A Project On

"Kashmir Tales"

Submitted to

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, NAGPUR In the Partial Fulfillment of

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

Submitted by Kajal Dwivedi Pranit Chalakh

Under the Guidance of

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G. S. College of Commerce & Economics Nagpur 2019-2020

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS NAGPUR CERTIFICATE

(2019 - 2020)

This is to certify that Miss. Kajal Dwivedi and Mr.Pranit Chalakh has completed their project on the topic of Kashmir Tales prescribed by the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University for B.Com. (Computer Application) - III course in G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur.

Date: 26/6/2020

Place: Nagpur

Pravin J. Yadao Project Guide

External Examiner

Internal Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude and whole hearted thanks to project guide Prof. Pravin Yadao, Coordinator for his guidance throughout this work. We are very much thankful to him for his constant encouragement, support and kindness.

We are also grateful to our teachers Prof. Rahul Tiwari, Prof. Sushma Gawande, Prof. Preeti Rangari, Prof. Prajkta Deshpande and Prof. Haresh Naringe for their encouragement, help and support from time to time.

We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Principal Dr. N. Y. Khandait for providing us wide range of opportunities, facilities and inspiration to gather professional knowledge and material without which this project could not have been completed.

Kajal Dwivedi

Pranit Chalakh

Date:26/6/2020

Place: Nagpur

DECLARATION

We Miss. Kajal Dwivedi and Mr.Pranit Chalakh hereby honestly declare that the work entitled "Kashmir Tales" submitted by us at G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of B.Com. (Computer Application) degree by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, during the academic session 2019-2020. The project has been developed and completed by us independently under the supervision of

the subject teacher and project guide.

Kajal Dwivedi

Pranit Chalakh

Date:26/6/2020

Place: Nagpur

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INTRODUCTION

Kashmir Tales project is a web application which is designed in php platform. This innovative web project is an effective informational website that allows the user to grasp the information about Kashmir.

Now days ,website is mostly used for searching all type of information .Our project is an informational website ,which is developed to provide whole information about the Kashmir culture , history ,tourist places , industrial explosive , educational explosive etc . This website have easy to use services .These services are convenient and affordable to all people .This project will make the user more efficient because our project is a time saving project and it provide all information of Kashmir at one place and at one click.Kashmir Tales is basically developed to save time of user and make user more knowledgeable because in today dynamic environment , every one want to save their time and our project give all information about Kashmir in a single place and at a single click.

In today's world were all the people are moving towards e-learning process, our project is supporting them while giving people information about Kashmir on web browser .The project has been design by keeping in mind that all the people should get information online. Our project is a informational website which give the give the information about the Kashmir . so , that if anyone of the user who want to grasp the information can visit to our website. This website is realiable to use no one need to anything else to run this website or to grasp any type of knowledge from this website. Basically our project is developed to give user a quality information about Kashmir in minimum time. Our website give the knowledge about the Kashmir atmosphere such as for which purposes Kashmir is famous for or what type of thing differ Kashmir from other state , Kashmir food and its traditions. The project Kashmir tales goal is to save time of the user and make the user more knowledge by providing them a quality and quantity knowledge.

OBJECTIVES

1.User-friendly-

It is important that the software which is developed should be user-friendly.Our project completes this requirements as it is easy to use.There is less chance of any error.The new user can easily access this software without facing any difficulty.

2.Time saving-

Nowday's users want information more faster, as they are very busy.Our projects fulfills this requirements by providing all information at one place and one click.Therefore the user can save time and get information fastly.

3.Useful for every age-group-

This project can be accessed by any valid user relating to any age limit .There are no such bond of age limits for this project.

4.Security-

In this project, we have provided a valid username and password without which access to the project is not allowed .Nobody can unauthorizingly access the website.

5.Increase Operational speed of the user-

The "Kashmir Tales" has all the information provided in one website, by which the user do not need to open different website. which help to increase the operational speed of user.

6.More information about Kashmir-

We provide more information about the Kashmir in this website such as its culture , history ,tourism places etc.

7. Easily access Homepage-

In each page of menu bar we provide the home page button to move or back to home page does not use of browser.

8. Easily store database-

When any user give feedback related to the website their name, email and message data can be easily store in database.

9.Communicate with the user-

Kashmir tales website is designed to work with the user or to communicate with the user.

10.Easy to Perform operation-

The Kashmir tales has all basic Functionality on single web page .The user need not to go on different locations & open the various application also need of any special knowledge to operate this website .All the things makes user to operate the software very concisely.

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Preliminary system analysis basically consists of things to be done before starting a new project. In short it starts from analyzing the needs of user .It also includes various steps to create the need of project, even if the user doesn't have it. It also analyses whether the project is feasible or no, in our daily life we came across various informative websites such as Google, Mozila Firefox, yahoo etc. Every website has a need to be developed in such a way that the information which is given by our website should be easily understandable and presentable.

Each and every system has a common things and that are-

- > The system should independent and interrelated.
- > The system should work for achieving common objectives.
- It is organized combination of homogenous components.

Thus in order to carry out project successfully it should be analyzed properly . so , basically objectives of preliminary system analysis is to find out whether the project will be succeed or not .The project will be possible to create by all these available resources such as Cost , time , human resources ,current business environment and technology. The system analysis is a process where we studied the whole system intemely.

The phases of preliminary system analysis are as follows:

- ➤ Identification of need.
- Preliminary Investigation.
- ➢ Feasibility Study.
- ➤ Need of new system.
- Flaws in present system

IDENTIFICATION OF NEED

One of the most important aspect that are essential for developing a new system is to know the problem faced by customer with the current system and what is the need of new system. This key question gives us more idea about whether the user wants to create a new system or want to modify the existing system, it is always preferable to have an analytical approach to any subject. In manual system, there are many problems which gives rise to new advanced computerized system know the needs of today environment and the user is a job of any person who wants to work for the betterment of mankind.

For this there are some questions we have asked. Such as-

- What is the requirement of the environment? Ans-The requirement of environment to get wide information is less time.
- What are the user need from this project. Ans-User need from this project is get wide information about Kashmir in less time.
- Who are having more need of this system. Ans-Basically the student have need of this project.
- ➤ Is there is real need of this system.

Ans-yes ,because it provide wide information of Kashmir in one place which consumes less time.

The success of the project depends upon designing the project by considering the needs and requirements of the end user.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

The first step in the system development life cycle is the identification of need. This is a user's request to change, improve or enhance an existing system. The initial investigation one way handling this problem. The objective is to determine where the request is valid and feasible before a recommendation is reached to nothing, improve or modify the existing system, or build a new system.

We see different website and find out that there is lack of Kashmir information in other website and also for getting wide information about Kashmir the people need to search or open different website. Also we the need information or the key information sometime not present in website and all the needed information of Kashmir are present in "Kashmir Tales" website.

The investigation of some website don not found feedback form and also for getting the wide information of Kashmir the people have to waste so much time for gathering information about Kashmir , so we found these drawbacks in other website which will fulfill in our website "Kashmir Tales".

We overcome all these drawbacks and provide wide information about Kashmir in one place and also provide back button in every menu bar item.

NEED OF NEW SYSTEM

The Existing system on which we are working is not sufficient to meet all the requirement of the user. For getting wide information user need to go to different website or different location ,which required more time and cost and the work of user become difficult and slow. To avoid problems faced with existing system to need to build up a new system that satisfy user need , save time of user and provide quality result. Following are the need of new system.

1.Increase operational speed-

Today most of the user want faster and user friendly web application and present system does not fulfill these requirement so, it leads to build a new application which increase operational speed of user.

2.Save Time-

Now days user are so busy and they want faster application and existing system does not meet such requirements.

3.Reduce cost-

Existing system cost is to much high and everyone cannot afford it easily . Therfore we need to developed a new system who cost is low and every one can afford it.

4.Compatibility-

Some of the existing system are not user friendly. To remove these problem we need to develop a new system which is compatible to user.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study of a system means whether the system is practically possible to build or not. It also evaluates the benefits of the new system. In "Kashmir Tales" we are not able to solve all types of error but to find out the various type of solution and pick one of the best website. The project manger use feasibility studies to determine potential positive and negative outcomes of project before investing a consideration amount of time and money into it.

The "Kashmir Tales" feasibility study considered three major keys, they are-

1. Technical Feasibility-

Technical Feasibility means to solve problem as related to software and hardware .Technical Feasibility refers to the technical resources that are required to make new project , the analyst must find out whether current technologies are sufficient to proposed system which includes.

Since there is no difficulty for getting the required resources for the development of the project. All the resources needed for the development of the application as well as maintenance of the same is available in the organization from where we are taking the resources .The project is considered as technically feasible if the internal technical capability is sufficient to the application.

2. Economical Feasibility-

Economical Feasibility is a process of determining the cost of resources determination compare to project benefits of the proposal system . Economic analysis could also be referred as cost/benefits analysis.it is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the new system.

3.Social Feasibility-

- \blacktriangleright It is easy to access website.
- > The website is user-friendly project.
- > The user can easily provide their opinion about website.
- This website is used in any software and hardware are with proper internet connectivity.
- > The user an easily intract with website to grasp the information.

FLAWS IN A PRESENT SYSTEM

1.Proper internet connection required-

To access the project on your devices proper internet connection required to access this website.

2.Lack of information-

In our website there is wide information of the menu which we have given but there is lack of information because all prospects are not fulfill.

3.Security-

To keep and maintain data is very difficult task . Proper security is not available for the data.

4. Require special knowledge-

The user must be specialized in the knowledge to perform operation in present system. If not than the user can not perform task properly.

5.Lack of Compatibility-

There is a Compatibility problem in current system . The saved in higher version of the application cannot be open with the lower version of the application.

PROJECT CATEGORY

PHP-

PHP is sever side scripting language that is embedded in HTML it is used to manage dynamic content, database, session tracking, even build entire ecommerce sites. It is integrated with the a number of popular database, including MYSQL, PHP perform system function from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, PHP can handle forms gather data from files, save data to a files, through email you can send data, return data to the use.

SYNTAX-

<html> <head> <title> </title> </head> <?php Hello World ?> </body> </html>

HTML-

Hypertext Markup Language is used for designing different web pages and appearance due to HTML tags different special effects of text size and fonts styles can be embedded in text to odd formatting and linking information called tags HTML is collection of platform-independent style used to create a document for the world wide web(www)HTML is languages that is used to describe and format the structure of a web pages.

This code written in Html is interpreted by browser the structure of all web pages similar. A web page has a common attributes such as heading, paragraph, text, bulleted lists, images and footers. HTML provides style to make the document look attractive we can use graphics various font sizes and colors to enhance the presentation of a document use can also create hypertext links we can use HTML to publish any type of information through web pages.

BASIC STRUCTURE OF HTML

<HTML> :- The tags identify the document as HTML document. This tag indicate the browser that the file is an HTML. A basic HTML document consist of opening **<HTML>** and **/HTML>** tags. All contents of the web page is contained within these two tags.

E.g.<HTML>

HTML tags and content

</HTML>

<HEAD>:- A HTML document has a pair of opening **<HEAD>** and closing **</HEAD>** tag. Any information types here will not appear in the viewing area of the web browser. The **<HEAD>** tag contains the optional **<TITLE>** tag. The HTML tag Contain information about the document, including its title, scripts used definitions, and document description.

E.g.<HTML>

<HEAD>

Demo of html

</HEAD>

</HTML>

<TITLE>:- The html **<**TITLE> tag is used for declaring the title, or name, of the HTML, document. The title is usually displayed in the browser's title bar (at the top). It is also displayed in browser bookmarks and search results. The title tag is placed between the opening and closing **<**HEAD> tags.

E.g.<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Demo of html</TITLE>

</HEAD>

</HTML>

<BODY>:- This body tag are basically a block are blocked level tags that specify what the web browser what it should display in the web browser window. style and formatting are applied to the content using tags.

E.g.<H>Heading levels

<BL>Break line

<HR>Horizontal rule

<FORM>Insect forms

paragraph

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

HARDWARE:

This application is prepared keeping in mind the requirement of the user to run the software properly without any problem we need to fulfil the following Hardware requirement.

Hardware Required:

Input - Keyboard and Mouse Ram - 4.00 GB Processor - Intel core i3

SOFTWARE

Software can be termed as the group of instruction or command used by the computer to accomplish the given task. In today's world generation of software is ever ending. It is an evolution of dignified technology there is no requirement for it but the minimum software requirement of any computer is specified below.

Software Required:

Operating system – Microsoft window based operating system like windows 7, windows 8 and windows 10.

