



District Profile Raigarh, Chhattisgarh



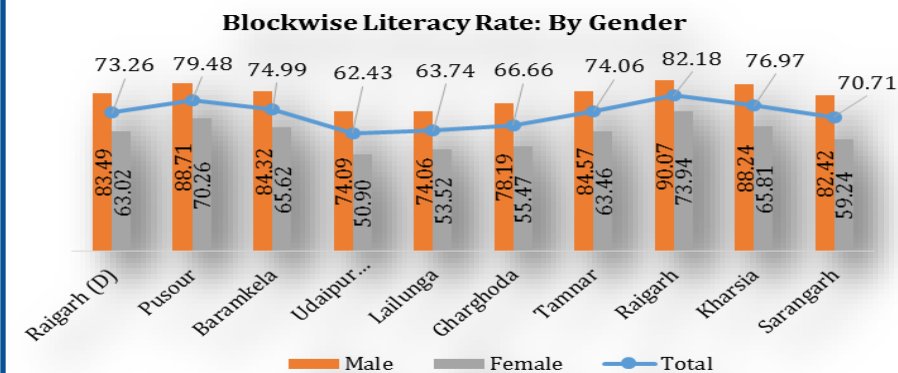
Raigarh is a major district in the state of Chhattisgarh in India. The headquarters of the district is located in the city of Raigarh. The total area of the district is 7086 sq. km. Raigarh district is divided into 10 Tehsils/ CD Blocks: Raigarh, Pusaur, Baramkela, Kharsiya, Gharghoda, Tamnar, Lailunga, Dharamjaigarh, Sarangarh.

DEMOGRAPHY

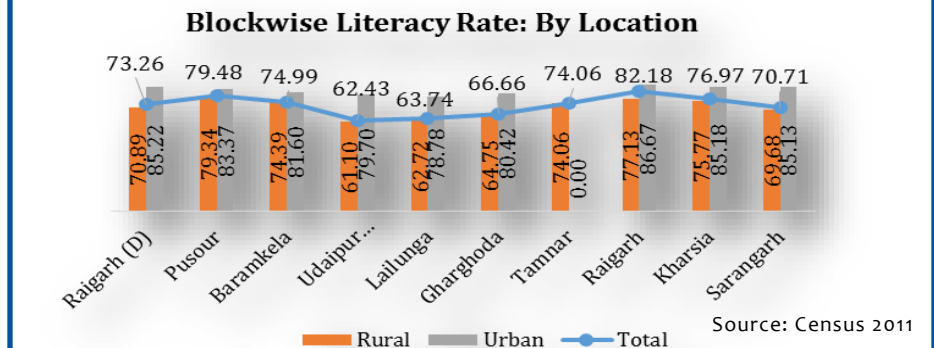
As per Census 2011, the total population of Raigarh is 14,93,984 which accounts for 5.85 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Raigarh is 16.49 percent, which is lower than the state average of 23.24 percent. Out of the total population there are 750,278 males and 743,706 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 991.24 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Chhattisgarh is 22.59 percent, while Raigarh reports a 18.02 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 211 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 15 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises one third of the total population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Raigarh district is 73.26 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 83.49 and 63.02 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Dharamjaigarh has the lowest literacy rate 62.43 percent, with 74.09 percent men and 50.90 percent women being literate. Raigarh block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 90.07 percent, while that for females is 73.94 percent.



Source: Census 2011

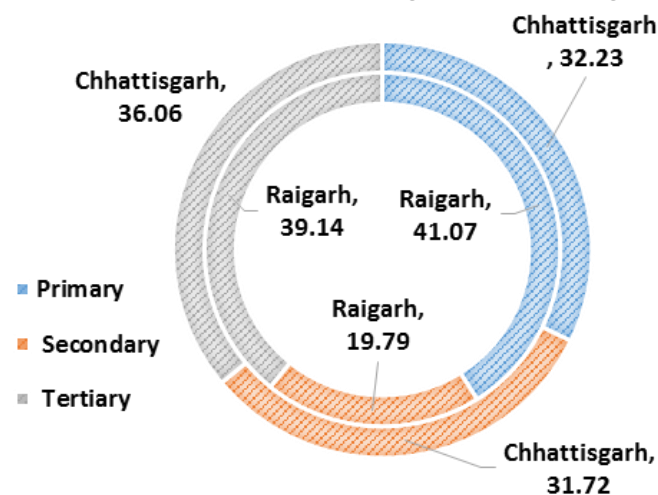


A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Raigarh. Rural Raigarh has a literacy rate of 70.89 percent while the same in urban areas is 85.22 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Raigarh block has an urban literacy rate of 86.67 percent, and Pusour a rural literacy rate is 79.34 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Dharamjaigarh ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 61.10 percent, while the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Lailunga (78.78 percent).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Raigarh, the primary (agriculture) sector contributed the maximum share of 41.07 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Chhattisgarh’s share of 32.23 percent to GSDP in 2006-07. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes less than 1/3rd to GDDP (19.79 percent) while the contribution to tertiary sector is 39.14 percent. The GDDP of Raigarh in tertiary sector is higher compared to that in Chhattisgarh.

