

Brief introduction of the department.

Tourist Development Authority Zaskar was established in the year 2007 to develop infrastructures in the region to provide accommodation at various locations of Tourist importance, with the core objective of attracting maximum tourist footfalls in the region to boost the Tourism Industry, and also improve the local economy. This is proving a win, win, situation, for both Tourist and local people. The authority has developed incredible infrastructures in a short duration of one decade and half. Amongst infrastructure development accommodations i.e. Tourist Guest Houses, way side amenities, Public Convenience, trekking routes, parks site development of lake, view points, Selfie-point, River Rafting points Picnic-spots and preservation/conservation of ancient monuments and religious institutions. The Tourist Reception Centre Zaskar and ZDA office alone stands on a tract of land measuring 30-0 Kanal at Padum. With a sanctioning strength of 21 employees consist of 06 Gazetted, 15 Non-Gazetted employees headed by Chief Executive Officer of pay Level-12 to orderly Pay Level- SLI-I respectively. There are 01.TRC, 01 TFC,11 Guest House 03 Wayside Amenity 02. Public Convenience 03 Cafeteria cum PC at different location of the Sub Division.

Zaskar / Zangskar valley is located in the Kargil district of the Union Territory of Ladakh with the administrative centre of Zangskar is Padum at a distance of 234 Km from Kargil, 188Km from Leh and 245 Km from 135 Km from Darcha (HP) state. Zangskar region covers an area of 7000 square kilometer, at an elevation of 3500 meters. The region is used to be one of the least explored destinations in the country, and was only accessible between April & September in the past. Currently Zangskar is connected with its district Head Quarter via, National Highway 301 a paved double lane road, and remained open in winter as well. With the opening of 298 kilometers long Nimo-Padum-Darcha Road on 28 March 2024 a defense strategic road though a big boon for the local people of the Zangskar region as the same is an all weather road along the banks of the Zangskar River. The very well-known River, for adventurous trekking in Ladakh over frozen River known as Chadar Trek. The scenic views of the snow-capped peaks of Himalayan range and high glaciers, sparkling blue rivers, make Zangskar a perfect holiday destination for the nature/adventure lovers around the globe.

The Drang-Drung glacier is one of the biggest glaciers of the country and offers picturesque views of the snowcapped Himalayan Peaks. A winding river of ice, the glacier can be seen from Penzila. Trainers and paragliding equipments are available in Zangskar. Situated in the Himalayan range Zangskar is popular with adventure junkies. A hotspot for trekking, paragliding and river rafting; Lamayuru to Darcha via Padum are some of the popular trekking trails that traverse across Zangskar. trek to Markha valley and Changthang begin from Zangskar. a unique trek that offer here is one of the renowned Zangskar frozen river trek literally known as Chadar Adventurous Trek. Snow skiing and Ice skating/ Ice hockey is also a popular sports in winter. Zangskar provide ample opportunities for rafting in the Tsarap and Doda rivers in the early autumn.

Population of Zangskar valley, as per the census record of 2011 there are 13800 people with a density of 1.97 person/Square Km, of two distinct faith of Mahayana Buddhism and Sunni Islam, of the former constitutes 93% and latter 7% of total population. The native people speaks Zangskari a dialect of Tibeto-Ladakh origin, they are also fluent in Hindi, Urdu and Ladakhi. A sizeable chunk of population speaks Tibetan and English as well.

Monasteries in Zangskar Ladakh are significant for their Buddhist architecture, spirituality and role in the daily life. There are nine Monasteries in Zangskar including the one at Rangdum located between Kargil and Padum, belongs to the Gelukpa Order of Mahayana Buddhism and said to be built by Gelek Yashy Takpa during the reign of King Tsewang Namgyal II of Ladakh (1753-1782). The monastery holds significant spiritual importance for the local population in the remote Zangskar valley, serving as place of worship, meditation, and religious education for monks and lay community. Currently, housing 40 resident monks. Situated, On a top of hillock like a fortress of the medieval period dominating the surrounding plain.

