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LADAKH NOMADIC FESTIVAL
SHOWCASING CHANGTHANG'S CULTURE

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEV
TRANSFORMING ENVIRONMENT AND LIVES

COOPERATIVES DEPARTMENT
ACHIEVING PROSPERITY IN LADAKH

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION
INTERVIEW WITH RINCHEN ANGCHUK

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LADAGS PHONYA, LEH

HIGHER EDUCATION: CARVING OUT FUTURE OF LADAKHI YOUTH





About Ladags Phonya:

Ladags Phonya, earlier known as *Ladvags Phonya*, was published by the Moravian Missionaries from 1908 to 1919. The journal was revived several times over the last century. Post-Independence, the journal was taken over by the Department of Information and Public Relations, Leh. This journal was earlier published in Bhoti. It has once again been revived and is now being published as a bi-monthly, bilingual magazine by the Department of Information and Public Relations, Leh, UT Ladakh since July 2021.

Ladags Phonya, Leh Team

Overall Guidance

Padma Angmo,
*Commissioner Secretary,
Department of Information
& Public Relations, Ladakh*

Editor-in-chief

Dr Tundup Namgail
Assistant Director, DIPR Leh

Editor

Tashi Lundup

Editorial team (in alphabetical order)

Niyaz Ali
Rinchen Dolma
Stanzin Wangmo

Photographers

Dorjay Angdus Kaya
Feroz Hussain
Padma Chosphel Kukshow
Phuntsog Angchuk Pachuk

Skarma Korzok
Imtiyaz Ali Bulbul

Contributors

Padma Angmo
*Commissioner Secretary, Higher
Education, UT Ladakh*
Prof SK Mehta
*Vice-Chancellor, University of
Ladakh*
Moses Kunzang
*Additional Registrar Cooperatives,
UT Ladakh*
Dr Sameena Iqbal
Principal, EJM College, Leh
Tashi Ldawa
Director College Affairs/UoL
Dr Jigmat Dachen
*Dean, Students Welfare, University
of Ladakh*
Dr Dorjey Angchuk
Scientist, DIHAR
Dr Deldan Namgyal
Professor, HMAARI, SKUAST-K,

Proofreader (English)

Sunetro Ghosal,
Editor, Stawa

Bhoti Translator & Proofreader

Stanzin Dosnga

Proofreader (Bhoti)

Dr Thupstan Norboo,
Editor, Ladakh Academy of Art,
Culture & Languages

Caricature & 4 Years of UT Lada- kh: Aiming For a Healthy Ladakh ad designed by

Idzes Lamo

Ladags Phonya Leh ad designed by

Rinchen Dolma

Overall Design and Layout

Tashi Lundup

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tion & Public Relations,
Leh, Ladakh



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Editorial

Dr Tundup Namgail
Assistant Director,
DIPR Leh



Dear readers,
Julley,

This issue of *Ladags Phonya* delves into the inspiring changes taking place in Ladakh's journey towards academic enlightenment while also exploring the challenges it has faced, the milestones it has achieved, and the promising future that beckons.

The cover story highlights the initiatives and endeavours that have laid the foundation for the development of the higher education system in Ladakh. This started with the establishment of University of Ladakh in 2019, which filled a crucial gap as it enabled students in Ladakh to access post-graduate studies without leaving the region.

Increasing collaborations with other universities and institutions across the country and overseas has further strengthened the higher education ecosystem in Ladakh. In addition, a proposal has been submitted to create 127 posts for faculty and staff members at University of Ladakh.

Furthermore, an investment of over 300 crore is being made in infrastructure projects to develop an academic block, student hostels, staff quarters and multipurpose sport hall. All this will increase the momentum to create an integrated infrastructure for higher learning in Ladakh.

The core of Ladakh's higher education ecosys-

tem remains its students. The encouraging stories about Ladakh Education Fair and the development of sports in centres of higher learning in Ladakh reflect some of the important steps being taken to support students in this system. In addition to education, the issue also covers the transformation of Leh town.

Leh, with its ancient monasteries and winding streets, has long been a cultural gem. It was an important trading post in the heydays of the Silk Route trade that connected Asia and Europe for hundreds and thousands of years.

However, as the town grows and modernises, it needs robust infrastructure to support its expanding and evolving needs.

The story on sustainable urban development in Ladakh explores the canvas of transformation that is unfolding. It highlights Municipal Committee, Leh's efforts to address various challenges to create infrastructure that harmonises with the town's rich heritage, ecology, and social needs.

Happy reading!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tundup Namgail'.

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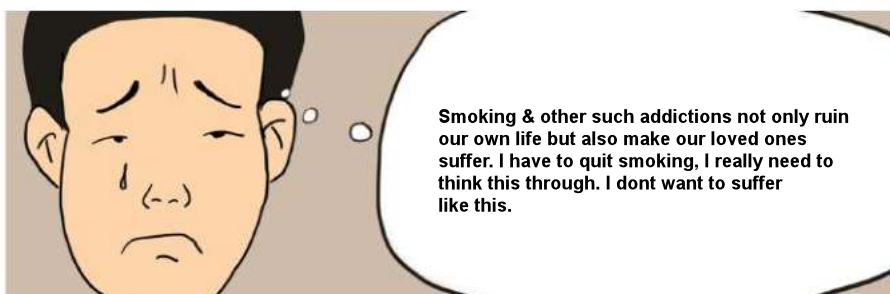


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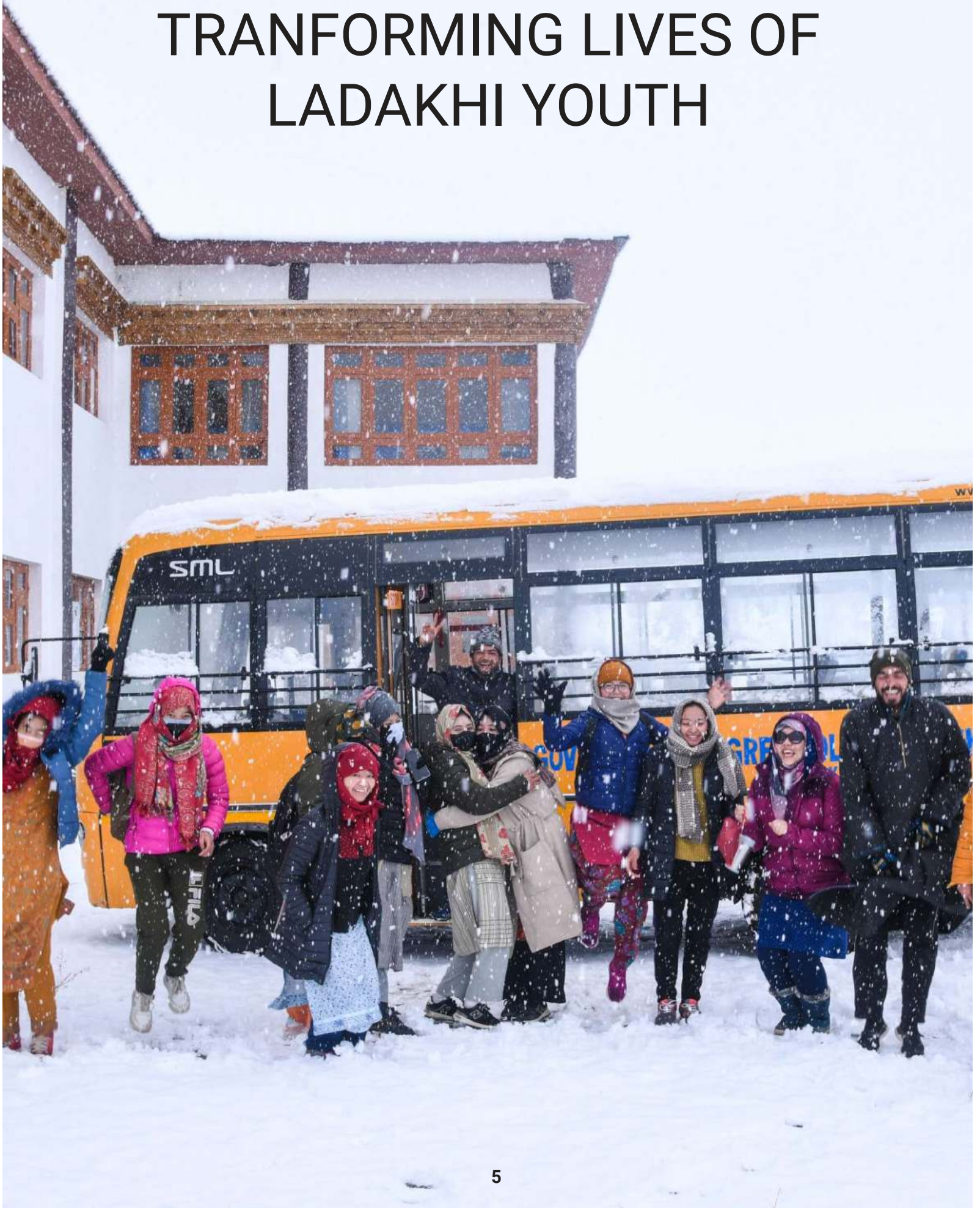


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HIGHER EDUCATION: TRANSFORMING LIVES OF LADAKHI YOUTH



Changing lives of Ladakhi youth by transforming Higher Education

PADMA ANGMO

While While assessing the status of education in Ladakh, one comes across some interesting statistics.

According to the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) report of 2021-22, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Ladakh in higher secondary education (Classes 11/12th) is 49.4 against the all India GER of 57.6. Similarly, according to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report of 2020-21, the GER for Ladakh in higher education in the 18-23 years age group is 8.4 against the all India GER of 27.3. The wide gap in the GER of higher secondary and higher education cannot be attributed only to drop-outs. In the context of the all India average and the status in neighbouring states like Himachal Pradesh and UT of J&K, the wide gap for Ladakh seems inaccurate.

One of the

Elizer Joldan Memorial College is the first college in Ladakh. It was established in Leh in 1994 as an arts college in the DIET building. The college shifted to a new campus in 1998 and in 2005 it was renamed as Eliezer Joldan Memorial College Leh, in honour of Mr. Eliezer Joldan, whose contribution in the field of education remains unparalleled. The second Government Degree College in Ladakh was established in Kargil in 1995. Four more Government Degree Colleges were established subsequently in Nubra (2011), Zangskar (2012), Drass (2018) and Khaltse

reasons for this discrepancy can be attributed to the migration of a large number of youth from Ladakh to states like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, New Delhi and other places to pursue higher education opportunities. While in bigger states the migration figures are partially balanced by the in-migration of students, Ladakh, as on date, can hardly boast of students from outside the UT.

Thus,

the number of outgoing students impacts the GER figures to a large extent. A rough estimate is that around 5,000 to 6,000 students from Ladakh are currently pursuing higher education outside the region.

The opportunity of pursuing diverse streams and subjects, ability to travel and explore new regions and access to scholarship schemes are some reasons why students from Ladakh pursue education courses outside Ladakh. The Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme for students of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, now renamed as *Prime Minister Uchchatar Shiksha Yojana (PM-USP)*, and other scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribe students and minority students from the Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Minority Affairs have helped students from Ladakh pursue education in institutes around the country.

The investment in terms of cost and time to establish an institute of higher education in Ladakh, is massive as compared to establishing a similar institute in other parts of the country. This is largely due to the terrain and connectivity between Ladakh and the rest of the country.

The current dearth of qualified faculty in specialised





streams is another major challenge. In view of these challenges, it seems logical to fund the education of Ladakhi students outside the region instead of establishing expensive higher education institutions in Ladakh.

However, the Administration of UT of Ladakh, after taking into consideration all these aspects, has decided to establish a robust higher education ecosystem in Ladakh. This will offer a choice to Ladakhi students to pursue higher education within the Union Territory (UT).

Since the formation of Ladakh as a new UT in 2019, there has been a sustained endeavour to establish a robust higher education ecosystem in the region.

Strengthening existing institutions

The flagship institution of higher learning in Ladakh is the University of Ladakh (UoL). The establishment of University of Ladakh in 2019 filled a crucial gap by allowing students in Ladakh to access post-graduate studies without leaving the region.

Collaborations between University of Ladakh and other universities and institutes across the country over the past three years have strengthened the higher education ecosystem in Ladakh. The proposal to create 127 posts of faculty and staff for University of Ladakh has already been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. New infrastructure is coming up at the two campuses of UoL to cater to the growing number of students that has grown to 761 from 93 in 2020-21.

UoL is aiming to transform Ladakh into a hub for research in fields like glaciology, climatology, biodiversity, mountain research etc. Efforts by UoL will supplement the research initiatives of institutes such as HMAARI, MARES, DIHAR, and Mountain Research Institute.

The six constituent colleges that offered under-graduate courses in hu-

Projects of UoL	Project Cost
Faculty Block, Taru Campus	Rs 91.32 cr
Multi-Purpose Hall, Taru Campus	Rs 30.90 cr
Staff Quarters, Taru Campus	Rs 41.77 cr
Students Dormitories, Taru	Rs 56.95 Cr
Guest House, Melongthang	Rs 40 .13 cr
Academic Block, Kargil Campus	Rs 40.12 cr
Multipurpose Hall, Kargil Campus	Rs 15 cr
Tribal Research Institute, Kargil	Rs 19.95 cr

Projects of Colleges	Project Cost
Academic Block, Multi-purpose Sports Hall, GDC Drass	Rs 43.21 cr
Faculty & Staff Quarters	Rs 20.92 cr
Academic & Laboratory Blocks, Multi-purpose Hall, GDC Nubra	Rs 22.45 cr
Students Hostels and Staff Quarters, GDC Nubra	Rs 25.03 cr
Laboratory Block and Multipurpose Sports Hall, GDC Zaskar	Rs 14.88 cr
Hostels and Faculty Quarters, GDC Zaskar	Rs 24.14 cr
Multi-purpose Hall, Academic & Laboratory Blocks, GDC Kargil	Rs 26.03 cr
Laboratory, Lecture Blocks and Conference Hall, EJM Leh	Rs 12.55 cr
Hostel Block, EJM Leh	Rs 16.40 cr
Interim Campus, GDC Khaltse	Rs 2 cr
TOTAL PROJECT COST	Rs 207.61 cr

manities, natural sciences and commerce have expanded the subjects they offered after 2019 based on demand from students. Now students can pursue graduation in computer application and journalism too.

The two polytechnic colleges—one in each district—cater to technical education requirements in Ladakh offering four branches in all viz. civil engineering, electrical engineering, computer engineering and travel and tourism management.

Meanwhile institutions such as Central Institute of Buddhist Studies and the Institute of Sowa Rigpa are imparting education in niche sectors. These centres are instrumental in preserving and promoting the region's unique cultural heritage.

Infrastructure development

Significant budgetary allocations have

been made to strengthen higher education infrastructure in Ladakh. Projects worth over Rs 200 crore have been sanctioned to strengthen the infrastructure in colleges since Ladakh became a UT. These include a student's hostels, staff quarters, multipurpose sports hall, library block, computer laboratories and faculty buildings in each college.

In addition, University of Ladakh has been sanctioned infrastructure projects worth over Rs 300 crore that includes development of an academic block, student hostels, staff quarters and multipurpose sports hall. All the new construction is following accessibility codes to ensure that higher education institutes are accessible to students with disabilities.

Innovations in sustainable practices

Ladakh's focus on sustainable development and environmental conservation



is not limited to academic studies. It extends to practical initiatives within its institutes too.

All new construction in the colleges and University of Ladakh have adopted green practices, including winter-friendly and passive solar construction as well as increased use of solar power, grey-water use and waste management systems.

National Education Policy

The National Education Policy, 2020 has ushered in a new era for educational reforms in India. Its impacts resonate strongly in Ladakh. The policy's emphasis on holistic, multi-disciplinary education, flexibility in curriculum, and the promotion of regional languages aligns with the aspirations of Ladakh's educational institutions.

The policy's provisions to promote research and innovation dovetail with Ladakh's unique environment, offering opportunities for sustainable development and addressing challenges posed by the region's geography.

As Ladakh moves forward, the National Education Policy, 2020 serves as a guiding light, empowering educational institutions to further enrich the minds and lives of students, while fostering the region's cultural heritage and contributing to its development.

Establishing new institutions

Looking at the unique endowments of Ladakh, the UT Administration envisions Ladakh emerging as a hub for technical education.

It is in this context that the idea to develop an engineering college in Kargil was mooted. The proposed institute will offer three main branches; Civil engineering, energy sciences and computer engineering and aspires to be an auton-



omous Ladakh Institute of Technology governed by its own regulations, and mentored by three IITs in Delhi, Mumbai, and Kanpur.

At the same time, a proposal to establish a medical college in Leh has been submitted by the Health and Medical Education Department of UT Ladakh to the concerned ministries and land has been identified at Spituk Pharka for the medical college and an attached hospital. The Food and Crafts Institute under the Tourism Department in Leh is being upgraded to Institute of Hotel Management.

Meanwhile, the Academic Council of University of Ladakh has passed a resolution to offer courses in agricultural sciences from the next academic session. This shall, however, first require the establishment of a School or Faculty of Agricultural Sciences by University of Ladakh.

The research institutes of SKUAST, Kashmir in Ladakh, i.e. HMAARI, Leh and MARES, Kargil need to be transferred to University of Ladakh and its staff apportioned to enable the univer-

sity to start agricultural science courses. This is being pursued with SKUAST, Kashmir and Government of J&K.

There is a growing demand from local communities for a college in Sankoo Sub-division. An extension centre of GDC, Kargil was established in an old school building in Sankoo and the academic session started from the interim campus in 2022. The detailed proposal for a full-fledged college in Sankoo was also submitted to the Ministry of Education in 2022.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced the establishment of a Central University in Ladakh during his Independence Day speech in 2020. The Sindhu Central University commenced its academic courses in 2023 from the interim campus of IIT, Kanpur and IIT, Madras offering M.Tech in Atmospheric and Climate Science, M Tech in Energy Technology and Policy and MA in Public Policy.

Skill centres to promote innovation

The establishment of skill centres in the colleges is a unique initiative taken

by the UT Administration. On the one hand, they will fulfil one of the aims of the National Education Policy, 2020 to integrate skill in the higher education ecosystem.

On the other hand, the skill centres are envisioned as hubs to impart skills to youth outside the formal education system. This will encourage them to pursue self-employment and contribute to the local economy.

By September 2023, the first set of skill centres were established in five colleges in Leh, Zangskar, Sankoo, Drass and Kargil. Skilling for high altitude trekking guide, house-keeping executive, jam jelly production, pickle-making, graphic designing, beauty therapy, makeup, yoga instruction, hand embroidering, and mushroom growing are being imparted in collaboration with six sector skill councils.

Higher Education Department and Ladakh Skill Development Mission in collaboration with Wadhvani Foundation has introduced Employability Skills Programme to ensure that students are equipped with not just academic and technical knowledge but also essential employability skills that will make them valuable assets to the workforce. Fifteen college teachers have been trained by Wadhvani Foundation.

In the pilot phase, final year students of colleges are being trained in soft skills essential for employability. Based on the outcome of this pilot, the programme will be scaled up to cover youth outside the formal education system along with college students.

At the same time efforts have been taken to create apprenticeship opportunities, bridging the gap between classroom learning and real-world application as mandated by the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme of Government of India. The Ladakh Education Fair played a pivotal role in creating awareness about skill courses and apprenticeships.

Launched in 2022, Ladakh Education Fair is now an annual feature organised at all colleges in September. The fair focusses on career guidance for college students and youth, skill course choices, apprenticeship options for youth, and subject choices for students of higher secondary schools.

The focus on skill development and entrepreneurship aligns with Skill India Mission and Vocal for Local initiatives promoted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Narendra Modi.



A comprehensive survey on 'Status of Education in Ladakh' is being taken up in every Panchayat Halqa in Ladakh. Separate questionnaires are being used for households, students, students outside Ladakh, teachers and village elders including the Sarpanch and Goba. It aims to comprehensively capture the current status, perception and aspirations related to education including school and higher education. The survey is being conducted through University of Ladakh and commenced in September 2023. The findings are expected to be finalised by March 2024.

Challenges and opportunities

However, the path towards establishing a robust higher education system has not been without challenges. The region's extreme climate, geographical isolation, and limited infrastructure posed formidable obstacles. The region's extreme weather conditions and geographical isolation can impact access to education, especially during the harsh winter months. Infrastructure development, particularly the maintenance and expansion of roads and communication networks, is essential to overcome these hurdles.

Additionally, attracting and retaining qualified faculty and researchers in a remote region is a challenge though it is essential for the long-term growth of educational institutions. At the same time, Ladakh's unique environment offers exciting opportunities for research and study in a wide range of subjects in-

cluding glaciology and sustainable agriculture. Ladakh serves as a real-world laboratory for students eager to explore and understand the intricacies of the natural world and human adaptation to high altitude environments.

This presents a distinct advantage for those interested in environmental sciences, climate studies, and sustainable development.

Future prospects

The comprehensive survey on 'Status of education in Ladakh' is aimed at providing deeper insight into the perception, expectations and aspirations of students as well as their parents in relation to education in Ladakh.

This will help the UT Administration chalk out strategies and interventions to further strengthen the educational ecosystem in Ladakh while also building linkages with the industry and market for smooth transition of students into the workforce as researchers, innovators and entrepreneurs.

As Ladakh continues to open its doors to higher education, it is poised for a future of growth and development. With a strong focus on preserving culture, fostering innovation, and promoting sustainable practices, Ladakh's higher education sector is on the cusp of contributing significantly to the region's progress.

The author is Commissioner Secretary, Higher & Technical Education, UT Ladakh

University of Ladakh: A promising academic journey with a vision for great achievements

PROF (DR) SK MEHTA

Ladakh has historically lacked higher education institutions. The region was served by six colleges that provided a limited number of under-graduate courses through affiliations with University of Kashmir.

The absence of higher education options exerted significant socio-economic stress on Ladakhi society and forced many youth to migrate outside for post-graduate and PhD programmes. As a result, a segment of the population remained underprivileged due to lack of economic capacity, which deprived them of education opportunities in metropolitan cities outside.

This changed in 2019 when the government announced the establishment of University of Ladakh. This marked a historic moment as it became the first university in the remote and mountainous Ladakh region. The university was inaugurated by the Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, on 3 February, 2019 to boost progress in this remote mountainous region.

This university is the only institution of higher learning and research in the Trans Himalayan region along India's northern borders. It has campuses in Leh and Kargil districts with pre-existing colleges in Leh, Kargil, Nubra, Zangskar, Drass, and Khaltse integrated as constituent colleges within the university. This provides educational opportunities at various locations in the region. This initiative represents a significant step toward academic and societal development of Ladakh.

New opportunities in higher learning

Establishing a university in Ladakh provides opportunities for under-privileged individuals in remote areas in Ladakh to pursue post-graduate and PhD courses in the region. It also streamlined essential processes through the 'Samarth eGov' portal, facilitating digital outreach at the students' doorstep. This digital transformation not only meets the needs of University of Ladakh students but also benefits students from various institutions in India and abroad.

