



District Profile

Ballari, Karnataka

Ballari comes under the administrative control of Gulbarga division. It has two revenue sub divisions, Ballari subdivision and Hosapete subdivision, which in all have seven taluks, namely Ballari, Hadagali, Hagari Bommanhalli, Hospet, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa. The Ballari subdivision has three taluks, while there are four taluks in Hospet subdivision. There are 27 hobliels, 189 gram panchayats, 10 municipality one corporation, 524 inhabitations/thandas.

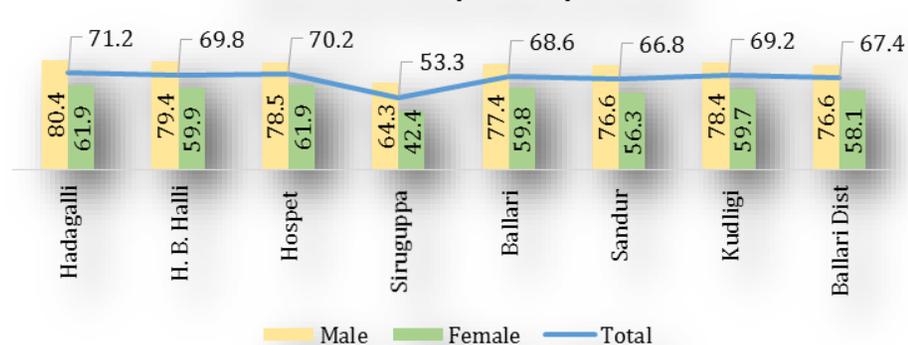
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Ballari is 24, 52,595 which accounts for 4.01 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Ballari is 37.5 percent, which is lower than the state average of 38.6 percent. Out of the total population there are 12, 36,954 were males and 12, 15,641 were females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 983 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent, while Ballari reports a 20.99 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 290 in 2011, which has increased from 240 since 2001. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 21.1 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 18.4 percent of the population.

LITERACY

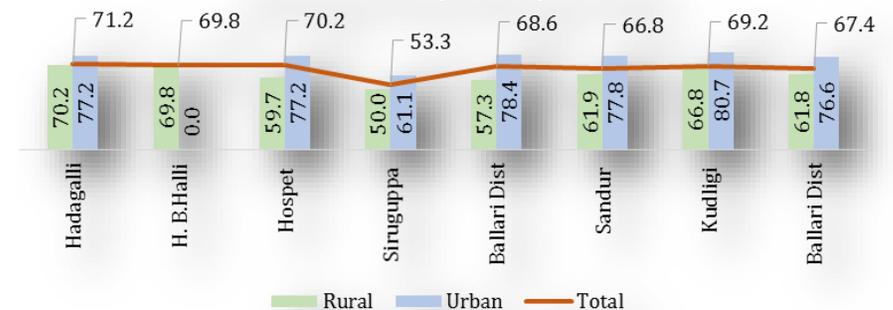
The overall literacy rate of Ballari district is 67.43 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 76.64 and 58.09 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Siruguppa has the lowest literacy male rate at 64.26 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Siruguppa is at a low 42.40 percent. Hadagalli block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 80.38 percent, while that for females is 61.86 percent.

Block-wise Literacy Rate: By Gender



Source: Census 2011

Block-wise Literacy Rate: By Location



Source: Census 2011

A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban-Ballari. Rural Ballari has a literacy rate of 68.81 percent while the same in urban areas is 76.63 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Hadagalli block has an urban literacy rate of 77.17 percent, and a rural literacy rate is 70.22 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Siruguppa ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 50.00 percent as well as the lowest urban literacy rate is recorded (61.08 percent).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Ballari, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 54 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) compared to Karnataka's share of 60 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district's primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/4th to GDDP (24 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 22.00 percent. The GDDP of Ballari in primary sector is higher compared to that in Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Ballari has 24.17 percent of share in the primary sector, 21.52 percent secondary sector share, while 54.31 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. Ballari's per capita income (Rs. 108454) 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 53 percent whereas in rural areas is 33.1 percent in the district of Ballari. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 40.8 percent remains significantly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Ballari might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Ballari is 39.52 percent which is higher than the state main workers (38.3 percent) as per Census 2011.

