



## District Profile

### Jalor, Rajasthan

Jalor is known as granite city. Jalor lies to south of Sukri river a tributary of Luni river and is about 140 km south of Jodhpur having geographical area of 10,640 sq. Kms. The seven subdistricts of Jalor are— Sayla, Ahore, Jalor, Bhinmal, Bagora, Sanchores and Raniwara.

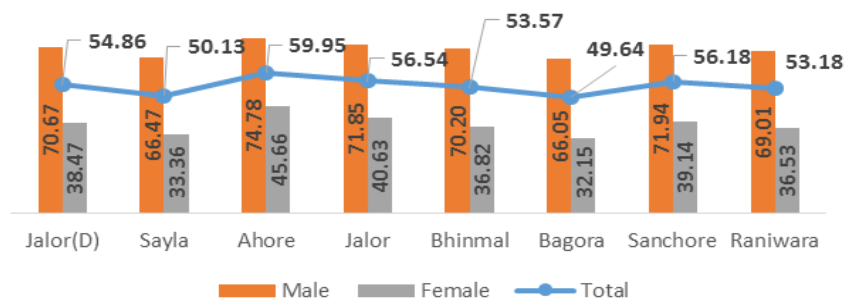
### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Jalor is 1828730 which accounts for 2.67 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Jalor is 8.3 percent, which is lower than the state average of 24.9 percent. Out of the total population there are 936,634 males and 892,096 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of females 952 per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.31 percent, while Jalor reports a 26.21 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 172 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 19.53 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 9.7 percent of the population.

### LITERACY

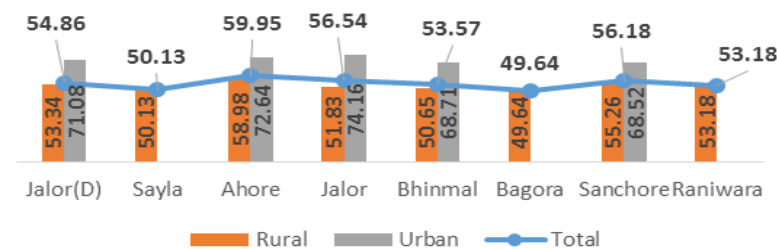
The overall literacy rate of Jalor district is 55.97 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 69.50 and 42.35 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Peepalkhoont has the lowest literacy male rate at 56.03 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Dhariawad is at a low 31.40 percent. Chhoti Sadri (79.32%) has the highest male literacy rate. The female literacy rate in Jalor is 85.70 percent.

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Gender



Source: Census 2011

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Location



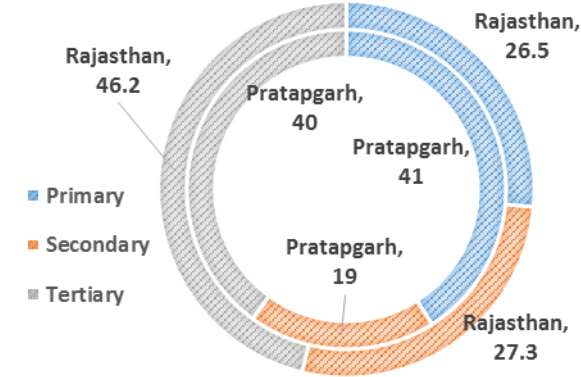
Source: Census 2011

significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Jalor. Rural Jalor has a literacy rate of 53.20 percent while the same in urban areas is 84.78 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Jalor has an urban literacy rate of 85.81 percent, and a rural literacy rate is 60.78 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Dhariawad ranks lowest in both rural and urban literacy rate, at 40.95 percent, and 83.12 percent, respectively.

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Jalor, the primary sector contributed the maximum share of 41 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Rajasthan’s share of 26.5 percent to GSDP in 2009-10. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes about 19 percent to GDDP, while the tertiary (service) sector’s contribution is 40 percent. The GDDP of Rajasthan in secondary and tertiary sectors is higher compared to that in Jalor.

