

District Profile Jaipur, Rajasthan



Jaipur is a district of the state of Rajasthan in Northern India. The city of Jaipur, which is Rajasthan's capital and largest city, is the district headquarters. Jaipur district is divided into thirteen subdivisions: Jaipur, Amber, Bassi, Chaksu, Chomu, Mauzmadabad, Jamwa Ramgarh, Phagi, Phulera, Kotputli, Sanganer, Shahpura, and Viratnagar.

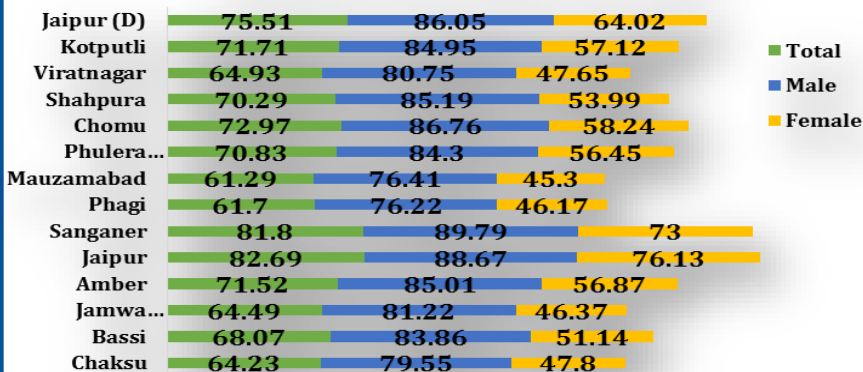
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Jaipur is 66,26,178 which accounts for 9.72 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Jaipur is 52.5 percent, which is quite higher than the state average of 24.9 percent. Out of the total population there are 3,490,787 males and 3,173,184 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 909 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.44 percent, while Jaipur reports a 26.91 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 595 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 15 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 8 percent of the population.

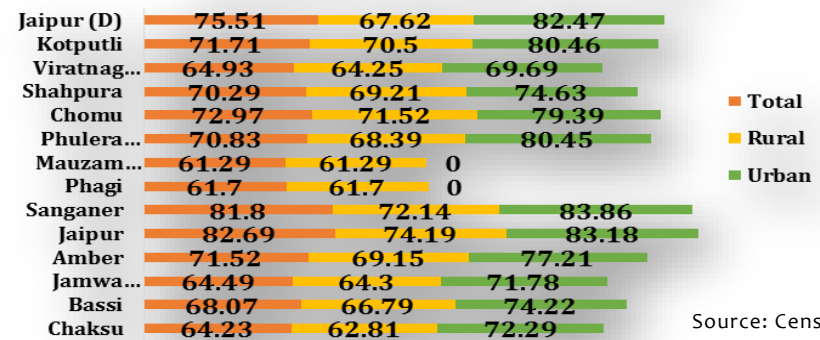
LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Jaipur district is 75.51 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 86.05 and 64.02 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Mauzmadabad has the lowest literacy rate 61.29 percent, with 76.41 percent men and 45.30 percent women being literate. Sanganer block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 86.85 percent, while that for females is 73 percent.

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Gender



Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Location

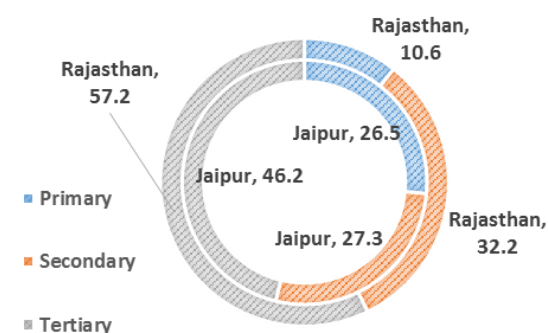


A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Jaipur. Rural Jaipur has a literacy rate of 67.62 percent while the same in urban areas is 82.47 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Sanganer block has an urban literacy rate of 83.86 percent, and Jaipur block a rural literacy rate is 74.19 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Mauzmadabad ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 61.29 percent, while the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Jamwa Ramgarh (71.78 percent).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Jaipur, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 46.2 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Rajasthan's share of 57.2 percent to GSDP in 2009-10. The district's secondary (industrial) sector contributes less than 1/3rd to GDDP (27.3 percent) while the contribution to primary sector is 26.5 percent. The GDDP of Jaipur in tertiary sector is lower compared to that in Rajasthan.

