

# Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2018

January 14, 2020

## 'Young Children'



# ASER 2018 - Rural

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### 'Young Children'

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Phone: +91-11-46023612

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# ASER 2018 'Young Children' – An overview

For well over a decade, ASER has been well known for reporting data annually on reading and arithmetic levels for boys and girls in the elementary school age group. What is less known is that there is also rich data about the schooling status of children below the age of 6 for each year as well as over time.

In 2005, the first year we did ASER, we focussed on 6 to 14 year olds and on those who were or should have been in Std I till Std VIII. This is the age group that is supposed to be in elementary school. Several years later, the Right to Education Act 2009 also referred to this age group when free and compulsory education became the law. However, even in the first year of ASER, going from household to household and talking to thousands of families, we could see that there were children in Std I who were not as yet 6 years old. In addition, there were students currently enrolled in Std VIII who were more than 14 years old. Therefore, from 2006 onwards we expanded the focus of the ASER exercise to include 5 year olds to 16 year olds. Any child who was enrolled in Std I was asked to do reading and arithmetic tasks; this child could be younger than 6. We also asked about the enrollment status of younger children – age 3 and 4.

For the younger children (age 3 and 4) between 2006 and 2008 we only recorded data on whether the child was enrolled in an anganwadi or if she or he was still at home (not started pre-school/school yet). From 2009 onwards we included the possibility of the child attending LKG/UKG (which implied private pre-school). It was only for children age 5 that we asked if the child was enrolled in school (private or government). Therefore, for all the years from 2006 to 2016, if a child younger than 5 was going to school, the ASER survey did not capture it.

For the period 2006 to 2014, we have continuous annual data for young children's (age 3 and 4) enrollment in anganwadis and pre-school; as well as pre-school and primary school status for children age 5 and 6.<sup>1</sup> Similar data is available in ASER 2016.<sup>2</sup>

In ASER 2018, in addition to recording the pre-school and school status of children age 5 and above, we decided to do the same for those who were 3 and 4 years old.<sup>3</sup> To highlight the availability of this detailed information about young children, we decided to bring out a separate volume on this age group extracted from ASER 2018.

This volume provides estimates for All India (rural) and for each state (rural) for the following indicators:

- By age: Pre-school and school status for all children age 3 to 8
- By grade: For children in Std I:
  - o Enrollment by school type: Government schools and private schools
  - o Age distribution in Std I by school type
  - o Learning levels in Std I by school type and age

Wherever possible, this data is presented separately for boys and girls.

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<sup>1</sup>The only exception was ASER 2011 which had a slightly different data recording sheet for young children. Hence, the data for children age 3 and 4 is not comparable to the other years in this series.

<sup>2</sup>ASER was done in practically every rural district of India for the period 2006 to 2014. On the 10th year of the ASER exercise, a decision was taken to do the nationwide ASER every alternate year.

<sup>3</sup>Due to a change in the way data was collected, ASER 2018 data for enrolment of children age 3 and 4 is not comparable with previous ASERs.

# Sample description 2018

State	Census 2011 actual districts	Surveyed districts (ASER 2016)	ASER 2018													
			Surveyed districts	Surveyed villages	Surveyed households	Surveyed children				Tested children						
						Age 4	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 4-8	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 5-8
Andhra Pradesh	13	13	13	390	7687	526	517	562	635	610	2850	395	478	556	520	1949
Arunachal Pradesh	16	10	8	235	4440	381	482	487	437	417	2204	421	431	384	363	1599
Assam	27	26	26	780	15445	1356	1530	1617	1638	1838	7979	1259	1388	1420	1598	5665
Bihar	38	38	38	1140	22701	3085	3846	3916	3545	4513	18905	2789	3054	2832	3614	12289
Chhattisgarh	18	16	16	479	9562	903	878	981	1043	1071	4876	691	837	900	927	3355
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	28	600	66	56	51	68	68	309	26	29	53	57	165
Daman and Diu	2	2	2	17	1180	47	57	88	83	89	364	37	69	66	73	245
Goa	2	2	2	47	903	33	54	36	49	52	224	43	30	47	50	170
Gujarat	26	26	26	779	15536	1131	944	1344	1374	1431	6224	494	1062	1126	1196	3878
Haryana	21	21	21	628	12457	1201	1449	1395	1449	1495	6989	1213	1192	1258	1304	4967
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	358	7079	625	589	691	720	830	3455	510	613	660	763	2546
Jammu and Kashmir	22	9	14	409	8090	816	966	1095	1027	1135	5039	711	869	849	940	3369
Jharkhand	24	24	24	720	14355	1708	2059	2234	2012	2527	10540	1506	1832	1634	2079	7051
Karnataka	30	30	30	900	17983	1704	1809	2168	1969	2427	10077	1574	2004	1833	2268	7679
Kerala	14	12	12	352	7063	381	413	453	465	483	2195	333	384	397	410	1524
Madhya Pradesh	50	50	50	1500	29893	3088	3276	3232	3626	4138	17360	2281	2528	2843	3217	10869
Maharashtra	33	33	33	990	19747	1630	1612	1861	1585	2011	8699	1243	1604	1412	1798	6057
Manipur	9	9	9	263	5094	564	712	707	699	633	3315	640	636	619	551	2446
Meghalaya	7	7	7	210	4105	559	658	666	644	608	3135	505	531	543	514	2093
Mizoram	8	8	8	223	4760	392	510	600	590	653	2745	496	593	582	635	2306
Nagaland	11	11	11	320	6488	775	946	992	921	974	4608	868	929	870	906	3573
Odisha	30	30	30	900	17823	1702	1429	1606	1956	1969	8662	1053	1362	1655	1687	5757
Puducherry	2	2	2	55	1173	63	65	62	68	83	341	57	50	57	71	235
Punjab	20	20	20	596	11764	799	846	785	951	972	4353	682	686	814	839	3021
Rajasthan	33	33	33	989	19656	2037	2714	2364	2556	2990	12661	2106	1908	2102	2434	8550
Sikkim	4	3	4	116	2214	105	134	142	163	170	714	108	120	143	139	510
Tamil Nadu	31	31	31	923	18485	1163	1027	1289	1537	1759	6775	838	1138	1391	1565	4932
Telangana	9	9	9	270	5309	396	436	455	481	476	2244	335	373	401	398	1507
Tripura	4	4	4	120	2395	165	179	179	161	178	862	161	165	149	167	642
Uttar Pradesh	71	70	70	2100	41841	4919	6295	6333	6147	7111	30805	5052	5363	5230	6036	21681
Uttarakhand	13	13	13	383	7297	564	689	635	687	751	3326	554	531	612	656	2353
West Bengal	18	18	17	510	10157	777	882	870	864	920	4313	675	693	695	768	2831
<b>All India</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>17730</b>	<b>353282</b>	<b>33661</b>	<b>38059</b>	<b>39896</b>	<b>40150</b>	<b>45382</b>	<b>197148</b>	<b>29656</b>	<b>33482</b>	<b>34133</b>	<b>38543</b>	<b>135814</b>

\* 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.

\*\* ASER 2018 was unable to reach some districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal due to logistical constraints and security concerns.

# The national picture

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – India

Analysis based on data from households. 596 out of 619 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

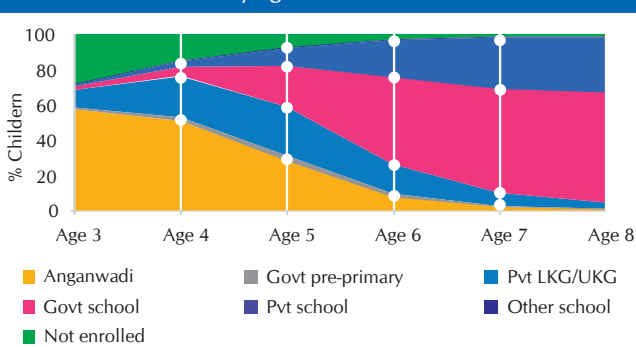
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	57.1	1.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	28.8	100
Age 4	50.5	2.1	23.4	5.3	3.0	0.2	15.6	100
Age 5	28.1	2.8	27.5	23.3	9.8	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: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 57.1% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1% in government pre-primary classes, 10% in private LKG/UKG, 2% in government schools, and 1% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 'Not enrolled' includes children who were never enrolled or have dropped out. 28.8% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

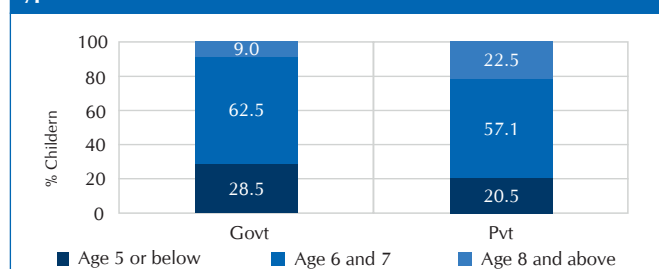
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** At age 5, most children are already enrolled in some kind of educational institution (91.9%). They could be going to an anganwadi (28.1%), or to a private pre-school (27.5%), or to a school (33.4%). This means that what is offered to, and expected from these young children varies enormously across the country depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary schools. (Table 1)
- **Private school children enter Std I at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to those in government schools. For example, 28.5% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 8 percentage points lower in private schools (20.5%). But grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in the same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 33% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 50% of 6-7 year olds and 58.3% children age 8 and above. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	64.4	35.6	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	33.0	38.7
Age 6 and 7	50.0	57.8
Age 8 and above	58.3	68.9
All	46.8	54.4
Private schools		
Age 5	57.1	63.4
Age 6 and 7	79.0	84.4
Age 8 and above	86.3	92.1
All	77.0	82.7

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – India

Analysis based on data from households. 596 out of 619 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	55.7	60.3	4.5
Age 5	51.8	56.8	5.0
Age 6	55.8	62.5	6.7
Age 7	58.1	65.6	7.6
Age 8	59.6	68.0	8.4

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

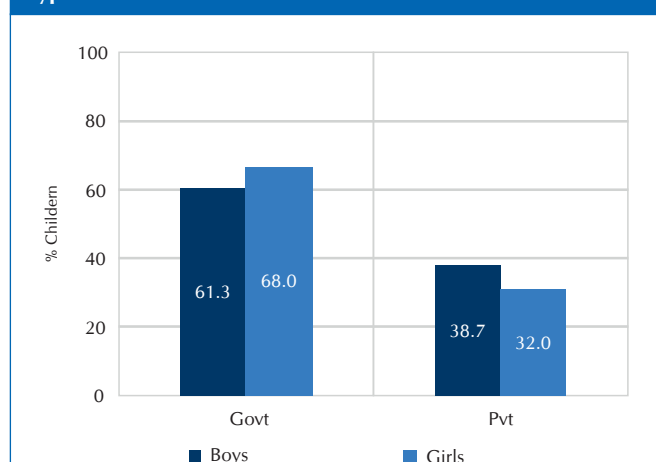


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In all age groups, a slightly higher proportion of girls are enrolled in government institutions (anganwadis or pre-primary grades or primary grades in government schools) as compared to boys of the same age. The proportion of boys and girls attending government institutions increases with age. However, interestingly, the sex-wise gap in enrollment also increases with age. For example, at age 5, the percentage of girls enrolled in government institutions is 56.8% as compared to that of boys at 51.8%. There is a 5 percentage point difference in enrollment. By age 8, there are more boys (59.6%) and girls (68%) in government schools but the sex-wise gap in enrollment has risen to 8.4 percentage points. (Table 4)
- **Difference in learning levels between boys and girls also increases with age:** In terms of their ability to recognize numbers or letters, there is hardly any difference between boys and girls who are aged 5 and are enrolled in Std I in government schools. However, among older children enrolled in Std I in government schools, boys are doing slightly better than girls. For example, among 8 year olds and older in Std I in government schools, 59.7% of boys can recognize at least letters as compared to 56.5% of girls. (Table 5)
- **In private schools, learning levels of girls are better than that of boys:** Across all age groups enrolled in Std I, girls in private schools are performing better than their male counterparts. This pattern can be seen in reading and in arithmetic. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 61.3% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 38.7% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 68% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 32% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	33.2	32.9	39.2	38.2
Age 6 and 7	50.2	49.8	59.5	56.1
Age 8 and above	59.7	56.5	70.4	67.0
All	47.1	46.5	55.8	52.9
Private schools				
Age 5	56.0	58.6	62.2	65.0
Age 6 and 7	77.7	80.5	83.6	85.3
Age 8 and above	85.2	88.0	91.8	92.5
All	75.9	78.5	82.0	83.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – India

Analysis based on data from households. 596 out of 619 total rural districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

**Table 6: Children's enrollment in Std I by sex and school type**

State	% Children enrolled in Std I by sex			% Children enrolled in Std I by school type		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Govt	Pvt	Total
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	49.6	100	53.4	46.6	100
Arunachal Pradesh	54.6	45.4	100	66.0	34.0	100
Assam	54.7	45.3	100	71.4	28.6	100
Bihar	54.5	45.6	100	74.3	25.7	100
Chhattisgarh	52.3	47.7	100	70.2	29.8	100
Gujarat	51.7	48.4	100	88.1	11.9	100
Haryana	53.8	46.2	100	35.6	64.4	100
Himachal Pradesh	53.8	46.2	100	49.1	50.9	100
Jammu and Kashmir	55.3	44.7	100	53.5	46.5	100
Jharkhand	53.2	46.8	100	76.8	23.2	100
Karnataka	50.5	49.5	100	65.2	34.8	100
Kerala	53.2	46.8	100	46.6	53.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	52.6	47.4	100	64.1	35.9	100
Maharashtra	53.1	46.9	100	75.5	24.6	100
Manipur	50.1	49.9	100	36.4	63.6	100
Meghalaya	52.8	47.2	100	39.9	60.1	100
Mizoram	50.3	49.7	100	68.3	31.7	100
Nagaland	52.7	47.3	100	56.6	43.4	100
Odisha	52.3	47.7	100	82.7	17.3	100
Punjab	51.8	48.2	100	34.2	65.8	100
Rajasthan	53.7	46.3	100	62.7	37.3	100
Tamil Nadu	50.9	49.1	100	54.0	46.1	100
Telangana	55.2	44.8	100	44.3	55.7	100
Tripura				80.5		100
Uttar Pradesh	54.8	45.2	100	50.2	49.8	100
Uttarakhand	55.9	44.1	100	46.0	54.0	100
West Bengal	53.2	46.9	100	86.1	13.9	100
<b>All India</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>100</b>

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – India

Analysis based on data from households. 596 out of 619 total rural districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

**Table 7: Children's learning levels in Std I by sex**

State	% Children in Std I who can read at least letters by sex			% Children in Std I who can recognize at least numbers (1-9) by sex		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Andhra Pradesh	70.5	68.6	69.6	78.5	73.6	76.2
Arunachal Pradesh	73.4	75.6	74.4	77.0	81.1	78.8
Assam	64.9	62.7	63.9	70.6	67.2	69.0
Bihar	48.6	44.3	46.6	60.1	54.6	57.5
Chhattisgarh	53.6	55.1	54.3	63.7	60.5	62.1
Gujarat	63.5	63.4	63.4	66.4	66.6	66.5
Haryana	76.0	78.4	77.1	81.5	84.0	82.7
Himachal Pradesh	80.5	83.0	81.6	86.8	87.0	86.8
Jammu and Kashmir	82.0	82.8	82.4	84.7	82.3	83.6
Jharkhand	47.7	46.6	47.1	56.9	52.9	55.0
Karnataka	59.5	60.0	59.7	71.6	68.9	70.3
Kerala	92.8	93.9	93.3	95.7	95.7	95.7
Madhya Pradesh	48.4	44.4	46.5	53.6	49.2	51.5
Maharashtra	70.6	70.7	70.7	71.6	71.0	71.3
Manipur	95.6	96.0	95.8	97.5	98.5	98.0
Meghalaya	88.2	88.3	88.3	88.5	89.7	89.0
Mizoram	74.3	78.3	76.3	77.9	78.8	78.3
Nagaland	89.8	88.9	89.4	91.1	90.8	91.0
Odisha	64.0	60.7	62.4	63.4	61.2	62.3
Punjab	73.9	76.7	75.2	83.3	87.6	85.3
Rajasthan	36.0	35.9	36.0	45.1	40.8	43.1
Tamil Nadu	60.8	56.7	58.8	73.6	71.3	72.5
Telangana	74.2	77.9	76.0	78.7	81.8	80.2
Tripura						
Uttar Pradesh	54.7	51.9	53.5	64.3	58.4	61.7
Uttarakhand	75.0	66.8	71.4	78.1	69.0	74.1
West Bengal	74.6	75.8	75.2	78.9	80.1	79.5
<b>All India</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – India

Analysis based on data from households. 596 out of 619 total rural districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

**Table 8: Children's learning levels in Std I by school type**

State	% Children in Std I who can read at least letters by school type			% Children in Std I who can recognize at least numbers (1-9) by school type		
	Govt	Pvt	All	Govt	Pvt	All
Andhra Pradesh	52.3	89.5	69.6	61.5	93.0	76.2
Arunachal Pradesh	64.5	93.2	74.4	69.2	97.2	78.9
Assam	55.6	84.9	64.0	61.3	88.5	69.1
Bihar	33.8	82.7	46.7	46.7	87.9	57.6
Chhattisgarh	44.0	78.7	54.3	53.0	83.7	62.1
Gujarat	62.5	70.8	63.4	64.7	81.7	66.5
Haryana	53.4	88.5	77.1	64.5	91.3	82.7
Himachal Pradesh	71.8	91.4	81.6	80.5	93.1	86.8
Jammu and Kashmir	71.6	93.4	82.4	72.0	95.4	83.6
Jharkhand	35.7	82.5	47.0	44.6	87.1	54.9
Karnataka	54.4	69.4	59.7	64.5	80.7	70.3
Kerala	91.3	95.1	93.3	93.8	97.3	95.7
Madhya Pradesh	32.0	71.5	46.5	38.3	74.3	51.5
Maharashtra	66.2	84.5	70.7	66.6	86.3	71.3
Manipur	90.9	98.6	95.8	95.7	99.3	98.0
Meghalaya	86.7	89.5	88.4	89.2	89.1	89.1
Mizoram	70.8	88.7	76.6	73.4	89.6	78.6
Nagaland	84.2	95.9	89.3	87.3	95.5	90.8
Odisha	57.9	85.7	62.4	57.8	85.8	62.3
Punjab	58.5	83.0	75.2	66.5	94.1	85.3
Rajasthan	23.9	56.6	36.1	32.1	62.0	43.3
Tamil Nadu	53.6	65.1	58.8	64.0	82.6	72.5
Telangana	59.3	89.6	76.0	68.4	89.6	80.2
Tripura	80.3		82.0	87.9		87.1
Uttar Pradesh	33.5	73.2	53.5	43.5	79.7	61.7
Uttarakhand	55.8	85.1	71.4	59.9	86.5	74.1
West Bengal	73.2	88.2	75.1	77.8	91.4	79.5
<b>All India</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>

**Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh**

**Assam, Bihar**

**Chhattisgarh**

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Andhra Pradesh

Analysis based on data from households. 13 out of 13 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

