



District Skill Development Plan



| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| DISTRICT NAME | Gangtok |
| STATE NAME | Sikkim |
| FINANCIAL YEAR | 2024-25 |
| DATE OF SUBMISSION | |
| SUBMITTED BY | District Administrative Centre Gangtok, Govt. of Sikkim |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT

Gangtok, city, capital of Sikkim state, northeastern India. It lies on a tributary of the Tista River in the southeast-central part of the state at an elevation of about 5,600 feet (1,700 meters).

The city's name means "Top of the Hill." Gangtok rises over slopes extensively terraced in corn (maize). It was the governmental seat of the kingdom of Sikkim until the monarchy was abolished (1975) and Sikkim was annexed by India (1976). The city's population includes Nepalese, Tibetans, Lepchas, and Indians. In the early 21st century a number of communities surrounding Gangtok were amalgamated administratively under the Gangtok Municipal Corporation, which significantly increased the area of the city and its population.

Gangtok serves as a market centre for corn, rice, pulses, and oranges. It was an important point on the India-Tibet trade route via Nathu Pass (Nathu-la), 13 miles (21 km) northeast, until the border with Tibet (China) was closed in 1962. The pass was reopened for trade, however, in 2006. From Gangtok the North Sikkim Highway (1962) reaches the Tibetan border areas via Lachung and Lachen, and the National Highway runs southwest to India.

Gangtok cityscape is marked by the former royal palace and chapel, two monasteries, the Lall Market, the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology (1958; a centre for research in Mahayana Buddhism, including a library and a museum), and the Cottage Industries Institute (1957). The noted Buddhist monastery of Rumtek is 5 miles (8 km) southwest, and the royal cremation ground is at nearby Lukshiyama. Also nearby is the Do-drul Chorten (Do-drul Stupa), built by Tibetan Buddhists in the 1940s; its gold-topped stupa (commemorative monument) is encircled by 108 prayer wheels. Sikkim University was established in the city in 2007.

Gangtok has government-maintained nurseries for cardamom—an important export from the state—and subtropical fruits, and there is an experimental agricultural station at Tadong, to the south. The city's Deorali Orchid Sanctuary houses some 200 species of orchids found in Sikkim. Among the protected natural areas near Gangtok is Kanchenjunga National Park, which is centered on Kanchenjunga (the world's third highest peak) and its environs. Population (2001) 29,354, (2011) 100,286.

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INTRODUCTION

Sikkim, state of India, located in the northeastern part of the country, in the eastern Himalayas. It is one of the smallest states in India. Sikkim is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north and northeast, by Bhutan to the southeast, by the Indian state of West Bengal to the south, and by Nepal to the west.

The capital is Gangtok, in the southeastern part of the state. Long a sovereign political entity, Sikkim became a protectorate of India in 1950 and an Indian state in 1975. Its small size notwithstanding, Sikkim is of great political and strategic importance for India because of its location along several international boundaries. Area 2,740 square miles (7,096 square km). Pop. (2011) 607,688.

GANGTOK: DISTRICT PROFILE

Gangtok is a bustling, friendly hill station and the capital of the state and well as the district headquarter of the East district. Geographically, Gangtok district occupies the south-east corner of the state. Gangtok district is surrounded by North District in the Northern side and South & West districts in the western side. Gangtok district occupies an area of 964 km² and is the second smallest district area wise in the state. It is located at topographical location of Latitude – 27° 25' North to 27°11' North and Longitude – 88° 53' East to 88°26' 10" East. 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.

Not much is known about the early history of the Gangtok District. A very little whatever we get from different sources gives a glimpse of beginning which takes us back to the time of the construction of the hermitic Gangtok monastery in 1716. Gangtok remained a small hamlet until the construction of the Enchey Monastery. The construction of Enchey monastery in 1840 made Gangtok a pilgrimage center. Gangtok came into importance after an English conquest in mid-19th century in response to a hostage crisis. After the defeat of the Tibetans by the British, Gangtok became a major stopover in the trade between Tibet and British India at the end of the 19th century. Most of the roads in the area were built during this time.

