

Education and Standard of Living in Karnataka An Overview

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Abstract: The present study made an attempt to analyse education level and standard of living in India and Karnataka. Tumakuru has made tremendous contribution in the area of education. Keeping in this mind. We compared the two census of population to understand the education level and standard of living in India and Karnataka. The study found that as education level play one of significant factor to increases standard of living at a steady rate. But government needs to take people pro policy to improve the standard of living through effective education standards.

Keywords: Education, Standard of Living, India, Karnataka, Tumakuru

Introduction

Education Level is the key element to improve the Standard of living. Standard of living depends upon education. Education is the main factor to develop and growth of the economy. Higher literacy rate higher will be the growth of rate and on the other hand countries which do not have good literacy status, she may face lot of economic problems. Education provides knowledge and skills, It will helpful to get very good job in their life, It will improve people living style and totally, It will help to improve the better living style of their family, some countries have very high education level. These kinds of countries have good purchasing power and standard of living. For example Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, Cyprus, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Maldives, Poland, Russia, Samoa, Slovakia, these countries have high literacy rate because these countries standard of living also in higher level. Which countries do not have good education level, for example south Sudan, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Benin, Somalia. They are facing lot of problem like poverty, unemployment; lack of infrastructure many other problems. Now days many countries focused on vocational based education, it is one of the best initiatives. It is very help full to prepare very skill full and professional persons through education. Majority of countries in the world focus on education, it will lead to development of the society, most of the countries give good education to student after completion of their course, they will become asset of the countries, and they will work in different sector. Some person get the job in reputed institutions, some creative person start small industries, some person generate the employment. Which countries have more employment opportunities they will get good job in their life , it will help them to lead a better life in their life time.

Theoretical Framework of Education

Education began in prehistory period. As adults trained the young in the knowledge and skills deemed necessary in their society. In preliterate societies this was achieved orally through imitation story telling passed knowledge, values and skills from generation to the next. As cultures begun to extend their knowledge beyond skills that could be readily learned through imitation. Formed education developed schools existed in Egypt at the time of middle kingdom. Plato founded the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in Europe. The city of Alexandria in Egypt. Established in 330BCE, became the successor to Athens as the intellectual cradle of ancient Greece. There, the great library of Alexandria was built in the 3rd century BCE. European civilizations suffered a collapse of literacy an organization following the fall of Rome in CE 476.

In china Confucius of the state of Lu, was the country's most influential ancient philosophers ,Whose educational outlook continues of influence the societies of china and neighbors like korea, japan and Vietnam. Confucius

gathered disciple and searched in vain for a ruler who would adopt his ideals for good governance, but his Analects were written down by followers and have continued to influence education in East Asia into the modern era.

After the fall of Rome, the catholic church became the sole preserver of literate scholarship in western Europe. The church established cathedral schools in the early middle age as centers of advanced education. Some of these establishments ultimately evolved into medieval universities and forebears of many of Europe's modern universities. During the high middle ages, charter cathedral operated the famous and influential charter school. The medieval universities of western Christendom were well integrated across all of western Europe, Encouraged freedom of inquiry, and natural philosophers, including Thomas Aquinas of the university of Naples, Robert Grosseteste of the university of oxford, an early expositor of a systematic method of scientific experimentation and saint Albert the great a pioneer of biological field research. Founded in 1088, the university of bologene is considered the first, and the oldest continually operating university. Elsewhere during the middle age, Islamic caliphate which was established across the middle east, extending from the Iberian peninsula in the west to the Indus in the east and to the almoravid dynasty and mali empire in the south. The renaissance and intellectual inquiry and appreciation of ancient Greek and roman civilizations, Around 1450, Johannes Gutenberg developed a printing press, which allowed works of literature to spread more quickly. The European age of empire saw European ideas of education in philosophy, religion, arts sciences spread out across the globe. Missionaries and scholars also brought back new ideas from other civilizations as with the Jesuit china missions who played a significant role in the transmission of knowledge, science and culture between china and Europe like Euclid's elements for Chinese scholars and the thoughts of Confucius for European audiences. The enlightenment saw the emergence of a more secular educational outlook in Europe.