Front End – PHP Back End - MYSQL



SYSTEM DESIGN

SYSTEM DESIGN

SOURCE CODE

```
HOMEPAGE:
<html>
<head>
<title>home page</title>
k rel="stylesheet" href="style2.css">
k rel="stylesheet"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css"
>
k rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.4.1.min.js"></script>
<script src="jquery.tiltedpage-scroll.js"></script>
k rel="stylesheet" href="tiltedpage-scroll.css">
</head>
<body>
<div class=main>
<section class="header">
<div class="content-box">
<div class="menu">
<img src="images/hill1.jpg">
<a href="Informative Page.html"><button
type="button">LOGIN</button></a>
</div>
<div class="banner-text">
<h2>KASHMIR TALES</h2>
"BEAUTY OF KASHMIR CAN'T BE COMPARED BY THE WHOLE
WORLD"
<a href="#">ABOUT US</a>
</div></div></section>
<section class="service">
<div class="content-box">
<div class="container">
<h1>OUR SERVICE</h1>
<div class="row services">
<div class="col-md-3 text-center">
<div class="icon">
```

<i class="fa fa-info-circle" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <h3>INFORMATIONAL WEBSITE</h3> KASHMIR TALES WEBSITE IS A INFORMATIONAL WEBSITE, WHICH GIVE INFORMATION ABOUT KASHMIR </P> </div> <div class="col-md-3 text-center"> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-user-circle" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <h3> RELIABLE</h3> KASHMIR TALES WEBSITE IS RELIABLE TO USE .THIS WEBSITE IS RELIABLE TO EVERYONE</P> </div> <div class="col-md-3 text-center"> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-search" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <h3>SEARCHABLE WEBSITE</h3> THIS WEBSITE PROVIDE EASY SEARCHING AND USING. THIS WEBSITE IS EASY TO SEARCHABLE AND USABLE</P> </div> <div class="col-md-3 text-center"> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-diamond" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <h3>PERFORMANCE & SPEED</h3> THE KASHMIR TALES WEBSITE GIVE EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE AND SPEED.</P> </div></div></div></section> <section class="feature"> <div class="content-box"> <div class="container"> <div class="row"> <div class="col-md-6"> <h2>FEATURES ARE</h2> This website is designed to serve a purpose, usually to give information. This website is easy to use and navigate. This website have effective performance and speed. This website is reliable to use. This website is usable and searchable.

```
</div>
<div class="col-md-6">
<img src="images/download.jpg" class="home">
</div></div></div></section>
<section class="footer">
<div class="content-box">
<div class="container">
<h1>GET IN TOUCH</h1>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-6">
<form class="contact-form">
<div class="form-group">
<input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Your Name">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<input type="number" class="form-control" placeholder="Phone Number">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Email ID">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<textarea class="form-control" rows="4" placeholder="Your Message">
                                                            </div>
</textarea>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">SEND MESSAGE</button>
</form></div>
<div class="col-md-6 contact-info">
<div class="follow">
<i class="fa fa-map-marker" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<span>Plot no.108,Raghupati Nagar,Bharat Apartament,Nagpur</span>
 </div>
<div class="follow">
<i class="fa fa-phone" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<span>9284133979</span>
</div>
<div class="follow">
<i class="fa fa-envelope-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<span>kashmirtales@gmail.com</span>
</div>
<div class="follow">
<i class="fa fa-facebook" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-youtube-play" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-twitter" aria-hidden="true"></i>
```

```
<i class="fa fa-instagram" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div</ti></div</ti>
```

CSS CODING:

```
*{
      margin:0;
      padding:0;
      font-family:'poppins',sans-serif;
}
.header .content-box{
background-image:linear-
gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0),rgba(0,0,0,0)),url(download4.jpg);
      background-position:center;
      background-size:cover;
      width:100%;
      height:100vh;
body{ overflow-x:hidden;
}
            display: inline-flex;
.menu{
}
.menu img{ height:90px;
      margin:20px 0 0 110px;
      cursor:pointer;
}
.menu button{
                  padding:5px 20px;
      background: #ff4d73;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:16px;
      border:0;
      position:absolute;
      right:10%;
      top:8%;
}
.banner-text{
                  width:80%;
```

```
color:#fff;
      margin:11% auto 0;
      text-align:center;
}
                  margin-top:50px;
.banner-text h2{
      font-size:64px;
}
.banner-text p{
                  font-size:26px;
      margin:10px 0 50px;
}
.banner-text a{
                  text-decoration:none;
      color:#fff;
      border:1px solid #ff4d73;
      display:block;
      padding:10px;
      width:180px;
      margin:auto;
      background:#ff4d73;
      transition:.5s;
}
.banner-text a:hover{
                         background:transparent;
}
                  background: rgb(226, 225, 225);
.content-box{
      height:100vh;
      width:100%;}
h1{
      text-align:center;
      padding-top:100px;
}
h1::after{
            content:";
      background:#ff4d73;
      display:block;
      height:3px;
      width:170px;
      margin:20px auto 50px;
}
.icon{ font-size:30px;
      margin:20px auto;
      padding:18px;
      height:70px;
      width:70px;
      border:1px solid #ff4d73;
      border-radius:50%;
      color:#ff4d73;
```

```
}
.services p{
      font-size:14px;
      margin-top:10px;
      color:#777;
      padding:20px;
}
.services span{
                   color:#ff4d73;
      transition:.5s;
}
.services .col-md-3:hover{
                                background:#ff4d73;
      cursor:pointer;
      color:#fff;
      box-shadow:-5px 5px 10px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.4);
      transition:.5s;
ł
.icon:hover{ border:1px solid #fff;
      color:#fff;
}
.col-md-3:hover p{
      color:#fff;
}
.col-md-3:hover span{
      color:#fff;
}
.feature h2{
      margin-top:130px;
}
.feature h2::after{
      content:";
      background:#ff4d73;
      display:block;
      height:3px;
      width:200px;
      margin:20px auto 50px;
      position:absolute;
      left:17px;
}
.feature ul{
      margin-top:30px;
      margin-left:50px;
      list-style-type:none;
}
```

```
.feature ul li{
      line-height:40px;
      font-size:18px;
      position:relative;
}
.feature ul li::after{
      content:";
      height:7px;
      width:7px;
      background:#ff4d73;
      transform:rotate(45deg);
      position:absolute;
      top:17px;
      left:-25px;
}
.feature img{
      margin-top:130px;
      height:300px;
      width:500px;
}
.footer h1{
      padding-top:30px;
}
.contact-form{
      padding:15px;
ł
.form-control{
      border-radius:0;
      border:none ;
      box-shadow:none ;}
::placeholder{
      font-size:12px;
}
.contact-form button{
      border:none !important;
      background:#ff4d73 !important;
      box-Shadow:none !important;
      border-radius:0;
}
.contact-info .follow{
      background-color: #fff;
      padding:8px;
```

```
margin:15px;
}
.contact-info .fa{
      margin:10px;
      font-size:20px !important;
      color:#ff4d73 !important;
      font-weight:bold;
      padding-right:20px;
}
.contact-info .span{
      font-size:14px;
}
.service,.feature,.footer {
      margin-top:10%;
}
INFORMATIVE PAGE:
<html>
<head>
<title>Informative page</title>
k rel="stylesheet" href="style3.css">
          rel="stylesheet"
                                href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
<link
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
        href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-
<link
awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet" >
          rel="stylesheet"
                                href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
<link
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head><body>
<div class="main-container">
<div class="header">
<img src="images/home.jpg">
<marquee class="marq">WELCOME TO KASHMIR TALES </marquee>
</div>
<div class="search-box">
<input type="text" class="search-box-input" placeholder="what are you looking
for?">
<button class="search-box-btn">
       class="search-box-icon
                                  "><i
<i
                                            class="fa
                                                         fa-search"
                                                                        aria-
hidden="true"></i></i>
</button></div></div>
<div class="information">
<div id="start"></div>
<img src="images/map1.png">
```

Kashmir is the northernmost geographical region of the Indian subcontinent. Until the mid-19th century, the term "Kashmir" denoted only the Kashmir Valley between the Great Himalayas and the Pir Panjal Range. Today, the term encompasses a larger area that includes the Indian-administered territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, the Pakistani-administered territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, and Chinese-administered territories of Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract.[1][2][3]

In the first half of the first millennium, the Kashmir region became an important centre of Hinduism and later of Buddhism; later still, in the ninth century, Kashmir Shaivism arose.[4] In 1339, Shah Mir became the first Muslim ruler of Kashmir, inaugurating the Salatin-i-Kashmir or Shah Mir dynasty.[5] Kashmir was part of the Mughal Empire from 1586 to 1751,[6] and thereafter, until 1820, of the Afghan Durrani Empire.[5] That year, the Sikhs, under Ranjit Singh, annexed Kashmir.[5] In 1846, after the Sikh defeat in the First Anglo-Sikh War, and upon the purchase of the region from the British under the Treaty of Amritsar, the Raja of Jammu, Gulab Singh, became the new ruler of Kashmir. The rule of his descendants, under the paramountcy (or tutelage) of the British Crown, lasted until the partition of India in 1947, when the former princely state of the British Indian Empire became a disputed territory, now administered by three countries: India, Pakistan, and China.

<h4><u>Etymology</u></h4>

The word Kashmir was derived from the ancient Sanskrit language and was referred to as káśmīra.[7] The Nilamata Purana describes the valley's origin from the waters, a lake called Sati-saras.[8][9] A popular, but uncertain, local etymology of Kashmira is that it is land desiccated from water.[10]

An alternative, but also uncertain, etymology derives the name from the name of the Vedic sage Kashyapa who is believed to have settled people in this land. Accordingly, Kashmir would be derived from either kashyapa-mir (Kashyapa's Lake) or kashyapa-meru (Kashyapa's Mountain).[10]

The word has been referenced to in a Hindu scripture mantra worshipping the Hindu goddess Sharada and is mentioned to have resided in the land of kashmira, or which might have been a reference to the Sharada Peeth.

The Ancient Greeks called the region Kasperia, which has been identified with Kaspapyros of Hecataeus of Miletus (apud Stephanus of Byzantium) and Kaspatyros of Herodotus (3.102, 4.44). Kashmir is also believed to be the country meant by Ptolemy's Kaspeiria.[11] The earliest text which directly mentions the name Kashmir is in Ashtadhyayi written by the Sanskrit grammarian Pāṇini during the 5th century BC. Pāṇini called the people of Kashmir Kashmirikas.[12][13][14] Some other early references to Kashmir can also be found in Mahabharata in Sabha Parva and in puranas like Matsya Purana, Vayu Purana, Padma Purana and Vishnu Purana and Vishnudharmottara Purana.[15]

Huientsang, the Buddhist scholar and Chinese traveller, called Kashmir kiashi-milo, while some other Chinese accounts referred to Kashmir as ki-pin (or Chipin or Jipin) and ache-pin.[13]

Cashmere is an archaic spelling of modern Kashmir, and in some countries[which?] it is still spelled this way.

In the Kashmiri language, Kashmir itself is known as Kasheer.[16]

<h4>Terminology</h4>

The Government of India and Indian sources, refer to the territory under Pakistan control "Pakistan-occupied Kashmir" ("POK") or "Pakistan-held Kashmir" ("PHK").[17][18] The Government of Pakistan and Pakistani sources refer to the portion of Kashmir administered by India as "Indian-occupied Kashmir" ("IOK") or "Indian-held Kashmir" (IHK);[19][20] The terms "Indianadministered Kashmir" and "Pakistani-administered Kashmir" are often used by neutral sources for the parts of the Kashmir region controlled by each country.[21]

<h4><u>Demographics</u></h4>

In the 1901 Census of the British Indian Empire, the population of the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu was 2,905,578. Of these, 2,154,695 (74.16%) were Muslims, 689,073 (23.72%) Hindus, 25,828 (0.89%) Sikhs, and 35,047 (1.21%) Buddhists (implying 935 (0.032%) others).

The Hindus were found mainly in Jammu, where they constituted a little less than 60% of the population.[86] In the Kashmir Valley, the Hindus represented "524 in every 10,000 of the population (i.e. 5.24%), and in the frontier wazarats of Ladhakh and Gilgit only 94 out of every 10,000 persons (0.94%)."[86] In the same Census of 1901, in the Kashmir Valley, the total population was recorded to be 1,157,394, of which the Muslim population was 1,083,766, or 93.6% and the Hindu population 60,641.[86] Among the Hindus of Jammu province, who numbered 626,177 (or 90.87% of the Hindu population of the princely state), the most important castes recorded in the census were "Brahmans (186,000), the Rajputs (167,000), the Khattris (48,000) and the Thakkars (93,000)."[86]

In the 1911 Census of the British Indian Empire, the total population of Kashmir and Jammu had increased to 3,158,126. Of these, 2,398,320 (75.94%) were Muslims, 696,830 (22.06%) Hindus, 31,658 (1%) Sikhs, and 36,512 (1.16%) Buddhists. In the last census of British India in 1941, the total population of Kashmir and Jammu (which as a result of the second world war, was estimated from the 1931 census) was 3,945,000. Of these, the total Muslim population was 2,997,000 (75.97%), the Hindu population was 808,000 (20.48%), and the Sikh 55,000 (1.39%).[87]

The Kashmiri Pandits, the only Hindus of the Kashmir valley, who had stably constituted approximately 4 to 5% of the population of the valley during Dogra rule (1846–1947), and 20% of whom had left the Kashmir valley by 1950,[88] began to leave in much greater numbers in the 1990s. According to a number of authors, approximately 100,000 of the total Kashmiri Pandit population of 140,000 left the valley during that decade.[89] Other authors have suggested a higher figure for the exodus, ranging from the entire population of over 150[90] to 190 thousand (1.5 to 190,000) of a total Pandit population of 200 thousand (200,000)[91] to a number as high as 300 thousand[92] (300,000).

