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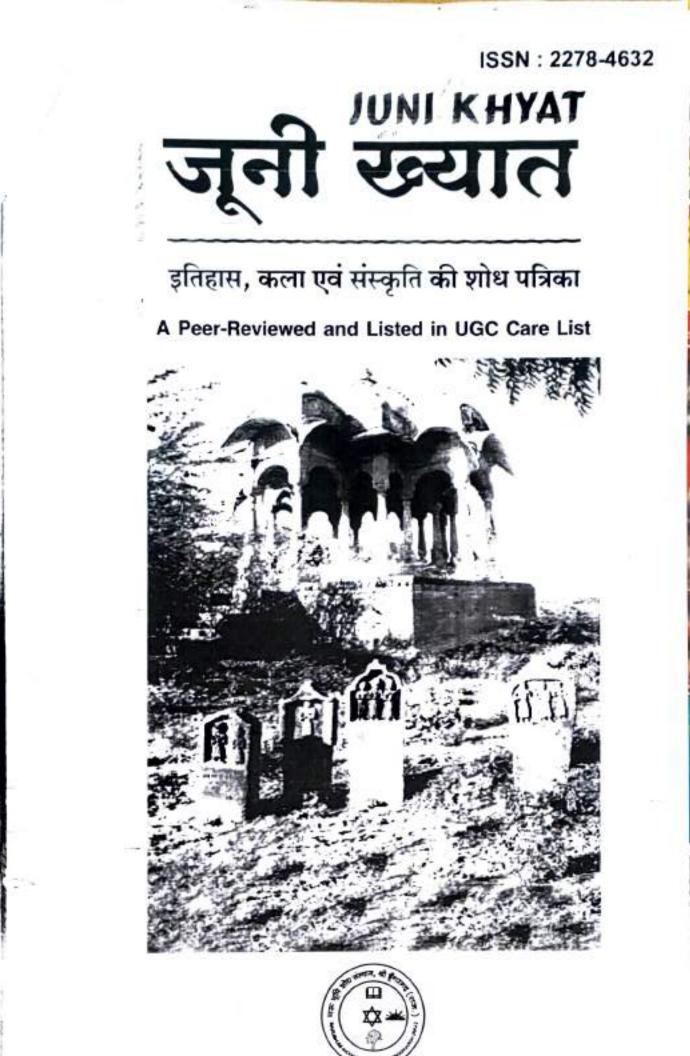
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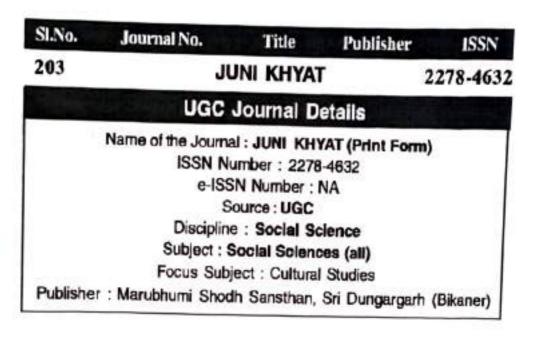
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PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN KARNATAKA: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS TRENDS AND PATTERNS

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ABSTRACT

Public expenditure is considered as an important tool of fiscal policy. Public expenditure creates and increases the scope of employment opportunities during depression. This study attempts to examine the trends and growth of major components of public expenditure during the pre-and post reform period in Karnataka and also to offer policy suggestions to work out the appropriate composition of public expenditure. This study is mainly based on secondary data. The Percentage, Growth Rate and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) have been employed for the analysis. It has been found that there has been a positive and significant growth of public expenditure during 1962-63 to 2019-20, the increase was much faster during post reform period as compared to the prereform period. The growth of revenue expenditure was found to be higher as against the capital expenditure during the reference period. Finally the study suggested that in order to ensure economic growth with equity and social justice, there has to be an increase in the capital expenditure rather than the revenue expenditure in Karnataka.

Keywords: Public Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure, Public Debt, Loans & Advances, Consolidated Fund.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ideas regarding the need and effects of public expenditure have varied over time. The earlier thinking was imbedded in the philosophy of laissez-fair according to which a good government always governed the least .It was claimed that everyone was the best judge of its own interests and the government could not be expected to decide on his behalf . The government was to confine itself to the preservation of the society and undertake those activities and projects which were commercially unprofitable but essential for economy and society.

However overtime, it became increasingly difficult to ignore the fact of 'market failures' and the need for state intervention and regulation to remedy its ill effects. This not only led to a rapid growth the government sector and public expenditure but also bred various hypotheses concerning public expenditure. However approaches adopted by various thinkers and writers lacked uniformity with an inevitable lack of a general agreement on the effects of public expenditure and an optimum expenditure policy. Differences of opinion persisted over the effectiveness of public expenditure policy in areas of economic stabilization, distributive justice, regional disparities, inter- sect oral balance and so on (Bhatia, 2018).

