



## District Profile Bangalore Rural, Karnataka



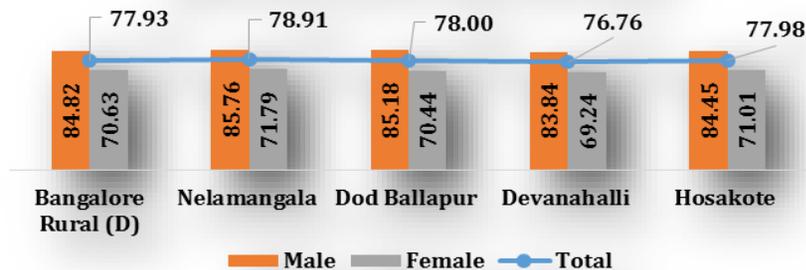
The undivided Bangalore district was split in 1986 and the Bangalore Rural District was declared. Retrieved 01-08-1986. The district then re-split in 2007 and has been converted into this district by Hoskote, Devanahalli, Vallaballapur and Nelamangala Taluk. The district lies in the southeast of Karnataka state. The district lies between 12° 15 " to 13° 35" latitude and 77° 05 " to 78° longitude. Sea level ranges from 629 to 950 meters. The geographical area of this district is 2,259 sq km..

### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Bangalore Rural is 990923 which accounts for 1.62 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Bangalore Rural is 27.12 percent, which is lower than the state average of 38.67 percent. Out of the total population there are 509,172 males and 481,751 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 946 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 16 percent, while Bangalore Rural reports a -47 percent decadal decrease in the population. The district population density is 438.65 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 21.56 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 5.34 percent of the population.

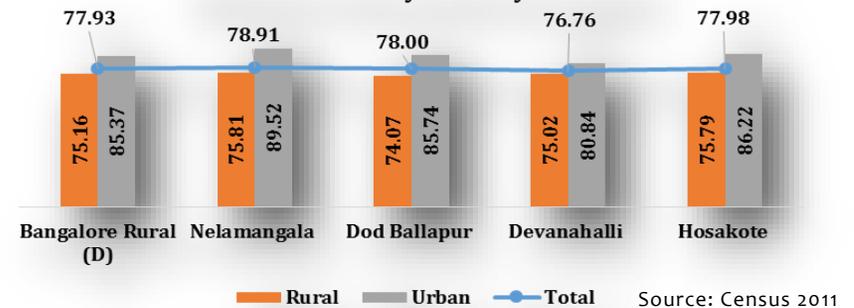
The overall literacy rate of Bangalore Rural district is 77.93 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 84.82 and 70.63 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Devanahalli has the lowest literacy rate 76.76 percent, with 83.84 percent men and 69.24 percent women being literate. Nelamangala block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates- among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 85.76 percent, while that for females is 71.79 percent.

**Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Gender**



Source: Census 2011

**Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Location**



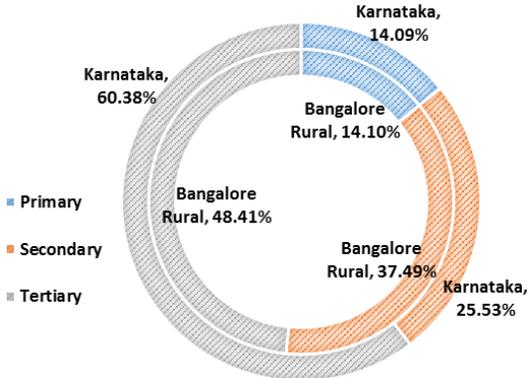
Source: Census 2011

A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Bangalore Rural. Rural Bangalore Rural has a literacy rate of 75.16 percent while the same in urban areas is 85.37 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Nelamangala has an urban literacy rate of 89.52 percent, and a rural literacy rate is 75.81 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Devanahalli ranks lowest in both rural and urban literacy rate, at 75.02 percent and 80.84 percent respectively.

**Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2009-10: Comparison between Bangalore Rural and Karnataka**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Bangalore Rural, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 48.4 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Karnataka’s share of 60.4 percent to GSDP in 2009-10. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes more than 1/3rd to GDDP (37.5 percent) while the contribution to primary sector is 14.10 percent. The GDDP of Bangalore Rural in tertiary sector is lower compared to that in Karnataka.

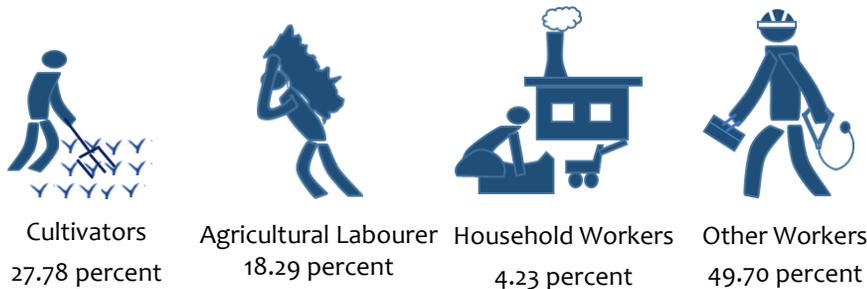


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Bangalore Rural has 3 taluks (sub-districts) with Gross Per Capita Income (GPCI) above state average (Rs. 53101) and 1 taluk with GPCI below the state average, during 2008-09, at current prices. The Per Capita Income (PCI) of Bangalore Rural is Rs. 68731. It is found that one taluk has PCI below the district average, and 3 taluks above the state average, for the year 2008-09. Doddaballapur taluk has a PCI of Rs. 78876, while Devanahalli has a PCI of Rs. 40093, during 2008-09 at current prices. Bangalore Rural has a GDDP of Rs. 641057 lakh, with Doddaballapur having a Taluk District Product (TDDP) of Rs. 223758 lakh and Devanahalli a TDDP of Rs. 81439 lakh—in the year 2008-09.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Bangalore Rural is 84.80 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form 27.8 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 18.3 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 49.70 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 61.96 percent whereas for female it is 29.97 percent.

In Doddaballapur block percentage of male WPR is highest (61.61 percent) while Hosakote reported lowest male WPR (59.15 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Nelamangala block (25.85 percent) and lowest from Hosakote block (16.71 percent).

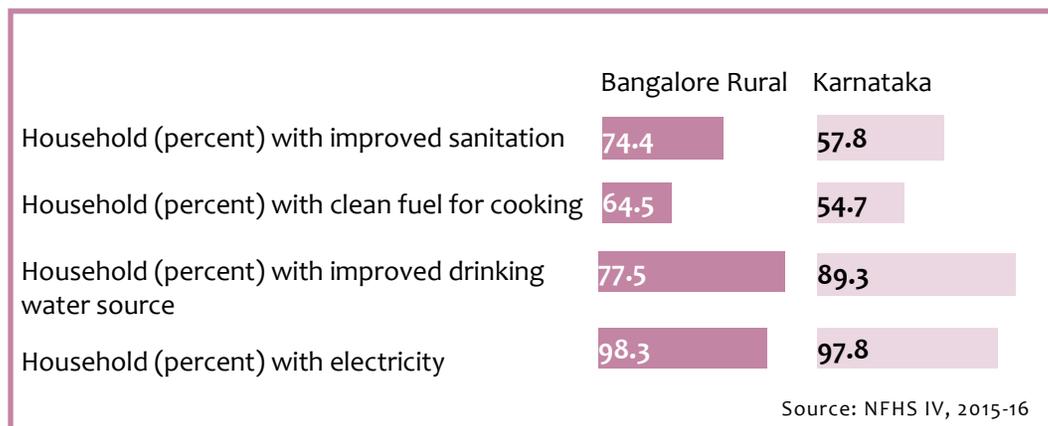
Comparing all blocks, in Nelamangala block both male and female WPR is considerably high.

