



District Profile

Champawat, Uttarakhand

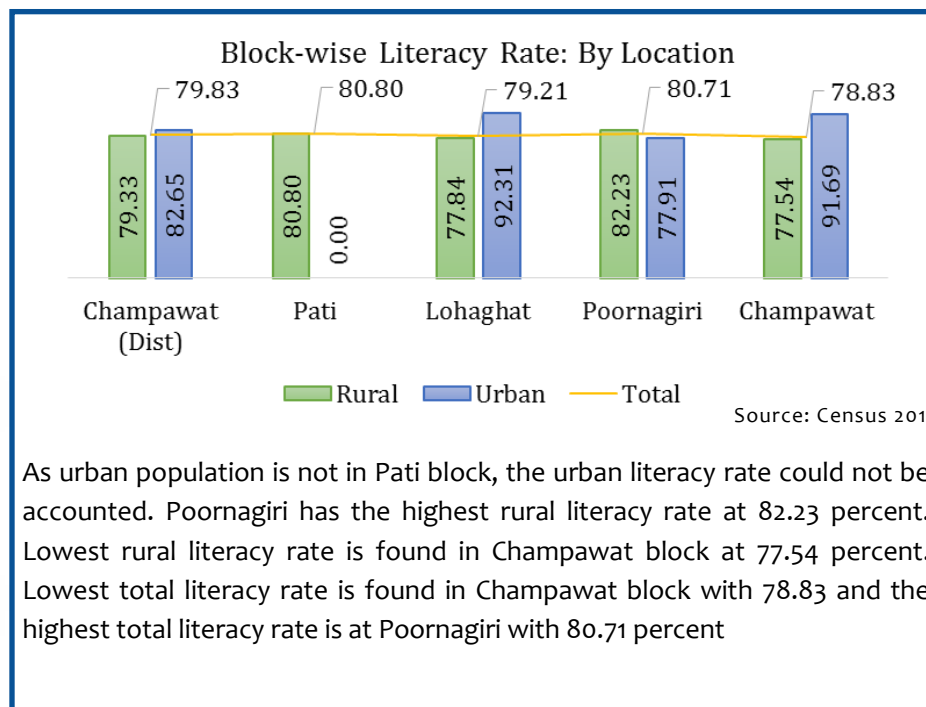
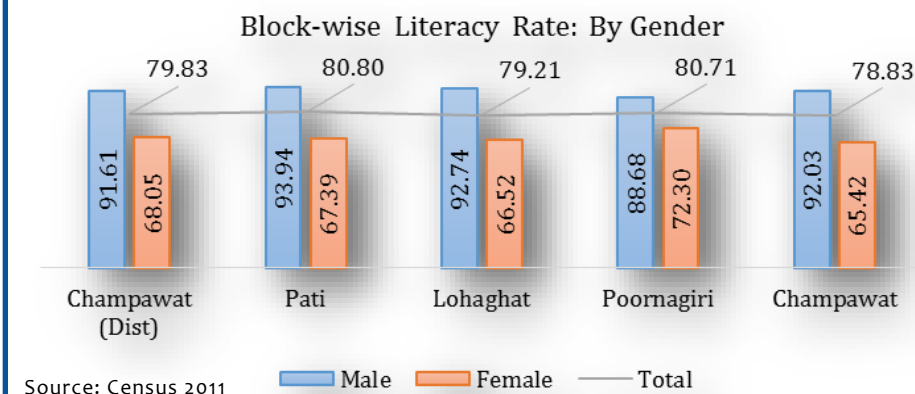
Champawat district came into existence on 15 September 1997 by carving out from Pithoragarh and Nainital Districts. According to Census 2011 it has four blocks namely Champawat, Pati, Lohaghat and Poornagiri. There are 717 villages including forest villages of which 662 villages are inhabited and 55 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.