People in Jammu speak Hindi, Punjabi and Dogri, the Vale of Kashmir speaks Kashmiri and the sparsely inhabited Ladakh region speaks Tibetan and Balti.[93]

The total population of India's division of Jammu and Kashmir is 12,541,302[94] and Pakistan's division of Kashmir is 2,580,000 and Gilgit-Baltistan is 870,347.[95]

<h4><u>Economy</u></h4>

Further information: Azad Kashmir § Economy, and Jammu and Kashmir § Economy

<img src="images/srinagar.png" style="width:500px; height:300px; top:2140px;

<h4>Transport</h4>

Transport is predominantly by air or road vehicles in the region.[96] Kashmir has a 135 km (84 mi) long modern railway line that started in October 2009, and was last extended in 2013 and connects Baramulla, in the western part of Kashmir, to Srinagar and Banihal. It is expected to link Kashmir to the rest of India after the construction of the railway line from Katra to Banihal is completed.[97]

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<i class="fa fa-arrow-down" ariahidden="true"></i>

<div id="finish"></div></div>

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<img src="images/7.jpg" height="162" width="287">
<img src="images/8.jpg" height="162" width="287">
<img src="images/9.webp" height="162" width="287">
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</marquee></div> 
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<i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HOME">HOME</span></div>
</a>
<a href="culture.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="CULTURE">CULTURE</span></div>
</a>
<a href="tourism.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
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</a>
<a href="history.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HISTORY">HISTORY</span></div>
</a>
<a href="image.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="IMAGES">IMAGES</span></div>
<a href="videos.html">
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<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
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</div>
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</a>
<a href="industrial.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div
                                                 data-text="INDUSTRIAL
                 class="name"><span
EXPLOSIVE">INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div>
</a>
<a href="education.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
\langle div \rangle
<div
           class="name"
                                ><span
                                              data-text="EDUCATIONAL
EXPLOSIVE">EDUCATIONAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div>
</a></body></html>
CSS CODING:
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     padding:0;
     font-family:sans-serif;
```

}

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      border-right:1px solid rgb(156, 151, 151);
}
ul li:last-child{
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}
ul li a{
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      padding: 0 30px;
      display:block;
      color:#fff;
}
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      height:25px;
      text-align:center;
      overflow:hidden;
      margin:0 auto 8px;
}
ul li a .icon .fa{
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      transition: 0.5s;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon .fa:last-child{
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}
ul li a:hover .icon .fa{
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}
ul li a .name{
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      height:16px;
      width:100%;
      display:block;
      overflow:hidden;
}
ul li a .name span{
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      position:relative;
      color:#fff;
```

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      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
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      position: absolute;
      top:-100%;
      left:0;
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .name span{
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}
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       height:120px;
 }
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       font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
       text-shadow:10px 10px 10px black;
}
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       height:490px;
       width:250px;
 }
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       height:800px;
       margin-top:800px;
       position: absolute;
```
} .information{

```
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       width:1100px;
       margin-right:300px;
       margin-top:150px;
       margin-left:0px;
       position: absolute;
       overflow: hidden;
       overflow-y: scroll;
 }
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       margin-left:250px;
       position: absolute;
}
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      background:none;
      outline:none;
}
button{
      cursor:pointer;
}
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{
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}
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      color:#fff;
      transition:.5s;
}
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      height:200px;
      margin-left:20px;
      margin-top:20px;
```

```
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      border:black solid 2px;
      border-spacing:10px ;
}
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      text-align:justify;
      z-index:10;
```

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}

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}

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top:90%; right:290px; height:30px; width:30px; display:block; background: #000; text-align:center; line-height: 30px; color:#fff; font-size:16px; text-decoration: none; z-index:10000;

}

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      height:150px;
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      height:3em;
      background:white;
}
.search-box-icon{
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      color:black;
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.search-box-input::placeholder{
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      opacity: .7;
}
.search-box:hover .search-box-input{
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      padding-right:1em;
      width:400px;
}
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k
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awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head><body>
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<div class="header">
<img src="images/home.jpg">
<marquee class="marq">WELCOME TO KASHMIR TALES </marquee>
</div>
<div class="search-box">
<input type="text" class="search-box-input" placeholder="what are you looking
for?">
<button class="search-box-btn">
                                           class="fa
       class="search-box-icon
                                  "><i
                                                        fa-search"
<i
                                                                       aria-
hidden="true"></i></i>
</button></div></div>
<div id="mysidenav" class="sidenav">
<a href="food.html" id="foods">Food</a>
<a href="dress.html" id="dress">Dress</a>
<a href="festival.html" id="festival">Festival</a>
</div>
<div class="information">
<div id="start"></div>
<img src="images/cuture.jpg">
<h4><b><u>Culture of Kashmir</u></b></h4>
The culture of Kashmir is a diverse blend and highly influenced by northern
South Asian, Persian as well as Central Asian culture. Along with its scenic
beauty, Kashmir is famous for its cultural heritage; it amalgamates Hindu, Sikh,
Muslim and Buddhist philosophies and has involved composite culture based on
the values of humanism and tolerance which is collectively known as
Kashmiriyat.[1] Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh each have their own distinct
culture.
<h4><b><u>Kashmiriyat</h4></b></u>
<img src="images/culture2.jpg">
Kashmiriyat is the ethno-national and social consciousness and cultural
values of the Kashmiri people. The term Kashmiriyat has come to signify a
centuries-old indigenous secularism of Kashmir.[1] Emerging around the 16th
century, it is characterised by religious and cultural harmony, patriotism and pride
for their mountainous homeland of Kashmir.[citation needed] In recent 2007 poll
conducted by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies in New Delhi, 84
percent of people in Srinagar want to see the return of Kashmiri Pandits.[2] A
MORI survey of popular opinion in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, including
the Kashmir Valley, found 92% respondents opposed to the state being divided
on the basis of religion or ethnicity.[3][4] However, scholar Christopher Snedden
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states that the concept of Kashmiriyat has been 'romanticised' and Kashmiriyat could not prevent antipathy and rivalry between the Kashmiri Pandits and the Kashmiri Muslims.[5]

<h4><u>Origins</h4></u>

The Kashmir region enjoys significant ethnic, cultural and religious diversity. The region has historically been an important centre for Hinduism and Buddhism. Islam was introduced in the medieval centuries, and Sikhism also spread to the region under the rule of the Sikh Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries. Kashmir has a significant place in the mythology and history of all four religions. The region derives its name from the Kashmiri Pandit ancestor, named Rishi Kashyapa and is believed to have been the abode of the celestial beings.[6] The region is home to many legendary Hindu and Buddhist monuments and institutions. The Hazratbal shrine houses a relic that is believed to be the hair of Muhammad, the prophet of Islam. In his journeys seeking religious enlightenment, Guru Nanak travelled to Kashmir. Kashmiris believe that the ideas of Kashmiriyat the rule of Sultan Zain ul Abedin, who gave equal protection, importance and patronage to Kashmir's different religious communities.[6]

<h4><u>Philosophy</h4></u>

<h4><u>Modern challenges</h4></u>

The culture and ethos of Kashmiriat was greatly eroded at the onset of the Kashmir conflict, when the region was claimed by Pakistan and India and its territory divided during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947. In the political debate on sovereignty over Kashmir, many interpret Kashmiriat as nationalism and an expression for political independence from both Pakistan and India. The onset of militancy in Kashmir from 1989 has led to the exodus of almost all Hindus from Kashmir and violent attacks against the remaining communities of Hindus and Sikhs, further eroding the fabric of Kashmiriat.[6] Amidst the wider dispute between India and Pakistan. Conscious efforts to revive Kashmiriat have been made by various communities of Muslims and Hindus through united opposition to violence in the state.[8] Efforts to promote Kashmiriat through cultural activities, social programmes and literature have increased throughout Jammu and Kashmir and amongst expatriate Kashmiri communities.

<h4><u>Background</u></h4>

One of the most important parts of the cultural identity of the Kashmiri people is the Kashmiri (Koshur) language. This language is spoken only in the Valley of Kashmir by the Kashmiri Hindus and Kashmiri Muslims.[2] Besides language, Wazwan and culture has been greatly influenced by Central Asian and Persian culture. Kashmiri is an Indo-Aryan (Dardic subgroup) language close to Avestan. Cultural music and dance like Wanvun, Roaff, carpet/shawl weaving, and Koshur Sufiana forms a very important part of Kashmiri identity.[3][4] Kashmir has witnessed many spiritual gurus who migrated from their land to Kashmir. Kashmir has also even witnessed the birth of some of the great poets and Sufis of all time like Lal Daed, Sheikh-ul-Alam, Habba Khatoon and many more; and is regarded as Peer Vaer (a place or land of spiritual gurus).[5] It is important to note that Kashmiri culture is predominantly followed only in the Kashmir valley and Doda of the Chenab region. Jammu and Ladakh have their own distinct cultures that are very different from that of Kashmir.[6][7]

<h4><u>Language and literature</u></h4>

The Kashmiri language and The Urdu Language are the main languages spoken in Kashmir, although many other Indo-Aryan languages are also prevalent. Kashmiri literature has a rich history stretching back to hundreds of years.

<h4><u>Literature of Kashmir</u></h4>

Literature of Kashmir has a long history, the oldest texts having been composed in the Sanskrit language. Early names include Patanjali, the author of the Mahabhashya commentary on Pāṇini's grammar, suggested by some to have been the same to write the Hindu treatise known as the Yogasutra, and Dridhbala, who revised the Charaka Samhita of Ayurveda.

In medieval times, philosophers of Kashmir Shaivism include Vasugupta (c. 800), Utpala (c. 925), Abhinavagupta, and Kshemaraja as well as Anandavardhana.

<h4><u>Kashmiri language literature</u></h4>

The use of the Kashmiri language began with the work Mahānaya-Prakāsha[1] by Rājānaka Shiti Kantha (c.1250),[2] and was followed by the poet Lalleshvari or Lal Ded (14th century), who wrote mystical verses in the vakh or four-line couplet style.[3] Another mystic of her time equally revered in Kashmir and popularly known as Nund Reshi wrote powerful poetry. Later came Habba Khatun (16th century) with her own style. Other major names are Rupa Bhavani (1621–1721), Arnimal (d. 1800), Mahmud Gami (1765–1855), Rasul Mir (d. 1870), Paramananda (1791–1864), Maqbool Shah Kralawari (1820–1877). Also, the Sufi poets like Shamas Fakir, Wahab Khar, Soch Kral, Samad Mir, and Ahad Zargar. Among modern poets are Ghulam Ahmad Mahjur (1885–1952), Abdul Ahad Azad (1903–1948), and Zinda Kaul (1884–1965).

During the 1950s, a number of well educated youth turned to Kashmiri writing, both poetry and prose, and enriched modern Kashmiri writing by leaps and bounds. Among these writers are Dinanath Nadim (1916–1988), Rahman Rahi, Ghulam Nabi Firaq Amin Kamil (1923-2014),[4] Ali Mohd Lone, Autar Krishen Rahbar (born 1933), Akhtar Mohiuddin, Sajood Sailani (brn 1933), Som

Nath Zutshi, Muzaffar Aazim,[5] and Sarwanand Kaol Premi. Some later day writers are Hari Krishan Kaul, Majrooh Rashid, Rattanlal Shant, Hirdhey Kaul Bharti, Omkar N Koul, Roop Krishen Bhat, Rafiq Raaz, Tariq Shehraz, Shafi Shauq, Showkat Shehri, M H Zaffar, Shenaz Rashid, Shabir Ahmad Shabir, Shabir Magami,[6] and Moti Lal Kemmu.

Contemporary Kashmiri literature appears in such magazines as Sheeraza published by the Jammu & Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Anhar published by the Kashmirri Department of the Kashmir University, and an independent magazine Neab International Kashmiri Magazine[7] published from Boston, Vaakh (published by All India Kashmiri Samaj, Delhi) and Koshur Samachar (published by Kashmiri Sahayak Sammiti, Delhi).

<h4><u>Music of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh</u></h4>

Music of Jammu and Kashmir reflects the rich musical heritage and cultural legacy of Jammu and Kashmir. Three different regions of Jammu and Kashmir, consists Jammu region, Kashmir region and Ladakh region, which have their own distinct culture and traditions. Kashmir Valley's music is closer to Central Asian music[1] while music from Jammu region is similar to that of North India and Ladakhi music is similar to the music of Tibet.[2]

<h4><u>Kashmir region</u></h4>

<h4>Chakri</h4>

<h4>Henzae</h4>

Henzae is a traditional and ancient form of singing which is practiced by Kashmiri Pandits at their festivals. It appears to have archaic features that suggest it is the oldest form of Kashmiri folk singing.[5]

<h4>Rouf or Wanwun</h4>

Rouf is a traditional dance form usually performed by women on certain important occasions like marriage and other functions and also in cultural activities.[6]

<h4>Ladishah</h4>

Ladishah is one of the most important parts of the Kashmiri music tradition. Ladishah is a sarcastic form of singing. The songs are sung resonating to the present social and political conditions and are utterly humorous. The singers move from village to village performing generally during the harvesting period. The songs are composed on the spot on issues relating to that village, be it cultural, social or political. The songs reflect the truth and that sometimes makes the song a bit hard to digest, but they are totally entertaining.[7][8][9]

<h4>Sufiana Kalam (Kashmiri classical)</h4>

Sufiana Kalam is the classical music of Kashmir, which uses its own ragas (known as maqam), and is accompanied by a hundred-stringed instrument called the santoor, along with the Kashmiri saz, the setar, the wasool and the dokra.[citation needed] The dance based on the sofiyiana kalam is the hafiz nagma.[4]

Shivkumar Sharma, from Jammu, master of Indian santoor

<h4>Hindustani classical</h4>

Music and musical instruments find mention in the earliest texts like the Nilmatapurana and Rajatarangini by Kalhana.[citation needed] The very fact that it was a Kashmiri, Abhinavagupta (the great philosopher), who wrote a commentary called Abhinavabharati on Bharata's Natyashatra shows how much importance was given to music in the ancient times. A favorite traditional instrument is the santoor (Shat-tantri-veena), a hundred string percussion instrument which is played by the goddess Sharada (the goddess of learning and art in ancient Kashmir).

Notable santoor players from Jammu and Kashmir include Shivkumar Sharma, from Jammu, and Bhajan Sopori from the Kashmir Valley.[citation needed]

<h4><u>Ladakh region</h4></u>

Ladakh is Union territory of India formed after Division of Jammu & Kashmir region. It was declared as a Union Territory without legislature on 5 August 2019. This union territory also represents monument of abolishing Article 370 which dictated Jammu and Kashmir as Special status by the government of India.

One of the main features of a Ladakh marriage is the recitation of lengthy narratives by singers in unusual costumes. Popular dances in Ladakh include the Khatok Chenmo (only when headed by an aristocratic family member), Kompa Tsum-tsak (meaning three successive steps), Jabro (dance steps from western Ladakh), Chaams (sacred dance by lamas), Chabs-Skyan Tses (dance carrying a pot), Raldi Tses (swordsmanship dance) and alley yaato (Zanskari Dance and Song Sequence).

Traditional music includes the instruments surna and daman (shenai and drum). The music of Ladakhi Buddhist monastic festivals, like Tibetan music, often involves religious chanting in Tibetan or Sanskrit as an integral part of the religion. These chants are complex, often recitations of sacred texts or in celebration of various festivals. Yang chanting, performed without metrical timing, is accompanied by resonant drums and low, sustained syllables. Religious mask dances are an important part of Ladakh's cultural life. Hemis monastery, a leading centre of the Drukpa tradition of Buddhism, holds an annual masked dance festival, as do all major Ladakhi monasteries. The dances typically narrate a story of the fight between good and evil, ending with the eventual victory of the former.[10] Weaving is an important part of traditional life in eastern Ladakh. Both women and men weave, on different looms.[11] Typical costumes include gonchas of velvet, elaborately embroidered waistcoats and boots and hats. The Ladakh Festival is held every year from 1 to 15 September. Performers adorned with gold and silver ornaments and turquoise headgear throng the streets. Monks wear colourful masks and dance to the rhythm of cymbals, flutes and trumpets.

The yak, lion and Tashispa dances depict the many legends and fables of Ladakh. Buddhist monasteries sporting prayer flags, display of thankas, archery competitions, a mock marriage and horse-polo are the some highlights of this festival.[12] href="#start" class="scroll top"><i class="fa <a fa-arrow-up" ariahidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-arrow-down" ariahidden="true"></i> <div id="finish"></div></div> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <div class="name">HOME</div> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <div class="name">CULTURE</div> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <div class="name">TOURISM</div> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <div class="name">HISTORY</div> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i> </div> <div class="name">IMAGES</div>

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}
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}
ul li a .name{
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```

