



# District Skill Development Plan Soreng 2024-2025

**Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood  
Promotion (SANKALP)**

**Submitted by District Skill Committee Soreng Under Chairmanship**

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**District Collector, Soreng District**



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**Additional District Collector  
Soreng District  
Government of Sikkim**

<b>District Name</b>	<b>Soreng</b>
<b>State Name</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2024-2025</b>
<b>Date of Submission</b>	

## Executive Summary

The Indian government's 'Make in India' campaign and the accelerated growth in the economy in recent years has highlighted the demand for skilled manpower in the country. With the country having the youngest workforce in the world all states are dedicatedly improving the skilled workforce in order to cater to the multiple opportunities that are emerging as a result.

The erstwhile West District has now been divided into two districts viz; Gyalshing and Soreng. Soreng is the newly created district from bifurcation of West Sikkim district in the Indian state of Sikkim with an area of 176.40 sq. km is moving towards the same goal and vision. The data provided in this report is a consolidated data of Soreng and West District as there has been no research or survey post the bifurcation and most of the data that are to be considered have no bifurcations hence it is extremely difficult to bifurcate the data into that of only the present district. However, the Action plan prepared have been made to be implemented in Soreng District.

Prior to the bifurcation of West District into 2 new Districts it was known as a tourism hotspot and an agro based district. Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Large Cardamom and Ginger are the main commercial crops. Orange, Ginger and vegetables are major horticulture crops. Dairy farming, Piggery and Goatery are the main allied activities in the rural areas. Of late, the farmers have shown keen interest in cultivation of off-season vegetables and floriculture which may is slowly gaining momentum. Major crops grown in the district are ginger, paddy, wheat, maize, pulses and vegetables. Improvement in the standard of living of the people and sizeable floating population on account of booming tourism industry are increasing the demand for milk, meat and poultry products.

There is scope for development of non-farm sector in the district. Small agro-based industries can be set up such as agro processing plants. ODOP of the district itself is minimally processed vegetables. Cluster approach for development of handicraft/ handloom products can also be adopted with one already functioning in Okhrey with MSME collaboration under the SFURTI scheme. Banks should also consider extending finance to trainees supported by the State Government under the promotional programmes viz., Skill Development and Rural Entrepreneurship Development for wood carving, broom binding, carpet weaving, bamboo craft, etc.

The economy of Soreng may get a boost by encouraging infusion of technology, skills and investments, by improving capacities of people through skill training and extension, and by bridging the gaps of agriculture and supporting infrastructure.

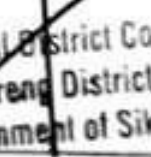


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## District information



Soreng District of Sikkim lies at an altitude of 500 mtr to 2600 mtr with unique and countryside escape of endless waves of agricultural fields and the terraced slopes intercepted by spring patched forests and encompass a total area of around 17640 hectares. Soreng is the headquarters of the Soreng District, which is nestled among the hills having elevation of 8500 ft. and which commands panoramic view snowcapped mountains and vast stretches of valley. The town is situated at an altitude of 4314 feet. Soreng has variety of climatic conditions and annual rainfall of 162.5 cms. Maximum temperature recorded so far on the average is 17-27 Degree Celsius and minimum 02-21 Degree Celsius. The town has a large Nepali population and the Nepali language is the predominant language of the region. The other language spoken here are Bhutia, Lepcha, Limbu, Newari, Rai, Gurung, Manger, Sherpa, Tamang, Sunwar etc. Soreng and Mangalbaria are sub-division of the district and Rinchenpong, Naya Bazaar, Mangalbaria, Sombaria and Daramdin are important towns. The district shares its borders with the State of West Bengal in the south. It also has an international border with Nepal to its west.

Soreng Shares the boundaries as bellows

North: Rangsang Kholsa, Rhododendron Sanctuary, Indo Nepal border.

South: Rammam River

East: Chunbatti Kholsa and Rangit River.

West: Rammam River, Rhododendron Sanctuary, Indo Nepal border.

Simple and religious people, some of the oldest monasteries, great scenic beauty, gardens, hills, waterfalls trekking zones that really allure anyone to come here. The natural splendor in the district is not less bewitching and engages the Spectator in its heavenly charm. In this district lot of place are for sightseeing like Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary, Bhir Dara, Anganey Dara, Rock Garden Zoom, Brindaban Dham, Stairway to Heaven, Poison Lake Rinchenpong etc. The district is divided into 6 blocks units viz. Mangalbaria, Kaluk, Baiguney, Soreng, and Daramdin. Soreng district has 1 Nagar Panchayat Units, 11 Revenue Circles and 48 Revenue Blocks.




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<b>Description</b>	<b>Figures (as per 2011 data)</b>
<b>Population</b>	64,760
Male	33,061
Female	31,699
Density/km	206.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Area sq. km	313.9 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Child Population (6 to 7)</b>	6,933
Male	3,506
Female	3,427
<b>Literacy</b>	44,921
Male	77.68%
Female	63.89%
<b>Schedule Caste Total</b>	2,544
Male	1,328
Female	1,216
<b>Schedule Tribe Total</b>	25,970
Male	13,070
Female	12,900

**Demographic Data**



  
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### Brief details about the district

POPULATION -2011	64.760
POPULATION DENSITY	196/km
LITERACY RATE TOTAL	77.68%
LITTERACY RATE MALE	25.44%
LITERACY RATE FEMALE	63.89%
NO. OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	—
NO. OF MUNICIPALITIES	1
NO. OF BLOCKS	6
NO OF Subdivisions	2
NO. OF GRAM PANCHAYATS	36
NO. OF REVENUE BLOCKS	48
NO. OF REVENUE CIRCLE	11

Local Government Directory					
All Blocks of Soreng District					
State Code	State Name	District Code	District Name	Block Code	Block Name
11	SIKKIM	742	Soreng	7501	BAIGUNEY
11	SIKKIM	742	Soreng	7140	CHUMBUNG CHAKUNG
11	SIKKIM	742	Soreng	6531	DARAMDIN
11	SIKKIM	742	Soreng	6530	KALUK
11	SIKKIM	742	Soreng	7141	MANGABARIA
11	SIKKIM	742	Soreng	2160	SORENG



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## District Economic Profile

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Large Cardamom and Ginger are the main commercial crops. Orange, Ginger and vegetables are major horticulture crops. Dairy farming, Piggery and Goatery are the main allied activities in the rural areas. Of late, the farmers are showing keen interest in cultivation of off-season vegetables and floriculture which may gain momentum in the coming years. Major crops grown in the district are ginger, paddy, wheat, maize, pulses and vegetables. Improvement in the standard of living of the people and sizeable floating population on account of booming tourism industry are increasing the demand for milk, meat and poultry products. Due to agro-climatic advantages, West district has considerable potential for growing a variety of horticulture crops such as large cardamom, orange, passion fruit, mushroom, off-season vegetables and floriculture

### Primary Profile: Agriculture

Important organically grown cash crops of the state are oranges, large cardamom, ginger, turmeric, cherry paper, baby corn, buck heat, pulses etc. All these organic crops have a high demand in domestic and international markets.

