



State Profile Karnataka

Karnataka is located in the southern part of the country. It is surrounded by other states like Maharashtra and Goa in the north, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south, Andhra Pradesh is the east and Arabian sea in the west. It has 27 districts under 4 administrative divisions.

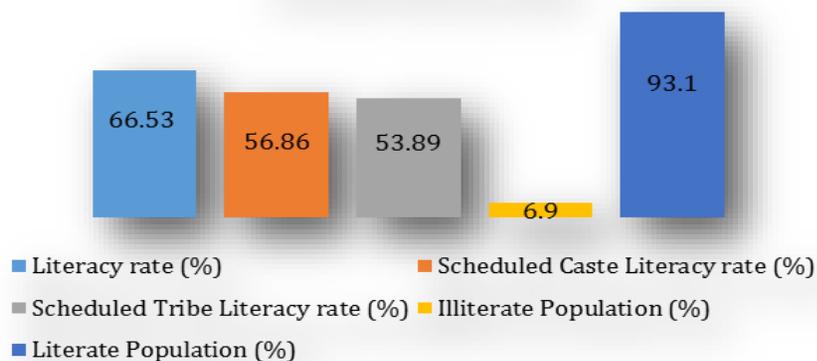
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Karnataka is 6,10,95,297. Out of the total population of Karnataka, 2,36,25,962 people resides in the urban areas which accounts for 38.67 percent of the total population. Similarly, the total population of rural Karnataka is 37,469,335 which accounts for 61.33 percent of the total population. Here are 30,966,657 males and 30,128,640 females in the state. This gives a sex ratio of 973 females per 1000 males in the state of Karnataka. However, the sex ratio of urban areas is 963 female per thousand male where as it is 979 in rural areas. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 15.60 percent.

LITERACY

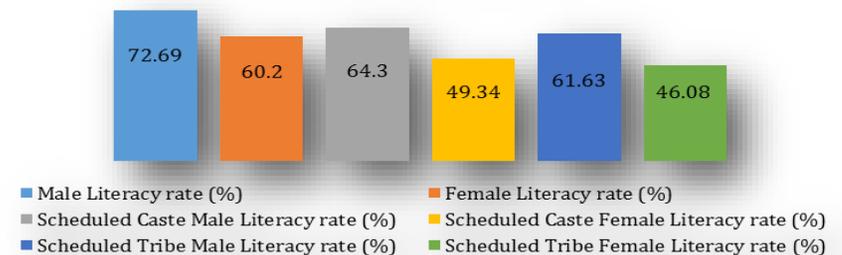
The overall literacy rate of Karnataka is 66.53 percent. The scheduled caste community has 56.86 percent of literacy rate where as scheduled tribes of Karnataka has 53.89 percent of literacy rate. This shows that the literacy rate of SC and ST community is quite low than the overall literacy rate of Karnataka. Out of total, 93.1 percent of population is literate in Karnataka.

Overall Literacy Rate



Source: Census 2011

Genderwise Literacy Rate



Source: Census 2011

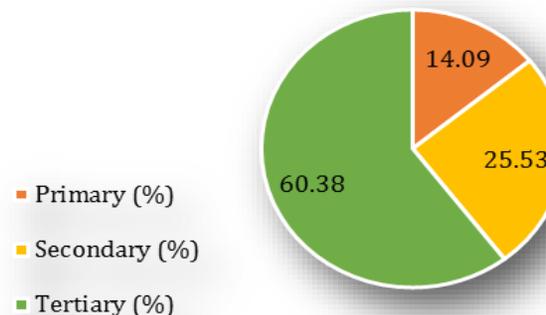
A significant difference can be seen in the gender-wise literacy rate of total population, total scheduled caste population and total scheduled tribe population of Karnataka. Out of the total male and female population, male literacy rate is 72.69 percent and female literacy rate is 60.2 percent. The difference of male-female literacy rate is very high among the SC and ST communities. There is 64.3 percent of male literacy rate and 49.34 percent of female literacy rate in SC communities while 61.63 percent of male and 46.08 percent of female literacy rate in ST community.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Karnataka, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 60.38 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP).

