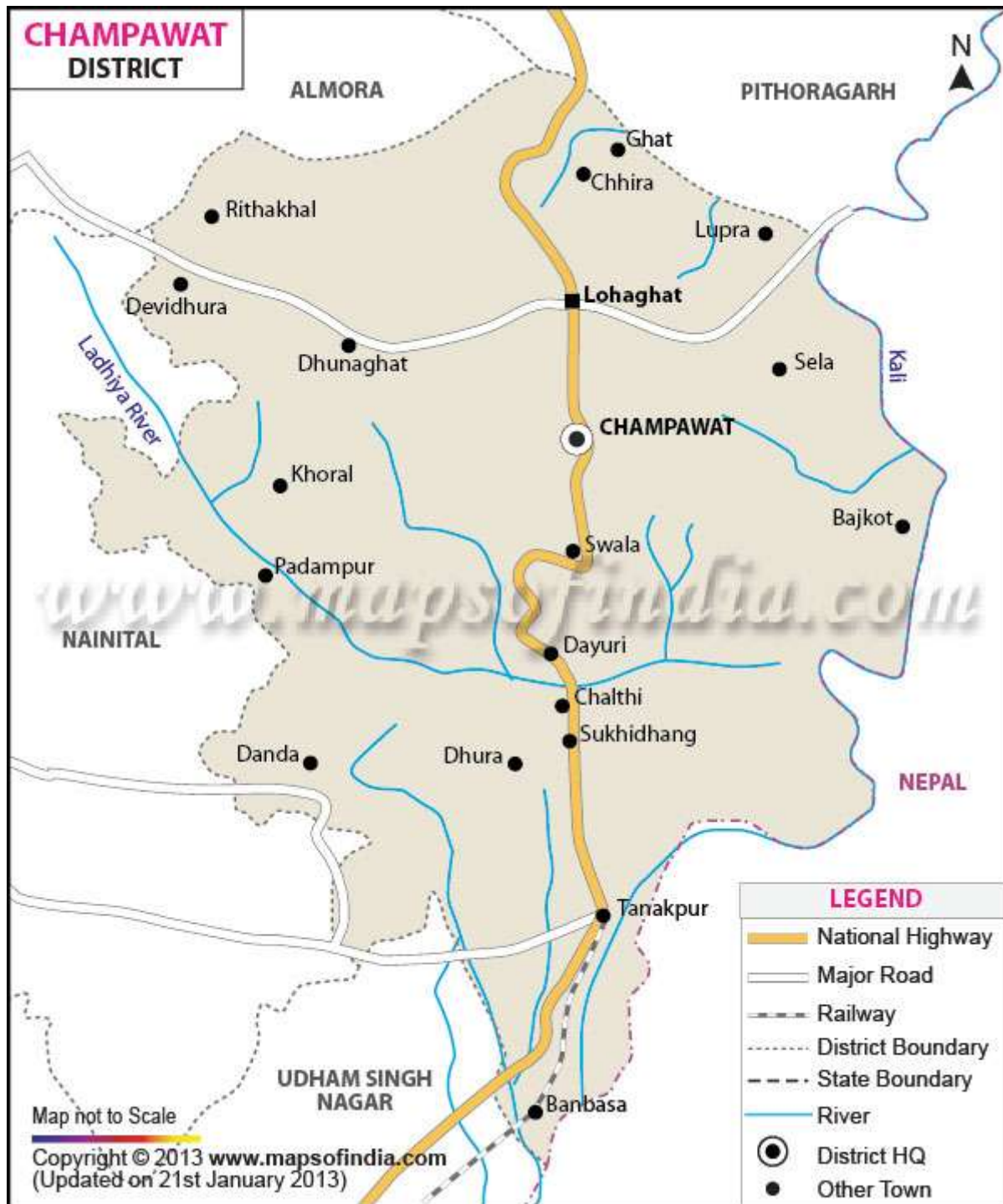


**DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT CHAMPAWAT**

# 1. General Characteristics of the District

The district of Champawat constituted in the year 1997 is situated between 29 degree 5 minutes and 29 degree 30 minutes in northern altitude and 79 degree 59 minutes and 80 degree 3 minutes at the center of eastern longitude.



The Ram Ganga River acts as a border between Champawat and Pithoragarh in north while Jabgura and Pannar rivers in south and west act as a border between Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar and Almora districts simultaneously. The long chain of mountain in southwestern region acts as a border between the district Champawat and Nainital district. It is important from the defence point of view as in the east Kali river acts the international border between Nepal and India. The geographical coverage of Champawat is about 1613 sq. km. It includes 4 Tehsil (1 Sub Tehsil ) and 4 development blocks and 691 revenue villages.

The district owes its name to King Arjun Deos daughter Champawati. Earlier this district was a part of district Almora. In 1972 the Champawat Tahsil of Almora district was transferred to Pithoragarh. On 15th Sep, 1997 Champawat district was given an independent identity. Since the time in memorial Champawat district is having it's own importance in terms of religious and social aspects. It is believed that Champawat district is the source and origin of religion and culture of Uttarakhand. In the ancient time this region was the origin of Naga, Kinnar and Khas Raja's. The available historical pillars, manuscripts, archeological collection and folk-lore describe the greatness of the area during the period of Maha Bharata. Barahi Temple of Devidhura, Tarkeshwar Mandir of Champawat, Vanasur Fort of Vishung, Baleshwar Mandir of Champawat, Sapteshwar Mandir of Sipti and Ghatotkasha temples are believed to be of the great period of Maha Bharat. The ample evidence is also available about the Katiyur dynasty, and its prosperity in ancient times. There is a belief that the king Brahma Deo was having his capital at Suie and his contemporary King Raja Arjun Deo was having his capital at Daman Kot. The marriage of the daughter of the King Arjun Deo with Sam Deo opened a door for Chandra dynasty in this region. In around 1790, with the establishment of the Gorkharaj, the Chandra Vansha came to its end. In 1814, the Britishers forced the Gorkhas to leave the place. In the history of Indian independence the history of the warriors of this region has been written in golden letters for their sacrifices.

## **Location & Geographical Area**

The district of Champawat constituted in the year 1997 is situated between 29 degree 5 minutes and 29 degree 30 minutes in northern altitude and 79 degree 59 minutes and 80 degree 3 minutes at the center of eastern longitude. The Ram Ganga River acts as a border between Champawat and Pithoragarh in north while Jabgura and Pannar rivers in south and west act as a border between Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar and Almora districts simultaneously. The long chain of mountain in southwestern region acts as a border between the district Champawat and Nainital district. It is important from the defence point of view as in the east Kali river acts the

international border between Nepal and India. The geographical coverage of Champawat is about 1613 sq. km. It includes 4 Tehsil ( 1 Sub Tehsil ) and 4 development blocks and 691 revenue villages.



