Jinnah. At Qazigund, thousands of National Conference and Muslim Conference workers accorded a warm reception to him and he responded with their affection and love with broad smiles.

Q: How was reception on the route to Partap Park?

Ans: At Pampore, a private band presented a ceremonial salute to Jinnah who made a brief speech thanking people for the grand reception accorded to him. Welcome arches and buntings were erected at Sonawar. Here, the band of Gilania Middle School Sonawar

played a welcome song. From Sonawar to Pratap Park, thousands of people, including foreign tourists, were lined in rows to welcome Jinnah who waved at them. About a dozen cars drove as pilot vehicles ahead of his motor car. A grand public reception was accorded to him at the Pratap Park where the gathering was estimated to be about one lakh.

Q: What was the address of Quaid-e Azam In Partap Park?

Ans: The Pratap Park reception was an effort by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah to impress the *Quaid-e-Azam* about his influence on Kashmiris and win him over to his side against the Muslim Conference but the latter refused to play the ball. The public meeting began with the recitation of Allama Iqbal's nationalistic song, *Saaray Jahan se achha Hindustan hamara* sung by Pran Nath Jalali. In his speech, Jinnah thanked the people of Kashmir for giving him a majestic welcome and said that he would never forget their love and warmth for him. He laid stress on communal amity and prayed for their welfare. He sought to refute Abdullah's claim by saying that the honour shown to him by the people of Kashmir was because he was the President of the All India Muslim League, and asked the Muslims of Kashmir to close their ranks, recalling that, We have one God, One Prophet, one Quran and one *Kaba*. Let us have one organisation, one platform, one flag and one leader.

Q: When was the annual session of the Muslim Conference held?

Ans: The annual session of the Muslim Conference was held under the Presidentship of Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas Khan in the compound of Jamia Masjid on 17th June 1944. It is estimated that over a lac of Muslims turned up to hear the Father of the Nation.

Q: When Qaid-e-Azam leave Srinagar?

Ans: On his return via the Jhelum Valley Road on 25 July, Jinnah addressed a public meeting at Baramulla which was disrupted by a group of National Conference workers led by Mohammad Maqbool Sherwani. In his speech, Jinnah asked people to unite under one banner to see their misery coming to an end. Another meeting was held at Uri on the same day where Maulvi Ghulam Mohammad presented an address of welcome. The Quaid-e-Azam reached Muzaffarabad at 7 p.m. and stayed in Dak Banglow Domel.

Q: What were the engagements of Qaid-e-Azam in Muzaffarabad?

Ans: All sections of Muslim public opinion were unanimous that the Quaid-e-Azam should receive a heart-warming welcome. These included Master Abdul Aziz and Khawaja Abdul Qadir, the most prominent leaders of the District National Conference and Pir Hisamuddin

Gilani, M.L.A. of the Zamindara group. Thousands of Muslims were at hand to welcome him. The Sultan of Boi sent a batch of uniformed volunteers. He was straight away taken to the pendal and it is significant to point out that the address of welcome was read and presented by Khawaja Abdul Qadir, General Secretary of the District National Conference. The Quaid-e-Azam made a brief speech, reiterating what he had been telling everywhere, namely, that the Muslims have one God, one Prophet (peace be upon him) and one Book and that therefore they should also have a single platform. From here he was taken in a procession to the Dak bungalow. Mr. Saeed Ahmad Zia Advocate, then President of the District Muslim Conference, had arranged a lunch.

## Ch-10

### GENERAL

Q: What is Khailsa Sarkar?

Ans: In the 18th century, Maharaja Ranjit Singh established the Sikh empire in Lahore which was called **Khalisa Sarkar** (Sikh Government). The Khalisa empire extended to Jammu and Kashmir in the 19th century and then to Ladakh and Gilgit Baltistan through conquest by Governor Gulab Singh. During that time the occupied land was called Khalisa Sarkar land. The first land settlement (Bandubasti) started in Baltistan in 1887. The cultivators were given land ownership while the local Rajas still held most of the land as a Jagir (feudal land). The Jagirs were divided into Mustaqil Kashtkar and Ghair e Mustaqil Kashtkar. The remaining barren lands, pastures, and mountains were owned by the Dogra regime and declared Khalisa Sarkar land.

Q: When Nutor Law was introduced?

Ans: In 1936, the Dogra regime introduced the Nautore rule.

Q: What is State Subject Law?

Ans: No.I-L/84.---The following definition of the term “State Subject” has been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur (vide Private Secretary’s letter No.2354, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> January 1927, to the Revenue Member of Council) and is hereby promulgated for general information:

The term “State Subject” means and includes:

**CLASS I.**---All persons born and residing within the State before the commencement of reign of His Highness the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Sahib Bahadur, and also persons who settled therein before the commencement of Samvat year 1942, and have since been permanently residing therein.

**CLASS II.**---All persons other than those belonging to Class I who settled within the State before the close of Samvat year 1968, and have since permanently resided and acquired immovable property therein.

**CLASS III.**---All persons, other than those belonging to Classes. I and II permanently residing within the State, who have acquired under a rayatnama any immovable

property therein or who may hereafter acquire such property under an *ijazatnama* and may execute a *rayatnama* after ten years' continuous residence therein.

**CLASS IV.**---Companies which have been registered as such within the State and which, being companies in which the Government are financially interested or as to the economic benefit to the State or to the financial stability of which the Government are satisfied, have by a special order of His Highness been declared to the State Subjects.

**NOTE I.**---In matter of grants of State Scholarships, State lands for agricultural and house buildings purposes and recruitment to State Service, State Subject Class I should receive preference over other classes and those of Class II over Class III, subject, however, to the order dated 31<sup>st</sup> January 1927, of His Highness the Maharaja Bahdur regarding employment of hereditary State Subjects in Government service.

**NOTE II.**---The descendants of the persons who have secured the status of any Class of the State Subjects will be entitled to become the State Subjects of the same class. For example, if A is declared a State Subject of Class II his sons and grandsons will ipso facto acquire the status of the same Class (II) and not of Class I.

**NOTE III.**---The wife or a widow of a State Subject of any Class shall acquire the status of her husband as State Subject of the same Class as her husband, so long as she resides in the State and does not leave the State for permanent residence outside the State.

**NOTE IV.**---For the purposes of the interpretation of the term 'State Subject' either with reference to any law for the time being in force or otherwise, the definition given in this Notification as amended upto date shall be read as if such amended definition existed in this Notification as originally issued."

It is evident from the aforesaid definition of the term "State Subject" that all persons who were born within the State before the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh and those who settled therein before 1942 and resided permanently, were State Subjects of Class I. Those who settled in the State before the close of 1968-Bikrami and resided permanently, on the acquisition of immovable property, enjoyed the status of State Subjects of Class II. All those who acquired immovable

property under a *rayatnama* or *ijazatnama* and resided in the State continuously were placed in Class III as State Subjects. Class IV pertains to registered companies in the State.

Another notification was issued for state subjects residing outside the State (Issued by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur dated Srinagar, the 27th June 1932/14th Har, 1989 and published in the Government Gazette dated 24<sup>th</sup> Har, 1989).

