



District Profile Rajsamand, Rajasthan



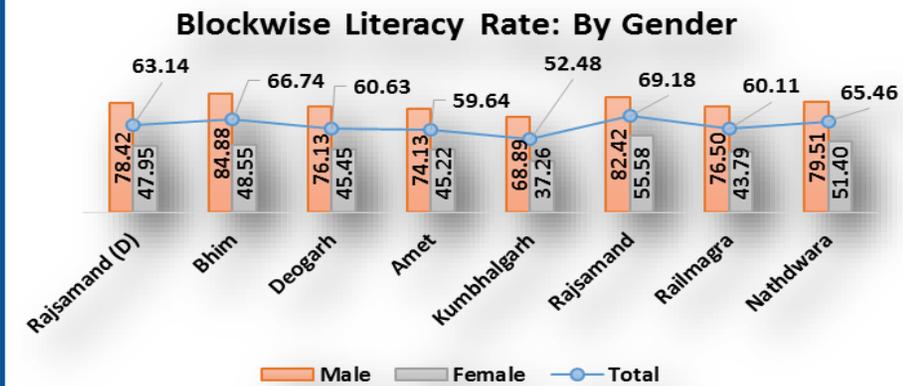
Rajsamand was carved out from Udaipur district on 10th April 1991 . It is situated in the central Rajasthan. Administratively Rajsamand is divided in to 7 Sub-divisions, 7 Tehsils and 7 blocks: Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Railmagra, Nathdwara.

DEMOGRAPHY

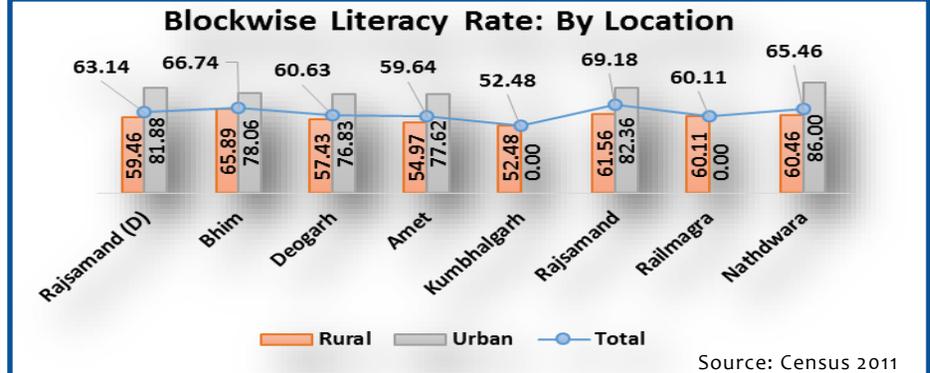
As per Census 2011, the total population of Rajsamand is 11,56,597 which accounts for 1.68 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Rajsamand is 16 percent, which is lower than the state average of 24.9 percent. Out of the total population there are 581,339 males and 575,258 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 989 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.44 percent, while Rajsamand reports a 17.89 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 256 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 12 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 14 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Rajsamand district is 63.14 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 78.42 and 47.95 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Kumbhalgarh has the lowest literacy rate 52.48 percent, with 68.89 percent men and 37.26 percent women being literate. Bhim (84.88 percent) has the highest male literacy rate, and Rajsamand (55.58 percent) the highest female literacy rate.



