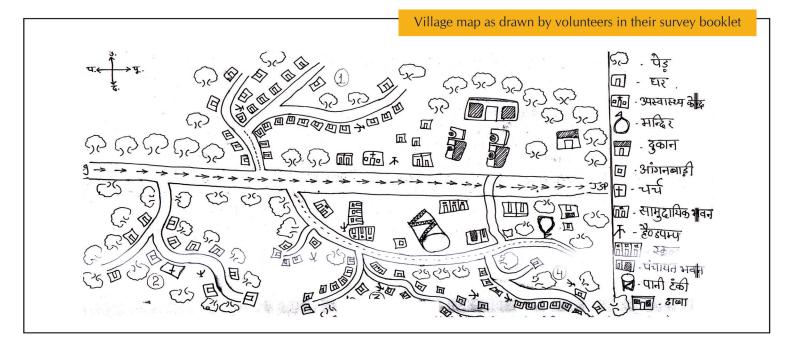


Chhattisgarh





ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 16 OUT OF 18 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



School enrollment

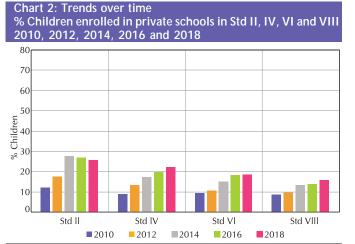
Chart 1: Trends over time

Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools by
age group and gender 2018

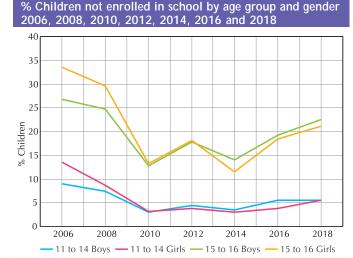
Age group	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	76.4	20.0	0.0	3.6	100
Age 7-16: All	74.6	18.2	0.0	7.2	100
Age 7-10: All	75.7	22.6	0.0	1.7	100
Age 7-10: Boys	73.7	24.1	0.0	2.2	100
Age 7-10: Girls	77.7	21.1	0.0	1.2	100
Age 11-14: All	78.0	16.4	0.1	5.5	100
Age 11-14: Boys	75.4	19.1	0.1	5.5	100
Age 11-14: Girls	80.3	14.1	0.1	5.6	100
Age 15-16: All	65.1	13.1	0.0	21.7	100
Age 15-16: Boys	61.9	15.6	0.0	22.5	100
Age 15-16: Girls	67.7	11.1	0.1	21.2	100

'Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS.

'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.



The proportion of children going to private school often varies by grade. There are also changes over time. For example, in 2018 private school enrollment in Std II is 25.6% as compared to 15.7% in Std VIII.



Each line shows trends in the proportion of children not enrolled in school for a particular subset of children. For example, the proportion of girls (age 15-16) not enrolled in school was 33.6% in 2006, 18.1% in 2012, and 21.2% in 2018.

		2: Age-grade distribution ildren in each grade by age 2018											
Age Std	≤5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
T	17.1	57.9	19.8					5.2					100
II	2.7	10.8	53.5	28.6	.6 4.5						100		
Ш	2	.5	11.1	53.3	3.3 25.7 5.6 1.9				100				
IV		1.9		12.8	45.7	33.4			e	b.2			100
V		2	2.9		9.1	52.3	28.6	5.3		1	.9		100
VI			2.8			11.2	48.1	31.2	5.0		1.7		100
VII			1	.7	10.5 49.0 30.7 6.3					1.	.8	100	
VIII				2.0				11.9	49.7	27.3	7.5	1.6	100

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 53.3% children are 8 years old but there are also 11.1% who are 7, 25.7% who are 9, 5.6% who are 10, and 1.9% who are 11 or older.

Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 3-8 enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools 2018

-												
	Pre	-school			School		Not in					
Age	Anganwadi	Govt LKG/ UKG	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	pre- school or school	Total				
Age 3	75.4	0.0	9.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	14.5	100				
Age 4	69.9	0.3	19.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	7.6	100				
Age 5	45.4	0.5	25.5	16.4	7.3	0.0	5.0	100				
Age 6	7.8	0.0	7.4	60.4	21.8	0.0	2.6	100				
Age 7	0.7	0.0	2.0	71.3	24.8	0.0	1.2	100				
Age 8	0.6	0.0	0.2	73.2	24.4	0.0	1.6	100				



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



Words

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बडा रोटी

चुना

हीरा

कौन

कुल

पानी

चलो

देर

Reading

ASER learning assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group 5-16 are assessed. Assessments are conducted in 19 languages across the country. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

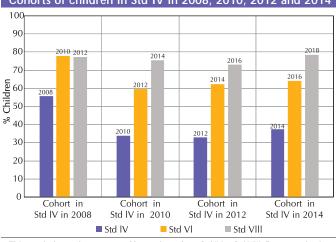
	Table 4: % Children by grade and reading level All children 2018										
Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total					
I	45.6	39.7	9.7	2.0	2.9	100					
Ш	19.5	39.5	19.1	10.5	11.3	100					
	10.4	25.4	17.8	16.5	29.8	100					
IV	5.8	13.8	15.2	18.7	46.6	100					
V	3.4	12.1	9.3	15.8	59.5	100					
VI	2.5	7.7	7.5	16.0	66.4	100					
VII	1.3	5.8	6.7	10.1	76.1	100					
VIII	1.7	5.0	5.8	8.8	78.7	100					

The reading tool is a progressive tool. Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 10.4% cannot even read letters, 25.4% can read letters but not words or higher, 17.8% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 16.5% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 29.8% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std III by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018								
Year	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text							
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*					
2012	15.7	41.0	19.9					
2014	15.4	42.3	21.3					
2016	22.2	47.3	28.1					
2018	25.0	46.7	29.8					

The highest level in the ASER reading assessment is a Std II level text. Table 5 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can read Std II level text. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" reading for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

* This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



This graph shows the progress of four cohorts from Std IV to Std VIII. For example, the first cohort was in Std IV in 2008, in Std VI in 2010, and in Std VIII in 2012. For this cohort, % children who could read Std II level text in Std IV (in 2008) was 56% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 78.2%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 77.5%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

Std II level text Std I level text राजु नाम का एक लडका था। हर रविवार नानी घर आती है। उसकी एक बड़ी बहन व एक हमारे लिए मिठाई लाती है। छोटा भाई था। उसका भाई गाँव मैं नानी के साथ सोता है। वह मुझे कहानी सुनाती है। के पास के विद्यालय में पढ़ने जाता था। वह खुब मेहनत करता था। उसकी बहन बहुत Letters अच्छी खिलाडी थी। उसे लंबी 3 दौड लगाना अच्छा लगता था। तीनों रोज साथ-साथ वे 7 मौज-मस्ती करते थे। च्य ਰ

Reading Tool (Hindi)

Table 6: Trends over time Reading in Std V and Std VIII by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

2012/2	2012, 2014, 2010 and 2010										
Year		en in Std V Std II level		% Children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text							
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*					
2012	44.0	64.2	46.2	76.2	89.0	77.5					
2014	47.1	76.6	52.4	73.8	90.6	75.9					
2016	51.0	75.9	56.0	70.9	89.9	73.5					
2018	57.1	70.2	59.6	77.0	87.8	78.7					

* This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



Chart 3: Trends over time % Children who can read Std II level text Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



Arithmetic

ASER learning assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group 5-16 are assessed. Assessments are conducted in 19 languages across the country. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

	Table 7: % Children by grade and arithmetic level All children 2018									
Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize	e numbers 10-99	Subtract	Divide	Total				
I	37.8	47.6	13.1	1.0	0.6	100				
П	11.4	50.7	33.4	4.2	0.4	100				
	6.6	34.5	39.6	16.9	2.4	100				
IV	2.7	23.5	38.6	23.9	11.3	100				
V	1.7	17.4	32.6	21.6	26.8	100				
VI	1.3	15.2	31.0	22.7	29.8	100				
VII	0.8 12.3		36.4	24.1	26.4	100				
VIII	1.3	6.7	39.8	21.2	31.0	100				

The arithmetic tool is a progressive tool. Each row shows the variation in children's arithmetic levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 6.6% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 34.5% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 39.6% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 16.9% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 2.4% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

