



**Skill India**  
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत



**District Skill Development Plan  
(DSDP)**

**Champawat District**

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## **A. Supply Side Profile**

### **A.1 Introduction**

Champawat district came into existence on 15 September 1997 by carving out from Pithoragarh and Almora Districts. According to Census 2011 it has four blocks namely Champawat, Pati, Lohaghat and Barakot. There are 717 villages including forest villages of which 662 villages are inhabited and 55 are uninhabited and at present there are 705 villages including forest villages of which 650 villages are inhabited and 55 are uninhabited. The district has 313 Gram Panchayats at present. There are 4 towns in the district out of which three are statutory towns while one is census town. They are Tanakpur (NPP), Champawat (N.P.), Lohaghat (N.P.) and Banbasa (C.T.).

### **A.2 Geography**

The district of Champawat constituted in the year 1997 is situated between 29 degree 5 minutes and 29 degree 30 minutes in northern altitude and 79 degree 59 minutes and 80 degree 3 minutes at the center of eastern longitude. The Ram Ganga River acts as a border between Champawat and Pithoragarh in north while Jagbura and Pannar rivers in south and west act as a border between Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar and Almora districts simultaneously. The long chain of mountain in southwestern region acts as a border between the district Champawat and Nainital district. It is important from the defence point of view as in the east Kali river acts the international border between Nepal and India. The geographical coverage of Champawat is about 1613 sq. km. It includes 4 Tehsil ( 1 Sub Tehsil ) and 4 development blocks and 675 revenue villages.

### **A.3 Topography**

Champawat mainly consists of mountain ranges, large valleys, uneven landscapes, breaked cliffs, rivers and rivulets. The important rivers are Ladhia, Sharda, Lohawati, Panaar, Jagbura and Ramganga. All these rivers amalgamate with Kali River at Pancheswar. Only the Sharda river which goes to Terai area flows through. on the basis of geographical distribution it can be divided in three main parts. First one, the 35 villages of Tanakpur (Purnagiri) Tehsil fall in Terai area and are important from the view point of plain and agricultural land and a warm area of an average height of 200 to 250 meter, having abundance of water and good soil. Second one is Shivalik which is situated at a height of 250 to 1200 meter. It represents a sloping and uneven topographical land consisting of dense forests. Third one is hilly area the average height of 1500 mts (from 1200 to 2200 mts). The climate of the district is very differential. Terai area is hot



whereas the hilly region is comparatively cold. High mountain ranges are covered with snow.

The climatic condition of Terai and plains are similar, the seasonal rain is very high (about 20 cm. yearly). Summers are too hot and winters are too cold and foggy in Terai region. The climate of Shivalik is more or less same but the lower region of Himalayas experience cold climate throughout the year. In summers, Champawat district is pleasant. The temperature varies from 1 degree Celsius in the year to 35 degree Celsius. Summer months are May, June and July whereas Dec and Jan are very cold. Climate The climate of the district is very differential. Terai area is hot whereas the hilly region is comparatively cold. Mainly climate varies from sub-tropical monsoon type to tropical upland type. Severe winter and comparatively higher rainfall are the main features of northern part. Larger part of the district is situated on the southern slopes of outer Himalayas. Rainfall, spatially is highly variable depending upon the altitude. High mountain ranges are covered with snow. The climatic condition of Terai and plains are similar, the seasonal rain is very high (about 20 cm. yearly). Summers are too hot and winters are too cold and foggy in Terai region. The climate of Shivalik is more or less same but the lower region of Himalayas experience cold climate throughout the year. In summers, Champawat district is pleasant. The temperature varies from 1 degree Celsius in the year to 35 degree Celsius. Summer months are May, June and July whereas Dec and Jan are very cold.

#### **A.4 Rainfall**

Rainfall reaches its maximal in the monsoon season that occurs between June to September. Rainfall, spatially, is highly variable depending upon the altitude. In the Lesser Himalayan Zone (1000-3000 m above mean sea level) maximum rainfall occurs about 70 to 80% in southern half. July and August are the rainiest months. Rainfall rapidly decreases after September and it is the least during November. The overall average annual rainfall in district Champawat is 1085.62 mm. The annual rainfall in the district for the year 2007 is 1747 mm.