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2009-10: Comparison between Jaipur and Rajasthan



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

Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Jaipur district was Rs. 34,79,199 (18.16% of the state's production) and Per Capita Income (PCI) of Rs. 55378. This is also attributable to the district having a larger than proportional population. In Jaipur, agriculture forming the major share (87%) of income in the primary sector, 9.25% of NDDP. The largest share of the secondary sector output is derived from the secondary sector (42.5%) – this also reflects the urbanized nature of Jaipur district, banking and other financial services are the largest of the contributors (21%) to the tertiary sector (12% of NDDP) in Jaipur.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Jaipur is 83.57 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (70.46 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form 30.2 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 5.3 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form about 60.8 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—
5.3 percent



Household
Workers—3.7
percent



Other Workers—
60.8 percent

Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 49.44 percent whereas for female it is 23.75 percent.

In Jaipur block percentage of male WPR is highest (51.61 percent) while Shahpura reported lowest male WPR (45.96 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Ramgarh block (42.62 percent) and lowest from Jaipur block (11.44 percent).

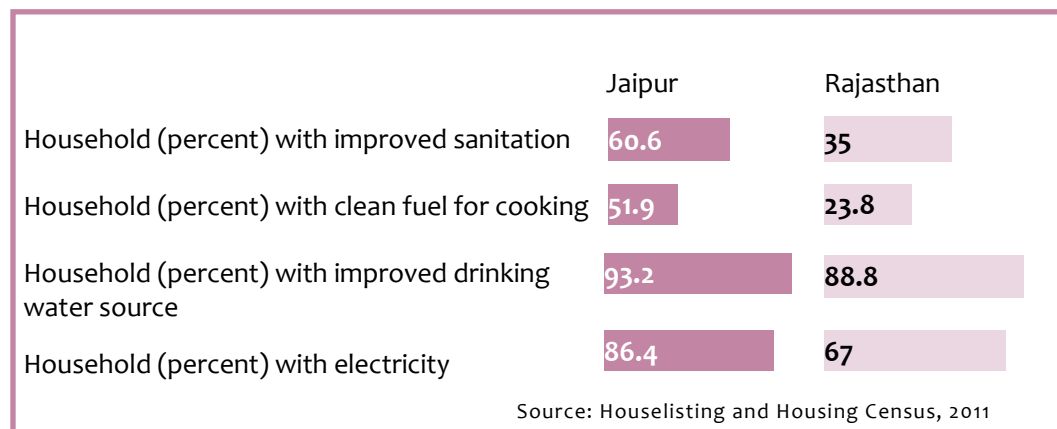
Comparing all blocks, in Mauzama-bad block both male and female WPR is considerably high.

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Jaipur (D)	49.44%	23.75%
Kotapulli	46.08%	31.74%
Viratnagar	46.91%	37.16%
Shahpura	45.96%	30.32%
Chomu	47.76%	33.84%
Phulera	48.43%	31.75%
Mauzamadabad	50.86%	41.62%
Phagi	50.97%	41.42%
Sanganer	49.95%	16.59%
Jaipur	51.61%	11.44%
Amber	47.23%	25.17%
Jamwa Ramgarh	48.55%	42.62%
Bassi	46.38%	34.44%
Chaksu	49.14%	39.41%

