

## **Education and Economic Development - An Analytical Study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This brief survey explores the return to education in India and then, with special regard to Hyderabad-Karnataka, examines the role of education in both industrial growth and economic development. Throughout, the goal is to point out the ramifications of the empirical findings for education policy. The findings indicate that in India, female education is of special significance. They further say that primary education is even more critical than may be concluded by its comparatively low private cost of return due to the externalities it produces. In 2012, United Progressive Alliance Government made a Constitution amendment bill and granted special status to six backward districts in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, with provision for reservation in education and jobs for locals. The present paper deals with the issues relating to the growth imperatives in the Hyderabad Karnataka region.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hyderabad-Karnataka, Province of Mysore, Political imbalances, education and economic development.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Hyderabad-Karnataka is a district administered by the Nizams of Hyderabad and popularly recognised as the Hyderabad Karnataka in North-East Karnataka. Hyderabad Karnataka comprises six districts which include Bidar, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. The British government had kept onto the old Mysore area before Independence and the province of Mysore was one of India's established regions in all respects. Various social, economic and educational health services and initiatives for the growth of the state were introduced by the Kings of Mysore. Hyderabad Nawabs, on the other side, had no programmes scheduled for the welfare of the citizens and the state. It is one of the key factors that the Karnataka area of Hyderabad did not grow. The same was the case with the area of Bombay Karnataka, but the growth conditions of Hyderabad Karnataka are somewhat stronger. As a matter of reality, it leading to pronounced disproportion. As compared to the southern area of Karnataka, the region belonging to the northern part of the state of Karnataka has lagged behind in almost all areas of growth. Even after independence, Karnataka was ignored by the central and state government of Hyderabad. Karnataka has struggled to induce sustainable growth in all areas. Both the central and the Karnataka government have taken numerous measures to reduce the growth divide between separate areas, such as setting up the Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board, the Bayaluseeme Development Board, the Malanad Area Development Board, the Border Area Development Initiative, and so on. In addition, during the year 2000, under the chairmanship of Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa, the government has named a high-power committee for the Redress of Regional Imbalances. The Committee of Prof. D.M.Nanjundappa carried out a systematic and informative analysis on regional imbalances and proposed a range of growth initiatives. In representing the hopes of the Hyderabad Karnataka citizens, veteran political leader Mallikarjun Kharge played a crucial role and prevailed over the national leaders to ensure a 371(J) for the city.

This paper is aimed at exploring the effect and relationships between human resources and economic development. Human capital is the most significant determinant of a national economy's capacity to develop and obtain technological advances, i.e. achievements in technical processes. The technical process is the main element in decomposing development. As Simon Kuznets once said, not the material resources, but the mass of information acquired by checked study, scientific science breakthroughs, as well as the willingness of the populace and preparation to use the above-mentioned knowledge effectively, is the core element for the development of Western countries. Thus, for example, after the Second World War, the majority of material wealth was lost in both Germany and Japan. These economies, though, succeeded in recovering in a comparatively short period since the current workforce's expertise, knowledge, schooling, discipline and encouragement stayed unchanged. Traditionally, the definition of capital is put within the context of the material means of development, but talents and expertise justified by investing in human capital are thereby implicitly omitted. In 1960, Theodore Shultz proposed that educational and training-related practises could also be treated as a mechanism of capital investment, i.e. investing in human capital that could be converted into production and sales development. Investment of intellectual resources involves all financial assets and intangible assets

utilised to increase the productivity of the workers through healthcare, schooling and the development of current capabilities in the workforce. These investments often entail some sort of sacrifice on the individual's side, like every other investment. These citizens are, again, able to make such a sacrifice if they perceive any sort of profit to be compensated for it in the future. Initially, human capital is created by the schooling and training of the employee, which in turn helps the person to gain greater efficiency, i.e. allows him/her to receive higher salaries.