#### Sikkim Mandarin Orange

Mandarin orange (*Citrus reticulata*) is the most common among citrus fruits grown in India. It occupies nearly 50% of the total citrus area in India. Sikkim mandarin represents the most important commercial fruit of Sikkim and is similar to the Nepal or Assam or Darjeeling mandarin. In Sikkim, mandarin orange is being cultivated since time immemorial. It is a native fruit of Sikkim and is very popular all over the country.

#### Large Cardamom

Large cardamom (*Amomum subulatum* Roxb), a member of Zingiberaceae family under the order Scitamineae, is one of the most important cash crops cultivated in the sub-himalayan state of Sikkim and Darjeeling District of West Bengal. In the state the area under large cardamom is about 12,500 ha and Sikkim is the highest producer in India holding a share of 70% of the Indian market.

#### Black cardamom

The fruit is 4-6 times the size of small cardamom and has an acceptable taste, flavor and aroma that stimulate the taste buds when used in rice and meat preparations, besides a wide range of beverages and sweets. In India, it is a popular ingredient of pan masala.

#### Ginger

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* L.), an important commercial crop belonging to the family Zingiberaceae is grown for its aromatic rhizomes which are used both as spice and medicine. It is an old age crop of Asia and believed to have originated from South-East Asia.



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### Baby corn

Baby Corn cultivation is a recent development in Sikkim. Major motive behind popularization of the crop is to increase the economic condition of farmers. The potential of growing the crop in the state is visualized from the production and productivity of maize. Though less remunerative, maize is the only crop in Sikkim which is successfully grown in approximately 39000 ha area across different agro ecological condition.

### Turmeric

The Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is an important spice used conventionally as a natural food colorant and as an additive for imparting to food orange-yellow color, flavor and aroma. It is also valued as an antiseptic for its anti-inflammatory property and is used in beauty treatment or in the cosmetic industry and dye plants.

### Total Agricultural production

Name of Crop/product	Total Production (in 000tons)	Production Technique
Cereals	26.93	Traditional
Pulses	0.744	Traditional
Oilseeds	0.496	Traditional
Food grains	27.323	Traditional
Large Cardamom	14.811	Traditional
Total Vegetable	24.426	Traditional
Ginger	15.642	Traditional
Turmeric	6.0899	Traditional

### Dairy Sector

At present total milk production in Soreng District is 25,888 liters per month which is sufficient to meet the requirement of the district. In fact, marketable surplus milk is sold to neighboring district also.

### Meat and Poultry Sector

There is no commercial Hatchery available at Soreng District. However, there are considerable marketing of broiler, local chickens and other meat items in the Soreng district is 900 quintal 29 kgs.

Present demand of mutton in Sikkim is 600 MT, while the production is only 100 MT per annum. In this sector also sustained efforts are required to make Sikkim is self-sufficient in the goat meat production.

### Total Production of Milk and Meat 2023

Name of product	Total Production (in tons)	Production Technique	Remarks
Milk	25,888 Liters	Traditional	Data based on individual farmers information
Meat	900 quintal 29kg	Traditional	Data based on farmers information
Egg			No commercial Hatchery available at Soreng

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**20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, Soreng District**

Name of Animals	Male	Female	Total
Sheep	80	34	144
Goat	6724	5435	12159
Piggery	3576	1062	4683

**Fisheries Sector**

In the aquatic sector present production of fish in Soreng District is Trout 63810kg (63.81 ton) and Carp 16900kg (16.9 ton). The expected product is based on the individual farmers report and current stocking density.

**Total Aquatic Production in 2024- 2025**

Name of product	Total Production (in tons)	Production Technique	Remarks
Trout	63810 kg (63.81 ton)	Traditional	Data based on individual farmers information
Carp	16900 kg (16.9 ton)	Traditional	Data based on individual farmers information



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### Secondary Sector Profile

Soreng Sikkim is primarily dependent on Agriculture and tourism and the industry is also based upon these 2 sectors only barring hydel power projects in the region.

- o Agriculture
- o Food Processing
- o Horticulture
- o Tourism
- o Hydro power companies

Total Registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under Udyam Registration in Soreng District is 452 Units.

  
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## MSME CLUSTER

As per MSME Report 2011-2012 there are no such MSME clusters in West District of Sikkim but upon research a cluster has been identified known as Okhrey Carpet Cluster.

### Okhrey Carpet Clusters

The Okhrey Carpet Making Cluster is located at a distance of 155 km from the state capital Gangtok, Sikkim. Carpet making has a high religious value in Buddhist Community, and it is mandatory to have them in every house during rituals and religious ceremony. Famous for carpet making and scenic beauty, this cluster has been in existence since 1984, and the beneficiaries have been participating this traditional art of carpet since time immemorial.

In 2009, Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship intervened and took it up by formulating a special committee amongst the villagers (Special Purpose Vehicles), and named it as 'Okhrey Carpet Cluster'. As of now, there are about 106 weavers involved in carpet making and knitting work across 6 villagers; namely Okhrey, Latteyter, Saprey Nagi, Pureyter, Ribdi, Bhareng. IIE primarily focused on intervening in the form of :- Social Capacity Building, Initiatives for Skill Development, Technology Support, Market linkage, Credit Linkage & amp; Opening of Bank Account, Convergence with various departments Products Diversification and Design Development.

### Tertiary Sector Profile: Tourism

Soreng is a destination with rich historical heritage and sacred landscape. The Kanchenzonga National Park lies in this area and it is regarded as one of the most important hotspot of biodiversity in India,

The Soreng spans varying ecological zones from temperate to alpine and the visitor will be stunned by diverse altitude variation in landscape, flora and fauna offering a range of tourism activities which include: trekking, mountaineering, paragliding, village tourism, bird watching, pilgrimage tours and local sightseeing.

**Rinchenpong Monastery:** This monastery was build in 1730 is the third oldest monastery in the state, starting around 98 lamas. It has housed a statue of Ati Buddha in Yab-Yum position. Ati Buddha, also termed as The Primordial Buddha is said to be the true Buddha, symbolically represented as a naked Buddha in blue. In the Yab-Yum position, the Buddha is shown meditating while embracing a woman. In Buddhism it signifies the power of union of the male and female. The monastery belongs to Nyingma sect of Tantrik Buddhism. This 18<sup>th</sup> century monastery is a popular tourist attraction in West Sikkim.



