District Skill Development Plan Uttar Kashi Uttarakhand

Financial Year: 2022-2023

The report focuses on effectively using the available tourism infrastructure and skilling the tertiary sector for the expanding demand in the district.

Uttar Kashi

Submitted by: Kartikeya Kotnala (MGN Fellow, Uttarkashi)

Date: 31 August 2022

Process and methodology

The preparation of DSDP started with the first DSC meeting conducted on 12th November 2021. The plan focuses on identification of skilling infrastructure available in the sector and utilise the growing tourism market in the district. The plan is based on analysis of data collected from primary and secondary sources. All the sources have been referrenced in the report, and are in the best knowledge of the writer and the participants.

Written and prepared by

Kartikeya Kotnala
MGNF, Uttarkashi

Forwarded by

Mr. Abhishek Ruhela
District Magistrate, Uttarkashi
जिलाधिकारी
उत्तरकाशी

Executive Summary

This DSDP will give overview of skilling ecosystem in Uttarkashi. The demand in various sectors of the district and supply side of it. **The DSDP tries to utilise the expanding hospitality sector and create a ripple effect from it to generate employment by creation of homestay ecosystem, skilling in hospitality and recognition of prior learning.** The data has been collected from primary and secondary sources, and derivations have been made from them to predict the demand supply gap. By going through the report, one may come across the following:

- Uttarkashi is a geographically large area with a small population and very low population density.
- 80% of population lives in rural and depends on primary and secondary sector for livelihood.
- The tertiary sector contributes most to district economy.
- The challenge of migration is rising in the lower blocks of the district.
- Demand surplus in hospitality sector can be used to generate employment and increase livelihood and reduce migration.
- 2x farmer's income by utilising tourism.
- The plan will focus on local employment generation to address migration along with skilling

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF TABLE

TABLE OF FIGURE

1. About the District

Uttarkashi district was created on February 24, 1960 out of what then constituted the parganas of Rawain and Uttarkashi of Rawain tehsil of erstwhile Tehri Garhwal district. Uttarkashi is one of the thirteen districts of Uttarakhand and is the northernmost among them. It's a part of Garwal Mandal in the Himachal ranges at a height of 1,158 meters above sea level and the rivers Bhagirathi and Yamuna flow through it. It is bordered by China in the north, the state of Himachal in the west, Tehri and Dehradun districts in the south, and the district of Chamoli in the east. The district is well endowed with scenic beauty which makes it an ideal tourist destination.

Figure 1.1: Map of Uttarakhand State showing Uttarkashi District

2. District at Sight

Table 2.1: About District (Source: Election Observer Handbook 2022)

Population	Area	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy
3,48,624	8,016	41	958	75.81%

About District			
1	Blocks	6	Mori, Purola, Bhatwari, Dunda, Naugaon, Chinyalisaur
2	Municipal Corporations	0	-
3	Municipality	6	-
4	Cantonment Boards	0	Not Present
5	Gram Panchayat	508	-

| 7	Panchayat Samiti (Kshetriya Panchayat)	6	
8	Tribal Area	1	Bhotia Tribe
9	Tourist places	62	Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarkantha, Nachiketa Taal, etc.
10	Industrial area	0	Not operational
11	Agricultural Produce Market Committee	0	Not Present
12	Major crops	4	Rice, Wheat, Mandua, Potato.
13	Rivers / Dams	1	Bhagirathi, Yamuna/ Maneri Dam Bhatwari
14	ODOP Product(s) for the district/ GITag Products for district	1/1	Apple/ Bhotia Dann (Woolen Rug)
15	SHG in district	2504 SHG	305 (Mori), 335 (Purola), 391 (Naugaon), 606 (Dunda), 619 (Chinyalisaur), 248(Bhatwari).
16	Conversion of raw products into finished products	3	Ringal products, Kedarpati, Woolen products.
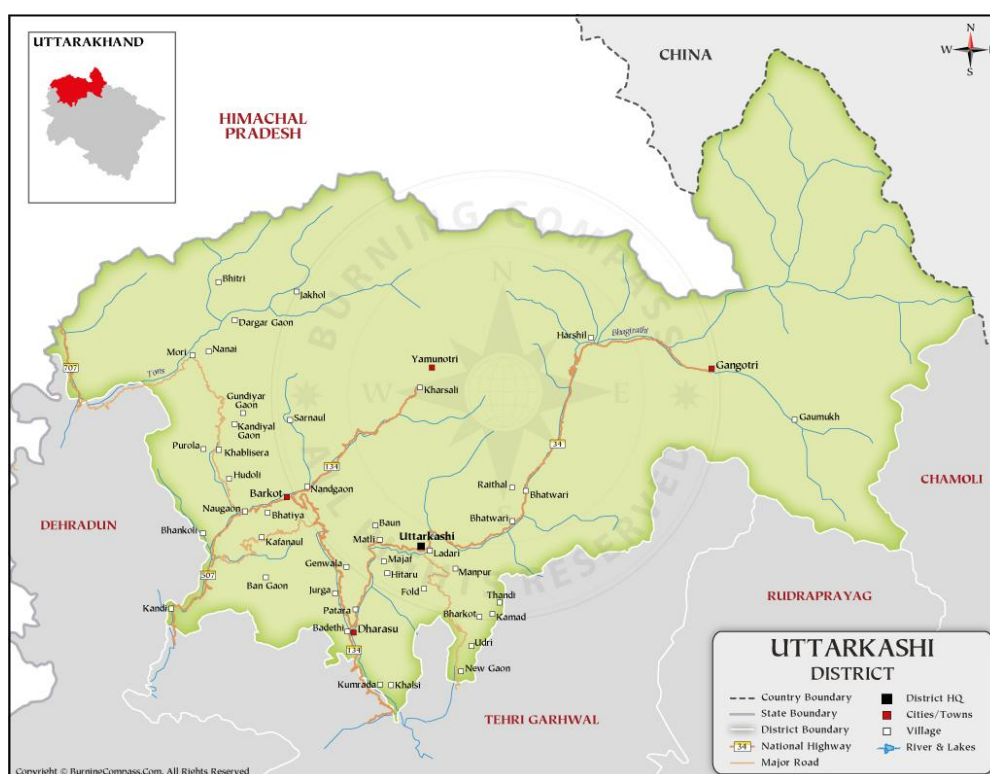
Figure 2.1: Map of Uttarkashi District