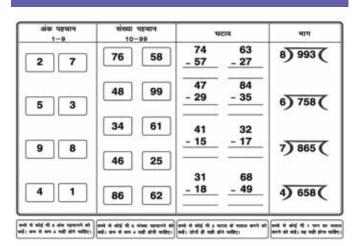
Table 8: Trends over timeArithmetic in Std III by school type2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018								
Year		Iren in Std at least sub						
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*					
2012	12.1	27.3	14.6					
2014	9.6	31.1	14.2					
2016	14.5	37.7	20.0					
2018	16.0	30.7	19.3					

In most states, children are expected to do 2-digit by 2-digit subtraction with borrowing by Std II. Table 8 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can do subtraction. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" arithmetic for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

* This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

100 90 80 70 09 Children 2010 °⁸ 40 2008 2012 2018 2014 30 2016 2016 2014 2012 20 10 2014 0 Cohort in Cohort in Cohort in Cohort in Std IV in 2008 Std IV in 2010 Std IV in 2012 Std IV in 2014 Std IV Std VI Std VIII

This graph shows the progress of four cohorts from Std IV to Std VIII. For example, the first cohort was in Std IV in 2008, in Std VI in 2010, and in Std VIII in 2012. For this cohort, % children who were at division level in Std IV (in 2008) was 39.5% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 55.2%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 31.4%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.



Arithmetic Tool (Hindi)

Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

١	Year		en in Std V do division			ren in Std V n do divisio				
		Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*			
	2012	13.1	22.3	14.1	29.8	46.0	31.4			
	2014	14.1	35.7	18.0	25.4	58.7	29.6			
	2016	18.6	40.8	23.1	25.3	45.6	28.1			
	2018	26.1	30.2	26.9	28.0	47.3	31.0			

* This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



Chart 4: Trends over time % Children who can do division Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



			-	J u3	io i caanig a	10
Table 10: Basic gender 2018	: reading by	y age group	and		Table 11: Basi	c ar
Age group		ldren who ca itd II level tex		Age group		
	Male	Female	All			
Age 8-10	38.3	44.0	41.3	-	Age 8-10	
Age 11-13	66.6	73.5	70.3		Age 11-13	
Age 14-16	76.9	83.0	80.5	_	Age 14-16	

Basic reading and arithmetic

Table 11: Basic arithmetic by age group and gender 2018								
Age group	% Childre	en who can o subtraction	do at least	% Children who can do division				
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
Age 8-10	29.3	32.0	30.7	11.0	12.3	11.7		
Age 11-13	51.3	50.2	50.7	28.4	28.0	28.2		
Age 14-16	54.5	51.9	53.0	32.5	31.1	31.7		

Beyond basics

These questions were asked only to children in the age group 14-16. For each task, the surveyor showed the visual and read out the question to the child. The exact answer given by the child was recorded. The results are reported only for those children who were able to do at least subtraction correctly.

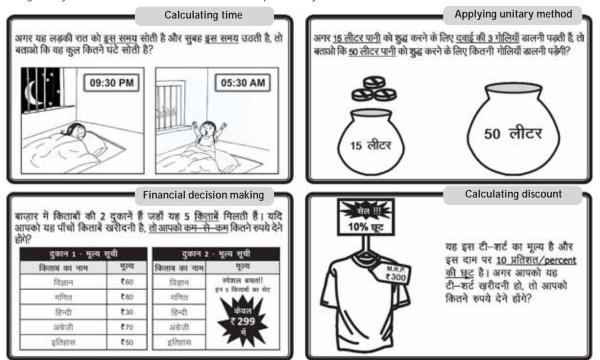


Table 12: Of all children who can do subtraction but not division, % children who can correctly answer by age and gender 2018												
Age	Calculating time		Applying unitary method		Financial decision making			Calculating discount				
Ū	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	28.3	27.9	28.1	28.3	33.2	30.9	34.3	18.9	26.0	5.2	2.0	3.5
Age 15	40.2	33.5	35.8	44.0	28.6	33.9	40.1	38.3	38.9	15.6	9.4	11.5
Age 16	36.5	36.2	36.4	46.1	31.8	39.2	48.8	25.1	37.3	21.4	10.2	16.0
Age 14-16	34.2	32.2	33.1	38.5	31.1	34.3	40.9	27.9	33.6	13.5	7.0	9.8

