



District Profile

Rajsamand, Rajasthan

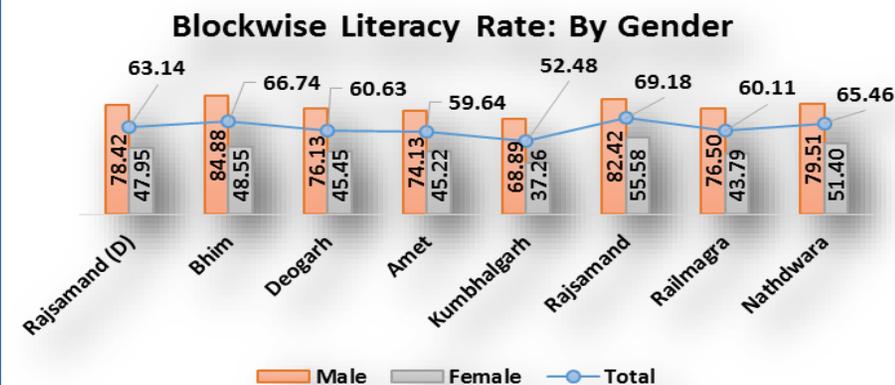
Rajsamand was carved out from Udaipur district on 10th April 1991 . It is situated in the central Rajasthan. Administratively Rajsamand is divided in to 7 Sub-divisions, 7 Tehsils and 7 blocks: Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Railmagra, Nathdwara.

DEMOGRAPHY

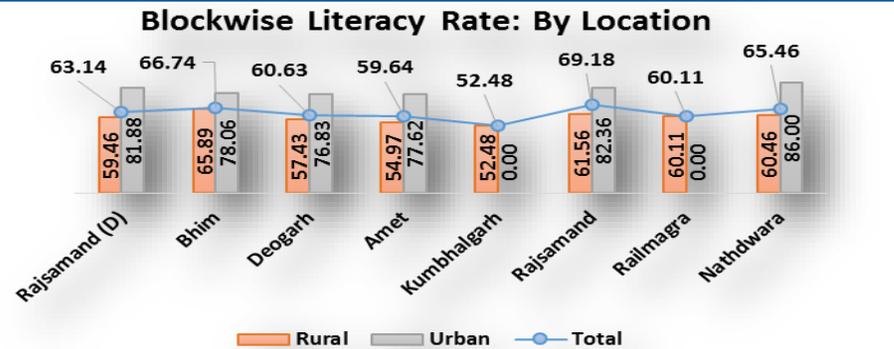
As per Census 2011, the total population of Rajsamand is 11,56,597 which accounts for 1.68 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Rajsamand is 16 percent, which is lower than the state average of 24.9 percent. Out of the total population there are 581,339 males and 575,258 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 989 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.44 percent, while Rajsamand reports a 17.89 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 256 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 12 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 14 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Rajsamand district is 63.14 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 78.42 and 47.95 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Kumbhalgarh has the lowest literacy rate 52.48 percent, with 68.89 percent men and 37.26 percent women being literate. Bhim (84.88 percent) has the highest male literacy rate, and Rajsamand (55.58 percent) the highest female literacy rate.



Source: Census 2011



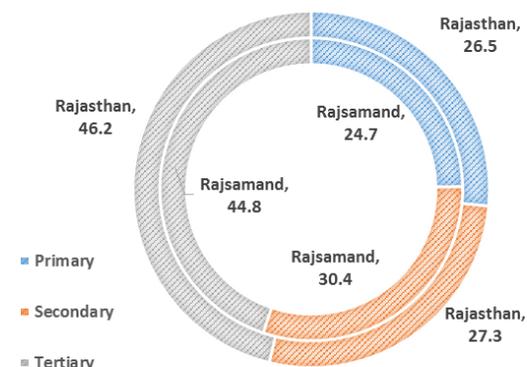
Source: Census 2011

A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Rajsamand. Rural Rajsamand has a literacy rate of 59.46 percent while the same in urban areas is 81.88 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Nathdwara has an urban literacy rate of 86 percent, and Bhim a rural literacy rate is 78.06 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Kumbhalgarh ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 52.48 percent, while the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Deogarh (76.83 percent).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Rajsamand, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 44.8 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Rajasthan’s share of 46.2 percent to GSDP in 2009-10. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes approx. 30 percent to GDDP while the contribution to primary sector is 24.7 percent. The GDDP of Rajsamand in tertiary sector is lesser than that in Rajasthan.

