# District Profile
## Dehradun, Uttarakhand

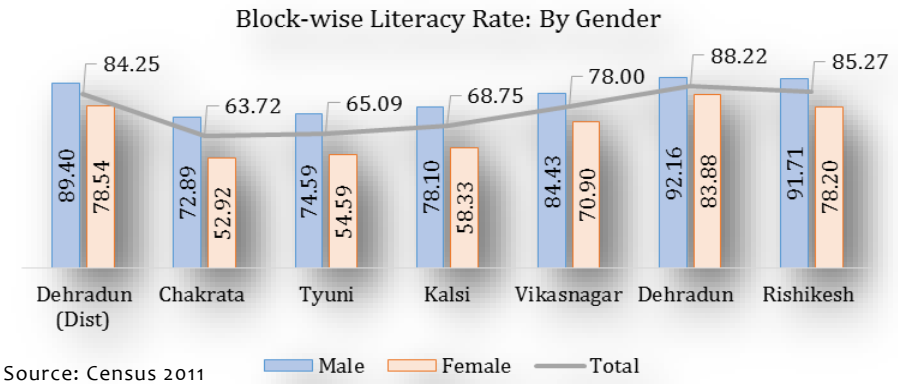
Dehradun district is located in the Shivalik range of Himalayas on the western border of the state. It consists of six tehsils, namely– Chakrata, Tyuni, Kalsi, Vikas Nagar, Dehradun and Rishikesh. As per Census 2011. The district comprised 748 villages at the 2011 Census, out of which 731 are inhabited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

**DEMOGRAPHY**

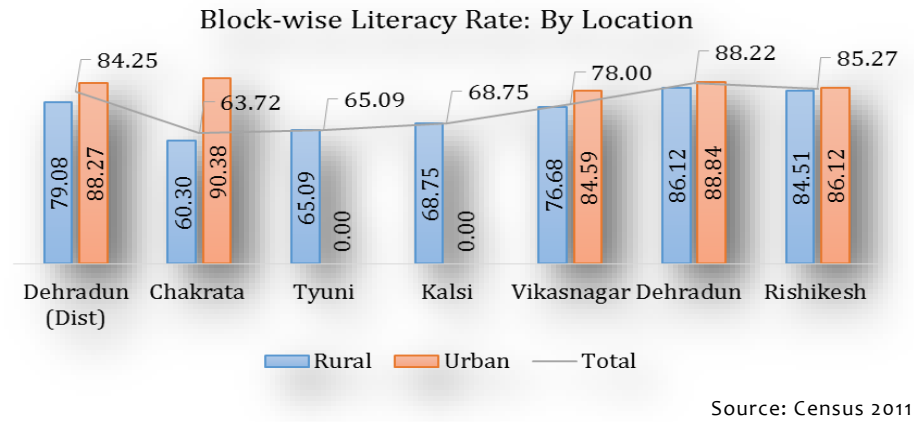
As per Census 2011, the total population of Dehradun is 16,96,694. Out of which 8,92,199 were males and 8,04,495 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 902 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in the district is 55.52 percent, which is much higher than the state average of 30.23 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.




Source: Census 2011




Source: Census 2011

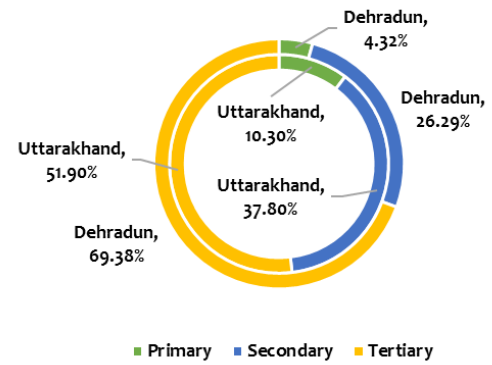
Dehradun district has urban literacy rate at 88.27 percent and 79.08 percent. Lowest rural literacy rate is found at Chakrata block with 60.30 percent and lowest urban literacy rate is at Vikas Nagar with 84.59 percent. Highest urban literacy rate is found at Chakrata with 90.38 percent and Dehradun has the highest rural literacy rate at 86.12 percent.