The word education is derived from the Latin word educere. It means to bring forth. Education is the process of facilitating skills values beliefs and habits. Educational methods include teaching training and directed research, Education frequently takes places under the guidance of educators but learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has formative effect on the way one thinks feels or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

A right to education has been recognized by some governments, including at the global level article 13 of the united nations 1966 international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights recognizes a universal right to education is compulsory up to a certain age.

Theoretical Framework of Standard of Living

Standard of living refers to the level of wealth comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socio-economic class in a certain geographic area, usually a country. The standard of living includes factors such as income quality availability of employment class disparity, poverty rate, quantity and affordability of housing, hours of work requires to purchase necessities, gross domestic products, inflation rate, amount of leisure time care, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, cost of goods and services, infrastructure national growth. Economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, environmental quality, climate and safety. The standard of living is closely related to quality of life.

The main idea of a standard of living may be contrasted with quality of life, which takes into account not only the material standard of living but also other. More intangible aspects that make up human life, such as leisure, safety, social life, physical health, environmental quality issues, etc, more complex means of measuring well-being must be employed to make such judgments, and these are very often political. Thus controversial, even between two nations or societies that have similar material standard of living quality of life factors. May in fact make one of these places more attractive to a given individual or group.

The major things is that education level mainly impact on the living standard of the individuals and the another side the health conditions of the human being the clear on the this standard of living mainly depends on their individual earnings and their education who have not well educate in their life it major consequences of the thing that clearly they will have better life and standard of living in India, education and standard of living clearly impact in socio economic influences on individual as well over all improvement of the society.

Overview of Education in India

Education in India provided by public sector as well as private sector, with control and fund coming from three levels central state and local, Under various articles of the Indian constitution free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the age of 6 to 14. The ratio of public schools to private in India is 7:5.

India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three quarters of the population in the 7-10 age groups by 2011. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributions to its economic development.

Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions. While enrolment higher education has increased steadily over the past decade, reaching a gross enrolment ratio of 24 per cent in 2013, there still remains a significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrolment levels of development nations a challenge that will be necessary to overcome in order to continue to reap a demographic dividend from India's comparatively young population.

As per the annual status of education report 2012, 96.5 per cent of all rural children between the ages 6 to 14 were enrolled in schools. This is the fourth annual survey to report enrolment above 96 per cent another report from 2013 stated that there were 22.9 crores students enrolled in different accredited urban and rural schools of India from class 1 to 12 respectively. An increase of 23 lakhs students over 2002 total enrolment and a 19 per cent increase in girl's enrolment. Indian higher education system has expand at fast pace by adding nearly 20,000 colleges and more than 8 million students in decade 2000-01 to 2010-11.

As of 2011 India has 42 central universities 90 private universities and institutions established and functioning under at state , IIT, IIM, NIT among others, Government and private medical institutions include 33,000 colleges as other Government colleges private degree colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges functioning under these universities and institutions and other technical training and diploma institutions. The emphasis in the tertiary level of education lies on science and technology institutions, distance learning and open education system and is looked after by the distance education council Indira Gandhi national Open University is the largest university.

Table 1: Male and Female Literacy and Literacy gap between Male and Female in India, 1951-2011

Census year	Total	Male	Female	Male and Female gap in literacy rate
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	63.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source: Census of India 2011

Table 1 : Shows the literacy rate from 1951 to 2011, separately and male and female gap in literacy rate. 1951 census shows that 18.33 per cent literacy rate, 1961 census shows that 28.30 per cent literacy rate, 1971 census shows that 34.45 per cent literacy rate, 1981 census shows that 26.62 per cent literacy rate, 1991 census shows that 52.21 per cent, 2001 census shows that 64.83 per cent literacy rate, 2011 census shows that 74.04 literacy rate.