```
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      overflow:hidden;
ł
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      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
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      position: absolute;
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      left:0;
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .name span{
      transform: translateY(16px);
}
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       margin-top:1px;
       height:120px;
.header .marq{
       height:132px;
       margin-left:220px;
       color:crimson;
       font-size:90px;
       font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
       text-shadow:10px 10px 10px black;
 }
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 {
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      background-color:#1296F3;
}
#festival{
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      text-align:justify;
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      position: relative;
      margin-right:60px;
}
.information h4{
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      font-style:times new roman;
ł
.information img{
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	color:#fff;
	font-size:16px;
	text-decoration: none;
	z-index:10000;
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} .scrol	
} .scrol	l.top{
,	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px);
.scrol	l.top{
.scrol	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839;
.scrol	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{
.scrol	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{ top: calc(90% - 0px);
.scrol } .scrol	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{
<pre>.scrol } .scrol }</pre>	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{ top: calc(90% - 0px); background: #f53d68;
<pre>.scrol } .scrol }</pre>	l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{ top: calc(90% - 0px); background: #f53d68; h-box{
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<pre>.scrol } .scrol } .scrol }</pre>	<pre>l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{ top: calc(90% - 0px); background: #f53d68; h-box{ margin-top:100px; margin-left:250px; position: absolute; button{ button{</pre>
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<pre>.scrol } .scrol } .scrol } input, }</pre>	<pre>l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{ top: calc(90% - 0px); background: #f53d68; h-box{ margin-top:100px; margin-left:250px; position: absolute; button{ button{ border:none; background:none; outline:none;</pre>
<pre>.scrol } .scrol input, </pre>	<pre>l.top{ top: calc(90% - 30px); background:#44e839; l.buttom{ top: calc(90% - 0px); background: #f53d68; h-box{ margin-top:100px; margin-left:250px; position: absolute; button{ button{ border:none; background:none; outline:none;</pre>

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 1 Kashmiri cuisine

 1.1 Other foods

 1.2 Wazwan

 2 Beverages

 2.1 Kashmiri Chai, Noon Sheer or Chai

 2.2 Kahwah </div> <div class="information"> <div id="start"></div> <div id="1"></div> <h4><u> Kashmiri cuisine</h4></u> Kashmiri cuisine is the cuisine of the Kashmir Valley of India. Rice is the staple food of Kashmiris and has been so since ancient times.[1] Meat, along with rice, is the most popular food item in Kashmir.[2] Kashmiris consume meat voraciously.[3] Despite being Brahmin, most Kashmiri Hindus are meat eaters.[4] <h4><u>Kashmiri cuisine</h4></u> Some noted Kashmiri dishes include: 1."Tabakhmaaz" (Kashmiri Hindus commonly refer to this dish as Qabargah) 2.Shab Deg: dish cooked with turnip and meat, left to simmer overnight.[5]

3.Dum Olav/Dum Aloo: cooked with ginger powder, fennel and other hot spices.

4.Aab Gosh

5.Goshtaba

6.Lyader Tschaman also called as Chaman Kaliya

7.Runwagan Tschaman, Cottage cheese in tomato gravy

8.Riste Meat balls in a delicious curry

9.Nader ti Gaad, Fish cooked with lotus stem, a delicacy cooked on festival days like Eid, Novroze and Gaadi Batti (Festival of Kashmiri Pandits)

10.Machwangan Kormeh, meat cooked with spices and yogurt and mostly using kashmiri red chillies and hot in taste

11.Matschgand, lamb meatballs in a gravy tempered with red chillies.12.Waazeh Pulaav

13.Monje Haakh kholrabi being a delicacy

14.Haakh (wosteh haakh, haenz haakh among others) collard greens is enjoyed by Kashmiri people and they have their own versions of cooking the same with cottage cheese, mutton or chicken.

15.Mujh Gaad, a dish of radishes with a choice of fish.

16.Daniwal Kormeh Lamb cooked with coriander or parsley.

17.Rogan Josh, a lamb based dish, cooked in a gravy seasoned with liberal amounts of Kashmiri chillies (in the form of a dry powder), ginger (also powdered), garlic, onions or asafoetida , gravy is mainly Kashmiri spices and mustard oil based.

18.Yakhni, a yoghurt-based mutton gravy without turmeric or chilli powder. The dish is primarily flavoured with bay leaves, cloves and cardamom seeds. This is a mild, subtle dish eaten with rice often accompanied with a more spicy side dish.

19.Harissa is a popular meat preparation made for breakfast, it is slow cooked for many hours, with spices and hand stirred.

<div id="2"></div>

<h4><u>Other foods</h4></u>

The Kashmir Valley is noted for its bakery tradition. On the Dal Lake in Kashmir or in downtown Srinagar, bakery shops are elaborately laid out. Bakers sell various kinds of breads with golden brown crusts topped with sesame and poppy seeds. Tsot and tsochvor are small round breads topped with poppy and sesame seeds, which are crisp and flaky, sheermal, baqerkhayn (puff pastry), lavas (unleavened bread) and kulcha are also popular. Girdas and lavas are served with butter.

Kashmiri bakerkhani has a special place in Kashmiri cuisine. It is similar to a round naan in appearance, but crisp and layered, and sprinkled with sesame seeds.[6] It is typically consumed hot during breakfast.[7]

<h4><u>Bakarkhani</h4></u>

Sakarkhani (Bengali: বাকরখানি, romanized: Bakorkhani) or baqarkhani, also known as bakar khani roti, is a thick, spiced flatbread that originated in modern-day Bangladesh during the Mughal period. With roots in Old Dhaka, the bread has developed several regional variants throughout the Indian subcontinent.[2] It is a very common breakfast snack in Old Dhaka, where it is also most popular in.[1] Outside of Dhaka, Bakarkhani is prepared on certain Muslim religious festivals and is now popular as a sweet bread across the subcontinent.[3]

Bakarkhani is almost biscuit-like in texture, with a hard crust. The chief ingredients are flour, semolina, sugar, molasses soaked in saffron, poppy or nigella seeds, salt, and ghee (clarified butter).

<h4><u>History</h4></u>

<h4><u>Preparation</h4></u>

Sakerkhani is made by kneading together flour, ghee, in some cases cardamom, sugar and salt with water. The dough is then flattened. The bread is made by stretching a sheet of dough repeatedly and interleaving with ghee, molasses, saffron water, poppy or nigella seeds before baking on a tandoor or tawa girdle.

<h4><u>Variations</h4></u>

It is also known as shukha (meaning 'dry') naan or shukha roti due to its dry texture.[6] Hakim Habibur Rahman, author of Dhaka Panchas Baras Pahle, lists three variations of bakarkhani; Gao-joban, shuki (shukha) and nimshuki. There are also other variations such as kaicha-ruti, mulam and chinshuki.[2]

<h4><u>Kashmiri</h4></u>

There is also a Kashmiri variant of bakarkhani[11] which is a thinner variety, similar to round naan in appearance, but crisp and layered, and sprinkled with sesame seeds.[12] It is typically consumed hot, during breakfast, often with noon chai.[13]

<h4><u>In literature</h4></u>

Sakarkhani is mentioned in a Bengali poem by Pratul Mukhopadhyay:

Aalu becho, chhola becho, becho bakorkhani

Becho na becho na bondhu tomar chokher moni,

Jhinge becho pãch shikete hazar takay shona

Haater kolom jonom dukhi take becho na.[4]

<div id="3"></div>

h4> u> b> Wazwan /b> /h4> /u>

A Wazwan is a multi-course meal in the Kashmiri Muslim tradition and treated with great respect. Its preparation is considered an art. Almost all the

dishes are meat-based (lamb, chicken, mutton but never fish). It is considered a sacrilege to serve any dishes based around pulses or lentils during this feast. The traditional number of courses for the wazwan is thirty-six, though there can be fewer. The preparation is traditionally done by a vasta waza, or head chef, with the assistance of a court of wazas, or chefs.

Wazwan is regarded by the Kashmiri Muslims as a core element of their culture and identity. Guests are grouped into fours for the serving of the wazwan. The meal begins with a ritual washing of hands, as a jug and basin called the tasht naèr (tasht-e-naari in Urdu/Persian) is passed among the guests and their hands are being washed. Afterwards, Dastarkhan is spread and a large serving dish piled high with heaps of rice, decorated and quartered by two seekh kabab, four pieces of meth maaz, two tabak maaz, sides of barbecued ribs, and one safed kokur, one zafrani kokur (Kong Kokur in Kashmiri), and a mutton dish consisting of a piece known as Danni phol, sprinkled over with some coriander and Musk Melon seeds, followed by waza serving other dishes like Risteh, roganjosh, aab gosht, runwangan tchaman, marchwangan kormeh, aloo bukhara gosht, Daniwal kormeh, wazz palak, hindi roganjosh, sindhi roganjosh, matxh, botehcxear maaz(apricot mutton curry) last but not the least Gushtaab/Gushtaba including others. The meal is accompanied by yoghurt garnished with Kashmiri saffron, salads, Kashmiri pickles and dips. Afterwards, the Dastarkhan is rolled off and the guests are again made to wash their hands. It is usually followed by Phirni/Phireen or Halwa and/or IceCreams and Soft Drinks along with mouth freshners. Kashmiri Wazwan is generally prepared in marriages and other special functions. The culinary art is learnt through heredity and is rarely passed to outside blood relations. That has made certain waza/cook families very prominent. The wazas remain in great demand during the marriage season from May–October.[citation needed]

<div id="4"></div>

```
<h4><u><b>Beverages</b></h4></u>
```


<div id="5"></div>

<h4><u>Kashmiri Chai, Noon Chai, or Sheer Chai</h4></u> cities of Kashmir refer to it as Kahwah or Qahwah.