Source: Census 2011



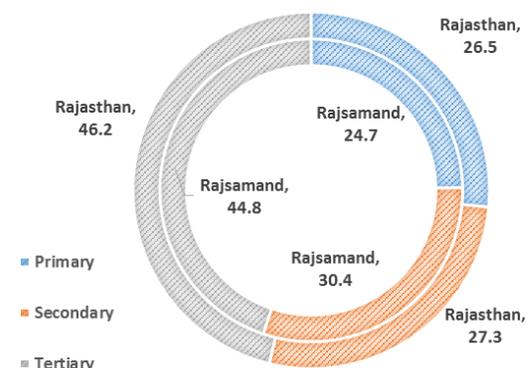
Source: Census 2011

A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Rajsamand. Rural Rajsamand has a literacy rate of 59.46 percent while the same in urban areas is 81.88 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Nathdwara has an urban literacy rate of 86 percent, and Bhim a rural literacy rate is 78.06 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Kumbhalgarh ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 52.48 percent, while the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Deogarh (76.83 percent).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Rajsamand, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 44.8 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Rajasthan’s share of 46.2 percent to GSDP in 2009-10. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes approx. 30 percent to GDDP while the contribution to primary sector is 24.7 percent. The GDDP of Rajsamand in tertiary sector is lesser than that in Rajasthan.

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



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

The total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Rajasthan was Rs. 1,91,53,907 lakhs. Of this the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Rajsamand district was Rs. 408760 (2.13% of the state’s production). Within the manufacturing sector, the larger share of output (57% of manufacturing output) comes from the unregistered/ informal sector, while the formal/ registered sector forms 43% of manufacturing output. About 7% of the secondary sector output comes from the electricity-gas-water subsector.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Rajsamand is 65.8 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (70.46 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 38 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 19.35 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 40.5 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Cultivators–
37.69 percent

Agricultural
Labourer–
19.35 percent

Household
Workers—2.45
percent

Other Workers–
40.51 percent

Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 54.9 percent whereas for female it is 40.2 percent.

In Railmagra block percentage of male WPR is highest (58.2 percent) while Bhim reported lowest male WPR (50.2 percent)

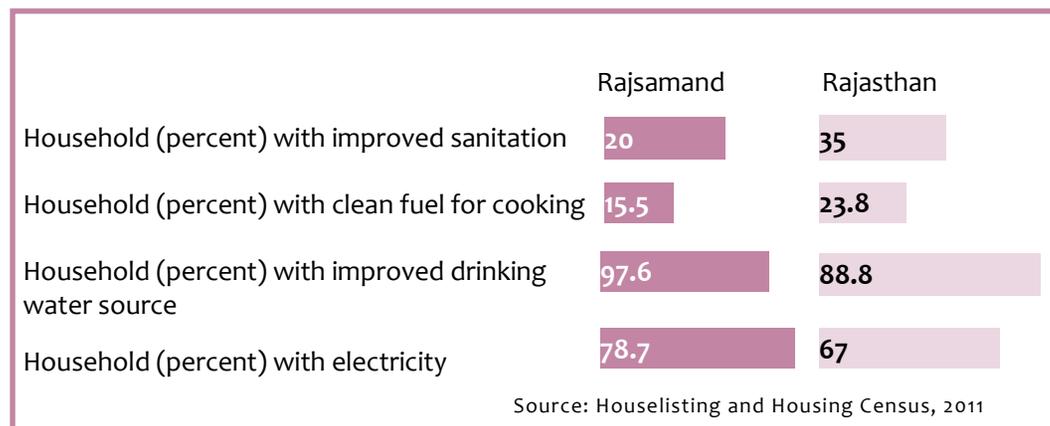
Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Kumbhalgarh (48.3 percent) and lowest from Rajsamand block (24.6 percent).

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Rajsamand (D)	54.9%	40.2%
Bhim	50.2%	46.8%
Deogarh	53.9%	41.9%
Amet	56.3%	40.5%
Kumbhalgarh	54.3%	48.3%
Rajsamand	53.6%	24.6%
Railmagra	58.2%	42.8%
Nathdwara	58.1%	43.1%

