

THE STUDY ON EDUCATION GROWTH IMPACT ON IN ECONOMIC TUMKUR CITY

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DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.58257/IJPREMS35115>

ABSTRACT

The study you provided aims to measure the impact of public expenditure on education on economic growth in North Macedonia. It utilizes secondary data from the World Bank Indicators spanning from 1917 to 2020. The econometric model employed is an Instrumental Variable Two-Stage Least Square. The study finds that increasing public expenditures on education positively affects economic growth in North Macedonia. Additionally, it identifies that increasing unemployment and decreasing employment also lead to increased economic growth in the country. The study highlights the importance of education as a crucial factor for sustainable economic development and provides insights for policymakers and researchers interested in fostering economic growth in North Macedonia

discusses the impact education on economic growth unemployment rates and lower employment rates contribute to increased economic growth country to conventional expectations

Education is a crucial factor for sustainable economic growth. Therefore, public expenditures on education are of great interest to both researchers and policy makers. The channels through which education affects economic growth differ according to the level of development of the country. This study aims to measure the impact of public expenditure on education for economic growth in North Macedonia. The data used are secondary data derived from the World Bank Indicators for the period 1917–2020. The econometric model employed in this study is an Instrumental Variable Two-Stage Least Square. The dependent variable in the model is Gross Domestic Product and the independent variables in the model are public expenditures on education, labor force participation rate, gross capital formation, unemployment, industry, wages, employment, information, and communication technology, and the instrumented variable is tertiary enrolment. This study suggests that a one-point increase in public expenditures on education will positively affect economic growth in the North Macedonia. The study also shows that a one-point increase in unemployment will increase economic growth and a one-point decrease in employment will increase economic growth

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important pillar that contributes to society in all its dimensions. In this prism, primary, secondary, and higher education as a public investment is a topic of discussion in terms of its impact on economic growth. Encouraging improvement and development, not only in the economic sphere but in all spheres of life, depends on expectation. Incentives for schooling preceded expectations. If the educated expect that their education will improve their welfare, then the intention to educate will increase, raising productivity and boosting the economic growth of the country in general. Education is the critical factor for a nation that promotes economic growth. Hanushek and Weissman explained economic growth as a function of the quality of education, but they did not find evidence of the importance of years of schooling, but they argued for the relevance of cognitive skills and a basic literacy ratio for economic growth (Gocke et al. 2021). The benefits of a child's education accrue not only to the child as an individual or to his or her parents, but also to other members of society. Thus, my child's education contributes

his introduction discusses the importance of education in contributing to various dimensions of society, including economic growth. It highlights the debate surrounding the impact of public investment in education on economic growth and emphasizes the role of education as a critical factor in promoting economic development. The introduction also touches on the dual effects of education, both as a private good and as a public good with externalities. Additionally, it references Solow's model and discusses the expectations regarding the productivity of public expenditures on education in influencing economic growth. The introduction concludes by stating the main aim of the study, which is to measure the impact of public expenditures on education on the economic growth of North Macedonia. It underscores the significance of education as the main pillar of a nation's economic growth and suggests that understanding how education affects economic growth is essential for policymakers.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of primary data takes the surveys. by using google form by framing the questionnaire related to the study objectives. The secondary data by the published sources, books and so more. The research is made by framing the questionnaire by using google form, with response of 42

stamen of problem

Despite investments in education infrastructure and programs in Tukur city, there remains a gap in understanding the direct correlation between education growth and economic development. This study aims to investigate the extent to which the expansion of educational opportunities and attainment levels influences the economic growth and development of Tukur city, thus addressing the need for empirical evidence to inform policy and investment decisions statement effectively outlines the problem and the objective of the study. It highlights the existing gap in knowledge regarding the direct relationship between education growth and economic development in Tumkur city. By investigating the influence of educational opportunities and attainment levels on economic growth, the study aims to provide empirical evidence to guide policy and investment decisions. This approach underscores the importance of research in informing practical actions for enhancing both education and economic development in the city.

3. RESEARCH OF THE OBJECTIVES

To Highlight the Importance of Education Economic Growth

To Measure Impact of Publics Expenditure on Education on Economic Growth Using Related Variable

To Measure the Impact of other Related Macroeconomic Indicator in The Economic Growth

To Analysis Trend in an Education System in India

Providing Ongoing Professional Development Educator to Ensure They Are Equipped with Latest Teaching Method and Training the Teacher

scope

provide some general information on the impact of education growth on economic development, but I don't have specific data on Tumkura city. Would you like me to provide information on the general relationship between education growth and economy development?

