



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF PRIMARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**  
*During the Fifth Five Year Plan*

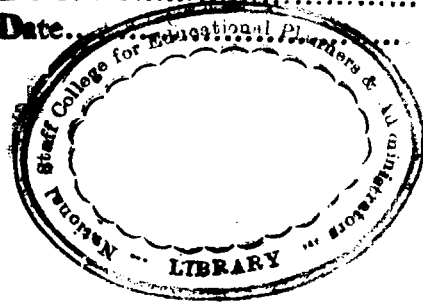


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1976

**R.EPORT ON THE DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF  
P RIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS  
D URING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.**

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## FOREWORD

The report deals with the supply and demand of teaching personnel in Primary and Secondary Schools during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

During the first meeting of the Working Group held in January 1973, it was decided to estimate the supply and demand of the teaching personnel on the lines indicated in the background paper. A draft report was prepared, mostly on the same lines, with some alterations, and placed before the Working Group during September 1974. The report was modified, in the light of the discussions that took place during the meeting of the Working Group and placed before the Steering Group during February 1975. Even after its approval, estimates of output from the training institutions required some upward revision in the light of the availability of the latest data. The present report has also taken into consideration the deviations from the plan programmes that have taken place during the first two years of the Plan.

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Bangalore,  
April 1976

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### *Background*

1.1. The Directorate of Manpower, which was formerly in the Ministry of Home Affairs and which is now in the Planning Commission, Government of India, in its letter No. F 23/43/71-MP(R), dated 12th May 1972, suggested the setting up at State Level, a Steering Group on Employment and Manpower with the following objectives.—

(i) to examine the manpower requirements of the State for the Fifth Five Year Plan ;

(ii) to identify manpower problems that are likely to arise during the Plan Period and

(iii) to recommend measures for the optimum utilisation of human resources in the respective sectors.

Accordingly, Government of Karnataka in their Government Order No. PD 1 MPS 72, dated the 28th June 1972 constituted the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower with the Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning Department, as the Chairman of the Steering Group. The Steering Group met on the 26th September 1972 and decided, among other things, to constitute a number of working groups to study in depth, the manpower requirements of different categories of personnel in Fifth Plan. Pursuant to this, the working group on Teaching Personnel was set up in Government Order No. PD 1 MPS 72 (I), dated the 30th October 1972, with Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Education and Youth Services Department, as Chairman. The first Meeting of this Group was convened on the 22nd January 1973, when it discussed the background paper prepared and circulated earlier. The Working Group in its second meeting held on the

3rd September 1974, discussed the report and approved it with some modifications. This report was placed before the Steering Group on the 28th February 1975 for its consideration. The Steering Group suggested further modifications, which have also been included in the present report. Due to lack of finance, some of the programmes, as envisaged in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document, could not be implemented by the Education Department, resulting in an additional supply of T.C.H. Holders as well as B.Ed. Graduates. The actual performance of the first two years of the Fifth Plan has also been taken into account while preparing the present report.

### *Objectives*

1.2. The objectives of the present report are to estimate :

- (a) the requirements (demand) of the teaching personnel in Primary and Secondary Schools ;
- (b) availability (supply) of teaching personnel ; and
- (c) to identify imbalances/problems likely to arise during the Fifth Plan period and suggest measures for the optimum utilisation of these categories.

### *Coverage*

1.3. The assessment of the demand covers only Government and aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The convent schools and private schools which do not receive aid and schools run by Central Government have been excluded. The assessment of the supply covers the T.C.H. Holders for Primary Education and B.Ed. Graduates for Secondary Education.

### *Demand*

1.4. The demand at any period consists of three components, viz., (i) shortage at the beginning of the period, (ii) replacement needs during the period and (iii) additional requirements due to new programmes and expansion during the period.

## Supply

1.5. The supply also can be broken into three components *viz.*, (i) Unemployed stock at the beginning of the period (ii) Out-turn of Educational institutions during the period and (iii) net migration *i.e.*, the difference between in-and-out migration.

