





ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 9 OUT OF 9 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



School enrollment

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

Age group	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	57.4	41.8	0.2	0.6	100
Age 7-16: All	58.4	40.1	0.2	1.4	100
Age 7-10: All	49.8	49.8	0.2	0.3	100
Age 7-10: Boys	46.3	53.3	0.2	0.3	100
Age 7-10: Girls	53.2	46.4	0.2	0.2	100
Age 11-14: All	65.5	33.3	0.2	1.0	100
Age 11-14: Boys	61.3	37.7	0.0	1.0	100
Age 11-14: Girls	69.9	28.7	0.5	0.9	100
Age 15-16: All	63.5	31.3	0.2	5.1	100
Age 15-16: Boys	64.7	30.8	0.4	4.1	100
Age 15-16: Girls	62.0	31.8	0.0	6.2	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 54.4% as compared to 24.7% 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 15.1% in 2006, 12.1% in 2012, and 6.2% 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
I	22.0	35.3	30.6	9.2				3.0					100
II	5.0	10.9	39.4	30.0	10.3		4.4				100		
III	2	.8	10.5	41.2	30.6	10.4		4.5			100		
IV		2.2 12.2			43.1	31.0	8.3	8.3 3.3					100
V		3	.8		11.2	44.5	26.7	.7 11.3 2.5					100
VI		2.7				12.3	42.8	31.4	31.4 8.4 2.3				100
VII		2.3					11.0	49.7	24.5	9.6	3.	.0	100
VIII				1.8				13.6	50.4	23.2	9.5	1.6	100

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 41.2% children are 8 years old but there are also 10.5% who are 7, 30.6% who are 9, 10.4% who are 10, and 4.5% 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

l									
		Pre	-school			School		Not in	
Age		Anganwadi	Govt LKG/ UKG	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	school or school	Total
	Age 3	69.2	1.7	12.4	0.2	3.1	0.0	13.5	100
	Age 4	48.3	3.6	37.9	4.4	3.3	0.0	2.5	100
	Age 5	20.2	4.2	51.9	15.7	7.7	0.0	0.4	100
	Age 6	2.8	2.8	38.3	32.5	23.3	0.0	0.3	100
	Age 7	0.9	0.2	12.2	41.9	44.4	0.0	0.4	100
	Age 8	0.4	0.0	1.6	47.3	50.2	0.0	0.4	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 All ch	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						
Ι	24.2	38.7	30.8	3.9	2.5	100						
II	11.3	26.4	41.9	11.9	8.7	100						
	6.5	17.6	35.2	22.8	18.0	100						
IV	4.3	9.0	24.7	27.8	34.2	100						
V	2.1	6.5	18.9	28.8	43.7	100						
VI	1.4	6.0	16.3	25.4	50.9	100						
VII	1.8	2.2	14.5	17.0	64.4	100						
VIII	0.5	3.4	9.6	17.5	69.0	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, 6.5% cannot even read letters, 17.6% can read letters but not words or higher, 35.2% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 22.8% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 18% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

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	18.2	25.9	21.6						
2014	12.2	30.6	19.9						
2016	14.9	22.5	18.6						
2018	12.6	24.4	18.1						

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 41.8% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 67.4%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 85.6%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

Reading Tool (Telugu)

Std II level text రమ, రాము అన్నా చెల్లెళ్ళు, రమ అంటే రాముకు ఎంతో ఇష్టం. ఒకరోజు రమ రాముతో అదుకుంటున్నది. రమ అదుతా దోమల మందు చక్రం చూసింది, రమ చక్రంతో అదుకోవాలని అనుకుంది, చక్రం కావాలని అన్నద్యును అదిగింది. అన్నద్యు ఇప్పటేదని ఏడ్చింది, రాము కొంచెం సేపు ఆలోచిందాడు. అతనికి ఒక ఉపాయం తట్టింది. వెంటనే లోపలికి వెళ్ళి అమ్మను అదిగి ఒక చక్కిరం తెచ్చి చెల్లికి ఇచ్చాడు. చక్కిలం కూడా దోమల మందు చక్రంగా గుండంగా ఉంది. రమ దానిని తీసుకొని ఏడుపు అపింది. రమ, రాము కలిసి అదుకున్నారు.



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

Year	% Childre read	en in Std V Std II level	who can text	% Children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text			
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Govt Pvt Govt & Pvt*		
2012	53.3	58.3	54.9	83.6	92.2	85.6	
2014	53.7	55.7	54.5	73.9	82.2	75.9	
2016	40.0	59.1	47.1	71.7	86.6	76.1	
2018	41.3	47.0	43.6	63.1	88.9	69.5	

* 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	Recognize	e numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total				
510	1-9	1-9	10-99	Jublidet	Divide	Total				
I	20.0	29.8	46.0	3.1	1.1	100				
II	9.2	14.7	60.5	13.6	2.0	100				
	4.9	9.4	51.5	31.2	3.2	100				
IV	3.3	6.2	37.5	36.2	16.8	100				
V	1.8	3.9	28.5	38.8	27.1	100				
VI	1.6	0.7	30.6	32.6	34.6	100				
VII	2.7	1.3	20.0	33.4	42.6	100				
VIII	1.1	1.1	16.0	33.4	48.3	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, 4.9% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 9.4% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 51.5% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 31.2% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 3.2% 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							
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*					
2012	35.1	56.7	44.6					
2014	25.6	47.2	34.7					
2016	30.7	54.6	42.2					
2018	30.6	38.9	34.5					

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 2012 Children 20 2016 2018 2010 2014 °⁸ 40 0142016 30 2010 2012 20 2008 2014 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 15.7% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 45%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 61.6%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

అంకెడు గుర్తించంది 1-9	వంఖ్యను గుర్తించండి 10 - 99		6:	రదేత	ళాగపారం
2 7	76	58	74 - 57	63 - 27	8) 993 (
5 3	48	99	47 - 29	84 - 35	6) 758
9 8	34	61	41 - 15	32 - 17	7) 865 (
	46	25	24		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
4 1	86	62	- 18	- 49	4) 658 (

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

Year	% Childre	en in Std V do division	who can	% Children in Std VIII who can do division								
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*						
2012	29.2	46.0	34.7	56.1	79.6	61.6						
2014	29.5	39.7	33.7	43.7	46.1	44.3						
2016	26.0	37.6	30.4	51.4	63.2	54.9						
2018	26.7	28.0	27.3	43.0	65.4	48.7						

* 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.