**NOTIFICATION:**

“No. 13-L/19893. Whereas it is necessary to determine the Status of Jammu and Kashmir State Subjects in foreign territories and to inform the Governments of Foreign States as to the position of their nationals in this State; it is hereby commanded and notified for public information as follows:-

1. All emigrants from the Jammu and Kashmir State to foreign territories shall be considered State Subjects and also the descendants of these emigrants born abroad for two generations:

Provided that, these nationals of the Jammu and Kashmir State shall not be entitled to claim the internal rights they fulfil the conditions laid granted to subjects of this State by the laws unless they fulfil the conditions laid down by those laws and rules for the specific purposes mentioned therein.

- 2 The foreign nationals residing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall not acquire the nationality of the Jammu and Kashmir State until after the age of 18 on purchasing immovable property under permission of a *Ijazatnama* and on obtaining a *Raiyatnama* after ten years of continuous residence in the Jammu and Kashmir State as laid down in Notification No. 1-L of 1984 dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 1927.
3. Certificates of the nationality of the Jammu and Kashmir State may, on the application, be granted by the Minister In charge of the Political Department in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this Notification.

Q: When was Ganga hijacked?

Ans: Ganga, an Indian airliner was hijacked on 30 January 1971 at 1305 hours while on its routine flight from Srinagar to Jammu. In total, it was carrying 30 people including four crew members. The Hijackers were two young Kashmiris Hashim and Ashraf Qureshi. They brought the plane to Lahore airport.

Q: What was the Sino-Pak Agreement of 1963?

Ans: The Sinkiang-Kashmir Border Agreement or Sino-Pak border Agreement signed between Pakistan and China in 1963 includes a clause (article 6) which clarifies that after the Kashmir dispute is resolved; the government in power in Northern Areas and the Peoples Republic of China will re-negotiate the agreement.

Q: What was the decision of Azad Jammu and Kashmir High Court about GB?

Ans: On March 18, 1993, the full bench of the High Court announced the decision. The main points of the decision are:-

The Northern Areas (Gilgit and Baltistan) are part of Azad Kashmir, historically and constitutionally. Under the Provisional Constitutional Act, of 1974, the (A.K.) High Court has the right to hear all petitions concerning Azad Kashmir and the Court also has the right to hear cases in all matters pertaining to Northern Areas. The Azad Kashmir government should establish administrative and legal institutions in these areas (GB).

Q: What was the decision of the Azad Kashmir Supreme Court on GB?

Ans: On September 14, 1994, Azad Kashmir Supreme Court on appeal against the decision of the High Court declared that “No doubt, that Northern Areas is part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir – but not of Azad Kashmir. Therefore, the government needs not to take administrative control of these areas.”

Q: What was the decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan (28<sup>th</sup> May 1999 (1999 SCMR 1379) about GB?

Ans: Decision of Supreme Court of Pakistan

...“that Northern Areas were constitutional part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir... that the people of the Northern Areas are citizens of Pakistan for all intent and purposes”.

- The government of Pakistan should ensure that basic human rights and other political and administrative institutions are provided in the areas within six months. However, the action should not adversely affect Pakistan’s stand concerning the Kashmir dispute.

Q: What was the 4-point formula given by General Musharaf about Kashmir in 2003?

Ans: He proposed a “four stages” based formula in 2003 that included:

1. Recognition of Kashmir as a disputed territory
2. Initiating dialogue
3. Dropping impractical solutions

4. Moving towards a win-win situation

Q: What was the seven region formula of Musharraf?

Ans: While talking to a group of newspaper editors at an iftar dinner in Islamabad on October 25, 2004, President Pervez Musharraf called for a national debate on new options for the Kashmir dispute. The necessity for this debate stemmed from the fact that demands for the conversion of LoC into an international border and plebiscite were not acceptable to Pakistan and India respectively. To break the deadlock he suggested that the identification of various zones of the disputed territory needs to be carried out followed by their demilitarization and a determination of their status. He identified seven regions in Jammu and Kashmir based on "religious, ethnic and geographical terms" for this purpose. Two regions - Azad Kashmir and Northern areas - are under the control of Pakistan whereas five regions are under Indian control. The first part comprises Jammu, Sambha and Kathuva where Hindus are in the majority. The second part also comprises Jammu but the areas include where the Muslim population is in the majority. The third part is the area of Kashmir Valley which also has a Muslim majority. The fourth part is Kargil which has a Muslim majority and the fourth area is Ladakh and adjoining areas where Buddhists live. President Musharraf further said that it is imperative that the linguistic, ethnic, religious, geographic, political and other aspects of these seven regions should be revived and a peaceful solution to the problem found.

Q: What was the 4-point formula given by General Musharraf about Kashmir in 2006?

Ans: Musharraf proposed another (four points) formula in 2006 that included:

- 1) Gradual withdrawal of troops
- 2) Local self-governance
- 3) No redrawing of boundaries and
- 4) Mutual administration by India and Pakistan

Q: When the UNMOGIP was established?

Ans: On 30 March 1951, following the termination of UNCIP, the Security Council, by its resolution 91 (1951) decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir. UNMOGIP's functions were to observe and report, investigate complaints of ceasefire violations and submit its findings to each party and to the Secretary-General.



- Q: When Ishfaq Majeed Wani was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: March 30,1990.
- Q: When Dr.Abdul Ahad Guru was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: March 31, 1993.
- Q: When Syed Jalil Andrabi Advocate was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: March 27, 1996.
- Q: When Dr.Ghulam Qadir Wani was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: November 04, 1998.
- Q: When Syed Shabir Ahmed Sadiqi was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: March 30, 1996.
- Q: When Sheikh Abdul Hameed was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: November 18, 1992.
- Q: When Dr.Qazi Nisar Ahmed was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: On 17 June 1994.
- Q: When Sheikh Abdul Aziz was martyred by Indian forces?  
 Ans: August 11, 2008. He was leading a March.
- Q: When Muhammad Ashraf Sehrai died?  
 Ans: on May 05, 2021 A prominent pro-freedom leader in Indian Occupied Kashmir, Muhammad Ashraf Sehrai, has died inside a hospital in southern Jammu city, where he was in detention for the last year.
- Q: When was Muzaffarabad- Srinagar Bus Service started?  
 Ans: April 07,2005.
- Q: When was Rawlakot- Punch Bus Service started?  
 Ans: November 21, 2005.
- Q: When was truck service between AJK and IIOJK started?  
 Ans: October 21, 2008
- Q: Which were the crossing points between IIOJK and AJK?  
 Ans: Chehlana- Tetwal, Rawlakot- Punch, Hajeera -Silikot, Tatapani-Mehnder, Chkothi-Uri.
- Q: How many people have lost their lives in 2005 earthquake in AJK?  
 Ans: 45,432 People (Muzaffarabad 34719, Bagh 8138, Punch 1101, Sudhanhoti 04, Neelam 470 and Mirpur 06)

Q: What is the definition of Muslim in AJK Constitution of 1974?

