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Foundation

## District Profile Vijayapura, Karnataka

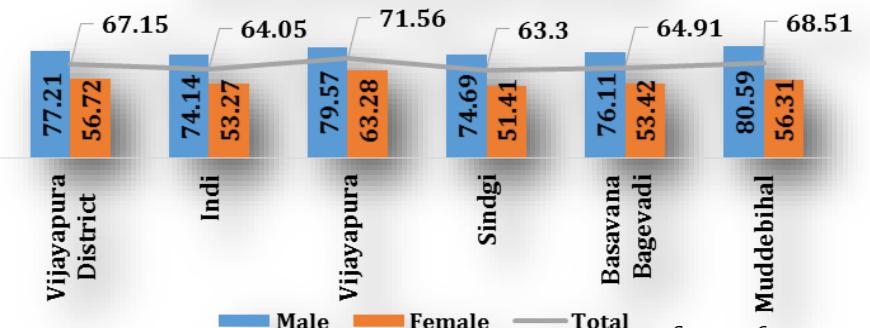
Vijayapura is a border district of Karnataka state. Its earlier named was Bijapur and in 2014 it was renamed as Vijayapura. It is well known for the great monuments of historical importance built during the Adil Shahi dynasty. The foundation of this historic city was laid during the reign of the Chalukyan dynasty of Kalayani between the 10th and 11th centuries. They called it Vijayapura or the City of Victory. The list of five tehsils/blocks in Vijayapura district is as follows Bagewadi, Vijayapura, Indi, Muddebihal & Sindgi. There are 692 villages, 679 inhabited, 13 uninhabited and six statutory towns in the district.

### DEMOGRAPHY

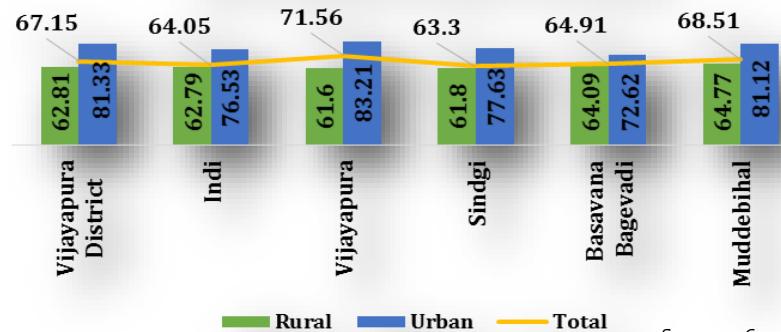
As per Census 2011, the total population of Vijayapura is 2,177,331. Out of which 1,111,022 were males and 1,066,309 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 960 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in Vijayapura is 23.05 percent, which is lower than the state average of 38.6 percent. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent, while Vijayapura reports a 20.5 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Karnataka is 4.58 percent, while Vijayapura reports at 1.1 percent. The district population density is 207 in 2011, which has increased from 172 since 2001. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 20.3 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 1.8 percent of the population.

The overall literacy rate of Vijayapura district is 67.15 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 77.21 and 56.72 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Indi has the lowest literacy male literacy rate at 74.14 percent and Sindgi has the lowest female rate at 51.41 percent. Muddebihal block, subsequently, has the highest male literacy rate at 80.59 percent. Vijayapura has the highest female literacy rate at 63.28 percent.

Block-wise Literacy Rate: By Gender



Block-wise Literacy Rate: By Location



Source: Census 2011

The district has a literacy rate of 62.81 percent while the same in urban areas is 81.33 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Vijayapura block has the highest urban literacy rate- 83.21 percent and Muddebihal has the highest rural literacy rate- 64.77 percent. Basavana Bagevadi block has the lowest urban literacy rate- 72.62 percent and Vijayapura has the lowest rural literacy rate at 61.6 percent.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Vijayapura the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 52 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is lower than that of Karnataka's share of 60 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district's primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/4th to GDDP (26 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 22 percent. The GDDP of Vijayapura in primary sector is almost double compared to that in Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Vijayapura has 26.1 percent of share in the primary sector, 21.04 percent secondary sector share, while 52.86 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 is higher than that of the state and secondary sector land tertiary lag 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. Vijayapura's per capita income (Rs. 71,482) is less than that of the state (Rs. 126976). 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 28.5 percent where as in rural areas is 21.4 percent in the district of Vijayapura. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 23.1 percent remains slightly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Vijayapura might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Vijayapura is 34.91 percent which is slightly lower than the State main workers (38.3 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, 'Cultivators' form about 28.26 percent of all workers, while 'Agricultural Labourers' form 37.90 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form 31.10 percent of the entire working population of the district which is slightly lower than that of the cultivators and agricultural labourers. IT includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The agricultural labourer form the highest percent.



