



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

SURVEY OF THE
STATUS OF B. Ed. DEGREE HOLDERS
IN KARNATAKA

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MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
BANGALORE
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Date.....

FOREWORD

Unemployment among the educated especially in Technical and Professional categories is on the increase. Formulation of effective employment policies and manpower planning is largely dependent upon availability of reliable information on the various aspects of the problem such as the extent of unemployment, utilisation pattern of the job seekers on the Live Registers, employment opportunities etc. To remedy the situation, studies are necessary to assess the unemployment situation of educated manpower under various disciplines.

The Manpower and Employment Division had conducted surveys to ascertain the employment status of Engineers, Commerce Graduates, Graduates and Post-graduates in Arts and Science to get a reliable picture of the number who are unemployed. In this series, the present study is a survey of the status of B.Ed. Degree holders who are on the Live Register in Karnataka.

From this survey, it is found that 35.7% of the B.Ed. Graduates were employed. This shows the need for improving the recruitment procedures and employment opportunities. The study has made a few suggestions for making the recruitment policy more purposeful.

Dr M.A. Sreenivas, Director, Manpower and Employment Division was in charge of the study.

BANGALORE,

Dated: 8th February 1982.

M.K. VENKATESHAN,
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER.

P R E F A C E

Unemployment among professional categories is increasing and causing concern. One of the essential pre-requisites is availability of reliable information on various aspects of the problem such as the extent of unemployment, utilisation pattern of the job seekers on the Live Register, employment opportunities etc. To remedy the situation Manpower and Employment Division had undertaken a survey of the status of unemployed B.Ed. Degree holders in Karnataka. This study attempts to find out the extent of unemployment, employment status among the B.Ed. Degree holders in the State. Besides, certain other related aspects like monthly income or emoluments of employed or self-employed, number belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, mode of obtaining employment have been analysed.

This study was initiated in 1980. Sri G.Prakasam, Deputy Director has supervised the processing, tabulation and scrutiny.

We are thankful to the Director, Employment and Training for all the assistance rendered.

Bangalore,

Dated: 8th February 1982.

M.A. SREENIVAS,
Director,
Manpower and Employment Division,
Planning Department.

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SURVEY OF THE STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED B.ED. DEGREE HOLDERS
IN KARNATAKA

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Unemployment among the educated especially in technical and professional category causes concern. Lack of reliable information on the various aspects of the problem such as the extent of unemployment, utilisation pattern of the job seekers on the Live Register, employment opportunities etc. has hampered the formulation of effective employment policies and manpower planning. This calls for studies to assess the unemployment situation of educated manpower under various disciplines.

1.2 In this study, it is proposed to assess the extent of unemployment among the B.Ed. Degree holders. Total number of High Schools including Junior Colleges in Karnataka during 1979-80 were 2497. Number of teachers both trained and untrained including were 29,633. Enrolment in the High Schools including Junior Colleges in 1979-80 was 7,34,600. The number of B.Ed. Colleges were 35. Enrolment in B.Ed. Course was 3,960. Though there has been a quantitative expansion of educational institutions in the State which is spectacular, the demand for trained graduate teachers has not expanded commensurate with the supply of B.Ed. Graduates coming out from the training colleges every year. This has lead to these Graduates to face unemployment and the position is worsening day by day.

1.3 Due to paucity of comprehensive data on the extent of unemployment among the B.Ed. Graduates reliance has been placed on the data available with the Employment Exchange, taking into consideration the limitations involved therein. A sizeable proportion of the candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges may be employed already but still they may be continuing their names on the role for seeking better employment.

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1.4 Objective: The objective of this study was to find out the extent of unemployment, employment status among the B.Ed. Degree holders in the State. Besides, certain other data like monthly income or emoluments of employed or self-employed, whether belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, mode of obtaining employment etc. have been obtained.

1.5 Systematic random sampling method was adopted wherein the ultimate sampling unit was the B.Ed. Degree holder. Selection of the sample is made on the basis of registration records maintained by the professional Employment Exchange. The number of registrants who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchange as on 31st July 1981 were considered for the sampling frame. There were 3,911 B.Ed. Degree holders on the Live Register. A sample of 20% (790) of the registrants have been chosen for conducting this survey.

1.6 Questionnaire: A simple questionnaire was designed for this purpose and mail enquiry method was adopted for collection of data for this survey (ANNEXURE-I).

