Recent studies have shown that the global average temperature is increasing and several workers have reported that the rate of warming in the Himalayan region is more than the global average. For understanding the effects of climate change and local perspectives, an interaction with local communities has been made in the Shyok valley of Ladakh (northwestern Himalaya). In this study, the respondents are from ten villages of shyok valley. The inventory survey villages, were Khardung, Khalsar, Diskit, Hundar, Skampuk, Pratap pore, Skuru, Turtuk, Agham and Shyok. All surveying villages are located between an altitudinal range of 2900 to 3500 m asl. The respondents belong to a diverse age group (20 to more than 40 years old). The responses are aligned with the questions treated as variables like temperature, precipitation (winter, summer, and spring), energy consumption, air pollution, agricultural production and changing in food availability. In the shyok valley, approx. 68 per cent respondents feel that the winter precipitation (snow fall) mainly brought by the westerlies in December, January, February (DJF) is increasing. They also suggest a slight increase in the summer rainfall (in June, July, August - JJA) that is mainly controlled by local microclimates and the Indian summer Monsoon. More than 90 per cent households are using solar energy for electricity and cooking purposes. About 70 per cent respondents perceived no air pollution in the valley that attracts tourists. Winter (golden apple, walnuts, and apricots) and summer (peas and vegetables) agriculture productions are increasing and tourism and globalization have changed the eating habits of the people living in the valley. The instrumental data shows an increasing trend in the temperature, however, the local people feel that the winters are getting severe with more chilling effects. This is probably because the winter winds being more prominent and give a chilling feel to the local people. However, the summer precipitation data and people’s precipitation views are in great agreement. The present study can help in understanding the impacts and adaptation of climate change at the village level. Hence, this study can be helpful to the agencies working on climate change induced-adaptation in high altitude villages.