



District Profile Champawat, Uttarakhand



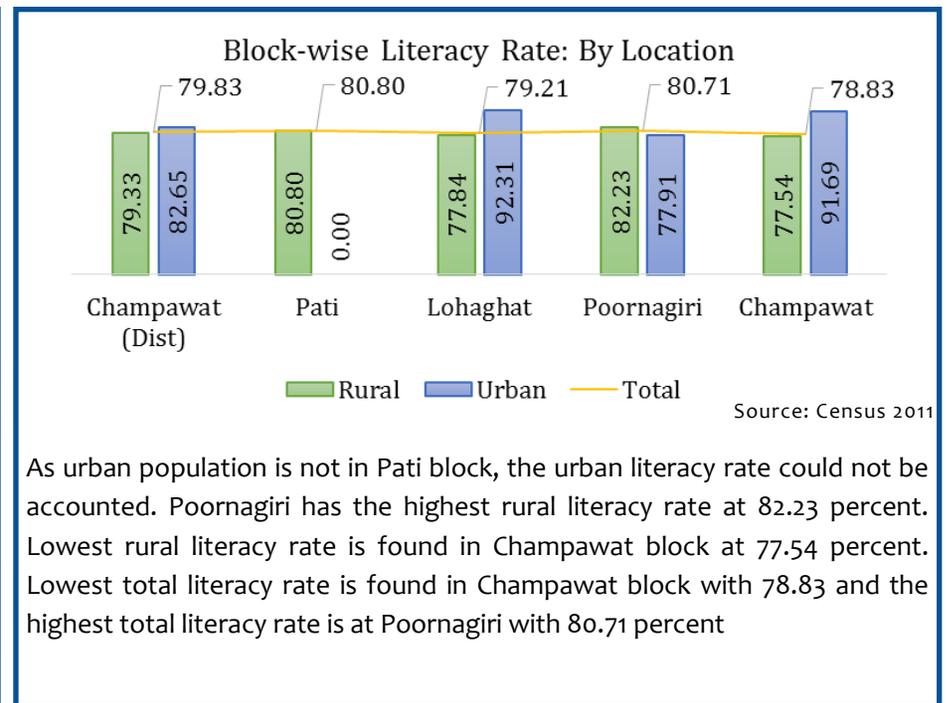
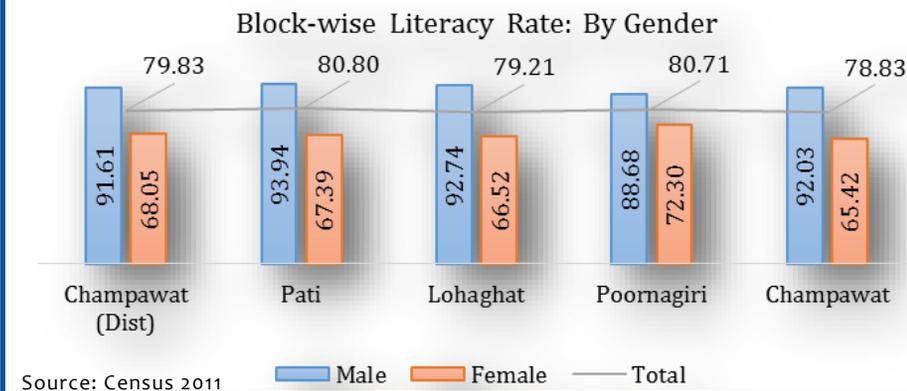
Champawat district came into existence on 15 September 1997 by carving out from Pithoragarh and Nainital Districts. According to Census 2011 it has four blocks namely Champawat, Pati, Lohaghat and Poornagiri. There are 717 villages including forest villages of which 662 villages are inhabited and 55 are uninhabited. The district has 290 Gram Panchayats. There are 4 towns in the district out of which three are statutory towns while one is census town. They are Tanakpur (NPP), Champawat (N.P.), Lohaghat (N.P.) and Banbasa (C.T.).

DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Champawat is 259,648. Out of which 131,125 were males and 128,523 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 980 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in the district is 14.77 percent, which is almost half the state average of 30.23 percent. The decadal growth rate of population in Uttarakhand is 18.81 percent, while Champawat reports a 15.63 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Uttarakhand is 39.93 percent, while Champawat reports a 13.51 percent. The district population density is 147 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 18.25 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 0.52 percent of the population.

LITERACY

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



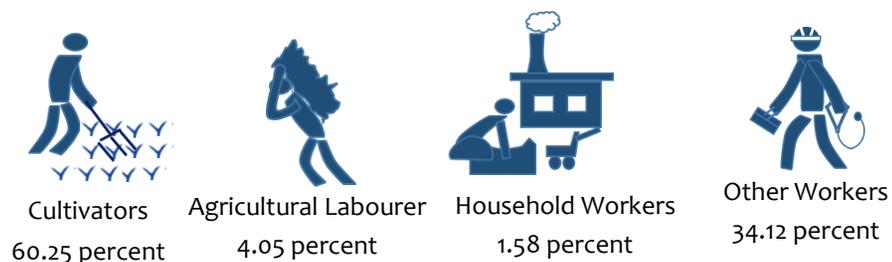
SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Champawat the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 62.46 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is much higher than that of Uttarakhand's share of 51.9 percent to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2013-14. The district's primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/5th to GDDP (20.45 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 17.09 percent. The GDDP of Champawat in primary sector is more than double compared to that in Uttarakhand.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Champawat has 19.69 percent of share in the primary sector, 16.09 percent secondary sector share, while 64.22 percent of the income comes from the tertiary sector. Uttarakhand, as a state, gets 10.31 percent of its output (NSDP) from the primary sector, one third from the secondary sector (33.43 percent); but is certainly led by the tertiary sector (56.26 percent). The district's share in NDDP to the primary and tertiary sectors are more than that of the state and secondary sector lags behind that of the state.

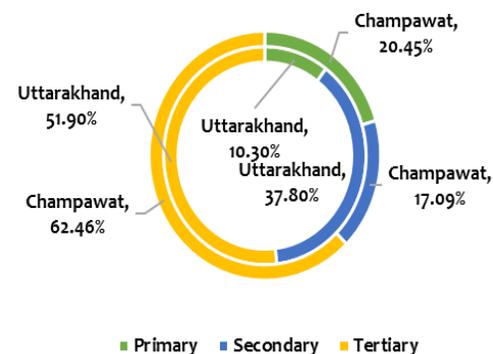
The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Champawat's per capita income (Rs. 72,922) is less than that of the state (Rs. 1,12,428). Low per capita income is usually an indicator of poverty in a region. According to the Planning Commission, Government of India, the proportion of rural population living below poverty line in Champawat with Poverty Ratio (PVR) of 33.68 and that of urban population is 48.20. In the state, 96.05 percent of the poor are in rural and 3.95 percent are in urban. Considering the distribution of poor across districts of urban and rural Uttarakhand, 3.41 percent of rural poor and 0.51 percent of urban poor population are in Champawat.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Champawat is 24.15 percent which is lower to that of the State total workers (28.46 percent) as per Census 2011. Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 60.25 percent of all workers which form the highest percent, while agricultural labourers form 4.05 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form 34.12 percent of the entire working population of the district which is much lower than that of the cultivators. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The workers in household industry forms 1.58 percent.



Source: Census 2011

Sector wise GDDP for 2013-14 comparison between Uttarakhand and Champawat



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Uttarakhand

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

In Poornagiri block percentage of male WPR is highest (48.8 percent) and lowest male WPR is in Lohaghat (44.22 percent).

Highest female WPR is in Lohaghat with 36.67 percent and lowest is in Poornagiri block with 16.86 percent.

