



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 13 OUT OF 13 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	55.0	42.7	0.8	1.5	100
Age 7-16: All	57.1	39.7	0.8	2.4	100
Age 7-10: All	49.4	48.6	1.2	0.8	100
Age 7-10: Boys	48.0	50.4	1.0	0.6	100
Age 7-10: Girls	50.9	46.6	1.5	0.9	100
Age 11-14: All	60.0	37.6	0.4	2.0	100
Age 11-14: Boys	55.5	42.3	0.5	1.8	100
Age 11-14: Girls	65.2	32.3	0.3	2.2	100
Age 15-16: All	66.1	26.5	0.6	6.9	100
Age 15-16: Boys	62.8	29.7	0.4	7.1	100
Age 15-16: Girls	69.7	22.9	0.8	6.6	100

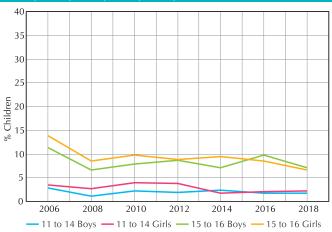
<sup>&#</sup>x27;Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS

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 49.8% as compared to 34.6% 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 13.8% in 2006, 8.8% in 2012, and 6.6% in 2018.

#### Table 2: Age-grade distribution % Children in each grade by age 2018 ≤5 6 8 9 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Total 28.6 35.7 22.4 100 8.4 4.9 Ш 100 4.1 12.9 37.2 27.7 9.3 5.0 3.8 Ш 100 3.3 13.037.828.210.5 7.2 IV 100 3.2 12.3 30.7 33.0 12.8 5.3 2.6 ٧ 100 4 1 10.0 38.8 25.1 14.1 6.0 1.7 VI 100 3.0 11.233.933.111.9 5.3 1.6 VII 5.0 11.939.829.2 9.8 4 4 100 VIII 100 17.238.925.510.9 1.9

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 37.8% children are 8 years old but there are also 13% who are 7, 28.2% who are 9, 10.5% who are 10, and 7.2% 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	school or school	Total
Age 3	51.8	0.3	21.6	0.8	1.7	0.3	23.4	100
Age 4	45.5	1.8	38.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	9.4	100
Age 5	16.7	1.5	46.0	20.2	10.4	0.9	4.3	100
Age 6	5.1	0.6	25.4	37.5	29.5	0.6	1.4	100
Age 7	0.0	0.2	10.2	46.8	40.0	1.3	1.5	100
Age 8	0.2	0.1	3.3	44.0	50.7	1.0	0.8	100



ASER 2018 229

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.

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	29.9	37.0	17.9	8.9	6.3	100
II	11.6	26.3	22.1	18.7	21.3	100
Ш	6.3	18.2	19.1	21.9	34.5	100
IV	3.4	9.4	13.3	21.5	52.4	100
V	2.9	7.5	8.4	16.9	64.3	100
VI	2.2	4.3	6.0	14.3	73.2	100
VII	1.7	3.7	2.6	13.2	78.8	100
VIII	1.1	2.1	2.6	10.5	83.8	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, 6.3% cannot even read letters, 18.2% can read letters but not words or higher, 19.1% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 21.9% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 34.5% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

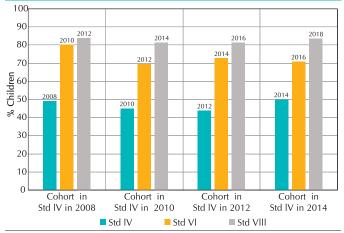
#### Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std III by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

Year	, , , , , , , , ,	Iren in Std ad Std II Iev	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	20.7	48.8	31.7
2014	23.3	51.7	35.3
2016	25.3	54.1	38.2
2018	24.7	43.3	34.5

<sup>\*</sup> 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 49% and in Std VI (in 2010) was 80%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 83.8%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

#### Reading Tool (Hindi)

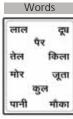
Std II level text

सावन का महीना था। आसमान
में बहुत काले-काले बादल छाए
थे। ठंडी-ठंडी हवा चल रही थी।
मुझे झूला झूलने का मन किया।
बड़े भैया एक मोटी सी रस्सी
लेकर बाहर आए। भैया ने रस्सी
को पेड़ से लटकाकर झूला
बनाया। सब ने मिलकर खूब
झूला झूला। बाकी बच्चे भी
आकर मज़े से झूलने लगे।
झूलते-झूलते रात हो गई।

