

Primary and Secondary Education in Bangalore
An estimation of the per capita expenditure for 2002-03 – 2005-06



Anusha Pai

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Foreword

This paper is the culmination of more than a month long effort of collection and recording of data. The task of interacting with Government officials turned out to be better than what I had initially anticipated. In lieu of the time and effort these people took out of their busy schedules to help me, an acknowledgement is in order. In alphabetical order, I would like to thank,

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Executive Summary

The paper elucidates the per capita expenditure by the State Government in providing education in Bangalore at the primary and the secondary levels. Here, primary or elementary education applies to education offered to students of classes I to VII. Lower Primary applies to classes I to V while Higher Primary or Middle School applies to Classes VI and VII. Secondary education applies to education offered to students of classes VIII-XII. Within secondary we have Lower Secondary or High School which applies to students in classes VIII-X and Higher Secondary which applies to students of classes XI and XII.

The aim of this project is to present an objective analysis of the total expenditure per child on Education by the Government of Karnataka, in Bangalore. This project does not aim at any subjective analysis regarding the nature and use of this expenditure.

The Questions that this paper tries to answer are:

- 1) The structure of education in Bangalore
- 2) The enrolment data of students at the primary and secondary level
- 3) The Budget document, its formulation and description
- 4) The Decentralization Revolution and its implication on budget allocation.
- 5) The expenditure in Bangalore, by the State, on education schemes common to the entire state.
- 6) The total expenditure on elementary and secondary education by local authorities specific to Bangalore.
- 7) The per capita expenditure on education at the elementary and secondary level.

1. Structure of Education in Bangalore

Bangalore, formerly known as the Garden City of India, is the capital of the State of Karnataka. It is home to over 60 lakh people and famous for Information Technology, Pubs and One ways. It is also home to an overwhelming 8235 schools at the primary and secondary level¹. The school structure in Bangalore according to ownership and management can be divided into the following five categories:

- 1) Educational Department Schools
- 2) Government Aided Schools
- 3) Government Unaided Schools
- 4) Schools under various local bodies²
- 5) Social Welfare Department Schools
- 6) Other schools

Table 1.1 shows the educational classification of the primary and secondary schools in Bangalore.

Table 1.1: Classification of Primary and Secondary education

Type of Schools	Classes
Lower Primary	Class I to Class V
Higher Primary	Class VI and Class VII
Lower Secondary	Class VIII to Class X
Higher Secondary	Class XI and Class XII

In common terminology, the government schools are run by various departments like the education department schools, the local body schools, schools run by the social welfare department schools and various other types of schools.

This paper considers students belonging to schools that are either Government or Government aided. The paper also considers students in the entire city of Bangalore which implies both the urban and rural districts of the city. In addition to classification on the basis of ownership and management, schools can also be differentiated on the basis of the Boards they follow. The various Boards that are present in Bangalore include the Karnataka Secondary Examination Board comprising of the SSLC Board and the PUC Board, CBSE, ISCE and ISC and IB³. Table 2.1 refers to the total number of schools in Bangalore in both rural and urban areas.

Table 1.2: Number of Schools in Bangalore (Rural and Urban)

		Total	Educational Dept	Social Welfare Dept	Local Body	Govt. Aided	Govt. Unaided	Others
Primary	Urban	3765	1382	14	10	493	1756	39

¹ 6604 primary and 1631 secondary. Includes both Bangalore rural and Urban

² The Bangalore Mahanagar Palike has 12 schools under its charge

³ SSLC stands for Senior Secondary Leaving Certificate; PUC stands for Pre University Certificate and IB for International Baccalaureate.

Schools	Rural	2839	2544	15	7	32	234	7
High Schools	Urban	1282	102	3	26	216	906	29
	Rural	349	115	4	1	87	141	1

Source: www.schooleducation.edu⁴

2. Enrolment Statistics

The collection of enrolment data for a city like Bangalore is a cumbersome process. With focussed decentralisation, work has been allotted to different groups of people, but in the absence of proper interlinkages, this also caused confusion regarding the functions and availability of data with the concerned authority. The various departments servicing primary and secondary education needs in Bangalore are:

- 1) The Directorate of Public Instruction
- 2) The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, North
- 3) The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, South
- 4) The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Rural
- 5) The Directorate of Primary Education
- 6) The Directorate of Secondary Education
- 7) The Pre University Board of Education