Public expenditure is considered as an important tool of fiscal policy. Public expenditure creates and increases the scope of employment opportunities during depression. Thus, public expenditure can prevent periodic cyclical fluctuations. Thanks to the macroeconomic theory advanced by J.M. Keynes, the role of public expenditure in the determination of level of income and its distribution is now well recognized. Keynesian macroeconomics provides a theoretical basis for recent developments in public expenditure programmes in the developed countries. The public expenditure can be used as a lever to raise aggregate demand and thereby to get the economy out of recession. On the other hand, through variation in public expenditure, aggregate demand can be managed to check inflation in the economy.

Public expenditure can also be used to improve income distribution, to direct the allocation of resources in the desired lines and to influence the composition of national product. In the developing countries also, the role of public expenditure is highly significant. In the developing countries, the variation in public expenditure is not only to ensure economic stability but also to generate and

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accelerate economic growth and to promote employment opportunities. The public expend policy in developing countries also plays a useful role in alleviating mass poverty existing in the and to reduce inequalities in income distribution. In what follows, the preset study has bee undertaking.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are to :

- examine the growth of revenue and capital expenditure during the pre-and post reform period in Karnataka;
- analysis the growth of public debt, loans & advances and consolidated fund during the pre-and post reform period in Karnataka; and
- offer policy suggestions to work out the appropriate composition of public expenditure.

3. DATA BASE AND METHODLOGY

The present study is mainly based on secondary data collected from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bangalore, Karnataka. Finance Department, Bangalore, Karnataka, Statistical Reports of Government of Karnataka. Budget documents, Economic Survey, Finance department's computerized database, reports and existing studies. Fifty eight years i.e. from 1962-63 to 2019-2020 were taken as the reference period (29 years of pre -reform period from 1962-63 to 1990-91 and post -reform period from 1991-92 to 2019-20). Time period covered for the study is from 1962-63 to till 2019-2020. Simple statistical tools like Percentage, Growth Rate and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) have been employed for the analysis. The results were presented through line diagrams.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section an attempt has been made to analyze the trends and growth of components of public expenditure during pre and post reforms period in Karnataka State.

4.1 Trends and Growth in Revenue Expenditure

Table 1 presents the trends and growth in revenue expenditure in Karnataka during the pre and post reforms period. The data indicates that the revenue expenditure tended to increase with increasing years in both pre and post reforms period. The revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 93.89 crores in 1962-1963 to Rs. 181604.99 in 2019-2020.In other words the revenue expenditure increased 1934.23 times higher over the period of six decades. Going by reforms period the proportion of revenue expenditure was found to be significantly higher in post reform period as compare to that of in pre reform period. Whereas the data on growth rate of revenue expenditure shows an up and down trend both in pre and post reforms period. However in case of pre reform period the proportion of growth rate of revenue expenditure was found to be quite significant only in twice period viz.1968-69 (34.76) and 1984-85 (32.97) (Figure 1). Similarly in case of post reform period the proportion of growth rate of revenue expenditure was found to be quite higher during 1991-92 (24.76), 2014-15 (24.18) and 1999-00 (22.39) years.

Table 1 : Trends and Growth in Revenue Expenditure in 1	Karnataka during the Pre and Post	
Reforms Period (1962-63 to 2019-20)	(Rs in Crores)	

	Reforms	1 ci ion (1)02-02	0 2019-201	(ICS III C 101	69)	
P	re -Reform Peri	od	Post -Reform Period			
Years	Revenue Expenditure	Growth Rate of Revenue Expenditure	Years	Revenue Expenditure	Growth Rate of Revenue Expenditure	
1962-63	93.89	5.54	1991-92	4954.12	24.76	
1963-64	98.79	5.22	1992-93	5591.69	12.87	
1964-65	108.15	9.47	1993-94	6208.24	11.03	
1965-66	125.46	16.01	1994-95	7264.52	17.01	
1966-67	151.44	20.71	1995-96	\$481.18	16.75	

