



# Jammu and Kashmir (union territory)

**Jammu**<sup>[a]</sup> and **Kashmir**<sup>[b]</sup> (abbr. **J&K**) is a region administered by India as a union territory<sup>[1]</sup> and consists of the southern portion of the larger Kashmir region, which has been the subject of a dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947 and between India and China since 1959.<sup>[3]</sup> The Line of Control separates Jammu and Kashmir from the Pakistani-administered territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan in the west and north respectively. It lies to the north of the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and to the west of Ladakh which is administered by India as a union territory.<sup>[2]</sup>

Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir has persisted in protest over autonomy and rights. Provisions for the formation of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir were contained within the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019, which was passed by both houses of the Parliament of India in August 2019. The act re-constituted the former state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories, one being Jammu and Kashmir and the other being Ladakh, with effect from 31 October 2019.<sup>[20]</sup>

Srinagar and Jammu jointly serve as the capital of the region, which is divided into two divisions and 20 districts. The area holds substantial mineral deposits, including sapphire, borax, and graphite. Agriculture and services drive the economy, with major contributors being horticulture, handicrafts, and tourism. Apple cultivation is one of the largest industries, employing 3.5 million people and producing 10% of the gross state domestic product. Despite these activities, over 10% of the population are under the national poverty line.

## Terminology

Jammu and Kashmir is named after the two regions it encompasses – the Jammu region and the Kashmir Valley. As per Government of India, Kashmir region encompasses the region under Indian control and the territory under Pakistan control known as "Pakistan-

### Jammu and Kashmir

Region administered by India as a union territory<sup>[1][2]</sup>



From top to bottom: Lidder Valley, Akhnoor Fort



A map of the disputed Kashmir region with the two Indian-administered union territories Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh shown in tan.<sup>[3]</sup>

occupied Kashmir" (POK).<sup>[21][22]</sup> While Pakistan considers the Indian controlled territory as a part of "Indian-occupied Kashmir" (IOK) or "Indian-held Kashmir" (IHK),<sup>[23][24]</sup> neutral sources use "Indian-administered Kashmir"/"Pakistan-administered Kashmir" and "Indian-controlled Kashmir"/"Pakistan-controlled Kashmir" to demarcate the areas.<sup>[25]</sup>

## History

The state of Jammu and Kashmir was accorded special status by Article 370 of the Constitution of India. In contrast to other states of India, Jammu and Kashmir had its own constitution, flag, and administrative autonomy.<sup>[26]</sup> Indian citizens from other states were not allowed to purchase land or property in Jammu and Kashmir under Article 35A of the Constitution of India.<sup>[27]</sup>

Jammu and Kashmir had three distinct areas: Hindu-majority Jammu region, Muslim-majority Kashmir Valley, and Buddhist-dominated Ladakh.<sup>[28]</sup> Unrest and violence persisted in the Kashmiri Valley and, following a disputed state election in 1987, an insurgency persisted in protest over autonomy and rights.<sup>[28][29]</sup>

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power in the 2014 Indian general election and five years later included in their 2019 election manifesto the revocation of Article 370 of the Constitution of India, to bring Jammu and Kashmir to equal status with other states.<sup>[28]</sup>

Resolution to repeal Article 370 was passed by both the houses of the Parliament of India in August 2019. At the same time, a reorganisation act was also passed, which would reconstitute the state into two union territories, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh,<sup>[30]</sup> while Article 35A was also abolished through suspension of the Presidential Order of 1954.<sup>[31]</sup> The reorganisation took effect from 31 October 2019.<sup>[20]</sup>

In September 2019, nearly 4,000 people, including two former Chief Ministers and hundreds of other politicians, were arrested by the Indian authorities in Kashmir;<sup>[32]</sup> the state was put under a lockdown and communication and internet services were suspended.<sup>[33]</sup>



