



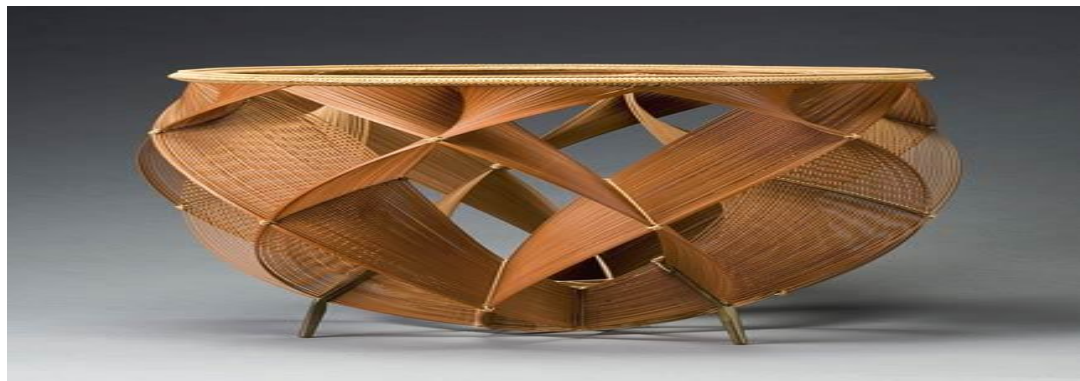
# Teaching Learning Centre

*"Reaching to the Unreached"*

## *Project Proposal on Vocational training*



Cotton hand block print



Submitted By:-

**Adarsh Path**

Reg.No. 538/2000-2001

Mohalla Dibha, Chhat Talab Road,  
Chatra, Jharkhand



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# VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Submitted By:-

**Adarsh Path**

Reg.No. 538/2000-2001

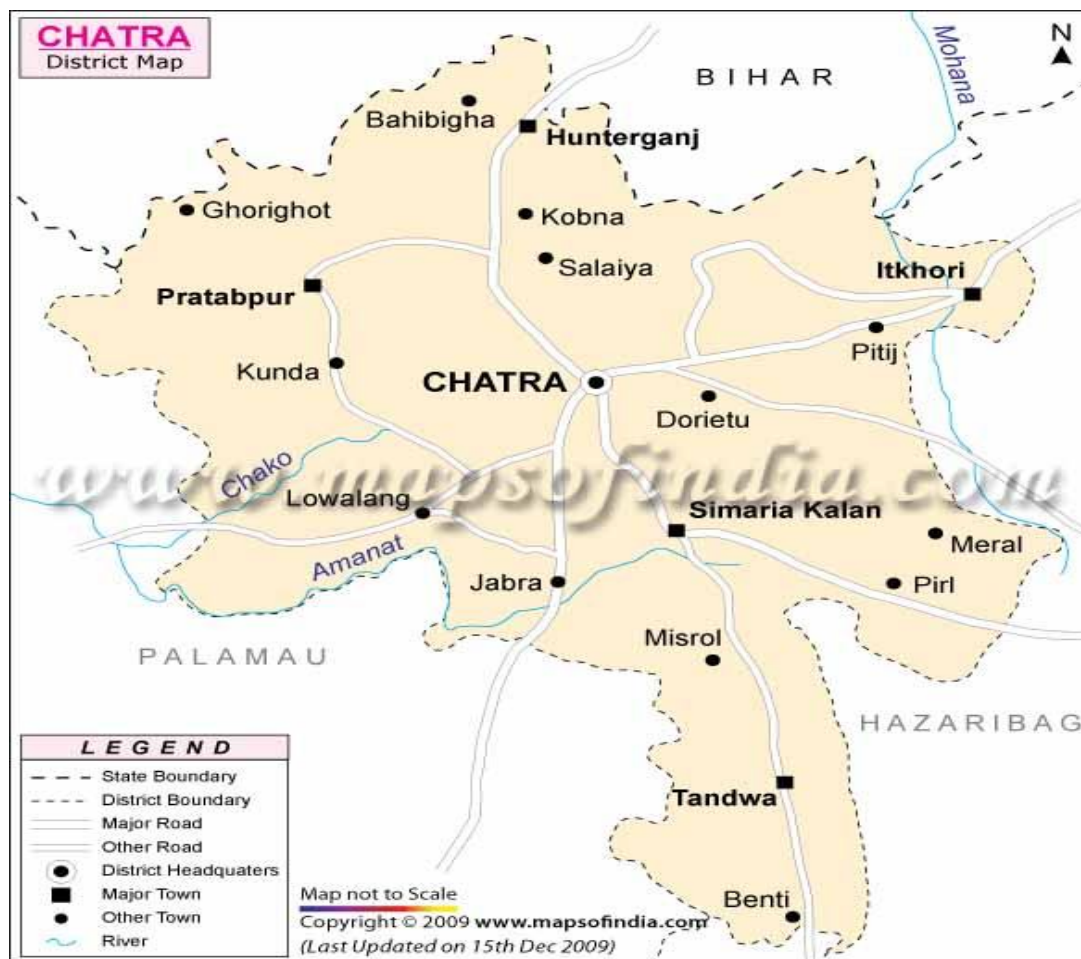
Mohalla Dibha, Chatra Talab Road,  
Chatra, Jharkhand