The scope of education has a significant impact on economic growth and development. A well-educated population contributes to a skilled workforce, innovation, and productivity, which in turn stimulates economic growth. Additionally, education enhances individuals' earning potential and reduces unemployment rates, leading to overall economic prosperity. Therefore, investing in education is crucial for fostering economic advancement and prosperity.

he scopes of education has a significant impact on economic growth as it directly influences the skill level, innovation, productivity, and adaptability of the workforce. A well-educated population can drive economic development through higher productivity, technological advancement, and improved decision-making. Additionally, education enhances individuals' earning potential, reduces unemployment rates, and fosters a more inclusive and equitable society, contributing to long-term economic prosperity.

limitations

Quality of Education:

Access to Education:

Mismatch between Education and Labor Market Needs:

Infrastructure and Resources:

Brain Drain: Inequality

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Education has the potential to bring significant benefits to individuals and society beyond the individual's contribution to employment or increased income. Skills are important channels through which the power of education manifests itself in a variety of social parameters. A study from (Marquez-Ramos and Morelli 2019) analyzes the relationship between education and economic growth in the case of Spain examining the existence of nonlinearities in the direction of the causality that accounts from education to economic growth. It suggests that an increase in education has a positive effect on GDP growth, while in other cases, the effect review lecture

The study by Marquez-Ramos and Morelli (2019) highlights the multifaceted relationship between education and economic growth, emphasizing that education can bring benefits beyond just employment and increased income. Specifically, the study focuses on Spain and examines the existence of nonlinearities in the causality between education

and economic growth. It suggests that an increase in education can have a positive effect on GDP growth. However, it also indicates that the direction of causality may vary in different contexts or under different conditions. This underscores the complexity of the relationship between education and economic development, highlighting the need for nuanced analyses to fully understand its implications

To conduct a literature review on the impact of education on economic growth, you'll want to search academic databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, JSTOR, or EBSCOhost using keywords like "education economic growth impact and literature review. Look for recent papers (within the past 5-10 years) to ensure you're capturing the most up-to-date research. Additionally, consider including terms related to specific aspects of education (primary education secondary education, higher education") and economic indicators (e.g. "GDP," employment productivity). Once you've gathered relevant papers, analyze their findings, methodologies, and conclusions to synthesize the existing literature on this topic.

Sources of Data

primary data

sample size 50 responsible make up the sample

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

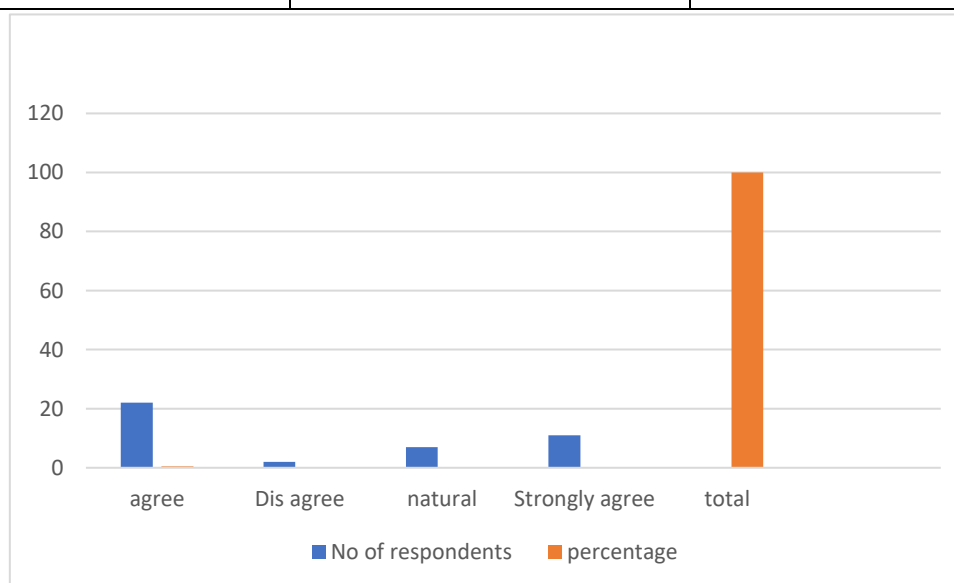
1 Gender Age Make Up the Sample

Interpretation

that here more male students' respondents with the age of 18-25 occupation more student's qualification graduate and of post graduate students

2 Do you believe that ensuring universal access to quality education is crucial for fostering economic growth

factors	No of respondents	percentage
agree	22	52.4%
Dis agree	2	2.4%
natural	7	19%
Strongly agree	11	26.2%
total	42	100



Interpretations

It seems like you've provided data on respondents' agreement levels regarding various factors. Here's an interpretation based on the information you provided:

52.4% of respondents agree.