Table 2.2: Blocks of District

S.No.	District Code	District Name	Block Code	Block Version	Block Name
1	57	Uttarkashi	441	1	Bhatwari
2	57	Uttarkashi	442	1	Chinyalisaur
3	57	Uttarkashi	443	2	Dunda

4	57	Uttarkashi	444	1	Mori
5	57	Uttarkashi	445	1	Naugaon
6	57	Uttarkashi	446	1	Purola

3. As is Scenario

Table 3.1: Economic Profile (Source: https://des.uk.gov.in/files/Estimates_of_District)

DDP at Constant Price 2017-18	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
DDP at Constant Price 2017-18	64,484 lac	84,949 lac	1,73,835 lac
DDP at Current Price 2017-18	84,302 lac	97,557 lac	2,20,072 lac
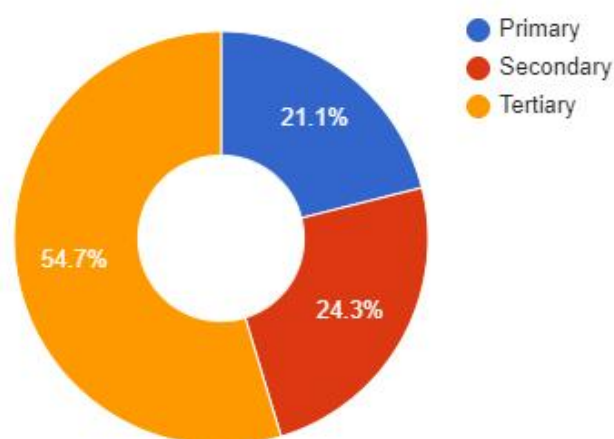
Figure 3.1: Sector Division
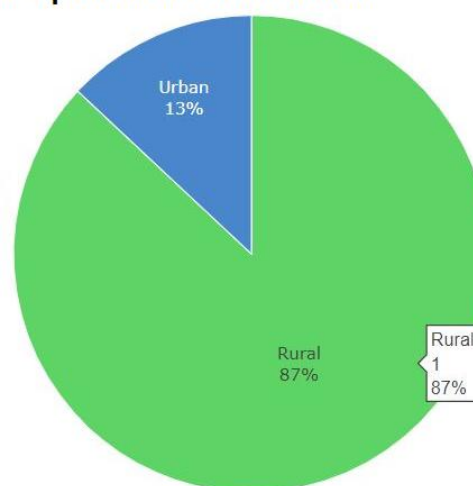
Figure 3.2: Population Division

4. Economic Profile

Table 4.1: Sectorwise Economic Profile

Primary Sector	- Contributes 644 crores to the district economy and employs 80% of the population. - Per capita income is 1,17,000 Rs per annum. - Major crops are Mandua, Potato, Wheat, Apple, and Rice
Secondary Sector	- There are no industries with capital investment greater than 5 crores. - The sector is highly fragmented and mostly rural cottage industry are supporting the sector. - People involved in primary and tertiary sector occasionally involve in secondary sector during off cycles in Agriculture and Tourism. - There are no operational industrial center in the district. - Some processed products include **Ringal** (Bamboo) products, Rugs, and **Kedarpati** (incense).

Tertiary Sector	• Contributes 1,738 crores to the district economy and employs 20% of the population.
	• Per capita income is 4,11,000 Rs per annum.
	• Major activities include transportation, hotels, homestays, trekking trails, and dhabas.
	• The sector has potential to promote indirect growth in primary and secondary sectors by utilising surplus tourism.

5. Target Population

Table 5.1: Demographic Profile

Census 2011	Total Population			SC			ST		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
State	1,00,86,292	70,36,954	30,49,338	18,92,516	-	-	2,91,903	-	-
District	3,30,086	3,05,781	24,305	93,484	89,333	4,151	3,828	3,677	151
Age Wise Population (Estimated)									
15-19 Years	24,591	22,778	1,813	6,964	6,654	310	285	273	12
20-24 Years	23,106	21,403	1,703	6,543	6,252	291	267	256	11
25-29 Years	43,901	40,665	3,236	1,243	1,187	56	509	488	21
30-34 Years	29,707	27,517	2,190	8,413	8,039	374	344	330	144
Male									
15-19 Years	12,560	11,634	926	3,557	3,399	158	146	140	6
20-24 Years	11,801	10,932	869	3,342	3,194	148	137	132	5
25-29 Years	22,422	20,769	1,653	635	607	28	260	250	10
30-34 Years	15,173	14,054	1,119	4,297	4,107	190	176	170	6
Female									
15-19 Years	12,031	11,144	887	3,407	3,255	152	139	133	6
20-24 Years	11,305	10,471	834	3,201	3,058	143	130	124	6
25-29 Years	21,479	19,896	1,583	608	580	28	249	238	11
30-34 Years	14,534	13,463	1,071	4,116	3,932	184	168	160	8

6. Current Skilling/Education Infrastructure

Table 6.1: Gender Ratio in Schools (Source UDISE)

Education level	Year (2020-2021)			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Primary (I-V)	18,376	16,209	0	34,585
Middle School (VI - VIII)	9,647	9,049	0	18,696
High School (IX-XII)	12,406	11,715	0	24,121

Table 6.2: School Education (Source UDISE)

Education level	Year (2020-2021)			
	Government	Private	Aided	Alumini Association
Primary (I-V)	512	183	-	NA
Middle School (VI - VIII)	245	10	-	NA
High School (IX-XII)	150	12	3	NA

Table 6.3: ITI List

ITI Code	ITI Name	Type (Govt/ Pvt)	Location	Trades	Seats	Alumini Association Y/N
GU05000115	ITI Chinyalisaur	Govt.	Chinyalisaur	Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Swing Technology	24, 20	N
GR05000163	ITI Mori	Govt.	Mori	Swing Technology	20	N
GU05000162	ITI Dunda	Govt.	Dunda	Electrician	20	N
GR05000100	ITI Purola	Govt.	Purola	Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Electrician, Electronics	24, 20, 24	N
GU05000088	ITI Uttarkashi	Govt.	Uttarkashi	Fitter, Electronics, Swing Technology	20, 24, 20	N
GU05000076	ITI Barkot	Govt.	Barkot	Fitter, Mech. Motor Vehicle, Electrician, Electronics, Wireman, Welder, Swing Tech., Steno, COPA	40, 24, 20, 24, 20, 20, 20, 24, 24	N
PR05000183	PITS Private ITI	Private	Gram Naltala	Electrician, Fitter	160	N