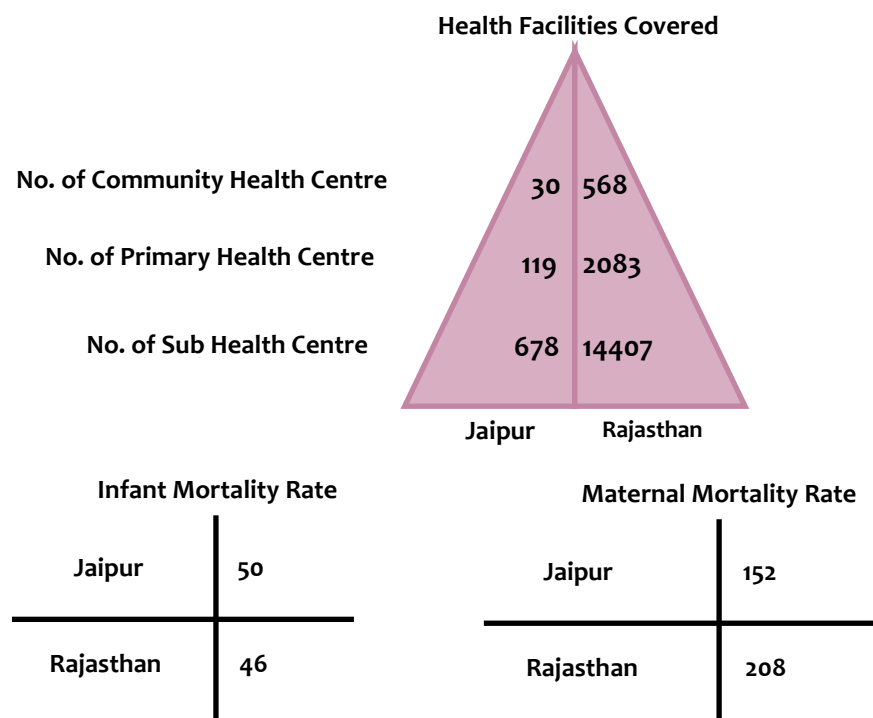
Source: Census 2011

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per Census 2011, in Rajasthan, 88.8 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Jaipur approximately 93.2 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 60.6 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is more than state average of 35 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 51.9 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 23.8 percent. However, in the district, 86.4 percent of household having electricity which is higher than the state average (67 percent).



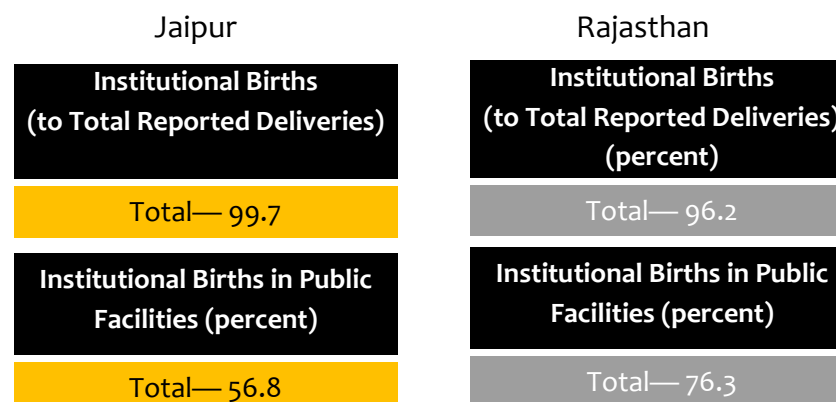
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub- health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub- health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs 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 Jaipur and Rajasthan varies moderately. In Jaipur 99.7 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 96.2 percent births in Rajasthan. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is moderate, both in Jaipur (56.8 percent) and Rajasthan (76.3 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)

Jaipur has 4077 Govt. schools, of which 4052 are till elementary grade. The district has 154 contractual teachers, of which 153 teach elementary grade.

