



District Profile Bemetara, Chhattisgarh

The district Bemetara came into existence in 2014. It was earlier part of Durg district in Chhattisgarh. There are four divisions – Nawagarh, Bemetra, Berla and Saja, and five Tehsils – Nawagarh, Bemetra, Berla, Saja and Thanakhmarhiya.

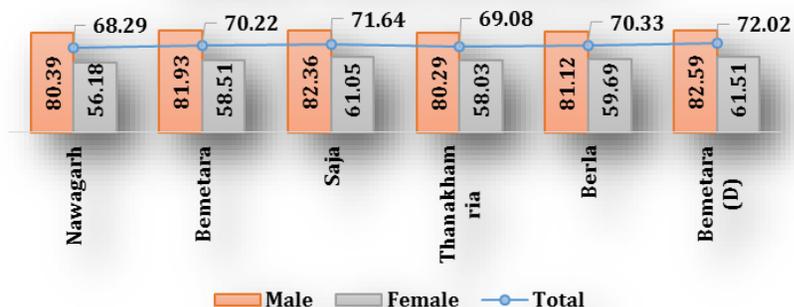
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Bemetara is 795,759 which accounts for 3.11 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Bemetara is 9.37 percent, which is lower than the state average of 23.24 percent. Out of the total population there are 397,650 males and 398,109 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 1001 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent, while Bemetara reports a 14.4 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 276 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 18 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 4.67 percent of the population.

LITERACY

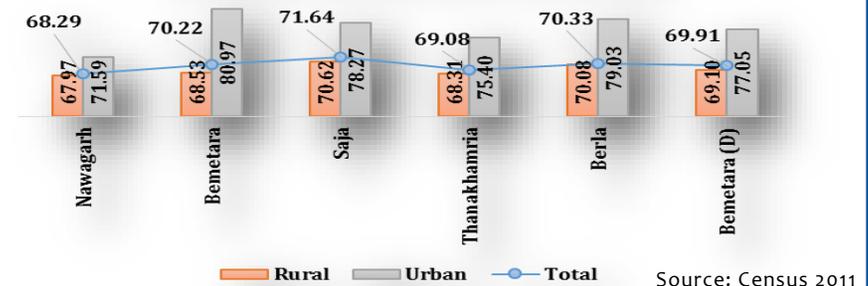
The overall literacy rate of Bemetara district is 68.82 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 79.23 and 58.40 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Mudhol has the lowest literacy male rate at 74.71 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Mudhol is at a low 55.93 percent. Bemetara 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

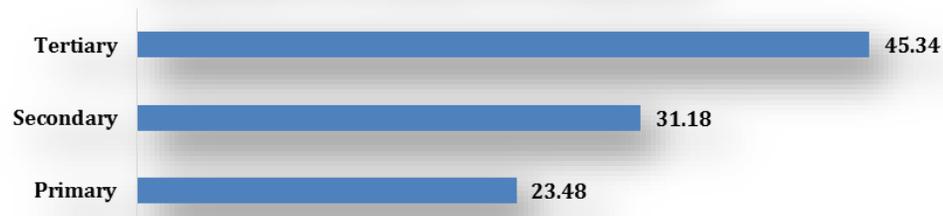
A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Bemetara. Rural Bemetara has a literacy rate of 64.2 percent while the same in urban areas is 78.58 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Bemetara 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*

NDDP and PCI (2006-07 at constant 1999-2000 prices) of Durg



Share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector in DDP in Durg (2006-07 at constant 1999-2000 prices)



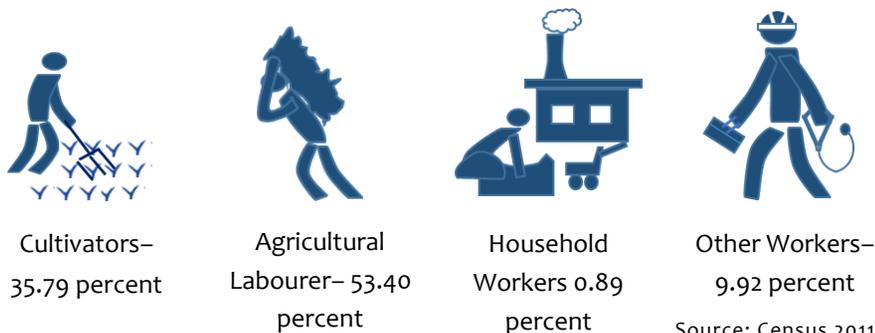
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Chhattisgarh

The total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Chhattisgarh in 2013-14 (advance estimates) at 2004-05 constant prices was Rs. 74,50,002 lakhs. In 2006-07 it was Rs. 50,06,477 lakhs. Of this, the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Durg was Rs. 5,93,779 lakhs, forming 11.86% of the state's NSDP.