### **Economic development and education**

Lucas's (1988, op.cit.) groundbreaking paper was central to explaining not just the connection between education and development, but also why policy action to encourage educational take-up may be a good case. Under the sense of a "new growth" paradigm, Lucas indicated that the efficiency of any worker is higher while employed in an atmosphere peopled by other high productivity employees through a kind of learning through observing process. It also follows that at the outset of the development period, the growth direction an area takes depends in part on the amount of accrued human resources. Due to the implied beneficial externality that results from schooling, the Lucas model may often be used to explain educational subsidies. Most importantly, cross-country longitudinal research by Barro (1991, op.cit) showed that human resources has a positive effect on development until other variables were accounted for. The study by Barro centred on the beneficial influence of primary and secondary education variables on the development of fairly simple education variables. Chatterji (1998) generalised this to cover tertiary education utilising a similar approach and found a similar positive outcome. Self and Grabowski(2004) used time series techniques to research the causal influence of basic, secondary, and tertiary education on Indian growth results, using Indian data from 1966 to 1996. The findings indicated that primary education is significant, with poorer evidence for secondary education and no evidence that tertiary education has a beneficial growth effect. Of note, the perceived irrelevance of tertiary education is completely compatible with the above mentioned graduate disguised unemployment hypothesis. But maybe Self and Grabowski's most important finding is the relevance of female education (at all levels) in the development of development. It confirms the findings of Duraisamy (2002) that rates of return to school for women were higher. It should be remembered that the research cycle finishes before changes to trade liberalisation have begun. The data arrives, in other words, from a closed economy. Jain(2004) has proposed, based on Bhalla's work at the World Bank, that schooling has substantial benefits only in an accessible economy that can completely exploit additional expertise. It is tentatively proposed that if India will lift the average level of education by two years in the accessible period, this would contribute to a sustainable rise in GDP growth of 0.15-0.2 percentage points. Ansari and Singh(1997) used annual time series from 1951 to 1987 to research the connection between public education expenditure and development in another pre-liberalisation study. They see no long-term link between the two, consistent with the theory that "the closed economy fails to leverage new knowledge." They do, however, find a clear causal correlation between public expenditure on education and the development of private capital and, subsequently, indirect expansion. Similarly, Nagaraj et.al(2000) found clear proof of the role of primary education in generating development and educational inequalities throughout Hyderabad-Karnataka in retaining interstate disparity in an analysis of the Indian states from 1970-94.

### **Economic Development and Education**

In the Hyderabad-Karnataka sense, industrial growth cannot be seen as associated with economic progress. Economic growth can at best be treated as a required prerequisite for economic prosperity for everyone but the most adamant believers in trickle-down. It is surely not satisfactory. Once the much wider viewpoints of economic growth are taken into consideration, it becomes evident that the position of education and education policy is becoming (at least potentially) much greater. In Hyderabad-Karnataka, deprivation and exclusion of all kinds (whether based on wealth, ethnicity, caste, religion or region), health, fertility and infant mortality and child labour may be a collection of issues that could fairly be included under the economic growth umbrella. In the broadest context, longitudinal analysis by economists shows that women's education is a very significant element shaping these problems in India. Dreze and Murthi (2001), for example, show that high female education is a major factor deciding low fertility, whereas general modernization metrics such as urbanisation, poverty reduction and male literacy have no such effects. The image is less promising with regard to caste problems. There is no indication of economic gain to these castes, amid substantial government intervention in the education of the "backward castes," partially owing to the failure of education to provide superior employment. This inevitably contributes to a "discouraged worker" impact and the reduction of funds from certain castes for educational purposes. Jeffrey et al (2004) concluded in a significant analysis that "without a substantial redistribution of material assets within society, formal education-focused development initiatives are likely to only partially succeed in raising the social standing and economic position of subordinate groups."

The Human Resources philosophy says that expenditure on education, health and capacity-building preparation activities ought to be viewed as an opportunity. Spending on these things in the future will improve the income of the individual. In the course of 1961, T.W. Schultz outlined in his Presidential Address to the American Economic Association the necessity for people to invest in initiatives for education, health and skills advancement in order to maximise their earnings in the future. In developing countries like India, where most citizens are poor and have a shortage of money for food and clothing, people would not invest in these industries. And the benefits from the expenditure in human resources are in the long gestation period. Disadvantaged people cannot wait for it. There is also a clear need for political intervention to boost the quality of health and education of the country's people by numerous policies and initiatives. It is vital to achieve national development via that.