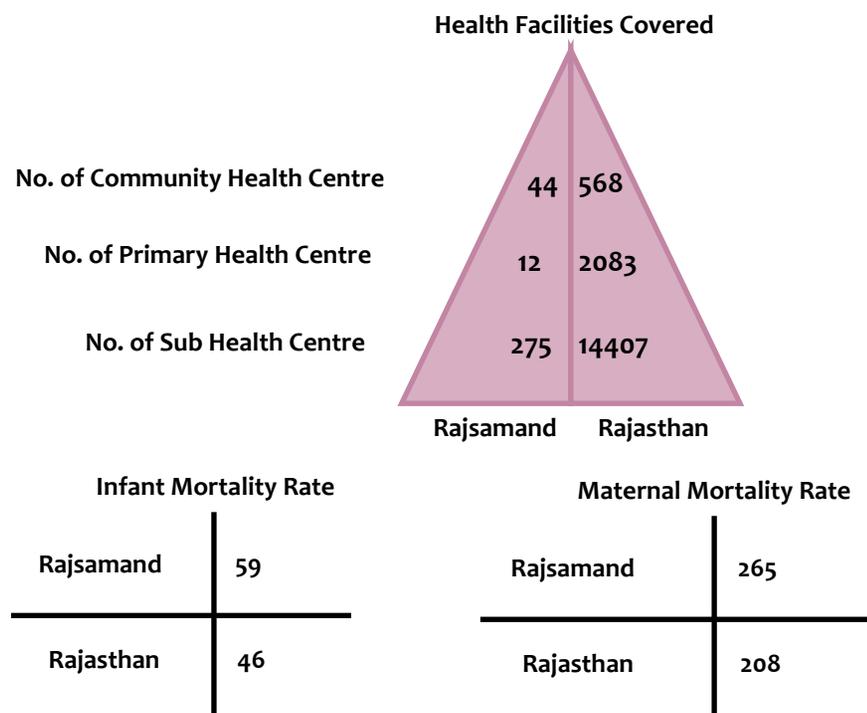
Source: Census 2011

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per Census 2011, in Rajasthan, 88.8 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Rajsamand approximately 97.6 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 20 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 35 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 15.5 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 23.8 percent. However, in the district, 78.7 percent of household having electricity which is higher than the state average (67 percent).



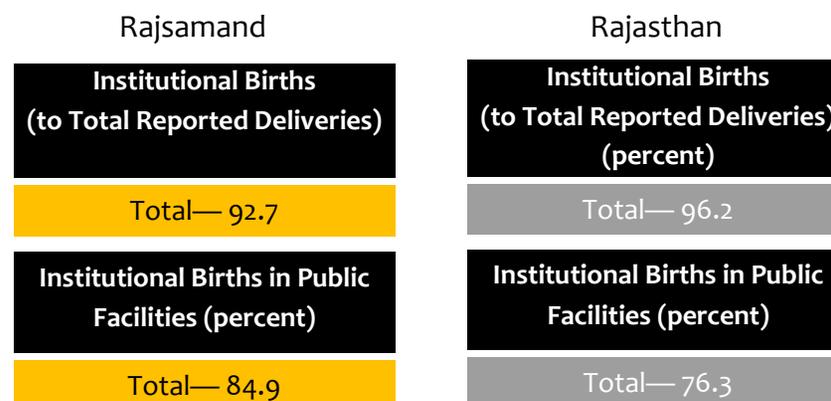
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub-health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub-health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs 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 Rajsamand and Rajasthan varies moderately. In Rajsamand 92.7 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 Rajsamand (84.9 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)

Rajsamand has 1792 Govt. schools, of which 1781 are till elementary grade. The district has 135 contractual teachers., of which 134 are in the elementary grade.

Only 172 out of 1781 Govt. elementary schools have in Rajsamand have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1792 Govt. schools; only 172 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 9.6 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 9.7 percent of Govt. elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Rajsamand, a typical school has 5.1 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.7 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 19 in Rajsamand, while it is 21 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	172	Number of school having AWC*	172	
	1792	Number of school	1781	
	194696	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	151984	
Boys enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment	100651	Boys enrolment	77099	Girls enrolment is 1.03 times higher than boys enrolment
	94045	Girls enrolment	74885	
	7636	Total teachers	7514	
	135	Contractual teachers	134	
Male teachers are 2.60 times more than female teachers	5515	Male teachers	5412	Male teachers are 2.57 times more than female teachers
	2121	Female teachers	2102	
	5.1	Average number of teachers per school	4.7	
	21	Pupil teacher ratio	19	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

