



## District Profile Bagalkot, Karnataka

Bagalkot district has two divisions, namely Bagalkot and Jamakhandi. Bagalkot division comprises of three taluks-Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund and Jamakhandi divisions comprise of three taluks namely Jamakhandi, Mudhol and Bilagi. The district has 625 Revenue villages and 244 habitations and 270 wards.

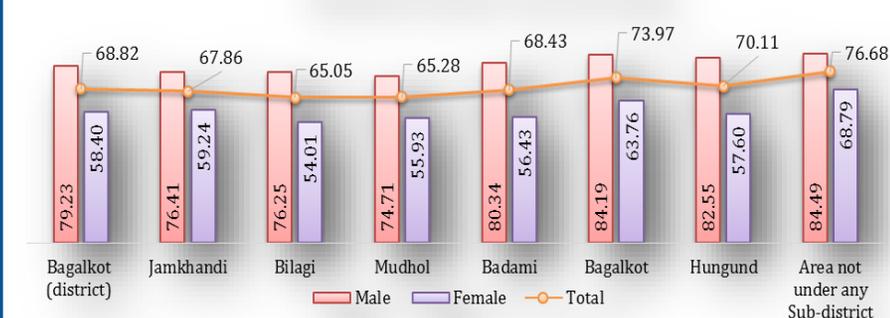
### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Bagalkot is 18, 89,752 which accounts for 3.1 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Bagalkot is 31.64 percent, which is lower than the state average of 38.6 percent. Out of the total population there are 950,111 males and 939,641 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 989 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent, while Bagalkot reports a 14.4 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 288 in 2011, which has increased from 252 since 2001. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 16.89 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 5.14 percent of the population.

### LITERACY

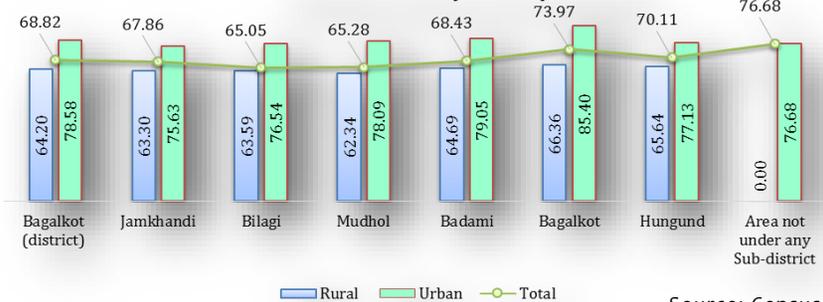
The overall literacy rate of Bagalkot district is 68.82 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 79.23 and 58.40 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Mudhol has the lowest literacy male rate at 74.71 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Mudhol is at a low 55.93 percent. Bagalkot block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates- among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 84.19 percent, while that for females is 63.76 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 Bagalkot. Rural Bagalkot has a literacy rate of 64.2 percent while the same in urban areas is 78.58 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Bagalkot block has an urban literacy rate of 85.40 percent, and a rural literacy rate is 66.36 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Mudhol ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 62.34 percent, while the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded in Jamakhandi (78.09 percent).

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Bagalkot, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 47.66 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Karnataka’s share of 60.38 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes about 1/3rd to GDDP (30.91 percent) while the primary sector’s contribution is 21.43 percent. The GDDP of Bagalkot in secondary and tertiary sectors is higher compared to that in Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Bagalkot has 21.59 percent of share in the primary sector, 29.52 percent secondary sector share, while 48.87 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 tertiary 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. Bagalkot’s per capita income (Rs. 107127) 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 45 percent where as in rural areas is 32.1 percent in the district of Bagalkot. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 37 percent remains significantly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Bagalkot might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Bagalkot is 82.68 percent which is marginally less than the State main workers (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, ‘Cultivators’ form about 24 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 37.07 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form maximum 33.47 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Cultivators–  
23.98 percent

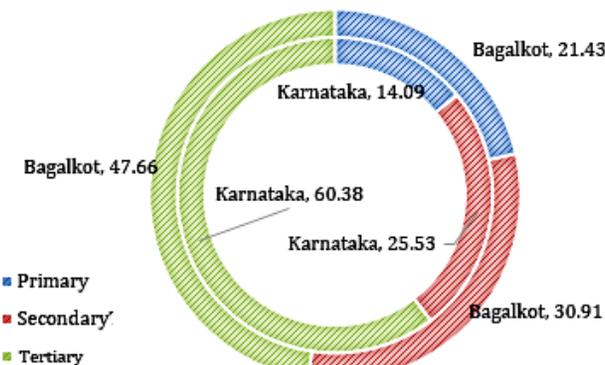
Agricultural  
Labourer– 37.07

Household  
Workers 5.48

Other Workers–  
33.47 percent

Source: Census 2011

## Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2013-14: Comparison between Bagalkot and Karnataka



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

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 53.84 percent whereas for female it is 32.62 percent.