Zongkhul monastery a dwelling for Drukpa Kagyud Sect on the Padum -Kishtwar trekking route is famous for its beautiful caves and one of the biggest tourist attractions in Zangskar. **It is believed to be founded by the great Mahasiddha Naropa (956-1041), An Indian Buddhist Yogi/monk from the renowned Nalanda University in Bihar.** The Mahasiddha is said to have meditated in one of the two caves around which the Gonpa is built and the same is dedicated to him as Zongkhul cave is hermitage to Venerable Naropa. The footprint of the Mahasiddha can be seen on the rock near the entrance of the cave. Zongkhul Skuchot festival falls on 15th and 16th days of the 4th Tibetan month.

Sani Monastery unlike other monasteries in Ladakh is located on a flat ground believed to be oldest in Ladakh region. **The Kanishka Stupa /reliquary is the oldest in the region said to have been erected in 2nd Century, revered as one of the oldest religious site in Zangskar and Ladakh.**

The Adept Vajaryana Master Padma Smabhva visited the site in 8th Century and meditated in the cave located in the heart of mountain on the left bank of the Doda river known as Zong Bao. Sani monastery is belongs to the Drukpa Kagyu order of Mahayana Buddhism. The architecture of the Sani Monastery is different from other famous monasteries in Ladakh, as it is built in the shape of a fortress on a flat land. The famous Naro Nesjal festival falls on the 14th and 15th days of the 6th Tibetan month, the main attractions of the festival is the Mask dance of the Eight manifestation of Guru Rinpoche, besides the local folk dances. Annual unveiling ceremony of the statue of Great Yogi Naropa is taking place for a week. A small water body known as Sani Tso/lake amidst the meadow enshrines numerous fish and variety of migratory aquatic birds like Geese, Swan and black naked crane can be seen during the brief summer.

Karsha Monastery one of the largest Monastery in Zangskar belonging to the Gelugpa sect of Tibetan Buddhism, situated at a distance of 9km from Padum, in the heart of rocky mountain facing south. As per the history of the said monastery it is a 10th century Gompa in Zanskar attributed to the Guru Padmasambhava, later it comes under the Gelukpa Sect of Tibetan Buddhism. The Gompa is rich in Spiritual and religious artifacts and holy scriptures and statues, murals and paintings etc. Annual Gustor festival celebrated in 28th and 29th day of the 6th month of the Tibetan calendar, the celebrations are continued for two days with great pomp and show. The mask dance and black hat dances performed by the monks amidst quaint music and spiritual chants bewitching the beholders. The central theme of the mask and black hat dances is the victory of the spirit of goodness over the evil forces.

Stongday Monastery, perched on a hill in the fascinating landscapes of Zangskar is a repository of rich Buddhist heritage. Believed to be founded by the great Translator “ Marpa Lotsava of Tibet in the 11th Century and named the Gompa as Marpa Choeling. **The sacred robe and hat in rags of the Marpa Lotsava is yet to be seen at the Gompa.** Until 14th century the monastery belongs to the Red Hat Sect of the Tibetan Buddhism, subsequently comes under the Gelukpa Sect. The annual two days Gustor festival is celebrated on the 18th and 19th day of the 6th month of Tibetan calendar, performance of mask and black hat dances by the monk is the central attraction of the festival with the universal theme of victory of good over evil. The monastery is fast flourishing one in the region, rich in cultural and religious artifacts. A separate grand temple of Je Tsongkhapa the Founder of the Gelukpa order of Tibetan Buddhism is a recent addition to the existing monastery. The monastery housing around 60, resident monks presently.

Stakrimo Monastery is a small picturesque site surrounded by a grove of willow and poplar trees, said to be the private Chapel of Padum king Nyima Namgyal built in 17th century belongs to the Drukpa Kagyu Order of Tibetan Buddhism. The monastery is located on a hillock to the South-West of Padum town, dominating the entire plain of central Zangskar. The holy relic of Lama Dorje Zinba is enshrined in a Stupa is yet to be seen. The name of the monastery Stakri is derived from a boulder with a tiger like stripe on it. Currently the monastery is home to 26 resident monks.