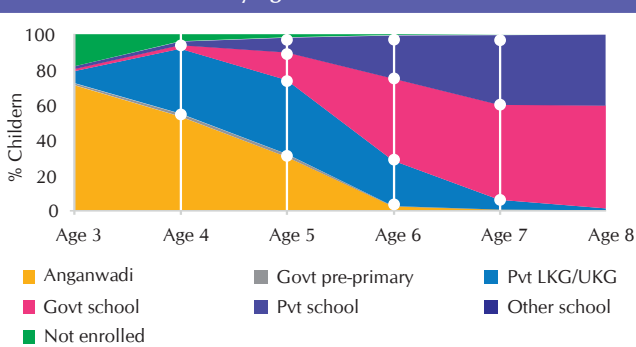
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	71.3	0.9	6.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	18.2	100
Age 4	53.4	1.5	36.6	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.2	100
Age 5	30.4	1.6	41.8	15.8	8.4	0.0	2.0	100
Age 6	2.3	0.3	25.7	46.6	24.4	0.0	0.7	100
Age 7	0.4	0.2	5.6	53.9	39.5	0.2	0.3	100
Age 8	0.2	0.0	1.1	58.3	40.2	0.0	0.2	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 71.3% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.9% in government pre-primary classes, 6.6% in private LKG/UKG, 1.4% in government schools, and 1.6% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 18.2% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

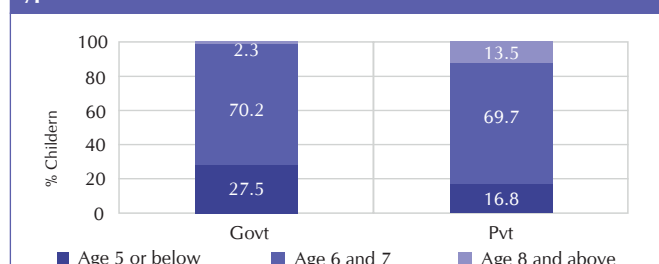
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** At age 3, 18.2% of children are not enrolled anywhere. However, by age 4, 53.4% children are in anganwadis and 36.6% are in private pre-schools. This leaves only 4.2% who are not enrolled. (Table 1)
- **Variation in enrollment at age 5:** At age 5, children could be going to an anganwadi centre (30.4%), to a private pre-school (41.8%), or to a primary school (24.2%). This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Younger children in government schools in Std I:** If age distributions are compared in Std I, the data indicates that the proportion of children 5 or younger is higher in government schools (27.5%) as compared to private schools (16.8%). In contrast, the proportion of older children (8 and older) is smaller in government schools as compared to private schools. (Chart 2)
- **Private school learning levels in Std I higher than that in government schools:** The learning levels of 6-7 year old children in Std I in private schools is higher than those in government schools. For example, 93.8% of children in private schools can recognize at least single digit numbers as compared to 64.3% in government schools. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	53.4	46.6	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	55.3	64.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	52.3	61.5
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	91.2	93.8
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	89.5	93.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	56.4	57.9	1.5
Age 5	45.7	50.3	4.6
Age 6	45.5	52.7	7.3
Age 7	51.8	57.2	5.5
Age 8	53.7	62.6	8.9

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

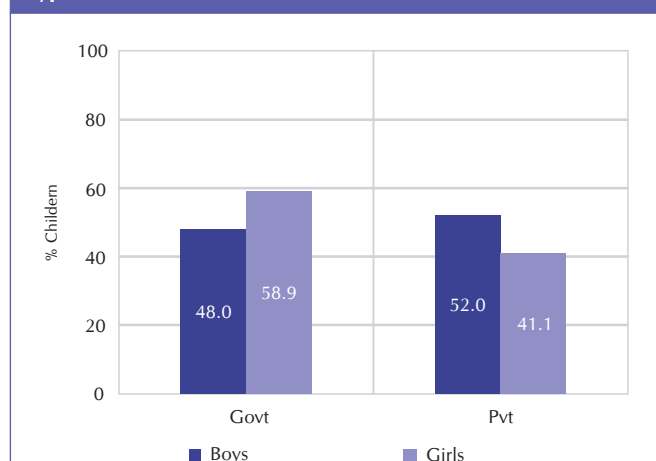


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment for all age groups:** Girls' enrollment in government institutions is higher than that of boys for all age groups from age 4 to age 8. However, the sex-wise difference is higher for older ages. For example, at age 4, 56.4% of boys are enrolled in government pre-schools/anganwadis as compared to 57.9% of girls. At age 8, 53.7% of boys are enrolled in government schools as compared to 62.6% of girls. (Table 4)
- **Girls outperform boys in Std I in government schools:** For example, at age 6-7 years, 57.6% of girls can read at least letters as compared to 52.7% of boys and 63.3% of boys can recognize at least single digit numbers while 65.2% girls can do so. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 48% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 52% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 58.9% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 41.1% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	52.7	57.6	63.3	65.2
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	48.3	55.8	62.0	61.1
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	91.0	91.4	93.3	94.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	90.6	87.7	93.3	92.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Arunachal Pradesh

Analysis based on data from households. 8 out of 16 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

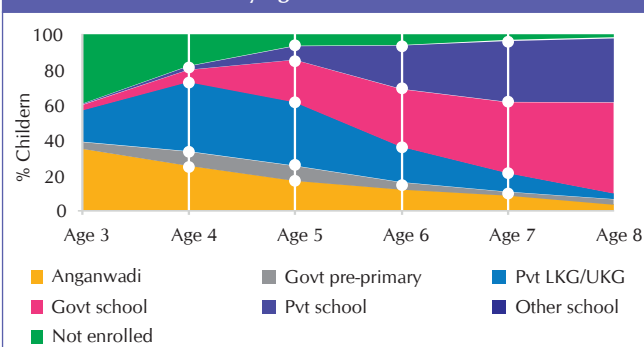
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	35.2	3.8	17.9	3.0	0.4	0.0	39.7	100
Age 4	25.6	8.0	39.4	6.9	1.9	0.0	18.2	100
Age 5	17.1	8.4	36.1	24.0	7.7	0.0	6.8	100
Age 6	12.1	4.1	20.1	32.7	24.7	0.0	6.4	100
Age 7	8.7	2.1	10.7	40.1	34.6	0.4	3.4	100
Age 8	3.6	3.0	3.4	51.5	36.3	0.4	1.9	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 35.2% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 3.8% in government pre-primary classes, 17.9% in private LKG/UKG, 3% in government schools, and 0.4% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 39.7% children are not enrolled anywhere at age 3. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

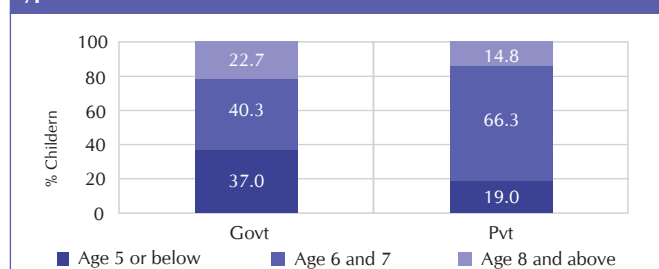
- **A high percentage of children of pre-school age are not enrolled:** Close to 40% of age 3 and about 20% of age 4 children are not enrolled anywhere. (Table 1)
- **Different patterns in enrollment by level and type of institution:** There is a lot of difference regarding where 5 and 6 year old children are enrolled. For example, at age 6, 12.1% are still in anganwadis, 20.1% in private pre-schools, 32.7% in government schools and 24.7% in private schools. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Private school children in Std I are older than their counterparts in government schools:** Comparing age distributions by school type for Std I, data indicates that of all children enrolled in government schools, close to 40% are 5 years or younger whereas the same figure is less than 20% among private school children. Within the same type of school, in Std I, older children can do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 56.4% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 66.8% of 6-7 year olds. (Chart 2 and Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	66.0	34.0	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	56.4	58.9
Age 6 and 7	66.8	75.1
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	64.5	69.2
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	95.0	98.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	93.2	97.2

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	34.9	46.2	11.3
Age 5	50.6	48.9	-1.7
Age 6	46.7	51.0	4.3
Age 7	50.3	51.3	1.1
Age 8	54.5	61.5	7.0

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

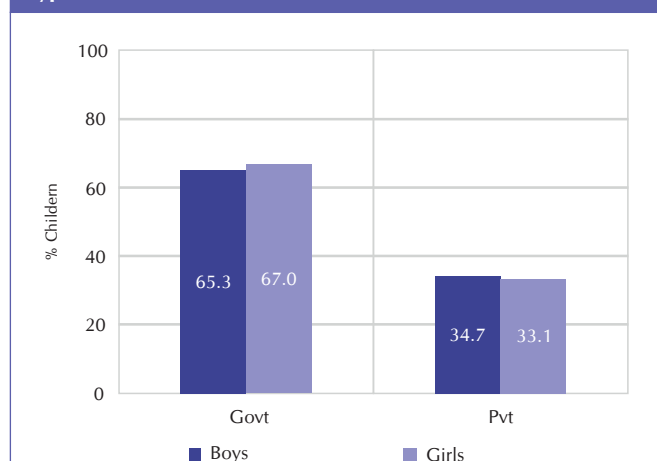


### Key takeaways:

- **No clear trend visible in enrollment of girls and boys across age groups:** More girls are enrolled in government schools and pre-schools at age 4 with a high percentage point difference of 11.3. While this difference becomes negative at age 5, we again see a change at age 8 where 61.5% of girls as compared to 54.5% of boys are enrolled in government educational institutions and the percentage point difference is 7. (Table 4)
- **A slightly higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government schools as compared to boys in Std I:** 67% of girls are enrolled in government schools in comparison to 65.3% of boys. In private schools, 33.1% of girls are enrolled as against 34.7% of boys. (Chart 3)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 65.3% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 34.7% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 67% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 33.1% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7				
Age 8 and above				
All				
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7				
Age 8 and above				
All				

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Assam

Analysis based on data from households. 26 out of 27 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

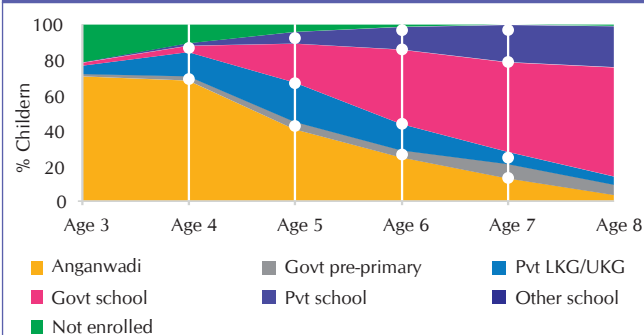
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	70.5	1.5	4.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	21.4	100
Age 4	68.1	2.6	13.7	3.5	1.4	0.0	10.7	100
Age 5	40.5	4.4	22.3	21.9	6.6	0.0	4.3	100
Age 6	24.6	4.3	14.9	42.0	12.8	0.0	1.5	100
Age 7	12.7	8.4	6.9	50.5	21.1	0.2	0.2	100
Age 8	3.4	6.1	4.7	61.5	23.3	0.1	0.9	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 70.5% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.5% in government pre-primary classes, 4.7% in private LKG/UKG, 1.6% in government schools, and 0.4% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 21.4% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

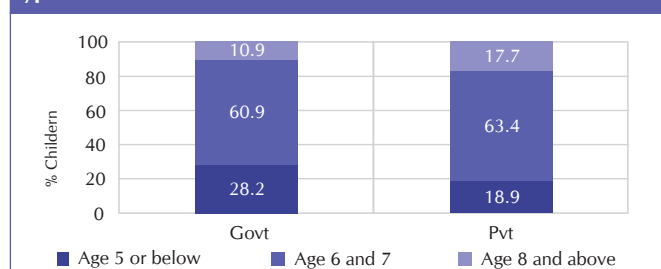
- **Some children not enrolled anywhere:** 21.4% of children at age 3 and 10.7% of children at age 4 are not enrolled anywhere. (Table 1)
- **High government institution enrollment across age groups:** There is high enrollment in government anganwadis for children at age 3 and 4 and in government schools for older age groups. Even in Std I, 71.4% children are enrolled in government schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)
- **Variation at age 5 in terms of enrollment and school type:** At age 5, 40.5% children are still in anganwadis, 22.3% are enrolled in private pre-schools and slightly under 30% children are going to school. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Age makes a difference:** In Std I, a little over 60% of all children are 6 or 7 years old. Comparing performance by age even within the same type of school, it is clear that older children can do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 45.6% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 58.1% of 6-7 year olds and 64.7% children age 8 and above. (Chart 2 and Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	71.4	28.6	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	45.6	51.0
Age 6 and 7	58.1	63.2
Age 8 and above	64.7	73.9
All	55.6	61.3
Private schools		
Age 5	63.1	76.0
Age 6 and 7	88.5	89.9
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	84.9	88.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Assam

Analysis based on data from households. 26 out of 27 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	72.9	75.2	2.3
Age 5	66.2	67.6	1.4
Age 6	65.8	76.1	10.2
Age 7	68.0	75.5	7.5
Age 8	67.9	73.8	5.8

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

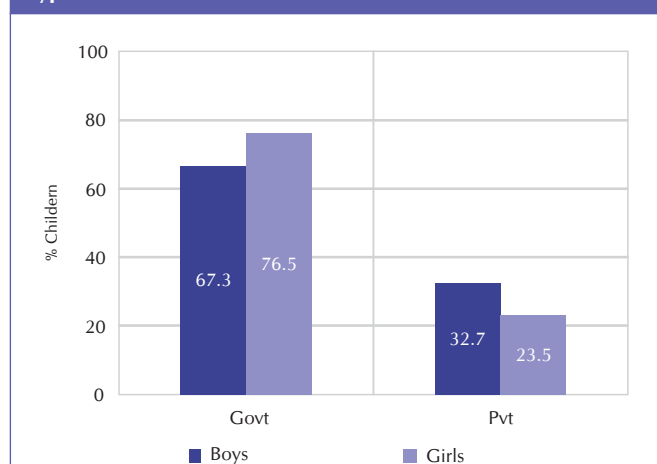


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In Assam, more than 65% of boys and girls attend government institutions in the age group of 4 to 8. For every age group between 4 and 8 years, more girls are enrolled in anganwadis and government schools than boys. Among older children (age 6 and higher), there is a bigger difference based on sex as compared to younger children (age 4 and 5). (Table 4)
- **Learning levels of girls increase significantly with age in Std I in government schools:** At age 5, 40.5% of girls can read at least letters as compared to 48.8% of boys. At age 6-7, 57.7% of girls can read at least letters as compared to 58.2% of boys. (Table 5)
- **Among children enrolled in Std I in private schools, learning levels of girls aged 6-7 and above are better than that of boys:** Learning levels of girls are higher than that of boys in terms of their ability to read letters and numbers. For example, 90.5% of girls aged 6 and 7 years can recognize at least single digit numbers as compared to 89.3% of boys. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 67.3% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 32.7% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 76.5% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 23.5% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	48.8	40.5	51.6	50.5
Age 6 and 7	58.2	57.7	66.6	60.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	55.5	55.3	62.7	59.8
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	88.4	89.1	89.3	90.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	84.5	85.7	87.0	90.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Bihar

Analysis based on data from households. 38 out of 38 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

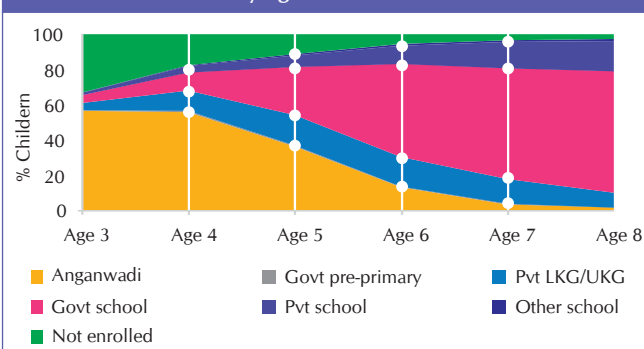
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	56.6	0.4	3.9	4.5	1.3	0.1	33.3	100
Age 4	55.8	0.8	11.3	10.3	3.5	0.5	17.8	100
Age 5	36.4	0.7	17.0	27.4	6.3	0.8	11.5	100
Age 6	13.3	0.5	16.5	52.9	10.1	1.0	5.7	100
Age 7	3.5	0.6	13.8	62.9	14.8	0.9	3.6	100
Age 8	1.7	0.2	8.3	68.9	16.9	1.2	2.9	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 56.6% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.4% in government pre-primary classes, 3.9% in private LKG/UKG, 4.5% in government schools, and 1.3% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 33.3% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

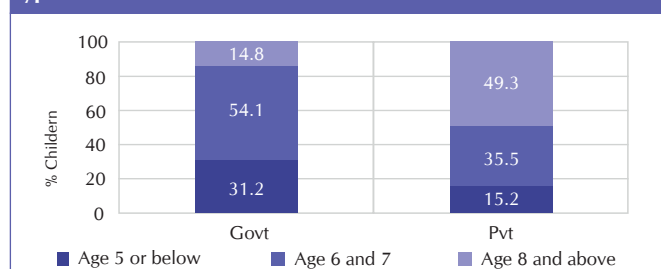
- **High proportion of young children are not enrolled anywhere:** Compared to many other states, Bihar has a substantial proportion of 3 and 4 year old children not enrolled anywhere (33.3% at age 3 and 17.8% at age 4). Even at age 5, more than 11% are not going to any kind of school or pre-school. At age 5, they could either be going to anganwadis (36.4%), or to primary schools (34.5%). This means that what is offered to, and expected from, these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Private school children enter school at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to children in government schools. 31.2% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 16 percentage points lower in private schools (15.2%). However, expectations by grade are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 30.5% of 5 year olds can recognize at least single digit numbers, as compared to 47.5% of 6-7 year olds and 68.1% children age 8 and above. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	74.3	25.7	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	23.9	30.5
Age 6 and 7	32.9	47.5
Age 8 and above	52.5	68.1
All	33.8	46.7
Private schools		
Age 5	47.5	61.0
Age 6 and 7	75.9	81.9
Age 8 and above	93.7	96.9
All	82.7	87.9

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Bihar

Analysis based on data from households. 38 out of 38 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	64.4	69.6	5.2
Age 5	60.4	68.5	8.1
Age 6	61.8	71.4	9.5
Age 7	61.6	72.8	11.2
Age 8	65.5	76.4	10.9

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

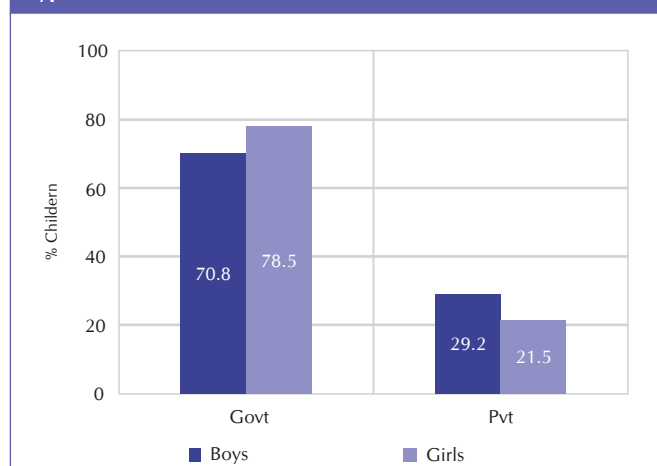


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In all age groups, a higher proportion of girls are enrolled in government institutions (anganwadis or pre-primary or primary grades in government schools) as compared to boys of the same age. The sex-wise difference in enrollment also increases with age. For example, at age 5, the percentage of girls enrolled in government institutions is 68.5% as compared to that of boys at 60.4%. There is an 8.1 percentage point difference in enrollment. By age 8, the sex-wise difference in enrollment has risen to 10.9 percentage points. (Table 4)
- **Boys perform better than girls in government schools:** In Std I, for all age groups in government schools, more boys are able to read at least letters and recognize at least single digit numbers as compared to girls. (Table 5)
- **Picture is mixed in private schools:** Among children in Std I, the proportion of boys in Bihar who go to private schools is 29.2%; about 21.5% of girls do the same. As far as learning levels are concerned, the picture is quite mixed with girls doing better at some tasks. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 70.8% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 29.2% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 78.5% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 21.5% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	27.0	20.3	34.0	26.3
Age 6 and 7	32.6	33.1	48.6	46.2
Age 8 and above	54.0	50.6	68.2	67.7
All	34.7	32.8	48.3	44.9
Private schools				
Age 5	49.7		67.7	
Age 6 and 7	73.8	77.8	80.1	83.8
Age 8 and above	93.0	94.6	97.0	96.6
All	81.6	83.9	87.9	87.6

