



محکمہ اطلاعات و رابطہ عامہ کرگل

Department of Information and Public Relations Kargil

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KARGILNAMA

کرگل نامہ

COVER STORY

Reorienting
Education
During
COVID-19



Page 22

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW
WITH LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR
LADAKH R K MATHUR

Page 25

TAPPING DIGITAL
TECHNOLOGY TO
BOOST EDUCATION

Page 18

NRLM:
THE MISSION TO
IMPROVE
LIVES

Page 14

STUDYING IN
PROFESSIONAL
COLLEGES NO LONGER
A DREAM FOR LADAKHI
STUDENTS



DEPARTMENT
OF
INFORMATION
AND PUBLIC
RELATIONS
KARGIL

محکمہ
اطلاعات
و
رابطہ عام
کرگل



KARGIL **NAMA** کرگل نامہ



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Foreword

Radha Krishna Mathur

Lieutenant Governor, UT Ladakh

I am very pleased to share my thoughts on the launch of the bi-monthly magazine 'Kargil Nama' being brought out by the Department of Information and Public Relations, Kargil.

The role of media in any government set-up is pivotal for dissemination of news and more importantly for educating the masses about the various government schemes and policies.

Having undergone certain changes over the decades after being born in the 80's, I am certain that Kargil Nama will continue to carry forth its pivotal role in the development of Kargil.

I congratulate all the contributors from various departments of the district and experts from various fields. I urge everyone to use this platform to disseminate and discuss issues for the development of Ladakh.

On this historic moment, I must congratulate the team, headed by Secretary Ms. Padma Angmo who envisions newer heights for the department.

My best wishes to the entire team and congratulations on successfully bringing out the 1st Edition of Kargil Nama.



(Radha Krishna Mathur)



Foreword

Feroz Ahmad Khan

Chairman / Chief Executive Councilor
LAHDC, Kargil

It gives me immense pleasure to witness the revival of Kargil Nama as an e-magazine by the Department of Information and Public Relations (DIPR), Kargil. I remember Kargil Nama as a very popular periodical published by DIPR, Kargil. People would take keen interest in reading it. Kargil Nama played a vital role in establishing a bridge between the government and the people.

I am sure that DIPR, Kargil will make every effort to retain the simplicity of the Kargil Nama of the olden days. I hope that people receive the electronic form of Kargil Nama with the same enthusiasm they had for its earlier issues. Many people will still yearn for a print version of the magazine. There are a large number of community libraries in Ladakh and the print version of Kargil Nama would help inculcate the reading habit among the general masses while also keeping them informed about the government.

I urge DIPR, UT Ladakh to come up with a unified publication for the whole region with dedicated sections for each district. This will help people compare the functioning of the UT in different areas. It will

also inculcate a sense of unity among Ladakhis and promote an exchange of ideas and information.

The current issue of Kargil Nama includes a host of important issues including community classes, impact of NRLM in improving rural livelihood in Kargil and COVID-19 mitigation efforts by the government. I hope it will provide a clear and transparent picture of governance in the district and the UT.

I must commend the outstanding work of the DIPR under the dynamic leadership of Ms Padma Angmo, IIS at the UT Level and the untiring Mr. Muhammad Ali Tak at the district level.

I wish the team and the readers the very best!

(Feroz Ahmad Khan)



Foreword

Jamyang Tsering Namgyal
Member of Parliament, Ladakh

ལྷོ་ལོ་ལྟོ་

༄༅། ལ་དུགས་དབྱུང་གཞུང་མངའ་སྡེ་གར་འབྲིལ་གསར་སྡེལ་དང་མི་མངས་མཐུན་འབྲེལ་སྡེ་ཁག་གི་ཚོགས་ནས་མངའ་འདི་རིང་གི་གནས་ཚུལ་གསོ་མ་དང་མི་མངས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་ཚུལ་གསོ་མའི་སྐོར་ལ་གར་འབྲིལ་རྒྱ་མ་ཟེར་བའི་དུས་དེབ་(Magazine)གསོ་མ་ཞིག་སྐད་རིགས་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ནང་ལ་ཉམས་གསོས་བྱོས་སྟེ་འཕིང་བྱས་ཚེར་ཉེ་བའི་སེམས་ཀྱི་ནང་ལ་མཉམ་དགའ་མོ་དང་འབྲུག་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་སོང་།

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Foreword

Umang Narula

Advisor to LG, UT Ladakh

I am delighted to learn that Department of Information and Public Relations, Kargil is coming up with the inaugural issue of the revamped district magazine 'Kargil Nama'.

With Ladakh still in a nascent stage after becoming a Union Territory, it is important to keep the citizens informed about new developments, schemes and key decisions taken by the Administration for the welfare of the people. This magazine will play an important role in disseminating this important information to the people of Ladakh.

I am sure that all the Departments will use this magazine as a channel to inform citizens about their on-going work, development schemes, projects and key policy decisions. I must congratulate Secretary, Information, Ms Padma Angmo, for conceiving and launching this initiative. The Information and Public Relations team also deserve equal praise for bringing out this magazine at such short notice.

In this age of digital media this magazine will be instrumental in providing authentic news to the people. It will provide a platform to aspiring young writers from

Ladakh who are looking to showcase their talent. Similarly, there are numerous untold stories about the rich Ladakhi culture and history that need to be shared with the public.

The magazine would also provide a forum for the public to share their views, opinions and feedback to the Administration.

I once again congratulate the Department of Information and Public Relations, Kargil for bringing out this magazine.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'U' followed by a cursive 'N' and 'A'.

(Umang Narula)



Foreword

Padma Angmo

Secretary Information, UT Ladakh

Reiving the 'Kargil Nama' has been a long-standing demand from various quarters. The challenge was to develop the capacity to bring out regular issues of the district magazine.

The small editorial team has been able to meet this challenge and have come up with the first issue with a list of content that will cater to the traditional reader and also to the young reader who may be majorly consuming information on social media.

While the magazine covers initiatives of the UT Administration and the District Administration, at the same time there is a conscious effort to make it a people's magazine with stories about individual grit and determination during the ongoing pandemic making it to the cover page.

The exclusive interview by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh gives an insight into his vision for the sustainable development for the region and the road map that has been laid down for the Union Territory.

The team of I&PR, Kargil has worked hard to bring together quality content packaged in attractive layout design to appeal to the myriad readers.

I wish all readers a pleasant read.

(Padma Angmo)



Editorial

Muhammad Ali Tak

Assistant Director, DIPR Kargil

It gives me immense pleasure to present the first edition of Kargil Nama. The Department of Information and Public Relations (DIPR), Kargil earlier used to publish newsletter Khabar Nama Kargil during the decade of the 80's highlighting the activities of the government and different government policies and programmes as a part of its mandate to act as a bridge between the government and the people. It was revived later in 2004 as Kargil Nama under the patronage of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council Kargil.

The bi-lingual news magazine Kargil Nama which will be published once in two months is an effort to further enhance the continuous endeavours of the Department of Information and Public Relations (DIPR), Ladakh to highlight and disseminate information about various development activities and schemes while also keeping people updated about various happenings under the new administrative set-up with the formation of the Union Territory of Ladakh.

Although it is just the beginning, the team at DIPR Kargil has tried its level best to incorporate all relevant information

in this issue for our readers. We are hopeful and pray that the readers will enjoy the first edition of Kargil Nama and find it useful.

Suggestions and feedback for further improvement of the magazine in the subsequent issues is solicited from the readers. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of UT Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur, Hon'ble Chairman and Chief Executive Councillor, LAHDC, Kargil Shri Feroz Ahmad Khan and Secretary, Information, Ms Padma Angmo for their support and encouragement to publish the first edition of this bi-monthly magazine.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Ali Tak', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

(Mohammad Ali Tak)

Contents

1. Reorienting education during COVID-19	09
2. Tackling the COVID-19 pandemic in Kargil	11
3. Studying in professional colleges no longer a dream for Ladakhi students	14
4. Towards Skilling UT Ladakh	16
5. NRLM: Mission to improve lives	18
6. Supporting Higher Education in Ladakh	20
7. Lieutenant Governor Ladakh R K Mathur speaks on changes in Ladakh post-new administrative set up	22
8. Tapping Digital Technology to Boost Education	25
9. Youth Equipped with Skills: A Way Forward for Employability and Sustainability	27

اردو / URDU

33	10 - لیفٹینینٹ گورنر لداخ رادھا کرشنا تھور سے خصوصی گفتگو
35	12 - ایک ہنرمند لداخ کی جانب
37	11 - کووڈ-19 کے دوران تعلیم کی نئے سرے سے ترتیب

COVER STORY

REORIENTING EDUCATION DURING COVID-19

Students to benefit from community classes, YounTab Scheme



Tufail Ahmad Lone

The on-going COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the lives of people around the world. However, students have probably suffered more than any other group as they were forced to adapt to a new education system almost overnight.

In Ladakh, the shift from offline to online mode of education excluded many students and deprived them of learning opportunities. The worst affected were students from lower income groups enrolled in government schools.

Generally, schools are not only a place for students to study but also a social institution where they learn various values from each other. School is also a place for exchanging knowledge and ideas that they acquire through social interaction and exposure to different cultures, traditions and lifestyles.

Since online teaching has become the norm due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has become necessary for students to have access to the internet. Unfortunately, this only benefits students with

internet access and mobile gadgets. It thus excludes others.

District Coordinator for community classes in Kargil, Aga Sajjad Hussain said that in an effort to address this challenge the Chief Education Officer, Kargil put forth two ideas. "One option was to distribute tablets with pre-loaded educational material and the other was to hold community classes. These options were meant to ensure that no student was excluded from educational opportunities even during the COVID-19 pandemic," he added.