The Pre University Board has further subdivisions for Bangalore North, South and Rural. In addition to this, the concept of National Open Schools, further adds to confusion regarding student statistics. Since, it cannot be estimated how many students are studying outside of schools. The Pre University Board does not attempt to collect data for students at the 11th standard level⁵. The Education Budget, however, includes students in the 11th and 12th grade in the estimation for secondary education expenditure. I have thus tried to make an approximation regarding number of students in the 11th grade.⁶

The enrolment statistics, as mentioned earlier, are for students in Government and Government Aided Schools only. The data has been obtained mainly from the Office of Deputy Director of Public Instruction in the North, South and Rural Taluks. The Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana (SSA) Office in the South and Rural Taluks has made a sincere attempt to compile enrolment statistics for the last few years. Their data however considers data for students of class VIII too, since some schools under the SSA have classes' up to standard VIII.⁷

With regard to Pre University Education, colleges are grouped under Government, Government Aided, Government Unaided, First Grade Colleges and Corporation. For this paper the enrolment data of students in Government, Government Aided and Corporation has been considered. Table 3.1 gives the enrolment data in government funded schools and colleges in Bangalore.

Table 2.1 Enrolment data in government funded schools and colleges (in lac)

Year		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
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⁴ Data for the year 2004-2005

⁵ Mr. Siddhaiya, FDA, Department of Pre University Education.

⁶ The students enrolled in class XII of 2005 are approximated as the number of students in class XI in the year 2004.

⁷ This double counting has been accounted for.

Elementary Level	Urban	3.47	3.70	3.72	4.31
	Rural	2.10	2.09	2.06	2.09
	Total	5.57	5.80	5.81	6.40
Lower Secondary	Urban	1.05	1.11	1.21	1.38
	Rural	0.98	0.98	0.98	.97
Total	Total	2.04	2.10	2.19	2.36
Higher Secondary	Urban	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.39
	Rural	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.20
Total	Total	0.45	0.48	0.53	0.60
Total Secondary	Urban	1.39	1.47	1.59	1.77
	Rural	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.18
	Total	2.49	2.59	2.72	2.96

Source: Office of Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana, DDPI South.
Office of Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana, DDPI Rural.
Office of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, DDPI Rural.
The Department of Pre University Education.

3. Budget: Formulation and Description

Bangalore City is made up of two districts i.e. Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural.⁸ An interesting observation made in the course of the study, is the lack of consistency in the definition of districts in Bangalore. While websites such as www.karnataka.com and www.ces.iisc.ernet.in and documents published by the *Sarva shinkhana Abhiyana* and the Zilla Parishad consider Bangalore to comprise of only two districts; documents published by the Department of *Pre-University Education, Government of Karnataka*, declare results for the districts Bangalore North, Bangalore South and Bangalore Rural.

For this paper, however, we assume that Bangalore City is made up of two districts, Bangalore Urban and Rural. The respective districts are further divided into Taluks. Bangalore Urban consists of the Bangalore North taluk, the Bangalore South taluk and Anekal. These Taluk's are further divided into blocks. Bangalore North is divided into four blocks North-I, North-II, North-III and North-IV. Bangalore South is also divided into 4 blocks, South-I, South-II, South-III and South-IV. Anekal is not further divided into blocks.

Bangalore Rural comprises of 2 divisions, 8 taluks and 35 hoblis (cluster of villages)⁹. The taluks are the following: Channapatna, Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Hosakote, Kanakapura, Magadi, Nelamangala and Ramanagar. It physically surrounds the Bangalore urban district and is shaped like the ear¹⁰. For the State of Karnataka, the divisional level¹¹ budgets are consolidated from various districts and submitted to the Educational Secretariat. This is then given to the Finance Department, who publish the various Budget documents. The Finance Department publishes a very summary detail of the budget. There are two main documents published by it:

⁸ According to common terminology

⁹ www.en.wikipedia.com

¹⁰ www.bangalorerural.nic.in

¹¹ Usually Districts

- 1) *The Summary of Demand for Grants document*: This gives the details of the budget under various Heads of Account ¹²as regards what was charged and voted for the financial year. "Charged" stands for the amount that has been assigned for a particular scheme by the particular department. This estimate is then put to vote in the legislature. The approved amount¹³ is then put in as "Voted".
- 2) *The Detailed Estimates of Expenditure document*: This is the Planning document. It gives the detailed expenditure under various Heads of Accounts as presented to the Legislature annually in the month of March. For example the Detailed Estimates of Expenditure, Volume III, 2005-2006, has the details of education under the Head of Account, 2202, General Education. It gives the 2003-2004 Accounts details, the 2004-2005 Budget and Revised estimates and the 2005-2006 Budget Estimates.