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2006-07: Comparison between Raigarh and Chhattisgarh



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

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Raigarh is 70.3 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (67.66 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 30 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 46.9 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 21.5 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.



Cultivators—
30.2 percent



Agricultural Labourer—
46.9 percent



Household Workers—1.4
percent



Other Workers—
21.5 percent

Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 57.2 percent whereas for female it is 35.1 percent.

In Lailunga block percentage of male WPR is highest (60.4 percent) while Kharsia reported lowest male WPR (54.5 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Lailunga block (50.1 percent) and lowest from Raigarh block (15.9 percent).

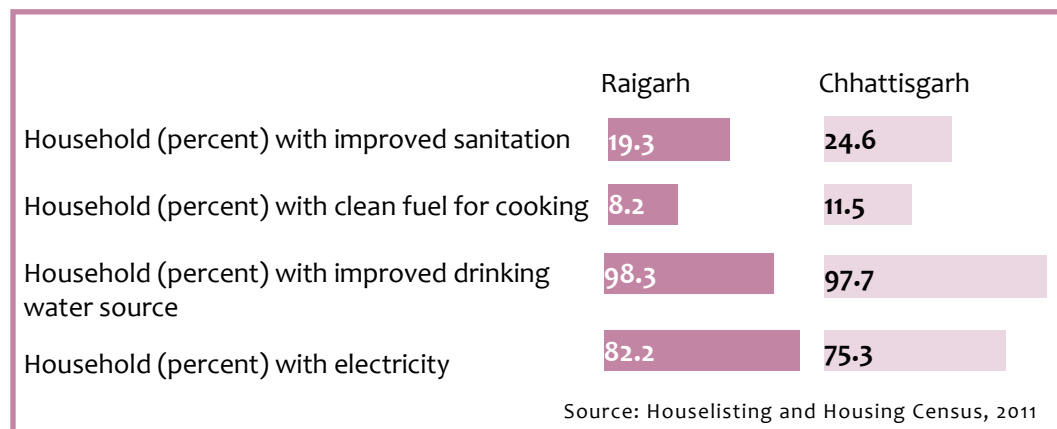
Comparing all blocks, Lailunga block has the highest for both male and female WPR.

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Raigarh (D)	57.2%	35.1%
Pusour	57.4%	33.0%
Baramkela	59.0%	38.2%
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	59.1%	48.5%
Lailunga	60.4%	50.1%
Gharghoda	59.1%	44.1%
Tamnar	58.9%	32.7%
Raigarh	54.6%	15.9%
Kharsia	54.5%	27.9%
Sarangarh	56.3%	41.3%