School Facilities

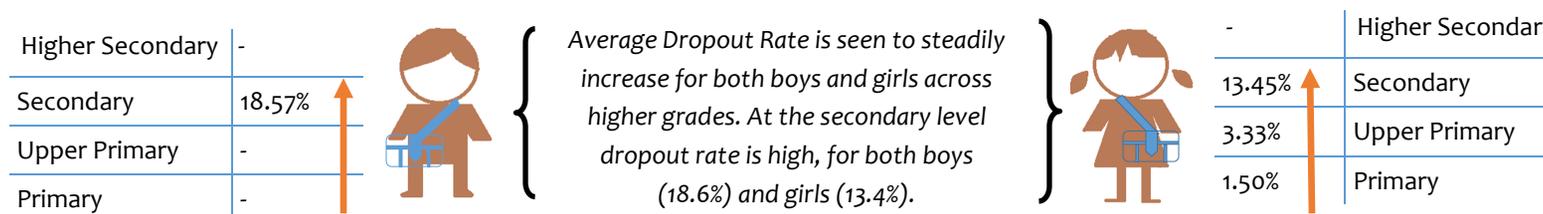
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, every school in Rajsamand has school building; the district has 1792 schools of which 1781 are elementary public schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1792 public schools, 1115 schools have libraries, which implies coverage at 62.2 percent. A similar situation is observed among the 10 blocks of Rajsamand, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Rajsamand at the Primary level is 0.74. It is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 1.09 percent at the Upper Primary level, 16.33 percent at Secondary level.

In Rajsamand, 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 3.91 percent, while the same among girls is as high as 7.65 percent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 7 blocks of Rajsamand, 22.8 percent of all Govt. schools in Railmagra have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Kumbhalgarh has only 3.32 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of the 7 blocks in Rajsamand 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			
Amet	20	174	11.49%
Bhim	11	314	3.50%
Deogarh	19	188	10.11%
Khamnar (Nathdwara)	37	398	9.29%
Kumbhalgarh	10	301	3.32%
Railmagra	38	167	22.8%
Rajsamand	37	250	14.8%
All Blocks	172	1792	9.60%

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)—All blocks have less than 1/4th of all schools have AWCs. Bhim, Khumbhalgarh and Khamnar have less than 10 percent of their schools covered with AWCs. Railmagra (22.8%) has the highest number of schools with Anganwadis.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
		Amet	174	9931 (52.63%)	8938 (47.37%)	18869	22
Bhim	314	19313 (50.90%)	18627 (49.09%)	37940	23	27	27
Deogarh	188	11280 (51.88%)	10460 (48.11%)	21740	20	23	22
Khamnar (Nathdwara)	398	18877 (51.45%)	17812 (48.55%)	36689	19	20	19
Kumbhalgarh	301	15559 (53.96%)	13273 (46.03%)	28832	28	23	25
Railmagra	167	9736 (50.67%)	9479 (49.33%)	19215	18	19	19
Rajsamand	250	15955 (50.79%)	15456 (49.21%)	31411	20	19	17
All Blocks	1792	100651 (51.70%)	94045 (48.30%)	194696	22	22	21

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Rajsamand has 1792 Govt. schools, of which are 1781 Elementary schools. Khamnar has 398 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Railmagra has only 167 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among boys remain constantly higher than that for girls across all blocks in Rajsamand. In Kubhalgarh, Govt. schools account for 53.96 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Railmagra (49.33%) 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 Railmagra (18) block of Rajsamand and the highest in Bhim (23). Average PTR is 17 in Rajsamand and 27 in Bhim.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
	Amet	554	151	705	2	1	3	1.68	5.61
Bhim	943	292	1235	14	11	25	2.06	6.27	4.51
Deogarh	667	175	842	6	0	6	1.87	5.95	5.23
Khamnar (Nathdwara)	1055	519	1574	25	7	32	1.77	5.38	4.79
Kumbhalgarh	829	133	962	39	7	46	1.56	5.50	3.76
Railmagra	647	207	854	6	3	9	1.94	5.23	6.20
Rajsamand	820	644	1464	12	2	14	2.23	6.01	7.43
All Blocks	5515	2121	7636	104	31	135	1.84	5.72	5.11