Work Participation Rate		
	Male	Female
Bangalore Rural (D)	61.96	29.97
Nelamangala	61.42	25.85
Doddaballapur	61.61	22.04
Devanahalli	59.67	21.17
Hosakote	59.15	16.71

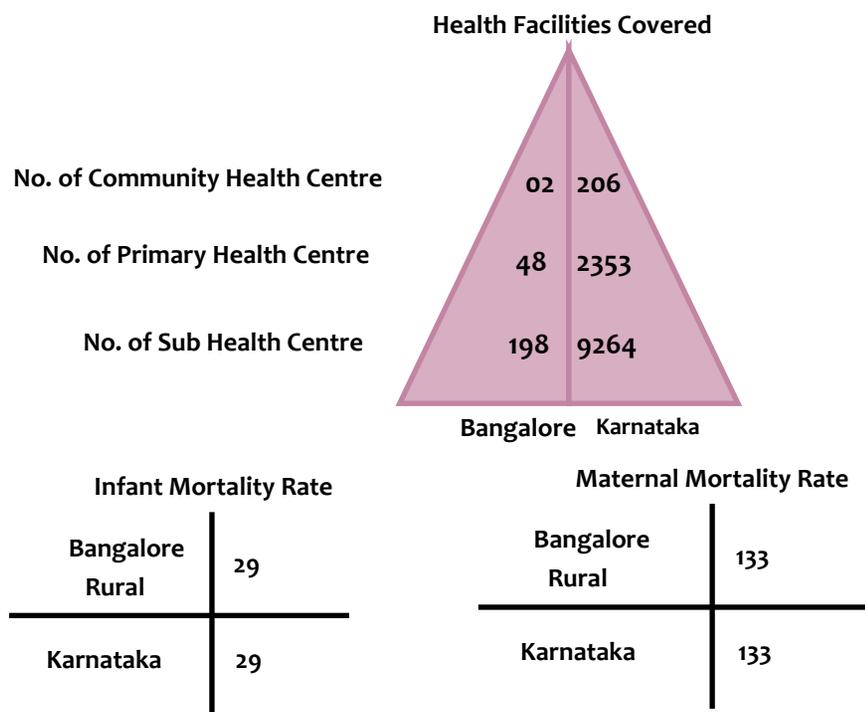
Source: Census 2011

## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per Census 2011, in Karnataka, 89.3 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Bangalore Rural approximately 77.5 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 74.4 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is more than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 64.5 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 98.3 percent of household having electricity which is slightly higher than the state average (97.8 percent).



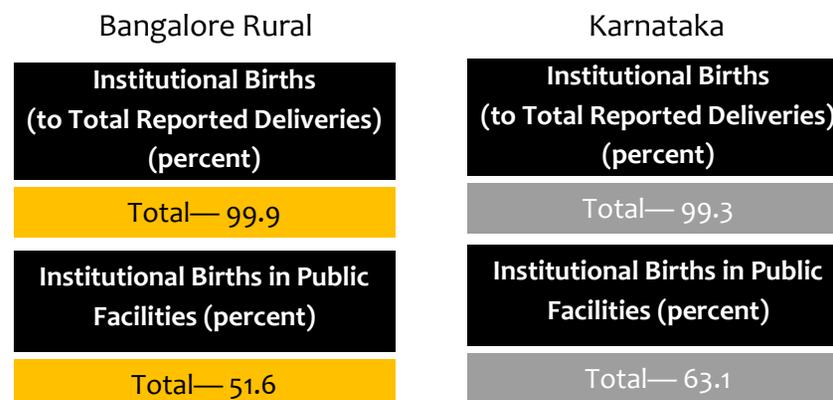
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub-health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub-health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs 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: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

### Institutional Births\*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Bangalore Rural and Karnataka varies moderately. In Bangalore Rural 99.9 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 99.3 percent births in Karnataka. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is moderate, both in Bangalore Rural (51.6 percent) and Karnataka (63.1 percent).