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**Sri Badam Phuntshog Ngayabling Monastery:** It is located in lower Sribadam and one of the oldest monastery of Soreng. In 1962 the local public moved a proposal for the establishment of a new monastery due to the fact that there were no monastery in the area. A villager called Gyamji Bhutia came forward with a donation of 1 acre land for the this noble task. As encouraged by the villagers, a Lama called 'Losel Dawa' founded a small shrine in the year 1976. Thereafter the devotees began performing Puja in this small shrine under the supervision of said Lama. Later, a Lama from Ralong, South Sikkim, and Known as 'Lam Chime Rigdzin' came to this place and imparted Wang and teachings. Presently, the monastery is functioning under the pious guidance of Venerable C.R. Rinpoche and is one of the medium Karma Kagyupa monasteries in Sikkim.

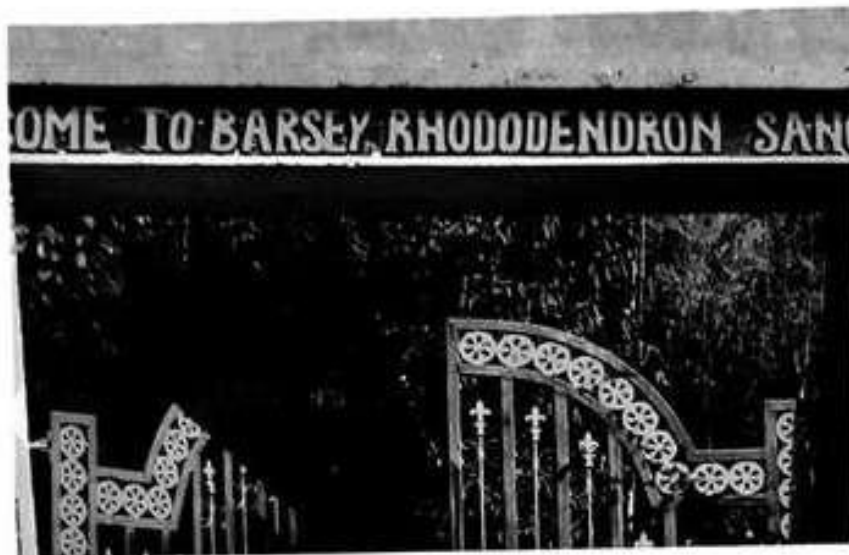


**Daramdin Sai Temple Sikkim:** It is a religious centre and a significant place of worship for the Sai devotees, located at Daramdin Village in West Sikkim. The foundation stone for the temple was laid in the month of December 2012. After the completion of the construction, Sai Mandir Daramdin was inaugurated on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2007. Commonly regarded as a Hindu shrink, the place is basically a general centre of all religions. It is a growing tourist destination in Sikkim as it is obvious because the temple is located in a stunning destination with a compelling history to trace back to. The village falls under the latitudes and longitudes of the some of the beautiful places of attraction in West Sikkim like Kaluk, Rinchenpong, Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary, Sombaria, Soreng, etc.



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**Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary:** It lies at an elevation of 10,000 ft. and has a motorable road access up to Hilley. It occupies 104 km<sup>2</sup> in the Singalila Range in western Sikkim. It borders on Nepal to the west, and on the state of West Bengal to the south across the Rambong Khola stream. The rhododendrons bloom during March and April. The place provides a magnificent view of the mountains.



**Chakung Durpiney Dara:** A picnic spot, easy walking trail through forest, and also a paragliding take off point, overlooking Darjeeling, Jorethang etc. are worth a visit. The scenic beauty of the place is enhanced by the back drop of the mountains it's truly an unforgettable experience to be there. Tourists can easily spend a day in these eco-friendly and mesmerizing surroundings.



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## Traditional Arts and Crafts

### 1. Thangka Painting

The *thankas* are the religious scrolls found hung in monasteries and houses of Buddhists. These are basically life sketches of Lord *Buddha*, Goddess *Doma (Tara)*, or *Guru Padmasambhava*. A *thanka* serves as an ostensible symbol of the deity worshipped by the devotee, and it provides focal points for meditation. The *thankas* are painted by religious artisans known as *Lharipas*



### 2. Wood carving

Wood carving is an ancient art form of both the *Lepchas* and the *Bhutias* of Sikkim. The main raw material used in this craft is wood. The wood of *Cedrela toona* Roxb, (*tooni*), *Juglans regia* Linn. (*okhar*), and *Michelia champaca* Linn. (*chap*) are normally used for wood carving. Wood carving is done on a range of products like 'Choktsis'(carved table), bakchok(square table), wooden masks, decorative screens, lucky signs, alters, lamp stands and other decorative items in typical traditional designs like dragons , birds , phoenix etc.



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### 3. Bamboo and cane craft

Bamboo and cane craft are deep rooted in traditional culture of all three ethnic group of Sikkim. Bamboo is one of the most common forest resources in Sikkim. Various attractive ecofriendly products are made out of bamboo and cane, such as *Lepcha* hats, fruit and vegetable baskets, mugs, flower vases, tea trays, carry bags, containers, baskets, dustbins, mats, weave baskets, furniture from split bamboo etc.



#### Emerging Trades

##### 1. Eco tourism

Tourism in Sikkim has emerged as the new profession of the Sikkimese people with its vast natural potential. Promotion of village tourism, homestay, cultural tourism, trekking tourism, ecotourism, wellness tourism, flori-tourism and adventure tourism has given fillip to the tourism trade in the state where a large of number of people are engaged under different employment opportunities

The Government is aiming at developing a number of tourist infrastructures in the state so as to provide the tourists with village tourism, nature tourism, culture tourism, etc Creation of tourist complexes, ecotourism, adventure tourism, ethnic-culture tourism, health farms, hotels, convention centers, tourist travel services, etc., are various avenues for investment in the tourism sector

##### 2. Sericulture and Floriculture

Sikkim's geographical and environmental conditions are quite conducive for development of floriculture at a higher altitude. The state is also considered to be the Kingdom of flowers and is an innovator in cultivating *Gladiolus*.

The existing industry is at a nascent stage and has the potential to be developed and promoted towards an export-oriented business. The Sikkim Government has announced a technical collaboration with floriculturists from the Netherland and Thailand to develop the state's potential in floriculture and market cut flowers from the state globally.



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### 3. Fruit processing:


Soreng can be developed into a market for selling the unique Sikkim produce and many exotic fruits.

### 4. Religious tourism:

Soreng District is home to a number of monasteries which have unique myth and legends that can be shared. The local tour guides would also be benefitted with proper placement training for upgrading their skills.

