



District Profile Mandya, Karnataka



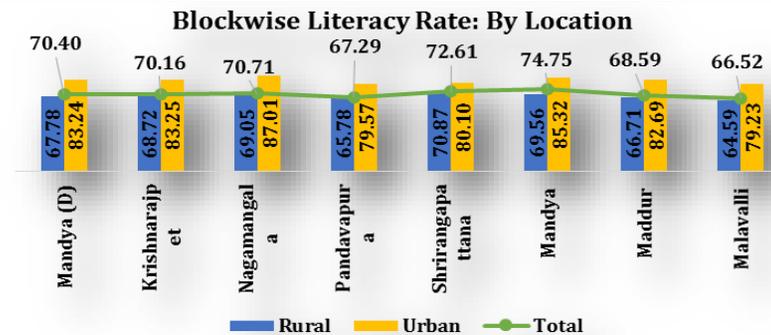
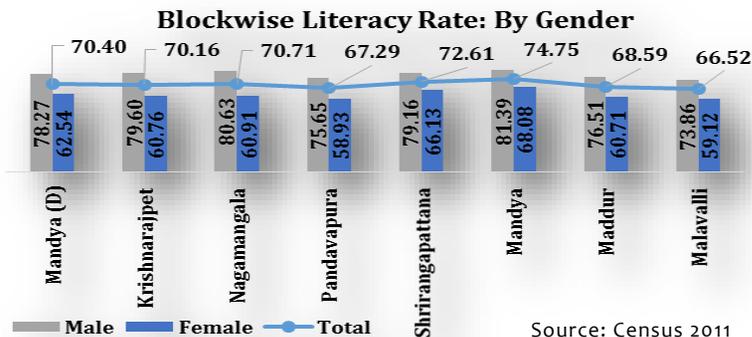
Mandya district comprises of 7 taluks. The total geographical area of the district is 4,98,244 Hectares, out of which 2,53,067 Hectares forms the sown area. More than half of the total land area in the district is put to agricultural use. 94,779 Hectares of land is irrigated. With a total population of 19.25 lakhs, around 5 lakh people are employed in the agriculture sector.

DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Mandya is 1805769 which accounts for 2.96 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Mandya is 17.08 percent, which is quite lower compared to the state average of 38.67 percent. Out of the total population there are 905085 males and 900684 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 995 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 16 percent, while Mandya reports a 15.6 percent decadal decrease in the population. The district population density is 363.92 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 14.69 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 1.24 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Mandya district is 70.40 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 78.27 and 62.54 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Malavalli has the lowest literacy rate 66.52 percent, with 73.86 percent men and 59.12 percent women being literate. Mandya block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 81.39 percent, while that for females is 68.08 percent.

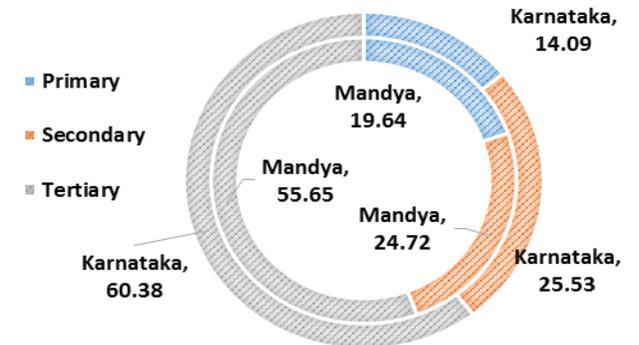


A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Mandya. Rural Mandya has a literacy rate of 67.78 percent while the same in urban areas is 83.24 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Nagaman-gala has the highest urban literacy rate of 87.01 percent, and Shrirangapattana the highest rural literacy rate of 70.87 percent. Malavalli ranks lowest in both rural literacy rate (64.59 percent), and urban literacy rate (79.23 percent).

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Mandya, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 55.65 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 (24.72 percent) while the contribution to primary sector is 19.64 percent. The GDDP of Mandya in tertiary sector is lower compared to that in Karnataka.