#### **A.5 Demography**

As per Census 2011, the total population of Champawat is 259,648. Out of which 131,125 were males and 128,523 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 980 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in the district is 14.77 percent, which is almost half the state average of 30.23 percent. The decadal growth rate of population in Uttarakhand is 18.81 percent, while Champawat reports a 15.63 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Uttarakhand is 39.93 percent, while Champawat reports a 13.51 percent. The district population density is 147



## A.6 Literacy

The overall literacy rate of Champawat district is 79.83 percent while the male & female literacy rates are 91.61 percent and 68.05 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Poornagiri has the lowest male literacy rate at 88.68 percent and Pati has the highest male literacy rate at 93.94 percent. Champawat has the lowest female literacy rate at 65.4 percent and Poornagiri has the highest rate at 72.3 percent.

As urban population is not in Pati block, the urban literacy rate could not be accounted. Poornagiri has the highest rural literacy rate at 82.23 percent. Lowest rural literacy rate is found in Champawat block at 77.54 percent. Lowest total literacy rate is found in Champawat block with 78.83 and the highest total literacy rate is at Poornagiri with 80.71 percent.

## A.7 Socio- Economic

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Champawat the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 62.46 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is much higher than that of Uttarakhand's share of 51.9 percent to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2013-14. The district's primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/5th to GDDP (20.45 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 17.09 percent. The GDDP of Champawat in primary sector is more than double compared to that in Uttarakhand. On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Champawat has 19.69 percent of share in the primary sector, 16.09 percent secondary sector share, while 64.22 percent of the income comes from the tertiary sector. Uttarakhand, as a state, gets 10.31 percent of its output (NSDP) from the primary sector, one third from the secondary sector (33.43 percent); but is certainly led by the tertiary sector (56.26 percent). The district's share in NDDP to the primary and tertiary sectors is more than that of the state and secondary sector lags behind that of the state. The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Champawat's per capita income (Rs. 72,922) is less than that of the state (Rs. 1,12,428). Low per capita income is usually an indicator of poverty in a region. According to the Planning Commission, Government of India, the proportion of rural population living below poverty line in Champawat with Poverty Ratio (PVR) of 33.68 and that of urban population is 48.20. In the state, 96.05 percent of the poor are in rural and 3.95 percent are in urban. Considering the distribution of poor across districts of urban and rural Uttarakhand, 3.41 percent of rural poor and 0.51 percent of urban poor population are in Champawat. The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Champawat is 24.15 percent which is lower to that of the State total workers (28.46 percent) as per Census 2011. Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 60.25



percent of all workers which form the highest percent, while agricultural labourers form 4.05 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form 34.12 percent of the entire working population of the district which is much lower than that of the cultivators. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The workers in household industry forms 1.58 percent.

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 46.08 percent whereas for female it is 30.45 percent.

In Poornagiri block percentage of male WPR is highest (48.8 percent) and lowest male WPR is in Lohaghat (44.22 percent). Highest female WPR is in Lohaghat with 36.67 percent and lowest is in Poornagiri block with 16.86 percent.

#### **A.8 Basic Amenities & Health**

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 89.5 percent which is lower than the state average (92.9 percent) as per NFHS - 4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 59.5 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is lower than state average of 64.5 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 30.4 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 51 percent. However, in the district, 91.7 percent of household having electricity which is lower than the state average (97.5 percent).

In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub-health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by sub-health centres. Hence, CHCs caters to a higher proportion of population than sub-health centres. The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. There is not a single Primary Health Centre in Champawat district.

#### **A.9 Nutritional Status**

In Champawat, the proportion of stunted children is lower in rural (30.5 percent) areas than in Uttarakhand having 34.0 percent of stunted children. Among the three broad categories, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest both in State & District; 17.1 percent in Champawat and 19.5 percent in Uttarakhand. In Uttarakhand, about 26.6 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Champawat it is about 20.4 percent.