## 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.

**Sector wise GDDP for 2013-14 comparison between Uttarakhand and Dehradun**




**Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Uttarakhand**

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.

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.

Cultivators
13.24 percent

Agricultural Labourer
6.55 percent

Household Workers
3.95 percent

Other Workers
76.26 percent

Source: Census 2011

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.

In Chakrata block percentage of male and female WPR are highest (60.47 and 38.68 percentages respectively) while Vikas Nagar block reported lowest male and female WPR (49.73 and 11.22 percentages respectively)

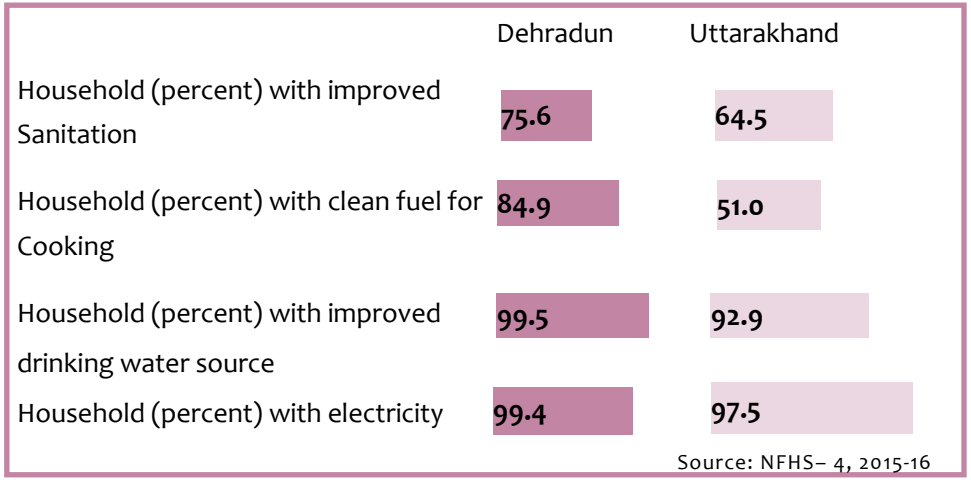
**Work Participation Rate**

| | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Chakrata | 60.47 | 38.68 |
| Tyuni | 51.29 | 35.59 |
| Kalsi | 56.29 | 35.59 |
| Vikas Nagar | 49.73 | 11.22 |
| Dehradun | 51.74 | 13.81 |
| Rishikesh | 50.12 | 14.49 |

Source: Census 2011

## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

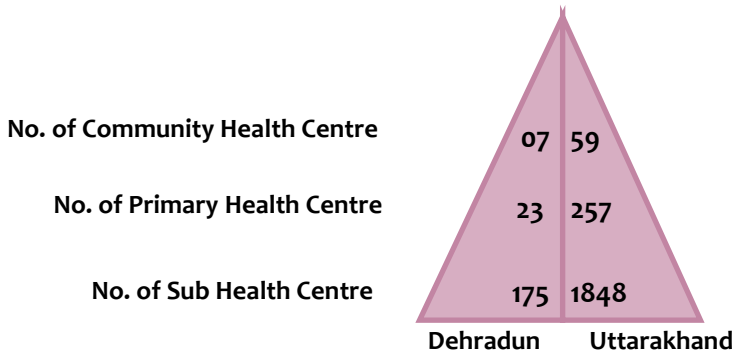
The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 99.5 percent which is higher than the state average (92.9 percent) as per NFHS– 4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 75.6 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is much higher than state average 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).




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.