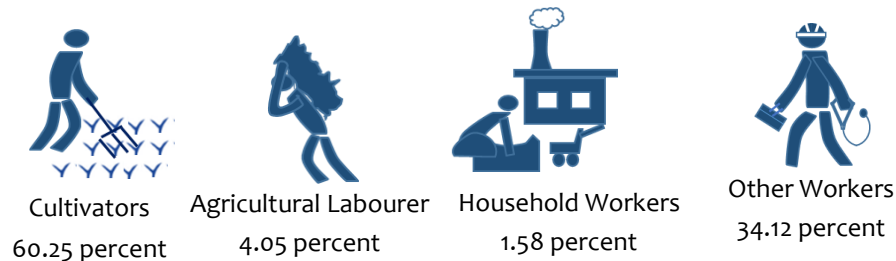
SOCIO-ECONOMIC

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.

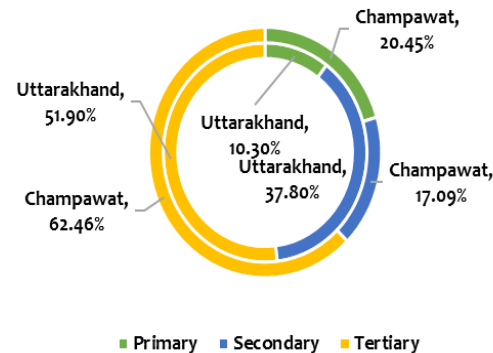
The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Champawat's per capita income (Rs. 72,922) is less than that of the state (Rs. 1,12,428). Low per capita income is usually an indicator of poverty in a region. According to the Planning 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

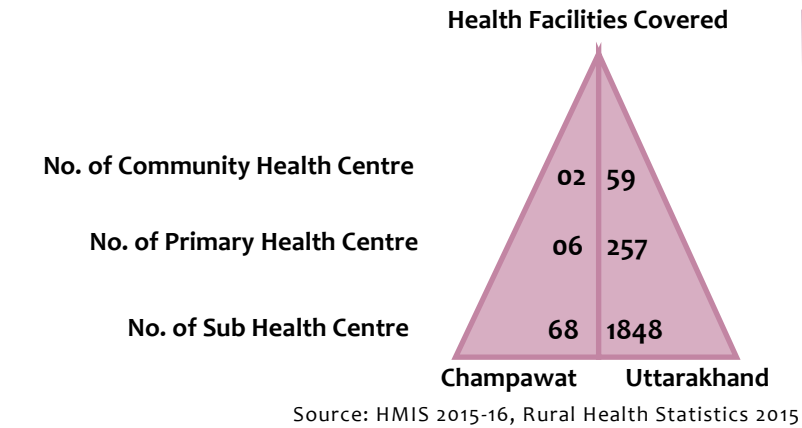
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

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.



Infant Mortality Rate		Maternal Mortality Rate	
Champawat	34*	Champawat	182
Uttarakhand	33**	Uttarakhand	165

Sources:

*Annual Health Survey 2012-13

**SRS 2014

Source: Annual Health Survey 2012-13

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

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Champawat has 723 Govt. schools, of which 716 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 343 contractual teachers, of which 205 are male and 105 is female. 343 out of 723 Govt. schools in Champawat have Anganwadi Centres which is 47.4 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis.

In Champawat, a typical school has 3.7 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 3.7 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 10 in Champawat, while it is 15 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade			Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only		
	343	Number of school having AWC*	343		
	723	Number of school	716		
	41474	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	26643		
Girls enrolment is 1.15 times higher than boys enrolment	19208	Boys enrolment	14238	Girls enrolment is 1.15 times higher than boys enrolment	
	22266	Girls enrolment	12405		
	2698	Total teachers	2794		
	310	Contractual teachers	291		
Male teachers are 2.25 times more than female teachers	1867	Male teachers	1929	Male teachers are 2.35 times more than female teachers	
	831	Female teachers	820		
	3.73	Average number of teachers per school	3.7		
	15	Pupil teacher ratio	10		