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  <i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
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<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
 </div>
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 </a>
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 </div>
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</div>
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EXPLOSIVE">EDUCATIONAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div
</a>
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CSS CODING:

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      padding:0;
      font-family:sans-serif;
}
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      left:40%;
      transform:translate(-50%,-50%);
      margin:0;
      padding:20px 0;
      background:#000;
      display:flex;
      border-radius:10px;
      box-shadow:0 10px 30px rgba(146, 138, 138, 0.3);
}
ul li{
      list-style:none;
      text-align:center;
      display:block;
      border-right:1px solid rgb(156, 151, 151);
}
ul li:last-child{
      border-right:none;
}
ul li a{
      text-decoration:none;
      padding: 0 30px;
      display:block;
```

```
color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon{
      widows: 25px;
      height:25px;
      text-align:center;
      overflow:hidden;
      margin:0 auto 8px;
}
ul li a .icon .fa{
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      line-height:25px;
      font-size:22px;
      transition: 0.5s;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon .fa:last-child{
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .icon .fa{
      transform:translatey(-100%);
}
ul li a .name{
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      height:16px;
      width:100%;
      display:block;
      overflow:hidden;
}
ul li a .name span{
      display:block;
      position:relative;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:13px;
      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
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      position: absolute;
      top:-100%;
```

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left:0;
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}
ul li a:hover .name span{
      transform: translateY(16px);
}
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       margin-top:1px;
       height:120px;
 }
.header .marq{
       height:132px;
       margin-left:220px;
       color:crimson;
       font-size:90px;
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       height:490px;
       width:250px;
 }
.marq1 .img{
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       height:800px;
       margin-top:800px;
       position: absolute;
ł
.search-box{
       margin-top:100px;
       margin-left:250px;
       position: absolute;
}
input, button{
      border:none;
      background:none;
      outline:none;
button{
```

```
cursor:pointer;
}
.search-box{ display:flex;
       background:#08090A;
       border-radius:4em;
}
.search-box-input{
      width:400px;
      height:40px;
      font-size:1em;
      color:#fff;
      transition:.5s;
}
.slide img{
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      height:150px;
}
.search-box-btn{
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      height:3em;
      background:white;
}
.search-box-icon{
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      color:black;
}
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      opacity: .7;
}
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      padding-right:1em;
      width:400px;
}
.box{
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  margin-top:150px;
  margin-right:10px;
  position: absolute;;
  height:300px;
```

```
width:210px;
  background: #060c21;
 border:10px solid #e91e63;
}
.box a{
      text-decoration: none;
      color: #fff;
}
.scroll {
      position:fixed;
      top:90%;
      right:290px;
      height:30px;
      width:30px;
      display:block;
      background: #000;
      text-align:center;
      line-height: 30px;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:16px;
      text-decoration: none;
      z-index:10000;
}
.scroll.top{
      top: calc(90% - 30px);
      background:#44e839;
}
.scroll.buttom{
      top: calc(90% - 0px);
      background: #f53d68;
}
.information{
      height:370px;
      width:1100px;
      margin-right:300px;
      margin-top:150px;
      margin-left:0px;
      position: absolute;
      overflow: hidden;
      overflow-y: scroll;
}
.information p{
      margin-left:250px;
```

```
text-align:justify;
      z-index:10;
      position: relative;
      margin-right:60px;
}
.information h4{
      margin-left:250px;
      font-size: 20px;
      font-style:times new roman;
}
.information img{
      width:210px;
      height:200px;
      margin-left:20px;
      margin-top:20px;
      margin-right:950px;
      position: absolute;
      border:black solid 2px;
      border-spacing:10px;
}
TOURISM PAGE:
<html>
<head>
<title>toursim page</title>
k rel="stylesheet" href="style5.css">
<link
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                                href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
        href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-
<link
awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet" >
                                href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
<link
          rel="stylesheet"
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head><body>
<div class="main-container">
<div class="header">
<img src="images/home.jpg">
<marquee class="marq">WELCOME TO KASHMIR TALES </marquee>
</div>
<div class="search-box">
<input type="text" class="search-box-input" placeholder="what are you looking
```

for?">

<button class="search-box-btn">

<i class="fa fa-search" class="search-box-icon "><i ariahidden="true"></i></i> </button></div></div> <div class="information"> <div id="start"></div> <h4><u>Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir</u></h4> Jammu and Kashmir is a union territory of India locked in Himalayan Mountains. Jammu and Kashmir is home to several Valleys such as the Kashmir Valley, Chenab Valley, Sindh Valley and Lidder Valley. Some major tourist attractions in Jammu and Kashmir are Srinagar, the Mughal Gardens, Gulmarg, Patnitop, sanasar, mansar[disambiguation needed], surinsar. Pahalgam, bhaderwah, akhnoor and Jammu. Some areas require a special permit for non-Indians to visit. <div class="box"> <center><h4>Contents</h4> </center> 1 Regions

 2 Tourist attractions
 Overview

 4 Transportation

 4.1 Bv plane
 4.2 By train

 4.3 By Bus

 4.4 Transportation within

 5 Tourist places

 5.1 Gulmarg

 5.2 Vaishno Devi

 5.3 Sonmarg

 5.4 Raghunath Temple

 5.5 Verinag
 6 In Kashmir Valley

 7 In Jammu
</div> <div id="1"></div> <h4><u>Regions</u></h4> Jammu — Jammu is the winter capital of state and known for its temples, particularly The Vaishno Devi Temple in Katra which is visited by over 1 crore (10 million) pilgrims every year, [1] making Jammu the most visited part of

Jammu and Kashmir State.

Kashmir Valley — is visited for its gardens, lakes, and pristine streams and landscapes. Kashmir Valley consists of many ancient temples and shrines which makes it an important site for Hindus and Buddhists.

<div id="2"></div>

<h4><u>Tourist attractions</u></h4>

Jammu — the winter capital

Srinagar — the summer capital of the state, set around Dal Lake, with its floating houseboats

Gulmarg — Skiing and India' highest gondola

Katra— in the foothills of the Trikuta Mountains and home of the holy Mata Vaishno Devi shrine

Pahalgam — a calm and serene place offering multiple trekking routes. The starting point of Amarnath Yatra

Patnitop — a small hill station in Jammu

Kishtwar locked between Himalayas and known for Saffron.

Bhaderwah — a famous hill station in Jammu

Amar Mahal is a palace on the banks of the Tawi river

<div id="3"></div>

<h4><u>Overview</u></h4>

Main articles: Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir and Exodus of Kashmiri Hindus

Before militancy intensified in 1989, tourism formed an important part of the Kashmiri economy and Kashmir was the favorite destination for Bollywood. Kashmir had 19 cinema halls which were closed due to rising Islamic Terrorism.[2][3] The tourism economy in the Kashmir valley was worst hit. However, the holy shrines of Jammu continued to remain popular pilgrimage and tourism destinations. Every year, thousands of Hindu pilgrims visit holy shrines of Vaishno Devi and Amarnath which has had significant impact on the state's economy.[4]

Tourism in the Kashmir valley has rebounded in recent years and in 2009, the state became one of the top tourist destinations of India.[5] Gulmarg, one of the most popular ski resort destinations in India, is also home to the world's highest green golf course.[6] The decrease in violence in the state has boosted the states economy specifically tourism.[7] It was reported that 7.36 lakh tourists visited Kashmir in 2010 including 23,000 foreigners. In 2011, the number of tourist arrivals in Kashmir touched the mark of 10 lakh.[8][9]

<div id="4"></div>

<h4><u>Transportation</u></h4>

Main articles: Srinagar International Airport and Jammu Airport

<div id="4.1"></div>

<h4>By plane</h4>

Flights operate to Jammu and Srinagar. Air India, Air Asia, GoAir, Indigo Airlines and SpiceJet operated in the state.

<div id="4.2"></div>

<h4>By train</h4>

<div id="4.3"></div>

<h4>By Bus</h4>

There are two ways to get in by land - via Jammu and up to Srinagar or via Manali in Himachal Pradesh and up to Leh.

<div id="4.4"></div>

<h4>Transportation within</h4>

1.Buses are operated by J&K SRTC to most points around the state. They offer package tour to Gulmarg, Shonmarg, Yusmarg, Wular lake, City tour, etc. There is Tourist information center, where one get the tickets plus info.

<p.4 wheel drive jeeps are quicker, a little more expensive and reach more locations. Private hire jeeps are also available.</p>

<div id="5"></div>

<h4><u>Tourist places</u></h4>

<div id="5.1"></div>

<h4>Gulmarg</h4>

Gulmarg is well known for its natural environment and it is counted as one of unique tourist destinations in the India.[citation needed] Gulmarg is surrounded by dense forest. This place has a highland golf course.[citation needed] There is a special Gondola ride(ropeway) from Gulmarg.

<div id="5.2"></div>

<h4>Vaishno Devi</h4>

The town of Katra, which is close to Jammu, contains the Vaishno Devi shrine. Nestling on top of the Trikuta Hills at a height of 1700 m is the sacred cave shrine of Vaishno Devi, the mother goddess. At a distance of 48 km from Jammu, the cave is 30 metres long and just 1.5 metres high. At the end of the cave are shrines dedicated to the three forms of the mother goddess — Mahakali, Mahalakshmi and Mahasarasvati, which is manifested as Vaishno Devi. Pilgrims start trekking to the cave temple, which is 13 km from Katra, enter in small groups through a narrow opening and walk through ice waters to reach the shrines.[10]

<div id="5.3"></div>

<h4>Sonmarg Valley</h4>

The way to reach Sonmarg or the Meadow of the gold is from the Sindh Valley. This valley also shows more amazing facet in Kashmir. Sonmarg is located at an altitude of around 2730 meters from the sea level; it has snow-

covered mountains as its backdrop against the sky. The Zozila path which is one of the deadliest roads on the earth can be travelled from here. $\langle p \rangle$ <div id="5.4"></div> <h4>Raghunath Temple</h4> Raghunath Temple is dedicated to the Hindu Lord Shri Rama. All the inner walls of this temple are covered with gold, on three sides. Galleries of this temple are covered with 'Saligrams'. The other surrounding temples are related to other gods from the Ramayana. This temple is located in the centre or we can say in the heart of Jammu. <div id="5.5"></div> Sonmarg - Hill station Yusmarg - Hill station Aru - scenic valley Lolab Valley - Least disturbed camping site and lush green valley Eco-tourism places:Gurez, Bangus Valley. <div id="7"></div> <h4><u>In Jammu</h4></u> Main article: Jammu Division The Vaishno Devi shrine Vaishno Devi - Hindu shrine. Patnitop - Hill station Bhaderwah - Hill station Poonch Sanasar Eco-tourism places: Mantalai and Shivkhori Bhimgarh Fort Ramnagar Fort in Udhampur District Mansar Lake with its length more than a mile and width half-a-mile, is a very attractive lake in the midst of lusting greeneries surrounded by forest-covered hills. It is considered as a very holy site known from mythological periods sharing the sanctity and legacy of Mansa Sarovar. It is a very popular base of tourists. href="#start" class="scroll class="fa <a top"><i fa-arrow-up" ariahidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-arrow-down" ariahidden="true"></i> <div id="finish"></div></div> <div class="icon"> <i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i> <i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>

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</div>
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</a>
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<div class="icon">
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<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="CULTURE">CULTURE</span></div>
</a>
<a href="tourism.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="TOURISM">TOURISM</span></div>
</a>
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<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HISTORY">HISTORY</span></div>
</a>
<a href="image.html">
<div class="icon">
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<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="IMAGES">IMAGES</span></div>
</a>
<a href="videos.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="VIDEOS">VIDEOS</span></div>
</a>
<a href="industrial.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
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CSS CODING:

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body{
      margin:0;
      padding:0;
      font-family:sans-serif;
}
ul{
      position:absolute;
      top:28%;
      left:40%;
      transform:translate(-50%,-50%);
      margin:0;
      padding:20px 0;
      background:#000;
      display:flex;
      border-radius:10px;
      box-shadow:0 10px 30px rgba(146, 138, 138, 0.3);
}
ul li{
      list-style:none;
      text-align:center;
      display:block;
      border-right:1px solid rgb(156, 151, 151);
}
ul li:last-child{
      border-right:none;
}
ul li a{
      text-decoration:none;
      padding: 0 30px;
      display:block;
```

```
color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon{
      widows: 25px;
      height:25px;
      text-align:center;
      overflow:hidden;
      margin:0 auto 8px;
}
ul li a .icon .fa{
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      line-height:25px;
      font-size:22px;
      transition: 0.5s;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon .fa:last-child{
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .icon .fa{
      transform:translatey(-100%);
}
ul li a .name{
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      width:100%;
      display:block;
      overflow:hidden;
}
ul li a .name span{
      display:block;
      position:relative;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:13px;
      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
ul li a .name span:before{
      content:attr(data-text);
      position: absolute;
      top:-100%;
      left:0;
```

