

Public Expenditure on Education in Karnataka

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Abstract

The role of education in nation building is not merely a question of social equity and equipping persons for securing employment; it is much more than that, and this is universally recognized. The human resource development revolution has also placed investment in education on the priority list of Governments across nations. In-line with Wagner's law of increasing State government activity, total public expenditure has registered a positive compound annual growth rate of 29.8 % over a period of 20 years. Though expenditure on education has increased in nominal terms, in real terms, expenditure on education has decreased. Despite ups and downs in fiscal conditions, the state of Karnataka has managed to keep expenditure on education in between 2-4% of net state domestic product.

Keywords : positive compound annual growth rate, implicit deflator, real expenditure, Wagners law, expenditure, education

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Economic development of any country necessitates economic and human resources. Thus, human development for an economy is a vital necessity. The basic components of human development are education and health. Improving the education and health of the people is not only a goal in itself for a better quality of life, but also has a tremendous positive impact on the economic development of a country. It is universally recognized that education contributes to economic growth and social transformation. Investment in education is considered as the most valuable of all investments that yields high returns to both the individuals and the society. The positive externalities associated with education make education partly a public good and, therefore, it needs to be supplied by the State as markets may not be able to provide it for the desired social optimum. Public expenditure on education is very crucial, especially for the poor and the vulnerable in the society. Hence, the role of education in nation building is not merely a question of social equity and equipping persons for securing employment; it is much more than that, and this is universally recognized. The human resources development revolution has also placed investment in education on the priority list of Government across the nations.

Many studies have been carried out both in developing and developed countries to estimate the economic returns to education. An outstanding work with regard to rate of returns of expenditure on education was carried out by Pancharukhi (1965) on educational expenditure in India. His study revealed that the total cost of university and professional education from 1950-51 to 1959-60 was about ₹ 700 crore; of this, the major share was taken over by the private cost consisting mainly of the earnings forgone by the students. Another study by Prabhu (2000) using regression analysis tried to show the impact of public expenditure on social services across Indian states, and the study found that per annum growth in expenditure (in total as well as in per-capita terms) on education, in case of poor states, had gone down during the post economic reform period. For instance, expenditure on education with the exception of Punjab in the category of rich states - Haryana, Gujarat, and Maharashtra - showed poor performance during the post-economic reform (1992-2002) period. Similarly, the poor states (BIMARU) like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh have showed a consistent poor performance in terms of expenditure on education during the post-economic reform period. The declining expenditure of States on education, especially during the post reform period, has adversely affected the level and structure of human development among Indian states. The study suggested an urgent need to augment the volume of State expenditure on social sector in order to ensure a better standard of life.

A study was conducted by Qian and Smyth (2007) to analyze the impact of education on China's economic growth

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over the period from 1990 to 2000. The study examined the linkages between aggregate real output of each province and inputs of capital and labour. To examine these concepts, data from the provinces in 1990 and 2000 were taken into individual account. At the later stages, human capital stock variables were constructed with the help of average years of schooling in each province, and the researchers found that the effect of expenditure on education is dependent upon education, capital, and educational technical progress, which are complementary to each other. Furthermore, the researchers found that education has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Although, there has been a fair amount of research on the national level and at a cross-country level regarding expenditure on education, there are not many comprehensive and conclusive studies relating to expenditure on education and outcomes at the State level.

Many studies, for example, Tilak (2003) and Prabhu (1994) just mentioned or examined a set of countries, and states, making cross-country comparisons in the process. Although they illuminate our understanding of the effects of expenditure, the studies implicitly assume outcome homogeneity across entire nations and states when comparing the determinants and outcomes of educational expenditure across them. Such analysis does not account for how studies (Kaur & Bawa, 2003) have analyzed the effects of public expenditure on education across states. Though the researchers established a relationship between increase in educational expenditure and economic development, fears were expressed about an exact causal relationship between the two. This may be due to the data limitations as well as the influence of other factors like social class, potential trainability, employer's preferences, parental wealth, and so forth; nonetheless, if one cannot exactly separate out the contribution of education in this regard, these factors altogether cannot nullify the impact of education in fostering economic development.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to analyze the trends and pattern of public expenditure on education in Karnataka. The study examines whether the financial allocation to the educational sector has increased in real terms over the years. The study also tries to understand as to how the expenditure on education has changed in the reform period vis-a-vis the post-reform period in Karnataka.

