



BUDGET BRIEFS

Vol 12/ Issue 11

Samagra Shiksha Gol, 2020-21

Samagra Shiksha - An Integrated Scheme for School Education is Government of India's (Gol's) school education programme extending from pre-school to senior secondary classes. The scheme was launched in April 2018 to ensure equitable and inclusive quality education.

The three erstwhile schemes brought under Samagra Shiksha are:

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA); and
- Teacher Education (TE).

This brief uses government data to analyse Samagra Shiksha performance on:

- Trends in allocations, releases and expenditures;
- Component-wise approved budgets and expenditures; and
- Outputs and outcomes.

Cost share and implementation:

Funds are shared between Gol and state governments in a 60:40 ratio. For the states in the North Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan states, this ratio is 90:10. Union Territories (UTs) without legislature are fully funded by Gol.

HIGHLIGHTS

₹ 99,312 cr

Gol allocations for Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for FY 2020-21

₹ 38,751 cr

Gol allocations for Samagra Shiksha in FY 2020-21

SUMMARY & ANALYSIS

- Samagra Shiksha – an integrated scheme for school education, is one of the largest schemes under MHRD. In Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 Budget Estimates (BEs), Gol allocated ₹38,751 crore to Samagra Shiksha, a 7 per cent increase from the Revised Estimates (REs) for FY 2019-20.
- Not all funds allocated have been released. In FY 2018-19, Gol released 95 per cent of its allocations. The pace of release was slower in FY 2019-20. Till 15 December 2019, only 58 per cent of the revised allocations were released.
- Approved budgets for Samagra Shiksha include both Gol and state shares, as well as, unspent balances from previous years. Expenditure as a proportion of approved budget has been low. During FY 2018-19, around two-thirds (64 per cent) of the total approved budget had been spent. In FY 2019-20, in the first seven months of the year, states had spent only 22 per cent of the total approved budget.
- Teacher vacancies remain high. For elementary-level teachers, among the large states, the vacancy rate was highest in Uttar Pradesh (44 per cent).
- Learning levels remain low. As per the National Achievement Survey (NAS) for Class X, in no state had even 30 per cent students of Class X scored more than 50 per cent in Mathematics or Science.

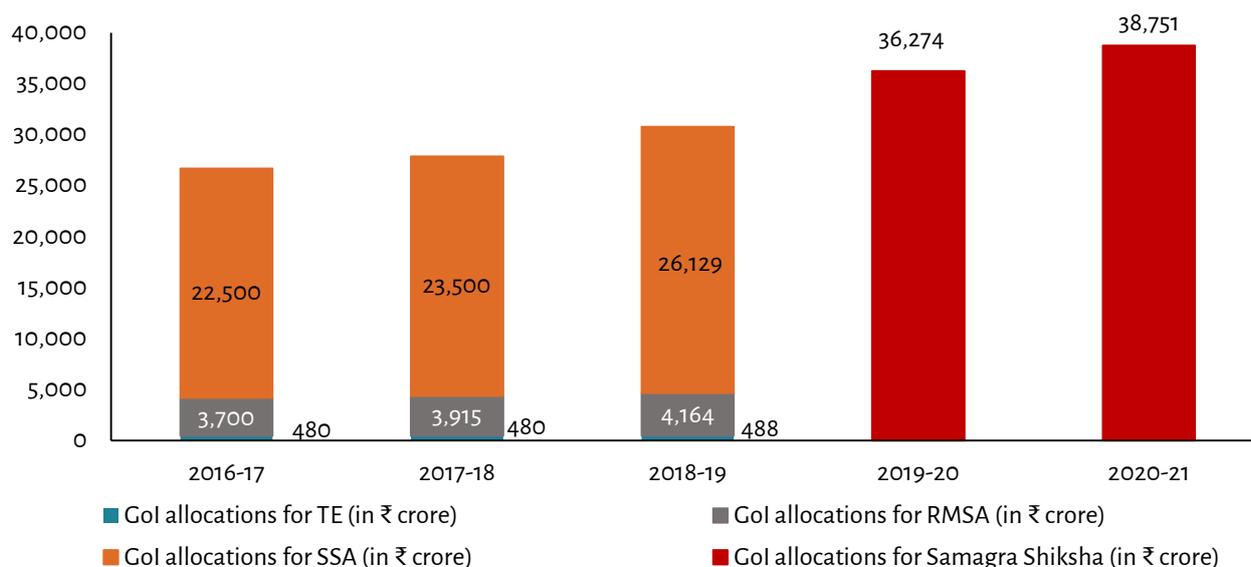
TRENDS IN OVERALL ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

- In April 2018, Government of India (GoI) launched Samagra Shiksha—an Integrated Scheme for School Education, aimed at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-primary to senior-secondary stages in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education.
- Falling under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), this Centrally Sponsored Scheme subsumes three erstwhile school education schemes, namely: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme aims to treat school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior-secondary levels, and seeks to ensure allocative efficiency and optimal utilisation of budgetary and human resources.
- The scheme is in accordance with the draft National Education Policy (NEP) released by MHRD in May 2019, which proposes to expand the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, to include up to three years of early childhood education (prior to Class I) and four years of secondary education (Classes IX to XII).
- The remainder of the brief analyses trends in GoI allocations, releases and expenditures both for the three individual erstwhile schemes, as well as, Samagra Shiksha, depending on data availability.

GoI Allocations

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28 March 2018, had approved an outlay of ₹34,000 crore for Samagra Shiksha for FY 2018-19 and ₹41,000 crore for FY 2019-20.
- Actual allocations for the scheme in these two years, however, were lower. In FY 2018-19, ₹30,781 crore was allocated for Samagra Shiksha—over ₹3,000 crore less than the approved outlay. Similarly, in FY 2019-20, revised allocations were less than the approved outlay by ₹4,726 crore.
- In FY 2020-21 Budget Estimates (BEs), GoI allocated ₹38,751 crore for Samagra Shiksha - a 7 per cent increase from FY 2019-20 Revised Estimates (REs).

