

Srinagar

Located in the heart of the Kashmir Valley, which is called 'Paradise on Earth', Srinagar's landscape is interspersed with greenery, lakes and hillocks. The city is spread out along the banks of the Jhelum River and is famous for its surrounding natural beauty and postcard tourist spots. The two parts of the city are connected by nine bridges. The Hari Parbat and the Shankar Acharya hills lie on either side of the city.

Srinagar has a complex cultural fabric. The many historical constructions and places of worship are long-standing evidences of the historical unity of Srinagar despite the many diverse religious denominations and sects established in the valley since ancient times.

There are many Hindu temples that are more than 1000 years old as well as age-old mosques that are landmarks of Srinagar. Also, numerous gurudwaras and monasteries can be found in many places throughout the city.

UNESCO has recognised some of these famous buildings of the city as heritage sites. Some of the famous temples are Shankaracharya Temple, Martand Sun Temple, Kheer Bhavani Temple, Pandrethan Temple, etc. The Hazratbal shrine, Dal Lake, Wullar Lake, etc. are some prominent attractions of the destination.

Srinagar is also a place for trekking and hiking. The most popular trekking route from Srinagar is to the sacred Amarnath cave. An excursion can be taken to Pahalgam and the Dachigam National Park.

Another significant attraction of Srinagar is the Tulip Festival, which is organised annually from April 5 to 15 every year. Held at the Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden, located at the foothills of the Zabarwan Mountains, the entire garden comes alive with the colourful display of more than 70 varieties of tulips. The event attracts national as well as international tourists every year. The event is also an opportunity to buy local handicrafts, textiles; enjoy local delicacies, and view folk dance performances which are a part of the festival. The festival will be open to public from 9 am to 7 pm.

Srinagar is also the venue for many Kashmiri artists, dancers and singers who perform in the various theatres and art houses of the city. Many troupes of the dervish and the qawwali (that have been influenced by both Sufi and Hindustani musical and artistic traditions of Srinagar) survive to this day and the musicians have their own customised musical instruments.

Rice is a dominant feature of most meals served in Srinagar and the valley is famous for its unique method of cooking by combining meat with vegetables. The food is generally sharp and spicy.

Tourists can shop for Pashmina shawls and stoles, handmade Kashmiri carpets, wooden crafts and the papier mache products, which are exquisitely crafted and unique to Srinagar. Srinagar is well known for its saffron, which is considered as the royal spice. Tourists can visit the saffron field along the Srinagar – Anantnag Highway, which is at a distance of 13 km from Srinagar to buy Saffron, fresh from the farmers. It might cost around Rs 200 per gram.

Srinagar is connected by flights to the Srinagar Airport. Indian Airlines provides daily flight service to Srinagar from Delhi, Mumbai and Jammu. The nearest rail station is at Jammu which is almost 300 km away. Bus services are provided by quite a few tour operators from neighbouring regions to Srinagar.

Tourists can avail private cabs to travel around the city and to nearby places.