Ans: Definition of Muslim was incorporated in 2018 through 12<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment .  
which is :-

In the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Interim Constitution Act, 1974 (Act VIII of 1974), in Section 2,- (i) in sub-section (1), for the definition of the term 'Muslim', following shall be substituted:- " 'Muslim' means a person, who believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad (peace be upon him);" (ii) after the definition of the term 'Muslim', as substituted above, following new term 'Non-Muslim', shall be inserted:- " 'Non-Muslim' means a person, who is not a Muslim and includes a person belonging to the Christian, Jew, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist or Parsi community, a person of the Qadiani group or the Lahori group (who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name), or a Bahai, or any person who does not fulfill the requirements of a Muslim;"

**PART-B**

**KASHMIR STUDIES MCQS**

01	Where precious stone ruby is found in AJK?	<b>District Neelum</b>	District Havely	District Bagh	District Poonch
02	How many degree colleges were there in AJK in 1947?	3	4	6	<b>None</b>
03	Sultan Zain ul Abideen Bud Shah passed away in the year:	<b>1470</b>	1475	1477	1479
04	Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service started in:	2004	<b>2005</b>	2006	None of these
05	Delhi Accord was signed by Indra Gandhi and:	Abdul Qayyum Khan	<b>Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah</b>	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	K.H Khurshid
06	The Constituency of Azad Kashmir Called:	<b>LA</b>	PP	NA	None
07	When Muzaffarabad was made the capital of AJK?	1947	1948	<b>1949</b>	1950
08	Who was the second president of AJK?	<b>Ali Ahmed Shah</b>	K.H Khurshid	Ibrahim Khan	Sher Khan
09	Liberation League was established in:	Mirpur	Rawalpindi	<b>Muzaffarabad</b>	Islamabad
10	How far is Kohala bridge from the capital of AJK?	28 KM	30 KM	<b>35 KM</b>	40 KM
11	A well known book “Mata-e-Zindagi” was written by:	Sheikh M. Abdullah	Abdul Qayyum Khan	K.H Khurshid	<b>Sardar Ibrahim Khan</b>
12	How many women seats are there in Legislative Assembly of AJK?	<b>5</b>	6	7	8
13	AJK is divided into how many divisions?	<b>3</b>	5	7	10
14	What is the power generating capacity of Neelum Jhelum Hydro Power Project?	950	955	960	<b>969</b>
15	The book “Rajtrangi” was written by:	Rentchen Shaw	<b>Pandit Kalhana</b>	Muhammad Din Farooq	None of these
16	The total area of State of Jammu and Kashmir is ..	84,258 sq. miles	84,432 sq. miles	<b>85,806 sq. miles</b>	None of these
17	Who described Kashmir as a ” Paradise of Indies” ?	<b>Bernier</b>	Akbar	Stein	Al Beruni
18	Which river makes its Delta into the wular lake?	Indus river	<b>Jhelum river</b>	Kishanganaga river	None of these

19	Kashmir was known for its:	<b>Saffron</b>	Rubies	Silk	None of these
20	Rinchin embraced Islam and adopted the name of:	Shah Mir	<b>Sultan Sadruddin</b>	Bulbul Shah	None of these
21	All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was established in:	<b>October 1932</b>	October 1933	October 1934	None of these
22	In the history of Kashmir, 13th July, 1931 observed as:	<b>Martyr Day</b>	Solidarity Day	Freedom Day	None of these
23	The book Kashmir Saga was written by:	Ch. Muhammad Ali	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	<b>Sardar Ibrahim Khan</b>	None of above
24	Who was the first elected president of Azad Jammu and Kashmir through Adult Franchise:	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	<b>K.H Khurshid</b>	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	None of these
25	Who signed Jammu and Kashmir instrument of Accession?	<b>Hari Singh</b>	Gulab Singh	Ranjeet Singh	None of these
26	How many districts are there in AJK?	7	8	9	<b>10</b>
27	What is the total area of Siachin Glacier square miles?	<b>450</b>	475	525	550
28	Kishan Ganga was the old name of the river?	Jhelum	<b>Neelum</b>	Sindh	Sutlaj
29	Afghans ruled Kashmir for?	60 years	<b>66 years</b>	70 years	75 year
30	Jammu Kashmir National Conference was established in:	1931	1934	1938	<b>1939</b>
31	How many Kashmiris were killed on July 13, 1931?	17	19	<b>22</b>	27
32	K.H Khurshid was born in?	<b>Srinagar</b>	Bara Mula	Muzaffarabad	Sialkot
33	Death anniversary of Ch. Ghulam Abbas is observed on:	16 December	<b>18 December</b>	21 December	25 December
34	Persian was official language in Kashmir till?	1918	1922	1924	1930
35	A well known book "Aatish-e-Chinar" was written by:	<b>Sheikh M. Abdullah</b>	Abdul Qayyum Khan	K.H Khurshid	Sardar Ibrahim Khan
36	University of AJK was established in:	1978	<b>1980</b>	1982	1984
37	Who was the first elected prime minister of AJK?	<b>Khan A. Hamid Khan</b>	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	None of these

38	How many languages are spoken in Jammu and Kashmir?	60	64	68	<b>72</b>
39	Radio Azad Kashmir was established in:	1947	<b>1948</b>	1949	1950
40	The book "Raj Trangi" was written in:	<b>Sanskrit</b>	Persian	Urdu	None of these
41	Who was known as "Nightingale of Kashmir"?	<b>Habba Khatoon</b>	Keta Rani	Lalla Arifa	None of these
42	Which Mughal Emperor construct network of roads in Kashmir?	Jahangir	Shah Jahan	Aurangzeb	<b>None of these</b>
43	The "Moi e Muqaddas" The hair of Nabi Pak SAW was shifted to Kashmir by:	<b>Khawaja Noor ud Din Eshai</b>	Khawaja Zahir ud Din	Ahmed Shah Abdali	None of these
44	Young Men's Muslim association was founded in:	1906	1907	1908	<b>1909</b>
45	Who was the first president of Muslim Conference?	Ch Ghulam Abbas	<b>Sheikh Abdullah</b>	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	None of these
46	The Government of Kashmir sent proposal of standstill agreement on:	11th August 1947	<b>12th August 1947</b>	13th August 1947	None of these
47	The cease fire line was converted into Line of Control under:	<b>Simla Agreement</b>	Tashkent Agreement	Karachi Agreement	None of these
48	Who wrote the first authentic history of Kashmir?	Pandit Premnath	<b>Pandit Kalhana</b>	Pandit Brijkaul	Pandit Ravi Shankar
49	Who is credited with spreading Islam in Kashmir?	Peeray Shah Ghazi	Sheikh Noor Din Wali	<b>Syed Ali Hamdani</b>	Syed Bulbul Shah
50	Which is the longest of the rivers which flow through Kashmir?	Jhelum	Shyok	Ravi	<b>Chenab</b>
51	Who was the last Muslim ruler of Kashmir?	Sultan Zain ul Abideen Bud Shah	Sultan Shams ud Din Sha Mir	Sultan Yusuf Shah Chak	<b>Sultan Yakub Shah Chak</b>
52	When was the treaty of Amritsar between British Government and Mahraja Gulab Singh was signed?	<b>16 March 1846</b>	16 May 1846	26 May 1846	26 March 1846
53	What is the significance of Article 35-A of Indian Constitution?	It allows Kashmiris to travel to Line of Control without	It safeguards the religious sites of the Muslims	<b>It restricts the ownership of property in IOK to</b>	Provides subsidized electricity to permanent