```
width:100%;
      height:100%;
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .name span{
      transform: translateY(16px);
}
.header img{
      position:absolute;
      margin-top:1px;
      height:120px;
 }
.header .marq{
      height:132px;
      margin-left:220px;
      color:crimson;
      font-size:90px;
      font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
      text-shadow:10px 10px 10px black;
 }
.marq1{
      padding-left:1110px;
      height:490px;
      width:250px;
 }
.marq1 .img{
      width:800px;
      height:800px;
       margin-top:800px;
      position: absolute;
}
.search-box{
      margin-top:100px;
      margin-left:250px;
      position: absolute;
input, button{
      border:none;
      background:none;
      outline:none;
}
button{
      cursor:pointer;
```

```
}
.search-box {
       display:flex;
       background:#08090A;
       border-radius:4em;
}
.search-box-input{
      width:400px;
      height:40px;
      font-size:1em;
      color:#fff;
      transition:.5s;
}
.slide img{
      width:150px;
      height:150px;
}
.search-box-btn{
      display:flex;
      border-radius:50%;
      width:3em;
      height:3em;
      background:white;
}
.search-box-icon{
      margin:auto;
      color:black;
}
.search-box-input::placeholder{
      color:white;
      opacity: .7;
}
.search-box:hover .search-box-input{
      padding-left:2em;
      padding-right:1em;
      width:400px;
}
.information{
      height:370px;
      width:1350px;
      margin-right:50px;
      margin-top:150px;
      position: absolute;
```

```
overflow: hidden;
      overflow-y: scroll;
}
.information h4{
      font-size: 28px;
      font-style:times new roman;
}
.information p{
      text-align:justify;
      z-index:10;
      position: relative;
      margin-right:250px;
}
.information img{
      width:210px;
      height:200px;
      margin-right:10px;
      margin-top:20px;
      margin-left:1090px;
      position: absolute;
      border:black solid 2px;
      border-spacing:10px ;
}
.box{
  margin-left:80px;
  margin-top:40px;
  margin-right:800px;
  position:relative;
  height:700px;
  width:250px;
  background: #fff;
  border:8px solid #1296F3;
}
.box a{
      text-decoration: none;
      color: #000;
}
.scroll {
      position:fixed;
      top:90%;
      right:50px;
      height:30px;
      width:30px;
```
```
display:block;
      background: #000;
      text-align:center;
      line-height: 30px;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:16px;
      text-decoration: none;
      z-index:10000;
}
.scroll.top{
      top: calc(90% - 30px);
      background:#44e839;
}
.scroll.buttom{
      top: calc(90% - 0px);
      background: #f53d68;
```

}

```
HISTORY PAGE:
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>history page</title>
k rel="stylesheet" href="style6.css">
<link
          rel="stylesheet"
                               href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
<link
        href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-
awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet" >
          rel="stylesheet"
                               href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
<link
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head><body>
<div class="main-container">
<div class="header">
<img src="images/home.jpg">
<marquee class="marq">WELCOME TO KASHMIR TALES </marquee>
</div>
<div
        class="search-box"><input
                                     type="text"
                                                    class="search-box-input"
placeholder="what are you looking for?">
 <button class="search-box-btn">
<i class="search-box-icon"><i class="fa fa-search" aria-hidden="true"></i></i>
 </button></div></div>
 <div class="information">
 <div id="start"></div>
  <h4><b><u> History of Kashmir</u></b></h4>
```


The history of Kashmir is intertwined with the history of the broader Indian subcontinent and the surrounding regions, comprising the areas of Central Asia, South Asia and East Asia. Historically, Kashmir referred to the Kashmir Valley.[1] Today, it denotes a larger area that includes the Indian-administered union territories of Jammu and Kashmir (which consists of Jammu and the Kashmir Valley) and Ladakh, the Pakistan-administered territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, and the Chinese-administered regions of Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract.

In the first half of the 1st millennium, the Kashmir region became an important centre of Hinduism and later of Buddhism; later in the ninth century, Shaivism arose. Islamization in Kashmir took place during 13th to 15th century and led to the eventual decline of the Kashmir Shaivism in Kashmir. However, the achievements of the previous civilizations were not lost.

<div class="box">

<center><h4>Contents</h4> </center> 1 Etymology

 2 Historiography

 3 Early history

 4 Muslim rulers

 4.1 Prelude Kashmir and Sultanate (1346–1580s)
 4.2 Mughals (1580s -1750s)

 5 Sikh rule (1820–1846)

 6 Princely State of Kashmir and Jammu (Dogra

Rule, 1846–1947)

7 1947

8 Post-1947

 9 Historical demographics of Kashmir </div>

<div id="1"></div>

<h4><u>Etymology</u></h4>

According to folk etymology, the name "Kashmir" means "desiccated land" (from the Sanskrit: Ka = water and shimeera = desiccate).[2] In the Rajatarangini, a history of Kashmir written by Kalhana in the mid-12th century, it is stated that the valley of Kashmir was formerly a lake.[3] According to Hindu mythology, the lake was drained by the great rishi or sage, Kashyapa, son of Marichi, son of Brahma, by cutting the gap in the hills at Baramulla (Varaha-mula).[3] When Kashmir had been drained, Kashyapa asked Brahmins to settle there. This is still the local tradition, and in the existing physical condition of the country, we may see some ground for the story which has taken this form.[3] The name of Kashyapa is by history and tradition connected with the draining of the lake, and

the chief town or collection of dwellings in the valley was called Kashyapa-pura, which has been identified with Kaspapyros of Hecataeus (apud Stephanus of Byzantium) and Kaspatyros of Herodotus (3.102, 4.44).[3][4] Kashmir is also believed to be the country meant by Ptolemy's Kaspeiria.[5] Cashmere is an archaic spelling of Kashmir, and in some countries it is still spelled this way.

<h4><u>Historiography</u></h4>

<div id="3"></div>

<h4><u>Early history</u></h4>

<img src="images/history2.png"

Further information: Rajatarangini, Kushan Empire, Huna people, Buddhism in Kashmir, Karkota Empire, and Mauryan Empire

Earliest Neolithic sites in the flood plains of Kashmir valley are dated to c. 3000 BCE. Most important of these sites are the settlements at Burzahom, which had two Neolithic and one Megalithic phases. First phase (c. 2920 BCE) at Burzahom is marked by mud plastered pit dwellings, coarse pottery and stone tools. In the second phase, which lasted till c. 1700 BCE, houses were constructed on ground level and the dead were buried, sometimes with domesticated and wild animals. Hunting and fishing were the primary modes of subsistence though evidence of cultivation of wheat, barley, and lentils has also been found in both the phases.[14][15] In the megalithic phase, massive circles were constructed and grey or black burnish replaced coarse red ware in pottery.[16] During the later Vedic period, as kingdoms of the Vedic tribes expanded, the Uttara–Kurus settled in Kashmir.[17][18]

In 326 BCE, Porus asked Abisares, the king of Kashmir,[b] to aid him against Alexander the Great in the Battle of Hydaspes. After Porus lost the battle, Abhisares submitted to Alexander by sending him treasure and elephants.[20][21] During the reign of Ashoka (304–232 BCE), Kashmir became a part of the Maurya Empire and Buddhism was introduced in Kashmir. During this period, many stupas, some shrines dedicated to Shiva, and the city of Srinagari (Srinagar) were built.[22] Kanishka (127–151 CE), an emperor of the Kushan dynasty, conquered Kashmir and established the new city of Kanishkapur.[23] Buddhist tradition holds that Kanishka held the Fourth Buddhist council in Kashmir, in which celebrated scholars such as Ashvagosha, Nagarjuna and Vasumitra took part.[24] By the fourth century, Kashmir became a seat of learning for both Buddhism and Hinduism. Kashmiri Buddhist missionaries helped spread Buddhism to Tibet and China and from the fifth century CE, pilgrims from these countries started visiting Kashmir. [25] Kumārajīva (343–413 CE) was among the renowned Kashmiri scholars who traveled to China. He influenced the Chinese emperor Yao Xing and spearheaded translation of many Sanskrit works into Chinese at the Chang'an monastery.[26]

 <div id="4"></div> <h4><u>Muslim rulers</u></h4> <div id="4.1"></div> <h4>Prelude and Kashmir Sultanate (1346–1580s)</h4> Historian Mohibbul Hasan states that the oppressive taxation, corruption, internecine fights and rise of feudal lords (Damaras) during the unpopular rule of the Lohara dynasty (1003-1320 CE) paved the way for foreign invasions of Kashmir.[40] Suhadeva, last king of the Lohara dynasty, fled Kashmir after Zulju (Dulacha), a Turkic-Mongol chief, led a savage raid on Kashmir.[41][42] Rinchana, a Tibetan Buddhist refugee in Kashmir, established himself as the ruler after Zulju.[43][41] Rinchana's conversion to Islam is a subject of Kashmiri folklore. He was persuaded to accept Islam by his minister Shah Mir, probably for political reasons. Islam had penetrated into countries outside Kashmir and in absence of the support from Hindus, who were in a majority, [44] Rinchana needed the support of the Kashmiri Muslims.[43] Shah Mir's coup on Rinchana's successor secured Muslim rule and the rule of his dynasty in Kashmir.[44]

 <div id="4.2"></div>

<h4>Mughals (1580s-1750s)</h4>

Kashmir did not witness direct Mughal rule till the reign of Mughal badshah (emperor) Akbar the Great, who visited the valley himself in 1589 CE. Akbar conquered Kashmir by deceit, and later added it in 1586 to his Afghan province Kabul Subah, but Shah Jahan carved it out as a separate subah (imperial top-level province), with seat at Srinagar. During successive Mughal emperors many celebrated gardens, mosques and palaces were constructed. Religious intolerance and discriminatory taxation reappeared when Mughal emperor Aurangzeb ascended to the throne in 1658 CE. After his death, the influence of the Mughal Empire declined.[41][50]

In 17"00 CE, a servant of a wealthy Kashmir merchant brought Mo-i Muqqadas (the hair of the Prophet), a relic of Muhammad, to the valley. The relic was housed in the Hazratbal Shrine on the banks of Dal Lake.[52] Nadir Shah's invasion of India in 1738 CE further weakened Mughal control over Kashmir.[52]

<div id="5"></div>

<h4><u>Sikh rule (1820–1846)</u></h4>

After four centuries of Muslim rule under the Mughals and the Shah Mir Dynasty, Kashmir fell to the conquering armies of the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh of Punjab.[53] As the Kashmiris had suffered under the Afghans, they initially welcomed the new Sikh rulers.[54] However, the Sikh governors turned out to be hard taskmasters, and Sikh rule was generally considered oppressive,[55] protected perhaps by the remoteness of Kashmir from the capital of the Sikh Empire in Lahore.[56] The Sikhs enacted a number of anti-Muslim laws,[56] which included handing out death sentences for cow slaughter,[54] closing down the Jamia Masjid in Srinagar, and banning the azaan, the public Muslim call to prayer.[56] Kashmir had also now begun to attract European visitors, several of whom wrote of the abject poverty of the vast Muslim peasantry and of the exorbitant taxes under the Sikhs. High taxes, according to some contemporary accounts, had depopulated large tracts of the countryside, allowing only one-sixteenth of the cultivable land to be cultivated.[54] However, after a famine in 1832, the Sikhs reduced the land tax to half the produce of the land and also began to offer interest-free loans to farmers; Kashmir became the second highest revenue earner for the Sikh empire. During this time Kashmiri shawls became known worldwide, attracting many buyers especially in the west.[56]

Earlier, in 1780, after the death of Ranjit Deo, the Raja of Jammu, the kingdom of Jammu (to the south of the Kashmir valley) was also captured by the Sikhs and afterwards, until 1846, became a tributary to the Sikh power.[53] Ranjit Deo's grandnephew, Gulab Singh, subsequently sought service at the court of Ranjit Singh, distinguished himself in later campaigns, especially the annexation of the Kashmir valley, and, for his services, was appointed governor of Jammu in 1820. With the help of his officer, Zorawar Singh, Gulab Singh soon captured for the Sikhs the lands of Ladakh and Baltistan to the east and north-east, respectively, of Jammu.[53]

<div id="6"></div>

<h4><u>Princely State of Kashmir and Jammu (Dogra Rule, 1846–1947)</u>

In 1845, the First Anglo-Sikh War broke out, and Gulab Singh "contrived to hold himself aloof till the battle of Sobraon (1846), when he appeared as a useful mediator and the trusted advisor of Sir Henry Lawrence. Two treaties were concluded. By the first the State of Lahore (i.e. West Punjab) handed over to the British, as equivalent for (rupees) ten million of indemnity, the hill countries between Beas and Indus; by the second[57] the British made over to Gulab Singh for (Rupees) 7.5 million all the hilly or mountainous country situated to the east of Indus and west of Ravi" (i.e. the Vale of Kashmir).[53] The Treaty of Amritsar freed Gulab Singh from obligations towards the Sikhs and made him the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir. [58] The Dogras' loyalty came in handy to the British during the revolt of 1857 which challenged British rule in India. Dogras refused to provide sanctuary to mutineers, allowed English women and children to seek asylum in Kashmir and sent Kashmiri troops to fight on behalf of the British. British in return rewarded them by securing the succession of Dogra rule in Kashmir.[59] Soon after Gulab Singh's death in 1857,[58] his son, Ranbir Singh, added the emirates of Hunza, Gilgit and Nagar to the kingdom.[60] <div id="8"></div>

Among the Muslims of the Kashmir province within the princely state, four divisions were recorded: "Shaikhs, Saiyids, Mughals, and Pathans. The Shaikhs, who are by far the most numerous, are the descendants of Hindus, but have retained none of the caste rules of their forefathers. They have clan names known as krams ..."[92] It was recorded that these kram names included "Tantre", "Shaikh", "Bat", "Mantu", "Ganai", "Dar", "Damar", "Lon", etc. The Saiyids, it was recorded, "could be divided into those who follow the profession of religion and those who have taken to agriculture and other pursuits. Their kram name is 'Mir.' While a Saivid retains his saintly profession Mir is a prefix; if he has taken to agriculture, Mir is an affix to his name."[92] The Mughals who were not numerous were recorded to have kram names like "Mir" (a corruption of "Mirza"), "Beg", "Bandi", "Bach" and "Ashaye". Finally, it was recorded that the Pathans "who are more numerous than the Mughals, ... are found chiefly in the south-west of the valley, where Pathan colonies have from time to time been founded. The most interesting of these colonies is that of Kuki-Khel Afridis at Dranghaihama, who retain all the old customs and speak Pashtu."[92] Among the main tribes of Muslims in the princely state are the Butts, Dar, Lone, Jat, Gujjar, Rajput, Sudhan and Khatri. A small number of Butts, Dar and Lone use the title Khawaja and the Khatri use the title Shaikh the Gujjar use the title of Chaudhary. All these tribes are indigenous of the princely state which converted to Islam from Hinduism during its arrival in region.

Among the Hindus of Jammu province, who numbered 626,177 (or 90.87% of the Hindu population of the princely state), the most important castes recorded in the census were "Brahmans (186,000), the Rajputs (167,000), the Khattris (48,000) and the Thakkars (93,000)."[89]

<i class="fa fa-arrow-up" ariahidden="true"></i>

<i class="fa fa-arrow-down" ariahidden="true"></i>

<div id="finish"></div> </div>

<div class="icon">

<i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>