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

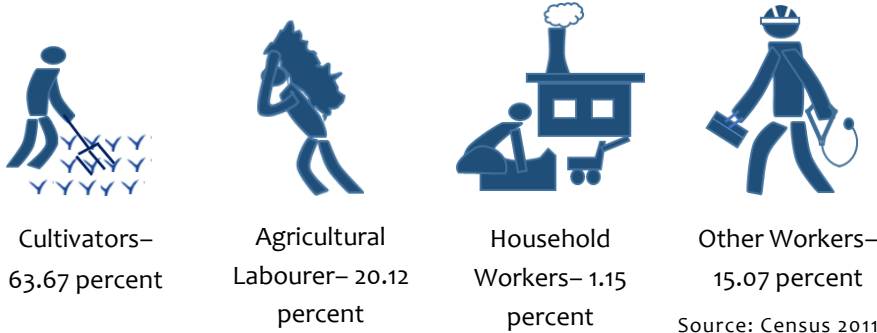


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Rajasthan

The Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Jalor district was Rs. 1797 lakhs (1.12% of the state’s production). The economy is largely driven by agriculture (28% of total NDDP), while ‘trade and hospitality’ and ‘other services’ contribute 12% apiece. The construction industry, linked to the real estate industry, forms 10% of NDDP. The district is therefore an agricultural one, but keeping in view its urbanising nature, the real estate and construction industry, as well as trade and hospitality, are growing industries.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Jalor is 68.03 percent which is marginally less than the State main workers (70.46 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, ‘Cultivators’ form about 63.67 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 20.12 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form a whopping 15.07 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 57.50 percent whereas for female it is 53.38 percent.

In Arnod male WPR is highest (61.56 percent) while Peepalkhoont reported lowest male WPR (53.13 percent)

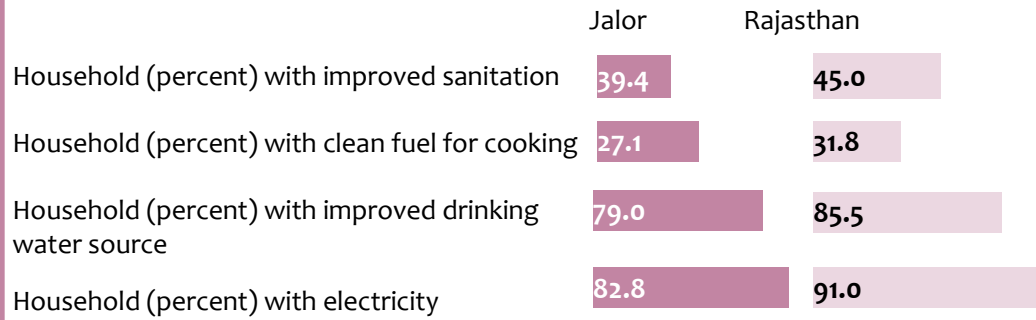
Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Arnod (58.53 percent) and lowest from Jalor (51.06 percent).

Work Participation Rate		
	Male	Female
Dhariyawad	53.57%	51.91%
Peepalkhoont	53.13%	53.37%
Chhoti Sadri	59.84%	54.35%
Jalor	59.59%	51.06%
Arnod	61.56%	58.53%
Jalor (D)	57.50%	53.38%