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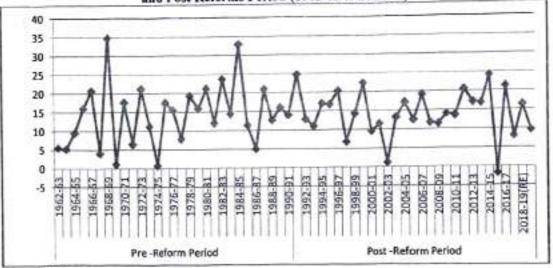
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1967-68	157.52	4.01	1996-97	10201.08	20.28
1968-69	212.28	34.76	1997-98	10890.21	6.76
1969-70	214.53	1.06	1998-99	12445.62	14.28
1970-71	252.38	17.64	1999-00	15231.75	22.39
1971-72	268.70	6.47	2000-01	16684.95	9.54
1972-73	325.57	21.16	2001-02	18605.70	11.51
1973-74	362.15	11.24	2002-03	18814.50	1.12
1974-75	364.92	0.76	2003-04	21284.72	13.13
1975-76	428.58	17.44	2004-05	24931.86	17.14
1976-77	495.23	15.55	2005-06	28040.92	12.47
1977-78	533.84	7.80	2006-07	33435.43	19.24
1978-79	636.85	19.30	2007-08	37374.77	11.78
1979-80	738.64	15.98	2008-09	41659.29	11.46
1980-81	894.90	21.16	2009-10	47536.92	14.11
1981-82	1002.35	12.01	2010-11	54033.84	13.67
1982-83	1238.76	23.59	2011-12	65115.07	20.51
1983-84	1416.55	14.35	2012-13	76293.26	17.17
1984-85	1883.52	32.97	2013-14	89189.57	16.90
1985-86	2097.85	11.38	2014-15	110757.34	24.18
1986-87	2204.72	5.09	2015-16	108747.63	-1.81
1987-88	2666.77	20.96	2016-17	131920.75	21.31
1988-89	3003.07	12.61	2017-18	142482.33	8.01
1989-90	3482.93	15.98	2018-19(RE)	165702.89	16.30
1990-91	3971.07	14.02	2019-20(BE)	181604.99	9.60

Source: Department of Finance, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Figure 1 :Distribution of Growth Rate of Revenue Expenditure in Karnataka during the Pre and Post Reforms Period (1962-63 to 2019-20)



Source :Table 1

4.2 Trends and Growth in Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure as the money spent on the acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as well as investment in shares. It is one of the components of public expenditure. Table 2 presents the trends and growth in capital expenditure in Karnataka during the pre and post reforms period. The data reveals that the inconsistent trend was found over a period of six decades. The capital expenditure increased from Rs. 31.78 crores in 1962-1963 to Rs. 46547.87

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in 2019-2020, an increase by 1464.69 times. Across reforms period the proportion of c_{α_1} expenditure was found to be significantly higher in post reform period as compare to that of in reform period. However, the capital expenditure was negative during the year 1972-73 (Rs. -18.9 crores) over the period of fifty eight years. Whereas the data on growth rate of capital expenditure shows an up and down and negative trend both in pre and post reforms period. However in case of pre reform period the proportion of growth rate of capital expenditure was found to be quite significant only in 1990-91 (93.76). 1975-76 (70.79) and 1968-69 (52.68). While the growth rate of capital expenditure was negative in 1962-63 (-3.87), 1964-65 (-15.23), from 1969-70 to 1973-74, 1976-77 (-22.87),1981-82 (-0.77) and 1987-88 (-26.87). Similarly in case of post reform period the proportion of growth rate of capital expenditure was found to be quite significant during 2004-05 (54.28), 2006-07 (46.73) and 1998-99 (44.16) years. Whereas the growth rate of capital expenditure

p	re -Reform Peri		-63 to 2019-20)	Post -Reform Per	Growth Rate o
Years	Capital Expenditure	Growth Rate of Capital Expenditure	Years	Capital Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
	44.70	-3.87	1991-92	785.86	20.01
1962-63	31.78	7.02	1992-93	786.62	0.10
1963-64	34.01	the second se	1993-94	1187.86	51.01
1964-65	28.83	-15.23	1994-95	1136.80	-4.30
1965-66	31.60	9.61	1995-96	1240.45	9.12
1966-67	38.25	21.04	1995-90	1151.96	-7.13
1967-68	38.59	0.89	the state of the s	1209.96	5.03
1968-69	58.92	52.68	1997-98	1744.23	44.16
1969-70	57.97	-1.61	1998-99	1779.31	2.01
1970-71	52.50	-9.44	1999-00		9.42
1971-72	49.24	-6.21	2000-01	1946.90	8.16
1972-73	-18.98	-138.55	2001-02	2105.67	11000
1973-74	47.91	-352.42	2002-03	2935.99	39.43
1974-75	58.91	22.96	2003-04	3029.40	3.18
1975-76	100.61	70.79	2004-05	4673.70	54.28
1976-77	77.60	-22.87	2005-06	5821.92	24.57
1977-78	102.00	31.44	2006-07	8542.57	46.73
1978-79	135.08	32.43	2007-08	8648.94	1.25
1979-80	167.80	24.22	2008-09	9870.27	14.12
1980-81	171.67	2.31	2009-10	12136.68	22.96
1981-82	170.34	-0.77	2010-11	13355.16	10.04
1982-83	188.43	10.62	2011-12	15505.65	16.10
1983-84	236.42	25.47	2012-13	15478.47	-0.18
1984-85	253.76	7.33	2013-14	16946.86	9,49
1985-86	278.21	9.64	2014-15	20013.79	18.10
1986-87	333.12	19.74	2015-16	24206.19	20.95
1987-88	243.60	-26.87	2016-17	33524.00	38.49
1988-89	268.28	10.13	2017-18	39278.14	17.16
1989-90	337.98	25.98	2018-19(RE)	44330.93	12.86
1990-91	654.83	93.75	2019-20(BE)	46547.87	5.00