7% INCREASE IN GOI ALLOCATIONS FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA BETWEEN 2019-20 AND 2020-21



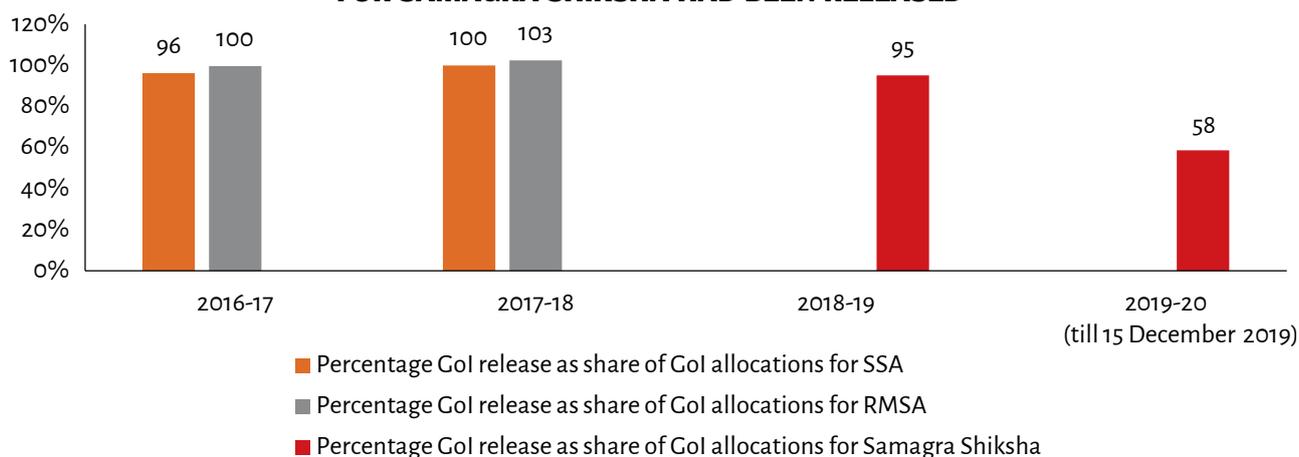
Source: Union Expenditure Budget, Vol. 2, MHRD, Department of School Education and Literacy, FY 2017-18 to FY2020-21. Available online at: www.indiabudget.gov.in. Last accessed on 1 February 2020.

Note: Figures are in Rupees crore and are Revised Estimates (REs), except for FY 2020-21, which are Budget Estimates (BEs).

Release of Gol Share of Samagra Shiksha

- Prior to FY 2018-19, the release of funds by Gol for the three different schemes brought under Samagra Shiksha had been high. In FY 2017-18, the entire Gol share of allocations for SSA were released. Releases were also more than Gol allocations for RMSA.
- Release of funds under Samagra Shiksha has been relatively lower. In FY 2018-19, Gol released 95 per cent of its allocations of ₹30,781 crore. During FY 2019-20, till 15 December 2019, a total of ₹20,868 crore was released, accounting for 58 per cent of revised Gol allocations for the year.

DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 2019-20, ONLY 58% OF REVISED GOI ALLOCATIONS FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA HAD BEEN RELEASED



Source: (1) Gol allocations: Union Expenditure Budget, Vol. 2, MHRD, Department of School Education and Literacy, FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21. Available online at: www.indiabudget.gov.in. Last accessed on 1 February 2020. (2) Gol release for SSA from RTI response received from MHRD dated 27 December 2018. (3) Gol release for RMSA from RTI response received from MHRD dated 18 December 2018. (4) Gol release for Samagra Shiksha from RTI response received from MHRD dated 18 December 2019.

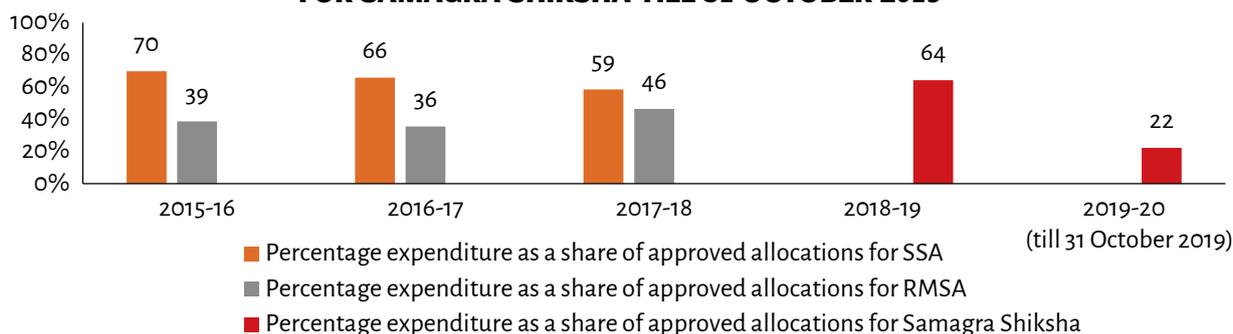
Fund Approval Process

- Approved budgets for Samagra Shiksha are based on Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP&Bs) submitted by individual state governments. Budgets proposed by states are approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for Samagra Shiksha under MHRD, after consultations and negotiations with individual state governments. Total approved budget for a state includes both state and Gol shares for the specific financial year as well as spillovers from the previous year. Once approved, funds are contributed by both Gol and the states. Since October 2015, the fund-sharing ratio has been 60:40 (Gol: state) for most states and 90:10 for North Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan states.
- Under the revised fund flow mechanism introduced in FY 2014-15, Gol allocations are first released to state treasuries. Money is then routed to autonomous implementing bodies known as State Implementation Societies (SISs). Prior to the launch of this integrated scheme, SSA, RMSA and TE, had their own SISs. From FY 2018-19, however, Samagra Shiksha is to be implemented through a single SIS.

Expenditures

- Expenditures as a proportion of total approved budgets have been low. Between FY 2015-16 and FY 2017-18, prior to the launch of Samagra Shiksha, this proportion ranged between 60 per cent to 70 per cent for SSA, and between 36 to 46 per cent for RMSA.
- In FY 2018-19, two-thirds (64 per cent) of the total approved budget for Samagra Shiksha was spent. Utilisation, was slow in FY 2019-20. During the first seven months of FY 2019-20 (till 31 October 2019), states had spent only 22 per cent of the total approved budget under Samagra Shiksha, including state share.

IN 2019-20, STATES HAD SPENT ONLY 22% OF THE TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA TILL 31 OCTOBER 2019



Source: (1) SSA figures from RTI response received from MHRD dated 27 December 2018. (2) RMSA from RTI response received from MHRD dated 18 December 2018. Approved allocations can be accessed from RMSA PAB minutes for individual states from the MHRD portal. Available online at: https://mhrd.gov.in/minutes?field_scheme_names_tid=77. (3) Samagra Shiksha expenditures are from RTI response received from MHRD dated 18 December 2019. Allocations for FY 2018-19 are from RTI response received from MHRD dated 27 December 2018. Allocations for FY 2019-20 are from Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for FY 2019-20 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 15 January 2020.