In 1894, Thutob Namgyal, the Chogyal (king) of Sikkim, shifted the capital from Tumlong to Gangtok, increasing the city's importance. East district became the centre for all administrative and social activities with shifting of capital. A new grand palace along with other state buildings was built in the new capital. Following India's independence in 1947, Sikkim became a nation-state with Gangtok as its capital. Sikkim came under the suzerainty of India, with the condition that it would retain its independence, by the treaty signed between the Chogyal (King of Sikkim) and the then Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. This pact gave the India control of external affairs of Sikkim. Trade between India and Tibet continued to flourish through the Nathula and Jelep passes, offshoots of the ancient Silk Road near Gangtok. These border passes were sealed after the Sino- Indian War in 1962, and the trade came to a halt. The Nathula pass was finally opened for limited trade in 2006, fueling hopes of economic boom.

In 1975, after years of political uncertainty and struggle, including riots, the monarchy was abrogated and Sikkim became India's twenty-second state, with Gangtok as its capital after a referendum.

MAP OF SIKKIM:

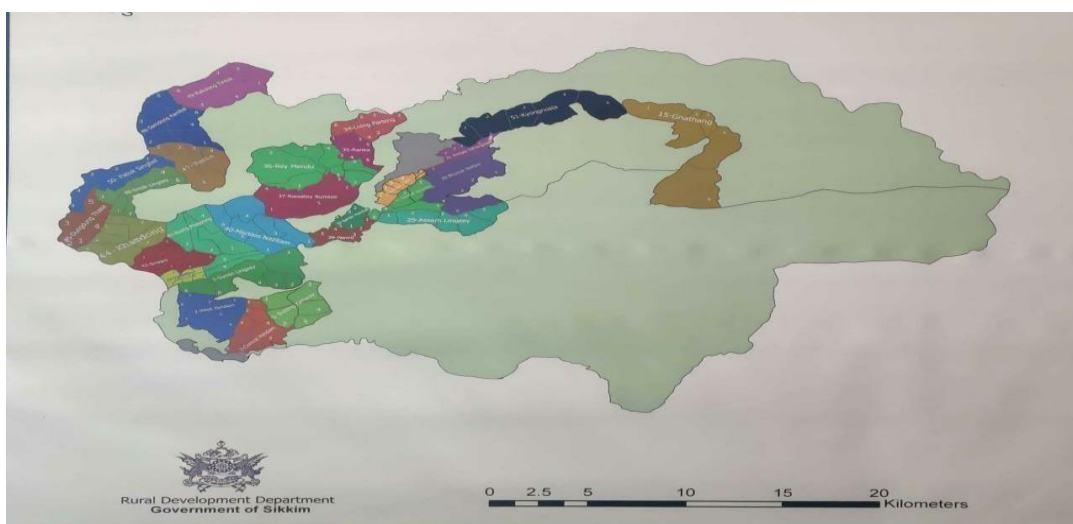


Source: <https://m.facebook.com/thevoiceofsikkim/photos/sikkim-map-showing-six-districts-seperately-share-it/832016915635040/>

Details of Gangtok District (As per 2011 Census)

| Population | Area | Density | Sex ratio (per 1000) | Literacy |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------|
| 219,450 (As per Census 2011) | 964 km ² | 295 | 856 | 85.38% |

The last census was conducted in 2011 and the scheduled census for Gangtok District in 2021 was postponed due to COVID. After the division of East Sikkim in two districts Gangtok and Pakyong the current estimated population of Gangtok in 2024 are 140,000.



MAP OF DISTRICT MARKING THE BAC & GPU

DEMOGRAPHY

As per the population Census of 2011 data

| Quick demography facts of Gangtok District | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Particulars | Total | Male | Female |
| Population | 219,450 | 118,229 | 101,221 |
| Children (Age 0-6) | 21,298 | 10,919 | 10,379 |
| Literacy | 85.38% | 81.57% | 71.87% |
| Scheduled Tribe | 61,582 | 31,003 | 30,579 |
| Scheduled Caste | 12,065 | 6,113 | 5,952 |

RELIGION-WISE POPULATION – GANGTOK DISTRICT

| Religion | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| Hindu | 137,050 (62.45%) | 75,569 | 61,481 |
| Buddhist | 55,901 (25.47%) | 28,314 | 27,587 |
| Christian | 18,584 (8.47%) | 9,185 | 9,399 |
| Muslim | 5,290 (2.41%) | 3,525 | 1,765 |
| Sikh | 832 (0.38%) | 734 | 98 |
| Jain | 191 (0.09%) | 107 | 84 |
| Other Religion | 849 (0.39%) | 418 | 431 |
| No Religion Specified | 753 (0.34%) | 377 | 376 |

