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STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO

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STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO

Student-Teacher Ratio also referred to as Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year.¹

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, lays down the norms and standards relating *inter alia* to Pupil-Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours, etc. It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil-teacher ratio is maintained for each school, rather than just as an average for the State or District or Block, thus ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.²

The RTE Act, 2009 which became operative with effect from 1 April 2010, prescribes that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in schools should be maintained as per the following specified levels:

A. For classes I to V:

- i). Two teachers for up to sixty admitted children
- ii). Three teachers for 61-90 children
- iii). Four teachers for 91-120 children
- iv). Five teachers for 121-200 children
- v). One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of admitted children exceeds 150; and the PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.

¹ Educational Statistics at a Glance, 2014, p.40

² The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, p. 8,12&13

B. For Classes VI to VIII:

- i). At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for
 - (a) Science and Mathematics;
 - (b) Social Studies; and
 - (c) Languages.
- ii). At least one teacher for every 35 children;
- iii). Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be
 - (a) a full time head-teacher and
 - (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health & Physical Education and Work Education.³

Section 25 (1) of RTE Act, 2009 indicates that within three years from the date of commencement of the Act, the appropriate Government and the local authority shall ensure that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), as specified in the Schedule, is maintained in each school.⁴

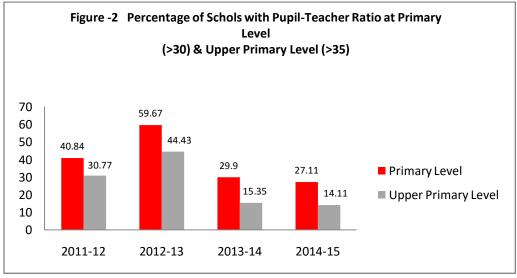
As per the Universal District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014-15, the overall PTR was hovering around 25. It was 33 in 2007-08 (Figure-1). During 2014-15, at the primary level, it was 24 students per teacher while at the upper primary level it was 17. The number of districts where PTR was above 30 was 137 and the concentration was in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, the percentage of schools with PTR greater than 30 at the primary level has shown significant improvement, by reducing the PTR from 29.90 in 2013-14 to 27.11 in 2014-15. In States like Bihar (63.64), Delhi (42.35), Jharkhand (45.07) and Uttar Pradesh (55.70), more than 40 per cent of Primary schools have PTR above 30. At the upper primary level, the percentage of schools having PTR above 35 has decreased to 14.11 per cent compared to 15.35 per cent the previous year (Figure-2). The State wise details of Pupil-Teacher Ratio are shown in **Annexure I and II.**

⁵ Elementary Education in India, State Report Cards 2014-15 pp xiv

³ *Ibid*, p. 12

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 8

Source: U-DISE 2014-15: Flash Statistics



Source: U-DISE 2014-15: Flash Statistics

PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION

The issue of PTR is closely related to quality of teaching in schools. Enhancing the competence of teachers, their motivation and performance is considered crucial for fostering quality education. There is adequate emphasis in the RTE on the appointment of appropriately trained teachers, *i.e.* teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications. The RTE covers both the aspects of (a) maintenance of a relatively low PTR and (b) the provision of adequately trained and qualified teachers.

A series of programmes have been implemented by the Central and State/UT Governments to foster quality education and improve student learning outcomes. The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) has been investing a substantial proportion of its funds in recruitment of additional teachers for government schools. This has brought about a substantial improvement in teachers' availability.

The XII Five Year Plan also puts emphasis on teachers' competence and motivation for improving the quality of education. This would require a number of initiatives for (i) addressing teacher shortages, particularly through new and rigorous approaches to imparting teaching certifications, (ii) improving the quality of pre-service teacher education, (iii) improving the quality of in-service teacher professional development and options for their upward career mobility with special attention to parateachers in many States, (iv) enhancing the status of teaching as a profession and improving teachers' motivation to teach well and their accountability for ensuring learning outcomes, (v) improving the quality of teacher educators.⁶

TEACHERS' AVAILABILITY AND TRAINING

I. Vacancies and Availability of Teachers

The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio as per the requirements of the States/UTs. There are a large number of teacher vacancies in the school system. Therefore, the Twelfth Plan emphasizes on the preservice and in-service training of teachers on a mission mode. State-wise details of vacancies of teachers are given in **Table at Annexure-III**⁷.