The university commenced its first academic programme in 2020 by offering ten master's programmes. Subsequent-

ly, it expanded its academic range to include professional courses such as BEd and BPEd.

Today, the university offers 28 programmes encompassing emerging fields such as Forensic Sciences, Social Work and Disability Action (recognised by Rehabilitation Council of India), Disaster Management, Space Sciences, Artificial Intelligence, and others. The university conducts research programmes on specific themes relevant to the mountainous region on topics that are not available at other Indian universities.

In an effort to promote research and specialisation, the university has established various research centres including the Centre for Himalayan and Trans Himalayan Studies, Biodiversity Research Centre, Centre for Space Science and Allied Disciplines, and the Gilgit-Baltistan Centre.

The Biodiversity Research Centre aims to disseminate knowledge through a database accessible to users in India and abroad to facilitate a network of knowledge exchange. Given the historical, socio-political, and strategic importance of Gilgit-Baltistan, the Gilgit-Baltistan Centre was established to support research in various scientific disciplines. In addition, the Tribal Research Centre focuses on fundamental and applied research on tribal art and culture, the preservation of tribal cultural heritage, and provides input to

the government for tribal community welfare in Ladakh.

The university has received unwavering support from the Administration of UT of Ladakh, particularly from the University's Chancellor, the Hon'ble Lt. Gov. of Ladakh, Brig. (Dr.) B. D. Mishra (Retd.), and Pro-Chancellor, Dr. Pawan Kotwal,

IAS. This support is evident in the establishment of the Mountain Research Institute by the Administration of UT of Ladakh, demonstrating a commitment to higher research and educational development in Ladakh.

The university is dedicated to offering its

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dents with opportunities for reflection to realise their potential by excelling in higher and professional education. This is reflected in the courses offered in domains beyond the sphere of traditional education by organisations of national repute. For instance, Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) has developed a partnership with the university to run various short and long-term courses on different aspects of film making.

As a matter of policy, the university aims for high student employability once they complete their courses. The university aspires to be one of the leading universities in the country providing quality, innovative and responsive education at the under-graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. levels.

The university is also introducing new dimensions to education by implementing the new National Education Policy, 2020. This has been implemented from the 2022-23 session for post-graduate programmes and for all constituent colleges of the university at the under-graduate level from the 2023-24 session.

In addition to meeting the needs of local residents, University of Ladakh has also developed specialised tailor-made courses on Ladakh for serving officers of the Indian Army. It is constantly expanding these activities through the development of new programmes such as a certificate course in Chinese language, which is designed to equip army personnel with essential language skills to facilitate communication during bilateral dialogues with China.

Also, since Ladakh's economy is dependent on tourism, the university has devoted special attention to developing human resources for this sector. Remarkably, students are receiving job offers from renowned travel companies and efforts are being made to expand the scope of the Travel and Tourism Management Department.

The growth trajectory

Education holds the key to national development, and there is a need to make quality education accessible and affordable for all in Ladakh.

Shortly after joining University of Ladakh, I realised that urgent attention needs to be given to education, particularly focusing on quality higher education and research, to enhance the region's prosperity. Despite limited resources at this relatively new university, all faculty members are given a free-hand to contribute their best without any bu-



Signing of MoU between University of Ladakh and GJUS&T Hisar

reaucratic hurdles. This approach has yielded desirable results, as the university has successfully organised several important national and international events. This includes National Geo Research Scholar Meet (NGRSM), 2022 organised jointly with Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology or WIHG (Department of Science and Technology, Government of India), which has a pan-India presence of research scholars.

Similarly, a national workshop-cum-conference on the Biodiversity and Conservation in the Himalayan region was hosted with participation from several governmental and non-governmental organisations. An international conference on Green Chemistry was organised in collaboration with Royal Society of Chemistry, UK (India Chapter) with more than 100 participants from India and abroad.

In addition, an international conference on climate change was hosted in partnership with six research organisations of international repute, including Heidelberg University, Germany with more than 100 participants.

Introduction of Space Science Technologies

Exposure to professional courses gives students an edge through skill development in non-conventional spheres. The university has introduced a new course on Artificial Intelligence in collaboration with OMDENA, Germany, which was attended by over 100 students. India has achieved several milestones in the field of space, and the university has initiated efforts in this direction too.

In this regard, a new Centre for Space Sciences and Allied Disciplines has been established at the university to offer courses on the application of space technologies. The university serves

as a nodal centre for ISRO education programmes through online learning platforms, viz., Space science and Technology AwaReness Training (START) for post-graduate and final year under-graduate students.

In addition, the university also participates in outreach programmes organised by Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun, which focusses on strengthening academic and user segments in space technology and its applications.

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Space Application Centre (SAC, ISRO), Ahmedabad. Under this agreement, University of Ladakh and LAHDC, Leh participated in a brainstorming workshop at SAC to formulate a developmental research project, Ladakh specific Modelling and Space Applications (LAMA) with research facilities at University of Ladakh. An instrument to calibrate an advanced space satellite mission has been installed at the University of Ladakh campus in Leh, which will be used in upcoming joint satellite missions of ISRO and NASA.

In addition, the first-ever space science exhibition was held in Ladakh UT at the Leh and Kargil campuses. These exhibitions were attended by more than 5,000 students from Ladakh where a number of ISRO's success stories were exhibited, including the recent launch of Chandrayaan-3.

Advancing education and research

Mountain agriculture is a unique tradition and niche crops are treasure-troves of genetic adaptation. In this regard, the university has created the School of Agricultural Sciences and Allied Technologies.

New entities such as Mountain Re-

search Institute and School of Agriculture Sciences are expected to provide new perspectives to Ladakh's environment, society, and economic growth. To address issues related to climate change in the fragile environment of Ladakh, the State Climate Change Cell for UT Ladakh has been approved by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and it will be hosted at the university.

This cell will be run jointly by University of Ladakh and Administration of UT of Ladakh. Advisor to Hon'ble Lt. Gov. of Ladakh UT, Dr Pawan Kotwal, IAS is the Nodal Officer and I have been appointed as the Principal Investigator.

Sophisticated and high-precision equipment are essential components for developing advanced research facilities. At the university, the Centralised Interdisciplinary Science Instrumentation Centre (CISIC) has been instituted to cater to the needs of faculty, research scholars, and students from different departments of the university as well as other academic institutions, research laboratories and industries in Ladakh. This facility is being developed through financial resources generated from external funds, especially a PURSE grant from the Department of Science and Technology.

The CISIC and related research activities with a focus on climate change and biodiversity are expected to provide an understanding of changes in various facets of the Earth's systems. The centre aims to initiate multi-disciplinary research programmes by integrating academics and researchers in various frontiers of science in Ladakh. Such an interdisciplinary centre is essential in this part of the world to impart quality education and research opportunities to young minds.

Here, many departments and programmes will come together to study the challenging environmental issues that confront our world in general and Ladakh in specific. Faculty members of various departments have received research grants through national competitive procedures, e.g., MRD Project by the Geology Department (Department of Science and Technology), several projects from Indian Council of Social Science Research (Government of India) and Indian Council Historical Research (Government of India).

Recently, University of Ladakh was awarded a Technology Enabling Centre (TEC) grant from Department of Sci-



The university is aiming to create a higher education system that stands out in terms of prestige, research, and embodies the hopes of a nation. University of Ladakh plans to be a leading institution to educate the local community while also attracting the best students and academics from around the world.

ence and Technology to meet Ladakh's specific requirements. It focuses on sustainable agriculture, solar energy utilisation, eco-friendly construction practices, sustainable tourism, fostering an innovation ecosystem, and stimulating entrepreneurship development in Ladakh's challenging environment. Similarly, iHUB Divyasampark, IIT Roorkee has supported Department of Computer Science and IT to find innovative Cyber-Physical System (CPS) solutions to address Ladakh-specific challenges.

An era of collaborations

University of Ladakh has signed more than 45 MoUs with leading universities, institutes, and organisations in India and abroad to develop specialisations at the university and learn from the expertise available across the globe viz., Space Application Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad; WIHG, Dehradun, CSIR-NGRI, Hyderabad, CSIR-IIT, Hyderabad, National Remote Sensing Agency (ISRO), Hyderabad; Gujarat University, Ahmedabad; iHUB Diyva Sampark, IIT Rorkee; G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora; IIT, Jammu; IIT, and Kharagpur (in process).

These MoUs provide opportunities to work for achieving excellence in skilling students. The university is on the path to becoming one of the best universities in the country with this support system. This mechanism has helped students from Ladakh participate in cross-cultural interactions, and study tours to

organisations of advanced learning and research laboratories in the country.

As globalisation reaches the farthest corners of the planet and causes shifts in environmental and geopolitical processes, the young population of Ladakh stands at crossroads.

To ensure that Ladakh's youth are not merely passive witnesses to change, but active architects of their region's future, University of Ladakh and the Higher Education Department, UT Ladakh signed a tripartite MoU with six skill sector councils to impart market-driven and industry-relevant skills to students enrolled at colleges in Ladakh with skills taught by certified trainers. It is pertinent to mention that these skill courses are NSDC-accredited.

I took the initiative to establish an Entrepreneurship Development Cell (EDC) to inculcate entrepreneurial mind-sets among students and motivate them to become job-creators rather than job-seekers. EDC hosts a talk series by entrepreneurs at regular intervals wherein seasoned and new entrepreneurs are invited to interact with the students. A two-day workshop on skill development and entrepreneurship with special reference to start-ups under the DST-SERB Scheme sanctioned by the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi was conducted by University of Ladakh.

The process of establishing the Centre for Glacier Studies and enhancing the open-air rock museum are currently in progress. This was the outcome of a visit by the Secretary of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Dr M. Ravichandran along with senior officials from the ministry to University of Ladakh on 14 October, 2023. The initiative to establish both these initiatives was proposed at this meeting.

Motivational lectures and interactions

Scholars and experts from Ladakh have also been given a forum by the university to express their opinions on their areas of expertise. These interactions are aimed to foster a dynamic exchange of ideas and promote intellectual growth among students and faculty members of the university. By encouraging such open dialogues, my aim is to encourage students to become active participants in shaping the future of Ladakh, broaden their horizons and gather inspiration to contribute to its progress.

During the current academic session, eminent personalities such as Ambassador Deepak Vohra, Prof. Trevor D. Price from University of Chicago; Director of SAC-ISRO, Nilesh Desai, Dr Adrita Banerjee (International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai), Dr Sarvesh Kumar Srivastava from the Centre for Biomedical Engineering, IIT, Delhi, Astronomer, Sachin Chauhan, Ms Reema from IIT, Delhi, etc., delivered topical lectures and interacted with students and faculty members of the university.

Additionally, a Ladakh-specific series of interactions-cum-lectures has been initiated to create a sense of community among students, allowing them to connect with like-minded individuals and develop networks for future collaborations. We have already organised eight lectures in this series.

Promoting co-curricular activities

Taking into account the varied interests and requirements of students, University of Ladakh conducts a wide range of co-curricular activities. These activities help students discover potential interests that remained unexplored in the past due to a lack of opportunities.

Various co-curricular activities such as sports, cultural programmes, and student-exchange programmes, have been introduced. An activity calendar is prepared for the academic year and these events are conducted throughout the year to provide enriching experiences to engage students in meaningful activities. The university has a National Service Scheme (NSS) Cell, which provides opportunities to students to participate in volunteer activities to develop a sense of social responsibility among students. Inter-departmental and inter-collegiate sports, cultural competitions and youth festivals are organised at the university to enrich students' experiences, foster creativity and inculcate a competitive spirit among them.



The University of Ladakh team at Bharat Madapam, New Delhi (Top), an event at UoL

Adventure activities such as trekking and rock climbing are conducted to instil an adventurous spirit among students. Students from University of Ladakh have participated in a youth exchange programme under EBSB at IIT, Goa, G20 University Connect Programme at Bharat Mandapan, New Delhi as well as national-level debate/speech competitions, sports competitions such as marathon, Santosh Trophy, volleyball, athletics etc.

By participating in a wide range of activities and programmes, the university fulfils varied interests and needs of students and promotes their holistic development. This ultimately helps expand the horizons and knowledge of students emerging from the university.

In conclusion, I must highlight the support received by the university from various establishments such as the Indian Army to organise academic and extra-curricular activities. Various events have been organised in partnership with the army at the university campus. An example of this is the month-long programme on martial art training for students.

Epilogue

The adage, 'Small is beautiful' perfectly encapsulates the essence of this

university. Despite being a burgeoning institution, the university takes pride in its highly committed faculty. By adhering to the principle of 'less is more' and effective teamwork, the institution is progressing well and developing strong collaborations with national as well as international institutions. University of Ladakh is also receiving support from numerous prominent institutions.

The university is aiming to create a higher education system that stands out in terms of prestige, research, and embodies the hopes of a nation. University of Ladakh plans to be a leading institution to educate the local community while also attracting the best students and academics from around the world. I am confident that with support from the Administration of UT of Ladakh, University of Ladakh will soon be recognised as one of the best universities in India while also fulfilling the dreams of the people of Ladakh.

I firmly believe that University of Ladakh will play a significant role in the transformation of our country and the Ladakh region in the coming years.

My dream is to make University of Ladakh a leading research university of international repute.

*The author is Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ladakh*

Ladakh Education Fair 2023: Enriching aspirations of Ladakhi youth

TASHI LDAWA/ DR SAMEENA IQBAL

The second edition of Ladakh Education Fair was celebrated in all colleges of UT Ladakh from 24th to 26th August, 2023. The theme for 2023 was 'Education and Employability: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities'.

The fair has now become an annual event on the higher education calendar and showcases employability opportunities in Ladakh. Each college organised a two-day education fair on their respective campuses. It was a gala celebration with music, food, dance etc., making the college a vibrant place for those two days.

More importantly, the two days included a wide range of sessions and talks by scholars and experts along with workshops and exhibitions. The fair was open to students of the colleges and also attracted local youth students from local schools.

The Ladakh Education Fair (LEF) is conducted in collaboration with Ladakh Skill Development Mission, Higher Education Department UT Ladakh, University of Ladakh, and supported by Department of Information and Public Relations, UT Ladakh. LEF marks a watershed moment in the field of education as it serves and contributes to the cause of education. The LEF is hosted by all colleges annually with great fervour and enthusiasm.

The first Ladakh Education Fair was organised in all constituent colleges of University of Ladakh, marking a significant step towards advancing the vision of the Commissioner Secretary Higher Education, UT Ladakh,

Padma Angmo, IIS. This visionary endeavour initiated in 2022 continued in 2023 and is set to persist in the years to come.

The objective of LEF is to educate and increase awareness among the young students of Ladakh about different career prospects, provide career counselling and guidance, importance of skill development, promotion of local talent, exchange of knowledge, enhancing research opportunities, increasing awareness about subject choices in higher education, about scholarship schemes, apprenticeships opportunities, employability etc.

EJM College, Leh, where the fair was conducted in collaboration with Government Degree College, Khaltse, focused on skill courses like mountaineering, guiding, tourism, food processing involving the use of apricots, seabuckthorn etc. The Hon'ble member of Parliament, Ladakh, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal inaugurated the fair.

Talks on Ladakh's wildlife, astro-tourism, sustainable energy, and National Education Policy, 2020 were some of the key highlights of the two-day Ladakh Education Fair. The stalls at the college showcased vibrant and new educational ideas. This included creative use of drone technology, display of limited literary archives at the book stall, hydroponic farming stall, waste management, menstrual hygiene, entrepreneurship-focused banking schemes etc.

In addition, technical institutions such as ITI Leh, Polytechnic College, NIELET, UoL, Ladakh Science Foundation also participated in the fair. In one of the talks, Sonam Wangchuk from SECMOL said, "In the peculiar challenges of Ladakh

lies the opportunity." This resounded well with the theme of LEF, 'Education and Employability: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities'.

Government Degree College, Kargil, organised the fair with the theme, 'Empowering Minds Enriching Futures,' for the students and youth of Kargil district. The fair aimed to empower and enrich the minds of youth through panel discussions, workshops, expert talks, skill training and demonstrations, career counselling, multiple-skilled based career opportunities, scholarship schemes, education loans and registration for various apprenticeship programmes. The fair enabled the participants to explore scholastic and non-scholastic avenues.

Further, it provided them with tangible and non-tangible tools to further their educational and career prospects. The major stakeholders of the event included students from various schools and colleges, resource persons, parents, and other skill and educational institutions.

Government Degree College, Zangskar aimed at providing students of Zangskar Sub-Division with reliable information and guidance about subject choices, career options, skills and business opportunities. The event was inaugurated by Area Development Officer, Zangskar, Sonam Dorjay and graced by Padma Shree, *Meme* Tsultim Chonjor. The fair attracted enthusiastic participation from local associations, schools, and dignitaries.

Around 250 students from different schools in Zangskar participated in the two-day event. The stalls featured various exhibitions by different government departments. The fair showcased science model exhibition, photography exhibition, and



skill-cum-training demonstration sessions to enhance competencies among students and youths. Special sessions on career guidance and counselling were held in the college and covered topics such as scholarship schemes, NEP 2020, subject choices etc. Special sessions were held with experts on the peculiarity of Zangskar valley on topics such as water crisis, revitalisation of Zangskari language and tourism opportunities in Zangskar.

At Government Degree College, Nubra, the event started with the release of 'Ldumra', a biannual newsletter of the college, by Prof. Deskyong Namgyal, Controller of Examination at University of Ladakh. The exhibition stalls covered a diversity of topics including agriculture, horticulture, sports, books and bank schemes.

The fair included a science model exhibition on the theme 'Education for Sustainable Future' by students from various schools in Nubra. The technical lecture sessions included talks on healthy food and healthy lifestyle, history of Nubra valley, Amchi medicine from Nubra, career in medical sciences and banking services, UPSC and a special session by documentary filmmaker, Stanzin Dorjai Gya. Brig. Himanshu Hatkar (102 Infantry Brigade) addressed the audience and encouraged students to focus on traditional as well as local knowledge apart from regular school education to have a successful life.

The famous wildlife photographer and birder and Chairperson of Wildlife Conservation and Birds Club of Ladakh (WCBCL), Lobzang Visuddha enlightened the audience about the techniques and skills required for wildlife photography and birding.

At Government Degree College, Drass, the theme of LEF was Aspire to Inspire. The main objective of the fair was to inspire students of Drass Sub-Division. Throughout the event, different activities such as expert talks, movie screenings, street plays, and stalls featuring various departments, lectures, and interactive discussions were organised to motivate and encourage the students to set higher aspirations for their futures.

The two-day event included technical sessions by experts from different walks of life such as meteorology, civil services, writing and history, armed forces, health and wellness etc. Furthermore, there was an introduction to apprenticeship courses, information about various scholarship/loan schemes



related to students, skill courses and many more. The fair also provided students exposure to novel ideas such as artificial intelligence (AI), legal knowledge and alternative career options. A large number of people, students from various schools, eminent local personalities, and army personnel participated in the event.

Sankoo Campus of GDC Kargil also hosted the second edition of Ladakh Education Fair 2023. The fair was inaugurated by the Rector of Kargil Campus of University of Ladakh, Kaneez Fatima. The main theme of the event was 'Skill Up Ladakh'. Skill competition products, hydroponics, apprenticeship helpdesk, scholarship scheme stalls, local food products, SHGs, local handicrafts and handloom products were the main attraction for visitors to the event. A skill art gallery designed by students from the campus was also inaugurated by the chief guest.

Students from high and higher secondary schools in Sankoo participated in the fair with great zeal and enthusiasm to explore knowledge about skill develop-

ment. All the subject experts highlighted the importance of skill development for students in the current scenario according to their respective knowledge and expertise. Technical sessions, trainings and workshops were also conducted with participation by students from various higher secondary schools. These sessions covered topics such as AI, calligraphic art, mental health, skill development and photography.

As Ladakh embarks on its developmental journey with great education potential, events like Ladakh Education Fair pave the way for a brighter, more empowered future for its youth.

LEF is not just an event but a testament to the region's dedication to education, culture and progress. With each passing year, this fair continues to evolve and adapt, enriching the lives and aspirations of Ladakh's youth and leaving a lasting impact on the region's educational landscape.

Tashi Ldawa is Director College Affairs/ UoL while Dr. Sameena Iqbal is Principal, EJM College, Leh

The winning team of the Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 from Government Degree College (GDC), Kargil



Sustainable Campus Challenge: Preparing youth for a sustainable future of Ladakh

RINCHEN DOLMA

Ladakh is known for its rich heritage, traditional wisdom and self-reliant practices. The region has witnessed significant changes over the last three decades driven by urbanisation, developmental progress, and economic growth. These changes have also resulted in challenges such as environmental degradation and cultural erosion.

However, with its transition to a Union Territory and a unique vision to become a carbon-neutral region, Ladakh is now on a transformative journey. This vision, championed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has paved the way for Ladakh to embrace sustainability in the face of new challenges and opportunities.

In 2023, Ladakh hosted the Y20 Pre-Summit under the aegis of India's G20 Presidency, which recognised Ladakh's unique geographical, environmental, and cultural importance. This summit provided the youth of Ladakh with invaluable international exposure and learning experiences through various participatory events under the theme of Jan Bhagidari.

One of the remarkable events during the summit was the Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023, which focused on climate change and disaster risk reduction to make sustainability a way of life. The contest aimed at instilling scientific temper and awareness about sustainability which plays a critical role in higher education to empower students to become informed and responsible citizens. Through such processes, they are better equipped to contribute to a sustainable future and advocate for evidence-based decision-making.

The Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 contest was organised by Department of Higher Education in Ladakh to promote sustainability on college campuses in Ladakh. It covered a wide range of topics, including energy conservation, waste reduction, sustainable transportation, sustainable food, water conservation, and biodiversity

The Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 aimed at instilling scientific temper and awareness about sustainability which plays a critical role in higher education to empower students to become informed and responsible citizens. Through such processes, they are better equipped to contribute to a sustainable future and advocate for evidence-based decision-making.

conservation. Students from University of Ladakh and its constituent colleges, polytechnic colleges, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (CIBS) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Leh and Kargil districts participated in the contest.

Higher education institutions are instrumental in shaping future leaders, policymakers and innovators. Such events related to sustainability help instil a sense of responsibility towards addressing global challenges and promoting sustainable solutions. The contest was designed to encourage students to think critically, ask questions, develop a scientific temper, learn to evaluate information, sources, and evidence, conduct research, analyse data, communicate effectively, work in a team, and develop leadership qualities.

These are essential skills in any academic discipline as well as in professional life. The contest also provided students with a platform to bridge the gap between theory and practice with a hands-on project that enabled them to interact with experts, professionals, etc. These interactions are expected to result in opportunities for internships, research projects and future career prospects in sustainability-related fields.

Ladakh has limited natural resources and a fragile ecology. It is thus imperative to raise awareness about environmental issues, climate change, and resource conservation from an early age. At the same time, it is important to inspire students to adopt eco-friendly lifestyles and understand the importance of sustainability practices.

