



## District Profile Raichur, Karnataka

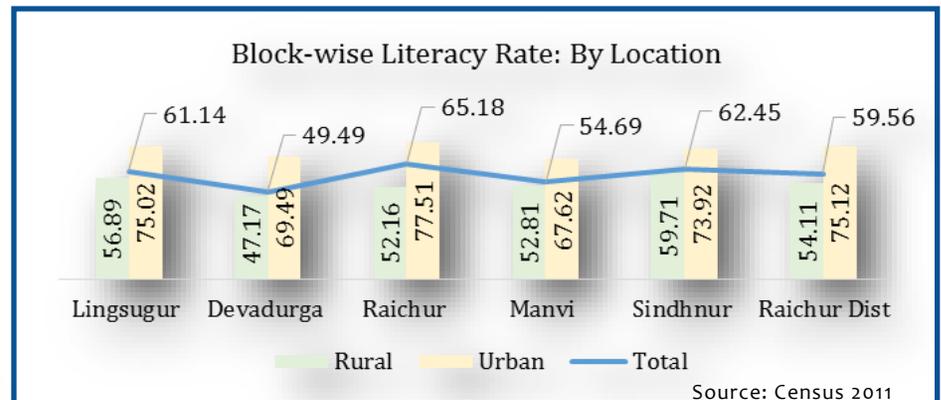
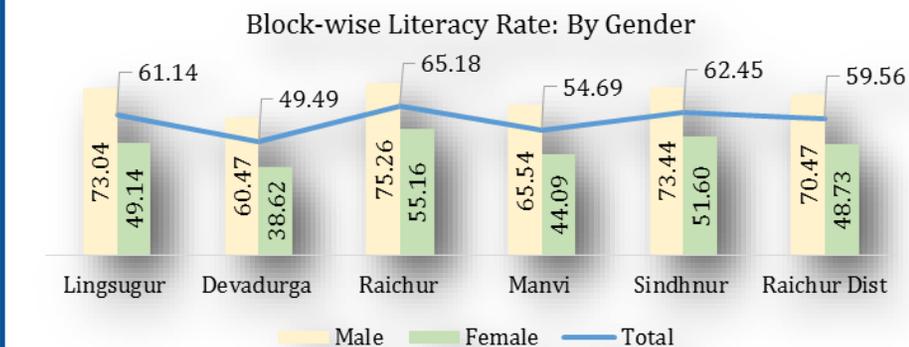
Raichur was a part of the princely State of Hyderabad till the re-organisation of State on 1st November 1956. The list of tehsils in Raichur district are Devadurga, Lingasugur, Manvi, Raichur, Sindhnur. There are 884 villages, seven statutory towns and two census towns in the district.

### DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Raichur is 1,928,812. Out of which 964,511 were males and 964,301 were females. This gives a sex ratio of 999.78 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in Raichur is 25.42 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 Raichur reports a 15.51 percent decadal increase in the population. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Karnataka is 4.58 percent, while Raichur reports a 0.12 percent which is the lowest in the state. The district population density is 228 in 2011, which has increased from 198 since 2001. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 20.79 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 19.03 percent of the population.

### LITERACY

The overall literacy rate of Raichur district is 59.56 percent while the male & female literacy rate is 70.47 and 48.73 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Devadurga has the lowest literacy male and female rates at 60.47 and 38.62 percentages respectively. Raichur block, subsequently, has the highest literacy rates—among both males and females. The male literacy rate is 75.26 percent, while that for females is 55.16 percent.



A significant difference is notable in the literacy rate of rural and urban Raichur. Rural Raichur has a literacy rate of 54.11 percent while the same in urban areas is 75.12 percent. A closer look at block level data reveals that literacy rate in rural areas lag behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Raichur block has the highest urban literacy rate—75.51 percent and Sindhnur has the highest rural literacy rate—59.71 percent. Devadurga block has the lowest urban literacy rate—69.49 percent and 47.17 percent respectively.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC

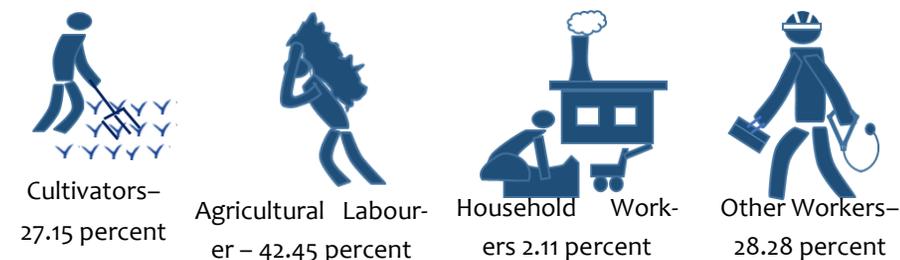
The three sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – reflect the direction of growth of any region. In Raichur the tertiary (services) sector contributed the maximum share of 53.92 percent to Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) which is lower than that of Karnataka's share of 60 percent to GSDP in 2013-14. The district's primary (agricultural) sector contributes about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> to GDDP (29.16 percent) while the secondary sector's contribution is 16.92 percent. The GDDP of Raichur in primary sector is more than double compared to that in Karnataka.

