










WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand (Hindi: *Uttarākhaṇḍa*, pronounced [ˈʊt̪ːərəːkʰəɳd̪ʱ], lit. 'Northern Land'), formerly known as **Uttaranchal** (English: /ˌʊtəˈræntʃəl/; the official name until 2007),^[21] is a state in northern India. The state is bordered by Himachal Pradesh to the northwest, Tibet to the north, Nepal to the east, Uttar Pradesh to the south and southeast, with a small part touching Haryana in the west. Uttarakhand has a total area of 53,483 km² (20,650 sq mi), equal to 1.6% of the total area of India. Dehradun serves as the state capital, with Nainital being the judicial capital. The state is divided into two divisions, Garhwal and Kumaon, with a total of 13 districts. The forest cover in the state is 45.4% of the state's geographical area. The cultivable area is 16% of the total geographical area. The two major rivers of the state, the Ganges and its tributary Yamuna, originate from the Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers respectively. Ranked 6th among the Top 10 Greenest States in India with Best AQI.^[22]

Uttarakhand's history dates back to prehistoric times, with archaeological evidence showcasing human habitation. It was part of the ancient Kuru and the Panchal kingdoms during the Vedic age, and later saw the rise of dynasties like the Kunindas and influence of Buddhism as evidenced by Ashokan edicts. Though primarily driven by agriculture and hydropower, the state's economy is now dominated by the service industry. The service sector comprises primarily travel, tourism, and hotel industry. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttarakhand is ₹2.87 lakh crore (US\$34 billion). The state contributes five seats to the lower house Lok Sabha ^[23] and three seats to the upper house Rajya Sabha.

Inhabitants of the state are called either Garhwali or Kumaoni depending on their region of origin. Hinduism is practiced by more than three-fourths of the population, with Islam being the next-largest religious group. Hindi is the most widely spoken language and is also the official language of the state, along with native regional languages include Garhwali, Jaunsari, Gurjari and Kumaoni. The state is often referred to as the "Devbhumi" (lit. 'Land of the Gods'), due to its religious significance and numerous Hindu temples and pilgrimage centres found throughout the state.^[24] Along with several historical, natural and religious tourist

Uttarakhand
State
State of Uttarakhand
<div><div><div></div><div>The Garhwal Himalayas from Auli</div></div><div><div><div></div><div>Aarti at Har Ki Pauri</div></div><div><div></div><div>Badrinath Temple</div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div>Raj Bhavan in Nainital</div></div><div><div></div><div>Jim Corbett National Park</div></div></div><div><div></div><div>Kedarnath Temple</div></div></div>
<div><div></div><div>उत्तराखण्ड राज्य Emblem of Uttarakhand</div></div>
Etymology: Northern Land

destinations, including [Char Dham](#), [Haridwar](#), [Rishikesh](#), [Panch Kedar](#), [Himalayas](#), and [Sapta Badri](#). Uttarakhand is also home to two [World Heritage sites](#).

Etymology

Uttarakhand's name is derived from the [Sanskrit](#) words *uttara* (उत्तर) meaning 'north', and *khaṇḍa* (खण्ड) meaning 'section' or 'part', altogether simply meaning 'Northern Part'.^[25] The name finds mention in early [Hindu scriptures](#) as the combined region of "Kedarkhand" (present day [Garhwal](#)) and "Manaskhand" (present day [Kumaon](#)). Uttarakhand was also the ancient [Puranic](#) term for the central stretch of the Indian [Himalayas](#).^[26]

History

Archaeological evidence supports the existence of humans in the region since prehistoric times.^[27] Though initially, it was believed that due to harsh climate and mountainous terrain, this was a barren and uninhabited land. But after various excavations and the study of ancient literature, it is now established that the history of Uttarakhand goes back to Stone Age.^[28] Evidences of [Stone Age](#) settlements have been found in various parts of Kumaon and Garhwal, particularly notable are the rock shelters at [Lakhudiyar](#), [Almora](#).^[29]



Stone age paintings at Lakhudiyar Caves, Almora

The region formed a part of the [Uttarakuru Kingdom](#) during the [Vedic age](#) of [Ancient India](#). Among the first major dynasties of Kumaon were the [Kunindas](#) in the second century BCE who practised an early form of [Shaivism](#). [Ashokan edicts](#) at [Kalsi](#) show the early presence of [Buddhism](#) in this region.

Ancient rock paintings, rock shelters, [paleolithic age](#) stone tools (hundreds of thousands of years old), and [megaliths](#) provide evidence that the mountains of the region have been inhabited since prehistoric times. There are also archaeological remains that show the existence of early

Nickname(s): [Devbhumi](#); Land of Gods
Motto(s): [Satyameva Jayate \(Sanskrit\)](#)
"Truth alone triumphs"
Anthem: [Uttarakhand Devbhumi Matribhumi \(Hindi\)](#)^[1]
"Uttarakhand, Land of the Gods, O Motherland!"



Location of Uttarakhand in India
Coordinates: [30.33°N 78.06°E](#)

Country	India
Region	North India
Before was	Part of Uttar Pradesh
As state	9 November 2000
Formation (by bifurcation)	9 November 2000
Capital	Bhararisain Dehradun (winter)
Largest city	Dehradun
Districts	13
Government <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Body• Governor• Chief minister	Government of Uttarakhand Gurmit Singh Pushkar Singh Dhami ^[3] (BJP)
State Legislature <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assembly	Unicameral Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly (70 seats)
National Parliament <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rajya Sabha• Lok Sabha	Parliament of India 3 seats 5 seats
High Court	Uttarakhand High Court
Area <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total	53,483 km ² (20,650 sq mi)


Vedic (c. 1500 BCE) practices in the area.^[30] The Pauravas, Khasas, Kiratas, Nandas, Mauryas, Kushanas, Kunindas, Guptas, Karkotas, Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Katyuris, Raikas, Chands, Parmars or Panwars, Mallas, Shahs and the British have ruled Uttarakhand in turns.^[26]

Among the first major dynasties of Garhwal and Kumaon were the Kunindas in the second century BCE who practised an early form of Shaivism and traded salt with Western Tibet. It is evident from the Ashokan edict at Kalsi in Western Garhwal that Buddhism made inroads in this region. Shamanic Hindu practices deviating from Hindu orthodoxy also persisted here. However, Garhwal and Kumaon were restored to nominal Vedic Hindu rule due to the travels of Shankaracharya and the arrival of migrants from the plains.

Between the 4th and 14th centuries, the Katyuri dynasty dominated lands of varying extents from the Katyur valley (modern-day Bainnath) in Kumaon. The historically significant temples at Jageshwar are believed to have been built by the Katyuris and later remodelled by the Chands. Other peoples of the Tibeto-Burman group known as Kirata are thought to have settled in the northern highlands as well as in pockets throughout the region, and are believed to be ancestors of the modern day Bhotiya, Raji, Jad, and Banrawat people.^[31] During the medieval period, the region was consolidated under the Katyuri rulers of Kumaon also known as 'Kurmanchal Kingdom'.^[32] After the fall of Katyuris, the region was divided into the Kumaon Kingdom and the Garhwal Kingdom.

By the medieval period, the region was consolidated under the Garhwal Kingdom in the west and the Kumaon Kingdom in the east. During this period, learning and new forms of painting (the Pahari school of art) developed.^[33] Modern-day Garhwal was likewise unified under the rule of Parmars who, along with many Brahmins and Rajputs, also arrived from the plains.^[34] In 1791, the expanding Gorkha Empire of Nepal overran Almora, the seat of the Kumaon Kingdom. It was annexed to the Kingdom of Nepal by Amar Singh Thapa. In 1803, the Garhwal Kingdom also fell to the Gurkhas. After the Anglo-Nepalese War, this region was ceded to the British as part of the Treaty of Sugauli and the erstwhile Kumaon Kingdom along with the eastern region of Garhwal Kingdom was merged with the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. In 1816, the Garhwal Kingdom was re-established from a smaller region in Tehri as a princely state.

In the southern part of Uttarakhand in Haridwar district (earlier part of Saharanpur till 1988) the dominance and kingship (rajya) was exercised by Gurjars, the area was

• Rank	<u>19th</u>
Dimensions	
• Length	320 km (200 mi)
• Width	385 km (239 mi)
Highest elevation (<u>Nanda Devi</u>)	7,816 m (25,643 ft)
Lowest elevation (<u>Sharda Sagar Reservoir</u>)	187 m (614 ft)
Population (2025)	
• Total	▲ <u>11,913,000</u> ^[2]
• Rank	<u>19th</u>
• Density	189/km ² (490/sq mi)
• Urban	30.23%
• Rural	69.77%
Demonyms	<u>Uttarakhandi</u>
Language	
• Official	<u>Hindi</u> ^[4]
• Additional official	<u>Sanskrit</u> ^[5] ^[6]
• Official script	<u>Devanagari script</u>
GDP ^[8] ^[9]	
• Total (2024–2025)	▲ ₹3.78 lakh crore (US\$45 billion) ^[7]
• Rank	<u>20th</u>
• Per capita	▲ ₹315,204 (US\$3,700) (10th)
Time zone	<u>UTC+05:30 (IST)</u>
ISO 3166 code	<u>IN-UK</u> ^[10]
Vehicle registration	<u>UK</u>
HDI (2022)	▲ <u>0.758</u> High ^[11] (7th)
Literacy (2024)	▲ <u>87.6%</u> ^[12] ^[13] (6th)
Sex ratio (2011)	<u>963</u> ♀ /1000 ♂ ^[13] (4th)
Website	<u>uk.gov.in</u> (<u>http://uk.go v.in</u>)
Symbols of Uttarakhand	
<div><p>उत्तराखण्ड राज्य</p><p>Emblem of Uttarakhand</p></div>	
Song	<u>Uttarakhand</u> <u>Devbhumi Matribhumi</u> (Hindi) ^[1] "Uttarakhand, Land of the Gods, O Motherland!"
Foundation day	<u>Uttarakhand Day</u>
Bird	<u>Himalayan monal</u>
Butterfly	<u>West Himalayan</u> <u>Common</u> <u>Peacock</u> ^[17] ^[18]

under control of Parmar (Panwar or Khubars) Gurjar chief in eastern Saharanpur including Haridwar in kingship of Raja Sabha Chandra of Jabarhera (Jhabrera). Gurjar of the Khubar (Panwar) gotra held more than 500 villages there in upper Doab, and that situation was confirmed in 1759 in a grant by a Rohilla governor of 505 villages and 31 hamlets to one Manohar Singh Gurjar (written in some records as Raja Nahar Singh son of Sabha Chandra). In 1792 Ram Dayal and his son Sawai Singh were ruling the area but due to some family reasons Ramdayal left Jhabrera and went to Landhaura village, now some villages were under the control of Raja Ramdayal Singh at Landhaura, and some under his son Sawai Singh at Jhabrera. Hence, there were two branches of Jhabrera State (riyasat) main branch at

Fish	<u>Golden Mahseer</u> ^{[15][16]}
Flower	<u>Brahma Kamal</u> ^[19]
Mammal	<u>Alpine musk deer</u> ^[14]
Tree	<u>Burans</u>
State highway mark	
	
State highway of Uttarakhand	
<u>List of Indian state symbols</u>	



Katarmal Sun Temple
constructed by the Katyuri Kings
in the 9th century CE



Jageshwar Temples Complex
are a group of over 100
Hindu temples dated between
7th and 12th century.