The state of Karnataka has an acute issue of geographical inequality before and after independence in all respects. Over the past few years, the citizens of the Hyderabad Karnataka district have actively opposed the state and central government's mindset of injustice and difference. The scholars and administrators have found that during recent years, the growth phase has not percolated uniformly in the state of Karnataka at all. There are several significant discrepancies and discrepancies between the two princely states of Mysore and Nizam in Karnataka in geographical, fiscal, political, and cultural relations. The Hyderabad Karnataka is ignored by the administrators, scholars, economists and policy makers even after independence. Among the traumatic cycles are the construction perceptions of North Karnataka. Modern Karnataka has a history which is long and exceptional. The province of Bombay, the province of Madras, and the princely state of Mysore, the Chief Commissioner of the provinces of Coorg and Hyderabad, had existed under five different controls prior to the Union of the citizens of Karnataka. The new state of Mysore was established on November 1st 1956 with Bengaluru as its capital under the States Reorganization Act of 1956. Over the time between Hyderabad-Karnataka and the Mysore zone, regional imbalances have developed, contributing to unequal levels of growth in particular. From the monarchs to the present day, the northern parts of Karnataka, especially Hyderabad-Karnataka, were constantly overlooked. This region was not established by royal families, this area was the southernmost part of their jurisdiction under British rule, later as and when it was amalgamated with the princely state of Mysore it became the northernmost area where it could not traverse evenly in creation. The inter-district inequalities can be seen in terms of variables of growth such as industries, schooling, health. Facilities for shipping and drainage, etc. The degree of imbalances has further expanded with the continued lopsided accumulation of economic activities. Karnataka has struggled to induce sustainable growth in all areas. In order to minimise the growth disparity between the separate states, the Central and Karnataka Governments have taken a range of serious steps and have begun to enforce them by several development boards. The Committee of Prof. D.M.Nanjundappa carried out a systematic and informative analysis on regional imbalances and proposed a range of growth initiatives. In representing the ambitions of the Hyderabad Karnataka citizens, veteran political leader Mallikarjun Kharge played a major role and prevailed over the national leaders to ensure a 371(J) for the city.

In 2012, the government of the Unified Democratic Alliance launched a Constitution amendment bill and gave special status to six backward districts in the area of Hyderabad-Karnataka, with arrangements for reservation of education and employment for locals. The majority of the citizens live in the districts of Bidar, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary are removed from the mainstream of growth and driven to the wall from the point of view of protection and development. The value of social protection has been realised by the state and central government and other stakeholders, and some schemes for the inclusive growth and social security of disadvantaged parts of society have been introduced. In this paper, on the basis of qualitative research, an endeavour was made to examine the growth imperatives in the area of Hyderabad-Karnataka.

## **II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

*Mofidul Hassan (2016)* said that in certain areas, the growth phase emerges and then generally extends over a period of time to other sections. But whether developing areas manage to keep ahead of the rest of a country's regions or regions begin to overlap over time in their achievement of growth is a much-discussed topic in development economics. Scholar indicated that, over a period of time, certain hypotheses imply rising regional disparities; neoclassical theories indicate that declining returns appear to generate convergence. The scientific research thus takes importance as to whether regional growth has continued to rise or decrease. He deals with a study of the theoretical controversy in his research.

*Ashok, Gireesha et.al (2016)* researched the role of the media in Karnataka State's regional growth. The researchers have noted that decentralisation of contact has not been accomplished in order to ensure active involvement of citizens in the human, rural and other development processes, in particular in Hyderabad Karnataka and in other backward areas. The media has since made it possible for people and organisations to communicate better. The Scholars stressed that the growth of the area needs an awareness of the atmosphere of development and the dissemination from government to citizens through different media of communication of

information, knowledge and other intellectual capital. The researchers concluded that the media can have judicious room and time for crucial regional mismatch evaluation and effectively act as fresh response platforms.

