



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 7 OUT OF 7 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



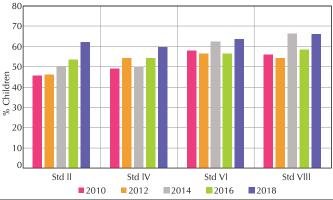
School enrollment

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	35.7	58.6	0.5	5.3	100
Age 7-16: All	35.5	58.0	0.5	6.0	100
Age 7-10: All	31.1	64.0	0.4	4.5	100
Age 7-10: Boys	31.0	62.8	0.5	5.7	100
Age 7-10: Girls	31.4	64.9	0.3	3.5	100
Age 11-14: All	40.3	54.6	0.6	4.6	100
Age 11-14: Boys	39.0	53.2	0.5	7.3	100
Age 11-14: Girls	41.5	55.9	0.7	2.0	100
Age 15-16: All	32.3	55.0	0.4	12.3	100
Age 15-16: Boys	31.8	52.2	0.2	15.9	100
Age 15-16: Girls	32.3	57.9	0.6	9.2	100

^{&#}x27;Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS

Chart 2: Trends over time % Children enrolled in private schools in Std II, IV, VI and VIII 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018



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 62% as compared to 66.3% 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 17.1% in 2006, 13.7% in 2012, and 9.2% 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
1	10.6	25.3	27.5	12.6	10.8	5.8		7.4					100
II	3.7	5.3	17.5	27.8	15.5	14.5	8.3	8.3 7.4					100
Ш	1	.7	5.9	16.1	24.7	19.7	13.0	3.0 10.3 8.7				100	
IV		5	8.8	,	15.6	22.1	19.3	16.5	.5 10.7 6.1 3.9			.9	100
V			5.6			15.6	21.2	21.6	18.5	11.0	6.	.6	100
VI		1.2				6.1	15.1	20.8	25.9	16.1	8.0	6.9	100
VII	3.2						13.1	24.7	25.0	18.7	15.3	100	
VIII		4.8							21.3	27.9	28.9	17.1	100

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 16.1% children are 8 years old but there are also 5.9% who are 7,24.7% who are 9,19.7% who are 10,13% who are 11,10.3% who are 12, and 8.7% who are 13 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	9.1	8.3	16.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	65.4	100
Age 4	9.5	19.6	41.1	0.3	3.1	0.0	26.4	100
Age 5	7.9	25.3	49.6	3.8	4.4	0.0	8.9	100
Age 6	13.6	22.1	34.7	6.8	16.9	0.0	6.0	100
Age 7	16.8	13.5	21.4	13.9	30.9	0.1	3.3	100
Age 8	11.9	13.7	11.6	16.9	41.7	0.0	4.1	100



ASER 2018 159

^{&#}x27;Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.

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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	12.3	47.9	29.6	7.2	3.0	100
Ш	5.9	33.5	32.6	16.5	11.7	100
Ш	1.9	19.0	29.6	24.9	24.6	100
IV	0.9	14.6	21.7	25.7	37.2	100
V	0.2	6.9	17.0	25.9	50.1	100
VI	0.2	3.6	9.3	25.1	61.8	100
VII	0.2	3.6	8.3	18.3	69.6	100
VIII	0.4	2.2	6.0	8.7	82.8	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, 1.9% cannot even read letters, 19% can read letters but not words or higher, 29.6% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 24.9% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 24.6% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

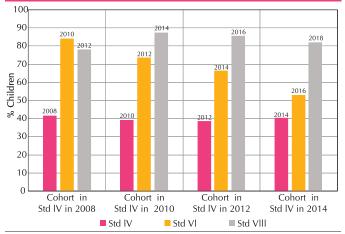
Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std III by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

Year		dren in Std ad Std II lev	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	23.9	38.7	30.1
2014	23.2	25.2	24.3
2016	16.9	22.1	19.6
2018	19.6	28.0	24.7

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

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.

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



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 42% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 84.5%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 78.6%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

Reading Tool (English)

Std II level text

Salma is a little girl. She had a pretty doll. She loved playing with her doll. One day the doll fell from her hand to the floor. It broke into many pieces. Salma was very sad. She cried a lot. Her mother gave her another doll. Now she is happy again.