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Chhattisgarh

Analysis based on data from households. 16 out of 18 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

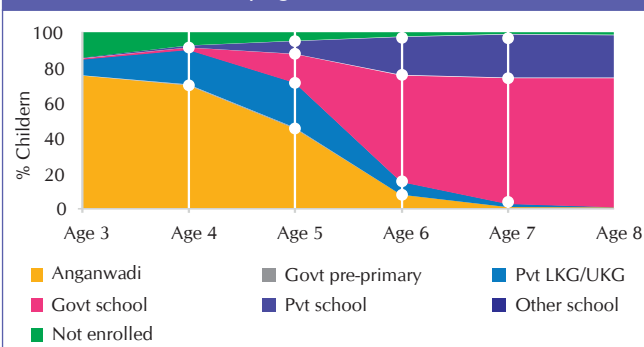
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	75.4	0.0	9.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	14.5	100
Age 4	69.9	0.3	19.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	7.6	100
Age 5	45.4	0.5	25.5	16.4	7.3	0.0	5.0	100
Age 6	7.8	0.0	7.4	60.4	21.8	0.0	2.6	100
Age 7	0.7	0.0	2.0	71.3	24.8	0.0	1.2	100
Age 8	0.6	0.0	0.2	73.2	24.4	0.0	1.6	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 75.4% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0% in government pre-primary classes, 9.1% in private LKG/UKG, 0.6% in government schools, and 0.4% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 14.5% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

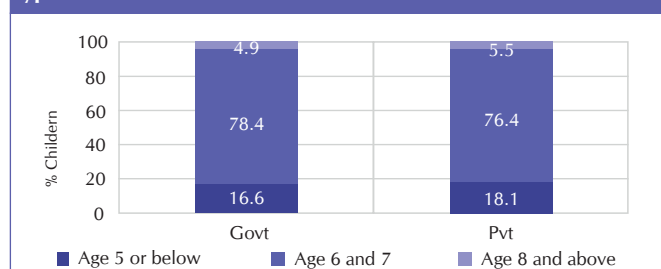
- **High enrollment in pre-school age:** At age 3, three quarters of all children are enrolled in anganwadis. However, there are still about 15% children at age 3 who are not enrolled anywhere. At age 4, the anganwadi enrollment number comes close to 70%, along with a jump in private pre-school enrollment. (Table 1)
- **Variation at age 5 in terms of enrollment and school type:** At age 5, close to half of all children are still in anganwadis. A quarter of all children of this age group attend private pre-schools. Another 23.7% are enrolled in school. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **High enrollment in government institutions:** Across age groups, around 70% of children are enrolled in either anganwadis when they are younger (3-4 years), or government schools at older stages for children aged 7 and 8 years. (Table 1)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children do better. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 43.9% of 6 and 7 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 33.5% of children at age 5. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	70.2	29.8	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	33.5	40.8
Age 6 and 7	43.9	53.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	44.0	53.0
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	82.0	87.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	78.7	83.7

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	71.9	71.3	-0.6
Age 5	63.2	61.0	-2.2
Age 6	66.5	69.8	3.3
Age 7	69.0	75.5	6.5
Age 8	72.7	74.9	2.2

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

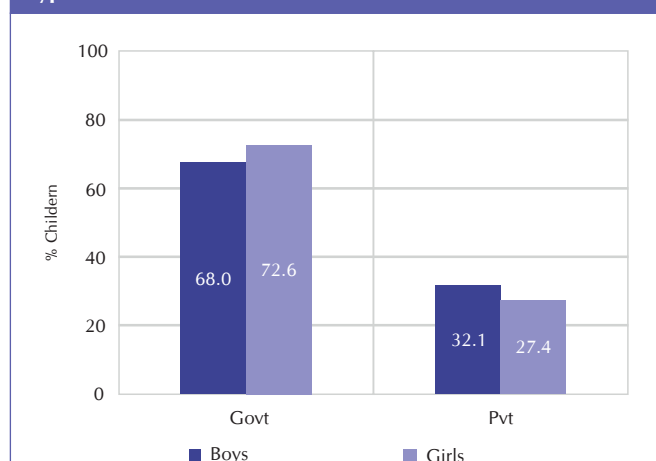


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment patterns from age 6 onwards:** From age 6 to 8, the proportion of girls enrolled in government institutions is slightly higher than that of boys. This is particularly stark at age 7 where the sex-wise difference in enrollment is 6.5 percentage points. 68% of boys are enrolled in Std I in government schools as compared to 72.6% of girls. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **Learning levels for boys at 6-7 years in Std I is higher than those of girls in government schools:** Boys perform better than girls in terms of their ability to read letters and recognize numbers at 6-7 years. 57.7% of boys can recognize at least single digit numbers as compared to 49.4% of girls. This trend changes in case of private schools where girls perform better than boys. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 68% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 32.1% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 72.6% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 27.4% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	44.8	43.0	57.7	49.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	44.6	43.3	56.5	49.5
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	76.0	90.1	84.8	91.6
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	72.4	86.9	78.7	90.2

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.





**Gujarat, Haryana**

**Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir**

**Jharkhand**

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Gujarat

Analysis based on data from households. 26 out of 26 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

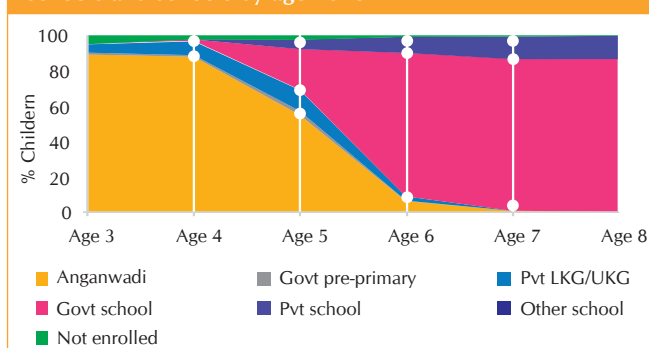
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	89.2	1.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100
Age 4	88.0	0.9	7.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.5	100
Age 5	54.9	2.3	11.8	23.0	5.3	0.0	2.7	100
Age 6	6.1	0.2	2.4	81.2	9.0	0.0	1.1	100
Age 7	0.6	0.0	0.1	85.9	12.5	0.1	0.9	100
Age 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	12.8	0.0	0.6	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 89.2% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.1% in government pre-primary classes, 4.7% in private LKG/UKG, and none in primary schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 4.9% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

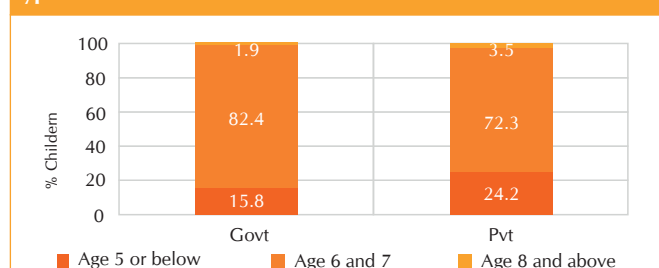
- **High enrollment in pre-school age:** Even at age 3, in Gujarat, close to 90% children are enrolled in anganwadis. This continues to be the case at age 4 as well. By age 5, a movement into schools is visible with 28.3% moving into schools. (Table 1)
- **Low enrollment in private institutions:** Whether in the pre-school age group or for older children, enrollment in private institutions is very low as compared to many other states. For example, of all children in Std I, less than 12% are enrolled in private schools. (Table 2)
- **Most children in Std I are 6 or 7 years old:** Most children in Std I are either 6 or 7 years old. A very small percentage is 8 or older. (Chart 2)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	88.1	11.9	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	62.9	53.7
Age 6 and 7	62.1	66.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	62.5	64.7
Private schools		
Age 5	49.2	67.5
Age 6 and 7	78.8	86.2
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	70.8	81.7

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Gujarat

Analysis based on data from households. 26 out of 26 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	89.8	89.3	-0.5
Age 5	76.4	84.6	8.2
Age 6	86.7	88.3	1.6
Age 7	83.2	90.2	7.0
Age 8	82.0	91.3	9.3

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

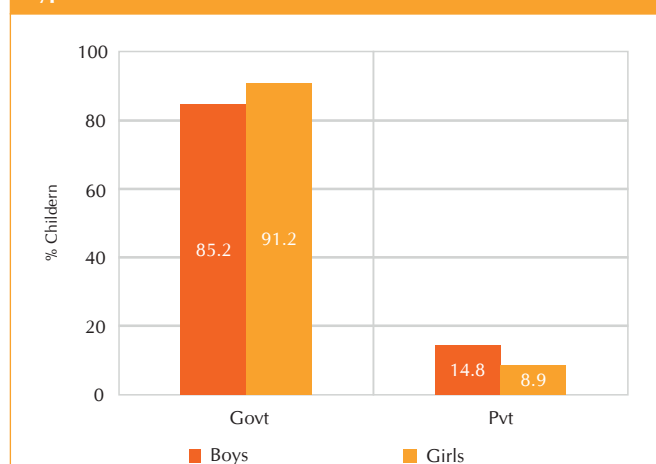


### Key takeaways:

- **Higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government schools as compared to boys in Std I:** 85.2% of boys are enrolled in Std I in government schools as compared to 91.2% of girls. In contrast, only 8.9% of girls are enrolled in Std I in private schools as compared to 14.8% of boys. (Chart 3)
- **At age 5, learning levels of girls in Std I in government schools are higher than those of boys:** While 67.8% of girls can read at least letters, the corresponding number for boys is 58.9%. Similarly, 65.8% of girls can recognize at least single digit numbers as compared to 43.8% of boys. (Table 5)
- **Learning levels of boys in Std I in government schools improve with age, while that of girls decline:** 58.9% of boys can read at least letters at age 5, which increases to 62.3% at 6-7 years. On the contrary, 67.8% of girls at age 5 can read at least letters which decreases to 62% at age 6 and 7. Similar trends are visible in terms of ability to recognize single digit numbers. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 85.2% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 14.8% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 91.2% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 8.9% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	58.9	67.8	43.8	65.8
Age 6 and 7	62.3	62.0	68.1	64.9
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	62.3	62.8	64.1	65.1
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient			
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	70.8	70.9	79.6	86.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Haryana

Analysis based on data from households. 21 out of 21 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

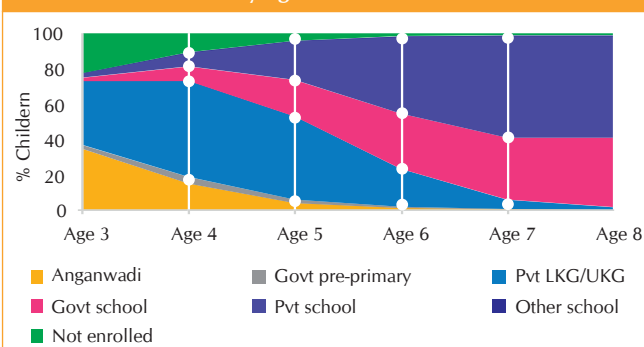
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	34.7	2.1	36.2	1.9	2.7	0.1	22.4	100
Age 4	15.0	3.8	54.2	8.3	7.8	0.3	10.7	100
Age 5	4.0	2.1	46.9	20.7	22.0	0.1	4.4	100
Age 6	1.2	0.8	21.3	31.3	43.4	0.3	1.7	100
Age 7	0.5	0.2	5.2	35.0	57.4	0.3	1.3	100
Age 8	0.2	0.1	1.4	39.3	57.4	0.4	1.3	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 34.7% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 2.1% in government pre-primary classes, 36.2% in private LKG/UKG, 1.9% in government schools, and 2.7% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 22.4% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

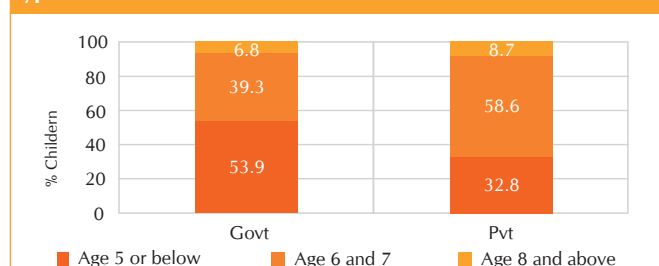
- **High enrollment in private institutions:** In Haryana, at age 3, children are as likely to be enrolled in anganwadis (34.7%) as in private pre-schools (36.2%). A substantial percentage (22.4%) is not enrolled anywhere. At age 5, close to half of all children are enrolled in private pre-schools and the rest are attending school (20.7% in government schools and 22% in private schools). 64.4% of all Std I children are enrolled in private schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)
- **Private school children enter Std I at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to those in government schools. For example, 53.9% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 21.1 percentage points lower in private schools (32.8%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that in most cases older children do better. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 60.8% of 5 year olds can recognize at least single digit numbers, as compared to 66.6% of 6-7 year olds. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	35.6	64.4	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	51.2	60.8
Age 6 and 7	55.1	66.6
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	53.4	64.5
Private schools		
Age 5	82.1	84.8
Age 6 and 7	91.4	93.3
Age 8 and above	86.3	95.2
All	88.5	91.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Haryana

Analysis based on data from households. 21 out of 21 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	24.6	30.1	5.5
Age 5	24.5	29.3	4.7
Age 6	27.8	39.4	11.6
Age 7	31.6	40.9	9.4
Age 8	34.9	45.1	10.2

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

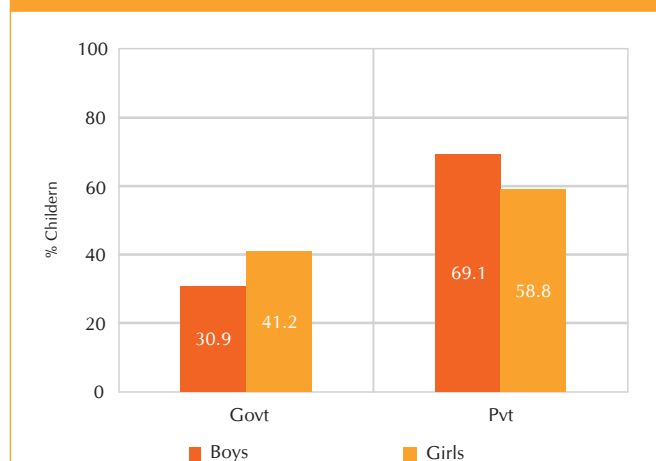


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise differences in enrollment by type of school for all age groups:** For all age groups, a higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government pre-schools or schools as compared to boys. Of all boys enrolled in Std I, only 30.9% go to government schools as compared to 41.2% of girls. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **Learning levels of girls are higher than that of boys in Std I in both government and private schools:** Girls in Std I perform better than boys across ages 5 to 7 years in terms of their ability to read at least letters and recognize at least single digit numbers. For example, 71.4% of girls aged 6 and 7 in Std I in government schools can recognize at least single digit numbers, and the corresponding number for boys is 61.2%. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 30.9% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 69.1% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 41.2% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 58.8% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	43.0	58.4	55.0	65.9
Age 6 and 7	51.8	58.1	61.2	71.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	47.7	58.3	59.1	69.3
Private schools				
Age 5	78.1	86.0	82.7	86.8
Age 6 and 7	90.3	92.7	92.1	94.9
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	87.3	90.1	90.4	92.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

Analysis based on data from households. 12 out of 12 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

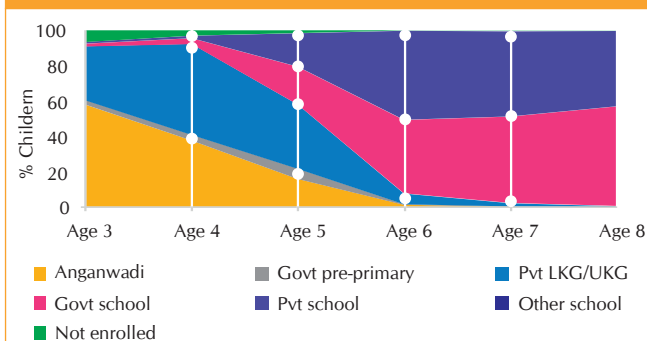
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	57.6	2.6	30.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	6.6	100
Age 4	37.4	3.4	51.4	3.3	1.3	0.0	3.1	100
Age 5	15.8	5.9	36.3	21.4	18.9	0.0	1.7	100
Age 6	1.2	0.5	6.0	41.5	50.4	0.0	0.3	100
Age 7	0.1	0.4	1.8	48.8	48.2	0.3	0.4	100
Age 8	0.3	0.0	0.3	56.3	42.7	0.1	0.3	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 57.6% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 2.6% in government pre-primary classes, 30.6% in private LKG/UKG, 1.6% in government schools, and 1% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 6.6% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

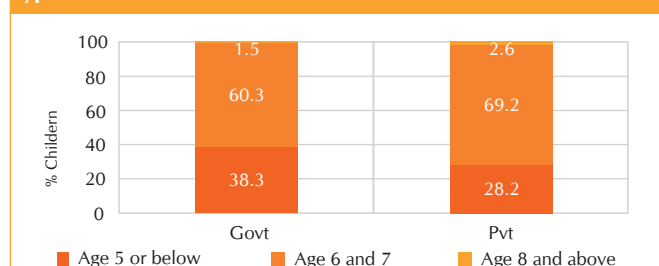
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** From age 3 onwards, over 90% of children are enrolled in some type of pre-school. At age 4, more children are enrolled in private pre-schools (51.4%) as compared to anganwadis (37.4%). (Table 1)
- **Private school children enter Std I at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to those in government schools. For example, 38.3% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 10 percentage points lower in private schools (28.2%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 65.7% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 75.1% of 6-7 year olds. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	49.1	50.9	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	65.7	76.9
Age 6 and 7	75.1	82.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	71.8	80.5
Private schools		
Age 5	89.5	89.9
Age 6 and 7	92.3	94.6
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	91.4	93.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	43.3	45.0	1.7
Age 5	44.2	41.9	-2.3
Age 6	39.9	47.3	7.4
Age 7	47.4	51.2	3.8
Age 8	52.8	60.6	7.9

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

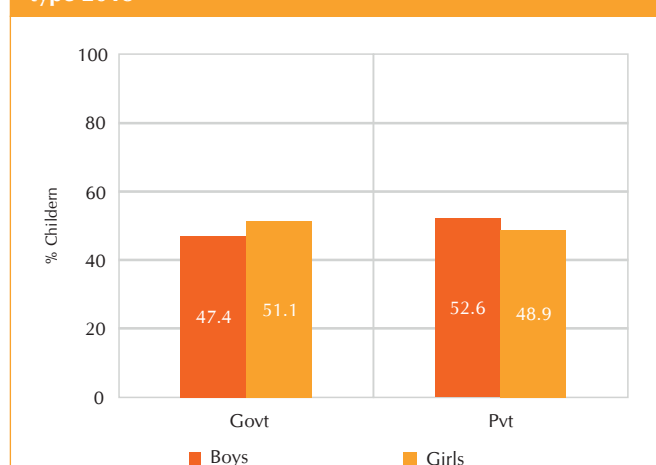


### Key takeaways:

- **No clear patterns based on sex for enrollment in schools or pre-schools by school type:** For some age groups, there are more girls enrolled in government institutions and for others, more boys are enrolled. In Std I, a slightly higher proportion of girls are enrolled in government schools (51.1%) as compared to boys (47.4%). (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **In government schools in Std I, boys outperform girls:** At age 6-7, in government schools, 77.1% of boys can read at least letters as compared to 73.0% of girls. Similarly, 87.2% of boys can recognize at least single digit numbers as compared to 77.4% of girls. (Table 5)
- **In private schools in Std I, learning levels of girls are better than that of boys:** Across all age groups, girls in private schools perform significantly better than boys in terms of their ability to read letters and numbers. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 47.4% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 52.6% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 51.1% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 48.9% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	77.1	73.0	87.2	77.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	72.3	71.3	82.3	78.5
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	89.8	95.6	93.3	96.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	88.2	95.4	90.8	96.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