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



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

The total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Rajasthan was Rs. 1,91,53,907 lakhs. Of this the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Rajsamand district was Rs. 408760 (2.13% of the state’s production). Within the manufacturing sector, the larger share of output (57% of manufacturing output) comes from the unregistered/ informal sector, while the formal/ registered sector forms 43% of manufacturing output. About 7% of the secondary sector output comes from the electricity-gas-water subsector.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Rajsamand is 65.8 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (70.46 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 38 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 19.35 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 40.5 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Cultivators–
37.69 percent



Agricultural
Labourer–
19.35 percent



Household
Workers—2.45
percent



Other Workers–
40.51 percent

Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 54.9 percent whereas for female it is 40.2 percent.

In Railmagra block percentage of male WPR is highest (58.2 percent) while Bhim reported lowest male WPR (50.2 percent)

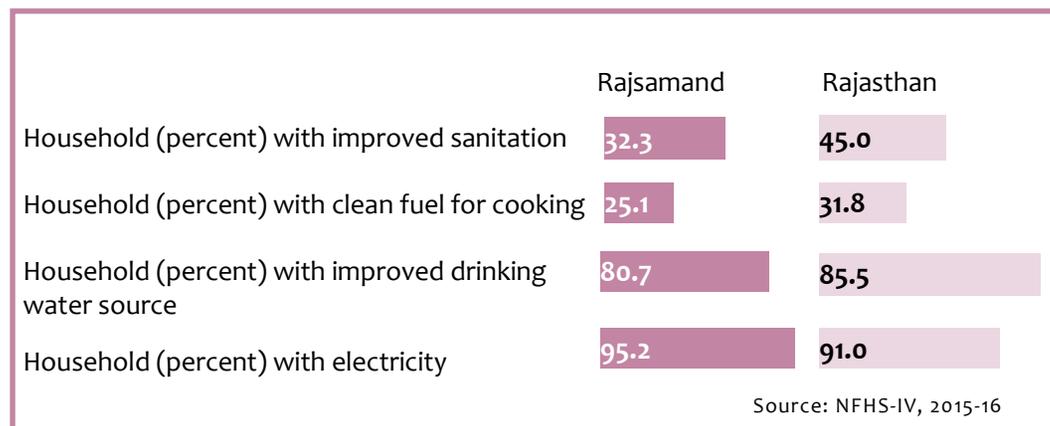
Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Kumbhalgarh block (48.3 percent) and lowest from Rajsamand block (24.6 percent).

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Rajsamand (D)	54.9%	40.2%
Bhim	50.2%	46.8%
Deogarh	53.9%	41.9%
Amet	56.3%	40.5%
Kumbhalgarh	54.3%	48.3%
Rajsamand	53.6%	24.6%
Railmagra	58.2%	42.8%
Nathdwara	58.1%	43.1%