	Basic reading and arithmetic												
Table 10: Basic gender 2018	: reading by	y age group	and	Table 11: Basic arithmetic by age group and gender 2018									
Age group	% Children who can read up Std II level text			Age group	% Children who can do at least subtraction			% Children who can do division					
	Male	Female	All			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
Age 8-10	21.8	30.1	26.2		Age 8-10	40.3	46.3	43.5	11.3	13.4	12.4		
Age 11-13	54.4	64.0	59.4		Age 11-13	69.5	75.6	72.6	34.1	41.3	37.8		
Age 14-16	75.4	83.0	79.3		Age 14-16	81.6	83.7	82.7	55.9	57.8	56.9		

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 whocan correctly answer by age and gender 2018												
Age	Calculating time		Applying unitary method		Financial decision making			Calculating discount				
Ŭ	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	34.4	40.4	37.8	28.2	46.9	38.8	10.9	18.2	15.1	7.7	13.7	11.1
Age 15	37.5	47.0	41.1	25.1	39.7	30.6	18.2	16.8	17.7	20.8	16.8	19.3
Age 16	35.4	21.6	27.1	36.1	36.2	36.2	0.0	25.8	15.6	16.8	16.1	16.4
Age 14-16	35.8	34.5	35.1	29.3	41.3	35.6	10.6	20.9	16.0	15.1	15.3	15.2

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				
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	47.3	46.2	46.7	52.8	41.0	46.2	24.1	17.6	20.4	23.2	17.9	20.2
Age 15	40.7	42.2	41.5	41.2	36.7	38.8	15.0	22.0	18.8	27.7	21.3	24.2
Age 16	62.3	50.1	56.3	52.2	40.9	46.7	34.3	32.7	33.5	21.2	19.8	20.5
Age 14-16	49.8	45.8	47.7	48.7	39.5	43.8	24.2	23.2	23.7	24.1	19.6	21.7



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 9 OUT OF 9 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)	200	203	210	196
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	58	61	55	63
Total schools visited	258	264	265	259

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)	67.9	70.4	75.4	74.9			
% Teachers present (Average)	82.3	77.2	82.1	84.7			

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	57.3	57.3	52.1	60.5
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	48.5	46.3	43.5	49.0

School facilities

Table 17: % School 2010, 20	Table 17: Trends over time% Schools with selected facilities2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018						
% Schools	with	2010	2014	2016	2018		
Mid-dav	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	71.0	76.1	80.8	86.4		
meal	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	98.4	99.6	98.9	95.8		
	No facility for drinking water		16.2	16.2	20.4		
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	12.4	22.6	27.2	22.4		
water	Drinking water available	64.8	61.2	56.6	57.2		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	No toilet facility	23.4	13.0	1.9	3.5		
Toilot	Facility but toilet not useable	38.1	22.7	23.4	19.5		
ronet	Toilet useable	38.6	64.3	74.7	77.0		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	53.1	28.4	15.1	8.7		
Cirla	Separate provision but locked	9.2	8.7	12.5	8.7		
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	12.3	8.7	8.3	10.7		
tonet	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	25.4	54.2	64.2	71.9		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	No library	8.0	2.8	13.4	22.4		
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	14.4	31.6	28.0	22.0		
LIDIALY	Library books being used by children on day of visit	77.6	65.6	58.6	55.7		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	Electricity connection			89.1	86.4		
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electr	icity		81.3	86.9		
	available on day of visit	00.7	045	07.0	00.5		
	No computer available for children to use	90.7	86.5	87.8	89.5		
Computer	Available but not being used by children on day of visit	3.0	/.9	/.6	/.4		
•	Computer being used by children on day of visit	6.2	5.6	4.6	3.1		
	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				
All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	17.2	19.7	26.8	34.8				

Table 19: Physical education and sports in schools 2018						
% Schools w	vith	All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)				
Dedicated time for physical education Dedicated time No physica no dedicated time No physica no dedicated time Total	Physical education period in the timetable	62.7				
	No physical education period but dedicated time allotted	21.0				
	No physical education period and no dedicated time allotted	16.3				
	Total	100				
Physical education teacher	Separate physical education teacher	10.9				
	Other physical education teacher	49.2				
	No physical education teacher	39.9				
	Total	100				
	Playground inside the school premises	77.0				
Playaround	Playground outside the school premises	6.2				
Tayground	No accessible playground	16.7				
	Total	100				
Availability of	of any sports equipment	59.1				
Supervised p of visit	hysical education activity observed on day	36.1				

Table 20: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools2014, 2016 and 2018							
	2014	2016	2018				
% Schools which reported having an SMC	97.3	98.1	97.2				
Of all schools that have an SMC, % schools that ha	nd the last SN	1C meeting					
Before July	4.4	1.2	2.1				
Between July and September	46.3	55.6	44.6				
After September	49.4	43.2	53.3				