Jhabrera and the second one at Landhaura, both father and son were ruling simultaneously without any conflicts till the death of Raja Sawai Singh of Jabarhera in 1803. After the death of Sawai Singh total control of powers transferred to Ram Dayal Singh at Landhaura, but some villages were given to descendants of Sawai Singh and her widow to collect revenue.^{[35][36]}

By 1803 the Landhaura villages numbered 794 under Raja Ram Dayal Singh. Raja Ram Dayal



Rope bridge across Alaknanda River at Srinagar, 1784–94 – the capital of the Garhwal Kingdom



Fort of Champawat, 1815 – the first capital of the Chand kings of Kumaon Kingdom

Singh died on 29 March 1813.^[37] These holdings, at least those in the original grant made by the Rohilla governor, were initially recognised by the British in land settlements concluded with Ram Dayal and his heirs. As the years passed, more and more settlements appear to have been made with the village communities, however, and by 1850 little remained of the once vast estate of the Landhaura Khübars.^[38] There are many temples and Ghats on Ganga built by Rajas of Landhaura estate of gujars therefore they also famous as ' Haridwari Rajas' in folk history and literature. Famous Dakshamahadev Temple at Kankhal was built by Queen DhanKaur of Landhaura in 1810 A.D.^[39]



Rang Mahal Landhaura Khubar Gurjar

Next the Timli estate Founded in Dehradun mid-15th century by Chaudhari Ram Singh, a member of the Chokar family of Hindu Gurjars, the estate remained under the rule of this dynasty until its eventual annexation.^{[40][41]}

In 1548, two prominent Chokar gotra Goojur (Gurjar)chieftains, Pohda Singh and Lal Karan, from the Titron region in Saharanpur district, crossed the Sivalik hills, conquered the entire Dehradun area, and established the Timli estate. They also founded a town named Timli Chaudhari Bhagwan Singh have power of magistrate.^{[42][43][44]}

Raja Ranjit Singh Khatana of Samthar state, born in 1943, was married at a young age to a princess from the Chokar Gurjar family, which ruled in Timli estate in Dehradun.^{[45][46]}



Ram Mahal Timli estate Choker Gurjar



Uttarakhand as a part of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces

After India attained independence from the British, the Garhwal Kingdom was merged into the state of Uttar Pradesh, where Uttarakhand composed

the Garhwal and Kumaon Divisions.^[47] Until 1998, Uttarakhand was the name most commonly used to refer to the region, as various political groups, including the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (Uttarakhand Revolutionary Party), began agitating for separate statehood under its banner. Although the erstwhile hill kingdoms of Garhwal and Kumaon were traditional rivals the inseparable and complementary nature of their geography, economy, culture, language, and traditions created strong bonds between the two regions.^[48] These bonds formed the basis of the new political identity of Uttarakhand, which gained significant momentum in 1994, when demand for separate statehood achieved almost unanimous acceptance among both the local populace and national political parties.^[49]

The most notable incident during this period was the Rampur Tiraha firing case on the night of 1 October 1994, which led to a public uproar.^[50] On 24 September 1998, the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council passed the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, which began the process of forming a new state.^[51] Two years later the Parliament of India passed the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and thus, on 9 November 2000, Uttarakhand became the 27th state of the Republic of India.^[52]

Uttarakhand is also well known for the mass agitation of the 1970s that led to the formation of the Chipko environmental movement^[53] and other social movements. Though primarily a livelihood movement rather than a forest conservation movement, it went on to become a rallying point for many future environmentalists, environmental protests, and movements the world over and created a precedent for non-violent protest.^[54] It stirred up the existing civil society in India, which began to address the issues of tribal and marginalised people. So much so that, a quarter of a century later, *India Today* mentioned the people behind the "forest satyagraha" of the Chipko movement as among "100 people who shaped India".^[55] One of Chipko's most salient features was the mass participation of female villagers.^[56] It was largely female activists that played pivotal role in the movement. Gaura Devi was the leading activist who started this movement, other participants were Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Sunderlal Bahuguna, and Ghanshyam Raturi, the popular Chipko poet.^[57]

Geography

Uttarakhand has a total area of 53,483 km² (20,650 sq mi),^[58] of which 86% is mountainous and 65% is covered by forest.^[58] Most of the northern part of the state is covered by high Himalayan peaks and glaciers. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the expanding development of Indian roads, railways, and other physical infrastructure was giving rise to concerns over indiscriminate logging, particularly in the Himalaya. Two of the most important rivers in Hinduism originate in the glaciers of Uttarakhand, the Ganges at Gangotri and the Yamuna at Yamunotri. They are fed by myriad lakes, glacial melts, and streams.^[59] These two along with Badrinath and Kedarnath form the Chota Char Dham, a holy pilgrimage for the Hindus.^{[60][61][62][63]}



Topography map of Uttarakhand, showing elevations shaded from green to brown (higher)

Uttarakhand lies on the southern slope of the Himalaya range, and the climate and vegetation vary greatly with elevation, from glaciers at the highest elevations to subtropical forests at the lower elevations. The highest elevations are covered by ice and bare rock. Below them, between 3,000 and 5,000 metres (9,800 and 16,400 ft) are the western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows. The temperate western Himalayan subalpine conifer forests grow just below the tree line. At 3,000 to 2,600 metres (9,800 to 8,500 ft) elevation they transition to the temperate western Himalayan broadleaf forests, which lie in a belt from 2,600 to 1,500 metres (8,500 to 4,900 ft) elevation. Below 1,500 metres (4,900 ft) elevation lie the Himalayan subtropical pine forests. The Upper Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests and the drier Terai-Duar savanna and grasslands cover the lowlands along the Uttar Pradesh border in a belt locally known as Bhabar. These lowland forests have mostly been cleared for agriculture, but a few pockets

remain.^[64]

Climate

Uttarakhand has a temperate but varies greatly from north to south.^[65] The climatic conditions experienced in the state vary subtropical in the southern part to alpine in the upper reaches of the Himalayan mountain in the northern parts. The winter season from December to February, is extreme with temperatures fluctuating anywhere between 5 °C (41 °F) to 20 °C (68 °F). In higher altitudes and mountainous regions, temperatures often drop below freezing point.^[65] Cold winds blow across Uttarakhand, especially in the higher altitudes and mountainous regions. These winds bring cold temperatures and often carry moisture, contributing to the heavy snowfall in places like the Himalayan ranges and hill stations.^[65]

During Pre-monsoon or hot weather season from March to May, temperature starts to rise and steadily rises till it reaches its peak in May to the middle of June, when the mean maximum temperature in southern parts and valleys of the state is at about 34 °C (93 °F) C to 38 °C (100 °F) and mean minimum temperature is at about 20 °C (68 °F) to 24 °C (75 °F) C.^[66] June to September constitutes the southwest monsoon season and the period of October and November is of post monsoon season. The state receives rainfall mainly due monsoon depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the southwest monsoon season. The total annual rainfall for the state as a whole is 133 cm and total annual number of rainy days are about 63 cm. Although, rainfall in the state varies from place to place due to its rugged topography. Precipitation is not heavy and occurs in the form of rain and snow. Winds are generally light of the order of 1 to 4 kmph in the valleys and 5 to 10 kmph at elevations of 2 km increasing further with higher altitudes.

Flora and fauna

Uttarakhand has a diversity of flora and fauna. It has a recorded forest area of 34,666 km² (13,385 sq mi), which constitutes 65% of the total area of the state.^[67] The vegetation of the state majorly comprises alpine trees and tropical rainforests. The state is home to rare species of plants and animals, many of which are protected by sanctuaries and reserves. National parks in Uttarakhand include the Jim Corbett National Park (the oldest national park of India) in Nainital and Pauri Garhwal District, and Valley of Flowers National Park & Nanda Devi National Park in Chamoli District, which together are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. A number of plant species in the valley are internationally threatened, including several that have not been recorded from elsewhere in

State symbols of Uttarakhand

State animal	Alpine musk deer (<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>)	
State bird	Himalayan monal (<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>)	
State tree	Burans (<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>)	

Uttarakhand.^[68] Rajaji National Park in Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal District and Govind Pashu Vihar National Park & Gangotri National Park in Uttarkashi District are some other protected areas in the state.^[69]

Bengal tigers and leopards are found in areas that are abundant in hills but may also venture into the lowland jungles. Smaller felines include the jungle cat, fishing cat, and leopard cat. Other mammals include four kinds of deer (barking, sambar, hog and chital), sloth, Brown and

Himalayan black bears, Indian grey mongooses, otters, yellow-throated martens, bharal, Indian pangolins, and langur and rhesus monkeys. In the summer, elephants can be seen in herds of several hundred. Marsh crocodiles (*Crocodylus palustris*), gharials (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and other reptiles are also found in the region. Local crocodiles were saved from extinction by captive breeding programs and subsequently re-released into the Ramganga river.^[70] Several freshwater terrapins and turtles like the Indian sawback turtle (*Kachuga tecta*), brahmyny river turtle (*Hardella thurjii*), and Ganges softshell turtle (*Trionyx gangeticus*) are found in the rivers. Butterflies and birds of the region include red helen (*Papilio helenus*), the great eggfly (*Hypolimnos bolina*), common tiger (*Danaus genutia*), pale wanderer (*Pareronia avatar*), jungle babbler, tawny-bellied babbler, great slaty woodpecker, red-breasted parakeet, orange-breasted green pigeon and chestnut-winged cuckoo.^[71] In 2011, a rare migratory bird, the bean goose, was also seen in the Jim Corbett National Park. A critically endangered bird, last seen in 1876 is the Himalayan quail endemic to the western Himalayas of the state.^[72]

Evergreen oaks, rhododendrons, and conifers predominate in the hills. Prunus cerasoides (pahiyya), sal (*Shorea robusta*), silk cotton tree (*Bombax ciliata*), Dalbergia sissoo, Mallotus philippensis, Acacia catechu, Bauhinia racemosa, and Bauhinia variegata (camel's foot tree) are some other trees of the region. Albizia chinensis, the sweet sticky flowers of which are favoured by sloth bears, are also part of the region's flora.^[71]

A decade long study by Prof. Chandra Prakash Kala concluded that the Valley of Flowers is endowed with 520 species of higher plants (*angiosperms*, *gymnosperms* and *pteridophytes*), of these 498 are flowering plants. The park has many species of medicinal plants including Dactylorhiza hatagireia, Picrorhiza kurroa, Aconitum violaceum, Polygonatum multiflorum, Fritillaria roylei, and Podophyllum hexandrum.^{[73][74]}

In the summer season of 2016, a large portion of forests in Uttarakhand caught fires and rubbed to ashes during Uttarakhand forest fires incident, which resulted in the damage of forest resources worth billions of rupees and death of 7 people with hundreds of wild animals died during fires. During the 2021 Uttarakhand forest fires, there was widespread damage to the forested areas in Tehri district.^[75]

A number of native plants are deemed to be of medicinal value. The government-run Herbal Research and Development Institute carries out research and helps conserve medicinal herbs that are found in abundance in the region. Local traditional healers still use herbs, in accordance with classical Ayurvedic texts, for diseases that are usually cured by modern medicine.^[76]

State flower Brahma Kamal (*Saussurea obvallata*)



State fruit Kafal (*Myrica esculenta*)



State sport Football





Golden Mahseer (*Tor putitora*)



Kandali (*Urtica dioica*)



West Himalayan Common Peacock (*Papilio bianor polyctor*)



Paiyya (*Prunus cerasoides*)



Himalayan Monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*)

Demographics

The native people of Uttarakhand are generally called Uttarakhandi and sometimes specifically either Garhwali or Kumaoni depending on their place of origin in either the Garhwal or Kumaon region. According to the 2011 Census of India, Uttarakhand has a population of 10,086,292 comprising 5,137,773 males and 4,948,519 females, with 69.77% of the population living in rural areas. The state is the 20th most populous state of the country having 0.83% of the population on 1.63% of the land. The population density of the state is 189 people per square kilometre having a 2001–2011 decadal growth rate of 18.81%. The gender ratio is 963 females per 1000 males.^{[79][80][81]} The crude birth rate in the state is 18.6 with the total fertility rate being 2.3. The state has an infant mortality rate of 43, a maternal mortality rate of 188 and a crude death rate of 6.6.^[82]

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±%
1901	1,979,866	—
1911	2,142,258	+8.2%
1921	2,115,984	−1.2%
1931	2,301,019	+8.7%
1941	2,614,540	+13.6%
1951	2,945,929	+12.7%
1961	3,610,938	+22.6%
1971	4,492,724	+24.4%
1981	5,725,972	+27.4%
1991	7,050,634	+23.1%
2001	8,489,349	+20.4%
2011	10,086,292	+18.8%

Source: Census of India^{[77][78]}

Social groups

Uttarakhand has a multiethnic population spread across two geocultural regions: Garhwal, and Kumaon. A large portion of the population is Rajput (various clans of erstwhile landowning rulers and their descendants), including members of the native Garhwalis, Kumaonis and Gurjars as well as a number of migrants.^{[83][84][85][86]} According to a 2007 study by Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Uttarakhand has the highest percentage of Brahmins of any state in India, with approximately 20% of the population.^[87] Uttarakhand is among the few Indian states where the historic Upper Caste forms a major share of the population.^[87]

Of the rest 18.3% of the population is classified as Other Backward Classes (OBCs) Gurjars majorly.^{[88][89][90]} 18.76% of the population belongs to the Scheduled Castes (an official term for the lower castes in the traditional caste system in India).^[81] Scheduled Tribes such as the Jaunsaris, Bhotiyas, Tharus, Buksas, Rajis, Jads, and Banrawats constitute 2.89% of the population.^[81] Several non-scheduled tribal groups such as Shaukas and Gurjars are also found here.^[91] Van Gurjars (found in Shivalik hills) and Bhotiya are nomadic tribes while Jaunsaris are completely settled tribe.^{[92][93][94]}

Languages

The official language of Uttarakhand is Hindi,^[4] which according to the 2011 census is spoken natively by 43% of the population,^[95] and also used throughout the state as a lingua franca.

The major regional languages of Uttarakhand are Garhwali, which according to the 2011 census is spoken by 23% of the population, mostly in the western half of the state, Kumaoni, spoken in the eastern half and native to 20%, and Jaunsari, whose speakers are concentrated in Dehradun district in the southwest and make up 1.3% of the state's population. These three languages are closely related, with Garhwali and Kumaoni in particular making up the Central Pahari language subgroup. The languages have been part of various scattered conservation efforts due to their active decline beginning in the later quarter of the 20th century. The decline is hypothesized to be the result of heavy state-sponsored promotion of Hindi as the official language.^[96]

All the languages enumerated so far belong to the Indo-Aryan family. Apart from a few other minority Indo-Aryan languages, like Buksa Tharu and Rana Tharu (of Udham Singh Nagar district in the south-east), Mahasu Pahari (found in Uttarkashi in the north-west), and Doteli,^[97] Uttarakhand is also home to a number of indigenous Sino-Tibetan languages, most of which are spoken in the north of the state. These include Jad (spoken in Uttarkashi district in the north-west), Rongpo (of Chamoli district), and several languages of Pithoragarh district in the north-east: Byangsi, Chaudangsi, Darmiya, Raji and Rawat.^[98] Another indigenous Sino-Tibetan language, Rangas, became extinct by the middle of the 20th century. Additionally, two non-indigenous Sino-Tibetan languages are also represented: Kulung (otherwise native to Nepal) and Tibetan.^[97]

The Indian classical language Sanskrit has been declared a second official language,^{[99][100]} by the BJP government for its allegedly historic association with the region. At present the language has no native speakers and its use is constrained to educational and religious settings.