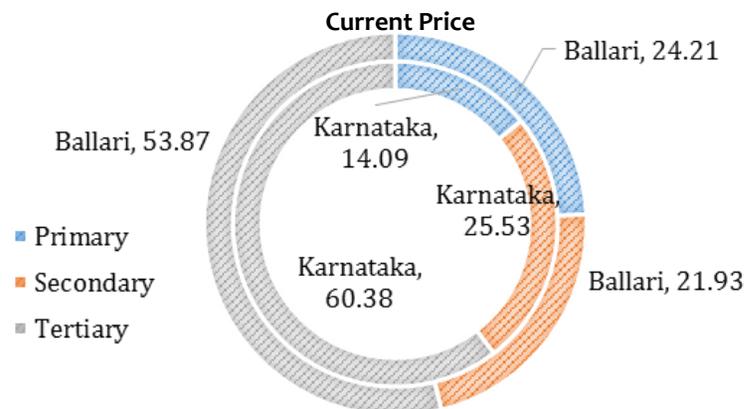
Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 23.11 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 36.36 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form maximum 38.49 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.



Category	Percentage
Cultivators	23.11 percent
Agricultural Labourer	36.36 percent
Household Workers	2.04 percent
Other Workers	38.49 percent

Source: Census 2011

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2013-14: Comparison between Ballari 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 56.85 percent whereas for female it is 34.03 percent.

In Kudligi block percentage of male WPR is highest (57.38 percent) while Sandur reported lowest male WPR (56.24 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Kudligi block (45.11 percent) and lowest from Hospet-block (26.23 percent).

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

Block	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Ballari	56.85	30.49
Hadagali	57.32	39.88
Hagari Bommanhalli	57.31	43.30
Hospet	56.32	26.23
Kudligi	57.38	45.11
Sandur	56.24	26.36
Siruguppa	57.14	41.93

Source: Census 2011

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Ballari district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Ballari 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 Ballari and other blocks. Ballari 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
Ballari District	0.404 (Rank 11 th)	0.204 (Rank 28 th)	0.459 (Rank 26 th)		0.354 (Rank 25 th)
Ballari	0.783	0.915	0.599		0.754
Hadagali	0.124	0.737	0.787		0.416
H.B. Halli	0.259	0.391	0.867		0.444
Hospet	0.811	0.219	0.649		0.486
Kudligi	0.187	0.551	0.956		0.461
Sandur	0.718	0.294	0.659		0.518
Siruguppa	0.203	0.609	0.392		0.364

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

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Ballari scores 0.569 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 17th 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. Ballari ranks 22nd in Karnataka, with an index value of 0.453.

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 Ballari is 0.350, with Ballari ranking 22nd in Karnataka.

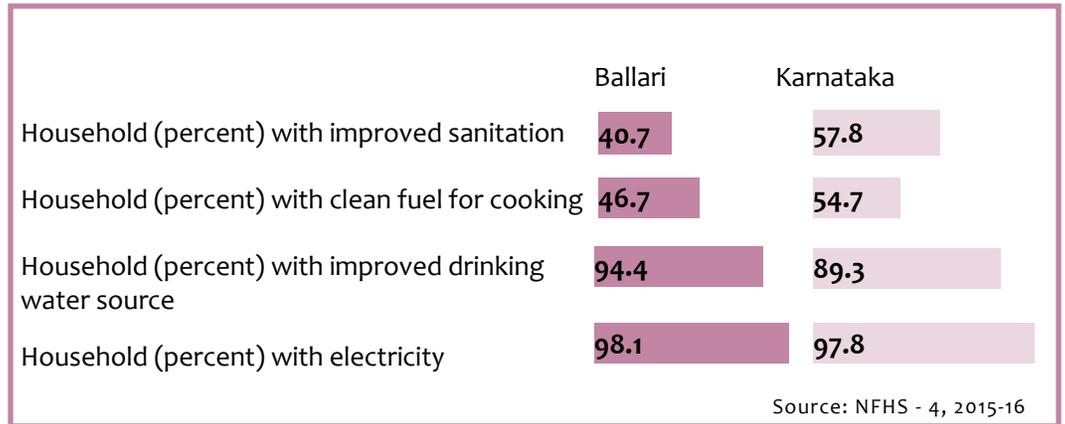
Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by the three dimensions—Reproductive Health, Empowerment and Labour Force Participation. Ballari ranks 29th among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.167.