On considering Net District Domestic Product (NDDP), Raichur has 29.14 percent of share in the primary sector, 16.17 percent secondary sector share, while 54.69 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 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. Raichur's per capita income (Rs. 73,851) is 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 38.2 percent whereas in rural areas is 37.6 percent in the district of Raichur. The overall incidence of poverty (2011-12) in the district is 37.7 percent remains significantly higher than the state level (21 percent). Low per capita income of Raichur might be a probable explanation to the high incidence of poverty in the district.

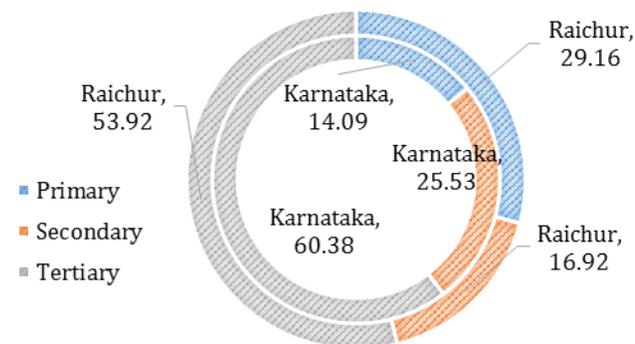
The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Raichur is 37.64 percent which is lower than the State main workers (38.3 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 27.15 percent of all workers, while agricultural labourers form 42.45 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form 27.61 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 Raichur 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 54.99 percent whereas for female it is 38.69 percent.

In Sindhur block percentage of male WPR is highest (56.46 percent) while Lingasugur reported lowest male WPR (52.71 percent)

Among female, the highest WPR is reported from Devadurga block (44.23 percent) and lowest from Raichur block (32.82 percent).

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

	Work Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
Devadurga	54.92	44.23
Lingasugur	52.71	36.03
Manvi	56.13	42.99
Raichur	54.80	32.82
Sindhur	56.46	40.65

Source: Census 2011

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2011-12)

Human Development Index (HDI) of Raichur district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index. Raichur block tops in all the three indicators of HDI i.e. Living Standard, Health as well as Education. Except for in Education Index, huge gap is noticeable between Raichur and other blocks. Raichur records 0.6 in the Education Index, whereas all other taluks record above 0.5 value in the same.

	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	=	HDI
<b>Raichur District</b>	0.179 (Rank 28 <sup>th</sup> )	0.110 (Rank 30 <sup>th</sup> )	0.231 (Rank 29 <sup>th</sup> )		0.165 (Rank 30 <sup>th</sup> )
Devadurga	0.1	0.92	0.5		0.35
Lingasugur	0.34	1.0	0.8		0.65
Manvi	0.34	0.86	0.7		0.6
Raichur	0.96	0.61	0.6		0.7
Sindhur	0.41	0.48	0.9		0.54

Source: Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16 & Raichur District Human Development Report 2014

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the status of children with respect to Education, Health and Nutrition dimensions. Raichur scores 0.231 in this index for the year 2011-12, and ranks 30<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. Raichur ranks 27<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka, with an index value of 0.371.

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 Raichur is 0.266 ranking 29<sup>th</sup> in Karnataka.

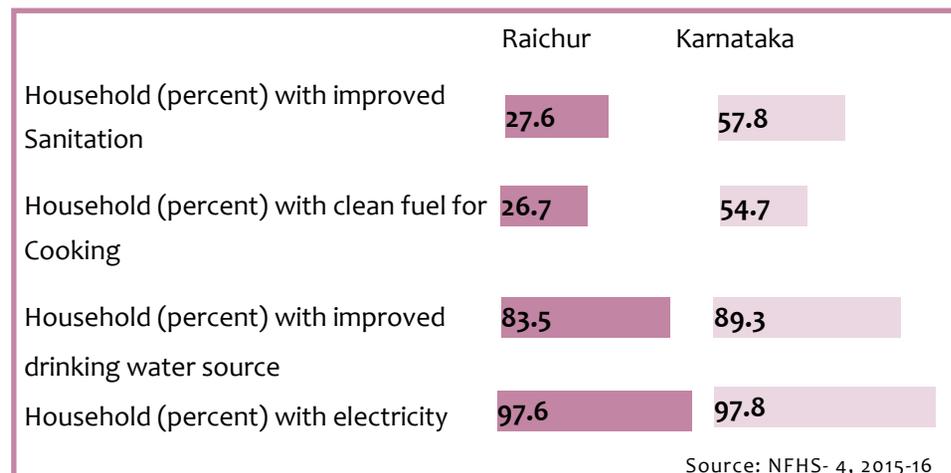
Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by the three dimensions—Reproductive Health, Empowerment and, Labour Force Participation. Raichur ranks 28<sup>th</sup> among all districts of Karnataka, with an index value of 0.150.

