



## District Profile

### Raigarh, Chhattisgarh

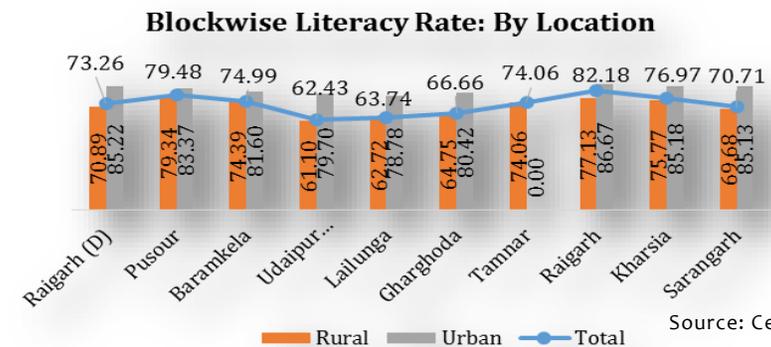
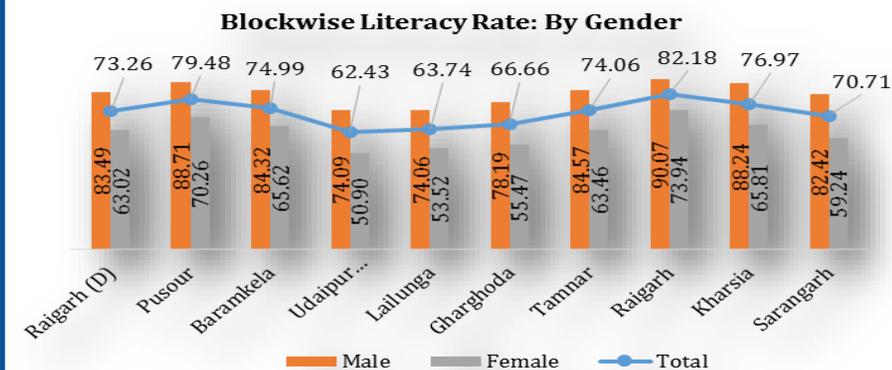
Raigarh is a major district in the state of Chhattisgarh in India. The headquarters of the district is located in the city of Raigarh. The total area of the district is 7086 sq. km. Raigarh district is divided into 10 Tehsils/ CD Blocks: Raigarh, Pusaur, Baramkela, Kharsiya, Gharghoda, Tamnar, Lailunga, Dharamjaigarh, Sarangarh.

### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Raigarh is 14,93,984 which accounts for 5.85 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Raigarh is 16.49 percent, which is lower than the state average of 23.24 percent. Out of the total population there are 750,278 males and 743,706 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 991.24 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Chhattisgarh is 22.59 percent, while Raigarh reports a 18.02 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 211 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 15 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises one third of the total population.

### LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Raigarh district is 73.26 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 83.49 and 63.02 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Dharamjaigarh has the lowest literacy rate 62.43 percent, with 74.09 percent men and 50.90 percent women being literate. Raigarh block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 90.07 percent, while that for females is 73.94 percent.

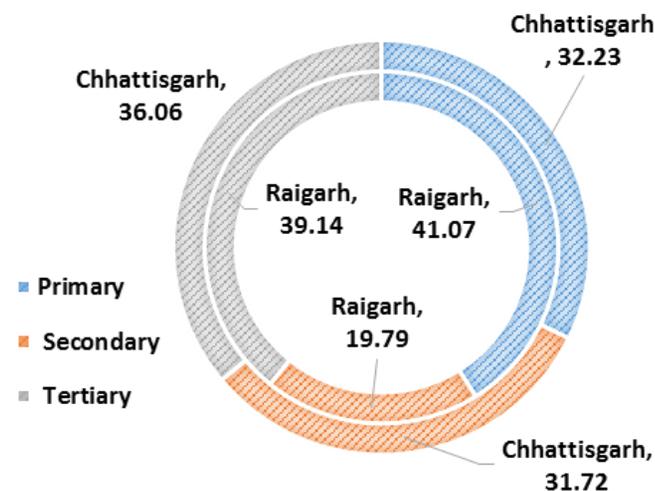


A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Raigarh. Rural Raigarh has a literacy rate of 70.89 percent while the same in urban areas is 85.22 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Raigarh block has an urban literacy rate of 86.67 percent, and Pusour a rural literacy rate is 79.34 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Dharamjaigarh ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 61.10 percent, while the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Lailunga (78.78 percent).

