



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—8

JAMMU & KASHMIR

DISTRICT
CENSUS
HANDBOOK

PARTS XIII - A & B

VILLAGE & TOWN
DIRECTORY

VILLAGE & TOWNWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS
ABSTRACT

LEH (LADAKH)
DISTRICT

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Central Government Publications—Census of India 1981—Series 8—Jammu & Kashmir is being Published in the following parts :

<i>Part No.</i> (1)	<i>Subject Part No.</i> (2)	<i>Subject</i> (3)
I.	Administration Reports	
	I—A	£ Administration Report—Enumeration
	I—B	£ Administration Report—Tabulation
II.	General Population Tables	
	II—A	General Population Tables—
	II—B	Primary Census Abstract
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	IV—A	C—Series Tables of 1st priority
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XI.		Ethnographic studies on S. C. & S. T.
XII.	Census Atlas	Union & State / U. T. Census Atlas
	XII—A	Admn. Atlas
XIII.	DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK*	
	XIII—A } XIII—B }	Village & Town Directory
	Combined	
		Village wise / Urban ward - wise Primary Census Abstract

£ Not for sale

* These are State Government's publications

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FOREWORD

The district census handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The district census handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas and wardwise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The district census handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where

the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health subcentres, and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns (statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement V

(ii)

are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tehsil/Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been intro-

duced to enhance its value. The district and Tehsil/Police Station/C.D. Block etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri A. H. Khan, IAS, Director of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

New Delhi
the 26th April, 1982

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

P R E F A C E

The compilation and publication of District Census Handbooks has been a traditional feature of the Indian census since 1951. However, in Jammu & Kashmir State, where no census was conducted in 1951 due to the unsettled conditions prevailing then, this work was taken up as a regular feature of census since 1961 with certain improvements and additions in the data content of the publication at the 1971 census, further enhancing its utility for the Data Users.

The 1981 series of the District Census Handbook which we have begun with the district of Punch will contain two parts each. Part A deals with Town and Village Directory and Part B consists of Town and Villagewise Primary Census Abstract. In 1971 census there was also third part of the Handbook, published as a separate volume, comprising administrative and census statistics. However, in view of the considerable delay experienced then in getting the relevant administrative statistics pertaining to various departments, compilation of this volume has been given up at the 1981 census. It is expected that such statistics would be available to the data users in the usual publications of the State Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics.

The Town Directory of the Handbook consists of seven statements which are almost similar to those adopted for the 1971 census except that a few new columns have been added to facilitate analysis of the data. A significant addition is of class of town in every statement which has been done on the consideration that the infrastructure of amenities and facilities found in urban India can best be analysed with reference to this specific parameter. The addition of the column on civic administration status in statements III & IV and population in statements IV & V also serves the same purpose vis-a-vis the respective statements. Due consideration has also been given to the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. The columns on Scheduled Caste population in statement IV and adult literacy classes/centres in statement V are a sequel to this programme.

The Village Directory also follows the same pattern as in 1971 census except again for a few additional columns. The column on total population and number of households has been added to facilitate analysis of the other data in the Directory. The column on approach to village is to identify the number of inaccessible villages in the district. The column on number of households living in owned houses or possessing house sites in the village is again intended to cater to the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission.

It is hoped that with its present content the Handbook would, more than ever, serve as a useful reference publication, particularly for such Administrators and Data Users as have to deal with planning, implementation and evaluation of development programme, including the Minimum Needs Programme, at the grass roots level.

The compilation of the Handbook would not have been possible but for the cooperation extended by the Revenue, Education, Medical, Public health and other local authorities of the District in making relevant data available, for which we owe them our grateful thanks.

It must be stated here that the task of finalising and printing the present volume has fallen on me, since Shri A. H. Khan, IAS, Director of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir, under whose able stewardship the census operations of 1981 were carried out, retired from Government service by the time the volume could be taken up for compilation.

We are grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, IAS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India and Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) whose detailed instructions, guidance and advice were available all through.

The credit for compiling this Handbook, including analysis of data, belongs to Shri H. L. Kalla, Deputy Director and S/Shri Shamusud-Din, Tabulation Officer, B. A. Shora, Computer who ably assisted the former in this task and deserve appreciation for their respective contributions.

(iv)

The Handbook has been provided with three maps, one showing the administrative divisions of Jammu and Kashmir State as in 1981, one pertaining to Leh(Ladakh) district and rest to its one constituent tehsil. These were prepared by the staff of our Cartographic section under the close and valuable guidance of Dr. B. K.

Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) of the office of the Registrar General, India. Their names along with those of other officials who rendered valuable assistance in bringing out the volume are mentioned separately in this Handbook.

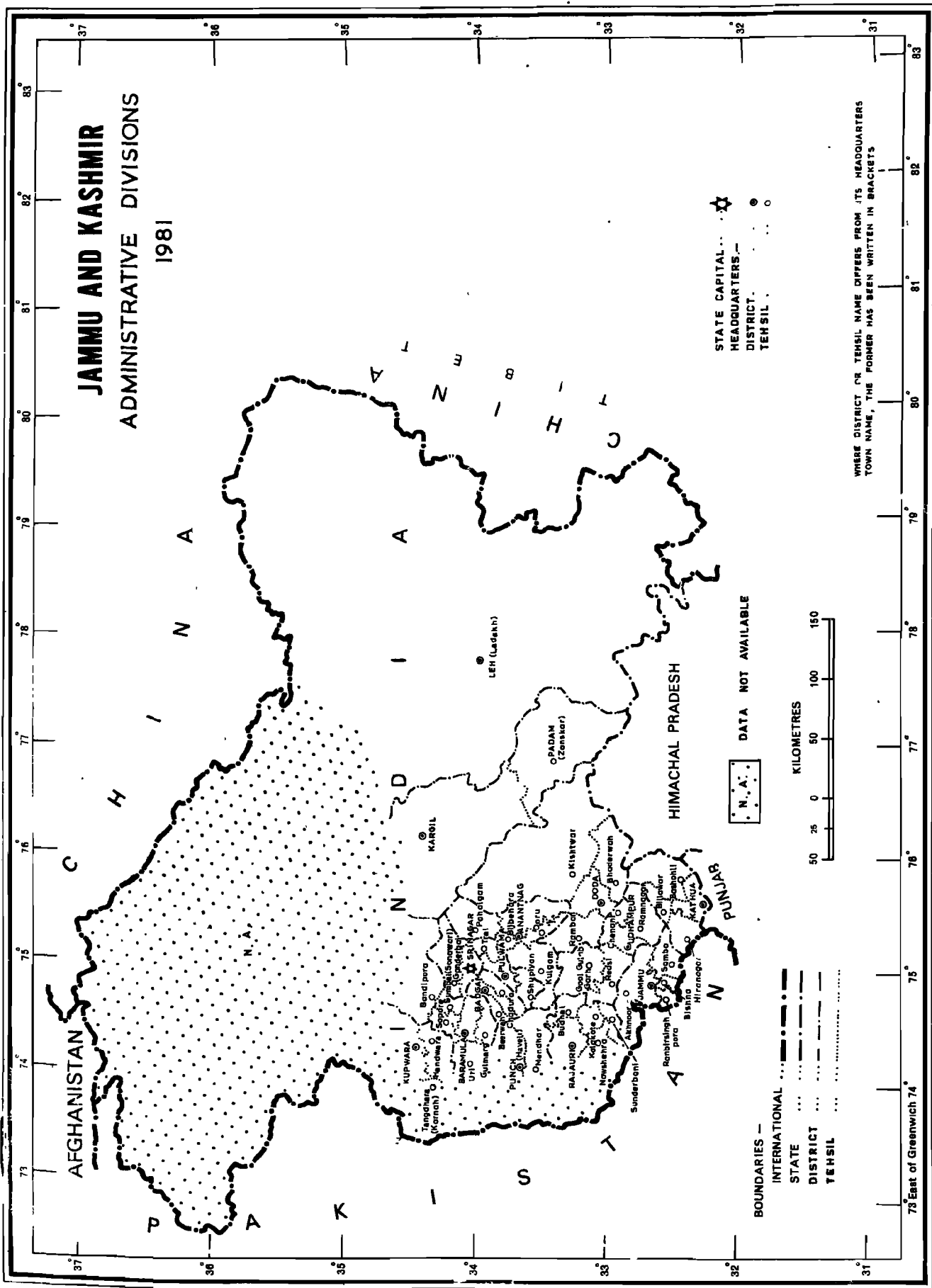
Srinagar,
the, 3rd September, 1984

ABDUL GANI
Joint Director

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



STATE CAPITAL... *
 HEADQUARTERS... *
 DISTRICT... *
 TEHSIL... *
 N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BOUNDARIES —
 INTERNATIONAL
 STATE
 DISTRICT
 TEHSIL

50 25 0 50 100 150
 KILOMETRES

WHERE DISTRICT OR TEHSIL NAME DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS TOWN NAME, THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN BRACKETS

DISTRICT MAP

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

		<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	<i>LEH (Ladakh)</i>	
		<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	
Population	Total	Persons	5,987,389	68,380
		Males	3,164,660	36,248
		Females	2,822,729	32,132
	Rural	Persons	4,726,986	59,662
		Males	2,492,413	31,216
		Females	2,234,573	28,446
	Urban	Persons	1,260,403	8,718
		Males	672,247	5,032
		Females	588,156	3,686
Decennial Population Growth Rate, 1971-81		+29.69	+31.78	
Area (Sq. Km.)		**222236.0 ^a	**82665 ^a	
Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)		59	2	
Sex-ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males)		892	886	
Literacy rate	Persons	26.67	25.17	
	Males	36.29	36.76	
	Females	15.88	12.09	
Percentage of urban population to total population		21.02	12.75	
Percentage to total population				
(i) Main workers	Persons	30.37	43.55	
	Males	52.20	57.13	
	Females	5.91	28.22	
(II) Marginal Workers	Persons	13.89	6.84	
	Males	3.61	2.33	
	Females	25.40	11.93	
(III) Non-Workers	Persons	55.74	49.61	
	Males	44.19	40.54	
	Females	68.69	59.85	
Break-up of Main Workers :				
Percentage Among Main Workers :				
(I) Cultivators	Persons	56.85	58.48	
	Males	56.18	51.94	
	Females	63.50	73.44	
(II) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	3.49	7.36	
	Males	3.63	5.75	
	Females	2.19	11.03	

(III) Household Industry	Persons	5.30	0.84
	Males	4.76	0.36
	Females	10.63	1.93
(IV) Other Workers	Persons	34.36	33.32
	Males	35.43	41.95
	Females	23.68	13.60
Percentage of scheduled castes population of total population			
	Persons	8.31	0.33
	Males	8.18	0.60
	Females	8.45	0.03
Number of occupied residential houses		819,172	14.022
Number of villages	Total	@6,758	113
	Inhabited	6,477	112
	Uninhabited	281	1
Number of towns		58	1

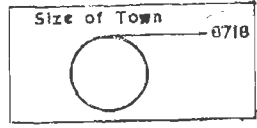
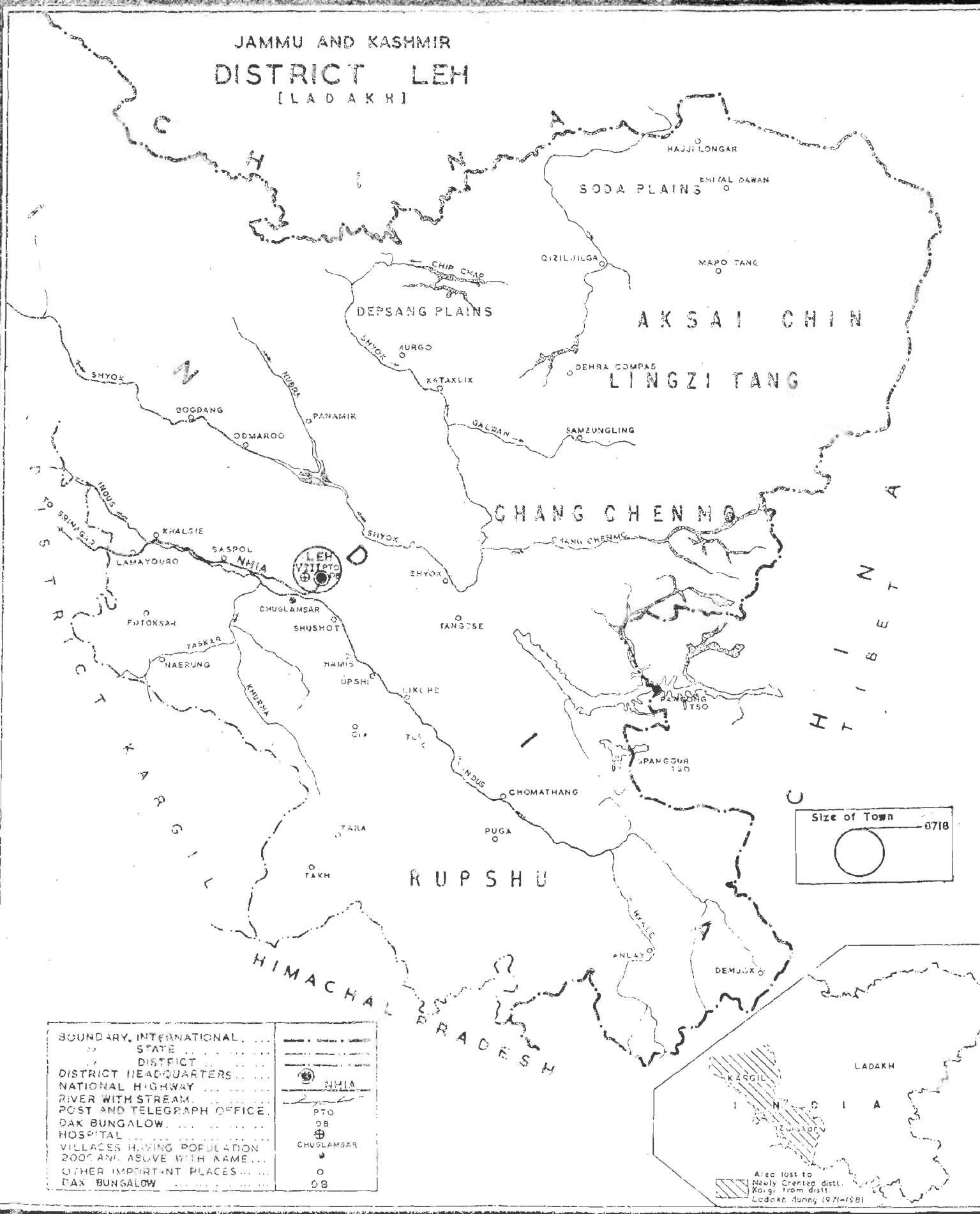
NOTE : * The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

** Includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) District.

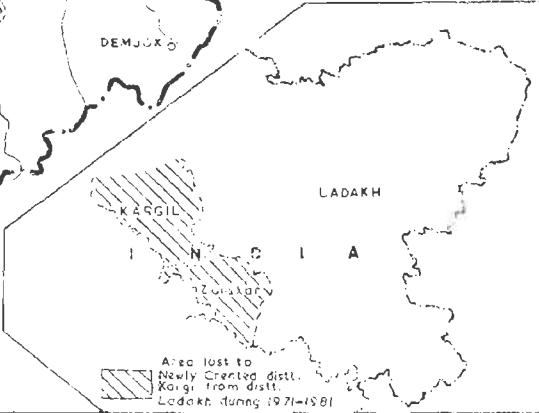
(a) Provisional

@ Excludes 3, 1 & 4 villages of Srinagar, Chadura and Budgam tehsils forming out-growths of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration, 6 villages of Jammu tehsil forming out-growth of Jammu Urban Agglomeration respectively and 1 village of Udhampur tehsil treated as Census Town.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
 DISTRICT LEH
 [LADAKH]



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	---
STATE	---
DISTRICT	---
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	⊙ NHIA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	---
RIVER WITH STREAM	---
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	⊙
DAK BUNGALOW	⊙
HOSPITAL	⊕
VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2000 AND ABOVE WITH NAME	⊕
OTHER IMPORTANT PLACES	⊙
DAK BUNGALOW	⊙



ANALYTICAL NOTE

A description of the various concepts used at the 1981 Census and a broad appraisal of the administrative statistics vis-a-vis the history of the district, the social and cultural changes witnessed by the district during the last ten years particularly in relation to economic resources, social, cultural and developmental activities and a brief description of the places of historical and religious importance in the district is given in the following pages :

Rural/Urban classification

For the 1981 census the classification of urban areas have been based on the following criteria :

- a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified town area committee.
- b) All other places which satisfied the following tests :
 - i) A minimum population of 5,000
 - ii) At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity.
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

The places which satisfied the criterion (a) above were treated as statutory towns while those as were not statutory towns but satisfied the tests laid down in criterion (b) above were treated as census towns. All other places which did not satisfy either of the above two criteria were classified as rural. Areas which qualified to be treated as towns under criterion (a) & (b) above were further classified by population ranges in the following order :

<i>Population range</i>	<i>Class</i>
100,000 & above	I
50,000 — 99999	II
20,000 — 49999	III
10,000 — 19999	IV
5,000 — 9999	V
Below 5000	VI

Census House

A Census house was defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main

entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purposes or both.

Census Household

A household for purposes of the 1981 census has been defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both.

Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe

In Jammu & Kashmir State there are no scheduled tribes. However, the following 13 castes stand notified as scheduled castes under the State constitution :

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Chamar or Ramdasia
4. Batwal
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

At the 1981 Census only those persons who returned themselves as belonging to any of the 13 castes specified above was treated as Scheduled Caste.