A total of 52 entries/proposals were

submitted online for the contest. These proposals were meticulously scrutinised and evaluated by a sub-committee and the main evaluation committee chaired by Commissioner/Secretary for Higher Education, Ladakh, Padma Angmo, IIS. The evaluation was based on specific criteria, including originality and innovation of the proposal, viability of the proposed project, estimated budget, and expected outcomes.

The major highlight of the contest was the hand-crafted winner's trophy: A beautiful 5 kg model of a Juniper tree made with copper, iron, and brass waste. The trophy was inspired by the state tree of Ladakh, Juniper. The trophy was created by State Awardee and sculptor, Tsering Gurmet from Kungyam.

The winning team of the Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 comprised of four talented girls: Farzana, Sayeeda Bano, Asiya Batool, and Kaneez Fatima from Government Degree College (GDC), Kargil. Their project titled, Recycle, Reduce and Reuse; Stationery Waste Management System in College, proposed innovative methods to promote sustainability by recycling, reusing and transforming stationery waste into valuable products. Their proposal included the establishment of a Stationery Waste Recycle Bank and Skill Centre that would be managed by college students to achieve sustainability on the college campus. The winners received a cash prize of Rs. 15,000 and certificates.

The runners-up in the contest included Zulfikar Ali from Eliezer Joldan Memorial College (EJM), Leh, and Murtaza Ali from ITI, Kargil, who presented innovative projects focussing on waste reduction and value creation. These projects showcased the potential for practical implementation by young minds, promising a more sustainable future for Ladakh.

The third position was secured by a team of four girls from University of Ladakh, Kargil Campus who proposed a project titled, Promoting Sustainable Behaviour through Vermicomposting; A Campus

Initiative. Their project aimed to promote the agricultural sector in Ladakh and motivate youth to become agri-preneurs, which has a lot of potential for growth.

The fourth and fifth positions were given consolation prizes. Ghulam Mehdi, Mumtaz Ali, Manzoor Hussain and Najuma Fazilat of GDC, Kargil bagged the fourth position for their proposal titled, Peltier Module for warm classrooms, offices, which is new and scientific idea for space heating during winters in Ladakh. It is heartening to see college students coming up with such innovative, scientific and achievable ideas.

Riyaz Ahmad, an MSc student at University of Ladakh, Kargil Campus bagged the fifth position for his project titled, Clean Water, Renewable Energy: Solar Distillation for Waste Water Management, which aims at filtration of waste water through a solar distillation unit to increase the green cover in the campus. Many entries focussed on water conservation and management, which is probably a response to water shortages anticipated due to climate change.

Another interesting project that deserved recognition for its creativity was the project titled, Heating Building by the Reflection of Sunrays, which was submitted by a team of students from ITI, Leh comprising Zubair Ahmad, Sonam Angmo, Fazilath Kousar and Stanzin Angmo. The project was based on harnessing solar energy for room heating with high impact at low cost. This project is expected to promote sustainability across the region given the availability of renewable energy resources in Ladakh.

Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 in Ladakh serves as a remarkable example of how sustainability can be incorporated into the higher education system. The creative and innovative projects presented by these young minds are not only achievable but also have the potential to contribute towards a more sustainable and environmentally-friendly Ladakh.

These initiatives, driven by the youth, are vital steps towards achieving Ladakh's vision of becoming a carbon-neutral region and preserving its unique cultural and environmental heritage.

Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 not only highlights the promising future of Ladakh but also paves the way for similar initiatives in other regions. These initiatives, driven by the youth, are vital steps towards achieving Ladakh's vision of becoming a carbon-neutral region and preserving its unique cultural and environmental heritage.

Sustainable Campus Challenge 2023 not only highlights the promising future of Ladakh but also paves the way for similar initiatives in other regions.



(From top to bottom) The Hon'ble Lt Governor of UT Ladakh, Brig (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) handing over prizes to second and third position holders of the Sustainable Campus Challenge

Development of sports as part of Ladakh higher education ecosystem

DR JIGMAT DACHEN

Sport is a multidimensional experience that has a significant impact on the lives of youth with a diversity of health, cultural, economic, and entertainment values.

An estimated 41.3 million youth in India are pursuing under-graduate and post-graduate programmes in various universities and colleges. This number is substantial and exceeds the population of some European nations. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 24.1% in 2016-17 to 27.3% in 2020-21. One of the targets of NEP 2020 is to increase GER in higher education to 50% by 2035. These youth need to be engaged in meaningful activities during their education to provide enriching experiences and achieve excellence in life.

Sport is one such activity that helps promote holistic growth of youth in colleges and universities. In India, university-level sports activities are managed under the aegis of Association of Indian University's Inter-University Sports Board. The uni-

versity sports system is run through various verticals. The tournaments and competitions cover a wide range of sporting disciplines and are promoted through intra-mural and extra-mural sports competitions in universities and colleges.

Inter-departmental competitions at universities and colleges are the first tier of sports competitions in higher education. These tournaments typically involve students from different departments within colleges and universities and compete against each other in various sporting disciplines.

The primary purpose of inter-departmental sports tournaments is to promote physical activities and healthy lifestyles, and involve students in sporting activities to inculcate important values and life-lessons such as teamwork, leadership, respect and a sense of community within the institution. In addition, there are inter-college tournaments at the university level, inter-university (zonal and all-India inter-university) and World University Games at the international level, which is at par with other international sporting events.

University of Ladakh was established in 2019 and since then it has been providing various platforms for its students to explore their skills and talent.

Sports and co-curricular activities are promoted through the Department of Students Welfare and Sports at University of Ladakh.

Sports activities were initiated at the newly-established University of Ladakh during the pandemic. University of Ladakh and its constituent colleges collectively conducted various sports activities through innovative strategies such as weekend online fitness sessions, online sports quiz competition, sports skill competition and online yoga session for students of constituent colleges and campuses in Kargil and Leh. This ensured that students remained active and fit at their home during the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. Post-COVID-19, University of Ladakh and its constituent colleges started sports activities by framing a sports calendar that was in sync with the academic calendar of the university.

University of Ladakh and its constituent colleges have permanent staff such as Dean and College Directors of Physical Education and Sports with a technical qualification of a Master's in Physical Education. They have the competence and experience to conduct different sports activities on the campuses in a professional and efficient manner.

In the context of Ladakh's





condition, multipurpose indoor sports stadiums have been sanctioned by the Higher Education Department of UT Ladakh for the campuses and constituent colleges of University of Ladakh. This will ensure that sports activities can be conducted throughout the year. Once the multipurpose indoor stadiums are ready, a wide range of physical activities and sports will be conducted throughout the year on the university campuses and colleges.

University of Ladakh is currently conducting various sports competitions including athletics, football, volleyball, cricket, badminton, table tennis, and handball on their campuses. Furthermore, volleyball is very popular among university students. As a result, University of Ladakh has started the EJM Memorial Inter-College Volleyball Tournament in collaboration with EJM College, Leh. College teams from Zangskar, Kargil, Drass, Nubra, Leh, Khaltse and CIBS participate in this tournament. This competition has been recognised as an official inter-collegiate tournament within University of Ladakh. Two editions of EJM Memorial Inter-College Tournament have been conducted successfully so far. Efforts are being made to make this tournament one of the most important sports tournaments in Ladakh.

As a result of these initiatives, students of University of Ladakh and its constituent colleges have participated in various

Youth are the backbone of a nation. It is very important to empower and nurture them with essential qualities and traits. The youth of Ladakh have immense talent in sports that needs to be fostered along with proper exposure to enable them to compete and excel at the state, national and international levels. The youth of Ladakh are pursuing various under-graduate and post-graduate programmes in colleges and campuses of the university.

state and national level tournaments such as Santosh Trophy, national volleyball tournaments, national games, and different marathon races across India. Participation in sports not only ensures that students are fit and healthy but also helps students access various social and personal benefits along with the acquisition of skills and values required for various sports. These values also have an impact on other aspects of their lives. Students who achieve various accolades in sports can take advantage of government incentives in recruitment processes including admission to professional and non-professional institutions.

Sports and physical education have evolved beyond physical activities and sports competitions. They are now considered as an academic discipline in universities and colleges. In this regard, University of Ladakh has started a two-

year Bachelor of Physical Education (B.P.Ed) Programme on both campuses along with a PhD programme. There are plans to start an M.P.Ed programme in the near future. Sports are emerging as a highly lucrative industry in India and there is a wide range of career opportunities in sports.

Career opportunities in sports include Physical Education instructor, biomechanics, sports psychologist, sports journalist, coach, instructor, commentator, personal trainer, professional athlete, strength and conditioning expert, yoga instructor, sports promoter, sports entrepreneur, etc.

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University of Ladakh is committed to providing a supportive environment along with opportunities and facilities to enable them to excel in sports at all levels and bring laurels to the university, Ladakh and the nation.

The author is Dean, Students Welfare, University of Ladakh

Ladakh Nomadic Festival: Showcasing Changthang's culture

STANZIN WANGMO

Culture is commonly defined as '...a cultivated behaviour that is the totality of a person's learned and accumulated experience, which is socially transmitted through social learning.'

Thus, culture is the way of life of a group of people that includes specific beliefs, behaviour, values, and symbols that are adopted and passed down from one generation to the next. There are varied, diverse and unique cultures around the world, each with their own traditions and festivals.

Ladakh is situated in northern India and is home to a number of vibrant festivals that celebrate different aspects of its social life. Among these is the Ladakh Nomadic Festival, which provides a rare glimpse into the rich heritage and traditional lifestyle of Ladakh's nomadic pastoralists called the Changpas.

The main purpose of the festival is to honour and showcase the life and culture of the Changpas in its most pristine form where their existence revolves around herding their livestock in an effort to preserve these ancient customs. This festival serves as a reminder of their struggle to survive in this challenging and harsh environment and pays homage to their bond with nature and their livestock.

This festival is also a unique opportunity for young, educated Changpa youth to experience the beauty and uniqueness of

Under the supervision of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh, the Ladakh Nomadic Festival was initiated in 2021 by the Ladakh Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Leh (LAACL, Leh). The third edition was held in 2023 in the breath-taking pasturelands of Anley valley. This festival is also a unique opportunity for young, educated Changpa youth to experience the beauty and uniqueness of their culture and appreciate their cultural heritage and identity.

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Under the supervision of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh, the Ladakh Nomadic Festival was initiated in 2021 by the Ladakh Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Leh (LAA-CL, Leh). The third edition was held in 2023 in the breath-taking pasturelands of Anley valley. Located at an altitude of about 4,400m above mean sea level, Anley is believed to be a distortion of 'Wam-le'. 'Wam' are the red twigs used as decoration above doors and windows, especially in monasteries. It is also known as 'Omboo'. Wam or Omboo is found in abundance in this valley. 'Le' is a marshy area near natural streams. The name 'Wam-le' thus refers to the presence of Wam and Le in this valley. In fact, the name Leh, the main town of Leh

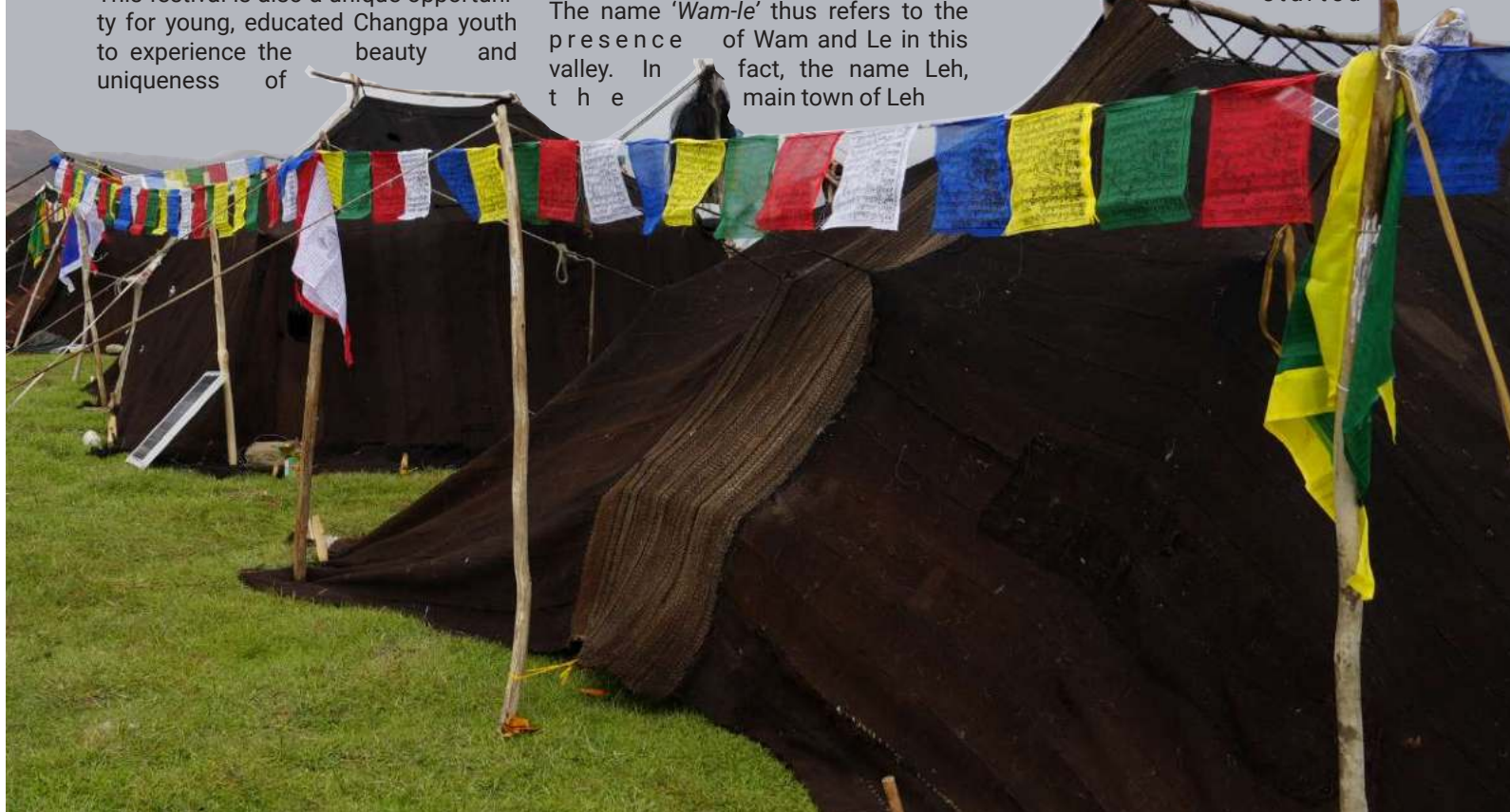
district, is also said to be derived from the marshy area behind Leh palace.

The pasturelands and wetland in Anley are home to many wild animals including black-necked crane (the state bird of Ladakh), bar-headed goose, Pallas's Cat, Tibetan wolf, Tibetan sand fox, and many other species. In addition, Anley is the only place in Ladakh where the Tibetan gazelle can still be found.

The festival grounds were decorated with traditional Rebo's (tents made from coarse yak hair), prayer flags, colourful and vibrant costumes. It offered opportunities to experience horse-riding, yak-riding, archery, and traditional nomadic craftsmanship. It had something for everyone.

A visit to a Rebo provided an opportunity to experience Changpa lifestyle. One could sample the sweet delicacy called *Thood* or eat *Chhurpay* (cheese), *Khara* (sugar), local butter, butter tea, and *Chanthug*—a stew cooked over open fire that gives it a distinct flavour. One could also sample *Chhang* (traditional fermented brew made from barley) that helps digestion when consumed moderately. Every item and flavour provides a unique insight into nomadic lifestyle of the Changpas with food being an integral part of their identity and sustenance.

The two-day programme started



with a traditional welcome to the Chief Guest, Member of Parliament from Ladakh, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal. Other guests included Executive Councillor, Tashi Namgyal Yakzee, Commissioner/Secretary Culture and Tourism, Kacho Mehboob Ali Khan, Councillors from LAHDC, Leh, Director – Tourism, Kunzes Angmo, and other members of the UT and district administration, Sarpanches, nambardars, Panchayat members and villagers from Changthang.

The festival opened with the performance of the traditional custom of *Gyag-tor* to drive away bad omens. This was followed by the performance of *Dekar* to invite auspicious experiences. As part of this ritual, a man dressed in an old man's garb, which symbolised long life, recited verses of auspiciousness. A mock marriage was performed to provide a glimpse into the joyous moments in the lives of the people of Changthang.

Anley is also home to the famous 17th Century monastery that was prophesied and blessed by great teacher, Lama Stagtsang Raspa and built during the reign of King Singge Namgyal. The monks from Anley monastery performed a special Chhams (mask performance) during the Ladakh Nomadic Festival that added a spiritual dimension to the event. Vibrant cultural performances by different villages in their distinct attire provided a brief

glimpse into the distinctiveness, diversity and



natural beauty of different parts of Changthang.

At night, the valley was in complete darkness barring a few settlements. This allowed people to get a glimpse of millions of stars that were visible even to the naked eye.

The installation of the Indian Astronomical Observatory (IAO) has added to the popularity of Anley and it attracts national and international tourists, students and researchers who come to Anley to take advantage of its dark sky to watch stars, planets and other celestial objects. IAO hosted a information-sharing kiosk at the festival and offered opportunities for star-gazing at night from the festival grounds.

Even as the world modernises, the Ladakh Nomadic Festival plays a very important role to preserve and revive the cultural and traditional heritage of the region.

By showing

their way of life, the festival helps preserve traditional knowledge and craftsmanship that might otherwise fade away. It also increases awareness about the challenges faced by these communities ranging from environmental issues to socio-economic changes, and encourages visitors to support their endeavour to develop sustainably.

As part of the effort to mobilise and encourage the villagers to preserve their rich heritage, some herders were honoured as Heroes of Nomads - The Shepherds during the Ladakh Nomadic Festival. In addition, the first book on traditional music of Damnyan was released during the festival to preserve the musical traditions of the region. The book was compiled by Dorje Khigoo and released by LAACL, Leh.

Furthermore, a small book titled *rChis-pay Lu* and its audio companion of Ladakhi *Tsod-tso*d (riddles) was released and will soon be introduced in primary schools across Ladakh. The release was hosted by LAACL Leh and the music was arranged by Nawang





MP Ladakh Jamyang Tsering Namgyal; EC Tashi Namgyal Yakzee, EC Stanzin Chosphele and Commissioner Secretary Tourism/Culture, Mehboob Ali Khan during the launch of the book, *rChis-pay Lu*.

Photos by Ven Nawang Chinba, LAACL Leh

Rinchen Wachar.

Finally, a beautiful song on Anley village composed by Ven Nawang Chinba with music by Phuntsog Tsokar was also released by LAACL Leh during the festival. The evenings of the festival were captivating with performances by talented youth from Changthang. Each performance by the singers and musicians had a traditional touch of their roots. It was a veritable treat to hear the diversity of musical traditions that exist in Changthang.

The Ladakh Nomadic Festival is a captivating experience that celebrates the culture and tradition of the Changthang region. It forces people to step outside their comfort zone to engage with a world that remains hidden and inaccessible. It is an ode to the resilience and rich cultural heritage of nomadic communities, while also providing an opportunity for cultural exchange and understanding. This festival is a true treasure trove of cultural offerings and unforgettable experiences that will leave a lasting impression on all participants.

The mammoth task of preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage in Ladakh has been gaining momentum since Ladakh became a UT in 2019. The Ladakh Nomadic Festival is one such



effort.

The first edition was held in Korzok in 2021 followed by the second edition in Chhibra in 2022 and finally the third one in Anley in 2023. The festival has been successful in achieving its purpose preserving Ladakh's invaluable heritage, promoting its knowledge systems and reviving forgotten traditions.

When asked about their vision, Deputy Secretary, Ladakh Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Leh, Tsewang Paljor said, "Ladakh is spread over a large area with a lot of cultural diversity. It includes culturally distinctive regions such as Nubra, Sham, Changthang, Zangskar and other areas. As we were

considering different ways to preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of these places, we came up with the idea of bringing the nomadic Changpas, who otherwise lead an isolated life, together on a single platform. This was a mammoth task but we wanted the younger generation to become aware of their rich and distinct cultural heritage while also helping them appreciate its importance and the need to preserve it for future generations. The idea of heritage conservation is gaining momentum in Ladakh and I get positive feedback from different people. None of this would be possible without the support of local villagers."

Sustainable urban development in Ladakh: Municipal Committees transforming lives and environment

Ladakh's Municipal Committees have been driving sustainable urban development initiatives, positively impacting the lives of residents, and preserving the environment. From improved water supply and waste management to empowering local vendors and entrepreneurs, Ladakh paves the way towards a carbon-neutral and resilient future



NIYAZ ALI

The importance of municipal governance remains relatively unnoticed despite profoundly impacting every aspect of our lives. It supplies clean drinking water, manages garbage collection, facilitates new housing projects, and organises transportation. As you look around urban areas in Ladakh, you will observe construction activities, offices transforming the townscape, roads being built, and garbage vans collecting trash—all of these are evidence of local the local municipality in action.

The Union Territory of Ladakh has two Municipal Committees: Municipal Committee, Leh (MC, Leh) and Municipal Committee, Kargil (MC, Kargil). Over the last three years, the two Municipal Committees have facilitated various developmental activities in both districts from budget allocation to implementation of projects and schemes. Major schemes implemented by these Municipal Committees under Housing and Urban Development Department (H&UDD) are Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0; Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM 2.0), Urban; PMAY-U; PM SVANIDHI; National Urban Livelihood Mission; National Urban Digital Mission; and Special Development Package.

Enhancing infrastructure and services

In the past year, Ladakh has witnessed a wide array of urban sector interventions as part of a comprehensive initiative to improve infrastructure and services. These interventions encompass various critical areas in Ladakh. The initiative has made considerable progress in improving water supply, wastewater management, and sewerage systems. The development of efficient water supply networks, wastewater treatment facilities, and drainage systems is essential for ensuring a sustainable and healthy urban environment.

Effective solid waste management is vital for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in urban areas. The initiative has focused on implementing sustainable waste management practices, including waste segregation, recycling, and proper disposal.

The focus on winter-friendly bus stops is a part of the larger commitment to ensure reliable and efficient transportation services for the residents of Ladakh, even in adverse weather conditions.



Safai Karamchhari of MC Leh play a crucial role in keeping the Leh town clean

The provision of convenient and well-equipped bus stops enhances the overall commuting experience for the local population.

Accomplishments by Municipal Committees under AMRUT 2.0 initiative in Ladakh

One of the major achievements under the AMRUT 2.0 initiative in Kargil is the successful construction of a 2.5 MLD water treatment plant. This important project has substantially enhanced the water supply capabilities of the region, ensuring a steady and reliable source of clean drinking water for residents of the town. Access to safe water is crucial for public health and well-being, and this accomplishment has positively impacted the lives of the residents of Kargil town.