#### **A.10 Educational Status**

##### **A.10.1 Educational Status- District**



(Government Schools include schools administered under Central Government, Local Bodies, Tribal and Social Welfare Department and Department of Education) Champawat has 717 Govt. schools, of which 710 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 397 contractual teachers, of which 254 are male and 143 is female. 354 out of 717 Govt. schools in Champawat have Anganwadi Centres which is 49.4 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis. In Champawat, a typical school has 3.9 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 5.6 teachers at the elementary level. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 10 in Champawat, while it is 11 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

**School Facilities** As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Champawat have school buildings; the district has 354 elementary public schools with buildings and all 717 schools have school buildings as well. 716 out of 717 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 99.9 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 710 elementary schools, 709 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 99.9 percent of all elementary schools. Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 717 public schools, 699 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 4 blocks of Champawat, with almost all public schools having libraries.

**Average Annual Dropout Rate** Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Champawat is 2.57 percent at the Primary level. It does not include figures from Barakot and Lohaghat. It is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades especially at the Secondary level. It is 11.3 percent for boys and 12.4 percent for girls.

#### **A.10.2 Educational Status - Block**

##### **Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)**

Among the 4 blocks of Champawat, 58.42 percent of all Govt. schools in Barakot have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Pati has 45.32 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Champawat and Lohaghat blocks have around half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

Champawat has 717 Govt. schools, of which 710 are Elementary schools. Champawat block has 262 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Barakot has only 101 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Champawat. In Champawat block, Govt. schools account for 47.5 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Barakot and Lohaghat block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively, with the lowest PTR appearing to be in Pati block (11) and the highest in Champawat block (16).



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Champawat district reports none school in Primary with Upper Primary category. Average PTR (in school till Hr. Secondary) is 11 in Lohaghat (highest) and 8 in Barakot (lowest).

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to fluctuate heavily among the districts at Champawat. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Pati, and lowest in Lohaghat block. Interestingly, the district of Champawat has 397 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 2823. Champawat block has the highest number of para-teachers across all blocks. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Barakot has only 1.9 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with both primary and upper primary sections tend to have 5-7 teachers on average. \* No School in this category  
Source: DISE, 2015-16 Champawat has a total of 2823 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 1962 are male and 861 are female. Barakot (373) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 116 are female teachers.

#### A.11 Workforce Distribution

The total population of Champawat in 2012 was 2.63 Lakhs which is expected to increase to 2.82 Lakhs by 2017 and 3.03 Lakhs by 2022. The incremental manpower supply will be about 0.47 Lakhs by 2022.

The incremental demand for human resource by 2022 for top five sector would be in Transportation, logistics, warehousing & packaging (0.06 Lakhs), Food processing (0.05 Lakhs), Education & Skill Development (0.04 Lakhs), Tourism, travel, hospitality & trade (0.38 Lakhs) and Building, Construction & Real Estate Services (0.026 Lakhs). The total demand for skilled semi-skilled and skilled manpower by 2017 would be 0.037 Lakhs, and 0.086 Lakhs. Similar demand for semiskilled and skilled manpower by 2022 would be 0.054 Lakhs, and 0.056 Lakhs. During both the periods i.e. 2012 -17 and 2017 - 2022, there would be an excess supply of manpower in all the skill categories. Most of it will be in minimally skill category. Surplus labor is expected to migrate to neighboring Districts and State for employment. Based on our stakeholder interaction, some possible areas of skill gap have been provided below:

- Education and Skill Development: Requirement of hotel management course at University level;
- Food Processing: Lack of knowledge on fruit processing; conversion of farm produce to organic;
- Transportation, logistics, warehousing & packaging: Lack of trained supervisors, foreman for cold storage facilities; drivers for large multi-purpose vehicle;
- Tourism, travel, hospitality & trade: Require trained wild life guides; nature interpreters; micro and small entrepreneur lack capacity to scale up business.



## B. Demand Side Profile

### B.1 Formal Sector Demand

Following are the new job roles that will be in demand in the next two years in Champawat District.