Analysis based on data from households. 14 out of 22 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

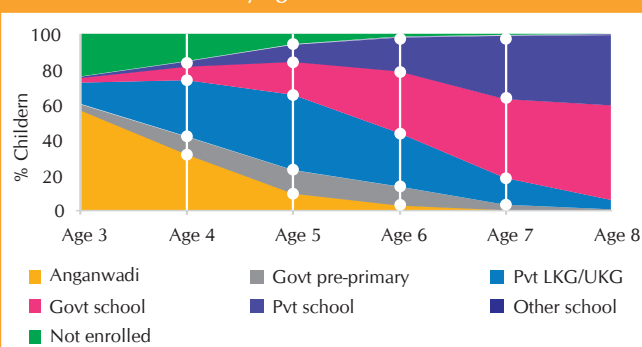
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	56.6	3.5	12.0	2.8	0.8	0.0	24.2	100
Age 4	31.8	10.1	31.6	7.9	2.9	0.1	15.5	100
Age 5	9.7	13.4	42.3	18.8	9.8	0.0	6.1	100
Age 6	2.9	10.8	30.2	34.9	19.3	0.3	1.8	100
Age 7	0.3	3.2	15.1	44.5	35.9	0.1	0.9	100
Age 8	0.4	0.5	5.3	53.3	39.9	0.4	0.3	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 56.6% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 3.5% in government pre-primary classes, 12% in private LKG/UKG, 2.8% in government schools, and 0.8% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 24.2% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

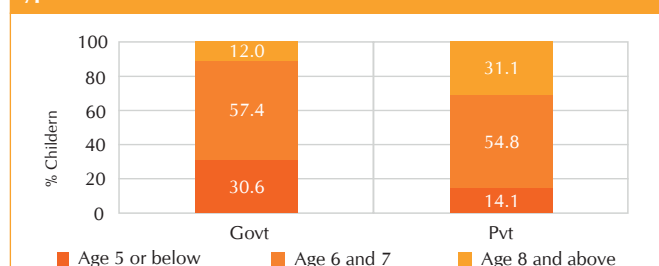
- **Many young children not enrolled anywhere:** In Jammu & Kashmir, about a quarter of all children age 3 and 15.5% children age 4 are not enrolled anywhere. (Table 1)
- **Different patterns in enrollment and type of institution at age 6:** Almost 14% are enrolled government pre-school institutions, 30.2% are in private pre-schools, 34.9% in government schools and almost 20% in private schools. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Private school children enter Std I at an older age:** Children enrolled in private institutions tend to enter Std I later than those in government institutions. For example, 30.6% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 16.5 percentage points lower in private schools (14.1%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing across age groups in Std I in the same type of school, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 57.5% of 5 year olds can recognize at least single digit numbers, as compared to 74.1% of 6-7 year olds. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	53.5	46.5	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
<b>Government schools</b>		
Age 5	62.3	57.5
Age 6 and 7	71.1	74.1
Age 8 and above	89.4	85.1
All	71.6	72.0
<b>Private schools</b>		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	94.6	95.1
Age 8 and above	97.6	99.6
All	93.4	95.4

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	51.3	48.1	-3.2
Age 5	38.9	45.4	6.5
Age 6	48.5	48.7	0.3
Age 7	42.6	53.1	10.5
Age 8	48.9	59.9	11.0

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

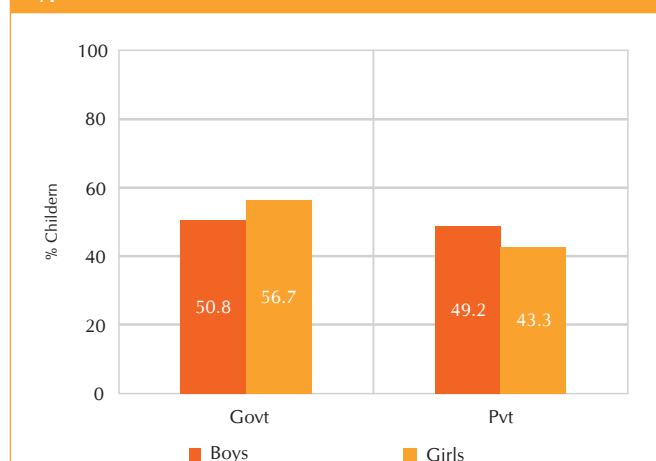


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise differences in enrollment are visible at age 7 and 8:** At age 7, 42.6% of boys are in government pre-schools/schools as compared to 53.1% of girls. This percentage point difference increases to 11 at age 8 where almost 49% of boys are in government institutions as compared to about 60% of girls. (Table 4)
- **Higher percentage of girls are in Std I in government schools as compared to boys:** Of the total number of boys enrolled in Std I, roughly half go to government schools while the other half go to private schools. This distribution is not so even in the case of girls where 56.7% of girls are in government schools as compared to only 43.3% in private schools. (Chart 3)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 50.8% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 49.2% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 56.7% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 43.3% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	73.0	69.1	75.8	72.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	69.3	74.1	71.4	72.5
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	95.2	93.9	96.1	93.9
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	94.4	92.3	97.2	93.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Jharkhand

Analysis based on data from households. 24 out of 24 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

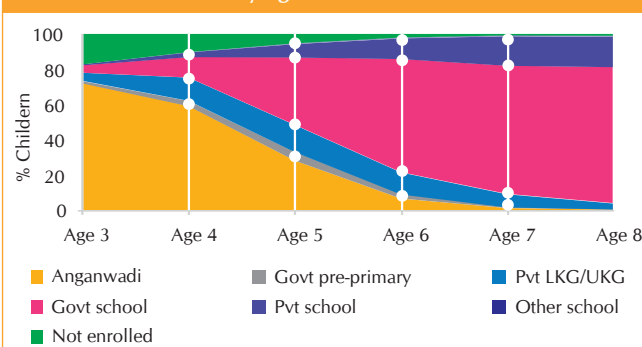
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	72.0	1.3	4.5	4.2	0.7	0.0	17.3	100
Age 4	59.1	3.0	13.0	11.7	2.7	0.1	10.4	100
Age 5	28.2	5.0	15.2	38.1	7.7	0.3	5.5	100
Age 6	6.7	2.6	12.4	63.9	11.8	0.3	2.3	100
Age 7	1.4	0.7	7.4	72.4	16.8	0.3	1.1	100
Age 8	0.5	0.4	3.4	76.8	17.3	0.4	1.3	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 72% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.3% in government pre-primary classes, 4.5% in private LKG/UKG, 4.2% in government schools, and 0.7% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 17.3% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

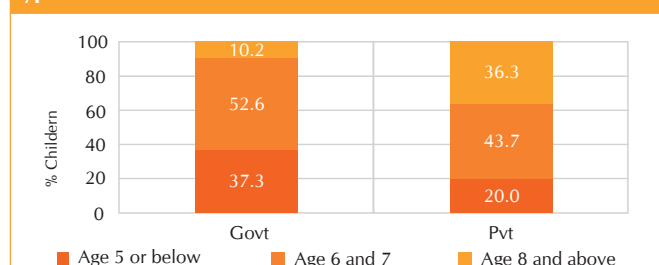
- **High enrollment in government institutions:** At younger ages, a significant proportion of children are enrolled in anganwadis (72% at age 3). From age 6 to 8, majority of children are enrolled in government schools. At age 5, most children are already enrolled in some kind of educational institution (94.5%). Overall, in Std I, well over 75% children are enrolled in government schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)
- **Private school children enter Std I at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to those in government schools. For example, 37.3% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 17.3 percentage points lower in private schools (20%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 28.7% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 37.9% of 6-7 year olds and 42.8% children age 8 and above. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	76.8	23.2	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	28.7	34.6
Age 6 and 7	37.9	47.4
Age 8 and above	42.8	55.9
All	35.7	44.6
Private schools		
Age 5	52.8	64.4
Age 6 and 7	85.0	88.0
Age 8 and above	90.5	94.4
All	82.5	87.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	72.0	75.3	3.3
Age 5	70.0	72.4	2.4
Age 6	72.1	74.7	2.7
Age 7	69.9	78.9	9.1
Age 8	74.7	80.8	6.1

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

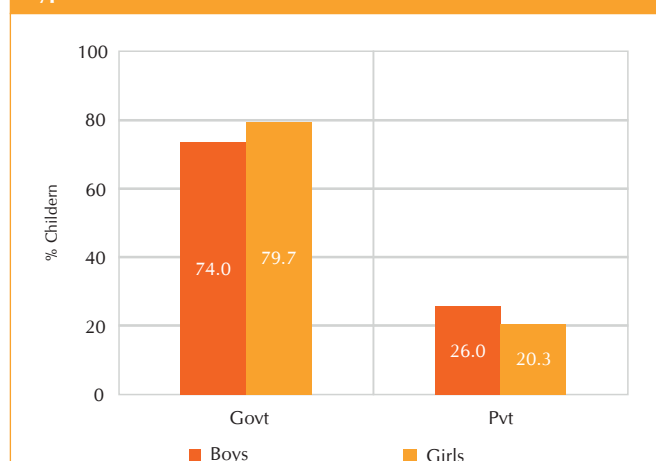


### Key takeaways:

- **More girls enrolled in government pre-schools and schools:** At every age between 4 and 8, more girls are enrolled in government institutions than boys. For the age group 6 to 8 years, the data suggest that the sex-wise difference is increasing with age. (Table 4)
- **Among Std I children in government schools, similar learning levels of boys and girls:** At age 5, girls perform slightly better than boys in terms of their ability to read letters and numbers but age 6 onwards, the learning levels for both become similar. For age 8 and above, 42.3% of girls can read at least letters in comparison to 43.7% of boys of the same age. (Table 5)
- **In Std I in private schools, learning levels of girls and boys are similar:** Less than a quarter of all children are enrolled in private schools in Jharkhand. Learning levels of boys and girls are similar. (Table 2 and Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 74% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 26% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 79.7% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 20.3% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	27.1	31.6	33.8	36.4
Age 6 and 7	37.0	38.4	49.9	44.3
Age 8 and above	43.7	42.3	56.1	56.2
All	34.8	36.8	45.8	43.3
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	85.9	83.5	89.3	86.2
Age 8 and above	90.7	90.1	93.7	95.6
All	82.8	81.7	86.7	87.4

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.



**Karnataka, Kerala**

**Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur**

**Meghalaya**

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Karnataka

Analysis based on data from households. 30 out of 30 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

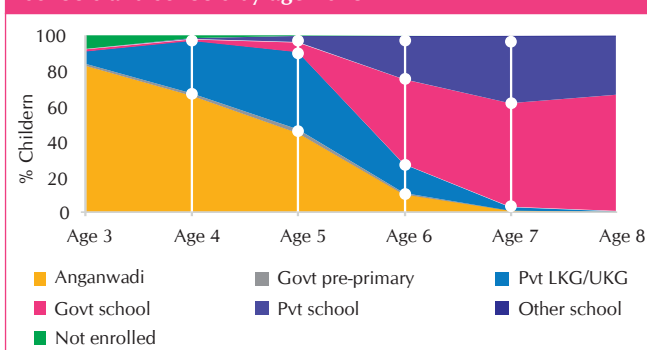
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	82.6	1.2	7.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	100
Age 4	65.7	1.4	29.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.8	100
Age 5	44.6	2.2	43.7	5.5	3.4	0.1	0.6	100
Age 6	10.0	0.9	16.2	48.0	24.3	0.3	0.3	100
Age 7	0.8	0.1	2.0	58.8	37.8	0.4	0.2	100
Age 8	0.2	0.0	0.2	65.9	33.1	0.4	0.1	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 82.6% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.2% in government pre-primary classes, 7.2% in private LKG/UKG, 1.3% in government schools, and 0% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 7.8% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

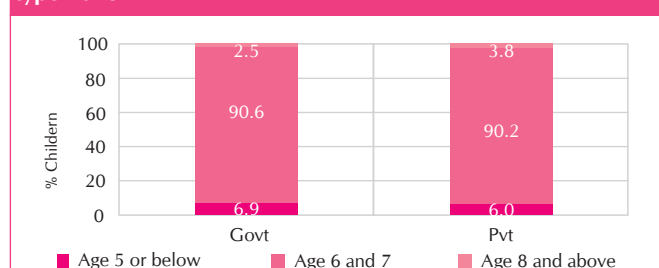
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** Even at age 3, in Karnataka, close to 90% children are enrolled in some type of pre-school (82.6% in anganwadis and 7.2% in private pre-school). At age 5, pre-school enrollment remains high at well over 80% but by this age about half of all pre-school children are attending private pre-schools. (Table 1)
- **Children enter school at age 6:** At age 5, less than 10% children are enrolled in school. But by age 6, three quarters of all children are going to school. There are very few children who are either overage or underage for Std I. The age distributions for Std I are similar in government schools and private schools. (Table 1 and Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference in government schools:** Even though there is very little variation by age within Std I, it is clear that being older does have an advantage. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 64.7% of 6 and 7 year olds can recognize at least single digit numbers, as compared to 50.1% of children age 5. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	65.2	34.8	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
<b>Government schools</b>		
Age 5	43.3	50.1
Age 6 and 7	54.4	64.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	54.4	64.5
<b>Private schools</b>		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	69.9	81.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	69.4	80.7

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Karnataka

Analysis based on data from households. 30 out of 30 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years:

## Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	67.3	68.5	1.2
Age 5	51.1	53.6	2.6
Age 6	53.9	64.4	10.5
Age 7	54.2	65.1	10.9
Age 8	63.1	68.9	5.8

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.



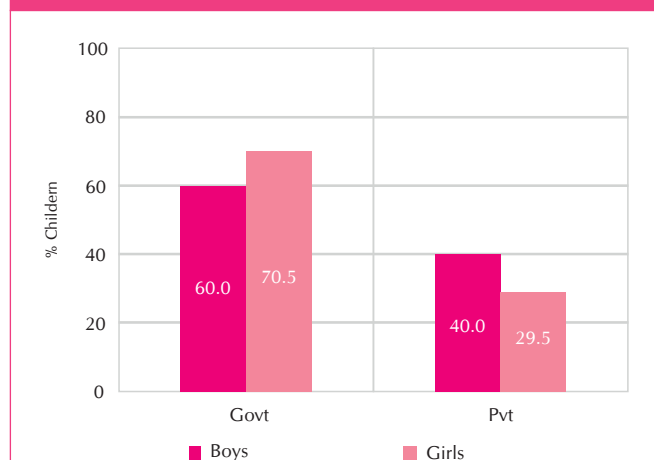
### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment for all age groups:** Girls' enrollment in government institutions is higher than that of boys for all age groups from age 4 to 8. However, the sex-wise difference is larger for older ages. For example, at age 4, 67.3% boys are enrolled in government pre-schools/schools as compared to 68.5% girls. At age 8, 63.1% boys are enrolled in government pre-schools/schools as compared to 68.9% of girls. (Table 4)

## Std I:

## Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 60% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 40% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 70.5% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 29.5% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5		Data insufficient		
Age 6 and 7	54.1	54.7	65.4	64.2
Age 8 and above		Data insufficient		
All	54.4	54.4	65.4	63.8
Private schools				
Age 5		Data insufficient		
Age 6 and 7	67.7	72.9	82.0	81.2
Age 8 and above		Data insufficient		
All	66.8	72.8	80.5	81.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Kerala

Analysis based on data from households. 12 out of 14 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

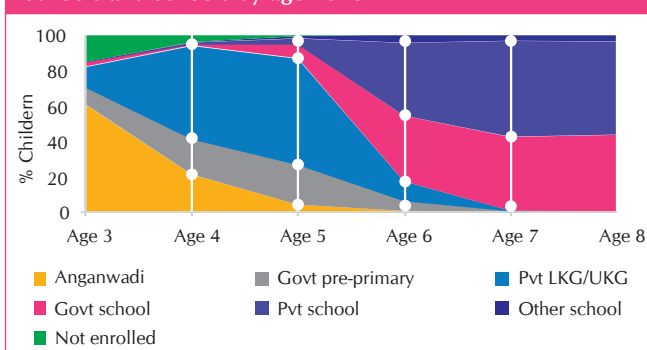
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	60.5	9.9	11.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	15.0	100
Age 4	20.9	20.1	53.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	3.9	100
Age 5	3.8	22.7	60.3	7.8	3.5	1.2	0.7	100
Age 6	0.3	5.8	11.3	37.0	41.3	4.3	0.0	100
Age 7	0.0	0.3	0.5	41.6	54.5	3.2	0.0	100
Age 8	0.2	0.2	0.0	43.1	52.9	3.6	0.0	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 60.5% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 9.9% in government pre-primary classes, 11.8% in private LKG/UKG, 2.4% in government schools, and 0.5% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 15% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

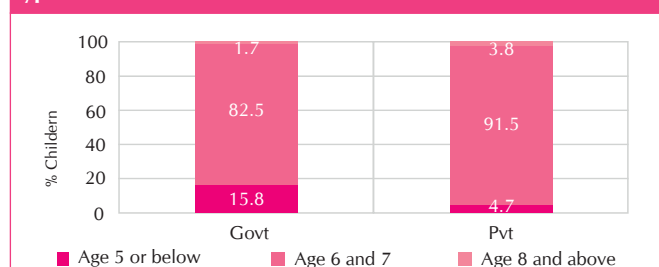
- **High anganwadi enrollment only at age 3:** Approximately 60% of children at age 3 are enrolled in anganwadis but this figure drops to 20.9% for 4 year olds. (Table 1)
- **High enrollment in private institutions:** At age 4 and 5, a substantial proportion of children are enrolled in private pre-school (53% at age 4, 60.3% at age 5). At age 7 and 8, more than half of all children are enrolled in private schools. (Table 1)
- **Children start school at age 6:** A vast majority of children in Std I are 6 or 7 years old. However, government schools do have 15.8% children who are 5 or below. The corresponding figure is less than 5% in private schools. (Chart 2)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	46.6	53.4	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
Age 6 and 7	92.0	94.0
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
All	91.3	93.8
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
Age 6 and 7	95.5	98.0
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
All	95.1	97.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Kerala

Analysis based on data from households. 12 out of 14 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years:

## Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	40.8	42.5	1.7
Age 5	34.0	34.8	0.8
Age 6	41.1	45.1	4.0
Age 7	35.3	48.0	12.8
Age 8	36.4	50.9	14.5

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.