In Leh, the Municipal Committee's efforts have borne fruit with the approval of the Special Swap 4 Tranche as part of the AMRIT Sarovar project. This approval has paved the way for the rejuvenation of the water body known as T-Trench in Gonpa-Gangles. This development has significantly improved water resource management in Leh town. The projects under AMRUT 2.0 not only

address the immediate infrastructural and service needs of the region but also emphasise sustainable development goals. The Municipal Committees are ensuring a more resilient and sustainable path forward by promoting responsible water resource management and environmental conservation.

Transforming urban cleanliness and waste management

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM 2.0) - Urban is a comprehensive and ambitious scheme aimed at improving urban cleanliness and waste management across India. The involvement of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is crucial for the effective implementation of cleanliness and waste management initiatives. SMB 2.0 focuses on improving sanitation facilities in urban areas. It includes the construction of community and public toilets to ensure access to proper sanitation facilities for all citizens. Additionally, Safaimitra Suraksha aims to safeguard the health and welfare of sanitation workers while also acknowledging the vital role they play in maintaining cleanliness. SBM 2.0 envisions urban areas that are free from garbage and open defecation. Through dedicated

efforts, urban areas are encouraged to achieve these goals, promoting healthier and cleaner urban environments for residents.

Empowering housing development, local vendors, local communities and entrepreneurs

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U) has made significant contributions in providing housing assistance and support to individuals in the Union Territory of Ladakh. As of 8th September 2022, a total of 943 beneficiaries have benefited from this scheme in the region, demonstrating its success in promoting housing development and improving the lives of its citizens. PMAY-U has been a transformative initiative in Ladakh, empowering individuals and families with access to affordable and quality housing.

The scheme's impact has been significant in both towns of Ladakh, with 157 beneficiaries in Leh and 786 beneficiaries in Kargil. The scheme has played a crucial role in fostering development and progress in the region. It has contributed to creating sustainable urban spaces and improving the overall living conditions in Ladakh by addressing the housing need of urban residents.

The implementation of the PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI) scheme has been a significant step to empower the local vendor community in Leh and Kargil by undertaking a comprehensive socio-economic profiling of street vendors.

The objective of this profiling effort is to gather detailed information about vendors, their businesses, and their economic backgrounds. Street vending is a vital source of livelihood for many urban dwellers. PM SVANIDHI contributes to the overall socio-economic development of the region by supporting and strengthening the local vendor community in Leh and Kargil.

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is making significant efforts to empower local communities and aspiring entrepreneurs in the region. As of 8th September 2022, several initiatives and achievements have been recorded under the mission, showcasing its dedication to promote socio-economic growth and development.

NULM has facilitated significant progress in providing legal recognition to street vendors.

As a result, 427 street vendors have successfully obtained Certificates of Vend-



(Top) The public convenience-cum-cafe in Leh; (left) one of the water ATMs installed in Leh town

ing and IDs. This formal documentation allows them to conduct their businesses legally, protects them from harassment and ensures a more conducive environment for their economic activities. The Self Employment (SEP) Loans scheme has been a catalyst for aspiring entrepreneurs. A total of 38 loans have been disbursed under this scheme, providing financial assistance to individuals looking to start new ventures. These loans empower entrepreneurs to turn their business ideas into reality, promoting self-employment and contributing to economic growth in the region.

Winter-friendly water ATMs in Ladakh

The Special Development Package has undertaken a crucial initiative to enhance the well-being of communities in Leh and Kargil towns during the harsh winter months. A total of 18 winter-friendly water ATMs have been successfully installed and commissioned in strategic locations across both towns. The extreme winter conditions in Leh

and Kargil can present severe challenges, including freezing temperatures and limited access to resources. The installation of winter-friendly water ATMs demonstrates the government's commitment to mitigating these challenges and providing essential services to communities even in harsh weather conditions.

Winter-friendly water ATMs contribute to promoting better health and hygiene practices among residents by providing access to clean and safe drinking water. Hydration and sanitation are crucial during winter to prevent health issues related to dehydration and waterborne diseases.

The installation and commissioning of winter-friendly water ATMs exemplify the government's commitment to the well-being and welfare of the communities in Leh and Kargil. It showcases a proactive approach to address the specific needs and challenges faced by these regions during the winter season.

A sustainable path forward

Ladakh has adopted a focused and proactive approach towards climate adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction. Ladakh region has integrated environmental management practices into various ongoing and proposed projects, including AMRUT 2.0, SBM 2.0, and Smart Cities initiatives with a strong emphasis on sustainability. These efforts aim to promote carbon-neutral technology, resilient infrastructures, and the widespread adoption of renewable energy sources.

Ladakh's commitment to climate change adaptation and mitigation is evident through the integration of environmentally conscious measures in its developmental projects. The region is strengthening its resilience to the impacts of climate change, safeguarding its communities, and natural resources for future generations by identifying and addressing climate-related risks.

In line with global efforts to combat climate change, Ladakh is embracing carbon-neutrality strategies and goals. Through the adoption of renewable energy technologies, such as solar power and wind energy, Ladakh is reducing its carbon footprint and moving towards greener and more sustainable energy resources.

The integration of these initiatives collectively contributes to Ladakh's vision of achieving carbon-neutral growth. The region is playing a vital role in the global action against climate change and demonstrating its commitment to environmental stewardship by taking bold steps towards sustainable practices.

Other major achievements in sustainable urban development

The Municipal Committees in Leh and Kargil are taking important steps towards promoting sustainable construction practices. The preservation of biodiversity is a priority for the Municipal Committees.

As part of this goal, Biodiversity Management Committees have been established in Leh and Kargil. These committees play a crucial role in conserving the rich biodiversity of the region and promoting sustainable practices to protect natural resources. The Municipal Committees ensure that the conservation efforts are inclusive and informed by indigenous knowledge by involving local communities in this process. The Municipal Committees' engagement in this process reflects a commitment to promoting sustainable practices in urban development.

In conclusion, the major urban sector interventions in Ladakh encompass a broad range of initiatives aimed at improving urban infrastructure and services. The focus on winter-friendly public utilities, particularly the construction of winter-friendly bus stops, exemplifies the region's dedication to providing essential services that cater to the unique challenges of its geographical location. These interventions collectively contribute to creating a more sustainable, re-



The Municipal Committees in Leh and Kargil are taking important steps towards promoting sustainable construction practices. The preservation of biodiversity is a priority for the Municipal Committees.

silient, and liveable urban environment in Ladakh to enhance the quality of life for its residents. The accomplishments achieved by the Municipal Committees under AMRUT 2.0 in Leh and Kargil are truly commendable.

The successful completion of the water treatment plant in Kargil and the approval of the Special Swap in Leh demonstrate the commitment towards providing better infrastructure and services to local residents. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM 2.0) - Urban is a transformative initiative that addresses various aspects of urban cleanliness and waste management in India.

The implementation of mechanical street sweeping machines and other measures further reinforces the commitment towards a more hygienic and a sustainable urban environment. The success of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban's (PMAY-U) lies in its commitment to empowering individuals and promoting sustainable urbanisation,

The waste segregation plant in Leh; former LG UT Ladakh flags off road sweeping machine

aligning with the government's vision of Housing for All.

PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI) is making commendable efforts to empower the local vendor community in Leh and Kargil. The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) has demonstrated significant achievements in empowering local communities and entrepreneurs in the region.

The Special Development Package's initiative to install winter-friendly water ATMs in Leh and Kargil is a welcome effort to ensure access to clean and safe drinking water for the residents during the harsh winter months.

Ladakh's approach towards environment management, carbon neutrality, climate change adaptation, and mitigation provide a viable template for sustainable development. The Municipal Committees in Leh and Kargil have taken important steps in sustainable urban development. Collaborating with renowned institutions has further enhanced the credibility and impact of their initiatives. These achievements collectively contribute to creating resilient, eco-friendly, and thriving urban environments in Leh and Kargil.

Aiming for a HEAL



170 bedded District Hospital at **Kargil** functional in new hospital complex



300 LPM Oxygen Plant Capacity



62% health institutions providing regular tele-consultation services

The State Medicinal Plant Board of UT Ladakh registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860



100% population covered under **Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission**

COVID-19 Vaccine: 1st dose to 100% population, 2nd dose to 88.12%; boosters to 67.88% population



1,33,474 health records linked with **ABHA** of patients



84% target achieved for **PMJAY & Universal Health Coverage**

THY LADAKH

4 years
of UT
Ladakh

'Sowa-Rigpa'

being given due recognition by
Min. of Ayush. **Rare
medicinal/aromatic
herbs** identified



SOWA RIGPA Therapeut

Genomic Sequencing Lab

established & accredited
by INSACOG

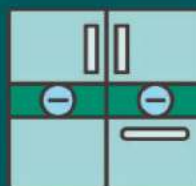


112 doctors

1 Super Specialist,
19 Specialists &

92 MOs appointed under
NHM to cater to
requirements in **far-flung**

EMERGENCY



Construction of a fully equipped
**Accident & Emergency
Block** at SNM Hospital, Leh
being developed at a **cost of Rs. 2.63 Cr**

**MRI, Digital X-ray & Digital Radiography
Machines provided
in hospitals**



Mobile Medical Units
equipped with vital
medical devices
operational
in **far-flung villages**

319

Health & Wellness Centres
established to provide comprehensive
Primary Health Care Facility; **e-Sanjeveni
teleconsultation** established

Ladakh dPal rNgam Duston 2023

Celebrating Pride and Glory of Ladakh

PHOTOS BY:

Padma Chosphele Kukshow & Dorjey Kaya

Ladakh dPal rNgam Duston 2023 was celebrated with full fervour on August 5, 2023 on the occasion of the UT Declaration Day. His Eminence Chosje Togdan Rinpoche was posthumously awarded the LAHDC Leh Lifetime Achievement Award 2023 while Ladakh Scouts Regimental Centre (LSRC) was conferred with the Ladakh dPal rNgam Duston Award 2023 commemorating the glorious diamond jubilee celebrations of the formation of LSRC





The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brig (dr) BD Mishra (Retd) in the presence of CEC Leh Shri Tashi Gyalsen and MP Ladakh Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal presenting LAHDC Leh Lifetime Achievement Award 2023 posthumously to the wife of HE Chosje Togdan Rinpoche and the Ladakh dPal rNgam Duston Award 2023 to Ladakh Scouts Regimental Centre. Various cultural performances were also held on the occasion

Ladakhi Kisan Jawan Vigyan Mela 2023

DR DORJEY ANGCHUK

Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR) is a one-of-its-kind institute located in Ladakh with core competence in cold arid agro-pastoral research. Ever since it was established in 1960, DIHAR's pioneering research and development efforts have brought about a perceptible qualitative and quantitative change in the agricultural sector in Ladakh.

DIHAR has been given the mandate to boost the availability of fresh food items for soldiers deployed in this sector through local farmers by developing suitable technologies.

The institute is driven by a vision to achieve food security and self-sufficiency in fresh food items for the people of Ladakh and security forces deployed in the region. In this regard, DIHAR has successfully developed and delivered various appropriate technologies suited to this cold arid region of India.

It develops and transfers appropriate agro-pastoral technologies among local farmers who then supply their produce to the army through their societies. This model has been running successfully in this part of the country and has helped local communities identify with the security forces. Through this model, our troops are

receiving high quality organic produce and local farmers are being empowered through a sustainable source of income.

DIHAR makes a concerted effort to disseminate know-how and agro-technologies among the farming community. In this regard, the Krishi Mela is perhaps the most important channel to create awareness and interest about agro-pastoral know-how and technologies among local population and security forces. This is then followed by group and individual-level communications through exposure visits, training programmes etc.

In this connection, DIHAR (which was earlier called Field Research Laboratory) has been organising Ladakhi Kisan Jawan Vigyan Mela (LKJVM) every year since 1992. LKJVM brings together local farmers, scientists and security forces on a single platform for productive interactions.

It also provides a platform for participation by other stakeholders, including research stations, government departments, NGOs, entrepreneurs and agro-based enterprises that are working in Ladakh for the development of agriculture, to showcase their respective technologies and activities.

DIHAR and allied organisations display their respective technologies in easy

and understandable ways at LKJVM and it's a spell binding event for the diversity of visitors that attend it. It is not surprising that Ladakhi Kisan Jawan Vigyan Mela has become an integral part of Ladakh's social and professional calendar.

In fact, DIHAR successfully organised the 30th LKJVM on 19 and 20 August 2023 with the Hon'ble Lt Governor of UT Ladakh, Brig (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) gracing the inauguration.

Over the years, the LKJVM has grown in scope, size and stature. It includes a competitive element in various categories such as vegetables, fruits, innovations, technology adoption etc. Once the nominations are received, the judging team visits the nominated fields to evaluate their efforts in the respective category.

As communication technologies have improved in Ladakh, farmers from remote and far-flung villages have started participating in the competition by sending their submissions through various online channels. The winners from each category are felicitated during LKJVM with a memento and a recognition certificate.

In 2023, the major attractions of LKJVM included demonstration of various cutting-edge technologies for growing vegetable crops, potato storage





technology for prolonged winters, different types of protected cultivation structures, mulch technology, and introduced vegetable and fruit crops. In addition, LKJVM 2023 also showcased conservation of medicinal plants and formulation of value-added products, use of Bactrian camels for carrying loads and patrolling, etc. In addition to the main stalls, various food stalls are organised by different army units along with fun fair and cultural events, which add colour to LKJVM and give it a festive feel. A similar event is also organised every year in Nubra valley.



The author is a Scientist at DIHAR

Achieving sustainability through adaptation strategies

DR DELDAN NAMGIAL

There is limited scientific knowledge and research on the impacts of global climate change in the Himalayas. This makes it difficult to understand and assess the current situation and make predictions for the future.

The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) is one of the eight missions of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. The project contributes towards sustainable development of the country by enhancing our understanding of climate change.

This initiative is being implemented by many task groups and is being coordinated by numerous institutions in various Himalayan states. In Ladakh, the project is being coordinated by High Mountain Arid Agriculture Research Institute (HMAARI) of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST), Leh since December 2021.

Ladakh is blessed with different agro-climatic zones and agricultural farming practices such as agro-pastoral, silvo-pastoral and agro-silvo-pastoral etc. The main challenge faced by Ladakh's agriculture is the reduction of irrigation water resources.

The early melting of glaciers as a result of rising global temperatures, decreased snowfall in winter, and increased human population have significantly impacted the livelihoods of farming communities in this cold arid region.

Thus, diversifying efforts toward drought-tolerant and short-duration crops such as pulses, pseudo-cereals, and millet-based cropping systems will reduce vulnerabilities to climate change. This will also lead to the development of a sizeable niche of buckwheat, proso-millet, foxtail and mustard production in various regions of Ladakh.

In addition, technological interventions are required at a large scale. This is necessary for as conservation of water resources, implementation of micro-irrigation systems, crop diversification, introduction and adoption of drought-tolerant, short-duration, and water-efficient crop varieties along with mulching technology.

Technological interventions

Under this project, we successfully conducted frontline demonstration of drip irrigation systems for horticultural crops and plantations for the first time in the Trans Singe-la area and Ursi hamlet in Wanla village.

Water scarcity remains the main constraint for crop production, especially during the spring season. Furthermore, climate change has de-

layed the sowing time in many villages and shortened the cropping season.

In this context, an adaptation strategy is being implemented in the form of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), which is a short-duration crop with high nutritional value and commercial demand. Buckwheat has now been introduced in villages of Trans Singe-la area.

In addition, efforts are being made to develop technologies that are well-suited to help Ladakhi farmers overcome these challenges.

Capacity building programmes

Training programmes and workshops are also being conducted as part of the project. These interventions are meant to enhance the capacities of scientists, farmers and other stakeholders in adaptation planning and implementation of various strategies to assess vulnerability to climate change. These programmes also facilitate skill acquisition to identify a variety of strategies to adapt to the risks related to climate change.

In this regard, NMSHE has conducted more than six major training programmes and extended benefits to 200 farmers at the institute campus as well as at the village level across Ladakh over the last 18 months.

The author is Professor/Principal Investigator, National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems (NMSHE) Project, HMAARI, SKUAST-K, Leh, UT Ladakh





(Clockwise from top) Training of stakeholders and on-site visits by scientists to far-flung villages in Ladakh; implementation of drip irrigation system in villages of Ladakh; Growing buckwheat crops in Lingshed village

EVENTS DIARY



Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) visited Galwan Valley on Day-2 of his tour to the Durbuk sub-division. He laid wreath at the Galwan War Memorial and paid tributes to the jawans of the Indian Army who sacrificed their lives on 15th June 2020 while fighting against the enemy forces. The HLG also interacted with the jawans of Indian Army and ITBP **1**

LG Brig (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) inaugurated the 30th Ladakhi Kisan Jawan Vigyan Mela organised by the DIHAR where the HLG launched the project report prepared by DIHAR on Entrepreneurship Development in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Ladakh. He distributed certificates and awards to the progressive farmers and defence personnel for various farming initiatives **2**



LG Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended the workshop on the Settlement of Rights in the Protected Areas of Ladakh under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, at the DC Conference Hall. **3**



LG Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended the National Conference on Nalanda Buddhism in 21st Century: Challenges and Response organised by Indian Himalayan Council of Nalanda Buddhist Tradition (IHCNBT) in collaboration with Ladakh Buddhist Association (LBA) and All Ladakh Gonpa Association, at Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS) in Choglamsar. **4**



LG Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) inaugurated the 5-day long Ladakh Book Festival being organised by National Book Trust (NBT), India with support from UT Administration and LAHDC Leh at Indoor Stadium, NDS Ground. Earlier, the HLG visited the book stalls where books on diverse topics, including books on the Himalayas, were displayed. **5**



LG Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd), inaugurated the two-day Workshop-cum-Training Programme for Sowa Rigpa Practitioners of Leh under the Tribal Health Care and Research Programme organised by National Institute of Sowa Rigpa, Leh at its centre in Leh. HLG also visited the Sowa Rigpa Raw Drug Repository, where the Director of NISR, Leh, Dr Padma Gurmet explained the medicine mandala, Sowa Rigpa manuscripts and the different species of medicinal plants found in Ladakh. **6**



LG Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended the Teacher Felicitation Programme organised by the Department of School Education to felicitate teachers, master lecturers, headmasters and principals who performed well in Class 10 and 12 JKBOSE annual examinations for the year 2022-23 and distributed the Certificate of Appreciation and Appreciation Award to them for their valuable contributions in helping the students perform well in Class 10 and 12 JKBOSE Annual Examinations 2022-23. **7**



LAHDC Leh hosted luncheon in honour of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama at Sindhu Ghat, Shey on Aug 16 **8**



LG Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) flagged off 9 waste pickup trucks purchased by Rural Development and Panchayati Department (RD&PD) from Tourist Facilitation Centre, Kargil. 26 waste pick-up trucks were procured under SDP and 20 solid waste segregation sheds have been constructed and made functional **9**

LG Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd), attended the opening ceremony of the 2nd CEC Cup Polo Tournament held at Shagaran, Chuchot Gongma, as the chief guest. HLG performed the throw-in ceremony to signal the commencement of the opening match. **10**



LAHDC Leh and Phande Lekchin Welfare Trust, Leh in collaboration with Tilganga Institute of Ophthalmology, Nepal organised a month-long Free Mega Eye Camp in Leh district. Around 208 eye surgeries were performed at SNM Hospital, Leh by renowned Dr Sanduk Ruit of Tilganga Hospital. **11**

EVENTS DIARY

L G Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended Sargam-a band performance by the Indian Navy at Sindhu Sanskriti Kendra (SSK). Chief of Naval Staff Admiral R Hari Kumar was present in the event along with Chairman, LAHDC Leh; MP Ladakh and other officials. HLG also felicitated the Indian Navy band for their performance. **12**



The UT Level Standing Committee, chaired by Advisor Ladakh, Dr. Pawan Kotwal, recommended projects worth Rs 2744.80 Cr under the Central Road & Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-III Phase II). A total of 53 new/upgradation road projects and 54 bridge projects, spanning 900 km, were proposed under CRIF, with an estimated cost of Rs. 2140 crore for roads and Rs. 605.1 crore for bridges. **16**



Advor Dr. Pawan Kotwal inaugurated the Energy Hub (Petrol Pump) established by SIDCO at New Bus Stand in Leh. It signifies a significant stride towards Ladakh's holistic development, bolstering its stance as a model for environmentally conscious advancements. **18**

L G Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) inaugurated Jal Jeevan Mission schemes in villages with 100 % Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) during his interaction with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) members and Councillors in which he also reviewed the implementation of JJM in Ladakh. A total of 60 water supply schemes, including 29 in Leh district and 31 in Kargil district, were inaugurated which are fully completed. **21**

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended the Mega Blood Donation Camp organised by Alamdar Health Service, Leh, which is a health unit of Anjuman Imamia Leh Youth Wing, on the completion of two decades of its services on the occasion of Youm-e-Ashura in the Leh main market. HLG also distributed Certificates of Appreciation to the blood donors who have donated more than 10 pints of blood to the needy. **24**

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended the two-day Veterans Rally and Pension Adalat 2023 organised by Fire and Fury Corps at Rinchen Auditorium. The HLG felicitated Veer Naris and War Heroes during the event. **26**



L G Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) presided over the function to celebrate the 77th Independence Day at the Polo Ground. He hoisted the National Flag, inspected the parade and saluted the marching contingents. Earlier, the HLG paid homage to the martyrs at the Hall of Fame. He also hoisted the National Flag at Raj Niwas. **13**



L G Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) presided over the Passing Out Parade of the first batch of 141 Agniveer recruits at Ladakh Scouts Regimental Centre (LSRC) as the Reviewing Officer. He awarded seven young Agniveer recruits with medals for their outstanding performances. **17**

L G Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) attended the Pushp Krishi Mela under CSIR Floriculture Mission II organised by CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur (Himachal Pradesh) in collaboration with Defence Institute of High-Altitude Research (DIHAR), at DRDO-DIHAR Centre in Murtsey Colony. **19**



The Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd), visited Rangdum gompa, Padum, Karsha gompa and Stongday gompa in the Taisuru tehsil/ Zaskar sub-division to meet public representatives so that necessary steps could be taken on spot for the redressal of their issues. **22**

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) held a meeting with officials from the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) at Raj Niwas for the Assessment of Wildlife Values and Land Tenure for Planning Rationalisation of Boundaries for Changthang and Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuaries in Ladakh. **25**

L G Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) took part in the valedictory function of Mega Martial Arts Summer Camp and the celebration of World Kungfu Day at the University of Ladakh, Leh Campus at Taru Thang. The Mega Martial Arts Summer Camp was organised by Art of Living in collaboration with the University of Ladakh and supported by LAHDC Leh and Fire and Fury Corps. **27**

L G Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) inspected the mock drill exercises conducted by National Disaster Managing Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with UT Disaster Management Authority (UTDMA) on relief and rescue operations in case of natural calamities. **14**



L G Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) laid the foundation of the Ladakh Cultural Centre, Leh at the Cultural Complex on the occasion of 7th dPal rNgam Duston and the UT Declaration Day. He also distributed motorised tri-scooter and assistive devices to persons with disabilities (PwDs) under LAHDC Leh's Kunsnyoms scheme. **15**



L G Ladakh Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) launched the Ladakh Integrated Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System; the Right to Information (RTI) and e-System of Asset Management (e-SAM) portals at Raj Niwas. **20**



The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra along with First Lady Smt Neelam Mishra, inaugurated the 10-day-long Aadi Bazaar at Eco-Park, Leh. **23**

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Dr) BD Mishra (Retd) flagged off the car expedition- Kakatiya to Karakoram- along with Indian Navy Motorcycle Expedition as a part of the Indian Navy outreach programme-Jullay Ladakh-from the Astro turf Stadium near Spituk in the presence of the Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Hari Kumar. The HLG also kicked off the exhibition football match between Indian Navy and UT Ladakh teams organised by Indian Navy, UT Administration and Ladakh Football Association. He also interacted with the players. **28**

Mushroom Cultivation: A mushrooming business in cold deserts of Ladakh

An interview with Rinchen Angchuk, a mushroom farmer from Phyang village

DR TUNDUP NAMGAIL

Please tell us something about yourself

I am from Phyang village. My academic qualification is in mechanical engineering and I am currently working as a mushroom farmer. Reading and farming have always been my hobbies.