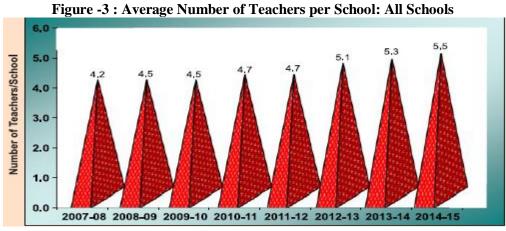
Availability of teachers in schools is an important variable for quality education.

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⁶ Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), Social Sectors, Vol. III, p. 63.

⁷ Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2126 dated 12.05.2016.

The total number of teachers in 2014-15 suggests that about 7.96 million (7.72 million, the previous year) teachers are engaged in teaching in schools imparting elementary education in the country. The data also shows appointment of a large number of teachers across the country consequent to the SSA interventions. All the schools in the country now have an average of three and more teachers. The all-India average reveals that, on an average, there were 5.5 teachers in a school in 2014-15 imparting elementary education compared to an average of 3.2 teachers per primary school (Figure-3).



Source: U-DISE 2014-15: Flash Statistics

The percentage of teachers in Government schools is showing a decreasing trend. It was 64.13 in 2011-12, 61.47 in 2012-13, 59.73 in 2013-14 and 58.81 in 2014-15. Teachers' percentage in aided school has also decreased from 9.07 in 2013-14 to 8.63 in 2014-15. On the other hand, the teachers' percentage in unaided schools has increased from 28.60 in 2013-14 to 29.93 in 2014-15. The percentage of teachers in unrecognized schools and *madarsas* also increased from 2.60 in 2013-14 to 2.63 in 2014-15. Statewise details are given in **Table at Annexure IV.**

II. Teachers' Education and Qualification

The Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the Academic Authority at the national level for teacher education and qualification. NCTE has prescribed teacher qualifications as per the Right of Children to

⁸ Elementary Education in India, State Report Cards 2014-15 p. xiv.

Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It has also made it mandatory that all persons holding teacher qualifications as laid down by the NCTE must also pass a teacher eligibility test (TET). These two steps by NCTE are widely seen as efforts to improve the standards of teaching to eventually impact quality education. ⁹

The percentage of teachers who received in service training is 18.34 in 2014-15. The percentage was 40.21 in 2010-11 which decreased to 22.03 in 2013-14. In case of teachers in government schools, the value decreased from 31.45 in 2013-14 to 27.90 in 2014-15. In aided schools, it stood at 15.55 compared to 24.77 per cent in 2013-14. In unaided schools, it was 1.82 in 2014-15 compared to 3.32 in 2013-14.

III. Contractual Teachers

There were about 1.1 million contractual-teachers in 2014-15, constituting 13.64 per cent of the total teachers (Figure-4). The government managements have the largest number of contract teachers (14.59 per cent). In aided schools, the percentage was 4.35 in 2014-15 and in unaided schools it was 14.51 per cent. The professionally trained regular teachers constituted 81.14 per cent in 2014-15, while 65.84 per cent of contractual-teachers was professionally trained.

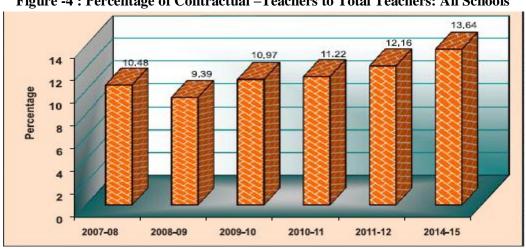


Figure -4: Percentage of Contractual –Teachers to Total Teachers: All Schools

Source: U-DISE 2014-15: Flash Statistics

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⁹ Op. Cit. RS Question No. 2126

IV. Female Teachers

About 48 per cent of the total teachers in 2014-15 are female teachers across the country. Data from 2007-08 suggests that the number of female teachers were steadily increasing from 42.72 per cent, it was 47.16 in 2013-14 (Figure-5). Urban areas had higher percentage of female teachers at almost 67 per cent compared to rural areas at 41 per cent. Irrespective of school types, a significant difference is also noticed in case of female teachers in schools under private (56 per cent) and government managements (42 per cent). ¹⁰