He explained that initially they prepared guidelines for community classes while keeping in mind that many villages do not have internet facilities and cell phone towers. These guidelines were sent to the district administration for approval. "The Hon'ble CEC Feroz Ahmed Khan and Deputy Commissioner, Kargil, Santosh Sukhadeve gave us a positive response. We then started executing the plan on the ground," he added.

There was an overwhelming response from local communities once community classes started. The involvement of local representatives such

as Councillors, Sarpanches, Panches and other members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and volunteers at the village-level ensured that the initiative was a success.

Aga Sajjad Hussain emphasised that the active participation of volunteers in different villages was a key ingredient in the success of this initiative. "In Kargil district, there are seven education zones covering a total of 459 villages where community classes are being held by 1,891 government school teachers and 2,298 volunteers for 18,972 students from government and private schools covering classes from I to XII," he explained.

Chairman and Chief Executive Councillor of LAH-DC, Kargil, Feroz Ahmed Khan hailed the efforts of volunteers. He said, "Volunteers are playing a key role in implementing this idea on the ground. They have taken this responsibility on their shoulders and helped students connect with their studies again." He added that the community class model is a big success that has also caught the attention of the national media. "The feedback from parents has been good. Most importantly, this has helped us achieve our commitment of making education accessible to everyone, including students in remote areas," he added.

Community volunteer, Farhat Amin Lone from Imaochan village said that it was her responsibility to help. "I had to come forward and share my knowledge and experience with the students of my village at this crucial juncture. It has been a learning experience for me. In fact, I feel thankful for this opportunity to interact with the students in my village," she added.

This was echoed by Raqib Ahmed, a volunteer in Kharboo village, who said, "In addition to academics, schools also help in the development of cognitive, psychomotor and affective skills of students. We cannot replicate this online. However, given the challenges of the pandemic community classes is a brilliant solution to do justice to every student with the involvement of the community." He added that teaching in these classes has helped him appreciate the patience and perseverance required to teach.

Director of Education, UT Ladakh, Dr. Safdar Ali said that at the start of the pandemic the education sector in Ladakh faced a big challenge as more than 50% of the region lacks internet facilities. He said, "In this context, we have now adopted a new model of education that covers areas with and without internet access. We have also started initiatives such as distribution of YounTab



(educational tablets) with preloaded content to students from Class VI to XII. Around 12,000 such tablets will be distributed among the students soon."

He explained that Kargil district had taken the initiative to start community classes while following COVID-19 protocols. "Government and private school students are benefitting from these classes. In fact, the community class is also facilitating interaction between students from different schools. We are very thankful to the administration of Union Territory of Ladakh for its unflinching support for this initiative," he added.

Dr. Safdar Ali explained that online learning will never substitute in-person learning. "One-to-one interaction with teachers is very crucial for students. In future, we hope to experiment with a hybrid mode of education. However, we first need to ensure that every student in Ladakh has internet access."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh has also released Rs 23.73 lakhs from his discretionary fund to support Panchayat Raj Institutions to hold community classes while following COVID-19 precautions.

TACKLING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN KARGIL

Strategy based on preparation, testing, awareness, and vaccination



Anwar Ali

Many countries across the world have suffered multiple waves of COVID-19 infections. India is currently anticipating its third wave of infections. Fortunately, technology and humanitarian intervention have helped us develop early warning and early response systems to minimise losses in the event of conflicts, natural disasters and pandemics like COVID-19.

If and when the third wave starts in India, Kargil district will not remain untouched. It is thus prudent to prepare for another wave of COVID-19 infections along with early warning and early response mechanisms. These mechanisms must incorporate the lessons learnt from the first two waves of COVID-19 infections.

Health Department, Kargil along with other agencies are now prepared for another wave of COVID-19 infections. Under instructions from the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of UT Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur, the Administration of UT of Ladakh has constituted a committee to chalk out a plan of action for the third wave. In addition, Union Territory administration has started expanding its oxygen production capacity from 2,300 litres

per minute to 4,300 litres per minute (LPM). The Health Department has also procured 10 ICU (paediatric ventilator) beds, 70 oxygenated beds, 10 High Flow Nasal Canula and other equipment for the dedicated COVID-19 hospital in Kargil.

The district administration has spent a total of Rs 18.18 crore in the management of COVID-19 since 2020. The major expenditure heads include establishment of quarantine and isolation centres, provision of free boarding and lodging for COVID-19 patients, deployment of village-level surveillance teams, conducting of COVID-19 tests, development of infrastructure, generation of awareness etc.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020, health authorities in Kargil have tested 143,894 samples including 81,950 Rapid Antigen Test, 59,329 Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) and 2,615 Truenat tests. Of these, 3,551 samples tested positive for COVID-19 in Kargil as of 22 July 2021: 2,155 positive cases were during the first wave and 1,396 were during the second wave. While 3,476 people recovered from COVID-19, 58 succumbed to it including 56 Ladakhis and two non-Ladakhis. Of these, 44 people passed away during the first wave and 14 during the second wave. Around 90% of the people who tested positive were older than 40 years of age.

The COVID-19 pandemic poses an unprecedented challenge for the Health Department. Initially, the Health Department lacked infrastructure to provide isolation centres for COVID-19 patients. Then, the administration developed a dedicated COVID-19 hospital in Kurbathang. Similarly, there were no facilities to process RT-PCR samples in Kargil in the initial period. This would cause delays in receiving the test results, which would lead to unnecessary panic among people. Kargil district administration addressed this issue by developing an RT-PCR test laboratory in the district. This ensured that RT-PCR tests were processed within the district and substantially reduced the delays in declaring the results. At present, the district has four RT-PCR testing machines with a capacity to process 1,500 samples per day. In addition, facilities for collecting COVID-19 samples have been deployed in every block of the district. In addition, the district administration delivers the results of COVID-19 test on cellular phones through SMS, which has further reduced the delays.

Initially, people were ignorant about COVID-19 infections, which undermined efforts to implement preventive measures. In order to address this, the Health Department deployed village-level surveillance teams, which included a pharmacist, ANMs, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers, revenue staff and police personnel. These teams helped create awareness among the masses. In addition, the Health Department also collaborated with Department of Information and Public Relations (DIPR) to create awareness through radio talks, panel discussions by experts, messages from prominent public figures, radio jingles, public announcements, plays by theatre groups, and education materials such as playcards, hoardings, banners, etc.

During the first wave of COVID-19, the administration installed two oxygen plants at the dedicated COVID-19 hospital with a production capacity of 1,000 LPM. Recently, the Union Territory administration established three new 100 LPM oxygen plants at Community Health Centres (CHC) in Drass, Zaskar and Nubra. This



enhanced the oxygen production capacity in Ladakh to 2,300 litres per minute. In anticipation of the third wave steps are also being taken to achieve the target of 4300 litres per minute.

The opening of Zoji-la and other high passes for the summer has increased the risk of COVID-19 spreading in Kargil and other parts of Ladakh. The administration has implemented measures to reduce this risks by installing screening-cum-testing posts at Meenamarg, Drass, Khangral, Sanjak, Garkone, Kargil Airport (in winters only), Zangskar Helipad, Kargyak and Zangla. Furthermore, like the rest of the country, district administration in Kargil too has embarked on COVID-19 vaccination drive in March 2021. Since then, 79,184 people in the district have received the first dose of the



COVID-19 vaccine. By the first week of July 2021, the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of UT Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur declared that Ladakh is the first Union Territory to achieve 100% success in administering the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine for people in the age group of 18 years and above. Furthermore, so far 26,372 eligible people have received the second dose of the vaccine. The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, Shri R. K. Mathur has stated that UT Ladakh will achieve 100% coverage for both doses of the vaccine by the end of August 2021. There are 165 vaccination centres across Kargil district. In addition, the Health Department has also deployed mobile teams with doctors and paramedical staff to help the vaccine reach every corner of the district.

The district administration has also addressed a shortage of trained human resources in the healthcare sector by recruiting 17 staff nurses, 20 pharmacist, 39 lab technicians, 23 drivers, 50 multi-tasking staff, 10 data entry operators, and six Amchis. In all, the Health Department have employed 165 local youth specially for COVID-19 duty. Furthermore, the Health Department is also

organising regular counselling sessions to alleviate trauma related to the pandemic. Such counselling sessions are also being held in rural and remote areas to educate public about COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour (CAB).

A special district control room has been established in the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) Kargil's office to oversee all these COVID-19-related activities. It also takes responsibility for ensuring that medical staff are discharging their duties consistently and COVID-19 positive patients are observing isolation protocols.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the workload on doctors and other medical staff. Despite these pressures, the medical staff in Kargil have ensured that non-COVID-19 patients do not suffer in anyway, especially those who require emergency care. The Health Department has also adopted new technological channels such as e-Sanjevani to allow non-COVID-19 patients to consult doctors. More recently, the Health Department also resumed services for non-COVID-19 patients including OPD clinics, testing laboratories and other facilities.

STUDYING IN PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES NO LONGER A DREAM FOR LADAKHI STUDENTS

REWA, DAKSHNA, Ladakh Ignited Minds stand to provide financial support



Rinchen Dolma

The Ladakh's geography has often hampered the region's development, connectivity network, and economic growth. Access to education too has suffered due to this disconnect and scattered pattern of habitation in the region.

Things started to change over the last two decades with improved connectivity, tourism boom and other changes. The declaration of Ladakh as a Union Territory in 2019 further enhanced the pace of development and economic growth in the region. Education is one of the priority sectors for the UT Administration, which has initiated several projects and schemes to improve school education in Ladakh.

Rewa Scheme:

One such scheme is REWA, which was recently launched by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur.