**Health Facilities Covered**




Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

**Infant Mortality Rate**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dehradun | 33* |
| Uttarakhand | 33** |

**Maternal Mortality Ratio**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dehradun | 158 |
| Uttarakhand | 165 |

Source: Annual Health Survey 2012-13

Sources:
*Annual Health Survey 2012-13
**SRS 2016

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS

**Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)**

| | Dehradun | | | Uttarakhand | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Stunted* | 28.5 | 32.9 | 24.9 | 33.5 | 34.0 | 32.5 |
| Wasted* | 30.1 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 18.6 |
| Underweight* | 30.7 | 34.5 | 30.7 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 25.6 |

Source: NFHS– 4, 2015-16

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*

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Dehradun has 1429 Govt. schools, of which 1379 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 197 contractual teachers, of which 103 are male and 94 are female. 511 out of 1429 Govt. elementary schools in Dehradun have Anganwadi Centres. In other words, 35.8 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis.

In Dehradun, a typical school has 4.09 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 3.9 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 15 in Dehradun, while it is 21 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

| Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade | | | Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 511 | Number of school having AWC* | 511 | |
| | 1429 | Number of school | 1379 | |
| | 119851 | Total enrolment (excluding AWC) | 81426 | |
| Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment | 57838 | Boys enrolment | 39899 | Girls enrolment is 1.04 times higher than boys enrolment |
| | 62013 | Girls enrolment | 41527 | |
| | 5846 | Total teachers | 5389 | |
| | 197 | Contractual teachers | 191 | |
| | 2825 | Male teachers | 2536 | |
| Female teachers are 1.07 times more than male teachers | 3021 | Female teachers | 2853 | Female teachers are 1.12 times more than male teachers |
| | 4.09 | Average number of teachers per school | 3.9 | |
| | 21 | Pupil teacher ratio | 15 | |

**Anganwadi Centres*

Source: DISE, 2016-17

### School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Dehradun have school buildings; the district has 1379 elementary public schools with buildings and 1428 schools have school buildings as well.

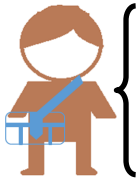
1416 out of 1429 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 99.1 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1379 elementary schools, 1369 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 99.2 percent of all elementary schools.

Of the 1429 public schools, 1366 schools have libraries, which is 95.6 percent coverage.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Dehradun is 5.48 percent at the Primary level. At the Upper Primary level it is 2.98. At the Secondary level, it is 12.9 percent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Higher Secondary | 4.14% |
| Secondary | 14.87% |
| Upper Primary# | 3.89% |
| Primary | 5.98% |



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

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.7% | Higher Secondary^ |
| 11.29% | Secondary |
| 2.14% | Upper Primary# |
| 4.98% | Primary |

Source: DISE, 2016-17

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 6 blocks of Dehradun, 45.03 percent of all Govt. schools in Chakrata have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Raipur & Vikasnagar has only around 29 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of the blocks 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 | | |
| Chakrata | 136 | 302 | 45.03 |
| Doiwala | 73 | 222 | 32.88 |
| Kalsi | 98 | 274 | 35.77 |
| Raipur | 71 | 255 | 27.84 |
| Sahaspur | 82 | 205 | 40.00 |
| Vikasnagar | 51 | 171 | 29.82 |
| All Blocks | 511 | 1429 | 35.76 |

Source: DISE, 2016-17

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.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

| Blocks | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Pupil Teacher Ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Primary Only | Primary with Upper Primary | Total |
| Chakrata | 302 | 6081(45.5%) | 7278(54.5%) | 13359 | 12 | 0 | 15 |
| Doiwala | 222 | 9910(48.0%) | 10728(51.9%) | 20638 | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| Kalsi | 274 | 4269(41.2%) | 6081 (58.8%) | 10350 | 8 | 0 | 11 |
| Raipur | 255 | 17257(49.6%) | 17545(50.4%) | 34802 | 21 | 0 | 25 |
| Sahaspur | 205 | 11726(51.4%) | 11101(48.6%) | 22827 | 23 | 15 | 26 |
| Vikasnagar | 171 | 8595(48.1%) | 9280(51.9%) | 197875 | 22 | 0 | 23 |
| All Blocks | 1429 | 57838(48.3%) | 62013(51.7%) | 119851 | 17 | 15 | 21 |

