

PUBLIC FINANCING FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

The basic question about school education in India is financial assistance. Financing of education has been emerging issue. Who should finance for school education? What is the rationale for allocation of public funds to education are frequently discussed. The benefits of education particularly school and compulsory levels of education are immensely significant and go beyond individuals who receive them. Education particularly school education is found to contribute to economic growth, to functioning of democratic institutions, to reduction of poverty, to health, etc. The contribution of education particularly school education towards inculcating civic sense among population, cultivating good habits, discouraging bad habits is well recognized. Recognizing the wide ranging benefits of education particularly school education it is categorized as 'public good' wherein the role of state in financing is paramount. The present study intends to analyze the Government Financing for School Education in Karnataka.

Keywords: Financing, Education, Government, Elementary Education, Primary Education.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kothari commission also recognized public good nature of schooling and recommends allocation of public resources to education to the tune of 6 percent GDP. The priority accorded to education is usually assessed by the proportion of GDP/GNP and budget allocated to education. India committed to allocate public resources to education to the tune of 6 per cent of GDP following recommendation by Kothari Commission. Since then the policy pronouncements made have not missed making a reference to the proportion of GNP to be allocated to education. Public financing of education, to a large extent, depends on the policy and budgetary priorities for education. In order to assess the adequacy of the prevailing quantum of public financing for the sector, it is useful to have a rough estimate of how much the government should spend on financing quality education, taking into account the existing policy framework for public provisioning of education. Though available literature throws light on the quantum of public resources required for education, relevant data on how much the Union and State Governments are spending on education is not available in a timely manner. The present study intends to analyze the Government Financing for School Education in Karnataka.

II. NEED AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The lack of sufficient funds is the main problem in the development of school education. financing for education in Five Year Plans has been decreasing from time to time. Due to insufficient funds most school educational institutions lack infrastructure, science equipment and libraries etc. Due to this reason, desired results cannot be accomplished. One of the most important factor that affects the work and progress of educational systems is the economic condition of the country. Even though the Indian one is currently 6th in the world by nominal GDP, still India facing lack of resources that are related to the educational sector. A Systematic Literature Review was carried out to examine the state financing for primary school education in Karnataka. This research is a study of literature study by examining various journals related to school infrastructure and relation to student activity. The results of this literature review will be used to identify the effect of educational finance on student activity in the learning process.

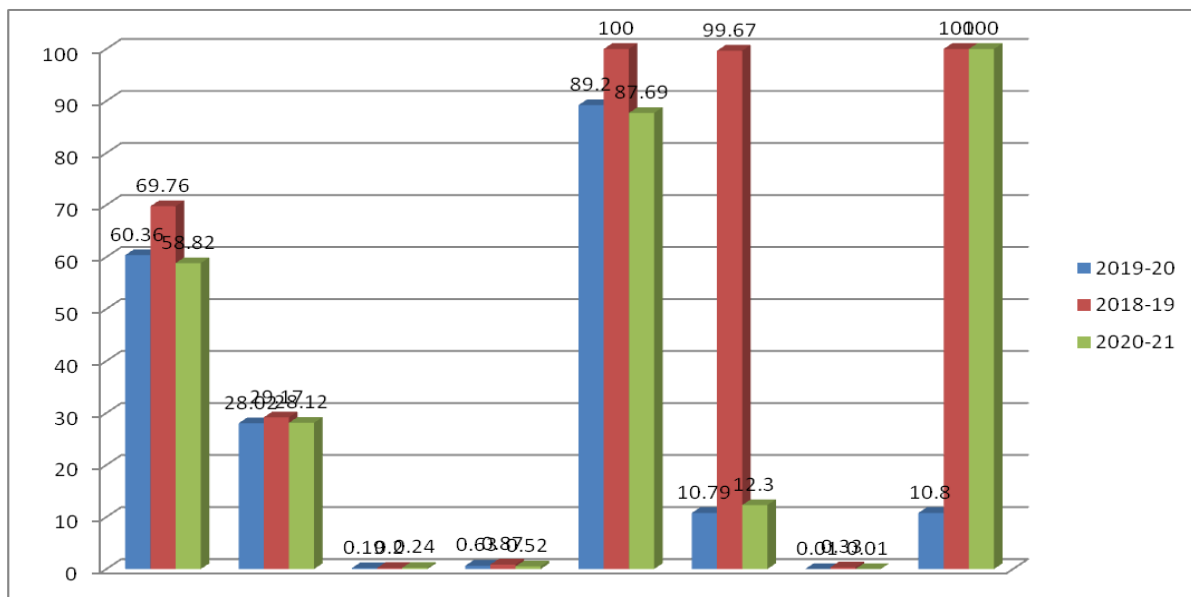
III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table-1 Financing for school education