LIST OF BLOCKS ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE ALONG WITH NUMBERS OF GPU AND VILLAGES-GANGTOK DISTRICT

| SL.No: | Block Administrative Centre | Number of GPU | Number of Villages |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Nandok | 7 | 36 |
| 2. | Martam | 4 | 22 |
| 3. | Ranka | 4 | 24 |
| 4. | Khamdong | 5 | 25 |
| 5. | Rakdong Tintek | 4 | 22 |

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION – GANGTOK DISTRICT

The district has only one municipal corporation and it has been divided into 19 administrative wards.

ECONOMIC PROFILE-GANGTOK DISTRICT

Gangtok economy does not have a large manufacturing base, but has a thriving cottage industry in watch-making, Country-made Alcohol and Handicrafts.

Gangtok is the connectivity & economic hub for rest of the districts of Sikkim. The district's economy is largely dependent on Agriculture & Tourism sectors as it relies heavily for the key source of income generation & employment opportunities. The percapita income of Rs. 81,159 (The data reference as per Census 2011) Along with that the pharmaceuticals company is slowly growing as 8-9 large Pharma companies has been set-up in the district. It is considered to be one of the fastest growing states in India with the favorable agro-climatic conditions, which support agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. It has been certified as first fully organic state in India by the Central Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare as well as other recognized agencies of the country. It is home to around 5,000 species of flowering plants, 515 rare orchids, 60 primal species and 36 rhododendron species. This makes it one of the leading states in the northeast in terms of production and supply of cut flowers to main land consumer markets. The state is also considered as a huge cardamom epicenter of the world, producing around 80% of large cardamom in the country.

Gangtok is the main base for Sikkim economy and tourism. Many of Gangtok district residents are employed directly and indirectly in the tourism industry, with many residents owing and working in hotels and restaurants.

The majority of the private business community is made up of Marwaris and Biharis. As Sikkim is a frontier state, the Indian Army maintains a large presence in the vicinity of Gangtok. This leads to a population of semi-permanent residents who bring money into the local economy.

Agriculture is a large employer in Sikkim and in 2003 the Sikkim state government declared the goal of converting of converting the whole sector to organic production.

WORKING POPULATION-GANGTOK DISTRICT

In Gangtok Municipal Corporation out of the total population, 43,776 were engaged in work activities. The 86.5% of workers describe their work as main work (employment or earning more than 6months) while 13.5% were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6months. Of 43,776 workers engaged in main work, 192 were cultivators (owner or Co-owner) while 177 was Agricultural Laborer.

| Particulars | Total | Male | Female |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Main Workers | 37,854 | 27,202 | 10,652 |
| Cultivators | 192 | 118 | 74 |
| Agricultural Laborer | 177 | 118 | 59 |
| Household Industries | 523 | 413 | 110 |
| Other Workers | 36,962 | 26,553 | 10,409 |
| Marginal Workers | 5,922 | 3,735 | 2,187 |
| Non-Working | 56,510 | 21,522 | 34,988 |

EDUCATIONAL PROFILE-GANGTOK DISTRICT

Gangtok schools and Colleges are either run by the State Government or by the Private and Religious organizations. The schools are affiliated with the “Indian Certificate of Secondary Education” “Central Board of Secondary Education” “National Institute of Open Schooling”.

Colleges conferring graduate degrees include:

- Sikkim Government College.
- Govt. Law College.
- Damber Singh College (B. ED)
- Sikkim University.
- Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Science.
- Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology
- Shri Ramasamy Memorial University.
- Sikkim Professional University.

