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| **Locational Information**  | **Physical Attractions** | **Human/ Cultural Attractions** | **Positive future impacts**  | **Negative future impacts** |
| In northern India.  | Freezing cold temperatures in winter (-30°C). | No large hotel chains – camping accommodation. | Money is earnt by local people by providing accommodation, food, tour guide services to tourists. | Loss of traditions and traditional ways of life e.g. story telling at night replaced by TV.  |
| In the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.  | Spectacular frozen scenery. | A remote, ancient kingdom to explore. | Jobs created in services such as accommodation, tour facilities, and cultural facilities. | Foreign illnesses brought into the area. |
| Winter temperatures can reach -30°C. | Impressive Himalayan scenery with high rise mountains and deep gorges to go trekking in.  | Isolated villages spread across Zanskar with traditional ways of life. | Money created can be invested in education services so children do not have to leave home to get an education. | Introducing negative ways of living to locals people .e.g. drinking, smoking.  |
| In the imposing Himalayan mountain range. | A valley elevation of over 3500m - making it one of the highest and coldest inhabited places in the world. | See Hindu places of worship where you get to see the religious customs of the people. | Multiculturalism: improved understanding of other cultures and people and sharing ideas and beliefs. | Unrest between locals and tourists. |
| Padum and Ladakh are nearby areas.  |  | Traditional foods and cooking.  | Traditionally local people rely on agriculture (Barley, Black Pas and Yak meat) - tourism provides alternative income, which is welcomed to improve their quality of life.  | Pollution to a fragile environment .e.g. litter |
| It can be accessed by a small road in the summer months. In the winter months this road is inaccessible.  |  |  | Communication and transportation in the Zanskar valley will improve benefitting local people. | Economic leakage - the revenue generated from tourism does not stay in Zanskar, it goes back to neighbouring towns of such as Manali and Leh. |
| The Chadar, a frozen tributary of the River Indus, is the only route in and out of Zanskar in the winter.  |  |  | Tourism will give Zanskar more economic influence and power to help them protect themselves from their powerful neighbours Pakistan and Afganistan. |  |