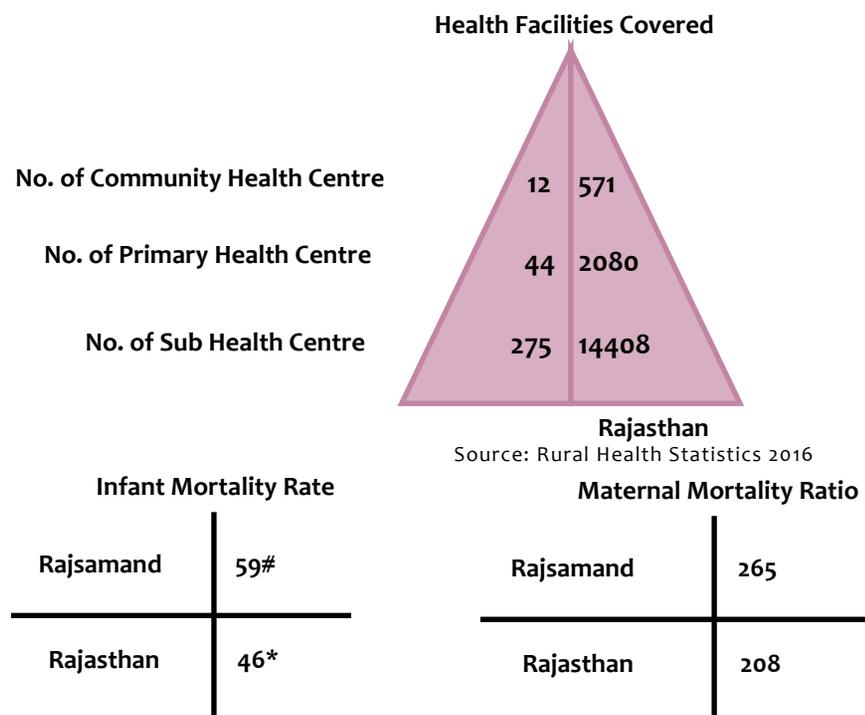
Source: Census 2011

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per NFHS-IV, in Rajasthan, 85.5 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Rajsamand approximately 80.7 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 32.3 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 45.0 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 25.1 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 31.8 percent. However, in the district, 95.2 percent of household have electricity which is higher than the state average (91.0 percent).



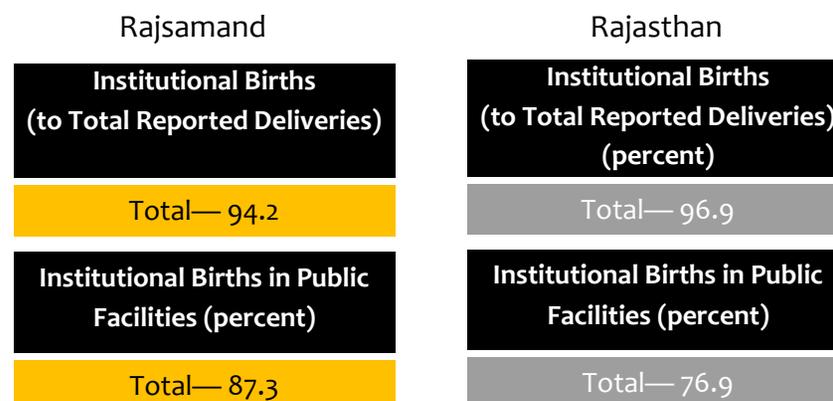
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub-health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub-health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs 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.



Source: #AHS 2012-13; *SRS 2016

Institutional Births

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Rajsamand and Rajasthan varies moderately. In Rajsamand 94.2 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 96.9 percent births in Rajasthan. Institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units in Rajsamand is 87.3 percent and in Rajasthan 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)

Rajsamand has 1744 Govt. schools, of which 1742 are till elementary grade. The district has 145 contractual teachers., of which all are in the elementary grade.

Only 169 out of 1742 Govt. elementary schools have in Rajsamand have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1744 Govt. schools; only 169 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 9.7 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 9.7 percent of Govt. elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Rajsamand, a typical school has 4.4 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.4 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 19 in Rajsamand, while it is 25 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	169	Number of school having AWC*	169	
	1744	Number of school	1742	
	194181	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	148106	
Boys enrolment is 1.06 times higher than boys enrolment	100068	Boys enrolment	74985	Girls enrolment is 1.03 times higher than boys enrolment
	94113	Girls enrolment	73121	
	7664	Total teachers	7646	
	145	Contractual teachers	145	
Male teachers are 2.60 times more than female teachers	5533	Male teachers	5520	Male teachers are 2.59 times more than female teachers
	2131	Female teachers	2126	
	4.39	Average number of teachers per school	4.4	
	25	Pupil teacher ratio	19	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