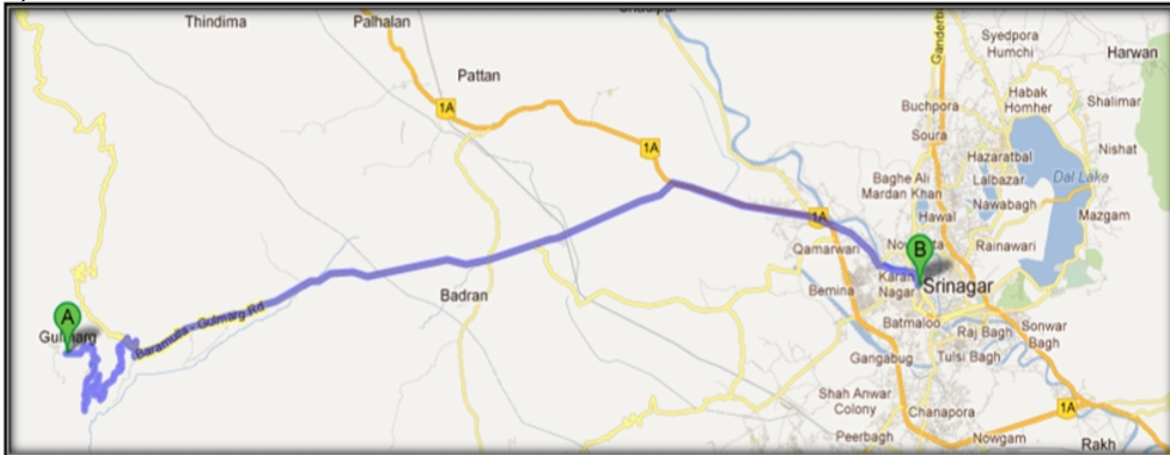


Satellite

Photos

1 km
1 mi

The climate of Srinagar is pleasant throughout the year, apart from the winters; with summer temperatures staying within 35° Celsius. The proximate presence of the Hokersar wetland influences the climate of Srinagar and keeps it balanced. The best time to visit Srinagar is from April to June.



Jama Masjid - Place of Worship

Jama Masjid is one of the oldest mosques in Srinagar, which has been destroyed and restored several times. It is considered to be a monument of Islamic architecture and has a building that does not have any topped dome. This mosque was constructed in 1674 with four spires tower, prayer halls, 370 pillars and many more. Each one of these pillars is made using a single piece of deodar trunk.

There are two wide paths in the compound that portrays the ancient Mughal architectural style. It is commonly known as the Friday Mosque, which was built in 1398 and the present structure was restored in 1674.

Harwan Gardens - Parks

Harwan Gardens is a large picnic spot, which houses a canal, flowerbeds and chinar trees. There are big grassy lawns at this garden, where tourists can enjoy nature walk. This garden is considered to be the starting point of Mahadev Mountain trek and is an ideal gateway to Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary. It is situated at about 15 km from the main city of Srinagar and is different from other gardens in Srinagar.

This garden does not have any central canal fountains or terraces and is known for its natural beauty. The canal inside this garden is called as Sarband, which is one of the old drinking water reservoirs that get water from the Dachigam Nallah.

Nasim Bagh - Parks

Nasim Bagh or the Garden of Breezes is situated to the west of the Dal Lake. This bagh is one of the popular Mughal Gardens in the region, which has huge lawns and camping facilities for the visitors. The bagh is located on the banks of Jhelum River and is known for lakes and houseboats. Travellers can also find dry fruits and traditional Kashmiri handicrafts at this site.

In 1586, this garden was constructed by the famous Mughal Emperor Akbar and it gives a beautiful view of Dal Lake. The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan planted more than 1,200 trees in the garden in 1635. This site is open all round the year and can be best visited from April to June.

Hazratbal Mosque - Place of Worship

Hazratbal Mosque is known by several names like Asar-e-Sharif, Dargah Sharif and Madinat-us-Sani. This shrine is situated on the banks of Dal Lake and is opposite to Nishat Bagh. It is a white

marble mosque which has large mountains in the backdrop. The mosque has been built with a fusion of Mughal and Kashmiri styles of architecture.

The word 'Hazrat' means holy or majestic and the Kashmiri word 'bal' refers to a place or an enclosure. This shrine consists of a relic, which is believed to have a hair of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad.

Nishat Bagh - Parks

Nishat Bagh was constructed in 1633 by Abdul Hasan Asaf Khan, brother of Nur Jahan and father of Mumtaz Mahal. It is among the largest Mughal Gardens built in the region, which has some of the rare species of flowers and artefacts. The bagh is located on the banks of Dal Lake with Zabarwan Hills on the backdrop.

It is also known for around 12 terraces, fountains, flowerbeds and huge lawns that attract travellers. Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan was impressed with the beauty of this garden and hoped that his father-in-law would gift this place to him. When he did not receive this place in gift, he ordered for the closure of the water supply to this garden.