Cultivators  
28.26 percent



Agricultural Labourer  
37.90 percent



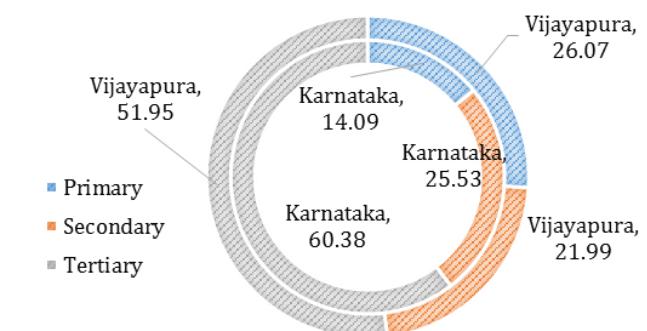
Household Workers  
2.74 percent



Other Workers  
31.10 percent

Source: Census 2011

### Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2013-14: Comparison between Vijayapura 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 52.2 percent whereas for female it is 32.6 percent.

In Basavana Bagevadi block percentage of male WPR is highest (53.5 percent) while Vijayapura reported lowest male WPR (51.5 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Sindagi block (38 percent) and lowest from Vijayapura block (26.3 percent).

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

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Vijayapura	51.54	26.28
Indi	51.78	34.56
Sindgi	52.09	38.05
Basavana Bagevadi	53.50	35.59
Muddebihal	53.17	34.48

Source: Census 2011

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Vijayapura district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Vijayapura 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 Vijayapura and other blocks. Vijayapura records 1.0 in the Education Index, whereas all other taluks record above 0.5 value in the same.

	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	=	HDI
Vijayapura District	0.144 (Rank 29 <sup>th</sup> )	0.624 (Rank 14 <sup>th</sup> )	0.4 (Rank 28 <sup>th</sup> )		0.330 (Rank 27 <sup>th</sup> )
Vijayapura	0.913	0.914	1.0		0.941
Indi	0.182	0.982	0.589		0.472
Sindagi	0.157	0.366	0.644		0.334
Basavana Bagevadi	0.289	0.786	0.715		0.545
Muddebihal	0.32	0.289	0.811		0.422

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

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Vijayapura scores 0.617 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 14<sup>th</sup> 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. Vijayapura ranks 29<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka, with a index value of 0.323.

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 Vijayapura is 0.508 ranking 10<sup>th</sup> 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. Vijayapura ranks 16<sup>th</sup> among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.105.

### Vijayapura

Child Development Index

0.617 (Rank 14<sup>th</sup>)

District Composite Development Index

0.323 (Rank 29<sup>th</sup>)

Food Security Index

0.508 (Rank 10<sup>th</sup>)

Gender Inequality Index

0.105 (Rank 16<sup>th</sup>)

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16

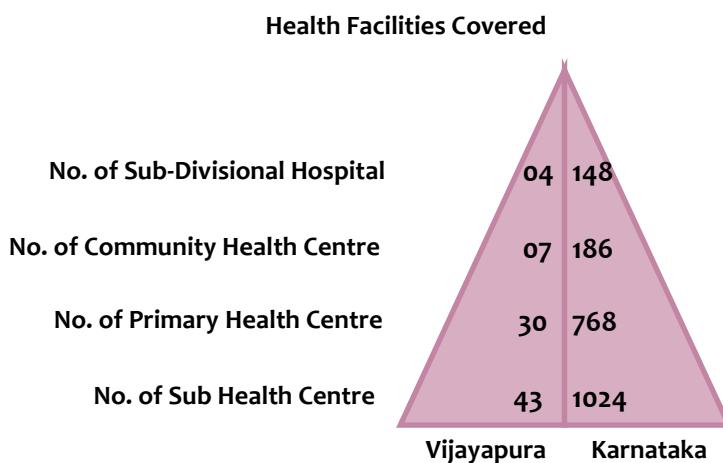
## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 88.2 percent which is slightly lower than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS- 4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 22.9 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 29.1 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 96.1 percent of household having electricity which is almost same as that of the state average (97.8 percent).