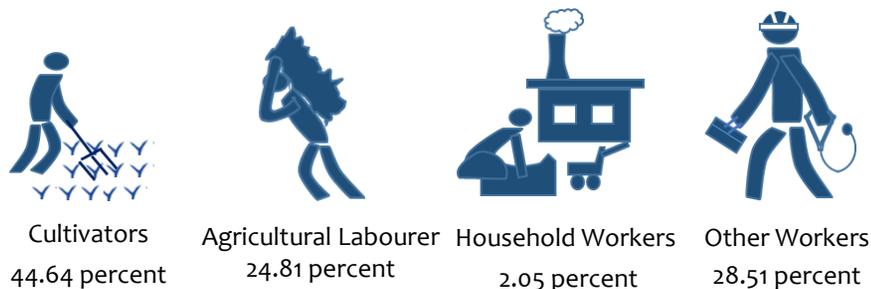


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Mandya has no taluk (sub-district) with Gross Per Capita Income (GPCI) above state average (Rs. 53101) and 7 taluks with GPCI below the state average, during 2008-09, at current prices. The Per Capita Income (PCI) of Mandya is Rs. 28987. It is found that four taluk has PCI below the district average, and 3 taluks above the state average, for the year 2008-09. Pandavapura taluk has a PCI of Rs. 37182, while Malavalli has a PCI of Rs. 25316, during 2008-09 at current prices. Mandya has a GDDP of Rs. 560353 lakh, with Mandya block having a Taluk District Product (TDDP) of Rs. 116499 lakh and Srirangapatna a TDDP of Rs. 48001 lakh—in the year 2008-09.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Mandya is 82.04 percent which is marginally less than the State main workers (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form 44.6 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 24.8 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 28.5 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 63.55 percent whereas for female it is 32.89 percent.

In Krishnarajpet, male WPR is highest (65.06 percent) while Mandya block reported lowest male WPR (62.21 percent)

Female WPR is very low in Mandya. Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Nagamangala (47.53 percent) and lowest from Mandya block (28.46 percent).

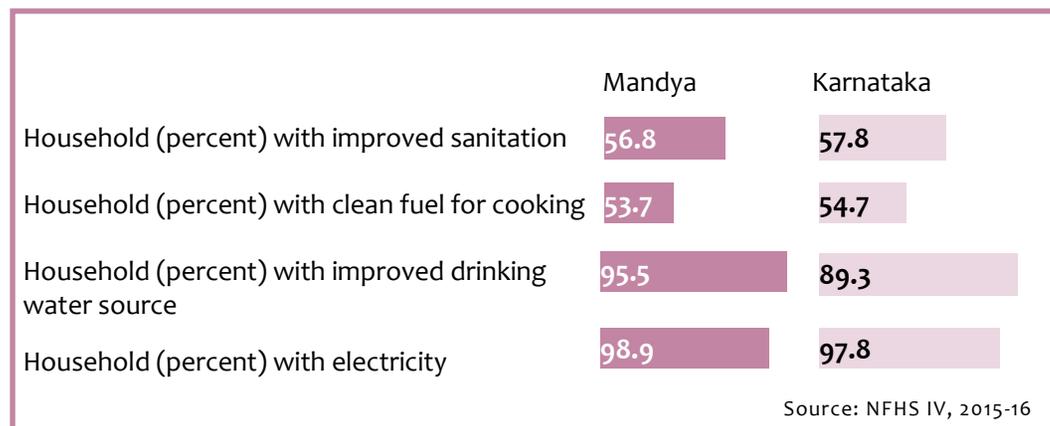
	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Mandya (D)	63.55	32.89
Krishnarajpet	65.06	34.79
Nagamangala	64.08	47.53
Pandavapura	64.64	34.77
Shrirangapattana	64.21	30.85
Mandya	62.45	28.46
Maddur	63.41	30.08
Malavalli	62.47	30.83