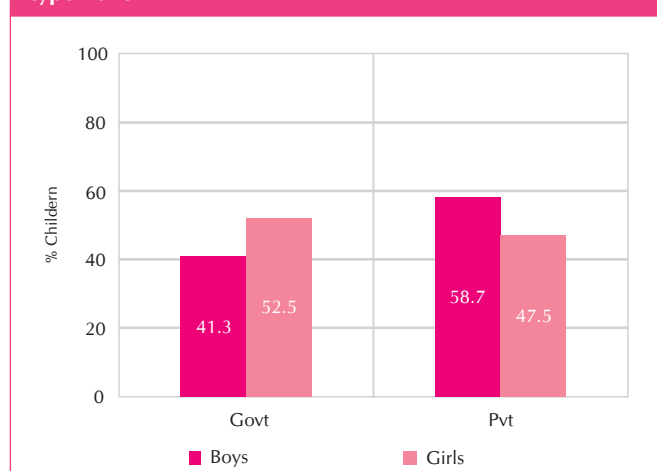
### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In the age group 4 to 8 years, a higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government institutions (anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government schools) as compared to boys. The sex-wise difference for children age 4 and 5 is small. But from age 6 to 8 years, the gap increases with age. By age 8, there is a 14.5 percentage point difference between boys' and girls' enrollment. Even in Std I a higher percentage of girls (52.5%) are in government schools as compared to boys (41.3%) – an 11.2 percentage point difference. (Table 4 and Chart 3)

## Std I:

## Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 41.3% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 58.7% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 52.5% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 47.5% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	96.5	88.4	95.9	92.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	92.7	90.2	94.1	93.6
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	93.7	97.9	98.0	97.9
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	92.9	98.1	96.8	98.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Madhya Pradesh

Analysis based on data from households. 50 out of 50 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

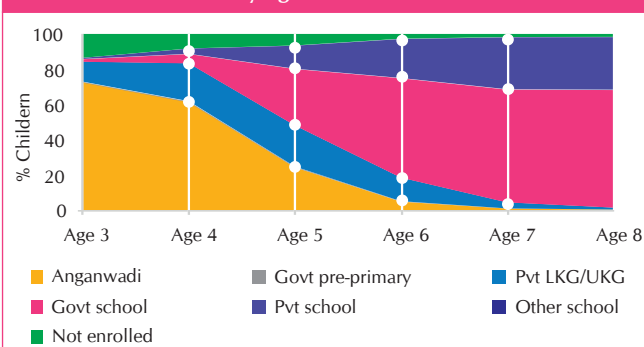
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	72.6	0.3	11.3	1.4	0.6	0.0	13.7	100
Age 4	61.4	0.4	21.5	5.3	3.0	0.0	8.4	100
Age 5	24.4	0.4	23.3	32.0	13.0	0.1	6.7	100
Age 6	5.0	0.3	13.4	56.3	22.1	0.1	2.9	100
Age 7	1.1	0.1	3.5	63.9	29.4	0.1	2.0	100
Age 8	0.5	0.1	1.1	66.6	29.8	0.1	1.9	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 72.6% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.3% in government pre-primary classes, 11.3% in private LKG/UKG, 1.4% in government schools, and 0.6% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 13.7% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

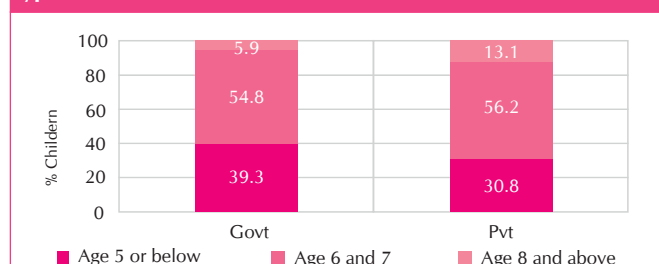
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** At age 3, more than 70% of children are enrolled in anganwadis. This number is slightly lower at 61.4% for children at age 4. Even at age 3 and 4, some children in rural Madhya Pradesh go to private pre-schools. (Table 1)
- **Variation at age 5 in terms of enrollment and school type:** At age 5, a quarter of all children are still in anganwadis. A similar proportion attend private pre-schools. Almost 45% are enrolled in school. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 40.1% of 6 and 7 year olds can recognize at least single digit numbers, as compared to 63.5% of children age 8 and above. (Table 3)
- **Private school learning levels in Std I higher than that in government schools:** The learning levels of children in all age groups in Std I in private schools are higher than those in government schools. For example, 56% of 5 year olds in private schools can read at least letters as compared to 25.5% in government schools. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	64.1	35.9	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	25.5	30.7
Age 6 and 7	33.2	40.1
Age 8 and above	57.6	63.5
All	32.0	38.3
Private schools		
Age 5	56.0	56.8
Age 6 and 7	75.0	78.8
Age 8 and above	85.7	88.2
All	71.5	74.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	65.8	68.7	2.8
Age 5	54.0	59.9	5.9
Age 6	56.9	66.5	9.6
Age 7	61.6	68.7	7.1
Age 8	64.1	70.4	6.3

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

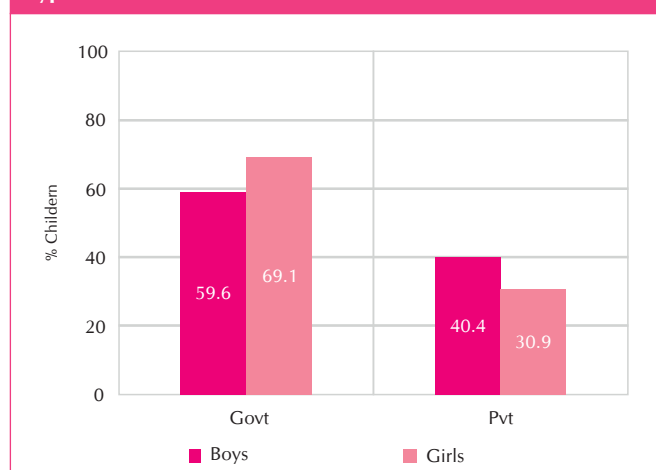


### Key takeaways:

- **For all age groups, more girls are enrolled in government institutions:** For all age groups, more girls are enrolled in government pre-schools or schools as compared to boys. There is an indication that sex-wise difference in enrollment is higher among older children. In Std I, close to 60% of boys are enrolled in government schools. This figure for girls is approximately 70%. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **No clear trend in terms of sex as far as learning levels are concerned:** While there is a clear advantage by age, with older children doing better than younger children in the same grade, in Std I there is no clear or consistent boy-girl difference in learning levels. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 59.6% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 40.4% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 69.1% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 30.9% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	24.1	26.8	28.4	32.7
Age 6 and 7	31.9	34.5	41.0	39.3
Age 8 and above	61.3		65.3	
All	31.1	32.9	38.4	38.3
Private schools				
Age 5	56.4	55.5	57.9	55.4
Age 6 and 7	75.8	73.9	78.5	79.3
Age 8 and above	84.5		86.5	
All	72.4	70.1	74.6	73.7

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Maharashtra

Analysis based on data from households. 33 out of 33 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

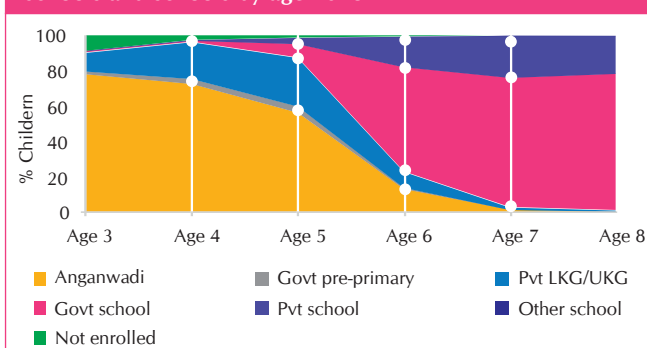
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	77.9	1.7	10.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	8.7	100
Age 4	72.4	2.9	20.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.7	100
Age 5	56.2	3.7	27.4	7.7	3.6	0.1	1.5	100
Age 6	13.0	0.9	9.0	59.0	17.3	0.1	0.8	100
Age 7	1.2	0.1	1.4	73.1	23.8	0.2	0.2	100
Age 8	0.2	0.2	0.7	77.1	21.6	0.1	0.2	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 77.9% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.7% in government pre-primary classes, 10.5% in private LKG/UKG, 0.7% in government schools, and 0.5% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 8.7% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

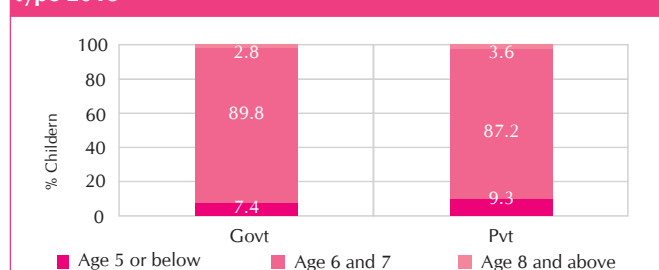
- **High enrollment in government institutions:** More than 70% of children age 3 and 4 are enrolled in anganwadis. Among children who are 7 and 8 years old, more than 70% are enrolled in government schools. (Table 1)
- **Children enter Std I at age 6:** In Maharashtra, the majority of children who are below 6 are enrolled in pre-schools (anganwadis and private pre-schools). It is only at age 6 or later that they enter school. (Table 1)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in the same type of school by age, older children do better. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 66.7% of 6-7 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 52.7% of 5 year old children. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	75.5	24.6	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	52.7	53.6
Age 6 and 7	66.7	67.0
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	66.2	66.6
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	85.1	87.0
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	84.5	86.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Maharashtra

Analysis based on data from households. 33 out of 33 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years:

## Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	73.8	78.4	4.6
Age 5	67.2	67.9	0.7
Age 6	70.6	75.4	4.8
Age 7	73.4	75.7	2.3
Age 8	73.3	81.7	8.4

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.



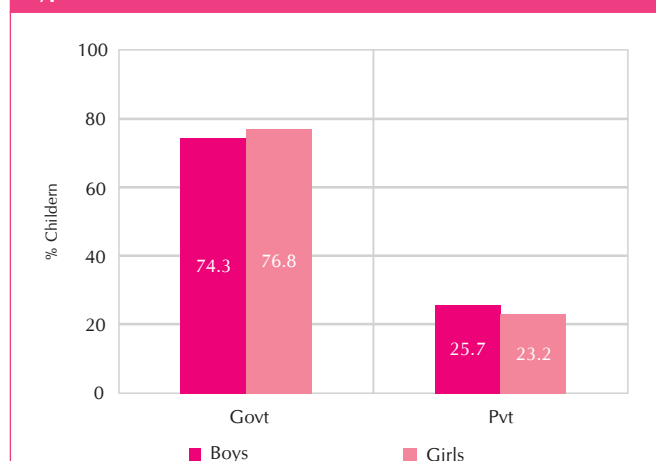
### Key takeaways:

- **For all age groups, a higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government pre-schools or schools as compared to boys:** A slightly higher proportion of girls are enrolled in government institutions as compared to boys of the same age. This difference is particularly stark at age 8 where the number of girls in government schools/pre-schools is 81.7% as compared to 73.3% of boys. In Std I, 76.8% of girls are enrolled in government schools as compared to 74.3% of boys. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **Similar learning levels of girls and boys in Std I in government and private schools:** For example, for 6-7 year old children in Std I, 66.5% of boys and 66.8% of girls can read at least letters. A similar trend is visible in private schools. (Table 5)

## Std I:

## Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 74.3% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 25.7% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 76.8% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 23.2% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5		Data insufficient		
Age 6 and 7	66.5	66.8	67.4	66.5
Age 8 and above		Data insufficient		
All	66.0	66.5	67.3	65.9
Private schools				
Age 5		Data insufficient		
Age 6 and 7	85.6	84.6	85.7	88.5
Age 8 and above		Data insufficient		
All	84.2	84.9	84.5	88.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Manipur

Analysis based on data from households. 9 out of 9 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

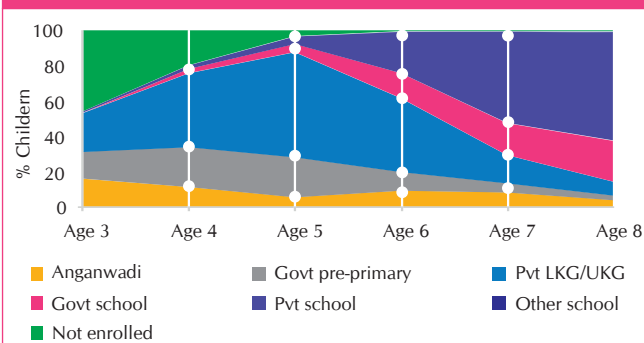
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	16.2	15.2	21.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	46.0	100
Age 4	11.4	22.6	41.7	2.3	2.0	0.0	19.9	100
Age 5	5.6	22.7	59.3	4.6	4.3	0.0	3.5	100
Age 6	9.4	10.7	41.6	14.1	23.4	0.2	0.7	100
Age 7	8.3	5.4	15.9	17.9	51.7	0.1	0.7	100
Age 8	4.0	2.8	7.9	22.9	61.1	0.5	0.7	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 16.2% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 15.2% in government pre-primary classes, 21.9% in private LKG/UKG, 0% in government schools, and 0.8% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 46% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

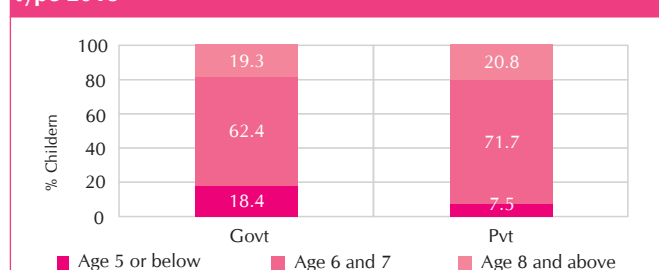
- **Many young children not enrolled anywhere:** In Manipur, close to half of all children age 3 and close to 20% children age 4 are not enrolled anywhere. Anganwadi and pre-school coverage is very low. (Table 1)
- **High enrollment in private institutions:** From a young age, a substantial number of children are enrolled in private pre-schools (41.7% at age 4 and 59.3% at age 5). 65% of children at age 6 are enrolled either in private pre-schools or in private schools. Among all Std I children, only 36.4% are enrolled in government schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)
- **Very high proportion of children in Std I can recognize numbers and read letters:** Almost all children in Std I are able to read at least letters and recognize at least single digit numbers. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	36.4	63.6	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	93.9	97.8
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	90.9	95.7
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	98.4	99.2
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	98.6	99.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Manipur

Analysis based on data from households. 9 out of 9 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years:

## Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	36.6	36.1	-0.5
Age 5	33.3	32.4	-0.9
Age 6	29.2	39.0	9.7
Age 7	33.0	30.6	-2.4
Age 8	28.9	31.4	2.5

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.



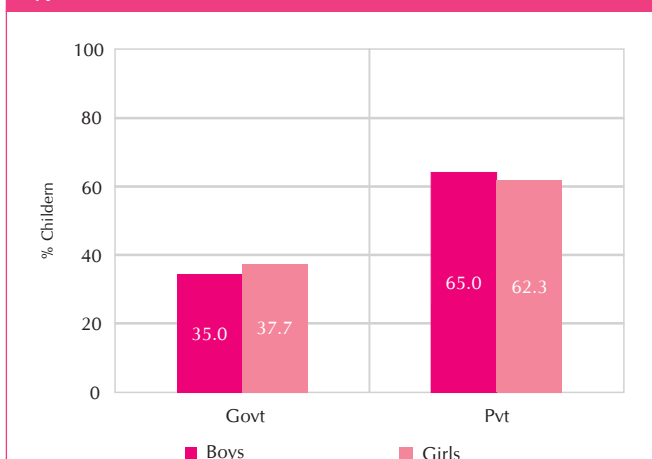
### Key takeaways:

- **No consistent sex-wise patterns for enrollment by age:** While almost an equal number of boys and girls are enrolled in government pre-schools/schools at age 4 and 5, 39% of girls enrolled in government pre-schools/schools at age 6 as compared to 29.2% of boys. This difference reduces by age 7 and increases marginally by age 8. (Table 4)
- **Slightly higher percentage of girls are enrolled in private schools in Std I as compared to boys:** 62.3% of girls are enrolled in Std I in private schools as compared to 65% of boys. In contrast, 35% of boys are enrolled in Std I of government schools, which is slightly lower than that of girls at 37.7%. (Chart 3)

## Std I:

## Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 35% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 65% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 37.7% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 62.3% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7				
Age 8 and above				
All	92.3	89.3	95.3	95.9
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7				
Age 8 and above				
All	97.3	100.0	98.7	100.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Meghalaya

Analysis based on data from households. 7 out of 7 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

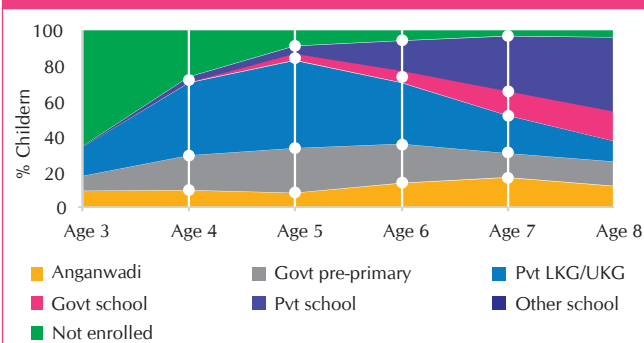
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
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

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 9.1% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 8.3% in government pre-primary classes, 16.5% in private LKG/UKG, 0.4% in government schools, and 0.4% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 65.4% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

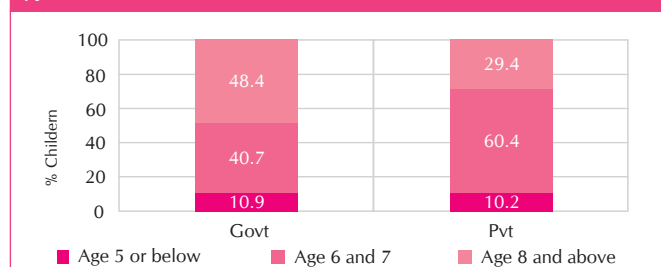
- Many young children not enrolled anywhere:** In Meghalaya, 65.4% of all children age 3 and close to a quarter of all children age 4 are not enrolled in any type of pre-school or school. Anganwadi coverage is also low (below 10% for this age group). (Table 1)
- High enrollment in private institutions:** From a young age, a substantial number of children are enrolled in private pre-schools (41.1% at age 4 and 49.6% at age 5). More than half of all children at age 6 are enrolled either in private pre-schools or in private schools. Among all Std I children, about 40% are enrolled in government schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	39.9	60.1	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5		
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient	
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	Data insufficient	
Private schools		
Age 5		
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient	
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	Data insufficient	

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Meghalaya

Analysis based on data from households. 7 out of 7 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years:

## Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	27.0	30.8	3.8
Age 5	38.8	35.7	-3.1
Age 6	44.3	40.5	-3.8
Age 7	41.5	47.2	5.7
Age 8	45.0	40.2	-4.7

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.