1.7 Response: The overall response was 78.5%. About 20 questionnaires were returned for want of correct address.

1.8 Processing of data: The schedules received from the respondents were scrutinised and the data have been tabulated by the staff of the Manpower and Employment Division of the Planning Department.

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2. FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY:

2.1 Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders by age, sex and year of passing:

Of the 620 B.Ed. Graduates who responded for this survey, 515(83.1%) were males and 105(16.9%) were females. 93(18.1%) of the males were less than 25 years, 273 (53.0%) were in the age group of 25 to 30 years. Among females, 21(22.0%) were less than 25 years. 54(51.4%) were in the age group of 25 to 30 years. 179 out of the 620 (28.9%) B.Ed. Degree holders were above 30 years. An analysis of the distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to age and year of passing reveals that out of 136 who had passed the B.Ed. Course prior to 1976, 84(61.8%) were in the age group above 30 years. In all the other years, the number of B.Ed. Degree holders who were above 30 varied from 1 to 33. 52 out of 136 (38.2%) B.Ed. Degree holders (who passed prior to 1976) were in the age group 25-30. 50 out of 72(69.4%) who passed in 1977, 56 out of 86(65.1%) who passed in 1979 and 62 out of 124 (50.0%) who passed in 1980 were in the age group 25 to 30 years. The number of B.Ed. Degree holders in the age group 25 to 30 is high. Among the males, 38 B.Ed. Degree holders (who passed prior to 1976) out of 105(36.2%) and 54 out of 106(50.9%) (who passed in 1980) were in the age group 25-30. Of the B.Ed. male graduates 67 out of 105 (63.8%), (who passed prior to 1976), 30 out of 60(50.0%)(who passed in 1976) and 1 out of 58 (1.7%) (who passed in 1981) were in the age group above 30 years. 17 out of 31 female B.Ed. Graduates (54.8%) (of those who passed prior to 1976) and 2 out of 18(11.1%) (who passed in 1980) were in the age group above 30 years. A large number of B.Ed. Degree holders were those who had passed between the age-group 25 to 30 years and above 30 years. Of the respondents who had got their B.Ed. Degree at an age less than 25 years among males were 33 out of 58(56.9%)(who passed in 1981) whereas 8 out of 18 females (44.4%)(who passed in 1980) had passed at an age less than 25 years. The two age groups 25-30 and above 30 years account for 506 out of 620(81.6%)B.Ed. Degree holders covered in the survey. Details of distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to age, sex and year of passing are given in Table-1.

TABLE - 1

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to age, sex and year of passing

Sl. No.	Year of passing	MALES (By age)				FEMALES (By age)				PERSONS (By age)				
		Less than 25 Yrs	25-30 years	Above 30 Yrs	TOTAL	Less than 25 Yrs	25-30 years	Above 30 Yrs	TOTAL	Less than 25 Yrs	25-30 years	Above 30 Yrs	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Prior to 1976	-	38 (73.1)	67 (79.8)	105 (77.2)	-	14 (26.9)	17 (20.2)	31 (22.8)	-	52 (100.0)	84 (100.0)	136 (100.0)	(21.9)
2.	1976	-	30 (88.2)	30 (90.9)	60 (89.6)	-	4 (11.8)	3 (9.1)	7 (10.4)	-	34 (100.)	33 (100.0)	67 (100.0)	(10.8)
3.	1977	3 (60.0)	39 (78.0)	14 (2.4)	56 (77.8)	2 (40.0)	11 (22.0)	3 (17.6)	16 (22.2)	5 (100.0)	50 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	72 (100.0)	(11.6) !
4.	1978	1 (50.0)	38 (79.2)	18 (90.0)	57 (81.4)	1 (50.0)	10 (20.8)	2 (10.0)	13 (18.6)	2 (100.)	48 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	70 (100.0)	(11.3) +
5.	1979	14 (77.8)	50 (89.3)	9 (75.0)	73 (84.9)	4 (22.2)	6 (10.7)	3 (25.0)	13 (15.1)	18 (100.0)	56 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	86 (100.0)	(13.9)
6.	1980	42 (84.0)	54 (87.1)	10 (83.3)	106 (85.5)	8 (16.0)	8 (12.9)	2 (16.7)	18 (14.5)	50 (100.0)	62 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	124 (100.0)	(20.0)
7.	1981	33 (84.6)	24 (96.0)	1 (100.0)	58 (89.2)	6 (15.4)	1 (4.0)	-	7 (10.8)	39 (100.0)	25 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	65 (100.0)	(10.5)
TOTAL:		93 (81.6)	273 (83.5)	149 (83.2)	515 (83.1)	21 (18.4)	54 (16.5)	30 (16.8)	105 (16.9)	114 (100.0)	327 (100.0)	179 (100.0)	620 (100.0)	(100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentages to the total for the corresponding age-group for different years.