Source: Census 2011

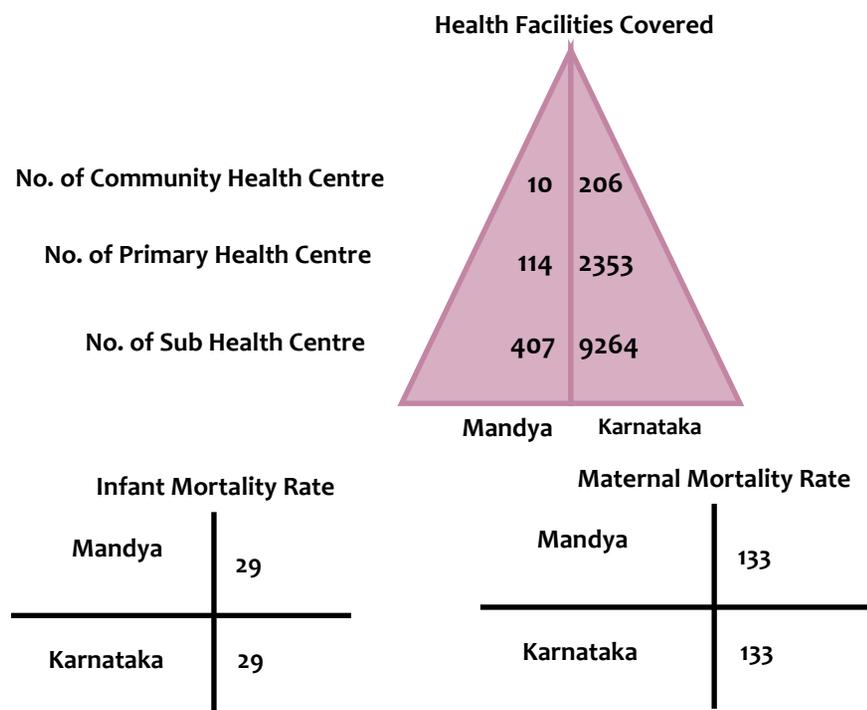
Comparing all blocks, in Mandya block both male and female WPR is considerably low.

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per Census 2011, in Karnataka, 89.3 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Mandya approximately 95.5 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 56.8 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is more than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 53.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 98.9 percent of household having electricity which is slightly higher than the state average (97.8 percent).



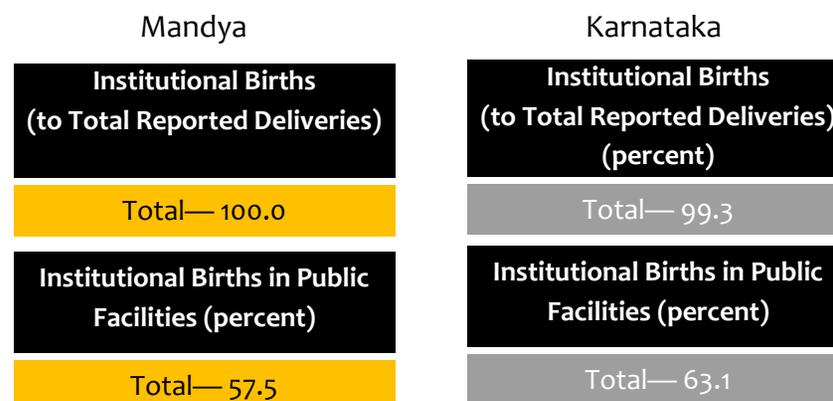
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub-health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub-health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs 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 Mandya and Karnataka varies moderately. In Mandya, 100 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 Mandya (57.5 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)

Mandya has 1985 Govt. schools, of which 1768 are till elementary grade. The district has 75 contractual teachers, of which 65 teach elementary grade.

Only 1037 out of 1768 Govt. elementary schools have in Mandya have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1985 Govt. schools; only 1062 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 53.5 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 58.65 percent of Govt. elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Mandya, a typical school has 3.67 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 2.8 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 19 in Mandya, while it is 18 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	1062	Number of school having AWC*	1037	
	1985	Number of school	1768	
	132166	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	95106	
Girls enrolment is 1.09 times higher than boys enrolment	63003	Boys enrolment	46198	Girls enrolment is 1.06 times higher than boys enrolment
	69163	Girls enrolment	48908	
	7294	Total teachers	4920	
	75	Contractual teachers	65	
Male teachers are 1.34 times more than female teachers	4176	Male teachers	2633	Male teachers are 1.15 times more than female teachers
	3118	Female teachers	2287	
	3.7	Average number of teachers per school	2.8	
	18	Pupil teacher ratio	19	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