2.4% of respondents disagree.

19% of respondents strongly agree.

The total percentage adds up to 100%.

The breakdown of respondents by their level of agreement/disagreement with each factor is as follows:

Natural: 52.4% agree.

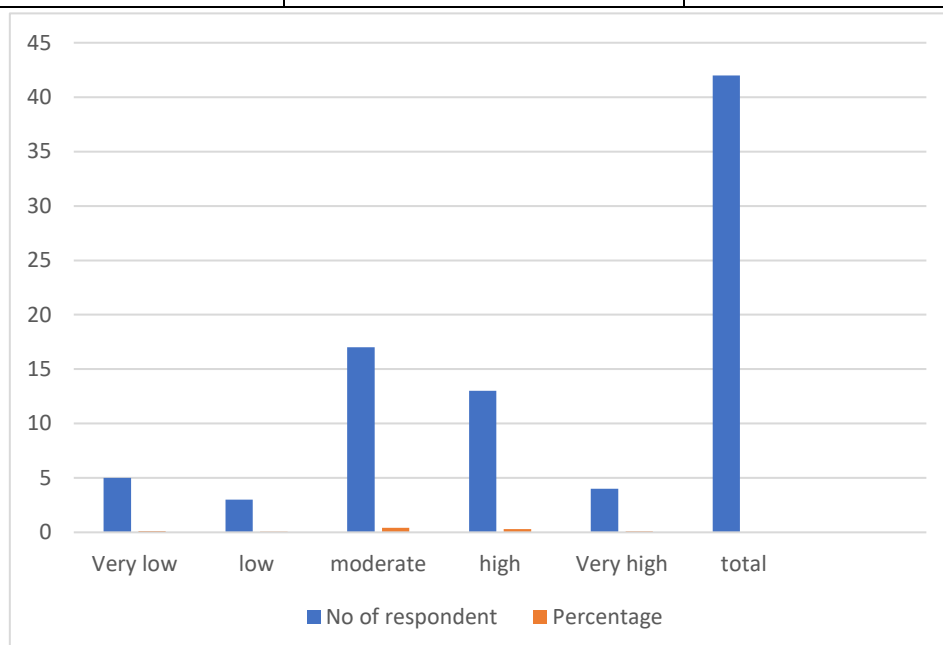
Strongly agree: 26.2%.

Disagree: 2.4%.

It appears that the majority of respondents either agree or strongly agree with the factors presented, particularly with the "Natural" and "Strongly agree" factors.

3 How would you rate the current leave of public expenditure on education in year country

factors	No of respondent	Percentage
Very low	5	11.9 %
low	3	7.1%
moderate	17	40.5%
high	13	31%
Very high	4	9.5%
total	42	



Interpretations

11.9% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Very low.

7.1% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Low.

40.5% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Moderate.

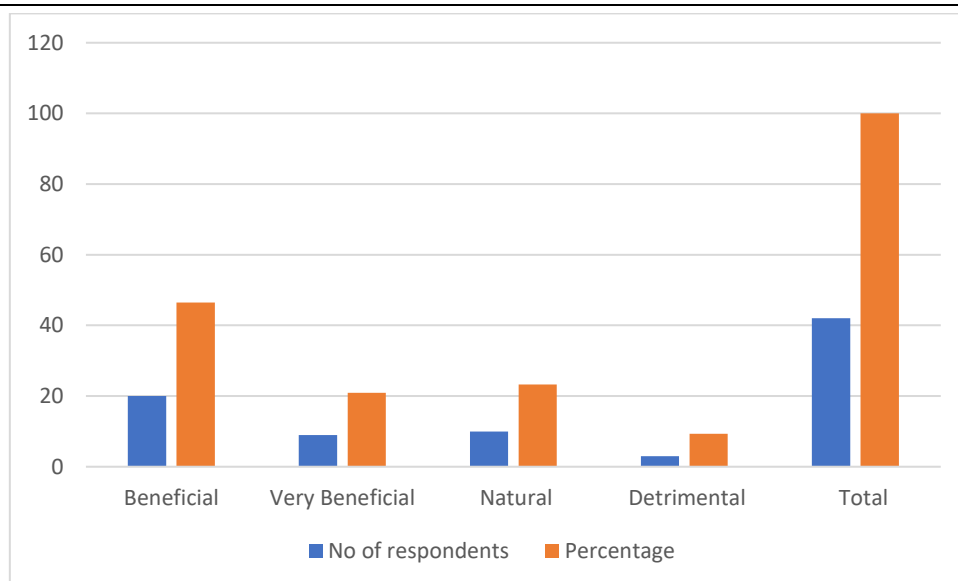
31% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as High.