Literacy

For purposes of Census a person was treated as literate if he/she could read and write in any language with understanding power. A person who could merely read but was not able to write was classified as illiterate. For a person to be treated as literate it was not necessary that he/she should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

Workers/Non-workers

For the 1981 Census a person was treated mainly as a worker if he/she had participated in any kind of economically productive work during the major part of the reference year i. e., at least 6 months or 183 days or more prior to the date of enumeration. A person who claimed to have participated in any kind of economically productive work for less than six months prior to the date of enumeration was treated as marginal worker. However, persons who did not participate in any kind of economically productive work during the whole period of the reference year were treated as non-workers.

Brief history of the district

Leh (Ladakh) is the only uni-tehsil district of the State though in area it is the largest and in fact as much as nearly twice the sum total of the area of the remaining 13 districts of the State. It shrunk into the position of a uni-tehsil district after Kargil, comprising of two tehsils of Kargil and Zaskar was carved out as a Separate district of the Ladakh region mainly to make it administratively and operationally easier to accelerate the process of eradication of the age-old socio-economic backwardness of the region which has most of its villages inaccessible even now.

The region was known in the past by different names which bear no semblance with each other. It was called Maryul or low land by some and Kha-chumpa or snow land by others. Among the earliest travellers Fa-Hien referred to it as Kia-Chha and Hiuen-Tsiang as Ma-lo-Pho. There are many others who prefer to call it as the land of Gumpas and Lamas. During the modern times, however, it is identifiable by the name Ladakh only. It has not been possible to trace the reasons accounting for the region having been assigned the name Ladakh. Except for some stray commentaries and hazy accounts the past history of Leh (Ladakh) is shrouded in mystery. In any case, it is believed that the district was first inhabited by a tribe of nomadas who tended their herds in its small valleys. The carvings on the roads which have been preserved this days indicate that they chased the kiang or the wild sheep.

The inhabitants claim to be the decedents of a blended race of Mons of North India and Mongols of Central Asia. It is said that the first immigrants were the Mongols who are believed to have migrated to the district in the early part of 10th Century A. D.

During pre-Islamic rule of Kashmir, the district was more or less an independent territory and was ruled by local Rajas. After the installation of Rin Chan, a prince of Ladakh, as the ruler of Kashmir, there were many conflicts between the Rajas and the Sultans and the district was several times annexed with the State but relapsed into independence on each occasion. In actual effect, however, it became an integral part of the State in 1842 when Kashmir army headed by Wazir Ratna advanced into Leh and defeated the Tibetans.

Hazrat Mir Ali Syed Hamdani a great muslim saint popularly known as Amir Kabir or Shah Hamdan, is said to have come to Kashmir from Hamdan (Iran) via Leh for propogation of Islam in 13th century A.D. It is in his time that mass conversions to Islam took place in the valley. Two Mosques, one in Leh town and another in village Shey, about 10 kms. away from Leh still stand erected in his memory.

The territory of Leh is one of the most elevated regions of the earth, its different valleys lie along the head waters of the Indus, the Sutluj and the Chenab; and the joint effects of elevation and of isolation amidst snowy mountains produce perhaps the most singular climate in the known world. Burning heat by day is succeeded by piercing cold at night, and everything is parched by the extreme dryness of the air. Because of thin atmosphere, the radiation and insolation are extremely rapid resulting in extremer of temperature in shade and sunshine which may cause frost bite and sun-stroke at the same time.

The rarefied atmosphere offers but little impediment to the sun's rays, which during a short summer are sufficiently powerful to ripen barley at an elevation of 15,000 feet although the temperature falls below the freezing point every night. This climate is equally favourable

to animal life. Leh, a monastery in the lap of Himalayas is now exposed to the world abroad, the perpetual barren range of mountains with its different lines and colours, gushing, dashing blasts of wind has arrested the attention of tourist world. This land of ascetic soul, calm and composed people is of tremendous appeal to a great number of masses. High mountain peaks kissing the blue sky, ranging from 18,000 feet to 26,000 feet exhilarate the adventurous trekkers. The road connecting Leh town with Nobra valley passes over a glacier known as Khardungla pass at a height of 18,380 feet above sea level which is said to be the highest point in the world where vehicular traffic operates. A famous sulphur spring which oozes out water at boiling temperature is also located in this district at an altitude of about 14,000 feet at Chumathang on Leh-Nyoma road. The passers by take a bath at this place to protect themselves from any possible skin disease.

Leh is unique in every respect. One can enjoy the novel experience of Ladakhi culture known for its antique touch. The art and craft of Leh (Ladakh) is as novel as people themselves. By nature they are silent and peace-loving. In the changed atmosphere now the elder folk still present the same figures of simplicity and sincerity.

This remote district was opened to the outside world about seven years ago with local and foreign tourists coming on Indian Air-lines flights from Srinagar and Chandigarh. For the lover of nature the town has a fascinating ring of mountains and peaks around it far beyond which lie the territories of China and Pakistan. The Indus flows on the edge of the town.

The Leh bazar has special attractions for the tourist with pretty women selling fruits vegetables and typical Ladakhi handicrafts. In one lane brisk bargains are struck for rare trinkets including rings, bangles, necklaces, snuff boxes and pendants fashioned from wood, metal, yak-bone and semi-precious stones, including amber, turquoise and jade.

But life in Leh comes to a sonorous close

early in the afternoon. Temperature begins to fall steeply and at night often goes below sub-zero. In winter it could be generally 40 degree below zero. One has to stay indoors most of the evenings and nights. A rare treat is, of course, a view out of the window during moonlit nights. Skies are lit with a bright bluish glow, so strong that one can read a book. Night watching under the moon is one of the favourite hobbies of those who come for a sojourn in Leh

Two things are bringing about significant change in the lives of the Leh population the high altitude agriculture and forestry. The vegetation introduced by the Indian Army researchers during the last 20 years or so has resulted in clusters of trees and fruit and vegetable fields. The radishes and pumpkins they grow here are of giant size. Tree has brought about some noticeable changes in ecology. Rain was unknown in Leh for centuries. Now it rains here, even though rarely.

The district is predominantly inhabited by Buddhists consisting of four sects namely; Nigmpa, Dukpa-Karguit and Saskia which are known as Red sect and Gelukrapa, the reformed "Yellow Sect". The aim of all four sects is the same viz; attainment of Buddhahood or Nirvana. The Red Sect has its strong holds in Hemis; Chemray, Fiany, Taktak and Stakna etc. The monasteries of Spituk, Thiksay and Likir etc. are claimed by the yellow sect. The Red sect was founded by Guru Padama Sambhava and the Yellow Sect by Cho Avisha of Bengal.

The monasteries, more popularly known as Gumpas serve the dual functions of temples and educational institutions. They consist of massive structures invariably built on hill tops and elevated places. The walls of Gumpas are usually covered with symbolic representations. mystical truths, portraits of Buddhist saints and important events of the life of lord Buddha. Almost in every Gumpa, one witnesses the figures of an animal known for its stupidity, a vulture and a serpent, each holding the tail of the other under its teeth. These frescoes represent greed and hatred in a closed ring which must be broken to achieve

Nirvana. In some of the Gumpas, spiritual subjects are depicted in painting on canvass which are suspended on the inner walls of the rooms. In addition, the dimensional images of saints and spiritualist are also displayed. The Gumpas include one large hall where prayers are conducted. Important among the images exhibited in the halls are those of Lord Buddha and Lord Maitraya. These are being coated with gold and silver, besides being studded with gems. In addition, every Gumpa owns a library stocked with books on religion, medicine, philosophy etc. The books are wrapped in silken cloth and kept in wooden boxes. Some Gumpas are provided with musical band which is played during mystical dances performed by Lamas in connection with the celebration of religious festivals. Stone walls, which sometimes measure more than 100 yards in length and several yards in height are found at the entrance and exit of every Gumpa and are known as Main-walls. The upper surface of these walls is invariably covered by flat slabs of these walls in invariably covered by flat slabs of stone carved with sacred Mantras or the image of Lord Buddha. Similar walls are also seen at the entrance and exit of every village inhabited by Buddhists.

Brief history of District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbooks were published for the first time in 1951 as a part of the census publication programme in almost all States of India except Jammu & Kashmir State where due to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the wake of tribal invasion of 1947-48, no census could be undertaken and as such no data was collected for the decade 1941-51. The publication of District Census Handbook series fulfilled a long felt need.

Those gave out not only the data contained in Primary Census Abstract according to new classifications but included a sufficient account of the district and its people, and a vast magnitude of other data covering such topics as communication, education, public health etc. in respect of each town and village of the district. Consequently, these have been

found to be of immense help to all the departments of the State Government for planning and development at the grass-roots level. With the introduction of single line administration at the district level, the utility and importance of these publications for constant use and reference by District Development Commissioners has increased enormously. The present handbook is proposed to contain even more comprehensive data than in the past so as to meet also the requirements of minimum needs programme set forth by the Planning Commission. The publication will besides the basic population data emanating from the 1981 Census, contain comprehensive information pertaining to amenities and land use pattern and other infrastructural statistics in respect of each village and town of the district so as to serve as a ready reference material for planners and administrators for assessment of past achievements and formulation of new programme of development at the gross root level.

Town Directory

The Town Directory covers information at town level and includes items such as status of administration, growth of population: growth pattern since 1901, physical aspects and location civic finances, civic and other amenities, medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, trade, industry and commerce, banking facilities etc,

In addition demographic data like sex-ratio, number of households, density of population and position of civic and other amenities in notified or recognised slums of class I & II towns have also been introduced. Considering the increasing employment of women in urban areas and the consequent housing need of single working woman it has been felt necessary to indicate in the town directory also such information as the number of working woman hostels with number of seats.

A broad appraisal of the data incorporated in the seven statements of the town directory is attempted in the following paragraphs :

Statement-I gives information on civic administration status as in 1980, growth history of towns from 1901 to 1981, sex ratio of towns from 1961 to 1981, density and area in sq. kms.

Statement-II gives the physical as well as locational aspects of towns of the district. Under the physical aspects data on annual rainfall (in cms.) and maximum and minimum temperature (in centigrade) have been highlighted. The statement also gives information on distance of the town from the nearest city with a population of one lakh and above, distance from the State, district and tehsil Hqs., from the railway station and bus route. It also provides information on the existence of river/canal if any within 10 kms.

Statement - III provides the budgetary statements pertaining to the financial year 1978-79. The statement has been apportioned into the receipt and expenditure heads. Under the receipt head information has been given on such items as "receipt through taxes, revenue derived from municipal properties and power and other sources". Expenditure head shows expenditure on general administration, public safety, public health and conveniences, public works, public institutions and others.

Statement - IV depicts civic and other amenities available in Leh town and gives information on such items as length of the road in the town, system of sewerage, number and type of latrine, method and disposal of night soil, source and capacity of drinking water and fire fighting services. The statement also highlights the pattern of electricity consumed in the town and indicates the number of connections under sub-head like domestic, industrial, commercial, road-lighting and others.

Statement - IV-A which is meant to depict civic and other amenities available in the notified slums of Class I & II towns has no relevance for Leh (Ladakh) district.

Statement - V gives medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities as were available in town in 1979. Under medical facilities are indicated the type of medical institutions and the number of medical beds available. Likewise, different types of educational institutions available have been covered under educational facilities. Information regarding the number of cinema houses, stadia, auditoria/drama halls and public libraries have

also been incorporated in the statement to bring out the extent of availability of recreational and cultural facilities. In addition, information about number of working women hostels has also been given in the statement. If a medical or an educational facility was not available in the town, the name of the nearest place where it is available has also been given in the statement.

Statement—VI gives the facilities of trade, commerce, industry and banking available in the town in 1979. Besides, the number of credit cooperative societies operating the details of three most important commodities imported, exported and manufactured in the town have also been indicated.

Village Directory

The village directory portion of the handbook depicts particulars of amenities available in each village of the district in the field of education, medical care power supply, drinking water, post & telegraph, communication, besides information about land use and places of religious, historical and archaeological importance in the village. In case where a particular amenity is not available within the village, distance at which such a facility is available even in the most modest form has been indicated in three broad range viz ; —5kms., 5-10 kms., and 10+ kms.

*If there are composite schools, like middle schools with primary classes or secondary schools with middle classes these have also been included in the number of primary and middle schools respectively. For example if in a village or a town there were two primary schools and one middle school with primary classes, in the village/town have been given as three and that of middle school as one even though there are only three educational institutions. So also in case of secondary schools.

The village directory also carries the following four appendices :

Appendix—I It gives the abstract of educational medical and other amenities available in the tehsils of the district.

Appendix—II It furnishes the land utilisation data in respect of census towns. This appendix, however, is not relevant to district.

Appendix—III This is a list of villages where no amenities other than drinking water like education, medical, post and telegraph, communication, power supply are available.

Appendix—IV It provides a list of villages according to the proportion of scheduled caste population by ranges.

All these appendices appears after the main village directory.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract part of the publication is exclusively based on the 1981 census data. It provides information in respect of each village and ward/mohalla of a town and at tehsil level in respect of its area, number of residential houses, number of households, total population, scheduled caste population, literate and educated persons and working population by sex in 4 broad industrial categories viz ; (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) household industry manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and (iv) other workers besides non-workers as a separate category.

Special PCA on Scheduled Castes

It is for the first time that a special Primary Census Abstract has been introduced in the DCHBs for the Scheduled Cast Population. The special PCA provides information pertaining to scheduled castes in respect of number of residential houses and their population, literates, main workers classified by cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in the household industry and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by sex. This PCA is also presented for District, Tehsil and Town levels.

Physical Aspects

The most striking feature in the physical aspect of Leh is the parallelism of its mountain ranges which stretch from south-east north-west

between the Indus and the Shyok rivers. This general direction of the mountain chains determines the course of the rivers as well as the boundaries of the natural divisions of the country. The general aspect of Leh is extreme barrenness. Seen from above, it would appear a mere succession of yellow plains and barren mountains capped with snow, and the lakes of pangkang and Tshomo Riri would seem like bright oasis amidst a vast desert of rock and sand. No trace of human habitation would meet the eye and even the large spots of cultivated land would be but small specks on the mighty vast of a deserted world. But a close view would show many fertile tracts along the rivers, covered with green crops and many picturesque monasteries.

The district is the northern most part of Jammu and Kashmir State, linked with Kashmir valley through the Zojila (3529 M) pass and forms a part of the outer Himalayas. It is one of the most elevated regions of the earth (altitude 2900 M to 5900 M) with the mountains oriented in parallel chains. It lies roughly between 32-36 North latitude and 76-79 East longitude. It endures a harsh climate on account of its geographical situation. There are considerable daily and seasonal extremes of temperature and very marked differences at any time of year between sun and shade temperatures. Winters are severely cold with temperature going down to (—) 40°C at places. Rainfall is scanty and the landscape is arid.

At the time of 1971 census there were 238 villages in the entire district of Ladakh having a geographical area of 95876 sq. kms. with three tehsils namely; Leh, Kargil and Zaskar. After its administrative bifurcation during 1971-81, one more district, Kargil was carved out comprising two tehsils namely; Kargil and Zaskar having 129 villages. The Leh (Ladakh) district comprises only one tehsil i.e., Leh, through its geographical area continued to be as large as 82665 sq. kms. There are only 113 villages constituting Leh (Ladakh) district including four villages which were transferred after the 1971 conflict from the other side of the line of control.

Major characteristics

The main source of livelihood for the people in the district is agriculture supplemented to a large extent by animal husbandry. Like other parts of the State, more than 80% of the population depend on agriculture. In view of the climatic conditions of the region, agricultural operations are possible during summer only being confined mainly to river valleys and nallah plains. The main crops cultivated are wheat, barley, vegetables and fruits like apple, apricots etc. Smaller millets are also grown to some extent besides oil crops in some pockets as a double crop.

The total area of the district was 38476 hectares as per village papers during the year 1979, out of which 15338 hectares were under cultivation. Scanty rainfall necessitates cent-per-cent irrigation of cultivated land. Still the principal crop is grim (Naked Barley) and wheat. The district has single cropping pattern except at few places on lower heights along Indus where two crops are grown.

The agro-climatic condition of the district is arid. Great fluctuation in the atmospheric temperature at different times of the year take place during day and night. The soil texture is generally sandy with negligible organic matter contents. The fertility status of the soil reveals low content of nitrogen and low to moderate content of phosphorous. The available potash ranges between moderate to high and phosphorous ranges from 7.7% to 9.2%. Thus soil is alkaline in reaction. No piece of land can be brought under plough unless assured of regular irrigation facilities. Now that the fertilizers are the main inputs to boost up the yield of different crops manifold, in the initial period farmers of this district were reluctant to use chemical fertilizers but with the advent of time and better communication facilities their exposure to new methods of farming has increased and gradually the application of artificial fertilizers is becoming the order of the day. The Government demarcated some demonstration plots to help make the farmers understand the benefits of fertilizers and their resultant increase in production. For the year 1979-80

as many as 291 demonstration plots were laid in different areas. Besides, 3293 quintals of fertilizers were distributed among the farmers.

Barley is the main crop cultivated in the district. Efforts are being made to improve the quality and the yield of this crop. To keep quality seeds available to the farmers in bulk, seeds are being multiplied at various seed multiplication farms such as Thuhsay, Terchng, Nidder, Bulam etc.

To improve the quantity and quality of fruit, good varieties of fruit plants are being supplied to the farmers at nominal charges. Every year thousands of such plants are sold from Saspol Nursery. During the year 1979-80, 1377 fruit plants were distributed among the farmers. Secondly, old apricot trees are being replaced by improved variety of apricots and in this direction 2749 plants were budded during the year 1979-80.

Agriculture is being given main importance under Desert Development Scheme. Nidder farm is being extended and a new horticulture nursery has been established at Nobra to help the needy farmers of this remote area.