Source: Census 2011

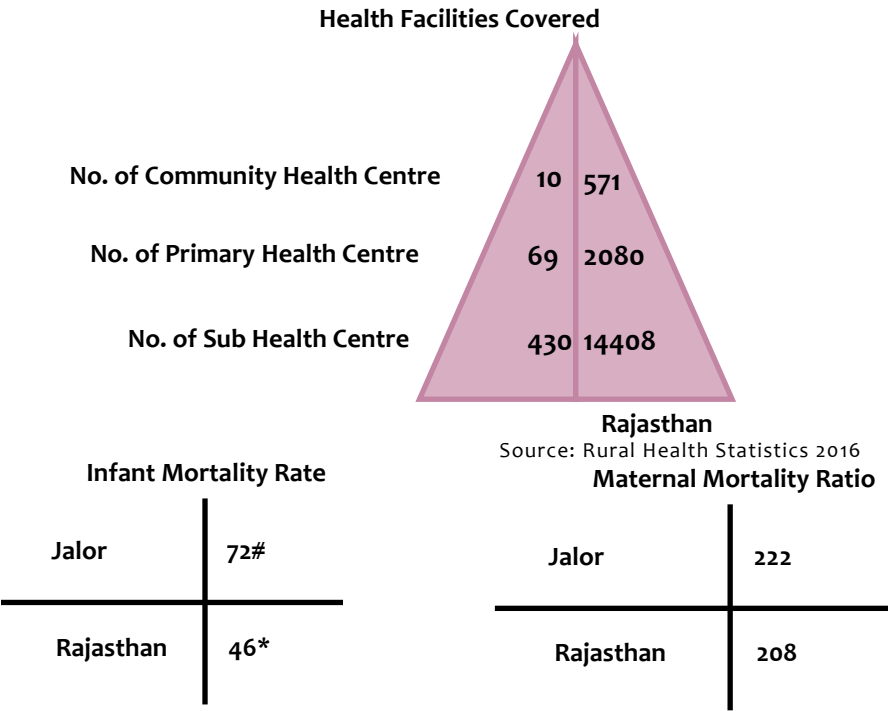
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 79.0 percent which is less than the state average (85.5 percent) as per NFHS-IV. The same survey reports that 39.4 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is also less than state average of 45.0 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 27.1 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 31.8 percent. In the district, 82.8 percent of household having electricity which is less than the state average 91.0 percent).



Source: NFHS-IV, 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. There is a PHC for 6 Sub-Centres while CHCs act as a referral unit for 4 PHCs.

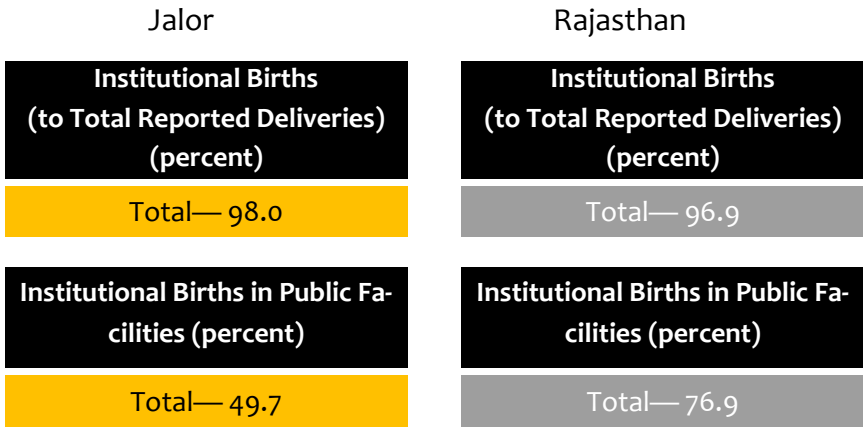


Source: #AHS 2012-13; \*SRS 2016

Source: AHS 2012-13

Institutional Births

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Jalor and Rajasthan varies moderately. In Jalor, 98.0 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 96.9 percent births in Rajasthan. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is high in Jalor (49.7 percent), while in Rajasthan it is 76.9 percent.



Source: HMIS 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Jalor has 1931 Govt. schools, of which all are till elementary grade. The district accounts for 168 contractual teachers.

Only 364 out of 1931 Govt. elementary schools have in Jalor have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1931 Govt. schools; only 364 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 18.85 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 18.85 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Jalor, a typical school has 4.38 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.3 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 25 in Jalor, while it is 32 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade			Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only		
	364	Number of school having AWC*	364		
	1931	Number of school	1931		
	261033	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	208719		
Boys enrolment is 1.08 times higher than girls enrolment	135412	Boys enrolment	103649	Boys enrolment is 2.01 times higher than girls enrolment	
	125621	Girls enrolment	105070		
	8262	Total teachers	8262		
	168	Contractual teachers	168		
Male teacher recruitment is 5.37 times more than female teachers	6966	Male teachers	6966	Male teachers recruitment is 5.37 times more than female teachers	
	1296	Female teachers	1296		
	4.28	Average number of teachers per school	4.3		
	32	Pupil teacher ratio	25		
	*Anganwadi Centres		Source: DISE, 2016-17		