	Vijayapura	Karnataka
Household (percent) with improved Sanitation	22.9	57.8
Household (percent) with clean fuel for Cooking	29.1	54.7
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	88.2	89.3
Household (percent) with electricity	96.1	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 Vijayapura is accessible to more than 6465 persons, and ranks 7<sup>th</sup> from top in terms of coverage.

Primary Health Centres coverage in Vijayapura is for approx. 30,487 persons, thereby ranking 6<sup>th</sup> among districts of Karnataka in terms of accessibility.

In terms of coverage by Community Health Centre coverage in Vijayapura, they cater to 34,395 persons and ranks 9<sup>th</sup> from top. Among other districts, Dakshina Kannada ranks highest in terms of coverage by Community Health Centres and Chikmaglur ranks lowest.

In terms of accessibility of healthcare facilities in Vijayapura, DLHS- 4 reports that 77.3 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 68.18 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 health centres with Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in Vijayapura and Karnataka.

It appears from the chart that in Vijayapura the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 74.4 whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 95.5 percent of villages in Vijayapura have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 86.4 percent of villages have VHNSC in Vijayapura, while only 81.8 percent villages in Karnataka have VHNSC.

#### Institutional Births\*

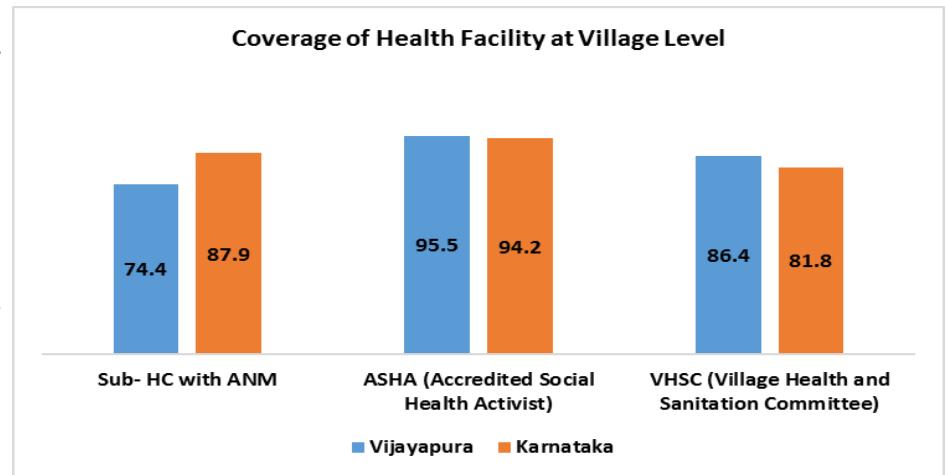
The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Vijayapura is lower than that in Karnataka. In Vijayapura 90.7 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 94.3 percent births in Karnataka. The institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units in Vijayapura is lower (54.2 percent) than in Karnataka (61.4 percent).

Vijayapura	Karnataka
Institutional Births ( percent)	Institutional Births ( percent)
Total— 90.7	Total— 94.3
Rural— 89.3	Rural— 93.5

Vijayapura	Karnataka
Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)	Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)
Total— 54.2	Total— 61.4
Rural— 57.7	Rural— 68.9

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

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16



Source: DLHS- 4, 2012-13

#### Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Vijayapura		Karnataka	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Stunted*	44.9	48	36.2	38.5
Wasted*	29.1	29.7	26.1	26.9
Underweight*	38.9	40	35.2	37.7

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16

#### Nutritional Status

In Vijayapura, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (48 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; 29.1 percent in Vijayapura and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Vijayapura it is about 38.9 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)

Vijayapura has 2019 Govt. schools, of which 1893 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 32 contractual teachers, of which 26 are male and 6 are female. Government schools in Muddebihal block accounts for 13 and Indi block accounts for 10 contractual teachers.

Only 546 out of 1893 Govt. elementary schools have in Vijayapura have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 2019 Govt. schools; only 549 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 27.2 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 27.5 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCS.

