

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 7 OUT OF 7 DISTRICTS
 Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

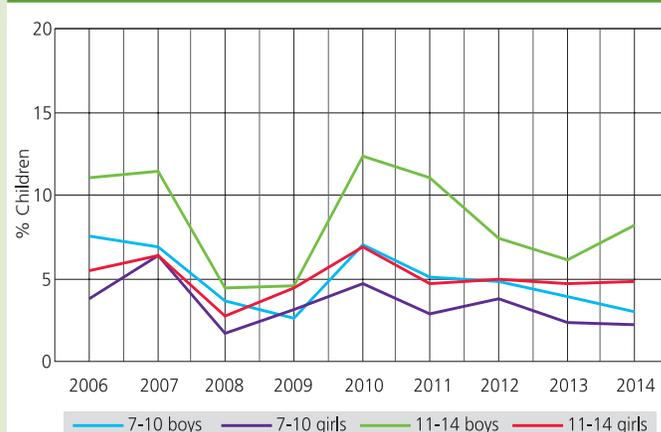
School enrollment and out of school children

Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2014

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	42.7	51.7	1.4	4.2	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	41.7	50.6	1.4	6.3	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	43.4	52.8	1.2	2.6	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	43.2	52.5	1.3	3.0	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	43.9	52.7	1.1	2.2	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	42.5	49.2	1.7	6.6	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	45.2	45.0	1.6	8.2	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	39.9	53.5	1.8	4.9	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	34.9	48.1	1.3	15.6	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	36.7	45.9	0.9	16.6	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	32.3	50.6	1.8	15.4	100

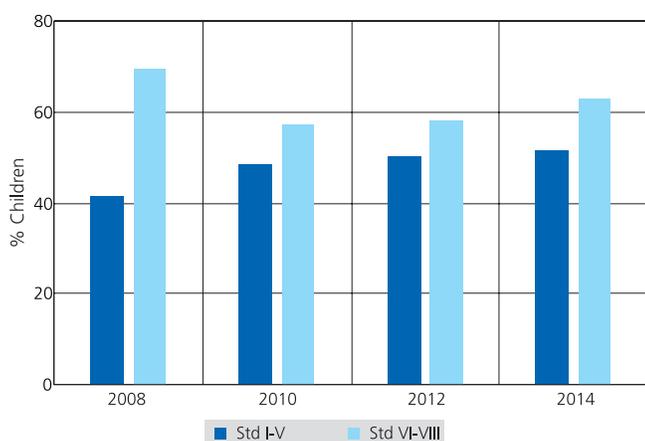
Note: 'Other' includes children going to madarsa and EGS.
 'Not in school' = dropped out + never enrolled.

**Chart 1: Trends over time
 % Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2014**



Each line shows trends in the proportion of children out of school for a particular subset of children. For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school was 5.4% in 2006, 4.4% in 2009, 4.7% in 2011 and 4.9% in 2014.

**Chart 2: Trends over time
 % Children enrolled in private schools in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014**



**Table 2: Sample description
 % Children in each class by age 2014**

Std	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	
I	10.8	23.5	28.9	17.5	8.1	6.6	4.7						100	
II	6.1	10.0	19.6	24.0	14.9	13.3	12.1						100	
III	2.4		5.8	19.7	20.7	21.3	10.0	10.4	9.8				100	
IV	2.8			7.4	13.1	24.3	15.3	15.8	12.1	5.2	3.9	100		
V	7.8				18.9		19.6	21.3	14.8	11.1	6.6			100
VI	2.3				8.3		10.7	22.5	21.4	19.0	10.0	5.8	100	
VII	6.8				17.9				25.1	22.1	14.8	13.4	100	
VIII	5.1				17.1				32.1	22.8	22.9	100		

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be of age 8 in Std III. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 19.7% children are 8 years old but there are also 5.8% who are 7, 20.7% who are 9, 21.3% who are 10, 10% who are 11, 10.4% who are 12 and 9.8% are older.

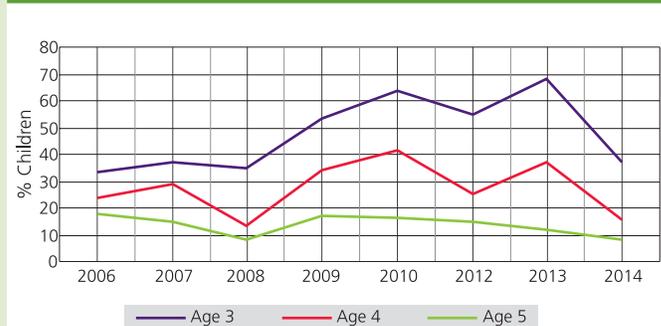
Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 3-6 who are enrolled in different types of pre-school and school 2014

	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/UKG	In school			Not in school or pre-school	Total
			Govt.	Pvt.	Other		
Age 3	38.0	24.8				37.2	100
Age 4	20.5	63.8				15.7	100
Age 5	3.0	24.9	24.0	37.2	2.6	8.4	100
Age 6	2.2	17.2	30.5	43.7	1.2	5.2	100

Note: For 3 and 4 year old children, only pre-school status is recorded.

