

DISTRICT PROFILE.

Although, **Leh district** is one of the largest districts of the country in terms of area, it has the lowest population density across the entire country. The district borders Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Chinese occupied Ladakh in the North and Northwest respectively, Tibet in the east and Lahoul-Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh in the South. The district of Leh forms the Northern tip of the Indian Sub Continent. According to the Geographical experts, the district has several other features, which make it unique when compared with other parts of the Indian Union. The district is the coldest and most elevated inhabited region in the country with altitude ranging from 2300 meters to 5000 meters. As a result of its high altitude locations, annual rainfall is extremely low. This low status of precipitation has resulted in scanty vegetation, low organic content in the soil and loose structure in the cold desert. But large-scale plantation has been going in the district since 1955 and this state of affairs is likely to change.

The ancient inhabitants of Ladakh were Dards, an Indo- Aryan race. Immigrants of Tibet, Skardo and nearby parts like Purang, Guge settled in Ladakh, whose racial characters and cultures were in consonance with early settlers. Buddhism traveled from central India to Tibet via Ladakh leaving its imprint in Ladakh. Islamic missionaries also made a peaceful penetration of Islam in the early 16th century. German Moravian Missionaries having cognizance of East India Company also made inroads towards conversion but with little success.

In the 10th century AD, Skit Lde Nemagon, the ruler of Tibet, invaded Ladakh where there was no central authority. The lands divided in small principalities were at war with each other. Nemagon defeated them one

by one and established a strong kingdom at Shey, 15 kms from Leh, as its capital. Ladakh was an independent country since the middle of the 10th century.

King Singge Namgyal had consolidated the Ladakhi Empire into a strong kingdom. He was not only as strong monarch but a statesman, a diplomat and a builder. He built the historic 9- story Leh palace and made the other neighboring countries envy of such and elegant palace. He also promoted horse polo in Ladakh.

Leh (Ladakh) was known in the past by different names. It was called Maryul or low land by some Kha- chumpa by others. Fa-Hein referred to it as Kia-Chha and Hiuen Tsang as Ma-Lo-Pho. It is said that the first emigrants to this land appears to have been the Brokpas from Dadarstan who inhabited the lower reaches of the Indus Valley popularly known as Sham. Another wave of emigrants who came from karja (Kulu) were the Mons an Aryan type who first settled in Gya and spread to Rong, Shayok, Sakti Tangtse and Durbuk, the area extending from Martselang to Khaltsi. Gia was the seat of government of the first Mon ruler having been elected by the whole tribe. His kingdom included the villages mentioned above, all of which was inhabited by the Mons people He was known by the title Gyapacho, derived from his being the master of Gia.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Leh district is situated roughly between 32 to 36 degree North latitude and 75 to 80 degree East longitude.

The district covers approximately an area of 45100 Sq.kms on this side of line of control, which makes it the 2nd largest district in the country. The district is one of the coldest and most elevated inhabited regions in the country. The high mountain peaks, kissing the blue sky ranging from 18000 ft. to 26000 ft. in the district are oriented in parallel ranges namely the Karakoram Range and the Zaskar ranges. The world highest motor able road viz **Khardongla** at an elevation of 18380 ft. links Nobra valley.

RIVERS

The Indus, the Shayok and the Zaskar rivers flow between the three mountain ranges resulting in the concentration of the population in the valleys in these rivers.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

District Leh experience extremes of climate temperature ranges from 30 degree Celsius in the short summer to minus 35 degree Celsius at the height of the winter at some places. Precipitation is very low averaging around 9 cm to 10 cm annually. The winter is always severe and makes the region inaccessible as roads link from Srinagar as well as Himachal Pradesh remain closed due to closure of Zojila, Rahtang and other passes due to heavy snowfall.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For smooth functioning of the administrative machinery in the district, there are three sub divisions viz Nubra, Changthang and Khaltsi headed by the Sub Divisional Magistrate under the over all control of the Deputy commissioner/ Chief Executive Officer but it consist three Tehsil with its headquarter at Leh, Khaltsi and Sumoor (Nubra). The Tehsil of Khaltsi and Sumoor created during 2005-06 and now start functioning by posting of Tehsildar at both the newly created Tehsil.

Politically, the district is governed by the Ladakh Autonomous Hill development Council, Leh having a strength of 30 Councilors (26 elected and 04 nominated) which is being headed by the Chairman /Chief Executive Councilor (rank of State Cabinet Minister) who is assisted by four Executive councilors since 1995 working within the frame work of the constitution of India / Jammu and Kashmir.

Under the guidance and supervision of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, the developmental works in the district is being carried out under various sectors of development for overall economic growth and prosperity of the district within available resources/funding provision provided by the central / State Govt.

For uniform development of the district, nine CD blocks namely Leh, Khaltsi, Nyoma, Nubra, Durbuk, Kharu Chuchot, Saspol and Panamic has been created by ending March 2007, out of which the block namely Chuchot, Saspol and Panamic created in the year 2006-07.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES.

POPULATION

According to the population census of 2001, the district has population of 1, 17,232 souls among male is 64306 and female is 52926. The estimated population for the year 1991 is 90,000. The higher group is Buddhist 77.30% followed by Muslim, which constitute 13.78 %. The projected population of the district in the year 2008 is 1, 40,853 persons.

DENSITY

The density of population is about 3 per sq.km against 100 of the state as per 2001 census.

RURAL – URBAN COMPOSITION

The district is predominantly rural with small segment of urbanites. As per 2001 census 88,593 persons live in rural area and the rest 28,639 are urbanites, which constitute 76.61 % rural and 23.39 % urban.

GROWTH RATE

Decadal growth rate of the district has been recorded 31.02 as compared to 29.98 % of the state during the decade 1991-2001.

SEX RATIO

Against 892 females for 1000 males in the state, the sex ratio in the district is 823 as per 2001 census. The sex ration of child population in the age group of 0-6 of the district is 955 against the state figure of 941 as per 2001 census.

LITERACY RATE

The literacy rate is 65.30 as against 55.52 for the state. Among males literacy rate is 75.60 and among females it is 523.70 as per 2001 census.

SCHEDULE TRIBE

Schedule Tribe population in the district was 96,174 persons as per 2001 census which constitutes 82.03%.

OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE

According to 2001 census the total number of occupied residential house in the district was 25252. The average number of persons per household was 4.64%

LAND HOLDING

As per agricultural census of 1995-96 the number of holdings in the district was 12,045 and the area there under 16,588 hectares. Average holding size is about 1.377 hectares. Holdings are mostly of small size 59.58 % is less than one hectare, 30.13 % between one to three hectare and only 10.29 % are above three hectares.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN.