2.2 Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to caste, place of residence (Rural/Urban) and year of passing:

Out of 620 B.Ed. Degree holders covered in this survey, one in each group of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were among those who passed the B.Ed. Degree in 1980 and hailed from rural areas. An analysis of the respondents belonging to the backward communities reveals that 198 out of 261 (75.0%) were from rural areas, whereas 63 were from urban areas, Co-rrelating the distribution of number of B.Ed. Degree holders to caste and place of residence and year of passing, one finds that 29 out of 33 (87.9%) were from rural areas in 1976. 18 out of 25 (72.0%) were from rural areas, among those who passed in 1977. In case of the other group 39 out of 47 (82.9%) of those who passed in 1977 were from rural areas. Of those who passed in 1980, 49 out of 69 (71.0%) were from rural areas. 473 out of 620 (76.3%) were from rural areas. Thus a majority of the respondents hailed from rural areas. Only 147 (23.7%) were from urban areas. Details of distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to caste, place of residence and year of passing is given in Table-2.

TABLE - 2

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to caste, place of residence (Rural/Urban)
and year of passing

Sl. No.	Year of passing	SCHEDULED CASTE			SCHEDULED TRIBE			BACKWARD CLASS		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Prior to 1976							41 (40.2)	18 (52.9)	59 (43.4)
2.	1976							29 (53.7)	4 (30.8)	33 (49.3)
3.	1977							18 (31.6)	7 (46.7)	25 (34.7)
4.	1978							24 (42.9)	7 (50.0)	31 (44.3)
5.	1979							25 (41.0)	9 (36.0)	34 (39.5)
6.	1980	1 (1.1)	-	1 (0.8)	1 (1.1)	-	1 (0.8)	40 (44.0)	13 (39.4)	53 (42.8)
7.	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 (40.4)	5 (38.5)	26 (40.0)
TOTAL:		1 (0.2)	-	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	-	1 (0.2)	198 (41.9)	63 (42.9)	261 (42.1)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentage to the total for different sectors for different years.

TABLE - 2(Contd...)

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to caste, place of residence (Rural/Urban) and year of passing

Sl. No.	Year of passing	OTHERS			ALL CASTES		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Prior to 1976	61 (59.8)	16 (47.1)	77 (56.6)	102 (100.0)	34 (100.0)	136 (100.0)
2.	1976	25 (46.3)	9 (69.2)	34 (50.7)	54 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	67 (100.0)
3.	1977	39 (68.4)	8 (53.3)	47 (65.3)	57 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	72 (100.0)
4.	1978	32 (57.1)	7 (50.0)	39 (55.7)	56 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	70 (100.0)
5.	1979	36 (59.0)	16 (64.0)	52 (60.5)	61 (100.0)	25 (100.0)	86 (100.0)
6.	1980	49 (53.8)	20 (60.6)	69 (55.6)	91 (100.0)	33 (100.0)	124 (100.0)
7.	1981	31 (59.6)	8 (61.5)	39 (60.0)	52 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	65 (100.0)
TOTAL:		273 (57.7)	84 (57.1)	357 (57.5)	473 (100.0)	147 (100.0)	620 (100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentage to the total for different sectors for different years.

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2.3 Employment status: 218 out of 620 (35.2%) were employed, 28 (4.5%) were pursuing higher studies, 41(6.6%) were self-employed. A large number 333 out of 620(53.7%) were unemployed. Of the employed 99 (16.0%) B.Ed. Graduates were the beneficiaries under the Stipendiary Employment Programme. This programme is intended to make use of the services of the unemployed Graduates in developmental activities. This is not a regular paid job. If this number is removed those who are employed would come to 119 (19.2%). Of those who passed prior to 1976, 66 (48.6%) were employed. 35 B.Ed. Degree holders (52.2%) (who passed in 1976) were employed. 31(43.1%) of the Graduates who passed in 1977 were employed. 26 (37.1%) of those who had passed in 1978 were employed. 22 out of 86 (25.6%) (who passed in 1979) were employed. 33 (26.6%) of those who passed in 1980 were employed. Thus a large number of employed B.Ed. Graduates were continuing in the Live Register seeking a better job. In reality, these Graduates were not unemployed. Correlating the year of passing with the distribution of unemployed in the survey, one finds that the number of unemployed B.Ed. Graduates who have passed their degree prior to 1976 and were still unemployed and seeking job were 58 out of 136 (42.6%). Details of the distribution of the B.Ed. Degree holders according to the year of passing and present status is given in Table-3.