Details	Total Budget	%	Total Budget	%	Total Budget	%
	2019-20		2018-19		2020-21	
Elementary Education	1539931.47	60.36	1465653	69.76	1516043.75	58.82
Secondary Education	714885.5	28.02	612867	29.17	724864.32	28.12

Language Development	4931	0.19	4123	0.2	6204	0.24
General	16135.65	0.63	18260	0.87	13288	0.52
Total :	2275883.62	89.2	2100903	100	2260400.07	87.69
University and Higher Education	275232.9	10.79	274292	99.67	317023	12.3
Adult Education	187.17	0.01	904	0.33	198	0.01
Total	275420.07	10.8	275196	100	317221	100

Source: www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in



The above table reveals that the government Financing for school education in Karnataka. Government allotted its revenue in various operational activities of education. Public funds were allocated in six areas in primary and secondary level education in Karnataka like elementary education, Secondary education, language development, general, University and higher education, and adult education. Total 275420.07 lakh funds were allocated in 2019-20. Out of this 60.39 % funds were distributed for Elementary Education, 28.02 % for Secondary Education, 0.19 % for Language Development and 0.63 fund were allocated for General activities. In 2018-19 Financing for school education Funds were allocated in six areas in primary and secondary level education in Karnataka like elementary education, Secondary education, language development, general, University and higher education, and adult education. Total 2100903 lakh funds were allocated in 2018-19. Out of this 69.76 % funds were distributed for Elementary Education, 29.17 % for Secondary Education, 0.2 % for Language Development and 0.87 fund were allocated for General activities. The above table reveals that the Financing for school education in 2020-21 by government of Karnataka. Funds were allocated in six areas in primary and secondary level education in Karnataka like elementary education, Secondary education, language development, general, University and higher education, and adult education. Total 2260400.07 lakh funds were allocated in 2020-21. Out of this 58.82 % funds were distributed for Elementary Education, 28.12 % for Secondary Education, 0.24 % for Language Development and 0.52 fund were allocated for General activities.

IV. CONCLUSION

Financing the main problem in school education in Karnataka. The lack of sufficient funds is the main problem in the development of school education. Public Financing for education in Five Year Plans has been reducing from time to time. Due to lack funds most of public schools and educational institutions facing the problems like lack infrastructure, science equipment and libraries etc. Due to this reason, desired results cannot be accomplished. In India, government spending on school education is mostly for government schools and a small proportion goes to government-aided schools (84,623). Private schools (326,228) do not receive government funding but they do receive funds for every student enrolled in Grades I to VIII who is from an economically

weaker family, under the Right To Education Act, which mandates that schools reserve 25% of positions for disadvantaged students. The implementation of the right to education requires funding in order to build schools, pay teachers' salaries and training, provide teaching materials, etc. Under international law, states have the obligation to use the maximum of their available resources to realise the right to education. Even when a state's resources are very limited, it is obliged to prioritise certain immediate obligations, such as the introduction of free primary education and to guarantee education for all without discrimination.

V. REFERENCES

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