



State Profile Rajasthan

Rajasthan is located in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent. It is the largest state covering almost 10.41 percent of the total area of the country. The Aravalli range splits the state in two geographical zones; desert on one side and forest on the other. The state has a varied topography but a large section is parched and dry. The broad categorisation of the state consists of the topography consists of Aravalli range, Thar desert, plateaus of Vindhya and Malwa, fertile plains of Mewar, forest regions and water bodies.

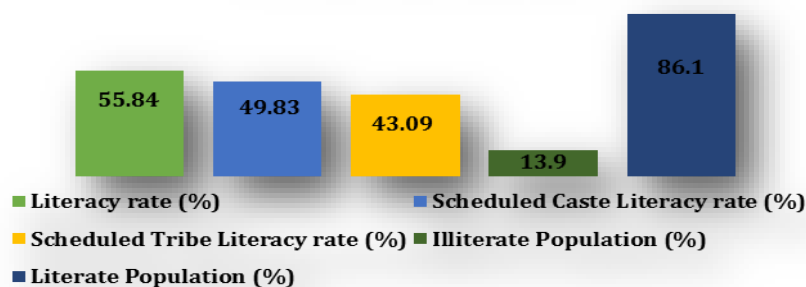
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Rajasthan is 68,548,437. Out of the total population of Rajasthan 51,500,352 people resides in the rural areas which accounts for 75.13 percent of the total population. Similarly, the total population of urban Rajasthan is 17,048,085 which accounts for 24.87 percent of the total population. Number of female is less than the number of male in the state, as 51.86 percent of the population is male and 48.13 percent of population is female. This gives a sex ratio of 928 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.30 percent.

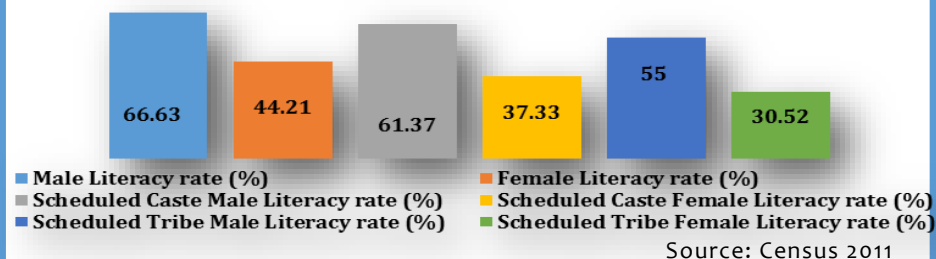
LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Rajasthan is 55.84 percent. The Scheduled Caste (SC) community has 49.83 percent of literacy rate whereas Scheduled Tribes (ST) of Rajasthan has 43.09 percent of literacy rate. This shows that along with the overall literacy rate of Rajasthan, literacy rate of SC and ST community is also quite low. Out of total, 86.1 percent of population are literate in Rajasthan while almost 14 percent of the total population are illiterate.

Overall Literacy Rate



Genderwise Literacy Rate



A significant difference can be seen in the literacy rate of male and female across the social groups. Out of the total male and female population, male literacy rate is 61.37 percent whereas female literacy rate is as low as 44.21 percent. The difference of male-female literacy rate is very high among the SC and ST communities. There is 61.37 percent of male literacy rate and 37.33 percent of female literacy rate in SC communities while 55 percent of male and only 30.52 percent of female are literate in ST community.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

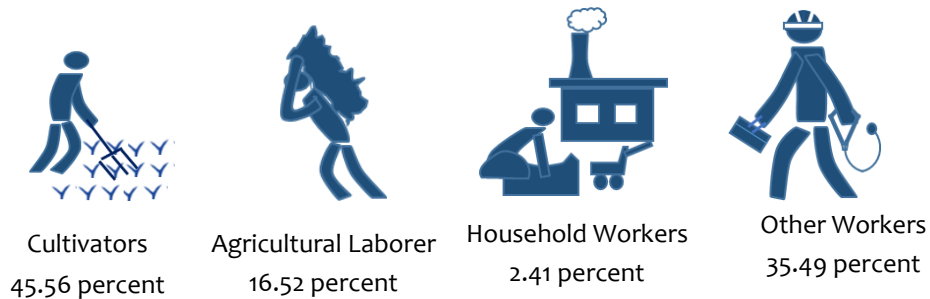
The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Rajasthan, agriculture sector contributes to 19.60 percent of share to the National State Domestic Product (NSDP), 16.68 percent of contribution is been made by secondary sector while the largest contribution to NSPD is been made by tertiary sector that is 63.71.