Methodology

For the purpose of the study, that is, to analyze Karnataka's trends of public expenditure on education, the time period considered for the study is the reform and post - reform period from 1990-91 to 2009-10 (10 years of reform period, i.e. 1991-2000, and 10 years of the post-reform period i.e. from 2001-10). The main reason for selecting this period is that - two appropriate divisions can be done for before and after economic reforms for Karnataka as a whole. The proposed study is both descriptive and analytical based on secondary data. Appropriate statistical tools like mean, standard deviation, growth rates, coefficient of variation, and CAGR (compound annual growth rate (%)) were used in the study. Most of the studies carried out so far have analyzed the educational expenditure using GSDP (gross state domestic product). But in this study, an attempt has been made to analyze expenditure on education by using NSDP (net state domestic product).

Analysis and Discussion

➤ **Trends of Total Plan and Non-Plan Public Expenditure on Education in Karnataka (Revenue + Capital Account) at Current Prices :** India has a federal structure in which powers have been divided into three lists viz., **(a)** Central List consists of food security, broadcasting, information, and publicity, **(b)** State List comprises of health and housing, **(c)** social services, education, welfare, and employment are included in the Concurrent List. Centre and State governments are spending huge amounts of money on these services. The Department of Primary and Secondary Education and the Department of Higher Education are the main administrative organs through which the public provisioning of education is attained in Karnataka. Furthermore, several other departments are involved in running schemes for the attainment of educational goals. These departments spend some part of their outlays on education-related expenditures. Hence, they form a part of the total public expenditure being done in the education sector in the State. Government [1] expenditure on education pertains to various levels of education, that is, primary, secondary,

technical, and so forth. However, the trends in total public expenditure (Revenue + Capital Account) on general education expenditure in the State during the past two decades are discussed here. Public expenditure (Revenue + Capital Account) incurred on educational services category increased during the study period under consideration. The total plan and non-plan expenditure on education (Revenue + Capital account) in Karnataka state increased from ₹ 80381 lakh in 1990-91 to ₹ 894571 lakh in 2009-10, a whopping eleven times increase in its level (Table 1), with an annual growth rate of 13.2%. (Appendix Table 1). The study also found that a major portion of the total expenditure on education consists of plan and non-plan components of revenue account only.

📌 **Trends in Public Expenditure on Education of Revenue Account (Plan + Non- Plan) :** As revealed by the Table 1, the plan expenditure on education of revenue account rose from ₹8589 lakh in 1990-91 to ₹ 194271 lakh in 2009-10 (around 22 times). The mean plan expenditure on education of revenue account was ₹ 61282 lakh. The standard deviation for plan expenditure on education was ₹ 50578 lakh. The coefficient of variation was 83.2 %. Non-plan

Table 1. Pattern of Public Expenditure on Education of the State Government from 1990- 1991 to 2009 -2010 at Current Prices

Year	Expenditure on Education (in ₹ Lakh)								Total Expenditure on Education G=C+F	C.V
	Revenue Expenditure				Capital Expenditure					
	Plan (a)	Non- Plan (b)	Total C = a+b	C.V	Plan (d)	Non- Plan (e)	Total F= d+e	C.V		
1990-91	8589	71620	80209	73.1	172	--	172	-	80381	86.3
1991-92	10621	85518	96139	72.7	363	--	363	--	96502	86.1
1992-93	14662	95114	109776	70.0	575	-	575	-	110351	85.9
1993-94	20961	106851	127851	66.5	906	--	906	-	128757	85.7
1994-95	25062	119751	144813	65.4	1050	--	1050	-	145863	85.7
1995-96	36370	133925	170295	61.0	892	--	892	-	171187	85.9
1996-97	42230	150750	192980	60.4	879	--	879	-	193859	86.0
1997-98	36652	183472	220125	66.2	880	--	880	83.7	221005	86.1
1998-99	41731	214365	256096	66.6	10776	247	11023	44.7	267119	81.3
1999-00	52107	247983	300090	65.4	608	817	1425	52.2	301515	86.0
2000-01	64957	283304	384261	66.8	426	188	614	59.9	384875	86.4
2001-02	74957	275184	350141	60.9	347	100	447	67.7	350588	86.4
2002-03	56282	312785	369067	67.8	552	100	652	66.8	369719	86.4
2003-04	57358	341369	398754	68.8	520	100	620	71.1	399374	86.4
2004-05	73421	454243	527664	69.3	1121	159	1280	81.5	434151	87.5
2005-06	105366	378374	483740	60.6	5058	209	5267	84.4	489007	85.2
2006-07	140413	450451	590864	58.5	5902	104	6006	83.8	596870	85.3
2007-08	150795	544229	695024	60.6	15625	345	15970	84.3	674994	83.6
2008-09	18841	660796	84938	138.5	19574	359	19932	84.8	869170	145.6
2009-10 Q.E	194271	673624	867896	59.9	26302	373	26675	83.6	894571	82.8
Total	1225646	1225646.	6450723		76903	3101	95628	157	7179858.	85.2
Mean	61282	289185	322536		4626	258	4781		358993	
Std.dv	50578	187199	220684		7521	204	7615		243733	
Co.ef.vr	83.2	65.4	68.		163.0	79.3	159.2		68.3	