**Chart 3: Trends over time
 % Children age 3, 4 and 5 not enrolled in school or pre-school 2006-2014***



* Data for 2011 is not comparable to other years and therefore not included here.

Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

Reading

Table 4: % Children by class and READING level
All schools 2014

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
I	14.5	38.9	34.0	10.6	2.0	100
II	9.8	23.2	31.6	27.0	8.4	100
III	1.3	12.3	24.0	37.6	24.8	100
IV	1.3	5.0	16.5	36.7	40.5	100
V	0.3	3.9	10.6	27.1	58.3	100
VI	0.7	2.3	7.7	22.8	66.6	100
VII	0.0	1.4	3.4	14.8	80.5	100
VIII	0.4	0.4	1.8	9.3	88.1	100
Total	5.0	14.9	20.3	24.4	35.4	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 1.3% children cannot even read letters, 12.3% can read letters but not more, 24% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 37.6% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 24.8% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 5: Trends over time
% Children in Std II and III at different READING levels by school type 2010-2014

Year	% Children in Std II who can read at least letters			% Children in Std III who can read at least words		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*
2010	95.8	98.8	97.0	83.9	90.3	86.6
2011	87.1	94.1	90.6	88.7	85.2	86.9
2012	95.7	97.6	96.5	76.2	92.2	83.0
2013	92.2	91.7	92.0	86.8	92.9	89.4
2014	89.7	90.3	90.0	86.4	86.5	86.4

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

Chart 4: Trends over time
% Children who can READ Std II level text by class
All schools 2010, 2012 and 2014



Reading Tool

Story

Ka Mary Ka dei ka khynnah ba dang rit. Ka don u khunmyrriew ba itynnat bha. ka sngwtynnad ban ialehkai bad la u khunmyrriew. Ha kawei ka sngi une u khunmyrriew u la hap na kti jong ka ha madan, u la pait lyngkhot lyngkhai. Ka Mary ka la sngewsih bha. Ka la iam tynggeh. ka kmie jong ka, ka aia ka da uwei u khunmyrriew, mynta ka la kmen biang.

Para

U John u leit sha ka iew. Ka iew ka jngai bha. U liet da ka bus. Ka bus ka shim saw kynta.

Word

e d q
t k
s n y
x m

Letter

sharmoit jaih
sla
um khmat
khmat kti
kjat
phan khaw

Ask any 3, 4 out of 5 must be correct. Ask any 3, 4 out of 5 must be correct.

Table 6: Trends over time
% Children in Std IV and V at different READING levels by school type 2010-2014

Year	% Children in Std IV who can read at least Std I level text			% Children in Std V who can read Std II level text		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*
2010	82.7	89.0	85.4	65.7	63.7	64.6
2011	60.0	69.3	65.4	46.1	56.9	52.9
2012	66.4	69.5	68.0	58.4	69.3	64.5
2013	83.0	83.3	83.1	57.7	68.9	62.9
2014	75.1	80.8	77.7	46.1	69.1	58.3

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

To interpret the chart at left (Chart 4), several things need to be kept in mind:

First, in ASER, all children are assessed using the same tool. The highest level on this tool is the ability to read a Std II level text. ASER is a "floor" level test. It does not assess children using grade level tools. At the highest level, what ASER can tell us is whether a child can read at least Std II level texts or not.

Based on this tool, we can see that proportion of children who can read Std II level text increases as they go to higher classes. By Std VIII children have completed eight years of schooling and by this stage a very high proportion of children are able to read text at least at Std II level. This is true for every year for which data is shown. It is possible that some children are reading at higher levels too but ASER reading tests do not assess higher than Std II level.

