



## District Skill Development Plan



<b>DISTRICT NAME</b>	<b>Pakyong</b>
<b>STATE NAME</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>
<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
<b>DATE OF SUBMISSION</b>	
<b>SUBMITTED BY</b>	<b>District Administration Pakyong, Govt. of Sikkim</b>

## INTRODUCTION

On the day of April 29th 2022 Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Prem Singh Tamang officially inaugurated the District Administrative Centre of the newly formed district of Pakyong. Pakyong District was officially created in December 2021 by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly's Reorganization of Districts Act 2021. Pakyong District comprises three subdivisions which are Pakyong Subdivision, Rangpo Subdivision and Rongli Subdivision.

The name Pakyong comes from the Lepcha words pa yong meaning “bamboo of the bow”, as it was a common practise of the Lepchas to name a place after the essential items found at a place. On 24 September 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Pakyong Airport. Regular air service started on 4 October 2018.

<b>Demographic Label of Pakyong District</b>	
Area	404 Sq km
Number of Subdivision	3
Number of Municipalities	2
Number of GPU	28
Number of Panchayat Ward	159
Population	36,392 (as per 2011 Census)

## MAP OF PAKYONG DISTRICT



Source: The voice of Sikkim ( Facebook Page)

## **ECONOMIC PROFILE**

The local economy is confined to the school and minor local businesses. Ginger is cultivated and floriculture is popular. The geography makes this viable. Goondruk, Kinema, Sinki are popular fermented foods sold in the local market. "Dalle Khorsani" (red chili) is popular among the local vegetable cultivators. Cow milk, curd, Chhurpi (residue of boiled buttermilk) is other means of earning income.

The crops like Large Cardamom, Broom Plant (Kuccho) and Ginger are traded in the town at their respective seasons.

### **Primary Sector**

The primary sector is largely dependent on the availability of natural resources. In Pakyong district largely Agriculture is dominant sector followed by Horticulture & Animal Husbandry. The top crops such as millet, rice, wheat, oilseeds, pulses and growing of organic vegetable. More importantly The State Govt. supports the local farmers & provides subsidy for agricultural products selling through registered FPO's & SHG's.

Livestock being an important constituent of agriculture, the status of it in terms of number is presented. Cattle population is highest in Pakyong district followed by poultry product. Among the domesticated animals, cattle accounts for highest number, goats second highest, pigs third.

### **Secondary Sector**

The Secondary sector covers the manufacturing of goods in the economy, including the processing of materials produced by the primary sector. It also includes construction and encompasses all manufacturing, processing, and building operations.

The manufacturing sub sector in the state is dominated by pharmaceutical industry. Sikkim is the only state in the country which offers excise benefits to outside industrial players from the pharmaceutical industry. A good number of pharmaceutical industries have set up their manufacturing units in the district.

The district is abundant with water resources as well. As an agriculture dependent state, the Government has worked towards ensuring minor irrigation channels which are feasible with its topography.

### **Tertiary Sector**

The tertiary is service-based sector in the district is predominantly at higher level as it is also one of the most visited places due to Airport and being nearest to Capital Gangtok.

Other significant contributors are Public Administration, Real Estate, Ownership of Dealing & Professional Services and Trade & Repair Services. Other sub-sectors like road transport, financial services, communication & services related to broadcasting. Along with that hotels & restaurants have been growing.

The district has been covered with snow-capped peaks including Kanchenjunga, the world's third highest peak that attracts many tourists from across the globe. Tourism Sector has emerged as the new profession of the local people with its vast natural potential. Along with that promotion of village tourism, home-stay, cultural tourism, trekking tourism, eco-tourism, wellness tourism, flora-tourism and adventure tourism has given contributing to the tourism trade in the state.

## DEMOGRAPHY

Quick Demographic Facts of Pakyong District			
Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Children (Age 0-6)	3,720	1,847	1,873
Literacy	77.81%	74.42%	64.98%
Scheduled Caste	2,015	1,040	975
Scheduled Tribe	11,589	5,841	5,748

### RELIGION-WISE POPULATION PAKYONG DISTRICT

Religion	Total	Male	Female
HINDU	22,570	11,717	10,853
MUSLIM	518	398	120
CHRISTIAN	2,568	1,285	1,283
BUDDHIST	9,871	4,962	1,909
JAIN	17	8	9
SIKH	11	7	4
OTHER RELIGION	807	404	403
NO RELIGION SPECIFIED	30	14	16