Source: Compiled From data available in Various Issues of Handbook of Statistics on State Government Finances, Reserve Bank of India; 2004, 2007, and 2010-11 and from data available in Various Issues of Statistics Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Note: 1. Expenditure is in ₹ lakh.

2. Reform Period is from 1991 to 2000-01. Post-Reform Period is from 2001 to 2009-10.

expenditure of revenue account at current prices grew from ₹ 71620 lakh in 1990-91 to ₹ 673624 lakh in 2009-10, representing an increase by ten times. The mean non-plan expenditure on education under non-plan account was ₹ 289185 lakh. The standard deviation for non-plan expenditure on education was ₹ 187199 lakh. The coefficient of variation was 65.4 %.

➤ **Trends in Public Expenditure on Education of Capital Account (Plan + Non - Plan) :** The Table 1 shows that the plan expenditure on education under capital account constituted a major portion of the expenditure; there was no provision for non-plan expenditure on education under capital account till 1998. The disbursement was made only after 1998-99. Plan expenditure on education of capital account increased from a meager ₹172 lakh in 1990-91 to ₹ 26302 lakh in 2009-10 (a whopping 150 times). The mean plan expenditure of capital account for education was ₹ 4626 lakh. The coefficient of variation (%) of the plan expenditure of capital account was 162.3 %, almost double than the C.V. (%) of plan education expenditure under revenue account of 83.6 %.

➤ **Analysis of Trends and Pattern of Government Expenditure on Education in Karnataka at Constant Prices :** An attempt is made in this section to analyze the trends and patterns of public expenditure on education by the State government for a period of two decades. The period may be broadly classified as reform period (1991 to 2000) and the post-reform period (2001 to 2010). The calculations have been presented in both current prices and in constant (2004-05) prices. To reduce the expenditure figures to constant rupees, the [2] implicit deflator was used from the national income accounts of India. The answers may not be very clear, yet it adds weight to the debate over the efficacy of the public expenditure for creating better social infrastructure in terms of better education and health outputs.

The Table 2 shows the pattern of public expenditure on general education at constant (real) 2004-05 prices as well as current prices in the state of Karnataka. The trend in public expenditure on general education at current prices shows that the State government's expenditure on education rose from ₹ 80381 lakh in 1990-91 to ₹ 384875 lakh in 2000-01, representing a fourfold increase over a period of ten years. This increased by two folds at ₹ 894571 lakh in 2009-10. However, at constant prices (2004-05), the picture is different [3]. Real expenditure on education decreased from ₹ 580037 lakh in 1990-91 to ₹ 533010 lakh in 2000-01. This further decreased to ₹ 429631 lakh in 2009-10, with an average annual growth rate of -1.4 % [4]. Annual growth rate of expenditure on education at constant prices (2004-05) also decreased from -7.7 % in 1991-92 to -5.8 % in 2009-10 (refer to Appendix Table 1). The mean expenditure at constant prices (2004-05) for total education was ₹ 490715 lakh. The standard deviation for expenditure on education at constant prices (2004-05) was ₹ 47605 lakh. The coefficient of variation was 9.7 %. It can be clearly seen from the Table that the annual growth rate of total expenditure has been positive across the study period, whereas the annual growth rates of expenditure on education were negative. It is clear that except for the total expenditure, which experienced a low 28.2 % average growth rates in the pre-reform period as compared to the post-reform percentage of 32.8 %, education registered a negative annual as well as average annual growth rates in the post-reform period. Thus, it can be concluded that economic reforms have had a negative effect on educational expenditures.