However, what is also worth noting is how children at a given grade are doing in successive years. For example, this chart allows us to compare the proportion of children able to read Std II level texts in Std V for cohorts that were in Std V in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

Arithmetic

Table 7: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level
 All schools 2014

Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Can subtract	Can divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
I	13.1	37.1	47.5	2.3	0.0	100
II	9.0	16.4	63.2	10.3	1.1	100
III	1.6	5.5	64.3	26.2	2.3	100
IV	1.3	2.8	52.6	36.6	6.7	100
V	0.3	1.5	37.4	49.5	11.3	100
VI	0.2	1.1	30.6	46.6	21.6	100
VII	0.0	0.1	18.9	51.7	29.2	100
VIII	0.4	0.0	10.5	40.5	48.6	100
Total	4.6	11.5	46.5	27.4	10.0	100

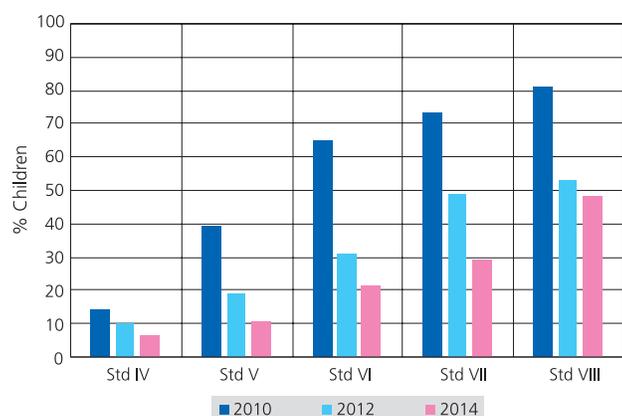
How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 1.6% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 5.5% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 64.3% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 26.2% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 2.3% can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 8: Trends over time
 % Children in Std II and III at different ARITHMETIC levels by school type 2010-2014

Year	% Children in Std II who can recognize numbers 1-9 and more			% Children in Std III who can recognize numbers 10-99 and more		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*
2010	87.9	98.8	92.4	81.9	89.3	85.1
2011	91.7	94.9	93.3	70.1	75.7	72.9
2012	95.2	97.0	96.0	72.6	88.3	79.4
2013	92.7	89.2	91.4	89.8	92.8	91.1
2014	91.4	90.2	90.8	92.7	93.1	92.9

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

Chart 5: Trends over time
 % Children who can do DIVISION by class
 All schools 2010, 2012 and 2014



Math Tool

Number recognition 1-9	Number recognition 10-99	Subtraction	Division
2 7	76 58	74 - 57 63 - 27	8) 993
5 3	48 99	47 - 29 84 - 35	6) 758
9 8	34 61	41 - 15 32 - 17	7) 865
4 1	46 25	31 - 18 68 - 49	4) 658
	86 62		

Ask the child to recognize any 5 numbers. At least 4 must be correct.
 Ask the child to recognize any 5 numbers. At least 4 must be correct.
 Ask the child to do any 2 subtraction problems. Both must be correct.
 Ask the child to do any 1 division problem. It must be correct.

Table 9: Trends over time
 % Children in Std IV and V at different ARITHMETIC levels by school type 2010-2014

Year	% Children in Std IV who can do at least subtraction			% Children in Std V who can do division		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*
2010	64.4	74.2	68.7	40.0	38.5	39.2
2011	38.8	43.9	41.7	14.5	24.3	20.7
2012	37.6	52.6	45.5	17.3	20.1	18.8
2013	45.1	45.9	45.5	16.9	17.1	17.0
2014	33.0	54.9	43.1	5.9	15.4	10.9

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

To interpret the chart at left (Chart 5), several things need to be kept in mind:

First, in ASER, all children are assessed using the same tool. The highest level on this tool is the ability to do a numerical division problem (dividing a three digit number by a one digit number). In most states in India, children are expected to do such computations by Std III or Std IV. ASER is a "floor" level test. It does not assess children using grade level tools. At the highest level, what ASER can tell us is whether a child can do at least this kind of division problem.

Based on this tool, we can see that proportion of children who can do this level of division increases as they go to higher classes. By Std VIII children have completed eight years of schooling and by this stage a substantial proportion of children are able to do division problems at this level. This is true for every year for which data is shown. It is possible that some children are able to do operations at higher levels too but ASER arithmetic tests do not assess higher than this level.