Std I level text

बग़ीचे में एक पेड़ है।
पेड़ पर एक तोता रहता है।
तोते का रंग हरा है।
वह लाल टमाटर खाता है।





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

2012, 2	.017, 201	o una ze	, 10			
Year		en in Std V Std II level		% Children in Std VIII w can read Std II level tex		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	52.2	70.1	58.1	81.7	89.9	83.9
2014	52.0	75.0	60.3	77.3	90.7	81.2
2016	55.9	73.7	63.6	79.4	86.7	81.4
2018	58.0	72.8	64.6	81.6	87.7	83.7

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



230 ASER 2018

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	Recognize	numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total
ota	1-9	1-9	10-99	Oubtract	Divido	Total
1	26.8	34.7	34.1	4.4	0.1	100
Ш	8.4	32.1	43.7	14.2	1.6	100
III	4.6	22.4	40.7	23.9	8.4	100
IV	2.8	14.1	41.3	22.9	19.0	100
V	1.4	10.9	27.2	23.0	37.5	100
VI	1.4	8.3	31.0	22.1	37.3	100
VII	0.4	5.1	27.6	24.1	42.8	100
VIII	0.5	2.6	27.2	21.2	48.6	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, 4.6% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 22.4% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 40.7% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 23.9% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 8.4% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

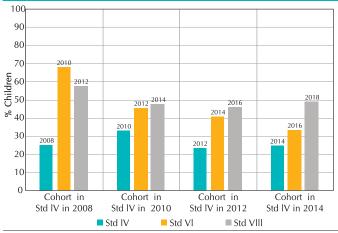
#### Table 8: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std III by school type 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018

Year		lren in Std at least sub	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	23.4	58.0	37.1
2014	17.2	45.8	29.3
2016	23.4	53.3	36.8
2018	18.5	45.2	32.6

<sup>\*</sup> 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 25% and in VII (in 2010) was 68%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 57.4%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

#### **Arithmetic Tool (Hindi)**

46	63	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
- 29	_ 39	7) 879 (
65 47 - 28	45 - 17	6) 824 (
26 92 - 76	84 - 57	8) 985 (
52 - 14	66 - 48	4) 517(
	65 47 - 28 26 92 - 76 43 52	65

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

	.017, 201	o ana Lo					
Year	% Children in Std V who can do division			% Children in Std VIII who can do division			
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	
2012	27.3	50.1 34.9		50.2	76.7	57.4	
2014	21.4	46.1	30.3	38.1 70.6		47.7	
2016	25.5	51.6	36.8	38.5	66.5	45.9	
2018	26.7	50.9	37.5	41.6	62.7	48.7	

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



ASER 2018 231

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



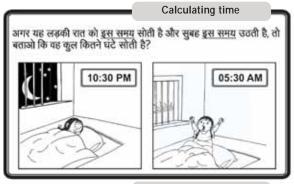
### Basic reading and arithmetic

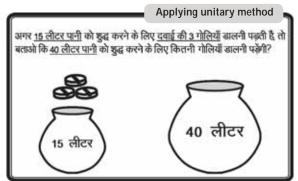
Table 10: Basic reading by age group and gender 2018								
Age group		ildren who can read Std II level text						
	Male Female All							
Age 8-10	42.3	48.7	45.3					
Age 11-13	71.7	78.5	74.9					
Age 14-16	85.4	87.5	86.4					

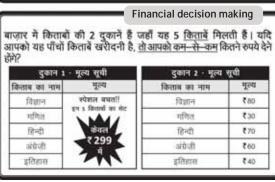
Table 11: Basic arithmetic by age group and gender 2018							
Age group	% Children who can do at least % Children who group subtraction do division					can	
	Male	Male Female All Male Female	Female	All			
Age 8-10	39.4	37.7	38.6	17.3	14.9	16.2	
Age 11-13	64.5	61.9	63.3	40.7	41.1	40.9	
Age 14-16	75.6	66.5	71.2	59.8	41.5	51.0	

#### **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.







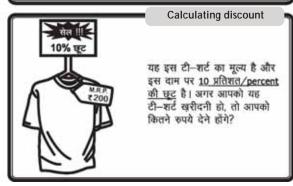
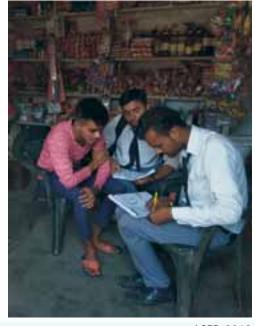