Ravi is a boy.

He has many friends.

He loves to draw.

He does not like to sing.

Std I level text



ring	bad
b	all
cold	king
clap	foot
f	an
girt	crow

Words

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

2012/ 2011/ 2010 did 2010						
Year	% Children in Std V who can read Std II level text			% Children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	58.4	69.3	64.5	69.0	86.6	78.4
2014	46.1	69.1	58.3	86.8	88.6	88.0
2016	41.3	53.0	47.6	84.5	87.2	86.0
2018	38.9	58.1	50.2	76.9	85.5	82.5

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



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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	Recognize	e numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total	
Sid	1-9	1-9	10-99	Jubliact	Divide	Total	
1	11.1	39.9	47.7	1.1	0.2	100	
Ш	4.3	21.8	66.3	7.2	0.4	100	
III	2.8	11.3	66.8	18.1	1.2	100	
IV	1.7	7.3	58.8	26.2	6.0	100	
V	0.2	3.5	53.0	36.2	7.2	100	
VI	0.6	1.7	45.1	39.2	13.3	100	
VII	0.3	1.3	37.1	42.9	18.5	100	
VIII	0.4	1.2	32.9	37.5	28.1	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, 2.8% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 11.3% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 66.8% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 18.1% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 1.2% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

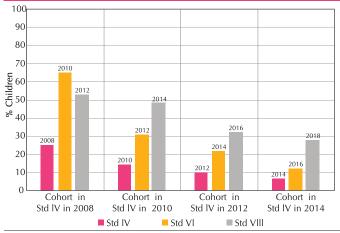
Table 8: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std III by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

Year		dren in Std at least sub	
	Govt F		Govt & Pvt*
2012	27.7	32.7	29.9
2014	23.1	33.8	28.8
2016	21.6	23.0	22.3
2018	14.2	22.6	19.3

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

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.

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



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 24.9% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 65.1%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 52.8%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

Arithmetic Tool (English)

Number recognition 1-9	Number recognition Subtraction 10-99		Division
1 4	51 83	46 63 - 29 - 39	7)879(
7 3	37 65	47 45 - 28 - 17	6)824(
6 9	55 26	92 84 - 76 - 57	8) 985 (
5 2	91 43	52 66	
As to this a range out 1	36 27	- 14 - 48	4) 517 (

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

	2012, 2014, 2010 dia 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	17.3	20.1	18.8	37.5	65.0	52.5	
2014	5.9	15.4	10.9	45.8	49.6	48.3	
2016	11.4	10.0	10.6	30.2	33.9	32.2	
2018	4.7	8.8	7.1	23.3	30.3	27.9	

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



ASER 2018 161

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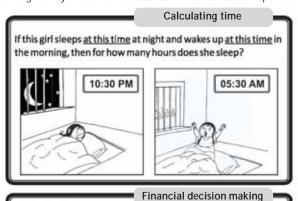
Basic reading and arithmetic

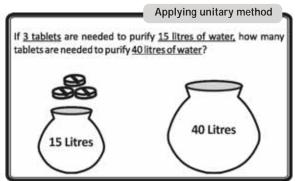
Table 10: Basic reading by age group and gender 2018								
% Children who can read Age group Std II level text								
	Male	Female	All					
Age 8-10	18.9	24.9	21.9					
Age 11-13	41.2 53.6 47.6							
Age 14-16	63.3 72.3 68.0							

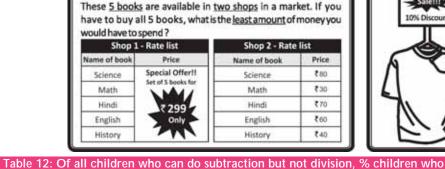
Table 11: Basic arithmetic by age group and gender 2018								
Age group	% Childre	en who can o subtraction	do at least	% Children who can do division				
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
Age 8-10	15.3	19.8	17.5	1.9	4.3	3.1		
Age 11-13	39.8	42.7	41.3	7.5	11.8	9.7		
Age 14-16	54.4	59.6	57.1	17.2	23.1	20.2		

