



District Profile Bidar, Karnataka



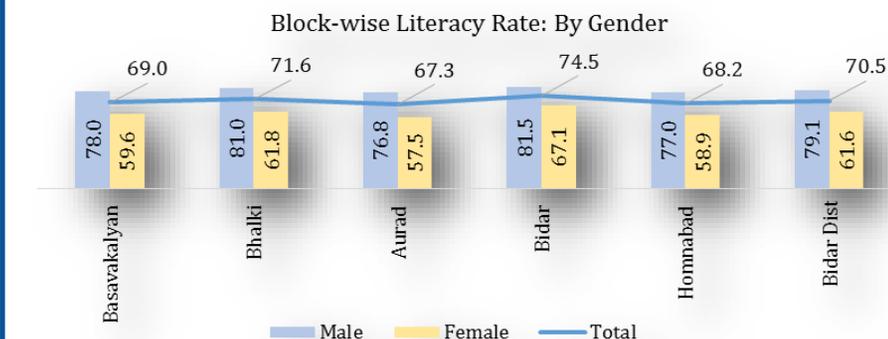
Bidar is one of the oldest districts in Karnataka, dating back to the bifurcation of the state from the erstwhile province of Hyderabad. Located about 700 km from Bangalore, Bidar lies in the farthest north-eastern corner of Karnataka. It has five Taluks (Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad). There are 30 hoblies, 175 gram panchayats, six municipal corporation, 599 inhabitations/thandas and 22 uninhabited villages.

DEMOGRAPHY

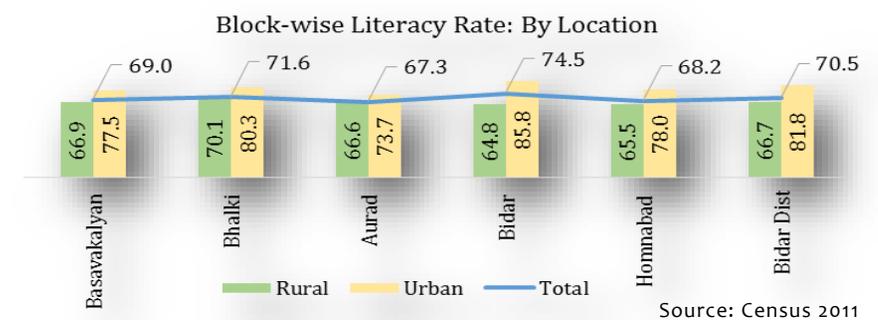
As per Census 2011, the total population of Bidar is 17,03,300 which accounts for 2.78 percent of the total population of State. Out of which 8,70,665 were males and 8,32,635 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 956 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in Bidar is 25.01 percent, which is lower than the state average of 38.6 percent. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent, while Bidar reports a 13.37 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Karnataka is 4.58 percent, while Bidar reports a 1.94 percent. The district population density is 313 in 2011, which has increased from 276 since 2001. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 24 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 14 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Bidar district is 70.51 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 79.09 and 61.55 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Aurad has the lowest literacy male rate at 76.79 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Aurad is at a low 57.47 percent. Bidar block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 81.53 percent, while that for females is 67.12 percent.



Source: Census 2011



Source: Census 2011

A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Bidar. Rural Bidar has a literacy rate of 66.73 percent while the same in urban areas is 81.81 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Bidar block has an urban literacy rate of 85.81 percent, but the lowest rural literacy rate with 64.8 percent. Bhalki ranks highest in rural literacy rate, at 70.07 percent .

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Bidar the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 60 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is equal to Karnataka’s share of 60 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district’s primary (agricultural) sector contributes about a little less than 1/4th to GDDP (21 percent) while the secondary sector’s contribution is 19 percent. The GDDP of Bidar in primary sector is higher compared to that in Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Bidar has 21.44 percent of share in the primary sector, 17.99 percent secondary sector share, while 60.58 percent of the income comes from the tertiary sector. Karnataka, as a state, gets 14.25 percent of its output (NSDP) from the primary sector, a quarter from the secondary sector (24.5 percent); but is certainly led by the tertiary sector (61.3 percent). The district’s share in NDDP to the primary sector lags significantly behind that of the state.

The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Bidar’s per capita income (Rs. 70,543) is less than that of the state (Rs.1,26,976). Low per capita income is usually an indicator of poverty in a region. Figures drawn from the Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14 show that the incidence of poverty (2011-12) in urban areas is 45.9 percent where as in rural areas is 32.5 percent in the district of Bidar. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 39.2 percent remains significantly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Bidar might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Bidar is 32.39 percent which is lower than the state main workers (38.3 percent) as per Census 2011.