In Badami block male WPR is highest (55.10 percent) while Bilagi reported lowest male WPR (52.66 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Mudhol block (46.01 percent) and lowest from Bagalkot block (29.76 percent).

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

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Jamakhandi	53.31	27.06
Bilagi	52.66	40.88
Mudhol	54.40	46.01
Badami	55.10	36.83
Bagalkot	52.96	29.76
Hunagund	54.04	33.52

Source: Census 2011

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Bagalkot district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Bagalkot 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 Bagalkot and other blocks. Bagalkot records more than 0.9 in the Education Index, whereas all other taluks record below 0.5 value in the same.

	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI
<b>Bagalkot District</b>	0.191 (Rank 25 <sup>th</sup> )	0.490 (Rank 25 <sup>th</sup> )	0.605 (Rank 15 <sup>th</sup> )	0.384 (Rank 24 <sup>th</sup> )
Badami	0.277	0.306	0.612	0.373
Bagalkot	0.998	0.936	0.920	0.951
Bilagi	0.206	0.347	0.540	0.338
Hunagund	0.367	0.346	0.829	0.472
Jamakhandi	0.449	0.481	0.818	0.561
Mudhol	0.315	0.612	0.579	0.484

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16 & Bagalkot District Human Development Report 2014

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Bagalkot scores 0.474 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 24<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. Bagalkot ranks 26<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka, with a index value of 0.385.

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 Bagalkot is 0.519, with Bagalkot ranking 9<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka.

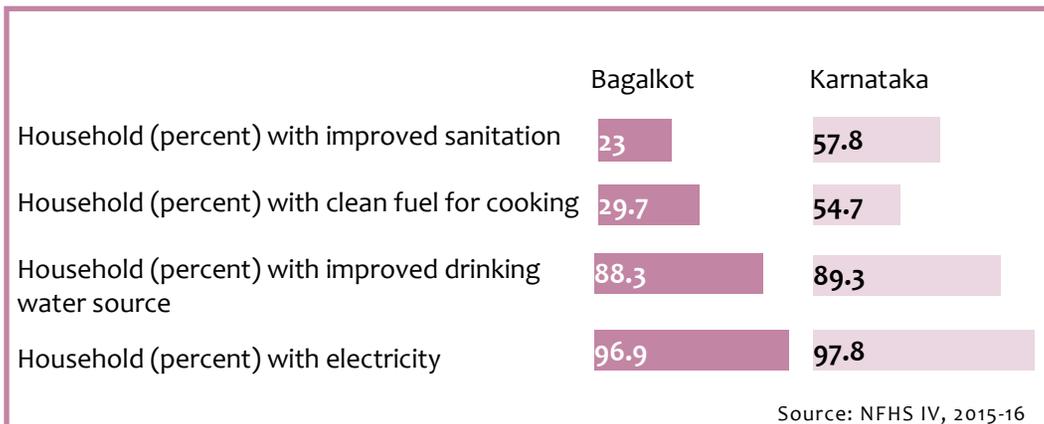
Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by the three dimensions—Reproductive Health, Empowerment and, Labour Force Participation. Bagalkot ranks 27<sup>th</sup> among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.130.

Bagalkot	
Child Development Index 0.474 (Rank 24 <sup>th</sup> )	District Composite Development Index 0.385 (Rank 26 <sup>th</sup> )
Food Security Index 0.519 (Rank 9 <sup>th</sup> )	Gender Inequality Index 0.130 (Rank 27 <sup>th</sup> )

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16

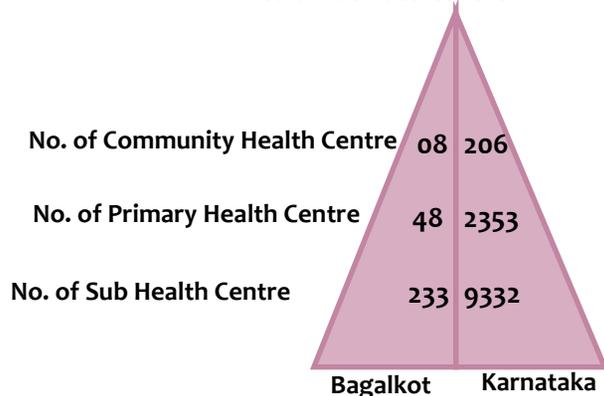
## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 88.3 percent which is slightly less than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS IV, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 23 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 29.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 96.9 percent of household having electricity which is almost same as of state average (97.8 percent).



