

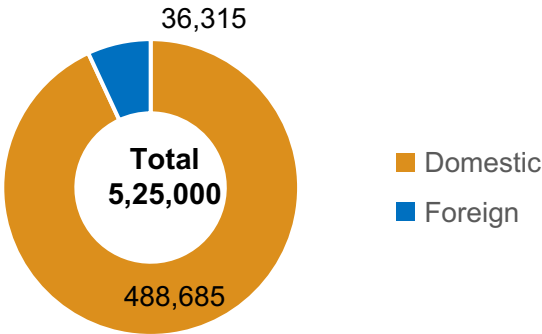
LADAKH

KEY FACT

Physical Infrastructure in Ladakh

Installed power capacity* (MW) (September 2024)	3,589.09
National Highway (Km) (as of December 2023)	806.45
Airports (No.)	1

Total tourist arrivals in Ladakh (2023)



Note: *- includes Jammu & Kashmir
Source: Union Territory Administration Of Ladakh, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Tourism

ADVANTAGES



Land of High Passes

The diverse topology with high-altitude cold desert in the Great Himalayas and picturesque locations make the UT a favoured destination among domestic and foreign tourists.



Horticulture and Dairy Industry

Ladakh's agro-climatic conditions are best suited for horticulture and livestock rearing. Horticulture is the mainstay of the rural economy, providing employment to thousands. Ladakh produces ~50% surplus production of milk over its average daily consumption, this can be used for exports and help generate revenue for the local producers.



Avenues of Investments

7.5 GW solar park mega project is planned with an estimated outlay of Rs. 45,000 crore (US\$ 6.09 billion) and will be commissioned in 2023. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) will enter into the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for a period of 35 years with successful bidders to purchase solar power.



Flourishing MSMEs

Ladakh has 95% MSMEs operating at a household-level, with handloom, handcraft and metal-based products dominating the sector. The government has established 34 handcraft training centres to enhance skills of artisans and preserve age-old heritage.

KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES



The Jammu And Kashmir Re-organisation Act, 2019

Provision to reconstitute the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories called Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh on October 31, 2019.



Labour Laws and New Labour Codes

In July 2021, the Chief Labour Commissioner (CLC) reviewed implementation of labour laws and new labour codes.



National Tourism Policy, 2002

Develop tourism in India in a systematic manner. Position tourism as a key engine of economic growth and harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner.

GOVERNMENT VISION-2050 FOR THE UNION TERRITORY



Self-Sustainable
Sustainable agriculture development and thrust on SMEs and promotion of investments



Carbon Neutral
Promotion of 'Clean Energy' and 'Waste to energy'



SMART Infrastructure
Focus on SMART integrated monitoring mechanisms and SMART education system.



Integrated Development
Integrated common service centres and community care centres across the UT and digital platforms for easy access for citizens