There are also sizeable populations of speakers of some of India's other major languages: Urdu (4.2%) and Punjabi (2.6%), both mostly found in the southern districts, Bengali (1.5%) and Bhojpuri (0.95%), both mainly present in Udham Singh Nagar district in the south-east, and Nepali (1.1%, found throughout the state, but most notably in Dehradun and Uttarkashi).^[95]

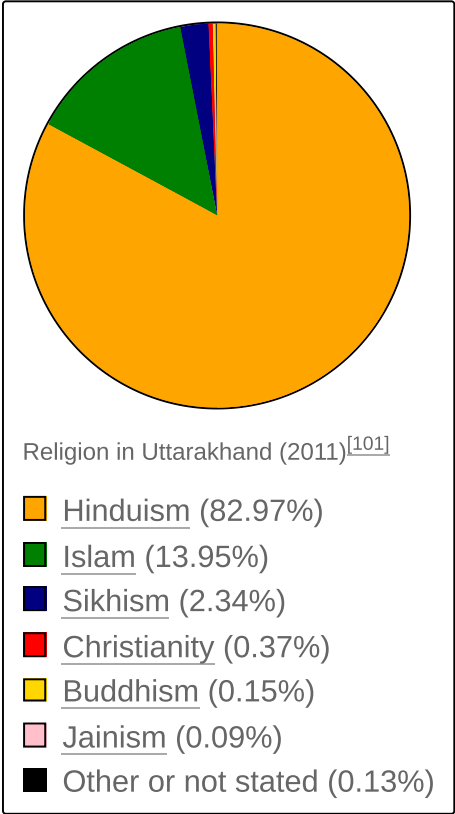
Uttarakhand: mother-tongue of population, according to the 2011 Census. ^[95]			
Mother tongue code	Mother tongue	People	Percentage
002007	<u>Bengali</u>	150,893	1.5%
006102	<u>Bhojpuri</u>	95,330	0.9%
006195	<u>Garhwali</u>	2,322,406	23.0%
006240	<u>Hindi</u>	4,373,951	43.4%
006265	<u>Jaunsari</u>	135,698	1.3%
006340	<u>Kumaoni</u>	2,011,286	19.9%
006439	<u>Pahari</u>	16,984	0.2%
010014	<u>Tharu</u>	48,286	0.5%
013071	<u>Marathi</u>	5,989	0.1%
014011	<u>Nepali</u>	106,394	1.1%
016038	<u>Punjabi</u>	263,258	2.6%
022015	<u>Urdu</u>	425,461	4.2%
031001	<u>Bhoti</u>	9,207	0.1%
046003	<u>Halam</u>	5,995	0.1%
053005	<u>Gujari</u>	9,470	0.1%
115008	<u>Tibetan</u>	10,125	0.1%
—	<u>Others</u>	95,559	0.9%
Total		10,086,292	100.0%

Religion

More than four-fifths of Uttarakhand's residents are Hindus.^[30] Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, and Jains make up the remaining population, with the Muslims being the largest minority.^[30] Hill regions are almost entirely Hindu, while the plains regions have a significant minority of Muslims and Sikhs.^[81]

Administrative divisions

is divided into 13 districts under two divisions viz. Kumaon and Garhwal. Each division is administered by a divisional commissioner. Four new districts named Didihat, Kotdwar, Ranikhet, and Yamunotri were declared by then Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Ramesh Pokhriyal, on 15 August 2011 but yet to be officially formed.^[102]



Population by divisions & districts

No.	Division	Districts	Population (as of 2011) ^[95]
1	Garhwal division	Chamoli	391,605
2		Dehradun	1,696,694
3		Pauri Garhwal	687,271
4		Rudraprayag	242,285
5		Tehri Garhwal	618,931
6		Uttarkashi	330,086
7		Haridwar	1,890,422
	Garhwal division total		5,857,294
8	Kumaon division	Almora	622,506
9		Bageshwar	259,898
10		Champawat	259,648
11		Nainital	954,605
12		Pithoragarh	483,439
13		Udham Singh Nagar	1,648,902
	Kumaon division total		4,229,998
	Uttarakhand state total		10,087,292



Kumaon and Garhwal in Uttarakhand

Each district is administered by a district magistrate. The districts are further divided into sub-divisions, which are administered by sub-divisional magistrates; sub-divisions comprise tehsils which are administered by a tehsildar and community development blocks, each administered by a block development officer.

Urban areas are categorised into three types of municipalities based on their population; municipal corporations, each administered by a municipal commissioner, municipal councils and, nagar panchayats (town councils), each of them administered by a chief executive officer. Rural areas comprise the three tier administration; district councils, block panchayats (block councils) and gram panchayats (village councils). All state and local government offices have a five-year term.

According to the 2011 census, Dehradun, and Udham Singh Nagar are the most populous districts, each of them having a population of over one million.^[80]

Government and administration

Following the Constitution of India, Uttarakhand, like all Indian states, has a parliamentary system of representative democracy. The Legislative Assembly is unicameral consists of 70 members who are elected for five-year terms.^[103] Assembly meetings are presided over by the Speaker, or the Deputy Speaker in the Speaker's absence. The Uttarakhand Council of Ministers is appointed by the Governor of Uttarakhand on the advice of the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand and reports to the Legislative Assembly. Leader of the Opposition leads the Official Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The state contributes five seats to Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament, and three seats to Rajya Sabha, the upper house.^[104]

The Government of Uttarakhand is a democratically elected body in India with the governor as its constitutional head and is appointed by the president of India for a five-year term. The leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the Legislative Assembly is appointed as the chief minister by the governor, and the council of ministers is appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister. The governor remains a ceremonial

head of the state, while the chief minister and his council are responsible for day-to-day government functions. The Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State (MoS). The Secretariat headed by the Chief Secretary assists the council of ministers. The Chief Secretary is also the administrative head of the government. Each government department is headed by a minister, who is assisted by an Additional Chief Secretary or a Principal Secretary, who is usually an officer of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary serves as the administrative head of the department they are assigned to. Each department also has officers of the rank of Secretary, Special Secretary, Joint Secretary etc. assisting the Minister and the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary.

For administration, the state is divided into two divisions and 13 districts. Divisional Commissioner, an IAS officer is the head of administration on the divisional level. The administration in each district is headed by a District Magistrate, who is also an IAS officer, and is assisted by several officers belonging to state services. District Magistrate being the head of the district administration, is responsible for maintaining law and order and providing public services in the district. At the block level, the Block Development Officer (BDO) is responsible for the overall development of the block. The Uttarakhand Police is headed by an IPS officer of the rank of Director general of police. A Superintendent of Police, an IPS officer assisted by the officers of the Uttarakhand Police Service, is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and related issues in each district. The Divisional Forest Officer, an officer belonging to the Indian Forest Service manages the forests, environment, and wildlife of the district, assisted by the officers of Uttarakhand Forest Service and Uttarakhand Forest Subordinate Service.

The judiciary in the state consists of the Uttarakhand High Court in Nainital, district courts and session courts in each district or Sessions Division, and lower courts at the tehsil level. The president of India appoints the chief justice of the High Court of the Uttarakhand judiciary on the advice of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India as well as the governor of Uttarakhand . Subordinate Judicial Service, categorised into two divisions viz. Uttarakhand civil judicial services and Uttarakhand higher judicial service are another vital part of the judiciary of Uttarakhand . While the Uttarakhand civil judicial services comprise the Civil Judges (Junior Division)/Judicial Magistrates and civil judges (Senior Division)/Chief Judicial Magistrate, the Uttarakhand higher judicial service comprises civil and sessions judges.^[105]

The State Politics is heavily dominated by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) since 2017 with the Indian National Congress as the chief Opposition.

Culture

Architecture and crafts



Mahasu Devta Temple at Hanol, notable for its traditional wooden architecture



Architectural details of a Dharamshala, established 1822, Haridwar



Solani aqueduct on Ganges Canal at Roorkee, built during the British Raj



Rang Mahal Landhaura



The releasing of the Uttaranchal crafts map

Among the prominent local crafts is wood carving known as *Likhai*, which appears most frequently in the ornately decorated temples of the Kumaon region in Uttarakhand. Intricately carved designs of floral patterns, deities, and geometrical motifs also decorate the doors, windows, ceilings, and walls of village houses. Paintings and murals are used to decorate both houses and temples.

Garhwali Miniature painting is a form of miniature painting that flourished in the region between the 17th and 19th century. Mola Ram is credited as the true father of the Garhwali Branch of the wider Pahari School. Kumaoni art often is geometrical in nature, while Garhwali art is known for its closeness to nature.

Aipan is a GI certified Kumaoni ritual folk art^[106] done mainly during special ceremonies, the festival of Diwali, marriages and other religious rituals. Its predominantly female practitioners believe that it invokes a divine power which brings about good fortune and deters evil. The art is special as it is done on empty walls, which are brick-red in colour, called *geru*. The actual art is done with a white paste made of rice flour.^[107]

Jyuti patta is a class of water color paintings done on rituals, called Jyuti. Some scholars also consider Jyuti to be synonymous with the word mother of the world. To give concrete form to the deity, two-dimensional geometry is given expression in the form of frescoes. This is a geometric or decorative semi-graphic structure in which different colours and symbols are used. This structure called Jyuti also gets a new dimension by the use of ochre or biswar of Tepan. Jyuti is prepared on the surface of wall or paper and the composition is given with cotton and a brush of limiter. In this artform, various qualities of a specific deity are shown.^[108]

Other crafts of Uttarakhand include handcrafted gold jewellery, basketry from Garhwal, woollen shawls, scarves, and rugs. The latter are mainly produced by the Bhotiyas of northern Uttarakhand.

Arts and literature



Sumitranandan Pant Museum, Kausani

Uttarakhand's diverse ethnicities have created a rich literary tradition in languages including Hindi, Garhwali, Kumaoni, Jaunsari, and Tharu. Many of its traditional tales originated in the form of lyrical ballads and chanted by itinerant singers and are now considered classics of Hindi literature. Abodh Bandhu Bahuguna, Badri Datt Pandey, Ganga Prasad Vimal; Mohan Upreti, Naima Khan Upreti, Prasoon Joshi, Shailesh Matiyani, Shekhar Joshi, Shivani, Taradutt Gairola, Tom Alter; Lalit Kala Akademi fellow – Ranbir Singh Bisht; Sangeet Natak Akademi Awardees – B. M. Shah, Narendra Singh Negi; Sahitya Akademi Awardees – Leeladhar Jagudi, Shivprasad Dabral Charan, Manglesh Dabral, Manohar Shyam Joshi, Ramesh Chandra Shah, Ruskin Bond and Viren Dangwal; Jnanpith Awardee and Sahitya Akademi fellow Sumitranandan Pant are some major literary, artistic and theatre personalities from the state. prominent philosophers, Indian independence activists and social-environmental activists; Anil Prakash Joshi, Basanti Devi, Gaura Devi, Govind Ballabh Pant, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Deep Joshi, Hargovind Pant, Kalu Singh Mahara, Kunwar Singh Negi, Mukandi Lal, Nagendra Saklani, Sri Dev Suman, Ram Prasad Nautiyal, Sunderlal Bahuguna and Vandana Shiva are also from Uttarakhand.

Cuisine

The primary food of Uttarakhand is vegetables with wheat being a staple, although non-vegetarian food is also served. A distinctive characteristic of Uttarakhand cuisine is the sparing use of tomatoes, milk, and milk-based products.

Coarse grain with high fibre content is very common in Uttarakhand due to the harsh terrain. Crops most commonly associated with Uttarakhand are Buckwheat (locally called *Kotu* or *Kuttu*) and the regional crops, *Maduwa* and *Jhangora*, particularly in the interior regions of Kumaon and Garhwal. Generally, either Desi Ghee or



Abhisarika Nayika, a painting by Mola Ram



Bal Mithai, a popular sweet from Kumaon

Mustard oil is used for the purpose of cooking food. Simple recipes are made interesting with the use of hash seeds Jakhya as spice, chutney made of Bhang is also a regional cuisine.

Bal Mithai is a popular fudge-like sweet. Other popular dishes include Dubuk, Chains, Kap, Bhatiya, Jaula, Phana, Paliyo, Chutkani and Sei. In sweets; Swal, Ghughut/Khajur, Arsa, Mishri, Gatta and Gulgulas are popular.

Many regional variations of Kadhi called *Jhoi* or *Jholi* is also popular.^[109] Another staple of the Kumaon region is a black soybean dal referred to as *Bhatt* or *chudkani*. A grinded dal *chaisu* is also popular in the Garhwal region.

