



## District Profile Jalor, Rajasthan



Jalor is known as granite city. Jalor lies to south of Sukri river a tributary of Luni river and is about 140 km south of Jodhpur having geographical area of 10,640 sq. Kms. The seven subdistricts of Jalor are— Sayla, Ahore, Jalor, Bhinmal, Bagora, Sanchore and Raniwara.

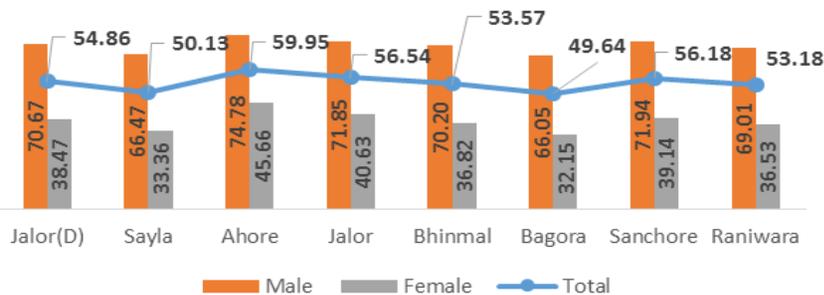
### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Jalor is 1828730 which accounts for 2.67 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Jalor is 8.3 percent, which is lower than the state average of 24.9 percent. Out of the total population there are 936,634 males and 892,096 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of females 952 per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.31 percent, while Jalor reports a 26.21 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 172 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 19.53 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 9.7 percent of the population.

### LITERACY

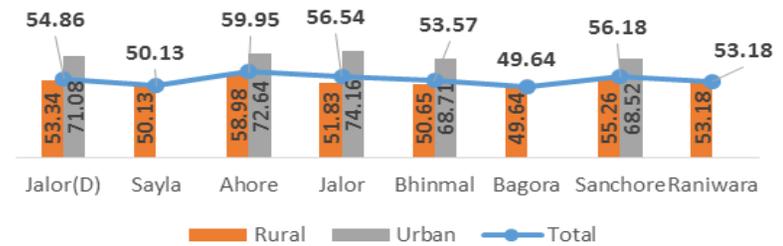
The overall literacy rate of Jalor district is 55.97 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 69.50 and 42.35 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Peepalkhoont has the lowest literacy male rate at 56.03 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Dhariawad is at a low 31.40 percent. Chhoti Sadri (79.32%) has the highest male literacy rate. The female literacy rate in Jalor is 85.70 percent.

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Gender



Source: Census 2011

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Location



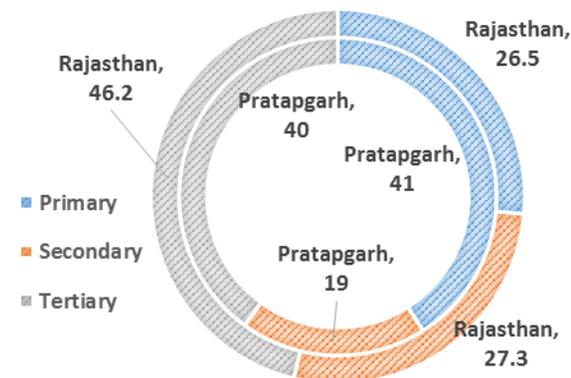
Source: Census 2011

significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Jalor. Rural Jalor has a literacy rate of 53.20 percent while the same in urban areas is 84.78 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Jalor has an urban literacy rate of 85.81 percent, and a rural literacy rate is 60.78 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Dhariawad ranks lowest in both rural and urban literacy rate, at 40.95 percent, and 83.12 percent, respectively.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Jalor, the primary sector contributed the maximum share of 41 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Rajasthan’s share of 26.5 percent to GSDP in 2009-10. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes about 19 percent to GDDP, while the tertiary (service) sector’s contribution is 40 percent. The GDDP of Rajasthan in secondary and tertiary sectors is higher compared to that in Jalor.