**Ratnakar (2013)** addressed the tensions between regions in India over demographic, political, fiscal, cultural and attitudinal differences. Due to the initial gains gained by certain areas under rulers, the inequalities emerged and were exacerbated under the reign of the British. The inequalities have also persisted even though many plans have been adopted in various stages. Geographic imbalances include the non-use of the available capital at the optimal stage. He noted that many agitations took place right from the days of state reorganisation in 1956 to redress the inequality created by different political party governments. The Union Minister took a landmark measure in view of the seriousness of the condition and accepted the special status of the Hyderabad Karnataka Region for the growth of the backward state. He concluded that the movement of people for regional prosperity among the residents of Hyderabad Karnataka has genuinely brought happiness. The People's Revolution has really reinforced the political system.

**Rajalakshmi (2013)** illustrated that either sector-specific or hybrid indexes, which also span more than one sector, have calculated economic backwardness. It is crucial for the government and the private sector to understand that inequality can only be overcome if more priority is paid to backward areas, which implies that private firms need to make more investments in backward regions, and government allocations in backward regions need to be increased. The research indicates a strong positive association between ambition and scholastic achievement rate, suggesting that the higher the degree of aspiration, the greater the scholastic accomplishment.

**Rakesh and Reena Kumari (2012)** analysed the overall growth of the Indian economy and reported that the agriculture sector contributes significantly to export earnings and, through forward and backward linkages, influences the output of other sectors of the economy. On a variety of agricultural criteria, scholars have researched the district and provincial level difference in agricultural production in Uttar Pradesh. Empirical studies illustrate the presence over the years of high and enduring inter-state inequalities in state agriculture. They concluded that if the development agenda is to be rendered fully inclusive, a more concerted effort on the part of the policy makers is required.

**Nyambuaga and Onuonga (2012)** stressed that the growth of the area needs an awareness of the development climate and the dissemination through different communication channels of information, knowledge and other intellectual capital from government to citizens. There is a strong or unintentional effect of the media on the viewer. The media has an important role, potentially, in regional growth.

**Roy and Satyaki (2012)** analysed the inequalities in rural segments across states compared to urban segments, which are far larger. In terms of wealth, urban India can converge, whereas rural India is left with greater inequalities within itself. Apart from disparities in per capita income, the success of states in terms of human development metrics presents a particular element of inter-regional inequality. In the past four decades, per capita income has risen across all nations, but it has not been real as it was predicted that liberalising economies will drive down disparities between states. In order to understand income divergence, it is important to investigate the spread of sectors and services that have evolved over the years.

### **Profile of Hyderabad- Karnataka Region**

Karnataka has a number of communities, customs, religions, and conventions. A number of regional inequalities mark the social and economic scenario in the province. There are 30 districts in the state and 176 Taluks. The state is divided into four natural regions according to physiographical characteristics: the Coastal Region, the Western Ghats or Malnad Zone, the Southern Plateau and the Northern Plateau region. In Karnataka, agriculture is the backbone of the people and is distinguished by large diversification of crops. According to the 2011 census, the state has 66 percent of the rural population and 56 percent of the jobs were listed under cultivators and farm workers. Today, because of inflation, the deprived parts of the population are not in a place to afford their food. Draughts and floods are facing the Hyderabad Karnataka district. Due to flooding in the districts of Kalburgi, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary, several residents are homeless. Most citizens move to Maharashtra, Hyderabad and even to southern Karnataka in pursuit of jobs due to the draught condition in north-east Karnataka. The poor execution of the MNREGA government policy in the state has also culminated in the prevalence of poverty. The name given to the locale that was part of the former province of Hyderabad is the Hyderabad Karnataka district. The new state of Mysore, now known as Karnataka, arose in 1956. The Hyderabad area of Karnataka presently comprises the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal. Place and Borders The Karnataka district of Hyderabad is centred in the North Eastern portion of the state of Karnataka and comes under the North Maidan geographical region. The area is bordered on the north by the districts of Maharashtra state of Solapur, Nanded and Osmanabad, and on the east by the districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Mahaboobnagar, Rangareddy of Andhra Pradesh, and on the south by the districts of Karnool of Andhra Pradesh and Chitradurga, Karnataka state of Davangere. Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag and