### 5. Organic Farming

In order to conserve the soil fertility, medicinal herbs and traditional plants in convergence with cow dung and urine pit has achieved 100% organic status in Soreng district. The organic farming has resulted in restoring problem of seedling erosion etc. duly preserving environment and human health.

  
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## Population Analysis

### 1. PROJECT AREA: Soreng District, Sikkim

- Soreng CHC
- Rinchenpong PHC
- Somabaria PHC
- Mangalbvaria PHC
- Chota Samdong HHealth and Wellness Center.

### 2. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Profile of beneficiaries	84398
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	Description	Number
Total estimated number of beneficiaries	<b>Total Population:</b>	84398
	SC Population	3434
	ST Population	37979
	OBC Population	42203
	<b>Others</b>	783
	<b>Total households</b>	15199
	BPL households	10%
	<b>Adults (18-60 years)</b>	
	Male (18-60 years)	30521
	Female (18-60 years)	29181
	Above 60 years	5045
	<b>Children (Under 5 years)</b>	3485
	(06-18 years)	16166



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## KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES, PATNERS & IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS


### List of Key activities.

- Providing Laboratory reagent and kits to Pathology Lab in PHCs, namely, Rinchenpong, Soreng, Sombaria and Mangalbarey.
- Providing Labour Table and other equipment for the labor room to Chota Samdong Health and Wellness Centre. The district confirms that there are Human resources available for smooth operation of labor room in HWC. The district will ensure that there is no duplication of resources with any scheme of central and state government.

**Labour Market Profile:** The work force is mainly agrarian as the economy is built in Agriculture and Tourism.

### Workforce in the Soreng District as per 2011 census handbook

	Total	Male	Female
Main Workers	21,698	14,894	6,804
Cultivators	11,908	7,737	4,171
Agriculture Labourer	1,949	1,281	668
Household Industries	402	298	104
Other Workers	7,439	5,578	1,861
Marginal Workers	10,011	4,002	6,009
Non-Working	33,051	14,165	18,886

  
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## Current Infrastructure:

Sl.NO.	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best In India	Best In State	Status as on March-2024
1	Transition rate from primary to upper primary school level			88.02
2	Transition rate from upper primary to secondary school level			92.39
3	Toilet access: percentage schools with functional girls' toilets	100	95.83	100
4	Mathematics performance in class 3			
5	Language performance in class 3			
6	Mathematics performance in class 5			
7	Language performance in class 5			
8	Mathematics performance in class 8			
9	Language performance in class 8			
10	Female literacy rate (15+ age group)	99.6		
11	Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility	100	100	100
12	Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level	100	97.67	100
13	Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio	100	100	100
14	Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 1 month of start of academic session			100

**District & State: Soreng, SIKKIM**



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**Total Number of School Under, Soreng District**

School Management	Private School	PS	JHS	SS	SSS	Total
Department of Education	41	54	19	16	14	144

District & State: Soreng, SIKKIM

Month & Year: June 2024

**Agriculture & Water Resources**

Sl.No.	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best In India	Best In State	Data As on 31/03/2018
1	Percentage of area under micro-irrigation	18.1		1.54
2	No. of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA during this period	7,486.00		
3	Crop Insurance - Kharif: Percentage of net sown area under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	97.57		0.14
4	Crop Insurance - Rabi: Percentage of net sown area in Rabi under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)			0.2
5	Percentage increase in agricultural credit	9.87	91.6	
6	Certified quality seed distribution			378
7	Number of Mandis in the District linked to Electronic Market	6		
8	Wheat: Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))			
9	Paddy (Common): Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))	219.58		

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10	Paddy (Grade A): Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))			
11	Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district	138.58		0.26
12	Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Kharif	7,177.00	1,947.00	5,500.00
13	Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Kharif	4,913.00	1,133.00	1,768.00
14	Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Rabi			6,017.00
15	Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Rabi			942
16	Percentage of animals vaccinated			
17	Artificial insemination coverage			
18	Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	1,063,486.00		6,750.00

Month & Year: June 2024

**Financial Inclusion & Skill Development**

Sl.No	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best In India	Best In State
1	Total disbursement of Mudra loan (in Crore rupees) per 1 lakh population	43.67	18.48
2	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	9,669.00	5,933.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	37,841.00	10,552.00
4	Atal Pension Yojana (APY): number of beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	3,969.00	957
5	Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar to total bank accounts	97.3	94.6
6	Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per 1 Lakh population	82,246.00	17,681.00
7	Percentage of youth certified in short term or long term training schemes to no. of youth in district in age group 15-29*		
8	Percentage of certified youth employed# to no. of youth trained under short term or long term training	93.35	15.05
9	Number of apprenticeships completing to total number of trainees registered on the portal		



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10	No. of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning to non-formally skilled workforce	72.73	
11	Percentage certified trained: women	100	58.37
12	Percentage certified trained: SC	97.92	10.86
13	Percentage certified trained: ST		
14	Percentage certified trained: OBC	78.15	31.9
15	Percentage certified trained: minorities		
16	Percentage certified trained: differently abled	66.67	

District & State: Soreng, SIKKIM

District & State: Soreng, SIKKIM

Month & Year: March 2024

Basic Infrastructure

Sl.No.	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best In India	Best in State	Status as on March- 2024
1	Percentage of households with electricity connection	100	90.62	
2	Percentage of gram panchayats with internet connection	100		22.22
3	Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY	100	74.74	96.1
4	Cumulative number of kilometres of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned kilometres in the district under PMGSY	100	73.91	99.53
5	Percentage of households with individual household latrines			
6	Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water			
7	Percentage coverage of establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level	100	24.56	22.22
	Percentage of pucca houses constructed for households that are shelterless or have one room with kuchha wall and roof or have 2 rooms with kuchha wall and roof	87.61	7.07	97.67



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District & State: Soreng, SIKKIM

Month & Year: March 2024

Health & Nutrition

Sl.No.	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best In India	Best In State	Status as on March-2024
1	Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care	83	54.9	82.96
2	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration	98.26	89.5	93.55
3	Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANCs to total estimated pregnancies			98.41
4	Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme			100
5	Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anaemia treated, against PW having severe anaemia tested cases			0
6	Percentage of pregnant women tested for Haemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC registration	74.2	16.2	80.43
7	Sex Ratio at birth	1,000.00	1,000.00	750
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries	100	98.5	73.68
9	Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries	33.4	3.2	0
10	Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	80.5	75.4	100
11	Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	0	4.05	0
12	Percentage of live babies weighed at birth	100	100	100
13	Percentage of underweight children under 6 years	5.8	11.2	0.36
14	Percentage of stunted children under 6 years	8.1	24	
	Percentage of children under 5 years with Diarrhoea treated with ORS	97.7		