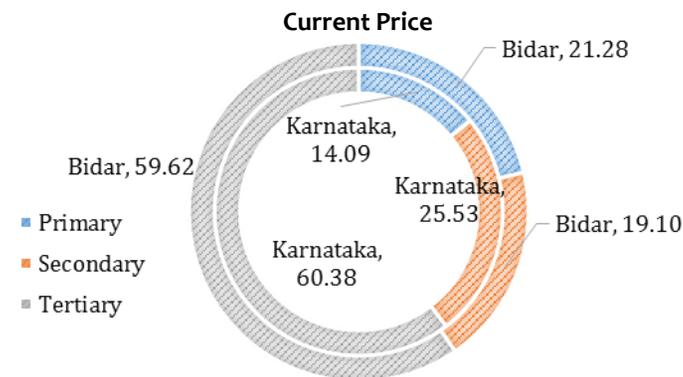
Among the four categories, ‘Cultivators’ form about 20.11 percent of all workers, while ‘Others Workers’ form 37.45 percent. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The catchall category ‘Agricultural Labourer’ form maximum 39.86 percent of the entire working population of the district.



Cultivators 20.11 percent	Agricultural Labourer 39.86 percent	Household Workers 2.58 percent	Other Workers 37.45 percent
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Source: Census 2011

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2013-14: Comparison between Bidar and Karnataka– At Current Price



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

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 52.72 percent whereas for female it is 29.25 percent.

In Aurad block percentage of male WPR is highest (54.06 percent) while Bidar reported lowest male WPR (51.4 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Bhalki block (33.37 percent) and lowest from Bidar block (23.30 percent).

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

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Basavakalyan	53.66	32.42
Bhalki	53.82	33.37
Aurad	54.06	32.63
Bidar	51.40	23.30
Humnabad	51.59	28.06

Source: Census 2011

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Bidar district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Bidar block tops in all the three indicators of HDI i.e. Living Standard, Health as well as Education. Except for in Education Index, huge gap is noticeable between Bidar and other blocks. Bidar records 1.000 in the Education Index, whereas all other taluks record below 0.7 value in the same.

	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	=	HDI
Bidar District	0.189 (Rank 26 th)	0.653 (Rank 12 ^h)	0.646 (Rank 10 th)		0.43 (Rank 19 th)
Basavakalyan	0.359	0.446	0.457		0.418
Bhalki	0.269	0.319	0.602		0.372
Aurad	0.161	0.811	0.347		0.356
Bidar	0.945	0.743	1.000		0.889
Humnabad	0.401	0.336	0.561		0.423

Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16 & Bidar District Human Development Report 2014

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Bidar scores 0.530 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 21st among all Karnataka districts.

The District Composite Development Index (DCDI) indicators comprehensively represent various dimensions such as Demography, Livelihood and Employment, Housing and Assets, Participation, Health, Sanitation, Water and Education. Bidar ranks 23rd in Karnataka, with an index value of 0.408.

Food Security Index (FSI) is one of the important determinants of HDI. The food security index is calculated on the basis of three dimensions i.e. Availability, Accessibility and Absorption. The value of FSI in Bidar is 0.569 ranking 5th in Karnataka.

Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by the three dimensions—Reproductive Health, Empowerment and Labour Force Participation. Bidar ranks 23rd among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.115.

Bidar	
Child Development Index 0.530 (Rank 21 st)	District Composite Development Index 0.408 (Rank 23 rd)
Food Security Index 0.569 (Rank 5 th)	Gender Inequality Index 0.115 (Rank 23 rd)

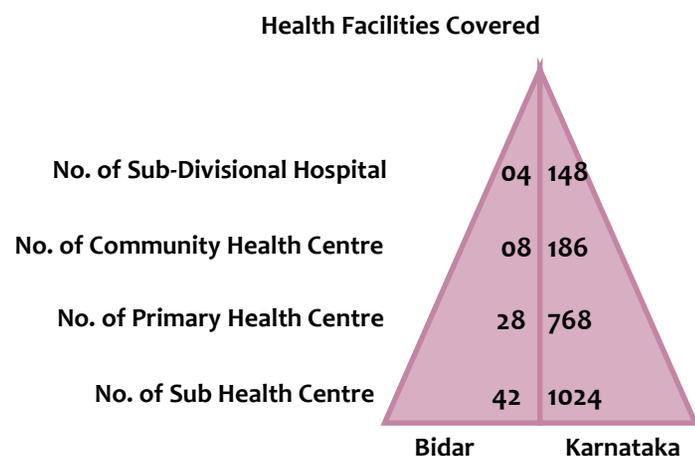
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 96 percent which is higher than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS - 4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 26.7 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is much lower than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 31.3 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 97.4 percent of household having electricity which is almost equal to the state average (97.8 percent).

