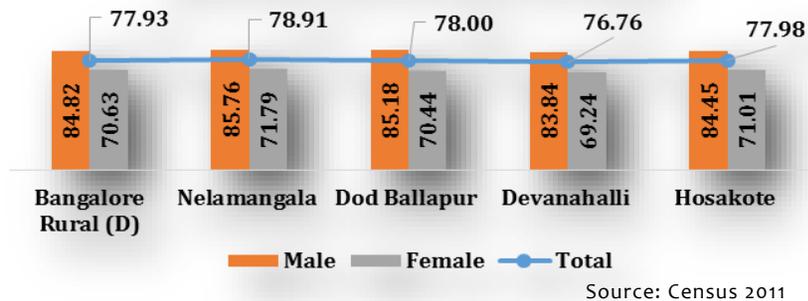# District Profile
Bangalore Rural, Karnataka

The undivided Bangalore district was split in 1986 and the Bangalore Rural District was declared. Retrieved 01-08-1986. The district then re-split in 2007 and has been converted into this district by Hoskote, Devanahalli, Vallaballapur and Nelamangala Taluk. The district lies in the southeast of Karnataka state. The district lies between 12° 15 " to 13° 35" latitude and 77° 05 " to 78° longitude. Sea level ranges from 629 to 950 meters. The geographical area of this district is 2,259 sq km..
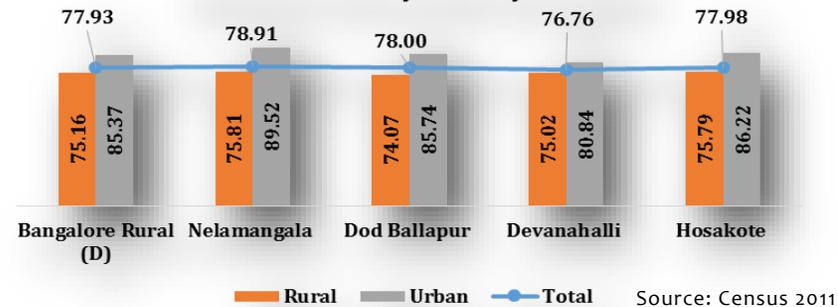
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Bangalore Rural is 990923 which accounts for 1.62 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Bangalore Rural is 27.12 percent, which is lower than the state average of 38.67 percent. Out of the total population there are 509,172 males and 481,751 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 946 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 16 percent, while Bangalore Rural reports a –47 percent decadal decrease in the population. The district population density is 438.65 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 21.56 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 5.34 percent of the population.

The overall literacy rate of Bangalore Rural district is 77.93 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 84.82 and 70.63 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Devanahalli has the lowest literacy rate 76.76 percent, with 83.84 percent men and 69.24 percent women being literate. Nelamangala block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 85.76 percent, while that for females is 71.79 percent.

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Gender

	Bangalore Rural (D)	Nelamangala	Dod Ballapur	Devanahalli	Hosakote
Total	77.93	78.91	78.00	76.76	77.98
Male	84.82	85.76	85.18	83.84	84.45
Female	70.63	71.79	70.44	69.24	71.01

Source: Census 2011

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Location

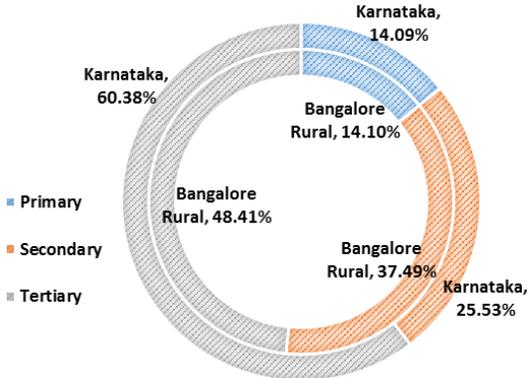|	Bangalore Rural (D)	Nelamangala	Dod Ballapur	Devanahalli	Hosakote
Total	77.93	78.91	78.00	76.76	77.98
Rural	75.16	75.81	74.07	75.02	75.79
Urban	85.37	89.52	85.74	80.84	86.22

Source: Census 2011

A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Bangalore Rural. Rural Bangalore Rural has a literacy rate of 75.16 percent while the same in urban areas is 85.37 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Nelamangala has an urban literacy rate of 89.52 percent, and a rural literacy rate is 75.81 percent, thereby ranking highest among all blocks. Devanahalli ranks lowest in both rural and urban literacy rate, at 75.02 percent and 80.84 percent respectively.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Bangalore Rural, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 48.4 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 (37.5 percent) while the contribution to primary sector is 14.10 percent. The GDDP of Bangalore Rural in tertiary sector is lower compared to that in Karnataka.

