

District Leh

Leh with an area of 45110 Sq. Kms which probably makes it the second largest district in the country in terms of area, is one of the coldest and most elevated inhabited region of the world having 113 inhabited villages and one uninhabited village with an altitude ranging from 2900 to 5900 meters. The district is located in the Eastern portion on Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State, bordered by Chinese sinking in the north, Tibet in the East and Lahul Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh in the South, along with the other district of the Ladakh region of Kargil. The district Leh form the northern tip of the Indian sub continent. The whole of the district is mountainous region with three parallel ranges of the Himalayas, the Zaskar, the Ladakh and the Karakoram ranges. Between these ranges the Shayok, Indus and Zaskar rivers flow and most of the population lives in the valleys of these rivers. With the creation of 7 additional blocks in 2014, Leh is now consisting of 16 blocks namely, Leh ,Khaltsi, Kharu, Nyoma, Durbuk, Panamic, Chuchot, Saspol, Disket and newly created blocks of Nimmo, Thiksay, Skurbuchan, SingaylaloK(Wanla), Turtuk, Rong Chumathang & Rupsho Puga. Leh is the District Headquarter. There are 8 Tehsils in the District i.e, Leh, Khaltse, Sumoor, Nyoma, Durbuk, Kharu, Deskit and Saspol.

The District has extremely cold climate. Due to its location and high altitude, the entire block remains cool throughout the year. The winters are always severe and make the region inaccessible, as road link from Srinagar as well as Himachal Pradesh remain closed due to closure of Zojila and Rohtang Passes due to heavy snowfall. Besides the temperature falls as low as (-30) degree Celsius at several places. The rainfall is scanty and negligible, this attributes towards making the district a cold desert. However, on an average 225 days annually remain sunny in the district.

As per 2011 census, the population of Leh district is 133487 souls comprising 12016 souls (0-6 yrs). The density of population is 3 person per Sq Km. Leh is one of the places where population density is lowest on the inhabited parts of the earth. The main occupation engaging the working force is cultivation, Agriculture labour, household industry and other works. Sex ratio is 690 females per 1000 males. Literacy level of Leh is 77.20% (Males 86% and female 64%) & Sex ratio is 690 females per 1000Males.

The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh has emerged on September 1995 as the main development agency of the District.

LEH BLOCK

Block Leh is the oldest block of the district, which was established in the year 1954 comprising 13 census villages. After the creation of 7 additional blocks in the District in 2014, Leh is now comprised of only 5 census/revenue villages and 5 Panchayat Halqas. As per the census 2011, the population of the Block is 18401, which is comprised of 1656 souls (0-6yrs), the literacy rate is 78.68% and the sex ratio is 712 females per 1000 males. The people of the block are mostly engaged in Agriculture (Vegetable production) and Dairy farming.

CHUCHOT BLOCK

Block Chuchot was established in the year 2006-07 comprising of 10 census villages. After the creation of 7 additional blocks in the district in 2014, Chuchot is now consisting of 6 census villages and 9 Panchayat Halqas. As per census 2011, The population of the block is 8556 souls including 970 souls (0-6 Yrs), literacy level of the block is 77.85% and Sex ratio is 1062 females per 1000 males. Monastery and Palace of Stok, Matho and Stakna are the main tourist attraction of the block. People of the block are mostly engaged in Agriculture and dairy products.

KHALTSI BLOCK

The Block was established in the year 1975 comprising of 17 Census/Revenue villages. After the creation of 7 additional blocks in the District in 2014, Khaltse is now comprised of only 9 census/ revenue villages and 6 Panchayat Halqas. The block Headquarter Khaltsi is situated at a distance of 98 Kms away from District Headquarter Leh. As per census 2011, the population of the block is 6114 souls comprising of 649 souls (0-6 Yrs), literacy rate is 73.01% and sex ratio is 1035 females per 1000 males. The main occupation of the people is agriculture and horticulture.

