**DISTRICT PROFILE – CHITTAURGARH DISTRICT (Rajasthan)**

**Total Population:** 1,544,338

- **Male:** 76.61%
- **Female:** 46.53%

- **Rural:** 56.84%
- **Urban:** 82.75%

- **No. of Schools:** 2,579
- **No. of Teachers:** 16,789
- **No. of Students:** 337,993 (includes pre-primary)
- **GSDP (Base year 2011-12) (in Crores):**
  - Current: 95,712
  - Constant: 64,322

- **Growth Rate: YoY:**
  - Current: -4.11
  - Constant: -6.61

- **Sex Ratio:** 972

- **Density:** 197

- **State Level GSDP (Base year 2011-12) (in Crores):**
  - 2020-21: 95,712
  - YoY Growth: -4.11

- **Mortality Rate:**
  - Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR): 13.3
  - Infant mortality rate (IMR): 22.2
  - Under-five mortality rate (U5MR): 32.3

- **Workers - Total, Main and Marginal:**
  - Total: 6,569,044
  - Main workers: 4,093,344
  - Marginal workers: 2,475,700

- **Out of total pop. age 7 & above in its category:**
  - Male: 76.61%
  - Female: 46.53%
  - Rural: 56.84%
  - Urban: 82.75%

**Source:**
- NSO, MoSPI, GoI 2020-21
- Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2020-21
- National Family Health Survey-5 2019-21
- Census of India 2011

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**No. of Blocks: 10**

**Area (Km²): 7822**
Demography

Census of India 2011:
The total population of the “Chittaurgarh” is 1544338 and out of this total population, urban population is 1034264 (18%) and rural population is 1259074 (82%). Female population in the district is 761167 (49%) and male population is 783171. Hence the sex ratio accounts as 972 females per 1000 males. The Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 250224 and 201546 respectively.
The total number of households in the Chittaurgarh district is 329119. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act/Scheme (MNREGA) 2021-22 registered labour reports shows 305956 registered household with MNREGA in the district.

Literacy Levels

Overall literacy rate of Chittaurgarh is 61.71 percent, which is lower than the state literacy rate (66.1%). The rural-urban literacy is reported as 56.84% and 82.75%. There is a huge gap between the rural and urban literacy rates. Urban literacy is more than the overall district literacy rate.

Gender-wise literacy rates indicate that, female literacy is 46.53% and it is lower than the male literacy rate. Male literacy rate is 76.61%, which is higher than the district literacy rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women Literacy</th>
<th>NFHS 5 (2019-21)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women who are literate (%)</td>
<td>56.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Family Health Survey-5, 2019-21
The socio-economic profile of Rajasthan indicates that, the state is service sector oriented economy (57 percent). The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for the year 2020-21 is accounted as 957912 Rs.Cr. Among the sectors, service sector tops in value added followed by Industry and Agriculture.

In terms of Per Capita NSDP, between 2018-19 and 2019-20, there is an increasing trend. But in 2020-21, per capita NSDP of Rajasthan declined to 109386 Rs.

The worker profile of Chittaurgarh consist of 802755 total workers with 82 percent main workers and 18 percent marginal workers. The gender classification divides the population into 57% male workers and 43% female workers.

According to the Census 2011, the workers are further classified into cultivators, agricultural labour, household workers and others. In Chittaurgarh, the category of cultivators have the highest share in total workers and household workers have least.
**Unemployment in Rajasthan**

Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) ‘Unemployment Rate in India’ database provide estimates of the unemployment rate based on a panel size of over 178,000 households. *Unemployment in India*, statistical Profile published thrice in a year and the tables gives the state-wise estimates for January-April 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labour Participation Rate</td>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>Labour Participation Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>44.58</td>
<td>26.98</td>
<td>44.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source : Unemployment in India, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (Jan-Apr 2022)*

| January - April 2022 | Population ('000s) | Labour Force | Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) | Employed ('000s) | Unemployed (UE) | Greater Labour Force (GLF) | Unemployment Rate (%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60,910</td>
<td>27,153</td>
<td>44.58</td>
<td>19,827</td>
<td>7,326</td>
<td>29,763</td>
<td>26.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>16,269</td>
<td>7,282</td>
<td>44.76</td>
<td>5,167</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>7,724</td>
<td>29.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>44,641</td>
<td>19,871</td>
<td>44.51</td>
<td>14,660</td>
<td>5,212</td>
<td>22,039</td>
<td>26.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>34,270</td>
<td>24,987</td>
<td>72.91</td>
<td>19,349</td>
<td>5,638</td>
<td>26,606</td>
<td>22.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26,640</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>8.13</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>3,158</td>
<td>77.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source : Unemployment in India, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), Jan-Apr 2022*

**Industries and Workers in Rajasthan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Characteristics in Annual Survey of Industries</th>
<th>No. of Factories</th>
<th>Fixed Capital (Rs. Lakhs)</th>
<th>Productive Capital (Rs. Lakhs)</th>
<th>Invested Capital (Rs. Lakhs)</th>
<th>No. of Workers</th>
<th>No. of Total Persons Engaged</th>
<th>Wages to Workers (Rs. Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>9,424</td>
<td>1,22,70,956</td>
<td>1,63,23,309</td>
<td>1,67,07,954</td>
<td>4,64,518</td>
<td>5,91,685</td>
<td>7,94,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>2,42,395</td>
<td>34,66,06,975</td>
<td>42,74,73,434</td>
<td>47,77,26,474</td>
<td>1,27,98,588</td>
<td>1,62,80,211</td>
<td>2,15,76,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Table-3, Annual Survey of Industries (2018-19)*
Livelihood Profile

