OBJECTIVES OF EK BHAHAT SHREKHSHHTA BHARATH

- To CELEBRATE the Unity in Diversity of our Nation and to maintain and strengthen the fabric of traditionally existing emotional bonds between the people of our Country;
- To PROMOTE the spirit of national integration through a deep-structured engagement between all Indian States and Territories through a yearlong planned engagement between States;
- To SHOWCASE the rich heritage and culture, customs and traditions of either State for enabling people to understand and appreciate the diversity that is India, thus fostering a sense of community identity;
- TO ESTABLISH long-term engagements and;
- TO CREATE an environment which promotes learning between States by sharing best practices and experiences.

ACTIVITIES OF EBSB CLUB

- TOURISM EXCHANGE
- FOOD FESTIVALS CULINARY EXCHANGE
- CULTURAL EXCHANGE
- YOUTH FESTIVAL LEARNING THE LANGUAGE OF PAIRED STATES
- EBSB DAY EBSB CLUB
- ACADEMIC EXCHANGE
- SPORTS EVENTS
- TRANSLATION OF BOOKS
- DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PAIRED STATES
The College is situated at Budgam, one of the oldest district headquarters in the Indian administered state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is located at a distance of about 15km from state summer capital Srinagar.

The college is located on a hill under the lap of nature with a picturesque view overlooking the Budgam town. The college is the first institution of Higher Education in Budgam district.

Establishment:

Government of Jammu and Kashmir established the college during the Chief-Ministership of Mufti Mohammad Sayeed in the year 2005 under Prime Minister of India’s Reconstruction plan.

The college started its first academic session in the year 2005 with just 3 students.

It started its academic operations from Govt. Higher Secondary School Budgam.

The present campus of college is functioning since July 2009.

It is also called Sheik-ul-Alam Memorial College named after the famous Sufi saint of Kashmir, it has majority of sunni students but still shia rule there because they are locals Sheikh Noor Din Walli.

KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Translation of at least 5 Award Winning Books, 5 award winning songs of One State in the Language of Partnering State.

2. Identification of proverbs having similar meaning in the languages of the two States and their translation and dissemination for interchangeable use.

3. Cultural Exchange Programmes between partnering States with the help of troupes identified in the home State through Cultural Competitions.

4. Exchange programme for Writers and poets etc. in the form of Literary Festivals.

5. Culinary festivals with opportunity to learn culinary practices of partner State.
LANGUAGE

The official language of Jammu and Kashmir is Urdu. Kashmiri is recognised as a regional language in the state and is also among the 22 scheduled languages of India. Kashmiri has split ergativity and the unusual verb-second word order.

Kashmiri or Koshur, is a language from the Dardic subgroup of Indo-Aryan languages, spoken by around a million Kashmiris, primarily in the Indian territory of Jammu and Kashmir. There are also speakers in parts of the neighbouring Pakistani territory of Azad Kashmir.
LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN J&K:

- Kashmiri: Mainly spoken in Kashmir region and by Kashmiri migrants living in Jammu, Bhaderwah, and adjacent districts, it has a hint of Dogri.
- Bodhi: Spoken in the Ladhak region.
- Hindi and English: These languages are not mother tongue. Only those speak who learnt explicitly in schools.
- Urdu: People tend to use words of this language in their mother tongue.
- Punjabi: Sikh people living in the state love to use this language.

RELIGION

- Jammu and Kashmir is the only Indian state with a Muslim majority population. According to the 2011 census, Islam is practiced by about 68.3% of the state population, while 28.4% follow Hinduism and small minorities follow Sikhism (1.9%), Buddhism (0.9%) and Christianity (0.3%).
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

- The region of Jammu and Kashmir is separated by the Line of Control from the Pakistani-administered territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan in the west and north respectively.
- Jammu and Kashmir is the second largest (after Ladakh) and second most populous union territory of India.

JAMMU KASHMIR AND LADHAK SPLIT?

- After the Government of India repealed the special status accorded to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Indian constitution in 2019, the Parliament of India passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, which contained provisions that dissolved the state and reorganised it into two union territories.
Kashmiri Cuisine

- 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.

- Shab deg: Dish cooked with turnip and meat, left to simmer overnight.