was negative during the year 1994-95 (-4.30), 1996-97(-7.13) (Figure 2). Table 2 : Trends and Growth in Capital Expenditure in Karnataka during the Pre and Post

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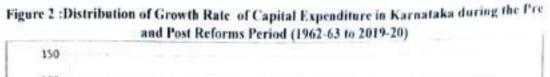
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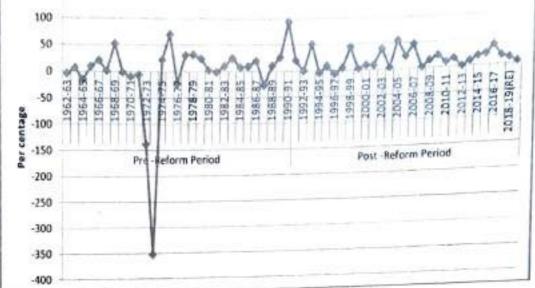
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Source: Table 2

4.3 Trends and Growth in Public Debt

Public debt is an important source of resources for a government to finance public spending and fill holes in the budget. Public debt as a percentage of GDP is usually used as an indicator of the ability of a government to meet its future obligations. Table 3 presents the trends and growth in public debt in Karnataka during the pre and post reforms period. It has been observed from the data that an uneven trend was found in public debt both in pre and post reforms period. The public debt increased from Rs. 65.69 crores in 1962-1963 to Rs. 9964.36 in 2019-2020.In other words the public debt increased 151.69 times higher over the period of six decades. Going by reforms period the proportion of public debt was found to be much higher in post reform period as compare to that of in pre reform period. Whereas the data on growth rate of public debt shows the changeable trend both in pre and post reforms period. However in case of pre reform period the proportion of growth rate of public debt was found to be quite significant during 1962-63, 1977-78 and 1980-81. Similarly in case of post reform period the proportion of growth rate of public debt was found to be quite higher during 1992-93 (24.76), 2002-03 and 2006-07 years.

Table 3 : Trends and Growth in Public Debt in Karn	ataka during the Pre and Post Reforms
Period (1962-63 to 2019-20)	(Rs in Crores)

D	re -Reform Peri	od	Post -Reform Period			
Years	Public Debt	and the second se	Years	Public Debt	Growth Rate of Public Debt	
1962-63	65.69	360.01	1991-92	167.64	-48.19	
1963-64	78.00	18.74	1992-93	570.22	240.15	
1964-65	82.02	5.15	1993-94	1758.79	208.44	
1965-66	102.52	24.99	1994-95	1686.14	-4.13	
1966-67	114.06	11.26	1995-96	460.91	-72.66	
1967-68	109.23	-4.23	1996-97	1263.78	174.19	
1968-69	137.88	26.23	1997-98	703.59	-44.33	
1969-70	163.82	18.81	1998-99	405.34	-42.39	
1970-71	158.21	-3.42	1999-00	570.52	40.75	

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1021 22	192.70	21.80	2000-01	520.55	-8.76		
1971-72	254.43	32.03	2001-02	1447.65	178.16		
1972-73	and the second sec	-9.84	2002-03	5789.24	299.91		
1973-74	229.40	-34.95	2003-04	9323.06	61.04		
1974-75	149.22		2004-05	5492.19	-41.09		
1975-76	76.00	-49.07	2005-06	810.86	-85.24		
1976-77	69.72	-8.26	2005-00	1749.37	115.7		
1977-78	321.60	361.27	2007-08	1328.77	-24.04		
1978-79	162.40	-49.50	Transferrer Party and Martin	1777.90	33.80		
1979-80	235.47	44.99	2008-09		29.83		
1980-81	496.95	111.05	2009-10	2308.33	and the second se		
1981-82	566.32	13.96	2010-11	2807.13	21.61		
1982-83	504.95	-10.84	2011-12	3319.88	18.27		
1983-84	800.70	58.57	2012-13	3727.06	12.26		
1984-85	994.66	24.22	2013-14	3816.84	2.41		
1985-86	1139.88	14.60	2014-15	6760.44	77.12		
1986-87	671.54	-41.09	2015-16	5787.90	-14.39		
1987-88	952.80	41.88	2016-17	6841.41	18.20		
1988-89	821.34	-13.80	2017-18	8269.16	20.87		
1989-90	790.12	-3.80	2018-19(RE)	11182.70	35.23		
1990-91	323.56	-59.05	2019-20(BE)	9964.36	-10.89		