The main workers in the district were 38, 776, the marginal workers 19,349 and non-workers were 59,107. Major chunk i.e. 56.56 % of working population is engaged in miscellaneous work followed by 37.92 % as cultivators and 4.28 % as agricultural laborers. Besides 1.24% is engaged in household industry.

ECONOMIC REVIEW – 2010-11.

Not-with-standing the peculiar geographical location, Artic and cold desert climate and very low status of precipitation, the Economy of the District Leh is agro base and rural oriented and is the main stay of the local population. Over 70% of the working population of the district is engaged in agriculture and livestock activities.

While publishing the Economic Review of the district for the year 2009-10, efforts have been made to unfold the economic background of the district and the strategy evolved for overall economic development. Here is a resume of the vital sectors of the district.

1- AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of the district economy as it engaged over 70% of the working force mostly as cultivators, agricultural labourers and livestock rearers, yet this sector has been now affected by the service sector especially Tourism as it attracts the people constantly. According to 2001 census, the work participation has reduced by 0.3%. Only 37.92% of the working force constitutes Cultivator whereas 4.85% (1981 census) are engaged in Livestock, hunting and forestry.

According to Village papers, the district has a reporting area of 51684 hectares out of which 10197 hectares has been brought under cultivation of various crops during 2010-11. Whole of the cultivated area is irrigated and mono cropped with main source of irrigation is canal/ khuls. Double cropping is undertaken in some parts of Khaltsi and Nubra blocks.

Crop wise area brought under cultivation during the year 2010-11 is tabulated below:-

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.(2010-11)

S.No	Crop	Unit	Area
1.	Wheat	Hect.	2579
2.	Grim	Hect.	4421
3.	Pulses	Hect.	192
4.	Vegetable	Hect.	131
5.	Fodder	Hect.	1947

There are vast stretches of land available yet irrigation facilities being not available and scanty rainfall, these cannot be brought under cultivation and keeping in view the reclamation of these desert areas, creation of sources of irrigation becomes uneconomical.

The department of agriculture is working with the main objective to improve the overall production per hectare of cereals, fodder, pulses, and vegetable and oil seeds. In addition

distribution of improved agriculture implements, thresher machines, lift irrigation pump sets, trench cultivation and vegetable cellars have been made.

To undertake various agricultural activities in the field, the department of Agriculture has been divided into seven zones and has established seven farms to benefit the beneficiaries at block level.

The department has achieved tremendous progress in increasing the production of cash crops viz. vegetables including potato. The introduction of Polly Green Houses has also benefited the people to produce leafy vegetables during winter months Oct-Nov and from Feb – March onwards-resulting improvement in the economy of the people/ district. Due to the efforts of the department, timely distribution of vegetable seedlings are being made available which makes it possible timely production and supply of vegetables worth crores of rupees.

The department has distributed 1225.57 quintals of improved seeds during 2010-11 as per following break up.

Distribution of improved seeds.

Seeds	Distributed (in quintals)
Vegetable including Potato	389.71
Pulses	25.00
Fodder	693.31
Oil seeds	8.75
Wheat	108.80
Total	1225.57

For propagation of vegetable production in the district the department has distributed 4.52 lacs seedlings of various varieties of vegetables during the year 2010-11 as per following break up.

S. No	Variety	Quantity(lac Nos)
1	Cauliflower	0.71
2	Cabbage	0.83
3	Onion	2.00
4	Tomato	0.38
5	Bringal	0.08
6	Capsicum	0.09
7	Saag	0.22
	Knol khol	0.22
	Others	-

For storage of surplus vegetables to be used in the winter months, the department has taken up construction of vegetables cellar in a big way and during the year 2010-11, 100 Nos. of vegetables sellers sanctioned and constructed by the farmers. 50% subsidy is provided to the farmers up to maximum Rs. 8000/-.

Cultivation of vegetables in trenches during winter months has been very successful. The department is providing 50% subsidy upto maximum of Rs 2000/=per unit and during 2010-11, 200 units of trenches sanctioned and constructed by the farmers.

To promote Floriculture, which has remained un-exploited, the department is distributing seedlings and bulbens plants etc. among the farmers for taking it as a commercial enterprise and is expected to flourish in near future.

For implementation of various schemes an amount of Rs. 138.28 lacs was incurred against the allocation of Rs.144.26 lacs under district plan and expenditure of Rs 14.34 lac was incurred under BADP against the allocation of Rs 14.77 lac during 2010-11.

1.2 - HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture produce is concentrated to three blocks of the district viz Khaltsi, Leh and Nubra but the major producer of these is the Khaltsi block which contributes 70% of the total production .The main productions are Apricot and Apple but in part of Khaltsi block other varieties i-e Almond, grapes etc are also grown. The fruits produced are either marketed in Leh town and other places or supplied to the defence forces stationed in the region.

Apricot fruits are highly perishable and substantial losses occur during transportation and marketing. The only avenue for preservation is to sulphure and dry.

The department of Horticulture has demonstrated the technology for Osmotic Dehydration of apricot and is popular among the growers, which enables them to dry their left over produce hygienically and fetch a handsome price of Rs. 150/- to 200/- per Kg., which helps in improving the economic condition of the growers. During the year 2009-10 the department has distributed 726 Nos. of Osmotic Bucket Kits(125 litres,100 litres) on 50% subsidy among the farmers.

With the introduction of fruit residue of seabuckthorn which is quite rich in protein, amino acids, Vit.C etc. as a product for making juice, the department of Horticulture trains the growers for its processing and further disposal which proves very beneficial in terms of economic growth of the grower/ district.

Plant protection, post harvest management, fruit preservation and public canning / processing are source of the important measures being undertaken for development of this sector besides organizing training to the growers.

According to departmental survey of horticulture department the total area under fruit, number of fruit trees and estimated production for the year 2010-11 is tabulated below:

S. No	Kind of Fruit	Tree Population	Area (Ha)	Estimated Production (MT)	
				Fresh	Dry
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Apricot	154200	777.51	3102.94	-
2	Apple	135800	824.90	4243.66	-
3	Pear	510	2.55	8.68	-
4	Peach	860	4.30	7.37	-
5	Plum	75	0.30	0.50	-
6	Grapes	800	2.00	9.00	-
7	Cherry	120	0.60	0.09	-
8	Almond	425	2.10	-	0.50
9.	Walnut	4570	48.70	-	109.42
	G.Total	297360	1662.96	7372.24	109.92

To increasing the existing area under fruit plants, the department is establishing orchard of two kanal sizes in private sectors (individual farms) on providing walling and fencing on subsidy up to maximum of Rs20, 000 /- to each unit. During the year 2010-11, 40 number of such

orchards established in the district. Horticulture department has also sanctioned 40 Nos. of 1 Kanal orchard sizes in private sectors (individual farms) on providing walling and fencing on subsidy up to maximum of Rs10,000/- to each unit.