Karnataka, 14.09%
Karnataka, 60.38%
Bangalore Rural, 14.10%
Bangalore Rural, 48.41%
Bangalore Rural, 37.49%
Karnataka, 25.53%
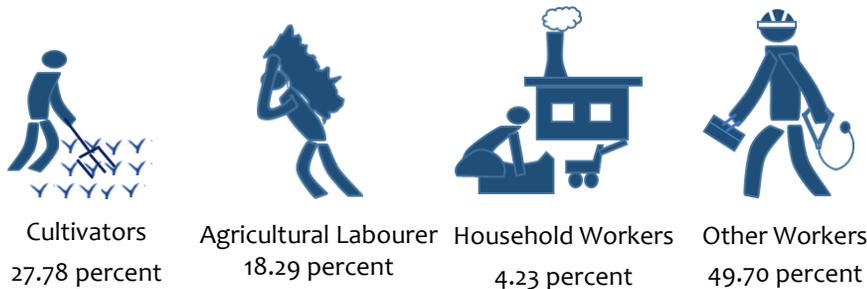
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

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

Bangalore Rural has 3 taluks (sub-districts) with Gross Per Capita Income (GPCI) above state average (Rs. 53101) and 1 taluk with GPCI below the state average, during 2008-09, at current prices. The Per Capita Income (PCI) of Bangalore Rural is Rs. 68731. It is found that one taluk has PCI below the district average, and 3 taluks above the state average, for the year 2008-09. Doddaballapur taluk has a PCI of Rs. 78876, while Devanahalli has a PCI of Rs. 40093, during 2008-09 at current prices. Bangalore Rural has a GDDP of Rs. 641057 lakh, with Doddaballapur having a Taluk District Product (TDDP) of Rs. 223758 lakh and Devanahalli a TDDP of Rs. 81439 lakh—in the year 2008-09.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Bangalore Rural is 84.80 percent which is significantly more than the State main workers (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form 27.8 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 18.3 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form about 49.70 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 61.96 percent whereas for female it is 29.97 percent.

In Doddaballapur block percentage of male WPR is highest (61.61 percent) while Hosakote reported lowest male WPR (59.15 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Nelamangala block (25.85 percent) and lowest from Hosakote block (16.71 percent).
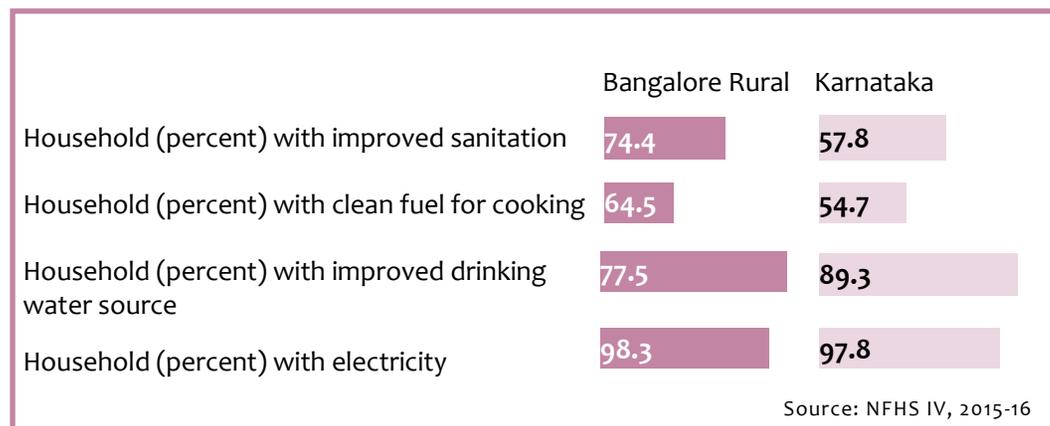
Comparing all blocks, in Nelamangala block both male and female WPR is considerably high.

Work Participation Rate		
	Male	Female
Bangalore Rural (D)	61.96	29.97
Nelamangala	61.42	25.85
Doddaballapur	61.61	22.04
Devanahalli	59.67	21.17
Hosakote	59.15	16.71

Source: Census 2011

Cultivators
27.78 percent

Agricultural Labourer
18.29 percent

Household Workers
4.23 percent

Other Workers
49.70 percent

Source: Census 2011

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per NFHS-IV, in Karnataka, 89.3 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Bangalore Rural approximately 77.5 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 74.4 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is more than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 64.5 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 98.3 percent of household having electricity which is slightly higher than the state average (97.8 percent).

	Bangalore Rural	Karnataka
Household (percent) with improved sanitation	74.4	57.8
Household (percent) with clean fuel for cooking	64.5	54.7
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	77.5	89.3
Household (percent) with electricity	98.3	97.8

Source: NFHS IV, 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.