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



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

The Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Jalor district was Rs. 1797 lakhs (1.12% of the state’s production). The economy is largely driven by agriculture (28% of total NDDP), while ‘trade and hospitality’ and ‘other services’ contribute 12% apiece. The construction industry, linked to the real estate industry, forms 10% of NDDP. The district is therefore an agricultural one, but keeping in view its urbanising nature, the real estate and construction industry, as well as trade and hospitality, are growing industries.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Jalor is 68.03 percent which is marginally less than the State main workers (70.46 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, ‘Cultivators’ form about 63.67 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 20.12 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form a whopping 15.07 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.



Cultivators–  
63.67 percent



Agricultural  
Labourer– 20.12  
percent



Household  
Workers– 1.15  
percent



Other Workers–  
15.07 percent

Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 57.50 percent whereas for female it is 53.38 percent.

In Arnod male WPR is highest (61.56 percent) while Peepalkhoont reported lowest male WPR (53.13 percent)

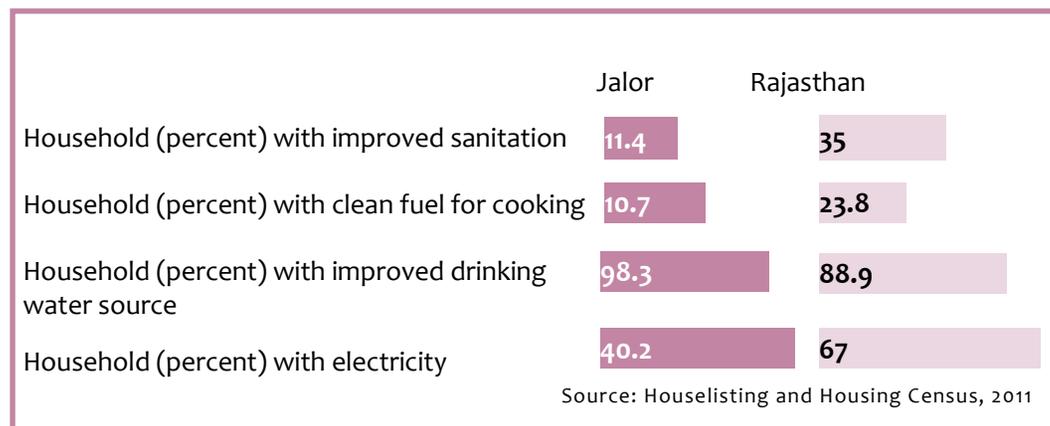
Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Arnod (58.53 percent) and lowest from Jalor (51.06 percent).

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Dhariyawad	53.57%	51.91%
Peepalkhoont	53.13%	53.37%
Chhoti Sadri	59.84%	54.35%
Jalor	59.59%	51.06%
Arnod	61.56%	58.53%
Jalor (D)	57.50%	53.38%

Source: Census 2011

## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 98.3 percent which is significantly more than the state average (88.9 percent) as per Census 2011. The same survey reports that 11.4 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is quite less than state average of 35 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 10.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 23.8 percent. However, in the district, 40.2 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.

### Health Facilities Covered

No. of Community Health Centre

08 568

No. of Primary Health Centre

29 2083

No. of Sub Health Centre

212 14407

Jalor Rajasthan

### Infant Mortality Rate

Jalor 63

Rajasthan 46

### Maternal Mortality Rate

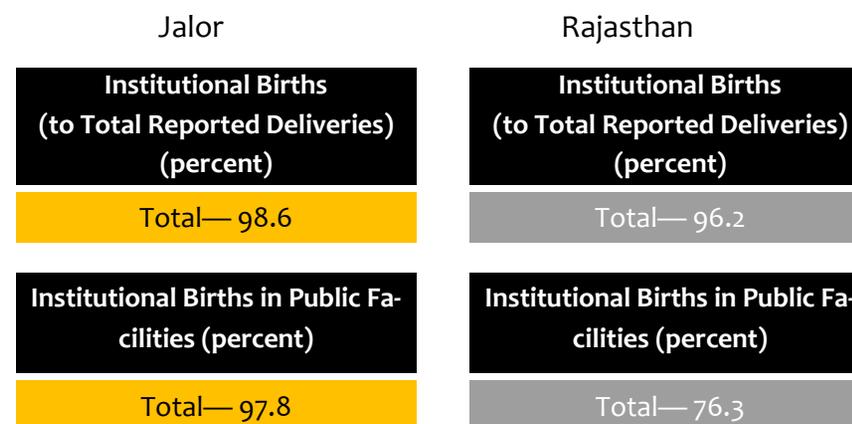
Jalor 285

Rajasthan 208

Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

### Institutional Births\*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Jalor and Rajasthan varies moderately. In Jalor, 98.6 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 96.2 percent births in Rajasthan. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is high in Jalor (97.8 percent), while in Rajasthan it is 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)

Jalor has 1588 Govt. schools, of which 1582 are till elementary grade. The district accounts for 156 contractual teachers.