School Facilities

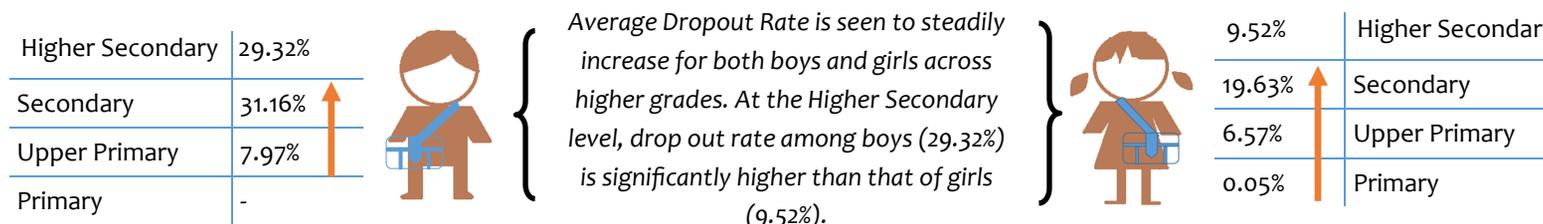
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned; the district has 1768 elementary public schools, and 1766 of them have school buildings.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 19895 public schools, all schools have libraries, which implies a coverage of 100.00 percent.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Mandya at the Primary level is unavailable. However, it is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 7.28 percent at the Upper Primary level, 25.34 percent at Secondary level, and 17.26 percent at the Higher Secondary level.

In Mandya, boys tend to drop out more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder, except for boys at the Higher Secondary level — boys have an unusually high drop out rate when compared to girls.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 8 blocks of Mandya, 76.00 percent of all Govt. schools in Pandavapura have Anganwadi centres. Srirangapatna has only 29.25 percent schools with AWCs. Mandya district, as a whole, has 53.50 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Four blocks in Mandya do not have more than 50 percent of their schools covered under AWCs.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Krishnarajapet	224	376	59.57
Maddur	157	278	56.47
Malavally	129	291	44.33
Mandya North	70	189	37.04
Mandya South	43	138	31.16
Nagamangala	244	366	66.67
Pandavapura	152	200	76.00
Srirangapatna	43	147	29.25
All Blocks	1062	1985	53.50

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
Krishnarajapet	376	10299 (46.08%)	12052 (53.92%)	22351	11	20	18
Maddur	278	9604 (48.17%)	10334 (51.83%)	19938	12	21	18
Malavally	291	10425 (48.23%)	11190 (51.77%)	21615	13	23	20
Mandya North	189	5648 (48.89%)	5904 (51.11%)	11552	16	22	19
Mandya South	138	6220 (45.53%)	7442 (54.47%)	13662	12	19	18
Nagamangala	366	7621 (48.38%)	8132 (51.62%)	15753	11	19	17
Pandavapura	200	7013 (49.06%)	7283 (50.94%)	14296	11	19	17
Srirangapatna	147	6173 (47.49%)	6826 (52.51%)	12999	11	21	18
All Blocks	1985	63003 (47.67%)	69163 (52.33%)	132166	12	20	18

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Mandya has 1985 Govt. schools, of which 1768 are elementary schools. Krishnarajapet has 376 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Mandya South has only 138 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Mandya. In Pandavapura, Govt. schools account for 49.06 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Mandya South (54.47%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Nagamangala and Pandavapura (17) block of Mandya and the highest in Malavally (20).

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Krishnarajapet	898	359	1257	2	0	2	1.72	3.74	3.34
Maddur	643	465	1108	1	1	2	1.70	3.67	3.99
Malavally	666	432	1098	4	3	7	1.68	3.54	3.77
Mandya North	322	276	598	5	2	7	1.42	3.77	3.16
Mandya South	319	440	759	1	2	3	2.50	4.89	5.50
Nagamangala	569	367	936	1	0	1	1.20	3.01	2.56
Pandavapura	478	343	821	10	38	48	1.91	4.30	4.11
Srirangapatna	281	436	717	2	3	5	2.09	4.97	4.88
All Blocks	4176	3118	7294	26	49	75	1.64	3.83	3.67