		passport		permanent residents	residents in IOK
54	What does the acronym AKLASC stand for?	Azad Kashmir logistic and supply corporation	Azad Kashmir Legal Assistance Company	Azad Kashmir Literacy and Secondary Education Company	<b>Azad Kashmir Logging &amp; Saw-Mills Corporation.</b>
55	CPEC entails the following infrastructure projects in Azad Kashmir	<b>Mirpur MZD Mansehra Road</b>	Mangla Dam Upraising Project	Azad Kashmir Tourism Corridor	All of the above
56	After the enactment of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Interim Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act 2018, the number of members of Legislative Assembly are:	59	58	<b>53</b>	51
57	When was Maqbool Butt martyred? (Tihar Jail New Dehli)	<b>11 Feb 1984</b>	16 Feb 1983	13 Jul 1984	5 Feb 1984
58	When was the first legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir established?	1846	<b>1934</b>	1944	1925
59	Where precious stone ruby is found in AJK?	<b>District Neelum</b>	District Kotli	District Bagh	. Dadyal
60	Where is radio Trarkhel operational?	Trarkhel	Islamabad	Muzaffarabad	<b>Rawalpindi</b>
61	Who signed Jammu and Kashmir instrument of Accession?	<b>Hari Singh</b>	Gulab Singh	Ranjeet Singh	None of these
62	When did first wave of militancy start in Kashmir?	1987	1949	1965	<b>1989</b>
63	Which is the winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir?	Udhampur	Leha	<b>Jammu</b>	Poonch
64					
65	Which country is to the west of Jammu and Kashmir?	Nepal	Bhutan	Thiland	<b>Pakistan</b>
66	When kargil war was started?	1996	1997	1998	<b>1999</b>
67	What is the term of Jammu and Kashmir legislative	4 years	5 years	<b>6 years</b>	7 years

	assembly?				
68	Which one is the longest river in Jammu and Kashmir?	Doda	Jehlum	<b>Chenab</b>	Indus
69	From which year the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir is implemented?	1996	1997	1998	<b>1999</b>
70	Which town in Jammu and Kashmir is also known as Apple Town?	<b>Sopore</b>	Jammu	Sufyan	Anantnag
71	On which hill, the Vaishnoo Devi Mandir is located?	Katra	<b>Tarikuta</b>	Sonamarg	Aru
72	Which one is recognized as the state flower of Jammu and Kashmir ?	Rose	Daisy	Lilly	<b>Lotus</b>
73	The Shalimar Garden was built by	Shahjhan	Akbar	Babar	<b>Jhangir</b>
74	Srinagar is located on the bank of ....river	Chenab	<b>Jehlum</b>	Indus	Lidder
75	The Hemis National Park is famous for	Golden Eagle	Tiger	Wolf	<b>Snow leopard</b>
76	The Shalimar Garden was built in .... Year	1606	<b>1619</b>	1627	1635
77	Which chapter of UN charter deals with Kashmir dispute?	<b>Chapter-VI</b>	Chapter-V	Chapter-VII	Chapter-IV
78	Kashmiri freedom fighter Burhan Muzaffar Wani was martyred on 26 July, 2016	26 July, 2016	<b>8 July, 2016</b>	14 June, 2016	14 July, 2016
79	Sheikh Abdullah was deposed as prime minister of Indian occupied Kashmir and imprisoned by Indian government in	1963	<b>1953</b>	1975	1952
80	Ceasefire Line was renamed as Line of Control in	Tashkent Declaration	<b>Shimla Declaration</b>	Lahore Declaration	Karachi Declaration
81	Who became the first Muslim ruler of Kashmir in 1339	Akbar	<b>Shah Mir</b>	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Shah Jahan
82	Kashmiri freedom fighter Afzal Guru was hanged by government of India on	9 February, 2003	<b>9 February, 2013</b>	9 February, 2014	10 February, 2012
83	Article 35A was in Indian	Lahore Treaty-	<b>Delhi</b>	Amritsar	None of these

	constitution in	1951	<b>Agreement-1954</b>	Treaty-1947	
84	Kashmiri freedom fighter Maqbool Butt was hanged by government of India on	11 February, 1981	<b>11 February, 1984</b>	11 February, 1985	11 February, 1983
85	OHCHR initiated its first Kashmir report and called for international inquiry in	June, 2017	<b>June, 2018</b>	June, 2019	June, 2016
86	When was Kargal war started?	<b>May 08, 1999</b>	June 08, 1999	July 08, 1999	None of these
87	Who was arrested on October 19, 1946?	Farooq Abdullah	Ibrahim Khan	Sheikh Abdullah	<b>Ch. Ghulam Abbas</b>
88	No Tax campaign was launched in 1932 in:	<b>Mirpur</b>	Srinagar	Jammu	Poonch
89	All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was established in:	1931	<b>1932</b>	1933	1934
90	Syed Khadim Hussain Shah, a Kashmiri leader, belonged to:	Kotli	<b>Bagh</b>	Plandri	Mirpur
91	Mountbatten visited Hari Singh on:	June 14, 1947	June 15, 1947	June 16, 1947	June 17, 1947
92	In 1819, the Sikh army entered Kashmir under the command of:	Pertab Singh	Hari Singh	<b>Ranjeet Singh (Kharak Singh also)</b>	None of these
93	Stand Still Agreement was offered by:	Hari Singh	Nehru	Ibrahim Khan	Sheikh Abdullah
94	Who was known as the Raja of Uri?	Sardar Ghulam Ali	Raja Sarfraz Khan	Raja Zabardast Khan	<b>Muzaffar Khan</b>
95	Where is fort Baghser located?	Mung	Sharda	<b>Smahni</b>	Mangla
96	Name the Kashmiri leader who died in a road accident:	Sheikh Abdullah	Abdul Qayyum Khan	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	<b>K.H Khurshid</b>
97	Earthquake memorial bridge is located in?	Bagh	<b>Muzaffarabad</b>	Neelum	Balakot
98	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan was born in:	<b>1924</b>	1925	1926	1927
99	Allama Iqbal visited Kashmir twice on	June, Aug 1922	July, Nov 1924	<b>June, Aug 1921</b>	June, Aug 1925
100					
101	Mount Batted visited Kashmir	14 June 1947	16 June 1947	<b>18 June 1947</b>	20 June 1947
102	In 1819 the Sikh army entered in Kashmir under	Partab Singh	Hari Singh	<b>Ranjeet Singh</b>	Gulab Singh