Cooperative Movement was first introduced in the district during 2nd five-year plan. It was however, in the 4th five-year plan that the movement got a headway. The growth of co-operative movement until the year 1967-68 was some-what slow and limited to consumer business and marketing of agricultural production. But with the launching of Agriculture production programmes, crop loans in terms of fertilizers gained importance. The State Government also starts giving liberal financial assistance. As of now 77 societies of different types function in the district with a total membership of 10,310. At present 65% families are taking benefit of these cooperative societies in the rural areas. The cooperatives have had good effect on the public distribution and helped in stabilizing the prices of essential commodities. In the year 1976 the cooperatives air lifted 9000 kgs. of essential commodities worth Rs. 1.36 lakhs from Chandigarh and distributed among the public. In the year 1978-79, 20500 kgs. of essential commodities

worth Rs. 3.44 lakhs were distributed among the public through cooperative institutions both in urban and rural areas. The following figures indicate the sale of consumer goods conducted by cooperative during the last six years :

Year	Sale
1974-75	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 9.36 „
1976-77	Rs. 13.94 „
1977-78	Rs. 15.65 „
1978-79	Rs. 18.30 „
1979-80	Rs. 22.30 „

In the year 1962 the vegetable growers cooperative marketing society limited, Leh came into existence. This greatly helped the farmers to strengthen their economic position by finding a ready market locally particularly supplies to the Army stationed in Leh. Since then the society has supplied 8667 tonnes of vegetables and fruits to the Army worth Rs. 77.06 lakhs. The cooperative Movement in Leh (Ladakh) district has been further diversified. A housing cooperative society and a Handicraft society are functioning besides a Dairy cooperative society which has been organised to ease milk scarcity in Leh town. The cooperative housing society of low and middle income group Government employees has so far advanced a sum of Rs. 2.70 lakhs for construction and extension of 35 houses.

Leh (Ladakh) has a great potential for the development of live stock in the vast geographical area of the district. The agro-climatic condition also necessitate the use of animal protein in the form of milk, meat and eggs. Due to intense cold in winter the department is making hard efforts in increasing the production by converting genetic constitution of animals viz ; cattle, sheep and goats to the extent that they increase production in all economic traits and are best suited to the local environment. In order to achieve the objectives of increasing the production of milk, meat, wool, eggs and also to extend health care to the animals the following institutions have been created in the district :

1. Cattle Breeding and Research Farm
2. Russian Marino/Karakul Sheep Farm
3. Pashmina Goat Farm
4. Mohiar Goat Farm
5. Yak Breeding Farm
6. Zanskari House Breeding Unit
7. Poultry Units
8. Live stock Development Centres
9. Intensive Sheep Development Centres
10. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres
11. Intensive Cattle Development Centres
12. Sheep and Goat Extension Centres
13. Veterinary Hospital
14. Veterinary Dispensaries
15. Transit Camps
16. Laboratories
17. Mobile Units

There is one centrally sponsored scheme "All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats at Upshi". The livestock development units provided breeding facilities of animals in their jurisdiction while as the Hospitals/Dispensaries are responsible for veterinary facilities and the disease investigation section provides prophylactic control of the animal diseases.

The district had about 2.13 lakh of livestock as per the live stock census conducted in 1972. The main feature in the livestock of the district is the unique species of animals which are not found in other parts of the country. The species are pashmina bearing goats, the mighty yok, the Zo and Zome (Cross between Yak and Cow) and Zanskari horses famous for their amble trot. Certain rare witted life species are also found at higher altitudes.

The livestock is commonly reared in the belts of Chengthang (Nyoma Sub-Division), Khaltsi and Nobra. The Changthang belt is famous for its pashmina goats. The altitude of this area varies from 12,000 to 16,000 feet. In addition to the schemes launched for increasing the production of pashmina, the department has launched two more schemes for development of Mohair Goats. This is

being done by crossing non pashmina hairy goats with Angore Bucks imported from USA.

Forestry play a notable role in the economic development of this area. Leh (Ladakh) district has a total geographical area of 82665 sq. kms. Plantations occupy roughly 3000 acres only. Thus the need to develop forestry in the district becomes obvious. At present much attention is being given to the development of forestry in the district where water is assured. The forest department is making all out efforts for raising and maintenance of plantations especially poplar, willow and hypopia. One more specie viz ; Rahhinia is under trial. All the available areas are brought under intensive plantations year after year. These plantations are likely to meet the timber requirements of the people of Leh (Ladakh) district in future.

Leh (Ladakh) is also rich in medicinal herbs. The concerned department has gone in for collection of "Langtang" and "Ephedrex" to study the economic aspect of the extraction of these plants. To save the plantation areas along the river banks/nallahs etc. from getting eroded, protective bunds are constructed.

The ban on issue of game licences still continues. These measures had a good effect during the past three or four years. There is a noticeable increase in the population of wild-life as a result of enforcing the ban on hunting. The department of 'Wild-life protection' carried out a preliminary census and survey for the proposed Hemis Sanctuary and Shang Game Reserve during 1979-80. Also the Games Guard huts-cum-Check posts have been established at Upshi, Martsdevng, Stook Chektse and Tringehan to check the poaching activities.

Improved fish production is likely to create new means of livelihood for the population, thereby playing a significant role in the rural economy. There are lot of water resources namely tanks, rivers and streams available throughout the district which are still unutilized. Some serious work has been started recently in this field under the technical guidance of the State Directorate of Fisheries.

The two rivers viz ; Indus and Shayok flowing through the district presently do not contribute much for the water required for irrigation. The snow-fed Nallahs in the district largely provide water for irrigation purpose. The discharge of these snow-fed nallahs is solely dependent upon the quantum of snowfall during the winter months. However, a number of irrigation projects for implementation are in hand in the district. Special mention may be made of the following few projects :

<i>Canal</i>	<i>Command Area</i>
1. Igo—Phay	3642 (Hectares)
2. Sasooma Canal	146 "
3. Rambirpora lift irrigation scheme	460 "
4. Nurchan	160 "
5. Durbuk	280 "

In view of cold arid climatic condition prevailing all over the district and non-availability of electricity tubewell irrigation is not practicable. Hetrogeneos topography of the area does not permit economical construction of big tanks.

District of Leh (Ladakh) consists of 113 villages out of which 6 villages with a population of 2400 have been provided with potable water facilities. During the year 1980-81, 12 new schemes covering 12 villages with an aggregate population of 5909 has been taken at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.13 lakhs in hand and the work is in progress.

Apart from the normal plan allocations, funds are being provided under the accelerated rural water supply programme which is being funded by the Government of India. 37 villages of the district have been benefitted by the programme, and on completion these will cover a population of 26.134.

All the five block headquarters of the district are connected by motorable roads. There are 87 village roads which have been completed. In addition to this, about 18 village roads are likely to be completed by the end of 6th five plan. Improvement and extension is also being made to other district roads. The

topography, however, makes road construction activity very costly. At the same time to develop the inaccessible areas of the district it is necessary to construct a network of roads. However, at present a total road length of 517.45 kms. are being maintained by the R & B department of the State. The Border Roads Organisation and defence authorities are maintaining a substantial road length in the district.

The topography of District Leh (Ladakh) is not much conducive to the establishment of Industry but efforts are under way to set up small scale units throughout the area. In the Industrial sector, 222 small scale industrial units have been registered till 1980 providing employment to 339 persons. Under cottage industry programme, artisans are being trained in various crafts like weaving, knitting, tailoring etc. Efforts are being made to establish the tiny and micro sector units which are either raw material based or skill based. At present two departmental production centres one each at Leh and Nyoma are functioning in Sakti and Chuchot. The main function of all the centres is to impart training on cutting-cum-tailoring, hosiery, weaving of shawls, carpets etc. with a promotional objective.

The economic development of an area is directly related to the spread of education. As at the end of the year 1980-81, there were 254 institutions in the district which include 14 Mats and Patshalas social centres and Adult literacy centres. The total enrolments in all these institutions during 1980-81 was 7189. Among 497 teachers working in the district, only 283 are trained.

The district of Leh (Ladakh) comprises five blocks viz : Leh, Khalsi, Nobra, Nyoma and Durbuk. The district has 3 panchayats with block-wise break-up as under :

Leh = 14, Nobra = 6, Durbuk = 2,
Khalsi = 8, Nyoma = 1

Electricity is generated by diesel generating sets at a very limited scale for domestic and lighting purpose only. The total number of installations on 1980-81 stood at 3350 as against

3109 in 1978-79. The electricity consumed during 1979-80 was 4.10 lakh units while it was 4.55 lakh units in 1980-81.

With its exposure to tourism Ladakh has turned a new leaf in the socio-economic transformation of its people. The great rush of tourists is showing a significant impact on modifying the standard of living of business oriented people of Leh. There is no doubt that the tourist industry is accelerating its momentum.

The district has been thrown open to foreign tourists in the year 1974. Since then an increase in the influx of tourists has been observed. During the year 1974 round about six hundred tourists visited Leh and about 800 during the subsequent year. During the year 1980, 11,461 and 1,644 foreign tourists visited Leh by road and air respectively besides 468 from within the country. With the increase in number of tourists an acute problem of accommodation has arisen. To cope-up with this problem sixty four bedded "Boys Hostel" at Leh has been converted into a Hotel and furnished properly. Besides, tentage accommodation facilities have also been arranged. In the private sector during the last four years ending 1981-82 67 Hotels and Guest Houses with a total capacity of 1385 beds have been registered and classified under different classes. Tourism incentives have been provided through small scale industries to the hoteliers in order to augment better boarding and lodging facilities. For the financial year 1980-81, the allocation for the development of tourism in the district was Rs. 65.80 lakhs.

Places of historical and archaeological importance and fairs and festivals

The most conspicuous and interesting feature of the landscape in Leh (Ladakh) district is its Gumpas, Chortens and Manis.

The word gumpa refers to a solitary place. Gumpas are always built away from the crowded and noisy influence of village settlements. The fact that most gumpas are located along the major trade routes and their concentration near Leh, indicate their role in trade activity.

Thus the location of gumpas on the trade routes extending from Kashmir valley to Western Tibet that is Lamayuru, Spituk, Phayang, Thiksay, Hemis and Chimrey and from the plains of Punjab to central Asia, such as Karsha, Takrimo, Zanskar and Diskit, becomes, meaningfully significant. They are mostly located along the Indus and its tributaries. These are usually situated on steep slopes of hills. The gumpas also highlight the tradition of collective labour and the availability of considerable architectural skill without which it would not have been possible to put up such splendid and colourful buildings on difficult sites. The villages are immediately affiliated to their respective village gumpas which in turn are affiliated to the medium gumpas and ultimately to the major gumpas. Since the monks are not supposed to work on the gumpa-lands as there is a strong belief that their ploughing of the land will result in the death of numerous life-bearing objects, the villagers work either as tenants or agricultural labourers. The tenants pay one-fifth to half of the produce to the gumpa as rent and hold nothing in their own right. The farmers also manufacture woolen stuffs, jewellery and pottery for their ecclesiastical masters. The gumpas derive their income from (a) rent from tenants (b) agricultural produce cultivated by labourers in gumpa lands (c) donations from people (d) trade and (e) interest from money-lending operations. There are about 2,800 monks in Leh (Ladakh) district which gives a fairly high ratio of priests to people. Generally every Buddhist sends one son to be obtained as a monk. The families where no son is born daughters are sent to become nuns.

The Gumpas play the most important part in the life of the Ladakhis. These monasteries are not merely the hub of the religious life of the people but are also the cultural repositories of the land. In order to qualify the religious order of the Lamas one has not only to learn the scriptures by hard toil but has to learn to draw paintings on walls or canvass cloth (the latter type of paintings are known as Tankas) and also to sculpt in metal and stone the figures of numerous deities. Thus every Gumpa has become a treasure house

of cute mystic art objects. These art objects and the great wealth of the monasteries accumulated over the centuries are displayed on the occasion of the festivals which every Gumpa observes to mark different auspicious events. Nowhere in Kashmir do the people revel so much in gaiety and in colour as in Leh and nowhere else do they celebrate so many festivals and hold so many fairs either. Often these festivals have a 'Local' atmosphere centred around the deity of Lord Buddha of a local Gumpa. Though all festivals in Leh have religious background some of them have over the years attracted people from all creeds and castes who take part in them freely.

Two other things that occupy importance in the life and land of Leh are the ubiquitous Manis or the Walls of the Praying Stones and the Chortens. Manis are found wherever there is any habitation and at places even away from it. A Mani is a massive stone wall sometimes up to a mile long and about eight feet high, the top sloping from the centre either side. Every stone of the roof is elaborately carved in pictorial characters with prayers generally with 'Om Mani Padme Hung' that is repeated millions of times daily in that land.

Towering above the houses, the Chorten or the sarcophagi, made of mud and gaily painted, can also be seen everywhere in Leh district. They contain the ashes of the pious Lamas.

Hemis Gumpa

Hemis Gumpa is situated at a distance of 36 Kms. south of Leh, at the left bank of river Indus, in the lap of the snow-capped mighty Himalayas. It is among the biggest Gumpas in Leh district and its majestic edifice is built in Tibetan architecture. In summer the atmosphere near and around the monastery is filled with the sweet aroma of wild flowers. The place is quite still and secluded inspiring meditation. Hemis was founded nearly four hundred years ago by an eminent Buddhist saint, Hawang Gyatso.

In the past, people used to come from far off places travelling on foot for days and weeks to visit Hemis Gumpa and Hemis Fair. Now,

however the journey has become easy due to vehicular roads. Someone from every Buddhist family should go to this fair every year. It is a must for the Buddhist of Leh to visit Hemis at least once in life.

The people visit the halls and the shrines in the Gumpa. They prostrate themselves before the statues of Buddha saying, "I take refuge in Guddha, Dharma and Sangha". They burn lamps filled with butter and milk and circumambulate the Gumpa reciting the sacred mantra "Om Mani Padma Hung" meaning "O, thou jewel in the lotus, O" and supplicating pray, "give me the blessing of your body, speech and mind".

Though every Gumpa in Leh (Ladakh) district has its own annual wassail; the one celebrated in the Hemis Gumpa is the most well-known, particularly to outsiders because it is the Gumpa Gala celebrated during summer when it is comparatively easy to reach that land of fantastic heights. This festival known as Chheshu Mela" and celebrated for two days comes usually towards the end of June or early July corresponding with the 20th day of the 5th Buddhist month to commemorate the birthday of Padma Sambhava who was the founder of Lammaism, and is believed to be Lord Buddha's incarnation. The festival is also held to exercise evil influences. An old world charm still dominates the scene in that wonderland of Lamas that fascinates all seekers of the extra-ordinary experiences and fun. About three thousand people participate in this Mela.

On the first day of the festival plays are staged at about 5 a.m. Then an image of Drukpa Rimpochey, great saint of the red-sect embroidered on a silk curtain measuring about 50 feet by 20 feet is suspended from the cornice of the gumpa's main gate. The Lamas pray and dance before it to the accompaniment of music. At 9 a.m. they assemble near the balcony of the gumpa. After the Head Lama has taken his place, the other lamas strike up the band. About 18 masked-lamas dance in the main compound for half an hour. They are joined by more lamas who

represent the deities. Attired in striking garments they also dance while the chief actor worships. The lamas rent for an hour, after which they again gather before the balcony. Some people worship and dance around the effigy of a devil in human form called Deo in the masks called turdak. This effigy is made of butter and maize flour. This lasts for a few minutes and they are followed by two other lamas. Fourteen masked actors join in the dance which continues for an hour and is followed by worship. The Deo's effigy is then cut to pieces with a sword. A queer masked dance takes place in the compound and lasts about an hour. It marks the closing ceremony of the first day. The head lama removes the curtain late in the evening.

Next day a similar embroidered curtain with an image of Gial sras is suspended. Gial sras was the Head lama at one time and it was he who gave this gumpa its present form. Worship and dancing are also part of the ceremony on this day. At about 3 p.m. a statue of god Giapo is worshipped by the lamas and different kind of offerings are made. Afterwards masked dancers dance in groups. A masked figure with a demon face, called Hasvang gyapo, is hailed with laughter by the whole party. At about 6 p.m. the great festival ends and the curtain is removed the same evening.

Tsemo Gumpa

One of the royal monasteries, Tsemo Gumpa, located near the palace, is known for its two-storeyed statue of Chamba Buddha in a sitting posture.

The festival at this monastery begins on the 15th February and continues till the 20th February. For two days the lamas of Mashro and fiang monasteries worship and dance. On the third and 4th day they dance in the place belonging to former Ladakhi rulers. This palace is little way from the monastery. On the afternoon of the 5th a procession is taken out. The Raja (so called) heads this procession which stops at a place opposite a graveyard. Here too a wooden effigy is made which the lamas call the 'Dosmochhey-Devil'.

About six funeral pyres are made which are arranged in a circle. The lamas place various effigies on these pyres. They are then set on fire while dancing and prayers go on. The musicians play mournful tunes and as they finish a tune of the ropes tied to the effigy is cut and with the second tune the second rope is cut and so on when the effigy falls people rush to snatch parts of it as charms. There is a belief that if one of these is put in the granaries, it adds to the wealth of the wealth of the whole family. There is horse racing in the bazar for three days after which the festival is over.

Mashro Gumpa

Located at village Mashro, the festival at this Gumpa is held in the first week of March. At this festival two monks represent two Gods which are called Iha locally. The lamas have to worship continuously for about thirty days before this festival. The other functions and devil dance are similar to those held at flang and trika gumpas. The monks bless the public on the last day of the festival. This is the only manastery in Leh (Ladakh) district where children can be christened.

Chemmrey Gumpa :

The Gumpa is located at village Chemmrey of Leh (Ladakh) district. The festival is held during the first week of November and corresponds to the 18th and 19th month of the tibetan calendar. The festival is held alternately at Hemis and Chemmrey village. It is the only gumpa in Leh where the dance takes place during the night.