- Yakhni: A yoghurt-based mutton gravy without turmeric or chili 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.
**Wazwan**

Wazwan is a multi-course meal in Kashmiri cuisine.
- The preparation of which is considered as an art and a point of pride in Kashmiri culture and identity.
- Almost all the dishes are meat-based using lamb or chicken with few vegetarian dishes.
- It is popular throughout the Kashmir.
- Moreover, Wazwan is also served internationally at Kashmiri food festivals and reunions.

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**PHIRNI**

**Alternative names**
- Peyasam, Payasa and Kosheram

**Place of origin**
- Indian subcontinent

**Region or state**
- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal

**Main ingredients**
- Rice, milk, sugar, cardamom, jaggery, saffron, pistachios or almonds

**Variations**
- Barley kheer, Kadhu ki kheer, paal (milk), payasam, payesh

**Food energy (per serving)**
- 249 kcal

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*Images and text from a presentation slide.*
NOON CHAI

Alternative names  Kashmiri tea, shir chai, gulabi chai, pink tea
Place of origin    India, Pakistan
Associated national cuisine  Kashmiri
Main ingredients  gunpowder tea, milk, soda, a hint of sugar

8 FESTIVALS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Urs
   - Eid UI Fitr is celebrated on the last day of a month-long fasting in Ramzan or Ramadan.
   - Namaz is offered six times on this day and fast is broken with feasting.
   - Exchange of sweets and wearing new clothes, meeting relatives and sharing wishes completes this peaceful festival.


2. EID UL AZHA AND EID UL FITR

- Is celebrated in the second half of the year when a goat, camel or a sheep is sacrificed in every Muslim Household.
- It takes its origin from their principle of Kurbani or Sacrifice.

3. HEMIS FESTIVAL

- Hemis Gompa is the largest and richest monastery in Kashmir, located in Ladakh where Hemis is celebrated with full pomp and show.
- It is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Padmasambhava who is known as the founder of Tibetan Buddhism.
- Celebrated for two days in the fifth month of the year, the festivities take place in a large courtyard of this monastery.
- Men get dressed up in traditional attire and women also wear heavy jewellery and headgear.
4. BAISAKHI

- Baisakhi is celebrated throughout the country on the 13th of April and is a prominent festival of the Sikhs.
- The day is celebrated as the New Year by Sikhs in India.
- This date marks the harvesting season in India.
- This festival witnesses tremendous celebrations in the state of Punjab because of the population of Sikhs in the region.
- Especially the embarking of harvesting season in Northern India has huge cultural relevance to the Sikhs of Kashmir.

5. TULIP FESTIVAL

- With the largest Tulip Garden in Asia in its bounty, Srinagar plays host to the great Tulip Festival every year.
- The festival boasts of the variety of Tulips garnered here. Tulip Festival takes place at the Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden in Srinagar, Kashmir.
- The festival features a showcase of local handicrafts, luscious cuisine, cultural programs and of course, Tulips!
6. SHIKARA FESTIVAL

- The lifeline and identity of the Dal Lake in Kashmir, Shikara needs to be celebrated once in a year.
- To promote tourism, Kashmiri's government began this festival in 2016.
- During the festival, Shikaras are painted and dressed beautifully.
- Shikaras participate in Shikara Race, Dragon Boat Race and Canoe Polo Match.
- Other cultural programs are also organised which will give you a glimpse of the culture of Kashmir.
- It takes place in the months of July or August.

7. GUREZ FESTIVAL

- Gurez is the placid valley in the Himalayas at an elevated height of about 8,000 feet.
- Neelum River flows amidst the Gurez valley and is a perfect destination for river rafting activity.
- People of Gurez play host to the annual festival in which they showcase their handicrafts, cuisines, and culture.
- Everyone assembles for the fest which also involves fun activities like river rafting, trekking, zorbing, cycling, etc.
- Gurez Festival is celebrated at the time of July or August.
8. LOHRI

- Celebrated on 13 January every year.
- Lohri festival marks the end of peak winter and celebrates the harvest of crops.
- It is a festival to celebrate the harvest of sugarcane crops in January.
- People light up a bonfire, sing songs, dance and eat winter delicacies made of corn, peanuts, sesame and jaggery.
- It is a popular festival in Punjab and Jammu.

Lot more to explore