	the command of				
103	Where is Baghser Fort Located?	Kotli	Mirpur	<b>Samhani</b>	Barnala
107	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan was born in	<b>1924</b>	1926	1928	1922
108	What is the total area of Siachin Glacier in feet?	18000ft	<b>20000ft</b>	22000ft	25000ft
106	Who is the national poet of Kashmir?	Allama Iqbal	Nazir Anjum	<b>Ghulam Ahmed Mahjoor</b>	Habba Khatoon
107	Which historical fort is located near Mirpur City?	Burjun Fort	Raamkot fort	<b>Mangla Fort</b>	Throchi Fort
108	When was Karachi agreement signed?	1948	<b>1949</b>	1950	1951
109	Whin UNCIP passed 1 <sup>st</sup> resoulution on Kashmir?	1 <sup>st</sup> June 1948	<b>21 April 1948</b>	13 Aug 1948	25 Sep 1948
110	How many tehsils are there in Mipur Division?	09	10	<b>11</b>	12
111	Who is known as “Abu-Al-Morakhin” in Kashmir history	Abu Al Fazal	G.M Meer	<b>Pandit Kalhan</b>	Neel Naag
112	Ranchin embraced Islam and adopted the name of	Shah Mir	<b>Sultan Sadruddin</b>	Bulbul Shah	None of these
113	When Khan Hamid Khan was elected 1 <sup>st</sup> PM of AJK?	1968	<b>1975</b>	1970	1980
114	Who was the last ruler of State of Jammu & Kashmir	Gulab Singh	<b>Hari Singh</b>	Rajnit Singh	A and C
115	When treaty of Amristar was signed?	1947	1847	<b>1846</b>	1867
116	When Tashkand declaration was signed?	1960	1962	1964	<b>1966</b>
117	When Pak-China border treaty was signed?	1961	<b>1963</b>	1978	1990
118	When shimla treaty was	1970	<b>1972</b>	1978	1974
119	When Stand –Still agreement was signed?	11 Aug 1947	14 Aug 1947	<b>15 Aug 1947</b>	17 Aug 1947
120	Who offered treaty of Amritsar of East India Company?	Ranjit Singh	<b>Lord Harding</b>	Gulab Sing	Lord Mount
121	A well-known book “ Mata-e-Zindagi” was written by	Shiekh Abullah	<b>Sardar Ibrahim Khan</b>	K.H Khurshid	Ghulam Abbas
122	The AJK is divided into how many divisions?	<b>03</b>	05	06	02
123	India is one of the .....	East	West	` North	<b>South</b>

	Kashmir?				
124	Pakistan is on the ....of Kashmir	<b>West</b>	East	South	North
125	China is on the ....of Kashmir.	<b>East</b>	West	North	South
126					
127					
128	Which is the national flower of the Kashmir?	<b>Lilly</b>	Rose	Jasmine	Tulip
129	Kashmir is located in the	<b>Central Asia</b>	South Asia	North Asia	None of these
130	The length of border that Kashmir shares with China	450 Miles	560 Miles	<b>950 Miles</b>	250 Miles
131	The length of border that Kashmir shares with India	200 Miles	<b>300 Miles</b>	350Miles	400 Miles
132	The length of border that Kashmir shares with Afghanistan	20 Miles	15 Miles	30 Miles	<b>50 Miles</b>
133	Wakhan is a part of Kashmir but now it is a part of	Pakistan	India	<b>Afghanistan</b>	China
134	Territorially, Kashmir is bigger than .... independent states.	<b>111</b>	112	115	117
135	Wakhan strip separates Kashmir from	Pakistan	India	<b>Tajikistan</b>	Afghanistan
136	Before Partition total area of Kashmir province was?	12.378 Sq.Miles	1.378 Sq.Miles	<b>8.539 Sq.Miles</b>	7.895 Sq.Miles
137	When Sindh Taas Agreement was signed?	<b>1960</b>	1959	1961	1964
138	Famous history book on Kashmir "Neel Maat Paran"was written by .....?	Pandit Kalhan	<b>Neel Naag</b>	A and B	None of These
139	Famous auiobiography "KASHMAKASH" was written by.....?	Ibrahim Khan	K.H Khurshid	<b>Ch. Ghulam Abbas</b>	None of these
140	What is the height of K2?	<b>28.52ft</b>	28.670ft	28.900ft	29.122ft
141	Which is the largest river of Kashmir?	<b>Indus</b>	Jhelum	Chenab	Tawl
142	Who built Nishat Bagh in Srinagar?	Akbar	<b>Jahangir</b>	Shah Jahan	Bud Shah
143	What is the height of Nanga Parbat?	<b>26.656ft</b>	26.800ft	26.760ft	26.900ft
144	Where are remains of Sharda University in Kashmir?	Muzaffarabad	<b>Neelum Valley</b>	Kotli	Jhelum valley

145	Which is the biggest lake of Kashmir?	<b>Wooler Lake</b>	Dal Lake	Banjoosa Lake	Mansroor Lake
146	In which district o AJK Banjoosa Lake Located?	Kotli	<b>Poonch</b>	Neelum valley	Bagh
147	What is origin of river Neelum?	Wooler Lake	<b>Vishansar Lake</b>	Mansroor Lake	None of these
148	What is the meaning of word “Himaliya”?	Land of Trees	Land of Rivers	<b>House of Snow</b>	None of these
149	When was Queen Kota Rani died?	1200	1300	1335	<b>1339</b>
150	When was K.H Khurshid died?	1980	1985	1987	<b>1988</b>
151	When was Ghulam Abbas died?	1965	<b>1967</b>	1966	1970
152	How many seats of AJK Legislative Assembly are there?	48	2	49	<b>53</b>
153	How many seats are reserved in AJK Assembly for women?	03	<b>06</b>	07	12
154	Why “ Pando” and “Haji Peer” are Famous	<b>For fights in their Mountains</b>	For their beauty	For their fields	None of these
155	When did rebellion take place in silk industry Srinagar?	1921	1922	1923	<b>1924</b>
156	Whati is the total area of Mangla Dam	<b>100Sq.miles</b>	105 Sq.miles	120 Sq.miles	111 Sq.miles
157	When was Kashmir Committee found...?	<b>1932</b>	1942	1934	1978
158	Who was Prim Minister of Kashmir at the time of subcontinent Division?	Ram Chandra Kak	Copal Sawami Ainghar	Gen. Jank Singh Dogra	<b>Hari Singh</b>
159	Kashmir Solidarity Day is offered annually on	13 July	12 Aug	23 Feb	<b>5 Feb</b>
160	Who is called the founder of present state Jammu Kashmir?	<b>Gulab Singh</b>	Hari Singh	Lord Harding	Lord Batten
161	Famous book Ghulab Nama was written by?	Gulab Singh	Rambeer Singh	Hari Singh	<b>Diwan Kripa Ram</b>
162	Gulab Nama was written in	Sanskrit	Urdu	<b>Persian</b>	English
163	How many president of Azad Kashmir are buried in Muzaffarabad?	1	<b>3</b>	2	5
164	Name of the President of	<b>Ali Ahmed</b>	Peer Ali Jan	Sardar Ibrahim	K. Hamid

	Azad Kashmir from Mipur	<b>Shah</b>	Shah		
165	Name of the Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir from Mirpur	Ali Ahmed Shah	Masood Khalid	<b>Ch. Sultan Mehmood</b>	Ch. Hameed
166	Which city of AJK is called "City of Mosques"?	<b>Kotli</b>	Mirpur	Bhimber	Bagh
167	When was first Jammu Kashmir Assembly election held?	4. June 1934	4. July 1934	<b>4. Aug 1934</b>	6. June 1934
168	Jammu City is located on the Bank of river?	Ravi	<b>Chenab</b> <b>River Tawi</b>	Jhelum	Indus
169	Srinagar city is located on the bank of river	Neelum	Chenab	Sutliij	<b>Jhelum</b>
170	Which city is located on the junction of river Neelum and Jhelum?	Mirpur	<b>Muzaffarabad</b>	Kotli	Rawlakot
171	Kotli city is located on the bank of river	Neelum	Jhelum	Chenab	<b>Poonch</b>
172	Poonch city is located on the bank of river	Jhelum	<b>Poonch</b>	Indus	Neelum
173	River Jhelum and Poonch falls into...	<b>Mangla Dam</b>	Kishan Ganga Dam	Tarbela Dam	None of these
174	Haji Peer is about.....feet high.	<b>8500ft</b>	3400ft	4500ft	23000ft
175	K-2 is located in	Jammu	Ladakh	<b>Baltistan</b>	Neelum Valley
176	Ganga Choti is ....Feet high	<b>9,000ft</b>	8,661ft	12,00ft	14,000ft
177	Gaghe Broom is ...feet high	25,551ft	<b>10,000ft</b>	29,071ft	26,470
178	The Indian held Jammu Kashmir retains a special Status within the union of India Under Section	56	35	<b>370</b>	45
179	The Governor of Indian held Kashmir is appointed by the Indian....	PM	<b>President</b>	Parliament	Senate
180	How many representatives from Kashmir are nominated for Indian Lok Sabha?	2	4	<b>6</b>	8
181	How many representatives from Kashmir are nominated for Indian Rajya Sabha?	2	<b>6</b>	4	9
182	When was parliamentary system introduced in AJK?	1970	1956	<b>1974</b>	1975

