

✓ (1) Hindi 15-11-01

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

Sub: Grant of appropriate equivalence to the Shiksha Snatak Course offered by the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras for the purposes of employment under the state as per order dated 22.7.99 in W.P. No. 33998/97-reg.

- Read: 1) Government Circular No. ED 152 UNI 87 dated 21.9.1987.  
2) Government letter No. ED 58 PTI 97 dated 3.5.97.  
3) Government letter No. ED 146 PTI 97 dated 11.7.97.  
4) Government Order No. ED 146 PTI 97 dated 9.9.97.  
5) Hon'ble High Court Judgement dated 22.7.99 in W.P. No. 33998/97.  
6) Letter No. DABAHI.PRA/SHISHNA/99-2000/1385, dated 18.3.2000 from the Secretary, Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras.

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**PREAMBLE:**

1. In the Circular read at (1) above, The 'Shiksha Snatak Course offered by the Regional Branch at Dharwad of the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras was recognised by the Government of Karnataka as equivalent to the B.Ed degree awarded by the universities and it was held that those holding Shiksha Snatak Course awarded by Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha were eligible for appointment as teachers in High Schools in Karnataka.

2. In the Government letter read at (2) above, admission rules for the academic and administrative purposes were framed in respect of Shiksha Snatak Courses in the State.

3. In the Government letter read at (3) above, Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha were instructed to follow the rules and regulations stipulated for admission of students as also for other administrative purposes in respect of the Shiksha Snatak institutions run by it.

4. Since the Sabha did not follow the prescribed rules and with a view to maintaining uniformity in the matter of regulation of Hindi Teachers Training Institutions as also with a view to maintaining the standard of education in Hindi Teaching Institutions, the Government withdrew the earlier equivalence granted vide circular read at (1) above.

5. Aggrieved, by the withdrawal of the equivalence, the Secretary, Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha, Dharwad, filed a Writ Petition No. 33998/97 before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka . In its order dated 22.7.99 in the said Writ Petition read at (5) above the High Court of Karnataka has ordered as follows:-

"..... Yet keeping in view the admitted position that Hindi Snatak course is not equivalent to B.Ed. as also keeping in view the fact that the National Council for Teacher Education has not recognised the petitioners B.Ed. course the said equivalence could not have been possibly continued. All the same the Government shall have to consider the question of granting an appropriate equivalence to the Shiksha Snatak course which has been duly recognised by the National Council for Teacher Education....."

6. The above orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka for grant of appropriate equivalence has been examined duly keeping in view the observations made by the High Court of Karnataka in the above writ petition as also the provision of the National Council for Teacher Education Act and the rules and regulations governing this issue. On such examination the following points emerged:

(I) The Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha has been established under Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha Act-1964, only to propagate Hindi language in non Hindi speaking states and in this connection it is empowered to hold examinations, announce results, grant degree or diploma certificates for proficiency in Hindi or in the teaching of Hindi. Accordingly in respect of the Hindi Shiksha Snatak Course, the Sabha is following its own syllabus, method of admission, mode of conducting examinations and is not following the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department. It is relevant to mention here that the said institution has not been declared as an University or as an Institution deemed as a University under the University Grant Commission Act and the said institution is only an institution set up to propagate Hindi language in Non Hindi speaking states.

(II) The qualification for eligibility prescribed in Hindi Certificate Course conducted by the said institution is a pass in S.S.L.C. It must be noted here that for passing the Degree qualification in Hindi under the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha Course, a student need not pass even S.S.I.C. under General Education. Student can study the course simultaneously with other courses of study and further as stated earlier a pass in S.S.I.C. examination is adequate for admission to Shiksha Snatak Course. Further since formal permission of the State Government has not been obtained there is no intake limit fixed in respect of the admission.

(III) The Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha is not running the course in accordance with the standard norms. Admissions of students is being made in excess of prescribed intake, and examinations are not being conducted regularly, there is lack of qualified staff and infrastructure, etc. All the above said irregularities ultimately result in low standard of the education imparted by these institutions and the Shiksha Snatak Course conducted by the Sabha institution requires only 10 + Hindi Degree. (i.e., Rashtra Bhasha Praveen conducted by the Sabha). Accordingly appointment of these Shiksha Snatak Certificate Holders as Grade-I language assistants in Secondary Schools will affect the quality of education to be imparted to High School students thereby adversely affecting the interest of students.

(IV) As per the Rules of Karnataka Education Department Services (Department of Public Instruction) (Recruitment) (First Amendment) Rules 1991 the following qualification has been prescribed for the post of Secondary School Assistant (Grade-II) Cadre:-

- (i) Must be holder of a degree in Arts, with any of the following major subjects as optionals namely:-

English, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Telugu & Tamil or equivalent examination of 4 years in language pandit course in Kannada, Urdu Hindi or other language from the institutions recognised by Government.