Interactive map of Jammu and Kashmir  
Coordinates: 33°5′24″N 74°47′24″E﻿ / ﻿

<b>Administering state</b>	India
<b>Union territory</b>	31 October 2019
<b>Capitals</b>	<div><div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Srinagar (May–October)</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Jammu (November–April)<sup>[4]</sup></div></div></div></div></div>
<b>Districts</b>	<div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>20</div></div></div></div>
<b>Government</b> <div><div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Body</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Lieutenant Governor</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Chief Minister</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Deputy Chief Minister</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Legislature</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>National Parliament</b></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Government of Jammu and Kashmir</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Manoj Sinha</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Omar Abdullah<sup>[5]</sup></div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>JKNC</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Surinder Kumar Choudhary<sup>[5]</sup></div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>JKNC</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Parliament of India</div></div></div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>: Lok Sabha (5)</div></div></div></div>
<b>Area</b> <sup>[6]</sup> <div><div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Total</b></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>42,241<span> </span>km<sup>2</sup></div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>(16,309<span> </span>sq<span> </span>mi)</div></div></div></div>
<b>Highest elevation</b> <sup>[7]</sup> <div><div><div><span></span></div><div>(Nun Peak)</div></div></div>	<div><div><div><span></span></div><div>7,135<span> </span>m (23,409<span> </span>ft)</div></div></div>
<b>Lowest elevation</b> <div><div><div><span></span></div><div>(Chenab River)</div></div></div>	<div><div><div><span></span></div><div>247<span> </span>m (810<span> </span>ft)</div></div></div>
<b>Population</b> (2011) <sup>[8]</sup> <div><div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Total</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Density</b></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>12,267,013</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>290/km<sup>2</sup> (750/sq<span> </span>mi)</div></div></div></div>
<b>Languages</b> <div><div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Official</b></div><div><span> </span><span>•</span> <b>Spoken</b></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi, English<sup>[9][10]</sup></div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Kashmiri, Gojri, Pahari, Punjabi, Bhadarwahi, Sarazi, Khowar, Shina, Burushaski, Bateri<sup>[18]</sup></div></div></div></div>
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+05:30 (IST)
<b>ISO 3166 code</b>	IN-JK

In April 2020, the government notified a domicile law to replace the previous 'permanent residents' scheme. Under the new law, any one that resided in J&K for 15 years, or studied for 7 years and appeared for Class 10 and Class 12 exams in J&K would be deemed to be a 'domicile'. Government officials that served in J&K for 10 years and their children also become eligible for domicile status.<sup>[34]</sup> In April 2025, it was revealed that over 83,000 people received domicile certificate under the new law who would not have qualified under the old laws.<sup>[35]</sup>

Vehicle registration	JK
HDI (2018)	<span>▲</span> 0.688 (Medium)
Website	<span>www.jk.gov.in</span> ( <span>https://www.jk.gov.in/</span> )

On 11 December 2023, the Supreme Court of India unanimously upheld the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A, while also directing the union government to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir and hold legislative assembly elections no later than September 2024.<sup>[36][37]</sup>

The first-ever assembly election for Jammu and Kashmir since its special status was revoked was held from September to October 2024,<sup>[38]</sup> with the alliance of Jammu & Kashmir National Conference and Indian National Congress winning the majority of the seats<sup>[39]</sup> and Omar Abdullah becoming the Chief Minister.<sup>[40]</sup>

## Geography

### Topography



Topographic map of Jammu and Kashmir, with visible altitude for the Kashmir valley and Jammu region.

Jammu and Kashmir is home to several valleys such as the Kashmir Valley, Tawi Valley, Chenab Valley, Poonch Valley, Sind Valley, and Lidder Valley.<sup>[41]</sup> The Kashmir valley is 100 km (62 mi) wide and 15,520.3 km<sup>2</sup> (5,992.4 sq mi) in area.<sup>[42]</sup> The Himalayas divide the Kashmir valley from the Tibetan plateau while the Pir Panjal range, which encloses the valley from the west and the south, separates it from the Punjab Plain of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.<sup>[43]</sup> Along the northeastern flank of the Valley runs the main range of the Himalayas.<sup>[44]</sup> This valley has an average height of 1,850 metres (6,070 ft) above sea-level,<sup>[42]</sup> but the surrounding Pir Panjal range has an average elevation of 10,000 feet (3,000 m).<sup>[45]</sup> The Jhelum River is the major Himalayan river which flows through the Kashmir valley.<sup>[46]</sup> The southern Jammu region is mostly mountainous, with the Shivaliks, the middle and the great

Himalayas running parallel to each other in a southeast–northwest direction. A narrow southwestern strip constitutes fertile plains. The Chenab, Tawi and Ravi are important rivers flowing through the Jammu region.<sup>[47]</sup>

### Climate

The climate of Jammu and Kashmir varies with altitude and across regions. Southern and southwestern areas have a sub tropical climate, with hot summers and cool winters. This region receives most of its rainfall during the monsoon season. In the east and north, summers are usually pleasant. The effect of the monsoon diminishes in areas



View from the Banihal pass; the pass connects the Vale of Kashmir (left) with the mountainous Jammu region (right)

lying to the leeward side of the Pir Panjal, such as the Kashmir valley, and much of the rainfall happens in the spring season due to western disturbances. Winters are cold, with temperatures reaching sub-zero levels. Snowfall is common in the valley and the mountain areas.

