



District Profile

Chamoli, Uttarakhand

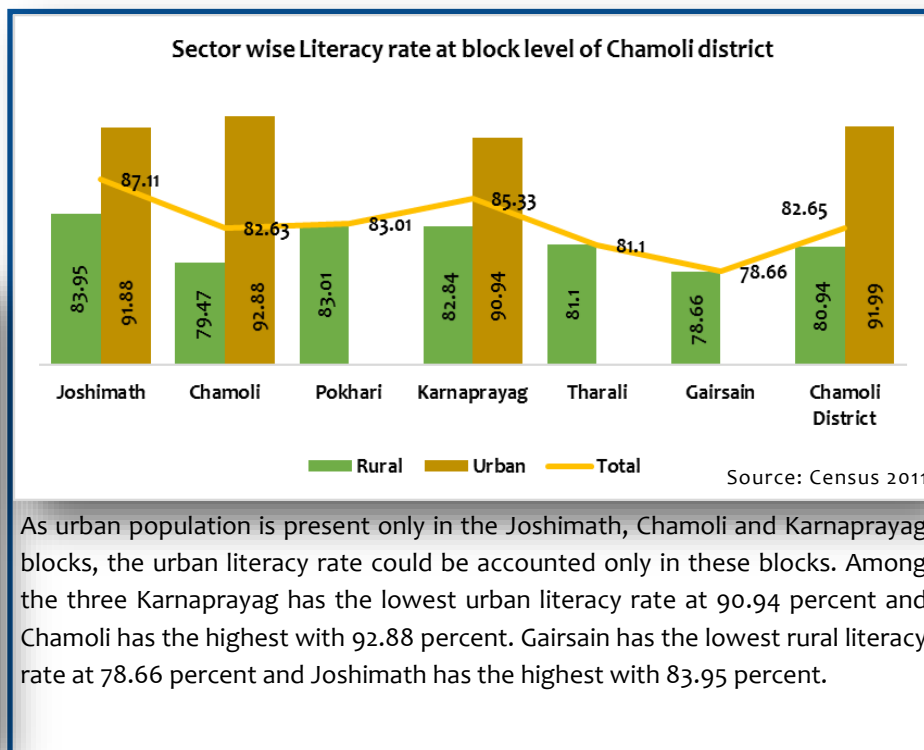
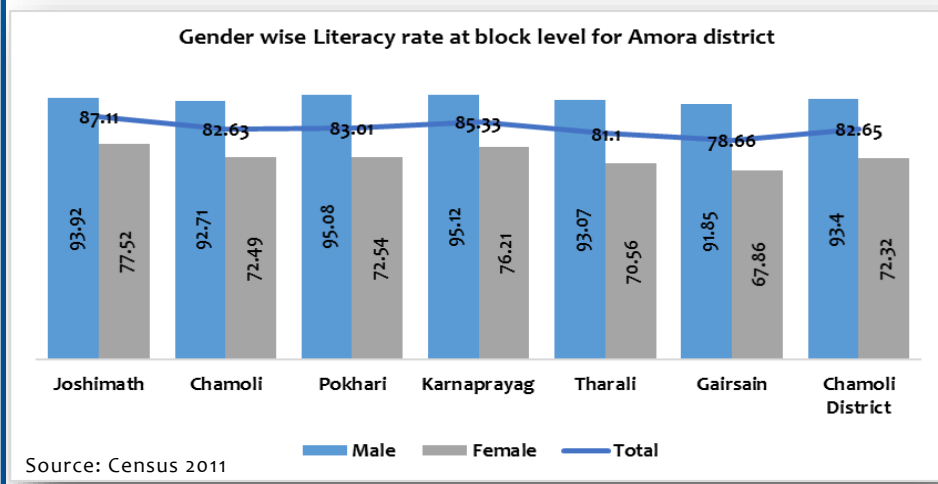
The district was formerly in Uttarakhand division till 1968 which was abolished and later on included in Garhwal division. Joshimath, Tharali, Chamoli, Pokhri, Karnaprayag and Gairsain forms tahsils. There are six towns, 1246 villages in total, out of which 1170 are inhabited and 76 are uninhabited.

DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Chamoli is 391,605, out of which 193,991 were males and 197,614 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 1019 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in the district is 15.17 percent, which is much lower than the state average of 30.23 percent. The decadal growth rate of population in Uttarakhand is 18.81 percent, while Chamoli reports a 5.74 decadal growth in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Uttarakhand is 39.93 percent, while Chamoli reports a 17.14 percent. The district population density is 49 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 20.25 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 3.13 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Chamoli district is 82.65 percent while the male & female literacy rates are 93.4 percent and 72.32 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Gairsain has the lowest literacy male and female rates at 91.85 percent and 67.86 percent respectively. Karnaprayag has the highest male literacy rate at 95.12 percent and Joshimath has the highest female literacy rate at 77.52 percent.



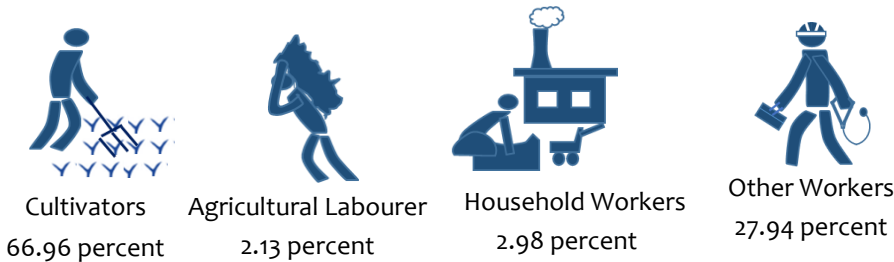
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Chamoli the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 53.13 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is 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 about 1/5th to GDDP (20.88 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 26 percent. The GDDP of Chamoli in primary sector is more than double compared to that in Uttarakhand.

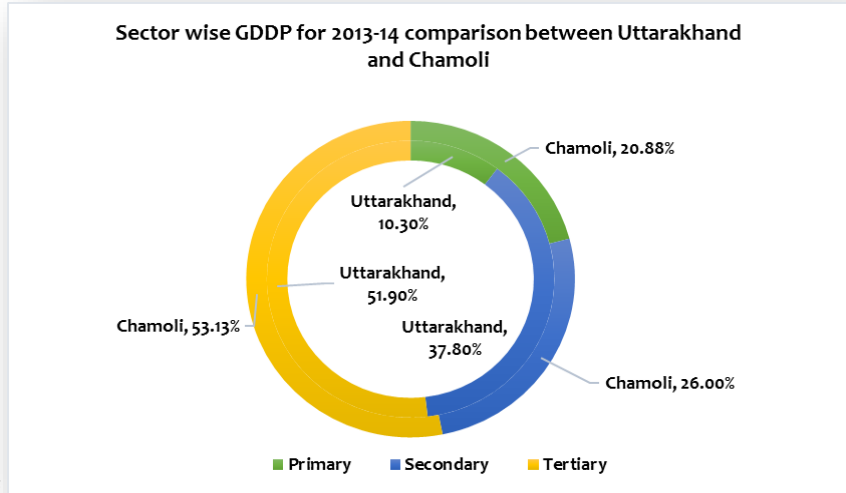
On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Chamoli has 20.83 percent of share in the primary sector, 23.75 percent secondary sector share, while 55.41 percent of the income comes from the tertiary sector. Uttarakhand, as a state, gets 10.31 percent of its output (NSDP) from the primary sector, 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 and tertiary sectors lag behind that of the state as per the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Uttarakhand, 2004-05 to 2013-14 with base year, 2004-05.

The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Chamoli's per capita income (Rs. 90,173) is less than that of the state (Rs. 1,12,428). Low per capita income is usually an indicator of poverty in a region. According to the Planning Commission, Government of India (2009), the proportion of population living below poverty line is sixth highest in Chamoli in rural with Poverty Ratio- PVR (2004-05) of 35.71 and eighth in urban sector with PVR of 28.85. 89.33 percent of the poor in Chamoli are in rural and 10.67 percent are in urban. Considering the distribution of poor across districts of urban and rural Uttarakhand, 3.82 percent of rural poor and 1.67 percent of urban poor population are in Chamoli.

As per Census 2011, the percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Chamoli is 29.40 percent which is slightly higher than the State main workers (28.46 percent). Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 66.96 percent of all workers which form the highest percent, while agricultural labourers form 2.13 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form 27.94 percent of the entire working population of the district which is much lower than that of the cultivators. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The workers in household industry forms 2.98 percent.