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Dehradun has 1429 Govt. schools, of which 1379 are Elementary schools. Chakrata has 302 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Vikasnagar has only 171 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain 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 (8) and the highest in Sahaspur (23). At the upper primary level, PTR is only available for Sahaspur.

| Blocks | Teachers | | | Contractual Teachers | | | Average no. of teachers per school | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Primary Only | Primary with Upper Primary | Total |
| Chakrata | 614 | 274 | 888 | 47 | 30 | 77 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Doiwala | 417 | 543 | 960 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| Kalsi | 483 | 479 | 962 | 40 | 13 | 53 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Raipur | 497 | 876 | 1373 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 |
| Sahaspur | 364 | 524 | 888 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 4.3 |
| Vikasnagar | 450 | 325 | 775 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| All Blocks | 2825 | 3021 | 5846 | 103 | 94 | 197 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 4.1 |

Source: DISE, 2016-17

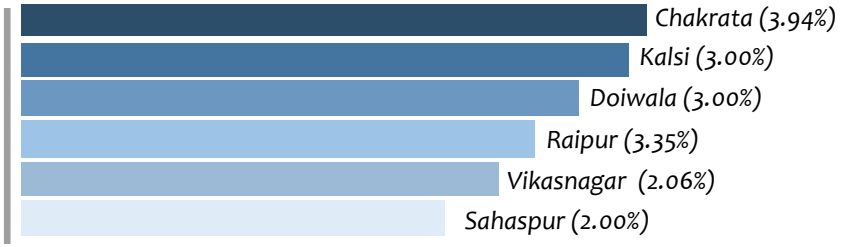
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to differ heavily among the districts at Dehradun. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Chakrata, and lowest in Sahaspur, Doiwala and Raipur block. The district of Dehradun has 197 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 5846. 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, data on average number of teachers is only available for Sahaspur.

Dehradun has a total of 5846 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 2825 are male and 3021 are female. Vikasnagar (775) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 325 are female teachers

## Professional Qualification of Teachers

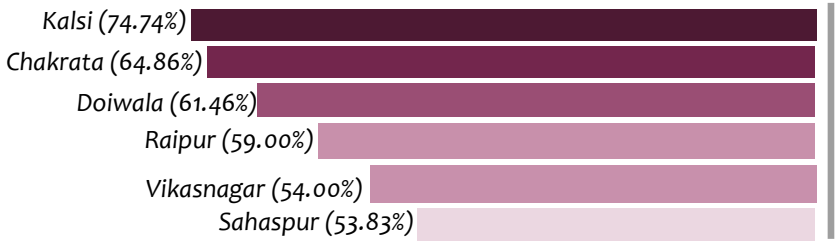
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| District Dehradun | B.El.Ed. (2.6%) | B.Ed. or equivalent (60.8%) | Others (34.3%) |

*Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. Degree in Dehradun*



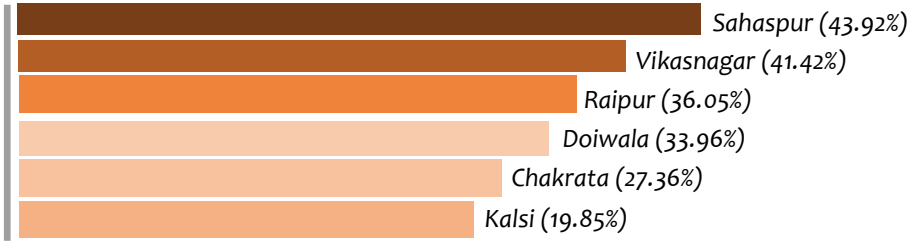

*In terms of professional qualifications, 2.46 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Chakrata has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (3.94 percent).*

*Another 61.43 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Chakrata (64.86 percent), Kalsi has the most number of teachers with B. Ed. degree (74.74 percent).*




*Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Dehradun*

*Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Dehradun*




*Around 33.63% 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 (2.05 percent).*

Source: DISE, 2016-17

** 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.**