It is officially called the Rewa: Lt Governor's Students Support Initiative (Financial Assistance to meritorious students of UT of Ladakh) scheme. The scheme provides support meritorious students from Ladakh to appear in national-level

entrance examinations.

It provides coaching through the Directorate of Social and Tribal Welfare, UT of Ladakh. It also provides financial assistance to students who have cleared the preliminary examination of national-level competitive examinations conducted by UPSC and enables them to avail of coaching support. The scheme will be effective for examinations conducted after 1 October, 2021.

Through this scheme the UT Administration will provide financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh for national-level entrance examination coaching to meritorious students who plan to appear in the NEET, JEE, UG, CLAT and NDA examination.

A total of 60 students from Ladakh with 30 each from Leh and Kargil districts, including 20 government school students, five private school students and five students studying outside Ladakh will be selected based on marks secured in the Class X board examinations.

Likewise, based on the marks secured in the Class XII board examinations, 70 students will be selected including 35 each from Leh and Kargil districts and 15 students for the medical stream, 15 for non-medical stream and five for the humanities. A separate merit list will be prepared for Class X and Class XII.



The financial assistance includes reimbursement of total cost of coaching programme (upto Rs 1 lakh for residential programmes), reimbursement of coaching fee (including admission, tuition etc.) and upto Rs 64,000 for day-boarding institutes and online or correspondence coaching and Rs. 36,000 for boarding/lodging at the rate of Rs 3,000 per month. The administration will invite applications after the respective results are declared and candidates will need to apply online with their supporting documents and result sheets.

Ladakhi students who clear the preliminary examination for civil services will also be eligible for financial support of Rs.1.54 lakh under this scheme to enable them to access quality coaching for national-level competitive examinations. The UT Administration has adopted this scheme to boost the morale of Ladakhi students by providing incentives and opportunities to compete in national-level competitive exams.

Dakshana scholarship:

The Administration of UT of Ladakh has also initiated a new scholarship programme called Dakshana. It is a one-year scholarship programme for JEE and NEET under Joint Dakshana Selection Test (JDST) 2021 for the students of Ladakh.

A mock test will be conducted through the Dakshana Scholarship Test Android Mobile App to ensure that Ladakhi students are familiar with the test format of

JDST 2021. Students can take the mock test after receiving their Dakshana roll number on filling the Dakshana scholarship application form. After ap-

plying online, students will be notified of the date for JDST 15 days prior to the test.

The students can also watch video lectures on the Dakshana YouTube Channel. Aspirants can also find solutions to mock tests, updates, notifications related to JDST 2021 on the Dakshana Telegram Channel.

Ladakh Ignited Minds project:

The Indian Army has supported various education programmes and initiatives in Ladakh including Bharat Darshan and various sporting events. It recently launched a project called 'Ladakh Ignited Minds: A Centre of Excellence and Wellness' to secure the future of Ladakhi students.

The project is meant for students from economically-challenged families and provides them with academic coaching and training to study at premier educational institutions in India. It is a one-year full-time residential programme to mentor and guide the participants to compete in various medical and engineering entrance examinations. Kanpur-based NGO, National Integrity and Educational Development Organisation (NIEDO) will execute the programme and the Fire and Fury Corps of the Indian Army would oversee the administration and logistics with funding support from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The first batch of 45 students will include 20 girls from Leh and Kargil districts.

As a young union territory, Ladakh is still exploring its latent potential. These new schemes and programmes by the UT Administration promises to herald a new era of development in Ladakh.

TOWARDS SKILLING LADAKH

Padma Angmo

Skill development cannot be an exercise in isolation. The objective is to create livelihood opportunities through skill building. The biggest challenge for Skill Development Department is the lack of available data to chalk out strategies and plan interventions.

The department is now in the process of conducting a comprehensive field survey through a qualified agency to help understand skill demand and gap, career aspirations, demand and supply dynamics in job markets and the entrepreneurship potential in the region.

The national-level statistics reveal that the Agriculture sector accounts for 14.39% of the GDP whereas the Textile and Apparel sector accounts for 5% of the GDP. The handloom sector is predominantly a rural occupation and is second only to agriculture in terms of livelihood.

According to the Fourth All India Handloom Census, the total number of households in India engaged in handloom activities (weaving and allied activities) is 31.45 lakh with nearly 72% of handloom weavers being female. These sectors have a vast potential for employment and entrepreneurship.

At the same time, the India Skills Report (ISR) 2017 says that the level of employability in the talent pool emerging from educational institutions in India was low (although it is rising over time), with just four out of 10 youth meeting the standards set by employers.

Accordingly, in the coming years the department will focus on en-



hancing the skills of farmers and artisans, and building managerial capacity among educated youth.

According to the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-17), less than 5% of the workforce in the 19-24 age group in India is estimated to have received formal vocational education compared to 75% in Germany, 52% in USA and 96% in South Korea.

The Administration of UT Ladakh is aiming to achieve 100% certified skill training for its entire workforce in the construction sector over the next five years. A five year-action plan is being chalked out to impart Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to experienced workers from Ladakh and outside at construction sites.

This will focus on areas where large numbers of labour-



ers are engaged by organisations such as BRO, CPWD etc and at designated centres for the remaining workforce.

In addition, LSDM is coordinating with the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, Handloom and Handicrafts, and Industry and Commerce to draw up a strategy to develop skills for farmers and artisans and to foster micro-entrepreneurship in rural areas.

Similarly, LSDM is coordinating with the Departments of Education, Tourism, Labour and Employment to chalk out a strategy to build managerial capacity for educated youth through career guidance and counselling.

This is expected to improve labour market outcomes through a seamless interaction demand and supply.

I see exciting opportunities for the youth of Ladakh in coming years

Padma Angmo is Secretary, Technical Education & Skill Development Mission Director, Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM)



THE MISSION TO IMPROVE LIVES

National Rural Livelihood Mission emerges as the most popular scheme in Kargil



Murtaza Fazily

Kaneez Fatima, a young graduate from Apati village in Sodh Block of Kargil has been working in a Self Help Group (SHG) for the last five years. She has been instrumental in engaging women from her village to join the SHG and has created a niche for herself through the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) implemented by the Rural Development Department.

Fatima started out as a member of the group. However, given her educational qualifications, she soon took on other roles and slowly started taking on leadership responsibilities. She feels that the SHG scheme has played an important role in improving rural livelihoods, particularly for women. She said, "This is the one of the most useful schemes along with the NRLM scheme. There are seven SHGs in Sodh block, which have a community mobiliser. These SHGs do knitting in the winter and many grow vegetables and manage poultry farms in the summer. The SHGs have been allotted shops to sell our products. In my opinion, this scheme can improved further. For instance, when an SHG is working well, they should receive additional funding."

She added, "The SHG model is useful for educated and uneducated women as it provides new

opportunities for everyone. However, education helps and educated women are able to work as community mobilisers, maintain accounts and coordinate logistics. They gain a lot of experience through these activities and help expand these businesses. In due course, many of them start their own business using the experience gained while working with SHGs. Everyone reaches a stage when they feel ready for independence once they have learnt the art of saving money, mobilising and investing resources for bigger prospects etc. These skills help us become an entrepreneur if one has support from their family. The best way to promote this scheme is by supporting existing SHGs. Once these are successful, they automatically attract new members."

Assistant Commissioner Development (ACD), Ghulam Mohammad stated that NRLM is one of the most successful schemes implemented in the district and added that the progress of SHG workers across the district has been phenomenal. He added that the success of this scheme would increase further with additional funding and prioritisation.

According to official statistics for 2020, there were 1,762 SHG workers in Kargil carrying out different works at an expenditure of Rs 37.98 lakh out of Rs 141 lakh incurred under the National Rural Livelihood Mission. Moreover, an additional Rs 25.20 lakh has been invested as Revolving Fund and Rs

12.60 lakh as Community Investment Fund to promote 281 SHGs in 2020.

The focus of the Rural Development Department is income generation and livelihood improvement. The main work of SHGs includes tailoring, knitting, sowing of vegetables, brick-making, pickle-making, small entrepreneurial units, milk production etc. According to the rules, eight months after an SHG is established, it receives Rs 15,000 as Revolving Fund and six months later a sum of Rs 40,000 as Community Investment Fund (CIF). In addition to this, the savings account of the group receives funds from sales, which remains the main source of capital for SHGs.

The scheme design prioritises and focuses on the weakest member of the group. The SHG provides a loan to those members at a minimal interest rate. Once paid, this interest remains in the account of SHG. After the establishment of CIF, the SHG maintains a bank account and members can apply for loans at an interest rate of 7%, which helps them meet the operational costs of their businesses.

ACD, Kargil, Ghulam Mohammad explained, "Savings, RF, CIF and training are the main operational aspects of SHGs. New training modules that are relevant should be incorporated to provide more opportunities to SHG members." He added that currently the main target areas of this scheme are training and agricultural inputs but in future this should also include marketing and processing. "Under vegetables production we can promote pickle and jam production but the workers will need additional training in packaging, processing and marketing. We also need to hire more resource



persons to manage the implementation of the scheme, especially in the roles of Block Programme Manager, District Programme Manager and Computer Operator. I am personally satisfied with this scheme. We have 205 functional SHGs in Kargil that are generating over Rs 2 crore. This is a major success!" he explained.

Chairman and Chief Executive Councillor of LAHDC, Kargil, Feroz Ahmad Khan too expressed satisfaction over the achievements of SHG workers in the district. "I am overwhelmed by their dedication, commitment and the results they are able to produce. We must acknowledge the impact of SHG's, especially through the involvement of women in different sectors. This has helped empower women in rural areas while also providing them with financial independence and training them in decision-making. This in turn is improving living standards and rural livelihood. We should encourage them with more training and exposure tours to help them grow even more," he said.