SASPOL BLOCK

Saspol was established in the year 2006-07, which comprises of 06 census villages. With the creation of 7 additional Blocks in the District in 2014, Saspol is now comprised of 06 Census/ Revenue villages and 4 Panchayat Halqas. As per 2011 Census, total population of the block is 3599 souls, which includes 361 souls (0-6Yrs.), the literacy rate of the block is 73.90% and the sex ratio is 867 females per 1000 males. People of the block are mostly engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture production.

DISKET BLOCK

The Block is located on the North- East of the District was established in the year 1966. The headquarter of the block i.e. Diskit is situated at a distance of 118 Kms from Leh across the world Highest Motorable road " Khardongla" (5650 mts. above sea level). After the creation of 7 additional blocks in the District, the block is now comprised of 17 census villages and 9 Panchayat Halqas. As per 2011 Census, total population of the block is 10404 souls including 817 souls (0-6 Yrs), literacy rate of the block is 72.50% and the Sex Ratio is 597 females per 1000 males. The main agriculture production of the block is Wheat, Grim and Potato/Vegetable. Double Hump (Bacterian) Camel, which is a unique animal, is found in some parts of Nubra block. There are two rivers in the block namely, Shayok & Nubra. Shayok River originates from the Himalayas and river Nubra which originates from the Karakoram Range, meets at confluence point near Disket.

PANAMIC BLOCK

The Block is located on the North of Leh District was established in the year 2006-07. The Block was comprised of 7 census villages. After the creation of additional Blocks in the District in 2014, Panamic is now comprised of 6 census/revenue villages and 6 Panchayat Halqas. The block Headquarter is situated at the distance of 150 Kms. from District Headquarter Leh. As per 2011 census, the population of the block is 5165 souls including 476 souls (0-6 Yrs.). The literacy rate of the block is 66.03%, The sex ratio is 790 females per 1000 males.

Agriculture and consisting of 6 Panchayat Halqas Livestock are the main occupation of the people of the block. The main attractions for tourist in the block are Hot spring at Panamic, Samstanling monastery at Tiger village and Anza monastery.

NYOMA BLOCK

The Block Nyoma is located on the south-east of Leh District was established in the year 1966 consisting of 17 Census villages. The block Headquarter Nyoma is situated at a distance of 183 Kms from district headquarter Leh. With the creation of 7 additional Blocks in the District in 2014, the block is now comprised of 5 census/revenue villages and 4 Panchayat Halqas. According to 2011 Census, the population of the block is 4043 souls which include 504 souls (0-6 yrs). The literacy rate as per 2011 Census is 58.35% and sex ratio is 1120 females per 1000 males. The main occupation of the people of the block is livestock rearing and agriculture. The block is famous for pashmina & wool production from which the people earn good income.

The World's highest Observatory Centre "Indian Astronomical Observatory" is situated at 4500 mtrs. above the sea level at Anley.

DURBUK BLOCK

The Block Durbuk is located on the East of Leh District was established in the year 1977. The block Headquarter is Tangtsi which is 118 Kms away from District Headquarter Leh across Changla Pass (5540 mts. from sea level).The block consists of 6 census/revenue villages and 7 Panchayat Halqas. As per 2011 Census, population of the block is 4911 souls which include 581 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy level of the block is 66.19% and the Sex Ratio is 1004 females per 1000 males.

Livestock and Agriculture are the main occupation of the people of the block. All the villages of the block are connected with motorable road. The Pangong lake is the attracting place for both domestic as well as for foreign tourist.

KHARU BLOCK

Kharu is located on the South-East of Leh District was established in the year 2000. The block Headquarter is Kharu which is 35 Kms away from District Headquarter Leh. There are 15 census/revenue villages in the block and 7 Panchayat Halqas for grass root development. As per 2011 census, population of the block is 12343 souls which includes 791 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate is 79.41% and the sex ratio is 466 females per 1000 males.

Agriculture and Livestock are the main occupation of the people of the block. All the village of the block are connected with motorable road. The Monastery of Hemis, Chemray and Takthok are the main attracting places for the tourists. The literacy level of the block is 74 % as per the census 2011.