	Bidar	Karnataka
Household (percent) with improved Sanitation	26.7	57.8
Household (percent) with clean fuel for Cooking	31.3	54.7
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	96	89.3
Household (percent) with electricity	97.4	97.8

Source: NFHS- 4, 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: DLHS- 4, 2012-13

DLHS- 4 data reports that among all the districts of the state, Bangalore Rural has the best coverage with regard to health sub-centres, where a single sub-centre is accessible to 9343 persons. On the other hand, a sub-centre in Bidar is accessible to more than 5038 persons, and ranks 14th from top in terms of coverage.

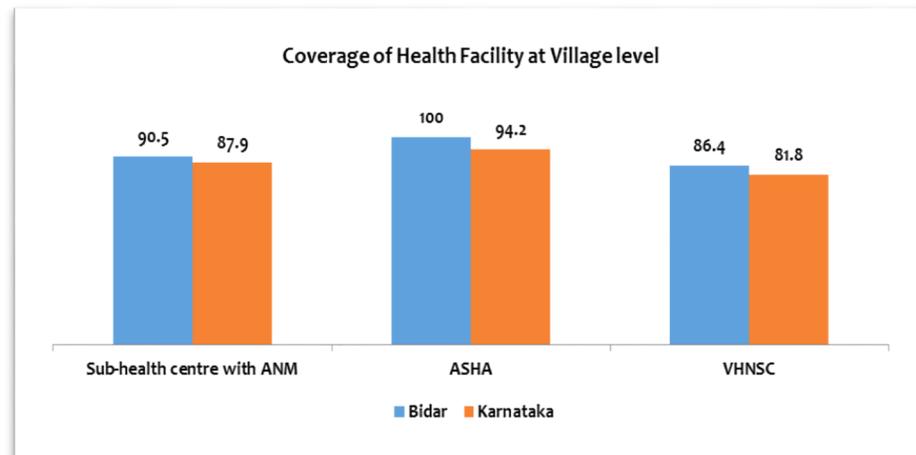
Primary Health Centres coverage in Bidar is for approx. 29807 persons, thereby ranking 7th among districts of Karnataka in terms of accessibility. Raichur cover 44,219 people in the district ranking top.

In terms of coverage by Community Health Centre coverage in Bidar, they cater to 31,440 persons and ranks 11th from top. Among other districts, Dakshina Kannada ranks highest in terms of coverage by Community Health Centres and Chikmagalur ranks lowest.

In terms of accessibility of healthcare facilities in Bidar, DLHS- 4 reports that 81.8 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 79.6 percent of villages are within the 10-km radii of Primary Health Centres. Comparing at the state level, 77.5 percent of villages are within 3 km radii of Sub-Health Centres, while 81.4 percent villages are within the 10 km radius of Primary Health Centres.

The adjacent chart shows the percentage of sub-centres with Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in Bidar and Karnataka.

It appears from the chart that in Bidar the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 90.5 whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 100 percent of villages in Bidar have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 86.4 percent of villages have VHNSC in Bidar, while only 81.8 percent villages in Karnataka have VHNSC.



Source: DLHS - 4, 2012-13

Institutional Births*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Bidar is higher than that in Karnataka. In Bidar only 98 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 94.3 percent births in Karnataka. The institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units, especially in rural areas, is higher in Bidar (84.8 percent) than in Karnataka (68.9 percent).

Bidar		Karnataka	
Institutional Births (percent)		Institutional Births (percent)	
Total— 98.0		Total— 94.3	
Rural— 98.4		Rural— 93.5	
Institutional Births in Public Facility (percent)		Institutional Births in Public Facility (percent)	
Total— 78.9		Total— 61.4	
Rural— 84.8		Rural— 68.9	

(*for births in the 5 years before the survey)

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Bidar		Karnataka	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Stunted*	42.8	43.4	36.2	38.5
Wasted*	23.6	25.7	26.1	26.9
Underweight*	39.4	43.0	35.2	37.7

Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

Nutritional Status

In Bidar, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (43.4 percent) areas than in Karnataka having 38.5 percent of stunted children.

