

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY**

**RAJYA SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1127  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2021

**Vacancies of teachers vis-a-vis dropout rates in aspirational districts**

1127 **Shri Md. Nadimul Haque:**

Will the Minister of *Education* be pleased to state:

- (a) the vacancies of teachers in primary and secondary schools vis-a-vis dropout rates in these schools in aspirational districts;
- (b) whether there is a correlation between unfilled vacancies of teachers and dropout rates;
- (c) if so, the measures adopted by Government to tackle this issue, the budget allocated, targets achieved and coverage;
- (d) the percentage of schools that run as single-teacher schools in different States;
- (e) the drop-out rates in such schools in the last two years;
- (f) whether Government has adopted any measures to reduce drop-out rates and fill these unfilled vacancies; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof, including the time line?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
**(SMT. ANNPURNA DEVI)**

(a) to (g): As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+), 2019-20, the annual average dropout rate at primary and secondary level in Aspirational districts is at Annexure-I.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. The recruitment of teachers in schools is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength/new schools. Hence, the district wise data of vacancies in schools is not maintained at the Central level. However, Ministry of Education requests the States and UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment, through Review meetings and advisories from time to time. Further, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra

Shiksha, provides assistance to the States and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

Under Samagra Shiksha, during the Financial year 2021-22, an amount of ₹19984.76 crore and ₹1512.14 crore has been approved for deployment of teachers at elementary and secondary level respectively. Further, an amount of ₹ 564.35 crore has been approved for out of school children in 2021-22 for providing special training at elementary level and open schooling at senior and senior secondary level.

As per UDISE+, 2019-2020, the state-wise details of single- teacher schools (all management) are at Annexure-II.

Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce dropout, including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up and running of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc. Also, Section 10 of the RTE Act states that it shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, for elementary education in the neighbourhood school.

Under this scheme, for the first time in 2021-22, financial assistance upto ₹ 2000 per annum has been provided for supporting Out of School Children of age group of 16-19 years, belonging to socio economically disadvantaged groups, for completing their education through NIOS/SIOS, for accessing course materials and certification. Also, under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, scholarship is awarded to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

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ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (G) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1127 FOR REPLY ON 08.12.2021 ASKED BY HON'BLE MP SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE REGARDING VACANCIES OF TEACHERS VIS-A-VIS DROPOUT RATES IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

Annual Average Dropout Rate - 2019-20 (Aspirational Districts)			
State	District	Primary	Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0.0	22.0
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	0.0	8.9
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	0.0	9.1
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	8.9	55.2
Assam	Baksa	5.3	31.9
Assam	Barpeta	2.8	29.2
Assam	Darrang	7.2	27.3
Assam	Dhubri	3.2	31.4
Assam	Goalpara	5.5	41.9
Assam	Hailakandi	6.1	35.8
Assam	Udalguri	5.5	36.4
Bihar	Araria	7.5	19.6
Bihar	Aurangabad (Bihar)	1.7	20.3
Bihar	Banka	1.1	16.4
Bihar	Begusarai	3.9	10.6
Bihar	Gaya	1.3	20.0
Bihar	Jamui	4.5	10.5
Bihar	Katihar	3.2	26.3
Bihar	Khagaria	2.6	15.8
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2.2	21.9
Bihar	Nawada	2.0	2.7
Bihar	Purnia	4.2	17.1
Bihar	Sheikhpura	0.0	7.1
Bihar	Sitamarhi	1.7	25.5
Chhattisgarh	Baster	4.9	19.5
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	11.2	16.6
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	9.3	20.0
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	1.2	16.3
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	2.3	18.4
Chhattisgarh	Korba	1.5	21.5
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	0.5	18.9
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	9.2	12.9
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	0.5	16.3
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	10.6	16.7
Gujarat	Dohad	3.8	29.5
Gujarat	Narmada	2.1	24.4
Haryana	Nuh (Mewat)	0.0	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	0.4	13.8
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	4.3	15.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	7.2	18.8

