



District Profile Kalaburagi, Karnataka

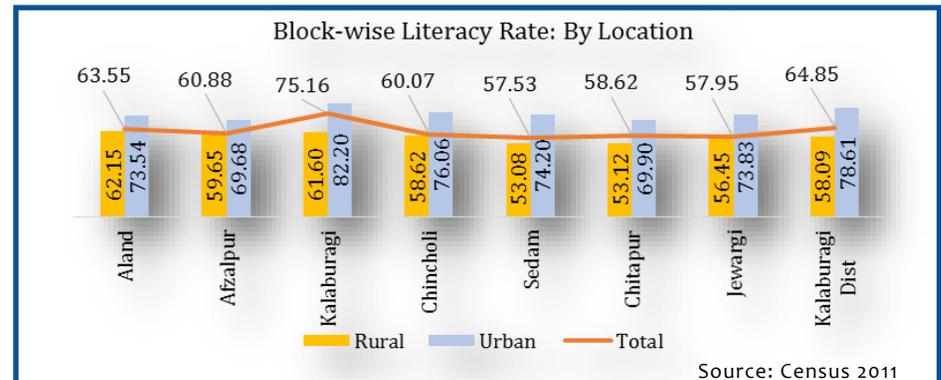
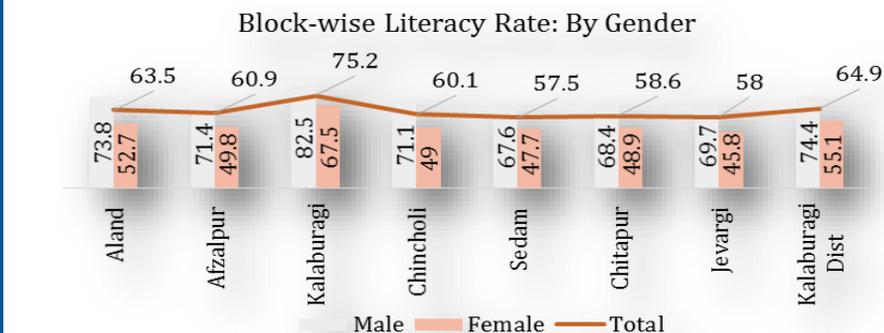
Kalaburagi district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the state in 1956. Known as Gulbarga, in 2014 its name was changed to Kalaburgai. It has seven Taluks (Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Kalaburagi, Jewargi and Sedam). There are 32 hoblies, 220 gram panchayats, 8 municipal corporations, 10 towns, 873 inhabitations/thandas and 45 uninhabited villages.

DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Kalaburagi is 2,566,326. Out of which 13,01,755 were males and 12,64,571 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 971.44 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in Kalaburagi is 32.5 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 Kalaburagi reports a 18.01 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Karnataka is 4.58 percent, while Kalaburagi reports a 0.75 percent. The district population density is 234 in 2011, which has increased from 199 since 2001, which is a substantial increase. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 25.28 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 2.54 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Kalaburagi district is 65 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 74.4 and 55 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Sedam has the lowest literacy male rate at 67.6 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Jewargi is at a low 45.58 percent. Kalaburagi block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 82 percent, while that for females is 67.5 percent.



A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban. Rural Kalaburagi has a literacy rate of 58.1 percent while the same in urban areas is 78.6 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Kalaburagi block has an urban literacy rate of 82.2 percent and Aland has the highest rural literacy rate with 62.1 percent. Sedan & Chittapur ranks lowest in rural literacy rate, at 53 percent. Lowest urban literacy rate is in Afzalpur with 69.7 percent.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Kalaburagi the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 51 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is less than Karnataka's share of 60 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district's primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/3rd to GDDP (33 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 16 percent. The GDDP of Kalaburagi in primary sector is more than double compared to that of Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Kalaburagi has 32.51 percent of share in the primary sector, 15.32 percent secondary sector share, while 52.17 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 more than that of the state and secondary 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. Kalaburagi's per capita income (Rs. 67,886) is much less than that of the state (Rs. 126,976). 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 32 percent where as in rural areas is 38.9 percent in the district of Kalaburagi. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 37.2 percent remains significantly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Kalaburagi might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Kalaburagi is 32.90 percent which is lower than the State main workers (38.3 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, 'Cultivators' form about 20.26 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 38.20 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form 39.16 percent of the entire working population of the district which is slightly higher than that of the agricultural labourers. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.



