



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 21 OUT OF 21 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



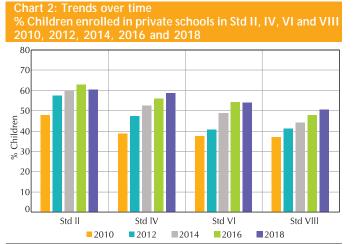
### School enrollment

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	42.6	55.3	0.4	1.7	100
Age 7-16: All	43.4	53.8	0.4	2.5	100
Age 7-10: All	39.7	58.7	0.4	1.2	100
Age 7-10: Boys	35.1	63.6	0.3	0.9	100
Age 7-10: Girls	45.3	52.7	0.5	1.5	100
Age 11-14: All	45.8	51.7	0.4	2.2	100
Age 11-14: Boys	39.6	58.0	0.3	2.1	100
Age 11-14: Girls	52.8	44.5	0.4	2.3	100
Age 15-16: All	47.0	46.0	0.3	6.8	100
Age 15-16: Boys	40.4	52.7	0.2	6.7	100
Age 15-16: Girls	54.1	38.8	0.4	6.8	100

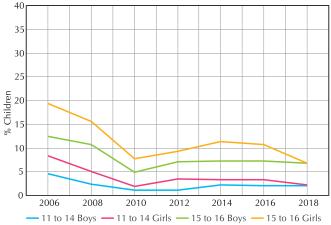
'Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS.

'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 60.6% as compared to 50.8% in Std VIII.

Chart 1: Trends over time % Children not enrolled in school by age group and gender 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018



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 19.4% in 2006, 9.3% in 2012, and 6.8% in 2018.

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
I	40.3	33.7	17.8	5.0		3.2						100	
II	7.2	22.7	38.3	23.0	5.8	3.0				100			
	4	.8	21.6	38.9	22.2	8.9	3.6				100		
IV		5.6		22.9	37.3	23.9	6.1	6.1 4.2					100
V		5	5.3		20.5	43.9	19.9	6.8		3	.6		100
VI			4.8			22.5	37.5	26.8	6.0		2.4		100
VII		5.2					19.7	44.6	22.3	5.4	2	.9	100
VIII				4.9				27.3	38.2	21.7	5.9	2.0	100

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 38.9% children are 8 years old but there are also 21.6% who are 7, 22.2% who are 9, 8.9% who are 10, and 3.6% 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	34.7	2.1	36.2	1.9	2.7	0.1	22.4	100
Age 4	15.0	3.8	54.2	8.3	7.8	0.3	10.7	100
Age 5	4.0	2.1	46.9	20.7	22.0	0.1	4.4	100
Age 6	1.2	0.8	21.3	31.3	43.4	0.3	1.7	100
Age 7	0.5	0.2	5.2	35.0	57.4	0.3	1.3	100
Age 8	0.2	0.1	1.4	39.3	57.4	0.4	1.3	100

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	23.0	29.3	27.4	10.5	9.8	100						
Ш	8.2	20.9	23.1	20.9	26.9	100						
	4.2	9.7	17.1	22.7	46.2	100						
IV	2.9	6.0	11.0	18.7	61.4	100						
V	2.1	4.8	7.6	16.4	69.1	100						
VI	1.0	2.6	4.7	13.2	78.6	100						
VII	1.2	2.9	3.9	10.7	81.4	100						
VIII	1.5	2.7	3.5	11.1	81.2	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, 4.2% cannot even read letters, 9.7% can read letters but not words or higher, 17.1% 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 46.2% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

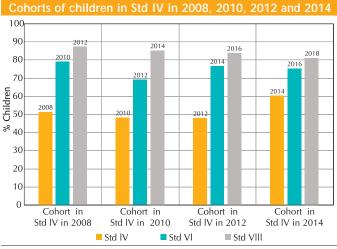
Table 5: Trends over timeReading in Std III by school type2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018									
Year	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text								
1 Cui	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*						
2012	14.7	52.4	34.1						
2014	21.7	61.5	45.4						
2016	25.1	61.0	46.2						
2018	33.5	56.1	46.4						

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.

