



## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

**Mr. Siddesh M.G**

Research Scholar,  
Dept. of Studies in Economics,  
Davangere University,  
Shivangothri,  
Davangere 577 002.

**Dr. Veerabhadrapa B. P**

Professor and Chairman,  
Department of Studies in Economics,  
Davangere University,  
Shivangothri,  
Davangere 577 002.

### ABSTRACT

*Social infrastructure refers those services which improves the quality of human life. Its essentiality is required to economy for fulfilling the required quality as well as quantity of human resource; hence it creates the human capital in the way of providing education, health, training, skills and research. Human capital formation is pre request for the development of economic activities of the nation. Human resource created through giving proper education and its development. So that an attempt is made to examine the growth, facilities and enrolment of students in primary schools of the study area. The present study focused on social infrastructure and educational development in chitradurga district.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Social infrastructure, education, facilities.*

### INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that, there is positive relationship between economic development and infrastructure. But developing countries are suffering from lack of infrastructure facilities in all prospects. Hence, there is a need for giving attention towards development of it. Infrastructure has a two-way relationship with economic growth. First, infrastructure promotes economic growth, and second economic growth brings about changes in infrastructure. To quote famous economist Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, "The link between infrastructure and development is not a once for all affair. It is a continuous process and progress in development has to be preceded accompanied and followed by progress in infrastructure, if we are to fulfill out declared objectives of self-accelerating process of economic development."

Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems to serving a country, community or area, including the services and facilities are essential for economic activity. It can be viewed in two general types, Economic and Social infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, railway and health, education, clean drinking water etc., respectively.

Economic infrastructure is essential for improving the productive capacity of the nation but

infrastructure required to improve the quality of human resource. What is that? This consists of services like education, health, sanitation, housing drinking water supply etc; all these together constitute the social infrastructure of an economy. These are helps to development of human resource in economy. It is empirically proven that education impact the growth of an economy. Investing in human capital by way of education, skill development and training facilities enhances the productivity of the workforce and welfare of the population.

Education has a significant role to play in the developing of nation. On the one hand, it fulfills that providing the qualitative and quantitative workforce needed in the development activities, while on the other hand, with its information role production and distribution, it encourages countries to follow and develop modern manufacturing technologies and to move them to the production process. The growing labor productivity as education levels grow positively affects countries' competitiveness and encourages transparency. Disparities in level of education are one of the main reasons for the disparities in economic performance between developed and developing countries.



Prof. Schultz argued that the expenditure on education, health, contributes to increase in labor productivity by raising the quality of population and these yield a flow of returns in future.

The issue of development of the social sector has acquired increased importance in recent times. In this context, social sector development is the primary responsibility of the government particularly in the context of the ongoing economic reforms. In this article an attempt has made to trace the developments in the social infrastructure in Karnataka.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Goel (1974) he has observed the significant relationship between the growth of education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels on other hand economic development and it measured by the per capita income at current prices.
2. Supriya and Sharada (2017) in his study only concentrated about higher education, labour force, educational infrastructure and quality of education in India with concern to rural area. The role of private sector is considerable rather than public sector. Majorly study concentrated on higher education and technical education but he neglected the primary and secondary education levels to bring the socio-economic welfare in India. These education levels will bring more literate persons it helps to formation of human capital.
3. Sangita (2017) study examines relationship between various levels of educational attainment and economic performance at micro and macro level. It observed significant growth in educational attainment in all level hence availability of manpower is increased.
4. Avinash T (2017) study emphasized the place of social infrastructure in economy and growth of primary education in Karnataka and tried to measured the value of human capital in different district of Karnataka.
5. Ahzam and Saxena (2017) conducted study in urban area it is Metropolitan region of Mumbai. His concentration only on analysis and knowing the local conditions where as working, living, the geographical factors all widely affect the social infrastructure of the city.