The state has a predominant non-vegetarian population, with some estimates suggesting 75% of the population being non-vegetarian. Various boar, chicken, mutton and hare recipes are popular in the region. A popular mutton dish *bhutwa*, is made from goat intestine and other offcuts.

Dances and music



Women performing chanchari, a popular folk dance from Danpur region in Kumaon

The dances of the region are connected to life and human existence and exhibit myriad human emotions. Langvir Nritya is a dance form for males that resembles gymnastic movements. Barada Nati folk dance is another dance of Jaunsar-Bawar, which is practised during some religious festivals. Other well-known dances include Hurka Baul, Jhora-Chanchri, Chhapeli, Thadya, Jhumaila, Pandav, Chauphula, and Chholiya.^{[110][111]}

Music is an integral part of the Uttarakhandi culture. Popular types of folk songs include Mangal, Basanti, Khuder and Chhopati.^[112] These folk songs are played on instruments including Dhol, Damau, Turri, Ransingha, Dholki, Daur, Thali, Bhankora, Mandan and Mashakbaja.

"Bedu Pako Baro Masa" is a popular folk song of Uttarakhand with international fame and legendary status within the state. It serves as the cultural anthem of Uttarakhandi people worldwide.^{[113][114]}

Music is also used as a medium through which the gods are invoked. Jagar is a form of spirit worship in which the singer, or *Jagariya*, sings a ballad of the gods, the ballads evoke local deities with allusions to great epics, like Mahabharat and Ramayana, that describe the adventures and exploits of the god being invoked.

B. K. Samant, Basanti Bisht, Chander Singh Rahi, Girish Tiwari 'Girda', Gopal Babu Goswami, Heera Singh Rana, Jeet Singh Negi, Meena Rana, Mohan Upreti, Narendra Singh Negi and Pritam Bhartwan are popular folk singers and musicians from the state, so are Bollywood singer Jubin Nautiyal and country singer Bobby Cash.^[115]

Fairs and festivals

The festivals of Kumbh Mela at Haridwar, Ramlila, Ramman of Garhwal, the traditions of Vedic chantings and Yoga are included in the list of Intangible cultural heritage of the UNESCO.^{[116][117][118][119][120]}

- Kumauni Holi, in forms including Baithki Holi, Khari Holi, and Mahila Holi, all of which start from Vasant Panchami, are festivals and musical affairs that can last almost a month.
- Almora Dussehra is a regional variant of Dussehra, dating back to 1936. It is distinct for burning fifteen distinct effigies, each representing the members of the Hindu mythological villain Ravana's entire bloodline. The effigies are all ornate and exquisitely designed. They are paraded through the city of Almora before finally being set on fire to symbolise the triumph of good over evil.^[121]

- *Ramman* is an agro-religious festival and ritual masked theatre endemic to the Garhwali People in the Saloor Dungra village of the Painkhanda Valley in the Chamoli district. The festival serves as an offering to the village deity, Bhumichetrapal or Bhumiyal Devta, in the courtyard of the village temple. Every day of the festival, the Devta takes a round of the village. The festival lasts for ten days during which time the local epic of Rama is sung and masked dances depicting different aspects of life take place in the courtyard of the Bhumiyal Devta's temple.
- *Haridwar Kumbh Mela*, one of the major Hindu pilgrimages, takes place in Uttarakhand. *Haridwar* is one of the four places in India where this mela is organised. Haridwar most recently hosted the Purna Kumbh Mela from Makar Sankranti (14 January 2010) to Vaishakh Purnima Snan (28 April 2010). Hundreds of foreigners joined Indian pilgrims in the festival, which is considered the largest religious gathering in the world.^[122]
- *Phool-Dei* is a folk festival which welcomes the spring season in the state. The festival is celebrated on the first day of the Hindu month, Chaitra. In some places, the festival is celebrated as carnival and the celebration goes on for a month. The term 'Dei' refers to a ceremonial pudding which is the key food in this festival that is made from jaggery. White flour and curd are also offered. Young children gather together and go to every house in their village/towns with plates full of rice, jaggery, coconut, green leaves, and flowers. In return, they are presented with blessings and gifts like sweets, jaggery, and money. The wishing and blessing part also include placing flowers and rice on the doorsteps of the houses by the children. People of village sing and dance on their folk songs to celebrate the festival of spring along with exchanging wishes for well being and prosperity of their family and relatives.
- *Harela* is a kumaoni festival hypothesized to date back to the indigenous population. 10–11 days before the Sankranti of Shravan, a bed is made by adding soil in bamboo pots etc. Grains grown during the rainy season like paddy, maize, urad etc. are sown, this is called Hariyala. Harakali Mahotsav, Idols of Gauri Maheshwar, Ganesha and Karkitkeya are made from clay, coloured in them and worshiped with various fruits, flowers, dishes and sweets in a bed of greenery on the night of the month of Sanat. On the second day, the Harela of Uttarang Puja is placed on the head. Sisters and daughters-in-law apply tilak and tilak and put Harela on their heads. They are given gifts.^[123]
- *Ganga Dussehra*, Vasant Panchami, Makar Sankranti, Ghee Sankranti, Khatarua, Vat Savitri, and Phul Dei (The festival of spring) are other major festivals. In addition, various fairs like Kanwar Yatra, Kandali Festival, Ramman, Kauthig, Nauchandi Mela, Giddi Mela, Uttarayani Mela and Nanda Devi Raj Jat take place.



Pilgrims gather for the third *Shahi Snan* ("royal bath") at Har Ki Pauri in Haridwar, Uttarakhand on 14 April 2010 during *Haridwar Kumbh Mela*.

Economy

The Uttarakhand state is the second fastest growing state in India.^[124] Its gross state domestic product (GSDP) (at constant prices) more than doubled from ₹24,786 crore in FY2005 to ₹60,898 crore in FY2012. The real GSDP grew at 13.7% (CAGR) during the FY2005–FY2012 period. The contribution of the service sector to the GSDP of Uttarakhand was just over 50% during FY 2012. Per capita income in Uttarakhand is ₹ 198738 (FY 2018–19), which is higher than the national average of ₹ 126406 (FY 2018–19).^{[125][126]} According to the Reserve Bank of India, the total foreign direct investment in the state from April 2000 to October 2009 amounted to US\$46.7 million.^[127]

Like most of India, agriculture is one of the most significant sectors of the economy of Uttarakhand. *Basmati* rice, wheat, soybeans, groundnuts, coarse cereals, pulses, and *oil seeds* are the most widely grown crops. Fruits like apples, oranges, pears, peaches, lychees, and plums are widely grown and important to the large food processing industry. Agricultural export zones have been set up in the state for lychees, horticulture, herbs, medicinal plants, and basmati rice. During 2010, wheat production was 831 thousand tonnes and rice production



A woman winnowing rice, an important food crop in Uttarakhand

was 610 thousand tonnes, while the main cash crop of the state, sugarcane, had a production of 5058 thousand tonnes. As 86% of the state consists of hills, the yield per hectare is not very high. 86% of all croplands are in the plains while the remaining is from the hills.^[128] The state also holds the GI tag for Tejpatta (*Cinnamomum tamala*) or Indian bay leaf, which is known to add flavour to dishes and also possesses several medicinal properties.^[129]

Other key industries include tourism and hydropower, and there is prospective development in IT, ITES, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and automobile industries. The service sector of Uttarakhand mainly includes tourism, information technology, higher education, and banking.^[128]

Economy of Uttarakhand at a Ggance ^[130] (figures in crores of Indian rupees)	
Economy at a glance (FY-2012)	In Indian rupees
GSDP (current)	₹95,201
Per capita income	₹103,000

During 2005–2006, the state successfully developed three Integrated Industrial Estates (IIEs) at Haridwar, Pantnagar, and Sitarganj; Pharma City at Selakui; Information Technology Park at Sahastradhara (Dehradun); and a growth centre at Sigaddi (Kotdwar). Also in 2006, 20 industrial sectors in public private partnership mode were developed in the state.^[131]

Transportation

Uttarakhand has 2,683 km (1,667 mi) of roads, of which 1,328 km (825 mi) are national highways and 1,543 km (959 mi) are state highways.^[131] The state has 14 national highways, comprising 2.2% of the total national highways length in India.^[132] The Uttarakhand Transport Corporation (UTC), established on 31 October 2003 after reorganizing the State Road Transport Corporation (SRTC). The corporation provides transportation in the state with connecting services to adjoining states. The UTC buses are the most common and affordable mode of transportation in Uttarakhand. As of 2012, approximately 1000 buses are being plied by the UTC on 35 nationalised routes along with many other non-nationalised routes. There are also private transport operators operating approximately 3000 buses on non-nationalised routes along with a few interstate routes in Uttarakhand and the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.^[133] For travelling locally, the state, like most of the country, has auto rickshaws and cycle rickshaws. In addition, remote towns and villages in the hills are connected to important road junctions and bus routes by share mode of transportation.

As over 86% of state's terrain consists of hills, railway services are very limited in the state and are largely confined to the plains. In 2011, the total length of railway tracks was about 345 km (214 mi).^[131] The most important railway station in Kumaun Division of Uttarakhand is at Kathgodam. Kathgodam is the last terminus of the broad-gauge line of North East Railways that connects Nainital with Delhi, Dehradun, and Howrah. Other notable railway stations are at Pantnagar, Lalkuan and Haldwani. Dehradun railway station is a railhead of the Northern Railways.^[134] Haridwar station is situated on the Delhi–Dehradun and Howrah–Dehradun railway lines. One of the main railheads of the Northern Railways, Haridwar Junction Railway Station is connected by broad gauge line. Roorkee comes under Northern Railway region of Indian Railways on the main Punjab – Mughal Sarai trunk route and is connected to major Indian cities. Other railheads are Rishikesh, Kotdwar and Ramnagar linked to Delhi by daily trains.

Jolly Grant Airport in Dehradun and Pantnagar Airport in Pantnagar are the major airports and the main gateway to the state. Jolly Grant Airport is the busiest airport in the state with six daily flights to Delhi Airport. Pantnagar Airport of the Kumaon region have 1 daily air service to Delhi and return too. The state has also proposed

creating the Naini Saini Airport in Pithoragarh,^[135] Bharkot Airport in Chinyalisaur in Uttarkashi district and Gauchar Airport in Gauchar, Chamoli district.

Tourism



Valley of Flowers National Park



View of a Bugyal (meadow) in Uttarakhand



Har Ki Doon, a high-altitude hanging valley



Rishikesh view and 13 stories Shiva temple across Lakshman Jhula bridge over the Ganges



Kedarnath Temple is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas

Uttarakhand has many tourist spots due to its location in the Himalayas. There are many ancient temples, forest reserves, national parks, hill stations, and mountain peaks that draw large number of tourists. There are 44 nationally protected monuments in the state.^[136] Oak Grove School in the state is on the tentative list for World Heritage Sites.^[137] Two of the most holy rivers in Hinduism the Ganges and Yamuna, originate in Uttarakhand. Binsar Devta is a popular Hindu temple in the area.^{[138][139]}

Uttarakhand has long been called "Land of the Gods"^[58] as the state has some of the holiest Hindu shrines, and for more than a thousand years, pilgrims have been visiting the region in the hopes of salvation and purification from sin. Gangotri and Yamunotri, the sources of the Ganges and Yamuna, dedicated to Ganga and Yamuna respectively, fall in the upper reaches of the state and together with Badrinath (dedicated to Vishnu) and Kedarnath (dedicated to Shiva) form the Chota Char Dham, one of Hinduism's most spiritual and auspicious pilgrimage circuits. Haridwar, meaning "Gateway to the God", is a prime Hindu destination. Haridwar hosts the Haridwar Kumbh Mela every twelve years, in which millions of pilgrims take part from all parts of India and the world. Rishikesh near Haridwar is known as the preeminent yoga centre of India. The state has an abundance of temples and shrines, many dedicated to local deities or manifestations of Shiva and Durga, references to many of which can be found in Hindu scriptures and legends.^[140] Uttarakhand is, however, a place of pilgrimage for the adherents of other religions too. Piran Kaliyar Sharif near Roorkee is a pilgrimage site to Muslims, Gurudwara



Schematic tourist map of Uttarakhand

Darbar Sahib, in Dehradun, Gurudwara Hemkund Sahib in Chamoli district, Gurudwara Nanakmatta Sahib in Nanakmatta and Gurudwara Reetha Sahib in Champawat district are pilgrimage centres for Sikhs. Tibetan Buddhism has also made its presence with the reconstruction of Mindrolling Monastery and its Buddha Stupa, described as the world's highest at Clement Town, Dehradun.^{[141][142]}

Auli and Munsiari are well-known skiing resorts in the state.^[143]

The state has 12 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, which cover 13.8% of the total area of the state.^[144] They are located at different altitudes varying from 800 to 5400 metres. The oldest national park on the Indian sub-continent, Jim Corbett National Park, is a major tourist attraction.^[69]



Garhwal Himalaya mountain range in Kedarnath, Uttarakhand

Vasudhara Falls, near Badrinath, is a waterfall with a height of 122 metres (400 ft) set in a backdrop of snow-clad mountains.^[145] The state has always been a destination for mountaineering, hiking, and rock climbing in India. A recent development in adventure tourism in the region has been whitewater rafting in Rishikesh. Due to its proximity to the Himalaya ranges, the place is full of hills and mountains and is suitable for trekking, climbing, skiing, camping, rock climbing, and paragliding.^[146] Roopkund is a trekking site, known for the mysterious skeletons found in a lake, which was featured by National Geographic Channel in a documentary.^[147] The

trek to Roopkund passes through the meadows of Bugyal.

