

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5879  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2017**

**Reasons for Teachers' Vacancies**

**5879. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of vacant posts in teaching staff (PGT, TGT and Special Educators) across schools all over the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether such vacancies have increased over the years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has identified reasons behind such large vacancies and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure zero vacancies in schools; and
- (e) whether there have been any modifications to the recruitment procedure to maintain good quality of teaching staff and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA)**

(a) & (b) : The recruitment and service conditions of Government teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at elementary level and Secondary level provides assistance to State/UT government for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The vacancy of teachers has reduced from 9,70,205 in the year 2015-16 to 9,48,803 in the year 2016-17 at elementary and Secondary levels. The details of the vacant posts of teachers in Elementary schools is at **Annexure-I** and in Secondary Schools at **Annexure-II**. The status of vacant posts of Special Educators approved under RMSA is at **Annexure – III**.

(c): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education i.e. for classes I to VIII across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. The RMSA framework stipulates that the PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16 (Provisional), the PTR at national level for elementary schools is 24:1 and for secondary schools it is 27:1. The PTR in most of the States and UTs is found to be satisfactory. However, since some schools have lesser number of teachers than the required PTR, it is clear that while there is sufficient number of teachers, the main issue is of their optimum deployment in schools.

The reasons for shortage of teachers are procedural delays in teacher recruitment processes, non availability of professionally qualified persons and insufficient number of candidates not qualifying the Teacher Eligibility Test(TET) conducted by the appropriate Government and lack of subject specialist teacher in certain areas.

(d) & (e): Under section 23(1) of Right to Education Act 2009, the Central Government has notified National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority to lay down minimum qualification for a person eligible to become an elementary teacher. Additionally, the appropriate authority is also mandated to conduct the Teacher Education Test (TET) to ensure that qualified persons enter the teaching profession. Further, under SSA and RMSA, various type of training programme have been introduced to improve quality of teachers which includes in-service teacher training to Headmasters/Principal, Master Trainers Training, Training of Key Resource Persons, Induction Training of Teachers, Headmaster's/Principals Professional Development/ Management and Leadership training of Headmasters & State Resource Groups (SRGs).

Additionally, the Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

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## ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a)&(b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5879 ASKED BY SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY, HON'BLE MP TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.04.2017 REGARDING "REASONS FOR TEACHERS' VACANCIES".

## Status on TGT under SSA in 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	Working	Vacancies
		Total	Total	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1608	1482	126
2	Andhra Pradesh	37841	33836	4005
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4346	4067	279
4	Assam	69658	52721	16937
5	Bihar	186287	103054	83233
6	Chandigarh	3214	2387	827
7	Chhattisgarh	93868	80315	13553
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	701	599	102
9	Daman & Diu	225	181	44
10	Delhi	27636	18566	9070
11	Goa	2550	2550	0
12	Gujarat	92286	75127	17159
13	Haryana	25811	23714	2097
14	Himachal Pradesh	20704	19774	930
15	Jammu & Kashmir	43098	40662	2436
16	Jharkhand	51625	22070	29555
17	Karnataka	157985	148679	9306
18	Kerala	67822	67305	517
19	Lakshadweep	347	312	35
20	Madhya Pradesh	119757	93839	25918
21	Maharashtra	77938	68985	8953
22	Manipur	4906	4542	364
23	Meghalaya	7189	7180	9
24	Mizoram	7044	6708	336
25	Nagaland	4964	4841	123
26	Odisha	80537	80537	0
27	Puducherry	1531	1531	0
28	Punjab	43480	32045	11435
29	Rajasthan	155096	127783	27313
30	Sikkim	2292	2292	0
31	Tamil Nadu	73005	61874	11131
32	Telangana	28156	25519	2637
33	Tripura	12115	11642	473
34	Uttar Pradesh	161399	141056	20343
35	Uttarakhand	14586	11595	2991
36	West Bengal	188520	142443	46077
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1870127</b>	<b>1521813</b>	<b>348314</b>

Source: PAB 2016-17

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5879 ASKED BY SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY, HON'BLE MP TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.04.2017 REGARDING "REASONS FOR TEACHERS' VACANCIES".**

**Status on PGT under RMSA (under State Government) in 2016-17**

<b>SL. No</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Vacancies</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	832	793	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	61793	56737	5056
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1725	1665	60
4	Assam	43230	41557	1673
5	Bihar	47622	30437	17185
6	Chandigarh	2452	1996	456
7	Chhattisgarh	24210	17194	7016
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	360	290	70
9	Daman & Diu	267	162	5
10	Delhi	15110	13772	1338
11	Goa	436	338	98
12	Gujarat	2392	1669	803
13	Haryana	18135	17288	847
14	Himachal Pradesh	9461	9094	367
15	Jammu and Kashmir	17772	13728	4044
16	Jharkhand	22604	6391	16213
17	Karnataka	42915	38360	4555
18	Kerala	18471	17213	1258
19	Lakshadweep	101	59	42
20	Madhya Pradesh	52402	46813	5589
21	Maharashtra	9016	8706	187
22	Manipur	2832	2126	706
23	Meghalaya	523	472	51
24	Mizoram	1866	1866	0
25	Nagaland	942	738	204
26	Odisha	29173	27384	1789
27	Puducherry	1303	1149	154
28	Punjab	29187	25021	4205
29	Rajasthan	68789	59000	9789
30	Sikkim	885	1207	0
31	Tamil Nadu	56355	52345	4010
32	Telangana	43746	40602	3144
33	Tripura	6371	4195	2176
34	Uttar Pradesh	14187	7093	7094
35	Uttarakhand	18850	15507	3343
36	West Bengal	57877	54537	3340
<b>Total</b>		<b>724192</b>	<b>617504</b>	<b>106906</b>

Source: PAB 2016-17

## ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5879 ASKED BY SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY, HON'BLE MP TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.04.2017 REGARDING "REASONS FOR TEACHERS' VACANCIES".

## DETAILS OF SPECIAL EDUCATOR under RMSA in 2016-17

S.No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned	Working	Vacancies
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	0	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	860	0	860
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	57	35	22
5	Bihar	572	0	572
6	Chandigarh	10	6	4
7	Chhattisgarh	146	0	146
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	4	1	3
9	Daman And Diu	4	4	0
10	Delhi	576	210	366
11	Goa	36	2	34
12	Gujarat	1125	1125	0
13	Haryana	470	300	170
14	Himachal Pradesh	36	18	18
15	Jammu And Kashmir	201	0	201
16	Jharkhand	131	0	131
17	Karnataka	408	71	337
18	Kerala	865	725	140
19	Lakshadweep	5	0	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	51	0	51
21	Maharashtra	1668	0	1668
22	Manipur	49	49	0
23	Meghalaya	30	0	30
24	Mizoram	45	45	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	12	0	12
28	Punjab	166	20	146
29	Rajasthan	326	115	211
30	Sikkim	23	4	19
31	Tamil Nadu	412	160	252
32	Telangana	0	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	311	311	0
35	Uttarakhand	95	36	59
36	West Bengal	483	08	475
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9180</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>5935</b>

Source: PAB (2016-17)