Ballari	
Child Development Index 0.569 (Rank 17 th)	District Composite Development Index 0.453 (Rank 22 nd)
Food Security Index 0.350 (Rank 22 nd)	Gender Inequality Index 0.167 (Rank 29 th)

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16

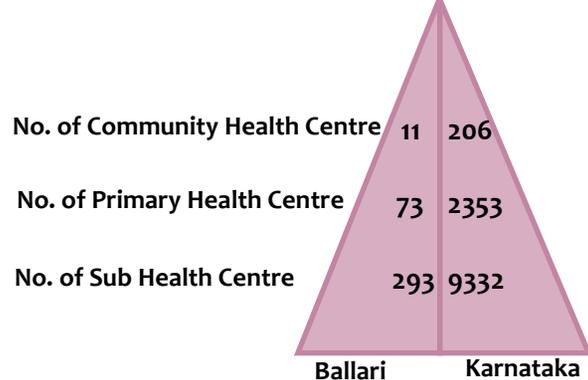
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 94.4 percent which is higher than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS- 4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 40.7 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 46.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 98.1 percent of household having electricity which is 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.

Health Facilities Covered



Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

Infant Mortality Rate

Ballari	28#
Karnataka	28*

Source: #AHS 2012-13, *SRS 2016

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Ballari	133
Karnataka	133

Source: SRS 2011-13

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 Ballari is accessible to more than 6359 persons, and ranks 9th from top in terms of coverage.

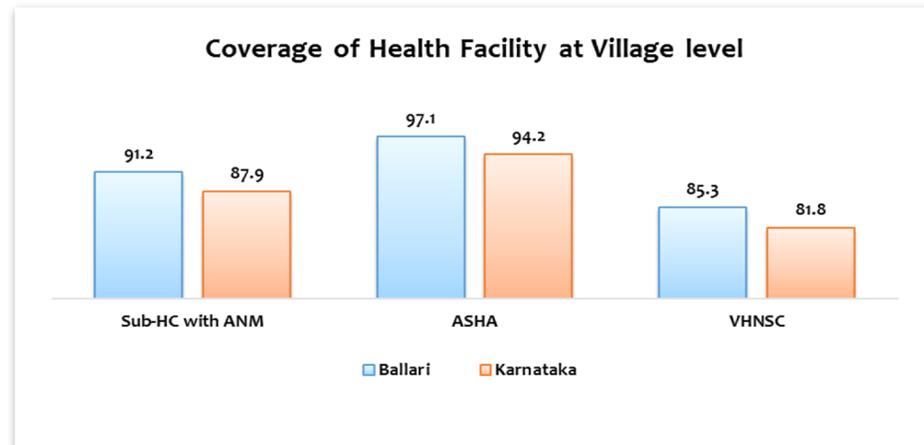
Primary Health Centres coverage in Ballari is for approx. 32,243 persons, thereby ranking 3rd among districts of Karnataka in terms of accessibility. Raichur cover 44,219 people in the district ranking top.

In terms of coverage by Community Health Centre coverage in Ballari, they cater to 39424 persons and ranks 6th 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 Ballari, DLHS - 4 reports that 79.4 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 70.6 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 health centres with Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in Ballari and Karnataka.

It appears from the chart that in Ballari the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 91.2 whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 97.1 percent of villages in Ballari have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 85.3 percent of villages have VHNSC in Ballari, 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 Ballari is lower than that in Karnataka. In Ballari only 86.2 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 in public healthcare units, especially in urban areas, is higher in Ballari (58 percent) than in Karnataka (50.2 percent).

Ballari	
Institutional Births (percent)	
Total— 86.2	
Rural— 86.2	Urban— 86.0

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

Ballari	
Institutional Births in Public Facility (percent)	
Total— 67.0	
Rural— 72.4	Urban— 58

Karnataka	
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 -4 , 2015-16

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Ballari			Karnataka		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stunted*	49.5	47.9	51.9	36.2	38.5	32.6
Wasted*	26.9	26.2	28.0	26.1	26.9	24.8
Underweight*	53.3	55.2	50.3	35.2	37.7	31.5

Source: NFHS -4, 2015-16

Nutritional Status

In Ballari, the proportion of stunted children is higher in urban (51.9 percent) than in rural (47.9 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; 26.9 percent in Ballari and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Ballari it is about 53.3 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)

Ballari has 1589 Govt. schools, of which 1392 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 48 contractual teachers, of which 25 are male and 23 are female.