Under the scheme popularizing High Density Apple plantation, the department has procured 4500 apple plants from Kashmir and distributed among farmers during 2010-11.

For value addition and hygienic drying of apricot, the department has distributed 13 nos. of Solar drier 70 kg capacity (glazing 2mm poly carbonate 75 mm thick) on free of cost. And 5 nos of solar drier poly carbonate UVS film on 50% subsidy are distributed among the farmers.

For implementation of various schemes under this sector an expenditure of Rs.55.28 lacs under district plan and Rs.10.60 lacs under BADP against the allocation of Rs 55.34 lacs and Rs 10.60 lac respectively.

1. 3-ANIMAL HUSBANDRY;

Animal Husbandry is an important sector among the allied sector of agriculture. Animal Husbandry plays a pivotal role in the rural economy of the district and generates substantial income to rural population.

The live stock population in the district as per departmental survey 2010-11 is tabulated below.

S.No	Type of Live Stock	Magnitude (in Nos)
1.	Cattle	36231
a.	Dzo - Dzomo	9495
b.	Horses	5239
2.	Yak- Demo	13420
3.	Donkey	8474
4.	Poultry	6093
5.	Camel	164
6.	Others	3206
	Total	82322

The department of Animal Husbandry is engaged in the development of livestock (other than Sheep and Goats) for which 60 units and 04 farms have been established. The district is deficient in animal by-products viz; milk, meat, eggs etc .The per capita consumption of milk and egg is far below the standard recommended by the World Health Organization. To bridge the gap between production / supply and demand, the department has launched various development programmes for the overall improvement of the livestock in the district with the major objectives which envisages enhancing magnitude of production, improve quality of produce and reduce the cost of production. The key to success of preserving and improving the production potential of the existing

livestock lies in the accomplishment of the objective “Improvement in the quality of animals by improving their genetic traits.’

The department has introduced the artificial insemination through frozen semen technology at all the farms and 10 field centres by replacing 17 breeding bulls and has a success rate of 50- 60%. Due to non-availability of independent plant, presently, the requirement is being met partly from the department of Astrophysics and Animal Husbandry department, Kargil. Introduction of this system has accrued saving of Rs.3.74 lacs per annum to the state exchequer.

For development of fodder, to make the department self sufficient, a chunk of land measuring 1100 kanals has been acquired under the Igoo-Phey command area success of which depends on the said canal. Presently, fodder is being purchased /procured from the private sector which involves a huge amount.

For betterment and taking care of the livestock 62 animal husbandry institutions of various categories are functioning in the district. The various activities carried out at these centers during 2010-11 is tabulated below: -

S.No	Type of activity	Magnitude (In Nos.)
	Breeding Programme	
1.	Natural coverings	3346
2.	Artificial Insemination	398
3.	Birth recorded	2236
	Health Care Activities	
4.	Vaccination	17872
5.	Dosing	20054
6.	Other treatment	9049
7.	Operation performed	90

Milk Production

During the year 2010-11, 0.494 lac litters of milk produced at departmental farms earning the income of Rs. 8.65 lac. Similarly in private sectors 95.06lac of milk produced which was sold in the market through a milk cooperative society earning an income of Rs. 1663.55 lacs by the individuals milk producers. To boost up the milk production the department has distributed 1470 quintals of cattle feed among the farmers on 30% subsidized rates during 2007-08

During the year 2010-11, 143 number single cow dairy units were distributed amongst the beneficiaries. This programme has been further strengthened by providing cattle feed of superior quality to such dairy units on subsidized rates. And in the same year, 21 community veterinary worker are working under Rehbar Pashu Palan in the remote and fur-flung areas of the district.

During the year 2010-11, the Animal husbandry department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 91.92 lacs under district plan and Rs.15.23 lac under BADP for implementation of various schemes against the allocation of Rs. 91.96 lacs and Rs 15.23 lac respectively.

Poultry Production

Due to dessert and extreme cold climatic conditions in the district, there is not much scope of poultry development in the district. Despite this the Animal Husbandry department is trying hard to make poultry rearing as an economic activity in the district. In order to meet the food requirement of chicken and eggs especially during the winter season, this department has developed capacity to rear 7000 eggers in the departmental farms located at Leh, Khaltsi, Nyoma and Nubra. During the year 2010-11, 1100 back yard poultry units on subsidized rates were distributed amongst the beneficiaries. The Defense Research and Development organization has already fabricated an incubator for hatching of eggs at high altitude. At present the chicks are procured from

departmental hatchery, Srinagar and central breeding poultry farm, Hariparbad.

1.4 SHEEP HUSBANDRY:

Sheep and goat rearing is mostly concentrated in two blocks of the district viz Nyoma and Durbook. According to Village paper, the district has 1058 hectares of Permanent Pasture and other grazing land and 26590 hectares of Barren and uncultivable land which shows the scope and potential available for development of sheep and goat. Number of pasture development scheme in Changthang area has been taken up under district plan and BADP.

As per census report of 2010-11, the population of sheep and goat in the district is given below: -

S.No	Species	Magnitude (In Nos.)
1.	Pashmina Goats	206014
2.	Non Pashmina Goats	52999
3.	Sheep	99599
4.	Others	-
	Total	358612

The department of Sheep Husbandry is working for the development of these livestock with the objectives of:

To improve the production of Pashmina, wool, meat etc. by genetic up gradation of animals,

To find out ideal management technique suited to increase the production traits, reproductive traits and to reduce mortality,

To improve pasture and increase fodder production.

In Changthang region, keeping in view the studness of the sheep with high percentage of meat and wool produce, breeding policy of these animals has been adopted within the breed and in rest of the area cross breeding with Marino sheep are being undertaken so as to increase the production of wool.

Leh district is one of the major producer of the world renowned Pashmina. The product is considered as the best because of its fineness and length and is the most income generating source which Changthang region contributes in the economic up liftment / development of the district. Keeping in view its exotic breed, selective breeding policy has been adopted by the department in the Changthang region and rest with Angora and Pashmina breeds.

Due to its contribution in the economic development of the district, the department of Sheep Husbandry has established two Pashmina Goat Farms to produce quality pashmina in public sector at Khuril and Upshi with the target of increasing the quality and quantity to 800-gms/goats.