Alchie Gumpa :

This is the only Gumpa which is not situated on a hill top, but has been constructed on a low land in 11th century by the king of Tibet. He invited 35 Kashmiri artistes for painting the walls of this gumpa. There are massive statues of Lord Buddha in different forms which are beautiful and attractive. The three main statues are Aulokesharan, Baradsatu and Manjushori.

Lamayuru Gumpa :

The Gumpa comes into light while entering into the Indus valley. This is the oldest monastery in Leh (Ladakh) district. There are some old and new paintings on the walls of Gumpa. It has main statue of Chambu and Kalimata. In the compound of the Gumpa there are good number of manikas (Mini walls) on which are inscribed the sacred words "OM Mani Padme Hung". If one has to go round the gumpa or mini wall, he has to start from the right.

Likir Gumpa :

A few kilometres away from Alchi, a scenic road passing through rocky mountains and the river, leads to the gumpa which contains great deal of enormous clay statues of the Buddha in different forms. The exquisite murals and frescoes belong to the ninth century.

Shey Palaces and Monastery :

The monastery is located in the palace which was the summer residence of the erstwhile rulers of Leh (Ladakh), surrounded by picturesque gardens located at village Shey about 10 kms. from Leh. Built in 1645, the palace has the largest victory stupa, topped with pure gold. There is a spectacular double storeyed statue of Chamba or Maitriya Buddha in a sitting posture, Wrought of copper and brass, gilded with gold and silver and studded with precious gems, it leaves the senses breathless. The festival at this monastery is held in the last week of August. This is the harvest thanks giving. The villagers are dressed in their best and they sing and dance. The festival is celebrated in the compound of the palace. The lamas do not take part in the festival. The local farmers offer the first ear of corn to a statue of Dorjey chhemmo which adorns the gumpa.

Spituk Monastery :

This Monastery is located about eight kms. from Leh situated on a hill top at village Spituk over looking the Indus. Just on the hill is a chamber with statues of Goddess Kali displayed only on the annual festival. This festival falls on the 16th and 17th of January.

The lamas of this Gumpa celebrate the festival with prayers and afterwards tith masked dances which form part of the religious ceremonies. The dances depicts the overthrow of a devil believed to be ill-disposed towards the monastery. On the last day of the festival, an effigy is made of flour. Then the lamas dance round it and thus the devil is destroyed. The dancing ends when the effigy falls and it is then taken out of the monastery and burnt. While the effigy burns the spectators feast and enjoy themselves.

Fiang Monastery :

It is about 20 kms. from Leh. The monastery has a good number of statues and tankas which are of great interest. It belongs to the red sect Buddhists. The festival is celebrated on the 15th and 16th February every year which corresponds to the 18th and 19th of the first month of the tibetan year. The ceremonies at this gumpa are similar to those held at Spituk and Trika gumpas only the costumes and masks are different.

Stakhna Monastery :

Completely isolated, an unmetalled road, stretching away from the main road, leads to Stakhna monastery—one of the oldest in Leh. The monastery consist of some beautiful old tankas from the tenth century. From top a splendid view of the Indus river, the mountain and the Thiksay Monastery can be had.

Thiksay Monastery :

19 kms. on way to Hemis, is this eight century old monastery. It has twelve storeys and consists of 10 temples, 60 residents Lamas and a nunnery. The chambers are full of statues, stupas, tankas, ancient, swords and Tantric wall paintings. Also there is a gigantic pillar engraved with the Buddha's teachings.

Sankar Monastery :

The Gumpa is situated about 3 kms. away from Leh. There are a good number of small golden statues and interesting paintings in the Gumpa.

Leh Monastery :

Soaring above the place on crags, the monastery dominates both the place and the town, showing the supremacy of the "Spiritual King". The monastery houses a solid golden statue of the Buddha, painted scrolls, ancient manuscripts and wall paintings.

Leh Khar Palace :

Built in the mid 16th century by Sovang Nomgyal, the palace stands like a sentinal overlooking the town. Inside, there are old wall paintings depicting the life of the Buddha. The small corridors have 100 years old tankas or painted scrolls, statues and other ornaments which convert it into a Museum.

Losar Mela :

The most popular festival "Losar" is celebrated in the eleventh month of the Buddhist calendar. It is said that the Ladakhi King, Tanyang Namryal in the fifteenth century gave a country wide call for a battle with the king of Skardu. It was unanimously decided that Losar should be celebrated in advance since many might not survive the battle. The battle was won by the celebration was traditionalized and continues to be celebrated in the old 11th month.

In this festival, like Diwali in the rest of India there are illuminations and prayers held in the monastery in the evening. A great fire is lit to shut out the evils of the ending year and at night there is a traditional Ladakhi dinner called gothuk. The festival lasts three days with torch light processions, house-shows and banquets where local drink (chang) flows in abundance.

On the second day people pay homage to the so called Raja. A khalak (silken-guaze) is placed round his neck. Then people go to the prayer post. In the mean time dancing girls begin their dance in a ceremonial manner. This dance continues through-out the day and marks the close of ceremony. Next day the Raja goes round the bazar of the town on a pony. Then there is horse racing for three days. The races end on the third day when the Raja is taken out in a procession to the old palace. The last ceremony of the New Year concludes with dance.

Leh Mosque :

Built in 1594 by Sincé Namgyal, a tribute to his Muslim mother, the Leh mosque, an exquisite work of Turko-Iranian architecture, stands majestically in the main bazar.

Devil Dance :

The most outre and exotic show of all the festivals in Leh (Ladakh) district is the devil dance. Besides being a fascinating display of the body rhythm and the musical skill, this dance has a deep significance, both temporal and spiritual. It is said to signify the tortures that the evil-doers are bound to suffer and the ultimate victory of the virtuous over the vicious in the eternal 'Kurukshetra' going on in the world. It further underscores the extinction of ego which on individual, national or universal level brings so much misery to the human beings. Thus, this masked dance has a secular message for the people to keep to the righteous ways and kill the devil ego in them to be free from troubles.

The devil dance has an after-life significance also which has been described by F. E. Knight in his book "Where Three Empires Meet". He says, "it seems that after a man has died, his soul, on its way to its next sphere, is waylaid by demons with horrible faces and forms who endeavour to terrify the soul out of its proper path. Should the demons succeed in this, the belated soul will wonder about in space for a indefinite period in vain, seeking its proper sphere. In order to lessen the risk of this mischances, the Lamas, during this festival occasion put on masks resembling the faces of those demons and imitate their awful antics; in this way the spectators are familiarised with these sights and sounds of horror and when they die their souls will not be so readily dismayed by the apparitions".

Ladakhi Customs :

The death rites in Leh (Ladakh) are peculiar. A child below the age of eight is buried, but older children and adults are cremated. When a person dies, the body is

kept in the house for a week for performance of rites and prayers. Lamas remain in the house during this period. They sleep and eat in the same room where the dead body is kept while men and women sitting in a separate room mourn for the deceased. The body is not kept in a lying position but is tied up in sitting position. In summer the body is kept coll by hay and sprinkling water over it. A sort of crown is put over the head of the corpse. The body is brought down the stairs usually by the eldest son of the family on his back and then put in a coffin box and carried for cremation. The body is put in an oven built above the ground and the wood is burnt from below so that comparatively less wood is consumed. This method of cremation is perhaps followed because of the shortage of wood. The practice of tying the body in a sitting position has an interesting origin. It is stated that once while prayers were in progress on the seventh day after death, the corpse rose from the bed and tried to run out of the house through the door where it was hit on the forehead by the lentil of the door and fell. This created a difficult problem for completion of the death rites. It is now believed that to prevent any possible recurrence of such an incident, the body is securely tied with ropes in a sitting posture. Many inhabitants do not take a bath as a habit. In the Changthang Rupihu area people do not bath primarily due to cold. Elsewhere bathing is avoided because of some taboo or because of a belief that it would bring bad luck. Both men and women wear a head-gear. To move about without headgear is not considered respectable. Ladakhis use various utensils. The poor people have simple goblets of wood. Those more prosperous have goblets of wood mounted in silver. The very rich ones use silver goblets. Normally they stick to their own personal utensils. A large spoon is an important and universal article. It is made of metal with an exotic design and is usually hung from the girdle. The upper part of spoon is used for stirring Sattu, roasted barley or any other kind of food and the lower one for sipping broth.

Brief analysis of PCA data

Part-B of this publication contains data collected during 1981 census and is based on the Primary Census Abstract which depicts valuable information in respect of each village and ward/mohalla of a town in the district incorporating various demographic aspects viz; area, number of residential houses, number of households, total population with sex-wise break-up, scheduled caste population, literate and educated persons and sex-wise break-up, of working population categorised into Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers. The information collected from the PCA data has been summarised in the various inset

tables giving an insight into demographic structure of the district which is comprised of only one tehsil, namely, Leh as a result of the bifurcation of Ladakh district after the 1971 census. Obviously, no comparable data is available down at tehsil level in the case of this district. A brief analysis of the data indicated in these tables has been attempted hereafter for highlighting the various demographic changes that have taken place in the rural and urban areas of the district particularly during the decade 1971-81.

The sub-joined table No. 1 gives an account of the distribution of population :

TABLE NO. 1

Population, Number of villages and towns, 1981

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Population									No. of Villages		No. of Towns
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total	Inhabited	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1.	Leh	68,380	36,248	32,132	59,662	31,216	28,446	8,718	5,032	3,686	113	112	1
	Total district	68,380	36,248	32,132	59,662	31,216	28,446	8,718	5,032	3,686	113	112	1

The total population returned by the only tehsil of the district at 1981 census is 68,380 persons made up of 36,248 males and 32,132 females. The district/tehsil is constituted of 113 villages as against 109 at the 1971 census. The increase in the number of villages is due to the transfer of four villages from the

other side of the line of actual control. There is only one town of Leh in the tehsil/district.

Table No. 2 below indicates the decennial changes in the distribution of population during 1971-81 :

TABLE NO. 2

Decadal change in distribution of population

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Population						Percentage decadal (1971-81) variation		
		1971			1981			Total	Rural	Urban
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Leh	51,891	46,372	5,519	68,380	59,662	8,718	+31.78	+28.66	+57.96
	Total district	51,891	46,372	5,519	68,380	59,662	8,718	+31.78	+28.66	+57.96

The table reveals that in the decade 1971-81 the district has registered a growth of 31.78% in its population which is higher than for the state as a whole which stands as 29.69%. The population of Leh town has registered a phenomenal growth of 57.96% during the decade 1971-81.

The sub-joined table No. 3 indicates the distribution of villages by population ranges :

TABLE NO. 3**Distribution of villages by population ranges**

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
(1)	(2)	(3)
— 200	28	25.00
200— 499	40	35.72
500—1,999	43	38.39
2,000—4,999	1	0.89
5,000—9,999	..	..
10,000+	..	..
Total	112	100.00

From the above table it is evident that out of 112 inhabited villages in the district as many as 43 villages or 38.39% have population in the range of 500-1,999 while 40 villages or 35.72% have it in the range of 200-499 persons. Villages with population less than 200 constitute 25.00% while those with population of 2,000 or more persons but less than 5,000 form a meagre 0.89 of the total inhabited villages of the district. No village has, however, returned population of 5,000 or more.

Table No. 4 below depicts the distribution of villages by density range :

TABLE NO. 4**Distribution of villages by Density ?**

Range of Density (per sq. km.)	Total No. of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
(1)	(2)	(3)
— 10	1	0.89
11— 20	2	1.79
21— 50	2	1.79
51—100	13	11.61
101—200	36	32.14
201—300	25	23.21
301—500	20	17.86
501+	8	7.14
Un-specified	4	3.57
Total	112	100.00

36 villages which make more than 32% of the total villages in the district fall in the density range of 101-200 persons per sq. km. followed by 25 villages or 23.21% in the range of 201-300. 20 villages or 17.86% fall in the density range of 301-500 while as a small number of villages fall in the density range of less than 10, 11-20 and 21-50 persons per sq. km. The density of four villages transferred after 1971 conflict from the other side of the line of control could not be computed due to the non-availability of area figures and these have therefore been shown in the density range 'unspecified'.

Table No. 5 below shows the proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in the villages :

TABLE NO. 5**Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population to total population in the villages**

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
(1)	(2)	(3)
Nil	104	92.86
5 or less	7	6.25
6—10	1	0.89
11—15	..	..
16—20	..	..
21—30	..	..
31+	..	..
Total	112	100.00

It will be seen that of a total of 112 villages in the district there are 104 villages which have not reported any scheduled caste population at the 1981 census, while another seven constituting 6.25% of the total villages have also reported scheduled caste population in the percentage range of less than five. However, no village has claimed more than 10% of its population as belonging to the scheduled castes.

Table No. 6 below gives the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in the town of the district :

TABLE NO. 6**Proportion of Scheduled Caste population in the town**

Name of Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of S/C population to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Leh	8,718	81	0.93

The Scheduled Caste population returned in the district is distinctly insignificant. The table reveals that out of a total of 8718 persons in Leh town, which is the only urban component of the district, mere 81 persons constituting less than one percent have been recorded as belonging to the scheduled castes.

Table No. 7 below indicates the literacy rate by population ranges of the villages :

TABLE NO. 7

Literacy rates by population ranges of villages

Range of population (1)	No. of villages in each range (2)	Literacy rate (3)
— 200	28	19.76
200— 499	40	16.10
500—1,999	43	23.13
2,000—4,999	1	47.58
5,000—9,999	..	..
10,000+	..	..
Total	112	22.30

It will be seen that the lone village in the population range 2000-4999 is better placed in the matter of literacy level than those in other ranges, the differential being much wider in

case of villages with population ranging from 200 to 499 persons. The rural literacy rate returned in the villages of population range 500-1999 is higher than the corresponding average for the state which stands at 21.63 percent.

Table No. 8 below indicates the urban literacy rate in the district :

TABLE NO. 8

Literacy rate for towns

Name of town (1)	Literacy rate (2)
Leh	44.79

It is interesting to note that Leh town, the only town in the district, with a literacy level of 44.79% stands almost at par with the corresponding level of the State urban which stands at 45.56%, having also shown considerable improvement in the field of literacy over the 1971 census rate which stood at 33.61%.

Table No. 9 below gives the distribution of literates workers, non-workers and scheduled caste population in the district :

TABLE NO. 9

Literates, Workers, Non-workers, Scheduled Caste/Tribe population in the district

Name of Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of (Contd.)									
		Total Population			S. C. population to total population	S. T. population to total population	Literates to total population				
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Leh	Total	68,380	36,248	32,132	0.33	..	25.17	36.76	12.09		
	Rural	59,662	31,216	28,446	0.25	..	22.30	33.84	9.63		
	Urban	8,718	5,032	3,686	0.93	..	44.79	54.83	31.09		
Total District	Total	68,380	36,248	32,132	0.33	..	25.17	36.76	12.09		
	Rural	59,662	31,216	28,446	0.25	..	22.30	33.84	9.63		
	Urban	8,718	5,032	3,686	0.93	..	44.79	54.83	31.09		
Percentage of (Concl.)											
Main workers to total population			Marginal workers to total population			Total workers to total population			Non-workers to total population		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
43.55	57.13	28.22	6.84	2.33	11.93	50.39	59.46	40.15	49.61	40.54	59.85
43.27	56.10	29.20	7.14	2.64	12.07	50.41	58.74	41.27	49.59	41.26	58.73
45.42	63.51	20.73	4.81	0.42	10.80	50.23	63.93	31.53	49.77	36.07	68.47
43.55	57.13	28.22	6.84	2.33	11.93	50.39	59.46	40.15	49.61	40.54	59.85
43.27	56.10	29.20	7.14	2.64	12.07	50.41	58.74	41.27	49.59	41.26	58.73
45.42	63.51	20.73	4.81	0.42	10.80	50.23	63.93	31.53	49.77	36.07	68.47

We have already seen that the district is better placed than the average level for the state in the case of rural literacy. However, the urban literacy stands on the left of the State urban average. As between the two sexes, male literacy level outweighs the female literacy level in both rural as well as urban areas. The differential in rural areas is, however, almost at par with that of urban area. Percentage of main workers to total population as reproduced in cols. 11-13 shows that the participation rate in rural areas in respect of males trails behind than urban participation rate, while in the case of females the position is the other way round. The differential between the rural urban proportions is, however, not significant. Interestingly, main workers in the district constitute about 43.55% which is higher than the State average of 30.37%. Much of this higher work participation rate could be attributed to the diversification of the economy resulting from the opening up of the district to foreign tourists and the net-work of hotels, small rest houses and restaurants that have come to be set up in larger numbers during the last few years. Marginal workers, as will be noticed from cols. 14-16 of the statement, constitute 6.84% of the population in the district. It is however, significant to note that the predominant proportion of marginal workers is claimed by the female population of the rural component. It is a traditional feature of the rural economy

that the female folk though primarily engaged in household activities, do contribute their bit by marginal participation in seasonal economic activities like agricultural operations and household industries. It will thus be seen that the proportion of rural female marginal workers to that rural female population stands at 12.07 percent. Even in urban area where marginal workers claim relatively smaller proportion in both sexes, the proportion of females outweighs the male proportion. Proportion of total workers made up of main workers and marginal workers put together is brought out in cols. 17-19 of the table. It will be seen that in the case of male population the proportion of workers outstrips the proportion of non-workers both in rural and urban parts. In the case of female population however, the ratio of non-workers is higher than that of workers, the differential being much larger in the urban part of the district.