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Raigarh, the primary (agriculture) sector contributed the maximum share of 41.07 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Chhattisgarh’s share of 32.23 percent to GSDP in 2006-07. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes less than 1/3rd to GDDP (19.79 percent) while the contribution to tertiary sector is 39.14 percent. The GDDP of Raigarh in tertiary sector is higher compared to that in Chhattisgarh.

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2006-07: Comparison between Raigarh and Chhattisgarh



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

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Raigarh is 70.3 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (67.66 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 30 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 46.9 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 21.5 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.



Cultivators—  
30.2 percent



Agricultural Labourer—  
46.9 percent



Household Workers—1.4  
percent



Other Workers—  
21.5 percent

Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 57.2 percent whereas for female it is 35.1 percent.

In Lailunga block percentage of male WPR is highest (60.4 percent) while Kharsia reported lowest male WPR (54.5 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Lailunga block (50.1 percent) and lowest from Raigarh block (15.9 percent).

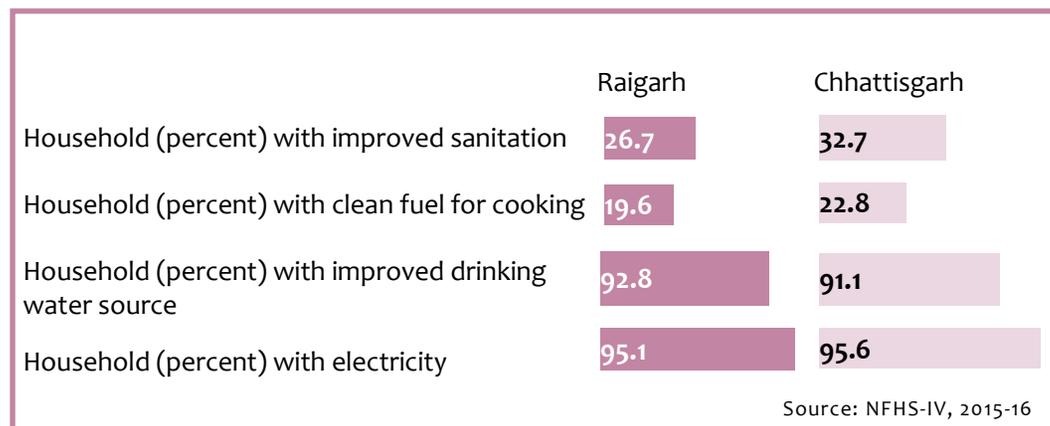
Comparing all blocks, Lailunga block has the highest for both male and female WPR.

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Raigarh (D)	57.2%	35.1%
Pusour	57.4%	33.0%
Baramkela	59.0%	38.2%
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	59.1%	48.5%
Lailunga	60.4%	50.1%
Gharghoda	59.1%	44.1%
Tamnar	58.9%	32.7%
Raigarh	54.6%	15.9%
Kharsia	54.5%	27.9%
Sarangarh	56.3%	41.3%

Source: Census 2011

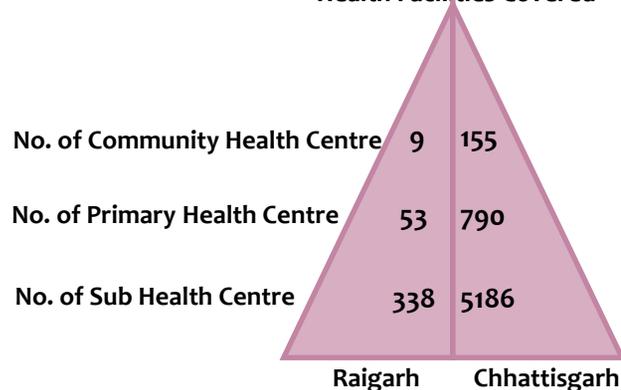
## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per NFHS IV, in Chhattisgarh, 91.1 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Raigarh 92.8 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 26.7 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 32.7 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 19.6 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 22.8 percent. However, in the district, 95.1 percent of household having electricity which is higher than the state average (95.6 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. There is a PHC for 6 Sub-Centres while CHCs act as a referral unit for 4 PHCs.

