



## State Profile Karnataka



Karnataka is located in the southern part of the country. It is surrounded by other states like Maharashtra and Goa in the north, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south, Andhra Pradesh is the east and Arabian sea in the west. It has 27 districts under 4 administrative divisions.

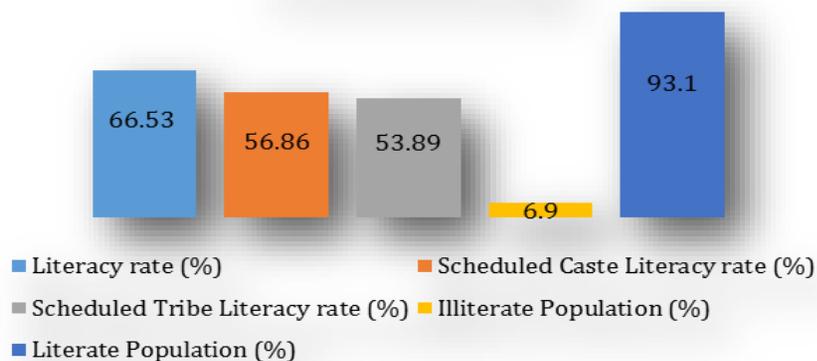
### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Karnataka is 6,10,95,297. Out of the total population of Karnataka, 2,36,25,962 people resides in the urban areas which accounts for 38.67 percent of the total population. Similarly, the total population of rural Karnataka is 37,469,335 which accounts for 61.33 percent of the total population. Here are 30,966,657 males and 30,128,640 females in the state. This gives a sex ratio of 973 females per 1000 males in the state of Karnataka. However, the sex ratio of urban areas is 963 female per thousand male where as it is 979 in rural areas. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent.

### LITERACY

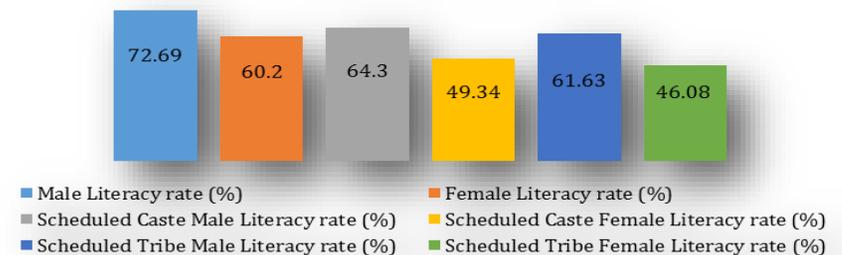
The overall literacy rate of Karnataka is 66.53 percent. The scheduled caste community has 56.86 percent of literacy rate where as scheduled tribes of Karnataka has 53.89 percent of literacy rate. This shows that the literacy rate of SC and ST community is quite low than the overall literacy rate of Karnataka. Out of total, 93.1 percent of population is literate in Karnataka.

Overall Literacy Rate



Source: Census 2011

Genderwise Literacy Rate



Source: Census 2011

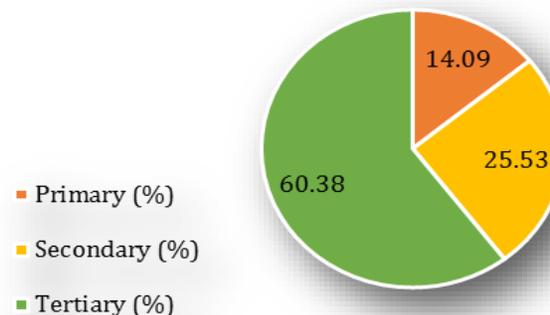
A significant difference can be seen in the gender-wise literacy rate of total population, total scheduled caste population and total scheduled tribe population of Karnataka. Out of the total male and female population, male literacy rate is 72.69 percent and female literacy rate is 60.2 percent. The difference of male-female literacy rate is very high among the SC and ST communities. There is 64.3 percent of male literacy rate and 49.34 percent of female literacy rate in SC communities while 61.63 percent of male and 46.08 percent of female literacy rate in ST community.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Karnataka, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 60.38 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP).

The state’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes about 1/4th to GDDP (25.53 percent) while the primary sector’s contribution is 14.09 percent. In the GDDP of Karnataka, contribution of tertiary sector is more than twice the primary and tertiary sector.

Sector-wise National State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Karnataka, 2013-14



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

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 state income of Karnataka is Rs. 1,30,897 in 2014-15 with an state income of 907839 crores. 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 shows Karnataka at rank 4th under state income and 6th under per capita income .