He added that the Rural Development Department is one of the top performing departments in the district and receives a significant share of LAHDC, Kargil's annual budget. "This department focuses on the rural parts of the district which is home to a majority of the district's population. Thus, such interventions have an impact on a large number of people. We will continue to support this department and fill all its vacant posts soon," he said.

Executive Councillor for Rural Development in LAHDC, Kargil, Er Phunsok Tashi echoed these sentiments. He expressed satisfaction with the performance of SHGs and the implementation of NRLM in Kargil. "SHG groups are given monetary support and training to ensure that they are able to sustain themselves and produce village based products for the market. As of now, this scheme is functional in just three blocks of the district. In the future, we must expand the coverage of the scheme to include the whole district to help more people become financially independent."

SUPPORTING HIGHER EDUCATION IN LADAKH

University of Ladakh is the only Institute of higher learning & research in the Trans Himalayan region



Imteeaz Kacho

University of Ladakh (UoL) was established by the University of Ladakh Act, 2018 (Governor Act No. LVI of 2018) and its foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi in February 2019 during his visit to Ladakh. The operations of the university started with the appointment of officials for three key positions of Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Controller of Examinations by mid-June 2019.

As the only institute of higher learning and research in the Trans Himalayan region, UoL is focussing on courses and research programmes specific to the Himalayan, Trans Himalayan, South Asian and Central Asian regions, which do not receive adequate attention from other universities. UoL has headquarters and campuses in Leh and Kargil districts and caters to students from various schools and colleges spread across this vast region. It aspires to be the one of the leading universities in the country offering high quality innovative and responsive education at the under-graduate, post-graduate and doctorate levels.

UoL constituted important decision-making bod-

ies such as the University Council, the Syndicate and the Academic Council in its very first year. The University Council is chaired by the Chancellor i.e. the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Union Territory of Ladakh. He chaired the first meeting of the University Council on 30 January, 2020. The Vice Chancellor chairs the Syndicate and the Aca-





demical Council. He chaired the first meeting of the Syndicate in November, 2019 while the Academic Council meets on a regular basis to take decisions on various academic matters.

The Vice Chancellor chaired the last meeting of the Academic Council on 24 July, 2021 at UoL's Kargil Campus. Directors and Deputy Directors of UoL campuses and Principals of constituent degree colleges attended this meeting. Later the Vice Chancellor laid the foundation stone of the 100 kW solar power plant at the Kargil campus and also inaugurated the Tribal Research Centre.

The university maintains its own official website, which was launched by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh and Chancellor of the University in December 2019. This has proven to be an invaluable channel to disseminate information to students. The website is constantly being developed and updated.

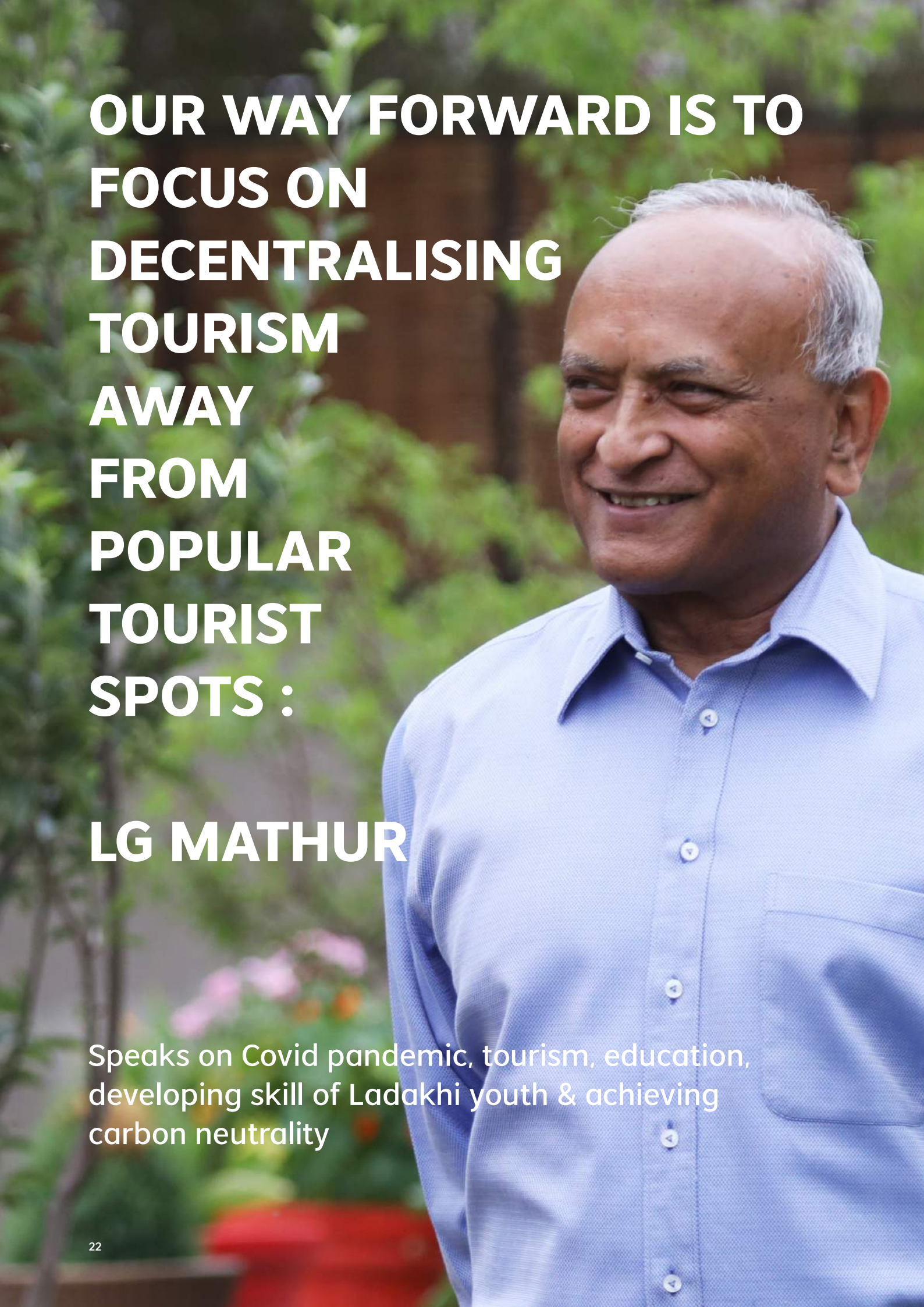
University of Ladakh signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (NIHE) on 13 July, 2021 for long-term collaboration and knowledge exchange in a diversity of fields. The university is currently discussing similar MoUs with various other universities.

As part of its efforts to implement the National Education Policy (NEP), UoL has introduced National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject under the Choice Based Credit System in all constituent colleges as per the syllabus prescribed by the University Grants Commission. It has also sanctioned the establishment of NCC units in four constituent degree colleges in Zangskar, Nubra, Drass and Sankoo.

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has been appointed to execute various projects at the university campus in Leh while other agencies are carrying out these projects on its other campuses.

Imteeaz Kacho is the Registrar,
University of Ladakh





**OUR WAY FORWARD IS TO
FOCUS ON
DECENTRALISING
TOURISM
AWAY
FROM
POPULAR
TOURIST
SPOTS :**

LG MATHUR

Speaks on Covid pandemic, tourism, education, developing skill of Ladakhi youth & achieving carbon neutrality

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the biggest challenges that the world is facing today. A lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19 was in place for a major part of 2020. How has the pandemic impacted the implementation of developmental projects in Ladakh?

The COVID-19 pandemic forced the newly formed Union Territory (UT) administration to devote substantial energy and resources to tackling this health crisis. We were still at the nascent stage of establishing the UT administrative infrastructure at the time. The pandemic restricted developmental activities in 2020 and we used the period to develop detailed plans. The guiding framework for our developmental planning is the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's to make Ladakh a carbon neutral state. All our developmental planning is rooted in this vision. We have also developed a Vision 2050 for Ladakh where every department has created a multi-year action plan. Despite the restrictions, we did carry out developmental activity in the fields of power, telecommunication and other essential sectors despite facing manpower and material shortages during the lockdown. We took the decision to carry out these works as they are crucial for Ladakh and there is a very short working season in the region.

Throughout this period, our primary focus was to strengthen the health-care system to cope with COVID-19 pandemic. I am thankful to the entire administrative structure, including all employees, and all civil society members for carrying out their responsibilities and helping with efforts to deal with this unprecedented challenge. It is only because of this dedication that we have been able to deal with the pandemic so far.

Ladakh is leading the nation's vaccination drive with 100% coverage of the first dose for its entire population. This is a big achievement for the UT and more specifically the Health Department. How did the administration manage this feat?

The Health Department continues to do a commendable job. The administration had collectively taken all possible steps to tackle the pandemic. We established dedicated COVID-19 laboratories in Leh and Kargil districts. We trained existing staff and recruited ad-



ditional people on an urgent basis. Furthermore, we adopted mechanisms to stop the spread of COVID-19 by following the mantra of Test-Track-Treat-Tika (vaccination) along with COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour. Ladakh's civil society has been our greatest strength with numerous religious and voluntary organisations coming forward to promote the vaccination.

We are proud to declare that the first dose coverage extends beyond the local population to include migrant labourers working in Ladakh. We are now administering the second dose as per the dosage schedule.

The administration is also preparing for a possible third wave. We have also initiated a drive to boost the immunity of those who are 18 years and less, as they are not covered by the vaccination drive under the present guidelines.

The education sector has faced a major challenge due to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially due to the lack of connectivity in many remote areas. How is Ladakh coping with these challenges?

