



District Profile

Mandya, Karnataka

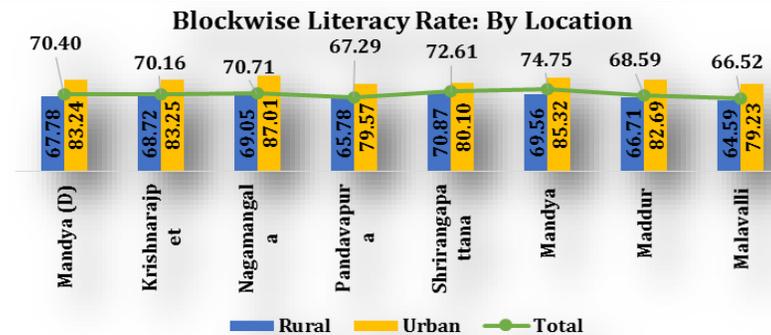
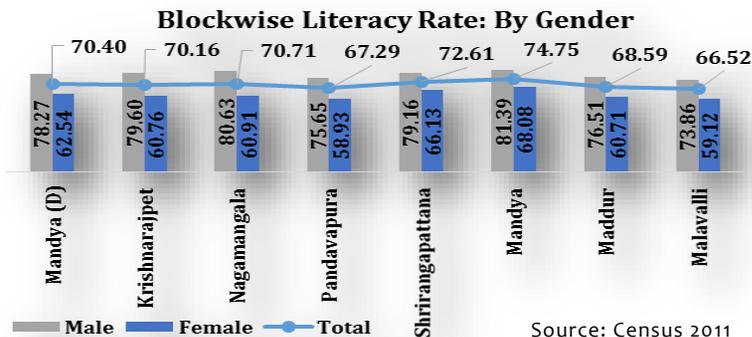
Mandya district comprises of 7 taluks. The total geographical area of the district is 4,98,244 Hectares, out of which 2,53,067 Hectares forms the sown area. More than half of the total land area in the district is put to agricultural use. 94,779 Hectares of land is irrigated. With a total population of 19.25 lakhs, around 5 lakh people are employed in the agriculture sector.

DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Mandya is 1805769 which accounts for 2.96 percent of the total population of State. The percentage of urban population in Mandya is 17.08 percent, which is quite lower compared to the state average of 38.67 percent. Out of the total population there are 905085 males and 900684 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 995 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka is 16 percent, while Mandya reports a 15.6 percent decadal decrease in the population. The district population density is 363.92 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 14.69 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 1.24 percent of the population.

LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Mandya district is 70.40 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 78.27 and 62.54 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Malavalli has the lowest literacy rate 66.52 percent, with 73.86 percent men and 59.12 percent women being literate. Mandya block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates– among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 81.39 percent, while that for females is 68.08 percent.

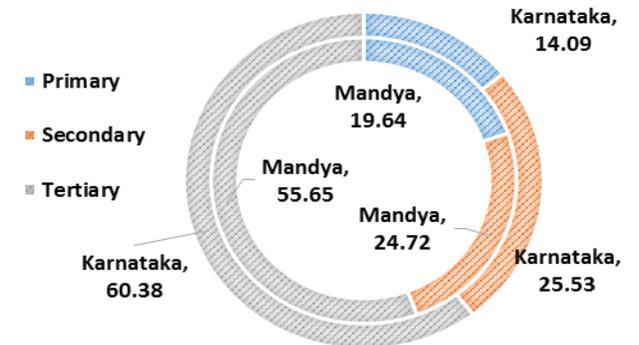


A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Mandya. Rural Mandya has a literacy rate of 67.78 percent while the same in urban areas is 83.24 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Nagaman-gala has the highest urban literacy rate of 87.01 percent, and Shrirangapattana the highest rural literacy rate of 70.87 percent. Malavalli ranks lowest in both rural literacy rate (64.59 percent), and urban literacy rate (79.23 percent).