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16	Percentage of children under 5 years with Diarrhoea treated with Zinc	82.3		
17	Percentage of children under 5 years with Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) taken to a health facility in the last 2 weeks	100		
18	Percentage of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years			0
19	Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years			0
20	Percentage of Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	39.5	75.4	
21	Non-breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	63.3		
22	Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)	100	92.3	100
23	Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) as against estimated cases	99	84	125
24	TB treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)	95		100
25	Proportion of sub-centres/PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)			100
26	Percentage of Primary Health Centres compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	100	0	100
27	Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas)	36	5	100
28	Proportion of specialist services available in district hospitals against IPHS norms	100	95	77.78
29	Percentage of Anganwadis/UPHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition day outreach in the last one month			100
30	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings			80.52
31	Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) with labour rooms and obstetrics OT NQAS certified (meet LaQShya guidelines)			100

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## Short Term Skill Analysis

**Skill Development: Skill India's SANKALP Scheme to focus on district level skilling ecosystem through seamless convergence and coordination.**

Recently the Ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship has called for SANKALP Scheme to focus on district level skilling through convergence and coordination.

To enhance the district level ecosystem, the ministry has taken the following initiatives:

- Skill India Portal: A system to capture and coverage skill data even at the district level.
- Grants: Nine States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh were given grants.
- Aspirational Districts: In addition to these states, grants have also been released to 117 aspirational districts under Aspirational Skilling Abhiyaan.

**Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Scheme**

• Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for livelihood (SANKALP) is an outcome-oriented programme of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with a special focus on decentralized planning and quality improvement.

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is collaborated with the World Bank.
- It aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM).
- The main objective of the scheme are:
- Convergence: Creating convergence among all skill training activities, both State-led and Government of India funded, at the state level.

• Quality: Improving the quality of skill development programs through building a pool of quality trainers, developing model curriculum and content, and standardizing assessment and certification.

- Evaluation System: Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs.
- Inclusiveness & Opportunity: Providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections. Creating industry-led and demand-driven skill training capacity.

• Similar to SANKALP scheme, the government has also launched the STRIVE scheme for skill development. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancing Scheme

• Skills strengthening for industrial value enhancement (STRIVE) scheme is a World Bank assisted-Government of India project with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.

- It is a Central Sector Scheme. Covering the following 4 result area:
- Improving performance of ITI.
- Increased Capacities of State Governments to support it is and Apprenticeship Training.

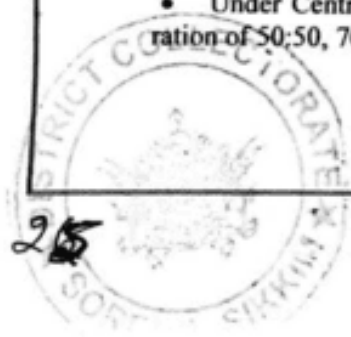
**Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

India's development plan is comprised of two types of schemes i.e., Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

- Under central sector schemes, it is 100% funded by the Union government and implemented by the Central Government machinery.
- Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) a certain percentage of the funding is borne by the State in the ratio of 50:50, 70:30, 75:25 or 90:10 and the implementation is by the State Governments.

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1. SANKALP is an outcome-oriented centrally sponsored programme of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with a special focus on decentralized planning and quality improvement. It focuses on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central & State agencies. SANKALP aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM). Under SANKALP four key result areas have been identified viz: (i) Institutional Strengthening (at National, State & District Level); (ii) Quality Assurance Quality Assurance of skill development programs; (iii) Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development; and (iv) Expanding Skills through Public Private Partnership (PPs).

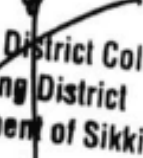
Further, it was also launched an award to promote skill planning at the district level, namely "District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) Awards". Under this, 225 districts across the country participated by submitting their DSSPs. Of these, 25 districts were invited to Delhi for presenting their DSDP. The final evaluation is underway and the best DSDPs would be awarded accordingly.

### Colleges & Universities under Soreng District

**Sikkim Government B.Ed. College Soreng:** The Government B.Ed. College was established in 2009 and located in Soreng, a town in the West Sikkim district. It primarily offers Bachelor of Education focusing on training future educators.

**Sikkim Government Science College Chakung- SGSC:** The Sikkim Government Science College was established in 2016 and located in Chakung, Soreng District. The Sikkim Government Science College is a premier college in Soreng, Sikkim for know as excellence educational standards, various educational programs, grand faculty, and various extracurricular activities and modern infrastructure. The offer science courses in a different specialization. Sikkim Government Science College- Sikkim Government Science College affiliated by Sikkim University the college supports the highest superior standards and best practices in higher education.

**Sikkim Professional University:** Sikkim Professional University's new campus at 8<sup>th</sup> Mile Budang Soreng in West Sikkim. They have renamed it Sikkim Professional University vide the Sikkim Assembly Act no.09 of 2020. The new campus of Sikkim Professional University Budang had also proposed to offer BTech, MTech, B.Sc(Agri), Arts and Sciences and many more innovative programs.

  
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## NITI AAYOG SKILL PARAMETERS

Sl.No.	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best In State	Data As on 31/03/2018	Status as on June- 2022
1	Percentage of youth certified in short term or long-term training schemes to no. of youth in district in age group 15-29*				0
2	Percentage of certified youth employed to no. of youth trained under short term or long-term training	93.35	15.05		0.42
3	Number of apprenticeships completing to total number of trainees registered on the portal				0
4	No. of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning to non-formally skilled workforce	72.73			0

### Other Vocational Training (Schools/ NGOs etc.):

Major private sector training providers in West District	
Sl. No.	Major Private Sector Training Providers
1	Feed & Fodder Station
2	Silddm Cooperative Milk Union
3	Alpine Cheese Plant
4	CIC - Department of Information Technology

Vocational training streams in Government secondary schools in West Sikkim 2021	
Sl. No.	Subjects
1	Food Production
2	Retail
3	Multi Skill Foundation Course
4	IT Application
5	Travel & Tourism



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## SWOT ANALYSIS

### District SWOT

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Having huge potential in Tourism</li> <li>2. Strong focus on agriculture sector</li> <li>3. massive hydro potential</li> <li>4. State focus on capacity building</li> </ol>	<p><b>Weakness</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minimal Connectivity</li> <li>2. Seasonal source of earning livelihood</li> <li>3. Migration of Manpower</li> <li>4. Lack of Basic Infrastructure</li> </ol>
<p><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diverse areas of Tourism</li> <li>2. Horticulture</li> <li>3. Pisciculture</li> <li>4. Food Processing</li> <li>5. Handlooms and Handicrafts</li> </ol>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural calamities</li> <li>2. Slow pace of policy implementation</li> <li>3. Overdependence on state government</li> <li>4. Aggressive competition from neighboring states</li> </ol>