For Durg district, less than a fourth (23%) of the NDDP coming from the primary sector. The services (tertiary) sector contributes 45% to the NDDP ie has a larger share than the primary sector. Industry (secondary sector) contributes less than a third (31%) of the NDDP. Thus the undivided Durg district was dependent largely on services for most of its income generation.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Bemetara is 79.30 percent which is marginally less than the State main workers (67.66 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, 'Cultivators' form about 36 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 53.4 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form a minimal 9.92 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 54.01 percent whereas for female it is 45.93 percent.

In Berla male WPR is highest (57.08 percent) while Nawagarh reported lowest male WPR (51.42 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Berla (49.31 percent) and lowest from Bemetara block (43.10 percent).

Comparing all blocks, in Berla block both male and female WPR is highest.

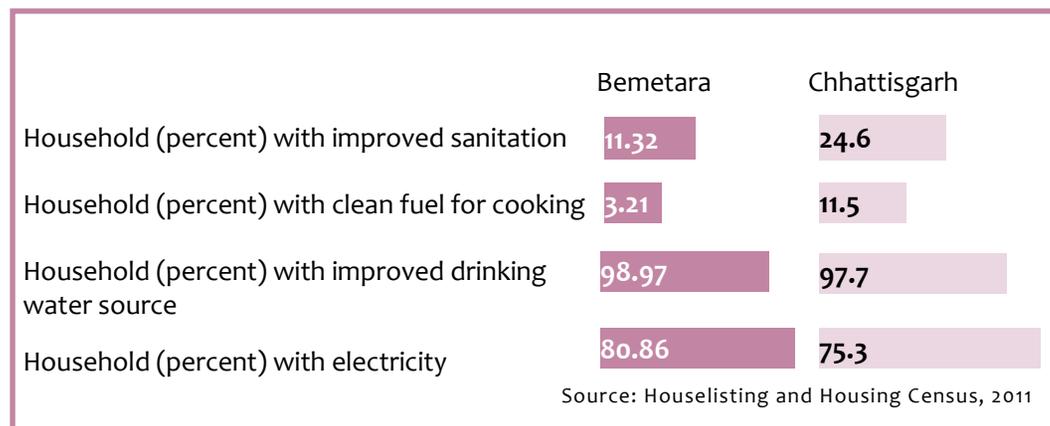
	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Nawagarh	51.42%	45.60%
Bemetara	53.16%	43.10%
Saja	54.95%	46.32%
Thanakhamria	54.19%	45.82%
Berla	57.08%	49.31%
Bemetara (D)	54.01%	45.93%

Source: Census 2011

*In 2006-07, the district Bemetara did not exist as a separate district. Therefore, in the foregoing analysis, we have used district level data from Durg district from where Bemetara was carved out later. This is the only data available and no further disaggregation is possible.

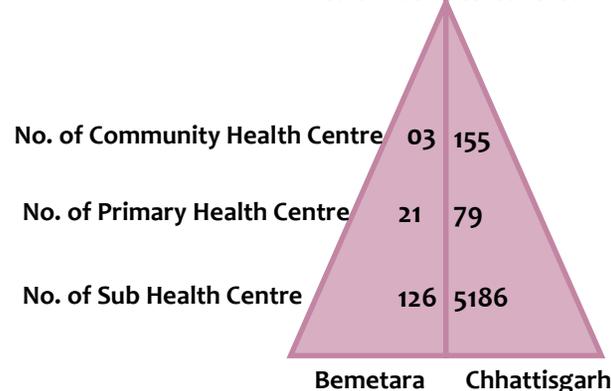
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 98.97 percent which is slightly more than the state average (97.7 percent) as per Census 2011. The same survey reports that 11.32 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is less than state average of 24.6 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 3.21 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 11.5 percent. However, in the district, 75.3 percent of household having electricity which is almost same as of state average (75.3 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.

