

INDIA RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 596 OUT OF 619 DISTRICTS

School enrollment

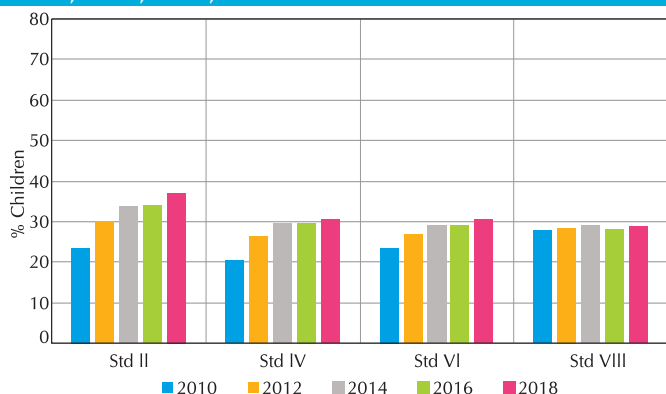
Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools by age group and gender 2018

Age group	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	65.6	30.9	0.7	2.8	100
Age 7-16: All	64.2	30.8	0.7	4.4	100
Age 7-10: All	66.0	31.7	0.7	1.6	100
Age 7-10: Boys	62.4	35.4	0.7	1.6	100
Age 7-10: Girls	69.9	27.8	0.7	1.6	100
Age 11-14: All	65.0	30.6	0.7	3.7	100
Age 11-14: Boys	61.6	34.4	0.7	3.3	100
Age 11-14: Girls	68.4	26.8	0.8	4.1	100
Age 15-16: All	57.4	28.9	0.6	13.1	100
Age 15-16: Boys	55.7	31.2	0.5	12.6	100
Age 15-16: Girls	59.0	26.9	0.7	13.5	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 enrolled in private schools in Std II, IV, VI and VIII
 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018



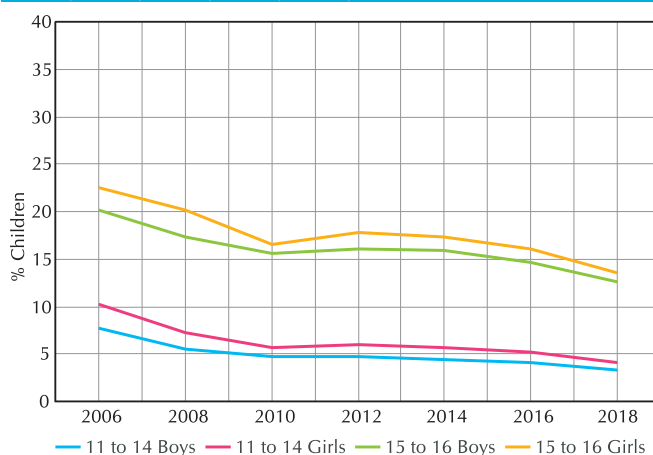
The proportion of children going to private school often varies by grade. There are also changes over time. For example, in 2018 private school enrollment in Std II is 36.9% as compared to 28.6% in Std VIII.

Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 3-8 enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools 2018

Age	Pre-school			School			Not in pre-school or school	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt LKG/UKG	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	55.8	1.0	9.9	3.3	1.1	0.1	28.8	100
Age 4	49.0	2.1	23.2	6.8	3.2	0.2	15.6	100
Age 5	27.6	2.8	27.4	23.9	9.9	0.3	8.1	100
Age 6	7.6	1.9	16.4	49.5	20.7	0.5	3.3	100
Age 7	1.8	0.8	7.3	59.1	28.7	0.6	1.8	100
Age 8	0.7	0.4	3.3	62.6	30.8	0.7	1.5	100

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 22.6% in 2006, 17.9% in 2012, and 13.5% in 2018.

Table 2: Age-grade distribution
 % Children in each grade by age 2018

Std \ Age	≤5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	
I	27.6	38.1	20.5	7.8	6.1								100	
II	5.9	13.5	37.3	28.3	7.0	8.0							100	
III	4.1	12.6	39.4	25.7	11.2	6.9							100	
IV	4.5		14.2	33.1	33.0	7.5	5.2	2.5					100	
V	5.5			9.3	41.7	26.0	11.4	6.2					100	
VI	4.4				13.9	34.1	33.7	9.0	4.9					100
VII	5.5				10.3	42.5	29.2	8.3	4.2				100	
VIII	4.5				15.2	41.4	27.0	8.4	3.5				100	

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, of all children in Std III, 39.4% children are 8 years old but there are also 12.6% who are 7, 25.7% who are 9, 11.2% who are 10, and 6.9% who are 11 or older.