For boosting up the development of this product, at the behest of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh a Pashmina Dehairing Project was established in the district for value addition of the Pashmina at a cost of Rs. 825.00 lacs with the assistance of Ministry of Textiles and UNDP.

The value addition is done only up to dehairing level after which the industry has to take off by using the readily available dehaired Pashmina at the plant.

The plant/deharing facility functions under the ambit of all Changthang Pashmina growers cooperative society Leh which is the beneficiary of the scheme as a system was envisaged to function under cooperative system (and not under govt. department) when the project was formulated by the GOI.

The price of raw Pashmina has remained very stable during the last three seasons (After the project started functioning at Leh.) and the poor nomads have already realized the benefits coming to them directly of in

directly. This programme has removed the most difficult stage in the processing of Pashmina for value addition and the local industry has been given a good boost by the project. The lives and economy of about 13000 nomads are directly benefited by this project.

For betterment and health care, there are 52 sheep husbandry institution, 5 departmental farms and 12 First Aid Centre are functioning in the district during 2010-11.

The various health care and other activities carried out at these centers are tabulated below: -

S. No	Activities	Unit	Quantity
1.	Natural Coverings	Nos.	51718
2.	Birth Recorded.	Nos	46751
3.	Vaccination	Nos	222419
4.	Dosing	Nos	342588
5.	Dipping.	Nos	331350
6.	Wool Produced in departments farms	Kgs.	826
7.	Pashmina Produced in department farms	Kgs.	186.35
8.	Wools produced in Private sectors (Estimated)	Kgs.	97174
9.	Pasmina Produced in Pvt.Sector (Estimated)	Kgs	43200

For the propagation of sheep and goat, the Sheep Husbandry department, has distributed 50 Nos. of lambing and kidding sheds covers and 471 Nos of Pashmina Comb in the District and 238 Nos of smokeless chullah for Nomad in Nyoma and Durbuk Block in the Year 2009-10.

During the year 2010-11 under report 33 Nos of Sheep and goat units has been established and 12 Nos. of open paddocks and 13 Nos. dipping vat has been constructed in the District.

During the year 2010-11, under this sector an expenditure of Rs106.76 lacs was incurred under district plan and Rs 30.97 lac under BADP against the revised allocation of Rs 106.76 lacs and Rs 33.68 lacs respectively for implementation of various schemes.

1.5-FOREST;

Out of total geographical area of 45,100 Sq.Kms. forest occupies an estimated area of 29.00 Sq.Kms. in the district .The Forest Division is functioning in the district with the objectives of:

- To augment the production of wood and non-wood forest produce especially fuel wood, small timber, medicinal plants etc. in the forest area.
- To bring about massive plantations/ afforestation in the waste and degraded community and private lands.
- To meet the local requirement of small timber, fodder, fuel wood etc.
- To conserve the high altitude pasture on sustainable basis to augment the production of fodder for the domesticated forage as well as for the wild animals.
- To reduce the pasture on the natural plantations of the area with active involvement of the communities especially by encouraging natural regeneration of Juniper, Seabuckthorn species etc.

Though most of the area of the district lies above tree line but there are many natural trees, shrubs and herbs. The species of Juniper trees, Myricaria Caragana, medicinal and aromatic plants needs special attention to be paid to protect and promote them. To keep watch,

promote and propagate the activities the forest division has been divided into four ranges.

During the year 2010-11, the forest department has brought 8.07 hectares of land under community plantation by planting 40040 Nos. of willow and other plants in the district. Under chief Minister participate Programme plants planted in the district.

The forest department has planted 12000 plants of willow poplar and others in departmental Nurseries and forest area during 2010-11.

During 2010-11 an expenditure of Rs. 84.59 lacs was incurred for execution of various schemes against the revised allocation of Rs.84.85 lacs under district plan and Expdt. of Rs. 17.75 lacs was incurred against the allocation of 17.76 lacs under BADP

1.6- SOIL CONSERVATION;

Soil and water are two important natural resources, which sustain life on this planet of universe. Therefore their conservation is imperative in large interest for survival of the living being. The cataclysmic phenomenons of crippling drought followed by devastating floods have ruined many well-established civilizations.

The department of Soil Conservation came into existence in the district in the year 1990 with the main objective of soil and moisture conservation and research for development. Since its inception, the department is working to develop the in- situ technology for the rehabilitation of erosion prone areas .The variability of the problem in the field at Micro watershed level has been formed as the basic parameter to overcome the soil erosion problem in the area.

During the year 2010-11, 6293 hectares of land has been treated through different Soil Conservation measures by Integrated micro watershed development, erosion control & protection works, project formulation and on subsidy/incentive at establishment of silvi pastoral closures.

For execution of the various schemes, the department has incurred an expenditure of Rs 43.36 lac under District plan and Rs.27.42 lac under

BADP against the allocation of Rs 43.36 and Rs 27.42 lac respectively during 2010-11.

1.7 - COOPERATIVE.

The Cooperative movement was introduced during the 2nd five year plan in Leh District. However it was only in the 4th five year plan the impact of the Cooperatives started to show results. Today the Cooperative occupies a very important place in the economy of the District. This is as a result of active voluntary participation of the people, liberal financial assistance, and positive role of the District administration & relentless dedicated service of the departmental officials. The main objectives of the Cooperatives in the District are emphasized below:-

1. To ensure availability of essential commodities through a network of District, Block & Village Level Cooperative Societies.
2. To market farmers produce through Cooperative Marketing Societies.
3. To ensure availability of chemical & Bio fertilizer to the Farmers.
4. To promote sale of local handicrafts.
5. To procure, process and Marketing of Sea buckthorn.
6. To generate income to local transporters.
7. To procure, dehair & marketing of local Pashmina.
8. To encourage group of entrepreneurs to take up any commercial activity by registration of Cooperatives under J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act 1999.

To carry out the above activities there are 94 various types of Cooperative registered under J&K State Cooperative Societies Act 1960/1989 with liberal financial assistance and 15 Cooperatives registered under J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Societies Act 1990 without any Government financial assistance out of which some of such Cooperatives are doing excellent business & providing services to its members.

The Cooperatives registered under J&K State Cooperative Societies Act 1960/89 have sold essential commodities worth Rs.845.57 lacs on most reasonable rates thereby keeping the open market price under check during the year 2007-08.

The Cooperatives made available chemical fertilizer viz Urea, Phosphate & Potash worth Rs.54.47 lacs during the year 2007-08 and also arranged Bio Fertilizer for trials during the crop season 2008-09 so that farmers are motivated to grow organic produce thereby taking a first small step for producing only organic produce as per the desire & aspirations of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council,Leh.