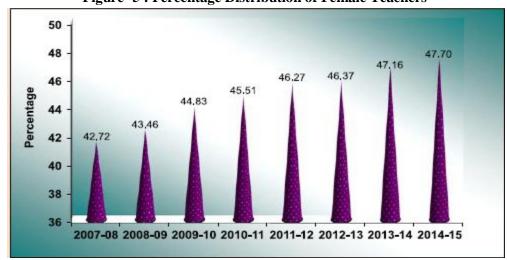


Figure -5: Percentage Distribution of Female Teachers

Source: U-DISE 2014-15: Flash Statistics
International Comparison on PTR - 2012¹¹

		Pupil-Teacher Ratio							
Countries	Primary (I-V)	Lower Secondary (VI-VIII)	Upper Secondary (IX-XII)						
Bangladesh	NA	34	30						
Brazil	21	17	15						
China	18	14	15						
Germany	12	12	15						
India	41	34	32						
Nepal	28	37	23						
Pakistan	41	21	22						
Russia	20	NA	NA						
South Africa	30	NA	NA						
Sri Lanka	24	17	18						
UK	18	NA	NA						
USA	14	15	15						

¹⁰ Op.Cit, Elementary Education in India, pp xiv

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¹¹ Educational Statistics at a Glance, 2014 pp 39

CONCLUSION

It is widely accepted that a low pupil-teacher ratio enables teachers to pay individual attention to students and therefore, can increase student achievement. It enables the students to have better absorption and understanding of the subject. Thus, a low pupil-teacher ratio is an essential for long term and broad based academic achievement. Therefore, PTR must be improved not at the cost of quality of teachers, but through the training and appointment of qualified teachers.

REFERENCES

- 1. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
- 2. Educational Statistics at a Glance, 2014
- 3. National University of Educational Planning and Administration, Elementary Education in India, State Report Cards 2014-15
- 4. Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Social Sectors, Vol. III
- 5. National University of Educational Planning and Administration, Universal District Information System for Education 2014-15 Flash Statistics
- 6. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2126 dated 12.5.2016

							Pupil-Tead	cher Ratio						
State/UT		All Schools		All Government Schools		All Aided	All Aided Schools		All Unaided Schools		Primary Level*		Upper Primary Level	
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
A & N Islands	10	10	10	9	8	15	16	12	14	-	9	9	7	7
Andhra Pradesh	21	21	20	19	18	28	26	22	22	18	23	21	16	15
Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	15	16	15	17	17	15	14	12	13	13	8	8
Assam	21	20	20	22	19	12	12	15	15	15	24	24	14	14
Bihar	53	51	49	54	47	40	39	28	29	31	38	35	23	23
Chandigarh	21	19	19	22	22	11	12	15	15	14	15	15	10	10
Chhattisgarh	23	22	21	22	19	25	25	19	19	21	21	21	19	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	30	29	34	24	22	22	21	21	13	20	19	17	16
Daman & Diu	27	24	24	23	17	26	28	23	23		26	26	16	14
Delhi	24	22	23	23	24	21	21	21	21	_	25	24	19	18
Goa	18	18	18	12	12	20	20	20	20	į.	21	21	16	15
Gujarat	30	30	29	30	28	31	28	30	29	i ₁	21	20	13	13
Haryana	22	22	20	22	20	21	19	21	19	16	24	22	14	14
Himachal Pradesh	11	11	10	10	9	27	**	13	13	10	13	12	10	10
Jammu & Kashmir	13	12	12	11	10	**	**	14	14	_	9	9	6	6
Jharkhand	39	39	38	41	40	51	52	33	32	28	30	29	20	20
Karnataka	25	26	26	22	19	41	51	26	26	23	18	18	12	13
Kerala	17	15	16	13	13	15	17	19	19	15	17	17	14	14
Lakshadweep	12	9	8	9	8	**	**	**	**	-	9	8	8	8
Madhya Pradesh	32	29	26	33	25	28	22	24	21	25	24	22	20	19
Maharashtra	25	25	25	23	23	23	24	30	30	19	25	25	17	17
Manipur	15	15	13	10	9	17	14	20	18	10	13	12	8	8
Meghalaya	17	17	18	16	16	19	19	17	19	10	21	21	12	13
Mizoram	13	12	11	10	8	11	12	14	15	8	14	14	6	5
Nagaland	17	14	12	11	9	**	**	21	18	Ĺ	14	11	9	7
Odisha	24	22	21	25	24	11	11	17	17	13	20	19	14	14
Puducherry	15	15	15	11	10	23	23	18	17		14	14	9	9
Punjab	18	17	17	17	17	25	26	17	16	15	19	19	12	12
Rajasthan	22	20	19	20	18	**	**	21	20	22	18	17	11	10
Sikkim	10	9	8	9	8	13	13	9	8		7	6	6	6
Tamil Nadu	20	18	17	18	16	24	23	17	16	10	19	18	17	15
Telangana	20		20	-	17	-4	28		22	27	19	23		16
Tripura	14	14	12	13	12	12	12	16	15	26	12	10	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	39	38	36	33	32	30	28	47	45	47	41	39	34	33
Uttar Pradesn Uttarakhand	18	38 17	17	33 14	13	16	15	24	45 24	26	20	19		17
West Bengal	27	25	23	27	25	20	20	13	12	20	27	25	15 29	28
All States	27	26 26	25 25	26	23 24	23	23	25	24	20 23	25	25 24	17	17