### Health Facilities Covered



Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

### Infant Mortality Rate

Raigarh	55
Chhattisgarh	43*

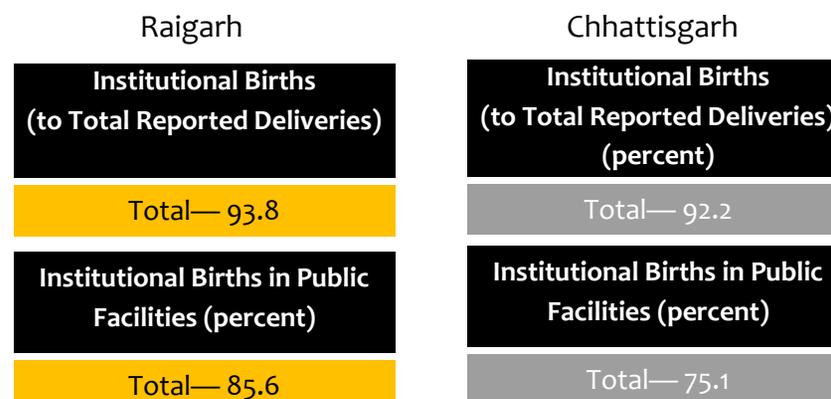
### Maternal Mortality Ratio

Raigarh	261
Chhattisgarh	244

Source: AHS 2012-13, \*SRS 2016

### Institutional Births

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Raigarh and Chhattisgarh varies moderately. In Raigarh 93.8 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 92.2 percent births in Chhattisgarh. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is moderate, both in Raigarh (85.6 percent) and Chhattisgarh (75.1 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)

Raigarh has 3067 Govt. schools, of which 2879 are till elementary grade. The district has no contractual teachers.

Only 1544 out of 2879 Govt. elementary schools have in Raigarh have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 3067 Govt. schools; only 1544 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 53.6 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 50.34 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Raigarh, a typical school has 3.6 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 3.3 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 17 in Raigarh, while it is 19 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

### Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

### Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	1544	Number of school having AWC*	1544	
	3067	Number of school	2879	
	218236	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	157170	
Girls enrolment is 1.08 times higher than boys enrolment	104593	Boys enrolment	76492	Girls enrolment is 1.05 times higher than boys enrolment
	113643	Girls enrolment	80678	
	11216	Total teachers	9471	
	00	Contractual teachers	00	
Male teachers are 2.13 times more than female teachers	7628	Male teachers	6453	Male teachers are 2.14 times more than female teachers
	3588	Female teachers	3018	
	3.6	Average number of teachers per school	3.3	
	19	Pupil teacher ratio	17	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

## School Facilities

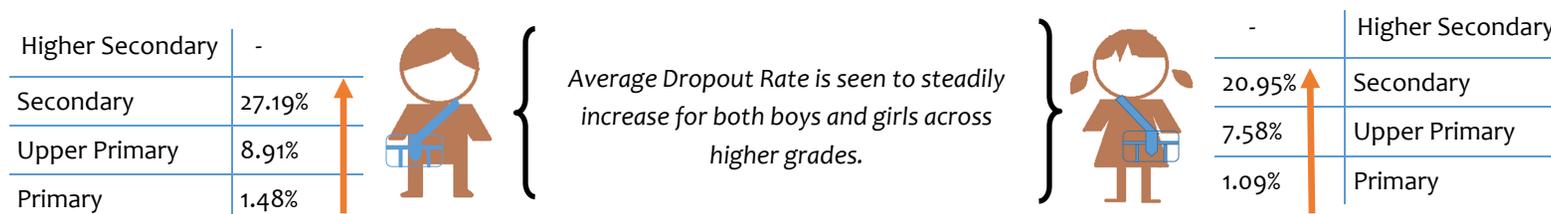
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, 9 elementary school in Raigarh has no school building; the district has 2879 elementary public schools, while 3047 out of 3067 schools have school buildings as well.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect certain inconsistencies. Of the 3067 public schools, 3032 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 9 blocks of Raigarh.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Raigarh at the Primary level is 1.28. It is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 8.23 percent at the Upper Primary level, 23.84 percent at Secondary level. At the Higher Secondary level drop-out rate, data has not been reported.