% Children who can read Std II level text

Chart 3: Trends over time



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 51.4% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 79%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 87.4%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

## Reading Tool (Hindi)

रामपुर में एक मैदान था। वहाँ कुछ नहीं उगता था। वहाँ कोई खेलने नहीं जाता था। एक दिन कुछ लोग आए। उन्होंने गाँव के लोगों को बुलाया। सबने मिलकर तय किया कि यहाँ बग़ीचा बनाया जाए। खाद मंगाकर तरह-तरह के पौधे लगाए गए। सही समय पर पानी दिया गया। आज वहाँ एक सुंदर बग़ीचा है। इसलिए वहाँ सभी खेलने जाते हैं।

Std II level text



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

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	43.5	79.2	59.7	82.3	94.5	87.4				
2014	53.9	81.3	68.2	78.4	93.5	85.2				
2016	54.6	79.1	68.3	76.4	91.6	83.8				
2018	58.1	78.3	69.3	73.4	88.7	81.3				

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







#### 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	17.3	29.3	44.2	7.6	1.6	100				
Ш	5.3	22.5	39.7	27.1	5.4	100				
111	2.7	12.8	30.8	34.3	19.4	100				
IV	1.6	8.0	23.2	26.7	40.6	100				
V	1.3	5.4	16.3	26.1	50.9	100				
VI	0.6	3.6	16.6	19.5	59.8	100				
VII	1.1	4.3	15.2	18.9	60.5	100				
VIII	1.2	3.4	13.3	19.0	63.2	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, 2.7% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 12.8% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 30.8% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 34.3% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 19.4% 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	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction								
1 cui	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*						
2012	20.0	70.8	46.0						
2014	24.0	74.7	54.1						
2016	27.7	73.7	54.8						
2018	2018 31.6 70.7 53.9								

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 2010 70 2014 2016 2018 Children 20 2016 2012 °<sup>8</sup> 40 2010 2014 2008 2012 30 20 10 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 39.6% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 71.8%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 67.2%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

शंख्या पहचान 10	षटाव	भाग
65 38	41 64 - 13 - 48	7)928(
92 23	84 73 - 49 - 36	6)769(
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	45 53 - 18 - 24	4) 519(
	65 38 92 23	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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

2012, 2014, 2010 and 2010											
Year		en in Std V do division		% Children in Std VIII who can do division							
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*					
2012	25.4	63.7	42.9	56.0	82.6	67.2					
2014	30.8	71.0	51.9	50.7	86.1	66.7					
2016	30.1	63.8	48.9	53.4	78.0	65.3					
2018	34.4	64.5	51.0	49.1	76.8	63.3					

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

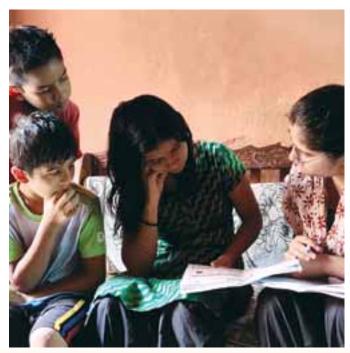


Chart 4: Trends over time % Children who can do division Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

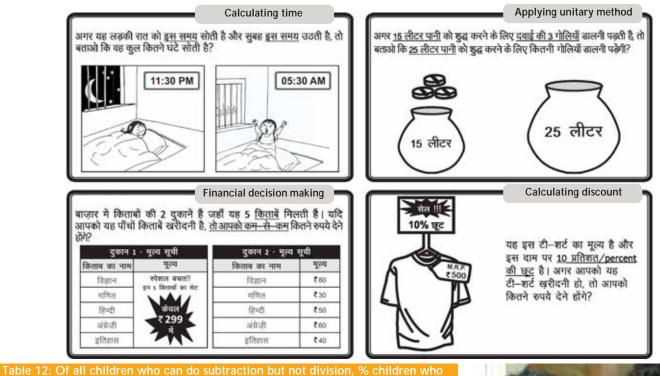


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	Basic reading and arithmetic											
Table 10: Basic reading by age group andgender 2018					Table 11: Basic arithmetic by age group and gender 2018							
% Children who can readAge groupStd II level text			Age group					Children who can do division				
	Male	Female	All			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Age 8-10	52.4	61.4	56.6	-	Age 8-10	62.5	63.7	63.0	32.6	37.1	34.7	
Age 11-13	78.1	80.1	79.0		Age 11-13	80.6	78.4	79.6	61.8	58.4	60.2	
Age 14-16	86.9	87.4	87.1		Age 14-16	81.8	82.1	82.0	66.5	66.7	66.6	