```
<i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>
```

</div>

<div class="name">HOME</div>

<div class="icon">

<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>

<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>

</div>

<div class="name">CULTURE</div>

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<a href="tourism.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
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\langle a \rangle
>
<a href="history.html">
<div class="icon">
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<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HISTORY">HISTORY</span></div>
</a>
<a href="image.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
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</a>
<a href="videos.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="VIDEOS">VIDEOS</span></div>
</a>
<a href="industrial.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div
                 class="name"><span
                                                  data-text="INDUSTRIAL
EXPLOSIVE">INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div>
</a>
<a href="education.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
```

</div>

<div class="name" >EDUCATIONAL EXPLOSIVE</div> </body></html>

CSS CODING:

body{

margin:0; padding:0; font-family:sans-serif;

} ul{

position:absolute; top:28%; left:40%; transform:translate(-50%,-50%); margin:0; padding:20px 0; background:#000; display:flex; border-radius:10px; box-shadow:0 10px 30px rgba(146, 138, 138, 0.3);

} ul li{

list-style:none; text-align:center; display:block; border-right:1px solid rgb(156, 151, 151);

}

ul li:last-child{

border-right:none;

}

```
ul li a{
```

text-decoration:none; padding: 0 30px; display:block; color:#fff;

} 111

ul li a .icon{

```
widows: 25px;
      height:25px;
      text-align:center;
      overflow:hidden;
      margin:0 auto 8px;
}
ul li a .icon .fa{
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      line-height:25px;
      font-size:22px;
      transition: 0.5s;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon .fa:last-child{
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .icon .fa{
      transform:translatey(-100%);
}
ul li a .name{
      position:relative;
      height:16px;
      width:100%;
      display:block;
      overflow:hidden;
}
ul li a .name span{
      display:block;
      position:relative;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:13px;
      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
ul li a .name span:before{
      content:attr(data-text);
      position: absolute;
      top:-100%;
      left:0;
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      color:#e91e63;
```

```
}
ul li a:hover .name span{
      transform: translateY(16px);
}
.header img{
       position:absolute;
       margin-top:1px;
       height:120px;
 }
.header .marq{
       height:132px;
       margin-left:220px;
       color:crimson;
       font-size:90px;
       font-family: Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
       text-shadow:10px 10px 10px black;
 }
.marq1{
       padding-left:1110px;
       height:490px;
       width:250px;
}
.marq1 .img{
       width:800px;
       height:800px;
       margin-top:800px;
       position: absolute;
}
.search-box{
       margin-top:100px;
       margin-left:250px;
       position: absolute;
}
input, button{
      border:none;
      background:none;
      outline:none;
}
button{
      cursor:pointer;
}
.search-box{
       display:flex;
```

```
background:#08090A;
       border-radius:4em;
}
.search-box-input{
      width:400px;
      height:40px;
      font-size:1em;
      color:#fff;
      transition:.5s;
}
.slide img{
      width:150px;
      height:150px;
}
.search-box-btn{
      display:flex;
      border-radius:50%;
      width:3em;
      height:3em;
      background:white;
}
.search-box-icon{
      margin:auto;
      color:black;
}
.search-box-input::placeholder{
      color:white;
      opacity: .7;
}
.search-box:hover .search-box-input{
      padding-left:2em;
      padding-right:1em;
      width:400px;
}
.information{
      height:370px;
      width:1350px;
      margin-right:50px;
      margin-top:150px;
      position: absolute;
      overflow: hidden;
```

```
overflow-y: scroll;
}
.information h4{
      font-size: 28px;
      font-style:times new roman;
}
.information p{
      text-align:justify;
      z-index:10;
      position: relative;
      margin-right:250px;
}
.information img{
      width:210px;
      height:200px;
      margin-right:20px;
      margin-top:20px;
      margin-left:1090px;
      position: absolute;
      border:black solid 2px;
      border-spacing:10px ;
}
.box{
  margin-left:80px;
  margin-top:40px;
  margin-right:800px;
  position:relative;
  height:600px;
  width:250px;
  background: #fff;
  border:8px solid #1296F3;
}
.box a{
      text-decoration: none;
      color: #000;
}
.scroll {
      position:fixed;
      top:90%;
      right:50px;
      height:30px;
      width:30px;
      display:block;
```

```
background: #000;
      text-align:center;
      line-height: 30px;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:16px;
      text-decoration: none;
      z-index:10000;
}
.scroll.top{
      top: calc(90% - 30px);
      background:#44e839;
}
.scroll.buttom{
      top: calc(90% - 0px);
      background: #f53d68;
}
```

IMAGE PAGE:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Image page</title>
k rel="stylesheet" href="style7.css">
k rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
k href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-
awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet" >
k rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head><body>
<a href="Informative Page.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HOME">HOME</span></div>
</a>
<a href="culture.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="CULTURE">CULTURE</span></div>
</a>
```

```
<a href="tourism.html"
<div class="icon">
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<i class="fa fa-taxi" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="TOURISM">TOURISM</span></div>
</a</li>
<a href="history.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HISTORY">HISTORY</span></div>
</a> 
<a href="image.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
 <div class="name"><span data-text="IMAGES">IMAGES</span></div>
 </a> 
<a href="videos.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
 <div class="name"><span data-text="VIDEOS">VIDEOS</span></div>
</a> 
<a href="industrial.html">
<div class="icon">
 <i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
 <i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
  </div>
 <div class="name"><span data-text="INDUSTRIAL
EXPLOSIVE">INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div>
</a>
<a href="education.html">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name" ><span data-text="EDUCATIONAL
EXPLOSIVE">EDUCATIONAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div>
```


 </d>


```
<a href="images/35.webp"><img src="images/35.webp"></a>
<a href="images/36.webp"><img src="images/36.webp"></a>
</body></html>
```

CSS CODING:

```
ul{
  position:absolute;
  top:10%;
  left:50%;
  transform:translate(-50%,-50%);
   margin:0
padding:20px 0;
background:#000;
display:flex;
border-radius:10px;
box-shadow:0 10px 30px rgba(146, 138, 138, 0.3);
}
ul li{
      list-style:none;
      text-align:center;
      display:block;
      border-right:1px solid rgb(156, 151, 151);
}
ul li:last-child{
      border-right:none;
}
ul li a{
      text-decoration:none;
      padding: 0 30px;
      display:block;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon{
      widows: 25px;
      height:25px;
      text-align:center;
      overflow:hidden;
      margin:0 auto 8px;
}
ul li a .icon .fa{
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      line-height:25px;
```

```
font-size:22px;
      transition: 0.5s;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon .fa:last-child{
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .icon .fa{
      transform:translatey(-100%);
}
ul li a .name{
      position:relative;
      height:16px;
      width:100%;
      display:block;
      overflow:hidden;
}
ul li a .name span{
      display:block;
      position:relative;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:13px;
      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
ul li a .name span:before{
      content:attr(data-text);
      position: absolute;
      top:-100%;
      left:0;
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .name span{
      transform: translateY(16px);
}
img{
      margin-top:150px;
      width:90px;
      height:90px;
}
table {
```

margin-left:240px; margin-right:250px; width:80%;

}

INDUSTRIAL FILE:

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k rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-

awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">

k href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-

awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet" >

</head><body>

<div class="main-container">

<div class="header">

<marquee class="marq">WELCOME TO KASHMIR TALES</marquee>

</div><div class="information"><div id="start"></div>

<h4><u> 7 Important Industries of Jammu and

Kashmir</u></h4>

Some of the most important industries of Jammu and Kashmir are: 1. Silk Textile 2. Carpet-Making and Woolen Textile 3. Forest-based Industries 4. Agrobased Industries 5. Papier Mache 6. Cement Industry 7. Industrial Complexes.

Industries fall under the secondary economic activity. The industrial process involves changing the form of goods to enhance their value. To undertake the manufacture of goods, inputs in the form of capital, labour, power and raw materials are required. The output is a finished product that can either be used again as a raw material for another manufactured or consumed in its present form.

The location of an industry, thus, largely depends on the avail-ability of raw materials, minerals, power, capital, labour, infrastructure and managerial skill. The establishment of industry is also influenced by the gen-eral climatic conditions, weather, industrial inertia, historical accident and the government policy.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir, though rich in water and forest re-sources, has very few metallic mineral resources. The non-availability of iron-ore, copper, good quality coal, petroleum and natural gas are the major constraints in the development of basic industries and manufacturing cen-tres.

Nevertheless, the Kashmiris have an age-old tradition in the manufacturing of carpets, silk textiles, shawls, raffle, woodwork and handi-crafts. In the rural

areas, leather industry, oil-crushing, pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, paper machine, willow-wicker, soap making, food processing, cricket bat and toys making are some of the important industries which pro-vide full or part-time employment to the people.

<div id="1"></div>

<h4>1. Silk Textile:</h4>

According to the data of 1995-96, silk industry and its allied activities provide employment to about 2.50 lakh people and, contribute about Rs. six crores (60 million) to the income of the Jammu and Kashmir state. It also provides raw material for shawl making, carpet, gabha, namda, hosiery and embroidery making. Moreover, it helps in the utilization of culturable waste and less productive tracts for the various activities of silk textile. The num-ber of persons engaged in the various activities of silk has been given in Table 9.1.

It may be observed from Table 9.1 that silk textile provides employ-ment to about 3.1 lakh workers. About 85 per cent of the workers are busy in silkworm rearing and grainage. There are 1,150 skilled and unskilled workers who are employed permanently in silk textile. The modern silk factory consists of several sectors.

<h4>The basic units com-prise of:</h4>

(i) Farmers, rearing silkworms and production of cocoons,

(ii) The second unit is the manufacturing of silk fibre and cloth.

There are two silk factories in the state. One of them is located at Jammu. The Department of Sericulture Development which produces improved varieties of silkworms takes care of the mulberry trees. The Rambagh Silk Factory was established in May 1897 by Raja Ranbir Singh under the supervision of Malton. The annual production data of the Rambagh Silk Factory have been given in Table 9.2.

<img src="images/industry1.png" style="width:400px; height:200px; top:1550px;

There are various categories of workers in the Rambagh factory who perform different functions. The number and proportion of workers who are engaged in various activities of raw silk production in the Rambagh Silk Factory have been given in Table 9.3.

<img src="images/industry2.png" style="width:400px; height:200px; top:1980px;

It may be observed from the Table 9.3 that about one-third of the total workers (33.68%) are the spinners, about 23 per cent are storekeepers and about 18 per cent are the cooks. The remaining about 25 per cent workers are the cleaners, knotters and reminders (Table 9.3).

<div id="2">

</div>

<h4>2. Carpet-Making and Woolen Textile:</h4>

Carpet-making is one of the oldest industries in Kashmir. Kashmiri carpets are famous all over the world for their excellent designs and natural patterns. Though carpets are made in almost all the towns of the valley, their major factories are in and around the City of Srinagar.

In the manufacturing of Kashmiri carpets, the warp is drawn in cotton, while the leaves and texture, leaving a fluppy pile is done by wool, silk and synthetic fibres. The number of knots per sq cm/inch determines the quality and value of carpet, together with the quality of yarn, dye-stuff and finish. Kashmiri qaleens (carpets) are manufactured by the government undertak-ings as well as by the private manufacturers.

<div id="3"></div>

<h4>3. Forest-based Industries:</h4>

<div id="4"></div>

<h4>4. Agro-based Industries:</h4>

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has an agrarian economy. In fact, agricul-tural products not only yield over 50 per cent of the states Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it provides raw materials to a number of industries. Fruit-canning, edible oil extraction, flour mills, rice-husking factories, bakery and alcohol preparation draw their raw materials from agriculture.

The plain areas of the Jammu Division and the Valley of Kashmir pro-duce huge quantities of rice. Over 60 per cent of the total population of the state is rice eater. Consequently, there are numerous rice-husking factories in the state, situated mainly in smaller towns of the rice growing areas.

The rice mill of Barbarshah (Srinagar) is quite large. A modern rice factory was estab-lished at Laithpora (near Pampore) in 1981. The rice husk and rice bran are used for the extraction of fatty oil which finds application in soap-making industry.

The Valley of Kashmir has large tracts under apples, almond, walnut, cherry, peach and pear orchards. Transportation of these perishable fruits to the distant markets by roads is quite expensive. The processing of fruits, making jam, jelly, juice, etc., is an important industry in the state.

Numer-ous fruit processing and canning factories have been located in Baramulla and Anantnag districts. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has to take in-itiative towards the establishment of more food and fruit processing factories.

<div id="5"></div>

<h4>5. Papier Mache:</h4>

Papier mache is made from the pulp of paper. The lacquer-workers apply their beautiful designs to smooth wood. These designs are very intricate, and the drawing is all freehand. The pen-boxes (qalamdan), tables, cabinet, trays, boxes are the main articles of papier mache. Papier mache still has great na-tional and international market. After 1989, papier mache suffered as the disturbed political conditions discouraged the arrival of tourists. Papier mache industry is largely confined to the City of Srinagar and its adjacent ar-eas.

<i class="fa fa-arrow-up" aria-

hidden="true"></i>

<i class="fa fa-arrow-down" ariahidden="true"></i>

<div id="finish"></div></div>

<div class="row"><div class="col-3"><div class="box"><div class="info"> <div class="info-inner">'<h4>Content</h4>

1. Silk Textile

2. Carpet-Making and Woolen Textile
> 3. Forest-based Industries

4. Agro-based Industries

5. Papier Mache

6. Cement Industry

7. Industrial Complexes

</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>

<div class="icon"><i class="fa fa-home"

aria-hidden="true"></i><i class="fa fa-home" aria-hidden="true"></i>

</div><div class="name">HOME</div>

<div class="icon">

<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>

<i class="fa fa-snowflake-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>

</div><div class="name"><span data-

text="CULTURE">CULTURE</div>

<div class="icon">

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hidden="true"></i></div>

<div class="name">TOURISM</div>

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<i class="fa fa-history" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="HISTORY">HISTORY</span></div>
</a><a href="image.html"><div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-picture-o" aria-hidden="true"></i></div>
<div class="name"><span data-text="IMAGES">IMAGES</span></div></a>
<a href="videos.html"><div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-youtube-square" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div><div class="name"><span data-text="VIDEOS">VIDEOS</span></div>
</a>
<a href="industrial.html"><div class="icon"><i class="fa fa-industry" aria-
hidden="true"></i><i class="fa fa-industry" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div><div class="name"><span data-text="INDUSTRIAL"
EXPLOSIVE">INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div></a>
<a href="education.html"><div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i>
<i class="fa fa-book" aria-hidden="true"></i></div>
<div class="name" ><span data-text="EDUCATIONAL
EXPLOSIVE">EDUCATIONAL EXPLOSIVE</span></div></a>
</body></html>
```

