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## **MAY** 2025

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## First Cherry Cargo Train

#### Why in News?

In a **first-of-its-kind initiative** to transport perishable produce from Jammu and Kashmir, the Jammu Railway Division is set to **flag off its first Cherry Cargo Train**.

#### **Key Points**

- About the Cherry Cargo Train:
  - It has been launched by the Northern <u>Railway</u>, Jammu Division, to create a reliable rail-based transportation channel for perishable agricultural goods.
  - It is designed specifically to facilitate the shipment of cherries and similar produce to markets outside J&K.
- Logistics and Route:
  - The cargo will be transported from <u>Katra</u> <u>Railway Station</u> in Jammu and Kashmir to Bandra Railway Station in Mumbai.
  - A Parcel Van (VP) will be attached to a regular goods train for this purpose.
    - VP is a request for the allocation of a full parcel van for the shipment of goods.
  - The journey is expected to take **30 hours**, significantly reducing transit time compared to traditional road transport.
- Stakeholders and Planning:
  - This effort was finalized after extensive consultations between the Northern Railway, the <u>Horticulture</u> Department of J&K, and various fruit grower associations.

#### Significance and Benefits of the Initiative

- Penefits for Fruit Growers:
  - The use of rail transport ensures that perishable produce like cherries reaches markets faster, thereby reducing the chances of spoilage and maintaining quality.
  - It provides a cost-effective alternative to road transportation, benefiting small and mediumscale growers economically.

- Impact on the Region:
  - The initiative is expected to boost the economy of J&K by enhancing the market reach of its agricultural products.
  - It will also help reduce road traffic congestion and environmental pollution, making it a sustainable option for future freight movement.
  - If successful, this model could be replicated for other produce such as apples, pears, and plums, expanding its benefits further.

#### Kashmir's Cherry

- Cherry is a crucial early-season fruit crop in Kashmir, typically harvested during May and June.
- J&K contributes approximately 95% of India's total cherry production, making it the leading producer in the country.
- Five main cherry varieties grown in Kashmir include:
  - Mishri the sweetest and most expensive.
  - Double cherry widely cultivated for canning, juice, and jam.
  - Makhmali, Black (Gol), and Awal Number

     locally popular.
- Cherry farming is an important source of midyear income for fruit growers, especially before the apple harvest season.
- The crop is **extremely sensitive to weather conditions**, especially:
  - Heavy rainfall which causes the fruit to crack and rot.
  - Hailstorms and temperature drops which disrupt harvesting and reduce shelf life.



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## Kiru Hydroelectric Power Project (KHPP)

#### Why in News?

The <u>Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)</u> has filed a chargesheet against former Jammu & Kashmir<u>Governor</u> Satya Pal Malik and others in a Kiru Hydroelectric Power Project (KHPP) corruption case.

#### **Key Points**

#### Kiru Hydroelectric Power Project (KHPP)

- About:
  - The KHPP is envisaged as a Run-of-River scheme and was launched in 2019.
    - It is scheduled for commercial operation by July 2025.
  - It is a strategically located hydroelectric initiative in the Kishtwar district of J&K, positioned between the Kirthai II (upstream) and Kwar (downstream) power projects.
  - Developed at an estimated cost of Rs 4,287 crore, it is a key component of India's efforts to boost<u>renewable energy</u> infrastructure in the northern region.
- Project Specifications:
  - Location: Near the confluence of the <u>Chenab</u>
     <u>River</u> with Singad and Bela streams, close to
     Patharnakki and Kiru villages.
    - The Singad and Bela streams are tributaries that join the Chenab River near Patharnakki and Kiru villages in the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir.
  - Total Capacity: 624 MW, via four turbines (156 MW each) on left bank of the river
  - ★ Reservoir Storage: 41.5 million cubic meters
  - Diversion Tunnel: One 700 m-long, horseshoe-shaped tunnel for excess water discharge

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- Collaborative Efforts:
  - The project is being developed by Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (CVPPPL), a joint venture comprising National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), Jammu & Kashmir State Power Development Corporation (JKSPDC) and Power Trading Corporation (PTC).
- Significance of the Project
  - Apart from helping address the energy demand across northern India and the state's rural areas, it could aid small-scale and cottage industries.
  - The project is expected to contribute to <u>employment generation</u> and the development of local infrastructure.