Only 198 out of 1582 Govt. elementary schools have in Jalor have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1588 Govt. schools; only 198 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 12.47 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 12.52 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Jalor, a typical school has 3.44 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 2.9 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 19 in Jalor, while it is 30 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

### Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

### Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	198	Number of school having AWC*	198	
	1588	Number of school	1582	
	165864	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	134175	
Boys enrolment is 1.08 times higher than girls enrolment	85964	Boys enrolment	69018	Boys enrolment is 1.06 times higher than girls enrolment
	79900	Girls enrolment	65157	
	4652	Total teachers	4603	
	156	Contractual teachers	156	
Male teacher recruitment is 3.43 times more than female teachers	3603	Male teachers	3565	Male teachers recruitment is 3.43 times more than female teachers
	1049	Female teachers	1038	
	3.44	Average number of teachers per school	2.9	
	30	Pupil teacher ratio	19	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

## School Facilities

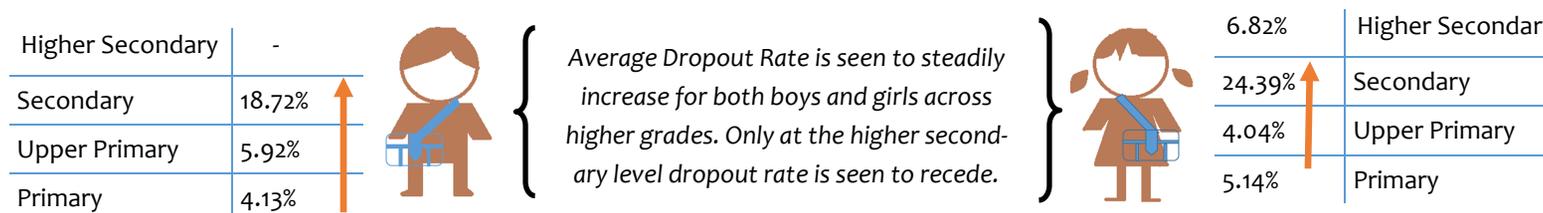
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost every school in Jalor have school buildings; the district has 1575 elementary public schools with buildings and 1581 of 1588 schools have school buildings as well.

Library facilities in government schools reflect moderate inconsistencies. Of the 1588 public schools, 967 schools have libraries. A similar situation is observed among the 5 blocks of Jalor, with almost all public schools having libraries.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Jalor is 4.62 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 5.04 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 21.48 percent at Secondary level. Data remains unavailable at the Higher Secondary level.

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, except at the Primary level, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate for girls is 6.82 percent, while the same for boys is absent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 5 blocks of Jalor, only 24.49 percent of all Govt. schools in Chhoti Sadri have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Peepalkhoot has only 4.23 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of Arnod (11.27 percent), Chhoti Sadri (24.49 percent), Dhariyad (9.37 percent), Jalor (18.67 percent) have even half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Arnod	32	284	11.27
Chhoti Sadri	48	196	24.49
Dhariyawad	31	331	9.37
Peepalkhoot	17	402	4.23
Jalor	70	375	18.67
All Blocks	198	1588	12.47

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)— it is seen that there exists widespread disparity across blocks. In Peepalkhoot and Dhariyawad, approximately only 4 percent and 9 percent of all schools have AWCs, respectively. In the immediate next category, features Arnod and Jalor, with only 11.27 percent and 18.67 percent schools covered by AWCs. In Chhoti Sadri, 24.49 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
Arnod	284	14355 (50.38%)	14138 (49.62%)	28493	26	32	29
Chhoti Sadri	196	10240 (50.46%)	10052 (49.54%)	20292	33	33	29
Dharyawad	331	20552 (52.96%)	18258 (47.04%)	38810	43	36	39
Peepalkhoot	402	19843 (52.94%)	17639 (47.06%)	37482	34	35	33
Jalor	375	20974 (51.42%)	19813 (48.58%)	40787	25	24	24
All Blocks	1588	85964 (51.83%)	79900 (48.17%)	165864	31	31	30