However, what is also worth noting is how children at a given grade are doing in successive years. For example, this chart allows us to compare the proportion of children able to do division at this level in Std V for cohorts that were in Std V in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

Reading and comprehension in English

Table 10: % Children by class and READING level in ENGLISH All schools 2014

Std	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
I	15.4	29.9	22.1	28.9	3.7	100
II	9.2	17.1	18.4	42.1	13.3	100
III	2.9	9.1	13.1	45.9	29.0	100
IV	1.8	4.7	8.2	37.9	47.4	100
V	0.0	4.0	4.7	31.7	59.6	100
VI	0.5	3.1	2.1	22.2	72.2	100
VII	0.7	1.8	1.1	17.9	78.5	100
VIII	0.4	0.3	1.6	7.9	89.8	100
Total	5.4	11.6	11.5	32.7	38.8	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading English achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 2.9% children cannot even read capital letters, 9.1% can read capital letters but not more, 13.1% can read small letters but not words or higher, 45.9% can read words but not sentences, and 29% can read sentences. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 11: % Children by class who CAN COMPREHEND ENGLISH All schools 2014

Std	Of those who can read words, % children who can tell meanings of the words	Of those who can read sentences, % children who can tell meanings of the sentences
I	56.6	
II	52.2	
III	58.4	58.9
IV	67.3	60.3
V	70.0	64.7
VI		74.3
VII		78.2
VIII		89.0
Total	60.8	69.4

Type of school and paid additional tuition classes (tutoring)

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

Table 12: Trends over time % Children in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII by school type and TUITION 2011-2014

Std	Category	2011	2012	2013	2014
Std I-V	Govt. no tuition	43.1	45.1	54.4	44.2
	Govt. + Tuition	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.7
	Pvt. no tuition	41.5	41.1	33.0	42.7
	Pvt. + Tuition	11.4	10.2	10.0	10.5
	Total	100	100	100	100
Std VI-VIII	Govt. no tuition	23.8	38.7	35.8	34.3
	Govt. + Tuition	9.3	1.9	2.1	2.0
	Pvt. no tuition	50.8	47.8	52.5	53.0
	Pvt. + Tuition	16.2	11.5	9.6	10.7
	Total	100	100	100	100

English Tool

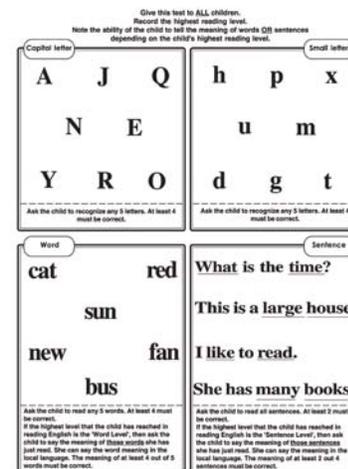


Table 13: TUITION EXPENDITURES by school type in rupees per month 2014

Std	Type of school	% Children in different tuition expenditure categories				
		Rs. 100 or less	Rs. 101-200	Rs. 201-300	Rs. 301 or more	Total
Std I-V	Govt.	8.5	54.2	20.9	16.5	100
Std I-V	Pvt.	7.1	44.2	26.3	22.4	100
Std VI-VIII	Govt.					
Std VI-VIII	Pvt.	2.3	29.6	29.5	38.6	100

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 7 OUT OF 7 DISTRICTS

Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

School observations

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 14: Number of schools visited 2010-2014

Type of school	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary schools (Std I-IV/V)	101	76	109	104	114
Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII)	9	9	20	10	15
	110	85	129	114	129

Table 15: Student and teacher attendance on the day of visit 2010-2014

All schools	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
% Enrolled children present (Average)	75.5	76.7	74.2	72.5	73.8
% Teachers present (Average)	93.0	93.5	87.0	86.5	88.3

Table 16: Small schools and multigrade classes 2010-2014

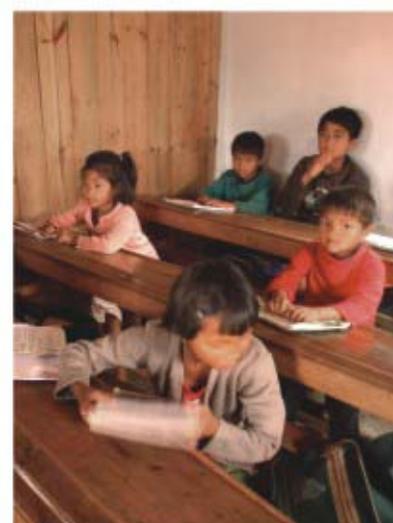
All schools	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
% Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less	71.0	66.3	65.1	71.9	68.6
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	64.7	77.2	69.3	64.6	66.9
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes	61.3	75.6	66.1	63.9	60.7

RTE indicators

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies a series of norms and standards for a school. Data on selected measurable indicators of RTE are collected in ASER.