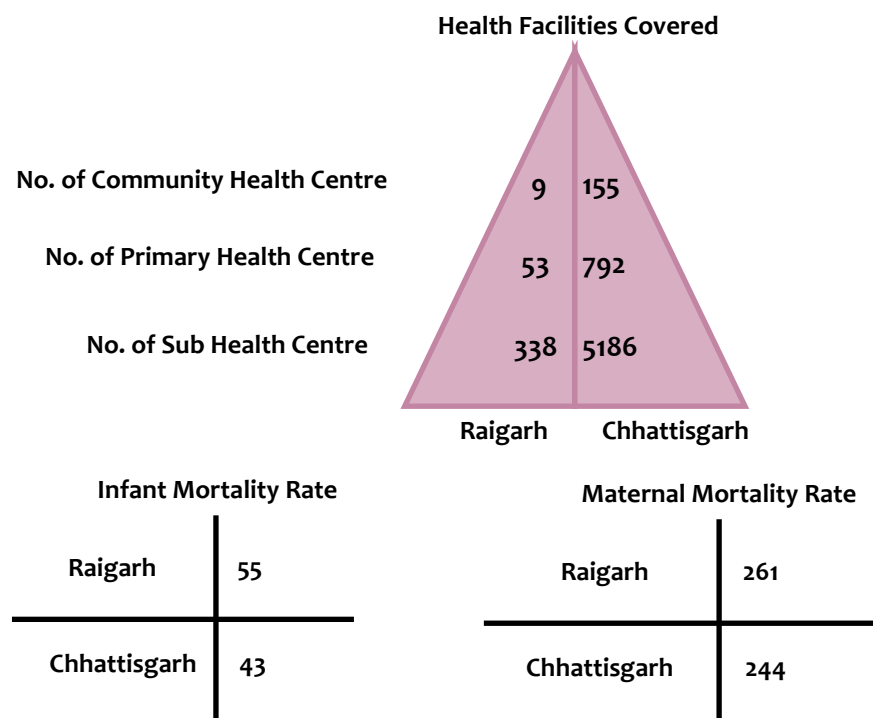
Source: Census 2011

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per Census 2011, in Chhattisgarh, 97.7 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Raigarh approximately 98.3 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 19.3 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 24.6 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 8.2 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 11.5 percent. However, in the district, 82.2 percent of household having electricity which is higher than the state average (75.3 percent).



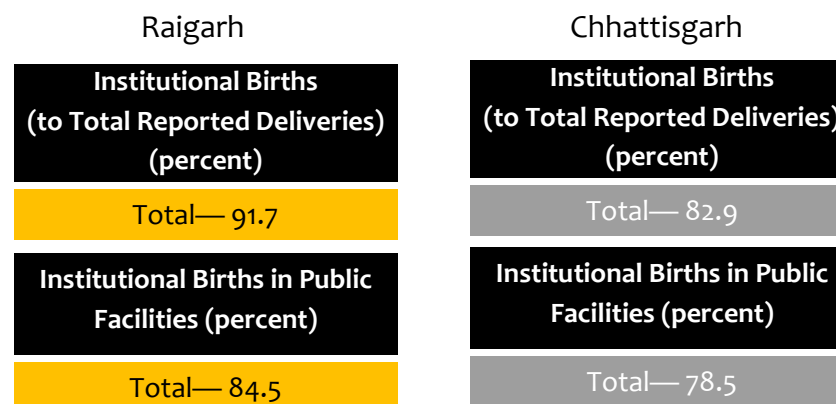
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub-health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub-health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs cater to a higher proportion of population than sub-health centres. The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. There is a PHC for 6 Sub-Centres while CHCs act as a referral unit for 4 PHCs.



Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

Institutional Births*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Raigarh and Chhattisgarh varies moderately. In Raigarh 91.7 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 82.9 percent births in Chhattisgarh. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is moderate, both in Raigarh (84.5 percent) and Chhattisgarh (78.5 percent).



* for births in the 5 years before survey

Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Raigarh has 3061 Govt. schools, of which 2873 are till elementary grade. The district has no contractual teachers.

Only 1552 out of 2873 Govt. elementary schools have in Raigarh have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 3061 Govt. schools; only 1552 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 50.7 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 54.02 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Raigarh, a typical school has 4.3 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 3.4 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 17 in Raigarh, while it is 17 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	1552	Number of school having AWC*	1552	
	3061	Number of school	2873	
	228212	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	165214	
Girls enrolment is 1.08 times higher than boys enrolment	109921	Boys enrolment	80716	Girls enrolment is 1.05 times higher than boys enrolment
	118291	Girls enrolment	84498	
	11227	Total teachers	9652	
	00	Contractual teachers	00	
Male teachers are 2.15 times more than female teachers	7664	Male teachers	6586	Male teachers are 2.15 times more than female teachers
	3563	Female teachers	3066	
	4.3	Average number of teachers per school	3.4	
	17	Pupil teacher ratio	17	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