## Topography

Champawat mainly consists of mountain ranges, large valleys, uneven landscapes, broken cliffs, rivers and rivulets. The important rivers are Ladhia, Sharda, Lohawati, Panaar, Jagbura and Ramganga. All these rivers amalgamate with Kali River at Pancheswar. Only the Sharda river which goes to Terai area flows through. on the basis of geographical distribution it can be divided in three main parts. First one, the 35 villages of Tanakpur (Purnagiri) Tehsil fall in Terai area and

are important from the view point of plain and agricultural land and a warm area of an average height of 200 to 250 meter, having abundance of water and good soil. Second one is Shivalik which is situated at a height of 250 to 1200 meter. It represents a sloping and uneven topographical land consisting of dense forests. Third one is hilly area the average height of 1500 mts (from 1200 to 2200 mts).

The climate of the district is very differential. Terai area is hot whereas the hilly region is comparatively cold. High mountain ranges are covered with snow. The climatic condition of Terai and plains are similar, the seasonal rain is very high (about 20 cm. yearly). Summers are too hot and winters are too cold and foggy in Terai region. The climate of Shivalik is more or less same but the lower region of Himalayas experience cold climate throughout the year. In summers, Champawat district is pleasant. The temperature varies from 1 degree Celsius in the year to 35 degree Celsius. Summer months are May, June and July whereas Dec and Jan are very cold.

### **Climate**

The climate of the district is very differential. Terai area is hot whereas the hilly region is comparatively cold. Mainly climate varies from sub-tropical monsoon type to tropical upland type. Severe winter and comparatively higher rainfall are the main features of northern part. Larger part of the district is situated on the southern slopes of outer Himalayas. Rainfall, spatially is highly variable depending upon the altitude. High mountain ranges are covered with snow. The climatic condition of Terai and plains are similar, the seasonal rain is very high (about 20 cm. yearly). Summers are too hot and winters are too cold and foggy in Terai region. The climate of Shivalik is more or less same but the lower region of Himalayas experience cold climate throughout the year. In summers, Champawat district is pleasant. The temperature varies from 1 degree Celsius in the year to 35 degree Celsius. Summer months are May, June and July whereas Dec and Jan are very cold.

### **Rainfall**

Rainfall reaches its maximal in the monsoon season that occur between June to September. Rainfall, spatially, is highly variable depending upon the altitude. In the Lesser Himalayan Zone (1000-3000 m above mean sea level) maximum rainfall occurs about 70 to 80% in southern half. July and August are the rainiest months. Rainfall rapidly decreases after September and it is the least during November. The overall average annual rainfall in district Champawat is 1085.62 mm. The annual rainfall in the district for the year 2007 is 1747 mm.

## FOR THE DATA LAST FIVE YEAR ( In m.m.)

MONTH	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JANUARY	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	0.00
FEBUARY	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
MARCH	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
APRIL	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
MAY	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
JUNE	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
JULY	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
AUGUST	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
SEPTEMBER	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	9.00
OCTOBER	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	0.00
NOVEMBER	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	0.00
DECEMBER	66.00	76.00	92.00	4.00	-----

## AGRICULTURE & CROP PATTERN

It is the main occupation of the peoples of Champawat District. However, intensive cultivation is not possible here as major part of the District is having mountainous and forest. Agriculture activities are common on gentle hill slopes and in relatively plain, broad river valleys of Rivers. Rice, Wheat, Mandua, Barley, Maize and Sawan are the principal crops grown in the district. The sources of irrigation are springs, gads, gadheras and rivers. The spring water, which, flows through the gads and gadheras, is diverted to small canals and guls by the minor irrigation department. In areas where sources, for minor irrigation, aren't available lift irrigation like hydrums are in practice.

## HORTICULTURE

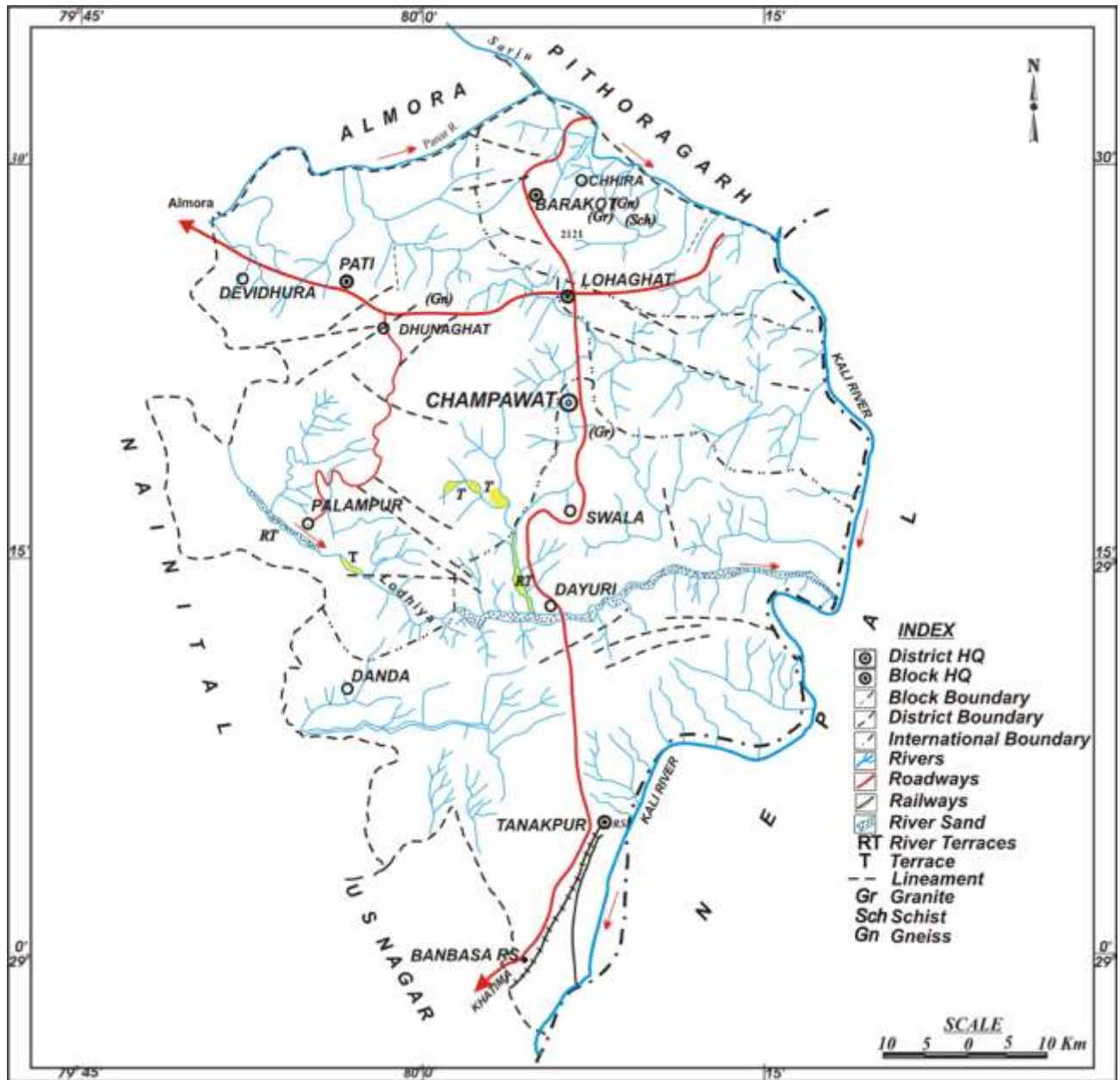
Horticulture is one of the most important sectors in the rural economy of the district Champawat. It offers much desired opportunity for diversification and increased employment options in the region where scope of higher rate of expansion in conventional agriculture is rather restricted due to weird topography and majority of scattered and marginal holdings. Horticulture