New Tehri city has Tehri Dam, with a height of 260.5 metres (855 ft) is the tallest dam in India. It is currently ranked No 10 on the List of Tallest Dams in the world. Tehri Lake with a surface area of 52 km² (20 sq mi), is the biggest lake in the state of Uttarakhand. It has good options for Adventure Sports and various water sports like Boating, Banana Boat, Bandwagon Boat, Jet Ski, Water Skiing, Para-sailing, Kayaking.

Education

The educational system prevailing in the state's schools specifies an initial 10-year course of study, which is divided into three stages: lower primary, upper primary, and secondary school—known as 4+3+3, which signifies the number of years for each stage. After the first 10 years of schooling, students typically enroll in Higher Secondary Schooling in one of the three major streams—liberal arts, commerce, or science. Upon completing the required coursework, students can enroll in general or professional undergraduate (UG) degree-college programmes. Schools in the state are either managed by the government or by private trusts. The majority of public schools are affiliated with the Uttarakhand Board of School Education (UBSE) use Hindi as a medium of instruction. Private schools in Uttarakhand—which use English as the language of instruction—are affiliated to one of three administering bodies, CBSE, CISCE, or ICSE.

Uttarakhand has more than 20 universities, including one central university, twelve state universities, three deemed universities, one IIT in Roorkee, one IIM in Kashipur and an AIIMS in Rishikesh. Inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1960, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, provides research and training in agriculture and engineering. Located in Bharsar and Ranichauri, Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, is a state agricultural university and has two campuses, one is in Bharsar town of Pauri Garhwal district and other is in Ranichauri town of Tehri Garhwal district. Kumaun University; located in Nainital, is one of the oldest universities in the region.

Uttarakhand is home to some of premier institutes of India that hold the status of national importance due to their significant contributions to education, research, and national development. Founded in 1906, Forest Research Institute (FRI) is the oldest institutions of its kind. Its campus hosts the Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy

(IGNFA), the staff college that trains officers selected for the [Indian Forest Service \(IFS\)](#). Located in Dehradun, [The Doon School](#) has been consistently ranked as the best all-boys residential school in [India](#). Established in 1959, [Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration \(LBSNA\)](#), [Mussoorie](#), trains civil servants for the [Indian Administrative Service \(IAS\)](#). The [Indian Military Academy \(IMA\)](#), is officer training academy for the [Indian Army](#). The academy trains officer cadets for the Permanent Commission into the Army.

Sports

Due to its mountainous terrain and rivers, Uttarakhand attract tourists and adventure seekers for [adventure sports](#), such as [paragliding](#), [sky diving](#), [rafting](#) and [bungee jumping](#).^[148] Uttarakhand is home to some of the highest peaks in India, including [Nanda Devi](#) and [Tirsuli](#), popular for mountaineering expeditions and climbing activities. Traditional sports [Mallakhamb](#) (pole gymnastics), [Gatka](#) (a form of martial arts) and [Gulli Danda](#) (similar to cricket) are preserved, are preserved but have limited exposure. More recently, [golf](#) has also become popular with [Ranikhet](#) being a favorite destination.



[Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in Dehradun](#)

The [Cricket Association of Uttarakhand](#) is the governing body for [cricket](#) activities. The [Uttarakhand cricket team](#) represents Uttarakhand in [Ranji Trophy](#), [Vijay Hazare Trophy](#) and [Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy](#). [Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in Dehradun](#) is the home ground of Uttarakhand cricket team. Uttarakhand has state-level associations for various sports that organize tournaments and promote talent development.

The [Uttarakhand State Football Association](#) is the governing body for [association football](#). The [Uttarakhand football team](#) represents Uttarakhand in the [Santosh Trophy](#) and other leagues. The [Indira Gandhi International Sports Stadium in Haldwani](#) is the home ground of Uttarakhand football team.

Notable people

See also



- [Outline of Uttarakhand](#)
- [Himalayan states](#)
- [Indian Himalayan Region](#)
- [*Mountain Temples and Temple Mountains*](#)

References

- "Now Uttarakhand Will Sing Its Own Official Song" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/Now-Ukhand-will-sing-its-official-song/articleshow/50882569.cms>). *The Times of India*. 6 February 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201026130144/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/Now-Ukhand-will-sing-its-official-song/articleshow/50882569.cms>)

- mes.com/city/dehradun/Now-Ukhand-will-sing-its-official-song/articleshow/50882569.cms) from the original on 26 October 2020. Retrieved 12 November 2018.
2. <https://statisticstimes.com/demographics/india/indian-states-population.php>
 3. "Pushkar Singh Dhami: BJP's Pushkar Singh Dhami to be next Uttarakhand chief minister" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/pushkar-singh-dhami-to-be-next-uttarakhand-chief-minister/articleshow/84091689.cms>). 4 July 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221002052249/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/pushkar-singh-dhami-to-be-next-uttarakhand-chief-minister/articleshow/84091689.cms>) from the original on 2 October 2022. Retrieved 4 July 2021.
 4. "Report of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities: 50th report (July 2012 to June 2013)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160708012438/http://nclm.nic.in/shared/linkimages/NCLM50thReport.pdf>) (PDF). Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Archived from the original (<http://nclm.nic.in/shared/linkimages/NCLM50thReport.pdf>) (PDF) on 8 July 2016. Retrieved 4 December 2016.
 5. Trivedi, Anupam (19 January 2010). "Sanskrit is second official language in Uttarakhand" (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/sanskrit-is-second-official-language-in-uttarakhand/story-wxk51l8Re4vNxofrr7FAJK.html>). *Hindustan Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120201065836/http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NorthIndia/Sanskrit-is-second-official-language-in-Uttarakhand/Article1-499467.aspx>) from the original on 1 February 2012. Retrieved 30 August 2017.
 6. "Sanskrit second official language of Uttarakhand" (<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/Sanskrit-second-official-language-of-Uttarakhand/article15965492.ece>). *The Hindu*. 21 January 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180303145846/http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/Sanskrit-second-official-language-of-Uttarakhand/article15965492.ece>) from the original on 3 March 2018. Retrieved 30 August 2017.
 7. https://prsindia.org/files/budget/budget_state/uttarakhand/2025/Uttarakhand_Budget_Analysis_2025-26.pdf
 8. "MOSPI Gross State Domestic Product" (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_releases_state_ments/State_wise_SDP_01_08_2019_for_uploading.xls). *Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India*. 1 August 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150426104343/http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/uttarakhand-macro-economy-economics-and-statistics-department/1/398361.html>) from the original on 26 April 2015. Retrieved 16 September 2019.
 9. "GDP per capita of Indian states - StatisticsTimes.com" (<https://statisticstimes.com/economy/india/indian-states-gdp-per-capita.php>). *statisticstimes.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210603211542/https://statisticstimes.com/economy/india/indian-states-gdp-per-capita.php>) from the original on 3 June 2021. Retrieved 17 April 2021.
 10. "Standard: ISO 3166 — Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions" (<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:code:3166:IN>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160617031837/https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:code:3166:IN>) from the original on 17 June 2016. Retrieved 24 November 2023.
 11. "Sub-national HDI – Area Database" (<https://ceda.ashoka.edu.in/hdi-how-states-fare-in-human-development/>). *Global Data Lab*. Institute for Management Research, Radboud University. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180923120638/https://hdi.globaldatalab.org/areadata/shdi/>) from the original on 23 September 2018. Retrieved 25 September 2018.
 12. <https://www.noidabusinessguide.com/literacy-rate-in-india-2024/>
 13. "Census 2011 (Final Data) – Demographic details, Literate Population (Total, Rural & Urban)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180127163347/http://planningcommission.gov.in/data/datatable/data_2312/DatabookDec2014%20307.pdf) (PDF). *planningcommission.gov.in*. Planning Commission, Government of India. p. 4. Archived from the original (http://planningcommission.gov.in/data/datatable/data_2312/DatabookDec2014%20307.pdf) (PDF) on 27 January 2018. Retrieved 3 October 2018.
 14. "State Symbols of Uttarakhand" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130715112114/http://www.gmvnl.com/newgmvn/facts/>). Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited. Archived from the original (<http://www.gmvnl.com/newgmvn/facts/>) on 15 July 2013. Retrieved 1 April 2012.
 15. "State Fishes of India" (<http://nfdb.gov.in/PDF/Fish%20%26%20Fisheries%20of%20India/2.State%20Fishes%20of%20India.pdf>) (PDF). National Fisheries Development Board, Government of India. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201010035036/http://nfdb.gov.in/PDF/Fish%20%26%20Fisheries%20of%20India/2.State%20Fishes%20of%20India.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 10 October 2020. Retrieved 26 August 2020.

16. Sharma, Nihi (1 December 2017). "To protect the endangered 'mahaseer' fish, Uttarakhand set to rope in fishermen" (<https://www.hindustantimes.com/dehradun/to-protect-the-endangered-mahaseer-fish-uttarakhand-set-to-rope-in-fishermen/story-BI4UQ3JBbjpkVyt6xjpl.html>). *Hindustan Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201010134641/https://www.hindustantimes.com/dehradun/to-protect-the-endangered-mahaseer-fish-uttarakhand-set-to-rope-in-fishermen/story-BI4UQ3JBbjpkVyt6xjpl.html>) from the original on 10 October 2020. Retrieved 26 August 2020.
17. "Common Peacock Male Papilio Bianor Polycctor" (<http://www.devalsari.org/images/Photo-Gallery/Common-Peacock-Male-Papilio-Bianor-Polycctor.jpg>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170108094143/http://www.devalsari.org/images/Photo-Gallery/Common-Peacock-Male-Papilio-Bianor-Polycctor.jpg>) from the original on 8 January 2017. Retrieved 7 January 2017.
18. "Uttarakhand To Declare Common Peacock As State Butterfly" (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/dehradun/uttarakhand-to-declare-common-peacock-as-state-butterfly/story-FxHJdVUk9fcVsmPqTvXq1M.html>). 18 November 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170102220838/http://www.hindustantimes.com/dehradun/uttarakhand-to-declare-common-peacock-as-state-butterfly/story-FxHJdVUk9fcVsmPqTvXq1M.html>) from the original on 2 January 2017. Retrieved 9 January 2017.
19. "Uttarakhand State Signs | Uttarakhand State Tree" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121107042757/http://uttaraguide.com/statesigns.php>). *uttaraguide.com*. 2012. Archived from the original on 7 November 2012. Retrieved 8 October 2012. "State Flower : Brahma Kamal"
20. Asian News International (16 June 2019). "Nanda Devi: Operation to retrieve bodies of missing mountaineers hampered by bad weather" (<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/nanda-devi-operation-to-retrieve-bodies-of-missing-mountaineers-hampered-by-bad-weather-1550180-2019-06-16>). *India Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221002162407/https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/nanda-devi-operation-to-retrieve-bodies-of-missing-mountaineers-hampered-by-bad-weather-1550180-2019-06-16>) from the original on 2 October 2022. Retrieved 12 August 2019.
21. "Definition of 'Uttaranchal'" (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/uttaranchal>). Collins English Dictionary. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160730042201/http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/uttaranchal>) from the original on 30 July 2016. Retrieved 16 May 2021.
22. "MSN" (<https://www.msn.com/en-in/travel/news/top-10-greenest-states-in-india-with-best-aqi-nature-forest-cover-and-eco-friendly-living/ar-AA1CPLio?ocid=winp2fptaskbar&cvid=6852dbe0e5bd4b9aa58090778a8001ad&ei=24>). *www.msn.com*. Retrieved 21 April 2025.
23. Bisht, Brijmohan (7 March 2013). "Lok Sabha Elections 2024 Uttarakhand - Lok Sabha Seats in Uttarakhand" (<https://www.euttaranchal.com/uttarakhand/lok-sabha-seats-in-uttarakhand.php>). *www.euttaranchal.com*. Retrieved 31 March 2025.
24. "About Uttarakhand - Uttarakhand Tourism" (<https://uttarakhandtourism.net/about-uttarakhand/>). *uttarakhandtourism.net*. 26 December 2023. Retrieved 31 March 2025.
25. "Escape to Uttarakhand: Your Himalayan Getaway" (<https://www.traveldreams.in/uttarakhand/>). *Traveldreams*. Retrieved 31 March 2025.
26. Kandari, O. P., & Gusain, O. P. (Eds.). (2001). *Garhwal Himalaya: Nature, Culture & Society*. Srinagar, Garhwal: Transmedia.
27. Bahuguna, Vijay; Joshi, Maheshwar. "Prehistoric rock engravings and painting: New discoveries in Uttarakhand Himalaya" (<https://www.academia.edu/31515391>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240214163652/https://www.academia.edu/31515391/Prehistoric_rock_engravings_and_painting_New_discoveries_in_Uttarakhand_Himalaya) from the original on 14 February 2024. Retrieved 14 February 2024. {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires |journal= (help)
28. Danish, Mohd (1 January 2022). "The Prehistoric Rock Shelter Paintings Of Lakhudiyar, Kumaon Uttarakhand, India-A Study" (<https://www.academia.edu/112534908>). *Zeichen JOURNAL*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240214163652/https://www.academia.edu/112534908/The_Prehistoric_Rock_Shelter_Paintings_Of_Lakhudiyar_Kumaon_Uttarakhand_India_A_Study) from the original on 14 February 2024. Retrieved 14 February 2024.
29. "Uttarakhand: ASI ने किया बड़ा खुलासा, लखुडियार की गुफाएं खोलेंगी आदि मानव कालीन रहस्य, यहां जानें सबकुछ" (<https://www.amarujala.com/uttarakhand/nainital/lakhudiyar-caves-will-reveal-the-secrets-of-ancient-human-era-in-almora-2023-12-27>). *Amar Ujala* (in Hindi). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240214163652/https://www.amarujala.com/uttarakhand/nainital/lakhudiyar-caves-will-reveal-the-secrets-of-ancient-human-era-in-almora-2023-12-27>) from the original on 14 February 2024. Retrieved 14 February 2024.