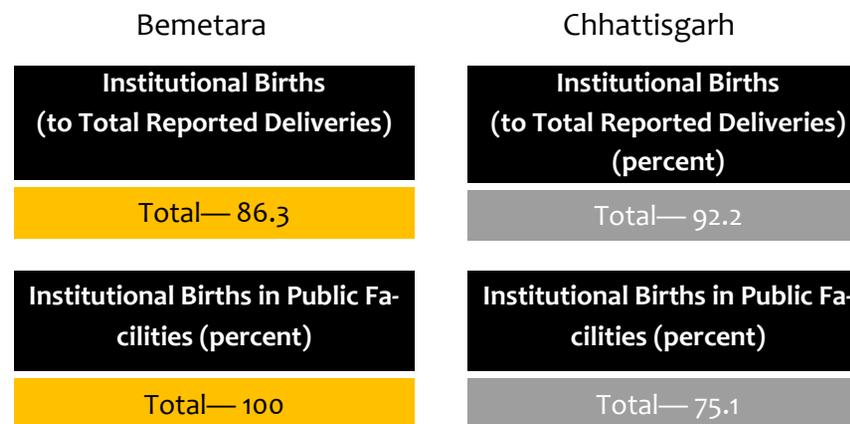
Health Facilities Covered



Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2016

Institutional Births

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Bemetara and Chhattisgarh varies moderately. In Bemetara, 86.3 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 92.2 percent births in Chhattisgarh. However, institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units is remarkable in Bemetara (100 percent), while in Chhattisgarh it is 75.1 percent.



Source: HMIS 2016-17

Infant Mortality Rate

Bemetara	35
Chhattisgarh	43*

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Bemetara	234
Chhattisgarh	244

Source: AHS 2012-13, *SRS 2016

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

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

Bemetara has 1225 Govt. schools, of which 1131 are till elementary grade. The district account for no contractual teachers.

Only 270 out of 1131 Govt. elementary schools have in Bemetara have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1225 Govt. schools; only 270 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 22.04 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 23.87 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Bemetara, a typical school has 4.35 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.0 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 29 in Bemetara, while it is 33 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	270	Number of school having AWC*	270	
	1225	Number of school	1131	
	175042	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	131340	
Girls enrolment is 0.943 times higher than boys enrolment	85046	Boys enrolment	64017	Girls enrolment is 0.95 times higher than boys enrolment
	89996	Girls enrolment	67323	
	5326	Total teachers	4470	
	00	Contractual teachers	00	
Male teacher recruitment is 2.45 times more than female teachers	3784	Male teachers	3229	Male teachers recruitment is 2.60 times more than female teachers
	1542	Female teachers	1241	
	4.35	Average number of teachers per school	4.0	
	33	Pupil teacher ratio	29	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

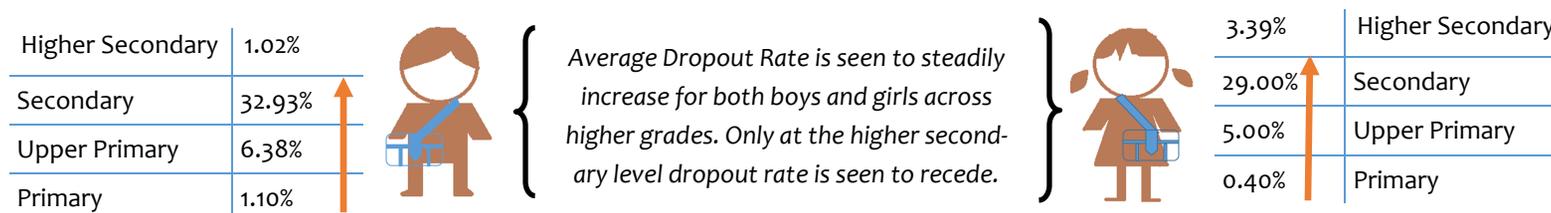
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Bemetara have school buildings; the district has all 1131 elementary public schools in buildings and 1223 schools in total, have school buildings as well.

Library facilities in government schools reflect moderate inconsistencies. Of the 1225 public schools, 1185 schools have libraries. A similar situation is observed among the 5 blocks of Bemetara, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Bemetara is 0.74 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 5.67 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 30.91 percent at Secondary level. However, it is seen to fall at the Higher Secondary level (2.23 percent).