These documents however are published only at the state level. At the divisional level, The Deputy Director's of Public Instruction of the Bangalore North, South Taluk and the Bangalore Rural district are in charge of the formulation of the Budget. The respective Deputy Directors submit the proposals for the Budget to the Commissioner of Public Instruction.

At the district level, we have a document called the Budget allotment for Zilla Panchayat Plan and Non Plan [Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayat schemewise], which records budget allotments to the Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayat scheme wise for a particular year. This document is referred to colloquially as the 'Link Document'. A *Detailed Estimate of Expenditure* document, as published by the Government of Karnataka does not exist for the district. Therefore, it is not possible to get accounts details at the district level.

The Link document is published annually in two Volumes- Volume I and Volume II. Volume I contains information for the Bangalore and Mysore division. Volume II has information for the Belgaum and Gulbarga Division. These respective divisions are made up of several districts and the information for each of these districts is available in the document. Thus we refer to Volume I for information regarding budget allotment to the Bangalore Urban and Rural districts. The link document has Education budget allocations made to the Zilla and the Taluk Panchayat's¹⁴ only. Table 4.2 contains information regarding education expenditure are the following.

Table 3.1: Components of Budget Allotment on Education Expenditure

Head of Account	Names
2202	General Education
2204	Sports and Youth Services
2210	Medical and Public Health Services
2225	Welfare of SC/ST's and OBC ¹⁵ /BCM

Source: Budget allotment for Zilla Panchayat Plan and Non Plan document.

Reading through a budget is not an easy task. One has to go through every heading to make sure that education expenditures are not hidden under any other Head of Account. As the year s go by, many schemes get merged and it becomes difficult to obtain specifics. Where the description of the scheme has been vague, I have gone ahead with some assumption. The

¹² For example General Education, Sports and Youth Affairs.

¹³ Requires a 2/3rd majority vote

¹⁴ not made to the Gram panchayat.

¹⁵ It is part of the larger heading of Family welfare

assumptions have been stated before the budget estimates.

Finally, only schemes under the 'State Plan'¹⁶ have been accounted for. Central Plan schemes have been left out, since it is not within this paper's scope. In such schemes, the Centre gives money to the State Government which the State then either transfers to the Local Bodies like the Zilla and Taluk Panchayat or spends it itself. A large part of the funding for the Midday meal is sponsored by the Central Government. Within the scope of this paper only expenditure by the State Government is accounted. The plan and the non-plan components of the budget allotment for the zilla panchayat.¹⁷ Some schemes under primary and secondary education are as follows:

1) Some schemes under General Education: Primary and Secondary Education are:

- Teacher's Training: Training for Inservice Teacher's
- Primary Schools-NABARD
- Akshara Dasoha [Midday meal]
- Sarvashikhana Abhiyana
- Remuneration for contract teachers
- Maintenance of buildings
- Assistance to Non Government elementary schools
- Inspection
- Teacher's Training
- Scholarships and incentives
- Text books
- Assistance to Non Government elementary schools

2) Some schemes under -Social welfare: SC/ST and Other Backward Classes

- Scholarship to Pre and Postmatric students
- Scholarships to students of classes I to VII
- Residential Hostel Facilities to SC/ST students

3) Some more schemes from the list of Common State Schemes are:

- Grants in aid to Non Government Elementary Schools
- National Policy on education
- Financial assistance and reimbursement of fees to primary students
- Grants to Government High School
- Supply of materials to secondary schools
- Government fees to girl students
- Remuneration to contract teacher
- Machinery and Equipment
- Inspection

At this point it is important to discuss the decentralisation revolution in that state that has aided the Bangalore towards better governance.

4. A Note on Decentralization in Karnataka

¹⁶ Expenditure on the state account

¹⁷ The schemes are revised on a yearly basis. They change from year to year

It was on the First of April, 1987, that the Zilla and Mandal Panchayat first made their presence felt in Karnataka via the 'Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samities, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act of 1985'. The 73rd amendment to the Constitution of India aided in the spread of the decentralization phenomenon all over the country. To bring State administration in line with the Constitutional requirements, the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act was enacted in 1993. And thus was born the three tier system of the Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayat: The Zilla Panchayat at the district level, the Taluk Panchayat at the Taluk level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level.¹⁸ Since, the emergence of the Zilla and Taluk Panchayat, the State has made a conscious effort to redirect majority of the funds to them.