### WORKING POPULATION-PAKYONG DISTRICT

In Pakyong district out of total population, 19,823 are engaged in main work activities. The 75.7% of worker describe their work as main work (employment or earning more than 6 months) while 24.3% were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. 5,852 people are cultivators while 1,722 were Agricultural Labourer.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
<b>Main Workers</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>11,697</b>	<b>8,126</b>
<b>Cultivators</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>2,477</b>
<b>Agriculture Labourer</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>Household Industries</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Other Workers</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>1,886</b>
<b>Marginal Workers</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>2,901</b>
<b>Non-Working</b>	<b>16,569</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>9,471</b>

Source: [Census 2011 Data- censusindia.gov.in](http://censusindia.gov.in)

## **District Education Profile**

District Education Office Pakyong started functioning w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 headed by Chief Education Officer. It has three Sub- Divisions and the Education Department has its offices in all the three subdivisions viz. Pakyong, Rangpo and Rongli headed by Joint Directors.

Under these three Sub-Divisions there are five Blocks viz. Pakyong, Parakha, Regu, Rhenock and Duga. The Education offices at the Blocks are headed by Dy. Directors supported by Assistant Directors, AEOs and other Officials.

### **Schemes**

- PM Poshan: Nutritious cooked meal is being served to the students from Nursery – VIII in Government Schools including Monastic and Sanskrit Pathsala.
- Pre-Matric/Post-Matric Scholarship (through National Scholarship Portal)
- Prerna/Merit Scholarship: For the students who stood 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> in class V and VIII. They have to sit for selection test to avail this scholarship.
- NMMS: Students studying in class IX having passed class VIII with percentage of marks 50% and above can sit for the selection test to avail this scholarship.
- Chief Minister Meritorious Scholarship: Local students with specific age criteria, class V topper can sit in selection test to avail this scheme.
- Him Jyoti Scholarship: Two classes IV Topper girl child in State can avail this scheme.

### **Note**

Most of the schemes of Education Department run under Samagra Shiksha.

- Bahaini Scheme an initiative of Government of Sikkim for adolescent girl students to ensure healthy life style with zero dropouts in school. It aims at providing 100% access to free and safe sanitary pads to all adolescent girl children (class VIII- XII) and also giving awareness about menstrual hygiene and adopting healthy life style.

### **Achievements**

- Chief Minister Merit Scholarship Scheme (CMMSS): Every year 55 students are selected under this scheme out of which 05 seats are reserved for Dzongu. From Pakyong District 10 Students got selected for the year 2022, out of which 04 got top 10 positions.
- 10 students were selected for National Level Cricket Tournament under Sikkim Cricket Association (SICA)
- .06 students selected for NMMS 2023-24.
- 01 student was selected in EBSB Competition (Fancy Dress Competition).
- Two students of Ahopul Kissan SS participated in Bharat Ko Jano Quiz contest representing state at Aurnachal Pradesh.
- Ahopul Kissan SS participated in Traditional Folk Dance and Role play Competition at Delhi for National Level Competition December 2022 organized by NCERT.
- 01 student from Govt. SS Chanatar Rangpo secured 1<sup>st</sup> position in the state level Inspire award project and shall be representing Sikkim in the up-coming National Level Inspire Award Ceremony at New Delhi.

## **DISTRICT ITI PROFILE**

The Government **ITI Rangpo** was the first ITI set up by the Government of Sikkim in the year 1976. It is situated along NH-10, 38 kms from Capital Gangtok at Mining in Rangpo. The Institute is located amidst the growing industrial belt of Sikkim and offers a conducive environment for the conduct of the various trainings. The Institute helps in producing skilled manpower through modern workshops and training under the guidance of qualified and trained Instructors.

### Cluster Wise List of Schools in Pakyong District

Pakyong is a newly formed district of Sikkim which is having about 3 Cluster in it. All the Govt. and Private schools of the Pakyong district are divided into three different clusters of the schools.