Source: Department of Finance, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

4.4 Trends and Growth in Loans & Advances

Loans refer to a debt provided by a financial institution for a particular period while advances are the funds provided by the banks to the business to fulfill working capital requirement which are to be payable within one year. Table 4 presents the trends and growth in loans & advances in Karnataka during the pre and post reforms period. The data reveals that an up and down trend was also found in loans and advances in both pre and post reforms period. The loans & advances increased from Rs. 11.68 crores in 1962-1963 to Rs. 2503.47 in 2019-2020, an increase by 214.34 times over the period of six decades. Going by reforms period the proportion of loans & advances was found to be significantly higher in post reform period as compared to that of in pre reform period. Whereas the data on growth rate of loans & advances shows not only an uneven but also a negative trend both in pre and post reforms period. However in case of pre reform period the proportion of growth rate of loans & advances was found to be quite higher during 1964-65, 1972-73 and 1982-83. While in case of post reform period the proportion of growth rate of loans & advances was found to be quite higher during 1992-93, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2016-17 and 2017-18 years.



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Table 4 :Trends and Growth in Loans & Advances in Karnataka during the Pre and Post Reforms Period (1962-63 to 2019-20) (Rs in Crores)

Pr	e -Reform Peri	iod		Post -Reform Pe	riod
Years	Loans & Advances	Growth Rate of Loans & Advances	Years	Loans & Advances	Growth Rate of Loans & Advances
1962-63	11.68	29.49	1991-92	197.74	-45.59
1963-64	11.87	1.63	1992-93	340.62	72.26
1964-65	19.95	68.07	1993-94	509.18	49.49
1965-66	25.16	26.12	1994-95	471.08	-7.48
1966-67	21.87	-13.08	1995-96	272.53	-42.15
1967-68	32.09	46.73	1996-97	445.62	63.51
1968-69	36.62	14.12	1997-98	386.63	-13.24
1969-70	38.82	6.01	1998-99	193.07	-50.06

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1970-71	17.62	-54.61	1999-00	316.58	63.97
1971-72	16.93	-3.92	2000-01	511.30	61.51
1972-73	112.06	561.90	2001-02	514.47	0.62
1973-74	55.59	-50.39	2002-03	Construction of Street of	21.98
1974-75	42.53	-23.49	2003-04	627.57	61.13
1975-76	73.11	71.90	2003-04	1011.2 611.42	-39.54
1976-77	89.12	21.90	2005-06	299.6	-51.00
1977-78	86.03	-3.47	2006-07	357.22	19.23
1978-79	86.37	0.40	2000-07	756.74	111.84
1979-80	109.43	26.70	2008-09	731.34	-3.36
1980-81	133.16	21.69	2009-10	981.58	34.22
1981-82	17.62	-86.77	2010-11	1737.93	77.05
1982-83	168.58	856.75	2011-12	1815.55	4.47
1983-84	208.65	23.77	2012-13	1102.38	-39.28
1984-85	185.96	-10.87	2013-14	695.43	-36.92
1985-86	222.54	19.67	2014-15	476.60	-31.47
1986-87	265.74	19.41	2015-16	733.23	53.85
1987-88	351.08	32.11	2016-17	1928.14	162.97
1988-89	332.25	-5.36	2017-18	5092.22	164,10
1989-90	306.48	-7.76	2018-19(RE)	4644.47	-8.79
1990-91	363.44	18.59	2019-20(BE)	2503.47	-46.10

Source: Department of Finance, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

4.5. Trends and Growth in Consolidated Fund

All revenues received by the government by way of direct taxes and indirect taxes, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government flow into the Consolidated Fund. Table 5 presents the trends and growth in consolidated fund in Karnataka during the pre and post reforms period. The data indicates that the consolidated fund tends to increase with increasing years in both pre and post reforms period. The consolidated fund increased from Rs. 192.30 crores in 1962-1963 to Rs. 234152.96 in 2019-2020.In other words the consolidated fund increased 1217.64 times higher over the study period. Going by reforms period the proportion of consolidated fund was found to be significantly higher in post reform period as compare to that of in pre reform period. Whereas the data on growth rate of consolidated fund shows an up and down trend both in pre and post reforms period. However in case of pre reform period the proportion of growth rate of consolidated fund was found to be quite significant during 1962-63, 1977-78, and 1980-81 years. Further in case of post reform period the proportion of growth rate of post reforms period the proportion of be quite higher during 1993-94, 2002-03, and 2003-04 years.