## Administrative divisions

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The union territory of Jammu and Kashmir consists of two divisions: Jammu Division and Kashmir Division, and is further divided into 20 districts.<sup>[48]</sup>



**Jammu and Kashmir union territory** (J and K) is bordered in carmine colour.

**Ladakh union territory** (L) is bordered in blue colour.



Division	Name	Headquarters	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area (sq miles)	Rural Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Urban Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Ref
Jammu	<u>Kathua district</u>	<u>Kathua</u>	2,502	966	2,458.84	43.16	[49]
	<u>Jammu district</u>	<u>Jammu</u>	2,342	904	2,089.87	252.13	[50]
	<u>Samba district</u>	<u>Samba</u>	904	349	865.24	38.76	[51]
	<u>Udhampur district</u>	<u>Udhampur</u>	2,637	1,018	2,593.28	43.72	[52]
	<u>Reasi district</u>	<u>Reasi</u>	1,719	664	1,679.99	39.01	[53]
	<u>Rajouri district</u>	<u>Rajouri</u>	2,630	1,015	2,608.11	21.89	[54]
	<u>Poonch district</u>	<u>Poonch</u>	1,674	646	1,649.92	24.08	[55]
	<u>Doda district</u>	<u>Doda</u>	8,912	3,441	8,892.25	19.75	[56]
	<u>Ramban district</u>	<u>Ramban</u>	1,329	513	1,313.92	15.08	[57]
	<u>Kishtwar district</u>	<u>Kishtwar</u>	1,644	635	1,643.37	0.63	[58]
	Total for division		26,293	10,151	25,794.95	498.05	
Kashmir	<u>Anantnag district</u>	<u>Anantnag</u>	3,574	1,380	3,475.76	98.24	[59]
	<u>Kulgam district</u>	<u>Kulgam</u>	410	158	360.20	49.80	[60]
	<u>Pulwama district</u>	<u>Pulwama</u>	1,086	419	1,047.45	38.55	[61]
	<u>Shopian district</u>	<u>Shopian</u>	312	120	306.56	5.44	[62]
	<u>Budgam district</u>	<u>Budgam</u>	1,361	525	1,311.95	49.05	[63]
	<u>Srinagar district</u>	<u>Srinagar</u>	1,979	764	1,684.42	294.53	[64]
	<u>Ganderbal district</u>	<u>Ganderbal</u>	1,049	405	233.60	25.40	[65]
	<u>Bandipora district</u>	<u>Bandipora</u>	345	133	295.37	49.63	[66]
	<u>Baramulla district</u>	<u>Baramulla</u>	4,243	1,638	4,179.44	63.56	[67]
	<u>Kupwara district</u>	<u>Kupwara</u>	2,379	919	2,331.66	47.34	[68]
Total for division			15,948	6,156	15,226.41	721.54	

# Transport

## Air

Jammu and Kashmir has two major airports at the two capitals of the territory: Jammu Airport at Jammu and Srinagar Airport at Srinagar, which is also the only international airport in the territory. These airports have regular flights to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chandigarh and other major cities of the country.

## Railway



Srinagar railway station

The under-construction Jammu-Baramulla line of the Northern Railways is the only railway line in the territory. Once complete, the line will connect the two regions of Jammu and Kashmir and will also provide a rail link to the Kashmir valley from other parts of the country.



Srinagar Airport, Srinagar



Jammu-Srinagar National Highway

## Road

The Jammu-Srinagar National Highway, a segment of the NH44, is the main highway in the territory connecting the two capitals by road. National Highways 1, 144, 144A, 444, 501, 701 and 701A are the other NHs in the territory.

## Demographics

As per the 2011 census, Jammu and Kashmir has a total population of 12,267,013. The sex ratio is 889 females per 1000 males. Around 924,485 (7.54%) of the population is scheduled caste and 1,275,106 (10.39%) belong to the scheduled tribes, mainly Gujjar, Bakerwal, and Gaddi. The SCs are mostly concentrated in the Jammu region. The region also has a minority Christian community.

## Religion

The majority of the population of Jammu and Kashmir is Muslim and a large minority is Hindu.<sup>[69]</sup> The population of the Kashmir Division is predominantly Muslim (96.41%) with small Hindu (2.45%) and Sikh (0.81%) communities. In 2022, only 808 Kashmiri Hindu Pandit families remained in the valley after their forced displacement by Islamic militants.<sup>[70]</sup> Shias are mostly concentrated in the Budgam district, where they form about 30-40% of the population.<sup>[71][72]</sup>

The Jammu Division is predominantly Hindu (67.5%) with a significant Muslim population (30%). The Muslims form a majority in the Rajouri (63%), Poonch (90%), Doda (54%), Kishtwar (58%) and Ramban (71%) districts of Jammu, while the Hindus form a majority in Kathua (88%), Samba (86%), Jammu (84%) and Udhampur (88%) districts. Reasi district has an almost equal number of Hindus and Muslims.<sup>[73]</sup> The Dogras and various organisations of Hindu-majority Jammu region have demanded a separate state after bifurcation of the territory, on the basis of cultural, linguistic and religious differences from neighbouring Kashmiris (who are predominantly Muslim by faith).<sup>[74][75][76]</sup>

