



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 26 OUT OF 26 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



School enrollment

0

2006

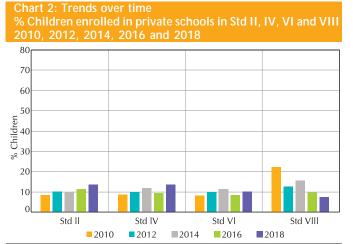
2008

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	85.6	12.4	0.1	1.8	100
Age 7-16: All	81.2	13.7	0.1	5.0	100
Age 7-10: All	86.2	13.1	0.1	0.6	100
Age 7-10: Boys	83.4	15.6	0.2	0.8	100
Age 7-10: Girls	89.3	10.2	0.1	0.4	100
Age 11-14: All	84.4	12.4	0.1	3.1	100
Age 11-14: Boys	83.6	13.8	0.0	2.6	100
Age 11-14: Girls	85.3	11.0	0.1	3.6	100
Age 15-16: All	61.7	18.4	0.1	19.8	100
Age 15-16: Boys	65.0	19.6	0.0	15.4	100
Age 15-16: Girls	57.9	17.0	0.2	24.9	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 13.7% as compared to 7.4% in Std VIII.

2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

% Children not enrolled in school by age group and gender

Chart 1: Trends over time

— 11 to 14 Boys — 11 to 14 Girls — 15 to 16 Boys — 15 to 16 Girls 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 27.3% in 2006, 30.1% in 2012, and 24.9% in 2018.

2012

2014

2016

2018

2010

Table 2: Age-grade distribution% Children in each grade by age 2018													
Age Std	≤5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
-T	17.2	72.4	8.3		2.1							100	
II	1.3	7.4	79.0	11.2	1.2 1.1							100	
111	0	.7	9.5	76.0	12.1 1.7						100		
IV		1.3		10.7	69.0	15.9				3.2			100
V		0	.8		8.0	75.0	13.0	3.2					100
VI		0.9 7.570.3					70.3	17.7	17.7 3.7				100
VII	1.2						8.2	68.6	18.4		3.6		100
VIII				1.3				7.9	72.1	13.0	5	.7	100

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 76% children are 8 years old but there are also 9.5% who are 7, 12.1% who are 9, and 1.7% who are 10 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	89.2	1.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100
Age 4	88.0	0.9	7.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.5	100
Age 5	54.9	2.3	11.8	23.0	5.3	0.0	2.7	100
Age 6	6.1	0.2	2.4	81.2	9.0	0.0	1.1	100
Age 7	0.6	0.0	0.1	85.9	12.5	0.1	0.9	100
Age 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	12.8	0.0	0.6	100

ASER 2018

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



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.

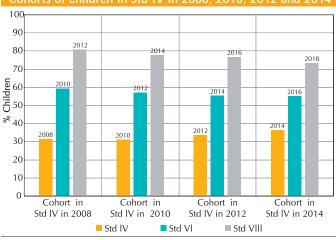
	Table 4: % Children by grade and reading level All children 2018											
Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total						
I	36.5	40.8	14.7	4.2	3.8	100						
Ш	13.0	24.3	33.1	19.1	10.6	100						
	6.1	15.5	22.5	22.7	33.1	100						
IV	3.7	10.0	13.9	22.6	49.8	100						
V	2.7	7.8	12.3	23.5	53.7	100						
VI	2.0	4.9	10.5	20.7	61.9	100						
VII	1.5	3.9	6.9	17.2	70.4	100						
VIII	0.6	4.8	5.5	15.9	73.2	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, 6.1% cannot even read letters, 15.5% can read letters but not words or higher, 22.5% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 22.7% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 33.1% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 5: Trends over timeReading in Std III by school type2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018									
Year	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text								
1 cui	Govt	Govt & Pvt*							
2012	19.5	34.2	20.9						
2014	17.6	41.8	20.3						
2016	21.6	36.7	23.0						
2018	32.3	39.3	33.3						

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 31.5% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 59.2%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 80.9%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

Std II level text	Std I le	vel text
શિયાળો આવે એટલે ઠંડી લાગે અને ઊનનાં કપડાં પહેરવાં ગમે. રાતે તાપણું કરી તેની ફરતે ગોળ બેસી વાતો કરવી ગમે. ઉનાળો આવે ત્યારે	મામાની વા મામાની વાડી જામફળ	ડીએ ચાલ. ડીએ જઈએ. માં જઈએ અને ા ખાઈએ. ની મજા આવશે.
ગરમી શરૂ થઈ જાય. પાતળાં કપડાં પહેરવાં ગમે અને પંખામાં સૂવું ગમે.	Letters	Words
ચોમાસું આવે એટલે ખૂબ વરસાદ પડે. નદીમાં પૂર આવે અને ખેતરમાં અનાજ ઊગી નીકળે. બહાર જતાં છત્રી સાથે રાખવી પડે.	દ ક સ બ લ ચ હ ત મ ખ	600 60 600 42 60 600 49 405 0