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Jalor has 1588 Govt. schools, of which 1582 are Elementary schools. Peepalkhoot has 402 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Chhoti Sadri has only 196 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among boys remain constantly higher than that for girls across all blocks in Jalor. In Dharyawad, Govt. schools account for 52.96 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Arnod block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level does not look very favorable. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Jalor (25) block. At the upper primary level, highest PTR is in Dharyawad (36). Average PTR is the lowest in Jalor (24).

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Arnod	680	150	830	16	7	23	1.61	4.92	3.41
Chhoti Sadri	423	153	576	3	3	6	1.32	3.45	3.58
Dharyawad	696	164	860	18	14	32	1.30	4.89	2.98
Peepalkhoot	804	213	1017	54	17	71	1.44	4.42	2.80
Jalor	1000	369	1369	18	6	24	1.68	5.36	4.47
All Blocks	3603	1049	4652	109	47	156	1.48	4.62	3.44

Source: DISE, 2015-16

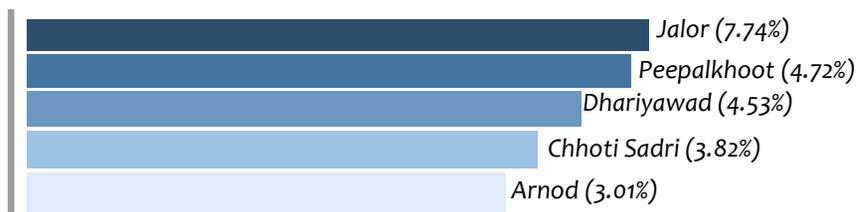
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the districts at Jalor. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Jalor, and lowest in Dharyawad block. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Dharyawad has only 1.32 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with primary section tend to have 3.44 teachers on average, with Jalor scoring the highest with an average of 4.47 teachers per school.

Jalor has a total of 4652 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 3603 are male and 1049 are female. Dhariyawad (576) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which only 153 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Jalor has a total of 4603 teachers, of which 1038 are female and 3565 are male.

### Professional Qualification of Teachers

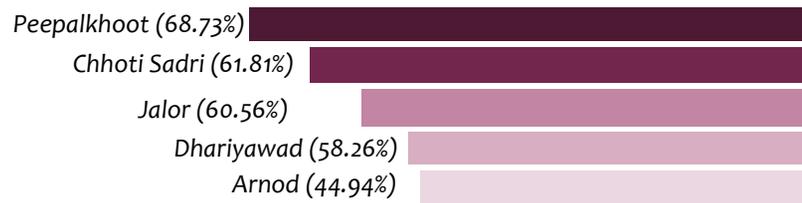
District Jalor	B.El.Ed. (5.16%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (59.29%)	Others (33.28%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. Degree in Jalor



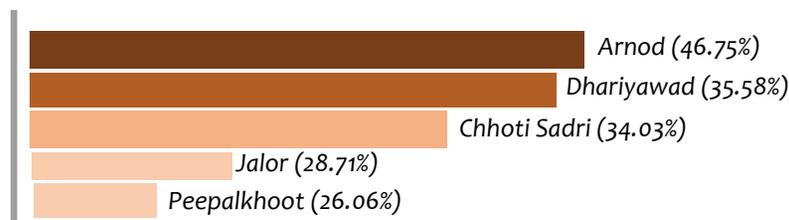
Interestingly, blocks in Jalor have very few teachers with a B. El. Ed degree.

Another 59.29 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Chhoti Sadri (61.81 percent), Peepalkhoot has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (68.73 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Jalor



Around 33.28 percent of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2015-16

A moderate proportion of the population in blocks across Jalor district has teachers with no professional degree (2.28 percent). Arnod has the highest proportion of untrained teachers ( 5.30 percent).

\* other category includes teachers with professional degree equivalent to D. El.Ed, 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. This publication is freely available for sharing for non-commercial purposes, and without any change, subject to due credit to the publisher.