Sl.No	Cluster	Names of School
1	<b>Aho Shanti Ss Cluster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Aho-Kissan Secondary School</li><li>2. Aho-Shanti Secondary School</li><li>3. Aho-Yangtam Primary School</li><li>4. Aho-Yangtam Sanskrit Pathsala</li><li>5. Bashilika Primary School</li><li>6. Changay Monastic School</li><li>7. Little Angel English School</li><li>8. Little Angle School</li><li>9. Namcheybong secondary School</li><li>10. Nimtar Junior High School</li><li>11. Saraswati Sishu Vidyalaya</li><li>12. St John English School</li></ol>
2	<b>Dikling Sss Cluster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Annie's Home</li><li>2. Canary Bird Academy</li><li>3. Dikling Senior Secondary School</li><li>4. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Pakyong</li><li>5. Karthok Monastic School</li><li>6. Kathok Primary School</li><li>7. Pachey Khani Secondary School</li><li>8. Pachey Samsing Primary School</li><li>9. Pachey Secondary School</li><li>10. Pakyong Junior High School</li><li>11. Pushpanjali Vidhalaya</li><li>12. Sai Gurukul Academy</li><li>13. Saraswati Vidya Niketan</li><li>14. Splendour Academy</li><li>15. St. Xavier (Senior Secondary)</li><li>16. St. Steven's School</li><li>17. Uchatam Sanskrit Pathsala</li><li>18. Venus Academy</li><li>19. Wisdom Lake</li></ol>
3	<b>Mamring Sss Cluster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Amba Secondary School</li><li>2. Guru Kool Sanskrit Pathsala, Mamring</li><li>3. Hansavahini Sishu Mandir Amba</li><li>4. Mamring Senior Secondary School</li><li>5. Pushpanjali Vidhalaya</li><li>6. Rorathang Secondary School</li><li>7. Taksang Primary School</li><li>8. Venus Academy</li></ol>

Source: <https://schools.org.in/sikkim/east-sikkim/pakyong>



## TOURISM

The Indian State of Sikkim has the Small District Pakyong. It is renowned for its breathtaking natural beauty, Agreeable Weather and Serene Atmosphere.

Pakyong is a bustling, friendly hill station. Geographically, Pakyong district occupies the south-east corner of the state. Pakyong district is surrounded by North District in the Northern side and South & West districts in the western side. Pakyong district occupies an area of 404 km<sup>2</sup> (156 sq mi). It is located at topographical location of Latitude – **27.2282031** and Longitude – **88.587925**. The District is considered to be a very sensitive area sharing boarder with People's Republic of China and Bhutan. It is the hub of all state level administrative activity too.

Lying in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas, Pakyong a quintessential hamlet of the eastern district of Sikkim is endowed with surreal natural beauty. Dotted with the lush forest of pine and conifer trees and housing Greenfield airport, Pakyong has ensnared the heart of visitors who long to be close to nature

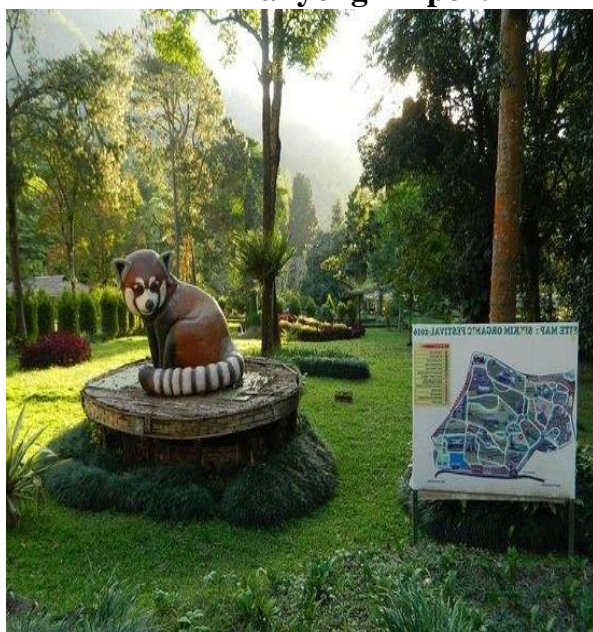
### Tourism Destinations in Pakyong District:



**Pakyong Airport**



**Lampokhari Lake**



**Saramsa Garden**



**Zuluk, Sikkim**



## ANALYSIS ON (Organic Farming) PAKYONG DISTRICT

Sikkim holds the distinction of being India's first "Organic State." This achievement brings forth significant ecological and economic benefits, showcasing the positive impacts of transitioning to organic farming practices

The role of organic farming as a promoter of agricultural sustainability is undisputed. Sikkim government has declared the state as an organic state since 2016. Sikkim is one of the few states in India that is pioneering the adoption of organic farming. That is why, the study bears utmost significance.