Table 2: Ranking of States and Union Territories Literacy Rate - 2011

Rank	States/union territories	Total	Male	Female
1	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
2	Lakshadweep	92.28	96.11	88.25
3	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40
4	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15
5	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84
6	Daman & Diu	87.07	91.48	79.59
7	Pondicherry	86.55	92.12	81.22
8	Chandigarh	86.43	90.54	81.38
9	Delhi	86.34	91.03	80.93

10	Andaman & Nicobar	86.27	90.11	81.84
11	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60
12	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48
13	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43
14	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
15	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.43
16	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17
17	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70
18	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93
20	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16
21	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34
22	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77
23	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13
24	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78
25	Odisha	73.45	82.40	64.36
26	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27
27	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59
28	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02
29	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26
30	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01
31	Andhra Pradesh	67.66	75.56	59.74
32	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21
33	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66
34	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57
35	Bihar	63.82	73.89	53.33
India		74.04	82.14	65.46

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 2, shows the literacy ranking of states and union territories. Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram have top ranks in literacy, whereas Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar is lowest rank in literacy.

Table 3: Literacy Rate and Decadal Difference in Literacy 2001-2011

Sl.No	States/union territories	2001	2011	Decadal difference in literacy rate
1	Kerala	90.86	93.91	3.05
2	Lakshadweep	86.66	92.28	5.62
3	Mizoram	88.80	91.58	2.78
4	Tripura	73.19	87.75	14.56
5	Goa	82.01	87.40	5.39
6	Daman & Diu	78.18	87.07	8.89
7	Pondicherry	81.24	86.55	5.31
8	Chandigarh	81.94	86.43	4.49
9	Delhi	81.67	86.34	4.67
10	Andaman & Nicobar	81.30	86.27	4.97
11	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	83.78	7.30
12	Maharashtra	76.88	82.91	6.03
13	Sikkim	68.81	82.20	13.39
14	Tamil Nadu	73.45	80.33	6.88
15	Nagaland	66.59	80.11	13.52
16	Manipur	70.53	79.85	9.92
17	Uttarakhand	71.62	79.63	8.01
18	Gujarat	69.14	79.31	10.17

19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.63	77.65	20.02
20	West Bengal	68.64	77.08	8.44
21	Punjab	69.65	76.68	7.03
22	Haryana	67.91	76.64	8.73
23	Karnataka	66.64	75.60	7.19
24	Meghalaya	62.56	75.48	12.92
25	Odisha	63.08	73.45	10.37
26	Assam	63.25	73.18	9.93
27	Chhattisgarh	64.66	71.04	6.38
28	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	70.63	6.89
29	Uttar Pradesh	56.27	69.72	13.45
30	Jammu & Kashmir	55.52	68.74	13.22
31	Andhra Pradesh	60.47	67.66	8.96
32	Jharkhand	53.56	67.63	14.07
33	Rajasthan	60.41	67.06	6.65
34	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	66.95	12.61
35	Bihar	47.00	63.82	16.82
	India	64.83	74.04	9.21

Source: Census of india2011

Table 3: shows the difference between state-wise and union territories literacy rate according to 2001-2011 and decadal difference in literacy rate.

Overview of Standard of Living in India

It varies from state to state, With one of the fastest growing economies in the world, Clocking at a growth rate of 7.6 per cent in 2015, India is fast on its way to becoming a large and globally important consumer economy. According to Deutsche Bank research the estimates are nearly 300 million people for all middle class. If current trends continue, India's share of world GDP will significantly increase from 7.3 per cent in 2016 to 8.5 per cent of the world share by 2020, in 2011 less than 22 per cent of Indian lived under globally poverty line, nearly a 10 per cent reduction from 29.8 per cent just two years prior in 2009.

According to NCAER India's middle class population would be 267 million in 2016, Further ahead, By 2025 the number of middle class households in India is likely to more than double from the 2015-2016 levels to 113.8 million households or 547 million individuals. Another estimate put the Indian middle class as numbering 475 million people by 2030. It is estimated the average real wages will quadruple between 2013 and 2030. The Planning Commission of India uses its own criteria and has estimated that 27.5 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line in 2004-2005, down from 51.3 per cent in 1997-1998 and the India. The National Sample Survey and the criterion used was monthly, per-capita consumption below rupees 356.35 rural areas 538.60 in urban areas, 75 per cent of the poor in the rural areas, most of them are daily wagers self-employment, householders and landless laborers. 99.100 crore spending on education literacy 74 per cent male 82.2 per cent female 65.5 per cent .primary education 93 per cent , 69 per cent secondary, 25 per cent post secondary, it more influences on economic development annual status of education report 2012, 965 of rural children between 6-144 were enrolled in school, according to 2011 census 58 per cent for primary , 93 per cent primary, 69 per cent secondary, 25 per cent tertiary education and 2012 20 per cent higher education .