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## CHATRA AT A GLANCE:



Chatra District, occupying the Northeastern fringes of the North Chotanagpur division of Jharkhand is enclosed by Gaya in the North, Hazaribagh in the East and on the west by Palamu and Gaya District, respectively. Chatra gained the status of an independent district in 1991 and is spread over 3706 sq. km.

A scattered and scanty population of 7, 90,680 marks Chatra District whose inhabitants are largely dependent on agriculture for their subsistence.

Chatra, the gateway to the Chotanagpur Plateau, with its salubrious weather is a treasure trove of splendor and legacy. The venerable Bhadrakali Temple at Bhaduli, exquisite viewpoint at Kolhua Hills, the cavernous Kondua caves and the Kamaleswari Devi pilgrimage sites are popular tourist spots. Besides several cascading waterfalls like the Bichkiliya and Duari add to the magnetic appeal of Chatra.



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## LOCATION AND AREA:

The district is situated in the extreme northwest part of the state of Jharkhand. It is bounded on the north by Gaya (Bihar State) district and Hazaribagh district and on the east by Hazaribagh district, on the south by Palamu and Ranchi district and on the west by Gaya (Bihar State) and Palamu district. This district has come into being in the year 1991, as previously it was part of Hazaribagh district. The district headquarters is located at Chatra

Headquarters:	Chatra	Units			Units
Total Area:1	3706	sq. Kms.	Forest Area :	2161.14	sq. Kms.
Net Irrigation Area :	772.40	sq. Kms.			
Total Population	790.680	'000	Total Literates	273.17	'000
Total Male	402.565	'000	Total Female	388.11	'000
Urban Population	41.99	'000	Rural Population	748.69	'000
Rural Population - Male	380.2	'000	Rural Population - Female	368.47	'000
Urban Population - Male	22.3	'000	Urban Population - Female	19.66	'000
Total SC Population	256454	'000	Total ST Population	29601	'000
Total Male Literacy	179.08	'000	Total Female Literacy	94.08	'000
Rural Literates	245.76	'000	Urban Literates	27.41	'000
Rural Literates - Male	163.13	'000	Rural Literates - Female	82.62	'000
Urban Literates - Male	15.95	'000	Urban Literates - Female	11.46	'000
Rural Male Literacy %	44.54		Rural Female Literacy %	22.82	
Urban Male Literacy %	71.43		Urban Female Literacy %	58.29	
Literacy Rate %	34.55				





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## ECONOMY & INDUSTRY POLICY:

The Industrial Policy aims at making Jharkhand one of the most preferred destination for investment, both from inside and outside the country and to ensure accelerated implementation of infrastructure related projects, increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity, ensuring homogeneous and balanced development of all Geographical regions of the State with emphasis on development of small, tiny and cottage industries.