The local bodies are empowered in order to provide quality education, however it still remains to be seen the quality and extent of education provision in the state. Table 4.1 shows the amount of money that has been allocated at the lowest level of authorities in the hierarchy for provision of education. It definitely presents a rosy picture depicting the extent of fiscal decentralisation, however, the point of contention is the benefits that people get in this money and if the cost justifies the benefit achieved.

Table 4.1: Allocation of Funds to the Local Authorities (Rs in lakh)

Year	Elementary Education (Plan & Non-Plan)			Secondary Education (plan & Non-plan)		
	Local Bodies Allocation	Total Allocatio n	Ratio	Local Bodies Allocation	Total Allocatio n	Ratio
2002-03	157239	179577	88%	74860	105427	71%
2003-04	175027	202427	86%	82717	102887	80%
2004-05	193981	244842	79%	82667	115972	71%
2005-06	259003	269920	96%	98543	131361	75%

Source: Detailed Estimates of Expenditures [Volume III]

As it can be seen that local authorities obtained 88% of funds in elementary education for 2002-2003. This however increased to 96% for elementary education in 2005-06¹⁹. Even though, the secondary education observes a more fluctuation trend, these are indeed signs of times to come. Decentralization helps local authorities to implement schemes specific to their locality based on the needs of the area. We hope decentralization continues to a greater measure in the coming years. The State Government runs lot of schemes simultaneously in many districts and thus would be need to be analysed in terms of financial resources spent on them.

5. State Schemes

Though many schemes have been allotted to local bodies, schemes common to the entire state are still handled by the State Treasury. These schemes are listed in the State Budget Documents. The *Detailed Estimates of Expenditure Budget [Volume III]* or the *Summary of the Demand for Grants* documents these state schemes, and the allocation made to the entire state. Some of these schemes include:

- 1) Minority Education,
- 2) High School Development Plan,
- 3) Primary School Building by NABARD,

¹⁸ Annual Plan, 2004-2005, GOK. Chapter 2, page 16.

¹⁹ Though these are only revised figures.

- 4) Akshara Dasoha Scheme,
- 5) Chitrada Chiganu and Pratibha Karanji(Summer Camps),
- 6) Urdu Minority(games and sports)

The allocations made to each district are documented by the *Planning Department, Directorate of Public Instruction*. These figures are not published in any public document. Only total figures for the state are published. ²⁰ Table 5.1 deals with allocations made for these schemes in elementary and secondary education in the rural and urban areas of Bangalore.

Table 5.1: Allocation to Rural & Urban Bangalore for Elementary and Secondary Education (Rs in lakh)

Year	Allocations to Urban Areas	Allocation to Rural Areas
2002-03	225	170
2003-04	412	718
2004-05	627	753
2005-06	243	176

Source: Planning Division, Directorate of Public Instruction.

6. Budget Details

The Budget Allotment for Zilla Panchayat (Plan & Non-plan), published by the Government of Karnataka on an annual basis, estimates the expenditure of various schemes under the Zilla Parishad, the Taluk Parishad and the Gram Panchayat..²¹ Some assumptions were made to obtain a more reliable estimate of total expenditure. Assumptions I have made are the following:

- 1) Adult Education as part of Mass education has been left out while language development has been included everywhere.
- 2) Nutrition (Head of Account: 2236): the allocation to women and children is left out because the target population is children under 5 years.
- 3) Family welfare programs (Head of Account: 2211): publicity and propaganda for Mass Education (2211-00-106-0-02) amounting on average to a few lakhs (2 to 10) each year has been left out.
- 4) Welfare of SC/ST and other OBC's (Head of Account: 2225-01-227), have many schemes which neither fit into elementary or secondary education. These have been put into a separate category called ambiguous. I have however, made further assumptions while calculating the per capita expenditure²²
- 5) Sports and Youth Affairs (Head of Account), only those entries that specifically mention "for educational institutions", have been included.

²⁰ These figures were either in sheets that were not properly consolidated, or in notebooks with handwritten numbers. However, since The Directorate of Public Instruction has given me these numbers as the total allocation to Bangalore urban and rural districts, they can be considered fairly accurate. The person's concerned are Mr Gangappa Gowda, Deputy Director of Planning and Mr Venkatesh Murthy.