Haveri districts of Karnataka state are to the west. The Karnataka district of Hyderabad occupies a cumulative area of 44,108 sq. Kms., which accounts for 23% of Karnataka state's overall geographical area. The three Karanja, Bheema, Krishna, and Tungabhadra are the main rivers of the Karnataka district of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad Karnataka District sex ratio indicates that the sex ratio was 964 in 2001 as opposed to the state average of 960. The sex ratio in the Hyderabad district of Karnataka rose to 968 in 2011, which is again higher than the state average of 964. In 2011, the literacy rate rose to 65.15 percent in the Hyderabad Karnataka District, while the state average was 79.04 percent. Another notable finding during both times is that the rate of female literacy in the Karnataka District of Hyderabad is lower than the state average. The female literacy rate in the Hyderabad Karnataka area rose to 55.33 percent in 2011, while the state female literacy rate was 60.45 percent during the same time. The Karnataka government confiscated property for the development of special economic zones in the state from most of the oppressed tribal groups and agrarian communities. These unorganised communities are reliant on farming and have now been left landless. Their lives are in turmoil today. And several of the state government's industrial development programmes have consistently hampered the progress of the state's people. The state of disadvantaged citizens stays the same.

The Karnataka district of Hyderabad is considered the most backward city of South India. The biggest challenges faced by citizens are the shortage of basic immunities, illiteracy, unemployment and poverty, and the disabled population is not an exception. Therefore, for the socio-economic growth of the underdeveloped area, special focus and status are important. Infrastructure growth and employability are deemed essential because they provide a foundation for development activities and promote economic production through locating industrial enterprises. Facilities for travel, connectivity, health and education would have a positive effect on the development of the underdeveloped region. Therefore, special status was granted to the Hyderabad-Karnataka area by an amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution notified by former Karnataka Hamsa Governor Raj Bhardwaj. Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgir are the seven districts of the county, part of the former Hyderabad state under the Nizams until 1948, to receive special status. In 2013, the Governor also informed the Development Board of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area and the Karnataka Educational Institutions (regulations for admission in the region) of the establishment of a 70% quota for students from the region and an 8% reservation for students from institutions in other regions throughout the state. And also the order of Karnataka Public Jobs to establish a local structure and quota in government service for local candidates in the district. Under the order of Karnataka Private Unassisted Educational Institutions (regulations of enrollment in the region), 70 percent of local youth vacancies would be made available for each course in any regional university or educational institution and eight percent of university seats in other regions of the state.

The article grants special status for the creation of a separate development board to six backward districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka zone. This Board would be accountable for ensuring that sufficient funds are provided for the growth of the area in question. The article also argues for municipal reservations for school and government jobs (domicile requirement). By domicile requirement, this implies that for college enrollment, jobs, land purchase, contesting elections, one must be a resident of the provided region (Dev, 2012). "The Constitutional Special Status will allow the establishment of a Development Board to obtain more central and state development budget funds" (Vidya, 2013). One of the first duties of the Board is to recognise the growth inequalities in the numerous sectors in the area and to recommend the sum of grants required to put the region on a par with the rest of the state. In all, a host of recommendations were provided by the Cabinet sub-committee headed by Sri H K Patil, including the allocation of special grants to educational institutions in the area, incentives for the growth of industrial investment, the sub-plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and, among others, special programmes for the welfare of women.

### **Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka**

In enhancing the standard of life of every state, the state and central government have a direct function to play. A vision and a simple understanding of where to go and how to get there are needed for any country. Article 371(J) of the Constitution aims to highlight the people's hopes for a better future. The creation of a vision involves an appreciation of the region's past growth history, an overview of what it needs in the years to come with and from its citizens and services and the potential ways to accomplish them, as well as the planned obstacles that must be met before crossing the desired road. The area of Hyderabad Karnataka has much strength that should help it to accelerate and expand on this legacy that includes strong economic growth, well-structured and professional administrative framework, small-scale industry production, reputation as a progressive region, a strong place in modern high-technology industries such as biotechnology, Rub-off from high-tech performance

There is no question that education spending needs to be increased; however, the intended persons can be met regardless of whether the money is expended on education. The bulk of money spending on education just meets the means; it can still hit the source. Moreover, only investment would be significant if it meets the targeted targets. Different explanations are observed in different areas for lower educational attainment.