Table 6.4: Colleges List

S.No	College Name/Universities (Major ones)	Courses offered	Website if any	Alumni Association Y/N
1	PITS B.Ed College	Bachelor of Education (BEd)	No	N
2	RCU Government PG College	Bachelor of Arts (BA) Bachelor of Commerce (BCom) Bachelor of Science (BSc) Bachelor of Education (BEd) Bachelor of Arts (BA Economics, Chemistry, Botany, Drawing & Painting, Home Science)	No	N
3	PITS B.Ed College, Netala	Bachelor of Education (BEd)	No	N
4	BLG Government Degree College, Purola	Bachelor of Arts (BA Hindi) Bachelor of Arts (BA Political Science) Bachelor of Arts (BA History) Bachelor of Arts (BA Education) Bachelor of Arts (BA Sociology)	No	N
5	Government Degree College, Chinyalisaur	Bachelor of Arts (BA Hindi) Bachelor of Arts (BA Political Science) Bachelor of Arts (BA Hindi) Bachelor of Arts in English (BA English) Bachelor of Arts (BA Geography)	No	N
6	Government Degree College, Barkot	Bachelor of Arts (BA Hindi) Bachelor of Arts (BA Political Science) Bachelor of Arts (BA History)	No	N
7	Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya, Barkot	Bachelor of Arts (BA) Bachelor of Science (BSc)	No	N

Table 6.5: ITI Courses

Sector Name	Trade Name	NSQF Level	Duration	ITI Count	Seat Count Current
Automotive	Mechanic Motor Vehicle	5	2	3	72
Apparel	Swing Technology	4	1	4	80
Power	Electrician	5	2	3	60
Electronics and HW	Electronics	5	2	3	72
Capital Goods& Manufacturing	Fitter	5	2	2	60
Power	Wireman	5	2	1	20
Capital Goods& Manufacturing	Welder	4	1	1	20
IT-ITeS	COPA	4	1	1	24
Office Administration and Facility Manager	Stenographer	4	1	1	24

Polytechnic Infrastructure

In the Uttarkashi district there are total 4 government polytechnics. Polytechnic college offers diploma courses for the duration of 3 years after 10th class and for 2 years post 12th class in various streams.

Table 6.6: Polytechnic Courses

No. Of polytechnics	Courses	Seats	Occupied
4 (Uttarkashi, Barkot, Chinyalisaur, Pipli)	Civil engineering, Electronics engineering, Electrical engineering, Pharmacy, MOM& SP, Information Technology.	311	230

Short Term Skill Analysis

Table 6.7: UKWDP

Uttarakhand Workforce Development Plan (UKWDP)						
S. No.	Sector	Job Name	Total	Female	Male
1	Electronics& Hardware	Multi Skill Technician Electrical	239	141	98
2	Food Processing	Multi Skill Technician Food Processing	360	270	90
3	Construction	Rural Mason	120	1	119
4	Healthcare	Yoga Wellness Trainer	119	75	44

Category	General	Other Backward Classes	Scheduled Class	Scheduled Tribe
Enrolled	141	471	36	90

Table 6.8: Training Partners

S.No.	Training Provider	Scheme	Sector	Job Role	District
1	Mother Teresa Jan Kalyan Samiti	UKWDP	Electronics & Hardware	Multi Skill Technician Electrical	Uttarkashi
2	VIDYA VAHINI EDUCATION AND CHARITABLE TRUST	UKWDP	Food Processing	Multi Skill Technician Food Processing	Uttarkashi
3	Suraj Charitable Trust	UKWDP	Food Processing	Multi Skill Technician Food Processing	Uttarkashi
4	VIDYA VAHINI EDUCATION AND CHARITABLE TRUST	UKWDP	Construction	Rural Mason	Uttarkashi
5	Khalsha Consultancy Services	UKWDP	Healthcare	Yoga Wellness Trainer	Uttarkashi

Table 6.9: PMKVY

PMKVY					
Sr.No.	District	TP Name	TC Name	Sector	Job Role
1.	UTTAR KASHI	Foresight Edutech Private Limited	Sewa International-F-TEC PMKK Uttarkashi	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator
2.	UTTAR KASHI	Gramin Kishan Vikas Society	GKVS Skill Center	Apparels	Self Employed Tailor
3.	UTTAR KASHI	Gramin Kishan Vikas Society	GKVS Skill Center	Beauty & Wellness	Pedicurist and Manicurist
4.	UTTAR KASHI	Livelihood Initiatives for Empowerment	LIFE UTTARKASHI	Apparels	Sewing Machine Operator
5.	UTTAR KASHI	Livelihood Initiatives for Empowerment	LIFE UTTARKASHI	Tourism & Hospitality	Food & Beverage Service - Steward

7. SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threat) of the District

Table 7.1: SWOT District

Strength	Explanation
Unique Culture	The unique culture of Uttarkashi attracts tourists.
Improved Infrastructure	The road connectivity to the district has improved over the years with nearby districts.
Aspiring Youth.	Entrepreneurial youth is interested to open their own micro enterprises, setting up their own hotels, dhabas, restaurants and, travel agency to cater tourists.`
Char Dham Yatra	Two of the four char dhams are in Uttarkashi namely the Gangotri and Yamunotri attracting annually five lakh religious tourists.

Weakness	Explanation
Seasonality of tourism sector.	Tourism sector in Uttarkashi is prone to seasonal contraction of demand.
Remote and not easily accessible city headquarter.	Uttarkashi doesn't offer any commercial flight connectivity and doesn't have a railway station. It is at a distance of 400km from Delhi.
Eco- Sensitive Zone	Uttarkashi is eco-sensitive zone with 90% forest land which makes infrastructre development difficult.

Opportunities	Explanation
Proposed rail connectivity.	The proposed rail connectivity from Dehradun to Maneri, offers to increase tourist influx.
Growing trend among youth for tourism.	Increase in tourism related activity post lockdown lift.