Health status of India raising level of nutrition and the standard of living of it is people and the improvement of public health, twelfth five year plan covering plan 2012-2017 proposed universal health coverage *Ashray Swasthya Bhima Yojana* and national rural health mission community health centers, primary health centers, accredited social health activist another major fact is that world bank reported that the India purchasing power parity basis \$5.350 and 106 rank among other countries. Goa had highest per capita \$ 4903, Bihar is the lowest per capita \$682 as of 2015.

Table 4 : State wise Per capita Income 2013-2014 And 2014-2015

Sl.No	States/union territories	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	Andhra Pradesh	81397	90517
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85468	96119
3	Assam	44263	49480
4	Bihar	31199	36143
5	Chhattisgarh	58547	64442
6	Goa	224138	NA
7	Gujarat	106831	NA
8	Haryana	133427	147076
9	Himachal Pradesh	92300	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	59279	58888
11	Jharkhand	46131	52147
12	Karnataka	89545	101594
13	Kerala	103820	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	51798	59770
15	Maharashtra	117091	129235
16	Manipur	41573	NA
17	Meghalaya	61548	69516
18	Mizoram	76120	NA
19	Nagaland	77529	85544
20	Odisha	52559	59229
21	Punjab	92350	99578
22	Rajasthan	65974	72156
23	Sikkim	176491	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	112664	128366
25	Telangana	95361	103889
26	Tripura	69705	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	36250	40373
28	Uttarakhand	103716	115632
29	West Bengal	70059	78903
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	107418	NA
31	Chandigarh	156951	NA
32	Delhi	212219	240849
33	Pondicherry	143677	175006

Source :Economic Survey 2015-16

Table No 4: shows that State wise and union territories per capita income during 2013-2014 and 2014-2015

Overview of Education in Karnataka

The state of Karnataka in India has institutions like the Indian institute of science, Indian institute of management, the national institute of technology Karnataka, Indian institute of information technology, Dharwad and the national law school university. In addition, a visvesvaraya institute of advanced technology is being constructed in muddenahalli.

As per the census 2011, Karnataka has a literacy rate of 75.36 per cent with 82.47 per cent of males and 68.08 per cent of females in Karnataka being literate. As of march 2006, Karnataka has 54,529 primary school with 252,875 teachers and 8.495 million students. Likewise, there are 9.499 secondary schools with 92,287 teachers with 1.384 million students. there are three kinds of schools in Karnataka viz government run by government , aided financial aid is provided by the government and unaided private no financial aid is provided. In majority of these schools, the medium of instruction is either English or kannada. The syllabus taught in the schools is either of CBSE, ICSE OR state syllabus. The curriculum includes subjects. In order to maximize attendance in schools, the Karnataka

government has launched a midday meal scheme in government and aided schools in which free lunch is provided to the students. At the end of the secondary education, the students pursuing the state syllabus have to pass an examination called as SSLC to move on to the next level.

Students who passed SSLC have to pursue a two year pre university course or a three year diploma course before they are granted admission to a degree college. In the pre university course, the students has to choose one among the three streams of Arts commerce and science depending on the kind of degree the students wants to pursue later. The Arts stream includes subjects like history, sociology and political science, the commerce stream includes subjects like Accountancy, Economics and Business Mathematics and the science stream includes subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Electronics and computer science.

Bengaluru is one such city in India that caters to the needs of prospective parents seeking international education for their children. Bengaluru has evolved into one of the global education hubs due to its cosmopolitan crowd. Most of international schools follow IB (international baccalaureate, Geneva) Or Cambridge (Cambridge international Examinations, Britain) curriculum. Whereas ICSE and CBSE are the Indian curriculum followed by most of the Indian schools in Karnataka. These international schools focus more on the holistic education and inquiry based learning for their students than just focusing on rote-learning.