## Methodology

1.6. The Directorate of Public Instruction has furnished the requirements separately for each of the components of demand in respect of Government and aided primary and secondary schools. The estimates of additional requirements have been worked out on the basis of the targets for enrolment in primary schools and an outlay of Rs. 26.70 crores during the Fifth Plan for primary and secondary education.

1.7. The enrolment in Primary Schools at the end of the Fourth Plan was as much as 41.31 lakhs compared to 18.86 lakhs at the end of the First Plan. As the outlay for primary and secondary education, has been reduced to Rs. 26.70 crores from the draft Fifth Plan proposal of Rs. 69.79 crores, the target for additional enrolment has also been reduced from 11.32 lakhs to 5.67 lakhs as indicated in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1  
Outlay and enrolment

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Tentative Fifth Plan outlay (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Enrolment 1973-74 level (Lakhs Nos.)</i>	<i>Additional enrolment target for Fifth Plan (Lakhs Nos)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Primary Education (Classes I to VII).	23.11	I to IV V to VII Total	31.91 9.40 41.31	3.20 2.00 5.20
Secondary Education (Classes VIII to X).	3.59	VIII to X	4.79	0.47



1.8. On the basis of this reduced additional enrolment and an outlay of Rs. 26.70 crores on primary and secondary education, of which Rs. 23.11 crores are for Primary Education, the additional requirements of primary school teachers have been estimated at 8,625. The annual phasings of the requirements of primary school teachers have been furnished by the Directorate of Public Instruction as 1,900, 1,000, 2,825 and 2,900 during the second, third, fourth and fifth years of the Fifth Plan respectively. This is exclusive of replacement needs.

1.9. The Directorate of Public Instruction has indicated that the existing facilities would be extended in secondary schools to take care of the increase in enrolment in secondary schools. For this expansion, it has been indicated that the additional requirements of secondary school teachers would be 100 per year during Fifth Plan period. In addition to this expansion, 25 aided secondary schools in private sector would be started annually during Fifth Plan period. For this purpose, the additional requirements have been indicated as 150 teachers annually. However during the first two years of the Fifth Plan 91 secondary schools (2 Government and 89 aided) have been started and 240 B.Ed., graduates have been appointed.

1.10. To work out the estimates of replacement needs, past experience has been taken into consideration and it has been indicated that about 1,000 primary school teachers and 100 secondary school teachers would be needed during each year of the Fifth Plan period. However during the first two years of the Fifth Plan, the replacement needs worked out to only 1,398 primary school teachers and 598 secondary school teachers. It has been further estimated that 3,000 primary school teachers and 300 secondary school teachers would be required to fill up the vacancies caused due to reducing the retirement age of the teachers from 58 to 55 years.

1.11. To estimate the first component of supply *viz.*, unemployed stock at the beginning of the Fifth Plan, employment exchange figures have been made use of. The number of registrants of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed., graduates with the employment Exchanges has been adopted for purposes of calculations. As appreciated at all quarters, the registration figures have their own limitations, in as much as they do not reflect the real position of employment because of non-registrations, double registrations and registrations even after employment. For want of any other reliable data, these Employment Exchange figures are adopted for this study. According to a survey, *viz.*, "Report on the Survey of Registrations in Employment Exchanges during June-July 1964" it was observed that 30 per cent of the total registrants were in regular employment. Corresponding information in respect of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed. graduates, is not available. It is felt that the proportion of employed registrants would be far less in respect of T.C.H. holders, and B.Ed., graduates as their total strength is itself quite small on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that only about 15 per cent of the total registrants might be in employment. Hence applying this 15 per cent as a correction factor, the unemployed stock of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed. graduates have been taken as 85 per cent of the registrants with the Employment Exchanges.