The Handicraft Cooperative was able to sell various Handicraft items Viz wood carved local table & Pashmina Shawls, Stoles etc worth Rs.13.27 lacs during 2007-08 thereby generating income to around 15 destitute ladies. The Society is also exporting local Pashmina Shawls to Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation, Govt of India.

During the year a total 2, 52,297 kgs of Sea buckthorn Berries was collected with the insolvent of 15 village level Cooperatives and hundreds of individuals for which the Rs.55.50 lacs was distributed as cost of Berry @ Rs.22/- per Kg &1,50,000 Ks of Sea buckthorn pulp was extracted which was sold @ Rs.74/- kg resulting in net saving of Rs.35.00 lacs.

During the year 2007-08 the All Changthang Pashmina Growers Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd. Leh procured 5459 Kgs of raw Pashmina through its affiliated village Cooperatives of Nyoma & Durbok Block and sold dehairied Pashmina worth Rs.132.00 lacs thereby ensuring that the Pashmina Goat headers get proper rate for the hard earned produce. With the intervention of the Cooperatives after the installation Pashmina dehairng plant at Leh with 100 % support of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, UNDP & Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council few years back the people of Changthang have a assured market of Pashmina and they have been freed from the clutches of the greedy middle man who have been exploiting this innocent community since centuries.

A Cooperative registered under Self Reliant Cooperative Act 1999 is providing Solar Power to remote villages of Durbok Block with the support of a Non Governmental Organization called Ladakh Ecological Development Group and there are couple of such other Cooperative registered under this Act are marketing milk and Alfa Alfa (Lucerne) of the farmers in the District.

The five Cooperative Marketing Societies of the District marketed farmers produce which includes Potato, Onion, Vegetable, Fruit to the tune of Rs.632.60 lacs during year 2007-08 thereby benefiting hundreds of farmers.

As a part of Cooperative Education programme the Cooperatives organized as a debate on the impact of Cooperative Movement in Leh District amongst students of Government Higher Secondary Schools of leh District. All the participants were paid traveling allowance & daily allowance .The first, second & third position holder was presented with a laptop each. Students from far off places viz Turtuk & Skurbuchan also participated. Shri.Tseing Dorjay, Hon' able Chairman Cum Chief Executive Councillor, LAHDC was the chief Guest who gave away the prizes to the winners. The participant students & teachers were very

happy to take part in the competition. The Cooperatives also spent Rs.1.28 lacs out of its education. The Cooperatives also donated Rs.0.50 lacs to various financially weak seriously sick persons to undergo specialized treatment out of charity fund.

1.8 - IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is the most important impetus for agriculture and an important parameter determining the course of our country. The net area irrigated under various crops in the district in 2006-07 was 9911 hectares. Leh district being a mountainous region with arctic desert conditions, experts feel that agriculture without irrigation is not possible, therefore, the barren land under cultivation, where irrigation potential exists. The entire area under cultivation is irrigated.

Being mountainous with arctic desert condition and scanty rainfall in the district, irrigation depends on the eternal glaciers, which give birth to number of rivulets. However, efforts are being made to bring more barren lands under cultivation by constructing irrigation canals on Indus, Shayok and other tributaries.

Igoo-Phey, the most prestigious irrigation canal is spread over 43 kms area in length having 12000 acres of land. The 1st phase up to 25 kms has been completed and about 4000 acres of land can be brought under cultivation. Similarly, Lakjungthang canal has been commissioned and an area of 826 acres is being brought under cultivation.

Further, the Desert Development Agency through the Watershed Development Program is working with the basic objective of land and water resources management for sustainable development of natural resources and community empowerment.

For tapping of sufficient water for irrigation purposes, the village Zamidari canals/Khuls is being strengthened under various schemes of Rural Development Department and water shed development programmes.

For execution of various schemes under minor irrigation sector, an amount of Rs. 111.09 lacs was spent against the allocation of Rs.112.42 lacs during 2010-11 under district plan and expenditure of Rs 55.23 lac againstRs: 84.17 lacs under BADP.

2. -INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT;

2.1 INDUSTRIES

The District Industries Center, Leh was established in the year 1978 with a view to motivate the educated youths to set up independent units for self-employment. The District Industries Center, Leh gives incentives to the entrepreneurs like interest, subsidy, bank loans, land for industrial sheds and raw materials etc.

The district has not taken her place on the industrial map of the state due to non-availability of raw materials and constant power supply.

The Industries department has registered 701 small-scale units ending March 2011 by generating employment opportunities to 1884 persons.

Under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana, the department has sponsored 14 cases to various financial institution and during the year 2010-11 ,04 cases has been sanctioned by sanctioning loan amounting to Rs. 28.12 lacs.

During the year 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 25.95 lac was incurred against revised allocation of Re.26.00 lac under this sector.

2.2 EMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment has become a global problem. The basic and fundamental reason for unemployment is the mounting pressure of population, which is increasing at an alarming rate and the absorption capacity of the economy is not keeping pace with the growth of population. As a result of this imbalance, the number of unemployed both among educated and uneducated is getting increased year by year in the district too.

At the end of the year 2010-11, 3002 Nos of job seekers were registered by the Employment Exchange Leh, as break up given below :-

S. No	Qualifications	Magnitude (In Nos.)
1.	Illiterate/ Middle Pass	879
2.	Metric and Above	1551
3.	Graduate	270
4.	Post graduate	49
5.	Engineers Diploma/Degree holders	15
6.	ITI trained	22
7.	Skilled Laborers other than ITI	215
8.	Medical graduates	01
	Total	3002

Self-Employment Scheme.

Under Self-Employment Scheme, the Employment Exchange Leh has sponsored 150 cases to various financial institutions during 2010-11, out of which 119 cases sanctioning loan amount of Rs. 253.196 lacs was sanctioned.

Rural Development Department is also executing various poverty alleviation programmes under two broad categories of Self Employment Scheme and Wage Employment Schemes sponsored by the central government like Samporna Gramin Rozgar Yogna and Indian Awaz Yogna. Under SGRY 12.12 lacs mandays were generated during 2007-08.

2.3 HANDICRAFT / HANDLOOM.

The department of Handicraft is function in the district with the main objective of imparting training to the youth males and females in various crafts enabling them to establish their unit to minimize burden of employment and to manufacture of end products for revenue realization.

Since its inception in the year 1973, the department has trained three thousand candidates in various crafts who are reportedly earning their livelihood by establishing their own units resulting in economic development of the people/ district.

The handicraft departments is running 48 training centers of various crafts and trained 276 candidates during the year 2010-11.

Handloom:-

The Handloom department is functioning in the district with the main objective of imparting skilled up gradation Training under various handloom activities to utilized locally available raw materials with main stress on pashmina based handloom production.