Threat	Explanation
Natural disasters.	Uttarkashi is an earthquake sensitive zone-4 and prone to landslides which can disrupt connectivity to the district affecting its tourism.
Pollution.	Uttarkashi is an eco-sensitive zone-5. Increasing tourism can lead to pollution of natural environment, and degradation of its resources.
Migration	More than 80 villages have been lost in last 10 years to migration.

8. SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threat) of the Skilling Ecosystem

Table 8.1: SWOT Skilling

Strength	Explanation
Skilling Infrastructure	A good Skilling infrastructure of ITI, Polytechnics, Skill hubs, and KVK is present in the district.
Hospitality	Hospitality skill is major skill that empowers the youth.
Departmental Trainings	Apart from Skilling in institutions district departments also engage in skilling programs.
Weakness	**Explanation**
Outdated Courses	Some skilling modules are outdated and need modernization.
Demand Supply Gap	Courses at times are not selected based on market supply gap analysis.
Opportunities	**Explanation**
Growing Demand	The demand for skilled labour is increasing.
Aspiring Youth	The youth is hardworking and has entrepreneurial mindset.
Government Support	Various short and long term skilling courses running in the district already under UKWDP and PMKVY.
Threats	**Explanation**
Changing Market Dynamics	The market is changing at a fast pace and can lead to outdation of skills quickly.
Migration	The skills given lead to migration for job opportunities.

9. Demand

Table 9.1: Workforce

Total Population	3,48,624
Working Age Population	2,53,743
Labour Force	2,09,843
Workforce	2,04,912

Table 9.2: Demand

S No.	Sector	Existing Job Roles	Emerging Job Roles	New Courses/Trades to be Introduced (Suggested)
1	Primary	Farm Labour	Agro Processing	Multi Skill Technician Food Processing
		Cultivator	Horticulture and Vermicomposting	Dairy farming, Vermicomposting and Horticulture Courses
2	Secondary	Welder	Solar PV installer	Solar-related courses such as SURYAMITRA (SGJ/Q0101)
		Fitter	Handicrafts and Carpets	Bamboo Works (HCS/Q8704)
		Electrician	Electronics	Automotive related Courses
3	Tertiary	Multi Cuisine Chef	Multi Cuisine Chef	Photography and Video Editing
		Yoga Wellness Trainer	Homestay Property Manager	Modern Hospitality using digital tools (THC/Q0501)
		Stenographer & Secretarial Assistant	IT-related Job Roles	IT-related Courses

Table 9.3: Self Employment (source Agriculture department, RSETI, Employment office, DIC, Uttarkashi).

Training	Trained
Dairy Farming	310
Mushroom cultivation	250
Commercial Horticulture	380
Pissiculture	215
Electronics Mechanic	240
Bamboo & Cane Craft Making	20
Carpets weaving	40
Hospitality	30

Uttarkashi	14%	28%	57%

■ Skilled ■ Semi-Skilled ■ Minimally-Skilled

Figure 9.1: Skilling in Youth

10. Migration Pattern

Migration is one of the major challenges in the district.

Table 10.1: Migration

Frequency to visit Native Place in last 365 days (%)							
0	1	2	3	4	5	Above 5	Total
5.8%	13.3%	23.7%	24.4%	13.3%	3.5%	16%	100%

Work Status of Migrants (%)								
Enterprise Workers	Employer	Household Workers	Regular salaried Government Employee	Regular salaried Private Employee	Casual Worker (Agriculture)	Casual Worker (Non-Agriculture)	Student	Total
17.4%	4.9%	1.3%	29.3%	27.7%	0.5%	1.7%	17.2%	100%

Process of First Migration						
Alone	With Family	With Community/Village	With Acquaintance/Friends	Middleman	Other	Total
65.9%	18.8%	8.8%	5.3%	0.4%	0.8%	100%

(Source: Uttarakhand Human Development Report 2017)

1. There is a net 5% outward migration, however the covid years have witnessed reverse migration.
2. The increase in number of ghost villages is a serious indication of migration.
3. Lack of employment, livelihood (78%) and educational (17%) opportunities are the prime reasons for migration.

Skilling for outward migration

The prime goal should be to skill people to prevent migration. The outward migration is mostly in search of labour. The people can be skilled in various courses like multi-cuisine chef, property manager (homestay), trekking guide, bird watching, etc to reduce migration.

11. RPL and Skilling in Tourism

Extensive focus on tourism for core skilling as it will have ripple effect on economy.

Rationale for selecting tertiary sector for skill development

(The contribution to D.D.P. /Population engaged) is higher for tertiary sector than for primary sector, which tells us about higher per capita income in tertiay sector with lower population engagement. This indicates opportunity in tertiary sector in comparison to primary sector where there is already labour saturation. (from page 9, figure 3.1 and figure 3.2)

Skill Gap

Table 11.1 Skill Gap in Hospitality (source: Tourism Department)

Skill Gap in Hospitality Sector	
Trained annually in Hospitality (No. Of People)	30
No. Of Homestays	557
No. Of Hotels	221

The training imparted in hospitality is proportionally lower than the available infrastructure and indicated demand, therefore skilling in this sector will have positive effects on income in this sector and allied sectors like transportation& logistics as well. (General theory of employment)

1) Tourism sector is one of the largest component of tertiary sector which contributes more than 50% to D.D.P. with less than 10% of the population engaged indicating <u>unsaturated labour market</u> in the sector in comparison to other sectors. (Source: page 9)