1	Pre -Reform Peri	od		Post -Reform Per	iod
Years	Consolidated Fund	Growth Rate of Consolidate d Fund	Years	Consolidated Fund	Growth Rate of Consolidated Fund
1962-63	192.30	46.20	1991-92	5876.82	16.54
1963-64	220.09	14.45	1992-93	6731.47	14.54
1964-65	230.87	4.90	1993-94	9084.36	34.95
1965-66	272.76	18.14	1994-95	10078.12	10.94
1966-67	290.81	6.62	1995-96	10057.55	-0.20
1967-68	331.65	14.04	1996-97	12225.50	21.56

Table 5 : Trends and Growth in Consolidated Fund in Karnataka during the Pre and Post Reforms Pariod (1962-63 to 2019-20) (Rs in Crores)

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and spectrum	426.21	28.51	1997-98	12644.32	3.41
1968-69	the second se	3.55	1998-99	13792.09	9.08
1969-70	441.33	5.33	1999-00	16303.73	18:21
1970-71	464.85	11.42	2000-01	18295.17	12.21
1971-72	517.92	21.58	2001-02	21238.20	16.09
1972-73	629.67	6.63	2002-03	26622.78	25.35
1973-74	671.42	10.000	2002-05	34694.14	30.32
1974-75	588.42 654.17	-12.36	2003-04	36588.73	5.46
1976-77	713.17	9.02	2005-06	36139.14	-1.23
1977-78	1021.69	43.26	2005-00	41192.84	13.98
1978-79	979.57	-4.12	2003-07	43805.66	6.34
1979-80	1167.87	19.22	2008-09	52120.62	18.98
1980-81	1599.59	36.97	2009-10	57771.71	10.84
1981-82	1856.60	16.07	2010-11	65153.15	12.78
1982-83	2007.52	8.13	2011-12	79493.80	22.01
1983-84	2534.93	26.27	2012-13	91831.53	15.52
1984-85	3143.44	24.01	2013-14	107026.56	16.55
1985-86	3602.67	14.61	2014-15	136248.61	27.30
1986-87	3375.39	-6.31	2015-16	139476.46	2.37
1987-88	3899.03	15.51	2016-17	169425.80	21.47
1988-89	4192.07	7.52	2017-18	186510.47	10.08
1989-90	4848.36	15.66	2018-19(RE)	217450.99	16.59
1990-91	5042.57	4.01	2019-20(BE)	234152.96	7.68

Source: Department of Finance, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

4.6 Compound Annual Growth Rate

Table 6 depicts the data on compound annual growth rate of components of public expenditure in Karnataka during the pre and post reforms period (1962-63 to 2019-20). In terms of compound annual growth rate the revenue expenditure reveals a higher rate 14.20 per cent per annum as compared to that of capital expenditure at 13.64 per cent during 1962-63 to 2019-2020 (BE) (Figure 3). Going by period among the components of public expenditure the proportion of compound annual growth rate was found to be higher only in capital expenditure, public debt and consolidated funds during post reform period as compared to that of in pre reform period. Whereas the proportion of compound annual growth rate was found to be lower in revenue expenditure and loans and advances during post reform period as compared to that of in pre reform period. These are positive trends given in the capital investment inadequacy in the past, however the State needs to further step up these investments given in the infrastructure deficit in the state.

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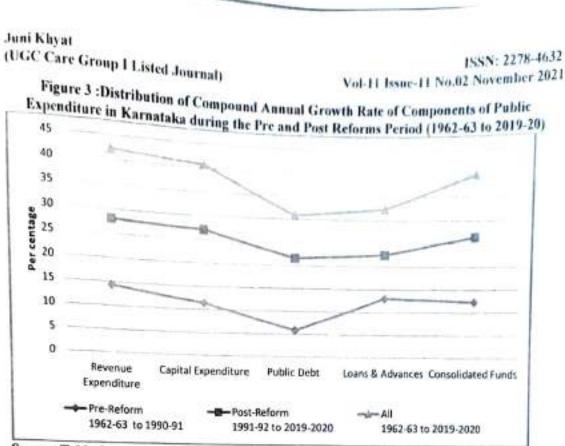
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Table 6 : Compound Annual Growth Rate of Components of Public Expenditure in Karnataka during the Pre and Post Reforms Period (1962-63 to 2019-20) Period

Period	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Consolidated Funds 12.37 14.07	
Pre-Reform 1962-63 to 1990- 91		11.41	5.86	13.06		
Post-Reform 1991-92 to 2019- 2020	13.73	15.69	15.71	9.49		
All 14.20 1962-63 to 2019- 2020		13.64	9.21	9.87	13.27	

Source: Department of Finance, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

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Source: Table 6.