The sectoral contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India slightly varies to that of the Rajasthan. In India, primary sector contributes to 14.62 percent, secondary sectors contributes almost 20.16 percent to GDP while tertiary sectors with 65.22 percent does the largest contribution to GDP of India.

The per capita state income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Per capita income of Rajasthan in 2014-15 was 76881 with an state income of Rs. 612194. In Economic Survey of Karnataka 2015-16, the all India comparison of gross state domestic product (GSDP) and per capita income for the year 2014-15 showed Rajasthan at 6th rank under state income and 12th under per capita income .

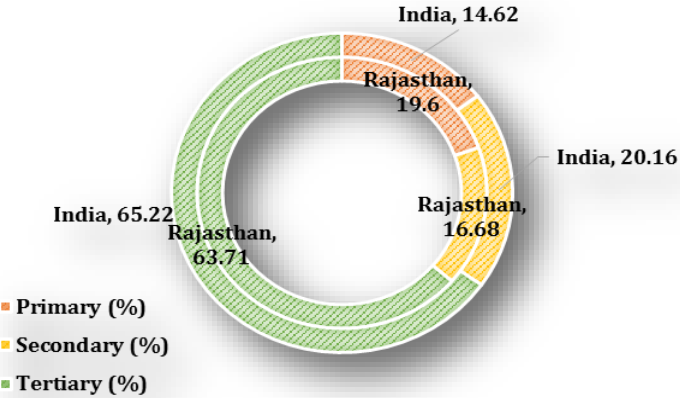
The percentage of main workers in Rajasthan is (70.46 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, 45.56 percent of workforce are into cultivation. Agricultural labourers form 16.52 percent. The household workers are about 2.41 percent of the total working population. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form almost 35.50 percent of the entire working population of the state. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Source: Census 2011

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



Source: UNDP, Economic and Human Development Indicators, Rajasthan, 2009-10

Work Participation Rate		
	Male	Female
Rajasthan	58.99	31.87

Source: Census 2011

Work Participation Rate of Rajasthan is 43.59 percent this means that less than half of the total population of Rajasthan are working.

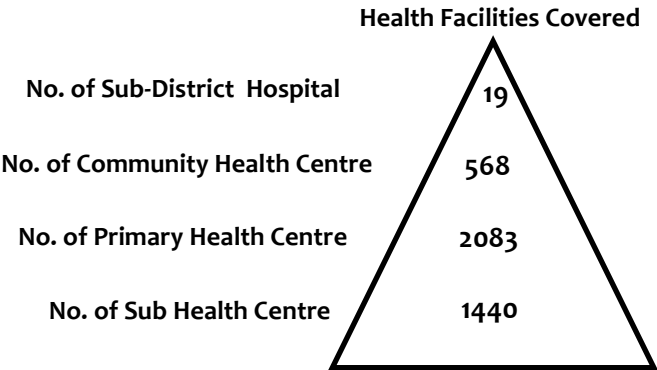
As per census 2011, 58.99 percent of male are working out of total male population of the state while just 31.87 percent of female are working out of the total female population of the state.

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall households of the state having access to improved sanitation in Rajasthan is 45 percent as per NFHS. As per the same source 85.5 percent of people have access to improved drinking water source. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, just 31.8 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking. However, the state has 91 percent of household having electricity. It shows that a lot is yet to be achieved in terms of providing basic amenities to the household like improved sanitation and drinking water.

	Rajasthan
Household (percent) with improved sanitation	45.0
Household (percent) with clean fuel for cooking	31.8
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	85.5
Household (percent) with electricity	91.0

Source: NFHS, 2015-16



Source: HMIS 2015-16, State Factsheet, Rajasthan

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS), 2015, there are total 34 district hospital in Rajasthan however, there are just 19 sub-district hospitals. They fill the gap between district level hospitals and the block level hospitals. They are first referral units for the block population in which they are geographically located. They receive specialist cases from neighbouring PHCs and CHCs. There are total 568 community health centres in Rajasthan and 2083 primary health centres in Rajasthan. Looking at the size of population it appears that there is a need to increase the number and strengthen the condition of CHCs in Rajasthan. CHCs would act as a referral centre for PHCs to make modern health care services accessible to the rural people and to ease the overcrowding in the district hospitals.

