



## AN ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

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**ABSTRACT** Education is the systematic process of leadings, guiding students to acquire knowledge, training and skill and understanding through practical. The primary education is the first step or stage of compulsory education, coming between early childhood education and secondary education and next step is higher education Government of Karnataka spending more expenditure on primary, secondary and higher education. The expenditures and funds allocated on the key sectors like education always will helps in positive outcome. Hence, the present paper has made an attempt to study the educational scenario of Karnataka State and it tries to examine the plan and non-plan expenditure on education in Karnataka State with the help of available secondary data. Finally it concluded that, there is a notable progress in the literacy rates in Karnataka and the expenditure made on education sector among three tiers is enormously increased which leads to achieve Universalization of education in Karnataka.

**KEYWORDS :** Education, Primary, Secondary, Higher, plan, Non-plan, Expenditure

### INTRODUCTION:

Education is that the process of facilitating the acquisition of data, or learning, skills, values, morals, beliefs, and habits. Educational processes include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators; however learners may also educate themselves.

Education is that the systematic process of leadings, guiding students to accumulate knowledge, training and skill and understanding through practical. The positive externalities of education build it public good, and thus it must be supplied by the state as markets cannot provide it to the socially optimal levels. The human development patterns identify the role of education within the expansion of choices for wellbeing, security and luxury. Therefore, the correct to education is recognized in concert of the basic human rights and, the drive towards universal teaching aims at ensuring its delivery. Karnataka State could be a fast growing economy and this growth is essentially supported the mental object of the society. The state has initiated significant reforms within the education sector with increased public investment to confirm access, equity and quality in education, with community involvement (Reshma S Gajakosh, and R. V Gangshetty).

Primary education is that the beginning or stage of compulsory education, coming between infancy education and education and next step is pedagogy Government of Karnataka spending more expenditure on primary, secondary and better education. Expenditure budget reveals the revenue and capital disbursements of assorted ministries/department and presents the estimates in respect of every under plan and non-plan. (Reshma S Gajakosh, and R. V Gangshetty). This study has shows that analysis of plan and non plan expenditure on Primary, Secondary and higher education in Karnataka State.

### Objectives Of The Study:

The present paper is designed with the following important two objectives.

1. To study the educational Scenario of Karnataka State.
2. To analyze the Plan and Non-plan expenditure on education in Karnataka State.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study based on secondary data sources. Secondary data are collected from various sources like Economic Survey of Karnataka - 2019-20, Censes Reports, Analytical Reports of the govt of Karnataka, Research journal, Text books, Websites ect.

### Education Scenario Of The State

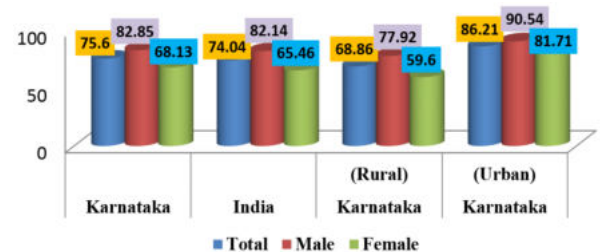
The positive externalities of Education make it a public good, and so it has to be supplied by the State as markets cannot provide it to the socially optimal levels. The human development paradigm recognizes the role of education within the expansion of choices for well being, security and luxury. Therefore, the proper to education is recognized mutually of the basic human rights and, the drive towards universal educational activity aims at ensuring its delivery. Karnataka State may be a fast growing economy and this growth is essentially supported the cognitive content of the society. The State has launched into significant reforms within the Education sector with increased public investment

to make sure access, equity and quality in education, with community involvement.

**Table – 1: Literacy Rates In Karnataka And India 2011**

Literacy rate	Karnataka	India	Karnataka (Rural)	Karnataka (Urban)
Total	75.60	74.04	68.86	86.21
Male	82.85	82.14	77.92	90.54
Female	68.13	65.46	59.60	81.71

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20



**Graph-1: Literacy Rates In Karnataka And India 2011**

Table 1 and figure 1 reveals comparison between male and female literacy rates of Karnataka and India. Literacy is a proxy for development awareness and involvement. In this sense, the State is in a better position in 2011. As per the given table, 75.60 (Persons) percent, male (82.85 %) and female (68.13 %) literacy rate in Karnataka State and 74.04 (Persons) percent, male (82.14 %) and female (65.46 %) literacy rate in India. Whereas, in Karnataka rural literacy rate is persons (68.86 %), male (77.92 %) and female (59.60 %). Likewise in urban areas of Karnataka literacy rate is persons (86.21 %), male (90.54 %) and female (81.71 %).