1.12. To estimate the fresh supply from the Teachers Training Institutions and B.Ed., Colleges the pass ratio method is adopted. In the case of primary school teachers, it has been reported by the Directorate of Public Instruction that there were 10,202 untrained teachers as on the 1st April 1974. Before the commencement of the Fifth Plan about 3,000 untrained teachers were being deputed annually for T.C.H. training. But due to lack of finance the deputations have not taken place during the first two years of the Fifth Plan. The Government have also taken a policy decision not to depute any inservice

teachers for regular training considering the huge cost involved on such deputations. Instead of that summer-cum-correspondence courses have been introduced to train the untrained teachers.

1.13. In the case of secondary school teachers, it has been ascertained from the Directorate of Public Instructions that there were 6,000 untrained teachers as on the 1st April 1974. In order to train the untrained teachers, similar arrangements have been made as in case of primary school teachers.

1.14. The number of untrained teachers will also increase both in primary and secondary schools in coming years if the present recruitment policy is continued.

1.15. The out-turn figures will have to be further adjusted for labour/occupational wastage. As this information in respect of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed., graduates is not available it is felt reasonable to assume that this wastage is 5 per cent. Thus 95 per cent of the estimated out-turns have been taken as the actual supply in the case of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed., graduates.

1.16. As reliable data on in-migration and out-migration of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed., graduates are not available, these factors have not been taken into account.

### *Limitations*

1.17. As the requirements directly depend on the financial outlays of the Fifth Plan, the actual requirements of the teaching personnel would depend upon the year to year allocations and the realisation of the tentative outlay of Rs. 26.7 crores for primary and secondary education during the Fifth Plan period. The requirements mentioned in this report are based on the assumption that this total outlay would be available. If there be any revision in the size of the outlay, the estimates too would naturally need a revision.

1.18. As stated above, convents and private schools which do not receive aid have been excluded. Apart from these institutions, there are some primary and secondary schools in the State run by the Central Government. These schools also have not been covered. Since this number is relatively small compared to the number of Government and aided schools, the general conclusions of this study are not likely to be seriously affected.

## II. TEACHING PERSONNEL IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

2.1. There has been a very significant improvement and expansion in schooling facilities in our State at all levels since Independence and especially, since the beginning of the Planning era due to the large investments made in different plan periods. Table 2.1 shows the outlays on general education made under various plans.

TABLE 2.1

Outlays on General Education during plan periods.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Outlay (in Rs, lakhs)</i>
1. First Plan (1951-56)	102
2. Second Plan (1956-61)	1,072
3. Third Plan (1961-66)	1,388
4. Annual Plans (1966-69)	495
5. Fourth Plan (1969-74)	1,582
6. Fifth Plan (1974-79) (Tentative)	3,997

2.2. It may be observed that except for a decrease in outlay during the three annual plans, the outlay has been increasing

from one plan to the next. In spite of incurring large investment for improving the schooling and other facilities cent per cent enrolment of children in the age group of 6 to 13 years, has not been possible.

2.3. Along with the increase in the outlay from the second plan and onwards, significant increase in the enrolment also took place during this period. Table 2.2 gives the details regarding the number of schools, number of teachers and enrolment for both primary and secondary levels of education.

TABLE 2.2  
Number of schools, teachers and students.

<i>Item</i>	1955-56	1973-74	<i>Percentage increase</i>
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Primary :</i>			
(a) Schools ..	22,250	32,840	47.6
(b) Teachers ..	58,204	99,962	71.7
(c) Students (in lakhs) ..	18.86	41.31	119.0
<i>II. Secondary :</i>			
(a) Schools ..	486	2,203	353.3
(b) Teachers ..	7,272	23,982	229.8
(c) Students (in lakhs) ..	1.17	4.79	309.4

2.4. It can be seen from Table 2.2 that the number of primary schools has increased by 47.6 per cent during the past 18 years, the number of teachers by 71.7 per cent and the enrolment by 119 per cent. The aggregate teacher-pupil ratio in primary schools which was 1 to 32 in 1955-56 has now become 1 to 41. In case of secondary schools, a very substantial increase has been registered during this period ; the aggregate teacher pupil ratio has changed from 1 to 16 to 1 to 20.