TABLE - 3

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to year
of passing and present status.

Sl. No.	Year of passing	Present status			TOTAL	
		Employed	Unemployed	Pursuing higher studies		Self-employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Prior to 1976	66 (48.6)	58 (42.6)	1 (0.7)	11 (8.1)	136 (100.0)
2.	1976	35 (52.2)	27 (40.3)	1 (1.5)	14 (6.0)	67 (100.0)
3.	1977	31 (43.1)	35 (48.6)	1 (1.4)	5 (6.9)	72 (100.0)
4.	1978	26 (37.1)	32 (45.7)	2 (2.9)	10 (14.3)	70 (100.0)
5.	1979	22 (25.6)	60 (69.8)	-	4 (4.6)	86 (100.0)
6.	1980	33 (26.6)	74 (59.7)	12 (9.7)	5 (4.0)	124 (100.0)
7.	1981	5 (7.7)	47 (72.3)	11 (16.9)	2 (3.1)	65 (100.0)
TOTAL:		218 (35.2)	333 (53.7)	28 (4.5)	41 (6.6)	620 (100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentage to the total for different years.

The distribution of the unemployed to the total covered under the survey varied from 47 (72.3%) of those who passed in 1981 to 27 (40.3%) of those passed in 1976. Thus those who are waiting without any job whatsoever, even after five years of qualifying with a professional degree is fairly high. This is a pathetic situation. This is due to the fact that Employment Exchanges while sponsoring the candidates or the employer while selecting, do not give any consideration for the waiting period.

The result is that the academic record being the same, those who have passed in recent years secure jobs earlier than those who have been waiting for four or five years. This, apart from creating frustration among the unemployed takes away the confidence of the registrants with the Employment Exchanges. To remedy the situation, it is necessary to make it obligatory on the part of recruiting agencies to prescribe in their advertisements that applicants who have registered with the Employment Exchanges alone will be considered. Applications of those who have not registered their names in the Employment Exchanges and who do not furnish their registration numbers should not be taken into consideration by the recruiting agencies and the method of selection should provide for a weightage for those who have registered with the Employment Exchanges. The weightage should be made to vary directly with the period of waiting. Given the same academic record, those who have been waiting for a longer period in the register of Employment Exchanges should be preferred to those who have a short waiting period. Such procedure is necessary if the Employment Exchanges are to continue to function as an useful agency for serving the needs of the unemployed.

2.4 Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to number of interviews received and type of occupation in public sector:

416 (67.3%) had not received a single interview though they had registered for a job in the Employment Exchanges. This is not a good sign. Of those who had received interviews in the public sector for teaching jobs were 164 out of 204(80.4%). Out of this 164, 76(46.3%) had received only one interview. 87(53.0%) had received 2 to 5 interviews. More than 5 interviews were received by one person. Interviews for the occupation administrative, managerial and executive were received by 11 out of 204 (5.4%). Of this 10 (90.9%) had received one interview. One B.Ed. Degree holder had got 2 to 5 interviews.

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In the occupation clerical and related category 20 out of 204 (9.8%) had received interviews. 16 out of 20(80.0%) had received 2 to 5 interviews. In the occupational group others 9 out of 204 (4.4%) had got interviews in the public sector. 6 B.Ed. Degree holders (66.7%) had received only one interview. 3 (33.3%) had received 2 to 5 interviews. Details are given in Table-4.

TABLE - 4

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to number of interviews received and type of occupation in public sector.

Sl. No.	Type of occupation	PUBLIC SECTOR			TOTAL
		Number of interviews received	1	2 to 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Teaching jobs	76 (46.3)	87 (53.0)	1 (0.7)	164 (100.0)(80.4)
2.	Administrative, Managerial and Executive	10 (90.9)	1 (9.1)	-	11 (100.0)(5.4)
3.	Clerical and related	16 (80.0)	4 (20.0)	-	20 (100.0)(9.8)
4.	Sales	-	-	-	-
5.	Others	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	-	9 (100.0)(4.4)
TOTAL:		108 (52.9)	95 (46.6)	1 (0.5)	204 (100.0)(100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentages to the total.