In Vijayapura, a typical school has 5.7 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.7 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 23 in Vijayapura, while it is 27 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools- Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools- Elementary Grade Only

	<b>549</b>	<b>Number of school having AWC*</b>	<b>546</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>Number of school</b>	<b>1893</b>	
	<b>264861</b>	<b>Total enrolment (excluding AWC)</b>	<b>240012</b>	
Girls enrolment is 1.1 times higher than boys enrolment	<b>125640</b>	<b>Boys enrolment</b>	<b>113765</b>	Girls enrolment is 1.1 times higher than boys enrolment
	<b>139221</b>	<b>Girls enrolment</b>	<b>126247</b>	
	<b>10030</b>	<b>Total teachers</b>	<b>8997</b>	
	<b>32</b>	<b>Contractual teachers</b>	<b>29</b>	
Male teachers are 0.58 times more than female teachers	<b>6326</b>	<b>Male teachers</b>	<b>5493</b>	Male teachers are 0.62 times more than female teachers
	<b>3704</b>	<b>Female teachers</b>	<b>3404</b>	
	<b>5.7</b>	<b>Average number of teachers per school</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
	<b>23</b>	<b>Pupil teacher ratio</b>	<b>27</b>	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

## School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Vijayapura have school buildings; the district has 1893 elementary public schools with buildings and all 2019 schools have school buildings as well.

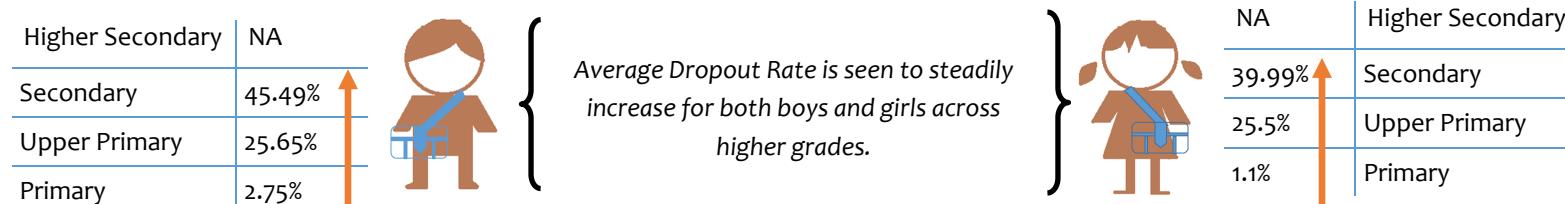
1951 out of 2019 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 96.9 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1893 elementary schools, 1826 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 96.5 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 2019 public schools, 2005 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 7 blocks of Vijayapura, with almost all public schools having libraries.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Vijayapura is 1.88 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 25.34 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 42.8 percent at Secondary level . Average annual drop out rate at Higher Secondary level is not available.

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate among both boys and girls is more than 40 percent with boys is drop out being whopping 45.49% percent, while the drop out among girls is 39.9 percent.



Source: DISE, 2015-16

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 7 blocks of Vijayapura, only 27.2 percent of all Govt. schools in Vijayapura district have Anganwadi centres. Among the blocks, Vijayapura City has only 10.0 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of blocks, except Chadachan (39.3 percent) have even one-thirds schools with Anganwadi centre.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Basavan Bagewadi	77	327	23.5
Vijayapura Rural	138	437	31.6
Vijayapura City	13	130	10.0
Chadachan	79	201	39.3
Indi	81	297	27.3
Muddebihal	80	262	30.5
Sindagi	81	365	22.2
All Blocks	549	2019	27.2

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 there exists widespread fluctuation across blocks. The blocks with least number of schools with Anganwadi centres are Vijayapura City followed by Sindagi (22.2 percent) and Basavan Bagewadi (23.5 percent), followed by Indi (27.3 percent). In the next immediate category are the rest of the blocks. The block with highest number of schools with Anganwadi centres is Chadachan which falls under less category.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Basavan Bagewadi	327	20972 (46.6%)	24011 (53.4%)	44983	15	31	23
Vijayapura Rural	437	23150 (46.7%)	26386 (53.3%)	49536	17	27	21
Vijayapura City	130	8228 (41.6%)	11562 (58.4%)	19790	14	23	21
Chadachan	201	11175 (49.3%)	11482 (50.7%)	22657	15	29	20
Indi	297	17050 (48.1%)	18393 (51.9%)	35443	16	32	23
Muddebihal	262	17208 (48.1%)	18553 (51.9%)	35761	15	29	23
Sindagi	365	27857 (49.1%)	28834 (50.9%)	56691	18	35	28
All Blocks	2019	125640 (47.4%)	139221 (52.6%)	264861	16	30	23