The percentage of main workers in Karnataka is (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 23.60 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 25.67 percent. The household workers are about 3.27 percent of the total working population. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form maximum 47.43 percent of the entire working population of the state. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Cultivators–  
23.60 percent



Agricultural  
Laborer– 25.67  
percent



Household  
Workers 3.27  
percent



Other Workers–  
47.43 percent

Source: Census 2011

Work Participation Rate

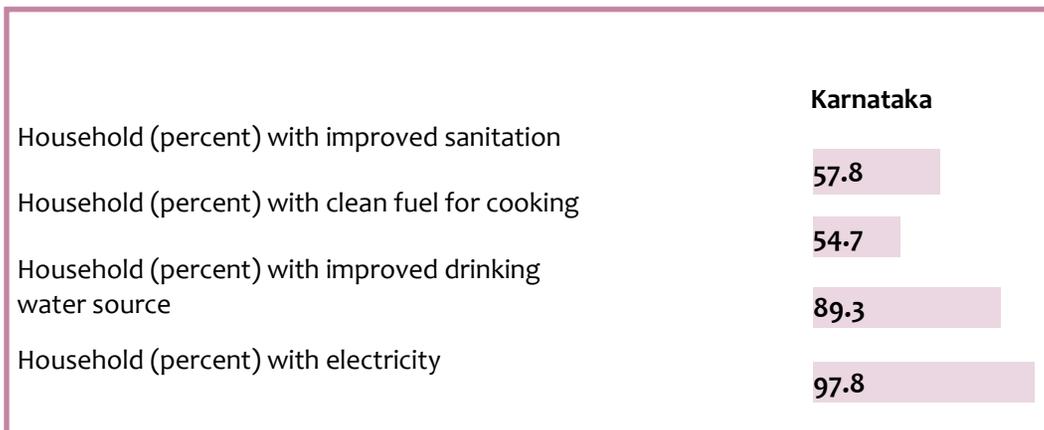
	Male	Female
Karnataka	58.99	31.87

Source: Census 2011

Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the state of Karnataka shows that male WPR is much more than that of the female. As male WPR is 58.99 percent whereas it is just 31.87 percent among females.

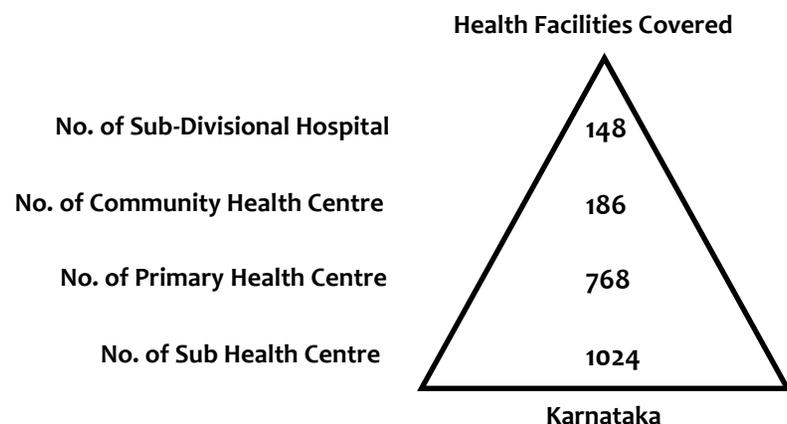
## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source in Karnataka is 89.3 percent as per NFHS IV, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 57.8 percent household have improved sanitation facilities. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 54.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking. However, the state has 97.8 percent of household having electricity. It shows that a lot is yet to be achieved in terms of providing improved sanitation and clean fuel for cooking.



Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

Apart from district hospitals, for accessing medical facilities at local level 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 point of contact between the primary health care system and the community. There is one PHC for 6 Sub-Centres while CHCs act as a referral unit for 4 PHCs.



Source: DLHS IV, 2012-13

According to DLHS IV report, the average sampled population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC in Karnataka are 5338, 22821, 32805 respectively.

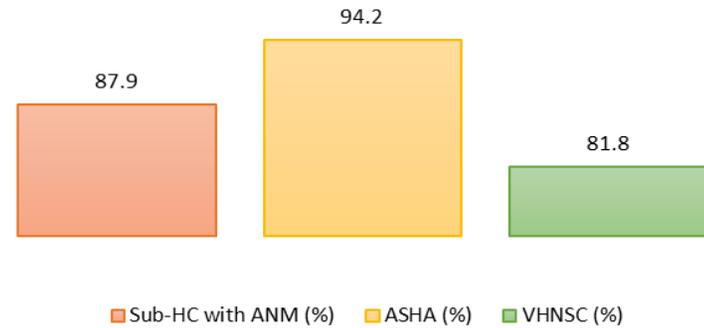
It also says that the state of Karnataka has total 148 sub-divisional hospitals. They fill the gap between district level hospitals and the block level hospitals. They are first referral units for the block population in which they are geographically located. They receive specialist cases from neighbouring PHCs and CHCs.

The total number of Community Health Centres in Karnataka is 186. 58 percent of these CHCs are designed as First Referral Units (FRUs). According to the DLHS IV survey, there are total 768 PHCs and 1024 SHCs.

Out of 1024 Sub-Health Centers, 630 sub centers are operational in a government building, 11.6 percent of them have regular electricity, about 38 percent of them are having labor rooms of which only 33 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 81 percent of the sampled sub-health centers located in the government building and only 77 percent of these Sub Health Centers running in government building have provision for water. Around 87.9 percent of total sub health centers have at least one Auxiliary Nurse Mid-Wife.