Only 1414 out of 4052 Govt. elementary schools have in Jaipur have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 4077 Govt. schools; only 1414 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 34.68 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 34.90 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Jaipur, a typical school has 7.45 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 5.7 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 15 in Jaipur, while it is 16 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	1414	Number of school having AWC*	1414	
	4077	Number of school	4052	
	470670	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	337899	
Girls enrolment is 1.22 times higher than boys enrolment	211743	Boys enrolment	152635	Girls enrolment is 1.21 times higher than boys enrolment
	258927	Girls enrolment	185264	
	23415	Total teachers	22970	
	154	Contractual teachers	153	
Male teachers are 1.49 times more than female teachers	13736	Male teachers	13490	Male teachers are 1.42 times more than female teachers
	9679	Female teachers	9480	
	7.45	Average number of teachers per school	5.7	
	16	Pupil teacher ratio	15	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

School Facilities

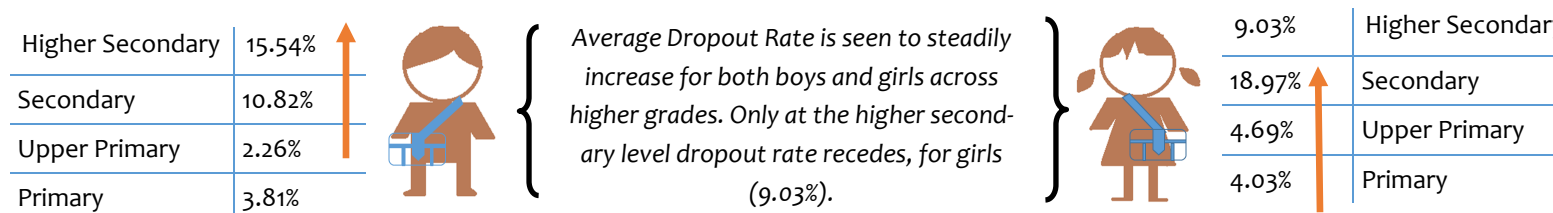
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned; the district has 4052 elementary public schools, of which 3616 have school buildings, while 3641 out of 4077 schools have school buildings.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 4077 public schools, 3164 schools have libraries, which implies a coverage of 77.61 percent.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Jaipur at the Primary level is 3.93. It is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 3.67 percent at the Upper Primary level, 15.56 percent at Secondary level. At the Higher Secondary level drop-out rate, however, falls to 12.28 percent.

In Jaipur, boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder, except for boys at the Higher Secondary level. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate among boys is 15.54 percent, while the same among girls is as high as 9.03 percent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 14 blocks of Jaipur, 64.42 percent of all Govt. schools in Govindgarh have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Jaipur has only 2.05 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Of the 14 blocks in Jaipur, 13 does not have even half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

Consolidated figures: * Jhotwara and Jhotwara City
Sanganer and Sanganer City
^ Jaipur East and Jaipur West (for total number of schools)

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Amber	70	149	46.98
Bassi	115	325	35.38
Chaksu	106	341	31.08
Dudu	136	344	10.46
Govindgarh	210	326	64.42
Jaipur [^]	5	244	2.05
Jamwa Ramgarh	122	357	34.17
Jhotwara [*]	70	179	39.11
Kotputli	79	179	44.13
Phagi	81	256	31.64
Sambhar Lake	109	289	37.72
Sanganer [#]	121	293	41.29
Shahpura	100	232	43.10
Viratnagar	90	210	42.86
All Blocks	1414	4077	34.68