Cultivators
20.26 percent



Agricultural Labourer
38.20 percent



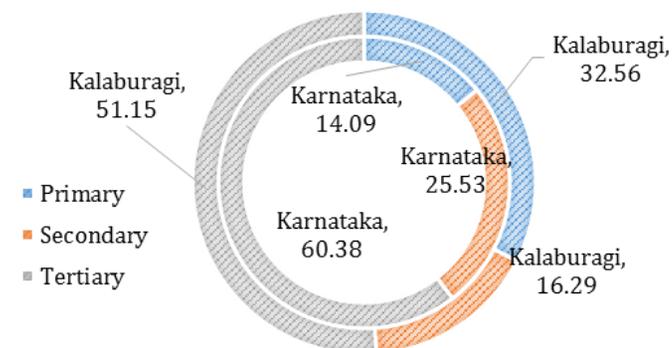
Household Workers
2.38 percent



Other Workers
39.16 percent

Source: Census 2011

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2013-14: Comparison between Kalaburagi 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 52.24 percent whereas for female it is 32.19 percent.

In Chincholi block percentage of male WPR is highest (54.36 percent) while Jewargi reported lowest male WPR (52.18 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Chincholi block (40.82 percent) and lowest from Kalaburagi block (23.19 percent).

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

Work Participation Rate

	Male	Female
Aland	53.97	38.52
Afzalpur	52.19	33.87
Kalaburagi	50.40	23.19
Chincholi	54.36	40.82
Sedam	54.33	37.02
Chittapur	52.20	31.28
Jewargi	52.18	38.93

Source: Census 2011

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Kalaburagi district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Kalaburagi block tops in all the three indicators of HDI i.e. Living Standard, Health as well as Education. Except for Health Index, huge gap is noticeable between Kalaburagi and other blocks. Kalaburagi records 1.000 in the Education Index, whereas all other taluks record below 0.5 value in the same.

	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	=	HDI
Kalaburagi District	0.256 (Rank 20 th)	0.398 (Rank 25 th)	0.659 (Rank 8 th)		0.407 (Rank 20 th)
Aland	0.217	0.443	0.453		0.352
Afzalpur	0.189	0.638	0.452		0.352
Kalaburagi	0.956	1.0	1.0		0.985
Chincholi	0.133	0.373	0.323		0.252
Sedam	0.432	0.649	0.213		0.391
Chittapur	0.357	0.690	0.344		0.440
Jewargi	0.090	0.672	0.362		0.280

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

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Kalaburagi scores 0.334 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 28th 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. Kalaburagi ranks 28th in Karnataka, with an index value of 0.345.

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 Kalaburagi is 0.466 ranking 12th in Karnataka.

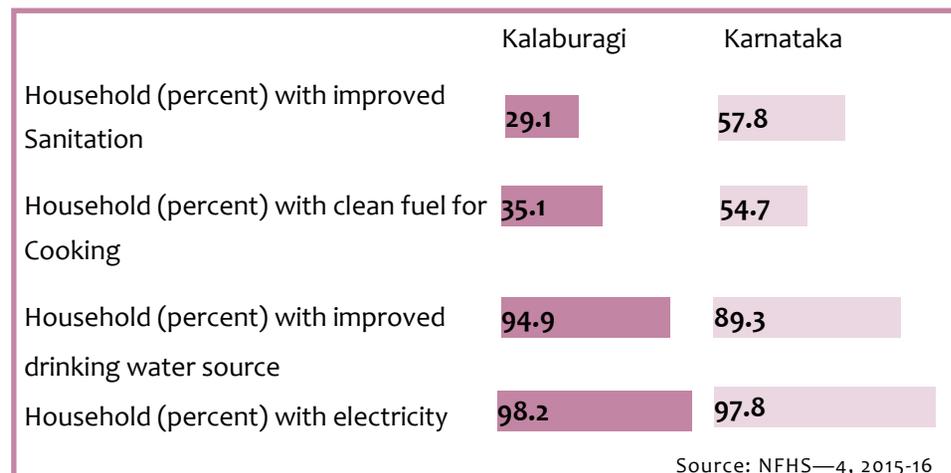
Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by the three dimensions—Reproductive Health, Empowerment and, Labour Force Participation. Kalaburagi ranks 26th among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.130.