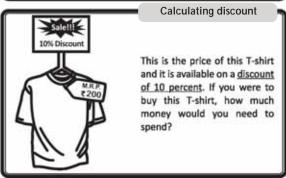
Beyond basics

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	Calculating time		Applying unitary method		Financial decision making		Calculating discount					
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	20.6	41.2	28.9	25.7	19.6	23.2	14.4	25.4	19.6	7.0	0.0	4.2
Age 15	33.9	27.2	30.0	35.1	23.1	28.1	10.1	19.6	14.8	14.9	8.4	11.1
Age 16	37.4	18.0	27.6	42.9	35.5	39.2	45.8	46.0	45.9	1.4	5.4	3.5
Age 14-16	29.2	28.3	28.8	33.6	26.4	30.1	21.6	30.5	26.1	7.0	4.8	5.9

by age and gender 2018												
Age	Calculating time		Applying unitary method		Financial decision making		Calculating discount					
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	29.5	50.5	42.8	27.5	38.2	34.2	83.3	27.0	47.0	8.8	14.9	12.6
Age 15	29.8	46.7	38.8	30.2	45.2	38.2	33.7	14.4	23.2	18.7	15.0	16.8
Age 16	56.4	51.8	53.8	50.9	35.4	42.2	29.7	43.6	39.0	17.4	5.6	10.8
Age 14-16	39.6	49.8	45.4	37.2	39.4	38.5	48.4	31.4	37.7	15.7	11.6	13.4
1/0												



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 7 OUT OF 7 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)	101	114	118	127
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	9	15	11	16
Total schools visited	110	129	129	143

Table 15: Trends over time Student and teacher attendance on the day of visit 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018							
All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	2010	2014	2016	2018			
% Enrolled children present (Average)	75.5	73.8	74.8	74.9			
% Teachers present (Average)	93.0	88.3	83.0	86.6			

Table 17: Trends over time

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	64.7	66.9	59.8	76.8
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	61.3	60.7	59.0	75.0

School facilities

% Schools with selected facilities 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018						
% Schools		2010	2014	2016	2018	
Mid-day	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	60.6	83.3	86.7	84.5	
meal	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	51.9	40.7	47.9	47.9	
	No facility for drinking water	70.6	71.7	72.2	76.1	
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	5.5	11.8	7.9	8.5	
water	Drinking water available	23.9	16.5	19.8	15.5	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No toilet facility	34.9	20.2	2.3	7.0	
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	40.6	41.1	45.7	48.3	
Tollet	Toilet useable	24.5	38.8	51.9	44.8	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	64.8	52.5	29.4	37.3	
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	9.1	19.8	24.8	20.9	
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	11.4	10.9	7.3	11.9	
tonot	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	14.8	16.8	38.5	29.9	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	No library	78.0	76.4	71.3	89.4	
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	6.4	1.6	6.2	7.8	
Library	Library books being used by children on day of visit	15.6	22.1	22.5	2.8	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Electricity connection			16.8	15.9	
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electr	38.9	80.0			
	available on day of visit				07.0	
	No computer available for children to use	97.3	98.5	98.3	97.9	
Computer	Available but not being used by children on day of visit	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	
	Computer being used by children on day of visit	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	
	Total	100	100	100	100	





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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)	71.0	68.6	69.9	69.0				



Table 19: Physical education and sports in schools 2018						
% Schools w	vith	All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)				
	Physical education period in the timetable	22.0				
Dedicated time for	No physical education period but dedicated time allotted	18.2				
physical education	No physical education period and no dedicated time allotted	59.9				
	Total	100				
Physical education teacher	Separate physical education teacher	6.8				
	Other physical education teacher	15.8				
	No physical education teacher	77.4				
	Total	100				
	Playground inside the school premises	54.3				
Playground	Playground outside the school premises	13.6				
r iayground	No accessible playground	32.1				
	Total	100				
Availability of	of any sports equipment	19.7				
Supervised p of visit	hysical education activity observed on day	8.6				



Table 20: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools 2014, 2016 and 2018								
	2014	2016	2018					
% Schools which reported having an SMC	91.3	78.9	90.1					
Of all schools that have an SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting								
Before July	56.1	48.2	32.5					
Between July and September	41.1	39.5	48.8					
After September	2.8	12.4	18.7					