Source: DISE, 2015-16

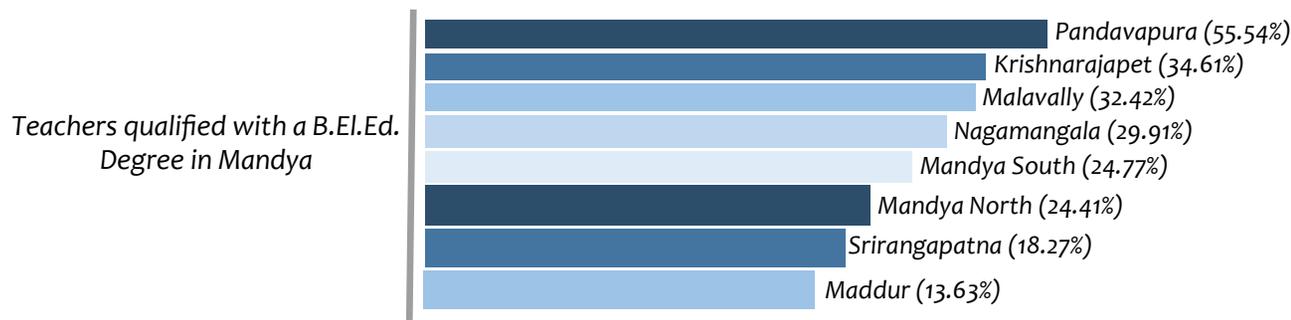
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Mandya. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Krishnarajapet and lowest in Mandya North. The district of Mandya has 75 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 7294. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Nagamangala has only 1.20 teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Mandya has a total of 7294 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 4176 are male and 3118 are female. Mandya North (759) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 440 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Mandya has a total of 4920 teachers, of which 2633 are male and 2287 are female.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

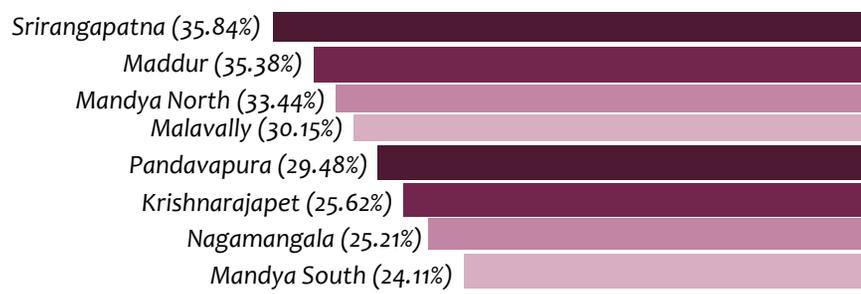
District Mandya	B.El.Ed. (29.38%)	B.Ed. or Equivalent (29.65%)	Others (38.44%)
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Source: DISE, 2015-16



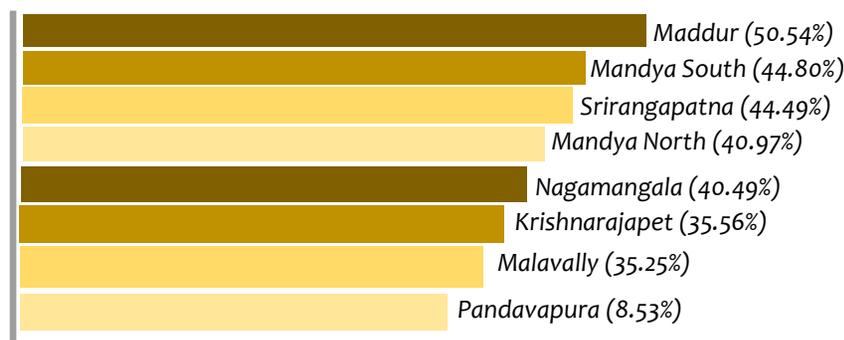
In terms of professional qualifications, only 29.38 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree in the district. Pandavapura has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (55.54 percent).

Only 29.65 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degree in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Maddur (35.38 percent), Srirangapatna has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (35.84 percent).



Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Mandya

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Mandya



Around 38.44% 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 Mandya district has teachers with no professional degree is 3.3 percent. Pandavapura has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (6.46 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.