In view of above objectives, the department has established 37 Training Centers and trained 454 candidates during 2010-11 under various programme.

3- ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 POWER

Having electrified all the 112 inhabited census villages of the district either by hydro / diesel generation and solar power as tabulated below:-

Table N0

S.No	Source of Power	No. of villages electrified Ending 3/08
1	Hydro	55
2	Diesel	43
3	Solar	14
	Total	112

Yet generation and distribution of power continues to be one of the problematic area due to freezing temperature and other geo- climatic factors causes hindrance in the developmental activities. However, efforts are on to minimize the obstacles by increasing power generation and supply by constructing Power Station (Hydel). 3 MW Igoo-Martselang hydal project HEP is completed during 2005-06. The Nimmo- Alchi project (45 MW) has been sanctioned by the government of India. The execution of work has been assigned to the NHPC and work on the project is going on. On completion/commissioning of this project, the requirement of power/electricity of the district will minimize. 220 KV transmission line shall be laid from Srinagar to Leh by the Power Grid Cooperation of India, which will provide 160 MW of electricity to the district at a cost of Rs. 300 corers already approved by the government of India.

48 power stations of which (5 hydel and 42 diesel and 1 Solar) with an installed capacity of 23.12 MW's has generated 25.93 million units during 2010-11.

3.2 TOURISM.

Tourism has won a wide recognition as an important industry in the district in view of its potential for creation of employment opportunities and generation of income on a large scale. This industry has a direct bearing on the Socio-economic scene of the district. Tourist industry provides employment to a large number of people engaged in the related sectors like transport, hotels, and catering service, cottage industries etc. Tourism promotes economic activities in remote areas.

Since its opening for the tourist (1974), Leh has registered an increasing number of tourists attracted towards it because of its landscape, culture, tradition environment etc. and still has much potential for Adventure tourism. The local conditions of the district, is suited to the visitors are also responsible for their attraction. Due to boom in this sector, which

constantly attracted the people towards it, helped in the economic development, needs more attention to be paid to create more infrastructures.

During 2010, the department has registered 77800 tourists, of which 55685 are Indian and 22115 are foreigners, which is expected to increase in the coming years. In the District 149 and 386 Nos. of Hotels and Guest House of various classes are registered with Tourism Department as on ends March 2011.

3.3 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (BANKING)

Banking system is of strategic importance for the economic development /developing economy. The RBI has introduced the concept of service area approach in consultation with other financial institution w.e.f. April 1989. The necessity of adopting this approach was felt for the dispensation of rural credit in the rural areas with a view to forging an improved link between Bank credit in the rural sector and keeping in view increase in production, productivity and income level of rural people.. The main feature of this approach is the emphasis placed on credit planning by the bank branches at grass root level.

19 Branches comprising the 4 branches of State Bank of India, 12 branches of bank , 2 state Cooperative Bank and one branch of Punjab National Bank has established in the district by the year 2009-10.The district has been divided into service areas.

During 2009-10, the banks have a deposit of Rs. 82850lacs and advances of Rs.13448 lacs with C.D. ratio at 16.23%.

3.4 TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATION.

Transport

The transport service comprises of roads, motor vehicles, civil aviation, railways, and water transport. . All this constituents form the base of economic infrastructure. The adequate availability of this infrastructure

leads to rapid economic development, though the railways and water transport does not exist in the district.

The road transport is the major and principle mode of mobility of men and material in the district. Roads are thus considered as arteries of our economy, which plays crucial role in sustain economic growth and is vital for the development of all segments of the society. Due to difficult terrain of the district, it is very difficult to provide road facilities, however Public Works Department has constructed and maintained substantial road network in the district. As on ending March 2011, a total road length of 1866.82 kms has been constructed /maintained, the category wise road length is tabulated below: -

**ROADS COUNSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED BY PWD
During the Year 2010-11**

Particular.	Length (Kms.)
Black topped	574.43
Mettled	300.45
Shingled.	334.89
Fair weather.	657.05
Jeep able.	-
Total.	1866.82

Out of 112 villages of the district, 100 stands connected with the motor able road by ending March 2011.

The Border Road Organisation (Project Himank) also contributing a lot in the economic development of the district by constructing /maintaining a huge chunk of road network, connecting the border areas. By the end of March 2009, a total road length of 1690.91 Kms has been constructed/ maintained by the Project Himank in Leh district as per breakup: -

Particulars	Length(Kms)
Black topped	1243.54
Mettled/ Shingled.	83.22
Fair weather/others	364.15
Total.	1690.91

Motor Vehicle

The number of registered Motor Vehicle has shown a persistent increase over the years. The number of vehicles had shown an increase of 7221 vehicles during 2010-11 over previous year's number of 6123. As on 31-03 -2011 the number of registered motor vehicles with the A.R.T.O Leh was recorded as 7221 showing a growth of 19.07% over the year 2009-10. The breakup of the vehicles registered ending March 2011 is as under:

Number of vehicles registered ending 2011

Particular.	Number
Tipper/truck	764
Mini Bus	181
Bus	136
Scooter/Motor Cycle	940
Car/Gypsy (Private)	2177
Gypsy/Jeep (Govt.)	243
Taxi.	2251
Tractor (govt./Pvt)	59
Ambulance	25
Pickup.	418
Tanker.	16
Others	11

Total	7221
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The Government Transport Undertaking known as the State Road Transport Corporation is one of the public undertaking and transport agency in the district employing 26 persons in different capacities. The undertaking owns buses operating on 18 routes in the district with route kilometer age as 3486 Kms. During the year under report, the Corporation has carried 5200 passengers earning revenue of Rs.56.25 lacs.

Civil Aviation

There is a two Air Port in the district namely K.G Bakula Air Port at Leh and one army Air Port at Thoise Nubra. Leh air Port is connecting the national capital of Delhi and state capital of Srinagar and Jammu. There is a daily service of Jet Airways, Go Air and Kingfisher between Leh and Delhi and Indian Airlines service from Delhi, Jammu, and Srinagar.

Communications.

Communication is an allied system of transport. The system comprises of post offices, telegraph office and telecommunications. At the end of March 2011, there are one Head post office, 7 sub post offices, 47 branch post offices and one-telegraph offices functioning in the district for rendering postal services.

Telecommunication facility is one of the most important need of the day, plays a vital role in the development of the area. In the district, there were 15375 telephone connections covering more then 40 villages in the district. In addition 29237 mobile telephones connections (post paid and pre-paid) working in the district.