30. "Uttarakhand" (<http://britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/736432/Uttarakhand>). Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120702082101/http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/736432/Uttarakhand>) from the original on 2 July 2012. Retrieved 17 July 2012.
31. Saklani, D. P. (1998). *Ancient communities of the Himalaya*. New Delhi: Indus Pub. Co.
32. Pāṇḍe, Badarīdatta (1993). *History of Kumaun : English version of "Kumaon ka itihās"*. Shree Almora Book Depot. ISBN 81-900209-5-1. OCLC 645861049 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/645861049>).
33. Pande, B. D. (1993). *History of Kumaun: English version of "Kumaun Ka Itihās"*. Almora, U.P., India: Shyam Prakashan: Shree Almora Book Depot.
34. Rawat, A. S. (1989). *History of Garhwal, 1358–1947: an erstwhile kingdom in the Himalayas*. New Delhi: Indus Pub. Co.
35. "Tareekh Gurjar Vol 5-تاریخ گرجر جلد پنجم.pdf" (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2AJAVIyLgQwa1BfSm8xb0V3SDA/view>). *Google Docs*. Retrieved 27 February 2025.
36. Chauhan, Rana Ali Hasan (1998). *A Short History of the Gurjars: Past and Present* (https://books.google.co.in/books/about/A_Short_History_of_the_Gurjars.html?id=3ZmvnQEACAAJ&redir_esc=y). Chauhan Publications. ISBN 978-969-8419-00-4.
37. Atkinson, Edwin Thomas (1875). *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India: 2.:Meerut division part 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=w2xZmwEACAAJ&q=Landhaura%7Ctitle%3DStatistical>). North-Western Provinces Government.
38. Raheja, Gloria Goodwin (June 1988). *The Poison in the Gift: Ritual, Prestation, and the Dominant Caste in a North Indian Village* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=V6oYqw1BWAQC&pg=PA1>). University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-70728-0. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210617111159/https://books.google.com/books?id=V6oYqw1BWAQC&pg=PA1>) from the original on 17 June 2021. Retrieved 16 June 2021.
39. "Nirvana India Enterprise" (<https://www.haridwartemple.com/article/id/1023/daksha-mahadev-temple>). *www.haridwartemple.com*. Retrieved 28 February 2025.
40. Chauhan, Rana Ali Hasan (1998). *A Short History of the Gurjars: Past and Present* (https://books.google.com/books/about/A_Short_History_of_the_Gurjars.html?id=3ZmvnQEACAAJ). Chauhan Publications. ISBN 978-969-8419-00-4.
41. Murtaza, Mahnoor; Shad, Dr Elizabeth (5 March 2024). "An overview of Ada Jafri's Autobiography "Jo Rahi So Bekhabri Rahi":" (<https://ojs.lgu.edu.pk/index.php/nooretahqeeq/article/view/2136>). *Noor e Tahqeeq*. **8** (01): 6–17. doi:10.54692/nooretahqeeq.2024.08012136 (<https://doi.org/10.54692/2%2Fnooretahqeeq.2024.08012136>). ISSN 2521-0157 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2521-0157>).
42. Handa, O. C. (July 2009). *Art & Architecture of Uttarakhand* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=XTfmGNfaoC4C&pg=PA222&dq=Bhagwan+Singhji+Choudhari&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwin7q2szeSLAX94zgGHf9vGYcQ6AF6BAgJEAM). Pentagon Press. ISBN 978-81-8274-417-2.
43. Williams, George Robert Carlisle (1874). *Historical and Statistical Memoir of Dehra Doon* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=6wQ3AQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA101&dq=Timlee+Goojur&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi8lq360eSLAXW63jgGHepUCNYQ6AF6BAgLEAM). Printed at the Thomason Civil Engineering College Press.
44. Walton, h G. Ed (1911). *Dehra Dun, a Gazetteer, vol.1* (<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.94182>).
45. "Tareekh Gurjar Vol 5-تاریخ گرجر جلد پنجم.pdf" (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2AJAVIyLgQwa1BfSm8xb0V3SDA/view>). *Google Docs*. Retrieved 27 February 2025.
46. Handa, O. C. (July 2009). *Art & Architecture of Uttarakhand* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XTfmGNfaoC4C&dq=Timli+State&pg=PA251>). Pentagon Press. ISBN 978-81-8274-417-2.
47. Saklani, A. (1987). *The history of a Himalayan princely state: change, conflicts and awakening: an interpretative history of princely state of Tehri Garhwal, U.P., A.D. 1815 to 1949 A.D. (1st ed.)*. Delhi: Durga Publications.
48. Aggarwal, J. C., Agrawal, S. P., & Gupta, S. S. (Eds.). (1995). *Uttarakhand: past, present, and future*. New Delhi: Concept Pub. Co.
49. Kumar, P. (2000). *The Uttarakhand Movement: Construction of a Regional Identity*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

50. "HC quashes CBI report on Rampur Tiraha firing" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/HC-quashes-CBI-report-on-Rampur-Tiraha-firing/articleshow/104312.cms>). *The Times of India*. 31 July 2003. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121020023855/http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2003-07-31/india/27185864_1_quashes-rampur-tiraha-open-fire) from the original on 20 October 2012. Retrieved 28 July 2012.
51. Reorganisation Bill passed by UP Govt (<http://www.indianexpress.com/res/web/ple/ie/daily/19980924/26750834.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090907185215/http://www.indianexpress.com/res/web/ple/ie/daily/19980924/26750834.html>) 7 September 2009 at the Wayback Machine *The Indian Express*, 24 September 1998.
52. Bhaskar, Arushi (9 November 2022). "Uttarakhand Foundation Day: The long struggle for the hill state" (<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/uttarakhand-foundation-day-the-long-struggle-for-the-hill-state-8258545/>). *The Indian Express*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221231120258/https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/uttarakhand-foundation-day-the-long-struggle-for-the-hill-state-8258545/>) from the original on 31 December 2022. Retrieved 31 December 2022.
53. Guha, R. (2000). *The unquiet woods: ecological change and peasant resistance in the Himalaya* (Expanded ed.). Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press.
54. Robbins, Paul (9 August 2004). *Political Ecology: A Critical Introduction* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=BLFoFf3fbi0C&dq=Chipko+movement&pg=PA194>). Wiley. p. 194. ISBN 978-1-4051-0266-7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160110042140/https://books.google.com/books?id=BLFoFf3fbi0C&pg=PA194&dq=Chipko+movement>) from the original on 10 January 2016.
55. Agarwal, Anil. "The Chipko Movement" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140823085113/http://www.india-today.com/itoday/millennium/100people/chipko.html>). *India Today*. Archived from the original (<http://www.india-today.com/itoday/millennium/100people/chipko.html>) on 23 August 2014. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
56. Mishra, A., & Tripathi, (1978). **Chipko** movement: Uttaranchal women's bid to save forest wealth. New Delhi: People's Action/Gandhi Book House.
57. "Chipko Movement, India" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120321223139/http://www.iisd.org/50comm/commdb/desc/d07.htm>). International Institute for Sustainable Development. Archived from the original (<http://iisd.org/50comm/commdb/desc/d07.htm>) on 21 March 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
58. "Info about Uttarakhand" (http://www.nainitaltourism.com/Uttarakhand_Uttaranchal.html). Nainital Tours & Package. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121125105932/http://www.nainitaltourism.com/Uttarakhand_Uttaranchal.html) from the original on 25 November 2012. Retrieved 20 December 2012.
59. Negi, S. S. (1991). *Himalayan rivers, lakes, and glaciers*. New Delhi: Indus Pub. Co.
60. "Chardham to get rail connectivity; Indian Railways pilgrimage linking project to cost Rs 43.29k crore, India.com, 12-May-2017" (<http://www.india.com/business/chardham-to-get-rail-connectivity-in-indian-railways-pilgrimage-linking-project-to-cost-rs-43-29-crore-2124237/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221106041458/https://www.india.com/business/chardham-to-get-rail-connectivity-in-indian-railways-pilgrimage-linking-project-to-cost-rs-43-29-crore-2124237/>) from the original on 6 November 2022. Retrieved 28 February 2023.
61. Chard Dham Yatra (<http://gov.ua.nic.in/transport/chardham.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090512200341/http://gov.ua.nic.in/transport/chardham.htm>) 12 May 2009 at the Wayback Machine – Govt. of Uttarakhand, Official website.
62. Char Dham yatra kicks off as portals open – Hindustan Times (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140502222038/http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/dehradun/char-dham-yatra-kicks-off-as-portal-s-open/article1-1214974.aspx>)
63. "Destination Profiles of the Holy Char Dhams, Uttarakhand" (<http://www.indiapilgrimtours.com/articles/destination-profiles-of-the-holy-char-dhams-uttarakhand>). 18 April 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230309154546/https://www.indiapilgrimtours.com/articles/destination-profiles-of-the-holy-char-dhams-uttarakhand/>) from the original on 9 March 2023. Retrieved 28 February 2023.
64. Negi, S. S. (1995). *Uttarakhand: land and people*. New Delhi: MD Pub.
65. "Climate of Uttarakhand" (<https://imd pune.gov.in/library/public/Climate%20of%20Uttarakhand.pdf>) (PDF). IMD Pune. Retrieved 28 June 2024.
66. "Daily Weather Report For Uttarakhand" (<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/dehradun/mcdata/DWR.pdf>) (PDF). Meteorological Centre, Dehradun. Retrieved 28 June 2024.

67. "Uttarakhand Annual Plan 2011–12 Finalisation Meeting Between Hon'ble Dputy Chairman, Planning Commission & Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttarakhand" (<http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/present/Uttarakhand.pdf>) (PDF). planningcommission.nic.in. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120515134301/http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/present/Uttarakhand.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 15 May 2012. Retrieved 3 July 2012.
68. "Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks" (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/335/>). UNESCO. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120625213230/https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/335>) from the original on 25 June 2012. Retrieved 3 July 2012.
69. "Wildlife Eco-Tourism in Uttarakhand" (https://web.archive.org/web/20091123040254/http://www.uttarakhandforest.org/Data/SC_WildlifeEco-tourism.pdf) (PDF). uttarakhandforest.org. Archived from the original (http://www.uttarakhandforest.org/Data/SC_WildlifeEco-tourism.pdf) (PDF) on 23 November 2009. Retrieved 14 July 2012.
70. Riley, Laura; William Riley (2005):208. *Nature's Strongholds: The World's Great Wildlife Reserves*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-12219-9.
71. K. P. Sharma (1998). *Garhwal & Kumaon: A Guide for Trekkers and Tourists* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=jSelsX-adscC&pg=PA56>). Cicerone Press Limited. pp. 56–. ISBN 978-1-85284-264-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130603060215/http://books.google.com/books?id=jSelsX-adscC&pg=PA56>) from the original on 3 June 2013. Retrieved 9 July 2012.
72. "A Rare Visit of Ben Goose at Corbett" (<http://www.corbett-national-park.com/blog/a-rare-visit-of-ben-goose-at-corbett.html>). corbett-national-park.com. 11 May 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150415132138/http://www.corbett-national-park.com/blog/a-rare-visit-of-ben-goose-at-corbett.html>) from the original on 15 April 2015. Retrieved 15 April 2015.
73. Kala, C.P. 2005. The Valley of Flowers; A newly declared World Heritage Site. *Current Science*, 89 (6): 919–920.
74. Kala, C.P. 2004. *The Valley of Flowers; Myth and Reality*. International Book Distributors, Dehradun, India
75. PTI (6 April 2021). "Indian Air Force Battles Uttarakhand Forest Blaze, 75 New Fires Reported" (<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/indian-air-force-battles-uttarakhand-forest-blaze-75-new-fires-reported-2407790>). NDTV. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210406195312/https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/indian-air-force-battles-uttarakhand-forest-blaze-75-new-fires-reported-2407790>) from the original on 6 April 2021. Retrieved 7 April 2021.
76. Kumar, Ankit; Aswal, Sonali; Chauhan, Ashutosh; Semwal, Ruchi Badoni; Kumar, Abhimanyu; Semwal, Deepak Kumar (1 June 2019). "Ethnomedicinal Investigation of Medicinal Plants of Chakrata Region (Uttarakhand) Used in the Traditional Medicine for Diabetes by Jaunsari Tribe" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6538708>). *Natural Products and Bioprospecting*. **9** (3): 175–200. doi:10.1007/s13659-019-0202-5 (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13659-019-0202-5>). PMC 6538708 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6538708>). PMID 30968350 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30968350>).
77. "A - 2 DECADEAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901" (https://web.archive.org/web/20220226074646/https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/PCA/A-2_Data_Tables/05%20A-2%20Uttarakhand.pdf) (PDF). Office of the Census Commissioner. Archived from the original (https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/PCA/A-2_Data_Tables/05%20A-2%20Uttarakhand.pdf) (PDF) on 26 February 2022.
78. "Census Population" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081219073658/http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2006-07/chapt2007/tab97.pdf>) (PDF), *Census of India*, Ministry of Finance India, archived from the original (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2006-07/chapt2007/tab97.pdf>) (PDF) on 19 December 2008, retrieved 18 December 2008
79. "Uttarakhand Profile" (http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/IND005_Uttarakhand.pdf) (PDF). *censusindia.gov.in*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20200919150703/https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/IND005_Uttarakhand.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 19 September 2020. Retrieved 18 March 2020.
80. "Census of India-2011 (Uttarakhand)" (http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/uttarakhand/ppt_figures_press_rel.pdf) (PDF) (in Hindi). Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORGI). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20111125075341/http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/uttarakhand/ppt_figures_press_rel.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 25 November 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2012.