Sl.no	Formal Sector	Job Roles	Role Description
1	Agriculture	Organic Grower	The job of an organic grower involves cultivation of organic crops as per the organic package of practices recommended for a particular agroclimate zone, using approaches like diversity, cattle integration, on-farm input generation, biomass recycling, natural resource use optimization in exclusion of synthetic inputs directly or indirectly and sell the organic produce as per the competitive market prices without distress sale.
		Vermicompost Producer	The incumbent assigned with the role of a vermicompost producer is expected to be competent in producing good quality vermicompost using correct species of earthworms, materials, vermicomposting techniques in appropriate site/location.
2	Horticulture	Mushroom Cultivator	A mushroom grower primarily carries out ex-situ cultivation of mushrooms intensively or extensively depending upon the availability of land, investment & resources.
		Nursery Worker	A Nursery Worker is responsible for monitoring the day to day growth of the plants in a nursery, ensuring proper nutrition is provided to them such as water, check if plants are infested with any diseases and plant new saplings
		Bee Keeper	The individual at work is responsible for carrying out beekeeping operation right from understanding bee biology and behaviour to



			harvesting and processing of products.
3	Animal Husbandry	Artificial Insemination Technician	An Artificial Insemination Technician ( AI Technician ) provides cattle breeding, management and development related services mostly in the outdoor setting.
		Veterinary Assistant      Field	A Veterinary Field Assistant assists veterinarians mostly in domesticated farm / wild animal and poultry related veterinary service delivery mostly in diverse outdoor setting. They play role in animal disease control, preventive and curative care, besides other responsibilities related to animal breeding, farm management, veterinary extension, food inspection, disaster management and other environmental and public health related services.
		Chilling Technician      Plant	A Chilling Plant Technician performs work in repair, maintenance, service, modification, troubleshooting, inspection and monitoring of the operation of chilling system used for chilling milk
4	Fisheries	Hatchery Production Worker	The individual at work produces the fish seed in hatcheries after producing seed in reproduction and maturation stage, which is then transferred to the final grow-out stage for farming, considering labor and capital as major factors.
5	Tourism	Adventure Sports Organizer	The individual at work organizes the adventure sports activities and coordinate with various stakeholders to arrange for the activities, while keeping a strict watch on safety requirements.



		Rafting Instructor	The individual at work provides instructions to tourists on precautions, procedures and safety as aspects to follow while on the river rafting trip as well as technical instructions on the pre- and post-rafting, mountaineering and camping.
		Heritage Tour Guide	The individual at work accompanies the tourist or group of tourists at the heritage site, narrates the site history and provides related information, site highlights, at the same time assisting them with answers to their queries.
6	Food Processing	Food Products Packaging Technician	A Food Products Packaging Technician performs various packaging functions and handles all categories of packaging such as primary, secondary and tertiary packaging for food products.
		Jam, Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician	A Jam, Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician is responsible for processing fruits and vegetables to make jam, jelly and ketchup by receiving, checking raw material quality, sorting, pulping, pasteurizing, cooking, juice extracting, clarifying, filtering, sampling for quality analysis, cooling, packaging and storing.
		Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician	A Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician is responsible for processing fish and sea food to achieve quality and quantity of products along with maintaining food safety and hygiene in work environment.
		Squash and Juice Processing Technician	A Squash and Juice Processing Technician is responsible for preparation of squash and juice from fruits through the process of receiving, checking raw material quality, sorting, pulping, extracting juice, pasteurizing, filtering,



			sampling for quality analysis, filling, packaging and storing.
		Milk Powder Manufacturing Technician	A Milk Powder Manufacturing Technician is responsible for production of milk powder through the process of filtration, standardization, pasteurization, homogenization, evaporation and drying by operating various machineries following specifications and standards of the organisation. This role is similar for production of milk powder in semi-automated and fully automated units
		Spice Processing Technician	A Spice Processing Technician is responsible for processing various spices to produce spice products by carrying out activities such as receiving raw materials, cleaning, drying, roasting, grinding, blending, packing, sterilizing and storing.
7	Plumbing	Plumber (General)	A Plumber (General) is responsible for installation, minor repair and maintenance of pipes and sanitary fixtures in housing, commercial and institutional setups.