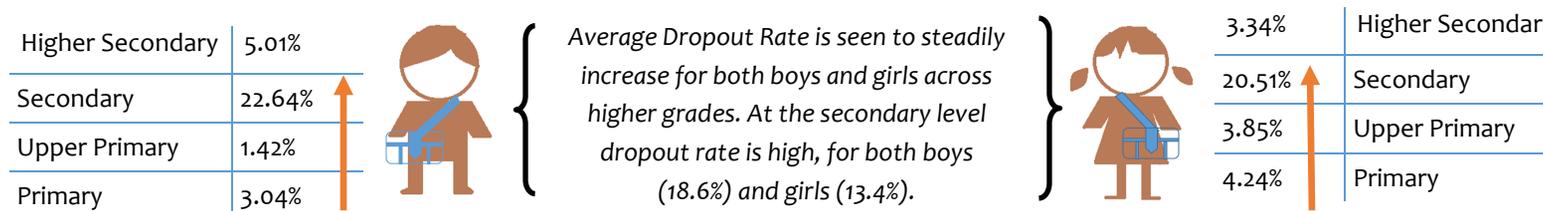
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, every school in Rajsamand has school building; the district has 1744 schools of which 1742 are elementary public schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1744 public schools, 1100 schools have libraries, which implies coverage at 63.07 percent. A similar situation is observed among the 7 blocks of Rajsamand, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Rajsamand at the Primary level is 3.64 percent. It is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 2.59 percent at the Upper Primary level, 20.51 percent at Secondary level, 4.25 percent at Higher Secondary level.

In Rajsamand, 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. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate among boys is 3.91 percent, while the same among girls is as high as 7.65 percent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 7 blocks of Rajsamand, 18.9 percent of all Govt. schools in Railmagra have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Bhim has only 3.22 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of the 7 blocks in Rajsamand 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			
Amet	16	169	9.47
Bhim	10	310	3.22
Deogarh	23	184	12.5
Khamnar (Nathdwara)	32	380	8.42
Kumbhalgarh	15	301	4.98
Railmagra	30	158	18.99
Rajsamand	43	242	17.77
All Blocks	169	1744	9.70

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)—All blocks have less than 1/4th of all schools have AWCs. Bhim, Khumbhalgarh and Khamnar have less than 10 percent of their schools covered with AWCs. Railmagra (18.9%) has the highest number of schools with Anganwadis.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
		Amet	169	9622 (52.19%)	8816 (47.81%)	18438	21
Bhim	310	19424 (51.05%)	18628 (48.95%)	38052	25	28	31
Deogarh	184	11116 (51.86%)	10319 (48.14%)	21435	21	25	26
Khamnar (Nathdwara)	380	18901 (51.27%)	17963 (48.73%)	36864	20	22	23
Kumbhalgarh	301	15318 (53.50%)	13315 (46.50%)	28633	27	24	29
Railmagra	158	9644 (50.09%)	9608 (49.91%)	19252	20	19	22
Rajsamand	242	16043 (50.92%)	15464 (49.08%)	31507	22	20	23
All Blocks	1744	100068 (51.53%)	94113 (48.47%)	194181	23	23	25