Health Facilities Covered

	Bangalore Rural	Karnataka
No. of Community Health Centre	02	206
No. of Primary Health Centre	48	2353
No. of Sub Health Centre	198	9322

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

Infant Mortality Rate

Bangalore Rural	29#
Karnataka	29*

Source: #AHS 2012-13, *SRS 2016

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Bangalore Rural	133
Karnataka	133

Source: SRS 2011-13

Institutional Births

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Bangalore Rural and Karnataka varies moderately. In Bangalore Rural 99.9 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 99.6 percent births in Karnataka. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is moderate, both in Bangalore Rural (56.6 percent) and Karnataka (61.8 percent).

Bangalore Rural

Institutional Births (to Total Reported Deliveries) (percent)
Total— 99.9

Institutional Births in Public Facilities (percent)
Total— 56.6

Karnataka

Institutional Births (to Total Reported Deliveries) (percent)
Total— 99.6

Institutional Births in Public Facilities (percent)
Total— 61.8

Source: HMIS 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

(Government Schools include schools administered under Central Government, Local Bodies, Tribal and Social Welfare Department and Department of Education)

Bangalore Rural has 1203 Govt. schools, of which 1138 are till elementary grade. The district has 11 contractual teachers, of which 10 teach elementary grade.

Only 887 out of 1139 Govt. elementary schools have in Bangalore Rural have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1203 Govt. schools; only 898 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 74.65 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 77.94 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Bangalore Rural, a typical school has 3.44 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 2.9 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 16 in Bangalore Rural, while it is 16 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

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

	Elementary to Hr. Secondary		Elementary Grade Only	
	898	Number of school having AWC*	887	
	1203	Number of school	1138	
	64750	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	54090	
Girls enrolment is 1.05 times higher than boys enrolment	31553	Boys enrolment	26141	Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment
	33197	Girls enrolment	27949	
	4132	Total teachers	3353	
	11	Contractual teachers	10	
Female teachers are 1.18 times more than male teachers	1896	Male teachers	1499	Female teachers are 1.23 times more than male teachers
	2235	Female teachers	1853	
	3.4	Average number of teachers per school	2.9	
	16	Pupil teacher ratio	16	

*Anganwadi Centres
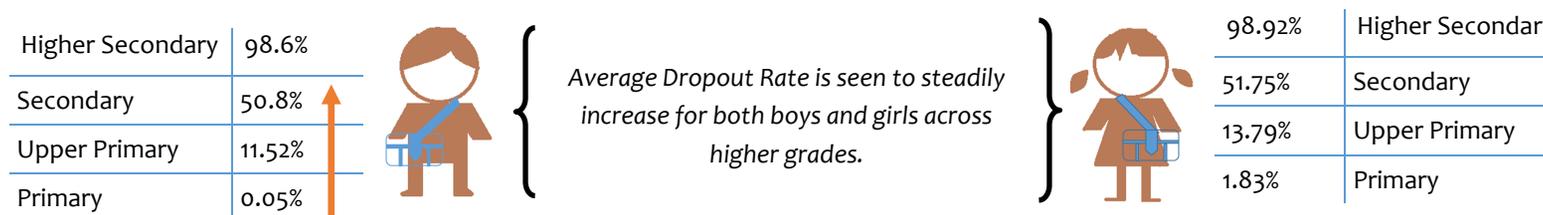
Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned; the district has 1138 elementary public schools, and 1137 have school buildings.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1203 public schools, 1199 schools have libraries, which implies a coverage of 99.7 percent.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Bangalore Rural rises drastically between the Primary and Higher Secondary level. It is 12.8 percent at the Upper Primary level, 15.9 percent at Secondary level.

In Bangalore Rural, girls tend to drop out slightly more than boys, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder.

Higher Secondary	98.6%
Secondary	50.8%
Upper Primary	11.52%
Primary	0.05%

Average Dropout Rate is seen to steadily increase for both boys and girls across higher grades.

98.92%	Higher Secondary
51.75%	Secondary
13.79%	Upper Primary
1.83%	Primary

Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 4 blocks of Bangalore Rural, 82.70 percent of all Govt. schools in Hosakote have Anganwadi centres. Bangalore Rural has 74.71 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. All 4 blocks in Bangalore Rural have more than 50 percent of their schools have AWCs.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Devanahalli	189	233	81.12
Doddaballapura	302	379	79.68
Hosakote	239	289	82.70
Nelamangala	168	301	55.81
All Blocks	898	1202	74.71

Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Devanahalli	234	6199 (48.44%)	6599 (51.56%)	12798	10	19	16
Doddaballapura	379	9761 (48.9%)	10200 (51.1%)	19961	10	19	16
Hosakote	289	8209 (47.44%)	9094 (52.56%)	17303	11	19	16
Nelamangala	301	7384 (50.27%)	7304 (49.73%)	14688	9	19	15
All Blocks	1203	31553 (48.73%)	33197 (51.27%)	64750	10	19	16

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Bangalore Rural has 1203 Govt. schools, of which 1138 are Elementary schools. Doddaballapura has 379 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Devanahalli has only 234 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Bangalore Rural. In Nelamangala, Govt. schools account for 50.27 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Hosakote (52.56%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Nelamangala (15) block of Bangalore Rural and is 19 in all the other blocks.

