

ENROLLMENT AND LEARNING REPORT CARD

From the Annual Status of Education Report 2022

India RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLD. 616 OUT OF 627 DISTRICTS

School enrollment

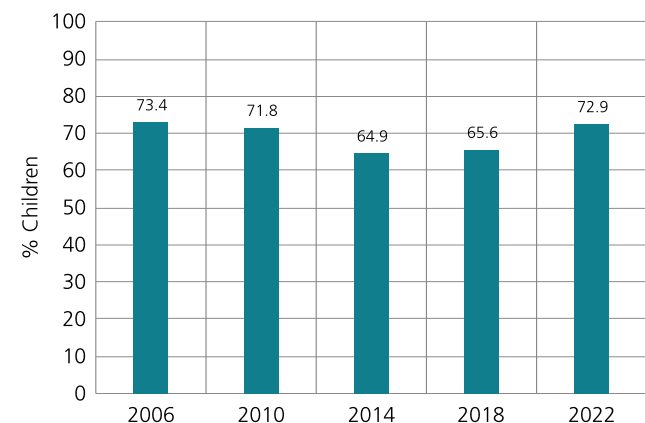
Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools. By age group and sex. 2022

Age group and sex	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	72.9	25.1	0.5	1.6	100
Age 7-16: All	71.6	25.7	0.5	2.3	100
Age 7-10: All	73.6	24.9	0.5	1.0	100
Age 7-10: Boys	71.1	27.4	0.5	1.0	100
Age 7-10: Girls	76.3	22.2	0.5	1.0	100
Age 11-14: All	71.7	26.1	0.5	1.8	100
Age 11-14: Boys	69.2	28.7	0.5	1.6	100
Age 11-14: Girls	74.1	23.4	0.5	2.0	100
Age 15-16: All	64.9	27.2	0.5	7.5	100
Age 15-16: Boys	63.4	29.2	0.5	7.0	100
Age 15-16: Girls	66.3	25.3	0.5	7.9	100

'Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS.

'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.

**Chart 2: Trends over time
% Children age 6-14 enrolled in govt schools.
2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022**

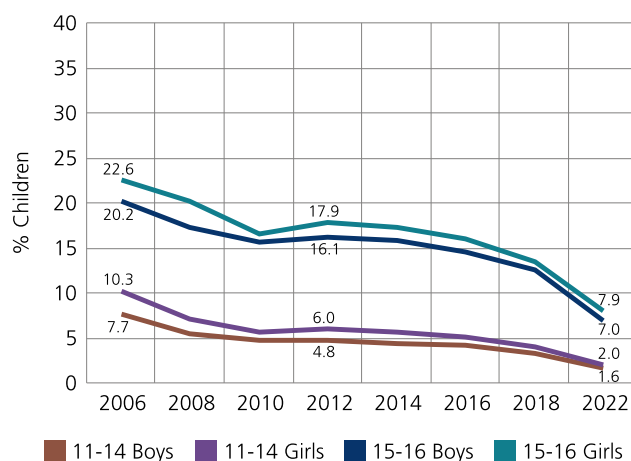


Young children in pre-school and school

Table 2: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2022

Age	Pre-school			School			Not in pre-school or school	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	66.8	1.3	7.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	21.7	100
Age 4	61.2	2.7	18.1	3.8	1.8	0.1	12.3	100
Age 5	35.3	3.4	23.4	24.6	7.3	0.4	5.5	100
Age 6	8.2	2.1	13.8	57.1	15.7	0.5	2.6	100
Age 7	1.4	0.6	6.2	68.3	21.7	0.5	1.3	100
Age 8	0.5	0.2	2.5	71.4	23.9	0.5	1.0	100

**Chart 1: Trends over time
% Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex.
2006-2022**



About ASER

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is a household survey of children's schooling status and their ability to do basic reading and arithmetic tasks. It has been facilitated by Pratham every year from 2005-2014, and again in 2016 and 2018. ASER is carried out by volunteers from a local organisation in each district.

ASER 2022 reached 616 districts, 19,060 villages, 374,554 households, and 699,597 children in the age group of 3-16. 591 partners and 27,536 volunteers participated in this effort.