²¹ The Finance Department Library, 9th floor, MSIL building, Cunningham road. Details of the Budget document are given in Appendix 2

²² This is explained in Appendix 1.

- 6) Medical and Health Services (Head of Account: 2210): Under Taluk Panchayat schemes School Health Services[2210-030-800-0-54] has been included

Central Plan schemes for the Zilla and Taluk Panchayats **have not** been included since we are calculating total expenditure on education by the State Government. Table 6.1 gives the total allocation to the Zilla Parishad and the Taluka parishad in the urban areas of Bangalore. Table 6.2 gives the total allocation to the Zilla Parishad and the taluka parishad in the rural areas of Bangalore. An important point to note here is that many schemes are common to both elementary and secondary education. Some schemes read for example as, 'Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students' or 'Provision of hostel facilities'. These have been under the heading ambiguous.²³ This problem of common schemes became worse with the later years as similar schemes began to be merged. For example separate scholarship to pre matric SC students and post matric ST students were merged into a common scheme.²⁴

Table 6.1: Budget Estimates for Urban Bangalore (Rs in lakh)

Year	Bangalore Urban								
	Elementary Education			Secondary Education			Ambiguous		
	ZP	TP	Total	ZP	TP	Total	ZP	TP	Total
2002-03	121	9948	10068	3523	73	3596	450	131	581
2003-04	12	10142	10154	3608	1930	5538	447	127	574
2004-05	0	10383	10383	3649	2145	5795	553	295	848
2005-06	1539	12683	14222	5087	2229	7316	632	330	962

Source: Budget Estimates for the Zilla Panchayat, Plan and Non Plan.

Table 6.2: Budget Estimates for Rural Bangalore (Rs in lakh)

Year	Bangalore Rural								
	Elementary Education			Secondary Education			Ambiguous		
	ZP	TP	Total	ZP	TP	Total	ZP	TP	Total
2002-03	106	6101	6207	1222	52	1274	431	316	747
2003-04	108	1169	1277	6767	1449	8216	281	360	641
2004-05	94	8186	8280	1162	1665	2827	526	417	943
2005-06	1668	8989	10657	1441	2203	3644	655	457	1112

Source: Budget Estimates for the Zilla Panchayat, Plan and Non Plan.

The state government spent only Rs 24 lakh in four year period (2002-03 – 2005-06) on the sports & youth affairs and medical and public health. This covers the both of rural and urban areas of Bangalore.

7. Per Capita Expenditure

The methodology for calculation of per capita expenditure is given in Annexure 1. Using the Methodology explained in Appendix 1, the Per Capita Expenditure has been calculated for Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural Districts Separately. The Ambiguous section of the total expenditure has not been included in the calculation as it comprises of the schemes of welfare

²³ To see the composition of head of account 2225-277, please refer to appendix-3 in the end.

²⁴ Matric refers to Standard Ten exams.

of SC/ST that has already been factored in the calculation of per capita expenditure of the elementary and secondary education. Table 7.1 provides with the details on per capita expenditure on elementary education for urban and rural areas of Bangalore.

Table 7.1: Per Capita Expenditure on Elementary Education

Elementary Education						
Year	TE (urban)	Enrolment (urban)	Per capita expenditure (urban)	TE (rural)	Enrolment (rural)	Per capita expenditure (rural)
2002-03	10068	3.47	2901	6207	2.1	2956
2003-04	10154	3.7	2744	1277	2.09	611
2004-05	10383	3.72	2791	8280	2.06	4019
2005-06	14222	4.31	3300	10657	2.09	5099

Table 7.2 provides with the details on per capita expenditure on secondary education for urban and rural areas of Bangalore.

Table 7.2 Per Capita Expenditure on Secondary Education

Secondary Education						
Year	TE (urban)	Enrolment (urban)	Per capita exp (urban)	TE (rural)	Enrolment (rural)	Per capita expenditure (rural)
2002-03	3596	1.39	2587	1274	1.09	1169
2003-04	5538	1.47	3767	8216	1.11	7402
2004-05	5795	1.59	3645	2827	1.13	2502
2005-06	7316	1.77	4133	3644	1.18	3088

8. Conclusion

Several studies done on per capita expenditure in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and the states of Delhi and Kerala²⁵ reveal the following figures for the year 2003-2004

Table 8.1: Per Capita Expenditure on Elementary & Secondary Education in Other States

