



## District Profile

### Koppal, Karnataka

Koppal, a district of Karnataka state, carved out of Raichur district, came into existence on 1998. It consists of four talukas namely: Koppal, Gangavathi, Kushtagi and Yelburga. The headquarters is closest to the world heritage site - Hampi. There are 20 hoblies, 134 gram panchayats, four municipal corporations, 10 towns, 596 inhabitations/thandas and 41 uninhabited villages.

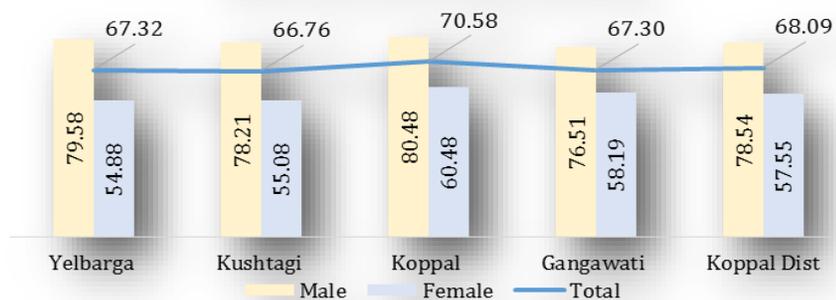
#### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Koppal is 1,389,920. Out of which 699,926 were males and 689,994 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 986 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in Koppal is 16.81 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 Koppal reports a 16.21 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Karnataka is 4.58 percent, while Koppal reports a 0.21 percent. The district population density is 250 in 2011, which has increased from 215 since 2001. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 18.61 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 11.82 percent of the population.

#### LITERACY

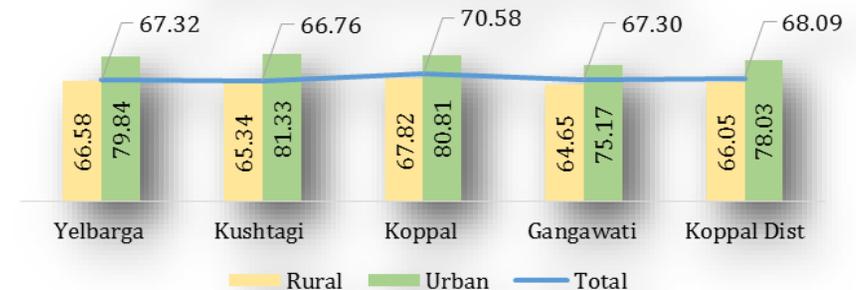
The overall literacy rate of Koppal district is 68.09 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 78.54 and 57.55 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Gangawati has the lowest literacy male rate at 76.5 percent. Consequently the female literacy rate in Yelburga is at a low 54.88 percent. Koppal block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 80.48 percent, while that for females is 60.48 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 Koppal. Rural Koppal has a literacy rate of 66.05 percent while the same in urban areas is 78.03 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Koppal block has the highest urban & rural literacy rates– 80.81 percent and 67.82 percent respectively. Gangawati block has the lowest urban and rural literacy rates– 75.17 percent and 64.65 percent respectively.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC

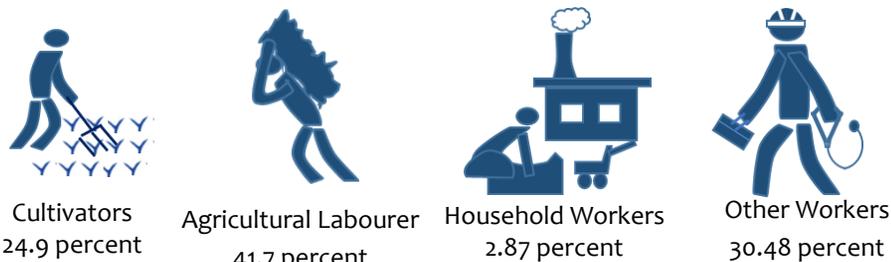
The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Koppal the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 48 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is lower than that of Karnataka’s share of 60 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district’s primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> to GDDP (32 percent) while the secondary sector’s contribution is 20 percent. The GDDP of Koppal in primary sector is more than double compared to that in Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Koppal has 32.4 percent of share in the primary sector, 19.12 percent secondary sector share, while 48.48 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 land tertiary lag 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. Koppal’s per capita income (Rs. 73,916) 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 34.6 percent where as in rural areas is 42 percent in the district of Koppal. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 40.7 percent remains significantly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Koppal might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