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)—Jaipur and Dudu have less than 1/4th of all schools have AWCs. In the immediate next category, features 11 blocks with more than 30 percent of their schools have Anganwadis.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Amber	149	7700 (44.74%)	9509 (55.26%)	17209	16	20	15
Bassi	325	17259 (44.59%)	21446 (55.41%)	38705	17	20	17
Chaksu	341	13537 (43.72%)	17426 (56.28%)	30963	14	18	16
Dudu	344	15196 (44.63%)	18851 (55.37%)	34047	18	20	15
Govindgarh	326	15088 (44.11%)	19118 (55.89%)	34206	14	15	13
Jaipur^	244	29015 (46.26%)	33709 (53.74%)	62724	55	55	37
Jamwa Ramgarh	357	19896 (45.75%)	23591 (54.25%)	43487	21	23	21
Jhotwara*	179	13110 (48.34%)	14012 (51.66%)	27122	35	33	29
Kotputli	179	7662 (41.29%)	10896 (58.71%)	18558	16	18	16
Phagi	256	9628 (45.39%)	11582 (54.61%)	21210	13	17	14
Sambhar Lake	289	11599 (42.80%)	15501 (57.20%)	27100	11	16	13
Sanganer#	293	15619 (47.22%)	17457 (52.78%)	33076	34	32	28
Shahpura	232	10890 (44.25%)	13722 (55.75%)	24612	14	16	13
Viratnagar	210	10490 (43.80%)	13460 (56.20%)	23950	17	24	19
All Blocks	4077	211743 (44.99%)	258927 (55.01%)	470670	16	19	16

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Jaipur has 4077 Govt. schools, of which 4052 are Elementary schools. Ramgarh has 357 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Amber has only 149 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Jaipur. In Jhotwara, Govt. schools account for 48.34 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Kotputli (58.71%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Sambhar Lake (11) block of Jaipur and the highest in Jaipur (55). Only Jaipur (55), Jhotwara (33) and Sanganer (32) has schools at the upper primary level.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Amber	542	348	890	5	1	6	2.99	6.83	7.52
Bassi	1024	734	1758	4	1	5	1.97	5.61	6.85
Chaksu	888	739	1627	16	7	23	2.08	5.89	5.74
Dudu	1013	760	1773	3	1	4	1.79	4.98	6.46
Govindgarh	1439	583	2022	10	4	14	1.81	6.03	7.94
Jaipur^	648	1716	2364	1	6	7	2.98	7.27	13.84
Jamwa Ramgarh	1170	525	1695	5	1	6	1.94	5.67	5.88
Jhotwara*	559	757	1316	10	13	23	2.38	6.04	10.29
Kotputli	696	249	945	18	4	22	1.91	5.55	6.68
Phagi	753	439	1192	0	0	0	2.09	5.03	5.77
Sambhar Lake	1116	511	1627	3	5	8	2.05	5.46	7.08
Sanganer#	697	1275	1972	1	1	2	2.17	6.20	9.05
Shahpura	1124	286	1410	7	4	11	1.90	5.87	7.94
Viratnagar	803	184	987	4	2	6	1.77	4.20	5.96
All Blocks	13736	9679	23415	100	54	154	2.11	5.65	7.45