### Skill Training SWOT:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electrician</li> <li>2. Motor Vehicle Mechanic</li> <li>3. Vermicomposting</li> <li>4. Hospitality training</li> <li>5. Plumber</li> <li>6. Masonry</li> <li>7. Organic Grower</li> <li>8. Mushroom Grower Entrepreneur</li> <li>9. Receptionist</li> <li>10. Food &amp; Beverages Services Associate</li> <li>11. Four-Wheeler Service Technician</li> <li>12. Forest Nursery Raiser</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weakness</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traditional Handicrafts</li> <li>2. Organic Farming</li> <li>3. Nursing and Healthcare</li> <li>4. JCB driver/ Excavator</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diverse areas of Tourism</li> <li>2. Horticulture</li> <li>3. Pisciculture</li> <li>4. Food Processing</li> <li>5. Handlooms and Handicrafts</li> <li>6. Social enterprise</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural calamities</li> <li>2. Trainings given without consideration of need of local population</li> <li>3. Lack of competent Trainers in the District</li> <li>4. Lack of Basic Infrastructure</li> <li>5. Lack of motivation if there is no monetary benefit involved in trainings conducted</li> </ol>



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## Aggregate Demand:

### Employment

#### Recommendation for employment in potential sectors

Employment in potential sectors for working group of population working population has been estimated for the years 2021, 2026 and 2031 for West Sikkim based on work participation rate in Table 4.38. Working population has been estimated to be 186280 by 2031.

Year	2021	2026	2031
Total Population in '000	139.8	139.4	139.1
No. of workers	73.97	75.92	77.11
Work Participation Rate (%)	52.9	54.5	55.4

The employment status of the working population has been estimated for two coming periods i.e., 2021 to 2026 and 2026 to 2031. The projection indicates the following:

1. Primary sector will be the highest employment provider. The employment will majorly be provided by agriculture & allied sub-sector for 2021, 2026 & 2031.
2. Within the tertiary sector, Public Administration, Defense & Social Services will have the greatest number of workers. Hotels and Restaurants and Whole sale & Retail Trade will also have a significant number of workers.
3. In the secondary sector, maximum employment will be provided by the construction sub sector.

Sl. No.	Industrial Category	Number		
		2021	2026	2031
<b>I</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>47899</b>	<b>46628</b>	<b>44682</b>
1	Agri. & Allied	47837	46566	44613
2	Mining & Quarrying	62	62	69
<b>II</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>7767</b>	<b>8668</b>	<b>9493</b>
3	Manufacturing (HHI)	1012	1086	1280
4	Manufacturing (NHHI)	857	921	968
5	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1599	1916	2223
6	Construction	4299	4745	5022
<b>III</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>18299</b>	<b>20625</b>	<b>22930</b>
7	Whole Sale & Retail Trade	1971	2072	2200
8	Hotels and Restaurants	2285	2679	3052
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	671	791	931
10	Financial, Real Estate, Renting etc. Services	367	407	506
11	Public Adm. Defense & Social Services	13005	14675	16241
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73965</b>	<b>75921</b>	<b>77106</b>



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Employment in potential sectors for job seekers Job seekers population has been estimated in table below. In 2031, the job seeking population is projected to increase to 30300.

Years	2021	2026	2031
Job Seeking population in '000	15.77	18.82	21.27

### Self-Employment

#### Training done on Entrepreneurship

Name	Trained	Certified	Number started own venture	Remarks
RSETI				No RSETI
IIE/ NIESBUD				NO NIESBUD
State EDI				No State EDI
NSTI/ITI	65	65	NA	
KVIC	NA	NA	1	
Krishi Vigyan Kendra	NA	NA	NA	
Others				

#### Potential Training Requirements for Self-Employment / GIG Employment

Crops/ Items	People Needing Skilling	Additional skilled manpower next 2 years
Maize	100	NA
Cattle	100	NA
Pig	100	NA
Citrus	100	NA
Guava	100	NA
Chili pepper	100	NA
Cauliflower	100	NA
Vermicomposting	100	NA
Food processing (Vegetables and Fruits)	200	NA
Bamboo Handicrafts	60	NA
Avocado	60	NA
Kivi	60	NA
Mushroom	200	NA

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## Emerging Areas and Technologies

S.No	Upcoming Projects (Govt/ Private)	Likely Time Frame	Estimated Employment Potential		Estimated self-employment potential	
			Job Role	Number	Sector	Number
1	Food Processing Plants	2 years	Worker	100	Hospitality	10
1	Food Processing Plants	2 years	Support Staff	200	Agriculture	50
2	NHIDCL	2 years	Excavator	10		
2	NHIDCL	2 years	Support Staff	50		

There are very sectors that are expected to require resource post the bifurcation of the district but even after thorough research there is nothing concrete regarding the project timeline and therefore have omitted them out of the list.

## Migration

Many of the educated and skilled work force of the district move to the capital Gangtok in search of better opportunities and a considerable number also move towards the metropolitan cities in search of better pay and job opportunities.

West Sikkim has traditionally only been limited to people working in Government agencies and local farmers. With industries located in Namchi , Pakyong and Gangtok many are forced to migrate to these districts.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of youths heading outside India in search of employment particularly in the gulf countries whereas basic labour and construction workers are coming into the district to replenish the already low workforce from neighboring states of West Bengal , Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

**Table 3: District wise Loss and Gain migration during the period of 1991-2001**

Districts Name	In-migration rate ( in per cent)	Out-migration Rate ( in per cent)	loss and Gain migration ( in per cent)
North	7.84	9.13	-1.29
West	3.85	8.02	-4.17
South	8.97	8.07	+0.90
East	7.32	4.47	+2.85

Source: Census of India 2001, Sikkim and Migration Table D-11: persons born and enumerated in districts of the state, D-2 Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in place of enumeration and data has been computed.



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## Major apprenticeship opportunities in the district

The district is severely lacking in Industry and factory in the district as a result of which there are very few places that provide internship opportunities.

Some of them are:

1. Electrician
2. Motor Vehicle mechanic
3. Hospitality
4. Healthcare
5. Vermicomposting
6. Plumber
7. Masonry

There are very few companies in the district. The ones that are capable of taking apprentices are:

1. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
2. National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation
3. DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd
4. Taj Bakery and Darjeeling Store
5. National Thermal Power Corporation



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## Analysis

### Key Gaps:

- Primary Sector

Soreng District being an Agri based economy majority of its citizens are into farming. As per estimated reports from GOI reports the state has around 22000 farmers actively involved in farming. The sector is highly organized hence demand and supply has never been captured as entire families are involved in multiple parts along with animal husbandry.