Table 5: District-wise Literacy Rate in Karnataka 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	State/District	Literacy rate					
		Total		Males		Females	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Belgaum	64.21	73.94	75.70	82.90	52.32	64.74
2	Bagalkote	57.30	69.39	70.88	80.16	43.56	58.55
3	Bijapur	57.01	67.20	69.94	77.41	43.47	56.54
4	Bidar	60.94	71.01	72.46	79.94	48.81	61.66
5	Raichur	48.81	60.46	61.52	71.35	35.93	49.56
6	Koppal	54.10	67.28	68.42	78.21	39.61	56.22
7	Gadag	66.11	75.18	79.32	84.89	52.52	65.29
8	Dharwad	71.61	80.30	80.82	86.83	61.92	73.57
9	Uttara Kannada	76.60	84.03	84.53	89.72	68.47	78.21
10	Haveri	67.79	77.60	77.61	84.22	57.37	70.65
11	Bellary	57.40	67.85	69.20	77.24	45.28	58.28
12	Chitradurga	64.45	73.82	74.66	81.37	53.78	66.05
13	Davanagere	67.43	76.30	76.37	83.02	58.04	69.39
14	Shimoga	74.52	80.50	82.01	86.11	66.88	74.89
15	Udupi	81.25	86.29	88.23	91.69	75.19	81.41
16	Chikmagalur	72.20	79.24	80.29	85.66	64.01	72.88
17	Tumkur	67.01	74.32	76.78	82.05	56.94	66.45
18	Bangalore	82.96	88.48	87.92	91.82	77.48	84.80
19	Mandya	61.05	70.14	70.50	78.14	51.53	62.10
20	Hassan	68.63	75.89	78.37	83.55	59.00	68.30
21	Dakshina Kannada	83.35	88.62	89.70	93.31	77.21	84.04
22	Kodagu	77.99	82.52	83.70	87.24	72.26	77.91
23	Mysore	63.48	72.56	70.88	78.44	55.81	66.59
24	Chamarajanagar	50.87	61.12	59.03	67.88	42.48	54.32
25	Gulbarga	54.34	65.65	66.18	75.11	42.06	55.87
26	Yadgir	39.90	52.36	51.35	63.33	28.32	41.31
27	Kolar	65.84	74.33	75.99	81.94	55.46	66.56
28	Chikkaballapura	59.24	70.08	69.80	78.36	48.33	61.55
29	Bangalore Rural	69.59	78.29	78.99	85.44	59.67	70.73
30	Ramanagara	60.71	69.20	69.88	76.92	51.22	61.30
	Karnataka	66.64	75.60	76.10	82.85	56.87	68.13

Source: Census of India 2011

Table 5 : shows that 2001 and 2011 total literacy, male and female literacy of 30 districts of Karnataka, over all state total, male and female literacy

There are a total degree colleges that are run under the jurisdiction of the universities in the state viz. Bengaluru University, Kuvempu University, Mysore University, Mangalore University, Gulbarga University, and Karnataka University, Tumakuru University. Deemed universities such as Christ University, Manipal University also exists. Apart from these universities, there is also the Visvesvaraya Technological University which oversees many of the engineering colleges in the state. The medical colleges in the state are run under the jurisdiction of the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science. Some of these baccalaureate colleges are accredited with the status of a deemed university which grants them independence in chalking out their own syllabus and awarding degrees on their own. There are 123 engineering, 35 medical and 40 dental colleges in the state.

The state has two universities offering courses related to agriculture. They are the universities of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The state also has set up a Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University at Bidar. Other universities established by the state government are Kannada University, Karnataka State Open University, and Karnataka Women University. There is Manipal University which is run on a private basis. Karnataka has many deemed universities like NITK, NIHMANS etc.