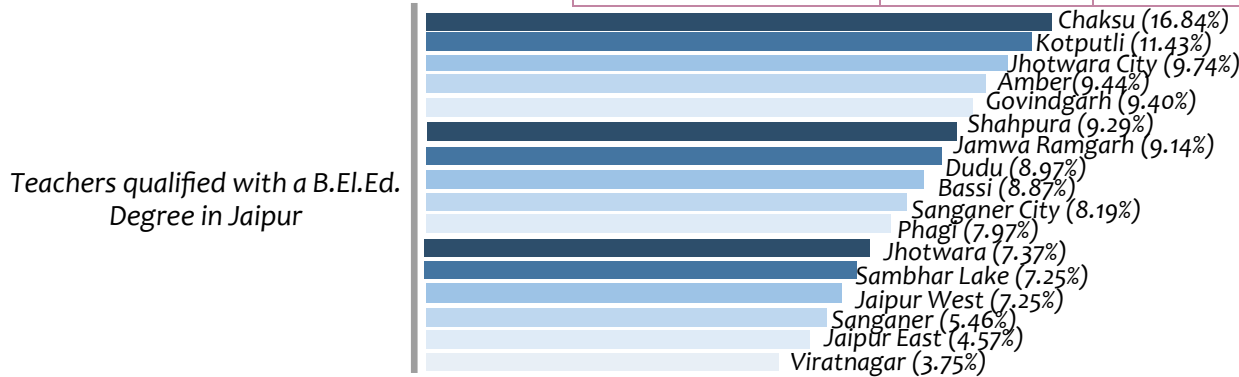
Source: DISE, 2015-16

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Jaipur. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Jaipur, and lowest in Chaksu block. The district of Jaipur has 154 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 23415. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Viratnagar has only 1.77 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Jaipur has a total of 23415 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 13736 are male and 9679 are female. Amber (890) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 348 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Jaipur has a total of 22970 teachers, of which 9480 are female and 13490 are male.

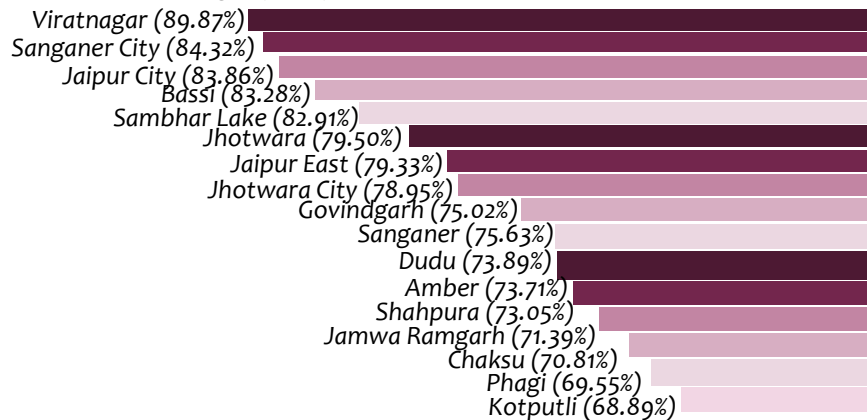
Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Jaipur	B.El.Ed. (8.85%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (76.70%)	Others (13.96%)
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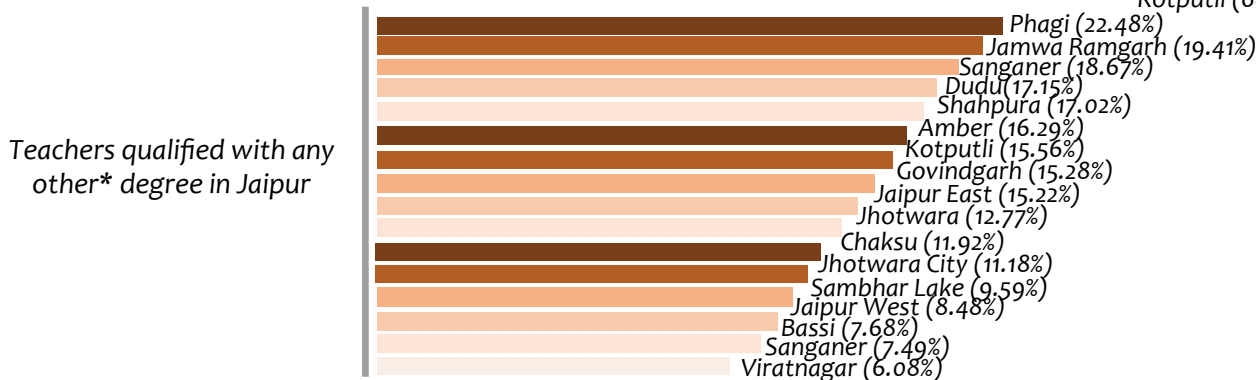


In terms of professional qualifications, a meagre 8.85 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Chaksu has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (16.84 percent).

Another 76.70 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Sanganer City (84.32 percent), Viratnagar has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (89.87 percent).



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



Around 13.96% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2015-16

* 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.