**Note:** A **run-of-river dam** is one in which the flow of water in the river downstream of the dam is the same as the flow of water upstream of the dam.

#### **Chenab River**

- The Chenab River originates in the upper Himalayas of Himachal Pradesh, formed at Tandi by the confluence of the Chandra and Bhaga rivers.
- Key tributaries of Chenab River include the Thirot, Sohal, Bhut Nallah, Liddrari, and Marusudar.
- The river flows through J&K, continues into Punjab in Pakistan, and eventually joins the Indus River.
- Major Hydroelectric Projects on the Chenab:
  - ★ Ratle Hydroelectric Project
  - ★ Pakal Dul Hydropower Project
  - ★ Salal Dam (Reasi)
  - ★ Dul Hasti Project (Kishtwar)
  - Pakal Dul Dam (under construction) on the Marusadar tributary (Kishtwar)

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## J&K Invokes Public Safety Act 1978

#### Why in News?

The J&K Police have invoked the **Public Safety Act (PSA), 1978** against several individuals in Srinagar, citing their **role in subversive activities** and **threats to national security and public order.** 

This large-scale detention coincides with ongoing raids by the <u>State</u> <u>Investigation Agency (SIA)</u> in the region.

#### **Key Points**

#### Public Safety Act (PSA), 1978

- About:
  - PSA is a preventive detention law originally enacted by the former J&K State Legislature and is now enforced in the Union Territory of J&K.
  - Its core objective is to authorise the detention of individuals in order to prevent acts that could threaten state security or disrupt public order.

- It is very similar to the <u>National Security Act, 1980</u> that is used by other state governments for preventive detention.
- Key Provisions:
  - ★ Detention Without Trial:
    - The PSA allows for the detention of a person without a formal charge and without trial.
    - It may be invoked against an individual already in police custody or immediately upon their release on bail by a court of law.
    - Unlike in normal circumstances, a person who is detained under the PSA need not be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours as a mandatory provision.
  - ✤ Right to File Bail Application:
    - The detained person does not have the right to move a bail application before the court, and cannot engage any lawyer to represent him or her before the detaining authority.
  - ★ Section 8 of the PSA:
    - It defines the grounds for detention and empowers the authorities to detain people acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

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#### ★ No Distinction Between Offences:

It allows detention for up to 1 year for disturbance of public order and 2 years for actions prejudicial to the security of the State.

#### • Challenging the Detention:

- The only legal remedy against an administrative preventive detention order under the PSA is through a <u>habeas corpus</u> petition, typically filed by the detainee's relatives.
- Both the <u>High Court</u> and the <u>Supreme Court</u> have the authority to hear such petitions and may quash the detention order if found unlawful.
  - However, even if the court sets aside the order, the government retains the power to issue a fresh detention order under the PSA.
- Notably, officials who issue such orders are granted legal immunity, and no prosecution or legal proceedings can be initiated against them for exercising this power.

#### National Security Act, 1980 & Preventive Detention

- The NSA is a preventive detention law enacted in 1980 to maintain public order and national security.
- Preventive Detention involves the detainment (containment) of a person in order to keep him/ her from committing future crimes and/or from escaping future prosecution.
  - Article 22 (3) (b) of the Constitution allows for preventive detention and restriction on personal liberty for reasons of state security and public order.
  - Article 22(4) states that no law providing for preventive detention shall authorize the detention of a person for a longer period than three months.
  - The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention.
  - ★ Grounds for Preventive Detention:
    - State security
      - 🙉 Public order
      - 🙇 Foreign Affairs, etc.

#### Habeas Corpus

- It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. This writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.
- It can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.
- The writ, on the other hand, is not issued where the:
  - ★ detention is lawful,
  - the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court,
  - ★ detention is by a competent court, and
  - ★ detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

## **Operation Keller**

#### Why in News?

The Army gunned down three Kashmiri terrorists affiliated with the Pakistan-backed banned group Lashkare-Taiba during a <u>counterterrorism operation</u> in Keller, Shopian district of Kashmir.