The study tries to assess the role of organic farming in the development of agricultural sustainability in Pakyong and Rhenock division of Sikkim State. Methods: The study was conducted in Pakyong and Rhenock areas of East Sikkim during (March to November) 2021. The respondents of the study were organic farmers (practicing organic farming not less than 3 years) with land holding more than 2 acres. About 850 questionnaires were administered, with 700 completed questionnaires considered for analysis. Result: The study concluded with a very encouraging result for the prospects of organic farming in the state of Sikkim in general and the study area in particular. The study proves that the organic farming initiative is beyond doubt as a driver of sustainable agricultural development in the state of Sikkim.



The main motive of organic farming and different crops cultivation is to encourage Farmers to make them self-reliant and used their untouched and barren land for Agriculture purposes.

Sikkim's lone pick for the Padma Shri this year, 98-year-old Tula Ram Upreti, from Assam Lingzey village in Pakyong district, has not only been associated with organic farming for the last eight decades but has also been championing the practice.

He has been a pioneer in the cultivation of paddy and other vegetables organically, without using fertilizers, carrying forward the legacy of organic farming in Sikkim.



# ANALYSIS ON ENTHO-MEDICINAL PLANT FOUND IN PAKYONG DISTRICT

## Background:

Tribal people of India still use ancient traditional health care practices, using available plants in their surroundings. Traditional knowledge of medicine is vanishing due to urbanization and outmigration thus its urgent need to preserve this valuable knowledge.

The recent study was carried out in Pakyong District of Sikkim during 2026-17, and information was collected interviewing 71 informants of the Lepcha, Bhutia and Nepali community. Result presents study documenting 60 useful plant species, used for local health care including ten veterinary useful species. Herbaceous plants were used in high proportion (32 species, 54%) followed by trees (20.33%) Shrubs (20.8%) and Climbers (3.5%). Leaves were the most frequently used plant parts and decoction was the common drug formulation among the inhabitants. The Informant Consensus Factor (ICF) ranged between 0.88 and 0.97, and fidelity levels in the study region were varied from 11.53% to 100%.

Conclusion Documentation of local plant uses by local people will be helpful in sustainable use of indigenous practices of medical plants, and further information may be used form pharmacological investigation and novel phytoconstituents isolation.



In reference to this case study training as per NOS Category: Agriculture Skill Council of India, the Medicinal Plant Grower is very suitable and needed in the district.

## **GAPS IN TRAINING UTILIZATION**

- Lack of awareness of various scheme provided to the marginalized and poor sections in the gram panchayat level as a result many stay in their home not doing anything.
- Better facilities and scope are available outside the district due to which many youths decide not to be getting trained outside rather than stay within the district.
- Lack of marketing and quality products there is huge gaps in the courses like Candle making, Pickel making, soap making etc, in which the youths are not willing to start new entrepreneurial ventures.

## **GAPS IDENTIFIED IN PLACEMENT AND WAGES**

Pakyong district has approximately 7-8 Pharmaceutical Companies currently in operation and each company has hired local people from the district as unskilled workers such as Labor, Masons, plumbers, drivers, security Guards etc. in low wages. People from the district are not engaged in skilled work force due to limited professional sectors.

There is a huge gap between workforce and requirement of the companies. The companies expect skilled and experienced workers but hardly get the skilled one.

### **Major Apprenticeship Opportunities in District**

The Pharma Companies are one of the dominant sectors in the district & which offers excise benefits. The major players from the pharmaceutical industry have set up their manufacturing units in the state. There are 7-8 large pharmaceutical companies present in the district such as Sun Pharma, Zydus Cadila, Alembic, IPCA, Alkem Lab, Intas Pharma, Torrent Pharmaceuticals, and Unichem. So, the companies hired the candidates as apprentices through NAPS Portal and the Govt. has given the provision of providing 25% of stipend to the apprentices and claimed by companies however now Govt. is providing the 25% through DBT mode (Direct beneficiaries transfer) Along with that the companies participated the Job Mela & hires the candidates from ITI's as well.

In the State migration or migrants were categorized on the basis those, who don't possess COI (certificate of Identification), SSC (Sikkim Subject Certificate) and land registration document or Parcha, this growing migration has impacted to large extent in the economy. About 25.20% of total population of the state comprise of State migration population. The large proportion of migrate on i.e., 65.02% was residing in **Gangtok and Pakyong district** (as per 2011 census). It is due to the being closest district to the capital of the state and the fastest growing economy development as compare to other districts attracted large influx in the district. Migration consists of different types of movements with different push and pulls factors.