Sector wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2009-10: Comparison between Mandya and Karnataka

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Mandya, the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 55.65 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 (24.72 percent) while the contribution to primary sector is 19.64 percent. The GDDP of Mandya in tertiary sector is lower compared to that in Karnataka.

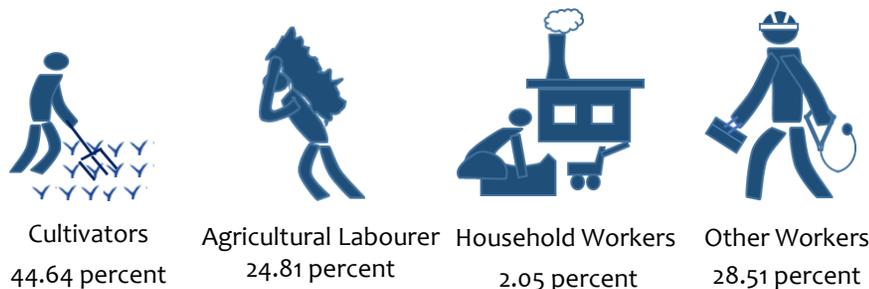


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Mandya has no taluk (sub-district) with Gross Per Capita Income (GPCI) above state average (Rs. 53101) and 7 taluks with GPCI below the state average, during 2008-09, at current prices. The Per Capita Income (PCI) of Mandya is Rs. 28987. It is found that four taluk has PCI below the district average, and 3 taluks above the state average, for the year 2008-09. Pandavapura taluk has a PCI of Rs. 37182, while Malavalli has a PCI of Rs. 25316, during 2008-09 at current prices. Mandya has a GDDP of Rs. 560353 lakh, with Mandya block having a Taluk District Product (TDDP) of Rs. 116499 lakh and Srirangapatna a TDDP of Rs. 48001 lakh—in the year 2008-09.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Mandya is 82.04 percent which is marginally less than the State main workers (83.94 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form 44.6 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 24.8 percent. The catchall category ‘Other Workers’ form about 28.5 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector.



Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 63.55 percent whereas for female it is 32.89 percent.

In Krishnarajpet, male WPR is highest (65.06 percent) while Mandya block reported lowest male WPR (62.21 percent)

Female WPR is very low in Mandya. Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Nagamangala (47.53 percent) and lowest from Mandya block (28.46 percent).

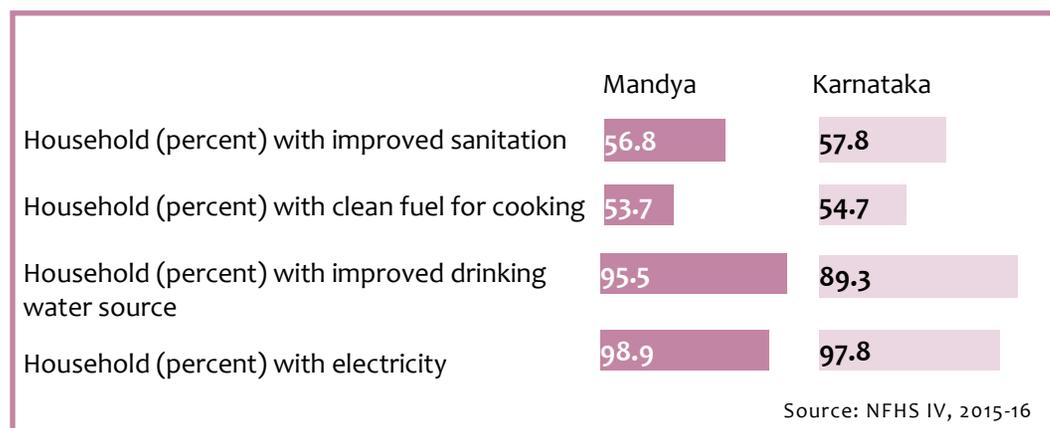
	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Mandya (D)	63.55	32.89
Krishnarajpet	65.06	34.79
Nagamangala	64.08	47.53
Pandavapura	64.64	34.77
Shrirangapattana	64.21	30.85
Mandya	62.45	28.46
Maddur	63.41	30.08
Malavalli	62.47	30.83

Source: Census 2011

Comparing all blocks, in Mandya block both male and female WPR is considerably low.