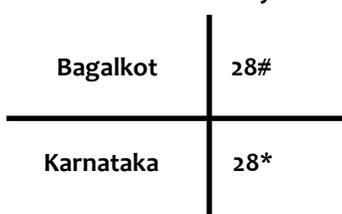
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub- health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub- health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs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

### Health Facilities Covered



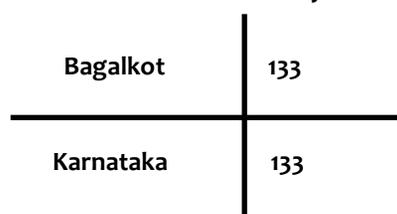
Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

### Infant Mortality Rate



Source: #AHS 2012-13, \*SRS 2016

### Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: SRS 2011-13

DLHS IV data reports that among all the districts of the state, Bengaluru 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 Bagalkot is accessible to more than 6486 persons, and ranks 6<sup>th</sup> from top in terms of coverage.

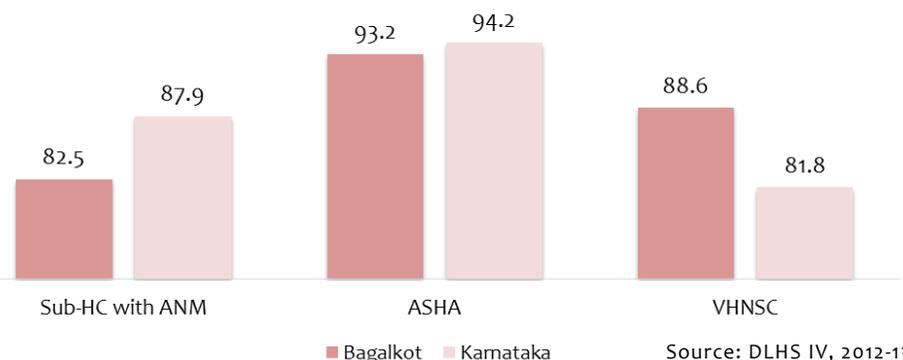
Primary Health Centres coverage in Bagalkot is for approx. 31119 persons, thereby ranking 5<sup>th</sup> among districts of Karnataka in terms of accessibility. Raichur cover 44,219 people in the district, thereby ranking top.

In terms of coverage by Community Health Centre coverage in Bagalkot, they cater to 43885 persons and ranks 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Bagalkot, DLHS IV reports that 81.8 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 72.73 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 chart below 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 Bagalkot and Karnataka. It appears from the chart that in Bagalkot the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 82.5 whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 93.2 percent of villages in Bagalkot have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 88.6 percent of villages have VHNSC in Bagalkot, while only 81.8 percent villages in Karnataka have VHNSC.

Coverage of Health facility at village level



### Institutional Births\*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Bagalkot and Karnataka does not seem to vary significantly. In Bagalkot only 91.9 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 94.3 percent births in Karnataka. The rural urban disparity is also not profound. However, institutional birth record rate is quite low in public healthcare units, especially in urban areas, both in Bagalkot (44.3 percent) and Karnataka (50.2 percent).

Bagalkot		Karnataka	
<b>Institutional Births ( percent)</b>		<b>Institutional Births ( percent)</b>	
Total— 91.9		Total— 94.3	
Rural— 91.2	Urban— 93.3	Rural— 93.5	Urban— 95.4
<b>Institutional Births in Public</b>		<b>Institutional Births in Public</b>	
Total— 56.5		Total— 61.4	
Rural— 62.7	Urban— 44.3	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)

	Bagalkot			Karnataka		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stunted*	47.3	44.5	52.8	36.2	38.5	32.6
Wasted*	24.6	24.2	25.4	26.1	26.9	24.8
Underweight*	44.6	44.7	44.3	35.2	37.7	31.5

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

### Nutritional Status

In Bagalkot, the proportion of stunted children is higher in urban (52.8 percent) than in rural (44.5 percent) areas. In Karnataka, rural areas have 38.5 percent of stunted children, while in urban areas 32.6 percent children are stunted.