Kalaburagi	
Child Development Index 0.334 (Rank 28 th)	District Composite Development Index 0.345 (Rank 28 th)
Food Security Index 0.466 (Rank 12 th)	Gender Inequality Index 0.130 (Rank 26 th)

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16

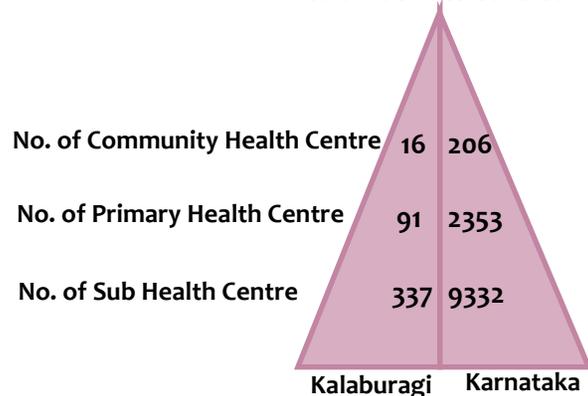
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 94.9 percent which is higher than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS- 4 2015-16. The same survey reports that 29.1 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 35.1 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 98.2 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

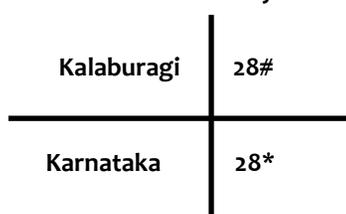
DLHS -4 data reports that among all the districts of the state, Bangalore Rural has the best coverage with regard to health sub-centres, where a single sub-centre is accessible to 9343 persons. On the other hand, a sub-centre in Kalaburagi is accessible to more than 5975 persons, and ranks 10th from top in terms of coverage.

Primary Health Centres coverage in Kalaburagi is for approx. 22,787 persons, thereby ranking 14th 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 Kalaburagi, they cater to 36,558 persons and ranks 8th from top. Among other districts, Dakshina Kannada ranks highest in terms of coverage by Community Health Centres and Chikmagalur ranks lowest.

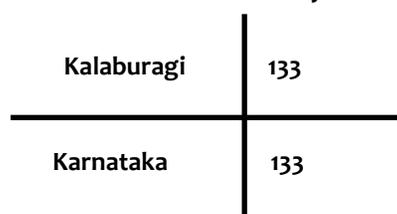
In terms of accessibility of healthcare facilities in Kalaburagi, DLHS- 4 reports that 72.7 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 56.8 percent of villages are within the 10-km radii of Primary Health Centres. Comparing at the state level, 77.5 percent of villages are within 3 km radii of Sub-Health Centres, while 81.4 percent villages are within the 10 km radius of Primary Health Centres.

Infant Mortality Rate



Source: #AHS 2012-13, *SRS 2016

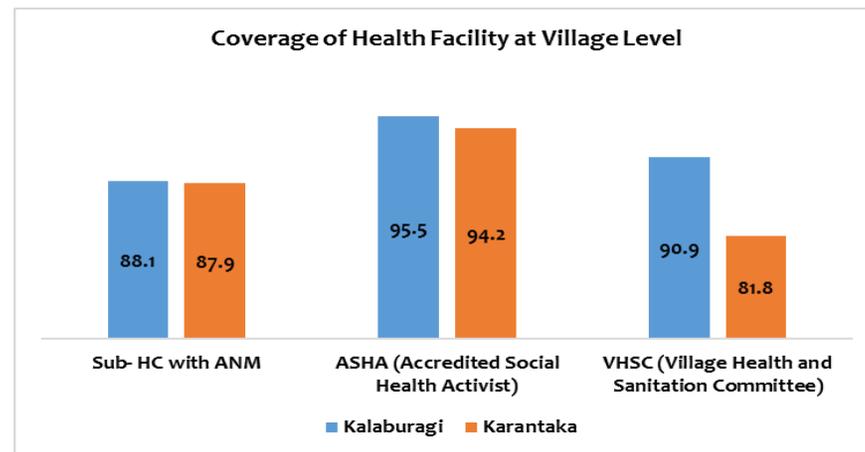
Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: SRS 2011-13

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 Kalaburagi and Karnataka.