Brief analysis of village Directory Data :

The data collected from the revenue and other Government agencies regarding availability of various amenities has been tabulated in the main village directory statements. The salient features of this data in broad aggregates are brought out below in the form of inset tables :

The position of availability of various amenities is indicated in the following table :

TABLE NO. 10

Distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Leh	112	110 (98.21)	49 (43.75)	112 (100.00)	34 (30.36)	.. (. .)	22 (19.64)	26 (23.21)	24 (21.43)
	Total district	112	110 (98.21)	49 (43.75)	112 (100.00)	34 (30.36)	.. (. .)	22 (19.64)	26 (23.21)	24 (21.43)

It is interesting to note that despite very hostile terrain and topography of Leh (Ladakh) district 110 villages or 98.21% of its total villages have the availability of educational facilities. In the matter of health care 43.75% of total villages in the district are provided with medical facilities in the village itself. Drinking water of some sort is, however available to all the villages though protected drinking water is still confined to 5% villages only. Postal communication in the district is not very adequate and only 34 villages or 30.36% of the total inhabited villages in the district

have post and telegraph offices located within the village. Similarly only 22 villages or 19.64% enjoy the facility of other communications like bus stop while 26 villages are accessible by pucca roads. The position regarding extension of power supply is equally poor with only 24 villages or 21.43% having been provided with electricity till 1981.

The following table highlights the availability of various amenities in terms of proportions of population served by each :

TABLE NO. 11

Proportion of Rural population served by different amenities

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Total population of inhabited villages in the tehsil	Proportion of Rural population served by the amenity of :							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Leh	59662	99.93	63.86	100.00	44.70	..	38.35	34.90	36.90
	Total district	59662	99.93	63.86	100.00	44.70	..	38.36	34.90	36.90

The above table reveals that the position of population in terms of coverage by various amenities like education, medical care, drinking water, post and telegraph offices and communication is more encouraging than what came out in the earlier table in terms of the proportion of villages in the district.

The table No. 12 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities available to the population of the district :

TABLE NO. 12

Distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available

Villages not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not available and available at a distance of			
	—5 kms.	5—10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (cols. 2—4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Education	2	2
2. Medical	..	1	62	63
3. Drinking water
4. Post & Telegraph	78	78
5. Market/Hat
6. Communication	90	90

There are only two villages in the District with no educational facility within the villages and with such amenity available at a distance of more than 10 kms. from the village. On the other hand there are 63 villages which have no medical facilities available locally. Most of their inhabitants have to avail of this facility at a distance of more than 10 kms. Similarly majority of the rural population have to travel more than 10 kms. to avail of the post and telegraph, and other communication facilities in the district.

Table No. 13 below deals with the distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities in the district :

TABLE NO. 13

Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities

Distance range from the nearest town (in kms).	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of :							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communi-cations	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—15	9	9 (100.00)	5 (55.56)	9 (100.00)	5 (55.56)	..	8 (88.89)	6 (66.67)	8 (88.89)
16—50	32	32 (100.00)	11 (34.38)	32 (100.00)	12 (37.50)	..	10 (31.25)	14 (43.75)	7 (21.88)
51+	71	69 (97.18)	33 (46.48)	71 (100.00)	17 (23.94)	..	4 (5.63)	6 (8.45)	9 (12.68)
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	112	110 (98.21)	49 (43.75)	112 (100.00)	34 (30.36)	..	22 (19.64)	26 (23.21)	24 (21.43)

It can be noticed from the table that as the distance from the nearest town increases the proportion of villages covered under most of the amenities dwindles. That is particularly so in the case of Post & Telegraph, Communications, approach by pucca road, power supply and medical facilities. Normally one would expect that remoter villages would

receive preferential treatment for the provision of such amenities. But operational constraints can not easily be done away with.

Table 14 below indicates the distribution of villages according the population ranges and amenities available :

TABLE NO. 14

Distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available.

Population range	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of :							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communi-cations	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
—499	68	66 (97.06)	15 (22.06)	68 (100.00)	9 (13.24)	..	4 (5.88)	8 (11.76)	5 (7.35)
500—1999	43	43 (100.00)	34 (79.07)	43 (100.00)	24 (55.81)	..	17 (39.53)	18 (41.86)	18 (41.86)
2000—4999	1	1 (100.00)	..	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	..	1 (100.00)	..	1 (100.00)
5000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	112	110 (98.21)	49 (43.75)	112 (100.00)	34 (30.36)	..	22 (19.64)	26 (23.21)	24 (21.43)

It will be observed that the more populated villages in the district have expectedly received greater attention for the provision of various basic amenities than the less populated ones. Interestingly Leh (Ladakh) district has only one village falling in the population range of 2000—4999 which is provided with all the amenities within the village itself. However in the matter of education and drinking water even the smallest villages have received equally adequate attention. At the same time the table points out that in the matter of communications, approach by pucca road and power supply even the villages of larger population have also to go to long way to acquire an adequate coverage.

Table No. 15 below indicates the main staple food of the inhabitants of Leh (Ladakh) district.

TABLE NO. 15

Main staple food in the majority of villages in each tehsil

S. No. (1)	Name of tehsil (2)	Main staple food (3)
1.	Leh	Wheat, Grim

It is evident from the table that Wheat, Grim, (Barley) are the main staple food in the district.

TABLE NO. 16

Distribution of villages according to land use

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	No. of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Leh	112	38475.81	39.86	56.01
	Total district	112	38475.81	39.86	56.01

The table shows that the total area of the district stands at 38475.81 hectares of which 39.86% land is cultivable. It will also be noticed that of the total cultivable area 56.01% has been brought under irrigation.

Brief analysis of Town Directory data

Separate data in respect of urban population structure, civic finance, the availability of various amenities has been compiled in the main town directory statements I to VI. For facilitating a brief commentary and assessment of progress made by urban population some of the important statistics have further been sub-divided into various inset tables from 17 to 21.

The sub-joined table No. 17 indicates the figures relating to urban population, its percentage variation, density and sex-ratio.

TABLE NO. 17

Growth, Density and sex-ratio of Urban Population in the District in relation to the State

Census Year	District						State					
	Total population	Urban population	% Urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (population per sq. km.)	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)	Total population	Urban population	% Urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (population per sq. km.)	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1961	43,587	3,720	8.53	..	408	1,012	3,560,976	593,315	16.66	..	N. A.	844
1971	51,891	5,519	10.64	+48.36	603	926	4,616,632	858,221	18.59	+44.65	N. A.	860
1981	68,380	8,718	12.75	+57.96	953	733	*5,987,389	1,260,403	21.05	+46.86	2,146	875

* The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken up.

It can be readily seen from the table, Leh (Ladakh) district lags half way behind the State as a whole in its progress towards urbanisation, the position having been more or less consistently so during the last three decades. The district thus continues to be predominantly rural in character, the proportion of urban population having increased to only 12.75% in 1981 as against 8.53% in 1961. The corresponding proportion for the State as a whole has increased to 21.05% in 1981 from 16.66% in 1961. The pace of urbanisation in the district during the decade 1971-81 has however, been higher than for the State

although in the preceding decade the position has been more or less uniform. As regards density of population, in the absence of area figures for the State urban for 1961-71, comparable picture can not be brought out. Sex ratio in urban areas of the district has been showing gradual decrease since 1971 census. This may be due to decline in polyandry system of marriages and female out migrators in pursuit of higher education and employment.

Table No. 18 below indicates the per capita receipt and expenditure on various amenities :

TABLE NO. 18

Per capita receipt and expenditure in towns

Class, name & civic status of the town	Per Capita								
	Receipt			Expenditure					
	Total	Receipt through taxes	Receipt from all other sources	Total expenditure	General administration	Expenditure on public health & conveniences	Public works	Expenditure on public institutions	Other aspects
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
V. Leh N. A.	49.19	0.05	49.14	12.40	..	..	5.56	3.17	3.67
Total	49.19	0.05	49.14	12.40	..	..	5.56	3.17	3.67

Though class V town, Leh has got a total receipt of Rs. 49.19 per capita out of which Rs. 49.14 per capita has been received from municipal properties, Government grants etc. The total expenditure per capita comes to Rs. 12.40 out of which Rs. 5.56 has been spent on public works and Rs. 3.17 on public institutions.

The sub-joined inset table No. 19 gives the number of educational institutions per ten thousand of population in the towns of the district :

TABLE NO. 19

Schools per ten thousand population

Class, name and civic status of town	No. Per ten thousand population			
	Higher Secondary/ Inter/PUC/ Junior college	Secondary Matriculation	Junior Secondary/ middle	Primary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
V. Leh N.A.	1.15	2.29	3.44	12.62
Total	1.15	2.29	3.44	12.62

Leh town has a population of 8718 persons recorded at the 1981 census. The table however, indicates that the town has 12 primary schools, 3 middle schools, 2 secondary schools and one higher secondary school showing a respective proportion of 12.62, 3.44, 2.29 and 1.15 such schools per ten thousand population.

Inset table No. 20 below gives the number of medical institutions per one thousand population :

TABLE NO. 20

No. of beds in medical institutions in towns

Class, name and civic status of town	No. of beds in Medical institutions per 1,000 population
(1)	(2)
V. Leh N. A.	11.47
Total	11.47

As would be seen from the table there are a little over 11 hospital beds per 1000 persons available in the Leh town to cater to the indoor patients.

The below mentioned inset table highlights the extent of most important commodity manufactured, imported and exported in the Leh town :

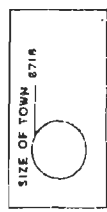
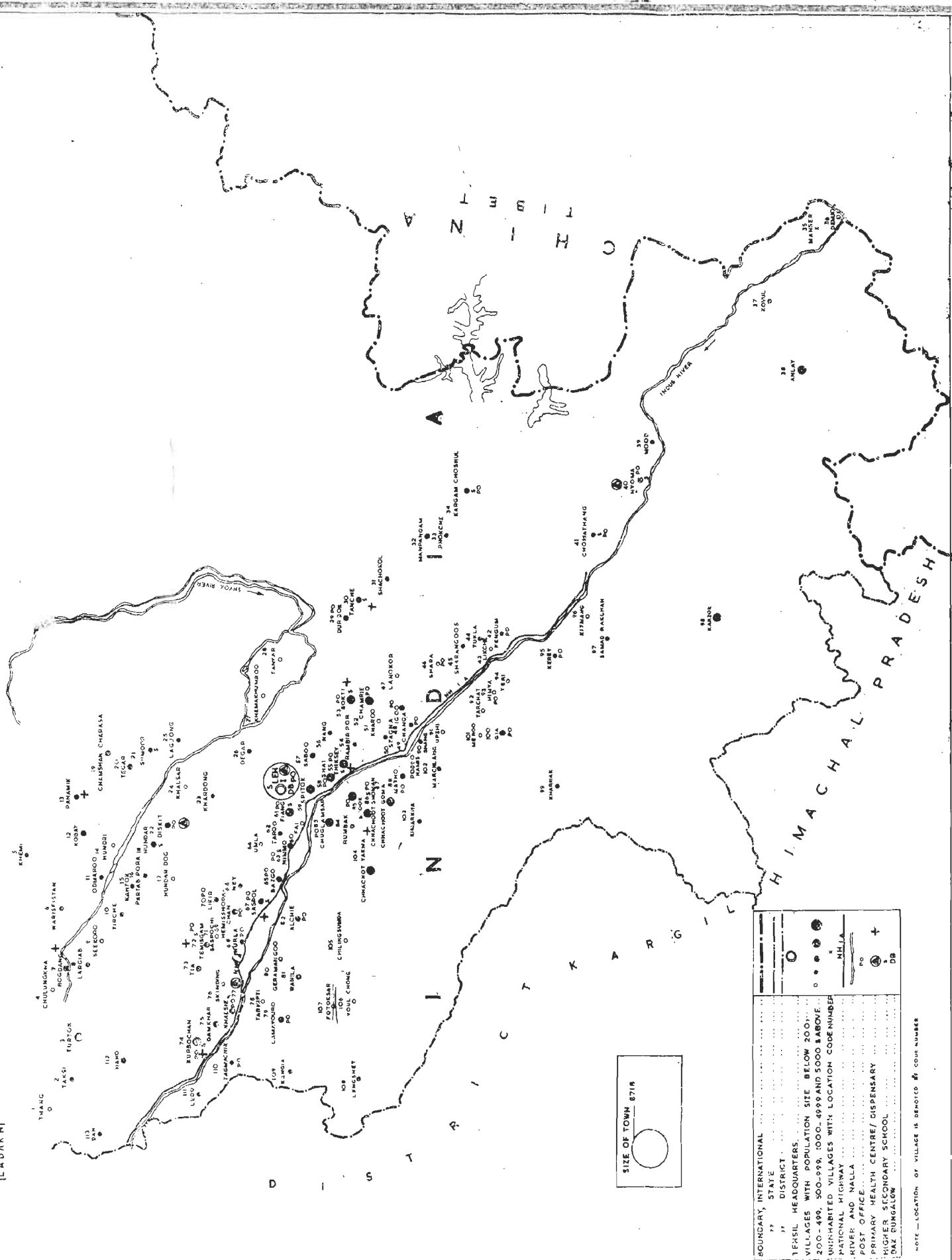
TABLE NO. 21
Most important commodity manufactured, imported in the towns

Class, name and civic status of the town (1)	Most important commodity		
	Manufactured (2)	Exported (3)	Imported (4)
V. Leh N. A.	Carpet wool	Apricot	Rice

As is evident from the table, the chief exports from the district are appricots while rice is the main commodity of import.

PART-A
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY
(SECTION - I VILLAGE DIRECTORY)

TEHSIL LEH
DISTRICT LEH
 (LADAKHI)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	.....
STATE	—
DISTRICT	—
TEHSIL HEADQUARTERS	+
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE BELOW 200	○
200-499	○
500-999	○
1000-4999	○
5000 AND ABOVE	○
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	○
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	—
RIVER AND NALLA	—
POST OFFICE	PO
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE/ DISPENSARY	PH
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	DB
DAK BUNGALOW	DB

NOTE - LOCATION OF VILLAGE IS DENOTED BY COUNUMBERS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

LEH TEHSIL

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>1981 Location Code No.</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>1981 Location Code No.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Alchie	82	35.	Kangia	109
2.	Anlay	38	36.	Kargam Choshul	34
3.	Bazgo	65	37.	Karzok	98
4.	Bogdang	7	38.	Kengum	42
5.	Chamrie	52	39.	Kerey	95
6.	Chamshan Charasa	19	40.	Khalsar	24
7.	Changa	49	41.	Khalsie	77
8.	Chhachoot Goma	87	42.	Khardong	23
9.	Chhachoot Shoman	86	43.	Kharnak	99
10.	Chhachot Yakma	104	44.	Kharoo	51
11.	Chiling Sumda	105	45.	Khemak Humroo	27
12.	Chomathang	41	46.	Khemi	5
13.	Chuglamsar	83	47.	Kiomarkha	103
14.	Chulungkha	4	48.	Kitmang	96
15.	Dah	113	49.	Kobat	12
16.	Damkhar	75	50.	Koyul	37
17.	Degar	26	51.	Kurbochan	74
18.	Demjok	36	52.	Lagjong	25
19.	Diskit	22	53.	Lamayouro	79
20.	Durbok	29	54.	Lanokor	47
21.	Fai	60	55.	Largiab	8
22.	Fiang	61	56.	Ledo	111
23.	Fotoksar	107	57.	Lengshet	108
24.	Geraman Goo	80	58.	Likche	43
25.	Gia	100	59.	Likir	70
26.	Hamis	89	60.	Manpangan	32
27.	Hano	112	61.	Manser	35
28.	Hemis Shopa Chan	69	62.	Marchlang	102
29.	Himya	93	63.	Matho	88
30.	Hundar	18	64.	Meroo	101
31.	Hundar Dog	17	65.	Mood	39
32.	Hundri	14	66.	Mang	56
33.	Igoo	48	67.	Ney	66
34.	Kanfok	15	68.	Nimmu	63

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>1981 Location Code No.</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>1981 Location Code No.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
69.	Nurla	68	92.	Sumoor	21
70.	Nyoma	40	93.	Tagmachik	110
71.	Odmarruo	11	94.	Taksi	2
72.	Panamik	13	95.	Tanche	30
73.	Partab pore	16	96.	Tanyar	28
74.	Phokche	33	97.	Tarchat	92
75.	Rambir por	54	98.	Tarhipti	78
76.	Rumbak	84	99.	Taroo	62
77.	Saboo	57	100.	Tegar	20
78.	Samad Rakchan	97	101.	Ternisgam	72
79.	Saspochi	71	102.	Teri	94
80.	Saspol	67	103.	Thanga	1
81.	Seekoro	9	104.	Thiksey	55
82.	Shachokol	31	105.	Tia	73
83.	Shai	58	106.	Tirche	10
84.	Shang	90	107.	Tukla	44
85.	Shara	46	108.	Turtok	3
86.	Sharangoos	45	109.	Umla	64
87.	Skinding	76	110.	Upshi	91
88.	Sokti	53	111.	Warisfistan	6
89.	Spitok	59	112.	Wanla	81
90.	Stagna	50	113.	Youl Chong	106
91.	Stook	85			

NOTE EXPLAINING THE CODES USED IN THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

A number of codes has been used in the Village Directory. These are amplified below :

Column Number (1)	I t e m (2)	Code (3)	Column Number (1)	I t e m (2)	Code (3)
5 (Educational* Amenities)	Primary or elementary school	P	8 (Post & Tele- graph Amenities)	Post Office	PO
	Junior secondary or middle school	M		Telegraph office	TO
	Matriculation or secondary	H		Post & Telegraph office	P'TO
	Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university/Junior college	PUC		Telephone connection	Phone
	College, any college (graduate level and above) like Arts, Science, Commerce, etc.	C	10 (Communications)	Bus	BS
	Industrial school	I		Railway station	RS
	Training school	Tr		Navigable water-way (including river, canal, backwaters, etc.)	NW
	Adult literacy class/centre	AC	11 (Approach to village)	Pucca road	PR
	Other educational institutions. These includes Sanskrit pathshala, Senior basic school, Makhtab, etc.	O		Kaccha road	KR
	6 (Medical** Amenities)	Hospital		H	Navigable river	NR
Maternity & child welfare centre		MCW		Navigable canal	NC
Maternity home		MH	Navigable water-way (other than river or canal)	NW	
Child welfare centre		CWC	Foot path	FP	
Health Centre		HC	13 (Power supply)	Electricity for domestic purpose	ED
Primary health centre		PHC		Electricity for agriculture	EA
Primary health sub centre		PHS		Electricity for other purpose like industrial commercial, etc.	EO
Dispensary		D	16 (Irrigated by source)	Electricity for all purposes	EA
Family planning centre		FPC		Government canal	GC
T. B. clinic		TB		Private canal	PC
Nursing home	NH	Well (without electricity)		W	
Registered private practioner	RP	20 (Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Well (with electricity)	WE	
Subsidised medical practioner	SMP		Tube-well (without electricity)	TW	
Community health worker	CHW		Tube-well (with electricity)	TWE	
Others	O		Tank	Tk	
7 (Drinking water Amenities)	Tap water		T	River	R
	Well water		W	Lake	L
	Tank water		Tk	Waterfall	Wf
	Tubewell water		Tw	Others	O
	Handpump		Hp	Total	T
	River water		R	Copies of the newspapers coming in the village		N
	Fountain	F	Motorcycles/scooters available in the village		M
	Canal	C	Cars/Jeeps available in the village		C
	Lake	L	Tractors available in the village		T
	Spring	S			
Nallah	N				
Others	O				
Information not available	NA				

Note : *Where there are more than one institutions of the same type in the village the same have been indicated in figures against the appropriate abbreviations e.g. P (3), M (2), H (2).