Similarly, out of the total PHCs, only 56 percent are functioning on a 24 hour basis. 17 percent of PHCs have regular power supply and only 20.2 percent have functional vehicles.

### Coverage of Health Facility at Village Level



Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

The chart beside shows the percentage of Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM), number of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in Karnataka. It appears from the chart that in Karnataka the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 87.9. Similarly, 93.2 percent of villages in Karnataka have ASHA worker. While only 81.8 percent villages in Karnataka have VHNSC.

### Institutional Births\*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Karnataka does not seem to vary significantly. In Karnataka the total 94.3 percent of institutional births are recorded. The rural urban disparity is also not profound. However, institutional birth record rate is quite low in public healthcare units, which is just 61.4 percent in the entire state, it is recorded further low in urban area which is 50.2 percent.

Institutional Births ( percent)		
Total— 94.3		
Rural— 93.5	Urban— 95.4	

Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)		
Total— 61.4		
Rural— 68.9	Urban— 50.2	

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

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

### Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Karnataka		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Stunted</b>	36.2	38.5	32.6
<b>Wasted</b>	26.1	26.9	24.8
<b>Under Weight</b>	35.2	37.7	31.5

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

### Nutritional Status

In Karnataka, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (38.5 percent) than in urban (32.6 percent) areas. The total percentage of stunted children in Karnataka is 36.2.

Among the three broad categories of stunted, wasted and under-weight, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest, 26.1 percent of children are wasted .

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of under 5 year population is underweight in Karnataka.

\*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)

In Karnataka , the total number of school is 50407 in which 26614 all grade schools and 26108 elementary schools have Anganwadi centres. According to District Information System for Education (DISE) total enrolment in all grades school is 50407 and 45547 in elementary school.

The total number of teachers in all grade school of Karnataka is 221452 while there are 175672 total teachers in elementary school. In all grades school number of male teachers are more than the number of female teachers.

In the state, the average number of teachers in all grade school is around 5 while it is around 4 in elementary school. Pupil teacher ratio of Karnataka for all elementary school is 24 while for all grade school it is 19.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade		Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only	
	26614	Number of school having AWC*	26108
	50407	Number of school	45547
	5230442	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	4247213
Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment	2524668	Boys enrolment	2051444
	2705774	Girls enrolment	2195769
	221452	Total teachers	175672
	753	Contractual teachers	607
Male teachers are 1.09 times more than female teachers	115640	Male teachers	87579
	105812	Female teachers	88093
	5.42	Average number of teachers per school	3.9
	19	Pupil teacher ratio	24

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

## School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost all schools in Karnataka have school buildings; the state has 50407 public schools out of which 50394 school which becomes 99.97 percent of the total school have school buildings .

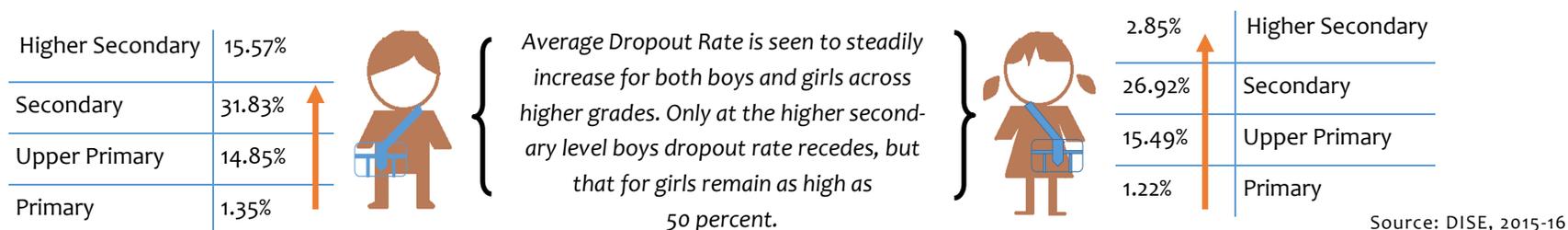
Out of 50407 schools 50064 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 99.31 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 45547 elementary schools, 45306 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 99.47 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 45547 elementary public schools, 45349 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed in the overall schools of Karnataka, as 99.41 percent of public schools have library.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools of Karnataka 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. Annual drop out rate for boys is 14.45 percent at the Upper Primary level, 31.83 percent at Secondary level and 15.57 percent at higher secondary level.

According to DISE data, girls drop out rate is more than boys in upper primary level however, it is less than boys at secondary and higher secondary level. Drop out rate of boys at higher secondary level is 15.57 where as only 2.85 percent of girls drop out. While the annual drop out rate of girls is much more at secondary and upper primary level which is 26.92 percent and 15.49 percent respectively.



## Professional Qualification of Teachers

Karnataka	B.El.Ed. (42.89%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (27.44%)	Others (23.98%)
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Source: DISE, 2015-16

As per the DISE data on professional qualification of teachers in Karnataka, out of the total teacher in the state, 42.89 percent have done Bachelors in Elementary Education (B.El.Ed.), 27.44 percent of teachers owns a degree of bachelors in education (B.Ed. or equivalent) while 23.9 percent of teachers hold some other form of professional degree.