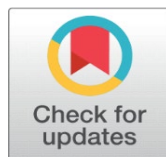
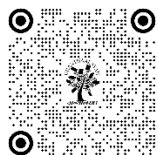


HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA- HDI AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Any country in the world without Human Development index like education, knowledge, skill, long living, income, health, standard of living, efficiency and caliber etc., it is not possible to develop any sector and GDP and economy of concern country. Particularly in developing and under developed countries, it is essential and inevitable to concentrate at maximum extent in the human development index. For the innovation and discovery of technology in any field the human skills, their education, their ability and efficiency are potential elements which plays a significant role. Therefore is necessary to know the human development progress updated by time to time. With this objective this study has taken with the objectives of identifying the human development index in Karnataka in terms of income, education, health and standard of living etc. For this purpose the secondary data has been collected and analyzed and presented in the tables with the help of statistical tools like ratios, percentages CAGRs etc., and given the interpretation. The available data has been collected from secondary sources like journals, books, magazines, and concern annual reports etc.

Keywords: Human Development, Index, Literacy, Standard of Living, Karnataka

1. INTRODUCTION

Computation of Human Development Index is also an important tool for measuring the Economic Development like Gross National Product. In recent years, the search for an alternative to Gross National Product (GNP) as a measure of economic development has led to computation of the Human Development Index (HDI). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced the HDI in its First Human Development Report prepared under the able stewardship of Mahbub ul Haq and published in 1990. The measure has been enlarged and refined over the years and many related indices of human development like Gender-related Development Index (GDI) Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Human Poverty Index (HPI) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) have been developed in subsequent Human Development Reports published by the UNDP. Karnataka is situated in the southwestern region of India. It is one of the most prosperous states in India. Karnataka has made tremendous progress in the fields of education, industry, agriculture, literature and tourism. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. Bengaluru is known as the Silicon Valley of Asia due to its flourishing Information Technology industry.

1.1. CONCEPT AND MEANING OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all

development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

According to Mahbub ul Haq, “the defining difference between the economic growth and the human development schools is that the first focuses exclusively on the expansion of only one choice income, while the second embraces the enlargement of all human choices like whether, economic, social, cultural or political

The Human Development Report (1990) has defined human development as the process of enlarging people’s choices. The most critical ones are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect. These are among the essential choices in spite of the other opportunities. Human development is thus a process of widening people’s choices as well as raising the level of wellbeing achieved. Hence, according to Paul Streeten, the concept of human development puts people back at Centre stage, after decades in which a maze of technical concepts had obscured this fundamental vision.

Karnataka is one of the lead Indian States to bring in human development perspectives in its policies and programmes. Karnataka state has occupied second position next to Madhya Pradesh to bring out the first Human Development Report in 1999. The second Human Development Report announced in 2005 in Karnataka, in that report explained about the human development process impact. The third Human Development Report of the State announced in 2015 with a specific concept of “Accelerating Equitable Human Development”. The fourth Human Development Report 2022 is presented with a specific action-oriented agenda to reach the One Trillion Dollars Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through human development milestones in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.2. NEED OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

According to Paul Streeten human development is necessary on account of the following reasons:-

- 1) The main purpose of the development is to treat men, women and children, to improve the human conditions and to enlarge people’s choices in present and future.
- 2) Human Development is good for physical environment. When poverty decline, soil erosion, deforestation and desertification declines.
- 3) It helps in lowering the family size by slowing human reproduction simultaneously, improves better health benefits, improved quality education benefits and improves standard of living styles.
- 4) Human development and reduced poverty contributes to a healthy society, increased democracy and greater social stability.
- 5) It helps to higher productivity in health services, education and nutrition while investment.

From the above it is understood that, human development paradigm embraces the entire society not just the economy. The political, cultural and social factors are given as much importance as the economic factors. Human development is the end while economic growth is only a means to this end.

1.3. COMPONENTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

According to Mahabub ul haq, the following are the four essential components in the human development paradigm: Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, and Empowerment.

- **Equity:** If development is to enlarge people’s choices, people must enjoy equitable access to opportunities. Equity in access to opportunities demands a fundamental restructuring of power in many societies and changes along with the following: a). Change in the distribution of assets through land reforms. b). Restructuring in the distribution of income through progressive fiscal policy. c) Modification of the credit system towards poor people. d). Equality of political opportunities. e). Remove social and legal barriers among women. Equity refers to making equal access to available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society.