Source: Census 2011



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Uttarakhand, 2004-05 to 2013-14 with base year, 2004-05

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR at 48.37 percent is higher than that of female WPR at 44.08 percent

Joshimath has the highest male WPR (64.14 percent) and Gairsain has the lowest male WPR (42.91 percent). Pokhari has the highest female WPR (49.68 percent) and Karnaprayag has the lowest female WPR (36.41 percent)

Work Participation Rate		
	Male	Female
Joshimath	64.14	40.17
Chamoli	47.42	40.90
Pokhari	46.31	49.68
Karnaprayag	44.97	36.41
Tharali	45.88	47.97
Gairsain	42.91	49.10
Chamoli District	48.37	44.08

Source: Census 2011

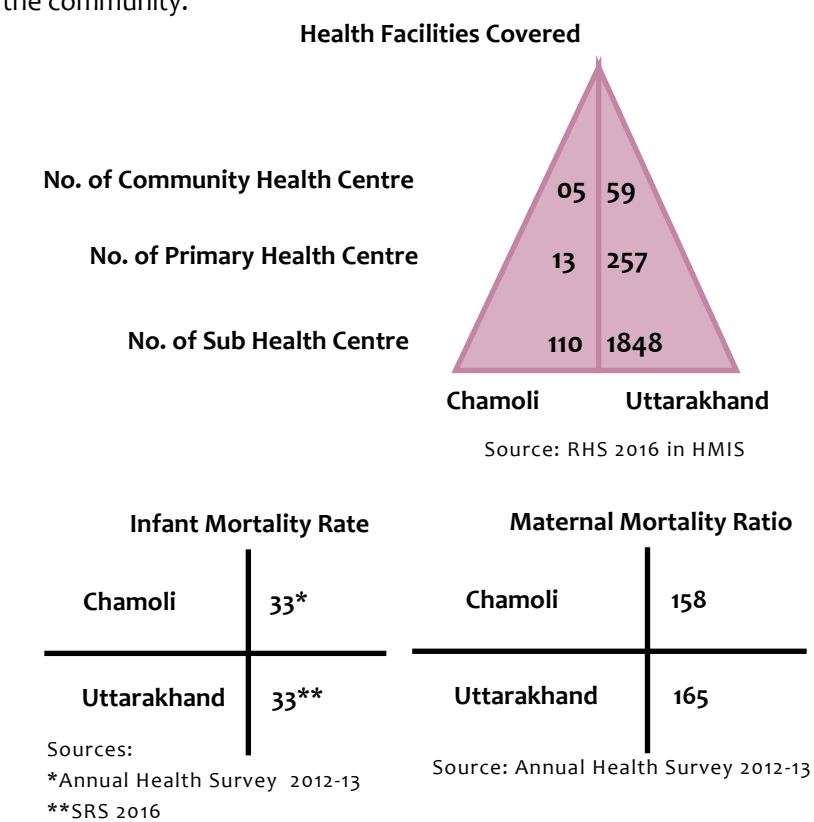
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 93.2 percent which is slightly higher than the state average (92.9 percent) as per NFHS– 4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 62.4 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is lower than state average of 64.5 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 34.8 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 51 percent. However, in the district, 95.5 percent of household having electricity which is less than that of the state average (97.5 percent).

	Chamoli	Uttarakhand
Household (percent) with improved sanitation	62.4	64.5
Household (percent) with clean fuel for cooking	34.8	51.0
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	93.2	92.9
Household (percent) with electricity	95.5	97.5

Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

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)						
	Chamoli			Uttarakhand		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stunted*	33.7	37.5	NA	33.5	34.0	32.5
Wasted*	18.0	19.0	NA	19.5	19.9	18.6
Underweight*	23.5	22.3	NA	26.6	27.1	25.6

Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

(*for births in the 5 years before the survey)

In Chamoli, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (37.5 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; 18 percent in Chamoli and 19.5 percent in Uttarakhand.

In Uttarakhand, about 26.6 percent of its under 5 year population is under-weight, while in Chamoli it is about 23.5 percent.

