District Profile
Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Dehradun district is located in the Shivalik range of Himalayas on the western border of the state. It consists of six tehsils, namely– Chakrata, Tyuni, Kalsi, Vikas Nagar, Dehradun and Rishikesh. As per Census 2011, the district comprised 748 villages at the 2011 Census, out of which 731 are inhabited and 17 Uninhabited. There are 23 forest villages in the district. Two new tehsils– Tyuni and Kalsi have been created during 2001-2011. The district consists 748 villages, 403 Gram Panchayat and 22 towns.

DEMOGRAPHY
As per Census 2011, the total population of Dehradun is 16,96,694. Out of which 8,92,199 were males and 8,04,495 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 902 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in the district is 55.52 percent, which is much higher than the state average of 30.23 percent. The decadal growth rate of population in Uttarakhand is 18.81 percent, while Dehradun reports a 32.33 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Uttarakhand is 39.93 percent, while Dehradun reports a 38.78 percent. The district population density is 549 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 13.49 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 6.58 percent of the population.

LITERACY
The overall literacy rate of Dehradun district is 84.25 percent while the male & female literacy rates are 89.4 percent and 78.54 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Chakrata has the lowest literacy male and female rates at 72.88 percent and 52.92 percent respectively. Dehradun block has the highest male and female literacy rates at 92.15 percent and 83.87 percent respectively.
**Socio-Economic**

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Dehradun the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 69.38 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is much higher than that of Uttarakhand’s share of 51.9 percent to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2013-14. The district’s primary (agricultural) sector contributes just about 4.32 percent to GDDP while the secondary sector’s contribution is 26.29 percent.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Dehradun has 4.2 percent of share in the primary sector, 23.2 percent secondary sector share, while 72.6 percent of the income comes from the tertiary sector. Uttarakhand, as a state, gets 10.31 percent of its output (NSDP) from the primary sector, one third from the secondary sector (33.43 percent); but is certainly led by the tertiary sector (56.26 percent). The district’s share in NDDP to the primary sector is more than that of the state and secondary sector land tertiary lag behind that of the state.

The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Dehradun’s per capita income (Rs. 122,804) is higher than that of the state (Rs. 1,12,428). According to the Planning Commission, Government of India, the proportion of rural population living below poverty line in Dehradun with Poverty Ratio (PVR) of 30.26 and that in urban population is with PVR of 40.88. 43.72 percent of the poor are in rural and 56.28 percent are in urban. Considering the distribution of poor across districts of urban and rural Uttarakhand, 6.85 percent of rural poor population and 32.18 percent of urban poor population are in Dehradun.

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 51.43 percent whereas for female it is 15.41 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Participation Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chakrata</td>
<td>60.47</td>
<td>38.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyuni</td>
<td>51.29</td>
<td>35.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalsi</td>
<td>56.29</td>
<td>35.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikas Nagar</td>
<td>49.73</td>
<td>11.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehradun</td>
<td>51.74</td>
<td>13.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rishikesh</td>
<td>50.12</td>
<td>14.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Dehradun is 28.77 percent which is slightly higher than the State main workers (28.46 percent) as per Census 2011. Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 13.24 percent of all workers which form the second highest percent, while agricultural labourers form 6.55 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form 76.26 percent of the entire working population of the district which is the highest. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The workers in household industry forms 3.95 percent.
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 99.5 percent which is higher than the state average (92.9 percent) as per NFHS–4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 75.6 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is much higher than state average of 64.5 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, 84.9 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 51 percent. In the district, 99.4 percent of household having electricity which is higher than the state average (97.5 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.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dehradun</th>
<th>Uttarakhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunted*</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted*</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight*</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dehradun

In Dehradun, the proportion of stunted children is lower in rural (32.9 percent) areas than in Uttarakhand having 34.0 percent of stunted children.

Among the three broad categories, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest both in State & District; 30.1 percent in Dehradun and 19.5 percent in Uttarakhand.

In Uttarakhand, about 26.6 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Dehradun it is about 30.7 percent.

*Stunted-Height for Age; Wasted-Weight for Height; Underweight-Weight for Height

Sources:
*Annual Health Survey 2012-13
**SRS 2014
EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Dehradun has 1432 Govt. schools, of which 1381 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 207 contractual teachers, of which 104 are male and 104 are female. 536 out of 1432 Govt. elementary schools in Dehradun have Anganwadi Centres. In other words, 37.4 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis.