9.5% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Very high.

From this interpretation, it appears that the majority of respondents rated their satisfaction level as Moderate while smaller proportions rated their satisfaction levels as either "High" or "Very high. Additionally, a smaller percentage of respondents rated their satisfaction levels as either Very low

4 How do you perceive the long-term economic effects of increased public expenditure on education

Factors	No of respondents	Percentage
Beneficial	20	46.5%
Very Beneficial	9	20.9%
Natural	10	23.3%
Detrimental	3	9.3%
Total	42	100



interpretation

It seems like you've provided a table or a list with various factors and their interpretations, possibly related to a survey or analysis. Here's an interpretation based on the given data:

Beneficial: 46.5% of respondents found this factor beneficial.

Very Beneficial: 20.9% of respondents found this factor very beneficial.

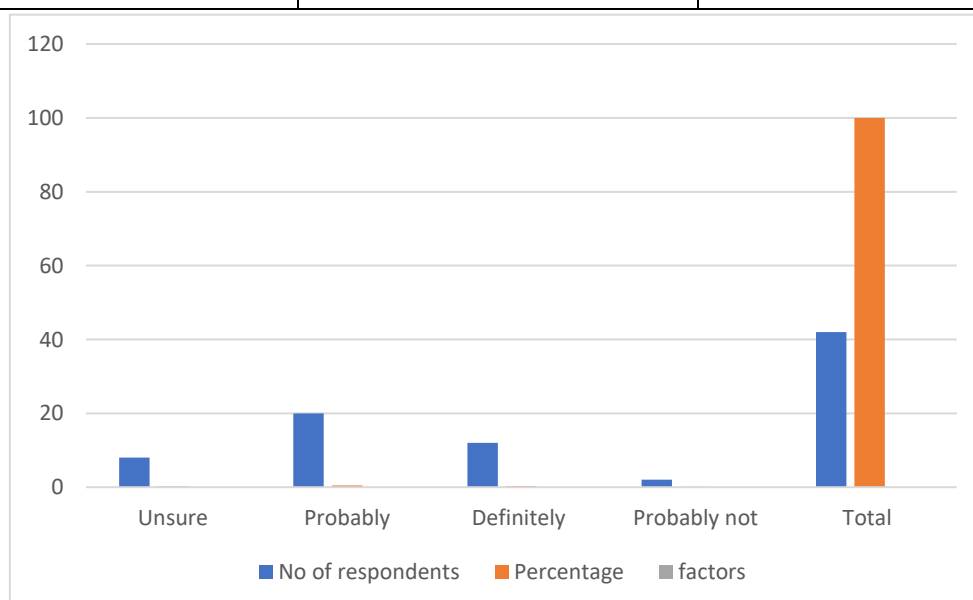
Natural: 23.3% of respondents found this factor to be natural.

Detrimental: 9.3% of respondents found this factor detrimental.

The percentages seem to add up to 100, indicating a complete set of responses. The additional text seems to be related to camera specifications or other technical details.

5 Do you promoting innovation and research within the education sectors stimulates economic growth through technology

factors	No of respondents	Percentage
Unsure	8	18.6%
Probably	20	48.8%
Definitely	12	27.9%
Probably not	2	4.7%
Total	42	100



Interpretation

Interpretation 5 suggests that promoting innovation and research within the education sector likely stimulates economic growth through technology.

8 respondents were unsure about the correlation.

20 respondents probably agree that it promotes economic growth.

18.6% of the total respondents were uncertain.

48.8% of the respondents probably agree with the statement.

12 respondents definitely agree with the statement.