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

As per NFHS IV, in Karnataka, 89.3 percent of households have access to improved drinking water, while in Mandya approximately 95.5 percent households have access to drinking water facilities. The same survey reports that 56.8 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is more than state average of 57.8 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, only 53.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 98.9 percent of household having electricity which is slightly 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

No. of Community Health Centre

10 206

No. of Primary Health Centre

115 2353

No. of Sub Health Centre

410 9264

Mandya Karnataka

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016

Infant Mortality Rate

Mandya 29#

Karnataka 29*

Source: #AHS 2012-13, *SRS 2016

Maternal Mortality Ratio

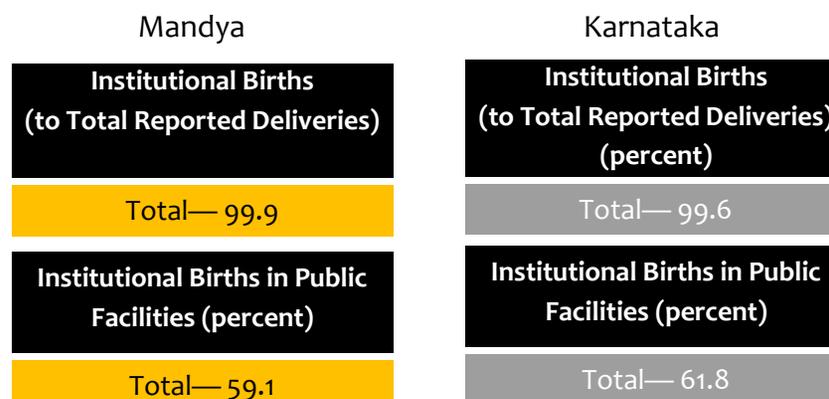
Mandya 133

Karnataka 133

Source: SRS 2011-13

Institutional Births

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Mandya and Karnataka varies moderately. In Mandya, 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 Mandya (59.1 percent) and Karnataka (61.8 percent).



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)

Mandya has 1912 Govt. schools, of which 1693 are till elementary grade. The district has 75 contractual teachers, of which 65 teach elementary grade.

Only 988 out of 1693 Govt. elementary schools have in Mandya have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1912 Govt. schools; only 1012 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 52.9 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 58.36 percent of Govt. elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Mandya, a typical school has 3.8 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 19 in Mandya, while it is 16 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade

Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	1012	Number of school having AWC*	988	
	1912	Number of school	1693	
	114138	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	90573	
Girls enrolment is 1.04 times higher than boys enrolment	55802	Boys enrolment	44085	Girls enrolment is 1.05 times higher than boys enrolment
	58336	Girls enrolment	46488	
	7247	Total teachers	4873	
	75	Contractual teachers	65	
Male teachers are 1.33 times more than female teachers	4143	Male teachers	2600	Male teachers are 1.14 times more than female teachers
	3104	Female teachers	2273	
	3.8	Average number of teachers per school	2.9	
	16	Pupil teacher ratio	19	