2.5. The Directorate of Public Instruction is the major employer of T.C.H. holders and B.Ed., graduates. Apart from this Directorate, the unaided convents and private schools and the schools run by the Central Government employ these personnel. The matriculates and degree holders without training are also employed to meet the immediate and urgent requirements. Later on, these untrained teachers are trained in a phased programme according to the available resources.

2.6. The demand and supply of trained primary school teachers during the Fifth Plan are indicated in Table 2.3. The demand of 16,023 trained primary school teachers has been estimated taking into account the requirements of Government and aided primary schools.

TABLE 2.3

**Demand and supply of trained primary school teachers (T.C.H. holders) during the Fifth Plan.**

<i>Particulars</i>	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I. Demand :</i>						
(i) Expected shortage as on 1-4-1974.	...	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Vacancies due to reducing the retirement age to 55 years	3,000	..	..	..	..	3,000
(ii) Replacement needs	707	691	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,398
(iv) Additional requirements.	..	1,900	1,000	2,825	2,900	8,625
<b>Total I</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>16,023</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>II. Supply :</i>							
(i) Unemployed stock at 85% of regis- trants as on 30th June 1974	4,180	..	..	..	..	..	4,180
(ii) Additional Supply	3,140	3,077	5,935	5,653	5,653	23,458	
Total II	7,320	3,077	5,935	5,653	56,53	27,638	
III Surplus	3,613	486	3,935	1,828	1,753	11,615	
IV. Cumulative surplus	3,613	4,099	8,034	9,862	11,615	..	

2.7. While estimating the supply of primary school teachers, the unemployed stock has also been taken into consideration. As on the 30th June 1974, there were 4,917 T.C.H. Holders, who were on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges. Applying the correction factor as 15% towards registration by the employed, the remaining 85% has been taken as the real unemployed stock. There are 88 institutions, of which 53 are private institutions, admitting students to T.C.H. Courses. Number of such institutions has increased from 70 in 1966-67 to 88 in 1975-76. Similarly the intake capacity has increased from 4,114 to 7,000 during this period. The total supply of T.C.H. holders has been estimated at 27,638 during 1974-79. Thus, there would be a very large surplus of 11,615 T.C.H. holders at the end of the Fifth Plan.

### III. TEACHING PERSONNEL IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

3.1. The demand and supply of trained secondary school teachers, during the Fifth Plan, are given in Table 3.1. The total demand for teachers, in respect of Government and aided secondary schools has been estimated at 2,088, consisting of

890 for additional requirements, 898 for replacement needs and 300 on account of retirement at the age of 55 years.

TABLE 3.1

**Demand and supply of trained secondary school teachers (B.Ed., Graduates) during the Fifth Plan.**

<i>Particulars</i>	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Demand :</b>						
(i) Expected shortage as on 1st April 1974.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Vacancies due to reducing the retirement age to 55 years.	300	..	..	..	..	300
(iii) Replacement needs	303	295	100	100	100	898
(iv) Additional requirements.	100	140	150	250	250	890
<b>Total I</b>	..	703	435	250	350	2,088
<b>II. Supply :</b>						
(i) Unemployed stock at 85% of registrants as on 1st April 1974	1 485	..	..	..	..	1 485
(ii) Additional supply	2,414	3,582	3,677	3,677	3,677	17,027
<b>Total II</b>	..	3,899	3,582	3,677	3,677	18,512
III Surplus	..	3,196	3,147	3,427	3,327	16,424
IV. Cumulative Surplus	..	3,196	6,343	9,770	13,097	16,424



3.2. There are at present 34 institutions turning out B.Ed., graduates. Of these 4 are in Bangalore University, 8 are in Karnataka University and 22 are in Mysore University. There were only 14 such institutions during 1964-65 and 5 more institutions came into existence during 1965-72. However during the next year 8 institutions started the B.Ed., course. Another 7 institutions commenced the course during 1974-75. Thus there is a phenomenal increase in the number of institutions during 1972-75. This increase is more pronounced in case of Mysore University, where the number of institutions has increased by two fold (from 11 in 1971-72 to 22 in 1974-75) .