Education development committees should therefore be formed at the state, district, taluk and village level, including teachers, legislators, officials, scholars, academics, activists/NGOs and regular citizens. These committees can devise, track and control detailed proposals for the region. Thus, geographical imbalances may be eliminated at the stage of schooling. For various educational events, per student education expenditure should be set for different stages of education, which would render the increase in educational expenditure quite important. In Karnataka, there are several education systems. The value of these structures should be popularised by canvassing them to individuals via diverse channels, such as advertising, ratios, publications, street dramas, etc., so that citizens can profit from them further. For the effective implementation of education programs/schemes, which can be achieved with the aid of NGOs, the development of knowledge among citizens is more relevant. Where relevant, the number of schools should be increased. For certain remote villages, transport services should be given such that enrollment for boys and girls can be increased. In addition to quantitatively supplying infrastructure services such as clean water, power, bathroom facilities, playground furniture and so on, qualitative changes can also take effect. Drinking water is expected to be sanitary. Toilets should be sterile and should be well treated. The usage of toilet facilities should not be required without having sufficient water. For toilets in classrooms, thus, sufficient water facilities should be provided. In addition, schools should be taught the value of hygiene, which would enhance the proper usage of toilet facilities. In addition to playgrounds, students can be supplied with tools and resources for various sports. Not only for one or two sports, can the usage of nearby playground materials be expanded for various activities. Highly qualified physical education trainers should be hired. In Karnataka, geographical inequalities in education status as well as education infrastructure facilities are common. There is an immediate need for this geographical gap to be minimised with suitable programmes. The Gulbarga and Belgaum division districts are more backward than the Mysore and Bangalore division districts. A big initiative taken by the government to develop this area would be the provision of 371J. State government plans from the grass-root stage to improve the education status of the area should be devised to help 371J. No doubt more priority should be given to north Karnataka in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in particular, along with this, specific attention should also be given to some southern backward districts such as Chamarajanagar and Chitradurga for the growth of educational condition

### **Objectives of the study**

- To research problems relevant to the imperatives of growth in the Karnataka district of Hyderabad.
- To study the schooling framework offices at essential level in Karnataka and territorial irregular characteristics inside it.

## **III. METHODOLOGY**

To eliminate the effect of value rise, the development and synthesis of public use has been considered at consistent costs regarding 1999-00 as the base year. By utilizing the GSDP deflator technique, the current consumption things were changed over into consistent (1999-00) costs. The GDP deflator is the proportion of ostensible GSDP to genuine GSDP. As such, it is equivalent to ostensible GSDP partitioned by genuine GSDP. To get an incentive in steady costs we need to isolate the estimation of current costs with GSDP Deflator.

### **Choice of Districts/Regions**

All the 30 areas of the states have been considered for the current examination and they are Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chickballapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramnagara, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara Kannada and Yadgir. Karnataka state has been separated into four authoritative divisions viz., Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore. These four divisions are additionally partitioned into two sections (districts) specifically North Karnataka (Belgaum and Gulbarga) and South Karnataka (Bangalore and Mysore). In the preset examination locale savvy division shrewd and region astute investigation has been made.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

The investigation depends on optional wellsprings of information. The necessary information has been acquired from following sources: Indian Public Finance Statistics, RBI Bulletin, Budgetary Documents, SSA Annual Reports of Karnataka, Human Development Report (UNDP), National Human Development Report (2002), CSO, and Economic Survey.

### **Limitations of the Study**

Instructive use on essential level all in all is thought of and different heads inside schooling, for example, compensation, books, structures, furniture and before long have not been considered for the investigation. The investigation has not thought about too old projects and plans, it broke down just ongoing plans and projects. The current investigation likewise overlooks the intra region differences.

## **EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA-HYDERABAD**

Consumption on social administrations like EDUCATION and wellbeing has been defended by reference to the market's disappointments both to ensure results that meet society's value destinations and to ease the potential reasons for market shortcoming, blemished rivalry, nonappearance of future business sectors, primary joblessness, externalities, public and legitimacy merchandise, and so forth.