Forest Cover

Source: India State of Forest Report 2019

District Forest Area (Sq. Km) 988.80
Geographical Area (Sq. Km) 7,822
% of Geographical Area 12.64
% Change from previous assessment (2017) -0.2
Scrub (Sq. Km) 100.09

Source: Agricultural Census 2015-16

State Level:
Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Persons (PS+SS)

- Other services: 1.52%
- Transport, Storage and...: 3.84%
- Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant Sector: 1.37%
- Construction Sector: 13.33%
- Water: 0.53%
- Electricity: 0.28%
- Manufacturing Sector: 9.72%
- Mining and Quarrying: 0.87%
- Agriculture Sector: 53.13%

Forest Cover in Chittaurgarh

*Very Dense Forest* 22.30%
*Mod. Dense Forest* 77.70%

Source: India State of Forest Report 2019

MGNREGA in Chittaurgarh

According to the MGNREGA Employment Generation report 2021-22, there are 54826 Scheduled Caste households, and 51572 Scheduled Tribes households were issued job cards.

Registered Household with MNREGA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chittaurgarh</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCs</td>
<td>54826</td>
<td>2358601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STs</td>
<td>51572</td>
<td>2218593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>185858</td>
<td>7143553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>292256</td>
<td>11720747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative No. of Households issued job cards

Source: MGNREGA, 2021-22

(PS: Principal Status ; SS: Secondary Status)

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20
According to the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+), there are 2579 schools functioning in the district. Primary schools, that is from 1st standard to 5th standard are 935 whereas upper-primary schools accounts for 1034.

In terms of enrolment, total enrolment in the district, including the pre-primary schools is 337993 during 2020-21. Enrolment during the same period, excluding pre-primary schools is 318190.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Enrolment</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Schools</td>
<td>2579</td>
<td>Total teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Schools</td>
<td>1108</td>
<td>Male teachers 8945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Schools</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>Female teachers 7844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Schools</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>Contractual teachers NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Primary Schools</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Contractual teachers-Male NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Annual Drop Out Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary-Girls</th>
<th>Primary-Boys</th>
<th>Primary-Overall</th>
<th>Upper primary-Girls</th>
<th>Upper primary-Boys</th>
<th>Upper primary-Overall</th>
<th>Secondary-Girls</th>
<th>Secondary-Boys</th>
<th>Secondary-Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>15.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2019-20

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2020-21

NA: Not Available
Infrastructure and School Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Electricity</th>
<th>Functional Girl’s Toilet</th>
<th>Functional Drinking Water</th>
<th>WASH Facility (Drinking Water, Toilet and Handwash)</th>
<th>Internet</th>
<th>Computer Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90.54%</td>
<td>88.45%</td>
<td>90.93%</td>
<td>86.97%</td>
<td>42.77%</td>
<td>48.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2020-21

The UDISE+ data also provides the infrastructure and school facilities data at both State and district level. Among the indicators, 6 indicators are selected and provided here. While 91.35% of the schools functioning in Chittaurgarh district have electricity connection, 90.54% schools have functional electricity. Similarly, in terms of toilet facility, 88.45% schools have functional girl’s toilet whereas it is 83.09% in the case of boy’s toilet. Drinking water is the most basic need and 90.93% of schools in Chittaurgarh provided functional drinking water facility in their schools. The overall WASH facility – drinking water, toilet and handwash is provided in 86.97% of schools. As per the data of 2020-21, only 42.77% of schools in Chittaurgarh have internet facility, whereas 48.74% schools have computer available with them.

Health Status and Basic Amenities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Family Health Survey-5, 2019-21

Basic Amenities

During 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the district, Chittaurgarh recorded 97.6 percent of the population living in households have access to improved drinking water sources. Likewise, population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility also recorded 63.8 percent during the same period. Other basic amenities like clean fuel for cooking is only available for 31.3 % however electricity (99.0 percent) is available for majority of the households.

Out of Pocket Expenditure on Health

NFHS-5 (2019-20) state report shows the average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility is Rs. 2,102. According to NFHS 4 (2015-16), it was Rs. 3,052.

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 2019-21

NA: Not Available
Health Facilities

According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS) annual report 2019-20, there are five types of health facilities coming under every state health department - Sub Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs), apart from Medical Colleges at the top.

In the case of district profile, the number of medical colleges per district is very limited or rare.

The health facilities pyramid shows the structure of institutions serving the population in both rural and urban areas. There are 6 medical colleges in the state of Rajasthan as per 2019.

In Chittaurgarh district, there are 1 district hospital, 21 community health centres, 54 primary health centres and 381 sub-centres as per 2018 data.

Insights from NFHS-5

**State level**
- Infant Mortality Rate (2019-21) – 30.3

**District level**
- Institutional Births (2019-21) – 96.8 %

NFHS-5 also provides information regarding the nutritional status of women and children.

- 72.4 percent of children aged between 6-59 months are anaemic.
- Women in the age group of 15-49 also shows high incidence of anaemia (45.1 percent).

One of the major indicators on vaccination is – vaccination from private and Government facility. In Chittaurgarh, children of age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility is 98.8 percent. 89.1 percent of the children aged between 12-23 months received the three doses of polio vaccine, as per NFHS 5.

*Data sourced from Rural Health Statistics 2018-19

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI 2019