School Facilities

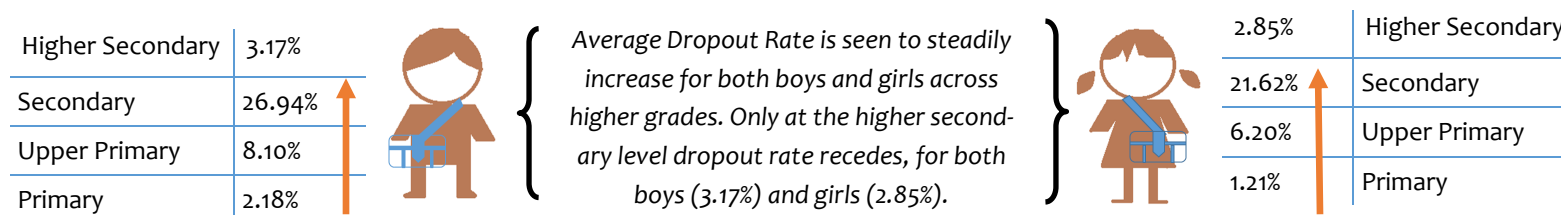
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, 6 elementary school in Raigarh has no school building; the district has 2873 elementary public schools, while 3046 out of 3061 schools have school buildings as well.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect certain inconsistencies. Of the 3061 public schools, 3021 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 9 blocks of Raigarh.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Raigarh at the Primary level is 1.68. It is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 7.13 percent at the Upper Primary level, 24.12 percent at Secondary level. At the Higher Secondary level drop-out rate, however, falls to 3 percent.

In Raigarh, boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder, except for at the Higher Secondary level. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate among boys is 3.17 percent, while the same among girls is as high as 2.85 percent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 9 blocks of Raigarh, 61.59 percent of all Govt. schools in Lailunga have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh) has only 45.72 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Though many schools still do not have AWCs, Raigarh has more schools with Anganwadi Centres than any other district in Chhattisgarh.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Baramkela	181	379	47.76%
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	219	479	45.72%
Gharghoda	108	192	56.25%
Kharsia	150	312	48.08%
Lailunga	255	414	61.59%
Pusour	139	276	50.36%
Raigarh	172	338	50.89%
Sarangarh	216	462	46.75%
Tamnar	112	209	53.59%
All Blocks	1552	3061	50.70%

Source: DISE, 2015-16

We make an effort to categorize blocks into four broad categories based on the proportion of schools that have Anganwadi Centres (Very Less, Less, Moderate, High)—Baramkela, Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh), Kharsia and Sarangarh have more than 45 percent of their schools covered by AWCs. In Tamnar, Raigarh, Pusour and Gharghoda, more than 50 percent of their schools have Anganwadis. Lailunga has 61.59 percent of schools with AWCs.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Baramkela	379	9457 (46.54%)	10863 (53.46%)	20320	13	0	15
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	479	19197 (48.80%)	20139 (51.19%)	39336	18	0	20
Gharghoda	192	7227 (48.59%)	7645 (51.40%)	14872	18	0	20
Kharsia	312	13041 (49.45%)	13332 (50.55%)	26373	17	0	17
Lailunga	414	11064 (48.01%)	11981 (51.99%)	23045	17	0	18
Pusour	276	9401 (47.43%)	10421 (52.57%)	19822	14	0	14
Raigarh	338	15766 (48.27%)	16894 (51.73%)	32660	17	0	17
Sarangarh	462	17144 (47.59%)	18882 (52.41%)	36026	15	7	18
Tamnar	209	7624 (48.38%)	8134 (51.62%)	15758	16	0	17
All Blocks	3061	109921 (48.17%)	118291 (51.83%)	228212	16	7	17

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Raigarh has 3061 Govt. schools, of which 2873 are Elementary schools. Udaipur has 479 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Gharghoda has only 192 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Raigarh. In Kharsia, Govt. schools account for 49.45 percent of boys. In total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Baramkela (53.46%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 30, with the lowest PTR appearing to be in Baramkela (13) block of Raigarh and the highest in Gharghoda and Udaipur (18). Average PTR is 14 in Pusour and 20 in Udaipur and Gharghoda.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Baramkela	908	273	1181	0	0	0	2.58	0.00	3.66
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	1139	558	1697	0	0	0	3.08	0.00	4.08
Gharghoda	439	208	647	0	0	0	2.85	0.00	3.82
Kharsia	953	326	1279	0	0	0	3.43	0.00	4.94
Lailunga	776	378	1154	0	0	0	2.35	0.00	3.16
Pusour	801	357	1158	0	0	0	3.19	0.00	5.09
Raigarh	872	717	1589	0	0	0	3.64	0.00	5.83
Sarangarh	1258	478	1736	0	0	0	3.41	9.00	4.30
Tamnar	518	268	786	0	0	0	3.27	0.00	4.56
All Blocks	7664	3563	11227	0	0	0	3.07	9.00	4.33