There is no such recorded data as per supply gap. The sector does have a few gaps which are:

1. Lack of alternative sources of livelihood
2. Uncertainty in production
3. Lack of adoption of modern methods of production of agricultural products
4. Lack of food processing units which could minimize wastage and increase revenue
5. Lack of awareness and penetration of farmer friendly programs such as PM Phasal Bima Yojana and Kisan Credit Card
6. Lack of training programs to educate the local population in growing cash crops such as Kiwi strawberry, avocado.

- Secondary Sector

The district does not have any significant industries apart from NHPC and NHIDCL and their manpower demands are met locally through internal and pan India recruitment

- Tertiary Sector


The district is blessed in natural beauty and strong historical legacy as a result Tourism is a major sector that provides income to the local people of the district. At present the district has more than 153 Registered Hotels and Home Stay which employs more than 200 people during the tourist season but the only drawback is that the income is seasonal which has been seriously hit by the Covid 19 Pandemic

In this regard certain gaps have been observed

1. Scope to provide RPL training to local Tourist guides and Trekking guides in the district.
2. Religious tourism and historical tourism can be explored as there is none at the moment in the district
3. Heritage walks and ethnic homes can be promoted in order to preserve the rich history.
4. More training programs focused on the need of the Hotels and hospitality services of the district to be introduced and an industry academia connect to be established
5. Although lot of manpower is required in service industry of tourism but many of the hotels are run by people outside the state.

There is no organized mechanism of placement in the hotel industry of the district due to which interested people do not get an opportunity to apply for open positions and recruitment happens informally.

There is no channel of communication between training providers of the district and the Hotels that are interested in hiring trainees.

  
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## Analysis of Current Skill Development in District

Student Feedback	Parent Feedback	Employer Feedback
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relevant courses not available in the district.</li><li>• Lack of training centers in the district</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of opportunities in the district for employment</li><li>• Lack of guidance and awareness among youth to pursue various careers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of required skillset in current batches.</li><li>• Industry to be given opportunity to train them and evaluate them for limited period of time</li></ul>

### **Top issues / suggestion /concerns raised by training partners**

1. Lack of mobilization among local population
2. Lack of motivation to complete the training
3. Lack of competent trainers willing to relocate to the district

### **Discussions and inputs from other skill-building/ vocational education / NGOs associated with training and livelihoods**


As per discussion with various NGOs working in skill development there seems to be a huge gap in terms of relevant short-term courses such as

- Solid waste management techniques
- Permaculture
- Food processing

There is also huge opportunity to conduct RPL certification courses in various blocks of the district in areas such as

- Trekking Guide
- Tourist Guide
- Cook
- Taxi Driver
- Paragliding Instructor



  
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### **ACTION PLAN for Soreng District**

Sl.No.	Instantiated QR Code/Job Role ID	Sector	QP/ Job Role Name	Variation	NSQF Level
1	AGR/Q0703	Agriculture	Florist	3	4
2	AGR/Q1109	Agriculture	Farm Workshop Foreman/Supervisor	3	5
3	ASC/Q1401	Automotive	Four Wheeler Service Assistant	5	3
4	PWS/Q0306	Beauty and Wellness	Professional Makeup Artist	2	4
5	ELE/Q3115	Electronics	Multi Skill Technician (Electrical)	2	4
6	FIC/Q2004	Food Processing	Ice-Cream Processing Technician	3	4
7	FIC/Q9001	Food Processing	Processed Food Entrepreneur	3	4
8	SGJ/Q0101	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)	3	4
9	HCS/Q7303	Handicrafts and Carpet	Applique Artisan	2	4
10	IAS/Q0103	Infrastructure Equipment	Excavator Operator	3	4
11	ISC/Q0910	Iron and steel	Operator Plasma Cutter	4	4
12	MES/Q0708	Media and Entertainment	Social media influencer	1	4
13	PSS/Q6001	Power	Electrician Domestic Solutions	3	3

14	TSC/Q7801	Textile Sector Skill Council	Handloom Entrepreneur	2	5
15	ELE/Q9302	Electronic	Led Light Repair Technician	3	4
16	THC/Q2702	Tourism and Hospitality Skill Council	Kitchen Trainee	4	3
17	THC/Q0307	Tourism and Hospitality Skill Council	Food and Beverage Service Assistant	4	3
18	HCS/Q5701	Handicrafts and Carpet	Carpet Weaver	3	3
19	THC/Q0406.S1002	Tourism and Hospitality Skill Council	Commis Electives Pastry/ Bakery Commis	4	4
20	FFS/Q0901-SI009	Furniture and Fittings Skill Council	Multipurpose-Assistant Furniture Production and Installation. Surface Finishing	1	3
21	CON/Q0113-SI001	Construction	Brick mason	2	4
22	CON/Q1107	Construction	False Ceiling and dry wall installer	3	4
23	CON/Q0104	Construction	Mason tiling	3	4
24	AGR/Q1201	Agriculture	Organic Farming	3	4
25	AGR/Q7803	Agriculture	Mushroom Grower Entrepreneur	3	4
26	MEP/Q0-204	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council	Receptionist	3.0	4
	THC/Q0301	Tourism and Hospitality Centre	Food and Beverages Services Associate	4.0	4



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28	ASC/Q1402	Automotive Sector council	Four Wheeler Service Technician	6.0	4
29	AGR/06103	Agriculture	Forest Nursery Raiser	3	4


  
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### Training Programs needed in the district

Sl.no	Training required Participants
1	Cutting & Tailoring
2	Bakery
3	Broom Binding
4	Pickle Making
5	Large Cardamom Packaging
6	Millet and Turmeric Power Packaging
7	Mushroom Cultivation
8	Home Stay Management
9	Bamboo Craft
10	Handloom and Carpet making
11	Organic Farming
12	Mushroom Grower (Entrepreneur)
13	Receptionist
14	Food and Beverages Services Associate
15	Four Wheller Service Technician
16	Forest Nursery Raiser

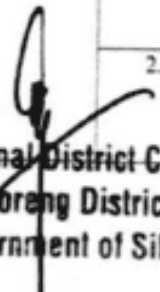


  
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## Top 5 initiatives for District Skilling