- **Sustainability:** Mehaboob ul Haq emphasizes that, 'it is the sustainability of human opportunities that must lie at the centre of our concerns. This, in turn requires'. This, in turn, requires sustaining all forms of capital as physical, human, financial and environmental. Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future.
- **Productivity:** Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.
- **Empowerment:** Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance. Empowerment means that people are in a position to exercise choices of their own free will. The empowerment of people requires action on various fronts like education and health, accessibility of good credit system and empowering both women and men.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. B S Venkatesh (2011), in his study he felt that representative indicators have not covered all the aspects of human development while finding human wellbeing. In addition to this, also identified that some important dimensions not considered for gender inequality.

Surajit Kumar Bhagowati (2012), he analysed that, Low level of human development in north-eastern states of India only reflects the high human deprivation among its populace. The low level of economic activity and dependence on central sponsored economic welfare schemes are responsible for low level of human development in the region. Health care facilities are in a gloomy state. He says growth of literacy rates would bring positive changes to other indicators in the coming days.

Pandit & R.V.Gangshetty (2017), in their study, Review of Human Development In India, identified that, the medium human development status show an average loss of 28 per cent as a result of inequalities, while low human development status show 33 per cent loss due to inequalities on an average. Tamil Nadu occupied fifth position if terms of Inequality- Adjusted Human Index IHDI and 6% per position in terms of HDI whereas of HHI whereas Kerala stands first both in HDI, IHDI and Punjab are retained are the second position.

Michael Appiah, Richard Amoasi & Doreen Idan Frowne (2019), they found that, there should be financial development and improvement activities as well as poverty reduction strategies like Livelihood Empowerment programme undertaking by Ghana to help alleviate poverty to help close the income inequality gap.

2.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) The following are the objectives of the study: -
- 2) To know the concepts and components of Human Development
- 3) To Analyze the district wise human development index in Karnataka
- 4) To assess the taluk wise human development index in Karnataka
- 5) To study the district wise literacy rates in Karnataka

3. METHODOLOGY

This study is purely based on secondary data. This study is analytical and descriptive in nature. The secondary data has been collected from various sources like books, annual reports, journals, working papers etc. The collected data has been analysed and presented in the tables and give interpretation.

4. LIMITATIONS

Since human development concept is very lengthy and continuous process, this study is restricted to identify only on district wise and taluka wise human development index and district wise and taluka wise literacy rates in Karnataka.

5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN KARNATAKA STATE

Karnataka state has achieved tremendous improvement in human development sectors from the year 2015 to 2020. An efficient and potential health delivery system established in health sector by the Karnataka State. Again in education department also created as emerging knowledge hub. In spite of these achievements, Karnataka state has concentrated in a great extent towards the health indicators of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and under 05 Mortality Rate (U5MR) as a part of management of pandemic situation in state.

Table No: 1. District Wise Human Development Index (Top Ten Districts)

District	Health Index	MYS Index	EYS Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Bengaluru Urban	0.77	0.662	0.693	0.678	0.77	0.738	1
Dakshina Kannada	0.757	0.479	0.712	0.595	0.72	0.687	2
Chickamagaluru	0.77	0.465	0.687	0.576	0.672	0.668	3
Udupi	0.76	0.492	0.64	0.566	0.684	0.665	4
Kodugu	0.768	0.589	0.648	0.619	0.616	0.664	5
Mandya	0.764	0.446	0.704	0.575	0.607	0.644	6
Bengaluru Rural	0.762	0.503	0.611	0.557	0.625	0.643	7
Ramanagar	0.761	0.433	0.697	0.565	0.615	0.642	8
Kolar	0.771	0.537	0.662	0.599	0.567	0.64	9
Shimoga	0.755	0.385	0.71	0.547	0.623	0.636	10

Source: SDGCC, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka

Interpretation: The above table no 1 reveals the information about the district wise human development index which includes Health, Education and income etc., in Karnataka for Top Ten Districts. It can be seen that, Bengaluru urban district has got 1st rank in Human Development Index (0.738) among top ten districts of Karnataka. Out of top ten districts of Karnataka, Shimoga district placed 10th Rank with 0.636 HDI. And second and third rank occupied by Dakshona Kannada district and Chikkamagalur district, with 0.687 and 0.668 respectively. Another very important feature observed that there is no much difference in HDI from 2nd rank to 10 rank, it is very slight difference among the 9 districts from 2nd rank to 10th rank.