Among the three broad categories, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest both in State & District; 24.6 percent in Bagalkot and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Bagalkot it is about 44.6 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)

Bagalkot has 1480 Govt. schools, of which 1326 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 10 contractual teachers, of which 9 are male and only 1 is female. In fact, Government schools in Badami block alone accounts for 7 contractual teachers.

Only 516 out of 1326 Govt. elementary schools have in Bagalkot have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1480 Govt. schools; only 518 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 35.0 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 38.9 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Bagalkot, a typical school has 5.5 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 5.1 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 29 in Bagalkot, while it is 28 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

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

### Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	518	Number of school having AWC*	516	
	1480	Number of school	1326	
	226667	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	196500	
Girls enrolment is 1.1 times higher than boys enrolment	108123	Boys enrolment	93125	Girls enrolment is 1.11 times higher than boys enrolment
	118544	Girls enrolment	103375	
	8149	Total teachers	6749	
	10	Contractual teachers	07	
Male teacher recruitment is 1.53 times more than female teachers	4931	Male teachers	3952	Male teachers recruitment is 1.41 times more than female teachers
	3218	Female teachers	2797	
	5.51	Average number of teachers per school	5.1	
	28	Pupil teacher ratio	29	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

## School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Bagalkot have school buildings; the district has 1324 elementary public schools with buildings and all 1478 schools have school buildings as well.

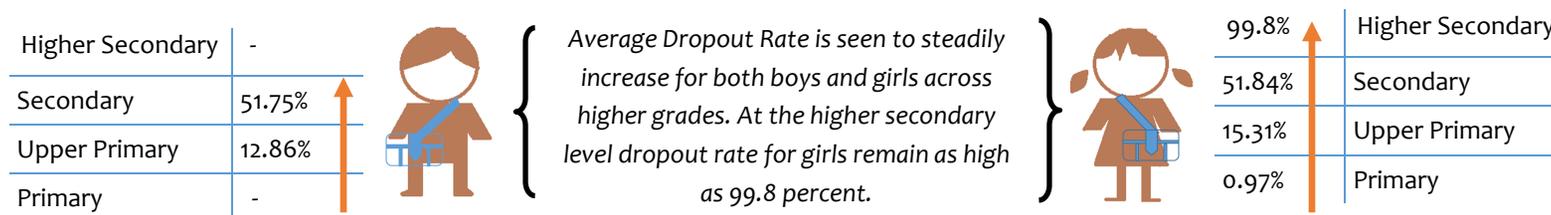
1417 out of 1480 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 95.7 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1326 elementary schools, 1265 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 95.4 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1480 public schools, 1472 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 6 blocks of Bagalkot, with almost all public schools having libraries.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Bagalkot is 0.4 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 14.13 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 51.79 percent at Secondary level.

Girls tend to drop out slightly more than boys, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder. Most notable is the dropout rate of girls in Hunagud at higher secondary level: 99.8 percent. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate among girls is as high as 99.8 percent.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 6 blocks of Baglkot, 70.72 percent of all Govt. schools in Badami have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Mudhol has only 17.37 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Bagalkot (17.97 percent), Bilagi (25.31 percent), Hunagund (39.24 percent), Jamakhandi (32.80 percent) have even half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

Blocks	No. of schools	Total number of schools	percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Badami	186	263	70.72
Bagalkot	39	217	17.97
Bilagi	41	162	25.31
Hunagund	104	265	39.24
Jamakhandi	103	314	32.80
Mudhol	45	259	17.37
All Blocks	518	1480	35.0

Source: DISE, 2016-17

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. In Mudhol and Bagalkot, approximately only 18.0 percent of all schools have AWCs. In the immediate next category, features Bilagi, with only a quarter of its schools covered by AWCs. In Jamakhandi and Hunagundi, 30 - 40 percent of their schools have Anganwadis. Only Badami has approximately three-fourth of its schools covered by Anganwadis.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Badami	263	20111 (48.9%)	21016 (51.1%)	41127	17	30	28
Bagalkot	217	14866 (48.05%)	16091 (51.94%)	30977	17	27	25
Bilagi	162	10847 (46.9%)	12242 (53.02%)	23089	19	32	27
Hunagund	265	17054 (47.8%)	18630 (52.21%)	35684	14	25	22
Jamakhandi	314	27020 (47.5%)	29910 (52.54%)	56930	23	35	33
Mudhol	259	18205 (46.8%)	20655 (53.15%)	38860	23	35	32
All Blocks	1480	108123 (47.7%)	118544 (52.30%)	226667	19	30	28