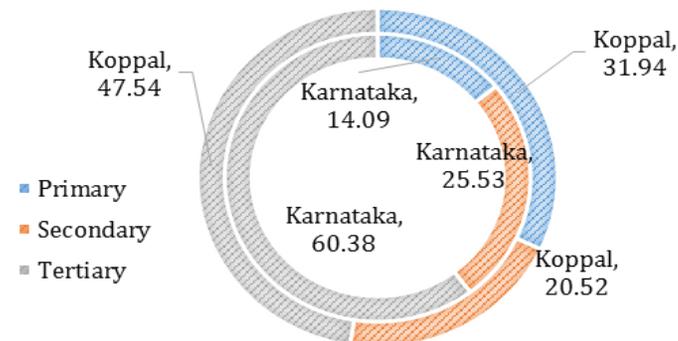
The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Koppal is 36.56 percent which is lower than the State main workers (38.3 percent) as per Census 2011. In fact it is the lowest in the state.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 24.96 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 41.7 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form 30.48 percent of the entire working population of the district which is slightly higher than that of the cultivators. The agricultural labourer form the highest percent. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector .



Source: Census 2011

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2013-14: Comparison between Koppal 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 55.43 percent whereas for female it is 38.67 percent.

In Yelburga block percentage of male WPR is highest (55.69 percent) while Kushtagi reported lowest male WPR (54.06 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Yelburga block (47.44 percent) and lowest from Gangawati block (35.21 percent).

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

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Yelburga	55.69	47.44
Kushtagi	54.06	39.94
Gangawati	56.06	35.21
Koppal	55.53	35.76

Source: Census 2011

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Koppal district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Koppal block tops in all the three indicators of HDI i.e. Living Standard, Health as well as Education. Except for Education Index, huge gap is noticeable between Koppal and other blocks. Koppal records 0.794 in the Education Index, whereas all other taluks record above 0.8 value in the same.

	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	=	HDI
<b>Koppal District</b>	0.183 (Rank 27 <sup>th</sup> )	0.197 (Rank 29 <sup>th</sup> )	0.613 (Rank 13 <sup>th</sup> )		0.280 (Rank 28 <sup>th</sup> )
Yelburga	0.145	0.370	0.811		0.351
Kushtagi	0.248	0.414	0.780		0.431
Gangawati	0.801	0.315	0.829		0.594
Koppal	0.957	0.766	0.794		0.835

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

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Koppal scores 0.303 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 29<sup>th</sup> 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. Koppal ranks 25<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka, with an index value of 0.395.

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 Koppal is 0.269 ranking 28<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka.

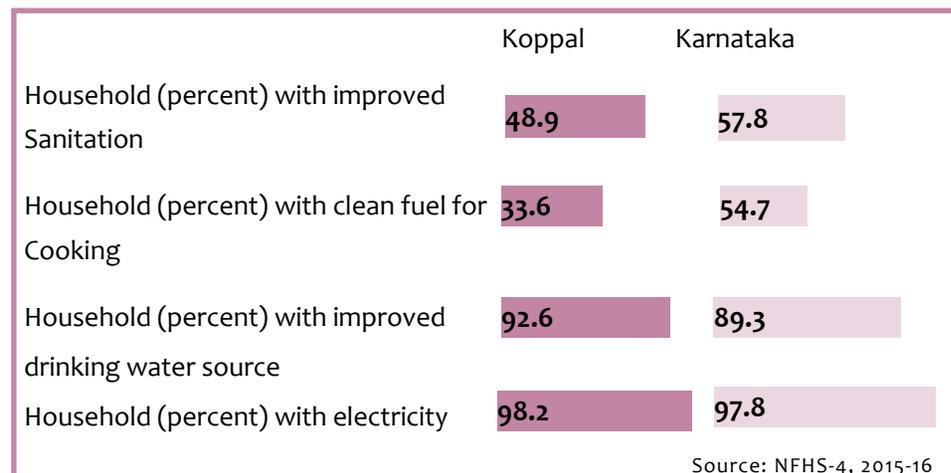
Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by the three dimensions—Reproductive Health, Empowerment and, Labour Force Participation. Koppal ranks 30<sup>th</sup> among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.169.