➤ **Expenditure on Education as Percentage of Total Expenditure :** The Table 3 reveals that expenditure on general education as a percentage of total expenditure of the State at current prices actually increased from 16.1% in 1990-91 to around 17.5 % in 1996-97; again, it decreased considerably to 11.1% of the total expenditure in 2009-10. Whereas, at constant prices (2004-05), it may be seen that expenditure on education as percentage of total expenditure decreased from 8.4 % in 1990-91 to 0.4 % in 2000-01, and in 2008-09, it stood at 0.04. Thus, the study found that the share of expenditure on education at current prices during the reform period was 16.4%, which was more when compared to the post reform period, that is, 15.6 %, however , at constant prices (2004-05), the percentage of expenditure on education during the reform period was 2.5%, which was more as compared to the post reform period expenditure of 0.17 %. The percentage of expenditure on education at constant prices (2004-05) during the reform period was 0.2%, whereas during the post-reform period, it was merely 0.05 %. Hence, it can be concluded that in terms of expenditure on education as percentage of total expenditure, economic reforms had a positive effect on education in the ten years of the reform period, and at the same time, it had a negative impact on education during the post-reform period.

➤ **Expenditure on Education as Percentage to NSDP [5]:** The Table 3 shows Karnataka state government's

Table 2. Pattern of Expenditure on Education of Karnataka from 1990- 1991 to 2009 -2010

Year	Total Expenditure		Total Expenditure on Education	
	Current	*Constant	Current	*Constant
1990-91	497874	68994	80381	580037
1991-92	624824	112652	96502	535244
1992-93	709996	139617	110351	561168
1993-94	808911	201723	128757	516159
1994-95	885932	257268	145863	502295
1995-96	1040609	351045	171187	507452
1996-97	1198052	469130	193859	495071
1997-98	1260049	538808	221005	516838
1998-99	1488558	791700	267119	492060
1999-00	1781823	1087744	301515	488609
2000-01	1966369	1277518	384875	533010
2001-02	2193761	1512031	350588	523695
2002-03	2501725	2011314	369719	497198
2003-04	2702091	2668850	399374	486959
2004-05	3086793	3570914	434151	434151
2005-06	3372854	4115283	489007	411985
2006-07	5946146	6057018	596870	420408
2007-08	6653946	7870099	674994	426160
2008-09	1877699	1008384	869170	456185
2009-10 Q.E	7784868	12837991	894571	429630
Total	65282177	56023552	7179858	9814322
Mean	1321770	2801177	358993	490715
St.dev	926205	3667444	243733	47605
c.v. (%)	70.1	130.9	68.3	9.7

Source and Note: Same as Table 1

expenditure on education as percentage to NSDP at both current and constant prices (2004-05) over a period of twenty years (reform and post-reform period). The share of expenditure on education as percentage to NSDP of state government at current prices decreased from 3.9% in 1990-91 to 2.8% in 2009-10. At the same time, it is interesting to know that at constant prices (2004-05), the share of expenditure on education as percentage to NSDP declined sharply from 28.2% in 1991 to 1.4 % in 2009-10. As it evident from the Table, even after many declarations that 6% of the NSDP should be spent on education, Karnataka spends much less on education. It can also be seen from the Table that over the years, the share of expenditure on education as a percentage of the NSDP during the reform period was low as compared to the post-reform period. For example, the share of expenditure on Education as a percentage of the NSDP at current prices during the reform period was 3.4%, which decreased to 3.0% during the post-reform period. Whereas, the share of expenditure on education as a percentage of the NSDP at constant prices (2004-05) during the reform period was 13.1%, which decreased to 3.14% during the post-reform period.