2) The district faces a challenge of *ghost villages* (villages with zero population). People migrate to lower districts in search of livelihood. There are more than 32 villages where population has reduced by 50% over a period of 10 years (Source: DRDA, Uttarkashi). They can be saved from becoming completely ghost by generating employment in these villages by connecting them to nearby homestay and tourist spots, and developing the system as a cluster by using improved marketing to promote tourism to the cluster.
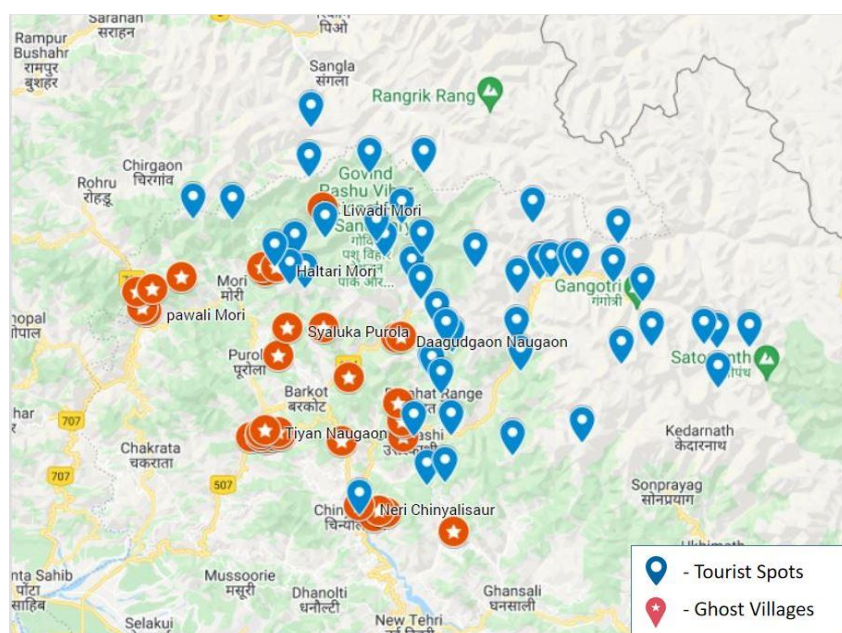

Figure 11.1: Map of Tourist Spot and Ghost Villages (Source: developed using data from DTDO and DRDA, Uttarkashi)

3) The Figure 11.1 developed shows a link between ghost villages and tourist spots. The places in north despite of being remote are not ghosted due to presence of tourist spots which provides employment opportunity there. The same can be replicated near ghost villages mostly clustered in southern blocks by skilling people in hospitality.

4) Uttarkashi has more than 62 tourist spots spread across the district and yet it receives less than 1% of total tourist footfall in the state. (Source: Uttarakhand Human Development Report 2017) ; Indicating possibility of growth.

5) Already available infrastructure network of 500+ homestays which can be utilised.(Source: DTDO, Uttarkashi)

6) The improved connectivity by Char Dham corridor and proposed rail line provides impetus to tourism.

7) Religious and adventure tourism forms the main activity of the District economy. Improvement in adventure tourism infrastructure would give rise to demand for a number of services like sports instructors, hotels, restaurants, and transportation related services.

8) District Tourism Board representatives highlighted the need for following:

   8.1) Need for skilled manpower as instructors for various types of adventure sports.

   8.2) The District does not provide adequate infrastructure support for adventure sports like rock, river rafting, parasailing, and snow skiing.

   8.3) Also with the presence of Nehru Institute of Mountaineering in the District, there is a huge potential for growth in adventure tourism.

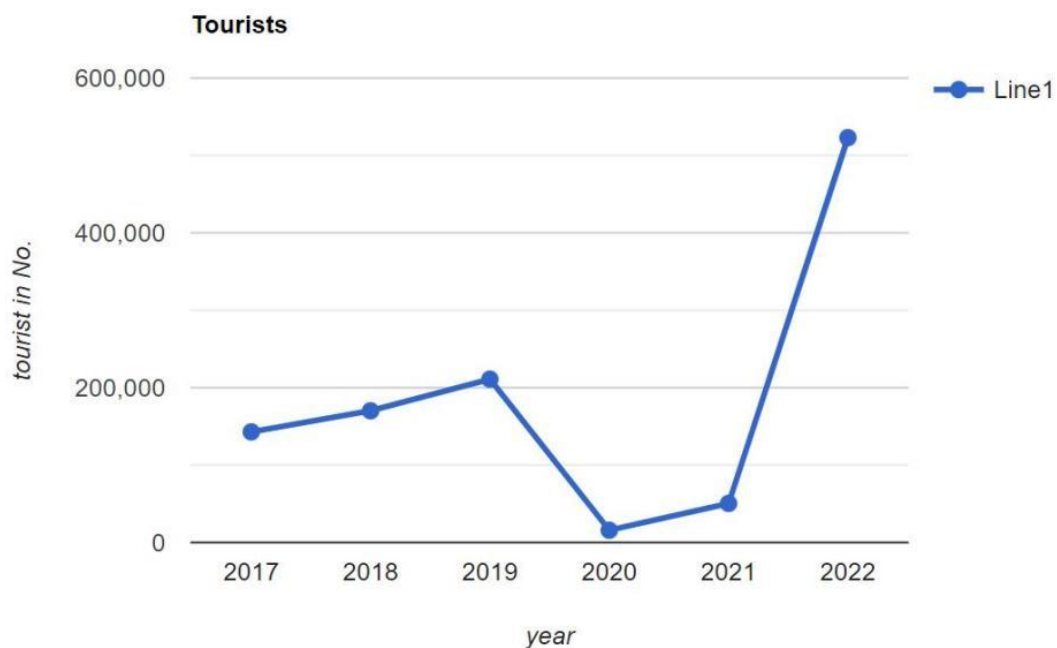9) The Growing Yatra trend to Gangotri and Yamunotri indicates future demand to increase. (Expanding Maket)

Figure 11.2: Tourism over Years (Source: Tourism Department, Uttarkashi)

12. Homestay Ecosystem

Figure 12.1: Homestay Ecosystem

The plan suggest on developing a homestay ecosystem by incorporation of certain components in homestay skilling module. The ecosystem will consist of a homestay at the centre and provide livelihood to people of ghost villages, and attracting tourists to nearby tourist spots (Figue 12.1). The ecosystem works on developing linkages and efficient marketing to bring tourists to the cluster by *skilling people in hospitality through a curated skilling module consisting of modern techniques like:*
1) *online listing, mapping*
2) *digital marketing*
3) Identification of trekking trails and nearby lakes and tourist spots by homestay owners and listing them online and with tourism department.