**Where there are more than one institutions of the same type in the village, the same have been indicated in figures against the appropriate abbreviations e.g. H (2), D (3), etc.

1981 CENSUS VILLAGE

AMENITIES AND

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population & number of households	Amenities available (If not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz ; —5 kms., 5—10 kms., & 10+kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station water way)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Thanga	N. A.	39 (12)	—(10+)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
2.	Taksi	N. A.	456 (83)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
3.	Turtok	N. A.	1092 (200)	M(1),P(2)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
4.	Chulungkha	N. A.	113 (24)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
5.	Kheimi	4310.35	369 (90)	P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
6.	Warisfistan	74.46	325 (55)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
7.	Bogdang	87.01	819 (139)	M(2), P(2)	D(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
8.	Largiab	86.20	278 (56)	P(2)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
9.	Seckoro	106.84	164 (36)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
10.	Tirche	339.53	213 (48)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
11.	Odmaroo	363.00	337 (77)	P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
12.	Kobat	1959.91	656 (149)	P(3)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
13.	Panamik	2825.14	562 (137)	M(1), P(3)	D(1)	N,S	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
14.	Hundri (Hundar)	52.20	164 (30)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
15.	Kanfok	153.78	267 (55)	P(1)	—(10+)	N,S,T	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
16.	Partab Pore	91.86	275 (52)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
17.	Hundar Dog	112.91	83 (22)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
18.	Hundar	414.00	937 (210)	H(1),M(1)P(1)	—(10+)	N,S	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
19.	Chamshan Charasa	2758.77	606 (122)	P(4)	O(1)	N,R	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
20.	Tegar	820.31	592 (123)	P(2)	O(1)	N,T,R	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
21.	Sumoor (Samoor)	324.15	498 (96)	H(1),M(1), P(1),AC(1)	O(1)	N,T	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
22.	Diskit	495.34	891 (257)	M(1),P(2)	PHC(1)	N,T	PO	..	—(10+)
23.	Khardong	587.20	491 (107)	P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
24.	Khalsar	114.53	101 (24)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
25.	Lagjong (Laggon)	338.72	349 (83)	P(3)	—(10+)	R	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
26.	Degar	70.82	205 (53)	P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
27.	Khemakhumroo	106.84	147 (42)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)

DIRECTORY

LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Km.)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste including gaucher & groves	Area not available for cultivation	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
KR	Leh (213)	..	Grim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
KR	Leh (209)	..	Grim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
KR	Leh (203)	..	Grim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
KR	Leh (194)	..	Grim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
KR	Leh (120)	..	Grim	..	PC 66.77	31.57	155.40	4056.61	..
KR	Leh (118)	..	Grim, Wheat	..	PC 33.99	0.81	9.31	30.35	..
KR	Leh (121)	..	Grim	..	PC 18.62	17.40	23.88	27.11	..
KR	Leh (99)	..	Grim, Wheat	..	PC 34.80	2.43	12.55	36.42	..
KR	Leh (86)	..	Grim	..	PC 25.90	1.62	19.83	59.49	..
KR	Leh (87)	..	Wheat	..	PC 46.54	5.26	21.04	266.69	..
KR	Leh (90)	..	Grim	..	PC 46.94	8.90	25.50	281.66	..
KR	Leh (110)	..	Grim	..	PC121.41	12.95	496.15	1329.40	..
KR	Leh (104)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 84.18	3.64	393.76	2343.56	..
KR	Leh (84)	..	Wheat	..	PC 21.45	3.64	14.57	12.54	..
KR	Leh (82)	..	Wheat	..	PC 53.42	4.86	48.16	47.34	..
KR	Leh (77)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 47.35	0.40	25.90	18.21	..
KR	Leh (82)	..	Grim	..	PC 21.04	1.62	20.64	69.61	..
KR	Leh (76)	..	Wheat	..	PC139.21	11.34	72.44	191.02	..
KR	Leh (94)	..	Grim	..	PC 78.10	12.14	155.80	2512.73	..
KR	Leh (85)	..	Wheat	..	PC105.62	23.07	156.21	535.41	..
KR	Leh (80)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 76.89	8.09	85.79	153.35	..
KR	Leh (81)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 99.15	2.83	222.58	170.78	..
KR	Leh (43)	..	Grim	..	PC 81.34	4.05	106.43	395.38	..
KR	Leh (62)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 19.84	1.21	19.02	74.46	..
KR	Leh (43)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 63.54	8.50	154.18	112.50	..
KR	Leh (39)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 44.11	0.40	5.26	21.05	..
KR	Leh (40)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 48.16	6.07	20.64	31.97	..

1981 CENSUS VILLAGE

AMENITIES AND

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population & number of households	Amenities available (If not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz ; —5 kms., 5—10 kms., & 10+kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station water way)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
28.	Tanyar	87.82	177 (42)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
29.	Durbok	857.54	751 (158)	P(3)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
30.	Tanche	350.86	859 (163)	H(1),M(2)P(2)	D(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
31.	Shachokol	272.35	411 (88)	P(2)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
32.	Manpangam	177.66	648 (130)	P(3)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
33.	Phokche	118.98	259 (68)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
34.	Kargam Choshul (Kangam Choshul)	118.98	990 (204)	H(1),M(2)P(3)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
35.	Mansar	N. A.		U n - i n h a b i t e d					
36.	Demjok (Damchook)	32.78	4(1)	—(10+)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
37.	Koyul	193.03	399 (96)	M(1),P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
38.	Anlay	222.17	1553 (342)	P(4),O 1	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
39.	Mood	76.89	265 (53)	M(1),P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
40.	Nyoma (Noma)	153.38	687 (196)	H(1),M(1), P(2),AC(1)	PHC(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
41.	Chomathang	75.68	275 (74)	H(1),M(1)P(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
42.	Kengum	179.28	267 (58)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
43.	Likche	37.64	112 (26)	M(1),P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
44.	Tukla	64.35	204 (54)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
45.	Sharangoos	114.53	209 (50)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
46.	Shara	115.74	187 (48)	P(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	BS
47.	Lanqkor (Lankoor)	18.21	63 (20)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
48.	Igoo (Aigoo)	677.04	794 (208)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	BS
49.	Changa	121.00	210 (61)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
50.	Stagna	295.42	252 (69)	P(1)	—(10+)	R	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
51.	Kharoo	63.94	129 (34)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
52.	Chamric	454.06	1060 (276)	M(1),P(2)O(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
53.	Sokti (Saktie)	679.07	1620 (360)	H(1),M(1), P(4),AC(1)	D(1)	N	PO	..	BS

DIRECTORY

LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Km.)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places),					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste including gaucher & groves	Area not available for cultivation	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
KR	Leh (43)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 39.25	6.48	16.59	25.50	..
KR	Leh (85)	..	Wheat	..	PC 71.63	6.07	36.83	743.01	..
KR	Leh (93)	..	Grim	..	PC 99.15	3.24	65.55	182.92	..
KR	Leh (94)	..	Grim	..	PC 56.25	1.62	32.78	181.70	..
KR	Leh (146)	..	Grim	..	PC 47.75	3.64	58.28	67.99	..
KR	Leh (70)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 55.45	0.40	6.07	57.06	..
KR	Leh (216)	..	Grim	..	PC 45.33	6.88	31.97	34.80	..
	Un-inhabited				N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
KR	Leh (348)	..	Grim	..	PC 1.21	4.05	6.07	21.45	..
KR	Leh (313)	..	Grim	..	PC 27.92	0.40	4.05	160.66	..
KR	Leh (278)	..	Grim	..	PC104.81	10.93	51.80	54.63	..
KR	Leh (161)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 46.94	1.21	9.72	19.02	..
KK	Leh (156)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 42.09	0.81	26.30	84.18	..
KR	Leh (112)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 38.45	1.21	8.50	27.52	..
KR	Leh (66)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 36.83	3.64	12.14	126.67	..
KR	Leh (45)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 21.86	..	10.52	5.26	..
KR	Leh (50)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 32.78	1.21	10.52	19.84	..
KR	Leh (52)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 52.61	2.43	23.88	35.61	..
KR	Leh (50)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 57.06	1.21	31.57	25.90	..
KR	Leh (55)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 10.12	..	0.81	7.28	..
PR	Leh (45)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC150.95	2.83	34.40	488.86	..
PR	Leh (37)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 42.90	0.40	23.88	53.82	..
PR	Leh (35)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 98.74	14.98	56.25	125.45	..
PR	Leh (30)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 26.71	4.86	14.16	18.21	..
PR	Leh (34)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC177.66	53.42	59.08	163.90	..
PR	Leh (35)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC284.90	5.67	65.16	323.34	..

1981 CENSUS VILLAGE

AMENITIES AND

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population & number of households	Amenities available (If not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz ; —5 kms., 5—10 kms., & 10+kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communi-cations (Bus stop, railway station water way)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
54.	Rambir Por(Rambir Pora)	212.46	330 (57)	P(1),O(1)	—(10+)	R	—(10+)	..	BS
55.	Thiksey	646.29	1654 (387)	H(1),M(1),P(3),O(1)	D(1)	T,R	PO	..	BS
56.	Nang	125.86	235 (51)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
57.	Saboo	347.22	924 (172)	M(1),P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	BS
58.	Shai	647.10	1136 (205)	M(2),P(3)	O(1)	R	PO	..	BS
59.	Spitok (Pitak)	1058.67	1776 (395)	M(1),P(3)O(1)	O(1)	R	—(10+)	..	BS
60.	Fai	113.72	176 (33)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
61.	Fiang	549.97	1348 (273)	H(1),M(2),P(3),O(3)	O(1)	T,N	PO	..	BS
62.	Taroo	102.79	331 (61)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	BS
63.	Nimmo	270.33	792 (157)	H(1),M(1)P(2)	O(1)	N	PO	..	BS
64.	Umla	29.14	68 (15)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
65.	Bazgo	340.34	611 (130)	M(1),P(2)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
66.	Ney	309.99	401 (87)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
67.	Saspol	226.22	854 (188)	H(1),M(1)P(1)	D(1)	N	PO	..	BS
68.	Nurla (Noila)	81.75	363 (54)	M(1),P(1)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
69.	Hemishopa Chan (Hemishopa Chan)	438.28	761 (159)	P(4),O(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
70.	Likir	383.64	816 (146)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
71.	Saspochi	109.27	156 (33)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
72.	Temisgam	200.72	938 (177)	H(1),M(1)P(3)	D(1)	N	PO	..	BS
73.	Tia	385.26	976 (171)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
74.	Kurbochan	453.25	1936 (419)	H(1),M(1)P(4)	D(1)	N	PO	..	BS
75.	Damkhar	411.17	983 (184)	M(1),P(3)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
76.	Skinding	48.56	184 (32)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
77.	Khalsic	147.31	620 (108)	M(1),P(1)	PHC(1)	N	PO	..	BS
78.	Tarhipti	38.85	108 (17)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
79.	Lamayouro	208.00	564 (158)	P(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)

DIRECTORY

LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Km.)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Un- irrigated	Cultur- able waste including gaucher & groves	Area not available for cultivation	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
PR	Leh (18)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 78.51	6.07	54.23	73.65	Imam Badah
PR	Leh (18)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC297.45	29.57	80.94	238.36	Ancient Gumpa
KR	Leh (24)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 53.42	2.83	22.66	46.95	..
PR	Leh (6)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC133.14	3.64	95.51	114.93	Hot Spring
PR	Leh (12)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC177.25	22.26	233.10	214.49	Ancient Gumpa
PR	Leh (6)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	GC145.28	8.90	320.93	583.96	Ancient Gumpa
KR	Leh (8)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 40.88	0.81	30.35	41.68	..
PR	Leh (12)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC213.27	9.31	138.81	188.58	..
KR	Leh (30)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 60.30	2.42	22.26	17.81	..
PR	Leh (35)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC144.88	7.28	34.80	83.37	..
KR	Leh (18)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 12.14	0.40	7.29	9.31	..
PR	Leh (39)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC136.38	9.31	78.51	116.14	..
KR	Leh (43)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC101.58	4.05	36.42	167.94	..
PR	Leh (60)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 89.03	16.59	28.73	91.87	..
PR	Leh (80)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 38.44	6.48	10.93	25.90	..
KR	Leh (81)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 99.96	8.09	125.46	204.77	..
KR	Leh (46)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC135.97	7.28	59.49	180.90	..
KR	Leh (68)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 29.95	0.81	25.90	52.61	..
PR	Leh (85)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC101.58	2.43	27.52	69.19	..
KR	Leh (90)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC149.73	19.43	75.27	140.83	..
KR	Leh (117)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC181.30	56.66	13.35	201.94	..
KR	Leh (112)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC130.32	37.23	21.85	221.77	..
KR	Leh (100)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 21.85	2.43	9.31	14.97	..
PR	Leh (98)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 38.04	4.05	28.33	76.89	..
KR	Leh (87)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 12.55	0.80	12.95	12.55	..
PR	Leh (67)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 60.70	45.73	9.71	91.86	..

1981 CENSUS VILLAGE

AMENITIES AND

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population & number of households	Amenities available (If not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz ; —5 kms., 5—10 kms., & 10+kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station water way)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
80.	Geraman Goo	208.00	295 (60)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
81.	Wanila	439.90	635 (125)	P(3)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
82.	Alchie	341.56	557 (104)	P(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
83.	Chuglamsar	428.57	2173 (370)	P(1)	—(5—10)	R	PO	..	BS
84.	Rumbak (Rumbuk)	195.46	216 (32)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
85.	Stook	583.97	1077 (183)	M(1),P(2)	O(1)	N	PO	..	BS
86.	Chhachoot Shoman	488.06	1009 (170)	H(1),M(2),P(2),O(1)	D(1)	R	PO	..	BS
87.	Chhachoot Goma	729.65	1045 (194)	M(1),P(2)	O(1)	R	—(10+)	..	BS
88.	Matho	811.40	956 (225)	M(1),P(1)	O(1)	N	PO	..	BS
89.	Hamis	54.23	192 (72)	P(1),O(1)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	BS
90.	Shang	192.23	237 (56)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
91.	Upshi (Upshie)	66.37	128 (35)	P(1)	—(10+)	S	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
92.	Tarchat	75.68	131 (35)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
93.	Himya (Hemiya)	60.30	196 (48)	M(1),P(2)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
94.	Teri	21.45	147 (26)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
95.	Kerey	52.20	201 (46)	M(1),P(1)	—(10+)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
96.	Kitmang	55.04	137 (34)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
97.	Samad Rakchan	12.55	499 (110)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
98.	Karzok	58.28	1285 (293)	M(1),P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
99.	Kharnak	27.52	445 (95)	P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
100.	Gia	289.76	543 (113)	M(1),P(2)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
101.	Meroo	114.12	187 (40)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
102.	Marchlang	179.68	332 (62)	M(1),P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
103.	Kiomarkha	413.59	272 (56)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
104.	Chhachot Yakma	471.06	188 (201)	M(1),P(2)	—(10+)	R	—(10+)	..	BS
105.	Chilingsumda	203.56	169 (30)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
106.	Youl Chong (Youlachong)	182.92	173 (55)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)

DIRECTORY

LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Km.)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Un- irrigated	Cultur- able waste including gaucher & groves	Area not available for cultivation	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
KR	Leh (68)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 42.09	4.44	42.90	118.57	..
KR	Leh (69)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC137.59	32.78	17.00	252.53	..
KR	Leh (67)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 86.60	5.26	113.73	135.98	Ancient Gumpa
KR	Leh (6)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	GC122.62	1.22	196.68	108.05	..
KR	Leh (20)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 38.45	1.62	46.94	108.45	..
KR	Leh (9)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC328.20	65.16	16.59	174.02	Ancient Gumpa
PR	Leh (10)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC195.87	19.43	18.21	254.55	Amam Badah
PR	Leh (21)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC282.47	41.68	19.83	385.67	Ancient Gumpa Amam Badah
PR	Leh (24)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC374.74	27.92	81.75	326.99	..
PR	Leh (33)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 12.55	..	19.02	22.66	Ancient Gumpa
KR	Leh (42)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 38.04	0.81	22.66	130.72	..
PR	Leh (52)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	GC 47.75	1.62	8.91	8.09	..
KR	Leh (54)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 29.95	2.02	11.74	31.97	..
KR	Leh (56)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 25.90	2.02	12.55	19.33	..
KR	Leh (73)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 15.38	..	1.62	4.45	..
KR	Leh (81)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 28.73	1.21	9.71	12.55	..
KR	Leh (102)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 17.80	4.86	9.31	23.07	..
KR	Leh (112)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 2.02	3.65	4.46	2.02	..
KR	Leh (312)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 20.64	0.40	25.90	11.34	..
KR	Leh (99)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 9.31	4.05	10.92	3.23	..
KR	Leh (50)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 89.03	4.45	44.11	152.17	..
KR	Leh (40)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 33.59	1.21	14.97	64.35	..
PR	Leh (34)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 69.20	0.40	61.92	48.16	..
KR	Leh (16)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 61.10	2.43	48.16	301.90	..
PR	Leh (7)	ED	Wheat, Grim	..	PC208.41	23.07	18.62	220.96	Imam Badah
KR	Leh (103)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 26.30	7.29	80.13	89.84	..
KR	Leh (210)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 34.80	36.83	2.43	108.86	..