27.9% of the total respondents definitely agree.

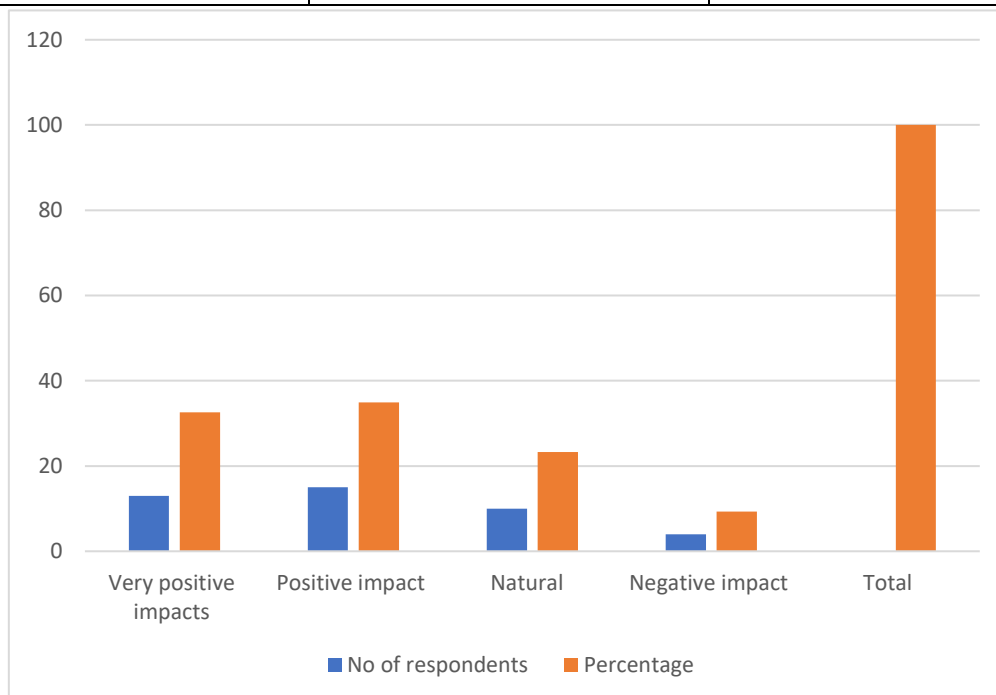
4.7% of the total respondents probably disagree.

2 respondents probably do not agree.

The total number of respondents is 42

6 How does ensuring equal access to education for all demographic groups impact economic growth

factors	No of respondents	Percentage
Very positive impacts	13	32.6
Positive impact	15	34.9
Natural	10	23.3
Negative impact	4	9.3
Total		100



Interpretation

It seems like you've provided a list of factors with different impacts and their percentages. Here's an interpretation based on the provided information:

Very positive impacts (13%): This factor has a significant positive impact, accounting for 13% of the total impact.

Positive impact (15%): Another significant positive impact, contributing 15% to the overall impact.

Natural (10%): This factor has a moderate positive impact, making up 10% of the total impact.