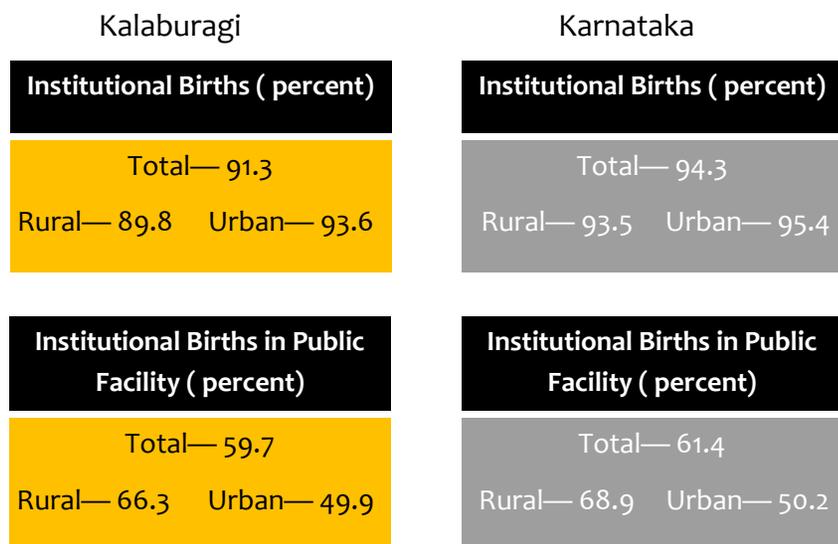
It appears from the chart that in Kalaburagi the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 88.1 whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 95.5 percent of villages in Kalaburagi have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 90.9 percent of villages have VHNSC in Kalaburagi, 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 Kalaburagi is lower than that in Karnataka. In Kalaburagi only 91.3 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 94.3 percent births in Karnataka. The institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units in Kalaburagi is lower (59.7 percent) than in Karnataka (61.4 percent).



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

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Kalaburagi			Karnataka		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stunted*	52.2	56.6	45.0	36.2	38.5	32.6
Wasted*	34.0	34.2	33.8	26.1	26.9	24.8
Underweight*	56.7	59.2	52.6	35.2	37.7	31.5

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16

Nutritional Status

In Kalaburagi, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (56.6 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; 34 percent in Kalaburagi and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Kalaburagi it is about 56.7 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)

Kalaburagi has 2109 Govt. schools, of which 1827 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 57 contractual teachers, of which 32 are male and 25 are females. The maximum number (15) is in Jewargi block.

There are 982 out of 1827 Govt. elementary schools in Kalaburagi with Anganwadi Centres. Of all 2109 Govt. schools only 999 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 47.4 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 53.7 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Kalaburagi, a typical school has 5.09 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 4.6 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 29 in Kalaburagi, while it is 27 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	999	Number of school having AWC*	982	
	2109	Number of school	1827	
	284708	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	243836	
Girls enrolment is 1.05 times higher than boys enrolment	138886	Boys enrolment	117708	Girls enrolment is 1.07 times higher than boys enrolment
	145822	Girls enrolment	126128	
	10739	Total teachers	8479	
	57	Contractual teachers	45	
Male teachers are 1.19 times more than female teachers	5791	Male teachers	4420	Male teachers are 1.09 times more than female teachers
	4864	Female teachers	4044	
	5.09	Average number of teachers per school	4.6	
	27	Pupil teacher ratio	29	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Kalaburagi have school buildings; the district has 1827 elementary public schools with buildings and all 2109 schools have school buildings as well.