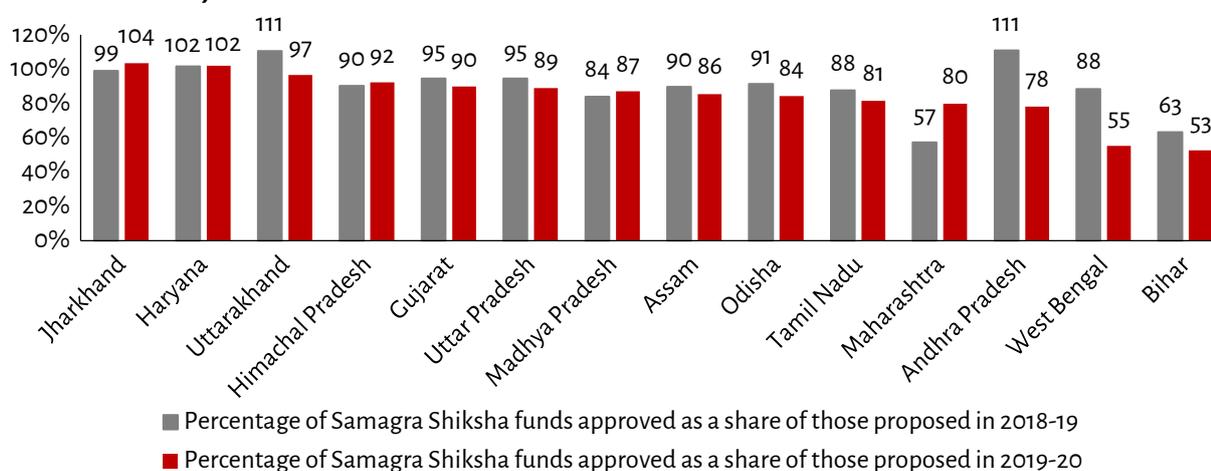
Note: (1) Approved allocations include spillovers from previous year. (2) RMSA figure for FY 2015-16 does not include Goa, Delhi and Nagaland, and that for FY 2016-17 does not include Dadra and Nagar Haveli. (3) Samagra Shiksha figure for FY 2019-20 excludes Punjab.

STATE-WISE ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Proposed versus Approved Budgets

- There are differences between budgets proposed by states and those approved by MHRD. In FY 2019-20, after accounting for spillovers, more funds were approved than proposed for states such as Jharkhand (104 per cent) and Haryana (102 per cent). On the contrary, funds approved as a share of those proposed were low in Bihar (53 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (49 per cent).
- Budgets approved as a proportion of those proposed for Samagra Shiksha were different across the two years since the scheme has been implemented. For Maharashtra, a considerably higher share of proposed funds was approved in FY 2019-20 (80 per cent) than in FY 2018-19 (57 per cent). The reverse was true for many states including Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Bihar. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of approved funds came down from 63 per cent in FY 2018-19 to 53 per cent in FY 2019-20.

IN 2019-20, WHILE MHRD APPROVED MORE FUNDS THAN PROPOSED BY JHARKHAND AND HARYANA, THE SHARE OF PROPOSED FUNDS APPROVED WAS ONLY 53% FOR BIHAR

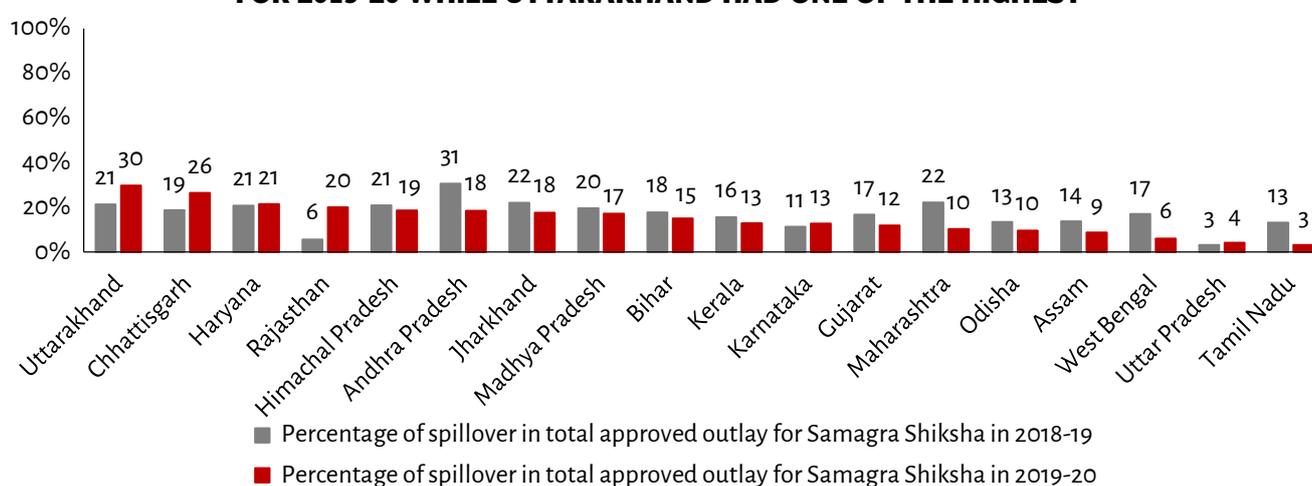


Source: Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for 2019-20 and 2018-19 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 10 January 2020.

Spillovers as part of Approved Budgets

- Funds not spent in one year are considered part of approvals for the next year as spillovers. Even though all proposed funds were approved in FY 2019-20 for states such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Haryana, a significant proportion of these approved funds were spillovers from FY 2018-19.
- At the start of FY 2019-20, 30 per cent of Uttarakhand's approved budget and 26 per cent of Chhattisgarh's approved budget was in the form of spillovers. In contrast, spillovers accounted for only 4 per cent of Uttar Pradesh's approved budget, and 3 per cent of Tamil Nadu's.
- There are differences in the proportion of spillovers between FY 2019-20 and FY 2018-19. Among the 18 large states, while Uttarakhand had the highest share of spillovers in FY 2019-20 at 30 per cent, its share was considerably lower in FY 2018-19 at 21 per cent. In contrast, even though Andhra Pradesh had the highest share of spillovers in FY 2018-19 at 31 per cent, this declined considerably to 18 per cent in FY 2019-20.

TAMIL NADU HAD THE LOWEST SHARE OF SPILLOVERS IN TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET FOR 2019-20 WHILE UTTARAKHAND HAD ONE OF THE HIGHEST