This will generate livelihood and prevent migration from villages. (NSQF THC/Q0501 of Tourism and Hospitality sector skill council in combination with courses from modules of media and entertainment skill council can be used). Clusters like this can be spread across the whole district by utilising the already available network of 500+ homestays.(Figure 12.2)
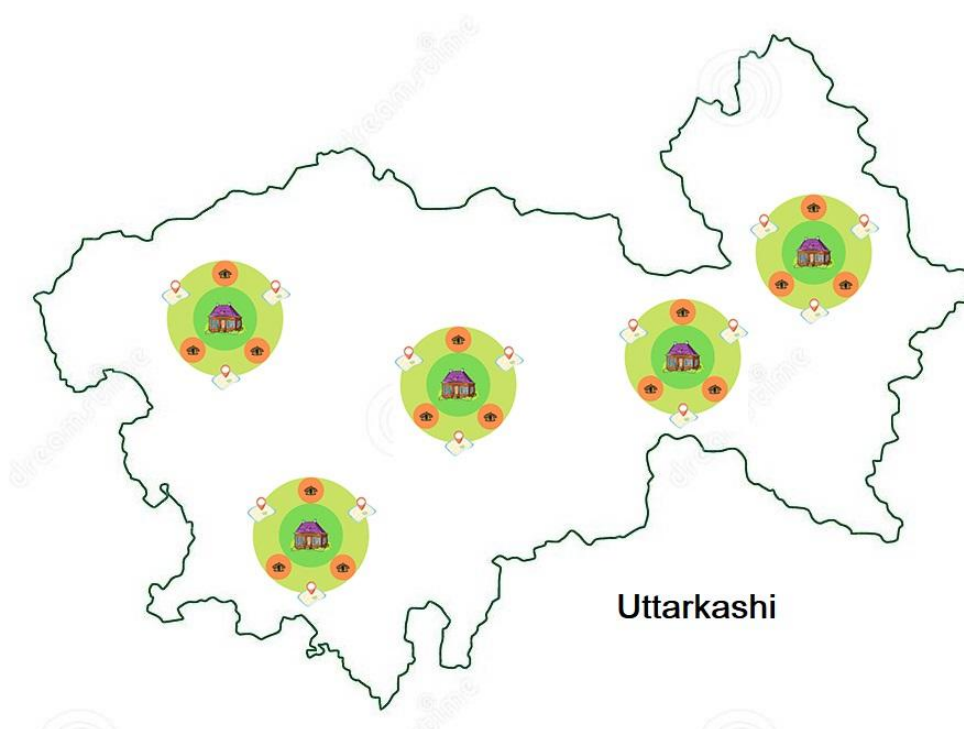

Figure 12.2: Homestay Ecosystem Map

13. Economic Analysis of Homestay Ecosystem

Per capita income in primary sector = 1,70,000 Rs

Footfall (religious) in Yatra season = 5,50,000 (Year 2022)

No. Of hotels = 221

Average No. Of rooms in hotels = 10

No. Of homestays = 557

Average No. Of rooms in homestays = 3

No. Of people that can be accommodated in each room = 2

Carrying capacity of hotels per day = 221*10*2 = 4,420

Carrying capacity of homestays per day = 557*2*3 = 3,342

Duration of yatra season = 90

Average number of tourists in yatra season per day = 6,100

Surplus market in yatra season per day over the carrying capacity of hotels = 1,680

The surplus 1,680 people can be accommodated in homestays of Uttarkashi and provide livelihood to 557 homestays with 50% occupancy during yatra season. This can lead to additional annual income of 67,500 Rs for homestay owners especially in primary/rural area and lead to a **40% increase in annual income.** The tourism market has expanded by 22% over the last 10 years which will ensure growth in this sector. The homestay ecosystem promotion will lead to ripple effect and additional growth in allied sectors like fooding, logistics, adventure tourism, etc

14. SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threat) of Homestay Ecosystem

Table 14.1: SWOT Homestay Ecosystem

Strength	Explanation
Already existing infrastructure.	There are 500+ homestays in the district (DTDO, Uttarkashi).
Already running government schemes.	Deendayal Upadhayay Griha Awas Yojna and Veer Chandra Singh Gharwali Scheme which offers 33% of total construction cost or upto 10 lakhs, whichever is less.
Aspiring Youth.	Entrepreneurial youth is interested to open their own micro enterprises, setting up their own hotels, dhabas, restaurants and, travel agency to cater tourists.

Weakness	Explanation
Seasonality of tourism sector.	Tourism sector in Uttarkashi is prone to seasonal contraction of demand (DTDO, Uttarkashi).
Remote and not easily accessible city headquarter.	Uttarkashi doesn't offer any commercial flight connectivity and doesn't have a railway station. It is at a distance of 400km from Delhi.

Opportunities	Explanation
Improved connectivity.	The Char Dham corridor offers a two lane road connectivity to the district from Rishikesh and Mussoorie.
Proposed rail connectivity.	The proposed rail connectivity from Dehradun to Maneri, Uttarkashi offers to increase tourist influx.
Growing trend among youth for tourism.	Increase in tourism related activity post lockdown lift (DTDO, Uttarkashi).

Threat	Explanation
Natural disasters.	Uttarkashi is an earthquake sensitive zone-4 and prone to landslides which can disrupt connectivity to the district affecting its tourism.
Pollution.	Uttarkashi is an eco-sensitive zone-5. Increasing tourism can lead to pollution of natural environment and degradation of its resources.

15. Homestay Ecosystem and SDG

Figure 15.1: Sustainable Development Goals

The homestay ecosystem provides livelihood to homestay owners and increases annual income of families. It promises to have a ripple effect on economy of district and directly impact SDG1 no poverty, SDG2 zero hunger, SDG8 decent work and economic growth, SDG9 industry and innovation, SDG10 reduce inequality. By incorporation of modern tourism practices like eco-tourism, agri-tourism, sustainable and responsible tourism will lead to satisfaction of SDG3 good health and well being, SDG11 sustainable communities, SDG12 responsible consumption and production, SDG13 climate action, SDG15 life on land and SDG17 partnership.

16. Action Plan

Figure 16.1: Action Plan

1) Identifying clusters of homestay, ghost villages, and tourist spots using GIS (Geographical Information System) (Status ✓ , as shown on page 19 in figure 11.1).

2) Selecting various job roles under tourism& hospitality, and training partners (Status ▶ , Working with Institute of hotel management (IHM), Dehradun and UKSDM).

3) **Developing a model homestay.**

4) Incorporating modern techniques like online listing, digital marketing, awareness about agri-tourism, eco-tourism, available government scheme, etc (Status ▶ , Working with Institute of hotel managemen(IHM), Dehradun and UKSDM).