Reading Tool (Gujarati)

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

2012, 2011, 2010 and 2010											
Year		% Children in Std V who can read Std II level text			can % Children in Std VIII can read Std II level te						
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*					
2012	46.3	66.3	47.7	80.2	86.2	80.9					
2014	44.6	64.1	46.6	76.4	84.2	77.6					
2016	52.3	59.1	52.9	75.7	85.7	76.6					
2018	52.0	68.1	53.8	72.5	84.4	73.3					

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

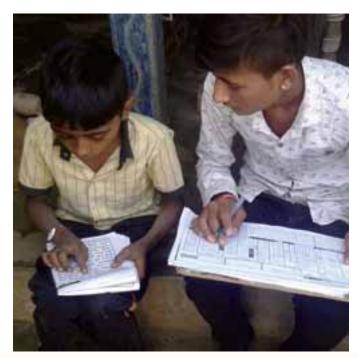
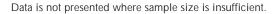


Chart 3: Trends over time % Children who can read Std II level text Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014





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 levelAll children 2018										
Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize	e numbers 10-99	Subtract	Divide	Total				
I	33.5	51.2	10.7	2.6	2.0	100				
П	13.8	45.1	33.6	6.5	1.0	100				
	5.8	26.1	42.5	23.3	2.3	100				
IV	4.9	17.8	35.4	27.8	14.1	100				
V	2.3	12.5	34.4	30.7	20.1	100				
VI	2.2	10.1	28.0	32.3	27.4	100				
VII	1.8	5.8	26.4	31.6	34.3	100				
VIII	0.8	7.7	23.3	32.5	35.6	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, 5.8% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 26.1% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 42.5% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 23.3% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 2.3% can do subtraction but categories is 100%.

Table 8: Trends over timeArithmetic in Std III by school type2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018									
Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction								
1 cui	Govt	Govt & Pvt*							
2012	12.0	33.6	14.0						
2014	12.4	35.2	14.9						
2016	18.3	31.9	19.6						
2018	22.8	43.1	25.7						

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.

Chart 4: Trends over time % Children who can do division

Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 100 90 80 70 Children 20 2012 °⁸ 40 2018 2016 2014 2010 30 2016 2014 2012 20 2008 2010 10 2012 2014 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 13.2% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 30.4%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 41.4%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

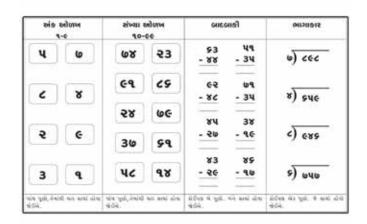


Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

Year		en in Std V do division		% Children in Std VIII who can do division						
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*				
2012	12.4	34.0	13.9	39.2	58.2	41.4				
2014	13.9	34.8	16.1	29.3	50.4	32.6				
2016	14.5	32.2	16.1	33.9	44.4	34.8				
2018	18.4	34.2	20.2	35.8	32.4	35.6				

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





Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Basic reading and arithmetic Table 10: Basic reading by age group and Table 11: Basic arithmetic by age group and gender 2018 gender 2018 % Children who can read % Children who can do at least % Children who can do division Age group Std II level text Age group subtraction Male Female All Male Female All Male Female All Age 8-10 41.9 48.1 44.9 Age 8-10 37.9 38.5 38.2 12.7 10.5 11.6 Age 11-13 64.8 72.0 68.4 Age 11-13 63.9 65.4 64.7 30.3 33.6 32.0 77.7 77.8 77.7 64.0 38.9 39.1 Age 14-16 Age 14-16 62.8 65.1 39.0

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.

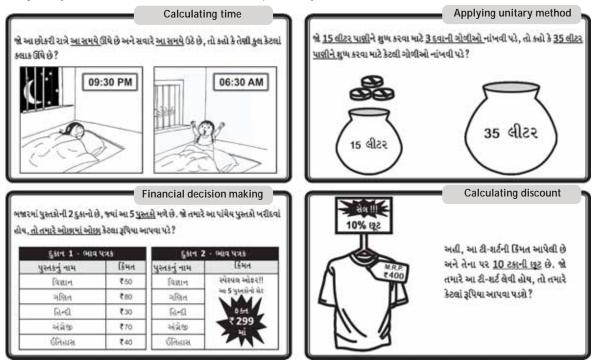


	Table 12: Of all children who can do subtraction but not division, % children who can correctly answer by age and gender 2018											
Age	Calculating time			Applying unitary method			Financial decision making			Calculating discount		
5	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	19.5	18.2	18.7	35.3	17.7	24.4	22.1	15.8	18.2	16.5	4.9	9.3
Age 15	22.6	34.7	29.4	29.6	27.6	28.5	6.0	12.6	9.7	10.9	6.8	8.6
Age 16	27.3	26.0	26.7	34.4	37.2	35.7	13.7	15.4	14.5	23.5	1.5	13.2
Age 14-16	22.9	26.5	24.9	32.7	25.5	28.7	13.2	14.4	13.9	16.2	5.0	9.9