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Champawat	45.86	34.25
Pati	45.33	35.13
Lohaghat	44.22	36.67
Poornagiri	48.80	16.86

Source: Census 2011

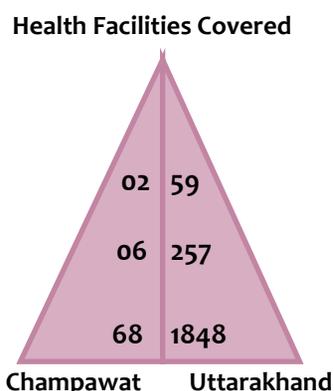
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

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

	Champawat	Uttarakhand
Household (percent) with improved Sanitation	59.5	64.5
Household (percent) with clean fuel for Cooking	30.4	51.0
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	89.5	92.9
Household (percent) with electricity	91.7	97.5

Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

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



Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Champawat			Uttarakhand		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stunted*	31.4	30.5	NA	33.5	34.0	32.5
Wasted*	17.1	17.4	NA	19.5	19.9	18.6
Underweight*	20.4	21.2	NA	26.6	27.1	25.6

Source: NFHS -4, 2015-16

In Champawat, the proportion of stunted children is lower in rural (30.5 percent) areas than in Uttarakhand having 34.0 percent of stunted children.

Among the three broad categories, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest both in State & District; 17.1 percent in Champawat and 19.5 percent in Uttarakhand.

In Uttarakhand, about 26.6 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Champawat it is about 20.4 percent.

*Stunted-Height for Age; Wasted-Weight for Height; Underweight-Weight for Height

Infant Mortality Rate

Champawat	34*
Uttarakhand	33**

Maternal Mortality Rate

Champawat	182
Uttarakhand	165

Sources:
*Annual Health Survey 2012-13
**SRS 2014

Source: Annual Health Survey 2012-13

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

(Government Schools include schools administered under Central Government, Local Bodies, Tribal and Social Welfare Department and Department of Education)

Champawat has 717 Govt. schools, of which 710 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 397 contractual teachers, of which 254 are male and 143 is female. 354 out of 717 Govt. schools in Champawat have Anganwadi Centres which is 49.4 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis.

In Champawat, a typical school has 3.9 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 5.6 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 10 in Champawat, while it is 11 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade		Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only		
	354	Number of school having AWC*	354	
	717	Number of school	710	
	43401	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	28094	
Girls enrolment is 1.15 times higher than boys enrolment	20162	Boys enrolment	12985	Girls enrolment is 1.16 times higher than boys enrolment
	23239	Girls enrolment	15109	
	2823	Total teachers	2794	
	397	Contractual teachers	374	
Male teachers are 0.51 times more than female teachers	1692	Male teachers	1929	Male teachers are 0.43 times more than female teachers
	861	Female teachers	820	
	5.62	Average number of teachers per school	3.9	
	11	Pupil teacher ratio	10	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

School Facilities

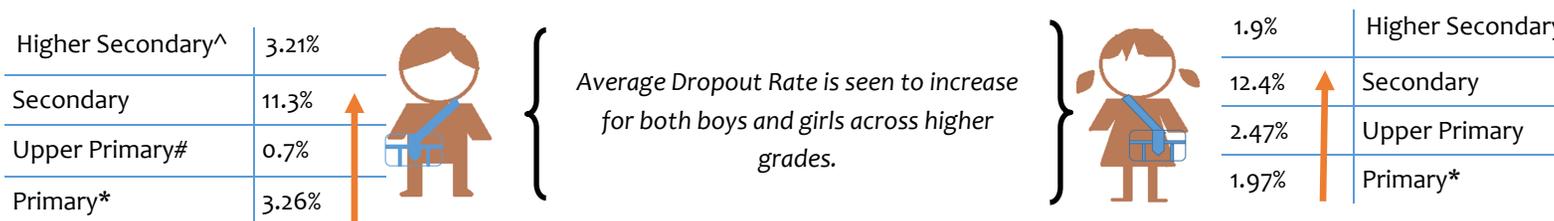
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Champawat have school buildings; the district has 354 elementary public schools with buildings and all 717 schools have school buildings as well.