<b>Raichur</b>	
Child Development Index 0.231 (Rank 30 <sup>th</sup> )	District Composite Development Index 0.371(Rank 27 <sup>th</sup> )
Food Security Index 0.266 (Rank 29 <sup>th</sup> )	Gender Inequality Index 0.150 (Rank 28 <sup>th</sup> )

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2015-16

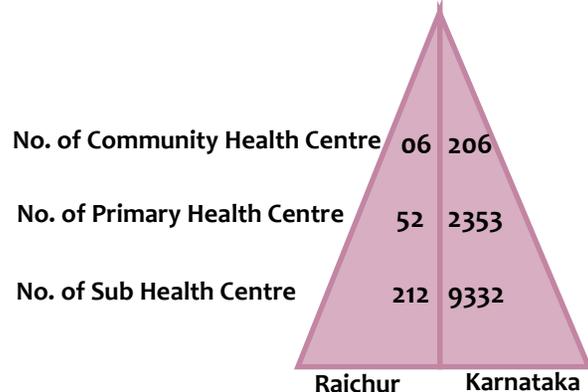
## BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 83.5 percent which is slightly lower than the state average (89.3 percent) as per NFHS-4, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 27.6 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 26.7 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average of 54.7 percent. However, in the district, 97.6 percent of household having electricity which is almost same as that of the state average (97.8 percent).

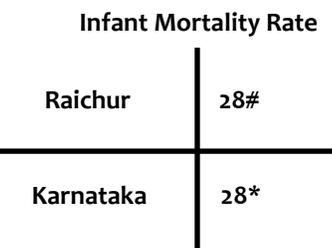


In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub- health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub- health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs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

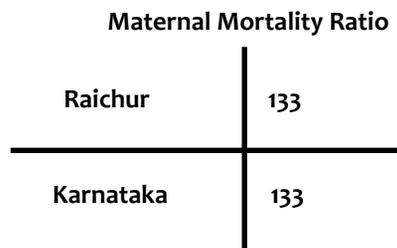
### Health Facilities Covered



Source: Rural Health Statistics 2016



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



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 Raichur is accessible to more than 7760 persons, and ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> from top in terms of coverage.

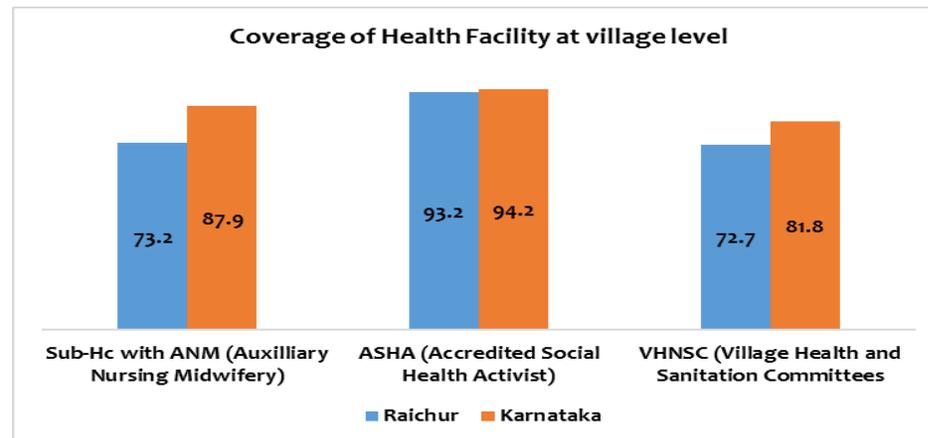
Primary Health Centres coverage in Raichur is for approx. 44,219 persons, thereby ranking 1<sup>st</sup> among districts of Karnataka in terms of accessibility.