<b>Koppal</b>	
Child Development Index 0.303 (Rank 29 <sup>th</sup> )	District Composite Development Index 0.395 (Rank 25 <sup>th</sup> )
Food Security Index 0.269 (Rank 28 <sup>th</sup> )	Gender Inequality Index 0.169 (Rank 30 <sup>th</sup> )

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16

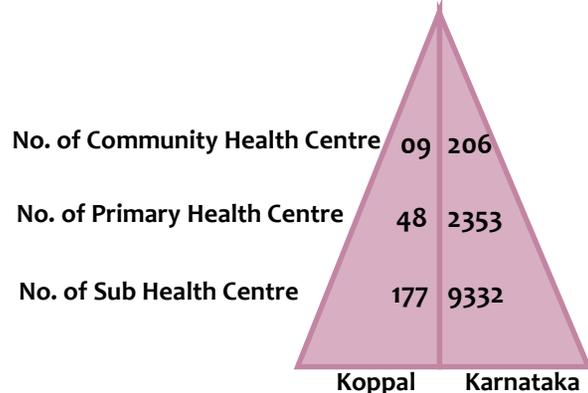
## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 92.6 percent which is higher than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS-4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 48.9 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 33.6 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).



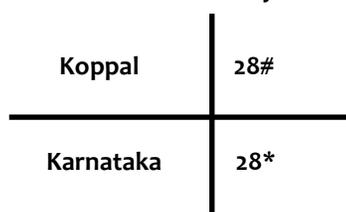
In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub- health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub- health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs 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



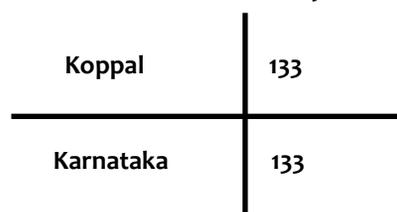
Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

### Infant Mortality Rate



Source: #AHS 2012-13, \*SRS 2016

### Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: SRS 2011-13

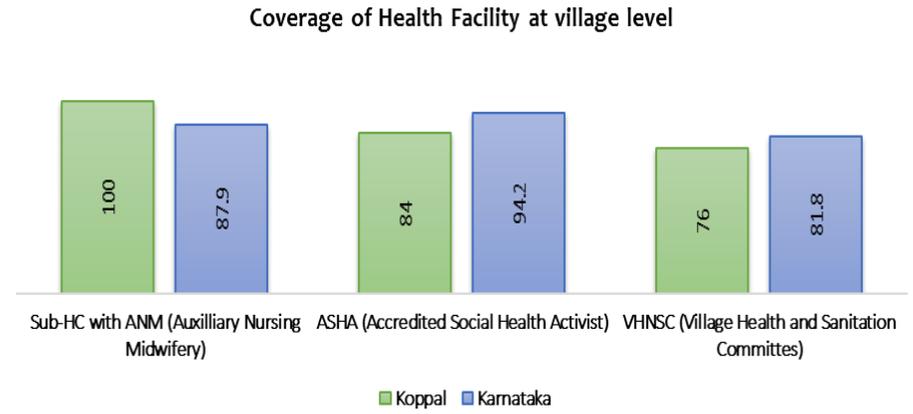
DLHS- 4 data reports that among all the districts of the state, Bangalore Rural has the best coverage with regard to health sub-centres, where a single sub-centre is accessible to 9343 persons. On the other hand, a sub-centre in Koppal is accessible to more than 7355 persons, and ranks 4<sup>th</sup> from top in terms of coverage.