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Table 13: Of all children who can do division, % children who can correctly answer by age and gender 2018

Age	Calculating time		Applying unitary method		Financial decision making			Calculating discount				
0	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	45.6	35.8	39.8	58.0	50.2	53.3	47.3	50.4	49.1	34.2	18.9	25.1
Age 15	47.1	40.3	43.3	61.0	49.6	54.6	52.5	45.3	48.5	38.9	25.6	31.4
Age 16	40.3	44.8	42.9	61.5	47.5	53.6	45.8	53.7	50.2	39.6	27.8	32.9
Age 14-16	44.4	40.1	41.9	60.1	49.2	53.8	48.6	49.8	49.3	37.5	23.8	29.7



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 16 OUT OF 18 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



School observations

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 14: Trends over time Number of schools visited 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018						
	2010	2014	2016	2018		
Primary schools (Std I-IV/V)	301	431	468	459		
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	124	11	5	9		
Total schools visited	425	442	473	468		

Table 15: Trends over timeStudent and teacher attendance on the day of visit2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018							
All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	2010	2014	2016	2018			
% Enrolled children present (Average)	70.5	74.6	68.3	75.2			
% Teachers present (Average)	86.5	82.2	79.6	84.2			

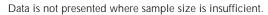
Table 16: Trends over time Multigrade classes 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018				
All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	2010	2014	2016	2018
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	64.8	76.2	75.8	71.3
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	51.1	53.9	56.0	53.3

School facilities

Table 17: Trends over time % Schools with selected facilities						
2010, 20 ² % Schools	14, 2016 and 2018 with	2010	2014	2016	2018	
	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	86.1	92.9	94.7	97.0	
5	Alid-day Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal neal Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit		86.1	80.1	91.7	
mean	No facility for drinking water	94.6 12.9	10.2	5.5	7.9	
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	
water	Drinking water available	77.6	80.3	85.0	82.5	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No toilet facility	28.9	8.2	5.1	2.1	
	Facility but toilet not useable	41.5	22.9	16.8	12.2	
Toilet	oilet Toilet useable		68.9	78.1	85.7	
	Total	29.6 100	100	100	100	
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	46.2	29.8	13.7	10.1	
	Separate provision but locked	16.3	7.6	4.7	3.2	
Girls'	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	17.5	9.2	11.4	11.0	
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	20.0	53.4	70.2	75.7	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No library	27.1	10.5	14.0	10.3	
	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	36.5	63.3	61.5	66.0	
Library	Library books being used by children on day of visit	36.5	26.2	24.5	23.8	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Electricity connection			86.6	91.6	
Electricity	5				82.0	
	No computer available for children to use	95.9	99.5	98.5	97.7	
0	Available but not being used by children on day of visit	2.4	0.5	1.3	1.9	
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	
	Total	100	100	100	100	









Other school indicators

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 18: Trends over time % Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018								
	2010	2014	2016	2018				
All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	16.1	33.6	41.0	40.2				

Table 19: Physical education and sports in schools 2018						
% Schools v	vith	All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)				
	Physical education period in the timetable	65.9				
Dedicated time for	No physical education period but dedicated time allotted	24.1				
physical education	No physical education period and no dedicated time allotted	10.1				
	Total	100				
	Separate physical education teacher	8.5				
Physical education	Other physical education teacher	73.4				
teacher	No physical education teacher	18.1				
	Total	100				
	Playground inside the school premises	70.0				
Playground	Playground outside the school premises	18.2				
riayground	No accessible playground	11.8				
	Total	100				
Availability of	of any sports equipment	49.6				
Supervised p of visit	hysical education activity observed on day	18.7				

Table 20: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools 2014, 2016 and 2018							
	2014	2016	2018				
% Schools which reported having an SMC	99.8	99.2	98.9				
Of all schools that have an SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting							
Before July	4.9	4.4	1.8				
Between July and September	94.2	95.2	80.5				
After September	0.9	0.4	17.7				