For example, the instance of wellbeing and training can be taken as instances of potential disappointments of the market that may have influenced public consumption development. In medical services, it is contended that society's goal is to ensure uniformity of access, cost and result for those with equivalent need, while guaranteeing that the conveyance framework utilizes assets proficiently. Market influences undoubtedly would not accomplish either value or productively. The best medical care would go to the individuals who could pay the most, and the poor probably won't have the option to manage the cost of medical services by any stretch of the imagination. Failure would originate from the numerous externalities that portray medical services or from buyer obliviousness and vulnerability. In schooling, it is correspondingly contended that society's goal is to accomplish equity of instructive chances for those of equivalent capacity, and an effective designation of assets. For this situation likewise, market arrangement may bring about absence of both proficiency and value; just the rich families would have the option to send their kids to class. Besides, obliviousness and vulnerability regarding the get back from training would make the market wasteful.

In agricultural nations like India, public consumption assumes a significant part in the advancement cycle. India has a bureaucratic construction of government. Indian Constitution has separated the forces into three records viz., (a) Central List (b) State List (c) Concurrent List. In social administrations, instruction, government assistance and business go under simultaneous rundown; wellbeing and lodging go under the State list; food security, broadcasting, data and exposure go under Central rundown; States assume a huge part in numerous parts of social turn of events.

Since Independence, India has gained extensive ground in social area improvement. Focus and state governments have spent colossal measures of cash on these administrations. In the current section, the example of public consumption on social administrations has been broke down. There have been various investigations, which took a gander at the degree of social administrations (extraordinary spotlight on schooling) consumption and changes in that. The majority of the investigations have utilized just income use and covered brief timeframe yet this examination utilizes income and capital consumption under arrangement and non-plan, covering 30 years of time span.

In social administrations the consumption portion of instruction (56 percent) and wellbeing (24 percent) makes around 80% of the aggregate. Staying 20% of social administrations are spent on lodging (3.5 percent), metropolitan turn of events (3.9 percent), broadcasting (0.79 percent), work and business (1.83 percent), federal retirement aide and government assistance (6.6 percent), and help for characteristic cataclysms (0.23 percent), other (1.13 percent). This part has been isolated into five segments separated from presentation, segment two investigations the training consumption of Karnataka in examination with significant 15 Indian state, segment three talks about the development of schooling use of Karnataka, while, area four is dedicated on region and district shrewd instruction use in Karnataka and last segment closes the current section.

## **EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION OF SELECTED STATES IN INDIA**

Prior to going to dissect the public consumption on training in Karnataka a brief glance of Public use on instruction of chosen states is investigated in this part make a correlation with other state. Henceforth per capita use on schooling is consistently a superior measure to see the use on instruction.

**Table 1: Per Capita Expenditure on Education of major 15 State, 2009-10**

States	Per Capita Education expenditure	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	1339	11
Assam	1687	5
Bihar	914	13
Gujarat	1235	12
Haryana	2430	1
Karnataka	1594	7
Kerala	1803	3
Madhya Pradesh	876	15
Maharashtra	1995	2
Orissa	1552	8

Punjab	1689	4
Rajasthan	1533	9
Tamil Nadu	1641	6
Uttar Pradesh	877	14
West Bengal	1400	10
All	1360	

Source: Computed from data available from A study of State Finances, RBI, 2012

Table .1. uncovers per capita open consumption on instruction of significant 15 states. The information is in the current costs. It is discovered that per capita training use by states is Rs.1360 in normal of every Indian state. This isn't same in all states. There is an awkwardness in this consumption. States like Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Assam have higher consumption and states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have lower per capita use on training. Immense variety can be noticed, which is proof from the way that the hole between Haryana (Rs. 2430) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 876) state is around multiple times. States which have higher per capita state pay have higher use on training. Karnataka's situation in per capita training use is in the center stage with Rs. 1594.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA**

In a large portion of the presentation pointer status of Karnataka is in the center positions. It isn't in the most exceedingly awful circumstance simultaneously the state isn't in the best position. Schooling consumptions pointer isn't an exemption of the equivalent. In the current investigation consumption on schooling has been taken from the year 1975-76 to 20014-15. Absolutely 40 years have been considered for the investigation. The information has been assortment from different issues of budgetary reports of Karnataka. Public consumption on training is constantly concentrated in an unexpected way, among them – per capita term, as a portion of all out use, as a portion of GDP/NSDP and in per understudy term. In this section all consumption on every one of these terms will be investigated.