We started online classes to ensure continuity in the education of our stu-

dents. In addition, we have also been broadcasting classes over Doordarshan and All India Radio to reach students who do not have internet connectivity. At the same time, we are also making efforts to improve connectivity across the region.

One of the most innovative measures adopted by the administration in Ladakh is that of community classes. These classes are run in villages with the help of local volunteers and have been very useful and popular, especially in Kargil district.

Similarly, we are the first UT in the country that has started providing students with tablets that are pre-loaded with educational material from Class 6 to 12. This will be a major educational tool for students, especially ones who do not have connectivity.

How is the administration promoting tourism, which is a major industry in Ladakh?

Ladakh has been witnessing increased tourist footfall each year and our top priority is to manage this sector in a sustainable manner. We are trying to do this by decentralising tourism away from popular tourist spots. In addi-



tion, we are also focussing on making tourism carbon neutral by promoting eco-tourism initiatives, including homestays.

We are also working with various stakeholders to develop new tourism products such as historical and cultural tourism, regulated promotion of religious circuits, Silk Route tourism, wildlife tourism etc. In fact, the first apricot blossom festival was successfully held across Ladakh this year. This promises to be a major tourist attraction in the future. Similarly, there is great potential for astro-tourism given the clear skies in Ladakh, especially in places like Hanley in Changthang. This can also generate revenue without carbon emissions through virtual tourism. We are also trying to make Ladakh a year-round tourist destination. In this context, we are developing several winter tourism projects including promotion of activities such as Mamani Food Festival, winter sports and cultural activities like Zaskar Winter Festival.

We have already hosted two annual Ladakh Winter Conclaves since the formation of the UT in 2019. This has given our efforts great momentum and emerged as an important platform for productive discussions on how to develop tourism in Ladakh. We are hoping that in due course Ladakh will become a quality rather than mass tourism destination.

How is the administration conserving Ladakh's fragile ecosystem?

The vision of carbon neutrality now pervades every sector and decision pertaining to the development of Ladakh. We have also launched Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI),



which will play a key role in ensuring that the agricultural sector in Ladakh transitions to organic production systems. We are also focussing on clean energy generation with many projects under development to tap geothermal, hydro and solar resources and phase out the use of fossil fuels. In the transportation sector, we are currently experimenting with a pilot project with e-buses and hydrogen-based mobility systems. Thus, all our decisions and policies are now being geared to conserve Ladakh's fragile ecosystem.

Which other sectors in Ladakh have potential to generate income and employment for youth?

Ladakh is rich in natural resources, which can be a sustainable source of income generation for the youth of Ladakh. We are currently promoting entrepreneurial ventures in the fields of pashmina, yak and camel wool, seabuckthorn, medicinal, aromatic and nutraceutical plants etc. The administration is playing the important role of a facilitator and providing support in terms of skill development, training, etc. In the context of Ladakh's small population, we expect a carbon neutral approach to the sustainable use of its natural resources with the active involvement of the youth will lead to long-term prosperity.

TAPPING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY TO BOOST EDUCATION

We are living in the age of digital technology. Ladakh is still catching up with the rest of the world in terms of digital connectivity and access. Education is one sector in which the UT Administration is initiating various technological interventions to enable students in this vast region to stay connected with their studies. One such scheme was launched on 4 June, 2021 by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, R. K. Mathur and Ladakh became the first UT in India to provide digital tablets to students under the YounTab Scheme.

The use of such technology during a pandemic is crucial for all students, especially those from remote villages with no internet connectivity. Under this scheme, 12,300 tablets with pre-loaded online and offline content including textbooks organised according to class and subject, video lectures and online class applications will be distributed to government school students from Class VI to XII. The scheme is an initiative of the Department of School Education with technical support from the Department of Information Technology. The IT Department and NIC have developed several applications that have been loaded on the tablets for the students.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor of Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur often highlighted the need to improve Ladakh's education sector as identified by the recently published report on Sustainable Development Goals by NITI Aayog. He said that the immediate needs of students in Ladakh will be addressed through the launch of the YounT-



ab Scheme. He thanked Government of India for extending adequate budgetary allocation for the implementation of this scheme along with constant support and technological assistance. At the same time, he said that the UT Administration is also making efforts to address the internet connectivity issues in Ladakh. He explained that telecom companies have committed to installing additional towers in Ladakh. He said that in addition to this, requests have also been sent to the Department of Telecommunication for 115 additional cellular phone towers with 1,760 km of OFC cables to replace VSATS at the block level to ensure 100% connectivity across Ladakh..

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh also announced Rs. 25 lakhs from the LG's Fund to support Gram Panchayats organising community classes for primary school students. He stressed on the need for collective efforts to improve the quality of education, achieve 100% en-



rolment and ensure zero dropouts from schools. CEC, LAHDC, Leh Tashi Gyalson stated that the free distribution of pre-loaded educational tablets will address the challenges faced by students in remote areas of Ladakh especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. He gave assurances that Leh Hill Council would ensure that it reaches every eligible school student in the district.

This was echoed by CEC, LAHDC, Kargil Feroz Ahmad Khan when he expressed his support for the YounTab Scheme and said Kargil Hill Council will ensure that it reaches every eligible student in the district. He also urged the UT Administration to consider the proposal of the Education Department, Kargil to provide dedicated tablets to teachers to help them monitor the work of their students.

Member of Parliament from Ladakh, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal termed the tablets as "Yountan Nurboo Lagcha" i.e. an instrument to access edu-

cation. He said that it is pre-loaded with material related to the syllabus of NCERT and JKBOSE, 40 learning apps, and specially selected content for Ladakhi students. He asserted that this scheme is a big step in achieving the dream of imparting digitally-smart education in Ladakh's schools. He reiterated that free tablets will be distributed to 12,300 students in UT Ladakh within 60 days under this scheme and expressed hope that students make wise use of the tablet for the right purposes.

Lenovo India, NCERT and JKBOSE are partners in the implementation of the YounTab scheme. The initiative taken by UT Administration and the two Hill Councils hopes to explore innovative alternatives in the education sector. By focusing on online and offline content, this scheme hopes to help students bridge the connectivity gap that has hampered their education during the COVID-19 pandemic.

YOUTH EQUIPPED WITH SKILLS: A WAY FORWARD FOR EMPLOYABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY



Rinchen Dolma

The traditional economy of Ladakh was based on agro-pastoralism and barter trade. Centuries of these practices made Ladakh a self-reliant society. Modernity saw the surge in the service sector followed by tourism, which led to a significant growth in the economy and thereby improving the living standards of people in Ladakh. The rise of a modern market, however, led to a decline in traditional economies and practices. This change made the local population increasingly dependent on outside markets to fulfil their modern needs and desires.

However, education has been a good opportunity. It is accessible to every household irrespective of their economic background. Improved access to education empowered the masses and enabled them pursue their aspirations, including government jobs that provided security and paid well. This soon became the most sought-after livelihood opportunity in Ladakh.

Today, educated youth prefer the service sector as it provides security and dignity. Currently, the government sector, including the army, is the largest employer in Ladakh followed by the tourist sector, which is fastest growing sector in Ladakh's economy. These new avenues have dis-

tracted Ladakh's youth from traditional agricultural and pastoral practices. The traditional occupations entailed the physical hardship and only provided subsistence income. Thus, many educated youth preferred other forms of livelihood. This has fuelled an out-migration from rural areas with youth thronging to urban areas in search of livelihood. This situation has exacerbated with stiff competition for limited jobs and rising unemployment with a saturation of jobs in tourism, defence and government sectors.

At such a critical juncture, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has come up with a flagship scheme of Atma Nirbhar Bharat, which can help revive Ladakh's traditional sense of self-reliance. The current crisis is not so much about the lack of jobs as it is of lack of will, effort and interest to explore various opportunities. Many educated youth are not willing to take up certain kinds of jobs, which has resulted in an erosion of traditional values and are left without a sense of purpose when they do not find the sort of jobs they prefer. There is a need to harness this resource base, traditional skills and add a touch of modern technology and innovative ideas to create opportunities for new careers including entrepreneurship.

Government of India has emphasised the need to skill, reskill and upskill. "We need to give importance to skill development because this way we can end unemployment," said Prime Minister,

Narendra Modi. To realize this vision, he launched the Skill India or the National Skills Development Mission 15 July, 2015. The schemes aim to mitigate poverty, utilise India's demographic dividend, empower under privileged sectors, achieve economic growth, reduce social challenges and promote economic inclusion. The Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the first such national-level skilling initiatives by NSDC that provides skilling opportunities for aspiring learners beyond the boundaries of location and space. It also breaks barriers through the adoption of technology, digital learning, computer skill, manufacturing skill etc. to help youth achieve their career goals.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh is committed to this vision. It has adopted these schemes to make Ladakhi youth self-reliant job-enablers rather than job seekers. Thus on 27 June, 2021, the UT Administration organised its first skill development event called Kaushal Mela for Leh and Kargil under the PMKVY scheme at Sindhu Sanskriti Kendra, Leh.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Shri R K Mathur outlined the vision of the UT Administration when he said, "A society requires all its residents to have skills for its development and prosperity." He explained that the workshop is meant to understand the aspirations of Ladakhi youth and help them develop skills with certification to gain employment or start their ventures. He outlined the need to create employment categories based on educational qualification and job requirements to identify skills gaps for which the UT Administration's will provide training. "This is the first step in this direction and we are committed to walk together on this skill journey which is going to be a continuous engagement to ensure maximum benefit," he added.

"We have initiated process for carrying out skill gap analysis and skill demand survey that will provide a scientific data on the market demand, job requirements and skill gaps. There shall be strategic interventions in the field of Skill Development based on scientific data and a planned approach."