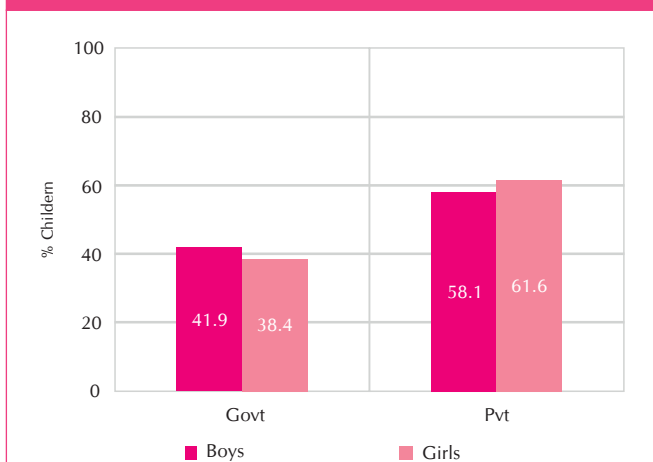
### Key takeaways:

- **Sex gap in enrollment fluctuates:** Boys' enrollment is higher in government pre-schools/schools at age 6 by 3.8 percentage points and at age 8 by 4.7 percentage points while girls' enrollment is higher at age 7 by 5.7 percentage points. There is a slightly higher enrollment of boys in Std I in government schools (38.4% of girls and 41.9% of boys). In private schools, there is a slightly higher enrollment of girls in Std I. (Table 4 and Chart 3)

## Std I:

## Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 41.9% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 58.1% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 38.4% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 61.6% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5		Data insufficient		
Age 6 and 7	80.2		78.3	
Age 8 and above		Data insufficient		
All	87.9	85.0	87.9	90.9
Private schools				
Age 5		Data insufficient		
Age 6 and 7	90.6		87.2	
Age 8 and above		Data insufficient		
All	88.5	90.2	88.9	89.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.



**Mizoram, Nagaland**

**Odisha, Punjab**

**Rajasthan**

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Mizoram

Analysis based on data from households. 8 out of 8 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

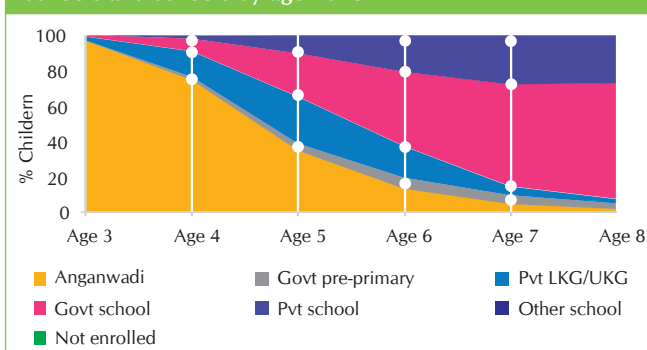
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	96.7	0.2	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Age 4	74.5	1.9	14.4	7.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	100
Age 5	34.8	4.0	26.3	24.5	10.1	0.0	0.3	100
Age 6	13.3	6.3	17.6	42.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	100
Age 7	4.7	5.1	4.9	57.6	27.6	0.0	0.3	100
Age 8	1.9	3.2	2.4	65.4	26.9	0.0	0.2	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 96.7% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.2% in government pre-primary classes, 2.1% in private LKG/UKG, 1% in government schools, and 0% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 0% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

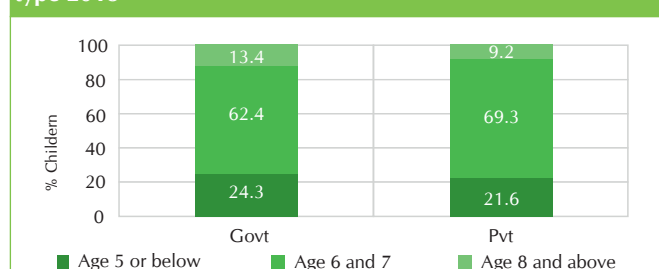
- **100% enrollment at age 3:** At age 3, almost all children are enrolled in anganwadis. A very small percentage are enrolled in other institutions. At age 4, three quarters of all children are in anganwadis and about 15% are in private pre-school. There are practically no children who are not enrolled at age 3 or 4. (Table 1)
- **Variation in enrollment at age 5:** Among children at age 5, there is considerable variation in the type of institution in which they are enrolled. 34.8% are still in anganwadis, 26.3% are in private pre-schools, 24.5% are in government schools and 10.1% are in private schools. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary schools. (Table 1)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	68.3	31.7	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	76.2	76.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	70.8	73.4
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	90.6	91.0
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	88.7	89.6

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Mizoram

Analysis based on data from households. 8 out of 8 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	83.2	82.8	-0.4
Age 5	65.8	61.7	-4.0
Age 6	64.5	59.6	-4.9
Age 7	66.6	68.2	1.6
Age 8	71.5	69.5	-2.0

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

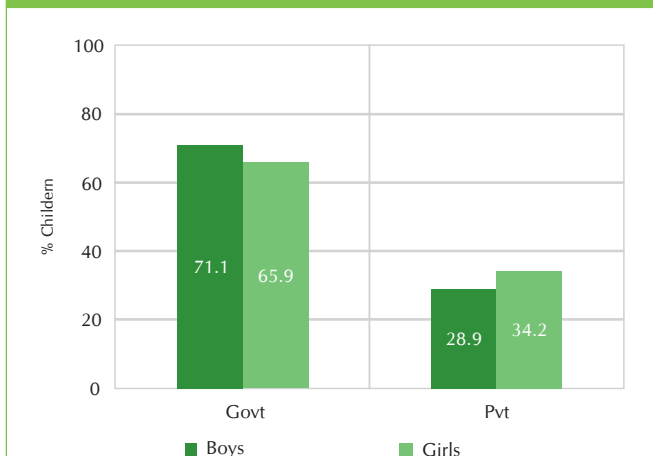


### Key takeaways:

- **With the exception of age 7, a higher percentage of boys are enrolled in government institutions as compared to girls:** At age 4, 83.2% of boys are enrolled in government pre-schools/schools as compared to 82.8% of girls. This difference increases at age 5 where 65.8% of boys are enrolled as compared to 61.7% of girls. This difference holds true at age 8 where 71.5% of boys are enrolled in government pre-schools/schools as compared to 69.5% of girls. (Table 4)
- **Higher percentage of girls enrolled in Std I in private schools as compared to boys:** 34.2% of girls are in private schools as compared to 28.9% of boys. In contrast, 71.1% of boys are in Std I of government schools as compared to 65.9% of girls. (Chart 3)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 71.1% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 28.9% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 65.9% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 34.2% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	75.6	76.6	76.9	75.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	68.6	72.8	73.6	72.8
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient			
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	88.5	88.3	88.6	89.8

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Nagaland

Analysis based on data from households. 11 out of 11 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

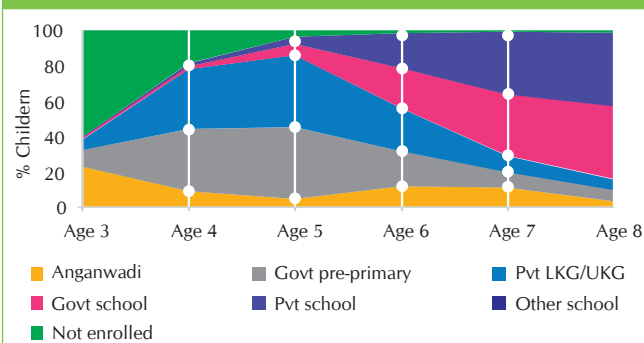
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	22.7	9.6	5.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	59.9	100
Age 4	8.8	35.4	33.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	18.6	100
Age 5	4.4	40.8	40.4	6.5	4.0	0.0	3.9	100
Age 6	11.6	20.0	24.2	22.7	19.6	0.0	1.8	100
Age 7	10.9	8.9	9.2	34.8	35.2	0.0	1.0	100
Age 8	3.2	6.7	5.9	41.3	41.2	0.0	1.6	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 22.7% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 9.6% in government pre-primary classes, 5.9% in private LKG/UKG, 1.4% in government schools, and 0.6% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 59.9% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

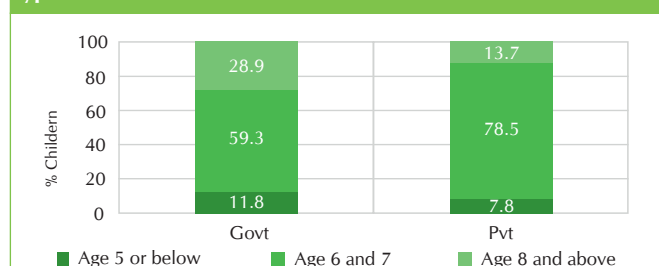
- **Many young children are not enrolled anywhere:** In Nagaland, close to 60% of all children age 3 and close to 20% children age 4 are not enrolled in any type of pre-school or school. At age 5, 40.8% children are enrolled in pre-primary classes in government schools and a similar proportion are in private pre-schools. (Table 1)
- **Variation in enrollment at age 6:** For children at age 6, there is considerable variation in the type of institution in which they are enrolled; 20% are in government pre-primary classes, 24.2% are in private pre-schools, 22.7% are in government schools and close to 20% are in private schools. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary schools. (Table 1)
- **Very high proportions of children in Std I can recognize numbers and letters:** This is true for most children in Std I in government schools and private schools. For example, 80.8% children age 8 and above in government schools can recognize at least numbers. In private schools, this percentage is 99%. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	56.6	43.4	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	88.0	89.5
Age 8 and above	75.4	80.8
All	84.2	87.3
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	95.7	95.4
Age 8 and above	96.6	99.0
All	95.9	95.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Nagaland

Analysis based on data from households. 11 out of 11 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	43.7	48.2	4.4
Age 5	55.2	47.0	-8.3
Age 6	56.4	50.6	-5.7
Age 7	53.6	55.4	1.8
Age 8	52.8	48.8	-4.0

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

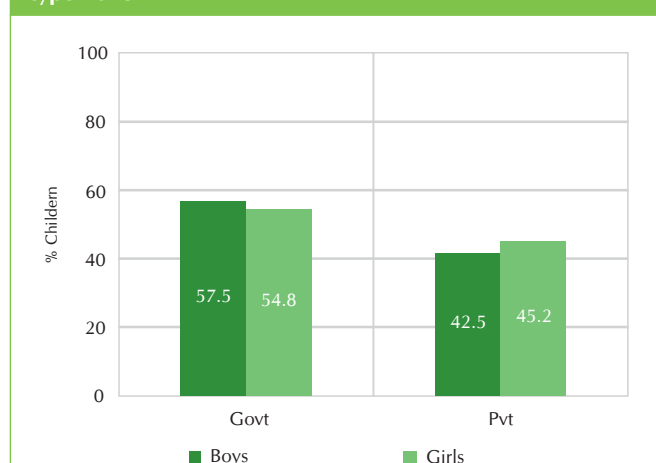


### Key takeaways:

- **No clear sex-wise patterns for enrollment in schools or pre-schools:** At age 4, more girls are enrolled in government as compared to boys. However, at age 5, 55.2% of boys are enrolled as compared to 47% of girls. (Table 4)
- **More boys are enrolled in Std I of government schools as compared to girls:** 57.5% of boys are enrolled in government pre-schools/schools as compared to 54.8% of girls. In contrast, 45.2% of girls are enrolled in Std I in private schools as compared to 42.5% of boys. (Chart 3)
- **Learning levels of boys are marginally better than that of girls in Std I in government schools:** At age 6-7, 89.6% of boys can read at least letters while 86.7% of girls can read the same. Similarly, 90.2% of boys can recognize at least numbers as compared to 89.1% of girls. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 57.5% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 42.5% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 54.8% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 45.2% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	89.6	86.7	90.2	89.1
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	86.5	82.0	89.1	85.8
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	93.9	97.5	93.3	97.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	94.3	97.5	93.9	97.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Odisha

Analysis based on data from households. 30 out of 30 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

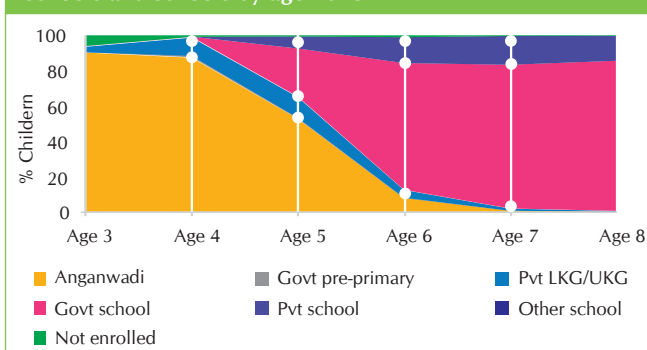
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	90.3	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	100
Age 4	87.3	1.2	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100
Age 5	52.8	0.6	11.8	27.2	6.8	0.0	0.9	100
Age 6	7.9	0.3	4.4	71.5	14.6	0.0	1.3	100
Age 7	0.7	0.2	1.2	81.1	16.2	0.0	0.7	100
Age 8	0.2	0.0	0.4	84.7	14.0	0.1	0.6	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 90.3% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.2% in government pre-primary classes, 3.1% in private LKG/UKG, 0.1% in government schools, and 0% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 6.3% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

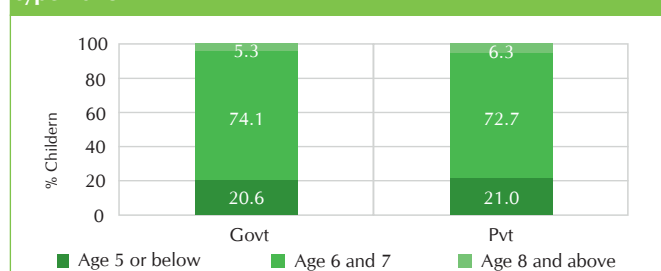
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** Even at age 3, in Odisha, around 90% children are enrolled in anganwadis. This continues to be the case at age 4 as well. By age 5, a movement into schools is visible with 34% children moving into schools. (Table 1)
- **Low enrollment in private institutions:** Whether in the pre-school age group or for older children, enrollment in private institutions is very low as compared to many other states. For example, of all children in Std I less than 20% are enrolled in private schools. (Table 2)
- **Most children in Std I are 6 or 7 years old:** Three quarters of children in Std I are either 6 or 7 years old. Around one-fifth are 5 year olds. A very small percentage is 8 or older. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in the same type of school, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 42.1% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 60% of 6 and 7 year olds. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	82.7	17.3	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	42.1	42.0
Age 6 and 7	60.0	59.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	57.9	57.8
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	88.8	89.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	85.7	85.8

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Odisha

Analysis based on data from households. 30 out of 30 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	86.4	91.0	4.5
Age 5	77.5	83.9	6.5
Age 6	78.6	80.9	2.3
Age 7	78.6	85.2	6.6
Age 8	83.6	86.4	2.8

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

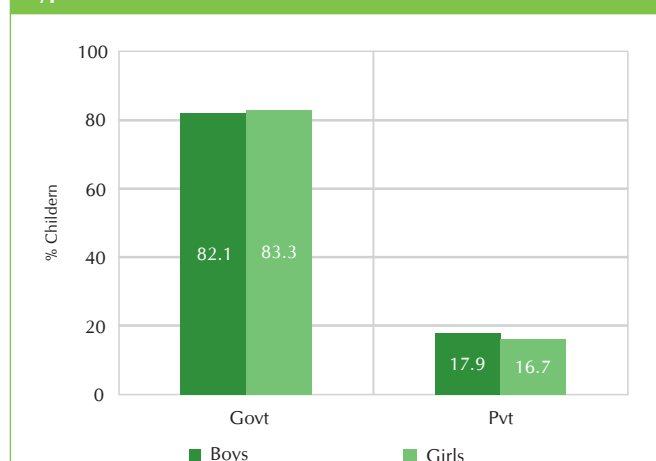


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In Odisha, around 80% of boys and girls attend government institutions in the age group of 4 to 8. (Table 1) For every age group between 4 and 8 years, a higher percentage of girls are enrolled in anganwadis and government schools as compared to boys. (Table 4)
- **In government schools among Std I children, there is no clear pattern for sex-wise differences in learning levels:** There is, however, an advantage of age. The learning levels of older children are better than that of younger children. 39.8% of boys can read at least letters as compared to 44.6% of girls at age 5. At age 6-7, there are significant increases in learning levels of both boys and girls, with boys performing marginally better. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 82.1% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 17.9% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 83.3% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 16.7% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	39.8	44.6	43.3	40.7
Age 6 and 7	61.8	58.3	60.4	59.0
Age 8 and above	87.8	89.1	90.1	92.4
All	59.0	56.7	58.8	56.7
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	88.9	88.7	86.8	92.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	88.3	82.6	85.3	86.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

## Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Punjab

Analysis based on data from households. 20 out of 20 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

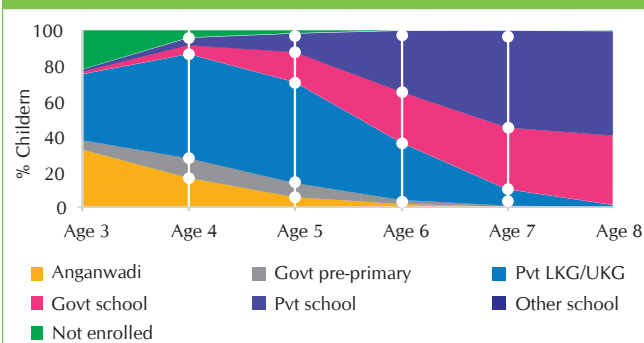
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

### Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	32.3	5.4	37.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	22.1	100
Age 4	16.3	11.2	58.9	5.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	100
Age 5	5.4	8.2	57.0	17.0	10.6	0.0	1.8	100
Age 6	1.6	2.5	32.5	28.7	34.5	0.0	0.3	100
Age 7	0.1	0.7	9.3	34.8	54.9	0.1	0.1	100
Age 8	0.1	0.1	1.0	39.2	59.1	0.0	0.5	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 32.3% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 5.4% in government pre-primary classes, 37.4% in private LKG/UKG, 1.6% in government schools, and 1.2% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 22.1% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

#### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

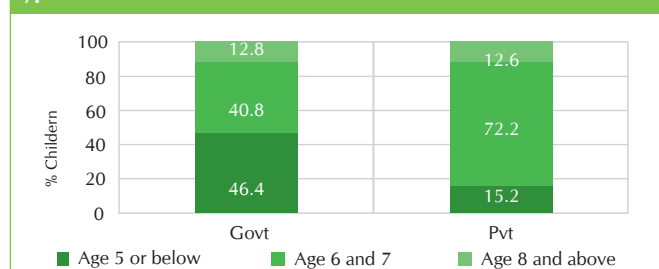
- **High enrollment in private institutions:** At age 4 and 5, most children are enrolled in pre-schools (86.4% at age 4, 70.6% at age 5). At age 5, the majority attend private LKG/UKG (57%). This trend continues to be visible among 6 to 8 year olds where private school enrollment is considerably higher than government school enrollment. (Table 1)
- **Private school children enter school at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to children in government schools. 46.4% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 31 percentage points lower in private schools (15.2%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 45.1% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 61.5% of 6 and 7 year olds. (Table 3)

### Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	34.2	65.8	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	45.1	60.5
Age 6 and 7	61.5	65.2
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	58.5	66.5
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	85.5	94.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	83.0	94.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Punjab

Analysis based on data from households. 20 out of 20 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	30.0	35.7	5.6
Age 5	28.7	32.9	4.2
Age 6	30.5	35.2	4.7
Age 7	34.8	36.5	1.7
Age 8	35.7	43.3	7.6

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

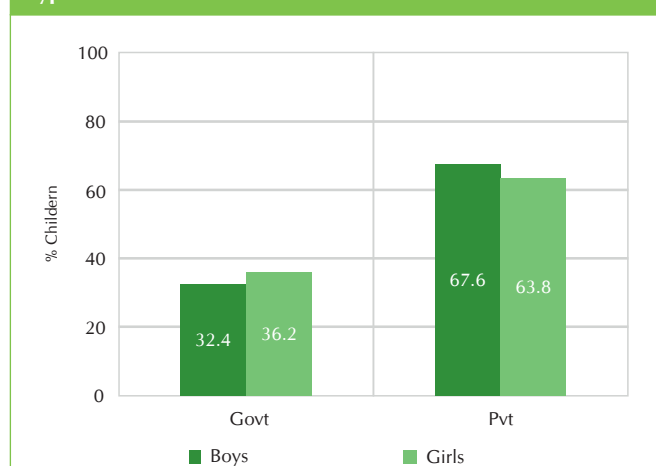


### Key takeaways:

- **For all age groups, more girls are enrolled in government pre-schools or schools than boys:** Of all boys enrolled in Std I, 32.4% are enrolled in government schools as compared to girls at 36.2%. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **For Std I children enrolled in private schools, learning levels of girls are generally better than that of boys:** Between age 6 to 7, girls in Std I in private schools perform significantly better than boys in terms of their ability to read letters and numbers. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 32.4% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 67.6% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 36.2% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 63.8% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient			
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	58.6	58.3	63.3	69.7
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	84.8	86.2	91.8	98.1
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	80.4	86.1	91.9	96.8