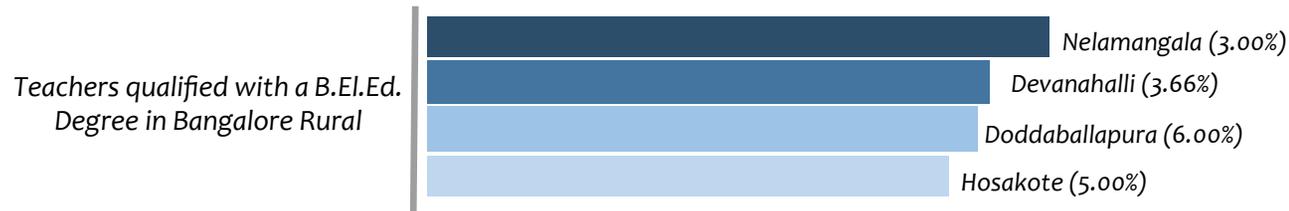| Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Devanahalli	366	436	802	2	1	3	1.78	4.23	3.43
Doddaballapura	709	531	1240	1	1	2	1.80	4.27	3.27
Hosakote	397	702	1099	3	3	6	2.01	4.39	3.80
Nelamangala	424	566	991	0	0	0	1.90	4.84	3.29
All Blocks	1896	2235	4132	6	5	11	1.87	4.42	3.43

Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Bangalore Rural. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Hosakote and lowest in Devanahalli block. The district of Bangalore Rural has 11 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 4132. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, both Devanahalli and Doddaballapura has approximately 1.80 teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Bangalore Rural has a total of 4137 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 1900 are male and 2236 are female. Devanahalli (802) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 436 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Bangalore Rural has a total of 3353 teachers, of which 1499 are male and 1853 are female.

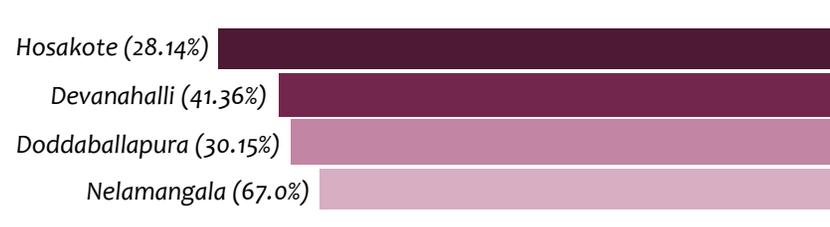## Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Bangalore Rural	B.El.Ed. (2.82%)	B.Ed. or Equivalent (36.48%)	Others (53.46%)

Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. Degree in Bangalore Rural

- Nelamangala (3.00%)
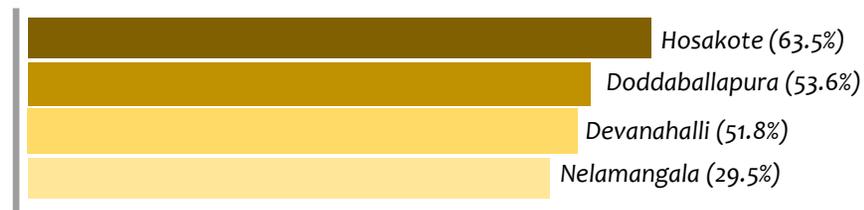- Devanahalli (3.66%)
- Doddaballapura (6.00%)
- Hosakote (5.00%)

In terms of professional qualifications, 2.82 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree in the district. Doddaballapura has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (6.0 percent).

Only 36.48 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degree in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Devanahalli (41.36 percent), Nelamangala has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (67.0 percent).

- Hosakote (28.14%)
- Devanahalli (41.36%)
- Doddaballapura (30.15%)
- Nelamangala (67.0%)

Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Bangalore Rural

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Bangalore Rural

- Hosakote (63.5%)
- Doddaballapura (53.6%)
- Devanahalli (51.8%)
- Nelamangala (29.5%)

Around 53.46% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

The proportion of the population in blocks across Bangalore Rural district has teachers with no professional degree is 5.51 percent. Doddaballapura has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (11.0 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.