Nagin Lake - Lakes

Nagin Lake is also called as the 'Jewel in the Ring', which is situated on the backdrop of the Dal Lake. There is a narrow causeway separating this Nagin Lake and the Dal Lake, where tourists can spot numerous houseboats and Shikaras. It is an isolated lake as compared to Dal Lake, which has less polluted and deep that is suitable for swimming.

Water skiing facilities and fibreglass sailing boats are also available at this lake. There is a Nagin Club situated on the banks of this lake, which has a tea pavilion and a bar. The ideal time for travelling to this lake is from June to August.

Tomb of Madin Sahib - Monuments

Tomb of Madin Sahib is a unique tomb, which was built in the memory of Saint Madin Sahib. This tomb is located towards the north of Madin Sahib Mosque in Zadibal. It has the 15th century Kashmiri architectural style with the exterior walls ornamented with tiles.

Hari Parbat Fort - Forts

Hari Parbat Fort is situated to the western side of the Dal Lake, which is an ancient Mughal Fort. This fort was built in 18th century by Atta Muhammad Khan, an Afghan governor. The surrounding walls of this fort were constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1590. This place is currently maintained by the Archaeological Department of Jammu and Kashmir.

Tourists have to seek special permission from this department for visiting the ancient fort. Sharika Devi Temple and Lal Mandi Square are situated in vicinity of this fort.

Kathi Darwaza - Monuments

Kathi Darwaza is one of the two gates of the Hari Parbat Fort or the Mughal Fort, which is situated near the Dal Lake. The second gate is known as Sangin Darwaza and Kathi Darwaza is the main entrance to the fort. It has a domed chamber in the centre along with two recesses on either side. Visitors can also see few Persian commemorative inscriptions on the walls and ceilings of this gate.

All these inscriptions are related to the Persian beliefs and culture that was practised by the Mughal rulers.

Sangin Darwaza - Monuments

Sangin Darwaza is the second entrance gate of the Hari Parbat Fort and does not have any inscriptions like Kathi Darwaza. This entrance gate has been constructed using stone and brick masonry.

Makhdum Sahib Shrine - Place of Worship

Makhdum Sahib Shrine is located to the south of Hari Parbat Hill, which is mainly a double storey mosque. It has been built in the name of Sufi Saint Makhdum Sahib or Hazrat Sultan. It is situated below the Hari Parbat Fort and has been constructed as per the archaeological values and ancient culture of the Mughals. This shrine is open all round the year and is visited by tourists and natives alike.

Masjid of Akhund Mullah - Place of Worship

Masjid of Akhund Mullah is a mosque within a mosque that has the main sanctuary in a courtyard. It is a small mosque which was constructed by Dara Shikoh, son of Shah Jahan, for honouring his tutor Akhun Mulla Shah. This mosque is located below the Makhdum Sahib Mosque and has been built using grey limestone.

It also has a stone lotus erected on the top of the podium, which has an inscription that dates back to 1649. There is a specially constructed prayer chamber inside this mosque that attracts number of devotees.

Khanqah of Shah Hamdan - Religious

Khanqah of Shah Hamdan, popularly known as Shah-i-Hamdan Mosque, is also called as Khanqah-e-Molla. This shrine has been built along the Jhelum River by Sultan Sikander in 1400. He constructed this shrine in honour of Mir Syed Ali Hamdani, who popularised Islam in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

On the sixth day of Dul Hajj, which is the last month according to the Islamic Lunar Calendar, this shrine is crowded by several devotees. Prayers are offered on the death anniversary of the saint at this shrine.

There is a wooden structure inside this shrine which is covered with carved roof and hanging bells. Interiors of this shrine are carved beautifully with historical inscriptions and religious sermons.