3.3. Along with the increase in the number of B.Ed., colleges the intake has also increased substantially, from a mere thousand in 1964-65 to about 4,600 in 1975-76. Average intake per institution has also registered an upward trend. In this case the Karnataka University accounted for the maximum increase in intake per institution. The cumulative effect could be noticed in an unprecedented increase in the out-turn of B.Ed., graduates. The supply of B.Ed., graduates has been estimated at 17,027 for the Five Year Period. If the unemployed stock of 1,435 (*i.e.*, 85% of 1,747) is added to the anticipated supply, the total supply of B.Ed., graduates will be 18,512.

3.4. Against a supply of 18,512 B.Ed., graduates, the anticipated demand is only 2,088 which leaves a huge surplus of 16,424. This surplus has developed right from the first year of the plan. As on 1st January 1976 there were 3,353 B.Eds., on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. This will continue to grow unless some measures are taken immediately to bring down the present level of intake substantially.

## IV. CONCLUSION

4.1. The problem of educated unemployment has been causing considerable anxiety. This is more pronounced in certain fields of higher level education. Timely action is necessary to overcome the situation caused by large stocks of high level manpower and high out-turn from institutions.

4.2. With a view to identify the manpower problems that are likely to arise during the Fifth Five Year Plan the Government have constituted the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner. The Steering Group, among other things, has carried out a detailed exercise on the requirements and availability of teaching personnel required for the primary and secondary schools.

4.3. While estimating the requirements and availability of teaching personnel, the tentative Fifth Plan Out-lay of Rs. 26.70 crores on Primary and Secondary education has been taken into consideration. In addition to this, the actual physical performance of the first two years of the Fifth Plan has also been taken into account.

4.4. The enrolment in classes I to VII was 41.31 lakhs in 1973-74 and they were in 32,840 schools with 99,962 teachers. The target for the Fifth Plan is an additional enrolment of 5.2 lakhs children in to these classes. According to the revised estimates we need about 16,000 additional trained primary school teachers (T.C.H. Holders) during the entire Fifth Plan. As against this demand, the actual supply would be about 27,600 including 4,180 persons on the Employment Exchange registers in 1974-75. As such there will be an over all surplus of about 11,600 trained primary school teachers at the end of the Fifth Plan.

4.5. In case of secondary school teachers, the problem is more acute from the point of surplus out-turn of trained

teachers (B.Ed., Graduates) at the end of the Fifth Plan. The enrolment in classes VIII to X was 4.79 lakhs in 1973-74 and they were in 2,203 high schools with 23,982 teachers. The target for the Fifth Plan is an additional enrolment of only 47,000 children to these classes. As against an estimated demand for 2,100 teachers the supply would be about 18,500 during the Fifth Plan including 1,485 persons on the Employment Exchange Registers in 1974-75. Thus there will be a huge surplus of about 16,400 B.Ed., graduates at the end of the Fifth Plan.

4.6. Many reasons can be attributed to this very large surplus. The lack of adequate demand due to relatively small targets of additional enrolment and lower priority, and hence smaller allocations for the secondary education sector are among the reasons on the demand side. Foremost among the reasons on the supply side is the unprecedented increase in the number of B.Ed., colleges in the State during the past 3 to 4 years. From a mere 19 colleges in 1971-72 the number increased to 34 in 1974-75 thereby recording nearly 80% increase, in a period of only 3 years. Among the three universities, Mysore University has registered 100% increase in the number of B.Ed., Colleges (from 11 to 22).

4.7. Secondly the average intake per institution has also registered an upward trend in the recent past. The net result is the accumulation of huge surplus of B.Ed., graduates.