## B.2 Informal Sector Demand

### B.2.1 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the key employer in Champawat district as more than 80% of the population are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The Major Crops are Paddy, Mandua, Wheat, Potatoes, lentils etc. The main reason for the agriculture to be the key employer is because there are no big industries present in the district. The total Cultivable land in the district is 32895 hectares out of which only 1523 hectares are irrigated and rest 31371 hectares of land are rain fed. There is a demand in the market for millet(Mandua) based products. Cooperative Department is making efforts to promote its production and processing.

### B.2.2 Horticulture Sector

Horticulture is one of the most important sectors in the rural economy of the district Champawat. It offers much desired opportunity for diversification and increased employment options in the region where scope of higher rate of expansion in



conventional agriculture is rather restricted due to weird topography and majority of scattered and marginal holdings. Horticulture expansion can become an effective tool for accelerating development in the area through enhancing the income of farmers outside the subsistence level. For acceleration of horticulture, the area under horticulture crops can be increased by the utilization of cultivable wastelands and the land belonging to truant landowners. Citrus fruits viz. malta, lime, mandarin, and galgal is the important horticulture crop of the area and has significant share in production. Many minor fruits are also available in the area, value addition of citrus and other fruit provides a significant income to the deprived household. But there is scarcely any database available on minor fruits like Aonla, Chyura (butter fruit), wild Apricot (chulu), Timla (fig) and Kafal (Myrica). In particular kafal has commercial value even though it is an uncultivated plant. Government and other agencies have made many efforts for encouraging the adoption of horticulture development technologies in the area. As a result of these efforts, there are a number of farmers adopted horticulture development technologies with different level of success that enhanced their livelihood significantly.

### **B.2.3 Animal Husbandry**

Most of the population in Champawat is rural. About 90% of the people are engaged in Animal Husbandry. The people own Cow or Buffalo and sell their milk to the nearest cooperative/ Union. As most of the people in Champawat are practicing Animal Husbandry there is excess of milk production in the district. Everyday 13000 litres of milk is collected by the Milk Union Champawat and only 4300 litres of milk is consumed within the district.

### **B.2.4 Tourism Sector**

Champawat is one of the hilly districts of Uttarakhand with spectacular views and temples of historical importance. Uttarakhand Govt. is working to develop tourist destinations under "13 Districts 13 Destinations".

## **D. Training Infrastructure**

### **C.1 Short Term Skill Development Programmes**

S.No	Schemes	Training Capacity ( Per Year) approx
1	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana(PMKVY)	5560
2	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana(DDUGKY)	210
3	National Urban Livelihoods Mission(NULM)	
4	Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) – SBI	530



### PMKVY

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a skill development initiative scheme of the Government of India for recognition and standardisation of skills. It aims to fulfill the requirement of skilled manpower of the industries. There are 5 centres of PMKVY centers across the district. These centers are offering following trades:-

1. Hand Embroidery
2. Sewing Machine Operator
3. Mobile Phone Hardware Repair
4. CCTV Installation
5. Field Technician and Other Home Appliances.
6. TV Repair Technician
7. Solar Panel Repair
8. Field Engineer
9. Consignment Booking Assistant
10. Front Office Associate
11. Domestic Data Entry Operator
12. Food and Beverage Service – Steward
13. Unarmed Security Guard

### DDUGKY

DDUGKY Stands for Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. It is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which comes under the Ministry of Rural Development. It envisions transforming rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce. Under this program it requires the Program Implementing Agency to give placement to at least 70 percent of the trainees. Champawat has 2 DDUGKY centers across the district. Following trades are available in the centers:-

1. Business Correspondent and Business Facilitator

### RSETI

RSETI stands for Rural Self Employment Training Institute. RSETIs are managed by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Government. Dedicated institutions designed as to ensure necessary skill training and skill up gradation of the rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. One RSETI is established in every district in the country. Concerned bank is the lead bank in the district takes responsibility for creating and managing it. Government of India will provide one - time grant assistance, upto a maximum of Rs. 1 crore for meeting the expenditure on



construction of building and other infrastructure. After successful completion of the training, they will be provided with credit linkage assistance by the banks to start their own entrepreneurial ventures. State Bank of India is the lead bank for the Champawat District and following are the skill training provided by the RSETI:-

1. Dairy Farming and Vermi Compost Making
2. Poultry
3. Plumbing and Sanitary Work
4. Women Tailor
5. Beauty Parlor
6. Entrepreneurship Development Programme Trades Available.