6. Sreenivasulu (2013), in his work covered the growth of education and its contribution to the Indian economy in different periods. The study found the effect that education has on rising the nation's productivity.
7. Naik and Sharada (2013) study identified the disparity in educational development in Karnataka for this he selected 15 indicators have been selected.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To analysis the growth of primary schools in Chitradurga district.
2. To study the students enrolments in the study area.
3. To examine the infrastructure facilities in schools.

## METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary sources of data. This study is empirical in nature and hence secondary data is used to conduct the research. The required data has been collected from following sources: Chitradurga district DDPI office, Chitradurga district at a glance, books and other government reports etc.,

## GROWTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT 2005-06 TO 2015-16

Table 1 shows that the growth of the primary schools in chitradurga district from 2005-06 to 2015-16. It is found that primary schools are increased in the district. The number of schools in 2005-06 was only 3,304 but numbers are raised that to 4,174 in 2015-16. It tells that the amount of schools increased in the study area. We can observes that up to 2012 (5,850) it has increasing trends later it was declined that is 4,098, 4,093 and 4,174 in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. It show that there a need of attention to continue the existing schools in proper way by the government and private management. Thus there is an opportunity to acquire educational facilities well.



**Table 1: Number of Primary Schools in Chitradurga District from 2005-06 to 2015-16**

Particulars	Years											Total
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
All Management School	1652	1669	1702	1943	1974	2006	2007	2010	2015	2021	2036	21035
Education department School	1478	1490	1515	1695	1696	1705	1698	1715	1750	1740	1780	18262
Aided management schools	50	49	49	69	71	76	73	80	77	82	88	744
Un-aided management schools	118	123	129	164	183	198	209	2015	223	222	235	2019
Other management schools	6	7	9	15	24	27	27	30	33	28	35	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>3304</b>	<b>3338</b>	<b>3404</b>	<b>3886</b>	<b>3948</b>	<b>4012</b>	<b>4014</b>	<b>5850</b>	<b>4098</b>	<b>4093</b>	<b>4174</b>	<b>42301</b>

Source: Computed from the data available from DDPI office, Chitradurga.

### STUDENTS ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

Enrolment of students in district elementary schools from 2005-06 to 2015-16 showed in table 2. In 2005 there were 1, 62,792 students enrolled, where 83,583 boys and 79,209 girls. The enrolment has increased, hence in 2015, total enrolment of students

were 21, 76,278. Where number of boys was high when compared with the number of girls. It would indicate that there is a gender bias and some where it felt that there is negligence in order to increase the girl's education.

**Table 2: Enrolment of students in primary schools in 2005-06 to 2015-16**

Years	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
2005	83583	79209	162792
2006	84312	79901	164213
2007	84670	81710	166380
2008	110127	93641	203768
2009	111348	95403	206751
2010	113176	96899	210075
2011	114239	108391	222630
2012	111211	105130	216341
2013	106474	101626	208100
2014	106444	102019	208463
2015	106049	100716	206765
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1131633</b>	<b>1044645</b>	<b>2176278</b>

Source: Computed from the data available from DDPI office, Chitradurga.



## DIFFERENT FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS OF CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

DISE has construction the educational infrastructure index in every year. It gives us very meaningful analysis on infrastructure, accessibility and status. In this section infrastructure index of educational development index has been taken for the year 2012-13 of the district, where Educational Infrastructure Index value is 0.949 and it got 17<sup>th</sup> rank. It would indicated that there is lack of facilities in schools of the district. Regarding this government of Karnataka also taken few important initiatives to increase the facilities, where as The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan accorded special

significance and weightage for the provision of infrastructure facilities to schools. Included here are School buildings, additional classrooms, school building maintenance and repairs. 8 facilities are recognized as Basic Facilities for schools comprising of Common Toilets, Girls’ Toilets, Electricity, Play Ground, Ramps, Library, Compound and Drinking water. A review of progress of schooling in the light of provision of infrastructure facilities to schools reveals that there has been notable improvements in enrolments of children, enrolment ratios, retention rates, student – classroom ratios, teacher-pupil ratios, transition rates and gender parity in enrolments.