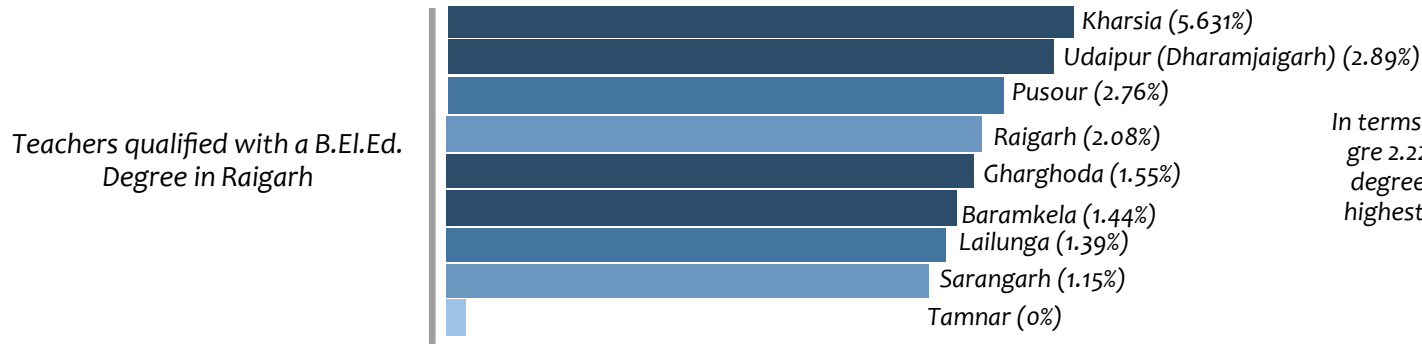
Source: DISE, 2015-16

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Raigarh. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Sarnagarh, and lowest in Gharghoda block. Interestingly, the district of Raigarh has no para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 11227. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Lailunga has only 2.35 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Raigarh has a total of 11227 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 7664 are male and 3563 are female. Gharghoda (647) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 208 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Raigarh has a total of 9652 teachers, of which 3066 are female and 6586 are male.

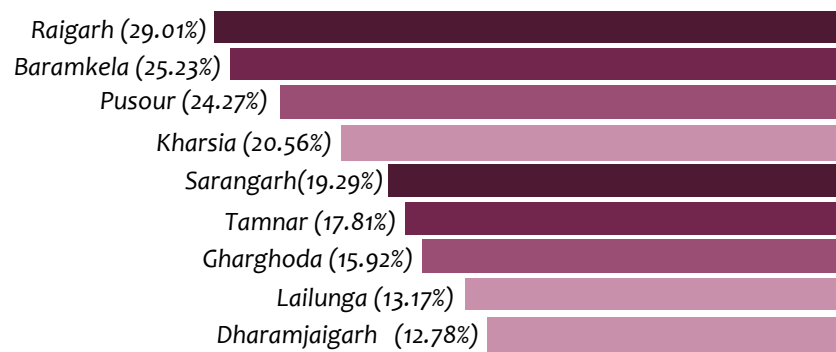
Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Raigarh	B.El.Ed. (2.22%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (20.03%)	Others (70.67%)
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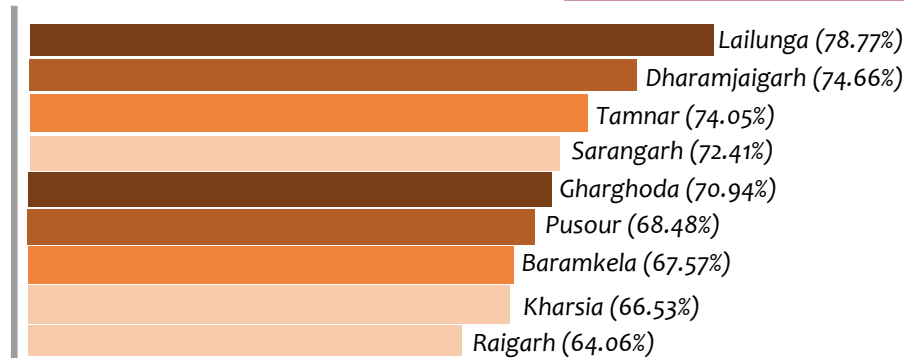
In terms of professional qualifications, a meagre 2.22 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Kharsia has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (5.63 percent).

Another 20.03 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Pusour (24.27 percent), Raigarh has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (29.01 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Raigarh



Around 70.67% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed

Source: DISE, 2015-16

A significant proportion of the population in blocks across Raigarh district has 795 teachers with no professional degree (7.08 percent). Gharghoda has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (11.59 percent).

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

This is a preliminary report published based on publicly available data. Some of the issues discussed in the report are complex in nature and need further investigation and analysis.

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