2.5 Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to number of interviews received and type of occupation in Private Sector:

68 out of 620 (10.9%) had received interviews in Private Sector. Of these 57 out of 68 (83.8%) had got an interview for a teaching job, 15 (26.3%) B.Ed. Degree holders had got only one interview for a teaching job.

37 (64.9%) had received 2 to 5 interviews. 5 B.Ed. Degree holders (8.8%) had received more than 5 interviews. In the occupation administrative, managerial and executive 4 out of 68 (5.9%) had got interviews. 3 out of 4 (75%) had received one interview. One B.Ed. Degree holder had got 2 to 5 interviews. In the occupation clerical and related category, 6 out of 68 (8.8%) had received 2 to 5 interviews. In the occupation of sales 1 B.Ed. Degree holder had got one interview. Details of the distribution of the B.Ed. Degree holders according to number of interviews received and types of occupation in private sector is given in Table-5.

TABLE - 5

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to number of interviews received and type of occupation in private sector.

PRIVATE SECTOR						
Sl. No.	Type of occupation	Number of interviews received by the students			TOTAL	
		1	2 to 5	More than 5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Teaching job.	15 (26.3)	37 (64.9)	5 (8.8)	57 (100.0)	(83.8)
2.	Administrative, managerial and executive.	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	-	4 (100.0)	(5.9)
3.	Clerical and related	-	6 (100.0)	-	6 (100.0)	(8.8)
4.	Sales	1 (100.0)	-	-	1 (100.0)	(1.5)
5.	Others	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL:		19 (27.9)	44 (64.7)	5 (7.4)	68 (100.0)	(100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentage to the total.

2.6 Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to preference for the type of job:

To ascertain the type of work that the B.Ed. Degree holders would prefer to take, a specific question was introduced. Out of 620 B.Ed. Graduates who responded for this Survey, 482 (77.7%) have shown their preference for a teaching job. 28(4.5%) have indicated a preference for administrative, managerial and executive type of job. 5(0.8%) B.Ed. Degree holders have shown a preference for clerical and related type of jobs. 50 (8.1%) of the B.Ed. Degree holders are willing to take any type of job that may become available. 55 out of 620 (8.9%) B.Ed. Degree holders surveyed have not stated their preference. A large number have shown a preference for teaching profession followed by any type of profession where they get a job. Details of the distribution of the B.Ed. Degree holders according to preference to type of job are given in Table-6.

TABLE - 6

Distribution of B.Ed. Degree holders according to preference for type of job.

Teaching	Administra- rial and Executive	Manage- rial and Executive	Clerical & related	Sales	Others (any type)	Not stated	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
482 (77.7)	28 (4.5)	5 (0.8)	-	50 (8.1)	55 (8.9)	620 (100.0)	

2.7 Emoluments and status of Employment:

141 out of 259 (54.4%) had a monthly emolument of upto Rs.200/-. Of this 124 (87.9%) were employees, 17 (13.7%) were self-employed. 54 (20.8%) were having an emolument of Rs.201/- to Rs.500/-. Of this 48 (88.8%) were employed and 6 (11.2%) were self-employed. 35 (13.6%) were in the salary group Rs.501/- to Rs.1000/-. 34 (97.1%) were employees

and one was self-employed. One B.Ed. Degree holder was in the salary range of Rs.1001/- to Rs.1500/-. 28 (10.8%) had not stated the range of their monthly emoluments. 195 (75.2%) B.Ed. Degree holders were in the salary range of upto Rs. 500/-. Thus a majority of the B.Ed. Degree holders who are either employed or self-employed earn an income in the range of upto Rs.200/- to Rs.500/-. Details of the distribution of gainfully employed B.Ed. Degree holders by range of monthly emolument and status of employment are given in Table-7.

TABLE - 7

Distribution of gainfully employed B.Ed. Degree holders by range of monthly emoluments and status of employment.

