

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5448

ANSWERED ON:09.05.2012

TEACHER STUDENT RATIO

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

- (a) the pupil-teacher ratio in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether a large proportion of schools are not in compliance with the norms on pupil-teacher ratio laid down under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right to Education (RTE) Act;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps being taken to match the ratio in future;
- (e) the directions issued to the States on this issue and the views of each State Government in regard to improving the teacher-student ratio in future and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (f) whether there is inequality in respect of school education among the States across the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken to remove the said inequality?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. D. PURANDESWARI)

(a) to (c): The details of the State-wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for the last three years as per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2010-11, are annexed. 43% primary schools and 33% upper primary schools do not meet the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) norms for school level PTR as per DISE 2010-11. The reasons for adverse PTR include increase in the requirement of teachers in the light of the RTE norms, teacher vacancies under the State sector, delay in filling up the teacher posts because of the requirement of holding Teacher Eligibility Test (TET), and skewed deployment of teachers.

(d) & (e): With a view to supporting States to improve the PTR, the norms for providing teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. Up to 2011-12, 19.14 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned under SSA, against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.12.2011 by the States/UTs. The States/UTs have been advised to fill up these teacher posts along with teacher vacancies under the State sector. They have also been advised to rationalise the deployment of teachers in order to make the schools RTE compliant.

(f) & (g): States are at different levels of preparedness for the implementation of the RTE Act in terms of availability of teachers, professionally qualified teachers, schools in neighbourhood, and school infrastructure. States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and North Eastern States need greater support.

Under SSA, new schools, infrastructure facilities and teachers are sanctioned on the basis of the appraisal of the annual plans submitted by the States/UTs in order to enable them to meet the RTE norms and standards. The Central Government has, since the commencement of the RTE Act, given sanction to the States/UTs for opening of 39,502 new primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, construction of 28,561 primary schools and 8,247 upper primary schools, 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 2,49,400 toilets, 22,791 drinking water facilities, and recruitment of over 6 lakh teachers.

The private schools are also required to meet the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act by March, 2013.