### Plan And Non-plan Expenditure On Primary, Secondary And Higher Education In The State

The conditions of primary, Secondary and higher education have improved during the recent years. However, a number of the govt. or semi-government controlled education sector locates within the far interior corners of the districts. There are two components of expenditure i.e., Plan and Non-Plan expenditure. Plan expenditure means estimated after discussion between each of the ministries concerned and also the planning commission. Non-Plan revenue expenditure is accounted for by interest payments, subsidies, wage and salary payments to Government employees, grants to States and UTs, pensions, police, economic services in various sectors, other general service like assembling, social services and grants to foreign Governments.

The study has gives the small print of the Plan and Non Plan expenditure budgeted by the education departments of the States and a shot has been made to incorporate the budget estimates of their expenditure on education so as to induce the whole picture of public expenditure on education within the State.

**Table-2: Plan And Non Plan Expenditure On Education In Karnataka**

Year	Plan	Non- Plan
<b>Primary Education</b>		
2009-2010	83151.11	365686.04
2010-2011	127541.13	407479.56
2011-2012	123872.83	481372.82
2012-2013	192439.23	555524.02
2013-2014	241961.73	605087.05
2014-2015	378012.97	690084.21
2015-16	295492.00	652127.00
2016-17	384105.72	657861.96
2017-18	941069.00	
2018-19	1465653.00	
2018-19(RE)	1461332.86	
2019-20(BE)	1508265.17	
<b>Secondary Education</b>		
2009-2010	52923.64	214898.75
2010-2011	59930.77	249766.93
2011-2012	86632.84	278237.75
2012-2013	97088.21	326672.63
2013-2014	74283.39	390618.90
2014-2015	181505.57	362247.06
2015-16	194457.30	384365.00
2016-17	126124.33	377762.37
2017-18	500178.00	
2018-19	612867.00	
2018-19(RE)	612720.67	
2019-20(BE)	704952.48	
<b>Higher Education</b>		
2009-2010	14142.80	61079.13
2010-2011	36110.78	107945.45
2011-2012	30636.10	129759.96
2012-2013	38154.47	147539.47
2013-2014	55701.01	187467.75
2014-2015	78081.93	174775.54
2015-2016	146154.05	208467.65
2016-17	165214.35	278966.67
2017-18	422505.50	
2018-19(RE)	426269.21	
2019-20(BE)	549076.97	

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20, RE- Revised Estimate, BE- Budget Estimate.

Table 2 shows that the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure made on Primary, Secondary and Higher education during the period from 2009-10 to 2019-20. As per the given table, the primary education expenditure is concerned, in the year 2009-10 an amount of R. 83151.11 lakh has spent in plan expenditure, whereas 365686.04 lakh has spent in non-plan expenditure. Further, these plan and non-plan expenditures have increased tremendously to 384105.72 lakh and 657861.96 lakh in the year 2016-17 respectively. As of now, totally, the overall plan and non-plan expenditures made on primary education during 2019-20 are 1508265.17 lakh in Karnataka.

Similarly, in secondary education also there is an increasing trend in the plan and non-plan expenditures in Karnataka during the reference period. During 2009-10, an amount of 52923.64 lakh has spent as plan expenditure, whereas around 214898.75 lakh of non-plan expenditure is made on secondary education. These plan and non-plan expenditure are increased enormously to 126124.33 lakh and 377762.37 lakh in the year 2016-17. Presently, the total of 704952.48 lakh plan and non-plan expenditure has made on secondary education during the year 2019-20.

The plan and non-plan expenditure outlay of higher education is not much encouraging as primary and secondary education comparatively. In the year 2009-10, the plan expenditure made on higher education was 14142.80 lakh and it was 61079.13 lakh for non-plan expenditure during the same year. Whereas it was increased immensely to 165214.35 lakh and 278966.67 lakh during the year 2016-17 respectively. Currently, the overall plan and non-plan expenditures made on higher education reached to 549076.97 lakh during the reference period.

It is very clear from the above analysis that, there is an increasing trend

in the plan and non-plan expenditure made on primary and secondary as well as higher education in Karnataka. Though there is an increasing trend in the expenditure during the reference period, the expenditure made under plan and non-plan on higher education, the numbers are not encouraging which should be taken care during the policy task and it will help to improve the overall outcome of the higher education in Karnataka.

#### CONCLUSION:

Education is most important sector in other sectors government should concentrate more on primary, Secondary and Higher Educational expenditure. The allocated funds should be utilized with better planning and effective strategies aimed at achieving Universalization of education. The study has revealed that there is an increasing trend in the plan and non-plan expenditure made on primary and secondary as well as higher education in Karnataka. Though there is an increasing trend in the expenditure during the reference period, the expenditure made under plan and non-plan on higher education, the numbers are not encouraging which should be taken care during the policy task and it will help to improve the overall outcome of the higher education in Karnataka.

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