Overview of Standard of Living in Karnataka

Karnataka is a state in the south western region of India, the capital city is Bengaluru we call it Silicon Valley of India, major information technology companies located in Bengaluru. Karnataka is the seventh largest state in geographically it has 1,97,971 square kilometers, eighth state in population it comprising 30 districts, 177 taluks, human development index of Karnataka is 0.6176 and literacy rate Karnataka as per 2011 census totally 75.40 per cent, male literacy is 82.47 per cent, female literacy is 68.08 per cent. 54,529 primary schools and 9,499 secondary schools, The per-capita income of Karnataka is 89,545 during 2014-2015 and 1,01,594 during 2014-2015, Another major factor about Karnataka, it has 20 district head hospitals and 146 taluk hospitals and 2346 primary health centers, 326 community health centers located Karnataka. Large number private nursing homes and hospitals and clinics located in Karnataka, but patient doctor ratio is very poor MBBS graduates they will not be ready to work in rural areas they will go abroad to earn more money, Another factor is that large number reputed government and private medical colleges and research institutions, government and private degree colleges, private autonomous engineering colleges, government engineering colleges, government and private polytechnics, government and private college of teachers training and para medical college located in Karnataka, the major this is the many of the city growing rapidly developed, it leads to a lot of employment generation and increase in income and government has taken many initiatives for rural education, health facilities and providing good infrastructure facilities in rural areas.

Table 1.6: District wise Per-capita Income in Karnataka, 2012-13

Sl. No	District	Per capita income (in Rs)
1	Bagalkote	50765
2	Bangalore urban	202340
3	Bangalore Rural	109380
4	Belgavi	52250
5	Bellari	74554
6	Bidar	45282
7	Vijayapura	45912
8	Chamarajanagar	40275
9	Chikkaballapura	44183
10	Chikmagalur	66366
11	Chitradurga	47534
12	Dakshina Kannada	98572
13	Davanagere	56788
14	Dharwad	71865
15	Gadag	51054
16	Kalaburagi	48329
17	Hassan	53000

18	Haveri	42581
19	Kodagu	116533
20	Kolar	59614
21	Koppal	82954
22	Mandya	46049
23	Mysuru	69759
24	Raichur	47752
25	Ramanagara	70095
26	Shivamogga	61271
27	Tumakuru	50906
28	Udupi	83679
29	Uttara Kannada	61015
30	Yadgir	38097
	Karnataka	77168

Source: state and district domestic product of Karnataka,2014-2015

Table 1.6: shows the different districts percapita income in Karnataka and total state per-capita income in Karnataka

Overview of Education Level and Standard of living in Tumakuru District

Tumakuru is the one of the biggest city in Karnataka .It's total geographical area is 10,597 Sq Km, It has 10 Taluks and 2715 villages. The total population of the district is 26.78.386 .Males 13.50.594 and Female 13.28.386. nick names city of coconuts, and city of education.

The majority of people live in rural areas, 20.79.902 people lived in rural area and 5.99.078 people lived in urban area. The major crops are coconut, arecanut,these are the main crop in Tumakuru. Main crop is coconut so Tumakuru called as kalpatharunadu.total number of cultivators in Tumakuru district 5.05.910. The literacy rate of Tumakuru district totally 75.1 per cent, the rural literacy rate is 71.66 per cent and 87.32 in urban area. 1096 ration shop are opened, 35.142 Anthyodaya card holders and 5.61.790 BPL card holder, 83.019 APL card holders are there in Tumakuru. The percapita income of the Tumakuru district is Rupees 50.906. it drastically changes in over a period of time.

The sex ratio of the district. It has 984 Female to 1000 male. 2178 primary schools and 1666 upper primary school, 748 pre university colleges, 20 government degree colleges and 11 private colleges, 2 medical private colleges, 8 private engineering colleges, 2 government polytechnic colleges and 13 Aided-Unaided polytechnic colleges, 8 private engineering colleges.

One District hospital and 9 taluk hospital, 99 private hospital and clinics, 146 Primary health centre and 4 community health centers. 55.260 household have toilet facilities. tap, well, hand pump, tube well major source of drinking water, government recently opened purify water centre to provide potable water to people, 88.40 per cent people use electricity, 10.80 kerosene, 0.10 solar energy, 0.10 any other, 0.40 no lighting. Government now a day provides well sanitation and road facilities. National highway, state highway major district roads passed through Tumakuru.