Delivery Care System (2015-16)

Institutional Deliveries at Public Institutions	75.7 percent
Institutional Deliveries at Private Institutions	24.3 percent
Deliveries at Home by Non-SBA	43.1 percent
Deliveries at Home by SBA	56.9 percent

Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics, Rajasthan

Maternal Mortality Ratio*	
Rajasthan	244
India	167
Infant Mortality Rate#	
Rajasthan	46
India	39

Source: *SRS 2011-13, #SRS,2014

As per the HMIS, data on delivery care system shows that with the total number of institutional deliveries of year 2015-16, 75.7 percent of deliveries happened at public institutions whereas 24.3 percent deliveries happened at private institutions. While, out of the total numbers of home deliveries, 43.1 percent of deliveries are done by Non Skilled Birth Attendant (NSBA). Only 56.9 percent of home deliveries are done by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA). Data on Maternal Mortality Ratio and Infant Mortality Rate shows that status of maternal and child health in Rajasthan needs to be strengthened.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

In Rajasthan, the total number of government school is 68039 out of which 17821 schools have Anganwadi centres. According to District Information System for Education total enrolment in all grades school is 8150282 and 6156649 in elementary school.

The total number of teachers in all grade school of Rajasthan is 330747 while there are 329102 total teachers in elementary school. In both all grades and elementary school number of male teachers are more than the number of female teachers.

In the state, the average number of teachers in both all grade and elementary school is around 5. Pupil teacher ratio of Rajasthan for all grades is 19, and 25 at elementary level.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade		Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only	
	17821	Number of school having AWC*	17818
	68039	Number of school	67930
	8150282	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	6156649
Girls enrolment is 1.03 times higher than boys enrolment	4006395	Boys enrolment	2982114
	4143887	Girls enrolment	3174535
	330747	Total teachers	329102
	5146	Contractual teachers	5141
Male teachers are 2.45 times more than female teachers	235001	Male teachers	233938
	95746	Female teachers	95164
	4.86	Average number of teachers per school	4.8
	25	Pupil teacher ratio	19
		* Anganwadi Centres	
		Source: DISE, 2016-17	

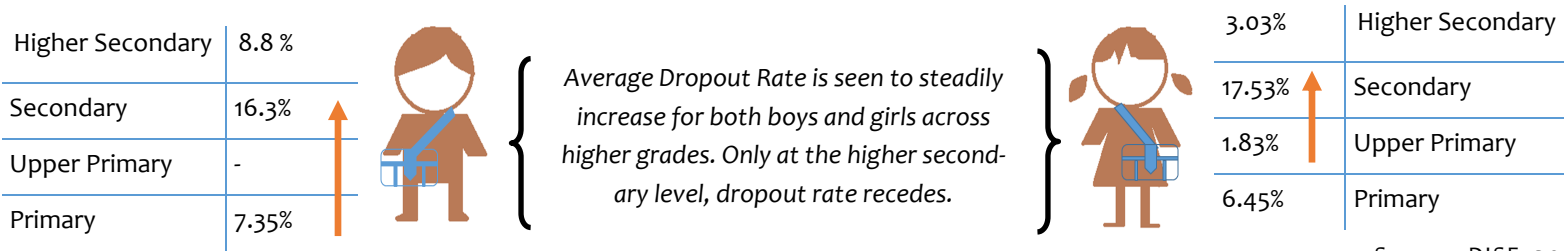
School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost all schools in Rajasthan have school buildings; as per DISE, 99.3 percent of the total schools have its own school building.

As per RTE norms every school should have a library inside school campus. Of the 67930 elementary schools, 50968 schools have libraries, which roughly implies to 75.03 percent. Similarly, out of the total all grade schools, only 51072 schools have library facility. It shows that even in all grade school only 75.06 percent of school have library facilities.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools Rajasthan shows that the highest percentage of drop out happens at secondary level for both boys and girls and it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. 16.3 percent of boys and 17.53 percent of girls drop out annually at secondary level. According to DISE 2016-17, girls drop out rate is more than boys at secondary level however, it is less than boys at higher secondary level. Drop out rate of boys at higher secondary level is 8.8 percent whereas only 3.03 percent of girls drop out.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

Professional Qualification of Teachers

Rajasthan	Dip. Tch. Trng. (18.53%)	B.El.Ed. (6.70%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (68.64%)	Others (1.78%)
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Source: DISE, 2016-17

As per the DISE 015-16 on professional qualification of teachers in Rajasthan, out of the total teacher in the state, 18 percent owns a diploma in teacher training. Only 6.70 percent of teachers have done Bachelors in Elementary Education and 69 percent of teachers owns a degree of bachelors in education while 1.78 percent of teachers have some other teachers professional degree like M. Ed. or Diploma in Special Education.