Dastgir Sahib Shrine - Place of Worship

Dastgir Sahib Shrine, situated in Srinagar, is free from external disturbances. From many centuries, this shrine has been known for its communal harmony and syncretism. There are colourful panels in this shrine that have been carved for wrenching down the Aytal Kursi. Pilgrims visit this shrine and tie threads to the wooden ledge for fulfilling their wishes.

Chashm-e-Shahi Gardens - Parks

Chashm-e-Shahi Gardens was established in 1632, which extends with a length of 108 m and breadth of 38 m. This is the smallest among all the Mughal Gardens in Srinagar, which is also called as Royal Spring. It is situated close to the Nehru Memorial Park and has three different sections covering, fountains, waterfalls and an aqueduct.

Visitors can also see multiple flowers and fruits in this garden along with some of the rarest species of plants. The fresh water spring in the garden is said to have medicinal value that can cure many diseases.

Shankaracharya Temple - Place of Worship

Shankaracharya Temple is said to be constructed around 200 BC by Jaluka, who was the son of Emperor Ashoka. It is located on the top of Shankaracharya Hill, known as Takht-e-Sulaiman, which is around 1,100 ft above the main city. From the top of this hill, visitors can have a beautiful view of the snow covered mountains of Pir Panjal mountain range.

The temple is constructed on an elevated octagonal plane, which can be easily reached by steps. Tourists can also witness a modern ceiling and Persian inscriptions inside the main temple.

Sri Pratap Singh Museum - Museums

Sri Pratap Singh Museum holds historical importance, as it was the erstwhile summer place of the kings of the princely state of Kashmir. The museum was established in 1898, which houses some of the rare terracotta heads of 3rd century that were collected from the Buddhist site in Ushkur. It also has various moulded terracotta plaques dating back to 4th and 5th century from Harwan.

This place is famous for its ancient brass model of Lokeshvara and a green stone structure of Lord Vishnu sitting on Garuda. A 5th century copper image of Buddha which has been carved in Gandhara architectural style. Some of the important items on display in the museum are paintings, ancient coins, Ladakhi handicrafts, shawls and arms.

Khanqah of Khwaja Moinuddin Naqshbandi - Religious

Khanqah of Khwaja Moinuddin Naqshbandi is popularly known as Naqshband Shrine, which is located in the city of Srinagar. It holds an important religious significance, as the sacred hair of Prophet Muhammad was kept at this mosque before moving it to the Hazratbal Mosque. It was built by Emperor Shah Jahan and is known for its Khatamband ceilings.

Imambara Hassanabad - Place of Worship

Imambara Hassanabad is one of the oldest shrines in the region, which is worshipped by over one million Shia Muslims. This shrine is located to the south-west of the main city and is surrounded by Hazratbal Mosque, Chatti Padshahi Gurudwara and Maa Sharda Devi Temple. There is also a Mughal graveyard named, 'Baba Mazar' situated near this shrine.

This graveyard was the resting place of people like Syed Mirza Shah, Baba Ali and Hab Saheb Mulla. There are around five main entry points to this shrine that are constructed specially for women followers. This shrine was constructed in 1857 in a shape of octagon. The architectural style of this shrine has been influenced by the Indo-Iranian construction skills.

Indira Gandhi Tulip Garden - Parks

Indira Gandhi Tulip Garden is situated at the foothills of Zabarwan Mountains, which is near the banks of Dal Lake. This garden is around 8 km from Srinagar and is known for annual Tulip Festival that continues for 7 days. It is one of the spacious gardens in Srinagar and is known to have more than 70 varieties of coloured tulip flowers.

The garden covers approximately 90 acres of land and houses 1.3 million tulip bulbs that overlook the Dal Lake. It is situated in vicinity of Shalimar Garden, Nishat Garden, Chashm-e-Shahi Gardens and other Mughal Gardens.