CSS CODING:

```
body{
    margin:0;
    padding:0;
    font-family:sans-serif;
}
html{
    sarall behavior: smoot
```

scroll-behavior: smooth;

} ul{

```
position:absolute;
top:28%;
left:40%;
transform:translate(-50%,-50%);
margin:0;
padding:20px 0;
background:#000;
```

```
display:flex;
      border-radius:10px;
      box-shadow:0 10px 30px rgba(146, 138, 138, 0.3);
}
ul li{
      list-style:none;
      text-align:center;
      display:block;
      border-right:1px solid rgb(156, 151, 151);
}
ul li:last-child{
      border-right:none;}
ul li a{
      text-decoration:none;
      padding: 0 30px;
      display:block;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon{
      widows: 25px;
      height:25px;
      text-align:center;
      overflow:hidden;
      margin:0 auto 8px;}
ul li a .icon .fa{
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      line-height:25px;
      font-size:22px;
      transition: 0.5s;
      color:#fff;
}
ul li a .icon .fa:last-child{
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .icon .fa{
      transform:translatey(-100%);
}
ul li a .name{
      position:relative;
      height:16px;
      width:100%;
```

```
display:block;
      overflow:hidden;
}
ul li a .name span{
      display:block;
      position:relative;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:13px;
      line-height:16px;
      transition: 0.5s;
}
ul li a .name span:before{
      content:attr(data-text);
      position: absolute;
      top:-100%;
      left:0;
      width:100%;
      height:100%;
      color:#e91e63;
}
ul li a:hover .name span{
      transform: translateY(16px);
} .header img{
       position:absolute;
       margin-top:1px;
       height:120px;
 ł
.header .marq{
       height:132px;
       margin-left:220px;
       color:crimson;
       font-size:90px;
       font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
       text-shadow:10px 10px 10px black;
 } .marq1{
       padding-left:1110px;
       height:490px;
       width:250px;
 ł
.marq1 .img{
       width:800px;
       height:800px;
       margin-top:800px;
```

```
position: absolute;
.information{
       height:370px;
       width:1100px;
       margin-right:50px;
       margin-top:150px;
       margin-left:0px;
       position: absolute;
       overflow: hidden;
       overflow-y: scroll;
 }
.search-box{
       margin-top:100px;
       margin-left:250px;
       position: absolute;
}
input, button{
      border:none;
      background:none;
      outline:none;
}
button{
      cursor:pointer;
}.search-box
{ display:flex;
       background:#08090A;
       border-radius:4em; }
.search-box-input{
      width:400px;
      height:40px;
      font-size:1em;
      color:#fff;
      transition:.5s;
}
.search-box-btn{
      display:flex;
      border-radius:50%;
      width:3em;
      height:3em;
      background:white;
}
```

.information img{ width:210px; height:200px; margin-left:20px; margin-top:20px; margin-right:950px; position: absolute; border:black solid 2px; border-spacing:10px ; } .information p{ margin-left:250px; text-align:justify; z-index:10; position: relative; margin-right:60px; } .information h4{ margin-left:250px; font-size: 20px; font-style:times new roman; }.information h2{ margin-left:625px; font-size: 40px; color: #000; }.information a{ text-decoration:none; } .search-box-icon{ margin:auto; color:black; } .search-box-input::placeholder{ color:white; opacity: .7; }.search-box:hover .search-box-input{ padding-left:2em; padding-right:1em; width:400px;} .scroll { position:fixed;

```
top:90%;
      right:280px;
      height:30px;
      width:30px;
      display:block;
      background: #000;
      text-align:center;
      line-height: 30px;
      color:#fff;
      font-size:16px;
      text-decoration: none;
      z-index:10000;
}
.scroll.top{
      top: calc(90% - 30px);
      background:#44e839;
}
.scroll.buttom{
      top: calc(90% - 0px);
  background: #f53d68;
}
.row{
      margin-left:1120px;
      margin-top:70px;
      width:900px;
      display: flex;
}
.col-3{
      width:22.22%;
      padding:0 13px;
}
.box{
      transition: .5s;
}
.box:hover{
      box-shadow: 0 0 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, .4);
}
.info{
      max-height:0px;
      transition: .5s;
      overflow: hidden;
```

```
}
.box:hover .info{
      max-height: 400px;
}
.info-inner{
      padding:16px;
      background: #f7f7f7;
}
.info h4{
      font-size:18px;
      margin-bottom:5px;
}
.info a{
      text-decoration: none;
      margin-bottom:1px;
      display:inline-block;
      font-size: 15px;
}
button{
      color:#fff;
      width:100%;
      padding:13px;
      border:none;
      background:#ff0052;
      cursor: pointer;
      font-size: 13px;
}
```

INPUT AND OUTPUT SCREEN

INPUT AND OUTPUT SCREEN:

HOME PAGE



INFORMATIVE PAGE



Etymology



The word Kashmir was derived from the ancient Sanskrit language and was referred to as káśmīra.[7] The

CULTURE PAGE



CULTURE PAGE(FOOD)



TOURISM PAGE



Valley, Chenab Valley, Sindh Valley and Lidder Valley. Some major tourist attractions in Jammu and Kashmir are Srinagy steries attractions in Jammu and Kashmir are Srinagy the Mughal Gardens, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Patnitop, sanasar, mansar[disambiguation needed], surinsar, bhaderwah, akhnoor and Jammu. Some areas require a special permit for non-Indians to visit.



Ψ

Contents 1 Regions



HISTORY PAGE



History of Kashmir

The history of Kashmir is intertwined with the history of the broader Indian subcontinent and the surrounding regions, comprising the areas of Central Asia, South Asia and East Asia. Historically, Kashmir referred to the Kashmir Valley [1] Today, it denotes a larger area that includes the Indian-administered union territories of Jammu and Kashmir (which consists of Jammu and the Kashmir Valley) and Ladakh, the Pakistan-administered territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, and the Chinese-administered regions of Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract.

In the first half of the 1st millennium, the Kashmir region became an important centre of Hinduism and later of Buddhism; later in the ninth century, Shaivism arose. Islamization in Kashmir took place during 13th to 15th century and led to the eventual decline of the Kashmir Shaivism in Kashmir. However, the achievements of the previous civilizations were not lost.

In 1339, Shah Mir became the first Muslim ruler of Kashmir, inaugurating the Shah Mir dynasty. For the next five centuries, Muslim monarchs ruled Kashmir, including the Mughal Empire, who ruled from 1586 until 1751, and the Afghan Durrani Empire, which ruled from 1747 until 1819. That year, the Sikhs, under Rahit Singh annexed Kashmir. In 1846, after the Sikh defeat in the First Anglo-Sikh War, the Treaty of Lahore was signed and upon the purchase of the region from the British under the Treaty of Amritsar, the Raja of Jammu, Gulab Singh, became the new ruler of Kashmir. The rule of his descendants, under the paramountcy (or tutelage) of the British Crown, lasted until 1947, when the former princely state became a disputed territory, now administered by three countries. India, Pakistan, and the People's Republic of China.



IMAGE PAGE



INDUSTRIAL PAGE



CONTACT US PAGE

GET	IN TOUCH
kajal dwivedi	Plot no. 108, Raghupati Nagar, Bharat Apartament, Nagpur
9284133979	9284133979
kajaldwivedi2201@gmail.com	
website is good.	kashmirtales@gmail.com
	f 🖴 🛩 🐵
SEND MESSAGE	

FURTURE SCOPE OF PROJECT

FURTURE SCOPE OF PROJECT

- > To add more information about Kashmir.
- > To improve the security of the project.
- The nature of the website is flexible and so it can be expanded in future as per the requirement of the time.
- This website guide the person who want know more about the tourism places like Kashmir.
- All reliable information is present in this website. This website is useful for student for learning purpose.
- Our website is helpful for those user who want to gain knowledge as it is informative website.
- > To explore the Kashmir information for the future reference.
- Through this website the user can get the Kashmir information at home without taking a lot of time.

CONCLUSION & BIBLOGRAPHY

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this project is that the website having the information about Kashmir. Also we are providing the information related to Culture, Tourism, Industrial Explosive and Educational Explosive etc. All the information provided in this website is true. I have choose this topic because I want to know more about Kashmir and another name of Kashmir is Heaven of the Earth and I want that you will also get required and desired information about the Kashmir.

This website is useful for all age group people. This website is informative and is useful for learning purpose. We have developed this website to give information about Kashmir. Generally this website is developed to make people knowledgeable. Kashmir tales is a legal website which provide the information about Kashmir . Through this website, so many information are to provided to make user a effective learner . In this Website we can get information about Kashmir . Generally this website is trying to increase the learning capacity of the user through e-learning and give them quality information in less time without visiting various places or link .We truly believe that person should move towards e-learning process and this website is taking one steps towards it. This website facilities various information about Kashmir to save time of user and make them a effective learner.

BIBLOGRAPHY

For the completion of this project we have taken reference from book related to HTML and CSS. Which helps us for successful completion of this project.

The books and links are as follows:

✤ HTML Black Book

Links:

www.w3school.com www.google.com www.youtube.com www.wikipedia.com