Jharkhand	Bokaro	4.8	8.6
Jharkhand	Chatra	11.3	12.2
Jharkhand	Dumka	7.0	28.6
Jharkhand	Garhwa	4.1	16.1
Jharkhand	Giridih	11.2	21.2
Jharkhand	Godda	7.4	24.0
Jharkhand	Gumla	8.7	23.4
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	8.1	0.7
Jharkhand	Khunti	8.4	23.7
Jharkhand	Latehar	7.4	30.3
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	8.7	27.1
Jharkhand	Pakaur	7.5	35.1
Jharkhand	Palamu	6.4	13.4
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	5.4	35.8
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	2.5	14.1
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	0.3	9.3
Jharkhand	Ranchi	4.6	4.6
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	7.7	27.0
Jharkhand	Simdega	5.6	26.5
Karnataka	Raichur	2.5	22.1
Karnataka	Yadagiri	2.3	21.6
Kerala	Wayanad	0.1	11.9
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	6.6	22.1
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	1.8	24.2
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	0.9	16.5
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2.1	29.4
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.1	26.6
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2.9	26.6
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	0.8	29.7
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0.0	28.3
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	1.8	16.3
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	1.1	21.2
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0.9	22.0
Maharashtra	Washim	0.8	11.6
Manipur	Chandel	7.0	4.0
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	7.6	29.2
Mizoram	Mamit	14.0	42.6
Nagaland	Kiphire	7.3	47.1
Odisha	Bolangir	0.0	28.0
Odisha	Dhenkanal	0.9	27.0
Odisha	Gajapati	5.3	26.6
Odisha	Kalahandi	0.6	33.3
Odisha	Kandhamal	5.0	31.4
Odisha	Koraput	3.1	30.0
Odisha	Malkangiri	5.1	32.2
Odisha	Nabarangpur	3.4	33.2
Odisha	Nuapada	0.0	39.6
Odisha	Rayagada	4.4	20.0
Punjab	Ferozpur	0.5	4.1

Punjab	Moga	0.0	4.6
Rajasthan	Baran	6.9	18.6
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	5.1	15.6
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	3.5	15.2
Rajasthan	Karauli	4.0	14.9
Rajasthan	Sirohi	1.9	22.5
Sikkim	West Sikkim	0.0	24.6
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	2.0	9.9
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1.3	11.4
Telangana	Adilabad	0.3	0.0
Telangana	Khammam	1.2	4.2
Telangana	Warrangal (Rural)	4.7	21.6
Tripura	Dhalai	0.9	37.3
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	5.8	24.5
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	0.0	8.0
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	0.0	14.1
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	2.7	22.4
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1.9	14.0
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	7.0	17.3
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	4.9	26.7
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	3.1	16.8
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	5.1	9.7
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	3.2	10.2

Source: UDISE+ 2019-20 Negative Dropout Not reported

**ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (G) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1127 FOR REPLY ON 08.12.2021 ASKED BY HON'BLE MP SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE REGARDING VACANCIES OF TEACHERS VIS-A-VIS DROPOUT RATES IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS**

Percentage of schools that run as single-teacher schools (All management) in different States

State Name	Percentage
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	18.94
Arunachal Pradesh	21.85
Assam	6.17
Bihar	4.03
Chandigarh	0.00
Chhattisgarh	7.99
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00
Daman & Diu	1.46
Delhi	0.21
Goa	15.86
Gujarat	2.82
Haryana	1.99
Himachal Pradesh	9.01
Jammu & Kashmir	7.68
Jharkhand	13.58
Karnataka	8.44
Kerala	1.84
Ladakh	6.26
Lakshadweep	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	12.81
Maharashtra	3.14
Manipur	5.98
Meghalaya	6.83
Mizoram	3.11
Nagaland	0.87
Odisha	2.25
Puducherry	0.00
Punjab	0.14
Rajasthan	8.27
Sikkim	0.70
Tamilnadu	4.20
Telangana	11.23
Tripura	0.75
Uttarakhand	13.70
Uttar Pradesh	4.19
West Bengal	4.97
<b>India</b>	<b>6.80</b>

Source: UDISE + 2019-20