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 since 2005. ASER is carried out by volunteers from a local organisation in each district.

ASER 2018 reached 596 districts, 17,730 villages, 354,944 households and 546,527 children. 573 partners and approximately 30,000 volunteers participated in this effort.

This is the 13th ASER report.

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.

Reading

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	42.7	32.6	13.7	5.2	5.8	100
II	21.3	30.2	21.3	12.5	14.7	100
III	12.1	22.6	20.8	17.3	27.2	100
IV	7.6	15.9	16.6	19.3	40.7	100
V	5.9	11.7	13.0	19.1	50.3	100
VI	3.8	8.8	10.5	17.2	59.8	100
VII	2.5	6.5	8.3	15.0	67.7	100
VIII	1.9	5.3	6.7	13.2	72.8	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, 12.1% cannot even read letters, 22.6% can read letters but not words or higher, 20.8% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 17.3% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 27.2% 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	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text		
	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

* 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.

Reading Tool (Hindi)

Std II level text	Std I level text
<p>रामपुर में एक मैदान था। वहाँ कुछ नहीं उगता था। वहाँ कोई खेलने नहीं जाता था। एक दिन कुछ लोग आए। उन्होंने गँव के लोगों को बुलाया। सबने मिलकर तय किया कि यहाँ बगीचा बनाया जाए। खाद मंगाकर तरह-तरह के पौधे लगाए गए। सही समय पर पानी दिया गया। आज वहाँ एक सुंदर बगीचा है। इसलिए वहाँ सभी खेलने जाते हैं।</p>	<p>रूपा बाहर खेल रही थी। खेलते-खेलते रात हो गई। रूपा अपने घर चली गई। वह खाना खाकर सो गई।</p>
<p>द क घ ल ब ह थ त म ख</p>	<p>नाक तोता कूड़ा मैना मोका सेब झोला दिन</p>

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

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

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

Arithmetic

Table 7: % Children by grade and arithmetic level All children 2018

Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Subtract	Divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
I	35.7	37.1	21.3	3.9	2.0	100
II	14.9	36.1	34.6	10.6	3.8	100
III	7.6	26.9	37.5	19.6	8.5	100
IV	4.4	19.2	34.2	24.6	17.6	100
V	3.3	13.8	30.5	24.5	27.8	100
VI	2.2	9.7	29.4	24.0	34.7	100
VII	1.6	7.5	28.0	24.0	39.0	100
VIII	1.1	5.6	27.3	22.1	43.9	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, 7.6% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 26.9% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 37.5% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 19.6% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 8.5% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Arithmetic Tool (Hindi)

अंक पहचान 1-9	संख्या पहचान 10-99	घटाना	भाग
3 7	65 38	41 64 - 13 - 48	7)928
1 4	92 23	84 73 - 49 - 36	6)769
8 2	47 72	56 31 - 37 - 13	8)987
5 9	54 87	45 53 - 18 - 24	4)519

(अंक 1-9 में से एक पहचानने की क्षमता) (अंक 1-9 में से एक नहीं पहचानने की क्षमता) (अंक 10-99 में से एक पहचानने की क्षमता) (अंक 10-99 में से एक नहीं पहचानने की क्षमता) (घटाने की क्षमता) (घटाने की क्षमता नहीं होने की क्षमता) (भाग करने की क्षमता) (भाग करने की क्षमता नहीं होने की क्षमता)

Arithmetic (contd.)

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

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction		
	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

* 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.

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

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

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

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.

Calculating time

If this girl sleeps at this time at night and wakes up at this time in the morning, then for how many hours does she sleep?

Applying unitary method

If 3 tablets are needed to purify 15 litres of water, how many tablets are needed to purify 40 litres of water?

Financial decision making

These 5 books are available in two shops in a market. If you have to buy all 5 books, what is the least amount of money you would have to spend?

Shop 1 - Rate list		Shop 2 - Rate list	
Name of book	Price	Name of book	Price
Science	Special Offer!! Out of 5 books for ₹ 299 Only	Science	₹ 80
Math		Math	₹ 30
Hindi		Hindi	₹ 70
English		English	₹ 60
History		History	₹ 40

Calculating discount

This is the price of this T-shirt and it is available on a discount of 10 percent. If you were to buy this T-shirt, how much money would you need to spend?