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Bagalkot has 1480 Govt. schools, of which 1326 are Elementary schools. Jamakhandi has 314 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Bilagi has only 162 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Bagalkot. In Badami, Govt. schools account for 48.9 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Mudhol, 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 appearing to be in Hunagund (14) block of Bagalkot and the highest in Jamakhandi and Mudhol (23). At the upper primary level, Jamakhandi and Mudhol jointly have the highest PTR (35), while Hungaund (25) has the lowest. Average PTR is 25 in Bagalkot and 33 in Jamakhandi.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Badami	882	598	1480	6	1	7	2.16	5.69	5.63
Bagalkot	641	608	1249	3	0	3	2.46	6.61	5.76
Bilagi	597	265	862	0	0	0	2.43	6.58	5.32
Hunagund	980	627	1607	0	0	0	2.70	6.49	6.06
Jamakhandi	1067	667	1734	0	0	0	2.12	6.74	5.52
Mudhol	764	453	1217	0	0	0	1.93	5.91	4.70
All Blocks	4931	3218	8149	9	1	10	2.25	6.30	5.51

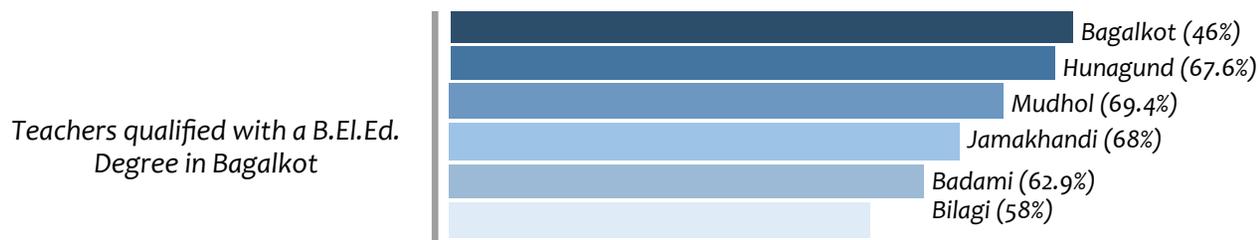
Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to fluctuate heavily among the districts at Bagalkot. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Jamakhandi, and lowest in Bagalkot block. Interestingly, the district of Bagalkot has only 10 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 8149. Badami and Bagalkot are the only blocks having contractual teachers in its workforce. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Mudhol has only 1.93 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with both

Bagalkot has a total of 8149 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 4931 are male and 3218 are female. Bilagi (862) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 265 are female teachers. Relatively, greater number of teachers are employed in Govt. schools having Primary as well as Upper Primary sections. In the elementary category, Bagalkot has a total of 6749 teachers, of which 2797 are female and 3952 are male.

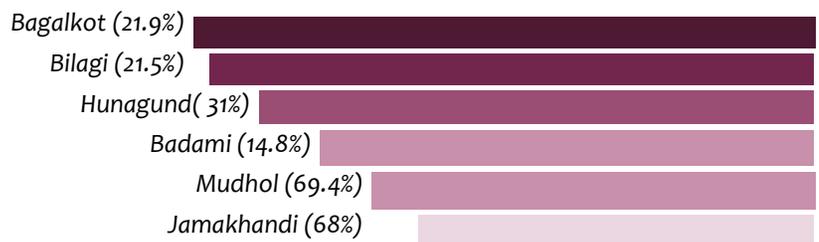
### Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Bagalkot	B.El.Ed. (55.7%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (18.8%)	Others (18.5%)
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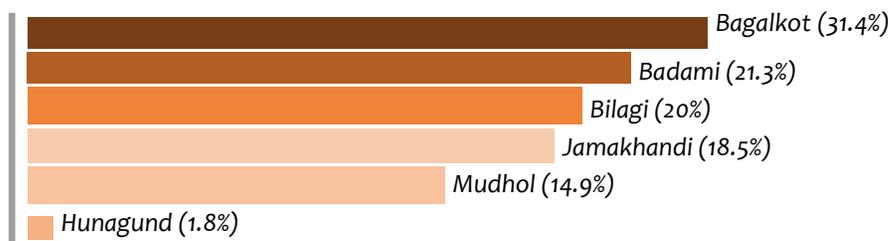
In terms of professional qualifications, 55.7 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Mudhol has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (69.4 percent).

Another 18.8 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Jamakhandi (68 percent), Mudhol has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (69.4 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Bagalkot



Around 18.5% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2016-17

A negligible proportion of the population in blocks across Bagalkot district has teachers with no professional degree (0.3 percent). Badami has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (1 percent).

\* 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.