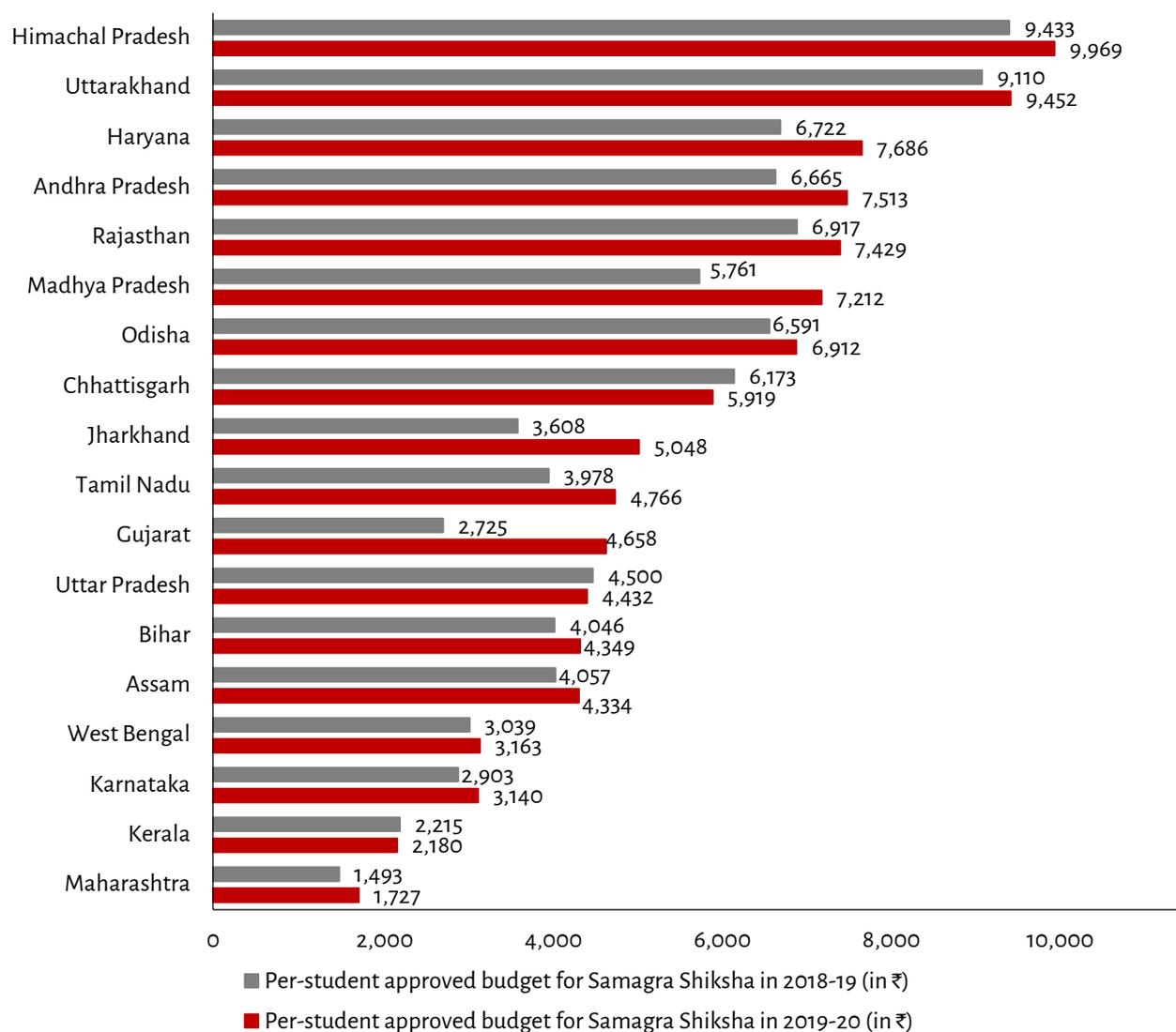


Source: Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for 2018-19 and 2019-20 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 10 January 2020.

Per-Student Approved Budgets

- Per-student budget is calculated by dividing total approved budget including spillovers for a state by the number of children enrolled in government and government-aided schools in that state from Class I to XII. At the time of preparation of the brief, the latest available enrolment data was for 30 September 2018. Thus, budgets for FY 2018-19 are divided by enrolment in 2017-18, and those for FY 2019-20 are divided by enrolment in 2018-19 academic year.
- In FY 2018-19, on average, per-student approved budgets under Samagra Shiksha (including teacher education) at the all-India level stood at ₹4,442. This increased to ₹4,958 in FY 2019-20 (excluding Punjab).
- However, there are variations across states. In FY 2019-20, among the 18 large states considered for analysis, Himachal Pradesh recorded highest per-student budget at ₹9,969, followed by Uttarakhand at ₹9,452. In contrast, per-student budgets were low in Maharashtra and Kerala at ₹1,727 and ₹2,180, respectively.
- Among the 18 large states, per-student budgets increased from FY 2018-19 to FY 2019-20 for most states except Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala. However, it is important to note that Uttar Pradesh and Kerala saw a rise in enrolment in government and government-aided schools during this period, which might have impacted this decline.

AMONG 18 LARGE STATES, HIMACHAL PRADESH HAD THE HIGHEST PER-STUDENT ALLOCATION FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA IN BOTH 2019-20 AND 2018-19



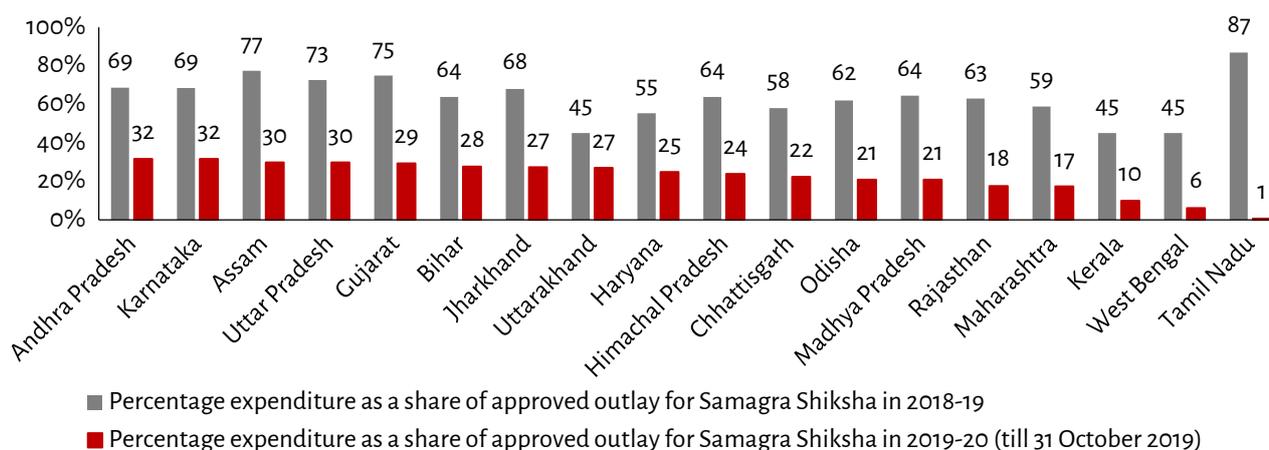
Source: (1) Approved allocations from Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for 2018-19 and 2019-20 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 10 January, 2020. (2) Enrolment in 2017-18 are authors' calculation based on raw data accessed from U-DISE School Report Cards portal for the academic year 2017-18, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA). (3) Enrolment in 2018-19 from Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1987 answered on 5 December 2019, original source: UDISE+. Available online at: <https://pqars.nic.in/annex/250/AU1987.docx>. Last accessed on 10 January 2020.

Expenditures

- In FY 2018-19, among the 18 large states, expenditures as a share of total approved budget were high in Tamil Nadu (87 per cent) and Assam (77 per cent). Interestingly, both states, also had lower spillovers from FY 2017-18. On the contrary, expenditure as a proportion of approved funds was low in Kerala, West Bengal, and Uttarakhand at 45 per cent each.
- There can be several reasons for low utilisation including low or delayed release of funds by GoI or the states. Thus, a better way for measuring fund utilisation is to look at expenditure as a proportion of total funds available to states, which includes funds released by both GoI and states and the opening balance available in the beginning of the financial year. However, this data was not available at the time of preparing this brief.