9.03 13.43

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

It is evident from the foregoing analysis that there has been a positive and significant growth of public expenditure during 1962-63 to 2019-20, the increase was much faster during post reform period as compared to the pre-reform period. The growth of revenue expenditure was found to be higher as against the capital expenditure during 1962-63 to 2019-20. The growth of revenue expenditure was consistence than that of capital expenditure over a period of time in the state. Similarly, the proportion of other components of public expenditure viz., public debt, loans & advances, and consolidated fund was found to be significant during post reform period as compared to the pre-reform period. Therefore, in order to ensure economic growth with equity and social justice, there has to be an increase in the capital expenditure rather than the revenue expenditure in Karnataka.

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Role of Literature in Developing Mental stability that fights back Covid-19,

2021-22

Dr Swapna K Jadhav, SSNC Dr B R. Ambedkar College

Abstract

Literature plays a great role in social and ernotional rejuvenation as it leads to catharsis of our ernotions of pity and pain as we identify with the characters in the literary works. Investigations show that reading fiction can build readers compassion, social aptitudes, and between close to home understandings (known as "hypothesis of brain"). Several studies have examined whether bibliotherapy can facilitate recovery from mental illness.

The paper tries to make readers understand that Literature has the power to heal the wounds of our mind and bring back the mental stability to fight back any tough times that come in front.

Keywords: Catharsis, reader's compassion, social aptitudes, Annihilation, bibliotherapy.

Introduction

"The world of literature encourages us to become others in imagination, and this may be one of the most benign means of improving one's abilities in the social domain".

Literature is a social record of contemporary society. Literature helps grow our minds and refine our good and social sensibilities. We have to go past the intrigue to normal experience and into the domain of mental research. People are progressively inclined to do that when the story is set away from home. The passionate circumstances and good difficulties that are the stuff of writing are likewise practiced for the cerebrum examines propose, expanding our reality. We also become sensitive towards other human beings. What's more, our family and social relations rely on our affectability towards others. In writing it is utilized for the cleansing of feelings of the characters. It can likewise be whatever other radical change that prompts enthusiastic restoration of an individual.

The present article finds Literature as one of the healing medicines for wounds on the minds of those who have undergone tough times with the pathetic conditions of health suffered due to covid.

Literature is a refuge of our fantasy. Even though it may not have anything to do with the real world, literature satisfies our need for fiction, for projecting our own individualities in fictional personalities, of becoming a character in the book we read. It has been scientifically proved that masses of people who haven't had the privilege of reading novels, of transforming themselves in fictional individualities have become emotional labile. That is why the great totalitarian rulers have failed in their way to greatness... because they restricted the reading sector and they forbid some really important novels and fictions that are so meaningful for the readers, the people fought against them and demanded new rights.

Thus, literature has a major importance in our society, because it defines us as individuals and it makes us better persons.

Literature plays a great role in social and emotional rejuvenation as it leads to catharsis of our emotions of pity and pain as we identify with the characters in the literary works.

Roberto says, blessed are those who are able to express reality with poetry, speech and novelty. And as Sharmila mentioned emotions of pity, pain from one side and joy and happiness from another side are well expressed with the literature which therefore may act as an important element for change.

Literature deals mostly with human issues- human conflicts and resolutions, the varying

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spectrums of human emotions and motivations, the innumerable contexts of human experiences. All these will be part of the reader's experience. In the end he becomes spiritually and emotionally richer by drawing and learning from the literary texts, lifting ranges of human feelings and inspirations, the endless settings of human encounters. All these will be a piece of the peruser's understanding. At long last he turns out to be profoundly and sincerely more extravagant by drawing and gaining from the scholarly messages. Reading books-both fiction and Non-fiction acquire consciousness of our feelings. Interfacing with extraordinary personalities of the world who have thought more than we have on the grounds that they are essayists as well as in light of the fact that they are more seasoned than us and have seen numerous days around. A mindful individual is progressively steady with his feelings and can distinguish and control them better.

Reading self-improvement guides deeply affects us as an individual. They change the manner in which you take a gander at individuals and manage them in everyday life. What's more, not simply true to life, even stories and books have a sweeping effect on our enthusiastic insight. In the event that we read intently, we will discover huge amounts of data about human instinct and passionale properties from the characters of the tales. We need to recollect that individual are only a blend of various passionate qualities.

Reading will cause you to watch the positive and accommodating feelings, making us progressively sure consequently helping in our public activity. Man comprehends the negative feelings that harms or damages him intellectually and genuinely. Numerous bibliophiles stay stressed that the omnipresent utilization of online life is prompting a decrease in understanding books. In any case, various studies demonstrate that book-perusing patterns have really stayed stable in the course of the most recent two decades.

Literature gives us most profound and keen record of occasions during pandemics and attempts to give encouragement in the midst of hardships

Pandemics are mass killers. Infections like plague, smallpox, flu and cholera ruin families, pulverize towns and leave an age scarred and frightened.