*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

School Facilities

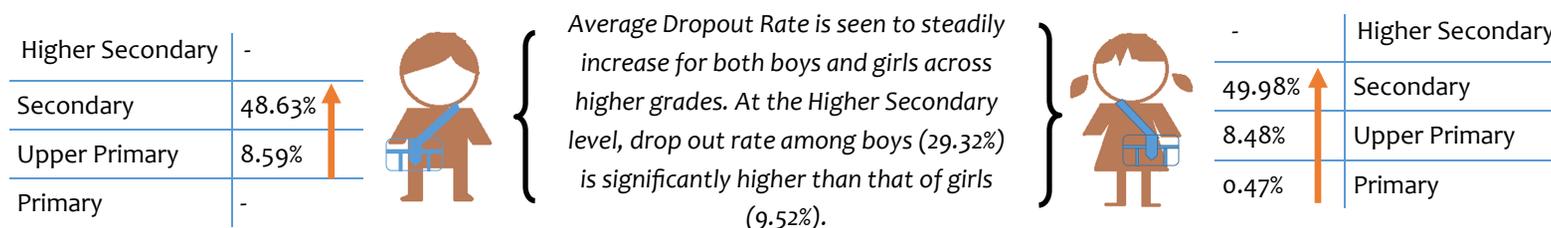
As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned; the district has 1912 public schools, and 1908 of them have school buildings.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1912 public schools, 1910 schools have libraries, which implies a near full coverage.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Data on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Mandya at the Primary level is unavailable. However, it is seen to increase as one moves across higher grades. It is 7.28 percent at the Upper Primary level, 25.34 percent at Secondary level, and 17.26 percent at the Higher Secondary level.

In Mandya, boys tend to drop out more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder, except for boys at the Higher Secondary level — boys have an unusually high drop out rate when compared to girls.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 8 blocks of Mandya, 75.63 percent of all Govt. schools in Pandavapura have Anganwadi centres. Srirangapatna has only 29.25 percent schools with AWCs. Mandya district, as a whole, has 52.93 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. Four blocks in Mandya do not have more than 50 percent of their schools covered under AWCs.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Krishnarajapet	221	366	60.38
Maddur	154	275	56.00
Malavally	116	275	42.18
Mandya North	68	187	36.36
Mandya South	41	136	30.15
Nagamangala	220	329	66.87
Pandavapura	149	197	75.63
Srirangapatna	43	147	29.25
All Blocks	1012	1912	52.93

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
Krishnarajapet	366	9447 (47.90%)	10277 (52.10%)	19724	11	20	18
Maddur	275	8758 (49.9%)	8800 (50.12%)	17558	12	21	18
Malavally	275	9471 (48.43%)	10083 (51.56%)	19554	13	23	20
Mandya North	187	5158 (49.56%)	5249 (50.44%)	10407	16	22	19
Mandya South	136	5358 (49.70%)	5422 (50.30%)	10780	12	19	18
Nagamangala	329	6270 (48.91%)	6550 (51.09%)	12820	11	19	17
Pandavapura	197	6135 (48.19%)	6338 (50.81%)	12473	11	19	17
Srirangapatna	147	5205 (48.10%)	5617 (51.90%)	10822	11	21	18
All Blocks	1912	55802 (48.89%)	58336 (51.11%)	114138	12	20	18

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Mandya has 1912 Govt. schools, of which 1963 are elementary schools. Krishnarajapet has 366 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Mandya South has only 136 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that for boys across all blocks in Mandya. In Maddur, Govt. schools account for 49.9 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Krishnarajpet (52.10%) block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. The lowest PTR appearing to be in Nagamangala and Pandavapura (17) block of Mandya and the highest in Malavally (20).

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Krishnarajapet	896	358	1254	0	0	2	1.79	3.74	3.43
Maddur	643	466	1109	0	0	2	1.76	3.67	4.03
Malavally	658	426	1084	0	0	7	1.84	3.54	3.94
Mandya North	322	276	598	0	1	7	1.45	3.77	3.20
Mandya South	316	439	755	0	0	3	2.53	4.89	5.55
Nagamangala	551	361	912	0	0	1	1.32	3.03	2.77
Pandavapura	476	342	818	2	11	48	1.94	4.30	4.15
Srirangapatna	281	436	717	1	0	5	2.09	4.97	4.88
All Blocks	4143	3104	7247	3	12	75	1.73	3.83	3.79