Table No: 2. District Wise Human Development Index (Bottom Ten Districts)

District	Health Index	MYS Index	EYS Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Chamarajanagara	0.776	0.344	0.633	0.488	0.573	0.601	21
Bidar	0.772	0.406	0.658	0.532	0.527	0.600	22
Vijayapura	0.771	0.381	0.667	0.524	0.532	0.599	23
Chitradurga	0.757	0.412	0.626	0.519	0.541	0.597	24
Koppal	0.765	0.399	0.64	0.52	0.524	0.593	25
Davangere	0.749	0.394	0.622	0.508	0.538	0.589	26
Haveri	0.762	0.365	0.527	0.446	0.533	0.566	27
Rayachuru	0.742	0.175	0.721	0.448	0.535	0.562	28
Kalaburugi	0.726	0.285	0.554	0.42	0.514	0.539	29
Yadgir	0.764	0.256	0.508	0.382	0.533	0.538	30

Source: SDGCC, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka

Interpretation: The above table no 2 divulges that the clear information about the Human Development Index of bottom ten districts in Karnataka. Among the bottom ten districts of Karnataka, Yadagiri district has got least rank that is 30th rank with 0.538 in Human Development Index. Again 21st rank occupied by Chamarajanagara district with 0.601 HDI. Bidar district and Vijayapura District has placed 22nd rank and 23rd rank respectively with 0.600 and 0.599. It is also observed that, Rayachuru district and Kalaburagi district placed in 28th and 29th rank with HDI of 0.562 and 0.539.

Table No: 3. Top 10 Talukas in Human Development Index

District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard Of Living Index	Hdi	Rank
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	0.8955	0.7369	0.7377	0.7867	1
Bengaluru Urban	Bengaluru South	0.7526	0.6819	0.9415	0.7847	2
Bengaluru Rural	Nelamangala	0.9103	0.6759	0.7160	0.7609	3
Dakshina Kannada	Sulya	0.8771	0.6333	0.7476	0.7461	4
Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	0.8652	0.6249	0.7495	0.7400	5
Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	0.7376	0.8154	0.6610	0.7353	6
Tumakuru	Tumkur	0.8596	0.6431	0.6855	0.7235	7
Ramanagara	Ramanagara	0.8939	0.5836	0.7253	0.7233	8
Udupi	Udupi	0.8995	0.6634	0.6458	0.7111	9
Bengaluru Rural	Hoskote	0.8773	0.6260	0.6511	0.7098	10

Source: SDGCC Planning Department Government of Karnataka

Interpretation: The above table no 3 provides the top ten Talukas in Human Development Index which includes Health, Education and Standard of living in Karnataka State. It is observed that, Mangalore taluka of Dakshina Kannada District has occupied 1st rank in Human Development Index with 0.7867 among the top ten talukas of Karnataka. Hosakote taluka of Bengaluru Rural district has got last rank (10th) with 0.7098 HDI, among the top ten talukas of Karnataka. Bengaluru South Taluka of Bengaluru Urban district has got 2nd Rank with 0.7849 and Nelamangala taluka of Bengaluru Rural district has got 3rd rank with 0.7609 of HDI among top ten HDI districts in Karnataka. Another important feature can be observed that, Sulya Taluka and Bntwal Taluka both of Dakshina Kannada district, which has got 4th and 5th ranks respectively.