#### **Key Points**

- About the Counterterror Operation:
  - Based on intelligence inputs from the <u>Rashtriya</u> <u>Rifles</u>, the Army launched "Operation Keller" in the dense forested Shoekal Keller area of Shopian.
  - Army and paramilitary forces quickly sealed off the area, triggering a fierce gunfight that ended with all three terrorists killed.
  - The Army stated that the operation is still ongoing.
    - This was the second terrorist encounter in Kashmir in 2025.
    - Earlier, on 16 March, J&K Police killed a Pakistani terrorist in the Handwara forests, about 100 km north of Srinagar.

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#### Wider Military Context:

- Security forces remain on high alert following <u>Operation Sindoor</u> launched by India on 7 May 2025.
- Under the operation, India carried out airstrikes on nine terrorist camps in <u>Pakistan-occupied</u> <u>Kashmir (PoK)</u> and Pakistan.
- These strikes came roughly two weeks after the <u>Pahalgam</u> <u>massacre</u>, escalating Indo-Pak tensions.

#### The Rashtriya Rifles

- It is a counter-insurgency force in India, formed in 1990, to deal with internal security in the Jammu and Kashmir region.
- They maintain public order by drawing powers from the <u>Armed</u> <u>Forces (Jammu and Kashmir)</u> <u>Special Powers Act, 1990 (AFSPA)</u>.
- The force operates under the Ministry of Defence. The Indian Army describes RR as their "specialist elite force to combat insurgency".
- The RR is headquartered at Northern Command in Udhampur and commanded by an Additional Director General of Rashtriya Rifles (ADG RR).

## Pakal Dul Hydropower Project

#### Why in News?

The Central government has taken a significant step by fast-tracking approval for the **electricity transmission line** of the **1,000** MW <u>Pakal Dul hydropower project</u> in **Kishtwar district** of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Key Points**

- About the Project:
  - The Ministry of Power approved the Pakal Dul transmission line in 40 days.
  - This accelerated clearance reflects the government's urgency to harness more water from the <u>Indus River Basin</u> for domestic use.
  - Authorities expect to commission the 1,000 MW project by September 2026.
    - The transmission line will pass through 21 villages in Kishtwar district.
  - Chenab Valley Power Projects Limited (CVPPL), a subsidiary of <u>National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)</u>, will implement the Pakal Dul project.
- India's Highest Dam on Indus System:
  - Located on the Marusudar River, a tributary of the Chenab, the Pakal Dul project will feature India's tallest dam on the Indus system at 167 meters.
  - The dam also promises a much larger storage capacity compared to previous hydropower projects in the region.

## **Operation Sindoor**

#### Why in News?

India retaliated against the **April 2025** <u>Pahalgam terrorist attack</u> by launching <u>Operation Sindoor</u>, targeting nine terrorist infrastructure sites across Pakistan and **Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK)**.



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#### **Key Points**

- Operation Sindoor:
  - It was executed through the coordinated efforts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, conducted from Indian territory.
  - Unlike past operations with aggressive names meant to project strength, this operation's name was chosen as a personal tribute to the victims, particularly the widows of the Pahalgam attack.
  - Intelligence and probe agencies confirmed that the targeted camps were linked to banned terrorist groups including <u>Jaish-e-Mohammed</u> (JeM), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), and Hizbul Mujahideen.

## Baglihar Dam

#### Why in News?

In a significant move, India has blocked the flow of water to Pakistan through the **Baglihar Dam** on the **Chenab River** and is planning to take similar action at the **Kishanganga Dam** on the **Jhelum River**.

#### **Key Points**

- About Baglihar Dam:
  - The Baglihar Dam, officially known as the Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project, is a run-of-the-river hydroelectric facility located on the Chenab River in Doda district, Jammu and Kashmir.
  - The dam is a concrete gravity structure, measuring 144.5 metres in height and 363 metres in length, with a total volume of 1.9 million cubic metres.
    - It creates a reservoir with a storage capacity of approximately 475 million cubic metres.
    - The underground powerhouse spans 221 metres in length, 24 metres in width, and 51 metres in height.