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

*Anganwadi Centres

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Chamoli has 1386 Govt. schools all of which are till elementary grade. The district has 150 contractual teachers. Out of 1386 Govt. elementary schools in Chamoli have 516 Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1386 Govt. schools; only 516 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 37.2 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis.

In Chamoli, average numbers of teachers at elementary to higher secondary grade is 3.52 while it is approximately 3.5 at the elementary level. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 8 in Chamoli, while it is 13 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade			Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only		
	516	Number of school having AWC*	516		
	1386	Number of school	1386		
Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment	64627	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	39140	Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment	
	31281	Boys enrolment	18914		
	33346	Girls enrolment	20226		
	4872	Total teachers	4872		
	150	Contractual teachers	150		
Male teacher recruitment is 1.95 times more than female teachers	3221	Male teachers	3221	Male teachers recruitment is 1.95 times more than female teachers	
	1651	Female teachers	1651		
	3.52	Average number of teachers per school	3.5		
	13	Pupil teacher ratio	8		

* Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

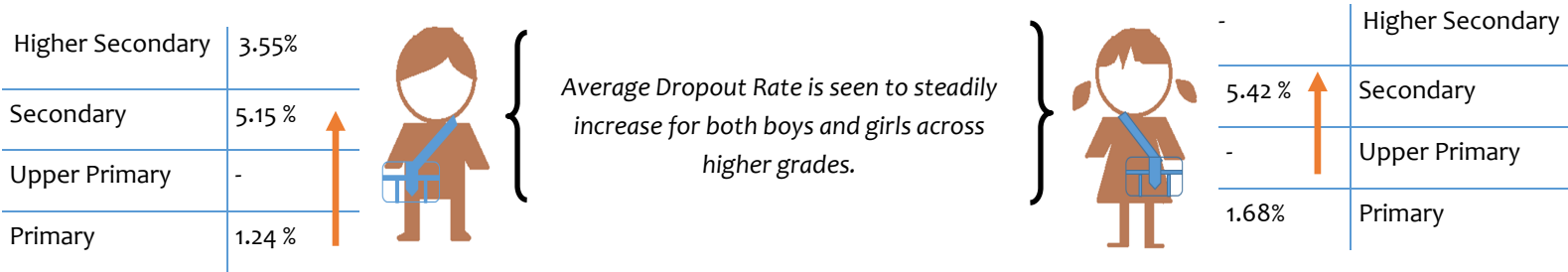
School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, 1385 schools in the district have buildings. Out of the total, 1332 government schools have Library facilities.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Chamoli is 1.46 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 5.29 percent at Secondary level, but 0.91 at the Higher Secondary level .

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder. At the **Secondary level**, dropout rate among boys is 5.15 percent, while the same among girls is as high as 5.29 percent. Drop-out rate for boys is seen to be highest at the secondary level.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

Note: Negative rate is not displayed which is because of inconsistent enrolment data. The tip of the arrow indicates to the higher value.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 9 blocks of Chamoli district, Joshimath has the highest number of all Govt. schools with Anganwadi centers with 55.94 percent. Narayanbagar block has the lowest percentage of Govt. schools with Anganwadi centers with 28.4 percent. In total, 40.6 percent of Govt. schools have AWC in the district.

Blocks	Total number of schools	No. of schools having AWCs	Percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Dasholi	172	57	33.14
Dewal	115	40	34.78
Gairsain	207	62	29.95
Ghat	133	48	36.09
Joshimath	143	80	55.94
Karanprayag	212	88	41.51
Narayanbagar	141	40	28.37
Pokhari	157	58	36.94
Tharali	106	43	40.57
All blocks	1386	516	37.23

Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Dasholi	172	50.36	49.64	9694	12	10	14
Dewal	115	48.32	51.68	4261	10	0	14
Gairsain	207	47.21	52.79	12070	15	0	17
Ghat	133	47.15	52.85	7762	14	0	18
Joshimath	143	47.89	52.11	5174	11	0	11
Karanprayag	212	48.42	51.58	8747	9	0	11
Narayanbagar	141	49.09	50.91	6099	12	0	12
Pokhari	157	48.26	51.74	5485	10	0	10
Tharali	106	49.26	50.74	5335	10	0	12
All blocks	1386	48.40	51.60	6427	12	10	13