Sl. No.	Range of monthly emoluments (Rs.)	STATUS			TOTAL
		Employee	Employer	Self-employed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Upto Rs.200/-	124 (56.9)	-	17 (41.5)	141 (54.4)
2.	201 - 500	48 (22.0)	-	6 (14.6)	54 (20.8)
3.	501 - 1000	34 (15.6)	-	1 (2.4)	35 (13.6)
4.	1001 - 1500	1 (0.5)	-	-	1 (0.4)
5.	1501 and above	-	-	-	-
6.	Not stated	11 (5.0)	-	17 (41.5)	28 (10.8)
TOTAL:		218 (100.0)	-	41 (100.0)	259 (100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentages to the total.

2.8 Mode of Recruitment:

Out of 218 who have obtained salaried employment 4 (1.8%) have obtained a job in Government of India. Of this 2 have got their jobs through Employment Exchanges. 155 (71.2%) were employed in State Government and local bodies. Of this 3 had obtained the employment through Public Service Commission, 26 through Employment Exchanges, 120 by direct application, 4 through other means. 2 have not stated the agency through which they have obtained the job. 28 out of 218 only (12.8%) have obtained their job through Employment Exchanges, 174 through direct application (79.8%). 10 have obtained their jobs through other agencies. 99 out of 218 (45.4%) are beneficiaries under the Stipendiary Employment Scheme. Those who have obtained their jobs by agencies other than employment exchanges works out to 187 (85.8%). Even those who have obtained their jobs have been able to get it by other agencies other than Employment Exchanges. The normal thing to expect would have been that a large number who have obtained jobs should have got it through the Employment Exchanges. But the result show that only 12.8% of those who obtained their jobs are from Employment Exchanges. Details are given in Table - 8.

TABLE - 8

Distribution of B.Ed. employed Degree holders by sector of Employment and mode of obtaining employment.

Sl. no.	Sector of Employment	Mode of obtaining employment					TOTAL
		Public Service Commission	Employment Exchanges	Direct application	Others	Not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Government of India.	-	2(50.0) (7.1)	2 (50.0) (1.1)	-	-	4 (100.0) (1.8)
2.	State Governments and local bodies	3 (1.9) (100.0)	26(16.8) (92.9)	120(77.4) (77.4)	4(2.6) (40.0)	2(1.3) (66.7)	155 (100.0) (71.2)
3.	Government Undertakings	-	-	9(100.0) (5.2)	-	-	9 (100.0) (4.1)
4.	Private	-	-	43(86.0) (24.7)	6(12.0) (60.0)	1(2.0) (33.3)	50 (100.0) (22.9)
TOTAL:		3 (1.4) (100.0)	28(12.8) (100.0)	174(79.8) (100.0)	10(4.6) (100.0)	3(1.4) (100.0)	218 (100.0) (100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentage to the total.

2.9 Nature of Employment:

Of the 218 B.Ed. Degree holders who are employed, 22 (10.1%) were on permanent jobs. 189 (86.7%) were on temporary jobs. 7(3.2%) had not stated the nature of employment they were holding. Of those who had passed prior to 1976, 9 (13.6%) were having permanent positions. Among B.Ed. Graduates who have passed between 1976 and 1980, the number who had permanent jobs varied between 2 & 3. A large number of B.Ed. Graduates were having a temporary job. Details of distribution of employed B.Ed. Degree holders by nature of employment and year of passing is given in Table-9.

TABLE - 9

Distribution of employed B.Ed. Degree holders by nature of employment and year of passing.

Sl. No.	Year of passing	Nature of employment			TOTAL
		Permanent	Temporary	Not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Prior to 1976	9 (13.6)	56 (84.8)	1 (1.6)	66 (100.0)(30.3)
2.	1976	2 (5.9)	31 (91.2)	1 (2.9)	34 (100.0)(15.6)
3.	1977	3 (9.4)	28 (87.5)	1 (3.1)	32 (100.0)(14.7)
4.	1978	3 (11.5)	22 (84.7)	1 (3.8)	26 (100.0)(11.9)
5.	1979	2 (9.1)	17 (77.3)	3 (13.6)	22 (100.0)(10.1)
6.	1980	3 (9.1)	30 (90.9)	-	33 (100.0)(15.1)
7.	1981	-	5 (100.0)	--	5 (100.0)(2.3)
TOTAL:		22 (10.1)	189 (86.7)	7 (3.2)	218 (100.0)(100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentages to the total for different years.