Only 759 out of 1392 Govt. elementary schools in Ballari have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1589 Govt. schools; only 778 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 48.9 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 54.5 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Ballari, a typical school has 5.46 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 5.0 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 33 in Ballari, while it is 31 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	778	Number of school having AWC*	759	
	1589	Number of school	1392	
	267625	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	230852	
Girls enrolment is 1.06 times higher than boys enrolment	129631	Boys enrolment	110655	Girls enrolment is 1.09 times higher than boys enrolment
	137994	Girls enrolment	120197	
	8668	Total teachers	7022	
	48	Contractual teachers	42	
Male teachers are 1.30 times more than female teachers	4905	Male teachers	3848	Male teachers are 1.21 times more than female teachers
	3760	Female teachers	3171	
	5.46	Average number of teachers per school	5.0	
	31	Pupil teacher ratio	33	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Ballari have school buildings; the district has 1387 elementary public schools with buildings and 1584 schools have school buildings as well.

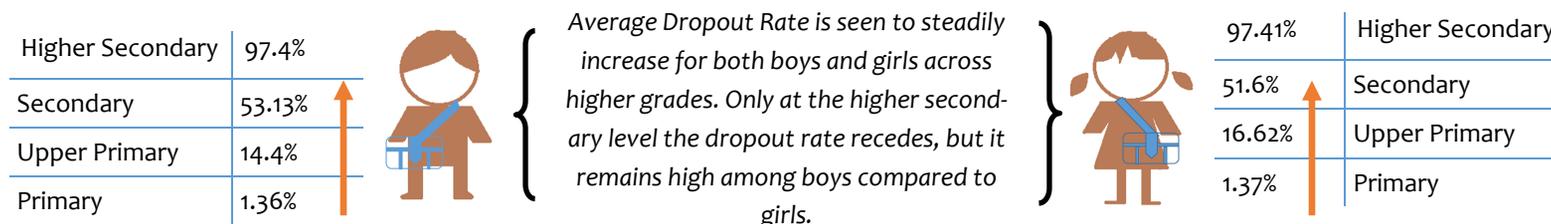
1537 out of 1589 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 96.7 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1392 elementary schools, 1348 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 96.8 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1589 public schools, 1554 schools have libraries, which is 97.8 percent coverage. Among the block, it varies between 95 percent to 99 percent.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Ballari is 1.37 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 14.4 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 53.13 percent at Secondary level and a 97.4 percent at Higher Secondary level.

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**, the average annual dropout rate is highest among both boys and girls.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 8 blocks of Ballari, 63.96 percent of all Govt. schools in Kudligi have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Ballari East and West and Hadagalli has only approx. 40 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Out of the 8 blocks only 1 block have have 60 percent schools with anganwadi centres, while in the rest of the blocks it is between 40 percent to 50 percent.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Ballari East	188	76	40.43
Ballari West	149	59	39.60
Hadagali	182	72	39.56
H.B. Halli	158	75	47.47
Hospet	225	94	41.77
Kudligi	308	197	63.96
Sandur	183	93	50.82
Siruguppa	196	112	57.14
All Blocks	1589	778	48.96

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. All the blocks fall in either less or moderate category. In Ballari East, Ballari West and Hadagali, approximately only 40 percent of all schools have AWCs. In the immediate next category are the rest of the blocks.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Ballari East	188	18219 (47.83 %)	19871 (52.17 %)	38090	22	35	30
Ballari West	149	15156 (48.57 %)	16047 (52.43 %)	31203	22	32	31
Hadagali	182	12354 (49.72 %)	12492 (50.28 %)	24846	17	26	24
H.B. Halli	158	12146 (49.39 %)	12446 (50.61 %)	24592	23	34	29
Hospet	225	21553 (47.35 %)	23965 (52.65 %)	45518	24	35	32
Kudligi	308	18501 (48.93 %)	19312 (51.07 %)	37813	20	26	25
Sandur	183	14941 (47.71 %)	16377 (52.29 %)	31318	30	46	41
Siruguppa	196	16761 (48.94 %)	17484 (51.06 %)	34245	29	47	43
All Blocks	1589	129631 (48.44 %)	137994 (51.56 %)	267625	23	34	31