expansion can become an effective tool for accelerating development in the area through enhancing the income of farmers outside the subsistence level. For acceleration of horticulture, the area under horticulture crops can be increased by the utilization of cultivable wastelands and the land belonging to truant landowners. Citrus fruits viz. Malta, lime, mandarin, and galgal is the important horticulture crop of the area and has significant share in production. Many minor fruits are also available in the area, value addition of citrus and other fruit provides a significant income to the deprived household. But there is scarcely any database available on minor fruits like Aonla, Chyura (butter fruit), wild Apricot (chulu), Timla (fig) and Kafal (Myrica). In particular kafal has commercial value even though it is an uncultivated plant. Government and other agencies have made many efforts for encouraging the adoption of horticulture development technologies in the area. As a result of these efforts, there are a number of farmers adopted horticulture development technologies with different level of success that enhanced their livelihood significantly

## **GEOMORPHOLOGY AND SOIL TYPE**

Champawat district is represented by highly rugged topography. It may be divided into three major Units the high Denudational Mountains, river valleys and the plains. The southern part of the district is comprised of Siwalik Group of rocks. It has a comparatively wide and mature topography with gentle slopes. Besides, morainous plains, river terraces, structural valleys, lineament, fault and thrusts are the other geomorphic units commonly observed in Champawat district. The geomorphology of an area plays a very significant role in the groundwater movement and occurrence.

The soil types are controlled by the topography and rock types. The soils, on the fluvial valleys, moderately deep, well drained fine loamy soils with loamy surface with slight erosion. The soils occurring on the cliffs side are very shallow, excessively drained, whereas the soils on the Summits and Ridges moderately shallow, excessively drained, coarse loamy soils with loamy surface and moderate association. Soils occurring in the Lesser Himalayan range are moderately shallow, somewhat excessively drained, thermic, loamy skeletal soils on moderately steep slopes with loamy surface, moderate erosion. The Lesser Himalayan range is mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks like granite, phyllites, quartzite etc. and a major part of it is under forest. Intermittent sparse patchy terraced cultivation is also practiced on fairly steep hill slopes whereas dry and wet cultivation are prevalent on the uplands and low-lying valleys respectively. The broader valley slopes dominantly deep, well drained, fine-loamy, moderately acidic and slightly stony.