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Rajasthan

Analysis based on data from households. 33 out of 33 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

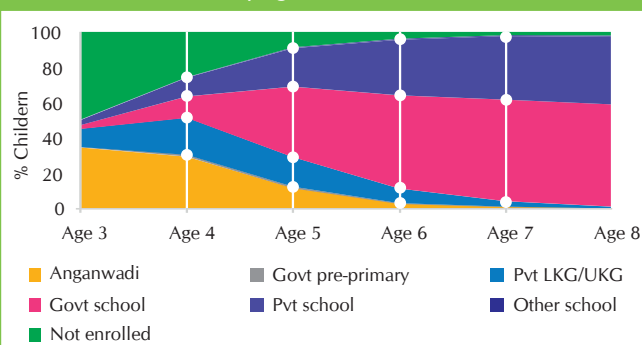
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	34.5	0.4	10.3	2.3	2.8	0.2	49.5	100
Age 4	29.4	1.1	21.0	12.2	10.5	0.2	25.7	100
Age 5	11.6	1.0	16.7	39.9	21.6	0.4	8.9	100
Age 6	2.8	0.5	8.2	52.7	31.2	0.5	4.1	100
Age 7	1.0	0.3	3.1	57.4	35.7	0.4	2.1	100
Age 8	0.3	0.0	1.0	57.9	38.0	0.7	2.2	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 34.5% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.4% in government pre-primary classes, 10.3% in private LKG/UKG, 2.3% in government schools, and 2.8% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 49.5% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

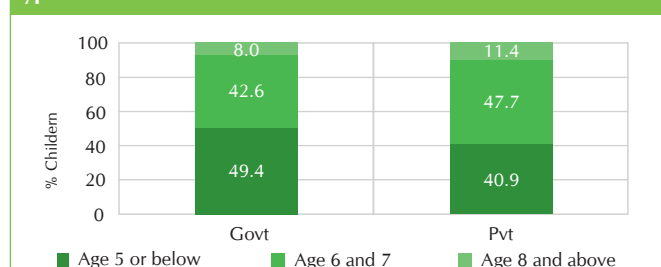
- **High proportion of young children not enrolled anywhere:** Half of all children at age 3 and a quarter of children at age 4 are not enrolled in any kind of pre-schools or schools. At age 5, 61.9% of children attend primary school. This means that when children eventually enter Std I, a considerable proportion do not have the skills expected from them due to lack of exposure to developmentally appropriate pre-school inputs. (Table 1)
- **Many young children in Std I:** In both government schools and private schools, close to half of all children in Std I are 5 or younger. However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in same type of school by age, it is clear that older children do better. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 20% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 25.5% of 6 and 7 year olds and 35% of children age 8 and above. (Table 3)
- **Private school children are doing better across age groups:** Comparing children in Std I in government and private schools, children in private schools seem to do better. For example, at age 5, 24.8% of children in government schools can recognize at least numbers, while 43.6% of children in private schools can. This trend continues across ages. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	62.7	37.3	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	20.0	24.8
Age 6 and 7	25.5	36.0
Age 8 and above	35.0	47.0
All	24.0	32.2
Private schools		
Age 5	39.7	43.6
Age 6 and 7	63.5	69.2
Age 8 and above	73.7	81.2
All	56.6	62.0

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	39.6	46.5	7.0
Age 5	50.4	54.6	4.1
Age 6	51.1	61.4	10.3
Age 7	54.3	63.6	9.3
Age 8	52.4	64.9	12.5

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

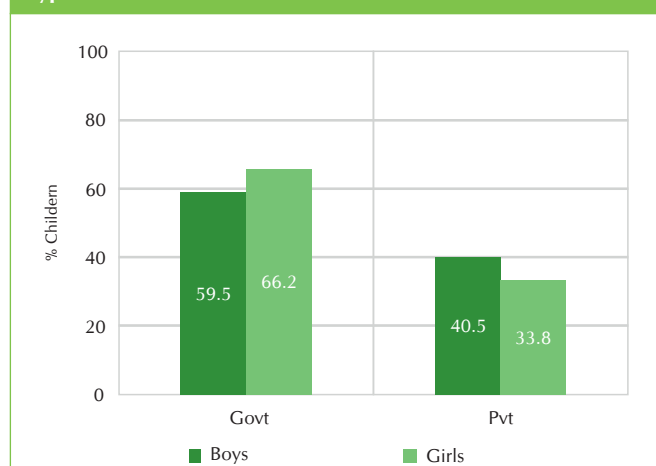


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise differences in enrollment by type of school for all age groups:** For all age groups, a higher proportion of girls are enrolled in government pre-schools and schools as compared to boys. The sex-wise difference is greater for older age groups (ages 6, 7 and 8) as compared to younger children (ages 4 and 5). Of all boys enrolled in Std I, 59.5% go to government schools. For girls, the comparable figure is 66.2%. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **For Std I children in government schools, sex-wise difference in learning levels for younger age groups is low:** In government schools, girls and boys start off with similar learning levels. For example, 19.9% of boys and 19.8% of girls at age 5 can read at least letters.
- **In private schools, girls in Std I do better than boys in terms of learning:** In Std I in private schools, learning levels of girls are higher than that of boys in terms of their ability to read letters and numbers. For example, of all 6-7 year old children, 68.1% of girls can read at least letters as compared to 60.6% of boys. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 59.5% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 40.5% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 66.2% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 33.8% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	19.9	19.8	25.5	23.3
Age 6 and 7	25.2	25.3	39.6	31.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	23.9	23.3	34.4	28.9
Private schools				
Age 5	37.0	43.1	44.0	43.1
Age 6 and 7	60.6	68.1	66.7	73.5
Age 8 and above	69.5		79.6	
All	54.1	60.1	61.1	63.3

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.



**Tamil Nadu, Telangana**

**Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand**

**West Bengal**

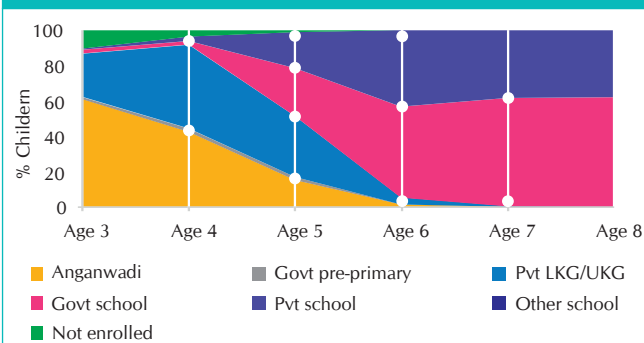
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	61.1	1.2	24.4	2.1	0.6	0.0	10.6	100
Age 4	42.6	1.9	47.2	1.9	2.5	0.0	3.8	100
Age 5	15.3	1.8	34.5	27.0	20.2	0.0	1.3	100
Age 6	1.4	0.1	4.1	51.3	42.9	0.1	0.2	100
Age 7	0.1	0.1	0.6	61.0	38.2	0.1	0.1	100
Age 8	0.2	0.0	0.3	61.6	37.8	0.1	0.0	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 61.1% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.2% in government pre-primary classes, 24.4% in private LKG/UKG, 2.1% in government schools, and 0.6% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 10.6% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

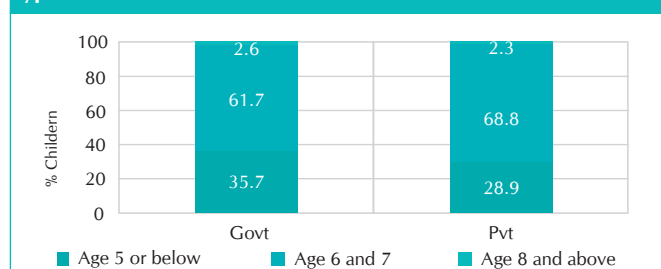
- **High enrollment in pre-school age:** At age 3 and 4, well over 80% are already enrolled in some kind of pre-school. However, by age 5 close to half of all children are enrolled in school rather than in pre-school. (Table 1)
- **Enrollment in private institutions is high:** At age 4 and 5, approximately half of all children are enrolled either in private pre-schools or in private schools. Even at older ages (age 6, 7 and 8), close to 40% of all children in each age group are enrolled in private schools. Data indicates that in Std I, 46.1% are enrolled in private school. (Table 1 and 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Among children in Std I in government schools, 42.2% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 57.6% of 6 and 7 year olds. (Table 3)
- **Children in Std I in private schools do better than those in government schools:** Between children in private and government schools in Std I, those in private schools do better than those in government schools. For example, 85.3% children aged 6 and 7 in private schools can recognize at least numbers (1-9); the corresponding number for government schools is 69.4%. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	54.0	46.1	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	42.2	50.5
Age 6 and 7	57.6	69.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	53.6	64.0
Private schools		
Age 5	56.4	75.2
Age 6 and 7	67.8	85.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	65.1	82.6

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	40.9	51.6	10.7
Age 5	40.5	47.9	7.4
Age 6	49.3	56.5	7.3
Age 7	58.7	63.6	4.9
Age 8	58.1	65.6	7.6

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

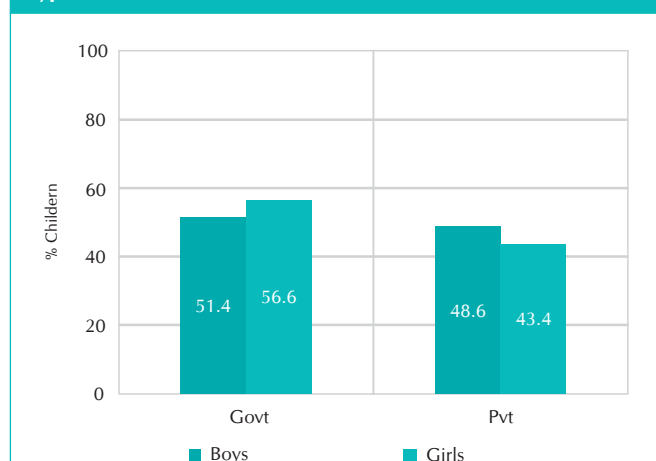


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In the age group 4 to 8 years, more girls are enrolled in government institutions (anganwadis and government schools) as compared to boys. Of all boys enrolled in Std I, 51.4% go to government schools. The comparable figure for girls is 56.6%. (Table 4 and Chart 3)
- **In Std I in government schools, learning levels for boys higher than girls while reverse holds true in private schools:** Boys perform better than girls in terms of their ability to read at least letters and recognize at least single digit numbers from age 5 to 7. This trend changes in case of private schools where girls perform better than boys. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 51.4% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 48.6% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 56.6% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 43.4% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	51.2	33.2	55.1	45.9
Age 6 and 7	61.5	53.8	72.3	66.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	59.0	48.2	67.3	60.8
Private schools				
Age 5	52.9	60.3	72.8	77.9
Age 6 and 7	65.8	70.2	83.3	87.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	62.7	68.0	80.5	85.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Telangana

Analysis based on data from households. 9 out of 9 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

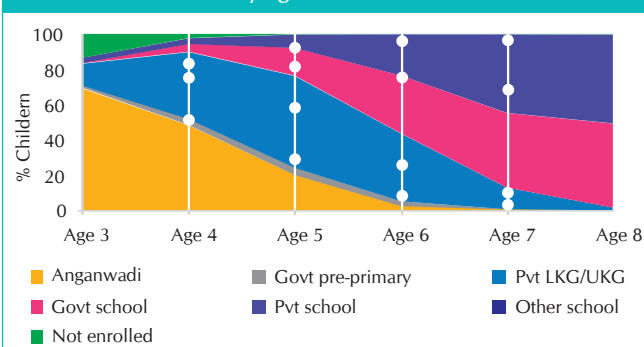
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
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

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 69.2% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 1.7% in government pre-primary classes, 12.4% in private LKG/UKG, 0.2% in government schools, and 3.1% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 13.5% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

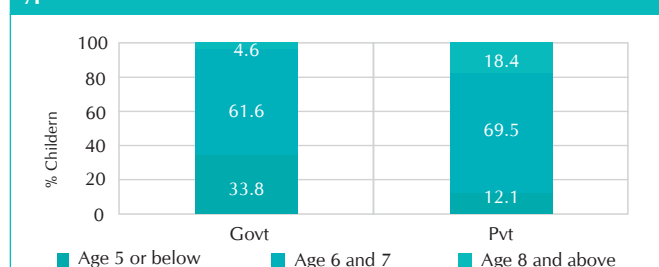
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** At age 4 and 5, most children are enrolled in pre-school (89.8% at age 4, 76.3% at age 5). At age 3 and 4, majority of children are enrolled in government institutions. (Table 1)
- **Private school enrollment increases with age:** A larger percentage of children attend anganwadis at age 4 (48.3%), as compared to private LKG/UKG (37.9%). However, this trend gets reversed at age 5, with more children attending private LKG/UKG (51.9%), as compared to anganwadis (20.2%) and government schools (15.7%). In Std. I, 55.7% children are in private schools and 44.3% children are in government schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)
- **Private school children enter school at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to children in government schools. For example, 33.8% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 12.1% in private schools. However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Children aged 6 and 7 years in Std I in private schools do better than their government school counterparts:** While 87.8% children aged 6 and 7 years in Std I in private schools can read at least letters, the corresponding number is 59.2% for government schools. Similar trends can be seen in terms of ability to recognize numbers. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
		44.3	55.7

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
Age 6 and 7	59.2	69.4
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
All	59.3	68.4
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
Age 6 and 7	87.8	89.1
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
All	89.6	89.6

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Telangana

Analysis based on data from households. 9 out of 9 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	57.6	55.2	-2.5
Age 5	38.2	41.8	3.6
Age 6	35.7	40.6	4.9
Age 7	33.4	54.3	20.9
Age 8	46.2	49.1	2.9

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

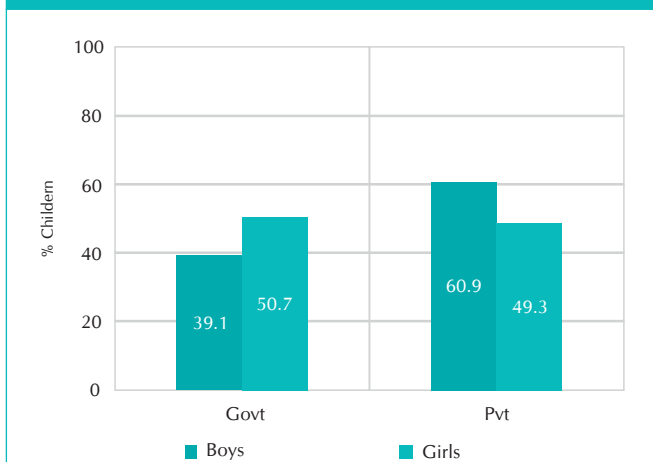


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** Between 5 to 8 years, a higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government institutions (anganwadis and government schools) as compared to boys. This difference is particularly stark at age 7, where the sex-wise difference in enrollment is 20.9 percentage points.

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 39.1% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 60.9% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 50.7% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 49.3% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7				
Age 8 and above				
All				
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7				
Age 8 and above				
All				

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status - Tripura

Analysis based on data from households. 4 out of 4 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

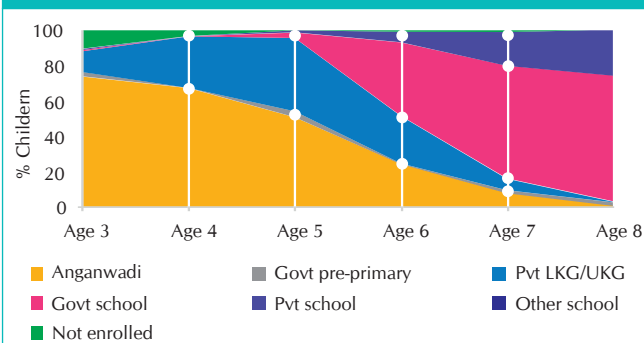
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	73.9	2.4	11.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	10.6	100
Age 4	67.4	0.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100
Age 5	50.9	3.4	41.4	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	100
Age 6	24.4	0.5	26.7	41.5	5.8	0.0	1.1	100
Age 7	8.0	1.7	6.4	63.8	18.8	0.0	1.2	100
Age 8	0.9	2.0	0.3	71.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 73.9% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 2.4% in government pre-primary classes, 11.8% in private LKG/UKG, 0.6% in government schools, and 0.6% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 10.6% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

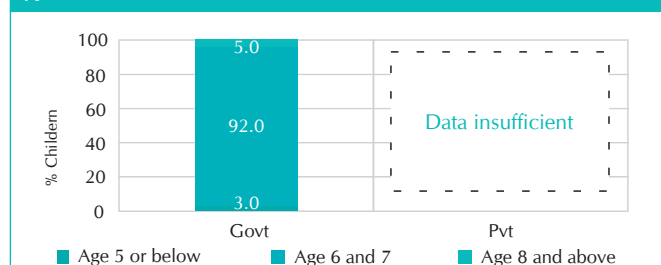
- **High enrollment in government institutions:** At age 3 and 4, a significantly high proportion of children are enrolled in anganwadis (73.9% at age 3, 67.4% at age 4). This trend continues for older age groups. Government school enrollment continues to be considerably higher than private school enrollment. For example, 63.8% of age 7 children attend government schools and 18.8% attend private schools. (Table 1)
- **Children enter Std I at age 6:** In Tripura, majority of children under the age of 6 are enrolled in pre-schools. It is only at age 6 or later that they enter school. Almost all children enrolled in Std I in Tripura are either 6 or 7 years old. (Table 1 and Chart 2)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	80.5	19.5	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5		
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient	
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	Data insufficient	
Private schools		
Age 5		
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient	
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	Data insufficient	

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status by Sex – Tripura

Analysis based on data from households. 4 out of 4 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	58.9	74.7	15.7
Age 5	58.7	55.1	-3.6
Age 6	59.4	73.3	13.8
Age 7	70.9	75.9	5.0
Age 8	70.4	77.6	7.2

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

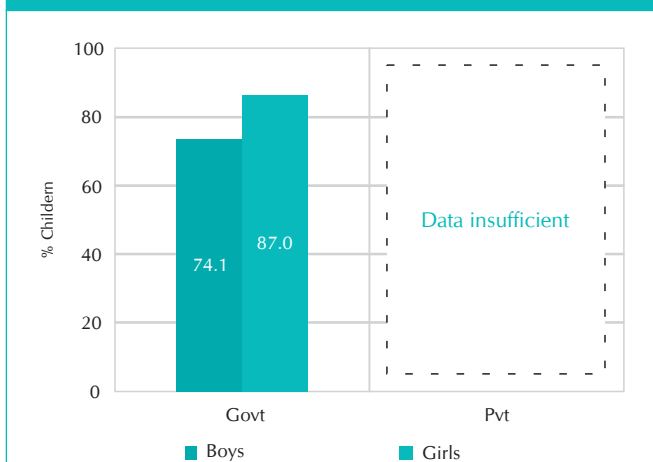


### Key takeaways:

- Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** Girls' enrollment is far higher than boys' enrollment at age 4 (by 15.7 percentage points) and 6 (by 13.8 percentage points). The sex-wise difference drops to 5 percentage points at age 7. There is a slightly higher enrollment of girls in Std I government schools (87% of girls and 74.1% of boys. (Table 4 and Chart 3)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all children enrolled in Std I, 74.1% of boys and 87% of girls are enrolled in government schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>Government schools</b>				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient			
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	Data insufficient			
<b>Private schools</b>				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient			
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	Data insufficient			