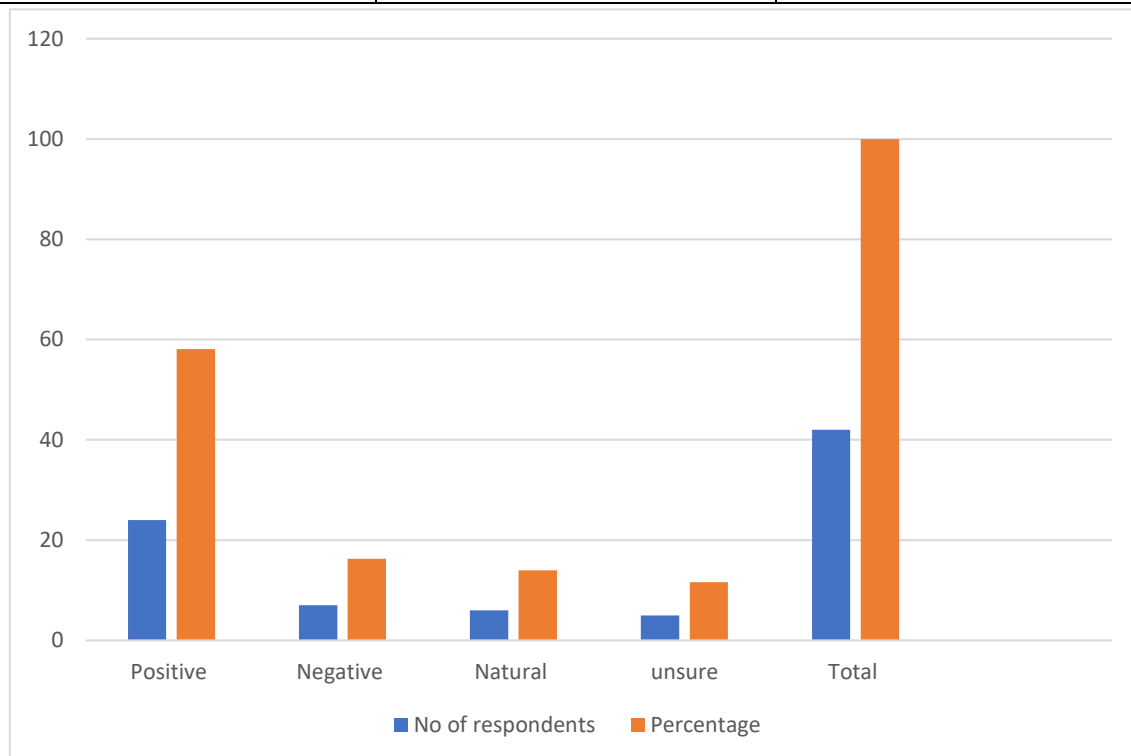
Negative impact (4%): This factor has a small negative impact, accounting for 4% of the total impact.

Percentage breakdown: 32.6% of the impact comes from factors with very positive impacts, 34.9% from positive impacts, 23.3% from natural impacts, and 9.3% from negative impacts.

Total: The total impact sums up to 100%.

7 How do you perceive the of inflation on economic growth

factors	No of respondents	Percentage
Positive	24	58.1
Negative	7	16.3
Natural	6	14
unsure	5	11.6
Total	42	100



Interpretation

Positive responses: 24 out of 42 respondents

Negative responses: 7 out of 42 respondents

Unsure responses: 6 out of 42 respondents

Total responses: 42

For the first set of data

It seems like you're asking for an interpretation of some data. It appears you have two interpretation factors: Positive and Negative, along with the number of respondents for each factor. Based on the data provided:

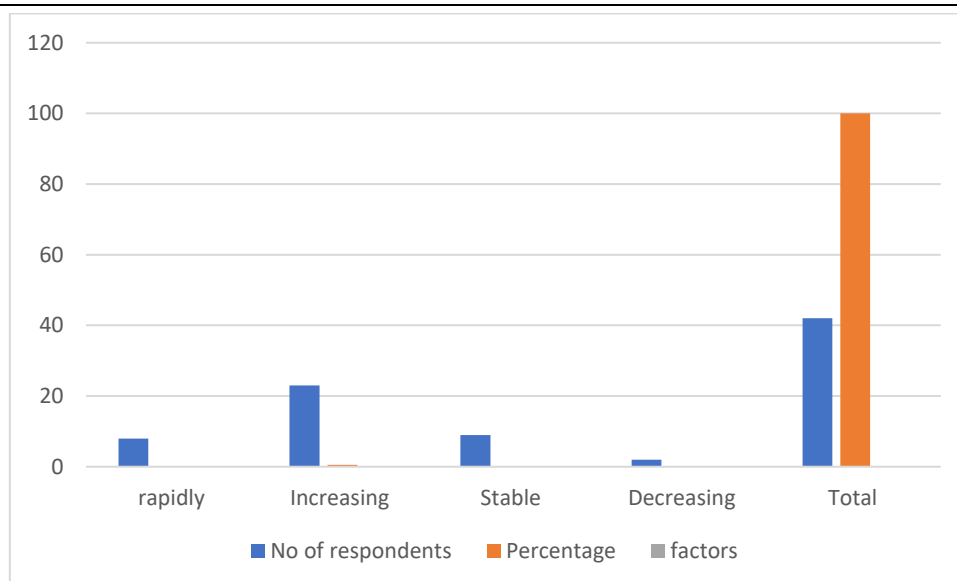
Positive interpretation factor has 24 respondents.

Negative interpretation factor has 7 respondents.

Additionally, there are 6 respondents who are unsure and 5 respondents where the interpretation factor is not provided. The total number of respondents is 42.