In Raigarh, boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder, except for at the Higher Secondary level, for which data is missing.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 9 blocks of Raigarh, 61.35 percent of all Govt. schools in Lailunga have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh) has only 46.14 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Though many schools still do not have AWCs, Raigarh has more schools with Anganwadi Centres than any other district in Chhattisgarh.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Baramkela	179	379	47.23%
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	221	479	46.14%
Gharghoda	103	192	53.64%
Kharsia	155	312	49.68%
Lailunga	254	414	61.35%
Pusour	131	276	46.46%
Raigarh	173	338	51.18%
Sarangarh	222	462	48.05%
Tamnar	106	215	49.30%
All Blocks	1544	3067	50.34%

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)—Baramkela, Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh), Kharsia, Pusour, Tamnar and Sarangarh have more than 45 percent of their schools covered by AWCs. In Raigarh and Gharghoda, more than 50 percent of their schools have Anganwadis. Lailunga has 61.35 percent of schools with AWCs.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Baramkela	379	8587 (45.95%)	10099 (54.05%)	18686	12	0	15
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	479	18230 (48.47%)	19377 (51.52%)	37607	18	0	22
Gharghoda	192	6949 (48.34%)	7426 (51.66%)	14375	19	0	23
Kharsia	312	12626 (49.53%)	12865 (50.47%)	25491	17	0	20
Lailunga	414	10605 (47.69%)	11630 (52.30%)	22235	16	0	19
Pusour	276	8766 (47.17%)	9817 (52.83%)	18583	14	0	16
Raigarh	338	15017 (48.16%)	16162 (51.84%)	31179	17	0	19
Sarangarh	462	16481 (47.62%)	18130 (52.38%)	34611	15	8	21
Tamnar	215	7332 (47.40%)	8137 (52.60%)	15469	16	0	20
All Blocks	3067	104593 (47.93%)	113643 (52.07%)	218236	16	8	19

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Raigarh has 3067 Govt. schools, of which 2879 are Elementary schools. Udaipur has 479 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Gharghoda has only 192 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Raigarh. In Kharsia, Govt. schools account for 49.53 percent of boys. In total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Baramkela (54.05%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 30, with the lowest PTR appearing to be in Baramkela (12) block of Raigarh and the highest in Gharghoda (19). Average PTR is 15 in Baramkela and 23 in Gharghoda.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Baramkela	936	273	1209	0	0	0	2.55	0.00	3.19
Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	1136	553	1689	0	0	0	3.05	0.00	3.53
Gharghoda	415	206	621	0	0	0	2.67	0.00	3.23
Kharsia	971	335	1306	0	0	0	3.25	0.00	4.19
Lailunga	778	381	1159	0	0	0	2.29	0.00	2.80
Pusour	786	356	1142	0	0	0	3.10	0.00	4.14
Raigarh	903	751	1654	0	0	0	3.45	0.00	4.89
Sarangarh	1201	460	1661	0	0	0	3.18	9.00	3.60
Tamnar	502	273	775	0	0	0	2.92	0.00	3.60
All Blocks	7628	3588	11216	0	0	0	2.94	9.00	3.66