Table 12: Of all children who can do subtraction but not division, % children who can correctly answer by age and gender 2018												
Age	Calc	ulating	time		Applying unitary Financial decision method making			Calculating discount				
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age 14	26.6	38.4	33.4	29.4	40.1	35.6	24.0	33.8	29.7	5.2	9.3	7.6
Age 15	28.1	27.9	28.0	48.8	22.0	32.3	32.2	29.1	30.3	12.4	6.8	8.9
Age 16	46.4	36.8	40.4	41.8	29.8	34.3	35.3	30.9	32.6	25.4	11.2	16.6
Age 14-16	32.7	34.5	33.8	38.8	31.2	34.2	29.7	31.4	30.7	13.1	9.1	10.7

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	42.4	37.1	40.2	55.7	46.9	52.1	44.2	37.9	41.6	31.3	14.9	24.6
Age 15	46.7	48.6	47.4	53.8	46.1	50.9	44.0	46.4	44.9	32.0	17.1	26.4
Age 16	53.3	40.8	48.3	61.2	49.8	56.7	45.1	49.9	47.0	33.7	24.4	30.0
Age 14-16	47.1	42.2	45.2	56.6	47.5	53.0	44.4	44.3	44.3	32.2	18.4	26.8
22												



232 ASER 2018



ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 13 OUT OF 13 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)	321	297	317	286
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	16	4	7	10
Total schools visited	337	301	324	296

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)	89.7	80.2	82.4	82.9			
% Teachers present (Average)	90.9	81.0	79.7	86.2			

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	61.9	80.1	76.9	75.9
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	57.0	76.9	74.6	71.9

### **School facilities**

Table 17: Trends over time % Schools with selected facilities 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018							
% Schools		2010	2014	2016	2018		
Mid-day	Mid-day Mid-day meal Mid-day meal Mid-day meal Served in school on day of visit		97.3	95.6	98.0		
,			92.3	95.0	88.1		
	No facility for drinking water	22.1	17.7	14.0	13.2		
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	9.7	13.0	14.0	11.2		
water	Drinking water available	68.3	69.2	72.1	75.6		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	No toilet facility	5.8	5.0	2.8	1.7		
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	40.9	25.8	22.3	12.5		
ronet	Toilet useable	53.4	69.2	74.9	85.8		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	47.7	26.2	17.3	17.8		
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	11.5	8.8	10.0	5.1		
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	16.9	11.3	11.3	9.9		
tonot	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	24.0	53.7	61.3	67.2		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	No library	52.3	14.1	13.0	15.3		
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	27.2	49.0	45.7	58.6		
LIDIAIY	Library books being used by children on day of visit	20.4	36.9	41.3	26.1		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
	Electricity connection				86.3		
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electr	icity		74.3	74.8		
	available on day of visit						
	No computer available for children to use	93.3	91.2	90.4	90.2		
Computer	Available but not being used by children on day of visit	5.2	6.8	7.1	9.1		
20patoi	Computer being used by children on day of visit	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.7		
	Total	100	100	100	100		





**ASER 2018** 233

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 less 2010, 2014, 2016 and 2018							
	2010	2014	2016	2018			
All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	69.0	76.7	75.0	73.1			



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	59.2			
Dedicated time for	No physical education period but dedicated time allotted	25.6			
physical education	No physical education period and no dedicated time allotted	15.2			
	Total	100			
	Separate physical education teacher	7.5			
Physical education	Other physical education teacher	70.4			
teacher	No physical education teacher	22.1			
	Total	100			
	Playground inside the school premises	68.8			
Playground	Playground outside the school premises	11.5			
Playground	No accessible playground	19.7			
	Total	100			
Availability of	of any sports equipment	50.5			
Supervised p of visit	hysical education activity observed on day	22.0			





Table 20: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools 2014, 2016 and 2018						
	2014	2016	2018			
% Schools which reported having an SMC	98.3	98.7	97.0			
Of all schools that have an SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting						
Before July	9.9	7.3	7.1			
Between July and September	71.7	33.0	61.8			

After September

18.4

234 ASER 2018

31.1

59.7