\* for births in the 5 years before survey

Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Bangalore Rural has 1203 Govt. schools, of which 1139 are till elementary grade. The district has 11 contractual teachers, of which 10 teach elementary grade.

Only 887 out of 1139 Govt. elementary schools have in Bangalore Rural have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1203 Govt. schools; only 898 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 74.65 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 77.87 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Bangalore Rural, a typical school has 3.44 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 2.9 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 17 in Bangalore Rural, while it is 18 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

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

### Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	898	Number of school having AWC*	887	
	1203	Number of school	1139	
	74857	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	55979	
Girls enrolment is 1.09 times higher than boys enrolment	35817	Boys enrolment	26959	Girls enrolment is 1.08 times higher than boys enrolment
	39040	Girls enrolment	29020	
	4137	Total teachers	3358	
	11	Contractual teachers	10	
Female teachers are 1.18 times more than male teachers	1900	Male teachers	1503	Female teachers are 1.23 times more than male teachers
	2236	Female teachers	1854	
	3.4	Average number of teachers per school	2.9	
	18	Pupil teacher ratio	17	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

## School Facilities

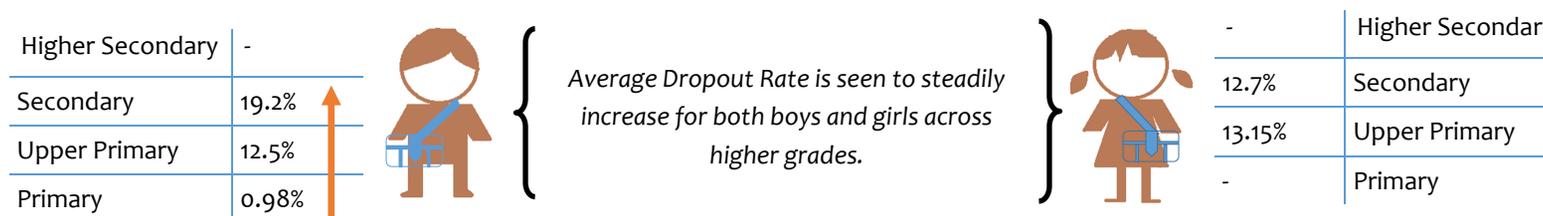
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned; the district has 1139 elementary public schools, and all of them have school buildings.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1203 public schools, 1201 schools have libraries, which implies a coverage of 99.83 percent.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Bangalore Rural at the Primary and Higher Secondary level is unavailable. It is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 12.8 percent at the Upper Primary level, 15.9 percent at Secondary level.

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



Source: DISE, 2015-16

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 4 blocks of Bangalore Rural, 82.82 percent of all Govt. schools in Hosakote have Anganwadi centres. Bangalore Rural has 74.65 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. All 4 blocks in Bangalore Rural have more than 50 percent of their schools have AWCs.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Devanahalli	189	233	81.12
Doddaballapura	301	378	79.63
Hosakote	241	291	82.82
Nelamangala	167	301	55.48
All Blocks	898	1203	74.65

Source: DISE, 2015-16

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Devanahalli	233	7295 (47.73%)	7990 (52.27%)	15285	11	20	19
Doddaballapura	378	10862 (48.28%)	11637 (51.72%)	22499	11	20	18
Hosakote	291	9615 (45.96%)	11306 (54.04%)	20921	12	19	19
Nelamangala	301	8045 (49.81%)	8107 (50.19%)	16152	10	19	16
All Blocks	1203	35817 (47.85%)	39040 (52.15%)	74857	11	19	18

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Bangalore Rural has 1203 Govt. schools, of which 1139 are Elementary schools. Doddaballapura has 378 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Devanahalli has only 233 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Bangalore Rural. In Nelamangala, Govt. schools account for 49.81 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Hosakote (54.04%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Nelamangala (16) block of Bangalore Rural and the highest in Devanahalli and Hosakote (19).