183	Who introduced basic Democratic System in AJK?	Ch. Ghulam Abbas	<b>K.H Kurshid</b>	Sardar Ibrahim	Kahan Hamid Khan
184	How many times Quaid –e- Azam visited Kashmir	2time	<b>3time</b>	4time	5time
185	How many assembly seats are there in Indian Occupied Kashmir?	67	77	87	<b>97</b>
186	When Quaid –e- Azam visisted Kashmir Last time	1940	1942	<b>1944</b>	1948
187	Which is caled Kashmir’s SIBERZ?	Siachin Glacier	<b>Deo-Sai field</b>	Khunjrab	A&C
188	Why “” Khankha-e-Mohallah” is famous due to	Moi-e-Muqaddas	<b>Syed Ali Hamdani’s center of Preaching</b>	Center of Political Activites	None of these
189	Before Partition total area of Ladakh province was?	<b>60.554 Sq.miles</b>	61.554 Sq.miles	62.554 Sq.miles	63.554 Sq.miles
190	The total area of the indian occupied Kashmir is.....	31.342 Sq.miles	<b>41.342 Sq.miles</b>	38.459 Sq.miles	70.789 Sq.miles
191	The total area of Azad Kashmir is.....	<b>5,134 Sq.miles</b>	2,346 Sq.miles	3,489 Sq.miles	10,126 Sq.miles
192	Pakistani President Ayub Khan gifted.....Sq.miles area of Kashmir to China	<b>1,942 Sq.km</b>	1,459 Sq.miles	1,785Sq.miles	1,916 Sq.miles
193	The first census in the State of Jammu Kashmir took place in .....A.D.	<b>1891</b>	1901	1910	1911
194	The total population of Azad Kashmir is about.....Millions	<b>4.5</b>	3.5	2.5	1.5
195	How many seats are reserved for Ulmaah & Mashaikh in AJK Assembly	<b>01</b>	06	02	04
196	How many seats are reserved for overseas Kashmiri’s in AJK Assembly?	02	<b>01</b>	03	04
197	How many seats are reserved for Technocrats Kashmiri’s in AJK Assembly?	05	06	03	<b>01</b>
198	Height of Spring Verinag is .....	<b>6000ft</b>	4000ft	5000ft	7000ft
199	..... was first lady member	Begum Suriya	Shreen Wahid	<b>Begum Raja</b>	Fouzia

	of AJK Assembly	Khurshid		<b>Haider Khan</b>	
200	Millions of years ago, under which sea land of Kahsmir was hidden...	Pacific Ocean	Red Sea	<b>Teath Sea</b>	None of these
201	When British Government did added the strip of Wakhan in Afghanistan	1819	1812	<b>1893</b>	1872
202	Where Throchi fort is located .....	Bhimber	<b>Kotli</b>	Mirpur	Bagh
203	Zojeela Pass connects	Jammu with Kashmir Valley	<b>Kashmir Valley with Ladakh</b>	Ladakh wtih Siachin	India with Kashmir
204	Total area of Deo-sai is	500 Sq.miles	<b>580 Sq.miles</b>	600 Sq.miles	650 Sq.miles
205	Banihal Cart Road connects	Ladakh with Gilgit	Gilgit with Baltistan	Poonch with Jammu	Jammu with Srinagar
206	Who constructed Shalimar Bagh in Sarinagar?	Akbar	Babar	<b>Jahangir</b>	Shah Jahan
207	Kohala bridge connects	Bagh and Rawalpindi	<b>Murree and Muzaffarabad</b>	Mirpur and Dina	Sehnsa and Kahuta
208	Manga bridge connects	Dina and Jhelum	Jhelum and Mirpur	<b>Mirpur and Dina</b>	Mirpur and Punjab
209	How many seasons are there in Kashmir?	2	3	<b>4</b>	5
210	The book "Raj Tarangi" was translated into urdu by	Pandit Kalhan	Pandit Preem Nath Bazaz	Ghulam Abbas	<b>Thakor Achar Chand</b>
211	In whith mountain range K-2 the highest peak of Kashmir is located...	<b>Karakorum range</b>	Hindukash Range	Suliman Range	Himaliya Range
212	AJKPSC was established in	1964	<b>1967</b>	1969	1972
213	Who was 1 <sup>st</sup> chairman of AJKPSC?	Khawaja M.Sharif	Mr. Bostan Ch.	Justice Ch. Niaz Ahmed	Justice Sher Zaman
214	Which is the largest district of AJK by population?	Bagh	<b>Kotli</b>	Neelum valley	Poonch
215	what is the total length of line of control (LOC) in Kashmir?	520 Km	620 Km	940 Km	<b>861 Km</b>
216	Which is the largest district of AJK by area?	Jhelum valley	Muzaffarabad	Mirpur	<b>Neelum Valley</b>
217	what was the 1 <sup>st</sup> capital of Azad Kashmir?	<b>Jinjall Hill (Palandri)</b>	Muzaffarabad	Kotli	Pounch
218	What is total population of AJK? (2017 census)	<b>4,045,366 (4.5) millions</b>	4,255,866	5,455,852	4,652,258

219	Jhelum River runs through which of the following Mountain Ranges?	Zaskar & Pir Panjal.	<b>Pir Panjal &amp; Greater Himalayas .</b>	Shiwalik & Middle Himalayas	Ladakh and Pir Panjal.
220	Which River is known as "IRAVATI"?	Jhelum	Chenab	<b>Ravi</b>	Sutlej
221	Which two Kashmir leaders are buried in Tihar Jail.	Syed Ali Gillani & Maqbool Butt	Maqbool But & Mir Waiz Farooq	<b>Maqbool But and Afzal Guru</b>	Afzal Guru and Ali Gillani
222	The Salal Hydroelectric Power Station is built across which river in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)?	Jhelum	Ravi	<b>Chenab</b>	Beas
223	Which among the following passes connects Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir?	<b>Bara Lacha La</b>	Jelep La	Nathu La	Shipki La
224	The present fort of Hari Parbat was built by...	Nadir Shah	Amir khan	<b>Atta Mohammad khan</b>	Ahmad shah Abdali
225	Which Article was scrapped by the Indian Parliament in 2019?	<b>370</b>	380	30	25
226	Which of the following Articles got revoked alongside Article 370?	Article 174	Article 244	Article 153	<b>Article 35A</b>
227	What does the word Siachen means?	Place of red lilies	<b>Place of Wild roses</b>	Place of white swans	None of these
228	APHC was formed in Jammu and Kashmir in	<b>April 1993</b>	April 1994	April 1995	April 1996
229	The boundary line which include the creek in Sindh is known as?	Blue line	<b>Green line</b>	Red line	Yellow line
230	What is the total length of Siachen glacier?	63 Km	67 km	71.5 km	<b>72.5 km</b>
231	What is the total length of Sir Greek	35 miles	45 miles	55 miles	<b>60 miles</b>
232	Which shrub is native to	Aloe vera	Stevia	Lavender	<b>Artemisia</b>