4.8. The estimated demand for trained primary school teachers is made on the assumption that during the last two years of the Fifth Plan, the number of posts that would be created will be 5,725. But judging from the actual performance in the first 2-3 years of the Fifth Plan, it is not likely that so many posts (5,725) would be created during the last two years. If the number of posts to be created is reduced, then the anticipated demand will also get reduced which will result in further surplus of trained primary school teachers.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. In order to reduce the large surplus of 11,600 trained primary school teachers at the end of the Fifth Plan period, the present intake of 7,000 a year in the Teachers' Training Institutes of the State may be reduced to 4,000 a year. This may be done by converting 18 Government Teachers' Training Institutes into inservice training centres and restricting the intake capacity in the remaining 70 institutions to 40 in each section from the year 1976-77.

5.2. In the case of B.Ed., graduates it is necessary to reduce the anticipated huge surplus by reducing the present intake of about 4,600. The universities in the State should be requested to fix the annual intake in 34 B.Ed., colleges at only 40 per institution from 1976-77. No fresh B.Ed., colleges should be permitted to be started and the existing unaided B.Ed. colleges should not be brought under Grant-in-Aid Code.

5.3. The Education Department may take action for making T.C.H. and B.Ed., as an essential qualification for recruitment of primary and secondary school teachers, respectively, by amending the Cadre and Recruitment Rules.

5.4. Providing training facilities through summer-cum-correspondence course to inservice untrained teachers may be continued in a phased manner to clear the backlog.

5.5. Steps may be taken to post women teachers to serve in rural and backward areas.

5.6. Steps may be taken to review periodically, the stock position of trained and untrained teachers in a systematic way at the district level *vis-a-vis* enrolment targets for each stage of school education.

5.7. It is necessary to estimate the wastage rate in teachers training. In this regard a quick study may be taken up by the Department of Education.

5.8. The requirement of teachers for different levels of education may be estimated on a district-wise basis and match the supplies at the same level. Relevant surveys and studies may be carried out by the Department of Education in this connection.

5.9 While estimating the demand for primary school teachers, rural urban break up have to be worked out. Similarly the enrolment in science faculties has to be estimated.

5.10. In order to arrive at the correct stock position of primary and secondary school teachers, study on the occupational mobility among these teachers in the State has to be taken up.

ANNEXURE- A

**Teachers Training Institutions in Karnataka State- Intake and Out-turn of  
T.C.H. Institutions 1966-76**

<i>Year</i>		<i>No of Institutions</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Outturn</i>
1		2	3	4
1966-67	..	70	4,114	..
1967-68	..	71	3,665	3,153
1968-69	..	73	4,019	3,767
1969-70	..	79	5,734	3,104
1970-71	..	94	6,866	4,612
1971-72	..	98	6,820	5,908
1972-73	..	95	87,283	6,132
1973-74	..	95	7,623	6,305
1974-75	..	94	7,349	6,239
1975-76	..	88	7,000	N.A.

*Note :-* 2 years course was introduced from 1966-67.

N.A.— Not available.

**ANNEXURE— B**

**Availability of T.C.H holders excluding the deputations from the Directorate of Public Instruction during Fifth Plan period in Karnataka State 1974-79.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Deputations from D.P.I.</i>	<i>Net intake (Col. 2-3)</i>	<i>Out-turn</i>	<i>Availability (at 95% of Col 5)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1972-73	7,283	3,000	4,283	..	..
1973-74	7,623	3,000	4,623	..	..
1974-75	7,349	Nil	7,349	3,305	3,140
1975-76	7 000	Nil	7 000	3 239	3,077
1976-77	7 000	Nil	7 000	6 247	5 935
1977-78	7 000	Nil	7 000	5 950	5 653
1978-79	7 000	Nil	7 000	5 950	5 653

**Note :** 1. The intake during 1976-77 and onwards is assumed to be the same as in the year 1975-76.

2. Out turn during 1976-79 is estimated at 85% of the intake during the corresponding cohort years. 85% is the percentage of the total outturn (39,220) during 1967-75 to the total intake (46,124) during the corresponding cohort years 1966-74— *Vide* Annexure-A.