In Dehradun, a typical school has 5.4 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 3.7 teachers at the elementary level. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 17 in Dehradun, while it is 16 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

### School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Dehradun have school buildings; the district has 1381 elementary public schools with buildings and all 1432 schools have school buildings as well.

1413 out of 1432 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 99.9 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1381 elementary schools, 1365 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 98.8 percent of all elementary schools.

Of the 1432 public schools, 1380 schools have libraries, which is 96.4 percent coverage.

### Table: Government Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Schools— Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade</th>
<th>Government Schools— Elementary Grade Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of school having AWC*</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school</td>
<td>1381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total enrolment (excluding AWC)</td>
<td>85008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys enrolment</td>
<td>41527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls enrolment</td>
<td>43481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total teachers</td>
<td>5084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual teachers</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male teachers</td>
<td>2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female teachers</td>
<td>2679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of teachers per school</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil teacher ratio</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment

Female teachers are 1.05 times more than male teachers

Girls enrolment is 1.04 times higher than boys enrolment

Female teachers are 1.11 times more than male teachers

Girls enrolment is 1.04 times higher than boys enrolment

Female teachers are 1.11 times more than male teachers
Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Dehradun is 6.84 percent at the Primary level. At the Upper Primary level it is 1.52. Please note that Kalsi data for Primary level and Doiwala data (for both boys & girls) is not available. Also Girls drop out in Raipur block is missing. At the Secondary level, it is 10.3 percent.

![Average Dropout Rate](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Higher Secondary 9.37%  
Secondary 13.0%  
Upper Primary# 1.7%  
Primary* 6.84%  

Average Dropout Rate is seen to increase for both boys and girls across higher grades.

*Data for Kalsi not available  
#Data for Doriwala (boys & Girls; and for Girls in Raipur) not available  
^Data for Kalsi not available

Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 6 blocks of Dehradun, 44.7 percent of all Govt. schools in Chakrata have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Raipur & Vikasnagar has only around 32 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of the blocks have even half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>No. of schools having AWCs</th>
<th>Total number of schools</th>
<th>percentage of Schools with AWCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Schools</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>37.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakrata</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>44.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doiwala</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>32.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalsi</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>40.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raipur</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>31.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahaspur</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>40.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikasnagar</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>31.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 a disparity across blocks. Also none of the blocks are in moderate or high level category.
Dehradun has 1432 Govt. schools, of which 1381 are Elementary schools. Chakrata has 302 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Vikasnagar has only 171 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remains constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks except in Sahaspur. In Sahaspur, Govt. schools account for 51.3 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Kalsi block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively, with the lowest PTR, at Primary level, appearing to be in Kalsi block (9) and the highest in Vikasnagar (26). At the upper primary level, PTR is only available for Sahaspur.

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to differ heavily among the districts at Dehradun. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Chakrata, and lowest in Sahaspur, Doiwala and Raipur block. The district of Dehradun has 207 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 5532. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, all the blocks except Raipur has between 2.0 –2.5 average teachers per school. At the upper primary level, average number of teachers is only available for Sahaspur.
Dehradun has a total of 3352 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 2696 are male and 2836 are female. Vikasnagar (743) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 300 are female teachers.

### Professional Qualification of Teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Dehradun</th>
<th>B.El.Ed. (2.6%)</th>
<th>B.Ed. or equivalent (60.8%)</th>
<th>Others (34.3%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of teachers with different qualifications in Dehradun.]

- *Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. Degree in Dehradun*
  - Chakrata (3.70%)
  - Kalsi (2.97%)
  - Doiwala (2.95%)
  - Raipur (2.38%)
  - Vikasnagar (2.02%)
  - Sahaspur (1.55%)

In terms of professional qualifications, 2.66 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Chakrata has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (3.7 percent).

- *Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Dehradun*
  - Kalsi (73.7%)
  - Chakrata (64.3%)
  - Doiwala (60.6%)
  - Raipur (58.6%)
  - Vikasnagar (56.1%)
  - Sahaspur (50.8%)

Another 60.8 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Kalsi (73.7 percent), Chakrata has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (64.3 percent).

- *Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Dehradun*
  - Sahaspur (47.0%)
  - Vikasnagar (39.1%)
  - Raipur (37.2%)
  - Doiwala (34.5%)
  - Chakrata (27.7%)
  - Kalsi (20.0%)

Around 34.3% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

A proportion across Dehradun district has teachers with no professional degree (2.3 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.*

Source: DISE, 2015-16

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