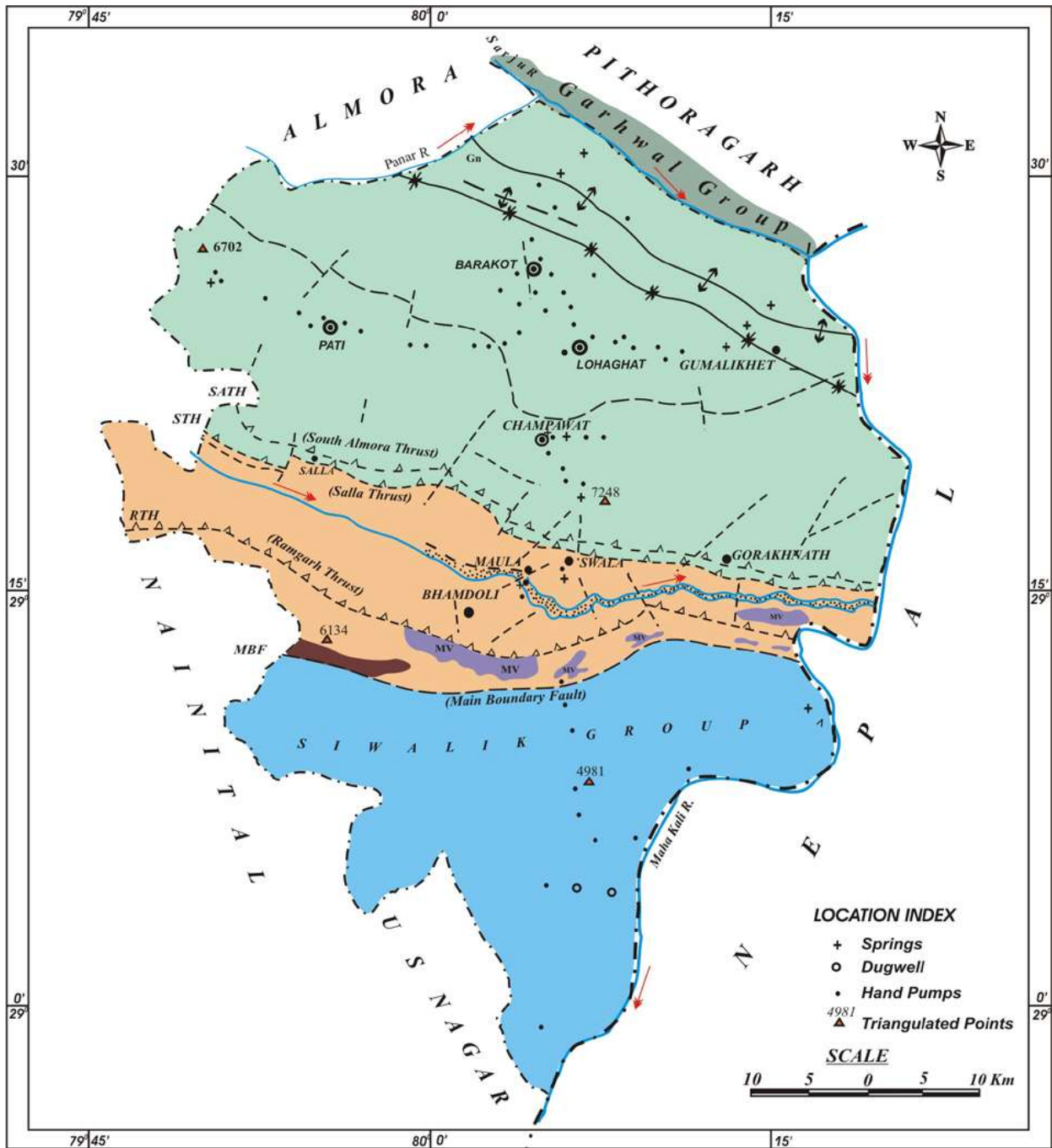










## GROUNDWATER SCENARIO

### GEOLOGY

Geologically, district Champawat comprises of diverse rock types. The geological set up is very complex due to the repeated tectonic disturbances caused by different orogenic cycles. Valdiya (1980) carried out extensive geological and structural mapping in the area. The salient features of geology are depicted in the geological map of the Champawat district . The rock succession exposed in the district mainly falls in two groups namely, Ramgarh and Almora Group of rocks apart from the Siwalik Group of Tertiary rocks at the southern side of the district, which is Late Tertiary to Quarternary, exposed all along the foothill belt of the Sub-Himalaya.





Symbol	Group/Formation	Groundwater Potential					
		(Hand Pumps Discharge)		(Springs Discharge)			
		(Pre-monsoon, 2007)	(Post-monsoon, 2007)	(Pre-monsoon, 2007)	(Post-monsoon, 2007)		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
	<b>Siwalik Group</b>	5.48 - 32.28	4.63 - 31.06	4.5 - 6.0	4.5 - 6.0		
	<b>Ramgarh Group</b>	6.53 - 73.78	5.12 - 71.26	6.0 - 12.0	8.0 - 13.0		
	<b>Almora Group</b>	4.04 - 91.43	3.64 - 88.43	2.0 - 12.0	3.0 - 15.0		
	<b>Main Boundary Fault (MBF)</b>						
	<b>South Almora Thrust (NAT)</b>						
	<b>Ramgarh Thrust (RTH)/ Salla Thrust</b>						
	<b>Trace of axial plane of syncline</b>						
	<b>Trace of axial plane of anticline</b>						

The Ramgarh Group is separated by the Main Boundary Fault (MBF) from Siwaliks, which consists of Bhimtal, Bhamdoli, Maula and Swala Formations. The rock types of Ramgarh Group are purple to pale green quartzite with interbeds of greenish grey phyllite, Metavolcanic rocks, streaky gneiss, chlorite schist with sericitic quartzite and metabasites, schistose quartzite and limestone with calc-phyllites. The Almora Group consists of Salla, Gorakhnath, Gumalikheth formations along with the Champawat granodiorite. The major rock types are pale green to cream coloured quartzite with chlorite schist, phyllite, metabasitic rocks, garnetiferous biotite mica schist with interbeds of quartzite, augen gneiss with paragneisses and few orthogneissic interbands, black carbonaceous phyllite alternating with black fine grained, biotite-rich greywacke, garnetiferous mica schist and micaceous flaggy quartzites. The grade of metamorphism increases from south to north. The Garhwal Group of rocks exposed extreme northern part of district.

## **HYDROGEOLOGY**

Groundwater is the primary source of water supply in the district for drinking as well as agriculture purpose. Groundwater in the major part of the district occurs as localized, disconnected aquifer bodies under favourable geohydrological conditions such as in channel and alluvial terraces of river valleys, joints, fractures and fissures of crystallines and metasedimentary rocks. The occurrence and movement of groundwater depend not only on the nature of the litho units and the nature of the interspaces, but also on the degree of interconnection between them, the vertical and aerial extension of joints, faults and shear zones and the local and regional geomorphology. Groundwater emergences as springs and seepages under favourable physiographic conditions such as in gently sloping areas, broad valleys of river sand along the lithological contacts.

## **HARD ROCK**

Rainfall is the principal source of the groundwater replenishment. Champawat district receives very good amount of rainfall, which in filtrates into ground through soil and plants, some considerable part of the precipitation flows as surface runoff, some apart from in the form of evapotranspiration. The aquifers occur within Ramgarh, Almora and parts of Siwalik Group as localised and disconnected water bodies. Groundwater in these areas occurs generally under unconfined to semi-confined conditions in the sedimentary and low-grade metamorphic rocks.

## **FAUNA & FLORA**

Around 65 percent area of the district is covered with fauna and flora. Rest 35 percent is used s agricultural, non-agricultural and grazing land. Besides the hills, the plains are vegetated

with plenty of exotic and traditional variety of plants such as Ecliptus, Babool, Teak, Sagon, Jamun, Bans, Bail, Madar etc. The 900-1800 metres slope of the southern hills is full of Chir trees. Besides this, the region is having various useful plants for human beings such as Amla, Ayer Tun and Khatic. The forest of the region is blessed with various kinds of wild life including tiger, elephant, Cheetal, Barahsingha, deer etc. Various kind of beautiful birds particularly Sarso, a sovereign bird is found every year during winter season is the specialty of the region