- Project planning began in 1992, received official approval in 1996, and construction started in 1999.
- The project was implemented in two phases, each with an installed capacity of 450 MW.
- The first phase was completed in 2004, and the second phase was commissioned on 10 October 2008.
- The dam currently has a total installed capacity of 900 MW.
- 💡 Kishanganga Dam:
  - The Kishanganga project is located 5 km north of Bandipore in Jammu and Kashmir, India.
  - It is a run-of-the-river project that includes a
     37 m tall concrete-face rock-fill dam.
  - It requires diverting water from the <u>Kishanganga River</u> through a tunnel to a power plant in the Jhelum River basin.
    - It will have an installed capacity of 330 MW.
    - The construction of this hydroelectric project began in 2007.
  - Pakistan objected to the project arguing that it will affect the flow of the Kishanganga River (called the Neelum River in Pakistan).
  - ✓ In 2013, The <u>Hague's Permanent Court of</u> <u>Arbitration (CoA)</u> ruled that India could divert all the water with certain conditions.

#### **Jhelum River**

- **?** About:
  - The Jhelum River flows through northwestern India and northern and eastern Pakistan, serving as a major tributary of the Indus River.
  - Known as Vyeth in Kashmiri, Vitasta in Sanskrit, and Hydaspes in Greek, it is the principal river of the Kashmir Valley.
  - Among the five rivers of Punjab, it is the largest and westernmost, flowing through Jhelum District in northern Punjab, Pakistan.

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#### River Course and Origin:

- Origin: The Jhelum originates from the Verinag Spring in Anantnag, located at the base of the <u>Pir Panjal range</u> in Jammu and Kashmir.
  - It flows northwestward through the Vale of Kashmir, entering <u>Wular Lake</u> near Srinagar, which helps regulate its flow.
  - After Wular, the river carves a deep and narrow gorge as it moves towards Pakistan.
  - Eventually, it merges with the Chenab River near Trimmu, in Pakistan's Punjab province.
- Total Length: Approximately 725 km (450 miles).
- Major Tributaries:
  - The Kishanganga (Neelum) River is the largest tributary, joining the Jhelum near Muzaffarabad.
  - The Kunhar River, the second-largest tributary, links Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Pakistan near the Kohala Bridge in the Kaghan Valley.
  - Other important tributaries include:
    - Sandran River
    - Ø Bringi River
    - Arapath River
    - Ø Watlara River
    - // Lidder River
    - Veshaw River

## Haj Pilgrims

#### Why in News?

The **first batch** of <u>Haj pilgrims</u> from Jammu and Kashmir flew out of Sheikh-ul-Alam International Airport, Srinagar.

#### **Key Points**

- Pilgrim Statistics:
  - Around 3,622 pilgrims from Jammu & Kashmir will perform the Haj pilgrimage this year.
    - The first batch comprised 178 pilgrims who boarded a direct flight to Saudi Arabia.
- Hajj Pilgrimage:
  - The Hajj is a religious pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia that is mandatory for all able-bodied Muslims who can afford it. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and is considered a central part of Muslim religious life.
  - ★ Five Pillars:
    - Shahada (Faith): The declaration of faith in the oneness of God and the acceptance of Muhammad as God's prophet.
    - Salah (Prayer): Performing the five daily prayers facing the Kaaba in Mecca.
    - Zakat (Charity): Giving a portion of one's wealth to those in need.
    - Sawm (Fasting): Fasting during the month of Ramadan.
    - Hajj (Pilgrimage): Making a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca at least once in a lifetime if one is physically and financially able.
  - The Hajj takes place during the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah and involves several rituals.
    - Dhu al-Hijjah is the twelfth and final month of the Islamic calendar. It is considered one of the most sacred months in the Islamic year and is seen as a time of renewal, spiritual growth, and reflection, and is considered an important time to strive for greater closeness with God.
  - Participating in the Hajj is seen as a way to demonstrate one's devotion to God and to earn spiritual merit, and it is a source of great pride and inspiration for many Muslims.