- (ii) In case of candidates who have not studied Kannada at the degree level, he must have

studied Kannada as First or Second Language at S.S.L.C. level;

- (iii) Must be able to teach in the language of the Medium in which he is supposed to teach and in English Medium; and
- (iv) Must be holder of Degree in Education.

(V) With a view to achieving planned and co-ordinated development of Teachers' Education System through out the country an Act called National Council Teacher Education Act of 1993 has been enacted by the parliament. The said Act extends to the whole of India and provides for regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and connected matters. The National Council for Teacher Education Act has come into force by the Central Government Notification dated 17.8.1995. The underlying principle governing the guidelines stipulated by the National Council for Teacher Education in this regard are as follows:-

" The establishment of Teacher Training Institutions by Government, private Management or any other agencies should largely be determined by assessed need for trained Teachers. This need should take into consideration the supply of trained teachers from existing institutions, the requirement of such teachers in relation to enrolment projections at various stages, the attrition rates among trained teachers due to super-annuation, change of occupation, death, etc. and the number of trained teachers on live registers of the Employment Exchange seeking employment and the possibility of their deployment. The States having more than the required number of trained teachers may not encourage opening of new

institutions for teachers education or to increase the intake."

The average number of trained teachers during the last few years on the live register of Employment Exchange awaiting jobs is more than 10,000. The requirement of Hindi Teachers in the State per year is only 100. Thus, the above facts clearly prove that the availability of trained teachers in Hindi are more than the requirement of the trained teachers.

(VI) The declaration of Shiksha Snatak Course as being equivalent to B.Ed. degree conferred by University amounts violation of the provision of Section-23 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(VII) Eligibility for Admission:

The eligibility for admission to B.Ed. as prescribed in para 4.1. of the "Norms and Standards for Teacher Education Institutions", is as follows:

**Essential:** Candidates possessing at least 45% marks in the aggregate in the Bachelor's degree/Master's degree examination of a recognized University provided the applicant has offered at least two school subjects at the first and/or second degree level.

**Relaxation** will be given to candidates belonging to SC/ST and other notified categories, as per Central/State Government rules (generally, of 5%).

**Desirable:** It is desirable to restrict admission with 50% or more in the aggregate in the first or second degree examinations wherever such candidates are available.

7. According to Section 14 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, every institution offering or intending to offer a course or training in teacher education or after the appointed date, may, for grant of recognition under this act make an application to the Regional Committee concerned in such form and in such manner as may be determined by the regulations specified for conducting course. Thus the National Council for Teacher Education is the Competent Authority for according recognition to an institution offering or intending to offer course or training in the Teacher Education.

8. The Director, State Educational Research and Training in her letter dated 21-5-2001 has opined that the teacher in the Elementary schools are expected to teach all subjects viz. Languages, Social Studies, Mathematics and Science in Primary Schools. Further, the Cadre and Recruitment Rules does not also provide for appointment of language teachers but there is a provision for the appointment of separate teachers for different medium of instruction. There are 12 Hindi Medium Primary Schools and 6 High Schools are functioning in the state. There are about 1820 Hindi trained Candidates coming out from these Hindi Training Institutes every year. Non-availability of required number of Hindi Medium Schools in the state for the purpose of practice teaching is a serious lacunae. In some of the places there are no Hindi medium schools where these Hindi training institutions are located for the students to do "practice teaching". Normally in regular Teacher Training Institutions

only about 8 to 10 students are deputed to under go practice teaching to each school to make the practicum and observation of teaching more effective. These institutions are language teaching institutions and not Teacher Training Institutions.


9. In the circumstances explained above, Shiksha Snatak Course offered by these institutions is neither equivalent to B.Ed. degree nor TCII Course. Hence Shiksha Snatak course offered by these institutions cannot be considered as equivalent for getting appointment as teachers in Primary and High Schools run by State Government.

**ORDER NO. ED 261 PFI 97**

**BANGALORE, DATED 15-11-2001.**

In the detailed circumstances explained in the Preamble portion to this Order the Government hereby orders that the "Shiksha Snatak" Course offered by the Institutions of Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras is not equivalent to either B.Ed, degree which is being awarded by the Universities in Karnataka or TCH Course Certificate that is being awarded by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, Bangalore and those holding such qualifications are not eligible for appointment as Teachers at the High School and primary Schools in the State of Karnataka.

By Order and in the name of the  
Governor of Karnataka,



(C. CHANDRALAH)

15/11/2001  
Under Secretary to Government,  
Education Department.



To

1. The Commissioner for Public Instruction, Bangalore.
2. The Director of Public Instruction (Secondary Education), Office of the Commissioner for public Instruction, Bangalore.
3. The Director of Public Instruction (Primary Education), Bangalore.
4. The Chairman, Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, Bangalore.
5. All the Joint Directors of Public Instructions of the Division.
6. All the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction of the District.
7. The Director, State Educational Research and Training, B.P.Wadia Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
8. The P.S. to Education Minister.
9. The Secretary, Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha, Dharward.
10. The Weekly Gazette.
16. Spare Copies.