Table 17: Schools meeting selected RTE norms 2010-2014

% Schools meeting the following RTE norms:		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PTR & CTR	Pupil-teacher ratio (PTR)	54.3	51.4	65.1	50.0	60.0
	Classroom-teacher ratio (CTR)	84.2	62.9	72.7	84.3	67.3
Building	Office/store/office cum store	34.6	42.1	42.4	46.0	41.2
	Playground	45.8	40.0	36.8	52.6	54.0
	Boundary wall/fencing	14.2	14.1	12.7	5.3	9.7
Drinking water	No facility for drinking water	70.6	77.8	82.4	68.8	71.7
	Facility but no drinking water available	5.5	12.4	4.8	8.0	11.8
	Drinking water available	23.9	9.9	12.8	23.2	16.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Toilet	No toilet facility	34.9	23.1	23.6	16.8	20.2
	Facility but toilet not useable	40.6	52.6	44.7	35.4	41.1
	Toilet useable	24.5	24.4	31.7	47.8	38.8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Girls' toilet	No separate provision for girls' toilet	64.8	44.1	46.6	39.2	52.5
	Separate provision but locked	9.1	33.9	26.1	23.5	19.8
	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	11.4	3.4	6.8	6.9	10.9
	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	14.8	18.6	20.5	30.4	16.8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Library	No library	78.0	63.8	76.0	62.0	76.4
	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	6.4	5.0	8.8	3.5	1.6
	Library books being used by children on day of visit	15.6	31.3	15.2	34.5	22.1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Mid-day meal	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	60.6	70.5	69.1	77.0	83.3
	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	51.9	35.0	30.5	46.5	40.7



Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

School funds and activities

Table 18: % Schools that report receiving SSA grants - Full financial year

SSA school grants	April 2011 to March 2012				April 2013 to March 2014			
	Number of schools	% Schools			Number of schools	% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Don't know
Maintenance grant	125	58.4	32.0	9.6	128	75.0	20.3	4.7
Development grant	121	33.1	52.9	14.1	127	46.5	46.5	7.1
TLM grant	125	71.2	23.2	5.6	128	53.1	43.0	3.9

Table 19: % Schools that report receiving SSA grants - Half financial year

SSA school grants	April 2012 to date of survey (2012)				April 2014 to date of survey (2014)			
	Number of schools	% Schools			Number of schools	% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Don't know
Maintenance grant	112	35.7	52.7	11.6	115	45.2	46.1	8.7
Development grant	108	19.4	67.6	13.0	114	25.4	67.5	7.0
TLM grant	111	49.6	39.6	10.8	114	21.9	72.8	5.3

Note for Table 18 & 19: Grant information was not collected in ASER 2013.

Table 20: % Schools carrying out different activities since April 2013

Type of activity		% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Construction	New classroom built	17.8	80.6	1.6
	White wash/plastering	36.0	63.2	0.8
Repair	Repair of drinking water facility	10.2	88.2	1.6
	Repair of toilet	17.3	81.1	1.6
Purchase	Mats, Tat patti etc.	21.7	75.8	2.5
	Charts, globes or other teaching material	56.3	40.6	3.1

Table 22: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools 2014

% Schools which said they have an SMC	91.3
Of the schools that have SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting	
Before Jan 2014	5.6
Jan to June 2014	50.5
July to Sept 2014	41.1
After Sept 2014	2.8
% Schools that could give information about how many members were present in the last meeting	93.1
Average number of members present in last meeting	16

Every year schools in India receive three financial grants. This is the only money over which schools have any expenditure discretion. Since 2009, ASER has been tracking whether this money reaches schools.

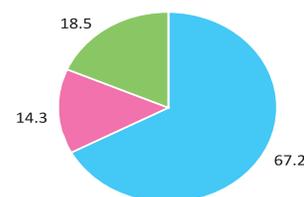
Name of Grant	Type of activity
School Maintenance Grant	For minor repairs and infrastructure maintenance. Eg. Repair of toilet, boundary wall, whitewashing
School Development Grant	For purchasing school and office equipment. Eg. Blackboards, sitting mats, chalks, duster
Teacher Learning Material Grant*	For purchasing teaching aids

* In 2013-14 and 2014-15 Government of India stopped sending money for this grant in most states.

Table 21: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in schools 2013-2014

CCE in schools	2013	2014
% Schools which said they have heard of CCE	35.1	51.9
Of the schools which have heard of CCE, % schools which have received materials/manuals		
For all teachers	20.5	22.4
For some teachers	51.3	58.2
For no teachers	23.1	10.5
Don't know	5.1	9.0
Of the schools which have received manual, % schools which could show it	46.2	34.0

Chart 6: School Development Plan (SDP) in schools 2014



■ % Schools which reported not having an SDP for 2013-14
 ■ % Schools which reported having an SDP for 2013-14 but could not show it
 ■ % Schools which reported having an SDP for 2013-14 and could show it