81. "Demography" (<http://uk.gov.in/pages/view/428-demography>). Government of Uttarakhand. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120103061346/http://uk.gov.in/pages/view/428-demography>) from the original on 3 January 2012. Retrieved 17 July 2012.
82. "Annual Health Survey 2010–2011 Fact Sheet" (http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Baseline_Factsheets/Uttarakhand.pdf) (PDF). Government of India. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121018163102/http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Baseline_Factsheets/Uttarakhand.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 18 October 2012. Retrieved 17 July 2012.
83. Bhardwaj, Ashutosh (15 February 2017). "Uttarakhand elections: Across the border; next door to UP, new caste calculus" (<https://indianexpress.com/elections/uttarakhand-assembly-elections-2017/uttarakhand-elections-across-the-border-next-door-to-up-new-caste-calculus-4525289/>). *The Indian Express*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230616105022/https://indianexpress.com/elections/uttarakhand-assembly-elections-2017/uttarakhand-elections-across-the-border-next-door-to-up-new-caste-calculus-4525289/>) from the original on 16 June 2023. Retrieved 16 June 2023.
84. माहेश्वरी, सुधांशु (10 February 2022). "उत्तराखंड: जहां सिर्फ ब्राह्मण-ठाकुर जाति वाले CM बने, कांग्रेस क्यों खेल रही दलित कार्ड?" (<https://www.aajtak.in/elections/uttarakhand-assembly-elections/story/uttarakhand-election-brahmin-thakur-cm-dalit-congress-harish-rawat-ntc-1408958-2022-02-10>). *Aaj Tak* (in Hindi). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230616103521/https://www.aajtak.in/elections/uttarakhand-assembly-elections/story/uttarakhand-election-brahmin-thakur-cm-dalit-congress-harish-rawat-ntc-1408958-2022-02-10>) from the original on 16 June 2023. Retrieved 16 June 2023.
85. Cātaka, Govinda (1990). *Bhāratīya loka saṃskṛti kā sandarbha: Madhya Himālaya* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=5vyAAAAAMAAJ&q=gurjar+garhwal+kumoun&dq=gurjar+garhwal+kumoun&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4l57VndKLAXWU8jgGHVEPF3cQ6AF6BAgOEAM) (in Hindi). Takshaśilā Prakāśana.
86. Nautiyāla, Śivānanda (1988). *Garhvāla-darśana* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=Xbu1AAAAIAAJ&q=gurjar+garhwal+kumoun&dq=gurjar+garhwal+kumoun&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&source=gb_mobile_search&ovdme=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4l57VndKLAXWU8jgGHVEPF3cQ6AF6BAgHEAM) (in Hindi). Sulabha Prakāśana.
87. "Brahmins in India" (<http://outlookindia.com/article/Brahmins-In-India/234783>). *Outlook*. 4 June 2007. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140531222946/http://www.outlookindia.com/article/Brahmins-In-India/234783>) from the original on 31 May 2014. Retrieved 17 July 2012.
88. *Handbook of Social Welfare Statistics* (<https://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/HANDBOOKSocialWelfareStatistice2018.pdf>) (PDF). 2018. p. 238. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220118182657/https://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/HANDBOOKSocialWelfareStatistice2018.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 18 January 2022. Retrieved 17 January 2022.
89. "उत्तराखंड: 21 विधानसभा क्षेत्रों में चलती है OBC की सियासत, भाजपा, कांग्रेस सहित सभी राजनीतिक दल आरक्षण की पैरवी पर उतरे" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20220228034254/https://www.livehindustan.com/uttarakhand/story-uttarakhand-politics-of-obc-runs-in-21-assembly-constituencies-bjp-congress-all-political-parties-support-reservation-4333928.amp.html>). *Hindustan* (in Hindi). Archived from the original (<https://www.livehindustan.com/uttarakhand/story-uttarakhand-politics-of-obc-runs-in-21-assembly-constituencies-bjp-congress-all-political-parties-support-reservation-4333928.amp.html>) on 28 February 2022. Retrieved 27 February 2025.
90. "The Pastoral Gujjar - A Study in Uttarakhand | Exotic India Art" (<https://www.exoticindiaart.com/book/details/pastoral-gujjar-study-in-uttarakhand-ubf236/>). *www.exoticindiaart.com*. Retrieved 27 February 2025.
91. "The Pastoral Gujjar - A Study in Uttarakhand | Exotic India Art" (<https://www.exoticindiaart.com/book/details/pastoral-gujjar-study-in-uttarakhand-ubf236/>). *www.exoticindiaart.com*. Retrieved 28 February 2025.
92. "The Pastoral Gujjar - A Study in Uttarakhand | Exotic India Art" (<https://www.exoticindiaart.com/book/details/pastoral-gujjar-study-in-uttarakhand-ubf236/>). *www.exoticindiaart.com*. Retrieved 28 February 2025.
93. Pal, Sanchari (3 September 2016). "Nomads of the Himalayas : A Fascinating Glimpse into the Rarely-Seen Forest World of the Van Gujjars" (<https://thebetterindia.com/67099/van-gujjars-himalayas-tribe-buffaloes/>). *The Better India*. Retrieved 28 February 2025.
94. "Shepherds Of Uttarakhand" (<https://himalayashelter.com/blogs/shepherds-of-uttarakhand/>). *himalayashelter.com*. Retrieved 28 February 2025.

95. "Table C-16 Population by Mother Tongue: Uttarakhand" (<https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/10225/download/13337/DDW-C16-STMT-MDDS-0500.XLSX>). *www.censusindia.gov.in*. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220809134456/https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/10225/download/13337/DDW-C16-STMT-MDDS-0500.XLSX>) from the original on 9 August 2022. Retrieved 23 July 2022. Figures for Jaunsari also include speakers of Jaunpuri.
96. Chatterjee, Garga (21 February 2016). "Why imposing Hindi on all is as bad an idea as insisting that India is a Hindu country" (<http://scroll.in/article/803869/why-imposing-hindi-on-all-is-as-bad-an-idea-as-insisting-that-india-is-a-hindu-country>). *Scroll.in*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221003212604/https://scroll.in/article/803869/why-imposing-hindi-on-all-is-as-bad-an-idea-as-insisting-that-india-is-a-hindu-country>) from the original on 3 October 2022. Retrieved 14 February 2024.
97. Eberhard, David M.; Simons, Gary F.; Fennig, Charles D., eds. (2019). "India – Languages" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190401120331/https://www.ethnologue.com/country/IN/languages>). *Ethnologue* (22nd ed.). SIL International. Archived from the original (<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/IN/languages>) on 1 April 2019.
98. Sharma, S.R. (1993). "Tibeto-Burman Languages of Uttar Pradesh-- an Introduction". *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*. **53**: 343–348. JSTOR 42936456 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/42936456>).
99. Trivedi, Anupam (19 January 2010). "Sanskrit is second official language in Uttarakhand" (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/sanskrit-is-second-official-language-in-uttarakhand/story-wxk51l8Re4vNxofrr7FAJK.html>). *Hindustan Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120201065836/http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NorthIndia/Sanskrit-is-second-official-language-in-Uttarakhand/Article1-499467.aspx>) from the original on 1 February 2012. Retrieved 30 August 2017.
100. "Sanskrit second official language of Uttarakhand" (<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/Sanskrit-second-official-language-of-Uttarakhand/article15965492.ece>). *The Hindu*. 21 January 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180303145846/http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/Sanskrit-second-official-language-of-Uttarakhand/article15965492.ece>) from the original on 3 March 2018. Retrieved 30 August 2017.
101. "Population by religion community – 2011" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150825155850/http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-01/DDW00C-01%20MDDS.XLS>). *Census of India, 2011*. The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. Archived from the original (<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-01/DDW00C-01%20MDDS.XLS>) on 25 August 2015.
102. "Uttarakhand CM announces four new districts" (http://zeenews.india.com/news/uttarakhand/uttarakhand-cm-announces-four-new-districts_726353.html). Zee News. 15 August 2011. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120814065854/http://zeenews.india.com/news/uttarakhand/uttarakhand-cm-announces-four-new-districts_726353.html) from the original on 14 August 2012. Retrieved 1 July 2012.
103. "Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120409004806/http://legislativebodiesinindia.nic.in/uttranchal.htm>). *legislativebodiesinindia.nic.in*. Archived from the original (<http://legislativebodiesinindia.nic.in/uttranchal.htm>) on 9 April 2012. Retrieved 3 July 2012.
104. "Our Parliament" (<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/intro/p1.htm>). *Parliamentofindia.nic.in*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120709235221/http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/intro/p1.htm>) from the original on 9 July 2012. Retrieved 3 July 2012.
105. "Justice Malimath to be acting CJ of U'khand HC" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/justice-malimath-to-be-acting-cj-of-ukhand-hc/articleshow/77024888.cms>). *The Times of India*. 18 July 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200728233652/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/justice-malimath-to-be-acting-cj-of-ukhand-hc/articleshow/77024888.cms>) from the original on 28 July 2020. Retrieved 28 July 2020.
106. "GI tag for 7 indigenous products of Uttarakhand" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/gi-tag-for-7-indigenous-products-of-ukhand/articleshow/86623486.cms>). *The Times of India*. ISSN 0971-8257 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0971-8257>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240214165154/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/gi-tag-for-7-indigenous-products-of-ukhand/amp_articleshow/86623486.cms) from the original on 14 February 2024. Retrieved 14 February 2024.