3.5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

National Informatics Center (NIC) of IT Ministry setup its district center in Leh in 1990 to promote IT in the district. Since then NIC has provided hardware infrastructure to the district administration and rendered services in IT tools. Email and Internet facilities was first introduced in this remote district by installing Vsats of different series since 1990. Local Area Network and dialup connectivity was established by NIC in DC Office and Hill Council Secretariat.

Since the inception of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC) many steps had been taken in promoting IT culture in Leh district to overcome the poor communication facilities and inaccessibility. Wide Area network through DAMA based Vsat with high-speed data, Video Conferencing and Voice was installed at Hill Council secretariat, DC Office and SDM Office Nyoma (Block). Local Area network at DC Office and Hill Council secretariat is connected to this high-speed bandwidth connectivity Vsats.

NIC is helping in procuring and maintaining the ICT hardware's for NIC, District Administration and Ladakh Hill Development Council. The software applications developed by NIC J&K State is being implemented in the district. During the year main and important computerization, tasks taken by the NIC for LAHDC's are: Electoral Roll Computerization, Transport computerization (License and Registration), GPF Computerization besides small Applications) is also being implemented for Police department in the district.

The National e-Governance Action Plan (NEGAP) has identified 22 Mission Mode projects, which are to be implemented in a phased manner over the next two years by the Line Ministers/ Departments concerned at the Central and State level, as applicable, in addition to the various other e-Governance initiatives being taken by the respective states and Central Ministries. State Wide Area Network (SWAN) has

been identified as an element of the core infrastructure for supporting these e- Governance initiatives and the Department of Information and Technology (DIT) has earmarked a significant outlay for supporting this activity. Under NEGAP, it is proposed to extend connectivity to the block level through NICNET/ state Wide Area Networks (Swans). The Department of Information Technology through NIC will provide govt. of India support for the establishment of such infrastructure up to block level.

NIC has established six Community Information center (CIC) in all the Block Hqs viz **Leh, Kharu , Nubra, Nyoma, Durbuk and khaltsi** as a means to use the benefits of Information technology (IT) to raise the socio-economic conditions of the people of Leh district . These CICs will help the region avail the benefits of global connectivity through Internet and will also help the concerned state government to plan for IT based citizen –centric applications making govt. services available through CICs. Under this project, computers, peripherals along with VSATs for satellite communications are placed at designated locations in each block.

Project Implemented in 2006-07

Government Provident Fund (GPF) Computerization: fully computerized GPF Scheduled till 2005 with interest calculation made available to all the govt employees. The GPF Schedule also made available on the Internet <http://leh.nic.in>.

Electoral Roll Computerization: Summery Revision 2006 completed and printed out of Addition, Deletion, Modification provided. The Electoral Rolls of 47 Nubra and 48 Leh Assembly Constituencies were made available on Internet at <http://ceojammukashmir.nic.in>

Transport Computerization: Registrations and Licenses were fully computerized at the ARTO office , Leh by the National Informatics Center. Vahan & Sarathi Software introduced for generating Registration Number, License card with photo etc. the data would be made available shortly on the website soon.

4 - SOCIAL SECTORS

4.1 HOUSING

After food and clothing, shelter is the third pre-requisite for survival of human beings. Housing is basic need of every citizen as it provides economic status and security in the society. A homeless person has neither economic status nor security. Every person is, therefore, desirous to possess the dwelling unit to meet this prime need. Housing is an important parameter to measure the economic well being of the people and has direct bearing in knowing the economic growth of the state. There is number of schemes for making houses for all those who do not have proper housing facility. The Center Govt. providing assistance under centrally sponsored schemes for constructing houses especially for weaker sections of the society. Indra Awaz Yojna (IAY) is one of the most important schemes in this direction. The basic objective of IAY is to help in construction of dwelling units for the members of weaker sections living below poverty line. At the end of March 2007, 422 Nos. of such dwelling units were constructed in the district.

4.2- EDUCATON.

It is universally accepted that the education is the important input, which contributes to the national and individual development. Education has a multiplier effect on other Social sectors like Health, Employment, Labour force etc. It improves the quality life of the people and provides opportunities for progress. Keeping in view the enormous values of education, the access to education is a human right in the context of present social and cultural environment. Therefore, the human resources development needs sufficient investment in education, as it is the education that enhances the knowledge, skills of the people and enables them to participate fully in the development process. In this way

education can have a good amount of help in the poverty alleviation and society as well.

Aiming at to impart education to all the school going age children of the district with teaching learning facilities, the Education Department has created infrastructure of schools in every corner so that no one be left without the basic need of the era and at the behest of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill development Council, the Education has accorded the priority sector of the development. The literacy rate of the district records as 65.30% as per 2001 census.

By the end of 2010-11, a network of 398 institutions of various categories are functioning which has an enrolment of 22389 students as per following details: -

S. No	Type of Institution	Magnitude	Enrolment	
			Total	Female
1	Govt.College	1	335	256
2	High/ Higher secondary	41	3442	1925
3	Middle Schools	127	4038	2134
4	Primary schools	181	1577	794
	Total	350	9392	5109
	Private Institution			
1	High/Highe	14	7260	3591
2	Middle	21	3502	1649
3	Primary	6	191	90
	Total	41	10953	5330
	Central Institution			
1.	Higher/Hr.Sec.	4	1902	896
2.	Middle	3	142	53
	Total	7	2044	969
	Grand Total	398	22389	11408

During the year 2010-11, there was 1540 teaching staff engaged in Govt. School imparting education in the district.

Besides, 41 private institutions (schools) are also busy imparting education to the student's enrolment of which is stood at 10953 during the year 2010-11.

Further, for higher education a degree collage is functioning with an enrolment of 335 students, of which the female role was 256. To attract the children of under privileged and weaker section of the society towards education free schooling facility, scholarships, free uniform and other incentives have been provided spending a handsome amount.

Since for the last six years, at the behest of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh, schools of the remotest and educationally backward areas like Durbuk, Lingshet Nyoma and Korzok etc. has been centralized with free boarding, lodging and teaching learning facilities which really is an honest and dedicated step towards education and will prove to produce educated youths from the remotest corners of the district. At the end of March 2008, there are six Centralized Residential Schools in the district

During 2010-11, 630 students were appeared in Matriculation Examination, out of which only 184 students were declared passed. Thus, the pass percentage was recorded as 29.20 %

For implementation of various schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 409.16 lac was incurred under district plan and Rs.69.55 lac under BADP against the allocation of Rs. 416.57 lac and Rs.72.66 lac respectively during 2010-11.

4.3- HEALTH.