🔗 **Per Capita Expenditure on Education and Compound Annual Growth Rate (%) :** The Table 4 gives an insight into the expenditure on education per-person per-year in the State in terms of both current and constant prices (2004-05). The per-capita expenditure on education at current prices was ₹180 in 1990-91, which increased to ₹1481 in 2009-10 (about 7 times) with a CAGR (%) of 13.5%, whereas at constant prices (2004-05), it actually decreased from ₹1297 in 1990-91 to ₹ 711 in 2009-10, with a negative CAGR (%) of -2.9 %. The Table also shows that the per-capita average expenditure on education at current prices during the reform period was ₹ 346, which increased to ₹1845

Table 3. Expenditure on Education as a Percentage to NSDP, and as Share of Total Expenditure from 1990-91 to 2009-10

Year	As Share of Total Expenditure		As Percentage to NSDP	
	Current Prices	*Constant Prices	Current Prices	*Constant Prices
1990-91	16.1	8.4	3.9	28.2
1991-92	15.4	4.7	3.6	20.0
1992-93	15.6	4.0	3.7	19.2
1993-94	15.9	2.5	3.4	13.9
1994-95	16.4	1.9	3.3	11.6
1995-96	16.8	1.4	3.4	10.1
1996-97	16.1	1.0	3.3	8.5
1997-98	17.5	0.9	3.4	8.1
1998-99	17.5	0.6	3.3	6.2
1999-00	16.7	0.4	3.2	5.3
2000-01	17.6	0.4	3.5	5.5
2001-02	15.4	0.3	3.5	5.2
2002-03	12.6	0.2	3.3	4.6
2003-04	10.8	0.1	3.2	4.2
2004-05	12.1	0.1	2.9	2.9
2005-06	13.8	0.1	2.7	2.3
2006-07	11.1	0.06	2.8	2.0
2007-08	10.4	0.05	2.8	1.7
2008-09	10.6	0.04	3.0	1.6
2009-10				
(Q.E)	11.1	0.03	2.8	1.4

Source: Compiled From data available in Various Issues of Handbook of Statistics on State Government Finances, Reserve Bank of India; 2004, 2007, and 2010-11 and from data available in Various Issues of Statistics Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Reform Period is from 1991 to 2000-01. Post-Reform Period is from 2001 to 2009-10.

* Constant 2004-05 prices.

during the post- reform period. It is necessary to mention here that the picture is not so impressive at constant prices (2004-05). The per capita expenditure decreased from ₹1079 during the reform period (1991-2000) to ₹ 827 during the post-reform period of 2001-2010. The coefficient of variation (C.V.) of per-capita expenditure on education indicates huge percentage variations in nominal as well as real terms. The C.V. (%) of total per-capita expenditure on education was 195.6 % in nominal terms. At the same time, the C.V. at constant prices (2004-05) for per-capita expenditure on education was 18.1%.

✍ **Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR %) of Public Expenditure in Education in Karnataka :** In this section, to arrive at better results, the compound annual growth rate CAGR (%) method was adopted. The Table 5 clearly indicates that education expenditure at constant prices (2004-05) experienced negative growth rates in the reform period and during the post reform period. The CAGR (%) for total expenditure of the State during the study period was 29.8 %. The CAGR (%) of expenditure on education during the reform period was negative, that is, -1.28% as compared to -2.50% during the post reform period. It can be concluded that though the economic reforms had a positive effect on education at current prices, but in constant prices (2004-05), it has negatively affected the State government's expenditure on education.

Table 4. Pattern of Total per Capita Education Expenditure of the State Government from 1990-1991 to 2009 -2010

Year	Total Per capita Expenditure		Total per Capita expenditure on education	
	Current prices	*Constant prices	Current prices	*Constant prices
1990-91	1114	154	180	1297
1991-92	1392	250	215	1192
1992-93	1540	302	239	1117
1993-94	1714	427	273	1093
1994-95	1842	534	303	1044
1995-96	2124	716	349	1035
1996-97	2406	942	389	994
1997-98	2495	1066	438	1023
1998-99	2907	1546.	522	961
1999-00	3440	2099	582	943
2000-01	3745	2433	733	1015
2001-02	4155	2863	664	991
2002-03	4659	3745	688	925
2003-04	4949	4888	731	891
2004-05	5562	6434	782	782
2005-06	5980	7296	867	730
2006-07	10359	10552	1040	732
2007-08	11394	13476	1156	729
2008-09	12611	16976	1463	767
2009-10 Q.E	12889	21254	1481	711
C.V. (%)	65.8	124.8	195.6	18.1
CAGR (%)	12.7	28.4	13.5	-2.9

Source : Compiled From data available in Various Issues of Handbook of Statistics on State Government Finances, Reserve Bank of India; 2004, 2007, and 2010-11 and from data available in Various Issues of Statistics Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

NOTE: Expenditure is in ₹

Reform Period is from 1991 to 2000-01. Post-Reform Period is from 2001 to 2009-10.