Table 7: Brief Profile of Tumakuru District

SL.No	Taluks	Geographical area (Sq. kms)	Population			%share to total population
			Total	Males	Females	
1	chikkanayakanahalli	1113	212130	105583	106547	7.91
2	Gubbi	1221	262518	132102	130416	9.79
3	koratagere	652	167591	84349	83242	6.25
4	kunigal	981	225783	112803	112980	8.42
5	madhugiri	1131	267866	134670	133196	10.00
6	pavagada	1358	245194	123680	121514	9.15
7	sira	1552	313758	158978	154780	11.71
8	Tiptur	785	222749	111282	111467	8.31
9	Tumkur	1026	592397	303197	289200	22.11
10	Turuvekere	778	168994	83950	85044	6.30
	Dist. Total	10597	2678980	1350594	1328386	4.38

Sources: Tumakuru District At a glance 2014-2015

Table 7 : shows the Tumakuru District include 10 taluks the total geographical area is 10.597 Sq km .total population 26.78.980.males1350594 and females 1328386.

Figure:1.1 Tumakuru District map

Table 8: District at a Glance, Tumakuru

SL,NO	PARTICULARS	2001	2011
1	No of Districts	1	1
2	No of Sub Districts	10	10
3	No of Towns	10	10
4	No of Statutory Towns	–	–
5	No of Census Towns	–	2
6	No of Villages	2708	2715
7	No of Inhabited Villages	2574	2582
8	No of Un-inhabited Villages	134	133

Source :Tumkur district At A Glance,

Table 8 shows that, according 2011 census number of district 1, number of taluks 10, number of villages 2715, Number of Inhabited Villages 2582, Number of Un-inhabited Villages 133.

Table 9 : Taluk-wise Sex Ratio 2001-2011

Sl. No	Taluks	Sex Ratio2001			Sex Ratio2011		
		Total	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban
1	chikkanayakanahalli	986	984	997	1009	1022	1005
2	Gubbi	977	979	946	987	999	986
3	koratagere	966	965	970	987	1008	984
4	kunigal	1024	1003	941	1002	972	1006
5	madhugiri	965	967	941	989	999	987
6	pavagada	958	958	947	982	992	981
7	sira	961	965	937	974	980	972
8	Tiptur	977	988	945	1002	988	1006
9	Tumkur	925	925	925	954	975	931
10	Turuvekere	1001	1008	939	1013	1002	1014
	District. Total	967	975	938	984	983	984

Source: Census 2011

Table 9 : Shows that taluk wise sex ratio comparison 2001-2011 census in 10 different taluks and tumakuru district.

Table 10: Taluk Wise –Male And Female, Urban and Rural Literacy rate

Sl, no	Taluks	Rural			urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tumkur	83.77	67.74	76.05	91.83	85.92	88.91	87.82	77.11	82.60
2	Tiptur	87.22	72.43	79.80	91.72	84.86	88.03	88.42	75.71	82.05
3	Turuvekere	84.91	67.39	76.05	93.50	84.65	89.05	85.77	69.01	77.34
4	chikkanayakana halli	82.58	66.78	74.65	90.57	80.86	85.64	83.98	69.29	76.59
5	Gubbi	80.96	66.07	73.56	93.25	86.43	89.63	81.82	67.52	74.71
6	koratagere	79.14	61.95	70.60	89.83	80.28	85.02	80.09	63.63	71.90
7	madhugiri	78.07	57.89	68.03	89.42	80.19	84.79	79.30	60.33	69.85
8	kunigal	76.27	55.65	65.89	89.09	80.46	84.82	78.20	59.27	68.69
9	sira	78.61	59.63	69.24	87.47	79.99	83.77	80.21	63.32	66.58
10	pavagada	75.05	54.00	64.60	88.33	75.36	81.83	76.57	56.48	64.32
	District Total	80.48	62.71	71.66	90.93	83.67	87.32	82.81	67.38	75.14

Sources : Tumakuru District at a glance 2014-2015

Table 10 : shows that taluk wise rural, urban literacy rate specifically male and female and total literacy of different taluks and Tumakuru district.

Conclusion

The major factor is that government must focus on vocational based education, and establish small and medium scale government undertaking industries in rural areas, everybody cannot get the job in one sector because government promote the vocational based education after SSLC, it will help to literate people get the very good job in their life, Another major is that government must provide good infrastructure facilities to rural areas and people use them in justify manner and understand their common responsibility and one must aware about government facilities.

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