The state’s secondary (industrial) sector contributes about 1/4th to GDDP (25.53 percent) while the primary sector’s contribution is 14.09 percent. In the GDDP of Karnataka, contribution of tertiary sector is more than twice the primary and tertiary sector.

Sector-wise National State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Karnataka, 2013-14



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

The per capita state income or average income, measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Per capita state income of Karnataka is Rs. 1,30,897 in 2014-15 with an state income of 907839 crores. In Economic Survey of Karnataka 2015-16, the all India comparison of gross state domestic product (GSDP) and per capita income for the year 2014-15 shows Karnataka at rank 4th under state income and 6th under per capita income .

The percentage of main workers in Karnataka is (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 23.60 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 25.67 percent. The household workers are about 3.27 percent of the total working population. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form maximum 47.43 percent of the entire working population of the state. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Cultivators–
23.60 percent



Agricultural
Laborer– 25.67
percent



Household
Workers 3.27
percent



Other Workers–
47.43 percent

Source: Census 2011

Work Participation Rate

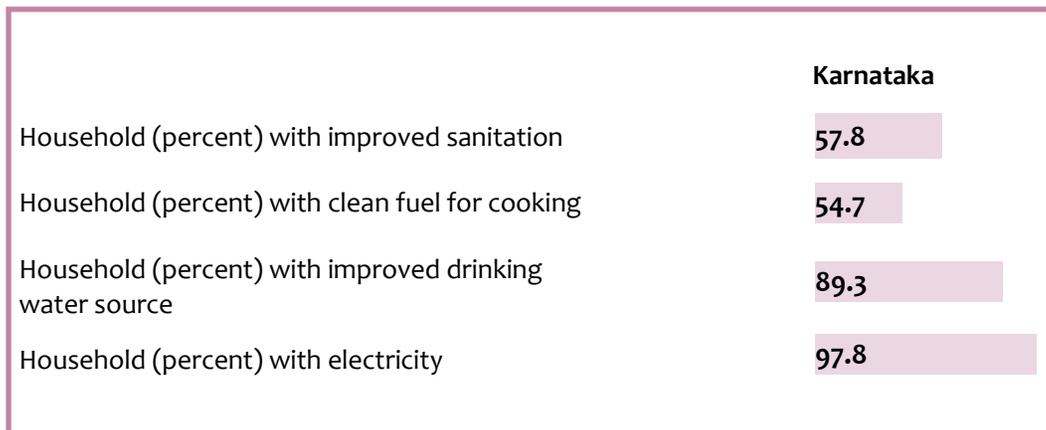
| | Male | Female |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| Karnataka | 58.99 | 31.87 |

Source: Census 2011

Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the state of Karnataka shows that male WPR is much more than that of the female. As male WPR is 58.99 percent whereas it is just 31.87 percent among females.

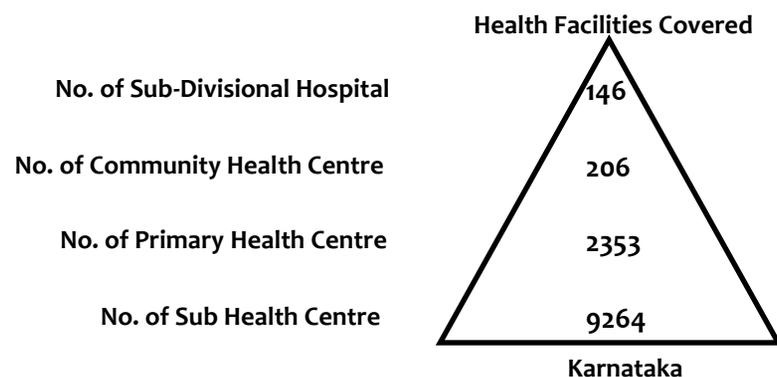
BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source in Karnataka is 89.3 percent as per NFHS IV, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 57.8 percent household have improved sanitation facilities. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 54.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking. However, the state has 97.8 percent of household having electricity. It shows that a lot is yet to be achieved in terms of providing improved sanitation and clean fuel for cooking.



Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

Apart from district hospitals, for accessing medical facilities at local level 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 point of contact between the primary health care system and the community. There is one PHC for 6 Sub-Centres while CHCs act as a referral unit for 4 PHCs.



Source: HMIS State Factsheet, RHS- 2015-16, Karnataka

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS), 2015, there are total 32 district hospital in Karnataka and 146 sub-district hospitals. They fill the gap between district level hospitals and the block level hospitals. They are first referral units for the block population in which they are geographically located. Sub district level hospitals receive specialist cases from neighbouring PHCs and CHCs.

There are total 206 community health centres and 792 primary health centres in Karnataka. Looking at the size of population it appears that there is a need to increase the number of CHC so that it becomes easily accessible. It would act as a referral centre for PHCs to make modern health care services accessible to the rural people and to ease the overcrowding in the district hospitals.

Delivery Care System (2015-16)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Institutional Deliveries at Public Institutions | 63.1 percent |
| Institutional Deliveries at Private Institutions | 36.9 percent |
| Deliveries at Home by Non-SBA | 61.4 percent |
| Deliveries at Home by SBA | 38.6 percent |

Source: HMIS 2015-16, Rural Health Statistics 2015

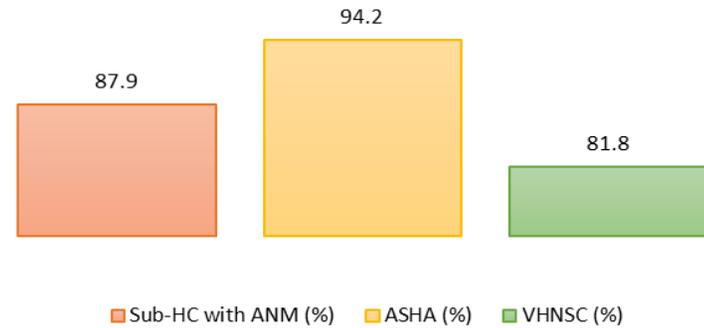
| Maternal Mortality Ratio* | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Karnataka | 133 |
| India | 167 |

| Infant Mortality Rate# | |
|------------------------|----|
| Karnataka | 29 |
| India | 39 |

Source: *SRS 2011-13, #SRS,2014

As per the HMIS, data on delivery care system shows that with the total number of institutional deliveries of year 2015-16, 63.1 percent of deliveries happened at public institutions. Out of the total numbers of home deliveries, 61.4 percent of deliveries are done by Non Skilled Birth Attendant (NSBA) and 38.6 percent of home deliveries are done by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA). Data on MMR and IMR shows that status of maternal and child health in Karnataka is below the national level.

Coverage of Health Facility at Village Level



Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

The chart beside 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 Karnataka. It appears from the chart that in Karnataka the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 87.9. Similarly, 93.2 percent of villages in Karnataka have ASHA worker. While only 81.8 percent villages in Karnataka have VHNSC.

Institutional Births*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Karnataka does not seem to vary significantly. In Karnataka the total 94.3 percent of institutional births are recorded. The rural urban disparity is also not profound. However, institutional birth record rate is quite low in public healthcare units, which is just 61.4 percent in the entire state, it is recorded further low in urban area which is 50.2 percent.

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

| 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 IV, 2015-16

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

| | Karnataka | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Stunted | 36.2 | 38.5 | 32.6 |
| Wasted | 26.1 | 26.9 | 24.8 |
| Under Weight | 35.2 | 37.7 | 31.5 |

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

Nutritional Status

In Karnataka, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (38.5 percent) than in urban (32.6 percent) areas. The total percentage of stunted children in Karnataka is 36.2.

Among the three broad categories of stunted, wasted and under-weight, the average proportion of wasted children appears to be the lowest, 26.1 percent of children are wasted .

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of under 5 year population is underweight in Karnataka.

*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)

In Karnataka, the total number of schools is 49883 in which 25576 all grade schools and 25085 elementary schools have Anganwadi centres. According to District Information System for Education (DISE) total enrolment in all grades school is 4865832 and 4154999 in elementary school.