Bardan monastery is dating back to the 17th century. According to the legend associated with the Bardan Gompa, the site for the monastery was chosen after raven picked up the lamp of the Lama Barawa and dropped here. Assuming the event as an auspicious built on the top of rocky outcrop like a fortress. The monastery housing around 30 resident monks, of Drukpa Kagyu Order. The annual two days Bardan -Getsa festival is celebrated on the 14th & 15th day of 4th month of Tibetan Calendar. Showcasing of mask dance and local folk dance during the two days is fascinating experience for the spectators.

Muney Monastery, nestled in the captivating landscape of Zangskar valley in Ladakh, holds a rich history deeply rooted in the spiritual and cultural tapestry of the region. The

monastery traces back to several centuries. Founded as a haven for spiritual practice, the monastery reflects the influence of Tibetan Buddhism. The exact founding date and founder maybe embedded in local oral traditions. The monastery with its cultural significance attracts large number of tourists. The monastery is accessible thorough NPD road. There are around 20 resident monks of Gelukpa order of Tibetan Buddhism.

Phuktal monastery is located in the remote Lungnak valley in south-east Zanskar, in the Himalayan region of Ladakh. It is built around a cave which is believed to have been numerous sages and scholars. This monastery was established in the early 15th century by Jangsem Sherap Zangpo a disciple of Je Tsongkhapa, the founder of Geluk order of Tibetan Buddhism. The monastery is an ultimate haven for spiritual seekers and learners, due to its remote and inaccessible location. And a true meaning of Tibetan term Gonpa literally means “solitude” required for a practitioner of meditation. **Many legends attributed to this monastery like the early cave dwellers were the 16th Arhats, who are believed to be the close disciples of Buddha dating back to 2550 years.** At present the monastery is home to 70 resident monks of Gelukpa order.

Last but not least there are variety of flora and fauna in Zangskar region for the researchers and scholars of the modern time.

Sd/-

Chief Executive Officer
Tourism Dev Authority
Zanskar

(DG/Steno)

Accounts Officer
Zanskar

1. Directory of Officers/Officials

S.No	Name of the Office	Name of the Officer/Official	Designation	Place of posting	Role and Responsibility	Cont Num
01	Tourism Development Authority Zanskar	Sh. Romil Singh Donk IAS	SDM Zanskar with additional charge of CEO TDA Chief Executive Officer	Tourism Development Authority Zanskar	Overall Administrative head of the Tourism Dev Authority Zanskar	7982
02	-do-	Sh. Villayat Ali	Executive Engineer R&B Zanskar, with additional charge of Executive Engineer TDA.	-do-	Supervising infrastructure development of works the authority.	9419
03	-do-	Sh. Stanzin Khewang	Accounts Officer	-do-	Management of financial	7006

					implication of the department and also DDO of the Authority.	
04	-do-	Sh. Toyub Hussain	A EE R&B Zanskar with additional charge of AEE TDA	-do-	Checking of work bills of the development at the site etc.	8825
05	-do-	Sh. Dorjay Giyapoo	Jr. Stenographer	-do-	Working as Personal Assistant of the CEO and management of data of employees in the department. And also assigned the additional charge of ATO Zanskar.	9103
06	-do-	Sh. Nissar Ahmed	Head Assistant	-do-	Management of establishment works of the department.	6006
07	-do-	Sh. Sonam Rigzin	Statistical Assistant	-do-	Planning & managements of data and statistic	6005
08	-do-	Sh. Tsering Tashi	Jr. Engineer	-do-	Preparation of DPRs estimates and bills etc.	6006
09	-do-	Smt. Stanzin Dolkar	Jr. Engineer	-do-	Same as above.	8284
10	-do-	Smt. Stanzin Lamo	H/D PWD with additional charge of HD TDA	-do-	Checking of quantities /rates estimates / DPRs work bills and tendering process of the department.	6006
11	-do-	Mohd Iqbal	Sr. Assistant	-do-	Working in Tourist Office Zanakar.	6006
12	-do-	Lobzang Thuwang Boddhichitta	Accounts Assistant	-do-	Under training (ACC)	
13	-do-	Akber Ali	Jr. Assistant	-do-	Under Secretariat training	7006
14	-do-	Mohd Hassan	Orderly	-do-	Attached with ADC Kargil	9419
15	-do-	Ab.Jabbar Wani	Orderly	-do-	Overall supervision of TRC.	6005
16	-do-	Smt. Rabia Banoo	Casual Labourer	-do-	Sweeping and cleaning of CEO office	6006
17	-do-	Stanzin Chosrap	Casual Labourer	-do-	Working in office and TRC Zanskar	7889
18	-do-	Mod Abbass Wani	Csual Labourer	-do-	Chowkidar of TRC	6005