In terms of coverage by Community Health Centre coverage in Raichur, they cater to 39212 persons and ranks 7<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 Raichur, DLHS- 4 reports that 72.7 percent of villages are within the 3-km radius of the Sub-Health Centres while 68.2 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 Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in Raichur and Karnataka. It

appears from the chart that in Raichur the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 73.2 whereas its 87.9 percent for Karnataka. Similarly, 93.2 percent of villages in Raichur have ASHA, against 94.2 percent villages in Karnataka. About 72.7 percent of villages have VHNSC in Raichur, 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 Raichur is lower than that in Karnataka. In Raichur only 79.7 percent institutional births are recorded, compared to 94.3 percent births in Karnataka. The institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units in Raichur is lower (57.3 percent) than in Karnataka (61.4 percent).

Raichur		Karnataka	
<b>Institutional Births ( percent)</b>		<b>Institutional Births ( percent)</b>	
Total— 79.7	Rural— 80.0	Total— 94.3	Rural— 93.5
<b>Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)</b>		<b>Institutional Births in Public Facility ( percent)</b>	
Total— 57.3	Rural— 63.5	Total— 61.4	Rural— 68.9

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

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16

### Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Raichur		Karnataka	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Stunted*	37.2	39.6	36.2	38.5
Wasted*	34.9	37.2	26.1	26.9
Underweight*	41.2	44.6	35.2	37.7

Source: NFHS- 4, 2015-16

### Nutritional Status

In Raichur, the proportion of stunted children is slightly higher in rural (39.6 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; 34.9 percent in Raichur and 26.1 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, about 35.2 percent of its under 5 year population is underweight, while in Raichur it is about 41.2 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)

Raichur has 1665 Govt. schools, of which 1506 are till elementary grade. The district account for only 43 contractual teachers, of which 34 are male and 9 are female.

Only 668 out of 1506 Govt. elementary schools in Raichur have Anganwadi Centres. Of all 1665 Govt. schools only 685 have Anganwadis. In other words, only 41.4 percent of all Govt. schools have Anganwadis, of which 44.3 percent of Govt. Elementary schools are seen to have AWCs.

In Raichur, a typical school has 5.06 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 32 in Raichur, while it is 30 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

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

### Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only

	685	Number of school having AWC*	668	
	1665	Number of school	1506	
	255691	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	219804	
Boys enrolment is 1.0 times higher than girls enrolment	128138	Boys enrolment	108566	Girls enrolment is 1.02 times higher than boys enrolment
	127553	Girls enrolment	111238	
	8433	Total teachers	6967	
	43	Contractual teachers	32	
Male teachers are 1.32 times more than female teachers	4805	Male teachers	3882	Male teachers are 1.25 times more than female teachers
	3628	Female teachers	3085	
	5.06	Average number of teachers per school	4.6	
	30	Pupil teacher ratio	32	

\*Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2016-17

## School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, all schools in Raichur have school buildings; the district has 1505 elementary public schools with buildings and all 1664 schools have school buildings as well.

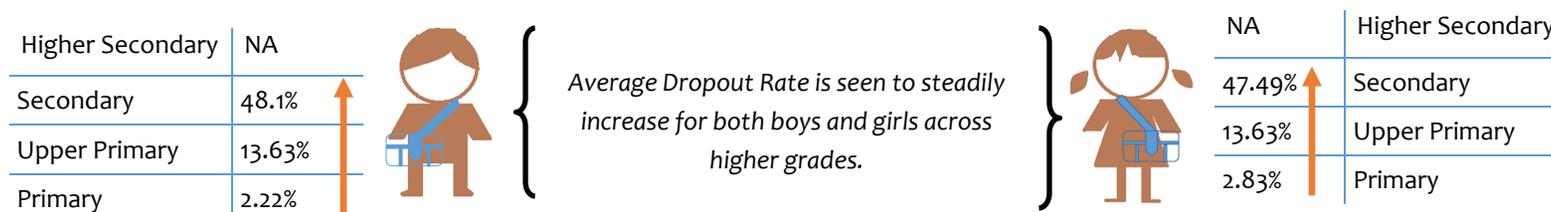
1645 out of 1665 government schools have girl's toilet. This is equivalent to 98.9 percent of public schools having girl's lavatories. Of the 1505 elementary schools, 1490 schools have girl's toilet, which constitutes 98.3 percent of all elementary schools.

Library facilities in government schools hardly reflect any inconsistencies. Of the 1665 public schools, 1611 schools have libraries, which roughly implies near-full coverage. A similar situation is observed among the 5 blocks of Raichur, with almost all public schools having libraries.

## Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Raichur is 1.19 percent at the Primary level. In this data, the average annual drop out of Raichur is not included. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 13.13 percent at the Upper Primary level, and a whopping 40.29 percent at Secondary level. For Higher Secondary the data is not available.