[:] State does not have such school type. : Excluding teachers teaching in Secondary & Hr. Secondary classes in Composite schools.

	Number of Districts	% Schools with	% Schools with	% Government	% Government				% Distribution of SC Teachers to Total Teachers					
	where PTR is Above	PTR > 30 at		Schools with PTR > 30 at Primary Level	Schools with PTR > 35 at Upper	% Distributio	on of Female Tea (All Schools)		2012-13		2013-14			2014-15
State/UT	30: All Schools	Primary Level			Primary Level		(rtii Gonigolo)			% To Total		% To Total		% To Total
	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Number	Teachers	Number	Teachers	Number	Teachers
A & N Islands	0	0.77	0.00	0.63	0.00	61.19	61.69	61.35	11	0.21	13	0.25	12	0.23
Andhra Pradesh	0	17.30	9.76	14.44	8.37	47.25	48.20	47.47	71327	13.72	73935	13.68	47539	15.82
Arunachal Pradesh	0	14.73	2.37	16.46	2.91	39.65	40.25	41.39	288	1.41	247	1.21	248	1.18
Assam	0	32.56	7.85	36.13	11.93	33.85	34.29	35.18	16482	5.94	17023	5.86	17761	5.99
Bihar	38	63.64	18.94	68.85	21.96	39.62	39.95	36.70	52852	14.62	55100	13.13	55087	12.20
Chandigarh	0	3.65	0.00	6.31	0.00	82.76	80.88	81.00	549	7.30	660	7.71	683	7.99
Chhattisgarh	0	10.60	11.46	9.99	13.14	39.74	40.71	42.38	25553	12.34	26077	12.23	26185	12.27
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	21.38	4.17	23.44	5.08	62.16	62.57	63.47	120	6.39	94	4.75	90	4.41
Daman & Diu	0	22.78	5.00	24.07	4.88	69.70	65.38	69.51	78	7.80	96	8.05	102	8.69
Delhi	0	42.35	12.93	66.09	28.20	71.19	71.26	72.55	11886	9.90	12945	9.88	13384	10.09
Goa	0	8.34	10.41	1.45	9.15	77.69	79.11	79.25	138	1.29	115	1.03	111	1.00
Gujarat	0	10.24	2.74	7.58	0.93	54.45	55.23	55.79	30061	9.90	30357	9.79	31022	9.72
Haryana	0	30.40	8.72	44.80	14.28	51.23	52.18	54.49	18289	10.45	18854	10.26	20689	10.27
Himachal Pradesh	0	3.28	4.90	2.97	6.49	45.39	45.96	46.63	13034	14.90	13239	14.71	13927	14.95
Jammu & Kashmir	0	3.16	0.46	2.83	0.33	44.12	44.48	44.98	6763	4.60	6956	4.58	7113	4.58
Jharkhand	24	45.07	15.76	46.60	16.55	31.73	32.44	33.33	12663	7.43	12427	7.30	12335	7.19
Karnataka	0	12.01	6.38	8.04	2.03	57.91	57.68	59.38	41614	13.58	41343	13.14	40138	12.73
Kerala	0	5.82	2.63	3.45	7.92	72.00	76.04	77.65	8689	3.78	10544	3.95	9698	3.94
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	45.34	42.73	43.40	3	0.36	4	0.45	8	0.85
Madhya Pradesh	0	26.86	29.01	30.23	46.55	41.07	41.89	42.73	59257	12.77	63304	12.57	65743	12.58
Maharashtra	0	15.45	9.76	9.40	1.24	43.77	44.10	44.61	75485	11.93	76363	11.79	76994	11.72
Manipur	0	5.67	1.75	4.11	1.33	47.70	48.54	48.66	1261	3.59	1378	3.68	1425	3.75
Meghalaya	0	19.89	4.47	20.01	2.79	53.34	53.96	54.22	521	1.27	567	1.31	557	1.29
Mizoram	0	9.40	0.26	12.54	0.21	44.04	45.25	46.19	126	0.66	127	0.68	101	0.54
Nagaland	0	4.70	1.30	3.57	1.05	47.77	49.08	49.60	669	2.69	647	2.27	601	2.07
Odisha	0	17.25	5.86	17.77	5.09	40.28	41.04	42.27	34241	12.58	36580	12.84	38379	12.79
Puducherry	0	3.80	1.60	2.96	2.72	68.52	69.63	70.61	1474	12.55	1437	12.67	1571	13.30
Punjab	0	18.78	8.82	25.29	15.07	71.85	72.46	73.04	36978	16.32	37726	15.97	38221	15.77
Rajasthan	0	18.27	3.68	19.95	4.06	31.24	32.56	33.90	79898	14.26	85095	14.08	86387	13.78
Sikkim	0	0.24	0.54	0.35	0.53	51.05	52.07	53.32	442	3.58	478	3.67	503	3.69
Tamil Nadu	0	13.10	11.87	12.65	9.88	73.05	73.71	73.56	69901	14.74	74384	14.62	81576	15.05
Telangana	0	24.13	9.62	20.93	8.16	-	-	50.79	-	_	-	-	27965	11.37
Tripura	0	4.35	1.60	2.58	1.55	28.94	28.98	28.91	6345	15.03	6445	15.00	7188	15.21
Uttar Pradesh	75	55.70	32.84	52.96	30.55	37.95	38.02	39.14	134130	14.06	140395	14.41	148016	14.66
Uttarakhand	0	13.40	10.07	10.21	9.31	45.27	45.92	46.61	10409	11.15	11660	11.87	12347	12.12
West Bengal	0	18.71	29.02	20.51	32.62	41.59	41.97	42.23	103510	19.27	104151	19.40	111002	19.59
All States	137	27.11	14.11	27.35	15.12	46.37	47.16	47.70	925047	12.58	960766	12.44	994708	12.49