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Chamoli has 1386 Govt. schools. Karanprayag block has the highest number of Govt. schools (212) and Tharali has the lowest number of Govt. schools (106). Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that of the boys across all blocks in Chamoli, except in Dasholi where boys enrolment (50.36 percent) is slightly higher than that of the girls (49.64 percent). In Chamoli, Govt. schools account for 48.40 percent of boys enrolment and 51.60 percent of girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains below the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Dasholi	393	302	695	7	5	12	1.98	5.00	4.04
Dewal	213	91	304	6	7	13	1.79	0.0	2.64
Gairsain	482	211	693	8	8	16	1.96	0.0	3.35
Ghat	332	108	440	14	5	19	2.06	0.0	3.31
Joshimath	301	189	490	23	14	37	1.79	0.0	3.43
Karanprayag	469	322	791	8	10	18	1.80	0.0	3.73
Narayanbagar	363	136	499	12	8	20	1.86	0.0	3.54
Pokhari	373	152	525	3	5	8	1.75	0.0	3.34
Tharali	295	140	435	4	3	7	2.18	0.0	4.10
All blocks	3221	1651	4872	85	65	150	1.90	5.0	3.52

Source: DISE, 2016-17

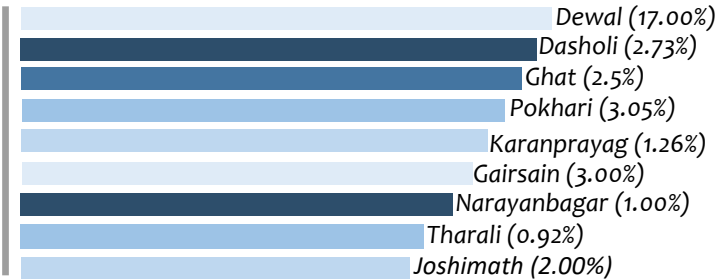
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the districts at Chamoli. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Dewal, and lowest in Dasholi. Interestingly, the district of Chamoli has only 150 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 4872. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, three blocks– Dewal, Joshimath and Karanprayag have only 2.0 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with all (primary to secondary) sections tend to have 3.52 teachers on an average.

In Chamoli district, a total of 4872 teachers are employed in Govt. schools, out of which 3221 are male and 1651 are female. Dewal (304) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 91 are female teachers. Dasholi block has the highest total of 695 teachers, of which 393 are males and 302 are females.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

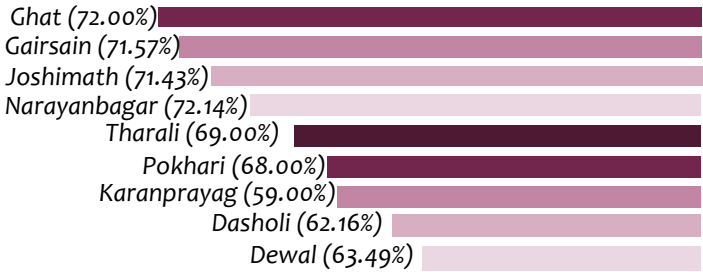
District Chamoli	B.El.Ed. (2.13%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (46.32 %)	Others (19.46 %)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. Degree in Chamoli



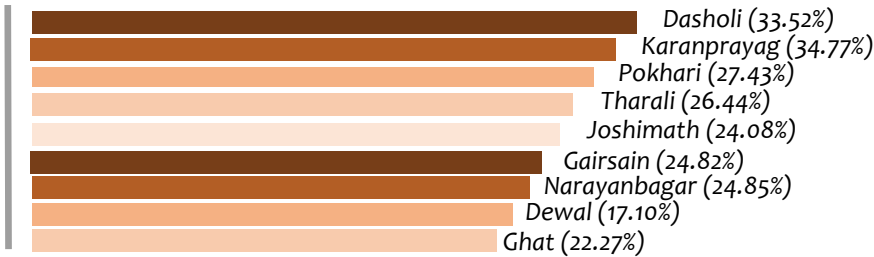
In terms of professional qualifications, only 2.13 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Dewal has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (17.00 percent).

Another 46.32 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, Narayanbagar has the highest number of teachers with B. Ed. degree (72.14 percent) and the least is in Ghat (72.00 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Chamoli



Around 19.46 percent of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2016-17

A moderate proportion of teachers are with no professional degree (1.70 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.