School Facilities

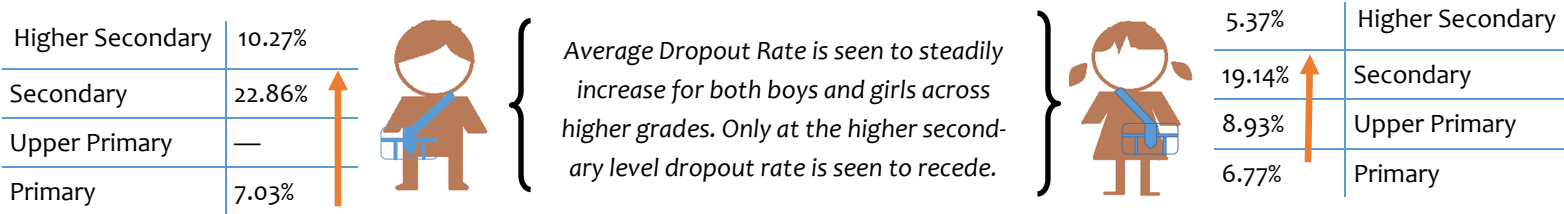
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost every school in Jalor have school buildings; the district has 1909 elementary public schools with buildings and 1901 of 1931 schools have school buildings as well.

Library facilities in government schools reflect moderate inconsistencies. Of the 1931 public schools, 1378 schools have libraries. A similar situation is observed among the 8 blocks of Jalor, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Jalor is 6.89 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 3.98 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 21.45 percent at Secondary level, 8.42 percent at Higher Secondary level.

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, except at the Primary level, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate for girls is 5.37 percent, while the same for boys is 10.27 peercent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 8 blocks of Jalor, only 26.32 percent of all Govt. schools in Bhinmal have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Jalore has only 5.30 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of Aahor (12.63 percent), Chitalwana (24.27 percent), Jaswantpura (16.22 percent), Rainwara (18.08 percent), Sanchore (19.28 percent), Sayla (17.71 percent) 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			
Aahor	25	198	12.63
Bhinmal	75	285	26.32
Chitalwana	75	309	24.27
Jalore	07	132	5.30
Jaswantpura	24	148	16.22
Rainwara	51	282	18.08
Sanchore	59	306	19.28
Sayla	48	271	17.71
All Blocks	364	1931	18.85

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 widespread disparity across blocks. In Jalore, approximately only 5 percent of all schools have AWCs, respectively. In the immediate next category, features Aahor, Jaswantpura, Rainwara, Sanchore and Sayla, with only 12—20 percent schools covered by AWCs. In Chitalwana, 24.27 percent of their schools have Anganwadis.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools
Aahor	198
Bhinmal	285
Chitalwana	309
Jalore	132
Jaswantpura	148
Raniwara	282
San chore	306
Sayla	271
All Blocks	1931

Enrolment		
Boys	Girls	Total
15245 (49.35%)	15647 (50.65%)	30892
20745 (51.96%)	19184 (48.04%)	39929
19069 (52.07%)	17552 (47.93%)	36621
11777 (50.89%)	11365 (49.11%)	23142
12419 (54.44%)	10392 (45.56%)	22811
16430 (52.46%)	14890 (47.54%)	31320
20113 (50.10%)	20032 (49.90%)	40145
19614 (54.22%)	16559 (45.78%)	36173
135412 (51.87%)	125621 (48.12%)	261033

Pupil Teacher Ratio		
Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
23	22	25
27	33	34
30	40	35
28	27	26
26	32	32
25	34	32
28	40	34
35	35	35
28	32	32

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Jalor has 1931 Govt. schools, of which 1931 are Elementary schools. Chitalwana has 309 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Jalore has only 132 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among boys remain constantly higher than that for girls across all blocks in Jalor, except in Aahor. In Jaswantpura, Govt. schools account for 54.44 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Aahor block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level does not look very favorable. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Aahor (23) block. At the upper primary level, highest PTR is in Chitalwana and San chore (40). Average PTR is the lowest in Aahor (25).