- ✓ Take steps to protect and promote rural handicrafts so as to conserve and enrich cultural heritage, traditions and customs of the regions.
- ✓ Provide better development opportunities to handicapped to ensure their participation in the development process.

## Highlights of 2011 Census:

1. Total population is 1,042,304 compared to 791,434 of 2001.
2. Male and female were 534,209 and 508,095 respectively.
3. Population Growth for Chatra District recorded in 2011 for the decade has remained 28.98 percent. Same figure for 1991-2001 decade was 29.51 percent.
4. Total Area of Chatra District was 3,791 with average density of 275 per sq. km.
5. Chatra Population constituted 3.16 percent of total Jharkhand Population.
6. Sex Ratio of Chatra District is now 951, while child sex ratio (0-6) is 963 per 1000 boys.
7. Children below 0-6 age were 188,620 which form 18.10 of total Chatra District population.
8. Average Literacy rate for Chatra District is 62.14 percent, a change of 19.9% from past figure of 43.24 percent. In India, literacy rate is counted only for those above 7 years of age. Child between 0-6 ages are exempted from this.
9. Total literates in the Chatra District increased to 530,479.
10. All the data regarding Chatra District Population were released by Directorate of Census Operations in Jharkhand.



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## ADARSH PATH

**Reg.No. 538/2000-2001**

**“OUR AIM IS TO DEVELOP CONFIDENT, HARDWORKING, SKILLED HANDICAPPED.”**

### **SUMMARY:**

In economic terms vocational education and training is always an investment in human capital. It only pays when the costs of the investment are at least covered by its return in the broadest sense (benefits). If the benefits of an investment in initial and continuing vocational education and training are greater than the costs, then an increase in prosperity will be the outcome for the individual and, under certain conditions, for the economy as a whole. Investments of this kind increase the GDP, promote economic development and increase tax revenues for the state individual or society.

### **ABOUT:**

ADARSH PATH trust seeks donation to increase the corpus of the Trust so that it can be used to benefit the people of CHATRA, Jharkhand through Vocational training of Computer Hardware & Networking, Handicrafts and Mobile Repairing.

### **VISION:**

**“TO MAKE JHARKHAND THE MOST DEVELOPED STATE OF INDIA”**

### **CORE VALUES:**

- √ TRANSPARENCY
- √ HONESTY
- √ FAITH
- √ INTEGRITY
- √ DISCIPLINE

### **OUR CREDO:**

We believe that our first responsibility is to our customers/clients/producers that use/produce our services and products. We must always be accessible to each customers/clients/producers by highest degree possible. We must constantly strive to reduce the cost of products and services. Our orders/requests must be accurately and promptly attended to without any delay.

Our second responsibility is to the communities in which we live. We must be a good citizen-support good work and charity, and bear our fair share of taxes. We must maintain in good order the property we are privileged to use.

### **PURPOSE:**

### **INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INNOVATIONS:**

Vocational training is training for a specific career or trade, excluding the professions. Vocational training focuses on practical applications of skills learned, and is generally unconcerned with theory or traditional academic skills. A large part of the education in vocational schools is hands-on training. Vocational training thus provides a link between education and the working world. It is usually provided either at the high school level or in a postsecondary trade school.



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## Teaching Learning Centre IN CHATRA, Jharkhand:

**ADARSH PATH** would provide Teaching Learning Centre in Prominent Areas, These are:

1. **ART & CRAFT**
2. **COMPUTER HARDWARE**
3. **MOBILE REPAIRING**

### WHY IS VOCATIONAL TRAINING WORTH CONSIDERING?

Vocational training offers training for specific jobs. Since vocational training often begins in high school, students can graduate prepared to take a high-paying, skilled job immediately. Graduates of trade or vocational schools have an advantage over informally trained job-seekers because an independent organization certifies that they have the skills needed to successfully perform a specific, skilled occupation.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The majority of parents in JHARKHAND see their people as a financial investment. From an early age they can help to earn money and when parents are at old age they would be expected to support them. However, disabled people are normally considered a financial burden and, due to poverty, no special provision is provided for them.