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Vijayapura has 2019 Govt. schools, of which 1893 are Elementary schools. Vijayapura Rural has 437 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Vijayapura City has only 130 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks. In Chadachan and Sindagi, Govt. schools account for 49 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Vijayapura City block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively, with the lowest PTR, at primary level, appearing to be in Vijayapura City (14) block of Vijayapura district and the highest in Sindagi (18). At the upper primary level, Sindagi has the highest PTR (35), while Vijayapura City (23) has the lowest. Average PTR is 20 in Chadachan and 28 in Sindagi.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Basavan Bagewadi	1054	630	1684	0	0	0	2.5	6.3	6.0
Vijayapura Rural	1136	917	2053	2	0	2	2.3	6.3	5.4
Vijayapura City	258	579	837	0	1	1	3.3	6.5	7.2
Chadachan	760	188	948	4	0	4	2.3	6.9	5.5
Indi	974	353	1327	9	1	10	2.3	6.3	5.1
Muddebihal	876	502	1378	10	3	13	2.7	6.2	6.0
Sindagi	1268	535	1803	1	1	2	2.3	5.9	5.6
All Blocks	6326	3704	10030	26	6	32	2.4	6.3	5.7

Source: DISE, 2015-16

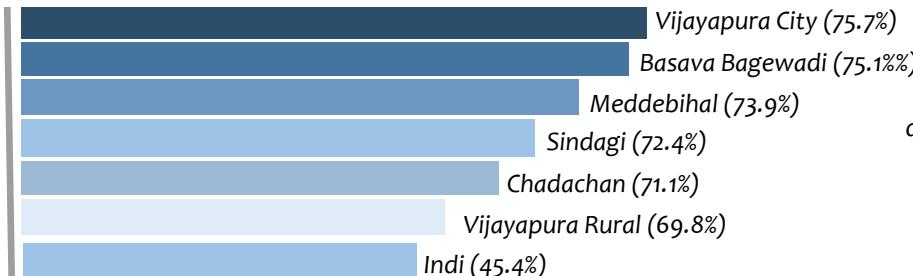
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the districts at Vijayapura. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Chadachan, and lowest in Vijayapura City block. The district of Vijayapura has only 32 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 10030. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level it is 2.4 at the district level.

Vijayapura has a total of 10030 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 6326 are male and 3704 are female. Vijayapura City (837) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 579 are female teachers.

### Professional Qualification of Teachers

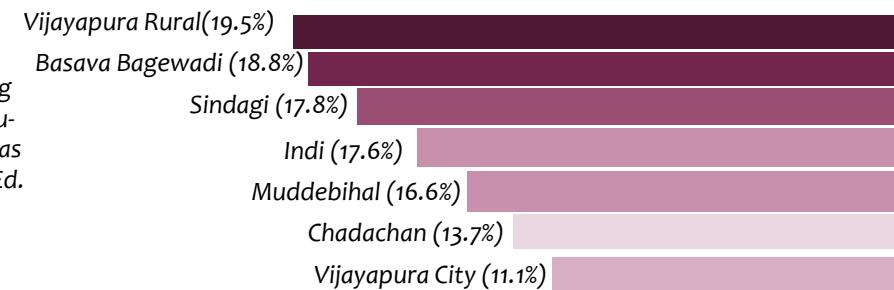
District Vijayapura	B.El.Ed. (69.1%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (17.2%)	Others (13.3%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. degree in Vijayapura



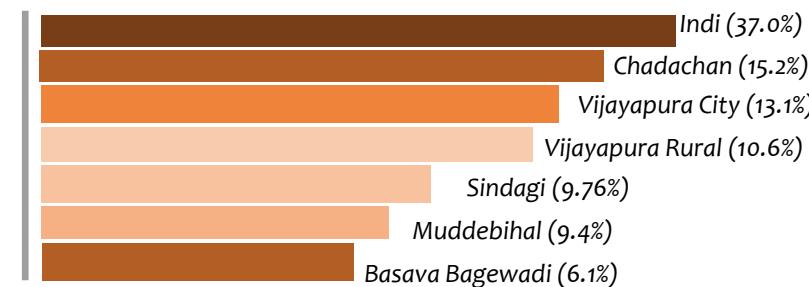
In terms of professional qualifications, 69.1 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Vijayapura City has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (75.7 percent).

Another 17.2 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Vijayapura Rural (19.5 percent), Basava Bagewadi has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (18.8 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Vijayapura



Around 13.3% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

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.