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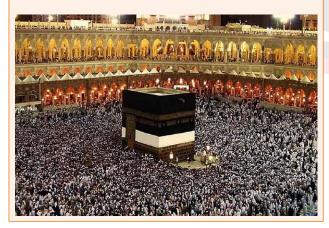






#### Haj pilgrimage for the Indian Pilgrims

- Haj pilgrimage for the Indian Pilgrims is conducted either through Haj Committee of India (HCoI), which is a statutory organization under the administrative control of Ministry of Minority Affairs or through the Haj Group Organisers (HGOs) duly approved by Ministry.
  - The Ministry of Minority Affairs is the nodal **ministry** to conduct Haj pilgrimage in India.
- **?** The **Haj Committee of India (HCI)** was established in 2002 under the Haj Committee Act, 2002.
  - ★ All aspects of the arrangements for the HCI pilgrims in Saudi Arabia are coordinated by the Consulate General of India (CGI), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- India signed the Haj 2023 bilateral agreement with Saudi Arabia. According to the agreement, a total of 1,75,025 Indian Haj pilgrims will be able to perform Haj, reportedly the highest in history.



## Zojila Pass Now **Open for Tourists**

#### Why in News?

The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC) has opened the Siachen base camp to tourists, following the early reopening of the strategic **Zojila Pass**. Visitors do not require prior authorisation or a noobjection certificate (NOC) to access the site.

LAHDC also announced that the Galwan Valley will be opened to tourists for the first time from June 15, 2025.



#### **Key Points**

- Galwan Valley:
  - The valley will be accessible via Shyok village, a key route in the region.
    - The decision marks a historic development as this is the first-ever public access to Galwan Valley, a sensitive military zone.
  - ★ The opening is timed to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the 2020 Galwan Valley clashes, underscoring the area's symbolic significance.
- Zojila Pass:
  - ✓ Zoji La is a high mountain pass located in the Kargil district of Ladakh.
  - ★ The pass links Leh and Srinagar and provides an important link between Union Territories of Ladakh and Kashmir.
    - It is vital for the movement of goods and personnel, especially for security forces stationed in Ladakh.
  - ★ Zoji la is known as the "Mountain Pass of Blizzards".
  - ★ Zojila pass remains closed during winters due to heavy snowfall, cutting off Ladakh region from Kashmir.

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- In 2018, the Zojila tunnel project was launched. The tunnel is Asia's longest and strategic bi-directional tunnel, which will provide all-weather connectivity between Srinagar, Kargil and Leh.
- ★ The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) reopened Zojila Pass for traffic.

#### Galwan Valley

#### • Geographic Location:

- ★ Galwan Valley lies **between steep mountain ranges** through which the Galwan River flows.
- The Galwan River originates in Aksai Chin (under Chinese control) and flows westward into Ladakh, where it merges with the Shyok River on the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- ★ The valley serves as a crucial corridor between western Ladakh and eastern Aksai Chin.

#### • Chinese Control:

 Aksai Chin, where the river begins, is administered by China as part of its Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

#### Proximity to Key Roads:

- On the Indian side, the valley is close to the Darbuk–Shyok–Daulat Beg Oldie (DSDBO) road, a strategic supply route.
- ✤ On the Chinese side, it lies near the G219 highway, a major road connecting Xinjiang and Tibet.

#### Border Roads Organisation (BRO)

- BRO was conceived and raised in 1960 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for coordinating the speedy development of a network of roads in the North and the North Eastern border regions of the country.
- **?** It works under the **administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.**
- It has diversified into a large spectrum of construction and development works comprising airfields, building projects, defence works and tunneling and has endeared itself to the people.
- Important programmes:
  - In 2023-24, the BRO completed 125 infrastructure projects, including the construction of the <u>Sela Tunnel</u> <u>in Arunachal Pradesh</u> on Balipara-Chardwar-Tawang Road.
  - The BRO will soon start construction on the 4.10-km long Shinkun La Tunnel, which will become the world's highest tunnel at 15,800 ft once completed, bypassing China's Mila Tunnel at 15,590 ft.

#### Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC)

#### **?** About:

- ★ LAHDC was established under the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council Act, 1995.
- The creation of LAHDC introduced democratic decentralization of the planning process, enabling grassroots participation in decision-making.

#### **?** Significance:

- Given Ladakh's challenging terrain and remote locations, the need for public involvement in planning and development was particularly critical.
- LAHDC's structure allows for locally informed policies that address the unique needs of the region.

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