Source: DISE, 2015-16

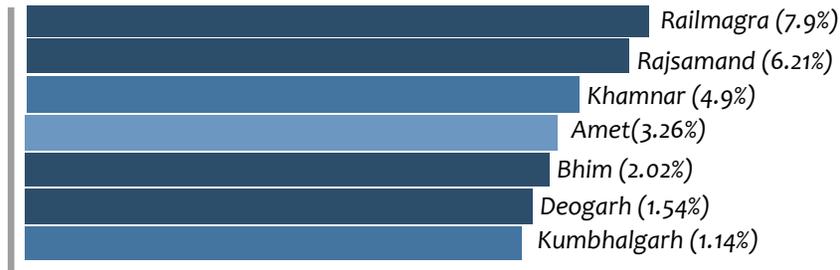
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Rajsamand. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Kubhalgarh, and lowest in Railmagra block. The district of Rajsamand has 135 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 7636. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Bhim has only 4.51 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Rajsamand has a total of 7636 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 5515 are male and 2121 are female. Amet (705) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 151 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Rajsamand has a total of 7514 teachers, of which 2102 are female and 5412 are male.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

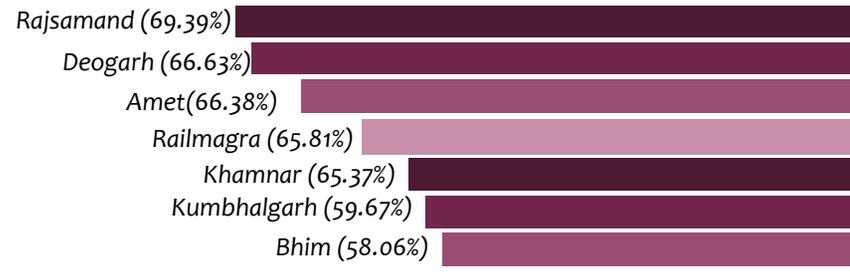
District Rajsamand	B.El.Ed. (4.03%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (51.05%)	Others (28.84%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. degree in Rajsamand



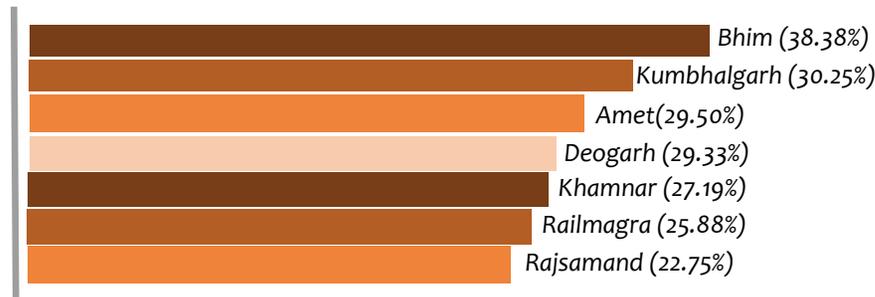
In terms of professional qualifications, a meagre 4.03 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Railmagra has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (7.9 percent).

Another 51.05 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Deogarh (66.63 percent), Rajsamand has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (69.39 percent).



Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent degree in Rajsamand

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Rajsamand



Around 28.84% 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 Rajsamand district has 199 teachers with no professional degree (2.06 percent). Kumbhalgarh has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (8.94 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. This publication is freely available for sharing for non-commercial purposes, and without any change, subject to due credit to the publisher.