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Ballari has 1589 Govt. schools, of which 1392 are Elementary schools. Kudligi has 308 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Ballari West has only 149 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Ballari. In Hadagali, Govt. schools account for 49.72 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains within the RTE mandate, except for Sandur and Siruguppa.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Ballari East	559	732	1291	4	6	10	2.88	7.88	6.87
Ballari West	402	596	1001	0	3	3	2.81	8.57	6.72
Hadagali	761	292	1053	8	2	10	2.59	7.27	5.79
H.B. Halli	599	245	844	3	0	3	2.34	6.76	5.34
Hospet	683	738	1421	2	2	4	2.61	7.01	6.32
Kudligi	1005	487	1492	5	6	11	2.23	5.76	4.84
Sandur	449	323	772	1	0	1	1.80	5.02	4.22
Siruguppa	447	347	794	2	4	6	1.88	5.15	4.05
All Blocks	4905	3760	8668	25	23	48	2.35	6.56	5.46

Source: DISE, 2016-17

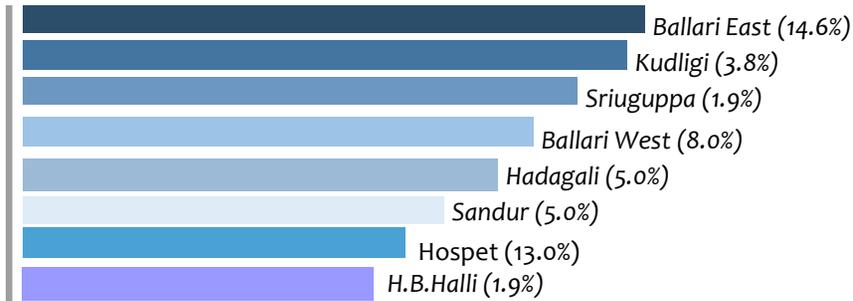
The highest number of teacher is in Hospet. A disparity in the proportion of male and female teachers is seen in all the blocks. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Hadagali and H.B Halli, and lowest in Ballari West block. Interestingly, the district of Ballari has only 48 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 8668. A typical school with both primary and upper primary sections tend to have 6-7 teachers on average, with Ballari East having the highest with an average of 6.87 teachers per school.

Ballari has a total of 8667 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 4903 are male and 3761 are female. Sandur (772) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 323 are female teachers.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Ballari	B.El.Ed. (6.0%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (59%)	Others (14.4%)
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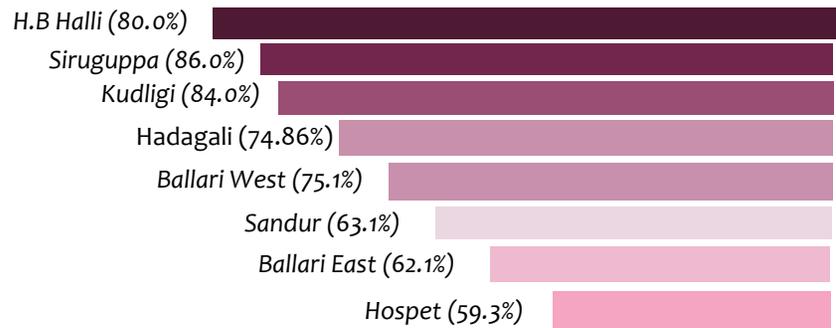
Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. degree in Ballari



In terms of professional qualifications, only 6.0% percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree in the district. Ballary East has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (14.6 percent).

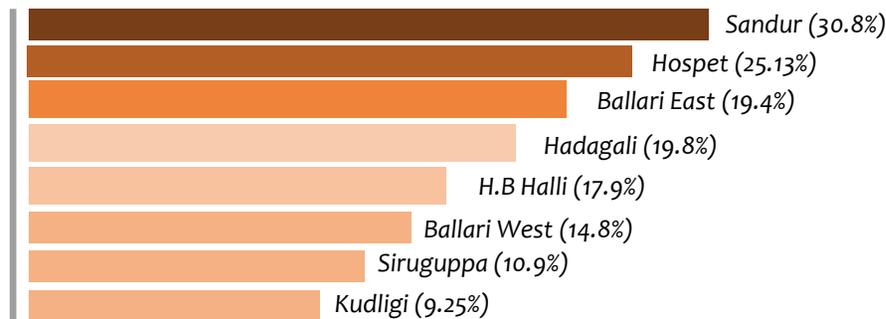
Another 59 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district.

Among the blocks, followed by Hagari Bomanhalli (H.B.Halli) (80.0 percent), Siruguppa has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (86.0 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Ballari



Around 14.4% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2016-17

* 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