Public consumption on schooling as a portion of absolute use was 14.95 percent in 1975-76 which has shown diminishing pattern up to 1983-84 to arrive at 12.65 percent. From 1984-85 it began expanding and arrived at the most significant level of 17.94 percent in the year 1997- 98. Once more, public consumption on schooling has indicated the diminishing pattern. Toward the end, in the year 2014-15 public consumption on training was 15.35 percent.

Seeing this pattern, one may amaze that why during the 1990's the public use on instruction was in high. For this inquiry the appropriate response is that – during that period Govt. zeroed in additional on instruction area through the usage of Sampoorana Saksharata Andolan those days the vast majority of the Govt. preacher was devoted to improve the schooling levele of the individuals in the country. It has rolled out critical improvement in the psyche of the individuals. This Andolana actualized through numerous plans among them grown-up schooling, road level dramatization, mindfulness projects, crusades, etc. Numerous individuals have begun to send their youngsters to schools propelled by this plan.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

As mentioned above, the Government of India and the State Government have taken several initiatives for the growth of Hyderabad-Karnataka. In this implementation phase, though, there are so several loopholes. The improvement of people's social lives, the value framework, the family system, schooling, hygiene, sanitation, gender bias, women's equality, health and education for girls, business, the economy and the development of infrastructure should be strengthened. In reflecting the interests of the Hyderabad Karnataka citizens, senior political leader Mallikarjun Kharge played a crucial role and prevailed over the national leaders to ensure the region's 371(J). Government and NGOs should also take the initiative to strengthen the socio-economic condition, taking into account the region's socio-cultural diversities. This area will definitely grow to the comparable standard of the other regions of Karnataka with an adequate action plan. Not just to leaders, managers and planners, but even to social scientists, the creation of less established communities presents a threat. The Hyderabad Karnataka citizens are not pleased with the government's low distribution of funds. There is some increase in the Hyderabad district of Karnataka. Because of many political and economic restrictions, the purpose of the Hyderabad Karnataka region's integrated growth has not been revised. Most likely use on training must be expanded; further, whatever the cash is being spent on schooling ought to be contacted the focused on individuals. The greater part of cash spent on instruction is continuing arriving at just methods; it likewise should arrive at the end. Besides it ought to accomplish the focused on objectives at that point just spending will be significant. In various areas, for lower instructive achievements, various reasons are found.



Thus, in state, region, taluk and town level schooling advancement boards ought to be set-up including educators, legislators, authorities, analysts, academicians, activists/NGO individuals and everyday citizens. These advisory group ought to detail, screen region explicit plans. With the goal that provincial lopsided characteristics can be diminished in training level. Per understudy schooling use ought to be fixed for various training levels for various instructive exercises, which will make improvement the instructive consumption genuinely. There are numerous schooling plans in Karnataka. Significance of these plans ought to be promoted, through peddling them to the individuals through various Medias like TV, proportion, papers and through road measures and so on, so that individuals will get more advantages from them. Making of mindfulness among the individuals is more significant for fruitful execute the instruction programs/plans, which should be possible with the assistance of NGOs. Number of schools ought to be improved any place is essential. Transport offices ought to be given to some of far off towns, with the goal that young men and young ladies enrolment can be improved.

Not just giving framework offices like-drinking water, power, latrine office, play grounds furniture, etc in quantitative terms yet additionally subjective upgrades ought to likewise happen. Drinking water ought to be sterile. Latrines ought to be spotless and ought to be looked after appropriately. Without giving sufficient measure of water, utilization of latrine office can't be normal. Thus, satisfactory water offices ought to be given to latrines in schools.

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