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 3: % Children by grade and reading level. All children. 2022

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total
I	43.9	35.3	12.0	4.3	4.5	100
II	22.3	36.2	20.3	10.1	11.1	100
III	14.5	27.6	22.4	15.1	20.5	100
IV	8.9	20.6	20.1	18.9	31.5	100
V	6.1	14.9	16.4	19.9	42.8	100
VI	4.4	10.6	13.0	19.2	52.8	100
VII	3.1	8.0	9.7	17.1	62.1	100
VIII	2.5	5.8	7.5	14.7	69.5	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, 14.5% cannot even read letters, 27.6% can read letters but not words or higher, 22.4% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 15.1% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 20.5% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 4: Trends over time Reading in Std III. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text			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.
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	
2012	16.7	33.8	21.5	
2014	17.2	37.8	23.6	
2016	19.3	38.0	25.2	
2018	20.9	40.6	27.3	
2022	16.3	33.0	20.5	

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

Reading tool (Hindi)

The image shows the Hindi reading tool interface. It is divided into two main sections: 'Std II level text' and 'Std I level text'. The 'Std II level text' section contains a paragraph of text in Hindi. The 'Std I level text' section contains a shorter paragraph. Below these sections are two boxes: 'Letters' and 'Words'. The 'Letters' box contains a grid of Hindi characters. The 'Words' box contains a grid of Hindi words.

Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

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	41.7	61.2	46.9	73.4	84.2	76.5
2014	42.2	62.6	48.0	71.5	82.4	74.7
2016	41.7	63.0	47.9	70.0	81.0	73.1
2018	44.2	65.1	50.5	69.0	82.9	73.0
2022	38.5	56.8	42.8	66.2	80.0	69.6

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

Reading and comprehension in English

Table 6: % Children by grade and reading level in English. All children. 2022

Std	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
I	48.3	19.5	21.8	7.8	2.7	100
II	28.3	21.6	30.8	13.5	5.8	100
III	19.4	18.9	32.8	18.4	10.5	100
IV	13.0	15.3	32.7	21.9	17.0	100
V	9.4	12.5	30.0	23.6	24.5	100
VI	6.8	9.9	26.7	24.8	31.9	100
VII	5.0	7.9	23.3	24.1	39.7	100
VIII	4.0	6.4	19.7	23.3	46.6	100

Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels in English within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 19.4% cannot even read capital letters, 18.9% can read capital letters but not small letters or more, 32.8% can read small letters but not words or more, 18.4% can read words but not sentences, and 10.5% can read sentences. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 7: Of children who can read English at different levels, % who can comprehend. 2022

Std	Of those who can read English words but not sentences, % who can tell their meaning	Of those who can read English sentences, % who can tell their meaning
I	56.7	46.8
II	54.4	52.4
III	55.3	55.3
IV	56.0	59.0
V	55.6	62.3
VI	54.3	63.8
VII	54.4	66.2
VIII	56.5	68.5

English tool

The image shows the English reading tool interface. It features several cards. The top row shows two cards with letters: 'B H R' and 'z j o'. The second row shows two cards with letters: 'L V' and 'w g'. The third row shows two cards with letters: 'M P F' and 'u s k'. Below these are two cards with words and sentences. The first card has the words 'cow', 'big', 'hat', 'wet', and 'man'. The second card has the sentences 'Where is your house?', 'This is a long road.', 'I like to play.', and 'She has a green kite.'

Arithmetic

Table 8: % Children by grade and arithmetic level. All children. 2022

Std	Not even 1-9	Recognise number		Subtract	Divide	Total
		1-9	11-99			
I	37.6	36.8	19.8	4.1	1.7	100
II	16.9	36.1	33.1	10.1	3.9	100
III	9.8	27.6	36.8	17.6	8.3	100
IV	5.8	20.2	35.3	22.9	15.9	100
V	3.7	14.6	31.8	24.3	25.6	100
VI	2.8	10.2	30.4	24.9	31.7	100
VII	1.9	7.3	28.3	24.7	37.8	100
VIII	1.6	5.2	25.5	23.1	44.6	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, 9.8% cannot even recognise 1-9, 27.6% can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 or higher, 36.8% can recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 17.6% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 8.3% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Arithmetic tool

The arithmetic tool interface consists of four main columns: '1-9', '11-99', 'Subtraction', and 'Division'. Each column contains boxes for numbers and mathematical symbols. Below the tool are four small text boxes explaining the tool's components:

- Column 1: 1-9 (Not even 1-9)
- Column 2: 11-99 (Recognise number)
- Column 3: Subtraction
- Column 4: Division

Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std III. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction			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.
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	
2012	19.8	43.4	26.4	
2014	17.2	43.4	25.4	
2016	20.3	44.1	27.7	
2018	20.9	43.5	28.2	
2022	20.2	43.1	25.9	

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

Table 10: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

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	20.3	37.8	24.9	44.5	57.1	48.1
2014	20.7	39.3	26.1	40.0	54.2	44.2
2016	21.1	38.0	26.0	40.2	51.2	43.3
2018	22.7	39.8	27.9	40.0	54.2	44.1
2022	21.6	38.7	25.6	41.8	53.8	44.7

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

Paid tuition classes

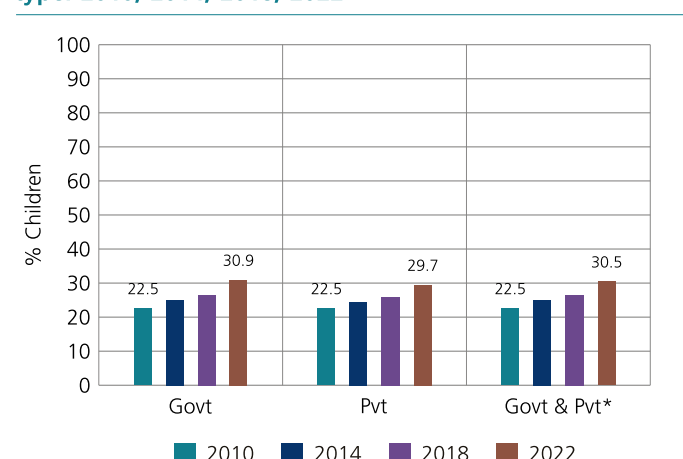
ASER 2022 recorded information about paid additional private tuition classes by asking the following question: "Does the child take any paid tuition class currently?" Therefore, the numbers given below do not include any unpaid supplemental help in learning that the child may have received.

Table 11: % Children who take paid tuition classes. By grade and school type. 2022

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
I	26.0	29.4	26.9
II	28.8	32.7	29.9
III	31.4	32.5	31.7
IV	32.1	31.3	31.9
V	31.6	30.4	31.3
VI	31.6	27.6	30.6
VII	31.9	26.2	30.5
VIII	33.8	25.8	31.8
All	30.9	29.7	30.5

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

Chart 3: Trends over time % Children in Std I-VIII who take paid tuition classes. By school type. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022



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

Performance of states

Table 12: Government school enrollment, children not in school, and learning levels. By state. 2018 and 2022