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Devanahalli	366	436	802	2	1	3	1.80	4.23	3.44
Doddaballapura	709	531	1240	1	1	2	1.80	4.25	3.28
Hosakote	401	703	1104	3	3	6	2.01	4.39	3.79
Nelamangala	424	566	991	0	0	0	1.90	4.84	3.29
All Blocks	1900	2236	4137	6	5	11	1.87	4.41	3.44

Source: DISE, 2015-16

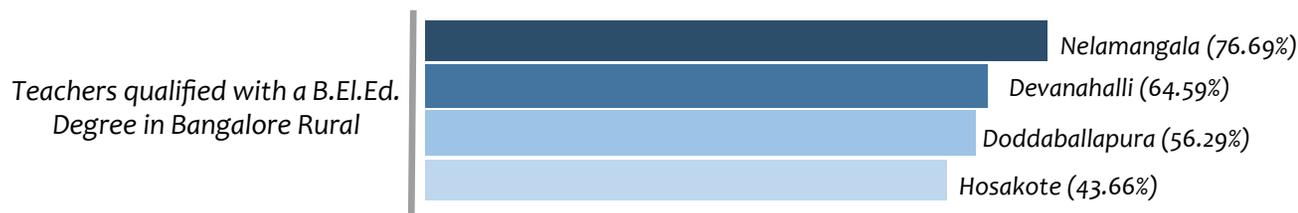
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Bangalore Rural. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Hosakote and lowest in Devanahalli block. The district of Bangalore Rural has 11 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 4137. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, both Devanahalli and Doddaballapura has only 1.80 teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Bangalore Rural has a total of 4137 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 1900 are male and 2236 are female. Devanahalli (802) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 436 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Bangalore Rural has a total of 3358 teachers, of which 1503 are male and 1854 are female.

## Professional Qualification of Teachers

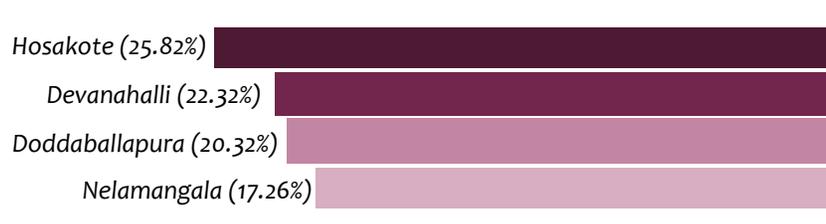
District Bangalore Rural	B.El.Ed. ( 59.41%)	B.Ed. or Equivalent (21.44%)	Others (17.36%)
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Source: DISE, 2015-16



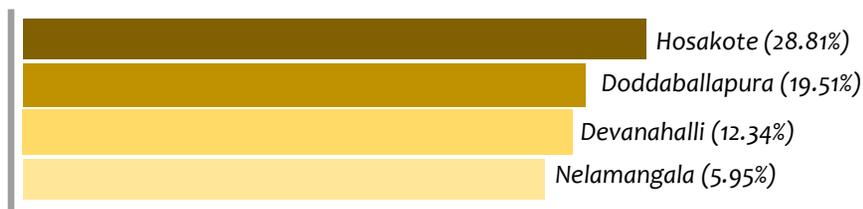
In terms of professional qualifications, 59.41 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree in the district. Nelamangala has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (76.69 percent).

Only 21.44 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degree in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Devanahalli (22.32 percent), Hosakote has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (25.82 percent).



Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Bangalore Rural

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Bangalore Rural



Around 17.36% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2015-16

The proportion of the population in blocks across Bangalore Rural district has teachers with no professional degree is 1.79 percent. Doddaballapura has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (3.87 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.