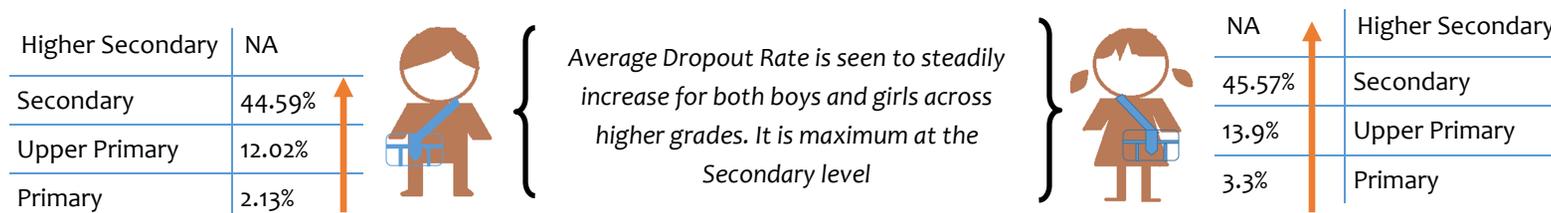
Of the 1834 elementary schools, 1771 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 96.5 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 2109 public schools, 2069 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 8 blocks of Kalaburagi, with almost all public schools having libraries.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Kalaburagi is 2.75 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 12.96 percent at the Upper Primary level and a whopping 45.06 percent at Secondary level.

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



Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 8 blocks of Kalaburagi, 60.4 percent of all Govt. schools in Jewargi have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Aland has only 32.8 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs followed by Kalaburagi South with only 34.1 percent. A disparity is seen in the Government schools having AWC across block.

Afzalpur, Kalaburagi North and Chincholi have approximately 50 percent schools with AWC.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Afzalpur	207	112	54.1%
Aland	319	104	32.6%
Chincholi	311	167	53.7%
Chittapur	339	161	47.5%
Kalaburagi North	219	118	54.9%
Kalaburagi South	178	61	34.3%
Jewargi	278	165	59.3%
Sedam	258	111	43.0%
All Blocks	2109	999	47.4%

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. Aland and Kalaburagi South have approximately 33-34 percent of all schools have AWCs. In the immediate next category, features Sedam & Chittapur with approximately 43-47 percent schools covered by AWCs. In Afzalpur, Chincholi and Kalaburagi North, around 55 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
		Afzalpur	207	18745 (51.5%)	17685 (48.5%)	36430	21
Aland	319	20163 (49.1%)	20918 (50.9%)	41081	17	29	24
Chincholi	311	16415 (47.5%)	18122 (52.5%)	34537	26	37	32
Chittapur	339	21924 (48.8%)	22997 (51.2%)	44921	18	30	25
Kalaburagi North	219	12290 (46.5%)	14110 (53.4%)	26400	13	22	20
Kalaburagi South	178	11821 (47.9%)	12865 (52.1%)	24686	16	25	22
Jewargi	278	23693 (49.4%)	24216 (50.5%)	47909	28	44	34
Sedam	258	13835 (48.1%)	14909 (51.9%)	28744	16	36	28
All Blocks	2109	138886 (48.8%)	145822 (51.2%)	284708	20	32	27

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Kalaburagi has 2109 Govt. schools, of which 1827 are Elementary schools. Chittapur has 339 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Kalaburagi South has only 178 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Kalaburagi except in Afzalpur. 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 Aland (17) block of Kalaburagi and the highest in Jewargi (28) at Primary level. At the upper primary level, Jewargi has the highest PTR (44), while Kalaburagi North (22) has the lowest. Average PTR is lowest in Kalaburagi North (20) and highest is in Jewargi (34).