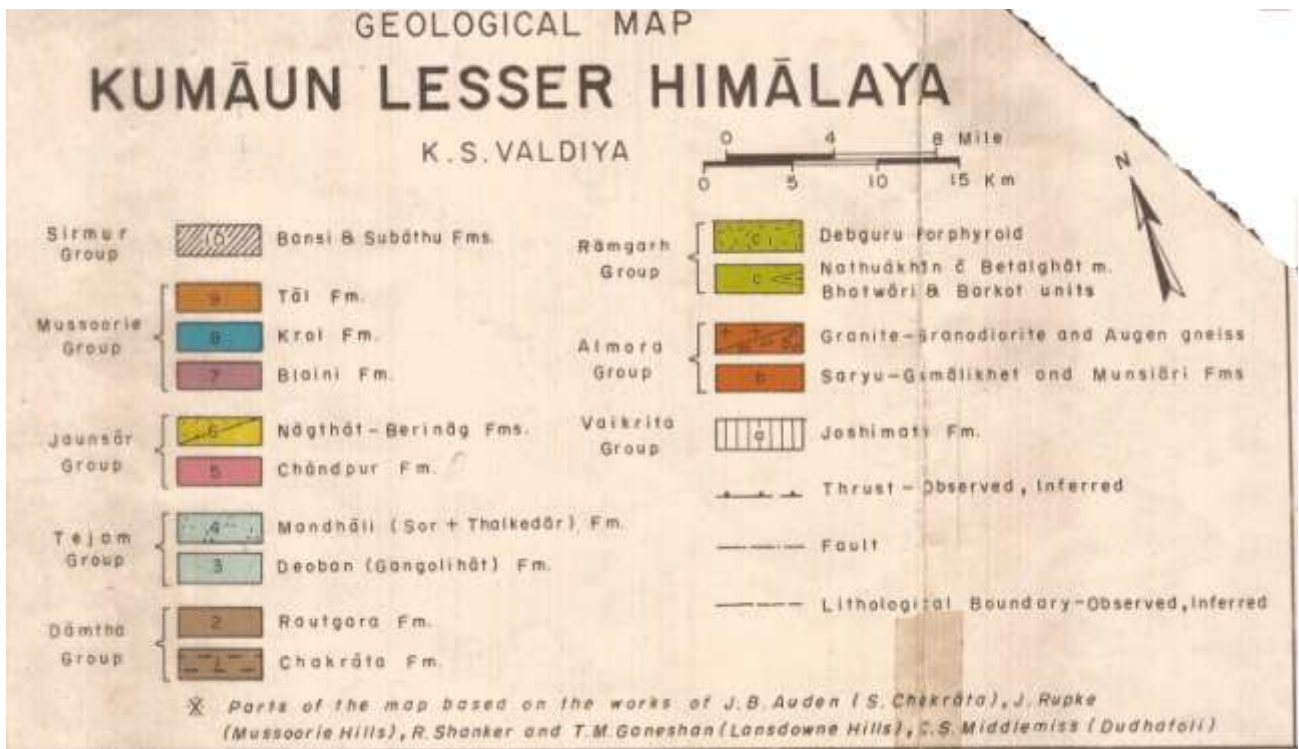
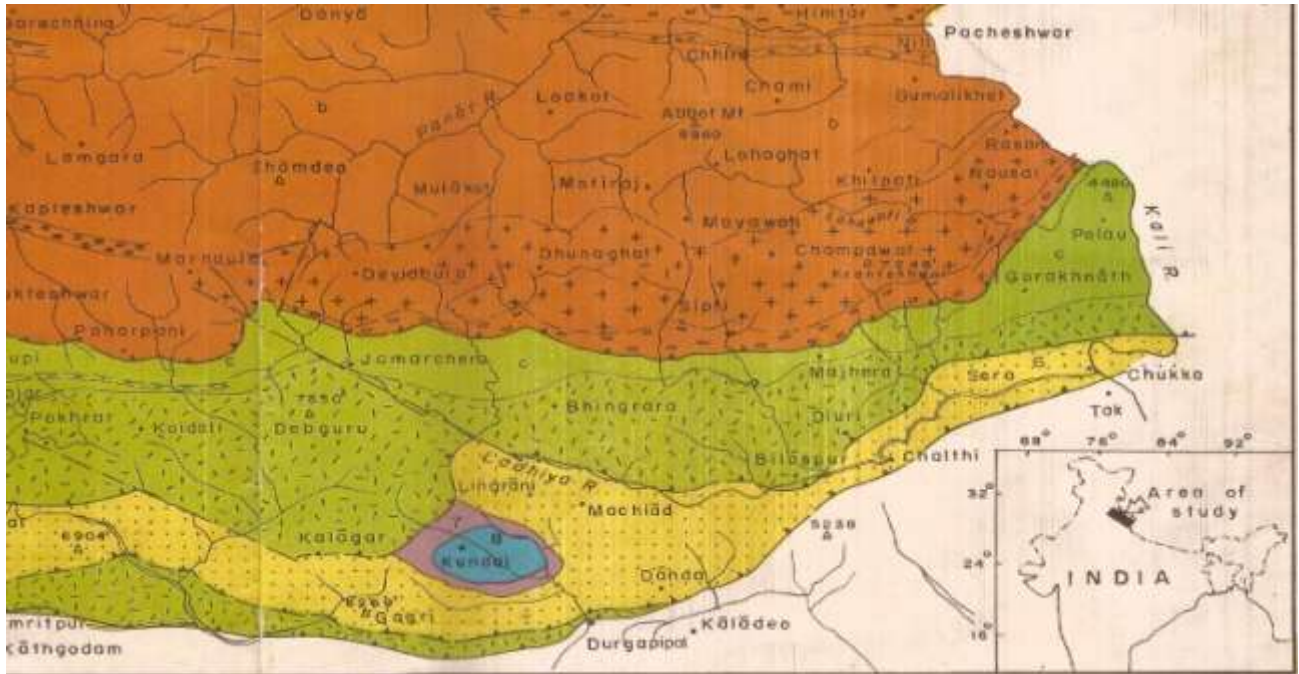
## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

The nearest railway station is 75 km. away from Champawat at Tanakpur. The urban and semi urban towns are well equipped with roads. Distt. Champawat is also linked with Udham Singh Nagar distt. and Nainital dist. through Pakka road. On the other hand some villages of the distt are scattered and not linked with any kind of road infrastructure. As a result it is very difficult to reach in some of the villages. Many villages have not been able to have minimum basic needs of education and health due to remoteness. In the field of telecommunication the urban area of the distt is equipped with the modern telecom facilities whereas the rural areas are still untouched with this facility. Due to lack of electricity many families are using lantern. The number of hospitals are not sufficient. The drinking water facilities are also not adequate. Women have to trek long distances for fetching drinking water.

## **IRRIGATION & WATER DRAINAGE**

The district is rich with natural perennial rivers and rivulets. Because of Lohawati, Jagbura, Ramganga, Kali and other rivers the scarcity of water has never been felt, but due to uneven geographical condition the major portion of water drains off through small rivers and rivulets. Only about 9 percent of total land is termed as agricultural irrigated land of the region. The major portion of land is dependent on the rain water only, which has adverse effect on agricultural production. Despite plenty of resources the habitants of the area are dependent of the rain water. Ground Water is the main source of irrigation in the southeren part of the district. The ground water is developed through tube wells and hand pumps. In the villages women usually cover a long distance for collection of drinking water. Due to rapid growth of the population in urban and the semi-urban area, the average land holding has decreased.

# GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF KUMAUN LESSER HIMALAYA



## Availability of Minerals

S.NO.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION in tones 2010-2011
<b>MAJOR MINERAL</b>		
1.	RBM	17 lakh metric ton

## Forest

**Total Forest area: 122200.00 Hectares**

## District at a glance

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
<b>1.</b>	<b>Geographical features</b>			
<b>(A)</b>	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude	28.58	29.38	
	ii) Longitude	79.48	80.10	
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq. KM	1955.30
<b>(B)</b>	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions	2016	Nos.	04
	ii) Tehsils	2016	Nos.	05
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	2016	Nos.	02
	iv) Patwar Circle / lekhpal kshetra	2016	Nos.	68 / 3
	v) Panchayat Simitis	2016	Nos.	04
	vi)Nagar panchayat	2016	Nos.	02
	vii) Nagar Palika	2016	Nos.	02
	viii) Gram Panchayats	2016	Nos.	313
	xi) Revenue villages	2016	Nos.	691
	x) Assembly Area	2016	Nos.	02
<b>2.</b>	<b>Population</b>			
<b>(A)</b>	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	131125
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	128523
<b>(B)</b>	Average sex ratio	2011	Nos.	980
<b>3.</b>	<b>Land utilization</b>			
<b>A.</b>	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2016-17	Hectare	233225
	ii) Forest cover	2016-17	"	132338
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2016-17	"	7487
	v) cultivable Barren land	2016-17	"	16022
<b>4.</b>	<b>Forest</b>			
	(i) Forest	2016	Ha.	122200.00
<b>5.</b>	<b>Livestock</b>			
<b>A.</b>	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2016	Nos.	37024
	ii) Buffaloes	2016	Nos.	23132
<b>B.</b>	Other livestock			
	i) Goats	2016	Nos.	48550
	ii) Pigs	2016	Nos.	605

	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2016	Nos.	212
<b>6.</b>	<b>Railways</b>			
	i) Length of rail line	2016-17	Kms	Nil
<b>7.</b>	<b>Roads</b>			
	(a) National Highway	2016-17	Kms	125.500
	(b) State Highway	2016-17	Kms	258.92
	(c) Main District Highway	2016-17	Kms	Nil
	(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2016-17	Kms	501.900

	(e) Rural road/ Agriculture	2016-17	Kms	488.315
	Marketing Board Roads			
	(f) Kachacha Road	2016-17	Kms	32.30
<b>8.</b>	<b>Communication</b>			
	(a) Telephone connection	2016-17		852
	(b) Post offices	2016-17	Nos.	83
	(c) Telephone center	2016-17	Nos.	10
	(d) Density of Telephone	2016-17	Nos./1000 person	-----
	(e) Density of Telephone	2016-17	No. per KM.	-----
	(f) PCO Rural	2016-17	No.	141
	(g) PCO STD	2016-17	No.	-----
	(h) Mobile	2016-17	No.	190155
<b>9.</b>	<b>Public Health</b>			
	(a) Allopathic Hospital	2016-17	No.	10
	(b) Beds in Allopathic hospitals		No.	222
	(c) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	25
	(d) Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals		No.	23
	(e) Unani hospitals		No.	-----
	(f) Community health centers		No.	-02
	(g) Primary health centers		No.	06
	(h) Dispensaries		No.	---
<b>10.</b>	<b>Banking commercial</b>			
	(a) Commercial Bank	2016-17	Nos.	20
	(b) rural Bank Products	2016-17	Nos.	08
	(c) Co-Operative bank products	2017	Nos.	08
	(d) PLDB Branches	2017	Nos.	--
<b>11.</b>	<b>Education</b>			
	(a) Primary school	2016-17	Nos.	637
	(b) Middle schools		Nos.	157
	(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	137
	(d) Colleges		Nos.	06
	(e) Technical University		Nos.	00

## Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Champawat

S. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In	Land developed (In	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Mini Industrial estate	2.29	2.29	232.19	36	36	---	34

## INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF CHAMPAWAT

### Industry at a Glance

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	816
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	816
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	NO.	10
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	NO.	2898
5.	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	NO.	-----
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	NO.	
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE IND.	IN crore	18.687
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	IN crore	-----

### 3.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

	YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (lakh Rs.)
	Up to 2000	147	322	495.00
	2001-02	14	33	15.15
	2002-03	24	51	18.58
	2003-04	36	69	30.70
	2004-05	48	82	33.69
	2005-06	62	127	54.00
	2006-07	74	154	110.63
	2007-08	52	107	72.39
	2008-09	35	66	158.41
	2009-10	60	157	235.08
	2010-11	60	165	219.00
	2011-12	65	162	310.70

Source: DIC -----



### 3.3 DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS IN THE DISTRICT

Name of State/UT- UTTARAKHAND.

Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part II (EM-II) filed during 2007-08 to 2011-12 by Nature of Industry (Sector)																Grand Total
Sl. No.	NIC	Description	No. of EM-II is filed in Year 2011-12													
			Nainital	Udham Singh Nagar	Almora	Bageshwar	Pithoragarh	Champanawar	Dehradun	Pauri Garhwal	Tehri Garhwal	Chamoli	Rudrapur	Uttarkashi	Haridwar	
1	01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
2	02	Forstry, logging and related service activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	05	Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	10	Mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	13	Mining of metal ores	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	14	Other mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	4
9	15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	45	99	19	13	27	28	28	32	3	20	19	52	417	417
10	16	Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	17	Manufacture of textiles	0	12	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	58	79	79
12	18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	8	27	9	2	26	4	95	41	12	0	7	0	15	246
13	19	Manufacture of leather & leather products	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9
14	20	Manufacture of wood and wood products	2	3	2	0	0	14	1	0	1	0	0	13	36	36
15	21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5	9	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	7	27	27
16	22	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	0	1	0	3	20	20
17	23	Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
18	24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3	22	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	0	0	21	57	57
19	25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	2	12	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	1	0	28	54	54
20	26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	10	20	20
21	27	Manufacture of basic metals	41	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	54	54
22	28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	0	33	5	8	11	12	17	8	6	7	4	44	155	155
23	29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0	15	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	12	33	33
24	30	Manufacture of office, accounting & computing machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3
25	31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	1	8	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	20	37	37
26	32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	3	21	21
27	33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	10
28	34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	29	29
29	35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	20	20
30	36	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	0	7	3	3	2	2	1	16	17	15	6	8	22	102
31	37	Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1

		Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part II (EM-II) filed during 2007-08 to 2011-12 by Nature of Industry (Sector)													Grand Total	
Sl. No.	NIC	Description	No. of EM-II is filed in Year 2011-12													
			Nainital	Uttam Sloch Nagar	Almora	Bageshar	Pithoraga r	Champawa t	Deshrudra	Pauri Garhwal	Tehri Garhwal	Chamoli	Rudrapray ag	Uttarkas hi	Haridwar	
32	40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	41	Collection, purification and distribution of water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	43	Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	30	Repair & maintenance of motor vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel	3	23	9	8	4	0	3	8	6	13	0	3	33	120
36	51	Wholesale of trade and commission trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
37	45	Repair & maintenance of personal & household goods, retail trade	4	14	4	5	5	6	11	5	4	5	6	15	69	
38	55	Hotel and restaurants	15	0	6	1	4	0	3	7	9	6	11	6	2	70
38	60	Land transport, transport via pipelines	8	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
40	61	Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	62	Air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	63	Supporting & auxiliary transport & travel agents activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	64	Post & telecommunications	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	8
44	65	Financial intermediation, except insurance & pension funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	70	Rail access activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	71	Renting of machinery & equipment without operator & personal & household goods	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
49	72	Computer and related activities	7	10	5	5	1	0	20	18	5	14	1	5	5	96
50	73	Research and development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	74	Other business activities	0	9	14	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	26
52	75	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	80	Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	85	Health and social work	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
55	90	Waste and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	91	Activities of membership organization n.s.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	10
58	93	Other service activities	19	6	2	20	5	17	51	24	21	29	0	31	5	219
59	95	Activities of private household as employers of domestic staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	96	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	97	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
62	99	Extra-territorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNITS</b>			<b>109</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2122</b>

SOURCE: DIC, UTTARAKHAND

### **Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings**

Large Scale Industries are not present in this district

### **Major Exportable Item**

Exportable units are not present in this district.

### **Growth Trend**

N/A

### **Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry**

Large industries are not present in the district hence vendors are not required here.

### **Medium Scale Enterprises**

Medium Scale units are not present in this district.

### **Service Enterprises**

#### **Potentials areas for service industry**

1. Tourism related service sector have scope in this District.
2. Local need based enterprises etc.

#### **Potential for new MSMEs**

Champawat is a hilly district of Uttarakhand. Large industries are not present here. This is not connected by rail link. Transport facilities are not appropriate. This district has only one mini industrial area having land bank of 2.2 hectare only. Presently all plots have been allotted. Champawat has potential for food based enterprises. Malta is local fruit available in huge quantity. Horticulture and floriculture based farming have potential in this district. Tourism based industries also have scope in this district.

#### **Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise**

#### **DETAIL OF MAJOR CLUSTERS**

Presently there is no identified cluster is working in the districts.

## **Manufacturing Sector**

Champawat is a hilly district of Uttarakhand. Large industries are not present here. This is not connected by rail link. Transport facilities are not appropriate. This district has only one mini industrial area having land bank of 2.2 acre. Presently all plots have been allotted. Champawat has potential for food based enterprises. Malta is local fruit available in huge quantity. Horticulture and floriculture based farming have potential in this district. Tourism based industries also have scope .

## **Service Sector**

1. Tourism related service sector have scope in this District.
2. Local need based enterprises etc.

## **General issue raised by Industries Association**

1. Lack of trained Manpower.
2. Availability of Power Supply is not proper & sufficient.
3. Champawat is not connected by Rail hence transport cost is high.
4. Raw material cost is very high.
5. Financial assistance should be provided on low interest rates.
6. Industrial plots should be provided on subsidized rates.
7. Taxation & its process should be simplified.

**DETAILS OF ROYALTY / REVENUE IN LAST 10 YEARS**

<b>S NO.</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>REVENUE IN RUPEES</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>98,23,933.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>1,12,76,942.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>1,70,44,915.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>2011-2012</b>	<b>2,67,31,616.00</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>2012-2013</b>	<b>1,99,05,221.00</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>6,73,73,186.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>	<b>8,09,75,260.00</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>7,21,49,130.00</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>11,94,13,779.00</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>2017-2018 (Upto Aug)</b>	<b>4,76,28,790.00</b>

**DETAILS OF PRODUCTION IN LAST YEARS**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity (cubic meter)</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>379853.00</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>347566.00</b>
<b>03</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>309412.00</b>

**RIVERWISE AREA AVAILABILITY**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of River</b>	<b>Length of River in District (Km)</b>	<b>Available Area for mining (sq. km)</b>	<b>Area under mining (tonn)</b>	<b>Area under mining (%)</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>Ladhiya</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>0.5018</b>	<b>156167.5</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Panar</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.0606</b>	<b>39729.22</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>03</b>	<b>Saryu</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>Ramganga/Saryu</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>0.0181</b>	<b>14455.82</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>05</b>	<b>Kali</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>06</b>	<b>Sharda</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>0.4685</b>	<b>1546068.04</b>	<b>90%</b>

उपखनिज चम्पावत खनन पट्टा

क्र०सं०	नाम/पता जिसके नाम से उद्योग स्थापित है।	उस स्थान का नाम जहां उद्योग संचालित है।	पत्रांक / दिनांक जिससे स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। प्रथम बार/नवीनीकरण इत्यादि की स्थिति स्पष्ट की जाय।	खनन पट्टे की वैधता अवधि।
1	2	3	4	5
1.	श्रीमती दीपा खर्कवाल पत्नी श्री उमेश खर्कवाल निवासी तहसील व जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम दुधौरी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2587/VII-1-1 /26 - ख/2012 दिनांक 24.12. 2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1236/तीस-खनन / 2013-14, दिनांक 30.12.13	12.02.2014 से 11.02.2019
2.	श्री मुकेश सिंह महराना पुत्र श्री शिवराज सिंह महराना, निवासी ग्राम विरगुल, तहसील व जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम दुधौरी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-36/VII-1/24-ख /2012 दिनांक 06.01. 2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1420/तीस-खनन/2013 -14, दिनांक 13.01.14	12.02.2014 से 11.02.2019
3.	श्री नरेश सिंह ढेक पुत्र श्री दीवान सिंह ढेक, निवासी ग्राम कोलीढेक, तह० लोहाघाट, जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम दुधौरी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2631/VII-1-13 /23- ख/2012 दिनांक 16.01. 2014 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1498/तीस-खनन/ 2013-14, दिनांक 21.01.14	12.02.2014 से 11.02.2019
4.	श्री मुकुल सिंह ढेक पुत्र श्री दीवान सिंह ढेक, बस स्टेशन, तहसील व जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम दुधौरी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2649/VII-1-13 /63- ख/2012 दिनांक 17.12. 2013	17.12.2013 से