Padma Angmo, Secretary, Technical Education & Skill Development

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in Ladakh have been providing craftsmen training (one to two years) to youth in 14 trades for many decades. The two ITIs in Leh and Kargil were established in the 1980s to provide training in trades such as electrician, plumber, motor mechanic, welder, stenographer, secretary, carpenter, technology and computer technology. In subsequent years, they added trades such as tailoring. In addition to ITIs, there are Polytechnic Colleges providing engineering and non-engineering diploma courses in civil, computer, electrical, and tourism.

"The ITI skill training provides a great opportunity to become self-employed and financially independent. Today, I am able to earn between Rs.30,000 and Rs. 50,000 per month using the skills as a plumber and an electrician. If the educated youth of Ladakh enhance their knowledge with skill development, there is no need to rely on government jobs." Phuntsog Dorje is an electrician-cum-plumber who completed a two year-electrician course and a one year-course in plumbing from ITI, Leh.

Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM) aims to consolidate departmental skill development under one umbrella. The LSDM Governing Council is chaired by the Advisor to the Hon'ble Lt Governor and the Executive Committee is chaired by the Secretary, Technical Education & Skill Development who is also its Mission Director. LSDM will steer skill development plans in Ladakh and implement various programmes of Government of India including PMKVY, Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Hunar Se Rozgar Tak, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, National Urban Livelihood Mission.

District Skill Committees (DSC) have also been constituted under PMKVY and are chaired by their respective Deputy Commissioners to steer and monitor skill training in the district. The DSCs are preparing a District-level Skill Development Plan within the framework of the State Skill Development Mission. In addition, they are also developing District-level Skill Information Service Centres in each district.

UT Administration is making all out efforts to make available all necessary trainings and opportunities to Ladakhi youth to enhance their skills that would help them enter the market place. The endeavour is to also develop start-up programmes and entrepreneurship avenues relevant to Ladakh.

Umang Narula, Advisor to Hon'ble Lt Governor and Chair, LSDM

PMKVY 3.0 was launched on 28 July, 2021 at ITI, Kargil with the first batch of skill training in plumbing to cater to the technical requirements of PHE department to operate the Jal Jeevan Mission. The ITIs are now providing short-term training of three months in various identified sectors under the PMKVY including fashion designing, business software development, electrician, automobile, etc.

The Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Scheme under PMKVY provides certification to skilled workers who do not have any form of certification. The 10 to 15 day-short term skill certification course for different job roles will help certify and enhance the skills of skilled workers.

"LSDM is taking up special skilling in homestay as requested by Tourism Department to promote rural and eco-tourism. We are also planning to impart skill training to tour guides of Ladakh under RPL."

Abid Kakpuri OSD to Secretary, Technical Education and Skill Development

"I was interested in computers and a one-year training course in Hardware and Computer Networking in 2018 from ITI gave purpose to my passion. During the training, the practical skill and theoretical learning has given me the confidence to provide my customers with logical explanations. These courses offer a promising future without the need to look for only government jobs to earn a good living."

Changchup Namgial, hardware and computer networking

"The youth of Ladakh are articulate, talented and well educated. I would urge local youth to aim for entrepreneurial ventures and work hard to capitalise on opportunities. The commercial cultivation of high-value products in the primary sectors, including agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, dairy, handloom, handicraft and wool products are lucrative job avenues for Ladakhi youth. UT Administration is committed to support the youth in their endeavours."

R K Mathur, Hon'ble Lt Governor of Ladakh

Similarly, the Department of Industries and Commerce (DIC), Ladakh has also taken several proactive steps to develop and promote skill-based entrepreneurship. The department has been successful in motivating young entrepreneurs, artisans, agripreneurs and women Self Help Groups to establish entrepreneurial ventures. Pashmina and seabuckthorn have emerged as major attractions for young Ladakhi entrepreneurs. Recently, a Pashmina Training Workshop was organised by DIC in collaboration with NIFT Srinagar focusing on skilling and value addition to products. Trainings on New Model Charkha and pottery are currently being organised in Saspol and Likir villages in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The UT Administration has also started exploring Ladakh's untapped leather industry.

"As an entrepreneur, you not only create an enterprise but also create job opportunities. It is a challenge to find skilled local workers but if our youth can come on board more professionally with particular skill sets, entrepreneur like me need not to rely on outsiders. I'll be more than willing and happy to hire skilled Ladakhi youth"

Rigzin Wangmo Lachic, Operator and Owner, Hatti Ladakh and Dolkhar Resort.

DIC in collaboration with CSIR CLRI, Chennai organised skill development workshops in Leh and Kargil to train skilled local workers and entrepreneurs for the leather sector. The DIC has also de-

veloped a platform for young Ladakhi entrepreneurs to display and sell their products under a single banner of Brand Ladakh at Tourist Information Centre and Hotel Grand Dragon, Leh. These initiatives have given a major boost to young entrepreneurs who are starting to reap the benefits.



Skill Development is important but creating entrepreneurial opportunities alongside will take us one step ahead in ensuring a better future”

Moses Kunzang, Director, Department of Industries & Commerce.

The UT Administration is in the process of creating a skill development ecosystem in Ladakh. Their endeavour is to integrate the aspirations of modern Ladakh with its traditional wisdom, values and skills. This is evident in its efforts to revive agro-pastoral-based livelihoods in the agriculture and allied sectors. There is a major push for commercial cultivation of high-value products in primary sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, dairy, handloom, handicraft and wool production, which can provide lucrative job opportunities for Ladakhi youth. As envisioned by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, the UT Administration is exploring new markets for 'Made in Ladakh' products that link traditional skills with modern and scientific techniques to produce high quality, market-driven products. These efforts are part of a larger plan to skill, reskill and upskill Ladakhi youth to realise their own aspirations and bridge the major socio-economic gaps in contemporary Ladakhi society. The success of these initial efforts is



already evident in the growing number of budding entrepreneurs in varied sectors. The Administration of UT of Ladakh is now aiming at 100% certified skill training of the workforce in the construction sector in the next five years. While the target and the timelines are ambitious, the UT Administration is confident of achieving them.



توجہ دے رہے ہیں۔ ہم سیاحت کی نئی مصنوعات تیار کرنے کے لئے مختلف اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ بھی کام کر رہے ہیں جیسے تاریخی اور ثقافتی سیاحت ، مذہبی سرکٹس کو باقاعدہ فروغ ، سلک روٹ ٹورزم ، وائلڈ لائف ٹورزم وغیرہ۔ درحقیقت ، اس سال لداخ میں پہلا خوبانی کا میلہ کامیابی کے ساتھ منعقد ہوا تھا۔ یہ مستقبل میں سیاحوں کی توجہ کا بڑا مرکز بننے کا عہد کرتا ہے۔ اسی طرح ، لداخ میں صاف اور واضح آسمان کو دیکھتے ہوئے ، خاص طور پر چاگتھنگ میں ہانے جیسے مقامات ایسٹرو ٹورزم کے بہت امکانات ہیں۔ یہ ورچوئل سیاحت کے W پر ذریعے کاربن کے اخراج کے بغیر بھی آمدنی حاصل کر سکتا ہے۔ ہم لداخ کو سال بھر سیاحتی مقام بنانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ اس تناظر میں ، ہم کئی سرمائی سیاحت کے منصوبے تیار کر رہے ہیں جن میں ممائی فوڈ فیسٹیول ، سرمائی کھیلوں اور ثقافتی سرگرمیوں جیسے زانکار ونٹر فیسٹیول کا فروغ شامل ہے۔ ہم نے پہلے ہی 2019 میں یوٹی کے قیام کے بعد سے دو سالانہ لداخ سرمائی کانفرنسوں کی میزبانی کی ہے۔ اس سے ہماری کوششوں کو زبردست رفتار ملی ہے اور لداخ میں سیاحت کو ترقی دئے جانے کے ضمن میں یہ ایک نتیجہ خیز بحث و مباحثہ کیلئے ایک اہم پلیٹ فارم کے طور پر ابھرا ہے۔ ہم امید کر رہے ہیں کہ یقیناً لداخ بڑے پیمانے پر سیاحت کی منزل کے بجائے ایک معیار بن جائے گا۔

انتظامیہ لداخ کے نازک ماحولیاتی نظام کو کیسے محفوظ کر رہی ہے؟

لداخ کے کون سے دوسرے شعبے نوجوانوں کے لیے آمدنی اور روزگار پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں؟

لداخ قدرتی وسائل سے مالا مال ہے ، جو لداخ کے نوجوانوں کے لئے آمدنی کا ایک پائیدار ذریعہ ثابت ہو سکتا ہے۔ ہم اس وقت پشیمنا ، پاک اور اونٹ کے اون ، seabuckthorn ، خوشبودار اور ادویاتی پودوں و nutraceutical پودوں وغیرہ کے شعبوں میں کاروباری منصوبوں کو فروغ دے رہے ہیں۔ انتظامیہ ایک سہولت کار کا اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہے اور مہارت کی نشوونما ، تربیت ، وغیرہ کے سلسلے میں مدد فراہم کر رہی ہے۔ لداخ کی چھوٹی آبادی کے تناظر میں ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ نوجوانوں کی فعال شمولیت سے اس کے قدرتی وسائل کے پائیدار استعمال کے لیے کاربن نیوٹرل اپروچ طویل مدتی خوشحالی کا باعث بنے گی۔