2.10 Waiting period to get first appointment:

Waiting period to get the first appointment by year of passing is a crucial indicator. Out of 218, 9 persons (4.1%) had to wait up to six months to get the first appointment. 35 (16.1%) had to wait for a period of six months to one year. 62 B.Ed. Degree holders (28.4%) had to wait for one to three years. 61 (28.0%) had to wait for the first appointment for a period more than three years. 51 (23.4%) has not stated the period of waiting that they had to undergo to get the first appointment. Of the B.Ed. Graduates who have passed prior to 1976, 5 (7.6%) had to wait for six months to one year, whereas 38 (57.6%) had to wait for a period above three years to get their first appointment. Only one person had a waiting period upto six months. Of those who had passed in 1976, 17 (50.0%) had to wait for a period above three years. 47 out of 66 (71.2%) of those who have passed prior to 1976 had a waiting period between one and three years and above three years. Those who obtained a job within one year is 35 out of 218 (16.1%) who are already employed. Details of the distribution of the employed B.Ed. Degree holders according to waiting period to get first appointment has given in Table-10.

TABLE - 10

Distribution of employed B.Ed. Degree holders according to waiting period to get first appointment

Sl. No.	Year of passing	Range of waiting period					TOTAL
		Upto 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Above 3 yrs.	Not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Prior to 1976	1 (1.5)	5 (7.6)	9 (13.6)	38 (57.6)	13 (19.7)	66 (100.0)
2.	1976	1 (2.9)	3 (8.8)	6 (17.7)	17 (50.0)	7 (20.6)	34 (100.0)
3.	1977	1 (3.1)	5 (15.6)	15 (46.9)	5 (15.6)	6 (18.8)	32 (100.0)
4.	1978	1 (3.8)	3 (11.6)	13 (50.0)	1 (3.8)	8 (30.8)	26 (100.0)
5.	1979	1 (4.5)	3 (13.6)	12 (54.6)	-	6 (27.3)	22 (100.0)
6.	1980	2 (6.1)	14 (42.4)	7 (21.2)	-	10 (30.3)	33 (100.0)
7.	1981	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	-	-	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)
TOTAL:		9 (4.1)	35 (16.1)	62 (28.4)	61 (28.0)	51 (23.4)	218 (100.0)

NOTE: Figures in brackets are percentages to the total for different years.

44 (20.2%) of the B.Ed. Graduates had obtained a job within one year. In all the other cases the period of waiting was between one and three years or above three years. The waiting period to get the first appointment by B.Ed. Graduates works out to one to three years which is high.

3. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 The overall response in the survey was 78.5%. About 20 questionnaires were returned for want of correct address.

3.2 A large number of B.Ed. Degree holders were those who had passed between the age-group 25 to 30 years and above 30 years. The two age-groups 25 to 30 years and above 30 years account for 506 out of 620 (81.6%) of B.Ed. Degree holders covered in the survey.

3.3. One each from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were among those who passed in the B.Ed. Degree in 1980 coming from rural areas. 473 out of 620 B.Ed. Graduates (76.3%) were from rural areas. 218 out of 620 (35.7%) were employed and 333 of the 620 (53.7%) were unemployed. Of the unemployed 99 (16.0%) B.Ed. Graduates were the beneficiaries under the Stipendiary Employment Programme. This programme's objective is to make use of the services of unemployed graduates in developmental activities and beneficiaries under this scheme are not on a regular job.

3.4 A large number of employed B.Ed. Graduates were continuing in the Live Register seeking a better job. Strictly these Graduates were not unemployed.

3.5 416 out of 620 (67.3%) had not received a single interview though they had registered for a job in the Employment Exchanges. This is not a good sign. In Public Sector 164 out of 204 (80.4%) had received interviews for teaching jobs. Of this 46.3% had got only one interview. 87 (53.0%) had received 2 to 5 interviews.

More than three interviews were received by one person. In other occupations the number of interviews received by the B.Ed Degree holders were restricted to two to three interviews.

3.6 In Private Sector 57 out of 68 (83.8%) had got an interview for teaching job. 15 (26.3%) of B.Ed. Degree holders had got only one interview for teaching job. 37 (64.9%) had received two to five interviews. The pattern of receipt of interview reveals that a large number of B.Ed. Graduates had received an interview between two to five.

3.7 482 out of 620 (77.7%) B.Ed. Graduates have shown their preference for a teaching job. 50(8.1%) of the B.Ed. Degree holders are willing to take any type of job that may become available. 55 had not stated their preference.