Primary Health Centres coverage in Koppal is for approx. 25,703 persons, thereby ranking 9<sup>th</sup> 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 Koppal, they cater to 30372 persons and ranks 12<sup>th</sup> 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 Koppal, DLHS- 4 reports that 76 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 80 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 Koppal and Karnataka. It appears from the chart that in Koppal the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 100 percent whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 84 percent of villages in Koppal have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 76 percent of villages have VHNSC in Koppal, 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 Koppal is lower than that in Karnataka. In Koppal only 84.8 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 94.3 percent births in Karnataka. The institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units in Koppal is higher (72.6 percent) than in Karnataka (61.4 percent).

Koppal		Karnataka	
<b>Institutional Births ( percent)</b>		<b>Institutional Births ( percent)</b>	
Total— 84.8	Rural— 83.9	Total— 94.3	Rural— 93.5
<b>Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)</b>		<b>Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)</b>	
Total— 72.6	Rural— 71.8	Total— 61.4	Rural— 68.9

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

Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

	Koppal		Karnataka	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Stunted*	55.8	59.7	36.2	38.5
Wasted*	26.4	26.4	26.1	26.9
Underweight*	52.9	49.9	35.2	37.7

Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

**Nutritional Status**

In Koppal, the proportion of stunted children is higher in rural (59.7 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; 26.4 percent in Koppal and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Koppal it is about 52.9 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)

Koppal has 1150 Govt. schools, of which 995 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 21 contractual teachers, of which 14 are male and only 7 are female.

Only 321 out of 995 Govt. elementary schools have in Koppal have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1150 Govt. schools; only 333 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 28.9 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 32.3 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Koppal, a typical school has 7.6 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is 5.2 teachers at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is more than the RTE mandate of 32 in Koppal, while it is 31 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

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

### Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	333	Number of school having AWC*	321	
	1150	Number of school	995	
	198942	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	164948	
Girls enrolment is 1.02times higher than boys enrolment	98121	Boys enrolment	81045	Girls enrolment is 1.03 times higher than boys enrolment
	100821	Girls enrolment	83903	
	6450	Total teachers	5171	
	21	Contractual teachers	17	
Male teachers are 1.63 times more than female teachers	3995	Male teachers	3086	Male teachers are 1.48 times more than female teachers
	2455	Female teachers	2085	
	7.61	Average number of teachers per school	5.2	
	31	Pupil teacher ratio	32	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

## School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Koppal have school buildings; the district has 989 elementary public schools with buildings and all 1144 schools have school buildings as well.

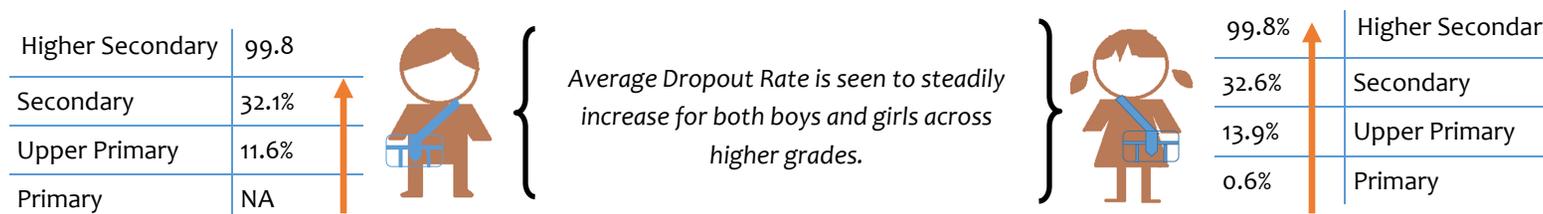
1106 out of 1150 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 96.2 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 995 elementary schools, 961 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 96.6 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1150 public schools, 1122 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 4 blocks of Koppal, with almost all public schools having libraries.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Koppal at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves from upper primary to secondary level. It is 12.8 percent at the Upper Primary level, 32.31 percent at the Secondary level and a whopping 99.9 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.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 4 blocks of Koppal district, Koppal block has the highest 38.93 percent of all Govt. schools with Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Kustagi has only 15 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of blocks have even half of their Govt. schools covered by Anganwadi centres.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Gangavathi	102	362	28.18
Koppal	109	280	38.93
Kustagi	39	260	15.00
Yelburga	83	248	33.47
All Blocks	333	1150	28.96