Among the three broad categories, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest both in State & District; 23.6 percent in Bidar and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Bidar it is about 39.4 percent.

*Stunted-Height for Age; Wasted-Weight for Height; Underweight-Weight for Height

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Bidar has 1458 Govt. schools, of which 1289 are till elementary grade. The district account for nil contractual teachers.

Only 497 out of 1289 Govt. elementary schools have in Bidar have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1458 Govt. schools, only 510 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 34.9 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 38.56 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Bidar, a typical school has 6.19 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.5 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 23 in Bidar, while it is 18 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	510	Number of school having AWC*	497	
	1458	Number of school	1289	
	162173	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	135676	
Girls enrolment is 1.3times higher than boys enrolment	71835	Boys enrolment	61049	Girls enrolment is 1.22 times higher than boys enrolment
	90338	Girls enrolment	74627	
	7328	Total teachers	5808	
	0	Contractual teachers	0	
Male teachers are 1.36 times more than female teachers	4227	Male teachers	3205	Male teachers are 1.23 times more than female teachers
	3101	Female teachers	2603	
	6.19	Average number of teachers per school	4.5	
	18	Pupil teacher ratio	23	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Bidar have school buildings; the district has 1289 elementary public schools with buildings and all 1458 schools have school buildings as well.

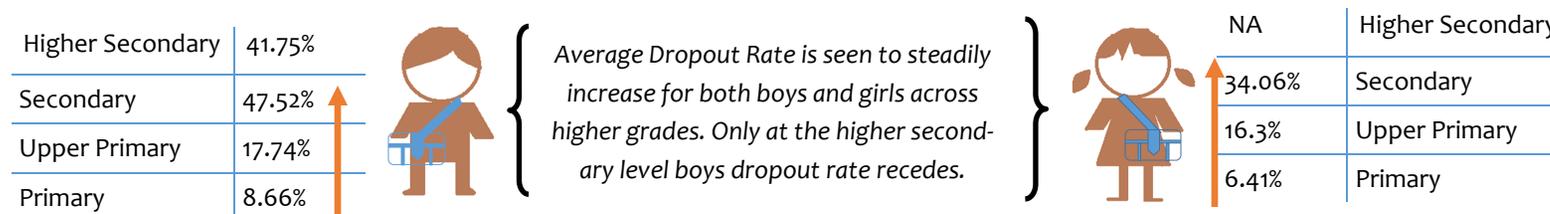
1449 out of 1458 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 99.7 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1289 elementary schools, 1285 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 99.9 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1458 public schools, 1443 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 5 blocks of Bidar, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Bidar is 7.43 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 16.95 percent at the Upper Primary level, and a whopping 40.3 percent at Secondary level. At higher secondary level the data reports 0.51 percent average annual drop out. The number at higher secondary level may be low because data for girls in two blocks—Basavakalyan and Humnabad is not available.

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 5 blocks of Bidar, the number of anganwadis are very less. In fact, in the district, only 35 percent schools have anganwadis. Among the blocks, Basavakalyan has highest 44.2 percent Government schools with Anganwadi centres. The lowest is in Humnabad wherein only 26.7 percent schools have anganwadi centres.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Aurad	128	333	38.4%
Basavakalyan	122	276	44.2%
Bhalki	97	272	35.7%
Bidar	95	322	29.5%
Humnabad	68	255	26.7%
All Blocks	510	1458	35.0%

Source: DISE, 2015-16

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 none of the blocks falls in upper category. It also shows disparity across blocks. In Humnabad, approximately only 27 percent of all schools have AWCs while Bidar block has approximately 30 percent. In the immediate next category are Bhalki, Aurad and Basavakalyan, with 35-45 percent schools having by AWCs.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Aurad	333	13941 (44.9%)	17056 (55.02%)	30997	16	25	19
Basavakalyan	276	16884 (44.2%)	21290 (55.7%)	38174	19	30	21
Bhalki	272	11114 (44.05%)	14117 (55.9%)	25231	13	20	15
Bidar	322	15997 (44.3%)	20116 (55.7%)	36113	15	22	17
Humnabad	255	13899 (43.9%)	17759 (56.09%)	31658	18	27	18
All Blocks	1458	71835 (44.3%)	90338 (55.7%)	162173	16	25	18