107. pratibha (15 July 2015). "D'source Design Gallery on Aipan Uttarakhand Part 1" (<https://www.dsour ce.in/gallery/aipan-uttarakhand-part-1>). *www.dsour ce.in*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/202 40214163654/https://www.dsour ce.in/gallery/aipan-uttarakhand-part-1>) from the original on 14 February 2024. Retrieved 14 February 2024.
108. "Uutranchal - Juthi Mathruka pattu" (<https://ignca.gov.in/coilnet/utrn0042.htm>). *ignca.gov.in*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220929223804/https://ignca.gov.in/coilnet/utrn0042.htm>) from the original on 29 September 2022. Retrieved 14 February 2024.
109. Subodh Upadhyay, *An Essence of Himalaya*, a book about Uttarakhand cuisine
110. "उत्तराखंड में छोलिया है सबसे पुराना लोकनृत्य, जानिए इसकी खास बातें" (<https://www.jagran.com/uttarakhand/dehr adun-city-choliya-is-the-oldest-folk-dance-of-uttarakhand-19707465.html>). *Dainik Jagran* (in Hindi). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200721045319/https://www.jagran.com/uttarakhand/dehra dun-city-choliya-is-the-oldest-folk-dance-of-uttarakhand-19707465.html>) from the original on 21 July 2020. Retrieved 21 July 2020.
111. "Folk Dances Of North India" (<http://www.culturalindia.net/indian-dance/folk-dances/north-india.htm l>). *culturalindia.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120718052314/http://www.culturalindi a.net/indian-dance/folk-dances/north-india.html>) from the original on 18 July 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
112. "Folk Songs of Uttarakhand" (<http://www.aboututtarakhand.com/Know-Abouts/Folk-Song/Folk-Song s.html>). *aboututtarakhand.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120717183928/http://www. aboututtarakhand.com/Know-Abouts/Folk-Song/Folk-Songs.html>) from the original on 17 July 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
113. "Bedu Pako" (<http://www.bedupako.com>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150215050139/ http://bedupako.com/>) from the original on 15 February 2015.
114. "Bedu Pako Song – From Uttarakhand to Globe" (<https://www.euttarakhand.com/bedu-pako-song>). *Uttarakhand Stories – Connect to Uttarakhand with eUttarakhand and Share Stories*. 16 November 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180909222126/https://www.euttarakhand.com/bedu -pako-song>) from the original on 9 September 2018. Retrieved 9 September 2018.
115. "Dylan of hills sings CM" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121021153616/http://www.telegraphindia. com/1070130/asp/nation/story_7324156.asp). *The Telegraph*. 30 January 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.telegraphindia.com/1070130/asp/nation/story_7324156.asp) on 21 October 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
116. "Kumbh Mela" (<https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/kumbh-mela-01258>). UNESCO Culture Sector. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201207210911/https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/kumbh-mela- 01258>) from the original on 7 December 2020. Retrieved 7 December 2017.
117. "Ramliila – the Traditional Performance of the Ramayana" (<https://web.archive.org/web/2012100606 3939/http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?RL=38>). UNESCO Culture Sector. Archived from the original (<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?RL=38>) on 6 October 2012. Retrieved 7 September 2009.
118. "Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India" (<http://www.unesco. org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00011&RL=00281>). UNESCO Culture Sector. Archived (<http s://web.archive.org/web/20151105115039/http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=0 0011&RL=00281>) from the original on 5 November 2015. Retrieved 14 January 2013.
119. "The Tradition of Vedic Chanting" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090628222637/http://www.unesc o.org/culture/ich/index.php?RL=37>). UNESCO Culture Sector. Archived from the original (<http://ww w.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?RL=37>) on 28 June 2009. Retrieved 7 September 2009.
120. "Yoga" (<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/RL/yoga-01163>). UNESCO Culture Sector. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161207184240/http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/RL/yoga-0116 3>) from the original on 7 December 2016. Retrieved 2 December 2016.
121. "अल्मोड़ा का दशहरा: यहां होता है पूरे रावण कुल का दहन, एक दो नहीं फूँके जाते हैं 15 पुतले, विदेशी भी हैं मुरीद" (<https://ww w.amarujala.com/uttarakhand/almora/almora-dussehra-mahotsav-2023-2023-10-20>). *Amar Ujala* (in Hindi). Retrieved 3 May 2024.
122. "Millions dip in Ganges at world's biggest religious festival" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/incomin g/millions-dip-in-ganges-at-worlds-biggest-religious-festival-1944892.html>). 13 April 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180206131616/https://www.independent.co.uk/incoming/millions-di p-in-ganges-at-worlds-biggest-religious-festival-1944892.html>) from the original on 6 February 2018. Retrieved 3 November 2017., *The Independent*, 14 April 2010

123. "Uttaranchal - Kumaon Ke Parvoutsav v Tyohar (Festival)" (<http://ignca.nic.in/coilnet/utrn0005.htm>). *ignca.nic.in*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171023015314/http://www.ignca.nic.in/coilnet/utrn0005.htm>) from the original on 23 October 2017. Retrieved 14 February 2024.
124. "Madhya Pradesh now fastest growing state, Uttarakhand pips Bihar to reach second" (<http://indianexpress.com/article/business/business-others/madhya-pradesh-now-fastest-growing-state-uttarakhand-and-pips-bihar-to-reach-second/>). *The Indian Express*. 8 September 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150503223718/http://indianexpress.com/article/business/business-others/madhya-pradesh-now-fastest-growing-state-uttarakhand-pips-bihar-to-reach-second/>) from the original on 3 May 2015. Retrieved 6 May 2015.
125. Gusain, Raju (31 October 2014). "Uttarakhand's per capita income up" (<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/uttarakhand-macro-economy-economics-and-statistics-department/1/398361.html>). *India Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150426104343/http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/uttarakhand-macro-economy-economics-and-statistics-department/1/398361.html>) from the original on 26 April 2015. Retrieved 31 October 2023.
126. Shishir Prashant (11 July 2014). "Uttarakhand per capita income rises to Rs 1.03 lakh" (http://business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/uttarakhand-per-capita-income-rises-to-rs-1-03-lakh-114071101356_1.html). *Business Standard India*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150502134236/http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/uttarakhand-per-capita-income-rises-to-rs-1-03-lakh-114071101356_1.html) from the original on 2 May 2015. Retrieved 6 May 2015.
127. "Uttarakhand" (http://www.ibef.org/download/Uttarakhand_060710.pdf) (PDF). India Brand Equity Foundation. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120710231926/http://www.ibef.org/download/Uttarakhand_060710.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 10 July 2012. Retrieved 17 July 2012.
128. "Uttarakhand: The State Profile" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121021054815/http://www.phdcci.in/admin/userfiles/file/Research-Bureau/Uttarakhand.pdf>) (PDF). PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Archived from the original (<http://www.phdcci.in/admin/userfiles/file/Research-Bureau/Uttarakhand.pdf>) (PDF) on 21 October 2012. Retrieved 17 July 2012.
129. "Tejpatta gets GI tag" (<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/archive/features/tejpatta-gets-gi-tag-247787>). *Tribune*. 7 June 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220522110959/https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/archive/features/tejpatta-gets-gi-tag-247787>) from the original on 22 May 2022. Retrieved 22 May 2022.
130. "Uttarakhand Economy at a Glance" (<http://mospi.nic.in>). *State Domestic Product and other aggregates (2004–05 series)*. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. 1 August 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121009194142/http://www.mospi.nic.in/>) from the original on 9 October 2012. Retrieved 1 August 2012.
131. "Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111103053153/http://pppinindia.com/infrastructure-uttaranchal.php>). Government of India. Archived from the original (<http://www.pppinindia.com/infrastructure-uttaranchal.php>) on 3 November 2011. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
132. "List of National Highways in Uttarakhand" (https://pwd.uk.gov.in/files/PWD/Length_of_NH.pdf) (PDF). PWD Uttarakhand. Retrieved 28 June 2024.
133. "Historical Information" (<http://transport.uk.gov.in/pages/display/54-history>). Government of Uttarakhand. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120523044129/http://transport.uk.gov.in/pages/display/54-history>) from the original on 23 May 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
134. "Dehradun Railway Station" (<http://www.euttaranchal.com/uttaranchal/dehradun-railway-station.php>). euttaranchal.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120814042602/http://www.euttaranchal.com/uttaranchal/dehradun-railway-station.php>) from the original on 14 August 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
135. "Govt seeks Rs 25 cr from Centre for Naini-Saini airport" (http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/govt-seeks-rs-25-cr-from-centre-for-naini-saini-airport-112121202003_1.html). *Business Standard*. 12 December 2012. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140808060502/http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/govt-seeks-rs-25-cr-from-centre-for-naini-saini-airport-112121202003_1.html) from the original on 8 August 2014. Retrieved 7 August 2014.
136. "Alphabetical List of Monuments – Uttarakhand" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120507125806/http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_uttranchal.asp). Archaeological Survey of India. Archived from the original (http://www.asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_uttranchal.asp) on 7 May 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.

137. "Tentative Lists" (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state>). UNESCO. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130922025437/https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state>) from the original on 22 September 2013. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
138. "Bineshwar Mahadev Temple" (<https://www.euttaranchal.com/tourism/bineshwar-mahadev-temple.php>). *eUttaranchal*. Retrieved 16 February 2025.
139. "Binsar Mahadev Temple, Pauri Garhwal" (<https://uttarakhandguide.com/packages/binsar-mahadev-temple-pauri-garhwal/>). *Uttarakhand Guide*. Retrieved 16 February 2025.
140. Dilwali, A., & Pant, P. (1987). *The Garhwal Himalayas, ramparts of heaven*. New Delhi: Lustre Press.
141. "Dalai Lama Consecrates Stupa at Mindroling Monastery" (<http://www.voatibetanenglish.com/content/a-28-a-2002-10-29-4-1-90251907/1267487.html>). Voice of America Tibetan. 29 October 2002. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130921142137/http://www.voatibetanenglish.com/content/a-28-a-2002-10-29-4-1-90251907/1267487.html>) from the original on 21 September 2013. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
142. "Incredible India | Uttarakhand" (<https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/destinations/states/uttarakhand.html>). *www.incredibleindia.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220722105345/https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/destinations/states/uttarakhand.html>) from the original on 22 July 2022. Retrieved 22 July 2022.
143. "Skiing in Uttarakhand" (<https://www.visituttrakhand.com/skiing>).
144. "Celebrating Uttarakhand Sthapna Diwas! Ten best cities of Uttarakhand one must visit" (<https://humaribaar.com/celebrating-uttarakhand-sthapna-diwas-ten-best-cities-of-uttarakhand-one-must-visit/>). No. Travel. Humari Baar. Humari Baar. 11 November 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171229172351/https://humaribaar.com/celebrating-uttarakhand-sthapna-diwas-ten-best-cities-of-uttarakhand-one-must-visit/>) from the original on 29 December 2017. Retrieved 29 December 2017.
145. Bisht, Harshwanti (1994). *Tourism in Garhwal Himalaya : with special reference to mountaineering and trekking in Uttarkashi and Chamoli Districts* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6C6DUGU73WzC>). New Delhi: Indus Pub. Co. pp. 41, 43. ISBN 9788173870064. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160110042140/https://books.google.com/books?id=6C6DUGU73WzC>) from the original on 10 January 2016.
146. "Destination for Adventure Sports" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120814113714/http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttaranchal/uttaranchaltourist.htm>). mapsofindia.com. Archived from the original (<http://mapsofindia.com/maps/uttaranchal/uttaranchaltourist.htm>) on 14 August 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
147. "UTET" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130912011106/http://www.whatismyresults.com/2013/09/UTET-answer-Key-UTET-Result.html>). *Uttarakhand*. Archived from the original (<http://www.whatismyresults.com/2013/09/UTET-answer-Key-UTET-Result.html>) on 12 September 2013. Retrieved 29 July 2012.
148. "The Tribune, Chandigarh, India : Latest news, India, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal, Uttarakhand, J&K, sports, cricket" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130524034007/http://www.tribuneindia.com/2010/20101218/dplus.htm>). Archived from the original (<http://tribuneindia.com/2010/20101218/dplus.htm>) on 24 May 2013. Retrieved 6 May 2015.

Further reading

- Rivett-Carnac, J. H. (1879). *Archaeological Notes On Ancient Sculpturings On Rocks in Kumaon, India* (<https://archive.org/stream/archaeologicalno00rive#page/n7/mode/2up>). Calcutta: G.H. Rouse.
- Upreti, Ganga Dutt (1894). *Proverbs & folklore of Kumaon and Garhwal* (<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924089930774#page/n7/mode/2up>). Lodianna Mission Press.
- Oakley, E. Sherman (1905). *Holy Himalaya: The Religion, Traditions and Scenery of Himalayan Province (Kumaon and Garwhal)* (<https://archive.org/stream/holyhimalayareli00oakrich#page/n7/mode/2up>). London: Oliphant Anderson & Ferrier.
- Raja Rudradeva (1910). Haraprasada Shastri (ed.). *Syanika Shastra: A Book on Hawking* (<https://archive.org/stream/syanikasatraorbo00rudruoft#page/n3/mode/2up>). Calcutta: Asiatic Society.


- Handa, Umachand (2002). *History of Uttaranchal* (https://books.google.com/books?id=7_Ct9gzvkDQC) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20231207090054/https://books.google.com/books?id=7_Ct9gzvkDQC) 7 December 2023 at the *Wayback Machine*. Indus Publishing. ISBN 81-7387-134-5.
- Husain, Z. (1995). *Uttarakhand Movement: The Politics of Identity and Frustration, A Psycho-Analytical Study of the Separate State Movement, 1815–1995*. Bareilly: Prakash Book Depot. ISBN 81-85897-17-4
- Sharma, D. (1989). *Tibeto-Himalayan languages of Uttarakhand*. Studies in Tibeto-Himalayan languages, 3. New Delhi, India: Mittal Publications. ISBN 81-7099-171-4
- Phonia, Kedar Singh (1987). *Uttarakhand: The Land of Jungles, Temples and Snows*. New Delhi, India: Lancer Books.
- Mukhopadhyaya, R. (1987). *Uttarakhand Movement: A Sociological Analysis*. Centre for Himalayan Studies special lecture, 8. Raja Rammohunpur, Distt. Darjeeling: University of North Bengal.
- Thapliyal, Uma Prasad (2005). *Uttaranchal: Historical and Cultural Perspectives*. B. R. Pub. Corp., ISBN 81-7646-463-5.
- Negi, Vijaypal Singh, Jawaharnagar, P.O. Agastyamuni, Distt. Rudraprayag, *The Great Himalayas* 1998,

External links

Government

- [Uttarakhand Government Portal \(http://uk.gov.in/\)](http://uk.gov.in/)
- [Uttarakhand Tourism \(http://uttarakhandtourism.gov.in/\)](http://uttarakhandtourism.gov.in/)

General information

- [Uttarakhand \(https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/736432\)](https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/736432) at the *Encyclopædia Britannica*
- [Map of Uttarakhand \(http://mountainshepherds.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/map-uttarakhand.pdf\)](http://mountainshepherds.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/map-uttarakhand.pdf) with places of interest and historical attractions, mountainshepherds.com.
-  Geographic data related to [Uttarakhand \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/374810\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/374810) at [OpenStreetMap](#)

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Uttarakhand&oldid=1290182952>"