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2. Details of appellate Authority for RTI section

S.No	Name of the office	Name of the Officer	Designation	Contract Number	e-mail ID
01	nil	-	-	-	-

Authority

Sd/-
Chief
Executive officer
Tourism Dev
Zanskar

Officer

Accounts
Tourism Dev
Zanskar

Authority

3. List of Public Information Officers for RTI section.

S.No	Name of the Officer	Designation	Contract Number	e-mail ID
01	-	-	-	-

Officer

Sd/-
Chief
Executive officer
Tourism Dev Authority
Zanskar
Accounts
Tourism Dev Authority
Zanskar

4. Budget and Expenditure on various schemes

S. No	Head Account	Name of Work/ scheme	Approved Outlay (2023-24)	Expenditure (2022-23)
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1.00	72-B&S	Beautification of Sani Lake by providing Toilet, Bathroom and Cafeteria.	6.96	6.96
2.00	72 -B&S	Upgradation of Assets (Guest Houses) at Phuktal	33.55	33.55
3.00	72-B&S	Construction of cafeteria cum toilet between Penzila and Padum.	13.42	11.11
4.00	72-B&S	Beautification of Khar Padum.	0.00	0.00
5.00	72 -B&S	Construction of 2nd Storey over ZDA office	70.00	70.00
6.00	72-B&S	Construction of Cafeteria cum PC between Padum and Zangla.	20.39	12.76
7.00	72-B&S	Central heating for TRC/Upgradation Padum.	8.28	8.28
8.00	72 -B&S	Develop. of Eco Park at Padum Zanskar within the Complex at Forest Plantation.	40.47	40.27
9.00	72-B&S	Construction of Café & Toilet ay Kargyak	20.00	20.00
10.00	72-B&S	Dev. Of Shakyamuni Park at Karsha Zanskar.	70.00	70.00
11.00	72 -B&S	Const. of Tourist Rest House at Cha.	80.00	17.34
12.00	72-B&S	Beautification / Conservation of Phey's Lake and natural meadow-Zanskar .	70.00	70.00
13.00	72-B&S	Construction of Public Convenience and approach path at Chambaling Karsha Zanskar.	12.00	12.00
14.00	72 -B&S	Upgradation / Raising of first floor Guest House at Abran-Chibra.	40.00	30.00
15.00	72-B&S	Completion of Rest House at Kargyak Lungnak.	40.00	40.00

16.00	72-B&S	Dev. Of Community Park near Nunnery Zangla.	120.00	120.00
17.00	72 -B&S	Development of lawn Astana at Old Padum.	20.00	20.00
18.00	72-B&S	Completion of Tourist guest house at Muneu.	40.00	40.00
		PILGRIM TOURISM		
1.00	72-B&S	Renovation of Guru Gonpa Pibiting.	20.00	20.00
2.00	72 -B&S	Chain link fencing Fotang Gonpa	79.50	79.24
3.00	72-B&S	Construction of compound wall leveling and main gate of old Mosque Padum.	8.00	8.00
4.00	72-B&S	Beautification/renovation of Mosque at Ufti Zanskar.	14.25	14.25
5.00	72 -B&S	Wazu khana of Eid Gah at Padum	57.29	57.29
6.00	72-B&S	Renovation of Stackrimo Gonpa.	50.00	49.16
7.00	72-B&S	Construction of prayer room and plastering of Phey Gonpa.	27.11	27.11
8.00	72 -B&S	Renovation/Restoration of Gyalwa chamba Itcher.	18.52	18.52
		Total	979.74	895.84

Officer

Sd/-
Chief
Executive officer
Tourism Dev Authority
Zanskar

Accounts

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