**ANNEXURE— C**

**B.Ed., Colleges in Karnataka State— Intake and Out-turn of  
B.Ed., Graduates 1964-76.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Number appeared</i>	<i>Out turn</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1964-65 ..	14	1,076	860	770
1965-66 ..	17	1,282	N.A.	N.A.
1966-67 ..	17	1,525	1,507	1,255
1967-68 ..	17	1,581	1,136	1,991
1968-69 ..	17	1,731	1,909	1,357
1969-70 ..	17	1,835	1,927	1,476
1970-71 ..	18	2,223	2,441	1,870
1971-72 ..	19	2,336	2,256	1,819
1972-73 ..	27	3,322	3,981	2,698
1973-74 ..	28	3,604	4,501	3,511
1974-75 ..	34	4,457	N.A.	N.A.
1975-76 ..	34	4,575	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.— Not available..



## ANNEXURE- D

**Availability of B.Ed. graduates excluding the depletions from Directorate of Public Instruction during Fifth Plan period in Karnataka State 1974-79.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Deputation from D.P.I.</i>	<i>Net Intake (Col. 2-3)</i>	<i>Out turn</i>	<i>Availability (at 95% of Col. 5)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973-74	4,604	600	3,004	..	..
1974-75	4,457	Nil	4,457	2,541	2,414
1975-76	4,575	Nil	4,575	3,771	3,582
1976-77	4,575	Nil	4,575	3,870	3,677
1977-78	4,575	Nil	4,575	3,870	3,677
1978-79	4,575	Nil	4,575	3,870	3,677

*Note :* 1. The intake during 1976-77 and onwards is assumed to be the same as in the year 1975-76.

2. The duration of the course is one year.

3. The out turn during 1974-79 is estimated at 84.6% of the intake during the corresponding cohort year. This pass ratio (84.6%) is the percentage of total out-turn (12,731) to the total intake (15,051) during 1968-74-Vide Annexure-C

**ANNEXURE- E**

**Districtwise number of T.C.H. institutions in Karnataka during  
1975-76**

Sl. No.	District	Number of institutions		
		Govt.	Private	Total
1	2	3		5
1.	Bangalore City ..	1	1	12
2.	Bangalore Rural ..	2		6
3.	Belgaum ..	..	4	5
4.	Bellary ..	1		2
5.	Bidar ..	2		2
6.	Bijapur ..	3		6
7.	Chikmagalur ..	1		1
8.	Chitradurga ..	3		4
9.	Coorg ..	1		3
10.	Dharwar ..	2		7
11.	Gulbarga ..	3		3
12.	Hassan ..	1	1	2
13.	Kolar ..	1	4	5
14.	Mandya ..	2	1	3
15.	Mysore ..	1	5	6
16.	North Kanara ..	1	1	2
17.	Raichur ..	3		3
18.	Shimoga ..	2	1	3
19.	South Kanara ..	3	4	7
20.	Tumkur ..	2	4	6
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>88</b>

**ANNEXURE—F**

**University-wise number of B.Ed., Colleges and  
their intake during 1964-76**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bangalore</i>		<i>Mysore</i>		<i>Karnataka</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No. Intake</i>		<i>No. Intake</i>		<i>No. Intake</i>		<i>No. Intake</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1964-65	3	208	7	513	4	355	14	1,076
1965-66	3	224	9	639	5	419	17	1,282
1966-67	3	278	9	760	5	487	17	1,525
1967-68	3	282	9	824	5	475	17	1,581
1968-69	3	311	9	886	5	534	17	1,731
1969-70	3	304	9	993	5	538	17	1,835
1970-71	3	332	10	1,291	5	600	18	2,223
1971-72	3	362	11	1,428	5	546	19	2,336
1972-73	4	442	16	2,094	7	786	27	3,322
1973-74	4	464	17	2,333	7	807	28	3,604
1974-75	4	487	22	2,947	8	1,023	34	4,457
1975-76	4	450	22	2,925	8	1,200	34	4,557

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