- During the first seven months of FY 2019-20, both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had spent 32 per cent of their approved budgets, the highest among the 18 large states. On the other hand, similar to FY 2018-19, expenditures were low in Kerala (10 per cent) and West Bengal (6 per cent) in FY 2019-20.
- While Tamil Nadu had the highest share of spending in FY 2018-19 (87 per cent), it reported only 1 per cent spending as a share of its approved budget till the end of October 2019.

WHILE EXPENDITURE AS A SHARE OF APPROVED BUDGET IN 2019-20 TILL OCTOBER 2019 WAS OVER 30% IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND KARNATAKA, IT WAS LESS THAN 10% IN WEST BENGAL AND TAMIL NADU

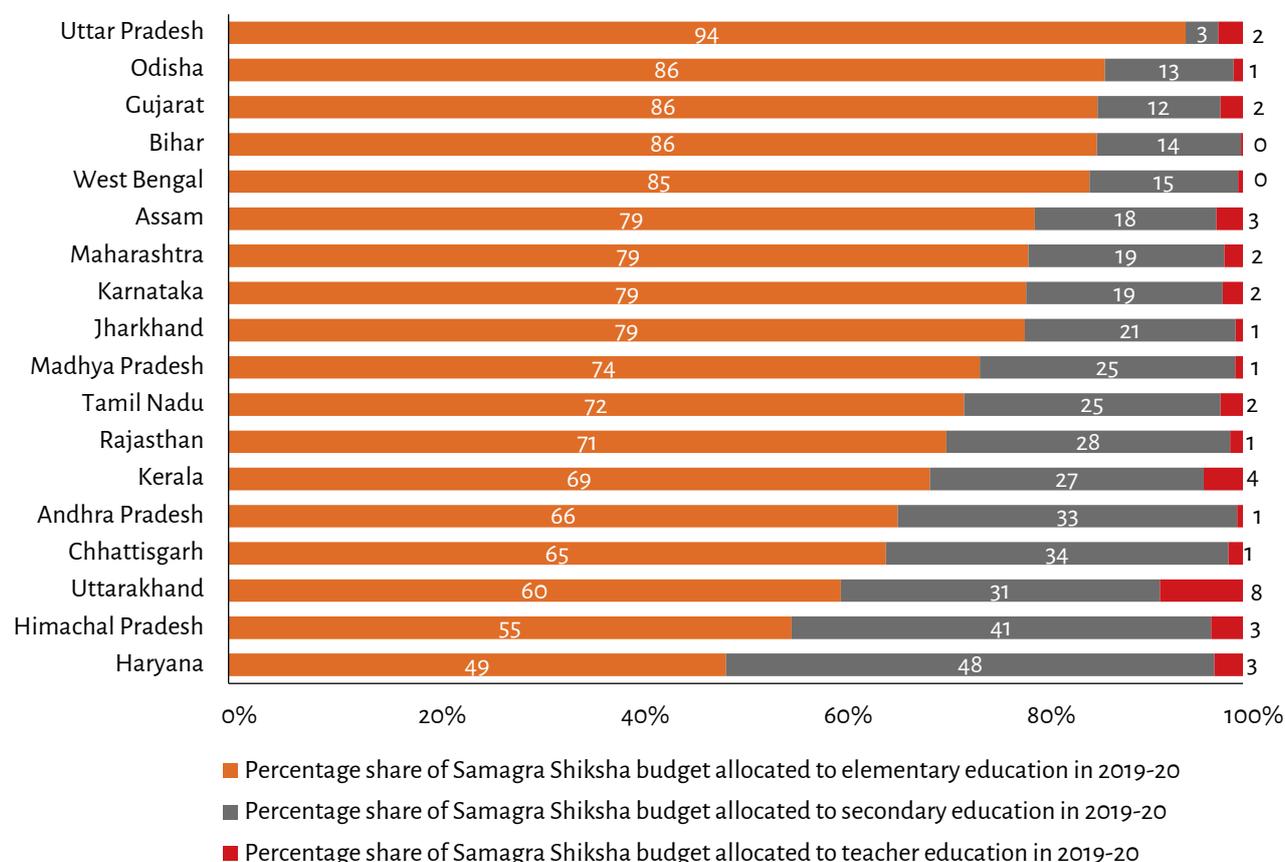


Source: (1) Samagra Shiksha expenditure: RTI response received from MHRD dated 18 December 2019. (2) Approved outlay for FY 2018-19: RTI response received from MHRD dated 27 December 2018 (3) Approved outlay for FY 2019-20: Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for FY 2019-20 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 15 January 2020.

COMPONENT-WISE ALLOCATIONS

- In FY 2019-20, 77 per cent of the total approved budget for Samagra Shiksha (including spillovers from previous year) was for elementary, 21 per cent for secondary, and 2 per cent for teacher education.
- There are significant differences across states with respect to the shares of elementary, secondary, and teacher education in the total approved budgets. Among the 18 large states, 5 states namely, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal, have prioritised elementary education. In FY 2019-20, Uttar Pradesh allocated 94 per cent of its total approved budget for elementary education. Similarly, Odisha, Gujarat, and Bihar allocated 86 per cent each.
- Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have prioritised secondary education with 48 per cent and 41 per cent of their approved budgets allocated to secondary education. Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh also allocated around one-third of their total budget towards secondary education.
- While allocations for teacher education were less than 3 per cent for most states, Uttarakhand (8 per cent) allocated a relatively higher share than most other states, followed by Kerala (4 per cent).

AMONG 18 LARGE STATES, PROPORTION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA FUNDS ALLOCATED TOWARDS SECONDARY EDUCATION WAS HIGHEST FOR HARYANA AT 48% AND LOWEST FOR UTTAR PRADESH AT 3% IN 2019-20