کاربن سے مبرا ماحول کا نظریہ اب لداخ کی ترقی سے متعلق ہر شعبے اور فیصلے میں کلیدی کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ ہم نے Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) بھی شروع کیا ہے ، جو لداخ میں زرعی شعبہ کو organic پیداوار ی نظام میں منتقل ہونے کو یقینی بنانے میں کلیدی کردار ادا کرے گا۔ ہم بیوتھرمل ، ہائیڈرو اور سولر وسائل کو استعمال کرنے اور روایتی ایندھن کے استعمال کو کم سے کم کرنے کے لیے بہت سے پروجیکٹس کے ساتھ صاف توانائی کی پیداوار پر بھی توجہ دے رہے ہیں۔ نقل و حمل کے شعبے میں ، ہم فی الحال ای بسوں اور ہائیڈروجن پر مبنی نقل و حرکت کے نظام کے ساتھ ایک پائلٹ پروجیکٹ کے ساتھ تجربہ کر رہے ہیں۔ اس طرح ، ہمارے تمام فیصلے اور پالیسیاں اب لداخ کے نازک ماحولیاتی نظام کے تحفظ کے لیے تیار کی جا رہی ہیں۔



لائن کلاسز شروع کیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ، ہم دور درشن اور آل انڈیا ریڈیو کے ذریعے بھی ایسے طلباء کو تعلیمی مواد نشر کرتے رہے ہیں جن کے پاس انٹرنیٹ رابطہ نہیں ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہم پورے خطے میں رابطے کو بہتر بنانے کی کوششیں کر رہے ہیں۔ لدان میں انتظامیہ کی طرف سے اپنائے جانے والے جدید ترین اقدامات میں سے ایک کیونٹی کلاسز کا ہے۔ یہ کلاسز دیہاتی علاقوں میں مقامی رضاکاروں کی مدد سے چلائے جا رہے ہیں اور خاص طور پر ضلع کرگل میں یہ قدم بہت کارآمد اور مقبول رہا ہے۔ اس طرح ہم ملک میں پہلے UT ہیں جس نے کلاس 6 سے 12 تک طلباء کو ایسی tablets کی فراہمی شروع کر دی ہے جو پہلے سے تعلیمی مواد سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں ، یہ خاص طور پر طلبہ کے لئے ایک بڑا تعلیمی ذریعہ ہوگا خصوصاً جن کا انٹرنیٹ سے رابطہ نہیں ہے۔

انتظامیہ سیاحت کو کس طرح فروغ دے رہی ہے ، جو لدان کی ایک بڑی صنعت ہے؟

لدان میں ہر سال سیاحوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ دیکھنے میں آ رہا ہے اور اس شعبے کو پائیدار طریقے سے سنبھالنا ہماری اولین ترجیح ہے۔ اس کوشش کے تحت ہم سیاحوں کی توجہ مقبول سیاحتی مقامات کے ساتھ ساتھ دوسرے مقامات کی طرف بھی راغب کروانے میں لگے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ہم homestays سمیت ماحولیاتی سیاحت کے اقدامات کو فروغ دے کر carbon neutral سیاحت کو یقینی بنانے پر بھی

وبائی مرض سے نمٹنے کے لئے اجتماعی طور پر ہر ممکن اقدامات اٹھائے تھے۔ ہم نے لید اور کرگل اضلاع میں dedicated COVID-19 لمیبارٹریز قائم کیں۔ ہم نے موجودہ عملے کو تربیت دی اور ہنگامی بنیادوں پر اضافی لوگوں کو بھرتی کیا۔ مزید برآں ، ہم نے ٹیسٹ-ٹریک-ٹریٹ-ٹیکم (ویکسینیشن) کے ساتھ ساتھ کووڈ -19 کے مناسب رویے پر عمل کرتے ہوئے کووڈ -19 کے پھیلاؤ کو روکنے کے لیے طریقہ کار اپنایا۔ لدان کی سول سوسائٹی ہماری سب سے بڑی طاقت رہی ہے اور متعدد مذہبی اور رضاکارانہ تنظیمیں ویکسینیشن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے آگے آئے۔ ہمیں یہ اعلان کرتے ہوئے فخر ہے کہ پہلی ڈوز کی کورج مقامی آبادی کے علاوہ لدان میں کام کرنے والے مہاجر اور مزدوروں کو بھی شامل کرتی ہے۔ ہم اب شیڈول کے مطابق دوسری ڈوز کا انتظام کر رہے ہیں۔ انتظامیہ ممکنہ تیسری لہر کے لیے بھی تیاری کر رہی ہے۔ ہم نے ان لوگوں کی قوت مدافعت بڑھانے کے لیے ایک مہم بھی شروع کی ہے جو 18 سال اور اس سے کم عمر کے ہیں ، کیونکہ وہ موجودہ ہدایات کے تحت ویکسینیشن ڈرائیو میں شامل نہیں ہیں۔

COVID-19 وبائی مرض کی وجہ سے تعلیم کے شعبے کو ایک بڑے چیلنج کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے ، خاص طور پر بہت سے دور دراز علاقوں میں رابطے کی عدم دستیابی کی وجہ سے۔ لدان ان چیلنجوں سے کیسے نمٹ رہا ہے؟

ہم نے اپنے طلبہ کی تعلیم میں تسلسل کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے آن

لیفٹننٹ گورنر لداخ رادھا کرشنا ماٹھور سے خصوصی گفتگو



کرنے کے باوجود بجلی ، ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اور دیگر ضروری شعبوں میں ترقیاتی سرگرمیاں تیز کی ہیں۔ جبکہ خطے میں کام کا موسم بہت مختصر رہتا ہے۔ اس پورے عرصے میں ہماری بنیادی توجہ COVID-19 وبائی مرض سے نمٹنے کے لئے صحت کی دیکھ بھال کے نظام کو مضبوط بنانا تھا۔ میں تمام انتظامی ڈھانچے بشمول تمام ملازمین اور تمام سول سوسائٹی ممبران کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں نبھائیں اور اس بے مثال چیلنج سے نمٹنے کی کوششوں میں مدد کی۔ یہ صرف اس لگن کی وجہ سے ہے کہ ہم اب تک وبائی مرض سے نمٹنے میں کامیاب رہے ہیں۔

لداخ اپنی پوری آبادی کے لئے پہلی ڈوز کی 100 فی صد کوریج کے ساتھ کووڈ - 19 سے بچاؤ کی ٹیکہ کاری مہم میں ملک کی ریاستوں کی فہرست میں صف اول ہے۔ UT اور خاص طور پر محکمہ صحت کے لئے یہ ایک بہت بڑی کامیابی ہے۔ انتظامیہ نے اس کارنامے کا انتظام کیسے کیا؟

محکمہ صحت ایک قابل ستائش کام جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ انتظامیہ نے

کووڈ - 19 وبائی بیماری سب سے بڑے چیلنجوں میں سے ایک ہے جس کا آج دنیا کو سامنا ہے۔ کوویڈ 19 کے پھیلاؤ پر قابو پانے کے لئے لاک ڈاؤن 2020 میں ایک بڑے حصے کے لئے لاگو تھا۔ اس وبائی مرض نے لداخ میں ترقیاتی منصوبوں کے نفاذ پر کیا اثر ڈالا ہے؟

کووڈ - 19 وبائی مرض نے نو تشکیل شدہ UT انتظامیہ کو اس صحت کے بحران سے نمٹنے کے لیے خاطر خواہ توانائی اور وسائل وقف کرنے پر مجبور کیا۔ ہم اس وقت UT انتظامی انفراسٹرکچر کے قیام کے نوزائیدہ مرحلے پر تھے۔ 2020 میں وبائی مرض نے ترقیاتی سرگرمیوں کو محدود کر دیا اور ہم نے اس مدت کو مفصل منصوبے تیار کرنے کے لئے استعمال کیا۔ ہماری ترقیاتی منصوبہ بندی کے لیے رہنما فریم ورک لداخ کو کاربن نیوٹرل ریاست بنانے کے لیے محترم وزیر اعظم کا وژن ہے۔ ہماری ساری ترقیاتی منصوبہ بندی اسی وژن میں جڑی ہوئی ہے۔ ہم نے لداخ کے لیے ایک ویزن 2050 بھی تیار کیا ہے جہاں ہر محلے نے ایک طویل المدت ایکشن پلان بنایا ہے۔ پابندیوں کے باوجود ، ہم نے لاک ڈاؤن کے دوران افرادی قوت اور مواد کی قلت کا سامنا



اس عمل سے جہاں ایک طرف بڑی تعداد میں افرادی قوت کو کھپت کرنے یا مزدوری پر لگانے والی بڑی اداروں جیسے بی-آر-اے، سی-پی-ڈبلیو-ڈی اور ایسی دیگر تنظیموں کی طرف توجہ دی جا سکے گی وہیں دیگر مختص جگہوں پر دوسرے افرادی قوت کیلئے توجہ دیا جا سکے گا۔

علاوہ بر این لدان سکل ڈیولپمنٹ منیجمنٹ (LSDM) محکمہ زراعت، باغبانی، ہینڈلوم و ہینڈی کرافٹس اور محکمہ صنعت و حرفت کے اشتراک سے ایک حکمت عملی مرتب کریگی تاکہ کسانوں اور ہنرمندوں کی صلاحیتوں کو ترقی دیا جا سکے اور دیہی علاقوں میں چھوٹے منتظم پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیتوں کو اجاگر کیا جا سکے۔

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ لیل-ایس-ڈی-ایم، محکمہ تعلیم، سیاحت اور لیبر و ایمپلائمنٹ محکموں کے ساتھ مل کر تعلیم یافتہ بے روزگار جوانوں کو کرئیر کا ونسلنگ اور راہنمائی کے ذریعے انکے اندر موجود صلاحیتوں کو ابھارنے کے مواقع کیلئے جامع حکمت عملی مرتب کرے گی۔