Status of Teachers Vacancies

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vacant Post of Elementary Teachers *	%age of vacancies of Elementary Teachers to total sanctioned Posts	Vacant Post of Secondary Teachers**	%age of vacancies of Secondary Teachers to total sanctioned Posts		
1	A & N Island	295	7.84%	0	0%		
2	Andhra Pradesh	17128	11.64%	24	1.59%		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	781	5.78%	5360	7.98%		
4	Assam	34573	17.14%	NA	0%		
5	Bihar	185316	31.27%	18793	38.10%		
6	Chandigarh	2164	40.52%	8946	32.57%		
7	Chhattisgarh	30925	12.78%	0	0%		
8	D & Nagar Haveli	298	16.52%	60	16.04%		
9	Daman & Diu	59	9.82%	0	0%		
10	Delhi	15411	27.97%	2267	14.39%		
11	Goa	0	0.00%	0	0%		
12	Gujarat	9937	4.40%	993	34.18%		
13	Haryana	11823	16.87%	1687	7.87%		
14	Himachal Pradesh	1609	3.25%	411	3.49%		
15	Jammu & Kashmir	6766	7.36%	21148	84.41%		
16	Jharkhand	79594	41.41%	5558	27.47%		
17	Karnataka	19486	8.36%	8205	15.56%		
18	Kerala	1100	0.87%	863	4.76%		
19	Lakshadweep	48	6.50%	0	0%		
20	Madhya Pradesh	42684	11.76%	10614	17.87%		
21	Maharashtra	6240	2.07%	0	0%		
22	Manipur	364	1.93%	18	3.99%		
23	Meghalaya	889	3.94%	0	0%		
24	Mizoram	944	7.55%	48	2.16%		
25	Nagaland	317	1.87%	598	26.03%		
26	Odisha	3366	1.47%	7435	17.37%		
27	Puducherry	729	18.75%	154	10.74%		
28	Punjab	21415	22.42%	4121	13.39%		
29	Rajasthan	24199	8.69%	4874	5.95%		
30	Sikkim	0	0.00%	64	3.96%		
31	Tamil Nadu	1473	0.90%	4465	6.84%		
32	Telangana	13049	13.38%	3549	7.31%		
33	Tripura	262	0.76%	1891	26.14%		
34	Uttar Pradesh	214148	28.18%	8871	55.45%		
35	Uttarakhand	6708	14.57%	4679	21.56%		
36	West Bengal	79877	17.56%	57172	38.52%		
	Total	833977	16.14%	182868	21.28%		