Blocks	Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total
Aahor	963	273	1236
Bhinmal	1012	169	1181
Chitalwana	958	87	1045
Jalore	642	250	892
Jaswantpur	617	106	723
Rainwara	860	118	978
San chore	1064	101	1165
Sayla	850	192	1042
All Blocks	6966	1296	8262

Contractual Teachers		
Male	Female	Total
3	6	9
38	13	51
27	11	38
4	0	4
9	4	13
9	10	19
18	12	30
4	0	4
112	56	168

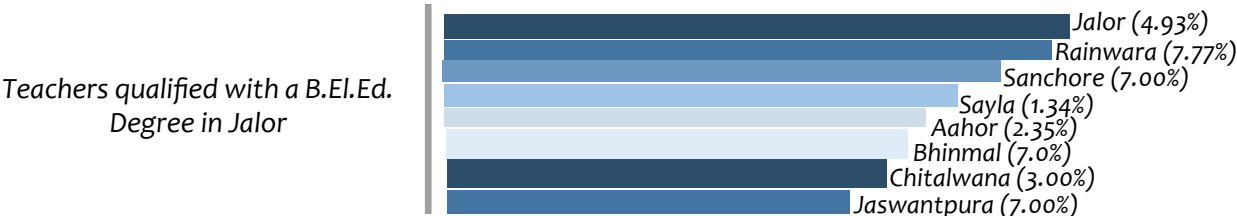
Average no. of teachers per school		
Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
2.07	5.47	6.24
1.75	4.57	4.14
1.47	4.29	3.38
1.84	5.87	6.76
1.64	5.04	4.89
1.49	4.44	3.47
1.68	4.05	3.81
1.44	4.60	3.85
1.60	4.74	4.28

Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the districts at Jalor. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Jalor, and lowest in San chore block. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Sayla has only 1.44 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with primary section tend to have 1.60 teachers on average, with Aahor scoring the highest with an average of 2.07 teachers per school.

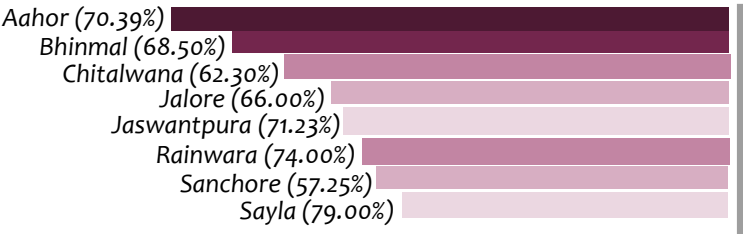
Jalor has a total of 8262 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 6966 are male and 1296 are female. Jaswantpura (723) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which only 106 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Jalor has a total of 8262 teachers, of which 6966 are female and 1296 are male.

Professional Qualification of Teachers	District Jalor	B.El.Ed. (3.36%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (50.29%)	Others (18.06%)

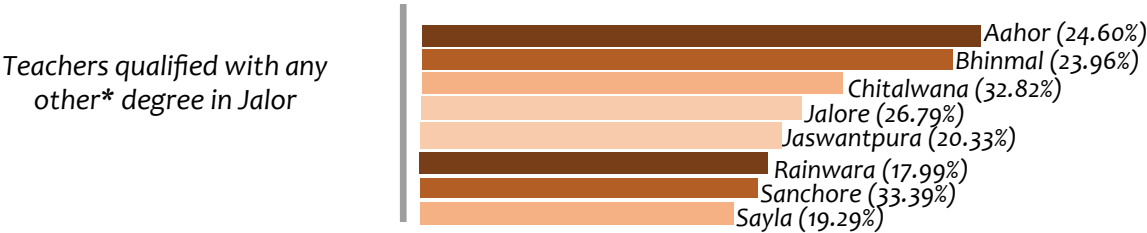


Interestingly, blocks in Jalor have very few teachers (3.36 percent) with a B. El. Ed degree.

Another 50.29 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Rainwara (74.00 percent), Sayla has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (79.00 percent).



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



Around 18.06 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 the population in blocks across Jalor district has teachers with no professional degree (1.20 percent). Aahor has the highest proportion of untrained teachers ( 3.00 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.