The total number of teachers in all grade school of Karnataka is 221211 while there are 175219 total teachers in elementary school. In all grades school number of male teachers are more than the number of female teachers.

In the state, the average number of teachers in all grade school is 4.4 while it is around 4 in elementary school. Pupil teacher ratio of Karnataka for all elementary school is 24 while for all grade school it is 22.

| Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade | | Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only | |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| | 25576 | Number of school having AWC* | 25085 |
| | 49883 | Number of school | 45003 |
| | 4865832 | Total enrolment (excluding AWC) | 4154999 |
| Girls enrolment is 1.06 times higher than boys enrolment | 2363099 | Boys enrolment | 2008016 |
| | 2502733 | Girls enrolment | 2146983 |
| | 221211 | Total teachers | 175219 |
| Male teachers are 1.09 times more | 757 | Contractual teachers | 608 |
| | 115434 | Male teachers | 87326 |
| | 105590 | Female teachers | 87855 |
| | 4.43 | Average number of teachers per school | 3.9 |
| | 22 | Pupil teacher ratio | 24 |

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost all schools in Karnataka have school buildings; the state has 49883 public schools out of which 49802 school which becomes 99.83 percent of the total school have school buildings.

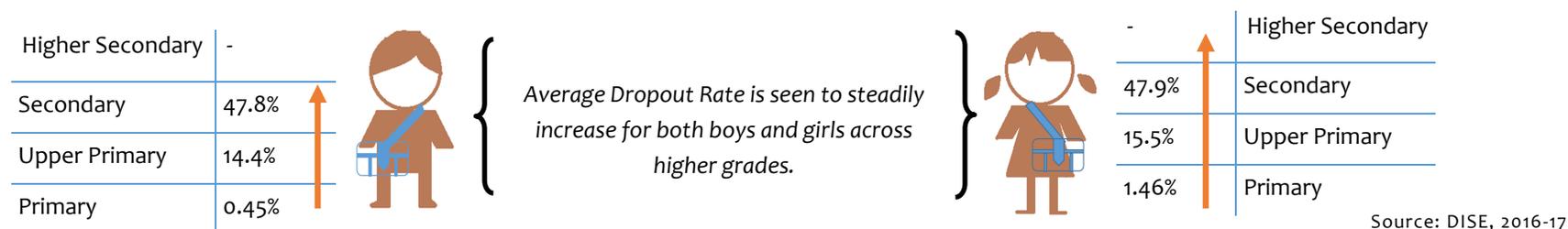
Out of 49883 schools 48648 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 97.5 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 45003 elementary schools, 43935 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 97.6 percent of all elementary schools.

Of the 45003 elementary public schools, 44702 schools have libraries, which roughly implies a coverage of 99.3 percent. A similar situation is observed in the overall schools of Karnataka, as 99.16 percent of public schools have library.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools of Karnataka shows that the highest percentage of drop out happens at secondary level for both boys and girls and it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. Annual drop out rate for boys is 14.4 percent at the Upper Primary level, 47.8 percent at Secondary level.

According to DISE data, girls drop out rate is more than boys at primary, upper primary and secondary level. Data on drop out rate of boys and girls at higher secondary level is missing. While the annual drop out rate of girls is much more at secondary and upper primary level which is 47.9 percent and 15.5 percent respectively.



Professional Qualification of Teachers

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Karnataka | D.El.Ed (35.3%) | B.El.Ed. (19.56%) | B.Ed. or equivalent (35.78%) | Others (3.21%) |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|

Source: DISE, 2016-17

As per the DISE data on professional qualification of teachers in Karnataka, out of the total teacher in the state, 35.3 percent have Diploma in Elementary Education, 19.56 percent have done Bachelors in Elementary Education (B.El.Ed.), 35.78 percent of teachers owns a degree of bachelors in education (B.Ed. or equivalent) while 3.21 percent of teachers hold some other form of professional degree. 2.10 percent teachers have no professional qualification of any form.