Conclusion and Policy Implications

In-line with Wagner's law of increasing State government activity, total public expenditure registered a positive CAGR (%) of 29.8 % over the period of 20 years. Though education expenditure has increased in nominal terms, in real terms, expenditure on education has decreased. On the whole, it can be concluded that while the reforms have some positive implication for education in nominal terms, the overall picture does not seem to be favourable for

Table 5. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR %) of Public Expenditure on Education in Karnataka at Constant 2004-05 Prices

Total Expenditure			Education		
Reform Period	Post Reform Period	Total Period	Reform Period	Post Reform Period	Total Period
32.4	30.1	29.8	-1.28	-2.50	-1.34

Source: Compiled from the Table 2

education if computed at constant prices (2004-05), and it has negatively affected the State government's expenditure on education. All input funding in education should be considered as a form of productive human capital expenditure in the State budget and, hence, as an investment.

With globalization, increased competition and knowledge driven economies, this investment has become particularly necessary if the State is to survive in the new environment. The decline in public expenditure on education has prompted the State government to pursue a strategy of involving private sector in the provisioning of health and education services (for example, in Karnataka, the Azim Premji foundation has adopted educational development activities). While these experiments are aimed at improving the quality of education services, the basic objective of equity requires the establishment of monitoring mechanisms and transparency in the whole process. In the long run, it is only people's participation in the management of public education facilities that hold the promise of their effective and sustainable functioning.

Notes

[1] To analyze the pattern of public expenditure on education, the present study has included plan and non-plan expenditure of revenue and capital accounts on education; loans and advances have been excluded. Educational expenditure as a whole is considered. The study does not analyze government programmes / schemes relating to educational development. Also, the allocation of central government expenditure to individual states and private and household expenditure on education have been excluded from the scope of this study.

[2] Implicit deflators calculated are NSDP current/ NSDP constant x 100 are calculated using the figures available for Karnataka and all figures are deflated to 2004-05 prices.

[3] Real expenditure in current year = (Nominal Expenditure in Current Year x Implicit Deflator for Base Year)/ (Implicit Deflator for Current Year).

[4] Annual growth rate of education expenditure at current prices shown in Appendix Table 1.

[5] The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) are derived from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by deducting Consumption of Fixed Capital.

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Appendix Table 1 . Annual Growth Rates (%) of Total Education Expenditure of Karnataka from 1990-91 to 2009-10

Year	Total Expenditure		Total Expenditure on Education	
	Current Prices	*Constant Prices (2004-05)	Current Prices	*Constant Prices (2004-05)
1990-91	--	---	---	----
1991-92	25.50	63.28	20.06	-7.72
1992-93	13.63	23.94	14.35	4.84
1993-94	13.93	44.48	16.64	-8.02
1994-95	9.52	27.54	13.32	-2.69
1995-96	17.46	36.45	17.36	1.03
1996-97	15.13	33.64	13.24	-2.44
1997-98	5.17	14.85	14.00	4.40
1998-99	18.13	46.94	18.42	-4.79
1999-00	19.70	37.39	13.98	-0.70
2000-01	10.36	17.45	16.09	9.09
2001-02	15.31	18.36	0.85	-1.75
2002-03	24.23	33.02	1.66	-5.06
2003-04	23.01	32.69	5.65	-2.06
2004-05	3.06	33.80	15.75	-10.84
2005-06	-2.06	15.24	11.66	-5.11
2006-07	26.05	47.18	19.15	2.04
2007-08	9.13	29.93	20.69	1.37
2008-09	12.72	28.13	21.68	7.05
2009-10	15.09	27.31	4.18	-5.82
Total	14.48	32.19	13.62	-1.43

Source : Compiled From data available in Various Issues of Handbook of Statistics on State Government Finances, Reserve Bank of India; 2004, 2007, and 2010-11 and from data available in Various Issues of Statistics Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Reform Period is from 1991 to 2000-01. Post-Reform Period is from 2001 to 2009-10.

* Constant 2004-05 prices.