5) **Finalization of hospitality module** (Status ▶, Working with UKSDM)

6) Mobilization of interested youth and owners of 500+ homestays with special focus on homestays near ghost villages (Status ▶, Working with DSC).

7) **Conduction of training** (Status ⏸, on pause will begin post Action Plan 4).

8) Hand holding for self employment through government schemes (Status ⏸, on pause will begin post Action Plan 6)

9) **Monitoring** (Status ⏸, on pause will begin post Action Plan)

> ✓ : Achieved
>
> ▶ : Working
>
> ⏸ : On pause

17. Recommendations

1) **Setting up a homestay ecosystem** in the district as shown on page 21
2) **Developing a model homestay,** to understand various changes required in hospitality module.
3) Infrastructure development and big push to skilling in the district as per **Rodan's big push** to kick start the slow economy of the district.
4) To collaborate with the National Council on Skill Development (NCSD), National Skill Development Co-ordination Board (NSDCB), and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the objective of optimizing resources for rapid and sustained skill development among the people of Uttarkashi.
5) To co-operate with other departments and educational institutions in the district having objects wholly or partly similar to those of the DSDP in such manner as may be conducive to their common objective.
6) Create and support infrastructure both physical and human for facilitating a pool of resource persons for skill development in the district.
7) Priority shall be accorded to imparting skill development training and upgrading skills of Self Help Groups active in State, and homestays at the centre of cluster as proposed in homestay ecosystem.
8) To check on the quality of trainings over different batches, frequent surprise visits shall be initiated by the DSC members.
9) Effective **monitoring** for understanding the output of **homestay ecosystem** and efficiency of training delivered. The attached questionnaire format can be used for the purpose.
    9.1) Name of the homestay:
    9.2) Distance from the city:
    9.3) Distance from nearest ghost village:
    9.4) Bookings per month before training:
    9.5) Bookings per month post training:
    9.6) Running cost pre training:
    9.7) Running cost post training:
    9.8) No. Of new tourist spots identified:
    9.9) Using modern training practices: Yes, No
    9.10) Difficulty in using web tools: easy, moderate, difficult

10) Components that hospitality training module may include.
    10.1) Basic internet and booking related.
    10.2) Hospitality related and hygiene manners. (recommendation of DSC)
    10.3) Basic awareness about digital marketing.
    10.4) Awareness about eco-tourism and agri-tourism. (recommendation of DSC)
    10.5) Awareness about sustainable and eco-friendly habits.
    10.6) Stressing on recycle, reuse, refuse, and reduce.
    10.7) Awareness about linking homestays to tourist spots and identification of new tourist spots by locals.
    10.8) Including local customs and practices in hospitality service to preserve culture. Example: traditional welcome of guests. (recommendation of DSC)

18. Conclusion

The DSC came to conclusion with the above mentioned that, homestay ecosystem will take the current hospitality experience and service quality to new heights. It will lead to multiplier affects of tourism industries. It will support economic activities associated with tourism and other allied services. The youth of the district is inclined towards adventure tourism, guide, nature guide, homestay property manager, etc. The youth also wants to start its own hotels, restaurants, dhabas, tour& travel agencies etc, which indicates a strong entrepreneurial mindset in youth.

19. Glossary

1. ITI – Industrial Training Institute
2. SHG – Self Help Groups
3. MSDE – Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
4. DIC – District Industries Centre
5. CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility
6. RPL – Recognition of Prior Learning
7. RSETI – Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
8. NSQF – National Skills Qualifications Framework
9. SWOT – Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
10. MSME – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
11. SSC – Sector-Skill Council
12. GI - Geographical Indicator
13. ODOP - One District One Product
14. MOM& SP - Modern Office Management& Secretarial Practice
15. SDG - Sustainable development goal

20. Bibliography

1. Census 2011
2. Uttarkashi : district at a glance report 2022
3. SVEEP (systematic voters education and electoral participation program)
4. U-DISE (Unified district information system for education) UDISE data 2020
5. Uttarakhand human development report 2017 by INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

21. Annexures

Annexure 1: List of migrant villages. (source:Developed using DRDA data, Uttarkashi)

location	lat	long
Naipad Dunda	30.5577549	78.5270676
Badsi Chinyalisaur	30.5865797	78.3538053
Katkhaand Chinyalisaur	30.59211	78.3779627
Khaand Chinyalisaur	30.5985899	78.3650076
Neri Chinyalisaur	30.6061097	78.3213102

Juguldi Dunda	30.7298628	78.2824629
Khabla Naugaon	30.7357297	78.1218852
Basunga Bhatwari	30.7362415	78.418067
Kunwa Naugaon	30.7379187	78.0865729
Naryunka Naugaon	30.7389728	78.1305037
Pamari Naugaon	30.7392097	78.1077302
Paluka Naugaon	30.7418698	78.1496702
Bajlari Naugaon	30.7438047	78.1084452
Dhari palli Naugaon	30.7471372	78.1465031
Tiyan Naugaon	30.7516497	78.1141702
Gyanja Bhatwari	30.7640298	78.4212002
Sald Bhatwari	30.7682089	78.4137754
Nismore Bhatwari	30.7997947	78.4053401
Syalna Naugaon	30.8491847	78.2997752
Nissni Naugaon	30.8939248	78.1470621
Daagudgaon Naugaon	30.9255107	78.4009868
Pindki Naugaon	30.9285197	78.4111553
Paunti Purola	30.9439149	78.2439527
Syaluka Purola	30.9444448	78.1657703
pawali Mori	30.977605	77.8576026
Bhutanu Mori	30.9826849	77.8485675
Arakot Mori	31.0131399	77.8369826
Kalich Mori	31.0182115	77.8702211
Kukrera Mori	31.0401226	77.933951
Paisar Mori	31.0522647	78.1159652
Dewra Mori	31.0589373	78.1100533
Haltari Mori	31.0590821	78.1413389
Liwadi Mori	31.1736047	78.2429052

Annexure 2: List of tourist spots. (Source: Developed using DTDO data, Uttarkashi)