Admission Fees: INR 50 (Adults)
INR 20 (Children)

Charar-i-Sharif - Place of Worship

Charar-i-Sharif is a holy shrine which is situated around 28 km from Srinagar. This shrine is more than 600 years old and is commonly known as Hazrat Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali. It was built for commemorating Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, who was a Sufi Muslim saint. The saint was born in 1377 and was called as Nund Rishi, who was a spiritual heir of a female saint, named Lal Ded.

Manasbal Lake - Lakes

Manasbal Lake is situated at around 30 km north of the main city of Srinagar, which is the summer capital of the state of Jammu & Kashmir. This lake is surrounded by villages like Jarokbal, Gratbal and Kondabal. It is regarded as one of the supreme gems of all Kashmir lakes,

which is full of lotus. July and August is considered to be the ideal time to enjoy water skiing in the deep water of the lake.

Anchar Lake - Lakes

Anchar Lake, one of the freshwater lakes of Srinagar, is on a verge of extinction. The depth of the lake is around 3 m but the navigation in the lake is much more difficult as it is infested with weeds. The water of the lake is mainly alkaline and the lake in itself is shallow.

Bounded by beautiful surroundings and mountains, the lake is an ideal place among nature lovers and bird watchers. Further, the beauty of the lake can be enjoyed with the help of Mughal style Shikara, which is easily available at the lake side. During winter season, tourists can spot water birds including mallard, pochard, gadwall snipe and teal at the lake side.

Chinar Bagh - Parks

Chinar Bagh, also known as Chinar Bagh Heritage Park or Boene Bagh, is a newly developed park in the destination. The park is constructed by Tourism Department at a cost of around 3 crore rupees. Being an abode of Britishers during their rule, the park is developed with an idea to present Kashmiri tradition and culture to the travellers.

The park is restored in its original structure with three islands having musical fountains, swings and kiosks. Apart from this, the park also has an open air theatre, which is constructed for hosting cultural programs in the evenings. Camp fires, fishing and swimming competitions are organised for the travellers in this park.

Pulwama - Religious

Pulwama, also known as Panwagam or Pulgam, is a district situated at a distance of around 26 km from the destination. Tourists visiting this place can witness huge fields of apple, zafran, rice, wheat, maize and mustard plantations in abundance. Entitled with the name of 'Anand of Kashmir' or 'Dudha-Kul of Kashmir', the site is famous for supplying milk and milk products to the entire region.

Apart from pleasant climatic conditions, the site attracts visitors for its waterfalls, streams, flowers and fruits. Kungwattan, Aharbal Water Fall, Tarsar and Marsar, Nagberan, Shikargah and Drug farm at Babhara are some of the popular tourist attractions of Pulwama.

Renowned for its historic and religious significance, tourists can visit Jamia Masjid, The Avantishwar Temple, The Payer Temple, The Shrine of Shah Hamdan and Syed Hassan Mantaqui.

Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary - Wild Life Sanctuaries

Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the most beautiful tourist attractions renowned for offering natural habitat to rare Kashmir stag Hangul and black and brown bears. Surrounded by mountains and beautiful flora, the sanctuary sprawls across an area of around 141 sq. km. Situated at an average altitude ranging from 5,500 to 14,000 ft above sea level, the sanctuary was declared as a National Park in 1951.

Being a home to flora and fauna of the Himalayan range, the national park is divided into two sectors of Dachigam, including the lower and the upper Dachigam. A wide variety of vegetation is present in the sanctuary including grassland, rain forest, coniferous forest and broad leaved woodland. Dotted with bare rock faces and alpine pastures, the national park is a home to the most endangered species of red deer.

Apart from leopards, yellow throated marten, jackal, hill fox, wild boar, Himalayan griffon, long tailed blue magpie and Himalayan weasel can also be sighted inside the park. Besides flora and fauna, the national park is also home to avifauna species like crimson tapogan, blood pheasant, golden eagle and bearded vultures.

Tourists can visit this site throughout the year although special permit from the chief wildlife warden is required for entering into the park.