Annihilation brought about by episodes affected many significant scholars across India

Rabindranath Tagore, Premchand, Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala', Fakir Mohan Senapati, Thakazhi Siyasankara Pillai and others - giving birth to haunting poems, short stories and novels.

Harish Trivedi who taught English literature at Delhi University has an opinion that Literature respects every person with sympathy and goes further than what insights or chronicled records can let us know. It may not clear all the problems or fend off things. Pandemics, even at present day believes science to bring its solutions by the invention of medicine but literature always acts as a source of consolation, a method of sharing our basic humanist concerns and in its own specific manner, gives the most profound and most wise record of the occasions. Tagore's long poem, Puratan Bhritya (The Old Manservant), recounts to the throbbing story of a muchcriticized house help who nurtures his lord to wellbeing surrenders himself to smallpox.

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danas) A moving record of the 1918 Spanish Flu, which are an expected 12-17 million lives in India and between so million and 100 million universally, is found in Ahrned Ali's novel, "Twilight in Delhi". The Delhi born creator, who later moved to Pakistan, discusses how shroud thieves took sheets from the graves and how undertakers raised their expenses four-fold during the pandemic. "They didn't try to see that the grave was appropriately burrowed or sufficiently profound or not. They had such huge numbers of additional to burrow," All composed. "Delhi turned into a city of the dead ... But the individuals of Delhi, consistent with the customs of the past, didn't fail a chance of having a couple of diggings made for their people at fortune.

A few scholars adapted to individual disaster also. "The Hindi writer Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' lost his family, including his wife and his little daughter, in the 1918 influenza. He depicted how there were no wooden logs left with to incinerate the dead, and how even the Ganga developed substantial and appeared to be depleted with its weight of carcasses," says Trivedi, a researcher of postfrontier and interpretation considers.

Premchand's Eidgah is one of his most recalled short stories. Some may review that its hero, the 5-year-old kid Hamid, had lost his dad to haija (cholera). In Doodh ka Dam, a strong story on unapproachability, one of the characters surrenders to the plaque. Many die to cholera in Rebati, a notable story by Fakir Mohan Senapati, frequently depicted as the dad of Odia writing. Incredibly harmful, cholera keeps on slaughtering thousands all around consistently.

Life account and Recovery Narratives: Perusing is one of only a handful hardly any particularly human exercises that set us apart from the remainder of the set of all animals. The same number of researchers have noted, and Paul also makes reference to in her piece, perusing, in contrast to communicated in language, doesn't fall into place easily for individuals. It must be instructed. Since it goes past unimportant science, there is something significantly otherworldly - anyway one comprehends that word - about the human capacity, and drive, to peruse. Truth be told, even the different faculties wherein we utilize the word catches this: to 'read' signifies not exclusively to translate guaranteed and learned arrangement of images in an unthinking manner, however it additionally recommends that human demonstration of discovering significance, of "deciphering" in the feeling of "perusing" an individual or

circumstance. To peruse in this sense may be viewed as one of the most profound of every single human action.

It is "otherworldly perusing" - not just disentangling - that releases the force that great writing needs to venture into our spirits and, in this manner, attract and associate us to other people. This is the reason the manner in which we read can be significantly more significant than what we read. Actually, perusing great writing won't make a peruser a superior individual anything else than sitting in a congregation, place of worship or mosque will. In any case, perusing great books well could possibly.

Various fearless individuals with psychological sickness have published impactful personal diaries iternizing their background. These works regularly depict both the anguish and misery brought about by psychological instability, just as the excursion of recuperation and procedures of

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Mailton Du Liny stingly, a just-released review paper by Dr. Mike de and colleagues at the University of Nottingham mined how people with mental illness are affected by reading such 'recovery narratives.' Results indicate that eading these narratives can increase connectedness and inderstandings of recovery, while validating personal experience and reducing stigma.

A generally obscure emotional well-being intercession is "bibliotherapy" or "understanding treatment." This for the most part alludes to organized book-perusing programs run by facilities, libraries, or schools planned for advancing recuperation in individuals with psychological wellness challenges. Curiously, a few examinations show that reading works of fiction can be of specific advantage to individuals with or without psychological wellness troubles. These investigations show that reading fiction can build readers compassion, social aptitudes, and between close to home understandings (known as 'hypothesis of brain"). Several studies have examined whether bibliotherapy can facilitate recovery from mental illness. One classic study found a decrease in depressive symptoms after a program of bibliotherapy, a finding repeated in more recent meta-analyses and systematic reviews.

This exploration shows that readers can profoundly connect with characters and situations, giving them a superior comprehension of our mutual mankind and normal battles. Fiction can enlarge and assist us with understanding our social experience."

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