Table 10: Of all children who can do subtraction but not 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	33.8	31.8	32.7	38.6	34.1	36.2	27.0	24.3	25.5	15.2	10.7	12.8
Age 15	36.0	32.9	34.3	40.4	33.1	36.4	28.4	24.1	26.0	19.8	12.5	15.8
Age 16	38.3	31.5	34.4	41.4	32.6	36.4	28.3	23.1	25.3	21.0	11.9	15.8
Age 14-16	35.7	32.1	33.7	39.9	33.4	36.3	27.8	23.9	25.6	18.3	11.6	14.6

Table 11: 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	47.6	43.0	45.4	56.4	47.3	52.0	38.2	34.5	36.4	31.3	23.6	27.5
Age 15	49.9	44.9	47.4	56.7	48.1	52.4	38.5	36.5	37.5	34.7	25.5	30.1
Age 16	51.6	45.8	48.6	55.3	50.1	52.6	38.4	36.7	37.5	36.4	27.8	31.9
Age 14-16	49.5	44.5	47.0	56.2	48.4	52.3	38.3	35.8	37.1	33.8	25.5	29.6



Performance of states

Table 12: Private school enrollment, girls not in school, and learning levels by state 2018

State	Private school	Not in school		Std III: Learning levels		Std V: Learning levels		Std VIII: Learning levels	
	% Children (Age 6-14) enrolled in private schools	% Girls (Age 11-14) not enrolled in school	% Girls (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
Andhra Pradesh	35.2	2.9	9.7	22.4	38.4	59.7	39.3	78.2	47.6
Arunachal Pradesh	35.2	2.9	8.6	18.8	33.9	37.1	27.3	70.5	50.1
Assam	24.8	2.6	9.6	19.9	29.7	40.1	17.8	60.8	31.2
Bihar	16.9	4.2	9.8	23.5	28.4	41.3	29.9	71.2	56.9
Chhattisgarh	20.0	5.6	21.2	29.8	19.3	59.5	26.9	78.7	31.1
Gujarat	12.4	3.6	24.9	33.1	25.6	53.7	20.1	73.2	35.6
Haryana	55.3	2.3	6.8	46.2	53.7	69.1	50.9	81.2	63.2
Himachal Pradesh	40.7	0.5	2.0	47.8	50.2	76.9	56.6	89.9	61.0
Jammu and Kashmir	40.1	2.4	12.5	22.3	36.2	41.9	25.0	64.8	32.9
Jharkhand	19.0	3.4	11.2	18.8	22.5	34.4	19.0	66.4	44.0
Karnataka	29.1	1.2	7.8	19.2	26.3	46.0	20.5	70.3	39.0
Kerala	46.9	0.5	0.6	52.5	47.9	77.2	43.7	89.6	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	26.1	7.7	26.8	17.6	13.9	41.6	19.8	64.4	36.6
Maharashtra	37.6	1.6	5.1	42.0	27.2	66.4	30.2	80.2	40.5
Manipur	70.4	1.6	5.4	35.8	58.5	67.5	50.5	86.5	72.5
Meghalaya	58.6	2.0	9.2	24.6	19.2	50.1	7.2	82.8	28.1
Mizoram	27.2	0.2	3.7	25.6	58.9	64.3	40.2	89.4	71.0
Nagaland	48.6	2.6	6.4	22.6	36.9	48.0	25.8	83.6	51.3
Odisha	10.5	2.1	12.3	38.7	30.9	58.4	25.4	72.6	42.5
Punjab	52.2	1.6	6.2	39.4	49.7	71.6	53.0	85.1	62.4
Rajasthan	35.8	7.4	20.1	20.4	17.3	49.1	23.3	78.3	41.6
Sikkim	30.7	0.9	5.1	29.4	41.0	41.7	12.5	79.0	44.6
Tamil Nadu	32.1	0.2	1.4	10.2	26.0	40.7	25.4	73.2	50.2
Telangana	41.8	0.9	6.2	18.0	34.3	43.7	27.1	69.0	48.3
Tripura	13.9	0.4	1.2	25.6	34.8	45.0	19.2	68.3	30.7
Uttar Pradesh	49.7	7.4	22.2	28.1	26.6	52.0	29.6	73.7	44.4
Uttarakhand	42.7	2.2	6.6	34.5	32.3	64.3	37.5	83.8	48.6
West Bengal	7.9	1.3	4.8	40.0	38.4	50.7	29.7	61.8	28.7
All India	30.9	4.1	13.5	27.2	28.1	50.3	27.8	72.8	44.0

1. State/UT pages for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, and Goa 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. ASER 2018 was unable to reach some districts of Jammu, Kashmir, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Kerala due to logistical constraints and/or security concerns.