**Table 3: Infrastructure facilities in Primary schools Chitradurga District 2014 and 2015**

Year	No. of Schools	Boys toilets	Girls toilets	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramp	Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2014-15	1665	1664	835	1664	887	1664	1257	1664	1664
2015-16	1656	1656	1656	1656	876	1656	1267	1656	1656
<b>Total</b>	<b>3321</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>2491</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>2524</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>3320</b>

Source: Chitradurga district at a glance 2014-15 and 2015-16

In table 3 shows infrastructure facilities in primary schools from 2014-15 to 2015-16. These facilities are in schools essential for improvement of education ant there levels. According to table in 2014-15 out of 1,665 schools only 835 schools have separate girls toilets, 887 play ground, 1257 compound out of 8 major facilities. Hence it would indicate that the schools are lake of infrastructure faculties. But that condition is quit change in 2015-16. Out of 1,656 schools increased the facilities from 835 to 1,656 girls toilets, 1,257 to 1,267 compound increased. All most all schools have reaming facilities in the district. But practically knowing that they must be hence the all facilities.

## CONCLUSION

Economists like Adam Smith, Amarthysen, Galbrith and Theodare believed that investment on education, Creation of capital overheads and contribution of human capital in Enhancement of capabilities of human, contribution to national income and economic development. Hence the potentiality comes through social infrastructure. The number of primary schools were increased in the Chitradurga district significantly from 2005 to 2015 but compare to all management schools, education department schools (Govt. schools) are less. It would indicating education is costlier and some how government ignoring the importance of primary schools. In enrolment of students section found that some years there is less enrolment of students and boys and girls ratio also not sufficient. In school facility section majority of schools are provided

toilets for both boys and girls, electricity, drinking water, library similarly in more schools are still girls toilets, play ground and compound. It is very clear that there is lack of infrastructure facilities. Thus government should give concern to improve them in the backward district of Chitradurga.

## REFERENCES

1. District at Glance, GOK.
2. Various SSA Annual Reports.
3. District DDPI office Report.
4. Anar Yessengeldina, Diana Sitenko, Anar seitalinova (2014) *The Development of Social infrastructure in Kazakhstan*, Vol. 13, No.2, P 222-231, ISSN 1648-2603.
5. Dr. Avinash T (2017), *Development of social infrastructure of primary school in Karnataka: An over view*, *International Journal of Advanced Research and Development*, Volume 2; Issue 6; November 2017; Page No. 453-458, ISSN: 2455-4030.
6. Mohaammad Ahzammad Ahzam and Ar. M (2017), *The urban social infrastructure*, *International Journal of Current Research*, Vol. 9, Issue, 06, pp.52239-52243, ISSN: 0975-833X.
7. Gabdrakhmanov N.K , Rubtsov V.A (2014), *The Objects Of Social Infrastructure In The Social Image Of The Region Shaping*, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 140 ( 2014 ) 419 – 421.
8. Sri E. Sreenivasulu (2013), *Role and Importance of Educational for Effective Growth of Indian Economy: An Overview*, *ournal Of Humanities And Social Science*. Volume 7, Issue 5 (Jan. - Feb. 2013), PP 32-35, ISSN: 2279-0845.



9. Mallikarjun G. Naik\* ,Dr. V. Sharada\*\* (2013), *Educational Development In Karnataka: Inter-District Disparities*, *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, Vol. 2 | No. 10, ISSN: 2278-6236.
10. Supriya. S Belavi and V. Sharada (2017), *Human Capital Formation in Inida: An Economic Analysis*, *Int. Journal of Management and Development Studies*, ISSN (Online) 2320-0685.
11. Sangita Kamdar (2017), *Educational attainment and Economic development in India*, *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, Vol. 07, ISSN. 2222-6737.
12. Goel S.C (1974), *Comparative Education*, Vol. 10, No.2, June 1974