Language

The most widely spoken language is Kashmiri, the mother tongue of 53% of the population according to the 2011 census. Kashmiri is primarily spoken in the Kashmir Valley and in the upper reaches of the Chenab Valley, with a sizeable number of speakers in Jammu City. Other major languages include Dogri (20%), Gojri (9.1%), Pahari (7.8%), Hindi (2.4%), Punjabi (1.8%),<sup>[77]</sup> Balti, Bateri, Bhadarwahi, Brokskat, Changthang, Ladakhi, Purik, Sheikhal, Spiti Bhoti, and Zangskari. Dogri, related to Punjabi and Pahari, is spoken throughout the plains areas of Jammu division, as well as in parts of the hills. The hill people speak several languages. In the Pir Panjal Range, bordering Pakistan-administered Kashmir, the main language is Pahari-Pothwari, a western variety of Punjabi, as well as Gojri, the language of the Gujjar tribe. In the eastern hills of Jammu division are spoken various Western Pahari languages such as Siraji and Bhaderwahi, which merge with the dialects of western Himachal Pradesh.<sup>[77]</sup> Additionally, several other languages, predominantly found in neighbouring regions, are also spoken by communities within Jammu and Kashmir: Bhattiyali, Chambeali, Churahi, Gaddi, Hindko, Lahul Lohar, Pangwali, Pattani, Sansi, and Shina.<sup>[78]</sup>

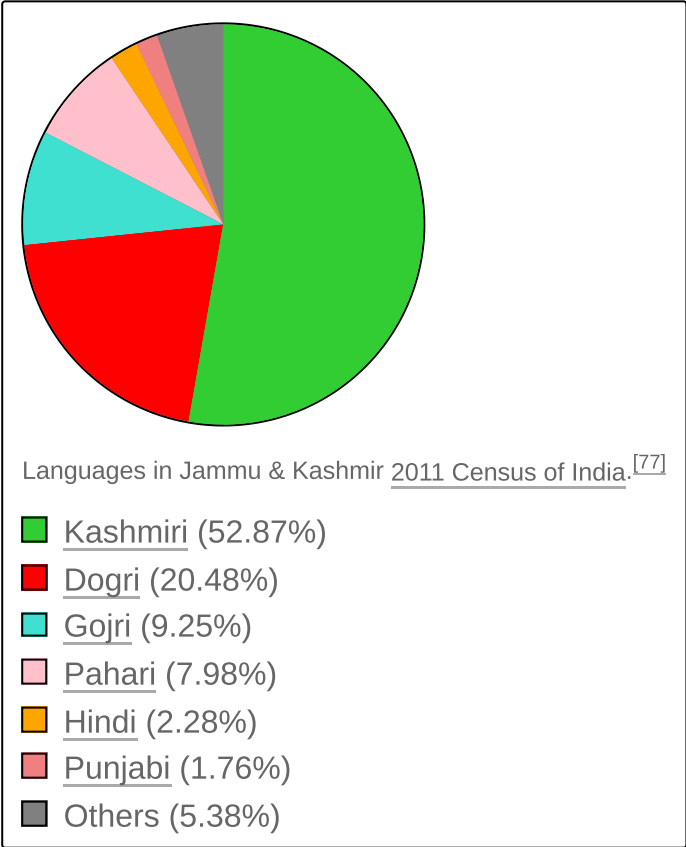
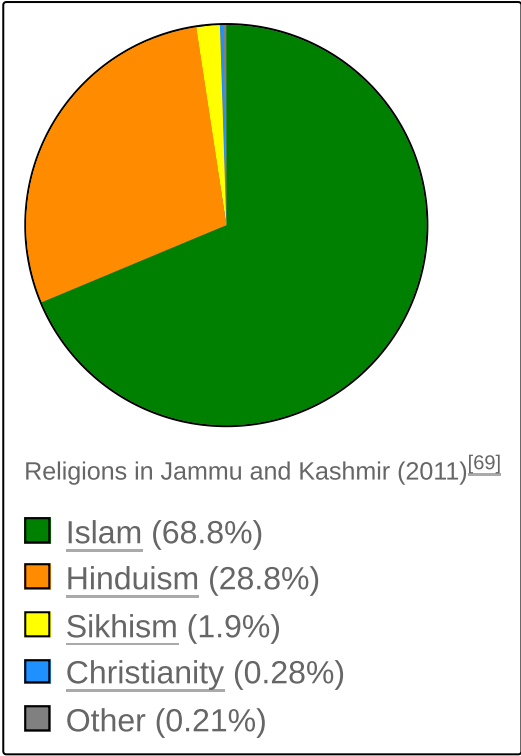
Urdu is also widely understood and spoken, particularly in the Kashmir region where it acts as the lingua franca alongside Kashmiri and also serves as a medium of instruction along with English, while Hindi is taught and understood in the southern areas of Jammu.