				16.12.2018
5.	श्रीमती देवकी कठायत पत्नी श्री रूप सिंह कठायत, निवासी ग्राम खुनाड़ी, तह0 व जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम बजौन, तहसील व जिला चम्पावत।	शा सं0-2957/VII-1/96-ख /2012 दिनांक 09.01.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1460 /तीस-खनन /2013 - 14 दिनांक 18.01.14	12.02.2014 से 11.02.2019
6.	श्री ओम प्रकाश पाण्डे पुत्र श्री हरिनन्दन पाण्डे ग्राम जनकाण्डे, तहसील लोहाघाट, जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम दुधौरी तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं0-2065/VII-1/62-ख /2013 दिनांक 10.10.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1237 /तीस - खनन/2013 - 14) दिनांक 30.10.14	12.02.2014 से 11.02.2019
7.	शोहम इनोवैटिव वैचर्स, ग्राम चल्थी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम दियूरी तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं0-2588/VII-1/59-ख /2013, दिनांक 24.2.2014 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 2633 /तीस - खनन/2013 - 14, दिनांक 10.04.14	29.04.2014 से 28.04.2019



उपखनिज तहसील लोहाघाट

8.	श्री जगत सिंह ढेक पुत्र श्री दीवान सिंह ढेक, निवासी ग्राम कोलीढेक, तह0 लोहाघाट, जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम तडाग, तहसील लोहाघाट, जिला चम्पावत।	शा सं0-2956/ <b>VII-I</b> /25-ख /2012 दिनांक 16.01.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1497 /तीस - खनन/2013 - 14 दिनांक 21.01.14	17.02.2014 से 16.02.2019
9.	मै0 संगम मिनरल्स, देव सिंह मैदान के सामने, नगर पालिका भवन, तहसील व जिला पिथौरागढ़।	ग्राम बौतडी, तहसील लोहाघाट, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं0-311/ <b>VII-1-1</b> /26 - ख/2014 दिनांक 11.02.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1899/तीस-खनन /2013-14, दिनांक 17.02.14	02.03.2014 से 01.03.2019
10.	श्री ललित मोहन अधिकारी पुत्र श्री आन सिंह अधिकारी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम सुंगरखाल, तहसील लोहाघाट, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं0-345/ <b>VII-II</b> -14 /98-ख /2012 दिनांक 26.02.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 2087 /तीस-खनन/ 2013 -14, दिनांक 28.02.14	11.04.2014 से 10.04.2019

उपखनिज तहसील बाराकोट

11	श्री शेर सिंह पुत्र श्री दान सिंह, ग्राम रैघाव, तहसील बाराकोट, जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम रैघाव, तहसील बाराकोट, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-112/VII-1 /12 – ख/ 2015 दिनांक 12.02.2015 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1761 /तीस-खनन /2014-15, दिनांक 18.02.15	13.03.2015 से 12.03.2020
12.	श्री नारायण सिंह पुत्र श्री देव सिंह, ग्राम रैघाव, तहसील बाराकोट, जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम रैघाव, तहसील बाराकोट, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-270/VII-1 /105 – ख/2015, दिनांक 16.03.2016 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 2106/तीस-खनन /2015-16, दिनांक 18.03.16	26.12.2016 से 25.12.2021
13	श्री दिनेश चन्द्र पन्त पुत्र श्री उमापति पंत, ग्राम छुलापे, तहसील बाराकोट, जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम छुलापे, तहसील बाराकोट, जनपद चम्पावत।		26.12.2016 से 25.12.2021
14	श्रीमती तारा पांगती पत्नी पुष्कर सिंह पांगती, ग्राम बुंगा, तहसील मुनस्यारी।	ग्राम नौलापानी, तहसील पूर्णागिरी, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2065/VII-1 /62-ख /2013 दिनांक 10.10.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 246 /तीस – खनन/2013 – 14, दिनांक 15.10.14	31.10.2013 से 30.10.2018
15.	श्रीमती सन्तोश वर्मा पत्नी श्री प्रशान्त वर्मा, तहसील लोहाघाट, जिला चम्पावत।	ग्राम नौलापानी, तहसील पूर्णागिरी, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2631/VII-1-13 /23- ख/2012 दिनांक 16.01.2014 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1234/तीस-खनन /2013-14, दिनांक 30.10.13	12.02.2014 से 11.02.2019
16	श्री जोगा सिंह पुत्र श्री जोत सिंह, ग्राम झालाकुडी, तहसील व जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम नौलापानी, तहसील पूर्णागिरी, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-381/VII-1- /35 – ख /2014 दिनांक 17.02.2014 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1997/तीस-खनन	14.03.2014

			/2013-14, दिनांक 21.02.14	से 13.03.2019
17.	श्री जगदीष चन्द्र शर्मा पुत्र श्री घनश्याम शर्मा, तहसील टनकपुर, जनपद चम्पावत।	ग्राम उदाली, तहसील पूर्णागिरी, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2956 /VII-I/ 25-ख /2012 दिनांक 16.01.2013 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 1495 /तीस - खनन/2013 - 14, दिनांक 21.01.14	04.03.2014 से 03.03.2019
18.	कु०म०वि०नि०लि०, ओक पार्क हाउस, नैनीताल।	ग्राम उचौलीगोट, तहसील पूर्णागिरी जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-2974 /VII-1- /260-ख /2013 दिनांक 16.01. 2014	27.03.2015 से 26.03.2020
19.	श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सौन पुत्र श्री होशियार सिंह सौन, ग्राम लेलू, तहसील व जिला पिथौरागढ़।	ग्राम नौलापानी, तहसील पूर्णागिरी, जनपद चम्पावत।	शा सं०-1619 /VII-I/ 227-ख /2014 दिनांक 18.12.2014 एवं जिलाधिकारी के आदेश सं 869/ तीस-खनन/2014 -15, दिनांक 23.12.14	05.02.2015 से 04.02.2020
20.	वन विकास निगम, टनकपुर, जनपद चम्पावत।	शारदा नदी, वन क्षेत्र, टनकपुर।	शा सं०-322 /VII-I/ 19-ख / 2013, दिनांक 10.10.2013 से 10 वर्ष।	13.02.2013 से 12.02.2023