### C.2 Long Term Skill Development Programmes

S.No	Institutes	No. of Institutes
1.	Govt. ITI	3
2.	Govt. Polytechnic Colleges	3
3.	Private Polytechnic Colleges	2

Trades Offered by the Long Term Skill Development Programmes:-

1. Sewing Technology
2. Wireman
3. Electrician
4. Electronics Mechanic
5. Mechanic Cum Operator Electronics Communication System
6. Mechanic Radio and TV
7. Fashion and Design Technology
8. Fitter
9. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
10. Stenographer and Secretarial assistant
11. Full Diploma in Pharmacy
12. Diploma in Civil Engineering
13. Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering
14. Diploma in Electrical Engineering
15. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing)
16. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering (Automobile)
17. Diploma in Information Technology
18. Diploma in Modern Office Management and Secretarial Practices



## **2. Annual Work Plan**

### **2.1 Objectives**

- To improve the quality of skill trainings provided by skill training centres.
- To ensure regular monitoring of the skill training centres.
- To promote National Apprenticeship Programme Scheme (NAPS)
- To ensure supply of skilled candidates to industry as per requirement.
- To identify the Training of Trainers (TOT) needs of the existing trainers in the Skill Training Institutes.
- To develop the infrastructure of the training centres.
- To identify and introduce upcoming job roles.

### **2.2 Sector-Wise Action Plan**

#### *2.2.1 Horticulture*

- Promotion of Ginger and Garlic production
- Training on job roles related to Food Processing.
- New Job Roles to be introduced: - Nursery Worker, Bee Keeper.

#### *2.2.2 Animal Husbandry*

- Training on Artificial Insemination Technician.
- Ensuring availability of Veterinary Field Assistant at Gram Panchayat Level.

#### *2.2.3 Tourism Sector*

- Promotion of Adventure Sports Tourism in Pancheshwar and Shyamlatal.
- Training Programs to youth as Heritage Tour Guide for the religious tourism across the district.
- Training Programs as Housekeeping Assistant for the Home Stays.

#### *2.2.4 Short Term Skilling Programmes*

##### **PMKVY Centres**

- Training Centre Infrastructure improvement.
- Equipment up gradation in Skill Training Centres.



## RSETI

- Self Employment Training on Mushroom Cultivation, Kiwi Cultivation, Bamboo Basket Making.

### 2.2.5 Long Term Skilling Programmes

#### Govt. ITI Colleges

- Introduction of traditional courses in Champawat ITI : Electrician and Fitter.
- Promotion of National Apprentice Promotion Scheme (NAPS) among the ITI Colleges
- Modernization of equipments as per the industry requirements.

#### Govt. Polytechnic Colleges

- Promotion of National Apprentice Promotion Scheme (NAPS) among the Polytechnic Colleges.
- Modernization of equipments as per the industry requirements.

#### Pvt. Polytechnic Colleges

- Online Portal for information on available trades and the enrolment.

### 2.3 Monitoring & Evaluation

- Monthly Progress Report of all the Skill Training Centres to be submitted to the District Magistrate.
- Functionalize District Skill Monitoring Committee.
- Physical Monthly Visits of Training Centres by the concerned sub-committee.
- Aadhar Based Bio-Metric attendance of Trainees
- Online Portal for all the trainees linked with Aadhar number to avoid beneficiary duplication.
- Placement Verification for the duration of 3 months.
- Bank Statement of 3 months can be submitted as a proof of placement.
- Reason for leaving the Training/ Job can be documented to trace the loop holes.
- Post Placement Follow Ups
- Trainee, Trainers and Parents Feedback

  
**C. D. O.**  
**Champawat**