	Elementary Education	Secondary education
Chandigarh	Rs.4980	Rs.13532
Delhi	Rs.5813	Rs.8417
Kerala	Rs. 5117	Rs.6110

The expenditure per student per year in Bangalore is comparatively less as compared to the other places. More important however is the difference in quality of education which this paper has not addressed. Also these figures represent total expenditure by only the State

²⁵ Shruthi Jayaram has worked on the paper on PCE in Chandigarh, Anjana Alex for Kerala and Anil Ramprasad for Delhi. All have served as Centre for Civil Society interns for the year 2005. Their paper's have been mentioned in the reference section

Government. Many large schemes like the *Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana* get Seventy Five Percent of their funds from the Central Government. These estimates have not been included.

In both Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural districts, the total expenditure on primary and secondary expenditure has seen a steady increase. In 2005-2006, budget estimates give total Per Capita expenditure as Rs.3739 for Bangalore Urban and Rs. 4763 which is a 25% increase over 2002-2003 figures for Bangalore Urban district, and a whopping 80.8% jump over 2002-2003 figures for Bangalore rural.

Annexure 1:

Methodology used in calculation of Per Capita Expenditure

The following points have been observed in the course of the paper,

- 1) Under the Head of Account 2202-General Education, there is a clear demarcation as regards what comes under elementary and secondary education
- 2) Under Head of Account 2225- Welfare of SC/ST's and Other Backward Classes, there is some ambiguity as regards what comes under Elementary and secondary education²⁶.
- 3) Under the other Head's of Account, the budget allocations are too small to make any difference to the overall figure. They will however be divided equally between primary and secondary education.
- 4) Under the State Schemes, there is a clear demarcation between schemes meant for elementary and secondary education.

Table under gives the total expenditure on elementary and secondary education in rural and urban Bangalore.

Annexure 2: Total Expenditure on Elementary and Secondary Education in Urban and Rural Bangalore

Bangalore Urban										
Head of account	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			
Elementary education	General Education	Sports, youth affairs, Medical & public health	Total	General Education	Sports, youth affairs, Medical & public health	Total	General Education	Sports, youth affairs, Medical & public health	Total	Gene Educ
ZP	121.06	4.23	121.06	5.5	6.85	12.35	0	0	0	15
TP	9947.6	9.95	9947.6	10132.3	9.61	10141.91	10383.1	0	10383.1	126
Total	10068	14.18	10068	10137.9	16.46	10154.36	10383.1	0	10383.1	142
Secondary education										
ZP	3522.7	65.37	3522.7	3512.8	95.49	3608.29	3644.6	4.42	3649.02	50
TP	72.6	14.31	72.6	1918.3	11.56	1929.86	2133.9	11.5	2145.4	22
Total	3595.4	79.68	3595.4	5431.1	107.05	5538.15	5778.5	15.92	5794.42	72
Bangalore Rural										
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			
Elementary education	General Education	Sports, youth affairs, Medical & public health		General Education	Sports, youth affairs, Medical & public health		General Education	Sports, youth affairs, Medical & public health		Gene Educ

²⁶ Since schemes like 'provision of residential hostels' do not come properly in either primary or secondary education. Analysis of each scheme would undoubtedly take much time and effort and would be equivalent to a research paper of it's own.

ZP	87.4	18.39	105.79	85.01	23.02	108.03	93.8	0	93.8	16
TP	6093.6	7.82	6101.42	1161.1	7.82	1168.92	8186.4	0	8186.4	89
Total	6181	26.21	6207.21	1246.1	30.84	1276.94	8291.4	0	8291.4	106
Secondary education										
ZP	1153.1	69.11	1222.21	6676.4	90.4	6766.8	1157.9	3.82	1161.72	14
TP	36.9	15.26	52.16	1425.9	23.4	1449.3	1659.9	5.5	1665.4	22
Total	1190.1	8.37	1274.37	8102.4	113.8	8216.2	2817.8	9.32	2827.12	36

Annexure 3: Total Expenditure on SC/ST scheme in Urban and Rural Bangalore

Bangalore Urban				
Ambiguous (SC/ST Schemes)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
ZP	449.67	447.15	553.43	631.66
TP	131.38	127.39	294.78	329.93
Total	581.05	574.54	848.21	961.59
Bangalore Rural				
Ambiguous (SC/ST Schemes)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
ZP	449.67	447.15	553.43	631.66
TP	131.38	127.39	294.78	329.93
Total	581.05	574.54	848.21	961.59

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