NIMMO BLOCK

The Block was established in the year 2014. The block is comprised of 9 census villages and 6 Panchayat Halqas. According to 2011 Census, total population of the block is 5042 souls, consisting of 502 souls (0-6 Yrs., literacy rate is 70.00% and the sex ratio is 1002 females per 1000. People are mostly engaged in agriculture & horticulture production. The famous monastery of Likir is the main attracting monument of the block which attracts thousands of tourists every year.

THIKSAY BLOCK

Thiksay block was established in 2014 is comprised of 4 census/revenue villages and 6 Panchayat Halqas. As per the census 2011, the population of the block is 5403 souls which comprised of 586 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate is 76.56% and sex ratio is 1054 females per 1000 males. People are mostly engaged in agriculture & dairy farming. The beautiful monastery of Thiksay attracts thousands of domestic as well as foreign tourists every year.

SKURBUCHAN BLOCK

The block was established in the year 2014 comprising of 4 census/revenue villages and 5 Panchayat Halqas. According to 2011 Census, the population of the block is 4950 souls which include 642 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate of the block is 59.94% and the sex ratio is 1033 females per 1000 males. The main occupation of the people is agriculture & horticulture production.

SINGAYLALOK BLOCK HQ at Wanla

The block was established in the year 2014 comprising of 4 Census Villages and 5 Panchayat Halqas. According to the Census 2011, total population is 2430 souls comprising of 273 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate is 68.01% and the sex ratio is 918 females per 1000 males. The main occupation of the people is agricultural activities and horticulture. The world famous Chadar track road passes through this block.

TURTUK BLOCK

The block was established in the year 2014 comprising of 5 Census Villages and 5 Panchayat Halqas. According to the Census 2011, total population is 6864 souls comprising of 1027 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate is 76.17% and the sex ratio is 581 females per 1000 males. The main occupation of the people is agricultural activities and horticulture.

RONG Chuqut Block HQ at Chumathang

The block was established in the year 2014 comprising of 9 Census Villages and 5 Panchayat Halqas. According to the Census 2011, total population is 2546 souls comprising of 241 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate is 71.54% and the sex ratio is 1206 females per 1000 males. The major population is engaged in livestock activities and many of them are nomad.

RUPSHO BLOCK HQ at PUGA

The block was established in the year 2014 comprising of 3 Census Villages and 4 Panchayat Halqas.. According to the Census 2011, total population is 1846 souls comprising of 243 souls (0-6 Yrs.), literacy rate is 50.16% and the sex ratio is 941 females per 1000 males. The major population is engaged in livestock activities.

LEH TOWN

Leh, as the capital is the only town of the district. The town is comprised of 21 wards under the supervision of Municipal Committee, Leh. As per census 2011, the population of the town is 30870 souls, which is comprised of 1697 souls of (0-6 yrs). Literacy rate of the town is 90.29%, Sex ratio is 425 females per 1000 males. Over the past few years, tourism Sector has developed to a greater extent. The town has large numbers of Hotels, Guest Houses, Restaurants, Shops and Travel Agencies which has become an important source of income for the people of Leh. Large numbers of unemployed youths are being absorbed in the tourism sector. The people of the town are also engaged in agriculture production i.e, Vegetable, Food grain & other non food productions. The monastery of Sankar, Shanti Stupa and Leh palace, which was built in the 17th century are the main tourist attracting places in the town. Jama Masjid of Leh is also an important place of worship having great historic & religious significance.

For the purpose of education there is one Degree college, one Polytechnic College, one ITI center, 2 Higher Sec. Schools, 1 High school and 10 other educational institutions run by the State government and number of private educational institutions run by different NGOs and societies. To provide health facilities there is one Govt. hospital namely SNM hospital, one General Hospital run by the army and few other medical institutions run by the NGOs like Ladakh Heart Foundation and Men Tsee Khang.