There are many examples of blind people being left at home, alone all day while their parents, brothers and sisters work in the fields. Now at the age of 15 to 35 they are too old to begin. Therefore in addition to teaching art and craft they also need to be taught basic number skills, computer skills, reading and writing.

**TRAINING MODULE:** Training would be full time. The courses will be of 9 months or 12 months module.

**BENEFICIARIES:** Total beneficiaries: 900 (Male/Female) per batch 300 beneficiaries.

**HOSTEL FACILITY:** Hostel facility would be provided for all due to regular and full time course.

**AVAILABLE RESOURCE:** Own purchased 2 hectare land is available for construction of hostel.



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## VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES & MODULE:

TOY MAKING	9 Months
BAMBOO ART	12 Months
CANDLE MAKING	9 Months
FILE COVER & BINDING	9Months
BLOCK & SCREEN PRINTING	12 Months
SOFT TOYS MAKING	9 Months
FLOWER DECORATION	9 Months
SOAP MAKING	9 Months

## DETAIL ABOUT COURSES:

### TOY MAKING



Toupadana near the capital city of Ranchi makes very unusual wooden toys that are completely abstract. They are just pieces of wood painted to look like human figures with angular lines but no separate limbs. Hands are indicated only by painting lines on the body. The toys are always in pairs -- man and woman wearing different crowns, costumes and ornaments. They are breathlessly stunning and very original as they are different from any other doll

### BAMBOO ART



The bamboos found in the Jharkhand forest are thin but flexible and strong. Using these, the artisans of Jharkhand make different art facts like basket, hunting and fishing equipment.

A very thin, flexible and strong variety of bamboo grows in the Jharkhand region. This bamboo lends itself to multifarious uses. Bamboo baskets, containers, hunting equipments and fishing gears are made using this bamboo





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## CANDLE MAKING



- Stacked Pillar Candle
- Pillar Candle Embellishment
- Cookie Cutter Soaps
- Cupcake Candles



## BLOCK & SCREEN PRINTING



**Screen printing** is a printing technique that uses a woven mesh to support an ink-blocking stencil. The attached stencil forms open areas of mesh that transfer ink or other printable materials which can be pressed through the mesh as a sharp-edged image onto a substrate. A roller or squeegee is moved across the screen stencil, forcing or pumping ink past the threads of the woven mesh in the open areas.

Block printing is a form of dying and colouring a fabric using wooden blocks. India is one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of block printed fabric in the world. Block printing craftsmen use wooden or metal blocks to



create beautiful designs; sometimes, linoleum blocks are also used.



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## SOFT TOYS MAKING



Soft Toys making activity is one of the simple and less investment activity, and most of the units run by women only. The technology for making of soft toys has been changed. These toys made of fur and acrylic in various designs and sizes are in great demand in the market. These toys are manufactured in various colors, size and more popular in the shape of animals. The one which is liked most by the children is Teddy Bear.

## FLOWER DECORATION



This excellent course gives an introduction to the basic tools of flower arranging and their uses. It also has instructions on how to prepare containers with saturated foam for easy decorating.

## SOAP MAKING



Soaps are key components of most lubricating greases, which are usually emulsions of calcium soap or lithium soaps and mineral oil. These calcium- and lithium-based greases are widely used. Much other metallic soap is also useful, including those of aluminum, sodium, and mixtures of them. Such soaps are also used as thickeners to increase the viscosity of oils. In ancient times, lubricating greases were made by the addition of lime to olive oil



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## COMPUTER HARDWARE & NETWORKING TRAINING

### OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this proposal is to establish a state-wide network of computerized vocational training centres covering every village in the country and offering training courses on a wide range of occupational skills.