Table No: 4. Bottom 10 talukas in Human Development Index

District	Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Standard of Living Index	HDI	Rank
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.7655	0.2609	0.3975	0.4298	167
Kalburgi	Chicholi	0.6736	0.2972	0.3749	0.4218	168
Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	0.4107	0.4454	0.4050	0.4200	169
Raichur	Sindhanur	0.4881	0.3326	0.4518	0.4186	170
Haveri	Savanur	0.4315	0.4007	0.4217	0.4178	171
Koppal	Yelburga	0.4801	0.3637	0.4042	0.4133	172
Yadgir	Shorapur	0.7079	0.1980	0.3541	0.3678	173
Vijayapura	Kudligi	0.6083	0.2195	0.3148	0.3477	174
Kalburgi	Jeevargi	0.6216	0.3216	0.1785	0.3292	175
Yadgir	Yadgir	0.5967	0.1495	0.3847	0.3250	176

Source: SDGCC Planning Department Government of Karnataka

Interpretation: The above table no 4 reveals that the bottom ten talukas in Human Development Index in Karnataka. From the above table it is observed that out of bottom ten talukas in HDI, Shahapur taluka of Yadir district is in first place with 167th rank. Again Yadgir taluka of Yadgir district is in last position with 176th rank in HDI of bottom 10 talukas of Karnataka. It is also observed that, there are more variations in Health index, Education Index and Standard of Living Index parameters of HDI among bottom ten Talukas of Karnataka. Though there are more variations in HDI parameters among talukas, there is no much variation of HDI among Talukas. It is highlighted feature which we can consider favorably.

6. LITERACY RATES IN KARNATAKA STATE AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

The growth in education in any state rests on the literacy rates. It is often argued that the literacy rates has a close correlation with the enrolment and retention of children in formal school education. In particular the literacy level of women has a direct bearing on increasing the enrolment of children particularly girls. It has been observed that the figures of literacy levels at the state often mars the differences that exist between districts as well as taluks. Table 5 presents the literacy rates of the top 5 districts and table no 6 presents the literacy rates of bottom five districts in Karnataka. It also records the literacy rates for rural, urban and the total for men and women.

Table No: 5. Districts with Highest Literacy Rates (Top 5)

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dakshina Kannada	90.97	79.83	85.33	95.50	88.83	92.12	93.13	84.13	88.57
Bengaluru (U)	84.54	70.92	78.21	91.66	85.27	88.61	91.01	84.01	87.67
Udupi	89.85	78.65	83.91	95.22	89.21	92.13	91.41	81.58	86.24
Uttara kannada	87.63	74.87	81.31	94.49	86.91	90.73	89.63	78.39	84.06
Kodagu	85.90	76.30	81.00	94.40	88.50	91.40	87.10	78.10	82.60

Source: Karnataka at Glance - Statistical Report - FY 2019-20

Interpretation: The above table no 5 reveals that the top five districts of Karnataka with highest literacy rates. From the above table it is very clear that the Dakshina Kannada District is in first place in literacy rates. The total literacy rate in this district is 88.57 percent which is highest of top five districts. It can also be seen that, out of top five districts, Kodagu District is in fifth position with total of 82.60 percent literacy rates. Another important observation is that, both in rural and urban areas of top five districts the total male percentage is more in urban areas compared to rural areas of districts. Bengaluru Urban district is in second top position with total of 87.67 percentage which includes male and female totals 93.13 and 84.13 percent respectively.

Table No: 6. Districts with the Lowest Literacy Rates (Bottom 5)

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yadgiri	58.02	36.05	47.05	80.03	63.92	72.01	62.25	41.38	51.83
Rayachuru	66.01	42.36	54.11	83.10	67.10	75.12	70.47	48.73	59.56
Chamarajnagara	64.80	51.06	57.95	83.29	73.64	78.39	67.93	54.92	61.43
Kalaburagi	69.08	46.86	58.09	85.12	71.91	78.61	74.38	55.09	64.85
Vijayapura	74.03	51.10	62.81	87.80	74.79	81.33	77.21	56.72	67.15

Source: Karnataka at a Glance - Statistical Report - FY 2019-20

Interpretation: The above table no 6 indicates that, the bottom 5 districts of which shown lowest literacy rates. It can be seen that, Yadagi district is in least position with total of 51.83, which includes both male and female out of 5 bottom districts in literacy rates. And out 5 bottom five districts Vijayapura is in top position with total of 67.15 which includes both male and female. In each district of 5 bottom level, male category literacy rates are more than the female category. No district has female domination in literacy rates.