How did Mama Agro come into existence?

After obtaining a degree in mechanical engineering, I worked for a reputed manufacturing company in Canada and returned home in September 2019 when the whole world was grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic. I met an acquaintance of my father who was a mushroom expert.

After my interaction with him, I did some research into the production and economics of mushroom farming. I was convinced that this was a profitable business and joined a mushroom cultivation training programme in Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

How was your initial experience?

It was not easy. I had expected challenges when I decided to invest my time and capital in mushroom

room cultivation. My first crop failed miserably as there was no growth. In the second year, we had a spawning rate of 30%, I then made some architectural adjustments to the farm.

This is Mama Agro's third year of operations and we now have a spawning rate of 70%. There are things that still can be improved to increase the yield. I am still learning.

What is your experience of mushroom cultivation as a business activity?

By all accounts, mushrooms are sensitive and fastidious fungi. This makes their cultivation a science and an art. There are many variables that can affect the growth of a good mushroom batch. The quality and quantity of mushrooms produced are influenced

by numerous factors including temperature, humidity, carbon dioxide level, quality of the compost, and sunlight. This is my third year in business and I am still finetuning my production process.

W h a t

Mushroom is considered to be a complete, healthy food. It is suitable for all age groups. Mushrooms are rich in protein, dietary fibre, vitamins, and minerals. Mushrooms generally have insignificant lipid levels with a higher proportion of poly-unsaturated fatty acids. All these result in low calorific yield from mushroom. Furthermore, mushrooms do not have cholesterol. Instead, they have ergosterol that acts as a precursor for Vitamin D synthesis in the human body. Similarly, ergosterol in button mushrooms is converted into Vitamin D2 when exposed to UV radiation or sunlight. The protein content of edible mushrooms is rather high. Selenium, Vitamin, and choline are anti-oxidant agents present in mushrooms

does a typical day at Mama Agro look like?

Harvesting of the crop starts as early at 4 AM and is done till 9 AM after which it is packed and prepared for despatch. I personally take the produce to the market to supply farm-fresh mushrooms to vegetable vendors. We take two flushes in a two-month crop cycle. The spawn (mushroom seeds) is mixed at my farm in Phyang after cooling the temperature to 25 degree Celsius. Mushrooms can be cultivated throughout the year if you have insulated the structure where you are cultivating it

What challenges do you face and what are your plans to scale up the operations?

Maintaining a supply chain is a challenge as mushrooms do not have a long shelf life after they are harvested. A significant part of my time is spent in sales and logistics management. I service around 12-15 vendors in and around Leh town. Mama Agro is already producing 100 kgs of mushrooms daily and any scaling-up decision will be taken only after addressing the supply chain and marketing issues. At present my focus is on improving the productivity and quality of the produce. I am also exploring the possibility of using the post-produc-





SIMPLIFIED STEPS FOR MUSHROOM CULTIVATION:

Substrate preparation: Ready-to-use mushroom compost bed can be directly procured from the market. It includes straw, sawdust, wood chips, compost, or agricultural waste.

Inoculation: Once the substrate is prepared and appropriately treated, it's time to introduce the mushroom spawn. This can be done by mixing the spawn into the substrate or placing it on the surface.

Incubation: After inoculation, the mushroom mycelium needs time to colonise the substrate fully. The incubation period typically occurs in a controlled environment with regulated temperature and humidity.

Fruiting: Once the mycelium has colonised the substrate, and under the right environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, and light, the mushrooms will begin to develop and emerge from the substrate.

Harvesting: Harvest the mushrooms when they reach the desired size and maturity. Harvesting methods vary depending on the mushroom variety and can involve cutting, twisting, or gently pulling the mushrooms from the bed.



tion compost as farm manure. It could be sold commercially as it is a valuable input for horticulture and agriculture in Ladakh. Earlier, I used to cultivate oyster mushrooms but I have now switched to button mushrooms based on local consumer preference and market demand.

What is your message for young

agri-entrepreneurs?

RA: Ladakh is not very prominent on the mushroom map of India. If one makes certain structural adjustments, then the climate in Ladakh is conducive for mushroom cultivation throughout the year. A little bit of research and calculated business risk is required to make

it big as an entrepreneur. However, the idea of creating employment, seeing an idea take shape as an enterprise and nurturing it as it scales up, and being your own boss are very satisfying. It is certainly worth it. I encourage young people to come forward and take up farming as a business.

Achieving prosperity in Ladakh through cooperative action

MOSES KUNZANG

The Industrial Revolution in Europe was marked by far-reaching social and economic changes. The resulting capitalistic social structure included many negative developments such as inequity, exploitation and marginalisation. One of the most important responses to these challenges has been the cooperative movement, which has been an effort to encourage collective action, empowerment of communities and creation of new opportunities. Cooperatives have played a key role in the development of numerous sectors. This is especially important in India, which remains a largely agrarian country and a significant proportion of its population is still below the poverty line. The cooperative movement has played a crucial role in poverty alleviation in India. For instance, cooperative banks in many rural areas have provided different forms of support to local communities. People are able to access loans at cheaper rates from cooperative banks as compared to money lenders and commercial banks. The emergence of cooperative banks and credit societies has been one of the most important developments in India's economic trajectory.

However, cooperatives are not just mechanisms for economic development. They are a way of life as they help address social prejudices and exclusion while promoting equity and inclusion. It is important for us to work together to further strengthen the cooperative movement and contribute to building a more equitable, just and democratic nation.

The cooperative template is well-suited for Ladakh as it has a history of collective action and cooperation amongst community members. This is evident in the number of cooperative societies in the region, which is relatively high in relation to the small population of the region. Several of these cooperative societies have been successful in meeting their objectives in terms of providing fair and equitable economic opportunities to its members. There is still a lot



of unexplored applications in Ladakh of the cooperative society template to address various challenges faced by local communities. In fact, the cooperative society template could serve as a central strategy in the efforts to achieve sustainable and carbon neutral development in Ladakh.

Why register as a cooperative?

Once the final registration of a cooperative society is complete it becomes a 'body corporate' by the name under which it is registered. This means it can have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold property, enter into contracts, institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings and to do all the things for which it has been constituted. A cooperative is listed under the state list in the distribution of subjects between Government of India and state governments.

The Cooperative Societies Act of 1989 outlined a role for government participation in the share capital of cooperative institutions while also specifying statutory responsibilities for the Registrar of Cooperative Societies including conducting audits, inspection, inquiry etc.

Under the J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999, there is no provision to mobilise government share capital. However, a cooperative can avail financial assistance/funding from the government

after signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the government in accordance with an amendment made in 2005 to the J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999. The Department of Cooperatives has also been relieved of statutory responsibilities such as audit inspections, election, etc. The act guarantees maximum functional autonomy to the cooperatives registered under it.

An update on cooperatives in UT Ladakh

The cooperative movement remains a priority sector in the Union Territory of Ladakh. Despite its challenging topography and extreme climate, the cooperative movement has played a vital role in Ladakh to empower local communities. UT Ladakh presently has two concurrent acts to govern the cooperative sector. This includes the Cooperative Society Act, 1989 and J&K Self Reliant Act, 1999. In Ladakh, there are 407 cooperative societies registered under these acts.

Of these, 106 cooperatives were registered after Ladakh became a Union Territory in 2019. A large number of cooperatives registered are Primary Registered Cooperatives (covering most Panchayats). Other cooperative societies include ones related to milk, cooperative marketing societies, handicraft societies, poultry cooperative societies etc. Accountability and transparency in

the working of cooperative societies is maintained through regular audits and periodic elections. This ensures that the focus of cooperative societies remains on their functioning. In 2021-22, elections of 77 cooperative societies in UT Ladakh were held. These elections were pending for many years.

Similarly, auditing of all societies was completed in 2022, which was not done on time in the past. The Department of Cooperatives has started procuring vermicompost and other locally available organic manure, which it is providing to farmers with an 80% subsidy. This will ensure that chemical fertiliser usage will be phased out by 2025. Marketing cooperative societies in Leh and Kargil districts have been providing a platform for marketing of various agri-horticultural produce of local farmers including vegetables, fruits, and livestock produce such as milk, cheese and allied products. Ladakh also produces exotic and niche vegetables and fruits such as seabuckthorn, apricot, lettuce and broccoli, which can potentially be exported.

In 2021, Ladakh started supplying fresh apricots to metropolitan cities across India and also exported them to Dubai, UAE for the first time. Airlifting of vegetables from the plains in the winter is now being done by cooperative societies with support from Indian Army and Indian Air Force. In 2022, about 200 MT of fresh vegetables and fruits were distributed to civilians at affordable rates to meet their winter requirements. The Department of Cooperatives also ensures stocking of essential goods for winter months when Ladakh remains physically cut off from the rest of the country after mountain passes are blocked due to heavy snowfall.

Dairy is one of the emerging sectors in Ladakh and has a promising market. Until recently, milk cooperatives were operational only at the village level. This has changed after the Administration of UT of Ladakh installed a milk pasteurisation plant and signed an MoU with National Dairy Development Board to manage it for a few years. This project will eventually be handed over to Ladakh Dairy Cooperative Federation, which consists of 75 dairy cooperative societies. Ladakh also has untapped potential for fish products. There are some promising sites for aquaculture around various rivers and streams. Interestingly, a new cooperative in flo-



riculture sector has been registered whose members are primarily youth. The Department of Cooperatives has developed a 1,000 MT cold storage facility in Leh at a cost of Rs. 12 crore and one with capacity of 200 MT is coming up in Kargil under various schemes. This facility is currently being managed by the Department of Cooperatives and is being used by entrepreneurs, local farmers and cooperative societies to store consumer items.

Some unique cooperative societies in Ladakh:

All Changthang Pashmina Grower's Cooperative Marketing Society, Leh:

This is a cooperative society whose members are drawn from various nomadic communities in eastern Ladakh. The society focuses on procuring raw pashmina wool and processing it. Pashmina is a world-famous fibre sourced from a domesticated goat breed found in this region. The fibre is an important economic product and is often called 'soft gold'. The pashmina produced in Ladakh is one of finest quality fibres in the world. The Administration of UT of Ladakh has extended support to this cooperative by providing it with a revolving fund.

Bami Duniya Cooperative, Leh:

This is a federation of 46 cooperative societies. It distributes a range of consumer products. In the past, this society has been awarded the National Cooperative Excellence Award.

Fruit Growers' Cooperative Marketing

& Processing Society, Kargil:

This cooperative has expertise in processing apricot products. The Administration of UT of Ladakh has provided the society with a fresh apricot canning plant and has extended support in terms of developing packaging and branding.

Looms of Ladakh Women Cooperative:

This cooperative society aims to bring together unemployed women artisans from remote villages across Ladakh. The women are trained in knitting and weaving with raw material sourced from pastoralist nomads and livestock-rearing communities of Ladakh. They work with a range of fibres including pashmina, yak wool and sheep wool.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh is exploring various innovative approaches to address local challenges. Ladakh has a long history of trade as it was an integral part of the ancient Silk Route trade that linked Europe, Central Asia, China, and South Asia.

Since the people of Ladakh were a part of this trade, they interacted with people of diverse ethnicities, interests and cultures. This ability to innovate, assimilate diversity and collective action is now an integral part of Ladakh's social and cultural fabric. This is now being tapped through the cooperative society movement to benefit Ladakh as a whole.

The author is Additional Registrar Cooperatives, The Administration of UT Ladakh



ལ་དུགས་ནང་དུག་རྗེས་དང་བཟི་སྐྱེན་བཀོལ་སྦྱོང་སྦྱོངས།

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 ཡང་དཀའ་ལས་གཅིག་ཡིན། དེར་བརྟེན་ལ་དྲགས་
 ཀྱི་སྤོབ་སྤོང་དུ་འགོ་སྤོང་ཆེ་བའི་མཐོ་རིམ་སྤོབ་
 བཞེན་ཁང་ཞིག་གསར་འཛུགས་བྱེད་པ་ལས་སྤོབ་
 སྤོང་གྲུ་ལ་སྤོབ་ཡོན་བདེ་མཉམ་སྤྱི་ལོགས་ལ་
 ལམ་བཅུག་པ་དེ་འོས་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན།
 འོན་ཀྱང་ལ་དྲགས་དབུས་གཞུང་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་གི་
 སྤོབ་སྤོང་ནས་ལ་དྲགས་ནང་མཐོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་
 ཁོར་ལུག་བདེ་མོ་བྱེད་པ་ལ་ཐག་གཅོད་མང་པོ་ལེན་
 ཡོད་ཅིང་། ལ་དྲགས་ཡུ་ཏི་གྲུང་པའི་རྒྱུ་ལ་མཐོ་
 རིམ་ཤེས་ཡོན་གྱི་གནས་སྟངས་འཛོགས་བདེ་པོ་
 བྱེད་པ་ལ་འབད་བརྩོན་ཆད་མེད་བཅོཅ་ཡོད་ཡོད།
 ད་ལྟོ་ཡོད་པའི་སྤོབ་སྤོང་གཉེར་ཁང་གྲུ་སྤོབ་སྤོང་བཞེན་
 བ།
 ལ་དྲགས་ནང་མཐོ་རིམ་སྤོབ་སྤོང་གཉེར་ཁང་ཆེ་ཞོས་

དེ་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཡིན། སྤྱི་
 ལོ་ ༢༠༡༩ ལོར་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་གཉེར་
 ཁང་བཅུགས་རྒྱུ་སྤོབ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་ལ་སྤྱི་ལོགས་ལ་
 ཆ་མ་དགོས་པ་འདི་རང་དུ་མཐོ་རིམ་སྤོབ་གཉེར་
 བྱེད་པའི་གོ་སྐབས་བསྐྱེད་ཡོད། འདས་ཟིན་པའི་
 ལོ་གསུམ་གྱི་རིང་ལ་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་
 བཞེན་ཁང་གིས་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་ཁང་
 གཞན་མ་གྲུ་དང་བྱེད་འབྲེལ་གྱི་སྤོབ་སྤོང་ལས་
 མཚན་ནས་མཐོ་རིམ་ཤེས་ཡོན་གྱི་གནས་སྤངས་
 འཛོགས་བདེ་མོ་བཅོཅ་ཡོད། རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་ནང་གི་
 སྤོབ་སྤོང་ལ་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་གཉེར་
 ཁང་ལ་དགོ་རྒྱུ་དང་ལས་བྱེད་པའི་ས་མིག་
 ༡༩༢ བསར་བཞེད་ལུ་སྤོབ་སྤོང་ཡོད། དེ་མ་
 ཟད། ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་
 བསར་བཞེད་རྒྱ་བསྐྱེད་ཀྱི་སྤོབ་སྤོང་ལ་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་
 ཡིན་ཡོད། དེ་བཞེན་དུ་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སྤོབ་
 བཞེན་ཁང་གི་དམིགས་ཡུལ་ནི་ཉམས་ཞིབ་ཀྱི་ཁོར་
 ཡུག་འཛོགས་བདེ་མོ་བྱེད་རྒྱ་དང་གོ་སྐབས་བསྐྱེད་
 རྒྱ་ཡིན།
 ལ་དྲགས་ནང་མཐོ་རིམ་སྤོབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དུག་ཡོད་
 ཅིང་། དེ་གྲུ་ནང་སྤོབ་སྤོང་ཚན་སྤོབ་སྤོང་ཐོབ་མཐོ་



རིམ་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད། སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༩ ལོ་
ནས་བརྒྱུད་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གཏོང་གི་ཡིན་པའི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་
བསྟུན་དེ་སློབ་ཚན་སོ་སོ་ལ་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་སློབ་སྦྱོང་
རྒྱུ་གཏོང་གི་ཡིན་པའི་ Polytechnic College
རེ་རེ་ཡོད་ཅིང་། དེ་ལྟར་འདྲི་ལས་སློབ་སྦྱོང་
གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད། སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་དེ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་
ནང་ལ་སི་ཐིལ་བཟོ་ལས་དང་། སློབ་འགྲུལ་བཟོ་
ལས། སློབ་འཁྲུག་བཟོ་ལས། དེ་བཞིན་འགྲིམ་
འགྲུལ་དང་སློབ་གཡེངས་བཟོ་སྐྱེ་ལས་བཞི་ནང་
སློབ་སྦྱོང་གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད།

དེ་དང་མཉམ་དུ་དབྱུངས་གཞུང་ནང་པའི་རིག་གནས་
གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་དང་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་གསོ་
རིག་སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་རིག་གཞུང་གི་
ཐོག་ལ་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད་ཅིང་། འདི་
གཉིས་ནི་རིག་གཞུང་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གཏོང་གི་སློབ་
གཉེན་ཁང་ཞིག་ཡིན།

གསར་བཞེངས་

མཐོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་གསར་བཞེངས་སྐབས་བཟོ་
བ་ལ་དབྱུང་རོགས་མང་པོ་བཏང་ཡོད། ལ་དྲགས་
ཡུ་ཏི་གྲུང་པའི་རྒྱུ་ལ་ལ་དྲགས་ནང་མཐོ་རིམ་ཡོན་
ཏན་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་གསར་བཞེངས་ཡར་རྒྱས་བྱེད་
བ་ལ་དབྱུང་རོགས་ Rs 200 crore ཙམ་བཏང་
ཡོད། མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་ཀུན་གྱི་ནང་ལ་
སློབ་སྦྱོང་གི་སློབ་ཤེས་ལྡན་དང་། ལས་བྱེད་པའི་
སློབ་ཤེས་ལྡན་དང་། བཟོ་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚན་རྒྱུ་
གསར་བཞེངས་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་ཡིན། དེ་དང་མཉམ་དུ་ལ་
དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་ལ་གསར་
བཞེངས་ཆེད་དབྱུང་རོགས་ 300 crore ཙམ་
བཏང་ཡོད་ཅིང་། སློབ་སྦྱོང་གི་སློབ་ཤེས་ལྡན་



། ལས་བྱེད་པའི་སློབ་ཤེས་ལྡན་གྱི་ བཟོ་ལས་ཀྱི་
ཚན་རྒྱུ་ལྡན་པའི་འཛིན་ཁང་ཀུན་གསར་བཞེངས་བྱེད་
རྒྱུ་ཡིན། གསར་བཞེངས་སོ་སོ་ཡོད་ཆད་གཞུགས་
གཞིའི་ཐོག་ནས་དཀའ་ལས་ཡོད་མཁན་ཀུན་དང་
མཐུན་པ་བཟོ་ཡིན་ཡོད།

རྒྱན་གནས་ཐུབ་པའི་ཐབས་ལམ།

རྒྱན་གནས་ཐུབ་པའི་ཡར་རྒྱས་དང་ཁོར་ལུགས་སྤྱད་
སློབ་ཉི་དཔེ་དེབ་ཙམ་གྱི་ནང་དུ་འབྲི་སློབ་མིན་པར་
དངོས་མ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་ཀུན་གྱི་ནང་ལ་
ལག་བརྒྱུད་བྱེད་ཡིན་ཡོད།

ཤེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་སོ་སོ་

སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༢༠ ཤེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་སོ་སོ་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་ཁྱོད་
གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་བརྒྱུར་བཙུན་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ཐབས་
བྱུས་སོ་སོ་ཞིག་ཡིན། དེ་ཡི་འབྲུག་ལ་དྲགས་ལའང་
བསྐྱབ་ཡོད། ཤེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་གིས་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་
ཡོངས་ཀྱི་ཡར་རྒྱས་དང་། ཡོན་ཏན་སྐྱེ་ལས་སྐྱེ་
ཚོགས་དང་། སློབ་ཚན་སྐྱེ་ཚོགས། ས་གནས་ཀྱི་

སྤྱི་དབྱུང་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་ལ་ལྷགས་བརྒྱབས་
ཡོད། ཤེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་སོ་སོ་ལོ་རྒྱུ་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་
ཀུན་གྱི་བསམ་སློབ་དང་མི་ཚོ་འགྲུར་བ་གཏོང་མཁན་
གྱི་ལས་སྡོམ་གྱི་སློབ་མེས་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན།

སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་སོ་སོ་ལ་གསར་བཞེངས་

ལ་དྲགས་འདི་ཉིད་བཟོ་ལས་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་སློབ་པར་
འགྲུར་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་། དཀར་འབྲེལ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་
སློབ་གཉེན་ཁང་ནི་ལ་དྲགས་གསར་བཞེངས་བྱེད་
རྒྱུ་ཐོག་བཅད་བཏང་། དེ་ནང་སློབ་ཚན་སྐྱེ་ལས་
གསུམ་ནང་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གཏོང་རྒྱུ་ཡིན།
དེ་དང་མཉམ་དུ་ལ་དྲགས་ལ་སློབ་དབྱུང་སློབ་
གཉེན་ཁང་ཞིག་གསར་བཞེངས་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་ལྟ་བུ་ལ་
དྲགས་ཡུ་ཏི་གཞུང་གི་ཁམས་བདེ་ལས་ཁམས་ཀྱིས་
འབྲེལ་ཡོད་སློབ་ཁམས་ཀུན་ལ་སྤུལ་ཡོད་ཅིང་།
གསར་བཞེངས་བྱེད་སའི་ས་ཆ་དཔེ་བྱུང་པར་ཀར་
ངོས་འཛིན་བྱས་ཡོད། སློབ་གཡེངས་ལས་ཁམས་
གྱི་སྐྱེ་ལས་གི་འོག་ཏུ་ Food and Crafts སློབ་
གཉེན་ཁང་གི་གནས་ཆད་སྤྱི་དབྱུང་ Institute of

ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་སོ་མའི་ཤེས་ཡོན་གྱི་བརྒྱན་རིམ་དང་དམིགས་ཡུལ།

ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་གསར་བཞེངས།

རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གིས་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༤ ལོར་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་འདི་བརྒྱགས། ལ་དྲགས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དང་པོ་འདི་ཉིད་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༡༩༩༩ ལོར་སྤོང་མོ་རྒྱུ་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༤ ལོར་ ༡ ཚེས་ ༢ ཉིན་དབུ་འབྱེད་མཛད། གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འདི་ནི་དྲན་སི་རྟིམ་ལ་ཡའི་མཚོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ཉམས་ཞིབ་ཀྱི་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཞིག་ཡིན། གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འདི་ལ་སློབ་དཔུགས་འབྲེལ་གཉིས་ཀར་གཅོད་ཀྱི་ལཱ་ལུགས་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་འདི་ཡི་ཁོངས་སུ་སློབ་དང་། དཔུགས་འབྲེལ། ལུ་ལ་ལ། རང་སྐྱོད་དཔུགས་དྲུ་རྒྱུ་ལ་མཁུ་བ་ལ་མཁུ་བ་ཀྱི་མཚོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཀྱང་འདུས་ཡོད་པའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ཞིག་ཡིན། རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གི་དྲུང་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༤ ལོར་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་ཉེ་བའི་རིགས་བདག་ལ་བསྐྱོས་ནས་དབུ་འབྱེད་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༤ ལོར་ ༤ ཚེས་ ༡༤ ཉིན་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་ཚོགས་འདུ་ཚོགས་ནས་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་ཁྲིམས་ཡིག་ལ་བརྒྱུར་བཅོས་བྱེད་པའི་གྲོས་ཚུན་མཛད།

སློབ་ཚན།

ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དུ་ཚན་རིག་གི་སློབ་ཚན་ ༤ དང་རྒྱ་ཚུལ་རིག་གནས་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཚན་ ༡༢ ཀྱི་ཐོག་ཚེས་མཚའི་སློབ་སྦྲོང་གཏོང་བཞིན་ཡོད། གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་ཉམས་ཞིབ་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་སློབ་ཚན་ཁྲིད་བཞིན་ཡོད། ཉམས་ཞིབ་དེ་ནི་དམིགས་བསལ་དུ་རྟིམ་ལ་ཡ་དང་སྤོང་མོ་གི་ཡ་དང་། དབུས་ཨེ་ཤི་ཡ་ཀྱང་གྲི་ཐོག་ལ་ཡིན། ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༢༠ ལོར་འགོ་མ་རང་སློབ་ཚན་འགོ་བརྒྱུགས་ནས་MA ལག་འཁྲེར་བརྒྱ་རྒྱུ་དེ་སྤྱོད་བྱས། དེ་དང་མཉམ་དུ་ཉམས་ཞིབ་ཀྱི་ཁོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད་པ་ལ་རིག་གཞུག་རྒྱུ་ལུགས་(PhD) ལག་འཁྲེར་དེ་སྤྱོད་ཞུས། ལ་དྲགས་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱང་ལ་མཚོ་

རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་འདི་ནང་སློབ་སྦྲོང་བྱེད་པའི་གོ་སྐབས་ཐོབ། འདིར་རང་རང་གི་རྒྱུ་པ་ཀྱང་གོང་དུ་སློབ་པའི་རེ་བ་བྱེད་ཡིན་ཡོད། ས་གནས་དང་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལ་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འདིས་ཞབས་འདེགས་སྐྱབ་པའི་ཡིད་ཆེས་ཡོད།

དདུལ་རོགས།

ལོ་སྟོན་མ་དང་བརྒྱན་ཏེ་དདུལ་རོགས་མང་བ་བྱས་ཡོད། སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༣ དང་ ༢༠༡༤ ལོར་ G.I.A. – General བརྒྱན་ནས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ལ་དདུལ་རོགས་ Rs12.00 cr དང་ G.I.A. Salaries བརྒྱན་ནས་དདུལ་རོགས་Rs15.00 cr ཐོབ་ཡོད། དེ་དང་དདུལ་རོགས་སྦྲེང་དགོས་པའི་ལུ་བ་སྤུལ་ཡོད།

ཤེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་དབུས་སོ་མ་ལག་ལེན།

༢༠༡༣ ལོར་ལ་དྲགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་ཤེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་དབུས་༢༠༡༣ ལོར་ལག་ལེན་བཅོས། ཡར་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༣ ལོར་མཚོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཀྱང་གྲི་ནང་ལ་ལག་ལེན་བཅོས། Screen acting ཐོག་ལ་རྒྱ་བ་གསུམ་གྱི་རིང་སློབ་བྱིན་བྱས།

ཡར་རྒྱས་གོང་འཕེལ།

ཡོན་ཏན་ནི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྤྱི་ལོ་མིག་ཡིན། དེར་བརྟེན་ལ་དྲགས་ནང་ཚང་མ་ལ་སྤྱོད་སྤུལ་ཚོགས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐོབ་བརྒྱག་དགོས་པ་ཞབས་ཅན་ཡིན། ང་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འདིར་སློབས་ཏེ་རྟིང་ན་སྦྲོངས་འདི་ཡི་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཚེད་དུ་

སྤྱོད་སྤུལ་ཚོགས་པའི་མཚོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ཞིབ་འཇུག་ལ་ཤུགས་རྒྱབ་དགོས་པ་ཞབས་ཅན་མཚོན་པའི་ཤེས་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་སྤྱོད་སྤུལ་ཚོགས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐོབ་ཚོར། མཚུན་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་དུ་ཡོད་ན་འདེགས་ཀྱི་ཚན་ཚང་མས་ཞབས་འདེགས་འགའས་

ཅན་བརྒྱབས་ཡོད་ཅིས་སློབ་སྤྱིས་བཤད། Wadia Institute of Himalayan Ge-



ology མཉམ་ཁྲུབ་ 'NGRSM-2022 ལེགས་པར་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་ལུས། ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་ཉེ་སྔར་ Green Chemistry རྩམ་པ་སྐྱ་ཚོགས་ཐོག་རྒྱལ་སྤྱིའི་བཟོ་སྐྱེད་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་ལུས། ཉན་སི་ཉི་ལྷ་ལ་ཡ་ལ་དྲུགས་ཀྱི་གནས་གཤིས་འཕོ་འགྲུར་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་རྒྱལ་སྤྱིའི་བཟོ་སྐྱེད་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་ལུས། གཞན་ཡང་བཟོ་སྐྱེད་ཁ་ཅིག་གྲང་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་ལུས། ས་གཤིས་རིག་པའི་སྤེལ་བྱིས་གནས་གཤིས་འཕོ་འགྲུར་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་འགོ་བཙུགས། ཉེ་སྔར་ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་ ISRO འགྲེམས་སྟོན་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་མཛད། སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་ལ་ཕན་བདེ་འཛེད་ ISRO ཚོགས་པའི་བྱུང་འབྲས་ཀྱི་འགྲེམས་སྟོན་མཛད། ISRO-UoL གྱི་ལས་གཞི་སོ་མ་ “Ladakh specific Modelling and Space applications (LAMA) ཞེས་པ་དེ་འགོ་འཇུགས་བཅོས། ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ནས་ཞིང་ལས་སློབ་བྲུ་འཇུག་རྒྱུའི་ཐབས་ཚུས་བཅོས་ཡོད། དེ་ཡི་ཕན་ཐོགས་ཅི་ཞིང་ལས་སྡེ་ཁག་ཡར་རྒྱས་དང་སྐོར་གཡོངས་ལ་རག་ལས་པ་ཉུང་དུ་གཏོང་བ་སོགས་ཡིན།

གྲོས་ཚོད་ཡིག་ཆ།

ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་གཞན་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དང་ལེས་ཡོན་ལྷོ་གནས་ཀྱི་དང་མཉམ་ཁྲུབ་གྲོས་ཚོད་ཡིག་ཆ་ ༤༥ ཐོག་ལ་སྤྲུལ་རྟགས་མཛད་ཡོད། གྲོས་ཚོད་ཡིག་ཆ་ཀྱིས་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་རྩུས་རྩལ་ཡར་བསྐྱེད་གཏོང་བར་གོ་སྐབས་གཏོང་བ་ཡིན། ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དུ་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོད་ཀྱི་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཡར་བསྐྱེད་གཏོང་བ། སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་དམིགས་འདུན་དང་འདོད་པ་དང་བརྩམ་ཏེ་ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོད་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་ལུ་ཡིན་ཡོད། སྒྲིག་རིམ་དེ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་བརྐྱེད་དེ་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་ལ་རང་གི་རྩལ་དང་ལུང་ཀྱི་ཏ་ལོ་བར་རོགས་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། སློབ་ཕྲུག་རིག་སྡེ་འགན་འཛིན་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱིས་རྩལ་གཡོངས་དང་། རིག་གཞུང་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སློབ་ཕྲུག་བཅོམ་ལེན་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོད་ཀྱིས་སོགས་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོད་ཀྱིས་སོགས་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོད་ཀྱིས་སོགས་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོད་དང་ལག་ལེན་བཅོམ་ལེན་ཡོད། གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་གི་NSS སྤེལ་བྱས་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་ལ་དང་རྒྱངས་ཞབས་ལུ་འོ་ཐོག་ལ་སྤྲུལ་ཁག་



བསྐྱམས་པ་ལ་གོ་སྐབས་གཏོང་བ་ཡིན། དེ་ཡིས་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་ལ་སྤྱི་ཚོགས་འགན་ཁུར་གྱི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྐྱེ་བར་རོགས་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། དེ་མིན་པར་གཞན་སྡེ་ཚན་གྱི་བར་དང་། མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་ཕྱི་བར་ལ་རྩལ་གཡོངས་འགན་བསྐྱར་དང་། རིག་གཞུང་འཁུར་སྟོན་འགན་བསྐྱར་སོགས་སྐྱོད་ཀྱིས་བྲུ་སྒྲིག་ལུ་ཡིན་ཡོད།

མཇུག་གི་གཏམ།

དགོ་རྒྱུད་དང་ལས་བྱེད་པ་ཉུང་དུ་མ་གཏོགས་མེད་ནའང་། གང་ཡོད་པ་དེ་ཀྱི་སྤོང་སྟོབས་ཅན་དང་བརྩོན་འགྲུན་ཅན་ཡོད་པས། ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་

ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གིས་ཡར་རྒྱས་བྱེད་བཞིན་ཡིན། རྒྱལ་སྤྱི་དང་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་དང་མཉམ་ཁྲུབ་ཁྲུ་ལ་བ་དམ་པོ་བཅོམ་ལེན་ཡོད། གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འདི་ལ་གཞན་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་སྐད་གྲགས་ཅན་ཀྱི་ནས་རོགས་རམ་ཐོབ་ཀྱིན་ཡོད། ལ་དྲུགས་དབུས་གཞུང་མངའ་སྡེ་འཛིན་སློབ་གྲོགས་སྡེ་རྒྱུན་ལྔ་ལོ་རིམ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས་ལ་དྲུགས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འདི་ཉིད་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་གཙུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་རྒྱལ་ཤོས་ཤིག་འགྲུར་བའི་རེ་བ་དང་ཡིད་ཆེས་ཡོད།

Sustainable Campus འགྲན་བསྐྱར།

འབྲུག་པའི་ལོ་བཅུ་ཕྲག་གསུམ་གྱི་ནང་ལ་ལ་དྲགས་པོ་ལ་མྱོང་ཁྲེང་ཡར་རྒྱས་དང་། དཔལ་འབྱོར་ཡར་རྒྱས། གསལ་བཞེངས་ཡར་རྒྱས་སོགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུན་འགྲུབ་ཞུ་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་སྐབས་ཡོད། ཡིན་ནའང་དེ་འདྲ་བའི་འགྲུབ་ཞུ་ཆེན་པོ་མཁུ་ཞོར་ཡུག་དང་རིག་གཞུང་ལ་འཛིགས་སྐྱོད་ཞིག་ཀྱང་སྐྱེལ་ཡོད། ལ་དྲགས་པོ་ལྟེ་རྒྱུ་བ་དང་འཆར་སྐྱོད་དང་ཉེ་བ་སོ་མ་ཁྲུལ་ནས་མདུན་སྐྱོད་བཅོེ་ཡིན་ཡོད། འཆར་སྐྱོད་སོ་མ་ཞིག་ཁྲུལ་ཏེ་དཀའ་ལས་ལ་གཏོང་ལེན་བཅོེ་ཡིན་རྒྱུ་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་གོ་མ་པ་སློ་ཡིན་ཡོད། སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༡༩༩༩ ནང་ལ་ལ་དྲགས་ཀྱིས་ Y-20 རྒྱན་འགྲོའི་ཚོགས་ཆེན་གོ་སྐྱོག་མཛད། ཚོགས་ཆེན་དེ་བརྒྱན་ནས་ལ་དྲགས་ཀྱི་སྐྱེན་མིན་གྱི་ས་བབས་དང་། ཞོར་ཡུག་དེ་བཞིན་རིག་གཞུང་ལ་དོས་འཛིན་ཐོབ་ཡོད། ཚོགས་ཆེན་འདི་ཡིས་ལ་དྲགས་ཀྱི་གཞིན་སྐྱོད་ཀྱང་ལ་རྒྱལ་སྤྱིའི་ཤེས་ཡོན་ཏེ་གོ་བའི་གོ་སྐྱབས་དང་ཉམས་སྲུང་སོ་མ་མང་པོ་བཏང་ཡོད། ཚོགས་ཆེན་གྱི་སྐྱོག་རིམ་རྒྱས་པ་ཞིག་ནི་ "Sustainable Campus Challenge," ཞེས་པ་དེ་ཡིན། སྤྱི་ལོ་འདི་ཡིས་གནམ་གཤིས་འཕོ་འགྲུར་དང་རྒྱུན་ལྡན་ཅུང་དུ་གཏོང་བབས་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་ཤུགས་བརྒྱབས་ཡོད།

The contest aimed at instilling scientific temper and awareness about sustainability which in higher education plays a crucial role to empower students to become informed and responsible citizens. They are better equipped to contribute to a sustainable future and advocate for evidence-based decision-making.

"Sustainable Campus Challenge" འགྲན་བསྐྱར་ནི་ལ་དྲགས་པོ་མཐོ་རིམ་ཤེས་ཡོན་སྡེ་ཚན་གྱིས་བྱ་སྤྱོད་ཞུས་ཏེ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གླིང་ཞོར་ཡུག་ལ་རྒྱུན་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་ཞོར་ཡུག་ཅིག་ཡོང་བའི་ཐབས་བྱས། འགྲན་བསྐྱར་དེའི་ནང་ཉམས་སྲུང་ཤུགས་ཉར་ཚགས་དང་། གད་སྐྱོགས་ཉར་ལམ་སྤྱི་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་སྐྱེན་འདྲན་གྱི་རིགས་དང་། རྒྱན་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་བཟུང་བཅུ། རྒྱུ་སྐྱོད་བཅས་དང་། སྤྱི་དངོས་སྐྱོགས་གཅེས་སྲུང་བཅས་



བརྗོད་གཞི་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་ཤིག་འབོར་འདུག འགྲན་བསྐྱར་ནང་ལ་དྲགས་པོ་གཞུག་ལག་སློབ་གྲྭ་ཆེན་མོ་འདི་སློབ་མ་དང་། མངའ་སྡེའི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གྲྭ་ཆེན་མོ། འབྲུལ་ལས་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གྲྭ་ཆེན་མོ། དབུས་གཞུང་ནང་པའི་རིག་གནས་གཞུག་ལག་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སློབ་ཕྲག་བཅས་འབྲུས་པར་མཛད། མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་མ་འོངས་པའི་འགོ་ཁྲིད་དང་། སྤྱི་ཚུལ་བཟོ་མཁུན། གསལ་གཏོད་པ་བཅས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ་བསྐྱར་པའི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་གལ་ཆེན་ཞིག་ཡིན། དེ་སྤོགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་ཀྱང་གིས་སློབ་ཕྲག་ཀྱང་ནང་སྤྱི་ཚོགས་འགན་ཁུར་གྱི་བསམ་སྐོ་དང་རྒྱུན་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་ཐབས་ལམ་འཛོལ་བར་རོགས་ཤུང་བ་ཡིན། སྤྱི་ལོ་འདི་དུ་གྱུ་གྱི་དམིགས་གཞི་ནི་སློབ་ཕྲག་ཀྱང་གི་བར་བརྟུང་དང་། དེ་བཞིན་དུ་གཏོང་བཞུགས་ཤིག་ཐབས་ལམ། གནས་ཚུལ་དོགས་གཅོད་སོགས་གོང་སློབ་གཏོང་རྒྱ་དང་། ལག་ལེན་དང་རྣམ་གཞག་བར་གྱི་སྤོང་ཆ་ཀྱང་སེལ་རྒྱ་དང་། ཆེད་ལས་པ་དང་མཁས་པ་ཀྱང་དང་སྐབས་

ཤུང་སྤྱོད་པའི་གོ་སྐྱབས་གཏོང་བ་ཡིན། ལ་དྲགས་པོ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རང་བྱུང་ཐོན་ཁུངས་ཉར་ཉར་དང་ཞོར་ཡུག་འཛིག་ཉེན་ཅན་གྱིས་ཆར་སྐྱ་སྤྱུ་ལ་ཞོར་ཡུག་གི་དོན་ཅུ་དང་། གནམ་གཤིས་འཕོ་འགྲུར། ཐོན་ཁུངས་སྐྱེད་སྐྱོབ་ཀྱང་གི་སློབ་ལ་དུ་གོ་སྐྱོད་རྒྱ་ཉར་ཅང་གལ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡིན། དེ་དང་མཐུན་དུ་སློབ་ཕྲག་ཀྱང་ལ་ཞོར་ཡུག་དང་མཐུན་པའི་སྤྱོད་ལམ་སྤོང་དགོས་པ་དང་རྒྱུན་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་ཐབས་ལམ་ལག་ལེན་ཐོག་སྐབས་པ་སྤུང་བ་ཡིན། འགྲན་བསྐྱར་ཆེད་དུ་རྒྱུན་གནས་སྐབས་པའི་ཐབས་ལམ་ལག་ལེན་ཐོག་སྐབས་པ་དང་ཚོགས་ཆུང་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་བརྟུང་དང་མཛད། བརྟུང་དང་ཀྱང་དགོས་པའི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་དང་། བདེན་པ་ཡིན་མིན། གསལ་གཏོད། དདུལ་རོགས། སྐབས་འབྲས་སོགས་ལ་གཞི་བཅོལ་ནས་མཛད་པ་ཡིན། འགྲན་བསྐྱར་གྱི་དམིགས་བབས་ལ་གྱི་གཞིགས་མོ་ནི་རྒྱལ་མཁུན་གྱི་ལག་པས་བཟོས་པའི་བཟོ་ལས་དེ་ཡིན། ཞོར་ཡུག་གིས་ཀྱི་ལོ་ལྷན་ཅན་གྱི་ཤུགས་པའི་

བཟོ་དབྱིབས་ཤིག་ལྷགས་དང་། ཟངས། ཁྲིམ་ས་སོགས་བཀོལ་ནས་བཅོས་འདུག བཟོ་དབྱིབས་འདི་ནི་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞིའི་རྒྱུ་མཉམ་སྲུང་གི་མཚམས་ལྟར་བཟོ་ལས་པ་ཚོ་རིང་གྲུར་མེད་ཀྱང་གྲུ་གྱིས་མཚན། Sustainable Campus འགྲུན་བསྐྱར་ནང་རྒྱལ་ཁ་སྐོང་མཁུ་ནི་ཕར་ཟ་ན་དང་། ས་ཡི་དུ་བླ་ནོ། ལྷ་སྲི་བླ་བྱ་ལ། ཀྱ་མཚན་ལྷན་སྐྱོང་བཅས་པོ་མོ་བཞི་ཡིན། ཁོང་གྲུན་དཀར་འབྲེལ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སློབ་ཕྱག་ཡིན། ཁོང་གྲུན་གྱི་ལས་གཞི་ "Recycle, Reduce & Reuse; Stationery Waste Management System in College" ཞེས་པ་དེས་ཁྲིམ་ས་ཀྱན་སྐྱར་གསོ་དང་སྐར་ཡང་བཀོལ་སྦྱོང་རྩེད་བ་བྱས་ནས་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་བའི་ཐབས་ལམ་གོང་སློབ་གཏོང་ཐབས་སྐྱོར་ཡིན། ཁོང་གྲུན་གྱིས་ Stationery Waste Recycle Bank དང་སྦྲུ་རྩལ་སྡེ་ཁག་ཅིག་བཅུག་དགོས་པའི་བསམ་འཆར་བཏོན། རྒྱལ་མཁུ་ལ་གསོལ་རས་སྐྱོང་ ༡༥ དང་ལག་འབྲེལ་ཐོབ།



རྒྱལ་ཁ་སྐོང་མཁུ་གཉིས་པ་ཨི་ལི་ཟར་འབྱོར་ལྷན་མཐོ་སློབ་ཁང་གི་སློབ་ཕྱག་ལུ་ཡི་ཀར་ལྷ་ལི་དང་ ITI དཀར་འབྲེལ་གྱི་སློབ་ཕྱག་ལུ་ཉ་ཟ་ལྷ་ལི་གཉིས་ཡིན། ཁོང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ལས་གཞིས་ཁྲིམ་ས་ཉུང་དུ་གཏོང་ཐབས་ཐོག་ལ་འཕྲགས་བརྒྱབས་འདུག རྒྱལ་ཁ་སྐོང་མཁུ་གསུམ་པ་ནི་ལ་དུགས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་གི་དཀར་འབྲེལ་གྱིས་ལྷ་ས་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཕྱག་པོ་མོ་བཞི་ཡིན་འདུག ཁོང་གྲུན་གྱིས་ "Promoting Sustainable Behaviors through Vermicomposting A Campus Initiative." ཞེས་པའི་ཐོག་ལས་གཞི་འབྲེལ་འདུག ཁོང་གྲུན་གྱི་དམིགས་ལུ་ལི་ལ་དུགས་ལ་ཞིང་ལས་གོང་སློབ་གཏོང་རྒྱ་དང་། གཞིན་སྐྱོང་གྱན་ཞིང་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་སྤྲོགས་ལ་བྲིད་ཐབས་ཡིན་འདུག དེ་ན་སྤྲོགས་ལ་ཨང་གི་བཞི་པ་དང་ལྷ་པ་ལེན་མཁུ་གྱན་ལ་གསོལ་རས་བསྐྱུལ། དཀར་འབྲེལ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སློབ་ཕྱག་གུ་ལམ་མེད་དེ་དང་། ལུ་ཉ་ཟ་ལྷ་ལི་དང་། མན་རྩུར་རྩ་སེན་དང་། ན་རྩུ་མ་སྡེ་ཟེ་ལཱ་བཅས་ཀྱིས་ཨང་གི་བཞི་པ་སྐོང་ས། ཁོང་གྲུན་གྱིས་ "Peltier Module for warm classrooms, offices" ཞེས་པའི་ཐོག་ལས་གཞི་འབྲེལ་འདུག ལ་དུགས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་གི་དཀར་འབྲེལ་གྱིས་ལྷ་ས་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཕྱག་རི་ལྷ་ཟེ་མེད་ཀྱིས་ཨང་གི་ལྷ་པ་