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Bidar has 1458 Govt. schools, of which 1289 are Elementary schools. Aurad has 333 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Humnabad has only 255 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Bidar. Across all block the boys enrolment is approximately 44 percent while the girls enrolment is approximately 55 percent.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains below or around the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively, with the lowest PTR appearing to be in Bhalki (13) block of Bidar and the highest in Basavakalyan (19) at the primary level. At the upper primary level, Basavakalyan has the highest PTR (30), while Bidar block (20) has the lowest.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Aurad	970	429	1399	0	0	0	1.90	6.03	5.00
Basavakalyan	929	493	1422	0	0	0	2.03	5.55	6.49
Bhalki	820	532	1352	0	0	0	2.03	6.05	6.04
Bidar	719	1067	1786	0	0	0	2.49	6.24	6.73
Humnabad	789	580	1369	0	0	0	2.10	5.94	6.91
All Blocks	4227	3101	7328	0	0	0	2.09	5.97	6.19

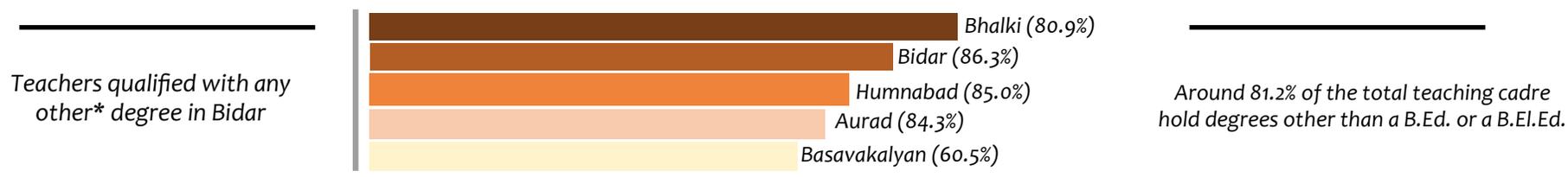
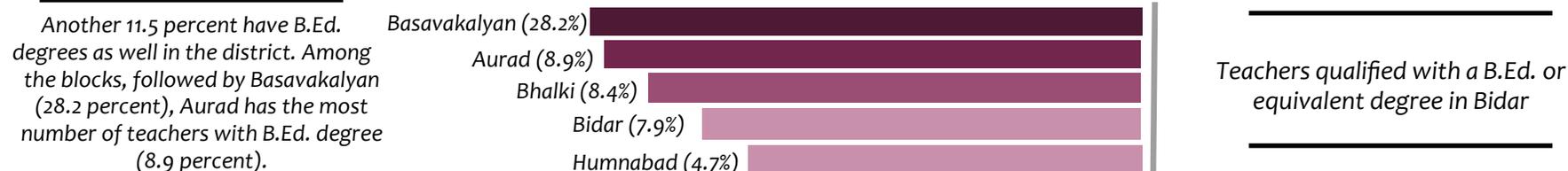
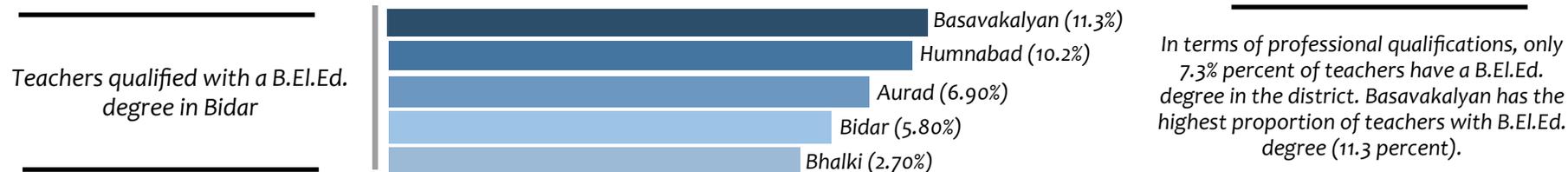
Source: DISE, 2015-16

A wide disparity is seen in proportion between male and female teachers across all blocks of Bidar. In Bidar block, the number of female teachers are more than male. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Aurad. Interestingly, the district of Bidar has no para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 7328. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Aurad has only 1.90 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with both primary and upper primary sections tend to have 6-7 teachers on average, with Humnabad scoring the highest with an average of 6.19 teachers per school.

Bidar has a total of 7328 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 4227 are male and 3101 are female. Bhalki (1352) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 532 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Bidar has a total of 5808 teachers, of which 2603 are female and 3205 are male.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Bidar	B.El.Ed. (7.3%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (11.5%)	Others (81.2%)
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Source: DISE, 2015-16

* 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