Boys drop out is more compared girls at the Secondary level while girls tend to drop out slightly more than boys at Upper Primary level.



Source: DISE, 2016-17

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

### Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 5 blocks of Raichur, 45.9 percent of all Govt. schools in Devadurga have Anganwadi centres. On the contrary, Raichur has only 34.9 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs. None of blocks in the Raichur district 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			
Devadurga	163	355	45.9
Lingasugur	162	363	44.6
Manvi	117	313	37.4
Raichur	107	306	34.9
Sindhanur	136	328	41.5
All Blocks	685	1665	41.1

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 disparity across blocks. In Raichur, approximately only 34.9 percent of all schools have AWCs. In the immediate next category, features Raichur and Sindhanur, with 40 percent its schools covered by AWCs. In Lingasugur and Devadurga 44 - 48 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
Devadurga	355	24262 (51.75%)	22619 (48.25%)	46881	24	36	33
Lingasugur	363	28532 (50.58%)	27872 (49.41%)	56404	27	32	29
Manvi	313	24313 (49.61%)	24699 (50.39%)	49012	27	35	32
Raichur	306	28406 (49.94%)	28475 (50.06%)	56881	23	32	30
Sindhaur	328	22625(48.64%)	23888 (51.36%)	46513	19	29	28
All Blocks	1665	128138 (50.11%)	127553 (49.87%)	255691	24	33	30

Source: DISE, 2016-17

Raichur has 1665 Govt. schools, of which 1506 are Elementary schools. Lingasugur has 363 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Raichur block has only 306 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls is higher in only three blocks-Manvi, Raichur and Sindhaur in the district. In Devadurga, Govt. schools account for 51.75 percent of boys in total enrolment, thereby recording highest proportion of boys enrolment among all blocks. Sindhaur block, on the contrary, records the highest share in girls enrolment. 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 at primary level appearing to be in Sindhaur (19) block of Raichur and the highest in Lingasugur and Manvi (27). At the primary with upper primary level, Devadurga has the highest PTR (36), while Sindhaur (29) has the lowest. Average lowest PTR is in Sindhaur (28) and highest in Devadurga (33).

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Devadurga	775	653	1428	1	1	2	1.9	5.9	4.0
Lingasugur	1243	691	1934	11	1	12	2.3	6.9	5.3
Manvi	869	646	1515	10	3	13	2.1	6.3	4.8
Raichur	772	1106	1878	7	1	8	2.8	7.3	6.1
Sindhaur	1146	532	1678	5	3	8	2.2	5.8	5.1
All Blocks	4805	3628	8433	34	9	43	2.2	6.4	5.1

Source: DISE, 2016-17

The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to differ heavily among the districts at Raichur. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Sindhaur block, and lowest in Devadurga block. Interestingly, the district of Raichur has only 43 para teachers out of a total teaching cadre of 8433.

Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Devadurga has only 1.9 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks.

Raichur has a total of 8433 teachers employed in its Govt. schools, of which 4805 are male and 3628 are female. Devadurga (1428) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 653 are female teachers.

### Professional Qualification of Teachers

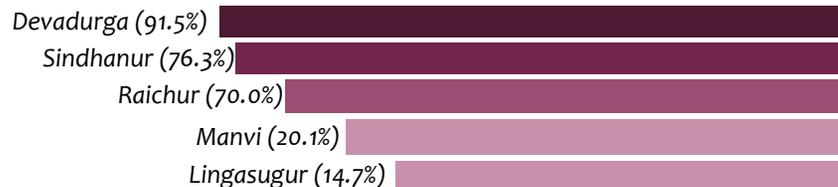
District Raichur	B.El.Ed. (24.98%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (46.77%)	Others (13.67%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. degree in Raichur



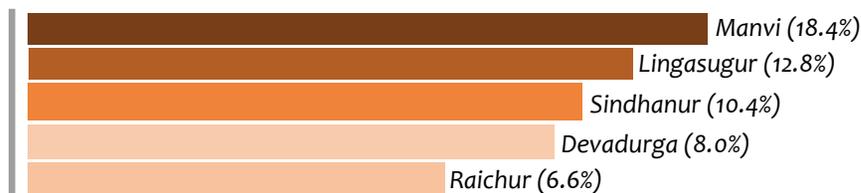
In terms of professional qualifications, 24.9 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Lingasugur block has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (72.0 percent).

Another 46.8 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Sindhanur (76.3 percent), Devadurga has the most number of teachers with B.Ed. degree (91.5 percent).



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

Teachers qualified with any other\* degree in Raichur



Around 13.7% 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.