Education



University of Kashmir

University of Kashmir located in Srinagar is the main university in the territory. Other universities include University of Jammu, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Islamic University of Science &



According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate in Jammu and Kashmir was 67.17%, male literacy was 75%, while female literacy was at 56.43%.

Technology, etc. Major institutions of higher education are NIT Srinagar, IIT Jammu, IIM Jammu, NIFT Srinagar and IHM Srinagar. Medical colleges include SKIMS, and the Government Medical College in Srinagar and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Vijaypur, Jammu.

## Government and politics

The union territory of Jammu and Kashmir is administered under the provisions of Article 239 of the Constitution of India. Article 239A, originally formulated for the union territory of Puduchery, is also applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.<sup>[79]</sup>

### Executive branch

The President of India appoints a Lieutenant Governor for the union territory.<sup>[79]</sup> A Council of Ministers led by a Chief Minister is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor from the membership of the legislative assembly. Their role is to advise the Lieutenant Governor in the exercise of functions in matters under the jurisdiction of the legislative assembly. In other matters, the Lieutenant Governor is empowered to act in his own capacity.<sup>[79]</sup> Omar Abdullah has been chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir since October 2024.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Legislative branch

The legislative branch of government is a unicameral legislative assembly, whose tenure is five years. The legislative assembly may make laws for any of the matters in the State List of the Constitution of India except "public order" and "police", which will remain the preserve of the central Government of India. The Lieutenant Governor also has the power to promulgate ordinances which have the same force as the acts of the legislative assembly.<sup>[79]</sup>

Elections for the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly were held in September and October 2024.<sup>[80]</sup>

### Judicial branch

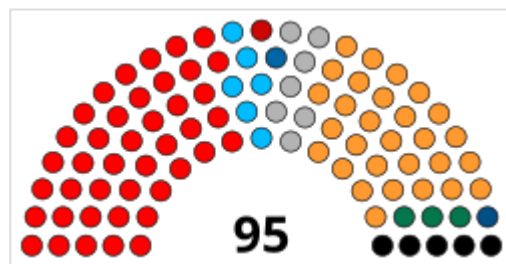
The union territory is under the jurisdiction of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court, which also serves as the high court for Ladakh.<sup>[79]</sup> Police services are provided by the Jammu and Kashmir Police.<sup>[81]</sup>

### Parties

The main political parties active in the region are the Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (leader: Omar Abdullah) the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party (President:



Omar Abdullah has been chief minister since October 2024.



Membership by party in the 13th Jammu and Kashmir Assembly



The Jammu and Kashmir High Court on postal stamps of India



Mehbooba Mufti) the Bharatiya Janata Party (State President: Sat Paul Sharma), the Indian National Congress (State President: Vikar Rasool Wani), and the Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference (President: Sajjad Gani Lone). Other parties with a presence in the region include the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Jammu and Kashmir National Panthers Party, and the Jammu and Kashmir Apni Party (President: Altaf Bukhari).

Jammu and Kashmir in the Parliament of India

Jammu and Kashmir sends five members (MPs) to the lower house of the Indian parliament (the Lok Sabha) and four members to the upper house (the Rajya Sabha).

Lok Sabha constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir

Constituency No.	Constituency	Reserved for (SC/ST/None)
1	<u>Baramulla</u>	None
2	<u>Srinagar</u>	None
3	<u>Anantnag-Rajouri</u>	None
4	<u>Udhampur</u>	None
5	<u>Jammu</u>	None

Economy

Jammu and Kashmir's economy is primarily services-based and agriculture-oriented.<sup>[82]</sup> The gross domestic product of Jammu and Kashmir was estimated at ₹1.76 lakh crore (equivalent to ₹2.1 trillion or US\$25 billion in 2023) in 2020–21.<sup>[83]</sup> In the fiscal year 2023–2024, it is expected that Jammu and Kashmir's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will exceed Rs 2.30 lakh crore, with a growth rate of 10 per cent.<sup>[84]</sup> Along with horticulture and agriculture, tourism is an important industry for Jammu and Kashmir, accounting for about 7% to its economy.<sup>[85]</sup>



Apples of Kashmir are famous for their taste

The Kashmir Valley is known for its sericulture and cold-water fisheries.<sup>[86]</sup> Wood from Kashmir is used to make high-quality cricket bats, popularly known as Kashmir Willow.<sup>[87]</sup> Major agricultural exports from Jammu and Kashmir include apples, pears, cherries, plums, saffron and walnuts.<sup>[88]</sup> The traditional Kashmiri handicrafts industry employs a large workforce of around 340 thousand artisans and has potential for producing export goods.<sup>[82]</sup> Small-scale cottage industries include carpet weaving, silks, shawls, basketry, pottery, copper and silverware, papier-mâché and walnut wood.<sup>[82]</sup> The horticulture sector is the next biggest source of income in the economy. The temperature of Jammu and Kashmir is also suited to floriculture and can support various species of flora.<sup>[82]</sup>