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. None of the blocks falls in moderate and high category. In Koppal block, approximately only 40 percent of all schools have AWCs. In the immediate next category, features Gangavathi and Yelburga, with only about a quarter of its schools covered by AWCs.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Gangavathi	362	27132 (48.3%)	29080 (51.7%)	56212	25	37	33
Koppal	280	23979 (48.5%)	25436 (51.5%)	49415	23	33	29
Kustagi	260	25138 (50.2%)	24914 (49.8%)	50052	31	40	33
Yelburga	248	21872 (50.6%)	21391 (49.4%)	43263	23	34	28
All Blocks	1150	98121 (49.3%)	100821 (50.7%)	198942	26	36	31

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Koppal has 1150 Govt. schools, of which 995 are Elementary schools. Gangavathi has 362 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Yelburga has only 248 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks except in Yelburga and Kustagi wherein the Govt. schools account for 50.6 and 50.2 percent of boys out of total enrolment, respectively.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains within the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively, with the exception of Kustagi (31) at Primary level, and Gangavathi (37) and Kustagi (40) at upper primary level. The lowest PTR, at primary level, is in Koppal block (23). At the primary with upper primary level, Gangavathi has the highest PTR (37), while Koppal (33) has the lowest. Average PTR is 28 in Yelburga and 33 in Gangavathi.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Gangavathi	968	738	1706	2	0	2	2.3	6.1	4.7
Koppal	1005	700	1705	4	6	10	2.5	7.1	6.1
Kustagi	1004	503	1507	3	0	3	2.5	6.9	5.8
Yelburga	1018	514	1532	5	1	6	3.0	6.7	6.2
All Blocks	3995	2455	6450	14	7	21	2.5	6.7	5.6

Source: DISE, 2016-17

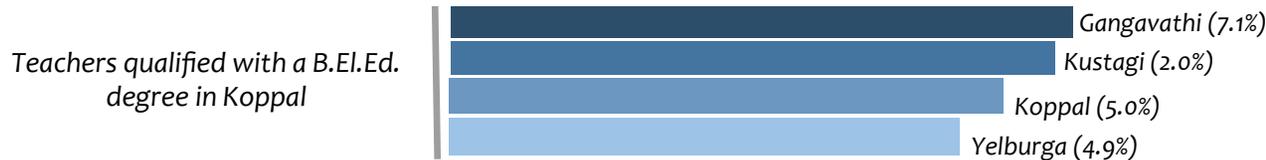
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to fluctuate heavily among the districts at Koppal. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Kustagi, and lowest in Gangavathi block. Interestingly, the district of Koppal has only 21 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 6450.

Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Gangavathi has only 2.3 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Koppal has a total of 6450 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 3995 are male and 2455 are female. Kustagi (1507) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 503 are female teachers.

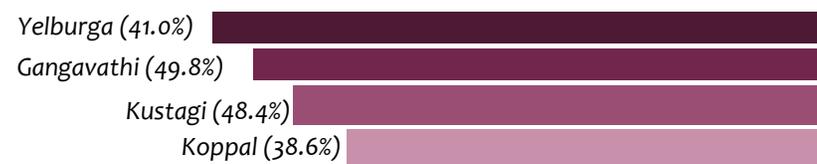
### Professional Qualification of Teachers

District Koppal	B.El.Ed. (4.30%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (42.56%)	Others (48.90%)
-----------------	------------------	------------------------------	-----------------



In terms of professional qualifications, 4.30 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Gangavathi has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (7.1 percent).

Another 42.6 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Kustagi (48.4 percent), Gangavathi has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (49.8 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Koppal



Around 48.9% 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