3.8 195 (75.2%) of B.Ed. Degree holders were getting an emolument upto Rs.500/-.

3.9 28 out of 218 (12.8%) have obtained their jobs through Employment Exchanges whereas 174 through direct application (79.8%). 187 (85.8%) have obtained their jobs by agencies other than Employment Exchanges. Even those who have obtained their jobs have been able to get it by other agencies other than Employment Exchanges. 189 out of 218 B.Ed. Degree holders (86.7%) were on temporary jobs. 22 (10.1%) were on permanent jobs.

3.10 44 (20.2%) of the B.Ed. Graduates had obtained a job within one year. In all the other cases the period of waiting for the first appointment was between one and three year or above three years which is high.

3.11. The distribution of the unemployed to the total covered varied from 47 (72.3%) of those who passed in 1981 to 27 of those who passed in 1976. Those who are waiting without any job whatsoever even after five years of qualifying with a professional Degree is fairly high. This is a pathetic situation. This is due to the fact that the Employment Exchanges while sponsoring the candidates or the employer while selecting do not give any consideration for the waiting period. This results in the position where, given the academic record, those who have passed in recent years have secured jobs earlier than those who have been waiting for four to five years. This, apart from creating frustration among the unemployed takes away the confidence of the registrants with the Employment Exchanges. To remedy the situation, it is necessary to make it obligatory on the part of recruiting agencies to prescribe in their advertisements that applicants who have registered with the Employment Exchanges alone will be considered. Applications of those who have not registered their names in the Employment Exchanges and who do not furnish their Registration Numbers should not be taken into consideration by the recruiting agencies. The method of selection should provide for a weightage for those who have registered with the Employment Exchanges. The weightage should be made to vary directly with the period of waiting. A procedure to give weightage for the period of waiting is to be evolved for all disciplines.

srs/*

ANNEXURE - I

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Manpower and Employment Division,
(Planning Department)

Survey of unemployed B.Ed. Degree holders in Karnataka.
(Please delete the unapplicable answers)

QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Identification Particulars:

1. Name
2. Age (in completed years as on 31.12.1980)
3. Sex Male/Female
4. Whether belonging to: Scheduled Caste/scheduled
Tribe/Backward Class/Others
5. Whether belonging to Rural/Urban
(by domicile)
6. State of Domicile

II. Details of Examinations passed:

Sl. No.	Examination (Degree)	Subjects of speciality	Year of passing	Class/Dn. obtained	Name & Address of the Institution
1	2	3	4	5	6

III. Particulars of registration in the Employment Exchange:

1. Date of Registration and
Registration No.
2. Name and place of the Exchange
where registered.
3. Are you renewing your registration
regularly? Yes/No

.....2.

4. If no, please specify the reasons:-

- a) Forgotten
- b) No need for continuing registration
- c) Others (specify)

5. Have you registered your name in any other Employment Exchange? Yes/No

6. If yes, please indicate the name and place of the Exchange.

7. Have you at any time been called for interview through the Employment Exchange? Yes/No

8. If yes, please indicate the number of calls received and attended as below:

Sl. No.	Type of occupation (for which interview was sent)	Public sector (including Govt. Departments and local bodies)		Private sector	
		No. of calls	Number attended	No. of calls	Number attended
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Professional Occupation (teaching job)				
2.	Administrative, Managerial and Executive jobs.				
3.	Clerical and related occupations.				
4.	Sales workers				
5.	Others (specify)				

9. What are the reasons for not attending the Interviews?

- a) High cost of attending interview
- b) Not hopeful of success in the interview
- c) Not interested in the job
- d) Already in a better job
- e) Others (specify)

10. What type of employment do you prefer? (Please indicate in order of preference)

IV. Details of present activity?

1. What is your present main activity? Employee/Employer/Self-employed/pursuing higher studies/apprentice/Others (specify)

2. If employed, how did you obtain employment? (through employment exchange/P.S.C./Direct application/others (specify)

3. Is your present employment permanent? Yes/No

4. Designation of the post held/occupation.

5. Sector of employment - Central Government/State Government/Govt. Undertakings/local bodies/private sector.

6. Monthly emoluments/income (Rs.)

V. Waiting period for first appointment:

1. Date of first appointment.

2. Was it obtained through Employment Exchange? Yes/No

Place:

Date:

Signature

Min. National Systems & Methods
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.
Date.....