S. No	Initiative	Rationale/Goal	Key Actions	Timelines	Responsibility	Resources/ Support Needed
5	Formation of Entrepreneurship Clubs in all colleges in the district	To promote the spirit of entrepreneurship among college students in the district	1. Formation of Club	To be decided	Colleges with coordination from skill development	NA
			2. Quarterly visits to meet local entrepreneurs	To be decided	College and District administration to identify potential entrepreneurs of the district	NA
			3. Organizing platforms where the members can showcase skill and expertise	To be decided	District Administration in association with skill development to organize the event	Monetary assistance for organizing the event.
4	Skilling of Local youth in traditional handicrafts	To promote local handicrafts and train interested candidates in bamboo crafts and bamboo painting	Conduct 2-month training programs at block level in order to train local youth and also provide them platforms to sell their product through market linkages	To be decided	Skill Development Department in close coordination with BDOs	Pilot DPR ready and awaiting funding
3	Skill Development of Students under CCl's	Lot of orphans and youth abandoned by their parents are residing in the various CCl's of the district which when they reach the age of 18 must exit their respective Institutes. The Program aims to provide practical skill training to all eligible candidates in various short-term courses such as Basic computing, Bakery etc. to give them opportunities to earn a livelihood once they are out of the Institutes.	1. Conduct training programs	To be decided	District Welfare office and District Child Protection officer to organize the program in consultation with District Administration and support of Skill Development Department	Awaiting funding to move ahead
			2. Provide diverse training based on interest and market	To be decided		
			3. Provide support to sell their products in local market	To be decided		
2	Skilling of SHGs in food packaging and food processing techniques	In order to combat wastage and poor packaging of various products made by the SHG and to make them capable to sell to all parts of India and abroad	1. Identify 30 candidates willing to learn food packaging and processing	To be decided	Sikkim Rural Livelihood Mission in collaboration with Sikkim Skill Development Mission	Awaiting approval and fund release from SSDM Gangtok
			2. Train them in respective blocks	To be decided		



  
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**Soreng District**  
**Government of Sikkim**

1	Continuation of Atma Nirbhar Sikkim initiative	To promote the spirit of entrepreneurship among students in the district	Organize periodical Food stall competitions between students from Class 9 to 12 of all senior secondary and secondary schools of the district	To be decided	District Administration to organize a food stall competition for all schools preferably in market areas of their respective blocks or any place of their choosing which is to be run and managed entirely by the students	Respective BDOs and market committees
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## Other Support Activities

### Convergence with other State and Central Govt. Schemes/ Programs

The district has proactively implemented all central and state government schemes such as PMKVY and Sikkim Skilled Youth Start Up scheme and many beneficiaries are taking advantage of the same. The state skill development department has also initiated a new department in charge of employment known as Niyukti Kendra which is tasked with providing employment to all the youth of the state.

There has also been an increase in the number of trades in which loan can be availed through interested youths




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## **Innovative / Unique Plans for the district**

### Atma Nirbhar Sikkim Initiative

The Atma Nirbhar Sikkim programme aims to inculcate entrepreneurial skills among the students to make them self-reliant and capable of creating jobs which is the main theme of government flagship program 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat'. The initiative is divided into 3 parts

- A. In this initiative Students of class 11 and 12 from the schools of the district are encouraged to run a food stall for 3 days and also manage the entire stall and generate revenue. This is done in order to inculcate a feeling of entrepreneurship as well experience the thrill of earning money so that they can learn to think in these lines from a very small age. Two editions of the same have already taken place with participation from all senior secondary schools of West Sikkim District. Each team consisted of 10 students from class XI and XII and two nodal teachers to assist the students during the event. The initial investment required to set up the food stall was completely borne by the students with each student contributing Rs. 500 from own pocket and thus each team having initial capital of Rs. 5,000. These schools then operated the food stalls for three days to generate revenue so as to learn the concept of running a business. At the end of the three days, the team with the maximum profit was declared as winner
- B. A series of classes on "Leadership Module" were conducted in order to train the budding entrepreneurs on how to manage and build a business by Faculty of IIM Ahmedabad.

  
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Glimpses of the Atma Nirbhar Sikkim Initiative



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Government of Sikkim

## **New Trades to be Introduced**

There are certain common sectors that require skilling initiatives across the state of Sikkim which are common across all districts and also in my district

### **Floriculture:**

- To increase awareness about Sikkim's floriculture potential
- Implement Short term courses on orchid and other exotic fruit growing
- Skilling for developing a sustainable floriculture value chain and also identifying marketplace

### **Handicrafts:**

- Skills to shorten the lead time in producing Sikkim unique products like carpets and Thangka paintings
- Computer aided designing skills to be developed to generate the Thangka's life cycle faster and more accurately
- Develop skilled people that can market and supply finished products

### **Fruit processing:**

- Learn to exploit the locally growing exotic fruits like passion fruit and wild apple
- Skilling initiatives that will help in market linkage creation and branding


### **Religious tourism:**

- Skilling initiative that will create exclusive religious tour guides who can throw light on the myths and legends of Sikkim

There are certain specific trades that need to be introduced in order to fulfill severe lack of skilled and qualified manpower. These are

1. Organic Farming
2. Led Light Repairing
3. Pastry & Bakery
4. Food Production
5. Food Processing
6. Plumber
7. Excavator
8. Mason



  
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Soreng District  
Government of Sikkim

## References

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Department, Government of India 2011
3. Census Handbook 2011: Sikkim
4. Sikkim State ENVIS Annual Progress Report 2019-2020
5. NSDC Skill Gap Analysis of North Eastern States: Sikkim
6. State Skill Development Annual Report




  
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## Abbreviations

SANKALP	Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness of Livelihood Promotion
ODOP	One District One Product
SFURTI	Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
MSME	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise
DIC	District Industries Centre
DAC	District Administrative Centre
ha	hectare
SICB	Sikkim Institute of Capacity Building
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
SHGs	Self Help Groups
GPs	Gram Panchayats
TC	Training Centre
TP	Training Partner
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
NHPC	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NHIDCL	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd



  
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GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR-CUM-DISTRICT MAGISTRATE  
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE  
SORENG DISTRICT, SIKKIM  
Email ID: [dmsorengsikkim@gmail.com](mailto:dmsorengsikkim@gmail.com)

Memo No: 94 /DAC/SRG

Dated: 26/07/2024

To,

The Chief Administrator  
State Institute of Capacity Building  
Skill Development Department  
Government of Sikkim  
Gangtok.


**Subject: Submission of District Skill Development Plan(DSDP)**

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.GOS/SICB/24-25/58 dated 01/07/2024 on the subject cited above, I am directed to forward herewith the District Skill Development Plan duly approved by the District Skill Committee for kind information and necessary action please.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

  
Gideon Lepcha (SCS)

Sub-Divisional Magistrate(HQ) Soreng  
SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER-CUM-MAGISTRATE (HQ)  
SORENG DISTRICT  
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM

Encl: As above.