8 What has been the trend in the adoption of technology in the India education system

factors	No of respondents	Percentage
rapidly	8	18.6%
Increasing	23	55.8%
Stable	9	20.9%
Decreasing	2	4.7%
Total	42	100

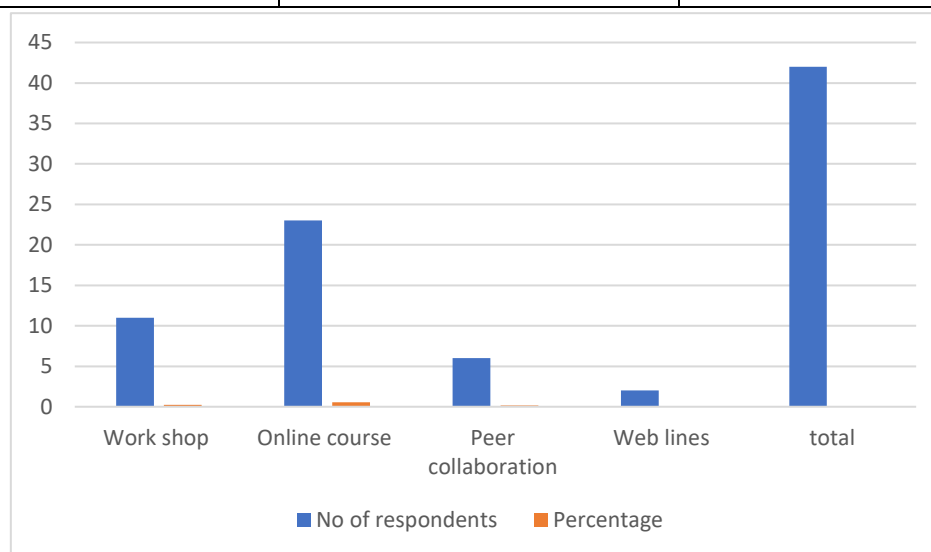


Interpretation

Based on the provided data, the trend in the adoption of technology in the Indian education system appears to be predominantly increasing, with 55.8% of respondents reporting an increase. This suggests a growing reliance on technology for educational purposes. A smaller percentage of respondents reported a rapidly increasing rate (18.6%), indicating a subset experiencing particularly rapid adoption. However, it's worth noting that a minority of respondents reported stable (20.9%) or decreasing (4.7%) adoption rates, suggesting some variability in the pace of technological integration across different educational contexts in India.

9 How do you prefer to engage in professional development

Factors	No of respondents	Percentage
Work shop	11	25.6%
Online course	23	55.8%
Peer collaboration	6	14%
Web lines	2	4.6%
total	42	



Interpretation

The data provided shows responses from a group of 42 individuals regarding their preferred methods of learning or professional development. Among the respondents, 11 (25.6%) favored workshops, 23 (55.8%) preferred online courses, and 6 (14%) chose peer collaboration. The interpretation suggests that the majority of respondents prefer online courses, followed by workshops, while peer collaboration is the least favored option.

6. CONCLUSION

The main objective of this study was to measure the impact of public expenditures on education on economic growth of North Macedonia using time series data from the World Bank Indicators for the period of 1997–2020. In this study, the econometric model used was IV 2SLS with STATA.

The results suggest that the increase in public expenditures on education, including the general variable of enrolment in higher education (note that this variable is instrumental with the exogenous set of variables), will positively affect economic growth in the case of North Macedonia. Based on the positive and negative coefficients for unemployment and employment, among others, the authors conclude that the North Macedonia faces a high number of reforms despite its growth as a low-income country with a low standard of living. Economically, with the sole aim of adapting to the demands of globalization and becoming part of the EU, reforms of this nature have significantly improved the country's overall ranking

from World Bank reports—Business Reports. The changes did not have the desired positive effect on key economic indicators, such as economic growth, employment, average wages, and income.

The authors conclude, among other things, that despite increased public expenditures on education, this rise has no effect on market demand and supply of real occupations based on the positive and negative coefficients of unemployment and employment. In the case of North Macedonia, the authors may state that the line of transmission from education to employment and economic growth is narrow.

Results of this study may serve as a basis for further clarifications in this field, helping the establishment of a broad framework in relation to public expenditures on education and economic growth expressed by several indicators. Scholars and policy makers are especially recommended to use these results for designing better programs and policies with the aim to transform education into a boosting factor of economic growth.

7. REFERENCES

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