## **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.



can correctly answer by age and gender 2018												
Age	Calc	ulating	time		ying un method	itary		cial dec making		Calculating discour		scount
_	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	30.3	41.6	35.8	48.2	46.5	47.4	40.4	33.9	37.2	22.1	10.5	16.5
Age 15	22.9	42.2	35.4	48.5	36.8	41.0	30.7	24.1	26.4	15.3	6.1	9.3
Age 16	44.1	32.0	38.2	39.0	38.6	38.8	40.9	42.8	41.8	13.8	10.5	12.2
Age 14-16	31.9	39.9	36.2	46.0	40.9	43.2	38.0	31.7	34.6	18.2	8.7	13.1

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

Age	Calc	ulating	time		lying un method	5		icial dec making		Calculating discour		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	48.6	48.7	48.6	57.3	56.1	56.7	43.2	43.7	43.4	35.3	25.8	30.6
Age 15	52.5	53.1	52.8	63.6	54.2	58.7	43.2	46.3	44.8	39.9	27.2	33.3
Age 16	56.3	54.6	55.4	62.7	57.2	60.0	43.1	43.8	43.4	39.0	25.9	32.6
Age 14-16	52.1	51.9	52.0	61.0	55.7	58.3	43.2	44.6	43.9	37.9	26.3	32.1



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 21 OUT OF 21 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)	302	445	439	392
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	226	132	154	221
Total schools visited	528	577	593	613

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)	82.9	78.7	82.3	77.7			
% Teachers present (Average)	89.8	85.8	85.3	87.0			
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	2010	2014	2016	2018			
% Enrolled children present (Average)	81.7	79.6	83.8	77.6			
% Teachers present (Average)	87.8	86.1	85.8	88.5			

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	33.0	34.0	43.3	40.9
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	30.1	27.4	32.9	36.2
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	31.3	35.2	53.6	42.9
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	28.9	27.3	54.7	40.6

## **School facilities**

Table 17: Trends over time% Schools with selected facilities2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018						
% Schools	with	2010	2014	2016	2018	
Mid-day	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	51.0	75.8	82.0	88.2	
meal	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	93.7	91.7	92.5	85.3	
	No facility for drinking water	17.7	15.5	16.6	11.6	
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	7.7	8.4	7.6	6.4	
water	Drinking water available	74.6	76.2	75.8	82.0	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No toilet facility	2.0	2.4	0.5	0.7	
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	30.1	15.8	14.0	8.5	
ronet	Toilet useable	67.9	81.8	85.5	90.8	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	10.0	4.6	2.9	4.8	
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	13.4	3.3	3.4	2.3	
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	23.9	12.5	11.4	8.5	
ionei	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	52.8	79.6	82.3	84.4	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No library	35.4	15.8	16.8	16.0	
Librony	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	33.0	48.2	42.3	44.8	
Library	Library books being used by children on day of visit	31.6	36.0	40.9	39.1	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Electricity connection			96.2	95.7	
Electricity	Electricity Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electricity available on day of visit				70.8	
	No computer available for children to use	82.6	88.5	89.4	81.7	
Computer	Available but not being used by children on day of visit	10.5	7.9	8.2	13.3	
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	6.9	3.7	2.4	5.1	
	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)	10.3	12.4	18.9	25.3			
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	1.4	1.5	5.2	4.1			

Table 19: Physical education and sports in schools 2018						
% Schools v	vith	Std I-IV/ V	Std I-VII/ VIII	All schools		
	Physical education period in the timetable	30.8	67.9	44.6		
Dedicated time for	No physical education period but dedicated time allotted	47.3	22.0	37.9		
physical education	No physical education period and no dedicated time allotted	21.9	10.1	17.5		
	Total	100	100	100		
	Separate physical education teacher	9.7	63.4	29.2		
Physical education	Other physical education teacher	65.1	25.5	50.8		
teacher	No physical education teacher	25.2	11.1	20.1		
	Total	100	100	100		
	Playground inside the school premises	82.0	88.1	84.3		
Playground	Playground outside the school premises	9.4	8.7	9.1		
Playground	No accessible playground	8.6	3.2	6.6		
	Total	100	100	100		
Availability	Availability of any sports equipment			61.2		
Supervised p of visit	hysical education activity observed on day	30.6	36.6	32.8		

Table 20: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools2014, 2016 and 2018							
	2014	2016	2018				
% Schools which reported having an SMC	98.9	96.6	99.0				
Of all schools that have an SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting							
Before July	4.0	5.7	2.3				
Between July and September	72.6	83.3	58.9				
After September	23.4	11.0	38.8				