Since 1940, when the first Medical center with indoor facility was established at Leh, achievements in respect of providing comprehensive health care facilities in all the three major health component viz Preventive, Promotive and Curative through a net work of 189 institutions with minimum required basic infrastructure facilities, 90 %

of which are located in government building are tremendous. The department is working with the main program to reduce morbidity of different diseases prevailing in the district, to provide better treatment facilities, control and prevention of communicable diseases, imparting health education etc.

The SNM Hospital having a bed strength of 150 is the only peripheral institution, fully equipped with modern sophisticated machineries and equipment's, centrally heated is well known at the National level for the sincere / dedicated team of specialists/ doctors, nursing and other Para medical staff. The hospital is linked with the AIIMS and other reputed health institutions of the country through the Tele- medicine system, which enables the doctors to consult the super specialists for treatment of patients. During the year 2007-08, C.T Scan machine has been purchased/installed in SNM Hospital Leh at a cost of Rs 2.50 crore under the grant provided by the TATA Trust and Dorabji TATA Trust has made the Leh district hospital one of the best district hospital among the other district hospital in the state. The purchase of the machine has not only provided the people of Ladakh a new hope for early detection of the disease and for which the patient has to travel outside the district and cost them a huge amount, which have great advantage specially for the poor who are not in position to get them to Delhi or any other places. Besides providing this facility the cost involved in carrying out various scan has been very subsidized.

With the commissioning of the Sub- District Hospital building at Diskit (Nubra) during 2002-03, which is centrally heated, constructed at a cost of Rs.12.75 corers, has bed strength of 50 with X-ray, Ultra sound, Dental unit and Laboratory facilities available.

It is the health department, Leh who first introduced immunization system in the State during 1980's when first dose of measles vaccination has been introduced resulting in controlling rather eradicating measles

from the district due to which mass mortality of children happen to occur. Since then, now the time has come when all sorts of vaccination are being carried out through out the district by trained para medical staff. During the year under report 2388 children of below 5 years were vaccinated against BCG and 2789 children were brought under pulse polio immunization programme.

Other activities carried out by the health department during 2010-11 are tabulated below: -

S.No	Activities	Magnitude (In Nos.)
1.	Indoor Patient Treated	7504
2.	Outdoor Patient Treated	302787
3.	Major Operation Performed	1713
4.	Minor Operation Performed	4001
	Sterilization	30

For implementation of various schemes under this sector an expenditure of Rs 436.54 lacs was incurred under district plan and 25.21 lac under BADP against the allocation of Rs. 441.81 lac and Rs.26.39 lac respectively during 2010-11.

Further to Allopathic system of treatment/ medicine, the department provides traditional Amchi system of medicine for which 40 Amchies have been engaged.

4.4-WATER SUPPLY (PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING)

Availability of safe drinking water is the basic minimum requirement for healthy living. For Human health and well-being, the importance of safe drinking water supply can be described next to air. The Public health engineering department is making strenuous efforts for providing this facility to the population though in the rough & uneven trend and

extremely low temperature is a daunting and formidable task. All the 113 inhabited census villages were covered fully/partially under portable water supply. In Leh town the drinking water is provided by tapping the Indus water by constructing tube wells and from other sources of Gylung and samkar tube well. Drinking water is also provided by using tanker service at many localities of the town.

Under this sector an expenditure of Rs 558.44 lac was incurred against the allocation of Rs 617.54 lacs under the district plan during 2010-11 and expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lac against Rs. 2.00 lac under BADP.

4.5 RURAL SANITATION

Provision of sanitation facilities is another basic requirement for the healthy living. Sanitation problem is posing threat and is a health related problem. Many communicable diseases prevail because majority of rural population live in un-hygienic and in poor sanitation conditions using un-safe drinking water. To prevent these communicable diseases and to save the population from spread of epidemics adoption of improved sanitation becomes all the more necessary measure. With this view rural sanitation programme has been launched in the district since 1995.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT.

4.6 SOCIAL WELFARE.

The department of Social Welfare plays a vital role in the upliftment and welfare of women, children, under privileged, down trodden and vulnerable sections of the society with the main objective of providing social security and welfare services .The social castes, economically weaker section, deserted women, physically handicapped are the target groups.

Monetary assistance are being given to the students of poor, ST/ other backward classes by way of pre matric scholarship to boost their morale

towards education which is the basic need for development. Similarly, prosthetic aid and other financial assistance are being provided to the physically handicapped persons and other persons for specialized treatment besides financial assistance to widows, divorcees, old aged etc.

The department has established one Bal Ashram and a Nari Niketan with an intake capacity of 50 and 25 respectively to facilitate the orphan and neglected children with free boarding/ lodging, schooling facilities besides having a Ladies Vocational Center to train the poor and un employed women in various trades to establish their own income generating units for livelihood.

During the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs.37.916 lacs has been disbursed among 1505 eligible beneficiaries as old age pension under integrated social security schemes and an amount of Rs. 3.20 lacs was disbursed among 32 widows under National Family Benefit Schemes. In addition, an amount of Rs. 9.939 lacs was disbursed among 1222 students under pre-metric scholarship.

During the year 2010-11, the department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 27.07 lacs against the allocation of Rs. 29.90 lacs under district plan.

4.7 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

In order to take special care to the children especially belonging to the poor and down trodden families as those children do not enjoy the basic minimum needs of life like food, education, and to minimize the incidence of morbidity, morality and school drop outs, the Govt. of India has formulated a scheme as Integrated Child Development service (ICDS). Under this scheme a package of child development service such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, pre-school education, health care and referred services are provided in an integrated manner to these children both before and after their birth in their villages. The scheme

was first introduced/evolved in the year 1975 with following aims and objectives: -

To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.

To lay foundation for proper physical, psychological and social development of the child.

To reduce the incidence of malnutrition, morbidity, mortality and school drop outs.

To enhance the capability of women folk to take proper care of normal health and nutritional needs of the children.

In Leh district, the ICDS was first introduced in the year 1980. Since its inception to the date, the ICDS programme in Leh district also got momentum. At the end of March 2011, there were 467 Anganwari centers functioning in the district. Six Child Development Officers, one at each block (Old) with supporting staff is functioning to look after these centers. Each Anganwari center is provided an Anganwari worker and a helper.

112 villages were covered under the ambit of ICDS by ending March 2011 in the district. The coverage of beneficiaries during 2010-11 is tabulated below: -

S.No	Beneficiaries	Magnitude (In Nos)
1.	Children (0-6) yrs of age	6774
2.	Pregnant Women	382
3.	Nursing Mothers	732

During the year 2010-11 an expenditure of Rs. 68.52 lacs was incurred on nutrition against the revised allocation of Rs.71.91 lacs under District Plan.