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder, with the exception to Higher Secondary level. At the **Higher Secondary level**, dropout rate among boys is 1.02 percent, while the same among girls is 3.39 percent.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 5 blocks of Bemetara, only 29.93 percent of all Govt. schools in Nawagarh have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Berla has only 16.60 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of Bemetara (20.19 percent), Berla (16.60 percent), Nawagarh (29.93 percent), Saja (20.59 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			
Bemetara	63	312	20.19
Berla	43	259	16.60
Nawagarh	94	314	29.93
Saja	70	340	20.59
All Blocks	270	1225	22.04

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 disparity across blocks. In Berla, approximately only 16.60 percent of all schools have AWCs, while 20.19 percent for the same in Bemetara. In the immediate next category, features Saja, with only 20.59 percent schools covered by AWCs. In Nawagarh, 29.93 percent of their schools have Anganwadis.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Bemetara	312	23499 (48.66%)	24790 (51.34%)	48289	34	0	37
Berla	259	18998 (48.59%)	20100 (51.41%)	39098	28	0	30
Nawagarh	314	22910 (48.85%)	23985 (51.14%)	48033	33	0	37
Saja	340	19639 (48.18%)	21121 (51.82%)	41491	26	0	28
All Blocks	1225	85046 (48.59%)	89996 (51.41%)	179879	30	0	33

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Bemetara has 1225 Govt. schools, of which 1131 are Elementary schools. Saja has 340 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Berla has only 259 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Bemetara. In Nawagarh, Govt. schools account for 48.85 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Saja block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at upper primary level remains well below the RTE mandate of 35, but not at the primary level, Bemetara (34) and Nawagarh (33). The lowest PTR appearing to be in Saja (26) block of Bemetara. At the upper primary level, Bemetara has no schools so PTR is zero. Average PTR is 28 in Saja and 37 in Bemetara.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Bemetara	931	378	1309	0	0	0	3.30	0	4.20
Berla	881	424	1305	0	0	0	3.95	0	5.04
Nawagarh	980	295	1275	0	0	0	3.48	0	4.06
Saja	992	445	1437	0	0	0	3.15	0	4.23
All Blocks	3784	1542	5326	0	0	0	3.44	0	4.35

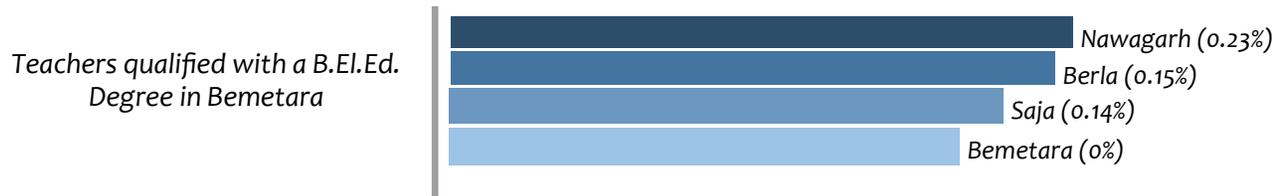
Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the districts at Bemetara. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Nawagarh, and lowest in Berla block. Bemetara district has no contractual teachers in its workforce. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Saja has only 3.15 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with primary section tend to have 4 teachers on average, with Berla scoring the highest with an average of 5.04 teachers per school.

Bemetara has a total of 5326 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 3784 are male and 1554 are female. Nawagarh (1275) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 295 are female teachers. Relatively, greater number of teachers are employed in Govt. schools having Primary as well as Upper Primary sections.

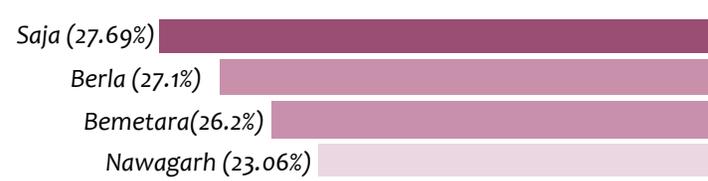
Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Bemetara	B.El.Ed. (0.13%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (26.1%)	Others (66.05%)
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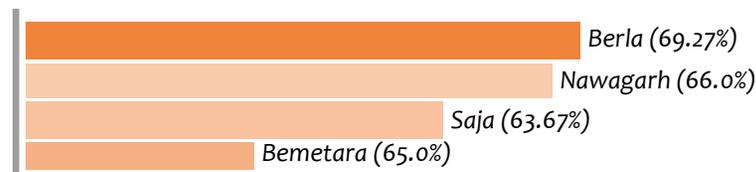
Interestingly, in Bemetara 0.13 percent teachers hold a B.El.Ed degree.

Another 26.1 percent have B. Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Berla (27.1 percent), Saja has the most number of teachers with B. Ed. degree (27.69 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Bemetara



Around 66.05 percent of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed

Source: DISE, 2016-17

A moderate proportion of the population in blocks across Bemetara district has teachers with no professional degree (7.73 percent). Nawagarh has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (10.43 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.

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.