## ADARSH PATH Professional Training Program



### The programs are as below:

- |                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| ▪ COMPUTER DATA ENTRY OPERATOR | 9 Months  |
| ▪ COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTANT      | 12 Months |
| ▪ DTP PROFESSIONAL             | 9 Months  |
| ▪ GRAPHICS DESIGNER            | 12 Months |
| ▪ WEB DESIGNER                 | 12 Months |
| ▪ HARDWARE SPECIALIST          | 12 Months |
| ▪ NETWORKING SPECIALIST        | 12 Months |





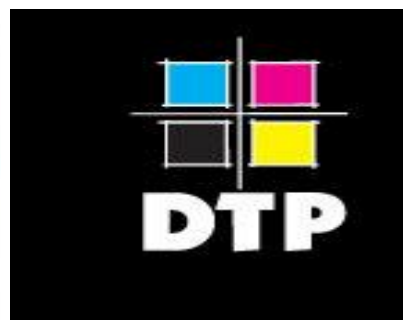
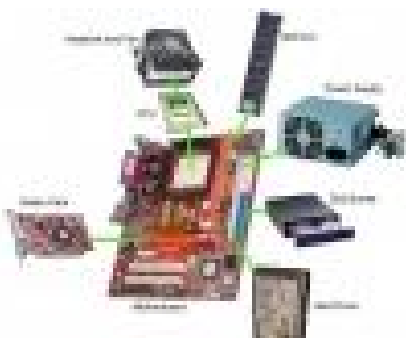
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## COMPUTER AS A LEARNING TOOL:

The importance of computer has been widely recognized as a means to improve efficiency in business, government and formal education, but its application in vocational training is not fully appreciated. Rates of learning on computer are four to ten times faster than they are in classroom setting and learning retention is likely to be much higher. This is true for academic as well as vocational or skill-based subjects.



Computers offer several advantages for rapid and effective learning. In computerized learning,

- Multimedia** – Computerized courses combine written, spoken, graphic, and animated and motion picture imagery to communicate concepts and illustrate applications that cannot be done in a classroom setting.
- Interactive** – Students can interact with the training program at every moment to obtain more information, qualify their understanding and test their knowledge.
- Immediate Feedback** – Computerized training has the additional advantage that it can provide immediate feedback to each student at every step of the learning process, which live classroom teaching cannot do.
- Eliminates need for teacher training** – Computerized courses ensure that the highest quality of knowledge and presentation are available equally to all students, whereas teaching standards in existing vocational institutions vary enormously.
- Response to changing skill needs** – Computerized courses can be rapidly modified or replaced in response to changing needs in the employment market, whereas classroom courses are difficult to change, since it involves changing of textbooks and retraining of instructors, so they tend to remain the same for many years.