❖ GANGTOK DISTRICT SCHOOL PROFIEL

| Govt. Funded | | | | | Private Aided | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| School Details | Total No. of School | Male | Female | Total | Total No. of School | Male | Female | Total |
| Primary | 80 | 1842 | 1452 | 3294 | 38 | 1399 | 790 | 2189 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 37 | 2921 | 3196 | 6117 | 7 | 261 | 239 | 500 |
| Primary with Upper Primary, Sec & HS | 37 | 6556 | 7636 | 14192 | 3 | 313 | 231 | 544 |

Source: Census 2011

❖ The other vocational training centers

Polytechnic Colleges: The Engineering schools plays vital role in imparting Diploma engineering courses. The Private and Government Polytechnic colleges in the district have an ultimate objective to provide qualitative technical education to the young diploma engineering aspirants. It also helps to set up many diploma engineering colleges and institutes to pursue Diploma course in its horizon. These colleges or institutes however act as the gateway to acquire technical knowledge and comprehensive learning to make our society technically advanced.

SIBIN Group: It is one of the implementing partners for imparting Vocational Education in Govt. Schools and currently they are looking after 132 nos. of Govt. schools in collaboration with Education Department. They basically involve Govt. Schools above class IX for conducting Vocational Education/workshop on various trades. A part from that they are responsible for hiring teachers according to the trades/sector undertaken by concerned schools and requirement for Senior Secondary is 2 teachers’ per trades and for secondary school only 1 teacher. The hiring & payment procedure of the staffs through officials of SIBIN Group and send to Education Department for approval.

RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute), which is situated in Ralap, Khamdong and almost 60 km approx. from head office. The RSETI is basically funded by State Bank of India to provide training to Entrepreneur from East as well as other five

districts of Sikkim.

It is completely residential training program and along with that Self Help Groups are also being trained through off campus such as for Mushroom cultivation in various blocks of the district. The other training partners are involved as third party under the Govt. Schemes such as PMKVY, DDUGKY, and PMEGP etc along with that other implementation partners such as SEED Cell & Medhavi Foundation.

DETAILS OF TRAINING CENTRES UNDER DDU-GKY SCHEMES

| SL.No: | Training Centre Name | Course Name | Training Centre Location |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Regal Institute of Management Studies | Commis Chef | Samdong |
| 2 | ABM Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. | F & B Services | Ranka |
| 3 | Amigos Solutions Pvt. Ltd. | Kitchen Stewarding Supervisor | Lower Syari |
| 4 | Shri Shiv Shakti Education Society | Sewing Machine Operator | Marchak |
| 5 | Chetna Child and Women Welfare Society | Secretarial Practice | Marchak |
| 6 | Margdarshak Development Projects Consulting Pvt. Ltd. | Hospitality | Gangtok |
| 7 | Prashant Generator Company Pvt. Ltd. | Retail Sales Associate | Chongey |

DISTRICT- SWOT ANALYSIS

| STRENGTH | WEAKNESSESS |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has a great potential to become the Skill hub of the State. • It is the prime tourist destination & traveler hub. • It is the economic & connective hub of the State as well as its centrally located and holds the importance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Connectivity, roadways is the only regular options to travel down to Sikkim. • The Lifestyle is bit expensive due to tourist influenced. • Due to Hilly region its prone to Natural Disaster & only seasonal business can be done.(It hampers the tourism & agricultural majorly) |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High scope of import & export business as it shares the border with Nepal, Bhutan & China. • The establish business of Tourism and hospitality sector. • The state is declared as Organic State and scope largely in Agriculture Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of Telecommunication connectivity especially in rural areas. • Dependent on other States for income generation due to tourist influence. If the border closes all the businesses will stops. • Challenges in land acquisition. |

SKILL TRAINING –SWOT ANALYSIS

| STRENGTH | WEAKNESSES |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the major training institutes are based in Gangtok & The major Skill based Training partners has been set-up for effective operation / implementation. • Availability of efficient SEED Cell (Sikkim Economic & Entrepreneurs development) & support from State Govt. • The major established sectors Tourism, Agriculture & Pharmaceuticals. Trades such as Hotel Management, Beauty & wellness, Food Processing are prominent. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seasonal Income from major industries and unemployment issues are being faced. • The district requires advanced courses in IT Sector, Advanced technological farming, Adventurous Tourism etc. • Self-Employment opportunities are limited & unexplored. |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper Guidance in well-establishment of Home stays & introduction of adventurous sports as tourists are more attracted towards exploring the interior parts. • Arts & cafes are new trends& given high scope of Self-employment. • No. of Migration is high & up skilling of the construction, automotive, hotel staffs have high possibility. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness of markets, technology, branding and quality standards. • Dependence mainly on local markets for selling products from small sectors. • It has been observed lack of continuity in business started & rely on State Govt. facilities. |