	Jammu and Kashmir and is known for its medicinal properties?				
233	Which tree species is known as the “King of the Himalayan Forests” and is found in abundance in Jammu and Kashmir?	<b>Cedar</b>	Pine	Oak	Walnut
234	Which tree species, known for its broad leaves and vibrant autumn colors, is commonly found in the forests of Jammu and Kashmir?	<b>Maple</b>	Birch	Poplar	Fir
235	Which animal is considered the state animal of Jammu and Kashmir?	Musk Deer	Snow Leopard	<b>Hangul (Kashmiri Stag)</b>	Himalayan Tahr
236	Who is the head of state in AJK?	<b>President</b>	Prime Minister	Chief Justice	Speaker
237	Who is head of the Govt./Chief Executive in AJK	President	<b>Prime Minister</b>	Chief Justice	Speaker
238	When people of Jammu Kashmir observe Kashmir Martyrs Day	5 August	<b>13 July</b>	6 November	27 October
239	When Yum-e- Shuhda Jammu observed?	5 August	13 July	<b>6 November</b>	27 October
240	When Yum e Istehsal observed?	<b>5 August</b>	13 July	6 November	27 October
241	Which Day is the black day for people of Jammu and Kashmir	5 August	13 July	6 November	<b>27 October</b>
242	When AJK Govt. was established?	5 August	13 July	<b>24 October</b>	27 October
243	When Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan presented resolution on Khatm-i-Nabawwat (finality of the prophethood) in AJK Assembly	March 21, 1973	<b>March 22, 1973</b>	October 24, 1947	June 17, 2018
244	Through which constitution amendment Khatm-i-Nabawwat (finality of the prophethood) was incorporated in constitution of AJK	11	<b>12</b>	13	14



245	On which date AJK assembly pass Khatm-i-Nabawwat (finality of the prophethood) bill	March 22. 2018	<b>February 06, 2018</b>	March 23, 2019	18 August 2010
246	Who was the first commander In Chief of Azad Kashmir Regular Forces?	<b>Major Gen. Muhammad Zaman Kiani</b>	Maj. General Hayyat Khan	Major Gen. Abdul Rehman	Maj. General Anwar Khan
247	When Ch. Ghulam Abbas resigned from the position of Supreme Head of AJK Govt.?	<b>01 Dec. 1951</b>	01 Jan. 1952	01 May 1952	01 June 1952
248	Who was the education minister in the first cabinet of AJK	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	Khan Abdul Hameed Khan	<b>Mirwaiz Yusuf Shah</b>	Sardar Skindar Hayyat
249	Who was the second Prime Minister of AJK	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	Khan Abdul Hameed Khan	Mirwaiz Yusuf Shah	<b>Sardar Skindar Hayyat</b>
250	Who was the first speaker of AJK Legislative Assembly	Col. Mansha Khan	<b>Sheikh Manzar Masood</b>	Ch. Sultan Ali	Cap. Sarfraz
251	Who was the leader of opposition in 1971 in AJK Assembly	Col. Mansha Khan	Sheikh Manzar Masood	<b>Ch. Sultan Ali</b>	Cap. Sarfraz
252	What was the name of the State Assembly in Dogra rule	House of Lord	<b>Parja Sabha</b>	Rajia Sabah	Legislative Assembly
253	When Azad Kashmir Supreme Court was established?	1974	<b>1975</b>	1948	1949
254	When Azad Kashmir High Court was established	1974	1975	<b>1948</b>	1949
255	Who was the first Chief Justice of Azad Kashmir Supreme Court?	Justice Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Majeed	<b>Justice (Rtd.) Ch. Rahim Dad Khan</b>	Justice (Rtd.) Sardar Mohammad Ashraf Khan	Justice ® Sardar Said Muhammad Khan
256	Who was the first Chief Justice of Azad Kashmir High Court	<b>Justice Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Majeed</b>	Justice (Rtd.) Ch. Rahim Dad Khan	Justice (Rtd.) Sardar Mohammad Ashraf Khan	Justice ® Sardar Said Muhammad Khan
257	Which was the first annual development program of AJK	<b>1955-60</b>	1947-52	1950-55	1960-65
258	From which year the	1988	1990	<b>1995</b>	1996

	Pakistani nation is observing Kashmir Solidarity Day				
259	When Muslim United Front was formed in IOJK	1985	<b>1986</b>	1988	1990
260	When cross LoC trade /Truck service was started?	<b>21 Oct 2008</b>	21 Oct 2009	21 Nov.2005	07 April 2005
261	When Muzaffrabad Srinagr Bus Service Started	21 Oct 2008	21 Oct 2009	21 Nov.2005	<b>07 April 2005</b>
262	When Rawlakot-Punch Bus service started	21 Oct 2008	21 Oct 2009	<b>21 Nov.2005</b>	07 April 2005
263	How many crossing points were agreed upon and operative on LoC	3	4	<b>5</b>	6
264	When Abdul Ghani Lone embraced martyrdom?	30 March 1990	21 May 1990	<b>21 May 2002</b>	1 September 2021
265	When Ishfaq Majeed Wani embraced Martyrdom	<b>30 March 1990</b>	21 May 1990	21 May 2002	1 September 2021
266	When Mirwaiz Molvi Farooq embraced martyrdom	30 March 1990	<b>21 May 1990</b>	21 May 2002	1 September 2021
267	When Syed Ali Gillani died?	30 March 1990	21 May 1990	21 May 2002	<b>1 September 2021</b>
268	When Sheikh Abdul Aziz embraced martyrdom	<b>11 August 2008</b>	21 May 1990	21 May 2002	1 September 2021
269	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1934 from Muzaffarbad	<b>Mian Ahmed Yar Wakeel</b>	Ch. Abdul Kareem	Raja Marwat Khan	Sardar Khan Muhmmad Khan
270	Who was elected Muslim member of Parja Sbaha in 1934 from Mirpur	Mian Ahmed Yar Wakeel	<b>Ch. Abdul Kareem</b>	Raja Marwat Khan	Sardar Khan Muhmmad Khan
272	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1934 from Bhimber	Mian Ahmed Yar Wakeel	Ch. Abdul Kareem	<b>Raja Marwat Khan</b>	Sardar Khan Muhmmad Khan
273	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1934 from Poonch	Mian Ahmed Yar Wakeel	Ch. Abdul Kareem	Raja Marwat Khan	<b>Sardar Khan Muhmmad Khan</b>
274	When the election of Parja Sabha held in 1947	<b>10 January</b>	10 March	10 April	10 May
275	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1947 from Poonch	<b>Sardar Ibrahim Khan</b>	Sardar Yar Muhmmad Khan	Mian Ahmed Yar	Ch. Muhammad Yusuf
276	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1947 from	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	<b>Sardar Yar Muhmmad</b>	Mian Ahmed Yar	Ch. Muhammad