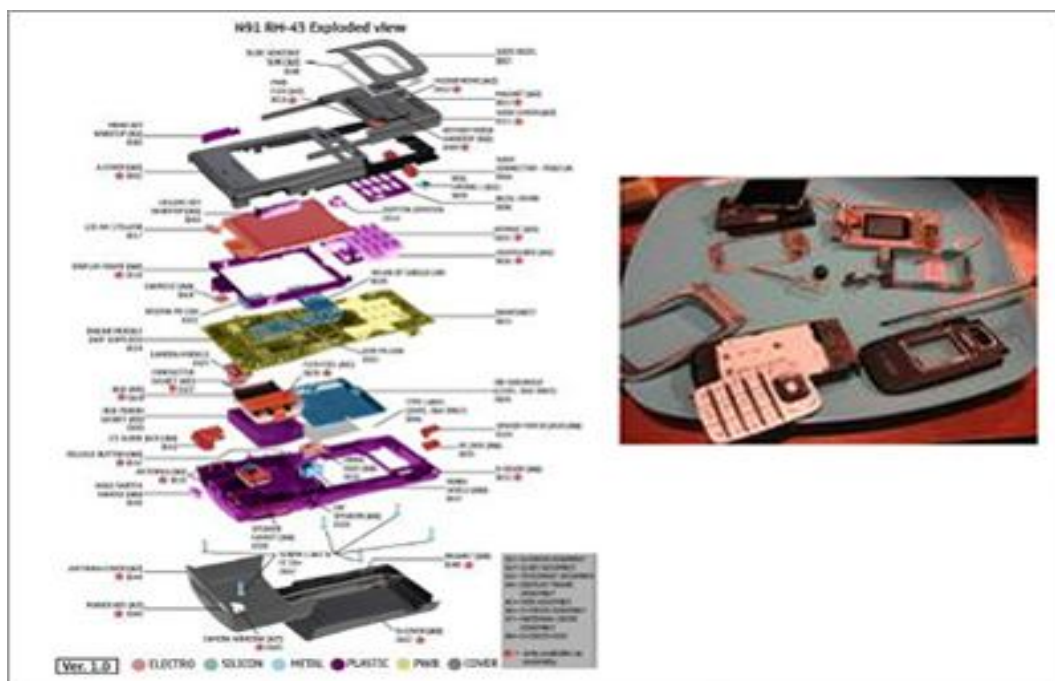


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## MOBILE REPAIRING VOCATIONAL TRAINING



### INTRODUCTION:

A Mobile or cellular (tele) phone is a long-range, portable electronic device for peer-to-peer telecommunications over long distances. With the advance of miniaturization, currently the vast majority of mobile phones are hand held. In addition to the standard voice function of a telephone, a mobile phone can support additional services such as SMS for text messaging, packet switching for access to the Internet and MMS for sending and receiving photos and video.

### MARKET POTENTIAL:

The total number of mobile phone sold was around 21million in 2004 which is estimated to be 34 million in 2005. As the mobile hand set market is growing similarly the demand of servicing of handsets is also growing. The branded companies like Nokia and Samsung etc. have their own service centres in the metros and big cities but due to a gap in between demand and service provided another servicing centre with qualitative service at optimum price are required. This demand is more at town level since rarely available branded companies servicing centres while use of mobile hand set increasing day by day. So enough potential is available for setting up of mobile servicing units in the SSI sector.





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## TECHNICAL ASPECT:

## SERVICING PROCESS:

As there is not any defined procedure for servicing of mobile hand set available at present. The servicing of mobile hand set usually depends on the brand & model no. of handset due to different design concept used by companies in manufacture and fast technological changes in era of mobile technology. Minor fault may be rectified with little experiences however major fault repairing require knowledge and experience both. The Repairing basically consist of hardware & Software repairing. Hardware faults may rectified either by replacing the PCB module in which fault occurred or by identify the section inside the PCB module where the fault occurred and replace the faulty SMD components / Chips/ Microprocessor. The software fault may rectified by using standard software CD for particular brand and model no., cable & a complete computer with appropriate software package.



**WE WILL TRAIN PEOPLE ON CHIP LEVEL SERVICE & REPAIR OF MOBILE PHONES: -**  
**Duration : ( 12 Months)**

- 1. SOLDERING.**
- 2. DESOLDERING OF COMPONENTS.**
- 3. CHECK OF VOLTAGES IN A BATTERY OF A MOBILE PHONE.**
- 4. USE OF SMD REWORK STATION.**
- 5. TRIGGERING OF BATTERIES.**
- 6. ASSEMBLING & DIS ASSEMBLING OF MOBILE PHONES.**
- 7. CHIP LEVEL SERVICING OF COMPONENTS**
- 8. HARDWARE PROBLEMS**



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## BUDGET (For Hostel Construction)



Part-A	Non - Recurring Expenditure	Amount in Rs.
1	Architectural designs and consultation fees	2,500,000
2	Soil excavations, and land levelling	1,500,000
3	Construction of 3 storey building (Men & Women) Separate Floor	150,000,000
4	Electricity & Water installations	3,000,000
5	Tile fittings, toilets and bath equipments and building finishing	7,500,000
6	Furniture & Equipment	60,000,000
7	Construction of Day care centre for children	40,000,000
8	Park Construction	10,000,000
9	Parking Construction	5,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>279,500,000</b>
<b>Rupees Twenty Seven Crores and Ninety Five Lakhs Only</b>		