Aggregate Demand / Employment details

| ODOP /Handicraft / Traditional Crafts | | |
|--|--|---|
| Job Role | Current employees | Additional number next 2 years |
| 1.Vegetable Grower | Self-Employment | 15nos. of Agencies & Companies for buying the products & established the business |
| 2.Spice Crop Cultivator | | |
| 3.Handweaving (sarees & scarf's) | | |
| Manufacturing | Current employees | Additional number next year |
| Job Role | 8-9nos. of pharmaceutical companies & 58 nos. Retail Shops | New branches of pharmaceutical companies & increase in new retail shops. |
| 1.Apprentices | | |
| 2.Data Entry Operator | | |
| 3.Store Keeper | | |
| 4.Account Assistant | | |
| 5.Apprentices | | |
| Service Sector | Current employees | Additional number next |
| Job Role | 150 nos. of hotels & 45nos.of top Restaurants. | Increase in new hotel & restaurant construction with the dependence of tourists flow record. |
| 1.Hotel Staffs | | |
| 2.Receptionist | | |
| 3.Cook | | |
| 4. Food & beverages service trainees. | | |
| 5.Drivers | | |

Potential Training Requirements for Self-Employment/GIG Employment

| Crops | People working (approx.) | People Needing Skilling | Additional skilled man power next 2years |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Paddy | 2448 | Yes | 1234 |
| Wheat | 1605 | | 983 |
| Maize | 3654 | | 1300 |
| Barley | 650 | | 340 |
| Oilseeds | 320 | | 280 |
| Pulses | 1878 | | 846 |
| Animal Husbandry | 4230 | | 1870 |
| Horticulture | 1234 | | 280 |
| Retail | 1870 | | 850 |
| Traditional Crafts | 380 | | 1205 |

TOURISM- GANGTOK DISTRICT

Gangtok is the main base for Sikkim tourism. Summer and spring seasons are the most popular tourist seasons. Many of Gangtok residents are employed directly and indirectly in the tourism industry, with many residents owning and working in hotels and restaurants.

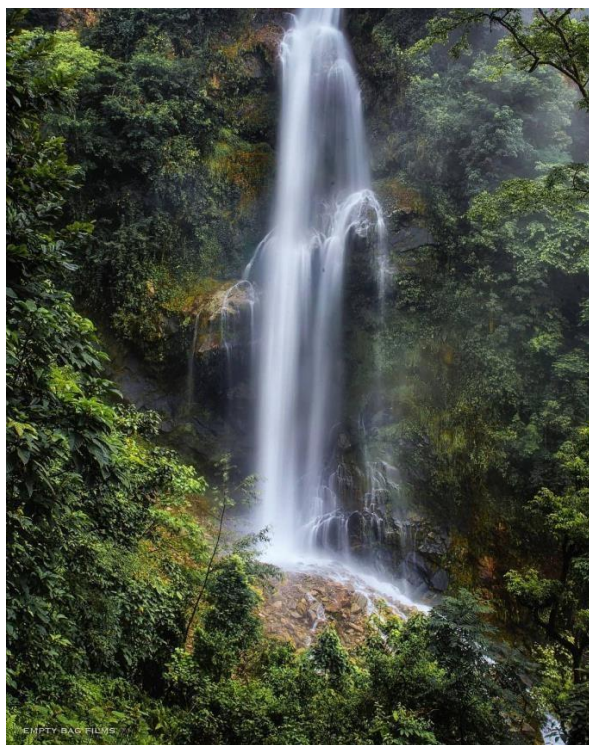
Ecotourism has emerged as an important economic activity in the region which includes trekking, mountaineering, river rafting and other nature oriented activities. An estimated 351,000 tourists visited Sikkim in 2007, generating revenue of about **₹500 million (equivalent to ₹1.5 billion or US \$18 million in 2023)**.

The pass was reopened in 2006 and trade through the pass has helped to boost the economy of Gangtok. Back in 2008 the Sikkim government stated that it was keen to open a Lhasa–Gangtok bus service via the Nathula Pass through 15 years later no such service has materialized. Sikkim's mountainous terrain limits the area's potential for rapid industrial development. The government is the largest employer in the city, both directly and as contractors.