State	Govt school		Not in school		Std III: Learning levels			Std V: Learning levels			Std VIII: Learning levels					
	% Children (age 6-14) enrolled in govt schools		% Children (age 15-16) not enrolled in school		% Children who can read Std II level text		% Children who can do at least subtraction		% Children who can read Std II level text		% Children who can do division		% Children who can read Std II level text		% Children who can do division	
	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022
Andhra Pradesh	63.2	70.8	9.0	2.1	22.4	10.4	38.4	33.7	59.7	36.4	39.3	29.6	78.2	66.4	47.6	51.7
Arunachal Pradesh	60.1	62.2	10.1	7.2	18.8	10.7	33.9	35.8	37.1	37.8	27.3	22.9	70.5	73.4	50.1	46.7
Assam	71.7	71.9	13.7	7.0	19.9	17.9	29.7	24.4	40.1	36.5	17.8	15.2	60.8	68.8	31.2	27.8
Bihar	78.1	82.2	10.8	6.4	23.5	19.8	28.4	28.7	41.3	42.4	29.9	35.4	71.2	71.2	56.9	59.4
Chhattisgarh	76.4	81.6	21.7	13.6	29.8	24.2	19.3	19.6	59.5	55.2	26.9	24.9	78.7	82.4	31.1	41.1
Gujarat	85.6	90.9	19.8	6.2	33.1	23.9	25.6	23.2	53.7	34.2	20.1	14.7	73.2	52.4	35.6	31.8
Haryana	42.6	51.9	6.8	4.6	46.2	31.5	53.7	41.7	69.1	57.6	50.9	41.6	81.2	80.3	63.2	62.6
Himachal Pradesh	58.9	66.3	2.2	2.8	47.8	28.5	50.2	41.5	76.9	61.4	56.6	42.5	89.9	87.9	61.0	52.3
Jammu and Kashmir	58.3	55.5	9.9	4.8	22.3	19.1	36.2	38.7	41.9	35.1	25.0	22.3	64.8	60.9	32.9	35.7
Jharkhand	78.0	83.3	13.2	6.1	18.8	14.2	22.5	22.6	34.4	35.6	19.0	24.5	66.4	64.9	44.0	45.3
Karnataka	69.9	76.3	7.4	2.2	19.2	8.6	26.3	22.2	46.0	30.2	20.5	13.3	70.3	59.9	39.0	36.0
Kerala	48.0	64.5	0.9	0.4	52.3	38.8	47.7	38.9	77.3	64.7	43.5	26.8	89.6	83.7	51.8	44.3
Madhya Pradesh	69.6	70.0	23.4	14.9	17.6	12.1	13.9	15.1	41.6	35.6	19.8	19.1	64.4	64.4	36.6	41.9
Maharashtra	61.6	67.4	4.3	1.4	42.0	26.6	27.2	18.7	66.4	55.5	30.2	19.6	80.2	76.2	40.5	34.6
Manipur	28.0	32.8	6.1	7.6	35.8	30.3	58.5	56.7	67.5	69.1	50.5	51.3	86.5	90.9	72.5	71.1
Meghalaya	35.7	43.7	12.3	9.2	24.6	16.2	19.2	18.0	50.1	39.2	7.2	11.8	82.8	75.5	28.1	28.2
Mizoram	72.4	64.7	5.3	7.6	25.6	19.8	58.9	41.8	64.3	51.2	40.2	20.9	89.4	85.6	71.0	44.7
Nagaland	49.3	50.8	9.2	9.4	22.6	21.2	36.9	33.8	48.0	48.4	25.8	15.3	83.6	86.2	51.3	50.2
Odisha	88.0	92.1	12.8	7.4	38.7	29.7	30.7	29.3	58.7	52.5	25.4	28.2	72.5	73.4	42.3	43.0
Punjab	46.7	58.8	6.2	5.2	39.4	33.0	49.7	44.8	71.6	66.2	53.0	41.1	85.1	85.4	62.4	53.7
Rajasthan	60.0	68.5	15.7	8.8	20.4	14.2	17.3	11.8	49.1	38.2	23.3	13.3	78.3	71.6	41.6	35.6
Sikkim	68.6	75.2	4.9	3.6	29.4	16.7	41.0	43.3	41.7	31.5	12.5	19.2	79.0	66.8	44.6	45.1
Tamil Nadu	67.4	75.7	2.3	1.9	10.2	4.8	26.0	11.2	40.7	25.2	25.4	14.9	73.2	63.0	50.2	44.4
Telangana	57.4	70.1	5.1	2.5	18.0	5.1	34.3	28.5	43.7	31.7	27.1	22.7	69.0	61.8	48.3	44.6
Tripura	85.2	86.1	4.9	4.6	25.6	20.3	34.8	31.6	45.0	46.7	19.2	17.2	68.3	66.4	30.7	43.8
Uttar Pradesh	44.3	59.6	19.1	12.3	28.1	23.9	26.6	28.7	52.0	46.3	29.6	31.6	73.7	70.6	44.4	49.4
Uttarakhand	55.0	61.5	6.9	3.8	34.5	27.8	32.3	23.6	64.3	53.6	37.5	30.6	83.8	82.2	48.6	44.4
West Bengal	88.1	92.2	11.7	4.9	39.9	33.0	38.6	34.2	50.7	47.3	29.7	27.5	61.8	69.2	28.7	31.8
All India	65.6	72.9	13.1	7.5	27.2	20.5	28.1	25.9	50.4	42.8	27.8	25.6	72.8	69.5	43.9	44.6

1. Union Territory pages for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry have not been presented in this report due to insufficient sample size.
 2. Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in 2014. As a result, the sample frames of Census 2011 do not have the new state divisions. Of the 22 districts in undivided Andhra Pradesh, 9 rural districts are located in Telangana and the remaining 13 districts are located in Andhra Pradesh. ASER estimates for the two states are based on this separation of districts.
 3. Estimates for the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir have been presented in a combined form for comparability with ASER estimates of previous years.
 4. ASER 2022 was unable to reach Goa, as well as some districts of Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya due to logistical constraints and/or security concerns.