7. LITERACY RATES AT THE TALUK LEVEL

The literacy rates at the Taluk level are an important indicator of the human development index for the Taluks. In particular, the female literacy rate has ramification for the overall education of the Taluks. It has always been argued that the literacy of women at the household level has a direct impact on the enrolment at the school level.

Table No: 7. Highest and Lowest literacy rates at the taluk level

Talukas With Highest Literacy Rates		Talukas with Lowest Literacy Rates	
Taluk	Literacy Rates	Taluk	Literacy Rates
Dakshina Kannada – Mangalore	91.99	Yadagiri – Yadgir	48.38
Uttar Knnada – Karwar	89.91	Raychur – Devdurga	49.49
Udupi-Udupi	89.16	Yadagiri – Shahapur	49.6
Bengaluru Urban (East)	88.25	Ballary – Siraguppa	53.26
Kodagu- Madikeri	88.25	Raichur – Manvi	54.38

Source: Karnataka at a Glance – Statistical Report-FY 2019-20

Interpretation: The above table no 7 analyses the highest and lowest literacy rates at taluka level in Karnataka. It is observed that highest literacy rate registered by Mangalore Taluka of Dakshina Kannada District (91.99). And second highest is (89.91) with Karwar Taluka of Uttara Kannada District. The lowest literacy rate registered by Yadgir taluka (48.38). And devadurga taluka and Shahapur taluka have registered the almost same literacy rates. Udupi taluka is in third highest position with 89.91.

8. NET ENROLMENT RATIO AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL IN KARNATAKA STATE

Table No: 8. Districts with highest NER (Average of Taluks)

District	NER (Elementary)	District	NER (secondary)
Bengaluru Urban	124.05	Udupi	103.82
Vijayapura	103.60	Bengaluru Urban	103.00
Udupi	100.36	Dakshina Kannada	98.35
Dakshina Kannada	95.61	Bagalkot	90.49
Gadag	95.42	Bengaluru Rural	89.32

Source: DOE 2019-20

Interpretation: The above table no 8 gives the details of Net Enrolment Ratio of districts for secondary and elementary education. In the elementary education Bengaluru Urban District has registered highest NER with 124.05. And Gadag district has registered least NER among five districts in elementary education that is (95.42). It is also observed that, in case of secondary education Udupi district has registered highest NER (103.82) among five top districts. Unfortunately Bengaluru Rural District registered least NER with 89.32 among five top districts for secondary education. Thanks to Bengaluru urban district, it has registered second highest (103.00) among top five districts in secondary education concern. Third and fourth place occupied by Dakshina Kannada district and Bagalkot district that is 98.35 and 90.49 respectively.

Table No: 9. District With Lowest of NER (Average of Taluks)

District	NER (Elementary)	District	NER (Secondary)
Mandya	74.34	Yadagiri	62.14
Chamarajanagara	76.44	Kalaburagi	70.21
Hasan	77.78	Bidar	70.54
Chikkaballapur	78.08	Dharwad	71.61
Kolar	78.70	Kodagu	71.65

Source: DOE: 2019-20

Interpretation: The above table no 9 shows that five lowest NER districts of elementary education and secondary education concern. It is very clear that, in elementary education out of lowest five district of Karnataka, Kolar district has registered highest NER with 78.70. Mandya district has registered 74.34 which is least among five lowest NER districts in elementary education concern. Simultaneously, I can also observe that, in secondary education, Koagu distict has

registered 71.65 which is highest NER among five lowest NER districts of Karnataka. And Yadagiri district registered least NER (62.14) among lowest five districts of NER.

Table No 10: Level-wise Enrolment and its Compound Annual Growth Rate KarnatakaKarnataka - Student Enrolment 2015-20

Year	Ph. D	M. Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
2015-16	11777	592	200909	1420697	5546	206680	4329	7416	1857646
2016-17	10841	527	203889	1432755	5655	205872	3713	8042	1871294
2017-18	14190	529	209262	1502926	6212	200062	3686	6991	1943856
2018-19	13300	468	211941	1557985	6446	187128	3079	8147	1988494
2019-20	14988	528	239156	1714696	9873	194493	2702	11456	2187892
CAGR	4.88	-3.39	4.17	4.55	12.31`	-1.61	-12.75	8.96	3.95

Source: AISHE 2015-20

Interpretation: From the above table, we can identify that the Compounded Annual Growth Rates of level wise student enrolment in Karnataka. It is observed that, out of eight various courses, the highest compounded annual growth rate 12.31 registered for the P G Diploma course for the 5 years study period that is from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The next highest compounded annual growth rate 8.96 registered for integrated courses. The least CAGR recorded for the Post Graduation. Surprisingly, there are negative CAGRs registered for the courses M. Phil, (-3.39), Diploma (-1.61), and certificate courses (-12.75). Again for Ph.D programme, it is showing positive CAGR (4.88). The total of all 8 courses CAGR is showing positively that is 3.95.