1981 CENSUS VILLAGE

AMENITIES AND

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population & number of households	Amenities available (If not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz ; —5 kms., 5—10 kms., & 10+kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station, water way)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
107.	Fotoksar	193.44	156 (44)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
108.	Lengshet	287.73	465 (138)	P(2)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
109.	Kangia	247.67	216 (47)	P(1)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
110.	Tagmachik	129.10	457 (78)	P(2)	O(1)	N	PO	..	—(10+)
111.	Ledo (Lado)	107.24	307 (82)	P(1)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
112.	Hano	543.50	793 (184)	P(2)	O(1)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
113.	Dah	171.59	388 (65)	P(2)	—(10+)	N	—(10+)	..	—(10+)
		38475.81	59662(12638)	H=14 M=44 D=9,PHC=3, P=182 AC=3 O=37 O=11					

DIRECTORY

LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Km.)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Un- irrigated	Cultur- able waste including gaucher & groves	Area not available for cultivation	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
KR	Leh (70)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 33.59	48.56	2.43	108.86	..
KR	Leh (69)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 91.46	38.85	6.48	150.94	..
KR	Leh (69)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 30.35	71.63	3.64	142.05	..
KR	Leh (108)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 50.18	10.52	13.35	55.05	..
KR	Leh (105)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 27.11	7.28	7.69	65.16	..
KR	Leh (129)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC163.90	61.92	14.17	303.51	..
KR	Leh (137)	..	Wheat, Grim	..	PC 82.96	8.90	3.24	76.49	..
					GC315.65 PC8274.65	1168.70	5578.70	23138.11	

APPENDIX (I)

TEHSIL-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL,

NAME OF DISTRICT : LEH (LADAKH)

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	E D U C A T I O N A L											
		Primary Schools		Middle Schools		Matriculation/ Secondary Schools		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior College		College (Graduate & above)		Adult Literacy Class/ Centres	
		Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)												
1.	Leh	110	182	38	44	14	14	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Total	110	182	38	44	14	14	..	..	..	..	3	3

MEDICAL (Concl'd.)							DRINKING WATER							
Primary Health sub-centre		Community Health workers		Others		Villages with no medical facility	Tap	Well	Tank	Tube-well	River	Foun-tain	Canal	Others
Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions									
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
..	37	37	63	6	..	..	..	12	..	..	106
.	37	37	63	6	..	..	..	12	..	..	106

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES

M E D I C A L (Contd.)												
Others		Villages with no educational facilities	Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity & Child Welfare Centre/Maternity home/Child Welfare Centre		Primary Health Centre/Health Centre		Family Planning Centre	
Vill-ages	Institu-tions		Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions	Vill-ages	Institu-tions
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
9	11	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
9	11	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..

POST & TELEGRAPH									COMMUNICATIONS POWER SUPPLY				
More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility of any type	P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O. & Phone	T.O. & Phone	P.T.O. & Phone	Phone	Bus Stop	Rail-way Station	Navigable water way	Avail-able	Not avail-able
(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
10	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	24	88
10	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	24	88

APPENDIX (II)—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (CENSUS TOWNS)

DISTRICT : LEH (LADAKH)

S. No.	Name of town and tehsil within brackets	Land use [i. e., area under different types of land use in acres/hectares rounded to the nearest unit]					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

N I L

APPENDIX (III)—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

TEHSILWISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITIES (OTHER THAN
DRINKING WATER) RELATING TO EDUCATION, MEDICAL, POST & TELEGRAPH,
COMMUNICATIONS & POWER SUPPLY ARE AVAILABLE

DISTRICT : LEH (LADAKH)

Tehsil	Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Leh	1	1. Thanga
	36	2. Demjok

APPENDIX (IV)—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

A—Scheduled Castes

DISTRICT : LEH (LADAKH)

TEHSIL : LEH

Range of Scheduled Castes population	Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)
*0—5	3	1. Turtok
	11	2. Odmaroo
	18	3. Hundar
	29	4. Durbok
	30	5. Tanche
	53	6. Solti
	77	7. Khalsie
6—10	6	1. Warisfistan
11—15	..	..
16—20	..	..
21—30	..	..
31+	..	..

*Excludes villages with no scheduled caste population.

SECTION-II
TOWN DIRECTORY

NOTE EXPLAINING CODES USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

A number of codes have been used in the Town Directory statements.

These are given below :

<i>Statement No.</i>	<i>Col. No.</i>	<i>I t e m</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Statement No.</i>	<i>Col. No.</i>	<i>I t e m</i>	<i>Code</i>
I	2	Municipal Committee/Municipal Town Committee	M.C.	IV	13	Overhead tank	OHT
		Cantonment Board/Cantonment	Cantt.			Service reservoir	SR
		Notified Area/Notified Area Committee/Notified Committee	N.A.			River infiltration gallery	IG
		Town Committee / Town Area Committee	T.A.			Borewell pumping system	BWP
		Census Town	C.T.			Pressure tank	PT
II	12	River Canal	R C	V	4	Hospital	H
IV	6	Pucca road	PR			Dispensary	D
		Kaccha Road	KR			Health centre	HC
IV	7	Sewer	S			Family Planning Centre	FC
		Open surface drains	OSD			T. B. Clinic	TB
		Box surface drains	BSD			Nursing Home	NH
		Sylik drains	SD			Others	O
		Cesspool method	CD			Ayurvedic	A
		Pit system	Pt			Unani	U
IV	11	Head loads	HL			Homoeopathic	Hom
		Baskets	B	V	6-9	Arts only	A
		Wheel barrows	WB			Science only	S
		Septic tank latrines	ST			Arts & Science only	AS
		Sewerage	S			Commerce only	C
IV	12	Tubewell water/Handpump	Tw			Arts & Commerce only	AC
		Tap water	T			Combined for all categories—Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
		Well water	W			Law	L
		Tank water	Tk	V	10	Shorthand	SH
						Typewriting	Type
						Shorthand & Typewriting	Sh. Type
						Others	O
				V	20	Public Library	PL
						Reading Room	PR

1981 CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT-I

Status and Growth History

Sl. Class, Name & No. of civic administration status of town	Loca- tion Code No.	Name of Tehsil	Area in sq. km	Number of households including houseless house-holds (in 1981 census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the censuses of								Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio				
					1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971		1981	1961 Cen- sus	1971 Cen- sus	1981 Cen- sus	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. V Leh (NA)	I	Leh	9.15	2162	..	2895	2401	3093	3372	3546	3720	5519	8718	953	1012	926	733	
							(-)	(-17.06)	(+28.82)	(+9.02)	(+5.16)	(+4.91)	(+48.36)	(+57.96)				

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT—II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1979

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and road distance (in km.) from						
		Rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ	District HQ	Tehsil HQ	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Railway station	Bus route	Navigable river/canal (if within 10 km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	Maximum (4)	Minimum (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I.	V Leh	115.0	10.0	-2.8	Srinagar (456) Jammu (747)	Leh (0)	Leh (0)	Srinagar (456)	Jammu (747)	Leh (0)	..

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY
STATEMENT—III

Municipal Finance, 1978-1979

Sl. No.	Class & name of Town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00)				Expenditure (in Rs. '00)									
			Receipt through Taxes etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health & conveniences	Public works institutions	Other (specify)	Total expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	V Leh	(NA)	4	2284	2000	..	..	..	4288	..	..	..	485	276	320	1081

1981 CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT-IV

Civic and Other Amenities, 1979

Sl. Class & No. name of Town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population	Road length (in kms.)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Protected water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (Number of connections)						
						Water borne	Service Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. V Leh	(NA)	8718	81	4	BSD	10	..	..	WB	S	SR (75000)	Yes	1547	..	34	77	..	..

1981 CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT-V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1979

Sl. No.	Class & name of Town	Population	Medical facilities			Educational facilities							Number of Recreational & cultural facilities						
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in col. 4	Arts/Science/Commerce colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised short-hand, writing & vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/tertiary PUC (Pre-university college)/junior college level	Matriculation/Secondary schools	Junior secondary & middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadia	Cinema	Auditorium/Drama/Community halls	Public libraries/Com-munity reading rooms	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	V Leh	8718	H(1),FC(1), TB(1),O(6)	100	Srinagar (456)	Srinagar (456)	Srinagar (456)	SH. & Type(1)	1	2	3	11	Kargil (224)	..	1	1	1	1	PL(1)

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT—VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1979

Sl. No.	Class & name of town	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	V Leh	Rice	Flour	Butter	Appricote	Pashmina	Wool	Carpet	Pashmina	Wool	3	..	..

PART-B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT PRIMARY

S.No.	District/Tehsil/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km ²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total population (including Institu- tional and houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Leh (Ladakh) District	T	82665.0(b)	14,042	14,800	68,380	36,248	32,132
		R	82655.8	12,257	12,638	59,662	31,216	28,446
		U	9.2	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686
1.	Leh Tehsil	T	393.9	14,042	14,800	68,380	36,248	32,132
		R	384.7	12,257	12,638	59,662	31,216	28,446
		U	9.2	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686
	Leh (N.A.)	U	9.15	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686

MAIN WORKERS (Contd.)

S.No.	District/Tehsil/Town	MAIN WORKERS (Contd.)									
		Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]			
		P (22)	M (23)	F (24)	P (25)	M (26)	F (27)	P (28)	M (29)	F (30)	
	Leh (Ladakh) District	T	17,415	10,755	6,660	2,191	1,191	1,000	250	75	175
		R	16,858	10,401	6,457	1,972	1,062	910	195	59	136
		U	557	354	203	219	129	90	55	16	39
1.	Leh Tehsil	T	17,415	10,755	6,660	2,191	1,191	1,000	210	75	175
		R	16,858	10,401	6,457	1,972	1,062	910	195	59	136
		U	557	354	203	219	129	90	95	16	39
	Leh (N.A.)	T	557	354	203	219	129	90	95	16	39

CENSUS ABSTRACT

									MAIN WORKERS		
Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total Main workers (I-IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
228	219	9	..	..	..	17,209	13,323	3,886	29,777	20,708	9,069
147	146	1	..	..	..	13,304	10,564	2,740	25,817	17,512	8,305
81	73	8	..	..	..	3,905	2,759	1,146	3,960	3,196	764
228	219	9	..	..	..	17,209	13,323	3,886	29,777	20,708	9,069
147	146	1	..	..	..	13,304	10,564	2,740	25,817	17,512	8,305
81	73	8	..	..	..	3,905	2,759	1,146	3,960	3,196	764
81	73	8	..	..	..	3,905	2,759	1,145	3,960	3,196	764

MAIN WORKERS (Concl.)

Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
9,921	8,687	1,234	4,678	845	3,833	33,925	14,695	19,230
6,792	5,990	802	4,259	824	3,435	29,586	12,880	16,706
3,129	2,697	432	419	21	398	4,339	1,815	2,524
9,921	8,687	1,234	4,678	845	3,833	33,925	14,665	19,230
6,792	5,990	802	4,259	824	3,435	29,586	12,880	16,706
3,129	2,697	432	419	21	398	4,339	1,815	2,524
3,129	2,697	432	419	21	398	4,339	1,815	2,524

Note : £Represents provisional geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures of the tehsils will not tally with the district figures because the former represent paper area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Revenue Department.

(b) Includes 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China.
Conversion Table : 1 Acre = 0.40469 hectares and = 1 Km².

URBAN / VILLAGE

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km ²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8/1	Leh Tehsil										
	Total	393.9 km ² (39,390.81 Hectares)	14,042	14,800	68,380	36,248	32,132	219	9	..	..
	Rural	384.7 km ² (38,475.81 Hectares)	12,257	12,638	59,662	31,216	28,446	146	1	..	..
	Urban	9.2 km ² (915.00 Hectares)	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686	73	8	..	..
	Rural Areas										
1.	Thanga	N.A.	12	12	39	25	14	..	..	..	..
2.	Taksi	N.A.	83	83	456	202	254	..	..	..	..
3.	Turtok	N.A.	197	200	1,092	590	502	23	..	..	..
4.	Chulungkha	N.A.	24	24	113	54	59	..	..	..	..
5.	Kherni	4,310.35	89	90	369	172	197	..	..	..	..
6.	Warisfistan	74.46	55	55	325	241	84	23	..	..	..
7.	Bogdang	87.01	139	139	819	432	387	..	..	..	..
8.	Largiab	86.20	56	56	278	138	140	..	..	..	..
9.	Seekoro	106.84	34	36	164	86	78	..	..	..	..
10.	Tirche	339.53	48	48	213	117	96	..	..	..	..
11.	Odmaroo	363.00	68	77	337	170	167	3	..	..	..
12.	Kobat	1,959.91	148	149	656	313	343	..	..	..	..
13.	Panamik	2,825.14	135	137	562	281	281	..	..	..	..
14.	Hundri	52.20	30	30	164	79	85	..	..	..	..
15.	Kanfok	153.78	55	55	267	128	139	..	..	..	..
16.	Partab Pore	91.86	52	52	275	145	130	..	..	..	..
17.	Hundar Dog	112.91	22	22	83	40	43	..	..	..	..
18.	Hundar	414.00	209	210	937	441	496	12	1	..	..
19.	Chamshan Charasa	2,758.77	122	122	606	289	317	..	..	..	..
20.	Tegar	820.31	122	123	592	305	287	..	..	..	..
21.	Sumeor	324.15	90	96	498	265	233	..	..	..	..
22.	Diskit	495.34	257	257	891	469	422	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main Workers															
Literates		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
13,323	3,886	20,708	9,069	10,755	6,660	1,191	1,000	75	175	8,687	1,234	845	3,833	14,695	19,230
10,564	2,740	17,512	8,305	10,401	6,457	1,062	910	59	136	5,990	802	824	3,435	12,880	16,706
2,759	1,146	3,196	764	354	203	129	90	16	39	2,697	432	21	398	1,815	2,524
..	..	15	9	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
42	..	117	167	106	167	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	5	84	85
163	4	377	253	214	192	23	60	1	..	139	1	9	48	204	201
14	1	28	29	27	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	30
52	1	102	108	91	107	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	1	70	88
156	..	216	2	56	2	1	..	..	..	159	..	..	60	25	22
215	6	233	221	170	213	3	2	..	2	60	4	1	4	198	162
38	4	87	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	81	50	59
10	..	54	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	47	32	31
14	..	74	3	60	3	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	55	43	38
46	2	118	10	93	10	..	..	..	..	25	..	1	107	51	50
141	19	161	128	140	122	..	6	..	..	21	..	6	..	146	215
122	25	149	49	118	38	2	10	..	..	29	1	..	..	132	232
16	..	54	26	46	26	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	25	24	34
11	..	70	1	60	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	85	56	53
26	..	80	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	3	85	62	45
5	2	8	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	25	18	17
143	61	222	119	117	108	16	7	..	..	89	4	28	132	191	245
65	13	174	140	156	140	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	115	177
100	23	151	112	129	109	..	1	..	..	22	2	..	27	154	148
104	26	150	108	92	101	8	4	..	..	50	3	..	1	115	124
186	37	272	61	111	42	2	..	1	..	158	19	11	172	186	189