Location	lat	long
Nagni Thaang Temple Uttarkashi	30.5872619	78.3227178
Nachiketa Tal Uttarkashi	30.6441452	78.4704629
Harungta Bugyal Uttarkashi	30.6505662	78.5073348
Kush Kalyan Bugyal Uttarkashi	30.7014734	78.6561082
Sahastra tal Uttarkashi	30.725771	78.8081396
Dayara Bugyal Uttarkashi	30.8470848	78.4751063
Gidiyara Bugyal Uttarkashi	30.9170038	78.6650537
Gulabi Kantha Bugyal Uttarkashi	30.9468384	78.4926328
Gartaang Gali Uttarkashi	31.0303006	78.8767796
Horn of Harshil Basecamp Uttarkashi	31.0384473	78.7332951
Suruka Uttarkashi	31.0783576	78.1809057
Sukki Kandara Bugyal Uttarkashi	31.0070915	78.6666643
Aghora - Ghosla top Uttarkashi	30.8464303	78.4799524
Rupin & Supin Uttarkashi	31.146021	78.0433998
Chaainsheel Bugyal Uttarkashi	31.1489061	77.9584096
Nandanvan Uttarkashi	30.9050785	79.100275

Bali Pass Uttarkashi	31.0313544	78.4370051
Draupadi-ka-Danda Base Uttarkashi	31.1034018	78.8871532
Maldaru Tal Uttarkashi	31.0780361	78.3773024
Devkyara Uttarkashi	31.1149363	78.2486814
Borasu Pass Uttarkashi	31.2369444	78.3441075
Tapovan Uttarkashi	30.9115936	79.0746865
Gaumukh Uttarkashi	30.8292903	79.1041846
Varunawat Top Uttarkashi	30.7361167	78.4387018
Mukta top Uttarkashi	30.8164879	78.4995906
Bhukki -Khara tal Uttarkashi	30.8627011	78.6724937
Auden's Col Uttarkashi	30.8735	78.892
Dodital Uttarkashi	30.8980563	78.5245554
Dodital - Bamsaru Pass Uttarkashi	30.8980563	78.5245554
Vasukital Uttarkashi	30.9070387	79.1716516
Kedartaal Uttarkashi	30.9098968	78.9581673
Dodital Darwa Pass Uttarkashi	30.9127533	78.5114127
Gangotri-Phatingdhar Uttarkashi	30.9946945	78.9398402
Phulara Ridge Uttarkashi	31.0169898	78.204639
Kedarkantha Uttarkashi	31.0242767	78.1707374
Purali Brhami Tal Uttarkashi	31.0334808	78.7150254
Purali Rishivan Uttarkashi	31.0334808	78.7150254
Harshil Saattal Uttarkashi	31.0383069	78.7377016
Dharali Jhinda bugyal Uttarkashi	31.040425	78.780608
Dharali Churna thatar Uttarkashi	31.040698	78.7972018
Dhumdhar Kandi Pass Uttarkashi	31.0573621	78.5753663
Ruinsara Tal Uttarkashi	31.081261	78.458088
Sarutal Uttarkashi	31.1061613	78.3602093
Har Ki Dun Uttarkashi	31.1409701	78.4155033
Kayrkoti bugyal Uttarkashi	31.1431747	78.7010742
Baraadsar lake Uttarkashi	31.2302347	78.2112979
Borasu Pass Uttarkashi	31.2369444	78.4602778
Nalgan pass Uttarkashi	31.3227778	78.2180556
Khedi waterfall	30.7394996	78.5231297
Juda ka Talab	31.0608037	78.1365927
Yamunotri	30.9960043	78.4557939

Annexure 3: Registered tourists to Uttarkashi Gangotri Yamunotri Yatra. (source: DTDO, Uttarkashi)

जनपद उत्तरकाशी के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक स्थलों की वार्षिक पर्यटक सांख्यिकी–

वर्ष	उत्तरकाशी		गंगोत्री		यमुनोत्री		गोमुख		हरकीदून		हर्षिल		डोडीताल		सहस्रताल		हनुमानचटटी		गंगनानी	
	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०	भा०	वि०
2003	448612	827	139752	182	77998	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	188919	521	160540	249	103034	127	51422	115	3450	47	111807	58	4050	69			86479	79	112442	182
2005	269423	646	222834	227	168899	147	54799	146	3026	53	41461	7	3468	68			54800	66	63013	74
2006	299696	743	263556	250	216723	160	59599	160	4176	134	46724	0	4937	124			51286	54	56959	58
2007	391734	764	329111	274	287688	182	55208	175	4740	154	55318	0	5560	146			50900	52	52969	49
2008	448270	870	326081	285	327421	196	14692	104	5828	185	65632		5790	146	97	0	56543	9	59999	3
2009	428332	870	379673	484	322001	241	15103	140	7685	202	85523		6986	183	70	0	72659	9	64406	4
2010	398381	1166	310255	306	309452	182	16012	1414	5652	168	82039	0	6579	205	70	0	47258	14	43299	0
2011	434913	1194	484826	291	448751	194	11566	1420	5475	141	95584	0	5681	129	71	0	50281	6	44749	0
2012	447544	743	372436	332	336543	248	15093	1763	5205	119	73374	0	4503	109	0	0	48265	0	484475	0
2013	178892	885	95098	320	96856	87	3160	317	2558	46	41966	0	1353	20	0	0	23468	0	17176	0
2014	132272	396	48578	139	35921	86	6332	422	2458	62	27751	0	478	46	0	3	20972	0	162670	0
2015	204591	540	159673	508	122703	216	10104	1223	3357	41	7902	0	1407	148	53	0	42870	84	13843	100
2016	232211	1121	283847	1109	155823	566	8723	1141	7359	139	46126	0	67	0	41	0	22889	0	13770	0
2017	142914	667	409372	463	391725	476	11354	1202	9562	435	73672	0	196	0	113	0	52540	0	44771	0
2018	170103	460	445101	599	396702	482	10815	1221	15622	320	53010	0	204	0	174	0	40505	0	30363	0
2019	210957	567	526857	454	464555	423	12322	932	13638	211	53177	0	276	0	203	0	45731	0	43926	0
2020	15835	128	6291	38	1027	11	117	9	44234	20	1805	0	20	2	16	0	14	0	1633	14
2021	50500	133	15238	0	13557	0	1355	0	23816	6	4320	0	52	0	0	0	260	0	20	0
योग	5094099	13241	4979119	6510	4277379	4076	357776	11904	167841	2483	967191	65	51607	1395	908	3	767720	373	1310483	484