ان اقدامات سے روزگار کی طلب اور رسد میں ایک ہموار اور مربوط تعامل کے ذریعے لیبر مارکیٹ کے نتائج پر خاطر خواہ اور مثبت نتائج مرتب ہونے کی امید ہے۔

راقم لدان کے جوانوں کیلئے آنے والے سالوں میں روزگار کے پر امید مواقع کی منتظر ہے۔

پدما اگلو اسوقت سکریٹری برائے ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن لدان اور لدان سکل ڈیولپمنٹ مشن کی ناظم بھی ہیں۔

ایک ہنر مند لداخ کی جانب



پدما انگو

موجود ہیں۔
دوسری جانب کل ہند ہنر رپورٹ (All India Skill Report) برائے سال 2017 میں اس امر کا انکشاف کیا گیا ہے کہ تعلیمی اداروں سے فارغ التحصیل ہنر مندوں کی مجموعہ (pool) میں روزگار کیلئے قابل افراد کی تعداد ہر دس میں چار افراد ہیں (اگرچہ یہ قوس تدریجاً سعودی ہے) جو روزگار فراہم کرنے والی اداروں کے مقرر کردہ معیار پر برابر اترتے ہیں۔

اس بناء پر محکمہ فروغ ہنر برائے لداخ آنے والی سالوں میں کسانوں اور ہنر مندوں کی صلاحیتوں کی ترقی اور فروغ کے علاوہ تعلیم یافتہ جوانوں میں انتظامی قابلیت اور استعداد کی ترقی اور اضافہ کی طرف بھرپور توجہ دے گی۔ بارہویں پنج سالہ منصوبہ (2012-17) کی توضیحات کے مطابق 19 سے 24 سال کے درمیان کی افرادی قوت سے 5% سے کم افراد کو ہی رسماً پیشہ وارانہ تعلیم میسر ہونے کا تخمینہ لگایا گیا ہے جبکہ اس کے مقابلے میں جرمنی، امریکہ اور جنوبی کوریا میں یہی شرح بالترتیب 75 فیصد، 52 فیصد اور 96 فیصد ہے۔

مرکزی زیر انتظام علاقہ لداخ کی انتظامیہ نے آنے والے پانچ سالوں میں اس خطہ میں تعمیراتی شعبہ سے منسلک تمام افرادی قوت کو 100 فیصد ہنر یافتہ تربیت بنانے کا ہدف حاصل کرنے کا تہیہ کیا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے حصول کیلئے پنج سالہ عملی منصوبہ مرتب کیا جا رہا ہے جس کے تحت خطہ لداخ اور باہر سے آئے ہوئے تجربہ کار افرادی قوت کو جائے کار پر ہی ریکونکیشن آف پرائم لرننگ (RPL) کے فوائد بخشے جائیں گے۔

ہنر مندی یا پیشہ ورانہ صلاحیتوں کی ترقی یا فروغ تہائی یا انفرادی طور انجام دی جانے والی عمل ہر گز نہیں ہے اگر ہنر مندی کے فروغ کے ذریعے معاش اور روزی کے وسائل پیدا کرنا مقصود ہو۔
جہاں تک لداخ میں پیداوار انہ صلاحیتوں یا ہنر مندی کے فروغ کا تعلق ہے اس سلسلے میں راقم کی نظر میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ جامع اور موثق اعداد و شمار (data) کی عدم موجودگی ہے جسکے ذریعے ایک موثر اور جامع منصوبہ بندی وضع کی جاسکے۔

محکمہ فروغ ہنر برائے لداخ اس وقت ایک قابل ادارہ کی خدمات حاصل کر کے ایک جامع سروے انجام دینے کے عمل میں مصروف ہے جس کے ذریعے خطہ لداخ میں مخصوص ہنر کی طلب اور خلاء کی موجودگی، پیشہ کی خواہش اور میل، لیبر مارکیٹ میں روزگار کی طلب اور رسد کے محرکات و عوامل اور انٹرپرائزیشن کی ممکنہ صلاحیتوں کو جاننے اور سمجھنے میں مدد مل سکے۔

قومی سطح کے اعداد و شمار کے مطالعے سے یہ امر عیاں ہو جاتی ہے کہ ملک کی مجموعی آمدن میں شعبہ زراعت کی حصہ داری 14.39 فیصد ہے جبکہ کپڑے اور ملبوسات کی 5 فیصد حصہ داری ہے۔

دستکاری جو بنیادی طور ایک دیہی پیشہ ہے، ذریعہ معاش اور روزگار فراہم کرنے میں قومی سطح پر زراعت کے بعد دوسری نمبر پر ہے۔ چوتھی قومی ہینڈلوم سینس کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق دستکاری اور اس سے مربوط شعبوں سے ملکی سطح پر مجموعی طور پر 31.45 لاکھ کنبے منسلک اور جڑے ہوئے ہیں جس میں تقریباً 72% بنکار خواتین ہیں۔ اس بناء پر ان شعبوں میں روزگار اور انٹرپرائزیشن کے بڑے مواقع

کووڈ-19 کے دوران تعلیم کی نئے سرے سے ترتیب

کیونٹی کلاسز، یونٹیپ اسکیم سے طلباء کو استفادہ ہوگا



طفیل احمد لون

ان سہولیات سے محروم ہوں وہ خود بخود خارج ہو جاتے ہیں۔ نئی پیدہ شدہ صورت حال اور چیلنج سے نمٹنے کیلئے محکمہ تعلیم کی طرف سے اٹھائے جا رہے اہم اقدامات کے متعلق ضلع کرگل کے کوارڈینیٹر برائے کیونٹی تعلیم آغا سجاد حسین نے بتایا کہ اس ضمن میں چیف ایجوکیشن آفیسر کرگل نے دو تجاویز پیش کئے۔ ان میں سے پہلا تجویز یہ تھا کہ تعلیمی مواد سے بھرے ہوئے tablets طالب علموں میں مفت تقسیم کئے جائیں اور دوسرا یہ کہ کیونٹی کلاسز کا آغاز کیا جائے۔ موصوف نے بتایا کہ ان تجاویز کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ کووڈ-19 کے دوران کوئی بچہ حصول علم کے دائرے سے خارج نہ رہ جائے اور نہ ہی کوئی بچہ تعلیم سے محروم رہے۔ آغا سجاد نے قدرے وضاحت کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ بنیادی طور کیونٹی کلاسز کے آغاز کیلئے رہنما اصول وضع کرتے وقت انٹرنیٹ سہولیات اور موبائل ٹاور سے محروم دیہات کو خاطر نظر میں رکھ کر رہنما اصول مرتب کیا گیا تھا جسکے بعد اسے منظوری کیلئے ضلع انتظامیہ کو پیش کیا گیا۔ اور مسرت کا مقام ہے کہ چیف ایگزیکٹو کونسلر فیروز احمد خان اور ڈپٹی کمشنر سنتوش سکھا دیوے نے مثبت جوابات سے نوازا جس کے بعد اس تجویز کو عملی شکل دینے کیلئے مناسب اقدامات اٹھائے گئے۔

عوامی رد عمل کے متعلق بتاتے ہوئے آغا سجاد حسین نے کہا کہ ان اقدامات کی لوگوں نے روز آغاز سے سراہنا کی اور خیر مقدم کیا۔ مقامی عوامی نمائندوں، کانسٹبلوں، سرپنچوں، پنچوں اور چنچائی راج اداروں کے دیگر منتخب نمائندوں کی شرکت اور رضا کاروں کی بھرپور حصہ داری نے اس پروگرام کی کامیابی کو یقینی بنایا۔

یہ امر کسی سے پوشیدہ نہیں ہے کہ وبائی بیماری کووڈ-19 نے عالمی سطح پر زندگی کے ہر شعبے کو متاثر کیا ہے۔ لیکن دیگر شعبہ ہائے زندگی کے بہ نسبت طلب علم سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہوئے ہیں، جو ایک نہایت ہی کم مدت میں ایک نئی نظام تعلیم کو اپنانے پر مجبور ہو گئے۔ خطہ لداخ میں بھی استاد اور شاگرد کے آمنے سامنے بیٹھ کر سکھانے اور سیکھنے کی روایتی طرز تعلیم کا آن لائن طرز تعلیم (انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے حصول علم) میں بدل جانے سے طلب علم کا ایک بڑا طبقہ حصول علم کے مواقع سے محروم ہو گئے۔ سماج کی کم آمدن والی طبقہ کے بچے جو سرکاری سکولوں میں زیر تعلیم تھے سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہونے والوں میں سر فہرست ہیں۔

سکول یا مدرسہ نہ صرف حصول علم کا ایک مرکز ہے بلکہ یہ ایک سماجی آماجگاہ ہے جہاں سے بچے حصول علم کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک دوسرے سے سماجی اقدار بھی کسب کرتا ہے۔ یہاں وہ ایک دوسرے سے ارتباط کے سبب معلومات اور آراء کے تبادلہ کے علاوہ مختلف تہذیب، تمدن اور طرز زندگی کی گونا گوں خوبیوں سے واقفیت حاصل کر لیتے ہیں۔ اب چونکہ آن لائن طرز تعلیم ایک اصول بن چکا ہے جس وجہ سے جہاں طلب علم ایک جانب مذکورہ بالا فیوضات سے محروم ہو رہے ہیں وہیں دوسری طرف کچھ اور مشکلات سے بھی دوچار ہو رہے ہیں۔ وہ یہ کہ آن لائن حصول علم کیلئے انٹرنیٹ سہولیات کی دستیابی لازمی ہے جسکے سبب صرف وہی بچے مستفید ہو سکتا ہے جس کے پاس انٹرنیٹ کی سہولیات کے علاوہ سمارٹ موبائل فون موجود ہو اور جو بچے