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

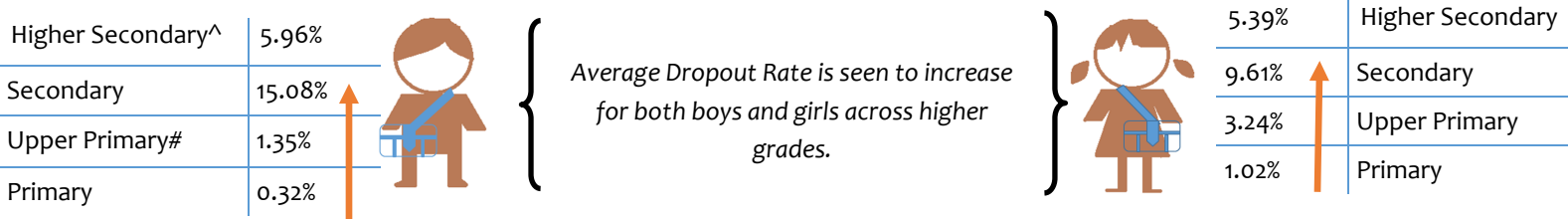
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Champawat have school buildings; the district has 716 elementary public schools with buildings and all 723 schools have school buildings as well.

706 out of 723 government schools have girl’s toilet. This is equivalent to 97.6 percent of public schools having girl’s lavatories. Of the 699 elementary schools, 716 schools have girl’s toilet, which constitutes 97.6 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 723 public schools, 706 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 0.7 percent at the Primary level. It does not include figures from Lohaghat. It is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades especially at the Secondary level. It is 15.08 percent for boys and 9.61 percent for girls.



^ Data for Lohaghat not available
#Data for Lohaghat not available

Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Barakot	53	104	50.96
Champawat	127	264	48.11
Lohaghat	70	152	46.05
Pati	93	203	45.81
All Blocks	343	723	47.44

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Among the 4 blocks of Champawat, 50.96 percent of all Govt. schools in Barakot have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Pati has 45.81 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Champawat and Lohaghat blocks have around half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

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 sight 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	104
Champawat	264
Lohaghat	152
Pati	203
All Blocks	723

Enrolment		
Boys	Girls	Total
1971(45.4%)	2565(54.6%)	4336
8859(47.5%)	9935 (52.5%)	18794
4062 (45.1%)	4877 (54.9%)	8939
4316 (46.2%)	5089 (53.8%)	9405
19208(46.5%)	22266 (53.5%)	41474

Pupil Teacher Ratio		
Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary*	Total
11	0	12
16	0	17
13	0	16
11	0	14
13	0	15

* No School in this category

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Champawat has 723 Govt. schools, of which 716 are Elementary schools. Champawat block has 264 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Barakot has only 104 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 46.5 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 17 in Champawat (highest) and 12 in Barakot (lowest).

Blocks	Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total
Barakot	249	117	366
Champawat	729	347	1076
Lohaghat	360	209	569
Pati	529	158	687
All Blocks	1867	831	2698

Contractual Teachers		
Male	Female	Total
25	13	38
84	48	132
26	26	52
70	18	88
205	105	310

Average no. of teachers per school		
Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary*	Total
1.81	0.0	3.52
2.31	0.0	4.08
2.04	0.0	3.74
2.07	0.0	3.38
2.11	0.0	3.73

* No School in this category

Source: DISE, 2016-17

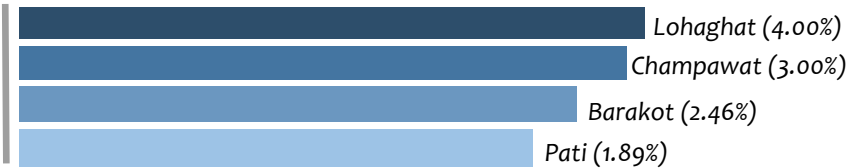
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to fluctuate heavily among the districts at Champawat. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Pati, and lowest in Lohaghat block. Interestingly, the district of Champawat has 310 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 2698. 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 1.8 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with both primary and upper primary sections tend to have 3-4 teachers on average. Champawat has a total of 2698 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 1867 are male and 831 are female. Barakot (366) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 117 are female teachers.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Champawat	B.El. Ed. (3.25%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (63.1%)	Others (28.3%)
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

Teachers qualified with a B. El.Ed. Degree in Champawat



In terms of professional qualifications, 1.89 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 (4.00 percent).

Another 65.44 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Barakot (69.67 percent), Pati has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (70.00 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Champawat



Around 27.9% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Approx. 4.00 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.