སྐོང་ས། ཁོས་ "Clean Water, Renewable Energy: Solar Distillation for Waste Water Management" ཞེས་པའི་ཐོག་རང་གི་ལས་གཞི་འབྲེལ་འདུག གཞན་ཡང་དོས་འཛིན་ཐོབ་འོས་པ་ཞིག་ནི་ ITI མེད་སློབ་ཕྱག་ལུ་བེ་ཨེ་མེད་དང་། བསོད་ནམས་དབང་མོ། བེ་ཟེ་ལཱ་དོ་སར། བསྐྱར་འཛིན་དབང་མོ་བཅས་ཀྱིས་བྱས་པའི་ལས་གཞི་ Heating Building by the Reflection of Sunrays" ཞེས་པ་དེ་ཡིན། ལས་གཞི་དེ་ནི་ཉི་འོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲགས་བཀོལ་ནས་ཁང་པ་རྒྱན་མོ་བྲེད་ཐབས་ཐོག་ཡིན། སྤྲིག་རིམ་འདི་ཡི་རིང་ལ་སློབ་ཕྱག་གྲུན་གྱི་ཉམས་ཞིབ་དང་། གྲངས་ཐོ་བཟླ་དབྱུང་། རྩུ་ཁག་ལས་

ཀྱའལ་མཐུད། དེ་བཞིན་དབྱེད་བཅས་ཀྱི་རྩུ་རྩལ་ཀྱན་ཡར་རྒྱས་གོང་འཕེལ་ཐོག་སྐར་བ་བཏང་། གོང་གསལ་བྱུང་ཚེས་ཀྱན་སློབ་སྦྱོང་དང་ཚད་ལས་ལ་ཉ་ཅང་གལ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡིན། Sustainable Campus འགྲུན་བསྐྱར་དེས་ལ་དུགས་ཀྱི་མཐོ་རིམ་ཤེས་ཡོན་གྱི་ལས་སློབ་ནང་ལ་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་བའི་ལྷ་བ་བཅུག་ཐབས་ཐོག་ལས་ཀྱའལ་མཐུད་ཅན་བྱས་ཡོད། གཞིན་སྐྱོང་གྱན་གྱི་བྱས་པའི་གསལ་གཏོང་དང་ལས་གཞི་དེ་དག་ལག་ལེན་ལ་འབྲེལ་བྱུང་བ་མ་ཟད། རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་བ་དང་ཁོང་ལྷག་དང་མཐུན་པའི་ལ་དུགས་སྤྲོགས་ལ་འགོ་བར་ཞབས་འདེགས་སྐྱུབ་པ་ཡིན།

རིན་ཆེན་སློབ་མ།

ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན། སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༢༣

ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་ཐངས་གཉིས་པ་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༢༣ ཟླ་བ་ ༧ ཚེས་ ༢༤ རས་ ༢༤ བར་ ལ་དུགས་ཀྱི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཀྱི་ བར་ལ་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ལུས། འདི་ལོའི་བརྗོད་གཞི་ནི་ 'Education and Employability: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities' ཞེས་པ་དེ་ཡིན། དགའ་སྟོན་འདི་ནི་མཐོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ལོ་འཁོར་གྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན། མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཚང་མས་རང་རང་གི་གཙོ་གནས་སུ་ཉེན་གཉིས་རིང་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་སྐབས་ལ་ཚེ་རླུ་གཟིགས་ར་སུའུ་བ་དང་། འདོན་ཐང་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་འབྲེམས་སྟོན་བྱས། མ་ཟད། དེ་ལས་ཀྱང་གལ་ཆེ་བ་ཞིག་ནི་མཁམ་དབང་གྱི་གསུང་བཤད་དང་གོས་བསྐྱར་དང་། སློབ་བརྗོད་དང་། འབྲེམས་སྟོན་སོགས་ལས་རིམ་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་གྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་ནང་ལ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སློབ་སྦྱོང་མ་ཟད། སློབ་གྲྭ་ཁང་གི་སློབ་སྦྱོང་དང་གཞི་རྒྱ་སྤོངས་གྲངས་མེད་འབྲས་པར་མཛད། ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་འདི་ནི་ལ་དུགས་སྐྱོ་ཚུལ་ཡམ་རྒྱས་ལས་འགྲུལ་དང་། ལ་དུགས་ལྷ་ཏེ་གཞུང་གི་མཐོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་ལས་ཁུངས་དང་བྱང་འབྲེལ་དུ་གསལ་སྟེ་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་མཉམ་རེགས་འོག་གྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། དགའ་སྟོན་འདི་ནི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཚང་མས་ལོ་འཁོར་དུ་སྤྱད་བཅུ་དང་གྲྭ་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་ཐངས་གཉིས་ལག་སློབ་ཁང་གི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་ཚང་མའི་ནང་གྲྭ་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། མཐོ་རིམ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་དུང་སྤྱི་ལུས་སྐྱོ་ཚུལ་ལས་འགྲུལ་དབང་མེད་འཆར་

སྤྱད་དང་ལྷ་བ་ཡམ་འདེགས་ཡོད། དགའ་སྟོན་འདི་ཉིད་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༢༣འཆར་འགོ་བཙུགས་ནས་སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༢༣ རང་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ལུས་ཤིང་། ད་དུང་སྐྱོ་ཚུལ་ལས་འགྲུལ་ནས་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ལུས་ཀྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་དམིགས་གཞི་ནི་ལ་དུགས་ཀྱི་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གྱི་ལ་མཐོན་ལས་འདེམས་སྤྱོད་སྟེ་ད་གོ་སྟེ་ལ་རྒྱ་དང་། སློབ་གསོ་དང་ལས་སྟོན་སྟོན་ཀྱི་ལུས་ལས་འགྲུས་གལ་ཆེན་ཡིན་ཚུལ་འཆར་ཀྱི་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གྱི་ལུས་ལས་བསྐྱོད། ཡོན་ཏན་བརྗོད་ལེན། ཉམས་ཞིབ་གོ་སྐབས་རྒྱ་བསྐྱོད། མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ནང་སློབ་ཚན་འདེམས་སྤྱོད་དང་སློབ་ཡོན་སྐོར་ད་གོ་སྟེ་ལོ་ལོན།

EJM མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གྲོ་

EJM མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གྲོ་མཁམ་ལ་ཚེ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དང་བྱང་འབྲེལ་ཐོག་དགའ་སྟོན་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ལུས། འདི་དུ་ལུས་ཚུལ་གོང་སྟེ་ལོ་ལོན་ལ་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ལོན། དཔེར་ན། གངས་འཛིགས་ལས་སྟོན་དང་། སྐོར་གཡེངས། འདོན་ཐང་ཐོན་སྐྱོད་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་སྤྱད་བཅུ་བཤད་ཡོད། རྒྱ་གར་གོས་ཚོགས་འོག་མའི་ལ་དུགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན་ལས་འགྲུལ་དབང་ཚེ་རིང་རྒྱ་སྤོངས་ཀྱིས་དགའ་སྟོན་དུ་འབྲེད་ཉེན་འབྲེལ་མཛད། ལ་དུགས་ཀྱི་རི་སྐྱོམ་ལོམས་ཅན་དང་། རྒྱ་སྐོར་སྐོར་གཡེངས། རྒྱ་གནས་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ལོན་ལུས། རྒྱ་ལོངས་ཡོན་ཏན་སྤྱད་བཅུ་སོགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་ལ་ཉེན་གྲངས་གཉིས་རིང་གསུང་བཤད་དང་གོས་བསྐྱར་སྐྱོར་ལ་གྲྭ་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན།

བཟོ་ལས་ཀྱང་སྐབས་དེར་འབྲེམས་སྟོན་ལུས། དཀར་འབྲེལ་གྱི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དུ་ 'Empowering Minds Enriching Futures,' ཐོག་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་སྤྱི་གཟུང་ལོ་ལོན། དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་དམིགས་ལུས་ནི་སློབ་སྦྱོང་དང་གཞི་རྒྱ་སྤོངས་ཀྱི་ལུས་ལས་བཤད། ལག་ཚུལ་སྤྱད་བཅུ་ཚོད་ལྟ། ཚོད་ལས་སློབ་སྟོན་པ། ཚོད་ལས་ཀྱི་གོ་སྐབས་འདྲ་མིན། སློབ་ཡོན་སྟོན་པ། སློབ་ཡོན་བྱུང་གཡེར་སྐོར་ད་གོ་སྟེ་ལ་རྒྱ་དང་། འབྲེམས་སྟོན་དེར་ལུགས་མཁམ་རྒྱས་ནས་སློབ་སྤྱོད་དང་སློབ་སྤྱོད་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ལས་རིགས་ལ་ལུགས་སྤྱད་བཅུ་བར་མ་ཟད། ད་དུང་དེས་བཟུང་མེད་པའི་ཐབས་ལས་དེས་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གྱི་ལུས་སྤྱོད་དང་མཐོན་ལས་འཚོལ་ཞིབ་ཀྱི་དཔེ་ལོན་དང་དཔེ་མེད་ཀྱི་ལག་ཆ་མཁོ་སྤྱོད་བྱས་ཡོད། ལས་འགྲུལ་དེའི་ནང་ལུགས་མཁམ་གཙོ་ཆེ་བ་རྒྱས་སྤྱོད་གྱི་འདྲ་མིན་ནས་ཡོང་བའི་སློབ་མ་དང་། མཐོ་སློབ་འགྲིམ་མཁམ། མཐོན་ཀྱི་མཁོ་མཁམ། ཡ་མ། དེ་མིན་གྱི་ལུས་ཚུལ་དང་ལེས་ཡོན་སྤྱི་གཟུང་འཛིགས་ཁག་ནས་ཡོང་བའི་སློབ་མ་རྒྱས་ཡིན། ཐངས་དཀར་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དུ་སྤྱོད་སྤྱོད་དེ་ལོ་སློབ་སྦྱོང་གྱི་ལུས་ལས་འགྲུལ་དབང་ཚེ་རིང་འདེམས་སྤྱོད་སྐོར་ལ་ད་གོ་སྟེ་ལ་རྒྱ་དང་། ལུས་ཚུལ་དང་ཚོད་ལས་ཀྱི་གོ་སྐབས་སུ་བའི་དམིགས་གཞི་མཉམ་དུ་ཉེན་གཉིས་རིང་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་ཚོགས། དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་དུང་འབྲེད་ས་གནས་ཡམ་རྒྱས་དཔོན་པོ་སྐྱོ་ཚུལ་ལས་འགྲུལ་དབང་ཚེ་རིང་མཛད་པ་དང་། སྐབས་དེར་བསྐྱོ་ལུ་མེ་མེ་ཚུལ་ཞིམས་ཚེས་འབྲོར་ཡང་བལྟགས་ཡོད། དགའ་སྟོན་དེར་ས་གནས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས་པ་ཁག་དང་། སློབ་གྲྭ་ལག་ དེ་བཞིན་སྐྱོ་ཚུལ་



སོགས་མི་གྲངས་མང་པོ་འབྱུང་། ཟངས་དཀར་
 རྫོང་གི་སློབ་གྲྭ་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཕྲུག་གི་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ ༡༧༠ ཙམ་
 ཉིན་གཉིས་ཀྱི་དགའ་སྟོན་ནང་འབྱུང་ཡོད། གཞུང་
 གི་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་ཚོགས་འགྲུལ་སྐྱོད་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་
 གཞིགས་ར་ཕུལ། བརྗོད་གཞི་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་
 གྲོས་བསྟུན་དང་། གསུང་བཤད། དེ་བཞིན་གྲོས་
 མོལ་སྟེགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིག་རིམ་གྲངས་གྲྭ་སྒྲིག་ཞུས།
 ལུང་ར་གཞུང་གི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་དུ་མཐོ་
 རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་དུས་དབུ་ལྷན་པ་ཞེས་པ་
 དབུ་འབྲེད་དང་མཉམ་དུ་དགའ་སྟོན་འགོ་འཛུགས།
 དུས་དབུ་དབུ་འབྲེད་ལ་དུགས་གཙོག་ལག་ཁང་གི་
 རྒྱལ་སློབ་ཚོགས་ཚུང་གི་དོ་དམ་པ་བདེ་སློབ་ཀྱི་
 རྒྱལ་སློབ་མཛད། མི་མང་པོ་ཞིང་ལས་འགྲུལ་ས་
 རྫོན་དང་། ཚ་ལིང་འགྲུལ་ས་སྟོན་དང་། ཚལ་
 གཡེངས་འགྲུལ་ས་སྟོན། དཔེ་དབུ་དང་དབུ་ལ་ཁང་
 གི་འཆར་གཞི་འགྲུལ་ས་སྟོན་ཀྱི་ལ་གཞིགས་པ་
 བསྟེན། ལུང་ར་སློབ་ཀྱི་སློབ་གྲྭ་སོ་སོའི་སློབ་ཕྲུག་
 ཀྱི་སློབ་ 'Education for Sustainable
 Future' ཞེས་པའི་བརྗོད་གཞི་ཐོག་ཚན་རིག་
 འགྲུལ་ས་སྟོན་གྲང་གཞིགས་ར་ཕུལ། དེ་ན་སྟེགས་
 ལ་ཁ་ཐམ་བཅུད་ཅན་དང་། མི་ཚོ་འཕྲངས་པོ།
 ལུང་ར་འཛོལ་ལྷན། ལུང་ར་ལུང་རྒྱུས་པའི་སྟོན་
 ཅ། སྟོན་སློབ་མཛུགས་ལས་དང་དབུ་ལ་ཁང་གི་
 ཞབས་དོག་སོགས་ཀྱི་སློབ་ལ་གསུང་བཤད་
 བསྟེན། རྒྱལ་སློབ་ཚོགས་སློབ་ཀྱི་སློབ་ལ་དུ་གོ་
 བསྟེན། རྒྱུ་བརྒྱན་བཟོ་མཁུང་བརྒྱན་འཛིན་དོ་
 རྗོད་མིགས་བསལ་སྒྲིག་རིམ་གྲྭ་སྒྲིག་ཞུས། དེ་
 སྟེགས་ལ་གཞན་ཡང་མི་མཁུངས་པ་གཞན་འདྲོན་
 ལུས་དེ་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་སློབ་ལ་ཡར་བསྐྱེད་ཚེད་
 གསུང་བཤད་བསྟེན།

གཞུང་གི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གྲྭ་ དུ་རས།
 གཞུང་གི་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གྲྭ་དུ་རས་ལ་ 'Aspire
 to Inspire' ཞེས་པའི་བརྗོད་གཞི་ཐོག་ཡོན་
 ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་གྲྭ་སྒྲིག་ཞུས། དགའ་སྟོན་དེ་ཡི་
 དམིགས་གཞི་གཙོ་བོ་ནི་དུ་རས་སློབ་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཕྲུག་
 ཀྱི་སློབ་སྐྱོད་ལུགས་དང་སློབ་ལ་ཡར་བསྐྱེད་
 རྗོད་ལོན་ཡིན། དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་སློབ་ལ་མཁུངས་པ་
 ཀྱི་སློབ་གསུང་བཤད་བསྟེན་ལ་དང་། རྒྱུ་
 བརྒྱན་གཞིགས་ར་ཕུལ་བ་དང་། རྒྱུ་གསུང་
 པ་དང་། གཞུང་གི་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་སློབ་ཀྱི་འགྲུལ་ས་
 རྫོན་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་གཞིགས་ར་ཕུལ། ཉིན་གཉིས་ཀྱི་



དགའ་སྟོན་རིང་ལ་མཁུངས་པ་སོ་སོས་བརྗོད་གཞི་སྐྱོ་
 ཚོགས་ཐོག་དམིགས་བསལ་གསུང་བསྟེན།
 དེ་མ་ཟད། apprenticeship སློབ་ཚན་དང་
 ། སློབ་ཡོན་དང་། ལོན་འཆར་གཞི། སྐྱ་ཚལ་
 སློབ་ཚན་ཀྱི་སློབ་ལ་དོ་སློབ་ཞུས། མི་མང་དང་
 ། སློབ་ཕྲུག་མཁུངས་དབང་། དམག་མི་བཅས་
 མི་གྲངས་མང་པོ་ཐེབས་ནས་སྒྲིག་རིམ་ཀྱི་ལ་
 བསྟེན་བརྗོད་ཞུས།

**དཀར་འབྲུལ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སྐྱོ་
 གཙོ་གནས།**
 དཀར་འབྲུལ་མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སྐྱོ་
 གཙོ་གནས་ནས་ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་
 ཟངས་གཉིས་པ་གྲྭ་སྒྲིག་ཞུས། དེ་ཡི་དགའ་སྟོན་
 གྱི་བརྗོད་གཞི་ནི་ "Skill Up Ladakh" ཡིན།
 དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་སློབ་ལ་ལག་བཟོའི་ཅ་ལག་འགྲུ་
 བསྟུར་དང་། hydroponics དང་། appren-
 ticeship དང་། སློབ་ཡོན་དང་། ས་གནས་ཀྱི་
 འདོན་ཐང་གི་རིགས་དང་། རང་རོགས་ཚོགས་
 པ་དང་། ལག་བཟོའི་ཅ་ལག་བཅས་ནི་དམིགས་

བསལ་གྱི་སློབ་ལོན་ཡིན། སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་སློབ་
 བཅོས་པའི་ལག་ཚལ་འགྲུལ་ས་སྟོན་ཁང་དེ་ཉིད་
 ཚོགས་གཙོས་དབུ་འབྲེད་མཛད། སྐྱོ་ལྷན་སློབ་
 གྲྭ་སློབ་ཕྲུག་མང་པོས་རང་ལྷན་དང་སློབ་
 མཉམ་པོ་ཁག་ལེན་ནས་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ཚལ་སྐྱེད་སྐྱོ་
 སློབ་ཚན་ཚེད་མཁུངས་པ་ཚང་མས་སློབ་ཕྲུག་ཀྱི་ལ་
 དེང་སང་ཚལ་ཤེས་དགོས་པ་ཁག་ཅན་ཡིན་པའི་
 སློབ་ལ་བཤད། སློབ་བརྗོད་དང་དམིགས་བསལ་
 འཛིན་གྲྭ་གྲྭ་སྒྲིག་ཞུས་ནས་དེར་འབྲིང་རིམ་སློབ་
 གྲྭ་སློབ་ལ་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་།
 ལ་དུགས་ལ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཚིང་ག་འཛོགས་བདེ་མོ་
 བཅོ་ཡོན་ཡོད། ལ་དུགས་ཡོན་ཏན་དགའ་སྟོན་
 སྟེགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིག་རིམ་སྐྱོ་ཚོགས་མཛད་ནས་མ་འོངས་
 མཛུགས་ལ་རྒྱལ་བ་བྱེད་པའི་ཐབས་ལ་འབད་ཡིན་
 ཡོད།

**མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་དོན་ཚུལ་རིམ་སྟོན་པ་
 བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷ་མོ།
 EJM མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གཉེར་ཁང་གི་སློབ་ཕྲུག་རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་
 རྒྱ་རྒྱ་མི་རྒྱ་ལོ་ལྷ་མོ།**

ལ་དྲགས་ནང་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་པའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས།

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་གལ་གནད་ཉ་གོ་ཡི་མེད། ཡིན་ནའང་འདི་ནི་ཉ་ཅང་ཁག་ཅན་ཡིན། ཅི་ཕྱིར་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་འདི་ནི་དང་གི་ཉིན་རེའི་མི་ཚོ་དང་འབྲེལ་ཡོད། གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་ལས་ཁབ་ཅག་མང་པོ་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། དཔེར་ན་འབྲུང་རྩ་གཙང་མ་གཏོང་བ་དང་། ཁྲིམ་ས་བསྐྱབ་དང་། ཁང་ཁྲིམ་གསར་བཟོ་བྱ་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་པ་དང་། འཁོར་ལོ་སྤངས་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ་སོགས་ཡིན། ཉིད་རང་གི་སྐར་ཁུང་ནས་བལྟས་ན་གལ་གསལ་གཡོན་ལ་ལས་ཀ་མང་པོ་འབྲུལ་བཞིན་པ་མཐོང་བྱུང།



ལ་དྲགས་དབུས་གཞུང་མངའ་སྡེ་ལ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་སྒྲི་དང་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་དཀར་འབྲེལ་བཅས་གཉིས་ཡོད། འབྲུང་རྩ་བའི་ལོ་གསུམ་གྱི་ནང་ལ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་རྫོང་གཉིས་ཀའི་ནང་ལ་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལས་ཁང་པོ་བསྐྱབས་ཡོད། འབྲུང་རྩ་བའི་ལོ་གསུམ་གྱི་རིང་ལ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་རྫོང་གཉིས་ཀའི་ནང་ལ་འགྲོ་སོང་དང་འཆར་གཞི་ལག་ལེན་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ནས་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཉ་ལས་པ་མཚན་ཡོད། འཆར་གཞི་ཆེ་ལ་ཅིག་ནི་ Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 དང་། Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM 2.0) Urban དང་། PMAY-U དང་། PM SVANIDHI དང་། National Urban Livelihood Mission དང་། National Urban Digital Mission དང་། Special Development Package བཅས་ཡིན།



Enhancing Infrastructure and Services

འབྲུང་རྩ་བའི་ལོ་གསུམ་གྱི་རིང་ལ་ལ་དྲགས་ཀྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ནང་ལ་གསར་བཞེངས་ཀྱི་ལས་རིང་མང་པོ་འབྲུལ་ཡོད། དེ་ཡང་གསར་བཞེངས་དང་ཞབས་ཏེག་གོང་སྤེལ་གཏོང་བ་ལ་འཆར་གཞི་ཞིག་སྤེལ། འཆར་གཞི་དེ་བརྒྱུད་ནས་འབྲུང་སྤེལ་འབྲེན་དང་རྩ་བའི་ལོ་གསུམ་འཛིན་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་ཡར་རྒྱས་བྱུང་བ་ལ་འབྲུག། གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གྱི་ཁོར་ལྷན་བའི་མོ་དང་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་བ་ཞིག་ཡིན་པ་ལ་རྩ་སྤེལ་