Source: DISE, 2016-17

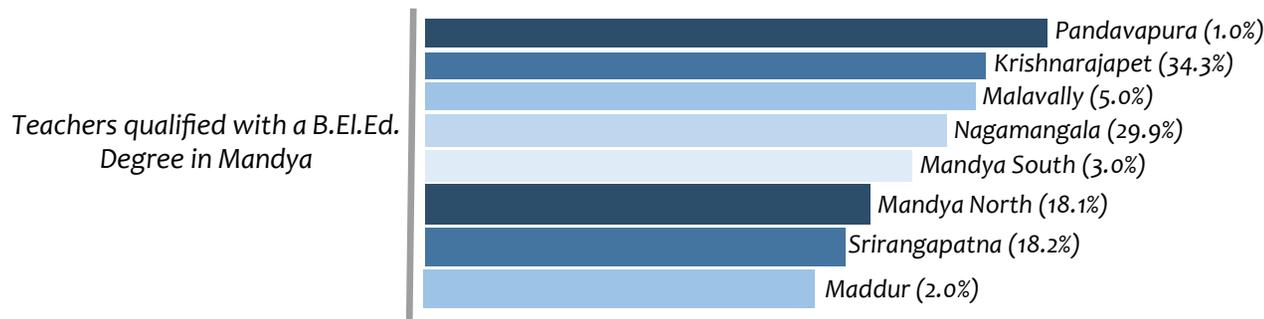
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Mandya. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Krishnarajapet and lowest in Mandya North. The district of Mandya has 75 para teachers in a total teaching cadre of 7247. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Nagamangala has only 1.32 teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Mandya has a total of 7247 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 4143 are male and 3104 are female. Mandya North (598) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 276 are female teachers. In the elementary category, Mandya has a total of 4873 teachers, of which 2600 are male and 2273 are female.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

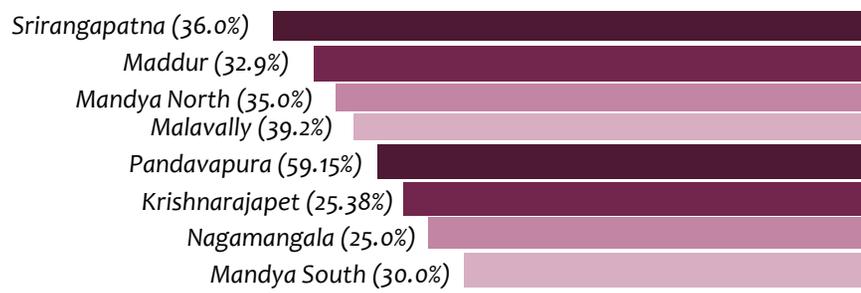
District Mandya	B.El.Ed. (10.41%)	B.Ed. or Equivalent (25.13%)	Others (42.16%)
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Source: DISE, 2016-17



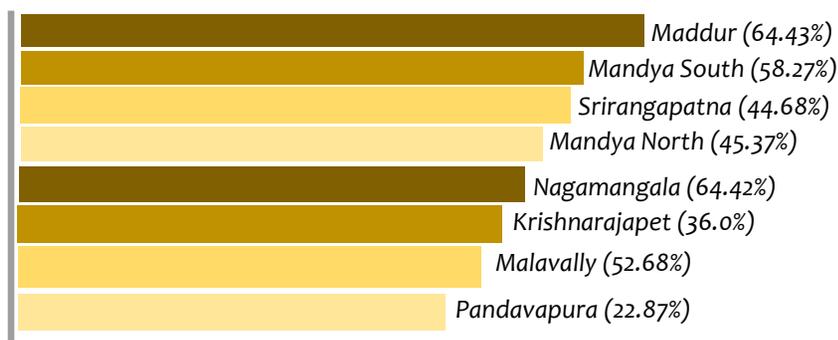
In terms of professional qualifications, only 10.41 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree in the district. Krishnarajapet has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed degree (34.3 percent).

Only 25.13 percent have B.Ed. or equivalent degree in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Malavally (39.2 percent), Pandavapura has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (59.15 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Mandya



Around 42.16% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion of the population in blocks across Mandya district has teachers with no professional degree is 3.2 percent. Pandavapura has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (17.0 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.

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.