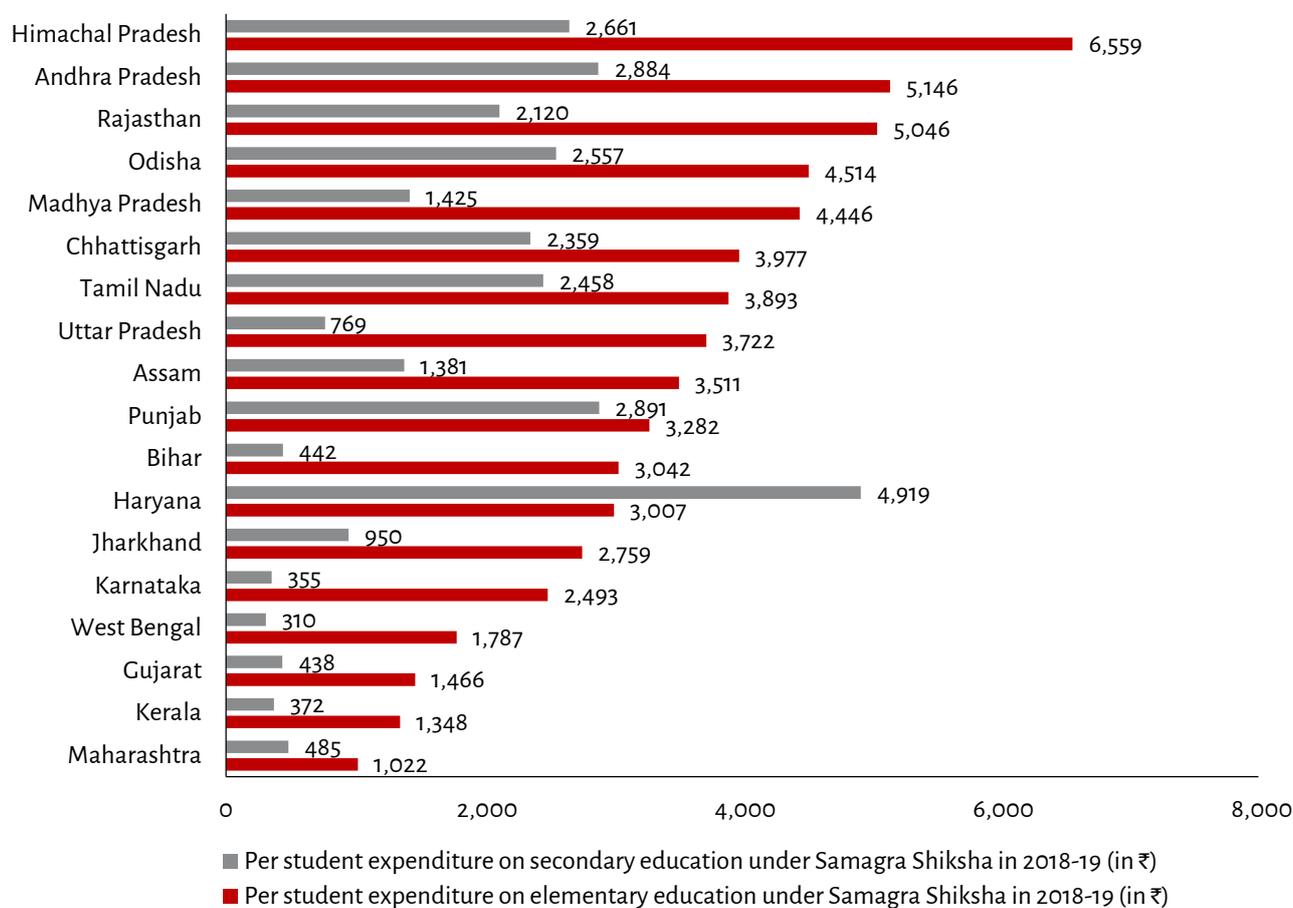


Source: Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for 2019-20 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 15 January 2020.

Per-Student Expenditures

- At the time of preparation of this brief, since complete expenditure data across states was unavailable for FY 2019-20, per-student expenditures under Samagra Shiksha are calculated for FY 2018-19 only. These indicators were analysed separately for elementary and secondary levels of school education. Per-student expenditure under Samagra Shiksha for a state is calculated by dividing expenditure with enrolment in government and government-aided schools in that particular state. Thus, expenditure for the elementary education component under Samagra Shiksha has been divided by enrolment in government and government-aided schools from Classes I to VIII. For secondary education, enrolment from Classes IX to XII has been taken.
- In FY 2018-19, on average, per-student expenditure at the all-India level was ₹2,799, with ₹3,248 for elementary and ₹1,332 for secondary classes. There was wide variation in per-student expenditure across states. Among the 18 large states, while Himachal Pradesh had the highest per-student expenditure for elementary education at ₹6,559, Maharashtra had the lowest at ₹1,002. These two states also happened to have the highest and lowest approved budgets per-student at the elementary level in FY 2018-19, respectively.
- For secondary education, Haryana had the highest per-student expenditure at ₹4,919, followed by Punjab (₹2,891) and Andhra Pradesh (₹2,884). On the contrary, per-student expenditures at the secondary level were low for Karnataka (₹355) and West Bengal (₹310).

AMONG 18 LARGE STATES, PER-STUDENT EXPENDITURE DURING 2018-19 WAS HIGHEST IN HIMACHAL PRADESH FOR ELEMENTARY AND IN HARYANA FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION



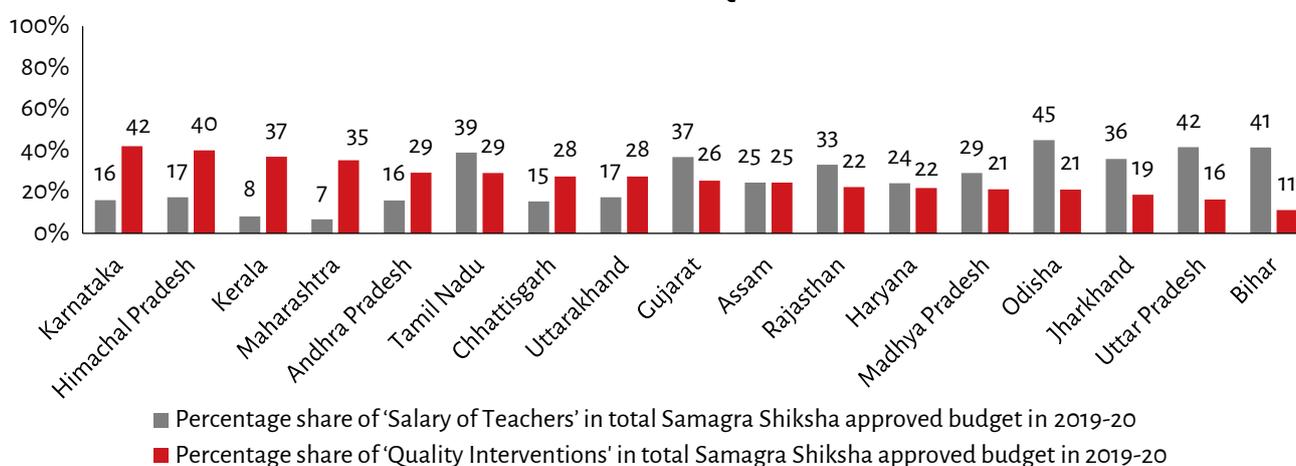
Source:(1) Approved allocations: Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for 2018-19 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 15 January 2020. (2) Samagra Shiksha expenditures: RTI response from MHRD dated 28 June 2019. (3) Enrolment in government and government-aided schools: Authors' calculation based on raw data accessed from U-DISE School Report Cards portal for the academic year 2017-18, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA).