716 out of 717 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 99.9 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 710 elementary schools, 709 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 99.9 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 717 public schools, 699 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 4 blocks of Champawat, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

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



*Data for Lohaghat & Barakot not available

#Data for Lohaghat & Pati not available

^Data for Pati not available

Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

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

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Barakot	59	101	58.42
Champawat	133	263	50.57
Lohaghat	70	150	46.67
Pati	92	203	45.32
All Blocks	354	717	49.37

Source: DISE, 2015-16

We make an effort to categorize blocks into four broad categories based on the proportion of schools that have Anganwadi Centres (Very Less, Less, Moderate, High)— it is seen that there is a slight disparity across blocks with Barakot falling in moderate category with 60 percent schools while the rest of blocks are in 50 percent or less category.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools
Barakot	101
Champawat	263
Lohaghat	150
Pati	203
All Blocks	717

Enrolment		
Boys	Girls	Total
2105(45.4%)	2535(54.6%)	4640
9325(47.5%)	10320(52.5%)	19645
4173(45.1%)	5070(54.9%)	9243
4559(46.2%)	5314(53.8%)	9873
20162(46.5%)	23239(53.5%)	43401

Pupil Teacher Ratio		
Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary*	Total
12	0.0	8
16	0.0	12
13	0.0	11
11	0.0	10
13	0.0	11

* No School in this category
Source: DISE, 2015-16

Champawat has 717 Govt. schools, of which 710 are Elementary schools. Champawat block has 262 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Barakot has only 101 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Champawat. In Champawat block, Govt. schools account for 47.5 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Barakot and Lohaghat block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively, with the lowest PTR appearing to be in Pati block (11) and the highest in Champawat block (16). Champawat district reports none school in Primary with Upper Primary category. Average PTR (in school till Hr. Secondary) is 11 in Lohaghat (highest) and 8 in Barakot (lowest).

Blocks	Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total
Barakot	257	116	373
Champawat	769	354	1123
Lohaghat	387	225	612
Pati	549	166	715
All Blocks	1962	861	2823

Contractual Teachers		
Male	Female	Total
31	23	54
108	58	166
38	32	70
77	30	107
254	143	397

Average no. of teachers per school		
Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary*	Total
1.9	0.0	5.6
2.5	0.0	6.1
2.2	0.0	5.8
2.2	0.0	4.9
2.3	0.0	5.6

* No School in this category
Source: DISE, 2015-16

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to fluctuate heavily among the districts at Champawat. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Pati, and lowest in Lohaghat block. Interestingly, the district of Champawat has 397 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 2823. Champawat block has the highest number of para-teachers across all blocks.

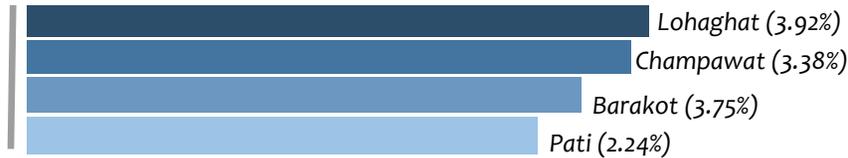
Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Barakot has only 1.9 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with both primary and upper primary sections tend to have 5-7 teachers on average.

Champawat has a total of 2823 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 1962 are male and 861 are female. Barakot (373) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 116 are female teachers.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Champawat	B.El. Ed. (3.25%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (63.1%)	Others (28.3%)
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Teachers qualified with a B. El.Ed. Degree in Champawat



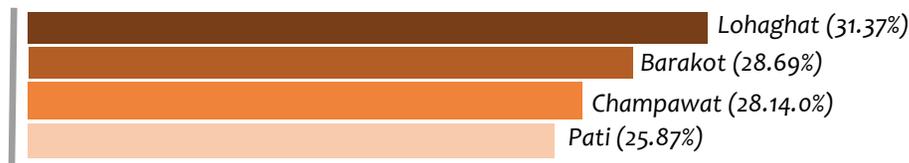
In terms of professional qualifications, 3.25 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Lohaghta has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (3.92 percent).

Another 63.1 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Pati (65.8 percent), Barakot has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (65.1 percent).



Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Champawat

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Champawat



Around 28.3% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Approx. 5 percent of teachers across Champawat have no professional degree.

* other category includes teachers with professional degree equivalent to D. El.Ed, M. Ed or equivalent, Others, Diploma in Teacher Training and Diploma or Degree in Special Education.