Over 500 mineral blocks are present in Jammu and Kashmir, 261 of which are in the Kashmir Division alone.<sup>[89]</sup> Kishtwar is known as the 'land of sapphire and saffron'.<sup>[90]</sup> Resources such as timber, herbs and medicinal shrubs, edibles such as mushroom, chilgoza, black zeera, and saffron are available in the forests.<sup>[91]</sup> The sapphire reserve mines of Machail, Paddar are a source of mineral wealth.<sup>[91]</sup> Jammu and Kashmir is the only administrative unit in India with a large amount of borax and sapphire resources.<sup>[89]</sup> It possesses 36 per cent of the graphite, 21 per cent marble and 14 per cent of gypsum present in India.<sup>[89]</sup> Coal, limestone and magnesite are found scattered among the different districts of the union territory.<sup>[89]</sup>

Other minerals of significance that occur are bauxite, ball clay and china clay in Udhampur; bentonite in Jammu; diaspore in Rajouri and Udhampur; graphite in Baramulla; lignite and marble in Kupwara; quartz and silica sand in Anantnag, Doda and Udhampur; and quartzite in Anantnag district.<sup>[89]</sup> In addition, the Department of Geology and Mining has determined the presence of minerals such as magnetite, dolomite, fuel mineral, decorative building stones, slate, and gemstones. All are materials with commercial and industrial uses in many products and factories.<sup>[89]</sup>



Boteh from an Antique Kashmiri Dochalla Shawl

In the fiscal year 2019–20, total exports from Jammu and Kashmir amounted to ₹188.18 million (equivalent to ₹220 million or US\$2.6 million in 2023).<sup>[82]</sup> The Jammu & Kashmir Bank, which is listed as a NIFTY 500 conglomerate, is based in the union territory.<sup>[92]</sup> Jammu and Kashmir is one of the largest recipients of grants from the central government annually.<sup>[93]</sup> According to the Sustainable Development Goals Index 2021, 10.35 per cent of the population of Jammu and Kashmir live below the national poverty line, the third-highest among union territories in the country.<sup>[94]</sup>

## Apple cultivation

The apple industry is a significant source of employment in Jammu and Kashmir, generating the highest number of jobs. It provides approximately 400-man-days of work per year per hectare of orchards, supporting a workforce of 3.5 million people. Moreover, it contributes approximately 10 per cent to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). In the year 2020–2021, the apple production in Kashmir was reported to be 1,695,000.00 metric tonnes, while in the Jammu Division, it stood at 24,415.69 metric tonnes. The combined apple production for the entire Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir amounted to 1,719,415.69 metric tonnes. Notably, the Kashmir Valley is the primary contributor to these numbers, accounting for 75 per cent of India's total apple production and exporting around 1.8 million metric tonnes of apples annually.<sup>[95]</sup>

## Media

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regulates all major aspects pertaining to media and telecommunications in Jammu and Kashmir.<sup>[96]</sup> In addition, the Jammu and Kashmir administration released their media policy in 2020 which enabled government officers to sanction journalists and media organisations for disseminating "fake news", and is valid for the next five years.<sup>[97]</sup> The policy attracted criticism for allegedly reducing people to "passive recipients of the information the government intends to disseminate."<sup>[98]</sup> The Press Council of India (PCI) expressed concern over the provisions of fake news in the policy, as it "interferes with the free functioning of the press."<sup>[99]</sup>



Floating Post Office, Dal Lake - Srinagar

Major periodicals in Jammu and Kashmir include *Greater Kashmir*, *Rising Kashmir*, *Kashmir Times*, *Daily Excelsior*, *Elite Kashmir* and *Kashmir Monitor*.<sup>[100]</sup> DD Kashir is the state-owned television broadcaster.<sup>[101]</sup> Popular private television channels are ETV Urdu and Gulistan News.<sup>[102]</sup> In association with All India Radio, DD Kashir has established high power transmitters along the India–Pakistan

border.<sup>[103]</sup> Radio Sharda, a worldwide community radio service for Kashmiri Pandits, was started by Ramesh Hangloo.<sup>[104]</sup> FM Tadka 95.0, BIG FM 92.7, Radio Mirchi and Red FM 93.5 are private FM radio stations.<sup>[105]</sup>

Internet shutdowns are frequent in Jammu and Kashmir. As of February 2021, the region had 300 internet shutdowns since 2012. In 2020 alone, this number was 115, the highest of any year.<sup>[106]</sup>

## Sports

Sports tournaments in Jammu and Kashmir are organised by both the Indian army and police, as well as mainstream political parties and the All Parties Hurriyat Conference.<sup>[107]</sup> Sportspersons who represent India in tournaments face stigmatisation from separatists.<sup>[107]</sup>