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	34.1	28.2	30.9	48.5	45.2	46.8	25.2	27.1	26.2	20.4	14.7	17.4
Age 15	43.1	33.8	38.4	48.9	51.3	50.1	22.3	21.4	21.8	19.6	8.2	13.8
Age 16	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.4	39.6	38.0	13.3	24.5	18.8	17.0	11.5	14.3
Age 14-16	37.7	32.2	34.9	44.9	45.5	45.2	20.7	24.6	22.7	19.1	11.8	15.4



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 26 OUT OF 26 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 timeNumber of schools visited2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018				
	2010	2014	2016	2018
Primary schools (Std I-IV/V)	66	67	82	105
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	557	653	562	539
Total schools visited	623	720	644	644

Table 15: Trends over timeStudent and teacher attendance on the day of visit2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018							
Primary schools (Std I-IV/V)	2010	2014	2016	2018			
% Enrolled children present (Average)	87.4	85.5	89.4	89.1			
% Teachers present (Average)	94.7	94.1	91.6	89.1			
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	2010	2014	2016	2018			
% Enrolled children present (Average)	84.4	82.5	83.0	84.9			
% Teachers present (Average)	95.9	93.5	90.8	92.9			

Table 16: Trends over time Multigrade classes 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018				
Primary schools (Std I-IV/V)	2010	2014	2016	2018
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	56.1	77.3	89.0	71.4
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	51.7	69.4	88.5	70.6
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	2010	2014	2016	2018
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	33.6	45.2	47.4	46.9
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	30.7	37.5	43.6	40.4

School facilities

Table 17: Trends over time % Schools with selected facilities 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018						
% Schools	with	2010	2014	2016	2018	
Mid-day	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	88.3	90.0	91.9	90.4	
meal	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	96.2	94.2	95.4	94.1	
	No facility for drinking water	14.2	8.5	9.7	6.4	
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	6.5	4.5	5.8	5.6	
water	Drinking water available	79.4	87.0	84.6	88.0	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No toilet facility	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	32.6	13.5	16.8	8.5	
Tonet	Toilet useable	64.8	84.8	82.9	91.3	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	12.7	5.8	2.4	2.6	
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	20.7	5.6	6.5	1.1	
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	16.7	7.2	10.0	8.8	
tonot	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	49.9	81.4	81.1	87.4	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No library	16.2	7.7	12.2	14.7	
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	35.2	54.0	45.5	44.8	
LIDIALY	Library books being used by children on day of visit	48.5	38.3	42.3	40.5	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Electricity connection			99.2	99.4	
Electricity	Electricity Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electricity available on day of visit				96.5	
	No computer available for children to use	47.8	18.7	24.8	33.1	
Computer	Available but not being used by children on day of visit	24.3	52.8	43.7	42.9	
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	27.9	28.5	31.5	24.0	
	Total	100	100	100	100	







Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

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 less2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018							
	2010	2014	2016	2018			
Primary schools (Std I-IV/V)	33.3	43.3	68.4	52.4			
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	1.3	2.8	4.0	5.0			

Table 19: Physical education and sports in schools 2018

		Std I-IV/	Std I-VII/	All
% Schools v	vith	V	VIII	schools
	Physical education period in the timetable	68.4	72.6	72.0
Dedicated time for	No physical education period but dedicated time allotted	23.2	23.7	23.6
physical education	No physical education period and no dedicated time allotted	8.4	3.7	4.5
	Total	100	100	100
	Separate physical education teacher	34.7	28.8	29.7
Physical education	Other physical education teacher	51.0	56.9	56.0
teacher	No physical education teacher	14.3	14.3	14.3
	Total	100	100	100
	Playground inside the school premises	78.8	83.0	82.4
Playground	Playground outside the school premises	6.1	8.9	8.4
rayground	No accessible playground	15.2	8.1	9.2
	Total	100	100	100
Availability of any sports equipment		63.6	84.4	81.0
Supervised p of visit	hysical education activity observed on day	48.5	44.0	44.7

Table 20: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools2014, 2016 and 2018						
2014 2016 2018						
% Schools which reported having an SMC	99.2	98.9	98.9			
Of all schools that have an SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting						
Before July 8.0 8.1 2.5						
Between July and September	88.9	72.6	96.7			

After September

3.1

19.4

0.8