Intervention Components

- Irrespective of the level of school education, the different interventions or activities undertaken as part of Samagra Shiksha have been broadly categorised into 11 components as per scheme guidelines: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial Support for Teacher Salary; (vi) RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (vii) Vocational Education; (viii) Sports and Physical Education; (ix) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; (x) Monitoring; and (xi) Programme Management.
- A detailed component-wise disaggregation of total approved budgets (including spillovers) for Samagra Shiksha for FY 2019-20 considering 35 states and UTs except Punjab and West Bengal (due to non-availability of spillovers across 11 components), indicates that 'Salary of Teachers' constitutes the largest share of approved budgets at 31 per cent. This is followed by 'Quality Interventions' (22 per cent) and 'Access and Retention' (16 per cent).
- There are differences in component-wise budget allocations across states. For 'Teacher Education', as compared to the average share of only 2 per cent, many of the smaller states and UTs such as Mizoram, Goa, and Puducherry allocated much larger shares at 16 per cent, and 15 per cent each, respectively. Similarly, budgets for 'Gender and Equity' were prioritised in Telangana (36 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (21 per cent) in comparison to average allocation of 8 per cent.

- Some key activities under 'Quality Interventions' component include assessment of learning at national and state levels, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and digital initiatives, Learning Enhancement Programmes (LEP), strengthening of libraries, and support for pre-nursery level.
- Among the large states considered for analysis, Karnataka allocated the highest proportion for quality interventions in FY 2019-20 at 42 per cent. It was closely followed by Himachal Pradesh (40 per cent) and Kerala (37 per cent). In contrast, share of approved budgets for quality was lowest in Bihar (11 per cent).
- Among the large states, the proportion of Samagra Shiksha budget allocated to 'Salary of Teachers' in FY 2019-20 was considerably higher for Odisha (45 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (42 per cent), and Bihar (41 per cent). In contrast, allocation for salaries of teachers was low in Maharashtra (7 per cent) and Kerala (8 per cent).

KARNATAKA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, AND KERALA ALLOCATED RELATIVELY HIGHER SHARES OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ALLOCATIONS TOWARDS 'QUALITY INTERVENTIONS' IN 2019-20

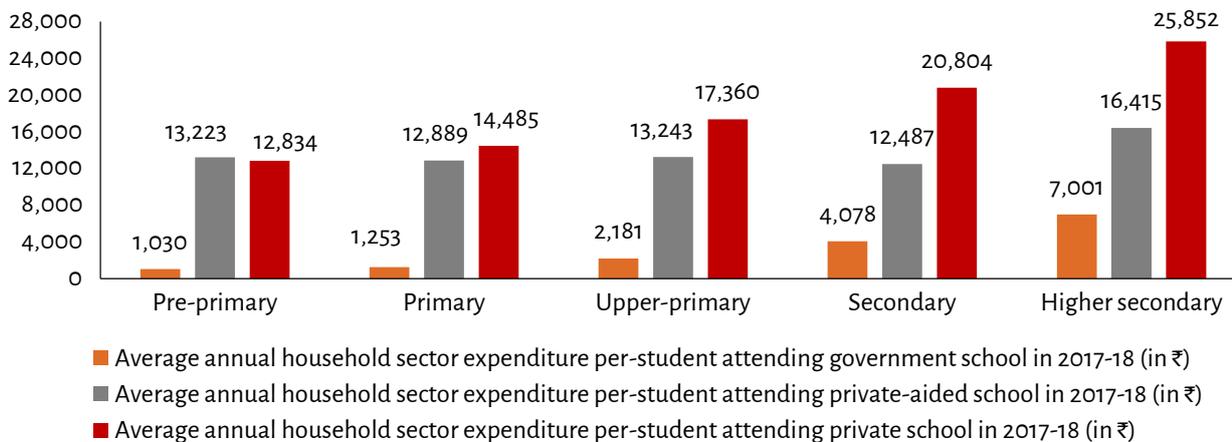


Source: Samagra Shiksha PAB minutes for 2019-20 for individual states. Available online at: <https://seshagun.gov.in/pab-minutes>. Last accessed on 10 January 2020.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL EDUCATION BY HOUSEHOLD SECTOR

- The National Statistical Office (NSO), under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), as part of a round of National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted during July 2017 to June 2018, collected information on annual household sector expenditure on education for students currently attending schools across types of management. Household sector expenditure on education includes different components such as course fees including tuition fees, examination fees, development fees and other compulsory payments, books, stationery and uniform, transport, private coaching, and other miscellaneous expenses.
- As per NSS estimates, average household sector expenditure on education for a student attending government school ranged between ₹1,253 in primary classes and ₹7,001 in higher secondary classes during FY 2017-18. In comparison, average annual expenditure for a student attending private school ranged between ₹14,485 in primary and ₹25,852 in higher secondary classes.
- For students attending government-aided schools, there is little variation in average household expenditure per student at pre-primary and secondary level. However, it increases considerably at higher-secondary level.
- A comparison of household sector expenditure suggests that the gap in expenditures between different types of school, increase with the subsequent grades. For instance, the gap in average spending between government and private schools increased from ₹13,232 for primary classes to ₹18,851 for higher-secondary classes.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PER-STUDENT ATTENDING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS INCREASED FROM ₹1,253 IN PRIMARY TO ₹7,001 IN HIGHER-SECONDARY DURING 2017-18



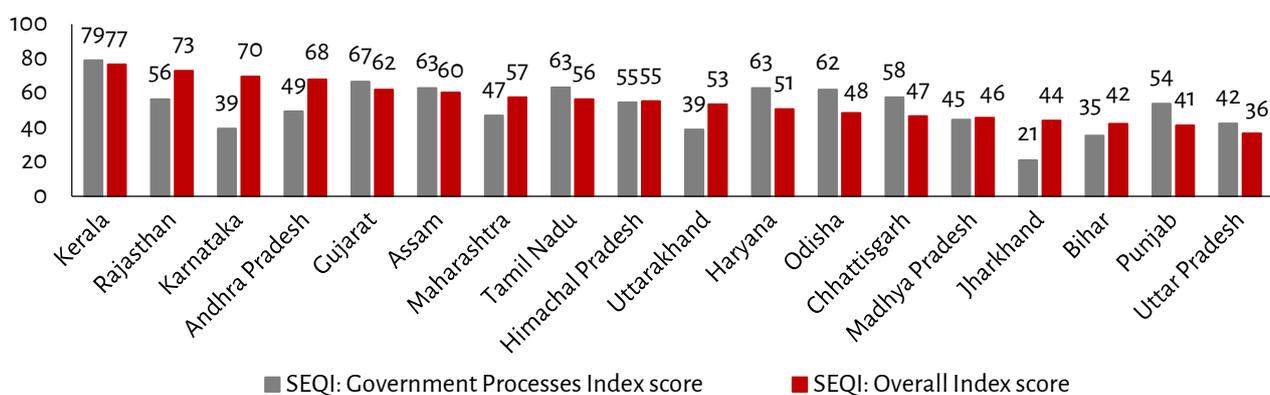
Source: 'Key Indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in India', NSS 75th Round, July 2017 to June 2018, National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. Available online at: http://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/KI_Education_75th_Final.pdf. Last accessed on 10 January 2020.