Jammu and Kashmir has 18 stadiums, 23 training centres, three indoor sports complexes and 42 government-maintained playing fields.<sup>[108]</sup> Srinagar is home to the Sher-i-Kashmir Stadium, a stadium where international cricket matches have been played.<sup>[109]</sup> The Maulana Azad Stadium in Jammu is one of the home venues for the Jammu and Kashmir cricket team.<sup>[110]</sup> The Bakshi Stadium in Srinagar, named after Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, hosts football matches.<sup>[111]</sup>



Inauguration of the first Khelo India Winter Games

Institutions such as the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports provides mountaineering, skiing and adventure courses.<sup>[112]</sup> The Royal Springs Golf Course, Srinagar, located on the banks of Dal lake, is considered one of the best golf courses in India.<sup>[113]</sup> Jammu and Kashmir was also host to the first Khelo India Winter Games, held in 2020 in Gulmarg.<sup>[114]</sup> Jammu and Kashmir came first with the most gold medals at 26, followed by the Indian Army team with 8 gold medals.<sup>[115]</sup> The second edition of the winter games were also held in Gulmarg in 2021, with Jammu and Kashmir coming first again.<sup>[116]</sup>

## Tourism

Some major tourist attractions in Jammu and Kashmir are Srinagar, the Mughal Gardens, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Patnitop, Bhaderwah and Jammu. Every year, thousands of Hindu pilgrims visit holy shrines of Vaishno Devi and Amarnath which has had significant impact on the state's economy.<sup>[117]</sup>

The Kashmir valley is one of the top tourist destinations in India.<sup>[118]</sup> Gulmarg, one of the most popular ski resort destinations in India, is also home to the world's highest green golf course.<sup>[119]</sup> The decrease in violence in the state has boosted the state's economy, specifically tourism.<sup>[120]</sup> Jammu and Kashmir is also famous for its scenery, flower gardens and apple farms. It attracts tourists for its unique handicrafts and the famous Kashmir shawls.

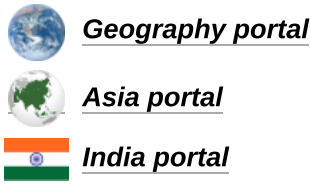


Vaishno Devi Temple in winter

## Notes

- a. Pronounced variably as <sup>ⓘ</sup> <sup>ⓘ</sup> *JAM-oo* or <sup>ⓘ</sup> <sup>ⓘ</sup> *JUM-oo*.<sup>[19]</sup>
- b. Pronounced variably as <sup>ⓘ</sup> <sup>ⓘ</sup> *KASH-meer* or <sup>ⓘ</sup> <sup>ⓘ</sup> *kash-MEER*.<sup>[19]</sup>

## See also



- Jammu and Kashmir (princely state), for the entity that existed till 1952
- Kashmiriyat
- Kashmiri cinema
- Literature of Kashmir
- Music of Jammu and Kashmir
- Kus Bani Koshur Karorpaet
- AIR Srinagar
- Central University of Kashmir
- Central University of Jammu
- Jammu and Kashmir cricket team
- Real Kashmir F.C.
- Jammu and Kashmir football team
- Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry
- Jammu and Kashmir Rifles
- Mansar-Surinsar Wildlife Sanctuary

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- ↑ Britannica, Eds Encycl. (1 March 2021), "Ladakh" (https://www.britannica.com/place/Ladakh), *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., retrieved 2 April 2022, "Ladakh, large area of the northern and eastern Kashmir region, northwestern Indian subcontinent. Administratively, Ladakh is divided between Pakistan (northwest), as part of Gilgit-Baltistan, and India (southeast), as part of Ladakh union territory (until October 31, 2019, part of Jammu and Kashmir state); in addition, China administers portions of northeastern Ladakh."