TOURISM DESTINATIONS-GANGTOK DISTRICT



M G Marg, GANGTOK



Changey Waterfall, Martam



Nathula



Tsongmo Lake

ABOUT DISTRICT SKILL COMMITTEE-GANGTOK DISTRICT

The Gangtok District Skill Committee (DSC) was established in 2021 and has since been actively conducting meetings to foster the district's development. The DSC brings together members from various departments related to skill development to create a comprehensive skill development ecosystem in the district. The District Collector, serving as the Chairperson of the DSC, plays a pivotal role in coordinating all welfare and developmental activities within the district.

The DSC regularly proposes and conducts meetings with various departments that offer training programs in the district. The aim is to introduce new training initiatives that are projected to be highly beneficial in the future and to attract a significant number of local youths.

One of the key focuses of the DSC is to enhance the employability of local youths by equipping them with the necessary skills required within the state. This initiative addresses the issue of local opportunities being taken by migrant workers from different parts of India due to the shortage of skilled workers in the district. By providing relevant training and skill development programs, the DSC aims to empower local youths to seize these opportunities, thereby promoting local employment and contributing to the overall growth and development of the district.

Suggestion from District Administration/District Skill Committee

| Mobilization | Counseling | Training | Assessment | Placement | Tracking |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| The proper awareness campaign should be done. The convergence or communication to other line departments should be provided. | The process of counseling is very important which is lacking in our district. The district administration has proposed for Model Career centre for dealing with Sectors knowledge & Skill Sets etc. | Proper Follow up from higher authority needs to be done in definite intervals. The basic ground study needs to be done before starting the batch. | The third Party should be involved for unbiased assessment process. The assessment should be considered seriously. | The Company should be involved with the placement committee before hiring. The promised salary & facilities should be given by the Companies. Encourage students For options of Self-Employment. | The candidates should be tracked atleast for 1 year and follow up in regular interval. Likewise form the alumni and linked with the newly Formed batch. |

PROPOSD COURSES BY DISTRICT SKILL COMMITTEE- GANGTOK

| SL.No. | JOB ROLE | QP-CODE |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Junior Excavator Operator | IES/Q0104 |
| 2 | Adventure Travel Guide | THC/Q8601 |
| 3 | Airline Baggage Handler | AAS/Q0104 |
| 4 | Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Grower | AGR/Q0901 |
| 5 | Washing Machine Operator | AMH/Q1810 |
| 6 | Automotive CNC Machining Technician | ASC/Q3503 |
| 7 | Puppet Maker Artisan | HCS/Q9001 |
| 8 | Fitness Trainer | SPF/Q1107 |
| 9 | GST Assistant | BSC/Q8102 |
| 10 | Electrician | |

PROPOSED JOB ROLE UNDER PMKVY

| SL.No | JOB ROLE | QP-CODE | DURATION | No. of BENEFICIARY |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Airline Customer Service Executive | AAS/Q0310 | 570 | 60 |
| 2 | Retail Sales Associate | RAS/Q0104 | 360 | 120 |
| 3 | Food and Beverages Services Associate | THC/Q0301 | 570 | 120 |
| 4 | Four Wheeler Service Technician | ASC/Q1402 | 480 | 120 |
| 5 | House Keeping Training | THC/Q0290 | 360 | 90 |
| 6 | Mushroom Grower | AGR/Q7803 | 390 | 90 |
| 7 | Engraving and Stamping Artisan | HCS/Q2802 | 510 | 90 |
| 8 | Baking Technician/Operative | FIC/Q5005 | 390 | 60 |
| 9 | Assistant Hair Dresser & Stylist | BWS/Q0201 | 390 | 60 |
| 10 | Domestic IT Helpdesk Attendant | SSC/Q0110 | 390 | 60 |
| 11 | Assistant Beauty Therapist | BWS/Q0101 | 450 | 60 |
| 12 | Traditional Snack and Savory maker | FIC/Q8501 | 300 | 120 |

Reference:

1. www.censusindia.gov.in 2011
2. DSDP (2022-2023)-Gangtok.
3. <https://gangtokdistrict.nic.in>
4. Voice of Sikkim (Facebook page)
5. Gangtok Profile- Wikipedia