Table no: 11 Overall Performance of Karnataka

Category/Domain Rank	Category/Domain	Education Index Reference Year (Y1)
3	Overall	69.57
1	Outcomes	81.93
1	Learning Outcomes	95.37
5	Access Outcomes	79.89
12	Infrastructure and Facilities for Outcomes	25.97
6	Equity Outcomes	65.76
16	Governance Processes	39.35
16	Governance Processes aiding outcomes	39.35

Source: NITI Aayog, (Base Year 2015-16, Reference Year 2016-17)

Interpretation: The above table no 11 discloses the overall performance of Karnataka. It is observed that, Karnataka placed first place in learning outcomes (95.37). And occupied last place in infrastructure and facilities for outcomes (25.97). Second position placed for outcomes (81.93), third position occupied by access outcomes category (79.89). Again, fourth place and fifth place led by overall and equity outcomes simultaneously. Another important observation made that, Governance processes and governance processes aiding outcomes, both are placed same place that is sixth (39.35). Out of overall performance, outcomes and learning outcomes have got first ranks equally. Again, it could be observed that, both governance processes and governing processes aiding outcomes have also got equal ranks which have been placed in last position.

9. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- In Karnataka, Bengaluru Urban district has got First Rank at district level in Human Development Index.

- In Karnataka, Mangalore taluka of Dakshina Kannada District has got first rank in Human Development Index at taluka level.
- It is found out that, the highest literacy rate registered by Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka with total of 88.57.
- It is found from the table no 8, in elementary education Bengaluru Urban District and in secondary education Udupi District has recorded highest NER
- It is found that in elementary education Mandya District and in secondary education Yadagiri District lowest Net Enrolment Ratio that is 73.34 and 62.14 respectively in the Karnataka.
- It is also found from the table no 10, M. Phil Courses and Diploma Courses recorded negative CAGR 3.39 and 1.61 respectively during the study period 2016-17 to 2019-20.
- From the table no 10, it is identified that, the highest compounded annual growth rate registered for PG Diploma courses.
- From the table no 11, it is found that in the overall performance, learning outcomes are excellent in Karnataka.
- It is also found that Infrastructure and Facilities for Outcomes are very poor in Karnataka.
- Governance processes and aiding outcomes are also showing low improvement.

10. CONCLUSION

In fact it is true that the Human development is essential in any country for the development and growth of its nation in all aspects. Understanding human development helps people better understand themselves and also to others. Even it is essential for many reasons to know Human development. The overall economic development index depends on the Human Development Index in any country. In this study it is found out that, the human development index in Karnataka is above average level and in all most all district of Karnataka have improved in Human Development Index. As per the 1990 HDI report in Karnataka it was 0.429. As per the 2019 HDI report it is recorded as 0.645. It shows that the annual average growth rate from 2009 to 2019 almost it is 1.2. Some of the top districts of HDI in Karnataka are Bengaluru urban, Dakshina Kannada, Chickmaluru, Udupi and Kodugu Districts. And Dakshina Kannada district, Bengaluru Urban district, Udupi district, Uttara kannada district and Kodagu district are placed as top five districts in Literacy rates. It is observed that, among the in-literacy levels at the Karnataka state, identified some differences exist between districts as well as talukas. It is also identified that as per latest study reports at state level male literacy percentage is more than the female literacy rates. In the overall performance of Karnataka learning outcomes are achieved in a remarkable way. But lacking behind in infrastructure facilities. If the government concentrate in development of infrastructure facilities in Karnataka, there are more chances to go to highest position in ranking. The government has to show more concentrate in rural areas at state level.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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