URBAN / VILLAGE

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km ²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
23.	Khar Dong	587.20	107	107	491	237	254	..	..	..	..
24.	Khalsar	114.53	24	24	101	55	46	..	..	..	..
25.	Lagjong	338.72	83	83	349	175	174	..	..	..	..
26.	Degar	70.82	53	53	205	96	109	..	..	..	..
27.	Khemakhumroo	106.84	42	42	147	66	81	..	..	..	..
28.	Tanyar	87.82	42	42	177	80	97	..	..	..	..
29.	Dur Bok	857.54	156	158	751	484	267	27	..	..	..
30.	Tanche	350.86	163	163	859	541	318	34	..	..	..
31.	Shachokol	272.35	77	88	411	232	179	..	..	..	..
32.	Manpangam	177.66	127	130	648	304	344	..	..	..	..
33.	Phokche	118.98	68	68	259	115	144	.	..	..	..
34.	Kargam Choshul	118.98	201	204	990	542	448	..	..	..	..
35.	Manser	N.A.						U n - i n h a b i t e d			
36.	Demjok	32.78	1	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
37.	Koyul	193.03	94	96	399	198	201	.	..	..	.
38.	Anlay	222.17	331	342	1,553	754	799	..	..	..	..
39.	Mood	76.89	53	53	265	129	136	..	..	..	..
40.	Nyoma	153.38	178	196	687	401	286	..	..	..	..
41.	Chomathang	75.68	71	74	275	146	129	..	..	..	..
42.	Kengum	179.28	57	58	267	123	144	..	..	..	..
43.	Likche	37.64	25	26	112	52	60	..	..	..	..
44.	Tukla	64.35	53	54	204	97	107	..	..	..	..
45.	Smarangoos	114.53	50	50	209	101	108	..	..	..	..
46.	Shara	115.74	45	48	187	101	86	..	..	..	..
47.	Labokor	18.21	20	20	63	26	37	..	..	..	..
48.	Igoo	677.04	208	208	794	359	435	..	..	..	..
49.	Changa	121.00	61	61	210	109	101	..	..	..	..
50.	Stagna	295.42	66	69	252	151	101	..	..	..	..
51.	Khareo	63.94	34	34	129	70	59	..	..	..	..
52.	Chamric	454.06	262	276	1,060	560	500	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main Workers															
Literates		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
24	1	143	3	122	2	..	..	..	..	21	1	6	161	88	90
13	3	29	2	23	2	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	27	24	17
26	8	78	40	64	40	..	..	..	..	14	..	9	49	88	85
26	4	58	36	36	29	..	..	2	..	20	7	18	47	20	26
13	2	41	20	25	8	4	..	2	12	10	..	13	43	12	18
10	..	50	3	45	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	48	30	46
222	11	367	33	141	32	1	..	..	..	225	1	5	10	112	224
326	27	415	26	158	24	..	..	..	..	257	2	..	..	126	292
42	..	82	16	60	16	..	..	..	..	22	..	18	21	132	142
57	17	156	82	145	82	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	148	262
49	4	75	28	50	27	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	40	116
153	28	345	295	151	173	..	..	..	3	194	119	..	1	197	152
(Un-inhabited)															
..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
39	10	50	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	12	..	..	148	189
162	29	342	78	147	47	3	..	..	..	192	31	..	..	412	721
54	8	39	14	1	1	..	..	..	1	38	12	1	..	89	122
185	23	267	192	91	138	14	..	1	..	161	54	6	5	128	89
48	8	58	9	13	2	29	7	..	..	16	..	40	69	48	51
13	..	58	26	44	24	..	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	65	118
20	11	31	24	18	20	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	21	36
48	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	91	107
33	2	42	22	33	22	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	2	56	84
65	4	58	14	35	13	..	..	..	..	23	1	3	..	40	72
2	..	22	25	21	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	12
89	1	220	247	187	243	2	3	3	..	28	1	4	34	135	154
24	..	76	51	48	51	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	28	33	22
16	1	92	29	72	28	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	28	59	44
31	3	43	38	32	34	1	4	..	..	10	..	..	..	27	21
185	25	312	93	272	93	2	..	2	..	36	..	40	88	208	319

URBAN / VILLAGE

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km ²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
53.	Sokti	679.07	360	360	1,620	912	708	13	..	..	..
54.	Rambir por	212.46	57	57	330	187	143	..	..	..	..
55.	Thiksey	646.29	347	387	1,654	889	765	..	..	..	..
56.	Nang	125.86	51	51	235	105	130	..	..	..	..
57.	Saboo	347.22	172	172	924	474	450	..	..	..	..
58.	Shai	647.10	199	205	1,136	588	548	..	..	..	..
59.	Spitok	1,058.67	389	395	1,776	941	835	..	..	..	..
60.	Fai	113.72	33	33	176	86	90	..	..	..	..
61.	Fiang	549.97	262	273	1,348	672	676	..	..	..	..
62.	Taroo	102.79	61	61	331	159	172	..	..	..	..
63.	Nimmo	270.33	144	157	792	411	381	..	..	..	..
64.	Umla	29.14	15	15	68	28	40	..	..	..	..
65.	Bazgo	340.34	127	130	611	307	304	..	..	..	..
66.	Ney	309.99	83	87	401	209	192	..	..	..	..
67.	Saspol	226.22	186	188	854	483	371	..	..	..	..
68.	Nurla	81.75	53	54	363	205	158	..	..	..	..
69.	Hemisshopa Chan	438.28	154	159	761	356	405	..	..	..	..
70.	Likir	383.64	146	146	816	462	354	..	..	..	..
71.	Saspochi	109.27	32	33	156	83	73	..	..	..	..
72.	Temisgam	200.72	159	177	938	464	474	..	..	..	..
73.	Tia	385.26	169	171	976	483	493	..	..	..	..
74.	Kurbochan	453.25	371	419	1,936	979	957	..	..	..	..
75.	Damkhar	411.17	170	184	983	526	457	..	..	..	..
76.	Skinding	48.56	32	32	184	96	88	..	..	..	..
77.	Khalsic	147.31	95	108	620	424	196	11	..	..	..
78.	Tarhipti	38.85	17	17	108	50	58	..	..	..	..
79.	Lamayouro	208.00	154	158	564	345	219	..	..	..	..
80.	Geramangoo	208.00	51	60	295	162	133	..	..	..	..
81.	Wanila	439.90	125	125	635	350	285	..	..	..	..
82.	Alchie	341.56	101	104	557	290	267	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main Workers															
Literates		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M (13)	F (14)	M (15)	F (16)	M (17)	F (18)	M (19)	F (20)	M (21)	F (22)	M (23)	F (24)	M (25)	F (26)	M (27)	F (28)
432	61	579	446	348	440	..	..	4	..	227	6	24	20	309	242
58	10	117	1	83	..	1	..	..	..	33	1	1	2	69	140
451	91	490	186	214	133	49	31	4	1	223	21	22	41	377	538
..	..	79	1	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	126
275	145	272	47	65	7	1	3	..	10	206	27	9	125	193	278
218	63	287	143	104	109	..	5	6	..	177	29	17	3	284	402
240	186	523	377	244	308	150	47	..	3	129	19	..	4	418	454
37	26	28	20	13	18	..	..	..	..	15	2	12	17	46	53
218	116	359	111	192	93	15	8	..	..	152	10	2	69	311	496
67	29	70	62	30	52	3	7	3	..	34	3	4	10	85	100
171	78	203	35	163	27	8	1	..	..	32	7	..	1	208	345
5	12	13	11	9	10	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	14	28
67	42	163	16	141	13	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..	144	288
33	2	125	15	105	14	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	84	177
147	75	255	8	183	..	2	..	..	..	70	8	..	..	228	363
84	50	111	34	59	13	9	1	1	..	42	20	..	2	94	122
151	29	222	182	145	164	16	7	..	..	61	11	7	107	127	116
208	24	349	97	194	97	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	145	113	112
33	9	47	3	42	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	36	70
204	88	211	109	121	75	14	15	5	1	71	18	6	70	247	295
203	59	201	48	142	39	6	2	1	..	52	7	3	53	279	392
300	127	575	564	248	237	268	316	..	1	59	10	85	63	319	330
163	50	240	142	111	12	99	125	4	2	26	3	14	13	272	302
43	12	49	43	32	39	3	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	47	45
262	58	300	85	63	69	7	5	..	1	230	10	..	..	124	111
3	4	31	7	21	..	6	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	19	51
143	10	60	5	2	..	21	2	..	..	37	3	..	..	285	214
25	3	98	30	89	30	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	64	103
19	2	236	70	222	70	..	..	..	..	14	..	21	135	93	80
82	32	163	65	146	62	..	..	1	..	16	3	1	..	126	202

URBAN / VILLAGE

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km ²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
83.	Chuglamsar	428.57	355	370	2,173	1,197	976	..	..	..	..
84.	Rumbak	195.46	32	32	216	104	112	..	..	..	..
85.	Stook	583.97	183	183	1,077	571	506	..	..	..	..
86.	Chhachoot Shoman	488.06	167	170	1,009	500	509	..	..	..	..
87.	Chhachoot Goma	729.65	181	194	1,045	565	480	..	..	..	..
88.	Matho	811.40	221	225	956	497	459	..	..	..	..
89.	Hamis	54.23	65	72	192	139	53	..	..	..	..
90.	Shang	192.23	56	56	237	127	110	..	..	..	..
91.	Upshi	66.37	34	35	128	80	48	..	..	..	..
92.	Tarchat	75.68	26	35	131	53	78	..	..	..	..
93.	Himya	60.30	46	48	196	84	112	..	..	..	..
94.	Teri	21.45	24	26	147	80	67	..	..	..	..
95.	Kerey	52.20	46	46	201	101	100	..	..	..	..
96.	Kitmang	55.04	34	34	137	62	75	..	..	..	..
97.	Samad Rakchan	12.55	110	110	499	252	247	..	..	..	..
98.	Karzok	58.28	293	293	1,285	660	625	..	..	..	..
99.	Kharnak	27.52	94	95	445	206	239	..	..	..	..
100.	Gia	289.76	113	113	543	293	250	..	..	..	..
101.	Meroo	114.12	40	40	187	89	98	..	..	..	..
102.	Marchlang	179.68	59	62	332	166	166	..	..	..	..
103.	Kiomarkha	413.59	56	56	272	136	136	..	..	..	..
104.	Chhachot Yamka	471.06	193	201	1,188	619	569	..	..	..	..
105.	Chilling Sumda	203.56	30	30	169	85	84	..	..	..	..
106.	Youl Chong	182.92	55	55	173	78	95	..	..	..	..
107.	Fotoksar	193.44	44	44	156	89	67	..	..	..	..
108.	Lengahet	287.73	138	138	465	258	207	..	..	..	..
109.	Kangia	247.67	47	47	216	118	98	..	..	..	..
110.	Tagmachik	129.10	78	78	457	230	227	..	..	..	..
111.	Ledo	107.24	81	82	307	161	146	..	..	..	..
112.	Hano	543.50	177	184	793	407	386	..	..	..	..
113.	Dah	171.59	65	65	388	195	193	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main Workers															
Literate		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing and Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
621	413	550	387	247	311	55	23	4	..	244	53	2	1	645	588
21	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	71	82	28	30
185	55	380	201	325	190	..	1	..	..	55	10	..	..	191	305
208	46	289	67	151	64	14	1	2	..	122	2	..	1	211	441
228	15	300	5	220	5	3	..	..	..	77	..	1	56	264	419
60	14	304	34	249	32	..	1	..	..	55	1	9	165	184	260
111	11	114	8	21	7	..	..	..	..	93	1	..	30	25	15
56	3	80	30	69	29	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	53	47	27
28	6	64	22	30	22	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	3	16	23
28	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	30	49	20	29
21	12	47	64	21	36	2	11	..	..	24	17	..	..	37	48
25	4	50	45	25	6	..	..	..	13	25	26	..	..	30	22
46	20	70	64	27	16	1	..	1	3	41	45	..	..	31	36
13	5	29	8	12	6	12	2	3	..	2	..	13	14	20	53
19	9	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	51	113	137	133
86	26	354	268	121	90	16	14	..	82	217	82	41	105	265	252
22	10	136	118	31	77	..	..	..	..	105	41	..	..	70	121
42	3	201	73	179	71	2	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	92	177
25	5	56	37	50	37	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	33	61
83	28	109	44	79	38	..	..	4	..	26	6	..	65	57	57
11	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	88	99	43	37
218	49	328	160	206	156	1	..	..	..	121	4	19	44	272	365
5	..	40	2	29	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	44	82
22	1	58	39	52	39	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	20	56
15	..	66	20	63	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	23	47
130	1	172	73	100	73	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	86	134
44	4	74	62	46	61	8	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	44	36
38	12	125	8	108	7	..	..	..	..	17	1	3	35	102	184
10	21	116	105	..	1	105	103	..	..	11	1	14	10	31	31
71	1	298	300	211	240	51	60	..	..	36	..	5	1	104	85
26	2	102	91	88	90	1	..	2	1	11	..	..	4	93	98

URBAN / VILLAGE

TEHSIL LEH

Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km ²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8/1	Leh Notified Area	9.15 km ²	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686	73	8	..	..
1.	Chobiyagsy		164	176	863	466	397	7	..	..	..
2.	Gogson		431	537	1,844	1,089	755	10	..	..	..
3.	Skyanos		403	592	2,095	1,212	883	14	1	..	..
4.	Shenam		152	185	772	427	345	1	4	..	..
5.	Shara		379	401	1,418	830	588	16	2	..	..
6.	Tokcha		78	88	497	282	215	8	1	..	..
7.	Chanspa		66	69	397	218	179	..	..	..	..
8.	Ganglas		51	53	377	231	146	5	..	..	..
9.	Gumpa		61	61	455	277	178	12	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main Workers															
Literates		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M (13)	F (14)	M (15)	F (16)	M (17)	F (18)	M (19)	F (20)	M (21)	F (22)	M (23)	F (24)	M (25)	F (26)	M (27)	F (28)
2,759	1,146	3,196	764	354	203	129	90	16	39	2,697	432	21	398	1,815	2,524
223	85	276	27	98	5	7	3	..	..	171	19	..	160	190	210
669	309	767	245	59	91	36	43	7	19	665	92	3	9	319	501
575	249	740	199	23	44	52	25	6	17	659	113	3	8	469	676
240	122	240	88	24	33	23	11	..	..	193	44	..	2	187	255
451	173	524	103	16	4	6	2	1	1	501	96	13	65	293	420
152	85	154	36	27	..	..	3	2	1	125	32	..	2	128	177
131	47	135	39	28	9	4	3	..	1	103	26	..	35	83	105
140	28	171	14	40	9	..	..	..	..	131	5	..	48	60	84
178	48	189	13	39	8	1	..	..	..	149	5	2	69	86	96

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes—Urban Abstract

Location Code;No. (1)	Name of Town/ Mohalla/Urban (2)	Total Population (3)	Scheduled Castes (4)
1000	LEH N.A.C.	8,718	81
1	Chubiyagsy	863	7
	B. No. 1	863	7
2	Gogson	1,844	10
	B. No. 8	608	10
	B. No. 9	648	..
	B. No. 10	588	..
3	Skyanos	2,095	15
	B. No. 11	670	15
	B. No. 12	620	..
	B. No. 13	805	..
4	Shenam	772	5
	B. No. 2	772	5
5	Shara	1,418	18
	B. No. 3	1,418	18
6	Tokcha	497	9
	B. No. 4	497	9
7	Chanspa	397	..
	B. No. 5	397	..
8	Ganglas	377	5
	B. No. 6	377	5
9	Gompa	455	12
	B. No. 7	455	12

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/Tehsil/Town	Total/Rural/Urban	No. of Households with SC members	Total Scheduled Castes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Leh (Ladakh) District	Total	79	228	219	9	158	157	1	215	215	..
		Rural	57	147	146	1	124	124	..	146	146	..
		Urban	22	81	73	8	34	33	1	69	69	..
1.	Leh Tehsil	Total	79	228	219	9	158	157	1	215	215	..
		Rural	57	147	146	1	124	124	..	146	146	..
		Urban	22	81	73	8	34	33	1	69	69	..
	Leh (N.A.)	Urban	22	81	73	8	34	33	1	69	69	..

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

MAIN WORKERS																	
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V (a)			Others Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
..	215	215	..	..	..	..	13	4	9
..	146	146	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	69	69	..	..	..	..	12	4	8
..	215	215	..	..	..	..	13	4	9
..	146	146	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	69	69	..	..	..	..	12	4	8
..	69	69	..	..	..	..	12	4	8

E R R A T A

(The following printing mistakes are regretted)

<i>Page No.</i> (1)	<i>Particulars</i> (2)	<i>Code No.</i> (3)	<i>For</i> (4)	<i>Read</i> (5)
3	Important Statistics against percentage of urban population to total population (State)	..	21.02	21.05
4	Important Statistics against number of occupied residential houses (District)	..	14,022	14042
10	L.H.S. Para 3rd line 1 from top R.H.S. Para 1 line 11 from top	..	These requirement	Those requirements
	R.H.S. Para 3rd last line from top	..	sects	seats
11	L.H.S. Para 1 line 3rd from top	..	tce	the
	L.H.S. Para 1 line 7 from top	..	nearcit	nearest
	L.H.S. Para 1 line 9 from top	..	bistrict	district
	L.H.S. Para 1 last line from top	..	car	canal
	L.H.S. Para 3rd line 1st from top	..	citic	civic
	L.H.S. Para 3rd line 4 from top	..	severage	sewerage
	R.H.S. Para 3rd line 7 from top	..	archillogical	archacological
	L.H.S. Para 4th line 1 from top	..	* If	If
12	L.H.S. Para 1 last line from top	..	relevant to	relevant to Leh (Ladakh)
	L.H.S. Para 5 last line from top	..	cotegory	category
	L.H.S. Para 6 line 3rd from top	..	Cast	Caste
14	R.H.S. last para last line from top	..	foo	for
16	R.H.S. Para 2nd line 4 from top	..	significiant	significant
18	R.H.S. Para 1 line 3rd from top	..	rent	rest
22	R.H.S. Para 1st line 4 from top	..	bifurcaten	bifurcation
23	L.H.S. Inset Table No. 4 against 201-300	..	25	26
	R.H.S. Para one line 4 from top	..	25	26
37	Against Location Code No. 21	19	153.35	153.38
41	Against Location Code No. 55	17	29,57	29,54
42	Against Location Code No. 104	4	188(201)	1188(201)
43	Against Location Code No. 82	18	113,73	113,72
46	Against Community Health Workers	31	Institutions	Numbers
60	Against Leh Tehsil (T)	28	201	250
	Against Leh Tehsil (U)	28	95	55
	Against Leh (N.A.)	28	95	55
61	Against Leh (N.A.)	18	1145	1146
61	Against Leh (T)	38	14665	14695
63	Against Location Code No. 2	28	85	82
64	Against Location Code No. 47	2	Lahokor	Lanokor
69	Against Location Code No. 111	13	10	70

L. H. S. = Left hand side

R. H. S. = Right hand side