Timing: 5:30 am - 6:30 pm (Daily)

Amarnath Cave - Caves

Amarnath Cave, one of the prime attractions of the destination, is located at an average altitude of 3,888 m above sea level. Believed to be 5,000 years old, the cave is considered as an integral part of ancient Hindu mythology and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The cave is 60 feet in length, 15 ft in height and 30 ft in width.

It is believed that at this site, Lord Shiva revealed the secrets of immortality to his wife, Goddess Parvati. The cave is famous for its enshrined ice stalagmite that resembles the Shivalingam. During the months of May to August, the Shivalingam experiences buffs and fades with respect to the Moon's cycle. Apart from the Shivalingam of Lord Shiva, devotees can also have a glimpse of the ice lingams of Goddess Parvati and Lord Ganesha.

The site is under close surveillance of Indian Paramilitary Forces and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). For visiting the holy premise of Amarnath temple, prior permission from the authorities is required.

Badgam - Other

Badgam, one of the districts, is located at a distance of around 14 km from the destination. Earlier, Badgam was a part of Srinagar district but in 1979 the area was transformed into a separate district. Surrounded by Pulwama in south, Baramullah and Srinagar in north and Poonch border in south-west, the district is renowned for its mountain peaks and water streams.

Tourists visiting Badgam district can visit Yousmarg, Doodpathar, Sang-e-Safed or white rocks, Pehjan and Nakwaer Pal, which are some of the most prominent mountain peaks of the region. Apart from this, tourists can also witness waters stream like Nilnag, Mount Tatakuti or Dood Ganga stream, Sut Haran, Nara Nag, Sukh Nag, Pushkar Nag and Gandhak Nag.

Khag and Tosamaidan are other prime attractions of the district that are frequently thronged by travellers for witnessing beautiful sights of small villages on the foothills of hills.

Shupiyan - Other

Shupiyan is one of the beautiful places located in the vicinity of Srinagar and is known as the 'Apple Town of Kashmir'. The site is popular for supplying apples to the markets all across India. Apart from this, Aharbal Waterfall, Rambi Ara, Jama Masjid, Kungwatan, Kowsernag, Lawahinthora Shahlatoo and Nagi Rai Nag at Sofannaman are the other prime attractions of the town. Besides, tourists visiting this town can also visit Sulphar Spring at Dhobijan, which is known for its medicinal properties.

Burzahom - Other

Burzahom holds archaeological importance and is situated to the north-west of Shalimar Gardens. It is the first Neolithic site that was exposed in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The word Burzahom means 'place of birth' in the local language and is known to have ancient artefacts dating back to more than 5,000 years. The main archaeological materials collected from this site are animal skeletons, tools, pots, tools, arrowheads and implements of Neolithic age.

This site is situated at around 10 km north-east of the city of Srinagar. It was excavated for about six seasons from 1961 to 1968, which yielded 10 human skeletons. These human skeletons were of several cultural stages including Neolithic, Neolithic-Megalithic and some other early historic cultures.

Rainwari - Other

Rainawari is a sacred site in Srinagar, which houses a gurudwara. It is surrounded by beautiful mountains and has cool and pleasant weather conditions. The gurudwara at this place was constructed by the sixth guru of Sikh, Guru Hargobind Sahib ji, who named it as Chatti Padshahi Gurudwara. Chatti Padshahi Gurudwara is located nearby Kathi Darwaza of Hari Parbat Fort.

Dal Lake - Lakes

Dal Lake remains crowded throughout the year and is popularly known for its houseboats and Shikaras. This lake covers an area of about 26 sq. km. and has a long shore line of approximately 15.5 km. It is divided into four different sections that are connected through four causeways and can be reached easily from the city of Srinagar. It is an ideal site in the region for enjoying swimming, kayaking, houseboats, canoeing, angling, Shikara riding and water surfing.