*Source: PAB Minutes SSA 2015-16 **Source: PAB Minutes RMSA 2015-16

	Number of Teachers [#] (All Schools)			Number of Teachers Available			% Teachers in Government			% Teacl	ners in A	ided	% Teach	% Teachers			
State/UT	2013-14	2013-14		2014-15		in Government Schools		Schools*			Schools*				Schools*		Unrecognise
State/UT	Based on	Based on	Based on Based on											Schools			
	School Category	Classes Taught	School Category	Classes Taught	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15
A & N Islands	5263	3876	5257	3857	4246	4285	4349	81.22	81.42	82.73	1.43	1.41	1.31	17.35	17.18	15.96	-
Andhra Pradesh	540634	438128	300566	245664	300686	312477	185751	57.85	57.80	61.80	2.74	2.44	2.78	35.85	37.94	33.81	1.61
Arunachal Pradesh	20461	18069	21085	18393	16418	15671	15201	80.15	76.59	72.09	0.23	0.66	3.96	19.38	22.55	23.25	0.70
Assam	290459	260040	296609	264179	181658	208117	207742	65.45	71.65	70.04	14.99	9.72	9.11	9.05	10.92	12.60	8.25
Bihar	419631	401554	451485	408814	349348	364715	390287	96.65	86.91	86.45	0.12	0.35	0.36	1.33	3.76	5.24	7.95
Chandigarh	8555	6628	8553	6634	4139	4849	4775	55.01	56.68	55.83	3.20	2.98	2.89	41.79	40.34	40.84	0.44
Chhattisgarh	213193	197658	213457	196171	158175	161198	155676	76.37	75.61	72.93	1.28	1.14	1.16	21.91	22.89	25.59	0.32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1977	1803	2042	1855	1294	1289	1276	68.87	65.20	62.49	3.78	3.89	3.87	27.35	30.91	33.55	0.10
Daman & Diu	1193	948	1174	1038	551	656	646	55.10	54.99	55.03	10.20	13.83	12.52	28.10	31.18	32.45	-
Delhi	131031	85295	132631	88182	68328	75280	72041	56.93	57.45	54.32	4.27	3.84	3.76	38.80	38.71	41.92	-
Goa	11217	7522	11148	7479	3187	3467	3275	29.80	30.91	29.38	54.06	55.63	57.19	13.52	13.46	13.44	į.
Gujarat	309931	290726	319179	300411	206800	204682	207016	68.11	66.04	64.86	2.56	2.31	2.48	29.25	31.63	32.64	0.02
Haryana	183776	147881	201404	147688	91772	93176	99171	52.41	50.70	49.24	1.67	1.68	1.65	43.53	45.51	46.91	2.20
Himachal Pradesh	90019	65044	93129	65862	63971	64284	65741	73.11	71.41	70.59	0.01	0.01	**	26.87	28.56	29.40	0.01
Jammu & Kashmir	151772	135937	155282	135743	93665	96040	97821	63.70	63.28	63.00	**	**	**	36.30	36.72	37.00	-
Jharkhand	170189	157907	171573	159419	126804	121569	117600	74.37	71.43	68.54	3.84	3.60	3.29	10.72	10.33	11.25	16.91
Karnataka	314595	303039	315408	294436	189446	189427	182710	61.84	60.21	57.93	6.00	5.93	6.02	32.14	33.81	35.98	0.07