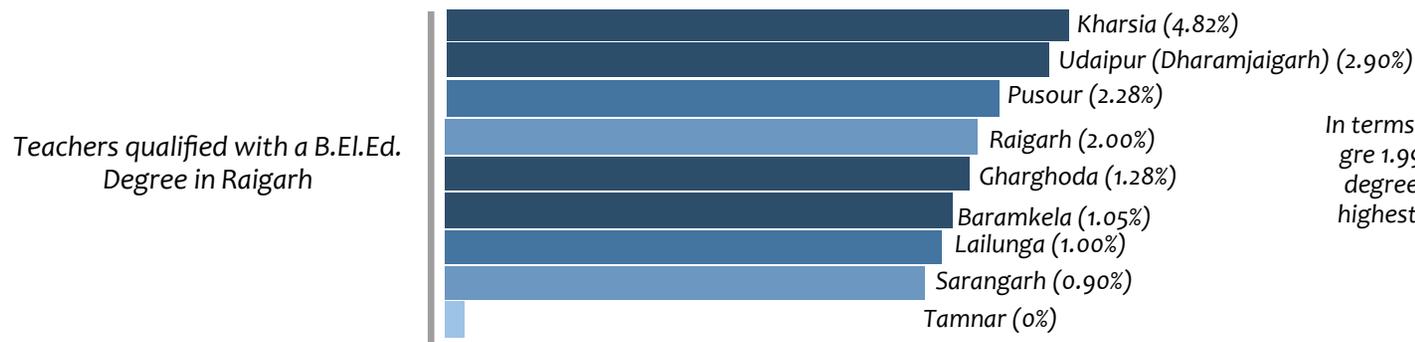
Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Raigarh. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Sarnagarh, and lowest in Gharghoda block. Interestingly, the district of Raigarh has no para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 11216. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Lailunga has only 2.80 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Raigarh has a total of 11216 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 7628 are male and 3588 are female. Gharghoda (621) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 206 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Raigarh has a total of 9471 teachers, of which 3018 are female and 6453 are male.

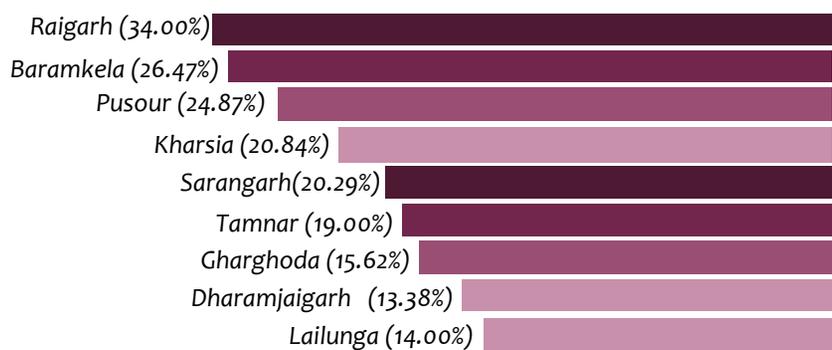
### Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Raigarh	B.El.Ed. ( 1.99%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (20.15%)	Others (69.9%)
------------------	-------------------	------------------------------	----------------



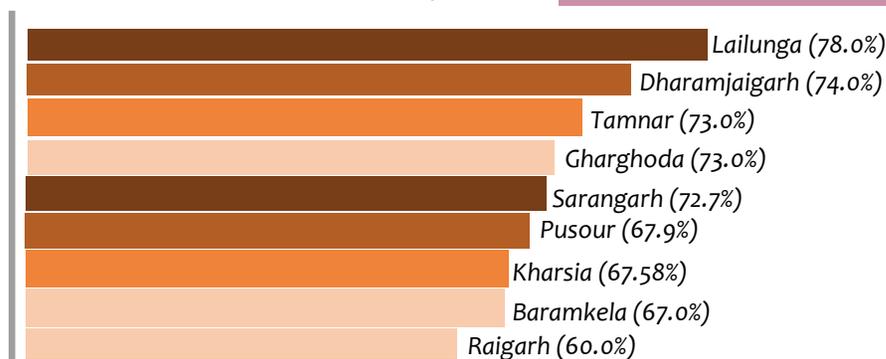
In terms of professional qualifications, a meagre 1.99 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Kharsia has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (4.82 percent).

Another 20.15 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Baramkela (26.47 percent), Raigarh has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (34.0 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Raigarh



Around 69.9% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed

Source: DISE, 2016-17

A significant proportion of the population in blocks across Raigarh district has 733 teachers with no professional degree ( 6.77 percent). Gharghoda has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (10.46 percent).

\* other category includes teachers with professional degree equivalent to 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.