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
	Afzalpur	869	369	1265	4	0	8	2.7	7.9
Aland	1050	615	1683	0	0	1	2.7	5.8	5.3
Chincholi	692	403	1095	1	0	5	1.7	4.8	3.5
Chittapur	786	987	1802	3	3	9	2.6	6.3	5.3
Kalaburagi North	493	844	1339	0	0	4	2.8	7.2	6.1
Kalaburagi South	354	743	1104	0	2	5	3.0	6.9	6.2
Jewargi	980	443	1423	3	1	15	2.5	6.1	5.1
Sedam	567	460	1028	1	0	10	2.1	4.6	3.9
All Blocks	5791	4864	10739	12	6	57	2.4	6.1	5.1

Source: DISE, 2016-17

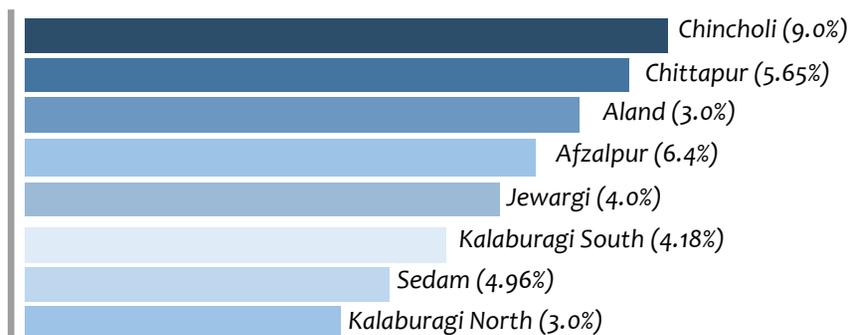
A disparity is seen between proportion of male and female teachers among the blocks of Kalaburagi. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Afzalpur, and lowest in Kalaburagi South block. The district of Kalaburagi has 57 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 10739. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Chincholi has only 1.7 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks. A typical school with both primary and upper primary sections tend to have 6-7 teachers on average except Chincholi and Sedam.

Kalaburagi has a total of 10739 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 5791 are male and 4864 are female. Sedam (1028) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 460 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Kalaburagi has a total of 8479 teachers, of which 4044 are female and 4420 are male.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

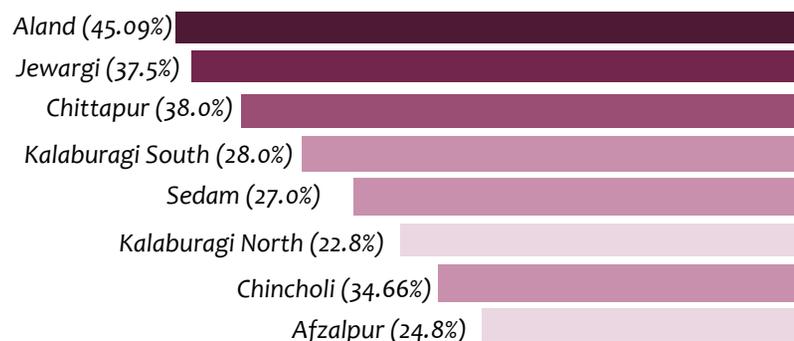
District Kalaburagi	B.El.Ed. (2.94%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (24.06%)	Others (44.85%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. degree in Kalaburagi



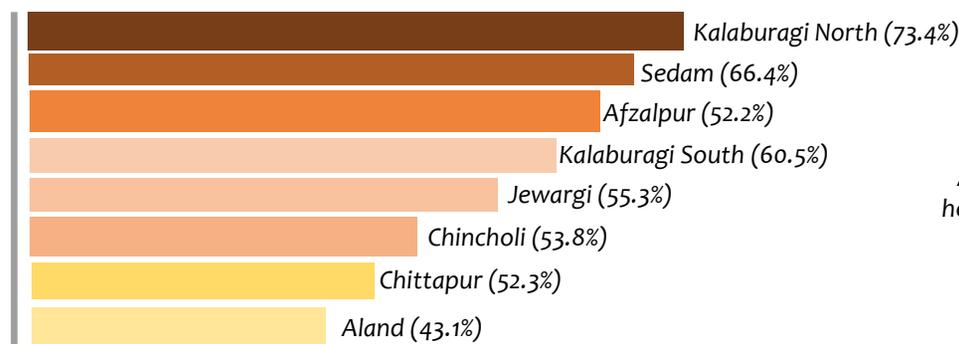
In terms of professional qualifications, only 2.94 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Chincholi has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (9.0 percent).

Another 24.1 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Chittapur (38 percent), Aland has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (45.1 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Kalaburagi



Around 44.8% 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