GOVERNANCE

School Education Quality Index (SEQI)

- In September 2019, NITI Aayog and MHRD released a ranking of all states and UTs based on an index called the 'School Education Quality Index' (SEQI). The index consists of 30 indicators grouped under two broad categories: 'Outcomes' and 'Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes' and is used to evaluate states' performance in the school education sector. The reference year for this index was 2016-17.
- Under the category 'Outcomes', four domains have been considered: Learning outcomes, Access outcomes, Infrastructure and Facilities, and Equity outcomes. Indicators under 'Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes' include student attendance, teacher attendance, receipt of training by teachers, availability of head teachers, timely release of state and central share of SSA and RMSA funds, occupancy of posts for district education officers, among others.
- Among the 20 large states, Kerala, Rajasthan, and Karnataka were ranked as the top 3 best performing states in terms of the overall score. Kerala had the highest overall performance score of 77 per cent. In contrast, Uttar Pradesh ranked last with an overall performance score of 36 per cent.

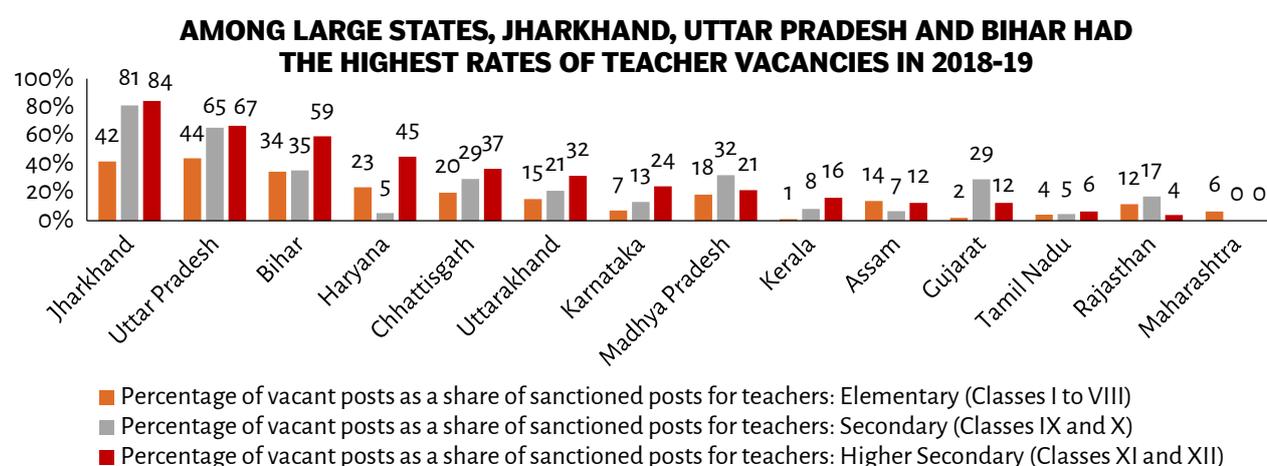
AMONG LARGE STATES, WHILE KERALA RANKED AT THE TOP IN SCHOOL EDUCATION QUALITY INDEX (SEQI) CALCULATED FOR THE REFERENCE YEAR 2016-17, UTTAR PRADESH RANKED LAST



Source: School Education Quality Index, SEQI, NITI Aayog, 2019. Available online at: <https://niti.gov.in/content/school-education-quality-index>. Last accessed on 10 January 2020.

Teacher Vacancy

- Teacher vacancy has been a major challenge in ensuring quality education for students attending government schools across many states in India. The number of sanctioned and vacant posts of teachers in schools managed by state governments and those under Samagra Shiksha were analysed separately for teachers teaching elementary classes (I to VIII), secondary classes (IX and X) and higher-secondary classes (XI and XII) in FY 2018-19.
- For elementary-level teachers, among the large states, the vacancy rate was highest in Uttar Pradesh (44 per cent), followed by Jharkhand (42 per cent). Jharkhand also had the highest vacancy rates for teachers teaching secondary (81 per cent) and higher-secondary classes (84 per cent). In contrast, vacancy for elementary level teachers was lowest in Kerala (1 per cent) in FY 2018-19. This was closely followed by Gujarat (2 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (4 per cent). Similarly, Maharashtra had no teacher vacancy in secondary and higher-secondary levels.



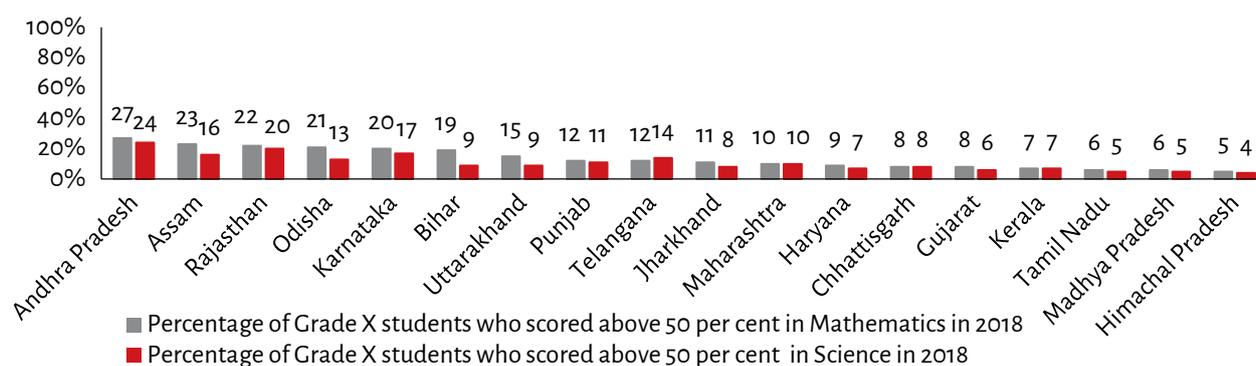
Source: RTI response received from MHRD dated 18 December 2019.

Note: The figures refer to teachers in schools paid by both Samagra Shiksha and state governments.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- In February 2018, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) rolled out National Achievement Survey (NAS) for Class X students across all districts in the country.
- Learning levels across states are low, though there are considerable variations. Class X students in Andhra Pradesh scored higher than most other states with 27 per cent scoring more than 50 per cent in Mathematics, and 24 per cent in Science. Among the 18 major states, scores for Class X were amongst the lowest in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh in both Mathematics and Science assessments.

ANDHRA PRADESH RANKED FIRST AMONG 18 LARGE STATES IN TERMS OF PROPORTION OF CLASS X STUDENTS WHO SCORED MORE THAN 50% IN BOTH MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE



Source: National Achievement Survey (NAS), Class X (Cycle 2) – 2018, District Report Cards, NCERT. Available online at: <http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/NAS/SRCX.html>. Last accessed on 30 December 2019.