The various requirements of skill trainings for migration population:

- Construction
- Plumbing & electricians
- Retails
- Automotives

## SWOT ANALYSIS OF PAKYONG DISTRICT

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural characteristic of the region favourable for Indigenous people's development</li> <li>• Diversity of natural and cultural resources for start-ups</li> <li>• Good tourism base and an increased demand for the Organic product</li> <li>• Safety and security (low rate of crime/ Most peaceful district in the State)</li> <li>• Development of women as an economic medium.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In equal distribution of wealth</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial infrastructure</li> <li>• Financing gaps for new and early stage firms</li> <li>• Administrative obstacles</li> <li>• Lack of promotion and stimulation</li> <li>• Lack of competition</li> <li>• Lack of collaboration among stakeholders within the tourism industry</li> <li>• Short season for tourism industry</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth and employment opportunities</li> <li>• Development of networks among enterprises</li> <li>• Strengthening and improving local identity</li> <li>• Niche market opportunities</li> <li>• Development of newer &amp; untapped destination</li> <li>• Opening of Nathula Pass/Border for trade</li> <li>• Employment Opportunities in Pharmaceutical Companies in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migration of rural population to the adjacent urban areas</li> <li>• Decline in agriculture</li> <li>• Immigration from other parts of India wipes out the genuine culture of Sikkim along with job opportunities.</li> <li>• Growth of Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Mirik as tourist destination</li> </ul>



## **PROSPECTUS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PAKYONG DISTRICT**

Based on the research undertaken, which included interviews and conversations with members of municipalities and consultants and with some local people, the following opportunities came to light:

Excellent opportunities exist for local people in the accommodation sector developing and operating campgrounds, game parks, holiday camps, hotels, establishments and guesthouses. There are a lot of untapped and unexplored destinations that can be utilized for tourism attractions and activities. This can be seen as a new type of sustain tenancy for the district. Opportunities in transport for local people are mostly in terms of car hire, rafting, bus services. Rafting is done but on a very small scale and in an unorganized fashion. Car rental as a concept has not been explored at all. Several tourism policies and incentives are offered. The government wants the local people to earn cash on the opportunities provided by opening of Nathula Pass/Border. The local people are being issued permits and licenses for cross border trades and tourism. There are also opportunities in the development of man-made attractions, e.g., theme parks, waterfront developments, zoos, parks, game reserves, arts and crafts galleries and cultural tourism, which includes cultural villages and festivals. Also, craftsmanship is a good opportunity for rural people, which is a connection with nature and a sense of place and culture.

Support services, such as tour guides, marketing and training, could also offer good opportunities in the district. The fields of entertainment, restaurants, coffee shops, acting, traditional dancing and music represent some of the many opportunities. Also, there is an opportunity to develop local gastronomy, which could play an important role not only because cuisine is important for a tourist experience but also because gastronomy can become an important source of local identity. This can also stimulate. Development and growth of small enterprises. Local people and tourists are showing a .growing interest in locally produced products.

The following tourism models, which can also offer opportunities for enterprise development, can be proposed:

- Small and medium-sized tourism enterprises organized as cooperative at the village or community level. In this model, tourism is a way of increasing and diversifying sources of community income and employment.
- Small-sized tourism enterprises organized by individuals or families. As the only or key source of income for the self employed, these enterprises are a means of income for family subsistence. Examples can be found in individual taxi drivers & retail outlets.
- Small-sized tourism enterprises organized by individuals and families as a supplement to other rural livelihoods.

PROPOSED JOB ROLE UNDER PMKVY FOR DSDP PAKYONG

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Trade/Job Role</b>	<b>Trade Code/QP</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiary</b>
1	Receptionist	MEP/Q0204	120
2	Forest Nursery Raiser	AGR/Q6103	90
3	Electrician	ELE/Q5804	90
4	Automotive CNC Machining Technician	ASC/Q3503	60
5	Automotive Welding Machine Operator (Manual & Robotics)	ASC/Q3102	60
6	Agarbati Maker	HCS/Q7901	90
7	Multi-Purpose Associate	THC/Q5808	90
8	Customer Care Executive-Domestic-Non- Voice	SSC/Q2211	60
9	Solar PV Installer-Electrical	SGJ/Q0102	60