Kerala	267268	169786	246015	165352	60848	71345	63717	26.47	26.69	25.90	43.76	43.35	40.96	24.02	23.51	26.29	6.85
Lakshadweep	894	666	940	656	827	894	940	100.00	100.00	100.00	**	**	**	**	**	**	į.
Madhya Pradesh	503431	479950	522690	488211	274635	291176	294993	59.19	57.84	56.44	1.06	0.97	0.94	38.47	39.94	41.39	1.23
Maharashtra	647625	502822	656673	509102	298181	272192	268906	47.14	42.03	40.95	37.12	40.25	40.30	15.20	17.11	18.27	0.49
Manipur	37488	31120	38031	30909	19468	19775	19942	55.43	52.75	52.44	6.43	6.52	6.56	34.84	37.11	37.61	3.40
Meghalaya	43395	40294	43170	40573	22897	22739	22720	55.78	52.40	52.63	25.88	27.81	28.34	17.77	19.07	18.08	0.96
Mizoram	18745	18743	18747	18747	15287	12816	11736	80.00	68.37	62.60	1.99	2.17	3.65	17.71	19.02	33.60	0.14
Nagaland	28506	25382	29050	25053	15401	18516	18682	62.04	64.95	64.31	**	**	**	37.96	35.05	35.69	-
Odisha	284797	241918	299981	250131	206252	215219	220011	75.78	75.57	73.34	8.89	8.37	8.33	10.48	11.11	12.62	5.70
Puducherry	11343	9043	11816	8751	5415	4836	4884	46.11	42.63	41.33	8.66	8.82	8.10	45.23	48.54	50.57	-
Punjab	236186	169238	242375	169537	119890	135145	126419	52.92	57.22	52.16	2.25	2.24	2.13	23.22	39.86	43.16	2.55
Rajasthan	604364	490567	627045	493979	312754	326202	317816	55.81	53.97	50.68	0.05	**	**	43.02	44.87	48.16	1.15
Sikkim	13028	11163	13625	11451	8847	9430	9797	71.60	72.38	71.90	1.12	1.16	1.12	27.28	26.46	26.98	-
Tamil Nadu	508788	362147	542188	378255	208604	218305	261628	43.99	42.91	48.25	17.22	16.17	15.02	38.49	40.80	36.57	0.15
Telangana	255130	193214	245914	194917	-	-	128097	-	-	52.09	-	-	1.68	-	-	45.22	1.01
Tripura	42975	32651	47255	36817	37522	37554	41431	88.87	87.39	87.68	3.26	3.16	2.84	7.29	8.11	8.08	1.40
Uttar Pradesh	974120	877402	1009333	902335	551119	536247	538531	57.78	55.05	53.36	8.93	9.21	8.63	31.33	33.70	36.12	1.90
Uttarakhand	98224	80560	101847	77379	57604	60741	61745	61.69	61.84	60.63	4.28	4.55	4.28	32.70	32.39	33.61	1.49
West Bengal	536830	463163	566484	479409	444578	438115	460434	82.78	81.61	81.28	0.68	0.65	0.63	12.42	13.11	13.47	4.62
All States	7721903 ^b	6528670 ^b	7963161	6627389	4520617		4683507	61.47	59.73	58.81	9.06	9.07	8.63	26.54	28.60	29.93	2.63

b : Total does not include Telangana

z: May not present complete coverage of such schools/madrasas. *: Total may not add to hundred because of missing values and rounding of figures

^{**:} State does not have such school type #: In Karnataka teachers teaching Grade VIII as a part of Secondary level has also been considered.