3. The application of the term "administered" to the various regions of Kashmir and a mention of the Kashmir dispute is supported by the tertiary sources (a) through (e), reflecting due weight in the coverage. Although "controlled" and "held" are also applied neutrally to the names of the disputants or to the regions administered by them, as evidenced in sources (h) through (i) below, "held" is also considered politicised usage, as is the term "occupied", (see (j) below).
- (a) *Kashmir, region Indian subcontinent* (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Kashmir-region-Indian-subcontinent>), Encyclopaedia Britannica, retrieved 15 August 2019 (subscription required) Quote: "Kashmir, region of the northwestern Indian subcontinent ... has been the subject of dispute between India and Pakistan since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. The northern and western portions are administered by Pakistan and comprise three areas: Azad Kashmir, Gilgit, and Baltistan, the last two being part of a territory called the Northern Areas. Administered by India are the southern and southeastern portions, which constitute the state of Jammu and Kashmir but are slated to be split into two union territories.";
- (b) Pletcher, Kenneth, *Aksai Chin, Plateau Region, Asia* (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Aksai-Chin>), Encyclopaedia Britannica, retrieved 16 August 2019 (subscription required) Quote: "Aksai Chin, Chinese (Pinyin) Aksayqin, portion of the Kashmir region, at the northernmost extent of the Indian subcontinent in south-central Asia. It constitutes nearly all the territory of the Chinese-administered sector of Kashmir that is claimed by India to be part of the Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir state.";
- (c) "Kashmir", *Encyclopedia Americana* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=l\\_cWAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA328](https://books.google.com/books?id=l_cWAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA328)), Scholastic Library Publishing, 2006, p. 328, ISBN 978-0-7172-0139-6 C. E Bosworth, University of Manchester Quote: "KASHMIR, kash'mer, the northernmost region of the Indian subcontinent, administered partly by India, partly by Pakistan, and partly by China. The region has been the subject of a bitter dispute between India and Pakistan since they became independent in 1947";
- (d) Osmańczyk, Edmund Jan (2003), *Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements: G to M* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fSIMXHMDfkkC&pg=PA1191>), Taylor & Francis, pp. 1191–, ISBN 978-0-415-93922-5 Quote: "Jammu and Kashmir: Territory in northwestern India, subject to a dispute between India and Pakistan. It has borders with Pakistan and China."
- (e) Talbot, Ian (2016), *A History of Modern South Asia: Politics, States, Diasporas* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=eNg\\_CwAAQBAJ&pg=PA28](https://books.google.com/books?id=eNg_CwAAQBAJ&pg=PA28)), Yale University Press, pp. 28–29, ISBN 978-0-300-19694-8 Quote: "We move from a disputed international border to a dotted line on the map that represents a military border not recognized in international law. The line of control separates the Indian and Pakistani administered areas of the former Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir.";
- (f) Skutsch, Carl (2015) [2007], "China: Border War with India, 1962", in Ciment, James (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since World War II* (2nd ed.), London and New York: Routledge, p. 573, ISBN 978-0-7656-8005-1, "The situation between the two nations was complicated by the 1957–1959 uprising by Tibetans against Chinese rule. Refugees poured across the Indian border, and the Indian public was outraged. Any compromise with China on the border issue became impossible. Similarly, China was offended that India had given political asylum to the Dalai Lama when he fled across the border in March 1959. In late 1959, there were shots fired between border patrols operating along both the ill-defined McMahon Line and in the Aksai Chin."
- (g) Clary, Christopher (2022), *The Difficult Politics of Peace: Rivalry in Modern South Asia*, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, p. 109, ISBN 978-0-19-763840-8, "Territorial Dispute: The situation along the Sino-Indian frontier continued to worsen. In late July (1959), an Indian reconnaissance patrol was blocked, "apprehended", and eventually expelled after three weeks in custody at the hands of a larger Chinese force near Khurnak Fort in Aksai Chin. ... Circumstances worsened further in October 1959, when a major clash at Kongka Pass in eastern Ladakh led to nine dead and ten captured Indian border personnel, making it by far the most serious Sino-Indian clash since India's independence."
- (h) Bose, Sumantra (2009), *Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3ACMe9WBdNAC&pg=PA294>), Harvard University Press, pp. 294, 291, 293, ISBN 978-0-674-02855-5 Quote: "J&K: Jammu and Kashmir. The former princely state that is the subject of the Kashmir dispute. Besides IJK (Indian-controlled Jammu and Kashmir. The larger and more populous part of the former princely state. It has a population of slightly over

10 million, and comprises three regions: Kashmir Valley, Jammu, and Ladakh.) and AJK ('Azad' (Free) Jammu and Kashmir. The more populous part of Pakistani-controlled J&K, with a population of approximately 2.5 million.), it includes the sparsely populated "Northern Areas" of Gilgit and Baltistan, remote mountainous regions which are directly administered, unlike AJK, by the Pakistani central authorities, and some high-altitude uninhabitable tracts under Chinese control."

(i) Fisher, Michael H. (2018), *An Environmental History of India: From Earliest Times to the Twenty-First Century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kZVuDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA166>), Cambridge University Press, p. 166, ISBN 978-1-107-11162-2 Quote: "Kashmir's identity remains hotly disputed with a UN-supervised "Line of Control" still separating Pakistani-held Azad ("Free") Kashmir from Indian-held Kashmir.";

(j) Snedden, Christopher (2015), *Understanding Kashmir and Kashmiris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5amKCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA10>), Oxford University Press, p. 10, ISBN 978-1-84904-621-3 Quote: "Some politicised terms also are used to describe parts of J&K. These terms include the words 'occupied' and 'held'."

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## External links

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- [Government of Jammu and Kashmir \(http://jk.gov.in/\)](http://jk.gov.in/) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220614035323/http://jk.gov.in/>) 14 June 2022 at the [Wayback Machine](#)
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  - [Jammu and Kashmir district portal \(https://jammukashmir.s3waas.gov.in/\)](https://jammukashmir.s3waas.gov.in/)
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