	Mehnder Haveli		<b>Khan</b>		Yusuf
277	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1947 from Muzaffrabad	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan	<b>Mian Ahmed Yar</b>	Ch. Muhammad Yusuf
278	Who was elected member of Parja Sbaha in 1947 from Mirpur	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan	Mian Ahmed Yar	<b>Ch. Muhammad Yusuf</b>
279	When elections of the State Council Held?	1966	1967	<b>1968</b>	1970
280	When Glancy Commission was appointed?	11 Nov. 1931	<b>12 Nov. 1931</b>	13 Nov. 1931	14 Nov. 1931
281	Who were the Muslim Members of the Glancy Commission	Ch. Ghulam Abbad & Sheik Abdullah	Sheikh Abdullah & Kh. Ghulam Ahmed Ashai	<b>Ch. Ghulam Abbas &amp; Kh. Ghulam Ahmed Ashai</b>	None of these
282	Who was the head of the Glancy Commission	<b>B.J. Glancy</b>	Sir Barjur Dalal	Ch. Ghulam Abbas	Sheikh Abdullah
283	Who was the head of Franchise Committee	B.J. Glancy	<b>Sir Barjur Dalal</b>	Ch. Ghulam Abbas	Sheikh Abdullah
284	From where Havaladar Lalik Jan Shaheed belongs	<b>Yassen Ghizar</b>	Hunza	Sawat	Peshawar
285	Who was the first Chief Minister of GB	Shah Raees Khan	<b>Syed Mehdi Shah</b>	Mir Ghzanafar	Hafeez Ur Rehman
286	When the first resolution of the right to self-determination of the people of Kashmir was passed by the UNSC	20 January 1948 (39)	6 Feb 1948	<b>21 April 1948(47)</b>	13 August 1948
287	How many resolutions were passed by UNCIP on Kashmir	<b>2</b>	3	4	5
288	Who was appointed as plebiscite administrator by the UN	Owen Dixon	<b>Chaster W. Nimitz</b>	V. Jerring	None of these
289	When the last mediator appointed by UN Gram submitted a report	<b>27 March 1953.</b>	27 March 1954	27 March 1955	27 March 1960
289	Graham offered both the countries withdrawal of forces from Kashmir, but which country not accepted	Pakistan	<b>India</b>	Both Pakistan and India	No one
290	Which article of the constitution of Pakistan is about Kashmir	<b>257</b>	258	259	370
291	Which country claims	Pakistan	Both Pakistan	<b>India</b>	China

	Kashmir is her integral part		and India		
292	When OIC Contact Group on Kashmir, and Kashmir, was established	1991	1992	1993	<b>1994</b>
293	Who is the author of Kashmir: A Disputed Legacy	A.G. Noorani	Victoria Schofield	<b>Alastair Lamb</b>	Joseph Korbel
294	Who is the author of Dangers in Kashmir	A.G. Noorani	Victoria Schofield	Alastair Lamb	<b>Joseph Korbel</b>
295	Who is the author of The Kashmir Dispute: 1947-2012	<b>A.G. Noorani</b>	Victoria Schofield	Alastair Lamb	Joseph Korbel
296	Who is the author of Kashmir in Conflict	A.G. Noorani	<b>Victoria Schofield</b>	Alastair Lamb	Joseph Korbel
297	Who is the author of Rodad e Qafs	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	<b>Syed Ali Gillani</b>	Muhammad Yusuf Saraf
298	Who is the author of the book Kashmir Saga	<b>Sardar Ibrahim Khan</b>	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	Syed Ali Gillani	Muhammad Yusuf Saraf
299	Who is the author of Kashmirs Fights for Freedom	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan	Syed Ali Gillani	<b>Muhammad Yusuf Saraf</b>
300	Who is the author of the Book Fitna Inkar e Sunat	Sardar Ibrahim Khan	<b>Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan</b>	Syed Ali Gillani	Muhammad Yusuf Saraf
301	Who is the author of Struggle for Freedom in Kashmir	<b>Prem Nath Bazaz</b>	Basharat Peer	Christopher Snedden	Aman Ullah Khan
302	Who is the author of Curfewed Nights	Prem Nath Bazaz	<b>Basharat Peer</b>	Christopher Snedden	Aman Ullah Khan
303	Who is the author of The Untold Story of the People of Azad Jammu Kashmir	Prem Nath Bazaz	Basharat Peer	<b>Christopher Snedden</b>	Aman Ullah Khan
304	Who is the author of Jihad e Musalsal	Prem Nath Bazaz	Basharat Peer	Christopher Snedden	<b>Aman Ullah Khan</b>
305	Who is the author of Book Shamsheer se Zangeer Tak	Agha Shahid Ali	<b>Col. Mirza Hassan Khan</b>	Shehnaz Bashir	Ijaz Hussain
306	Who is the author of Book “The Country Without a Post Office”	<b>Agha Shahid Ali</b>	Col. Mirza Hassan Khan	Shehnaz Bashir	Ijaz Hussain
307	Who is the author of Book “Half Mother”	Agha Shahid Ali	Col. Mirza Hassan Khan	<b>Shehnaz Bashir</b>	Ijaz Hussain
308	Who is the author of Book “Kashmir Dispute: International Law	Agha Shahid Ali	Col. Mirza Hassan Khan	Shehnaz Bashir	<b>Ijaz Hussain</b>

	Perspective”				
309	Neal Nag was the preacher of	Islam	Jainism	<b>Nagism</b>	Budhism
310	Who introduced’ Suffron’ cultivation into Kashmir	Shah Hamdan	<b>Madyantika</b>	Ashoka	Gonanad
311	Who started condtruction of university in Sharda	<b>Kanishka</b>	Madyantika	Ashoka	Gonanad
312	Through which resolution options of accession of Kashmir with Pakistan or India was given by UNSC	38(1948)	<b>47(21 April 1948)</b>	51(1948)	80(1950)

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author Dr. Raja Muhmmad Sajjad Khan holds degree in Ph. D Law from IIU. He is also masters in English from University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. He writes research articles and newspaper articles in different Newspapers. He is also author of following books: -

1. Historical Documents on Jammu and Kashmir ( PRF Muzaffarabad, Septemebr 2020).
2. An Overview of Kashmir History: 1827 to September 30, 2014 ( KDO Muzaffarabad, November 2016)
3. Community Development (Urdu)( KDO Muzaffarabad, June 2013).
4. Riasat Jammu wa Kashmir (Aik Tareekhi Jaiza ), Urdu (JKLC, 1<sup>st</sup> ediction May 2013 , 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, August 2017).
5. Mutalha -e- Kashmir (New Edition) Urdu ( ZA Printers Muzaffarabad 2010).
6. Riasat Jammu wa Kashmir Par Bahrti Qabza : Sazshen, Haqiaq aur Kirdar. Urdu (KPRI, August 2015).
7. Tareekh, Tahreek aur ahm Wakat : Kashmiriat (Swalan, Jawban) Urdu, (Neelum Press, September 2016).
8. Mutala Riasat Jammu wa Kashmir, Urdu, (Neelum Art Press , 1<sup>st</sup> edition December 2016, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2019, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2020)

9. Women in Indian Occupied Kashmir: Weapon of War (Kashmir Publisher Muzaffarabad, June 2014).
10. Kashmiriat (Urdu) (Kashmir Dev. Organization January 2015)

**DR. RAJA MUHAMMAD SAJJAD KHAN**