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Uttar Pradesh

Analysis based on data from households. 70 out of 71 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

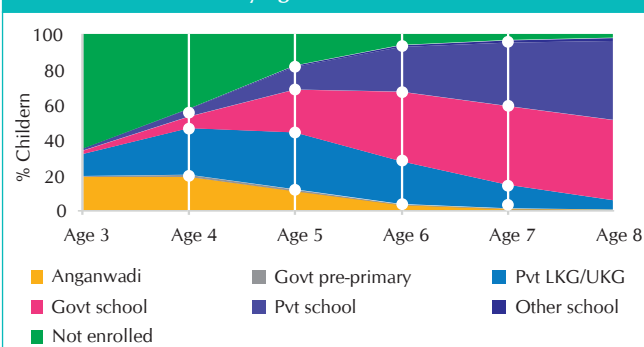
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	19.2	0.4	12.5	1.9	1.2	0.2	64.7	100
Age 4	19.2	1.2	26.4	6.5	4.1	0.4	42.3	100
Age 5	11.1	1.0	32.2	24.3	12.8	0.6	18.0	100
Age 6	3.3	0.4	24.2	39.4	25.3	0.9	6.4	100
Age 7	1.0	0.3	13.4	44.6	35.9	1.2	3.6	100
Age 8	0.4	0.2	5.3	45.5	44.8	1.6	2.3	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 19.2% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.4% in government pre-primary classes, 12.5% in private LKG/UKG, 1.9% in government schools, and 1.2% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 64.7% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

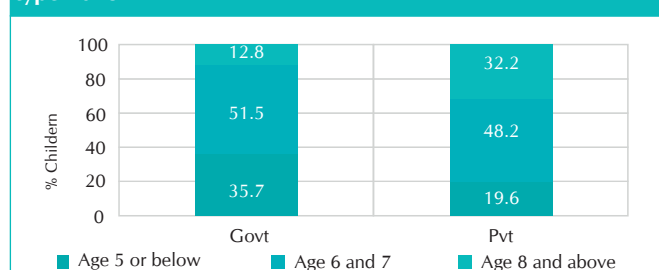
- Enrollment increases considerably with age:** At age 3, a significant proportion of children (64.7%) are not enrolled in any kind of educational institution. At age 4, 46.8% of children are enrolled in some kind of pre-school. At age 5, the pre-school enrollment is at 44.3% while 37.7% are enrolled in some kind of school. By age 8, 91.9% of children go to school. (Table 1)
- Private school children enter school at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to children in government schools. For example, 35.7% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 16 percentage points lower in private schools (19.6%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in the same type of school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 34.2% of 6 and 7 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 46.3% of those who are 8 and above. (Table 3)
- Private school learning levels in Std I higher than that in government schools:** The learning levels of children in all age groups in Std I in private schools are higher than those in government schools. For example, 51.8% of 5 year olds in private schools can read at least letters as compared to 26.4% in government schools. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
		50.2	49.8

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	26.4	33.4
Age 6 and 7	34.2	45.0
Age 8 and above	46.3	59.7
All	33.5	43.4
Private schools		
Age 5	51.8	58.6
Age 6 and 7	74.8	80.2
Age 8 and above	80.9	89.1
All	73.2	79.7

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	23.0	31.0	7.9
Age 5	33.5	39.9	6.4
Age 6	40.5	46.2	5.6
Age 7	42.7	49.6	6.9
Age 8	42.3	50.5	8.3

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

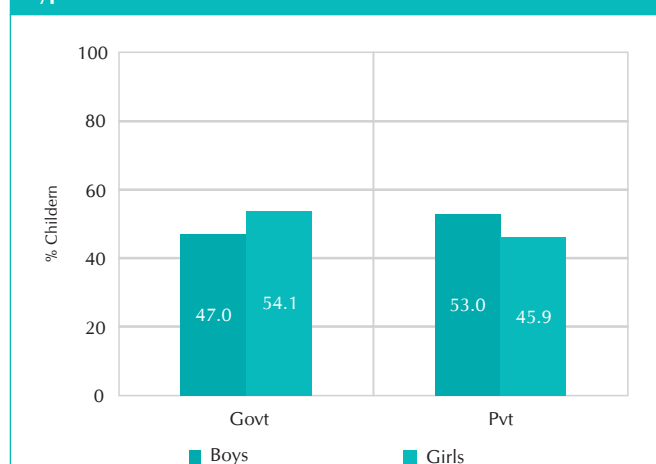


### Key takeaways:

- **Higher proportion of girls in government schools than boys:** In all age groups, a higher proportion of girls are enrolled in government institutions (anganwadis or pre-primary or primary grades in government schools) as compared to boys of the same age. For example, at age 4, 23% of boys are enrolled in government schools/pre-schools, as compared to 31% of girls. We see similar differences based on sex in enrollment even at age 8 with 42.3% of boys enrolled in government schools, as compared to 50.5% of girls. (Table 4)
- **In Std I in government schools, difference in learning levels between boys and girls increases with age:** Learning levels are almost similar for girls and boys at age 5. From age 6 onwards, boys perform significantly better than girls in terms of their ability to recognize numbers or read letters. At age 8 and above, 51.1% of boys can read at least letters as compared to 40.2% of girls. (Table 5)
- **In private schools, similar learning levels for girls and boys in Std I:** Learning levels are similar for boys and girls for all age groups in Std I in terms of their ability to read letters and recognize numbers. Overall learning levels for both boys and girls in private schools are significantly better than that in government schools for all age groups. (Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 47% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 53% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 54.1% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 45.9% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	25.9	26.8	34.1	32.8
Age 6 and 7	35.1	33.2	48.8	40.8
Age 8 and above	51.1	40.2	66.2	51.4
All	34.7	32.1	47.0	39.6
Private schools				
Age 5	52.5	50.7	57.5	60.3
Age 6 and 7	74.0	75.8	80.9	79.3
Age 8 and above	80.4	81.7	89.2	88.9
All	72.6	74.2	79.8	79.6

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – Uttarakhand

Analysis based on data from households. 13 out of 13 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

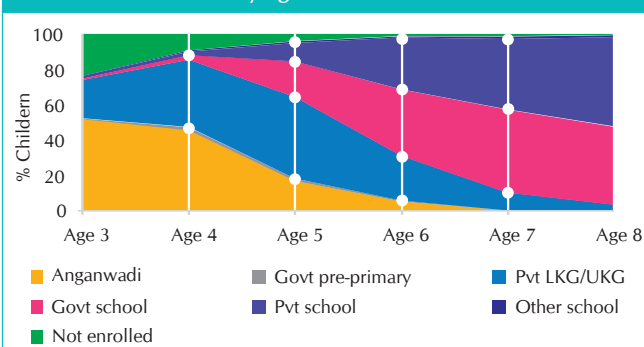
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
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

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 51.8% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.3% in government pre-primary classes, 21.6% in private LKG/UKG, 0.8% in government schools, and 1.7% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 23.4% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

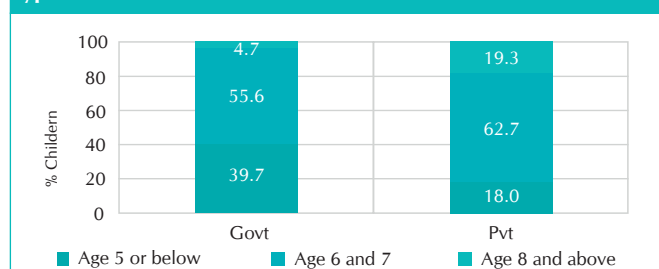
- **High enrollment in pre-school age group:** Although almost a quarter of all children at age 3 are not going to any kind of pre-school, by age 4 and 5, enrollment is high. By age 5, more than half of all children are enrolled in pre-schools. (Table 1)
- **Private school children enter Std I at an older age:** Children enrolled in private schools are older when they enter Std I as compared to those in government schools. For example, 39.7% of children in Std I in government schools are 5 years or younger, whereas this figure is 21.7 percentage points lower in private schools (18%). However, grade expectations are the same for all children regardless of age. (Chart 2)
- **Age makes a difference:** Comparing children in Std I in government school by age, it is clear that older children are able to do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 47.1% of 5 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 60% of 6-7 year olds. (Table 3)
- **Private school children aged 6 and 7 years perform better than their government school counterparts:** There is approximately a 25 percentage point difference between learning levels in private schools and government schools. For example, 60% children in government schools can read at least letters at age 6 and 7, while 87.4% can read at least letters in private schools.

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	46.0	54.0	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	47.1	47.5
Age 6 and 7	60.0	65.7
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	55.8	59.9
Private schools		
Age 5	Data insufficient	
Age 6 and 7	87.4	89.3
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	
All	85.1	86.5

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.



## Age 4 to 8 years:

## Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	47.6	52.8	5.2
Age 5	38.0	39.1	1.1
Age 6	40.0	47.2	7.2
Age 7	46.1	47.8	1.7
Age 8	42.6	46.5	3.9

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.



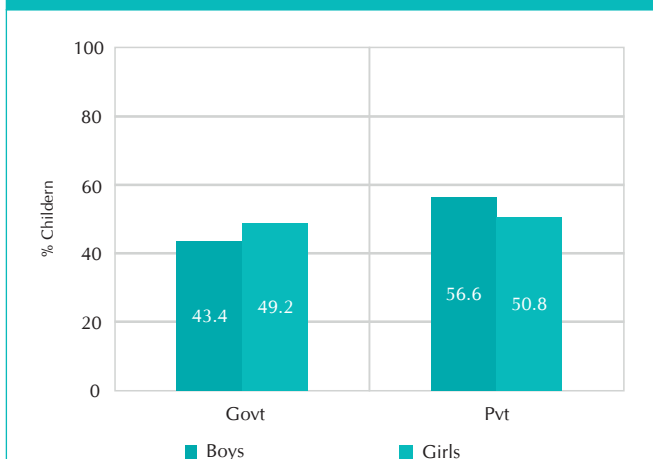
### Key takeaways:

- **A higher percentage of girls are enrolled in government pre-schools and schools as compared to boys:** At age 4, for instance, 52.8% of girls are in government institutions as compared to 47.6% of boys. Even at age 8, 46.5% of girls are in government institutions as compared to 42.6% of boys. This is also reflected in the enrollment figures for Std I (Table 4 and Chart 3).
- **In government schools, for Std I children, girls are doing better than boys:** Girls perform better than boys in terms of their ability to read at least letters and recognize single digit numbers for age 6-7. However, as far as private schools are concerned, the picture is quite mixed. (Table 5)

## Std I:

## Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 43.4% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 56.6% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 49.2% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 50.8% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	55.6	64.7	63.1	68.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	58.5	52.9	62.5	57.2
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	87.5	87.3	91.4	86.5
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	87.3	81.7	89.7	81.6

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.

# Young Children: Enrollment and Learning Status – West Bengal

Analysis based on data from households. 17 out of 18 districts were surveyed in ASER 2018.

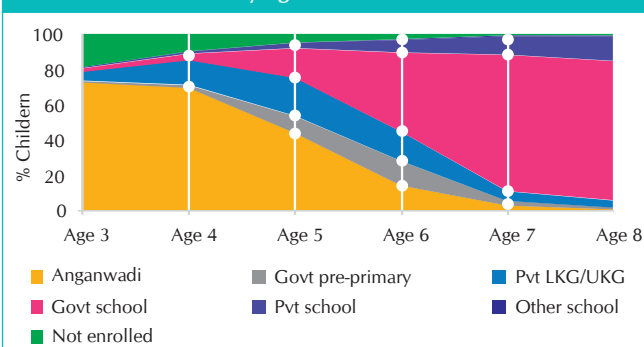
Early access to a supportive environment and exposure to developmentally appropriate activities can help children develop a solid foundation for future learning, both for school and for life. All major education policy and program documents in India now recognize this fact. However, recent ASER data shows major gaps between official norms and actual practice. These gaps are evident both when young children enter school and in what they are able to do in terms of foundational skills like reading and arithmetic. The gap between expectations and ground realities starts very early and needs to be addressed urgently. Once children fall behind, it is very difficult to catch up.

## Age 3 to 8 years: Where are young children enrolled?

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**

Age	Pre-school			School			Not enrolled	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	72.7	0.8	5.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	18.8	100
Age 4	69.6	1.5	14.1	3.7	1.0	0.3	9.9	100
Age 5	44.0	9.6	21.5	16.8	3.0	0.0	5.1	100
Age 6	14.2	14.0	16.5	44.8	7.0	0.5	3.1	100
Age 7	2.8	2.8	5.4	77.2	10.3	0.5	1.0	100
Age 8	0.6	1.2	4.0	79.0	13.8	0.4	1.0	100

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age 2018**



This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools by age. For example, at age 3, 72.7% children are enrolled in anganwadis, 0.8% in government pre-primary classes, 5.1% in private LKG/UKG, 2% in government schools, and 0.7% in private schools. 'Other' includes children going to any other type of institution. 18.8% children are not enrolled anywhere. Chart 1, a stacked area chart, is a visual representation of Table 1.

### Key takeaways:

Children's pathways through pre-school and school do not always follow policy prescriptions or curriculum expectations.

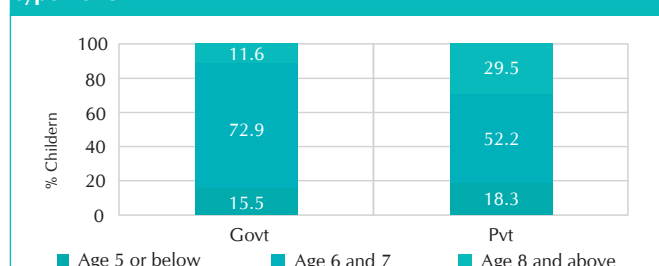
- **High enrollment in government institutions:** Anganwadi coverage is high for children who are 3 and 4 years old. At age 7 and 8, more than 70% children are enrolled in government schools. Among all children enrolled in Std I, 86.1% are enrolled in government schools. (Table 1 and Table 2)
- **Variation in enrollment by type of school at age 5 and 6:** At age 5, for example, 44% are still enrolled in anganwadis, 21.5% are in private pre-school and about 20% are enrolled in school. Even at age 6, while 44.8% children are in government schools, there continues to be around 44.7% children still enrolled in pre-school – in either government or private institutions. This means that what is offered to and expected from these young children in one specific age group varies enormously depending on whether they are enrolled in pre-primary grades or in primary school. (Table 1)
- **Age makes a difference:** Although the proportion of children in Std I who go to private schools is low, data indicates that a third of these children are age 8 or older. It is clear that older children can do more. For example, among children in Std I in government schools, 75.2% of 6-7 year olds can read at least letters, as compared to 85.7% of children age 8 and above. (Table 3)

## Std I: Can young children read letters and recognize numbers?

**Table 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by school type 2018**

% Children in Std I enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	86.1	13.9	100

**Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std I by age and school type 2018**



This chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by age.

**Table 3: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who	
	Can read at least letters	Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)
Government schools		
Age 5	50.1	57.6
Age 6 and 7	75.2	79.6
Age 8 and above	85.7	87.8
All	73.2	77.8
Private schools		
Age 5	77.4	76.2
Age 6 and 7	88.4	94.2
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient	Data insufficient
All	88.2	91.4

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9.

## Age 4 to 8 years: Where are young boys and girls enrolled?

**Table 4: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in Govt pre-schools/schools by sex 2018**

Age	Enrolled in govt pre-schools/schools		Sex-wise difference in enrollment in percentage points
	Boys	Girls	
Age 4	73.9	75.4	1.6
Age 5	68.3	72.6	4.3
Age 6	72.5	73.3	0.8
Age 7	83.2	82.4	-0.8
Age 8	77.5	83.7	6.2

Note: Government pre-schools/schools include anganwadis, government pre-primary classes and government primary schools.

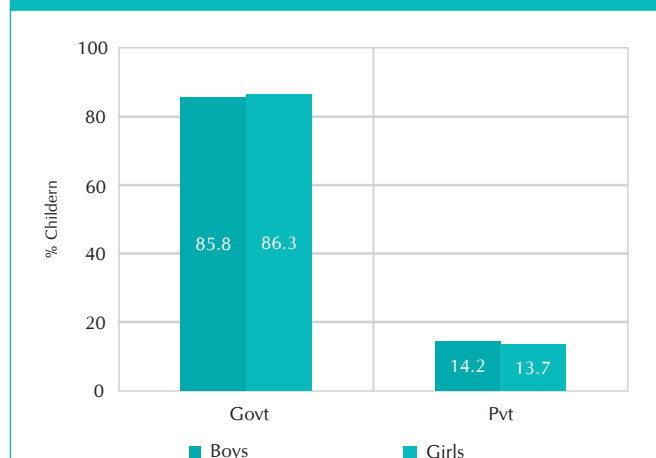


### Key takeaways:

- **Sex-wise difference in enrollment:** In West Bengal, there is a high proportion of both boys and girls enrolled in government schools (more than 70% for almost all age groups between 4 and 8 years). However, for every age with the exception of age 7, there is a slightly higher proportion of girls enrolled than that of boys. (Table 4)
- **Not much difference in enrollment trends and learning levels between boys and girls in Std I government schools:** High enrollment continues to be the trend in Std I in government schools, with the proportion of boys and girls greater than 85%. In terms of learning levels, there is not much variation in abilities of 6-7 year old children to read at least letters and recognize at least single-digit numbers by sex; girls seem to perform marginally better than boys. (Chart 3 and Table 5)

## Std I: Can young boys and girls read letters and recognize numbers?

**Chart 3: % Children enrolled in Std I by sex and school type 2018**



The chart shows the distribution of Std I children enrolled in different types of schools by sex. For example, of all boys enrolled in Std I, 85.8% of boys are enrolled in government schools and 14.2% of boys are enrolled in private schools. Of all girls enrolled in Std I, 86.3% of girls are enrolled in government schools and 13.7% of girls are enrolled in private schools.

**Table 5: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children by age, sex, and school type 2018**

Age	% Children who			
	Can read at least letters		Can recognize at least numbers (1-9)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	74.4	76.2	79.3	79.9
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	72.9	73.5	77.4	78.0
Private schools				
Age 5	Data insufficient			
Age 6 and 7	Data insufficient			
Age 8 and above	Data insufficient			
All	85.6	91.3	89.2	94.1

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9. The data shows patterns by age and sex.



तितली सभी जगह उड़ती है। वह मुझे बहुत पसंद है। तितली कभी-कभी हमारे घर में भी आती है।

Ovee, Age 4



मेरे घर से थोड़ी दूरी पर एक बगीचा है। मैं हर रविवार को वहाँ खेलने जाता हूँ। मुझे बगीचे में खेलना बहुत अच्छा लगता है। बगीचे में फूलों के बहुत से पौधे हैं। मुझे उनके रंग बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं। कभी-कभी उन फूलों पर अलग-अलग रंग की तितलियाँ भी बैठती हैं। इसलिए मैंने उनका चित्र बनाया है।



पेड़ में आम फलते हैं।

Kritikesh Shaurya, Age 4



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ASER Centre  
B4/54, Safdarjung Enclave,  
New Delhi 110 029.  
Phone: +91-11-46023612

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