This place is regarded as the summer capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir and is the second largest lake in the state. It is popularly called as 'Srinagar's Jewel' or 'Jewel in the crown of Kashmir'. This place is also ideal for fishing along with water plant harvesting. During the winter season, the temperature at the destination reaches about -10 Celsius, which freezes the Dal Lake.

Wullar Lake - Lakes

Wullar Lake is considered to be the largest fresh water lake in India, which also serves as a natural reservoir in the region. This lake draws water from Jhelum River and is home to different species of birds. Situated amidst this lake are the remains of an island built by the king Zain-ul-abidin that attracts number of travellers.

Some of the important streams like Erin, Aarah, Harbuji and Pohru flow into this lake. It is situated near the famous Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary and can be visited between the months of April and June. The size of this lake varies from 30 sq. km to 260 sq. km, according to the change in season. It was previously known as Mahapadma Sar and is home to various fish species.

The important fish species in this lake are rosy barb, common carp and mosquito fish. Terrestrial birds like short-toed eagle, blue rock pigeon, golden oriole, alpine swift and sparrow hawk can also.

Pari Mahal or Quntilon - Palaces

Pari Mahal refers to the 'House of Fairies', which is also popularly known as 'Quntilon'. This monument is located above the Chashm-e-Shahi Gardens and was once a Buddhist monastery. It later became a school of astrology that got huge promotion by Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

There is a lawn along with a spring at this site that has different varieties of fruits and flowers and is located around 10 km from the city centre.

Shalimar Gardens - Parks

Shalimar Bagh is one of the beautiful gardens in Srinagar, which is regarded as the monument of love. It was built in 1616 by Mughal Emperor Jahangir for his wife, Nur Jahan. This garden houses four terraces, fountains and a canal. The highest terrace at this site is known as 'Abode of Love', which was used by the emperor and royal ladies. This bagh is also called as Garden of Char Minar, Faiz Baksh and Farah Baksh.

It has been constructed as per the layout of the famous Chahar Bagh in Persia. This bagh covers an area of approximately 31 acres and is surrounded by chinar trees. It is also linked with the water of Dal Lake through a canal, measuring 1.6 km in length. Shalimar Bagh is situated at a distance of 15 km from Srinagar and around 25 km from the nearest airport in Badgam District.

It is further 300 km from the closest railhead in Jammu and is connected by road with both Jammu and Srinagar.

Mughal Gardens - Parks

Mughal Gardens is constructed to the east of Dal Lake and is situated close to the Srinagar city. It is second in size to the Shalimar Bagh in the Kashmir Valley and is known for its terraced lawns, fountains and flowerbeds. This garden is situated near Pari Mahal, Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh, Naseem Bagh and Chashma Shahi. The best time to enjoy the beauty of this garden and surroundings is during the spring season.

Jyeshtheswara temple - Place of Worship

Jyeshtheswara Temple holds various myths and beliefs as it is considered to be built by Pandavas during 5th century. Some other researchers believe that this temple was built in 6th century by king Gopaditya and others believe that it was constructed by Jaluka, son of Emperor Ashoka. In 8th century, this temple was renovated and remodelled by King Lalitaditya Muktapida.

Rozabal shrine - Place of Worship

Roza Bal Shrine is situated in Khanyar District in Srinagar, which is being claimed by both Muslims and Christians. Muslims believe that this shrine is a tomb of a saint named Yuz Asaf, whereas several researchers believe that this Shrine has the holy body of Jesus Christ. This shrine is also known as Ziarati Hazrati Youza Asouph, which is still under controversy between Muslims and Christians.

Recent claims state that this tomb belongs to Jesus Christ, who survived the crucifixion wounds and came to this place. His body has been buried as per the Jewish traditions and not according to the Islamic tradition. Natives also believe that this building has a burial tomb of a local Muslim saint, named Mir Sayyid Naseeruddin, who was buried according to the Islamic traditions. This tomb is currently maintained by a Board of Directors including Sunni Muslims.

Way To Sonmarg