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Rajsamand has 1744 Govt. schools, of which are 1742 Elementary schools. Khamnar has 380 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Railmagra has only 158 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among boys remain constantly higher than that for girls across all blocks in Rajsamand. In Kubhalgarh, Govt. schools account for 53.50 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Railmagra (49.91%) 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 Railmagra (20) block of Rajsamand and the highest in Bhim (25). Average PTR is 22 in Railmagra and 31 in Bhim.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
	Amet	589	156	745	2	2	4	1.65	5.24
Bhim	937	299	1236	17	12	29	1.76	5.62	3.99
Deogarh	655	183	838	7	0	7	1.73	5.31	4.55
Khamnar (Nathdwara)	1058	523	1581	28	4	32	1.66	4.95	4.16
Kumbhalgarh	864	140	1004	44	9	53	1.45	5.27	3.34
Railmagra	650	223	873	3	3	6	1.75	5.07	5.53
Rajsamand	780	607	1387	10	4	14	1.90	5.34	5.73
All Blocks	5533	2131	7664	111	344	145	1.67	5.25	4.39

Source: DISE, 2016-17

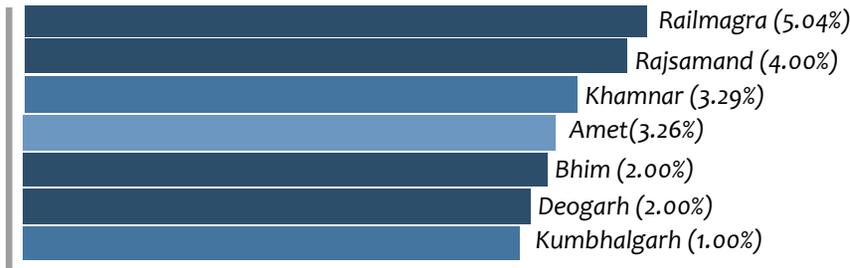
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Rajsamand. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Kubhalgarh, and lowest in Railmagra block. The district of Rajsamand has 145 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 7664. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Rajsamand has only 1.90 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Rajsamand has a total of 7664 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 5533 are male and 2131 are female. Amet (745) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 156 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Rajsamand has a total of 7646 teachers, of which 2126 are female and 5520 are male.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

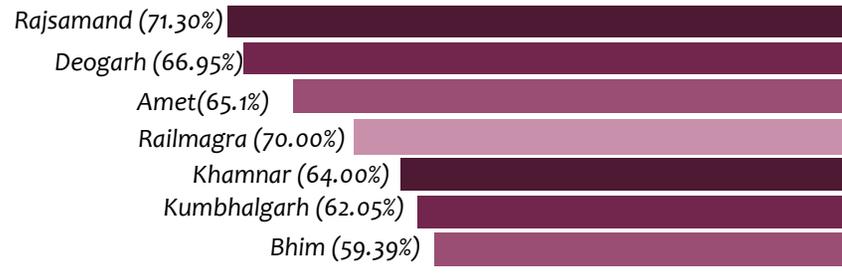
District Rajsamand	B.El.Ed. (1.94%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (52.52%)	Others (24.89%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. degree in Rajsamand



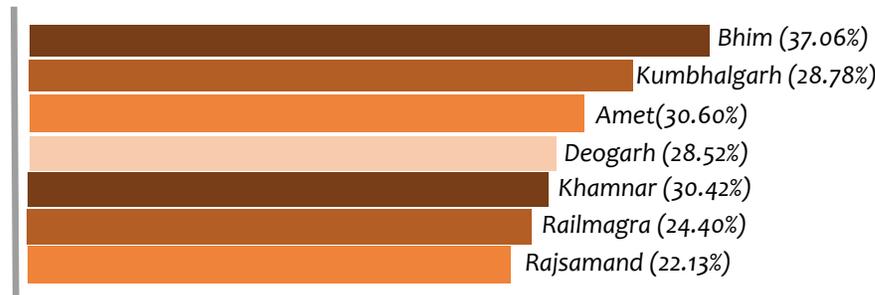
In terms of professional qualifications, a meagre 1.94 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Railmagra has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (5.04 percent).

Another 52.52 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Railmagra (70.00 percent), Rajsamand has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (71.30 percent).



Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent degree in Rajsamand

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Rajsamand



Around 24.89% 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 Rajsamand district has 2.06 percent teachers with no professional degree. Kumbhalgarh has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (8.00 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.