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Part B	Recurring Expenditure	Amount in Rs.		
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
1	Curtains, carpets, mattresses, blankets and bed sheets	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
2	Kitchen facilities	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
3	Transportation	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
4	Administration expenses (Printing, stationery, postage, telephone auditing, reporting documentation and follow ups)	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
5	Maintenance per beneficiary@Rs.2000	48,00,000	48,00,000	48,00,000
6	Stipend for per beneficiary per month@Rs.1000/-	24,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000
7	Medical Care 5000 per beneficiary @5000*200 Supplementary TLM, Stationery	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
8	<b>Salaries:</b>			
9	Warden	180,000	180,000	180,000
10	8 Teachers (Full Time)@ 8*16500*12 (for vocational training)	1,584,000	1,584,000	1,584,000
11	5 Teachers (Full Time)@ 5*22200*12 (for Computer Training)	1,332,000	1,332,000	1,332,000
12	3 Teachers (Full Time)@ 3*18500*12 (for Mobile Repairing)	666,000	666,000	666,000
13	3 Accountant @3*18000*12	648,000	648,000	648,000
14	15 Supporting Staff @15*10000*12	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
15	8 Cooks @8*10000*12	960,000	960,000	960,000
16	Maintenance and expenses of Day care centre	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
17	Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
18	Preparatory camps	500,000	500,000	500,000
19	Functioning	500,000	500,000	500,000
20	Capacity Building	500,000	500,000	500,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162,670,000</b>	<b>162,670,000</b>	<b>162,670,000</b>
	<b>Total for 3 years</b>	<b>488,010,000</b>		
Rupees Forty Eight Crores Eighty Lakhs and Ten Thousand Only				



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Part-C Budget for Training Courses			
Particulars	Art & Craft Vocational Training (For 3 years)	Computer Training (For 3 years)	Mobile Repairing (For 3 years)
Machinery, Equipment and Raw Material and Maintenance (Rs. 5 Crore per year for vocational training, Rs. 90 Lakhs per year for computer training and Rs. 75 Lakhs per year for mobile repairing))	150,000,000	27,000,000	22,500,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Budget</b>	<b>151,000,000</b>	<b>28,000,000</b>	<b>23,500,000</b>
<b>Total Budget of 3 Courses</b>		<b>202,500,000</b>	

## Total Project Budget

Total Budget	
Particulars	Amnt. In Crores
Part A	279,500,000.00
Part B	488,010,000.00
Part C	202,500,000.00
<b>Total Cost of Project</b>	<b>970,010,000.00</b>
Rs. Ninety Seven Crores Ten Thousand Only	



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## COSTS AND BENEFITS



Vocational training is broadly defined as any type of job-related learning that raises an individual's productivity, and includes learning in formal vocational and technical school programmes in training centres or institutes, and in the workplace, both on and off the job. Which of these learning activities is the most efficient for which kinds of work is an important question for decision makers in developing countries today.

In economic terms vocational education and training is an investment in human resources. Vocational training programmes, efforts by individuals to acquire knowledge and skills, in some cases also values, serve the purpose of making human work performance more productive than it would be without them.

Since decisions by the individual, the company, the State or non-profit foundations to invest in vocational training are always taken in a situation of uncertainty, false decisions and Mis- investments can never be ruled out. Concerning the individual and the national economy, decisions should be taken as efficiently as possible and erroneous decisions should be avoided. Suitable institutional conditions are an important precondition for this.

There is no need for more detailed focusing on the various methods of regression analysis and investment calculation. Attention should focus far more on how the preconditions can be met for an improved estimation of costs and benefits by those concerned in respect of the diversity of vocational training alternatives and the expected developments on the labour markets. In this context it should be stressed that costs and benefits are subjective concepts.

The costs of vocational training are the direct and indirect resources devoted to such training. The methodological issues concerning the costing of a vocational training programme include identification of economic costs, classification and measurement of training costs, and estimation of costs and the decision context.