འབྲེན་གྱི་ཆེར་ཀ་དང་རྩ་བའི་ལོ་གསུམ་འཛིན་མཐུན་རྒྱན་ཀྱི་ལས་བཞེངས་པ་ཡིན། གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གཙང་མ་ལུས་པ་དང་བདེ་ཐང་ཡོང་བ་ལ་ཁྲིམ་ས་སྤངས་འཛིན་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཁག་ཅན་ཡིན། འཆར་གཞི་དེ་ཡིས་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་པའི་ཁྲིམ་ས་སྤངས་འཛིན་གྱི་ཆེར་ཀ་དང་། ཁྲིམ་ས་སྤེད་སྤངས། ཁྲིམ་ས་སྤར་གསོ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་པ་བཟང་ཡོད། དེ་ཡང་དགུན་དུས་ཀྱི་གནས་གཤིས་དང་མཐུན་པའི་བྲས་འབོར་ས་སོ་ས་གསར་བཞེངས་ཀྱི་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་ཡོད་པ་དེ་ཡིས་སྤེལ་འབྲེན་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་ཞབས་ཏེག་འབྲུག་ཡིན་ཡོད་པ་མཚན་བྱུང་བ་ཡིན།

Accomplishments by Municipal Committees under AMRUT 2.0 Initiative in Ladakh

དཀར་འབྲེལ་རྫོང་ནང་ ནང་ལྷར་འབྲུག་འབྲས་ཆེན་མོ་ཞིག་ནི་ 2.5 MLD རྩ་གཙང་མ་བཟོ་ཁང་གི་གསར་བཞེངས་དེ་ཡིན། ལས་གཞི་འདི་ཡིས་སྤྲོད་ས་འདི་ཡི་རྩ་སྤེལ་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུས་པ་ལྷགས་ཆེ་རུ་བཏང་ཡོད་ཅིང་། མི་མང་ལ་འབྲུང་རྩ་གཙང་མ་དང་ཆད་མེད་ཐོབ་ཡིན་ཡོད། འབྲུང་རྩ་གཙང་མ་དང་ལགས་མོ་ནི་མི་མང་གི་ཁམས་བདེ་ལ་རྒྱལ་བ་ཡིན་ཞིང་། འབྲུག་འབྲས་དེ་ཡིས་མི་མང་གི་འཚོ་བར་འབྲུག་བསྐྱབ་བཅུག་ཏེ་ཡོད། གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་སྒྲི་ལ་AMRIT Sarovar ལས་གཞིའི་ཁག་ཅིག་གི་རྩ་སྤེལ་ལ་ Special Swap 4 Tranche ལ་གནང་བ་ཐོབ་ཡོད་ཅིང་། དེ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གྱི་ནང་ལ་འབྲུང་རྩ་སྤེལ་འབྲེན་གྱི་ཆེར་ཀ་འཛིན་བའི་མོ་སོང་ཏེ་ཡོད། AMRUT 2.0 ལས་གཞི་ནང་ལྷར་སྤྲོད་ཀྱི་

གསར་བཞེངས་གྱི་ཡར་རྒྱས་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་ཙམ་མིན་པར་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་བའི་ཐབས་ལམ་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་འུགས་བརྒྱབ་པ་ཡིན། དེས་ན་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱན་གནས་བྱུང་བའི་ཐབས་ལམ་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་བཞིན་ཡོད།

Transforming Urban Cleanliness and Waste Management Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM 2.0) - Urban རི་འཛར་གཞི་ཚན་མོ་ཞིག་ཡིན། འདི་ཡི་དམིགས་ཡུལ་ནི་རྒྱ་གར་ཡོངས་ལ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གྱི་ནང་ལ་གཙང་སྲོད་ཁྲིམ་ས་སྤངས་འཛིན་ལེགས་པོ་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་དེ་ཡིན། གཙང་སྲོད་ཁྲིམ་ས་སྤངས་འཛིན་འཛར་གཞི་གྲུབ་རྒྱུ་ལ་བྱས་ནས་ལག་ལེན་བྱེད་པ་ལ་Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) ཡི་ཐེ་གཏོགས་ཁག་ཅན་ཡིན། ལས་འགུལ་འདི་ཡིས་གཙོ་བོ་བཙོན་ཉེ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གྱི་ནང་ལ་གཙང་སྲོད་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་སྤུང་བ་གཏོང་བ་ཡིན། དེ་ཡི་ཁྲོད་ན་སྤྱི་སྲོད་གསར་སྲོད་གསར་བཞེངས་ལེགས་ཡིན། དེ་དང་མཉམ་ཏུ་ Safaimitra Suraksha ཡིས་གཙང་སྲོད་མཐུན་ལས་མི་ཀུན་གྱི་ཁམས་བདེ་སྲུང་སྲོད་ཐོག་ལ་སྤུང་བ་གཏོང་བ་ཡིན།

SBM 2.0 ཡི་དམིགས་གཞི་ནི་གཙང་མ་དང་ལགས་མོ་ཅན་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞིག་གསར་བཞེངས་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་དེ་ཡིན། བཙོན་འགྲུལ་རྒྱལ་བ་དང་དྲག་པོ་བརྒྱུད་ནས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གྱི་ནང་ལ་དམིགས་གཞི་འདི་འགྲུབ་པ་ལ་སློབས་པ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་ཡོད།

Empowering Housing Development, Local Vendors, Local Communities and Entrepreneurs

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U) འཛར་གཞི་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས་ཡུ་ཉི་ལ་དྲུག་གི་མི་མང་མང་པོ་ཁང་པ་གསར་བཞེངས་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་རོགས་རམ་ཐོབ་ཡོད། སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༩ ཟླ་བ་ ༧ ཚེས་ ༧ བར་དུ་མི་གྲངས་ ༧༤༩ ཙམ་ལ་འཛར་གཞི་འདི་བརྒྱུད་ནས་རོགས་རམ་བཏང་ཡོད།

PMAY-U རི་ལ་དྲུགས་ནང་འཛར་གཞི་གྲགས་ཅན་ཞིག་ཡིན། ལ་དྲུགས་ཀྱི་མི་མང་དང་ཁྲིམ་ཚང་མང་པོ་ལ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པའི་ཁང་ཐོབ་ཡོད། ཟླ་ཚེང་གི་མི་ ༡༧༡ དང་དཀར་འབྲེལ་ཚེང་གི་མི་ ༡༧༤ ཙམ་ལ་ཕན་ཐོགས་བསྐྱབ་ཡོད།

PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI) འཛར་གཞི་ནི་མི་སྡེ་



དང་དཀར་འབྲེལ་ཚེང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ས་གནས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་པ་ཀུན་ལ་ཕན་ཐོགས་གཏོང་མཁུག་གི་འཛར་གཞི་ཞིག་ཡིན། འཛར་གཞི་འདི་བརྒྱུད་ནས་སྤང་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་པ་ཀུན་གྱི་སྤྱི་ཚོགས་དང་དཔལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་ཐོ་ཀུན་ལེན་པ་ཡིན། གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ལ་སྲོད་མཐུན་མི་མང་པོ་ཞིག་གི་འཛོལ་སྤང་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་ལས་ལ་རག་ལས་ཉེ་ཡོད་པས། PM SVANIDHI འཛར་གཞི་ཁོང་གྲུབ་གྱི་དཔལ་འབྱོར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཐོག་ལ་རོགས་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) རི་ཁེ་ལས་པ་དང་ཚོང་ལས་པ་ཀུན་གྱི་རྒྱུ་སྤྲོད་པའི་འཕེལ་གཏོང་མཐུན་གྱི་ལས་འགུལ་རྒྱལ་བ་ཞིག་ཡིན། ད་ལྟོ་བར་དུ་ལས་འགུལ་མང་པོ་སྤེལ་འགྲུབ་འབྲས་བུ་བཟང་པོ་མང་པོ་ཐོབ་ཡོད། NULM ལས་འགུལ་

གྱིས་སྤང་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་ལས་པ་ཀུན་ལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་འཛིན་ཐོབ་པ་ལ་རོགས་བྱས་ཡོད་ཅིང་། སྤང་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་ལས་པ་ ༤༩༡ ཙམ་ལ་ཚོང་ལས་ཀྱི་ལག་འཁྲུང་ཐོབ་ཡོད། ཚོང་ལས་ཀྱི་ལག་འཁྲུང་ཐོབ་པ་དང་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ནས་ཚོང་གཏང་ཚོག་པའི་དབང་ཆ་དང་ལྷན་པ་མ་ཚད། སྤྱོད་ཚོང་ཚོད་དང་མགོ་གཞོན་ནས་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། Self Employment (SEP) Loans འཛར་གཞི་བརྒྱུད་ནས་ཁེ་ལས་པ་ཀུན་གྱི་ལོན་གཏོང་བ་ཡིན། ད་ལྟོ་བར་དུ་བུ་ལོན་ ༩༧ བཏང་ཡོད་པ་དང་། ཁེ་ལས་པ་ཀུན་དཔལ་རོགས་གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད། འདི་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས་ཁེ་ལས་པ་ཀུན་གྱི་བསམ་སློབ་ཀུན་དངོས་པོར་སྤྱོད་བྱས་ཅིང་། རང་མགོ་རང་མཐོན་གྱི་དཔལ་འབྱོར་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལ་རོགས་བྱེད་བྱས་པ་ཡིན།

Winter-Friendly Water ATMs in Ladakh

Special Development Package བརྒྱུད་ནས་སྤྱོད་དང་དཀར་འབྲེལ་ཚེང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ནང་དགུན་ལ་སྲོད་བདེ་བའི་ water ATMs ༡༧ ཙམ་བརྒྱུས་ཡོད། དགུན་ལ་གནས་གཤིས་གྲང་རར་ཆེ་བས་དཀར་ལས་མང་པོ་ཞིག་དབང་མེད་དུ་འབྱུང་ཡིན་ཡོད། གཞུང་གི་སྤྱོད་པའི་ནས་དཀར་ལས་དེ་ཀུན་སེལ་བ་ལ་དགུན་ལ་སྲོད་བདེ་བའི་ water ATMs མོགས་ལས་འགུལ་སྤྲོད་ཚོགས་སྤེལ་ཡིན་ཡོད་པ་དང་། དེ་འདྲ་བའི་ལས་འགུལ་སྤྲོད་ཚོགས་བརྒྱུད་ནས་མི་མང་གི་ཁམས་བདེ་དང་གཙང་སྲོད་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་འབྲས་འདེགས་བྱེད་

ཡིན་ཡོད།

A Sustainable Path Forward

གནས་གཤིས་དང་། རྒྱུན་དུ་སྐྱོད་པའི་ཐབས་ལམ་བཟང་པོ་ཡོད་ཅིང་། རྒྱུན་གནས་ཐུབ་པའི་ལྗོངས་ལམ་ལ་འཕེལ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལས་གཞི་ཀྱན་ནང་ཁོར་ཕྱག་སྲུང་སྐྱོབ་ཀྱི་ཐབས་ལམ་ཀྱན་ལག་ལེན་བཅོེ་ཡིན་ཡོད། དེའི་དམིགས་གཞི་ནི་ཀར་བོན་ཆ་སྐྱོམས་ཅན་གྱི་འཕྲུལ་ལས་ལར་རྒྱས་དང་། སྤུང་སྤུང་ཚོགས་པའི་གསར་བཞེངས། སྐར་གསོ་ཐུབ་པའི་རྩས་འབྲུགས་ཐོན་འབྲུགས་ཀྱན་བཀོལ་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་རྒྱ་བཅས་ཡིན། འཛིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཡུལ་ཁག་གཞན་ཀྱན་དང་སྤྲོགས་ལ་ལ་དུགས་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་ཁོར་ཕྱག་སྲུང་སྐྱོབ་དང་གནས་གཤིས་འཕོ་འགྲུང་གི་ཐོག་ལ་ལས་འགྲུལ་གྲངས་མེད་སྲིལ་ཡིན། ཀར་བོན་ཆ་སྐྱོམས་ཅན་དམིགས་ཡུལ་དུ་འཕོར་ནས་སྐར་གསོ་ཐུབ་པའི་རྩས་འབྲུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲུལ་ཆས། དཔེར་ན། ཉི་མའི་འབྲུགས་དང་རྒྱུངས་པའི་འབྲུགས་ཀྱན་བཀོལ་ཡིན་ཡོད། ལ་དུགས་ཀྱི་ཀར་བོན་ཆ་སྐྱོད་ལྱུང་དུ་གཏོང་བཞིན་རྒྱུན་གནས་ཐུབ་རྩས་འབྲུགས་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་འགྲོ་ཡིན་ཡོད།



Other Major Achievements in Sustainable Urban Development

གོང་ཁྲེང་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་སྐྱོད་དང་དཀར་འབྲུལ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱུན་གནས་ཐུབ་པའི་གསར་བཞེངས་ཐབས་ལམ་ཕྱོགས་ལ་གོས་པ་བཟང་པོ་སྒྲིམ་ཡོད། དེ་ཡང་ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་སྲོག་ལྷན་སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་སྲུང་སྐྱོབ་ནི་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་དམིགས་ཡུལ་གཅོ་ཆེ་བ་ཞིག་ཡིན་པས། དར་གཞིགས་རྟོག་བྱེད་པ་ལ་ Biodiversity Management Committees ཟེར་བའི་ཚོགས་པ་ཞིག་རྒྱུང་གཉིས་ཀར་བརྟུགས་ཡོད། ཚོགས་པ་འདི་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་མྱོངས་འདི་ཡི་སྐྱེ་ལྷན་སྲོག་ཆགས་ཀྱན་གྱི་སྲུང་སྐྱོབ་དང་ཁོར་ཕྱག་སྲུང་སྐྱོབ་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལ་ལས་ཀ་དུག་པོ་བཅོེ་ཡིན་ཡོད། མདོར་བསྡུས་ཏེ་ཞུས་ན། ལ་དུགས་ནང་གོང་ཁྲེང་ཡར་རྒྱས་སྤེལ་གཏོང་གི་ནང་ལ་གསར་བཞེངས་དང་ཞབས་དོན་གཅོམ་པའི་ལས་གཞི་མང་པོ་འགྲུལ་ཡིན་ཡོད་ལ། མྱོད་དང་དཀར་འབྲུལ་གྱི་གོང་ཁྲེང་ཡར་རྒྱས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་ལས་གཞི་གྲངས་མེད་སྲིལ་ནས་འགྲུལ་འབྲས་བཟང་པོ་བཅོེ་ཡིན་ཡོད།



རྒྱུ་ཨ་ལི།

ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད།

ཉིད་རང་གི་སྐྱོར་ལ་མདོར་བསྐྱུས་ཤིག་ཤོད།

རིན་ཆེན་དབང་ལྷུག་ ང་སྤྱི་དབང་ནས་ཡིན།
འཕུལ་ལས་རིག་པའི་སློབ་གཉེན་བཅས། ད་ལྟ་ཤ་
མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་མཁུག་གི་ཞིང་འབད་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན།
དཔེ་སྟོན་དང་ཞིང་ལས་ཞིང་ཡི་འདོད་
པ་ཡིན།

མཐར་འཁྲོལ་བྱུང། དེ་རྗེས་ངས་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་
བྱེད་སའི་བཟོ་དབྱིབས་ལ་བསྐྱར་བཅོས་བྱས་པ་
ཡིན། འདི་ནི་ལོ་གསུམ་པ་ཡིན། ད་སམ་བརྒྱ་ཆ་
བདུན་བཅུ་ཅམ་མཐར་འཁྲོལ་བྱུང་ཡོད། ད་དུང་
ཡང་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་རྒྱ་མང་པོ་ཡོད་ཅིང་། ངས་ད་དུང་
སྦྱོང་བཞིན་ཡོད།

ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་གི་ལས་ཀ་འདི་ཚོང་ལས་ཀྱི་ཚུལ་དུ་ ལེན་པ་ལ་དཀའ་ལས་འདུག་མི་འདུག།

རིན་ཆེན་དབང་ལྷུག་ ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་ལ་དཀའ་ལས་
སྤྲོ་ཚོགས་ཤིག་ཡོད། ཤོ་མོ་ཀྱུན་ལ་དམིགས་ཏུ་
རྟོགས་བཅོ་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། དེ་མིན་པ་ཚ་དྲོད་དང་
། བཞུ་ཚན་གྱི་ཚད། ལུད། ཉི་འོད་སོགས་སྐྱེན་
མང་པོ་ཞིག་གིས་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་ལ་ཁྲུད་བྱེད་སྤྱིད་
པ་ཡིན།

MAMA AGRO རི་ལྗང་བྱུང་བ་ཡིན།

རིན་ཆེན་དབང་ལྷུག་ འཕུལ་ལས་རིག་པའི་ནང་
ལག་འཁྲུར་ལེན་ཏེ་རྟོག་གི། ཀུན་ཏུ་ལུ་ལུ་པོ་ཞི་
ཞིག་ནང་ལས་བཅོས་ཡིན། སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༩ རང་གོ་
མིང་ནང་ཡམས་ཁྲུབ་དུས་ཁང་པ་ལོགས་ཏེ་འོང་བ་
ཡིན། དེ་རྗེས་ནང་རང་གི་ལས་པ་དང་ལྷུག་ ཁོང་ཤ་
མོ་ཐོན་ལ་མཁུག་པ་ཡིན། ངས་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་
དང་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་དཔལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་ཞིབ་
བམལ་བཏགས་དབྱུང་བཅོས་ཡིན། ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་
ནི་ལེ་མན་ཅན་གྱི་ཚོང་ལས་ཤིག་ཡིན་པའི་ཚོར་སྣང་
སྐྱེས། དེ་རྗེས་ཉི་མ་ཅལ་སོ་ལན་དུ་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་
སྦྱོང་བརྒྱུ་ལ་སོང་བ་ཡིན།

MAMA agro རུ་ཉིན་རེའི་བྱ་བ་གང་འདྲ་ཞིག་ ཡོད།

རིན་ཆེན་དབང་ལྷུག་ ཤ་མོ་བསྐྱུ་བའི་ལས་ཀ་སྤྲོ་
རྟོག་རྒྱ་ཚོང་བཞིན་པ་ནས་འགོ་འཇུགས་ཏེ་སྤྱི་རྟོག་
རྒྱ་ཚོང་དགུ་པ་བར་དུ་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། དེ་ནས་ཤ་
མོ་ཀྱུན་ཁོམ་ལ་སྐྱེལ་བ་ཡིན། ཤ་མོ་སྐྱེལ་འདྲེན་
མཉམ་དུ་རང་དངོས་སུ་སོང་ནས་ཚོང་མ་ཚོང་
མཁུག་ཀྱུན་ལ་ཤ་མོ་གཙང་མ་དང་ལགས་མོ་
གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད། ང་ཞས་ལྷ་བ་གཉིས་བར་ལ་
གཙང་བཤལ་ཐེངས་གཉིས་བྱེད་གྱི་ཡོད། ཤ་
མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་ནི་ལོ་གང་པོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་
ལུག་

ཉིད་རང་གི་ཐོག་མའི་ཉམས་

སྦྱོང་སྐྱོར་ལ་ཤོད།

རིན་ཆེན་དབང་ལྷུག་
ལས་འགོ་འཇུགས་
རྒྱ་དེ་སྤྱི་མོ་ཞིག་
མི་འདུག ཤ་མོ་
ཐོན་སྐྱེད་གྱི་
ལས་འགོ་
མ་
འཇུགས་
གོང་ནས་
དཀའ་
ལས་
འབྲུང་བའི་
རེ་བ་བྱས་
ཡིན། ང་ཡི་ཐོག་མའི་
ལོ་རྟོག་མཐར་འཁྲོལ་མ་བྱུང་།ལོ་
གཉིས་པར་བརྒྱ་ཆ་སུམ་ཅུ་ཅམ་

དཀའ་ལས་ག་ལྷག་ ཅིག་ཟུང་ཡིན་

འདུག ད་དུང་
རྒྱ་བསྐྱེད་གཏོང་
བའི་འཆར་
གཞི་ཡོད་
དམ།
རིན་ཆེན་
དབང་ལྷུག་
སྤྲོ་མཚུང་
ནས་སྐྱེལ་
འདྲེན་
བྱེད་རྒྱུ་དེ་
དཀའ་ལས་ཅན་
ཞིག་འདུག ཅི་ལ་ཐེར་ན་ཤ་མོ་
ཀྱུན་བསྐྱུས་ཚར་བའི་རྗེས་ལ་





ཡུན་རིང་མོ་གཙང་མར་གནས་མི་བྱུབ། ང་ཡི་དུས་
 ཚོད་མང་ཆེ་བ་ཚོང་ལས་དང་སྐྱེལ་འདྲེན་ལ་འབྲུད་
 འདུག སྒྲིའི་ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་ཚོང་ཁང་ ༡༥ ཅམ་ལ་སྐྱེལ་
 འདྲེན་བྱེད་གྱི་ཡོད། MAMA AGRO ཡིས་ཉེ་
 མ་རེ་ལ་ཀེ་ལོ་ ༡༠༠ ཅམ་གྱི་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེན་བཅོ་
 ཡིན་ཡོད། སྐྱེལ་འདྲེན་དང་ཁྲོམ་གྱི་དཀའ་ལས་
 མེད་མཁའ་བཅོས་ཚར་ཏེ་རྟོན་ཤ་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་སྐྱེད་རྒྱ་
 བསྐྱེད་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་བསམ་སྒོ་གཏོང་རྒྱ་ཡིན། དེར་
 སང་ངས་ཁྲུང་ཚོས་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པའི་ཤ་མོ་ཐོན་
 སྐྱེད་བྱེད་རྒྱ་ཕྱོགས་ལ་སྤང་བ་གཏོང་ཡིན་ཡོད། དེ་
 མིན་པར་ཕྱད་བཀོལ་སྐྱོད་གྱི་ཐོག་ལ་བརྟག་དཔྱད་
 བཅོ་ཡིན་ཡོད།



ཁེ་ལས་པ་གཞོན་པ་ཀུན་ལ་འཕྲིན་ཞིག
 རིན་ཆེན་དབང་ཕྱུག་རྒྱ་གར་ནང་ལ་དྲགས་
 ལ་ཤ་མོ་དེ་ཅམ་མི་ཐོན། གལ་སྲིད་ལ་ཤ་མོ་
 ཐོན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་ས་བཟོ་དབྱིབས་ལ་འགྱུར་བ་
 བཏང་ན་ལ་དྲགས་གྱི་གནམ་གཤིས་ཤ་མོ་
 ཐོན་སྐྱེད་ལ་རན་པོ་ཡིན། ལས་འདི་ཉིད་ཁེ་
 ལས་གྱི་ཚུལ་དུ་བསྐྱུར་བ་ལ་འཕྲིགས་པ་ཕན་བྱ་
 ལེན་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། ཡིན་ནའང་ཕན་
 ཐོགས་གངས་མེད་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན། ངས་གཞོན་སྐྱེས་
 ཀུན་ལ་ཞིང་ལས་ཚོང་ལས་གྱི་ཚུལ་དུ་བཅོས་རྗེས་
 སྐྱེལ་མ་བཅོ་རྒྱ་ཡིན།



དོན་གྲུབ་ནམ་རྒྱལ།

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Administration of
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ལ་དུགས་ཕོ་ཉ་སྟེ།

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