# Mizoram RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 8 OUT OF 8 DISTRICTS

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Annual Status of Education Report
असर ASER 2016 RURAL
Facilitated by PRATHAM

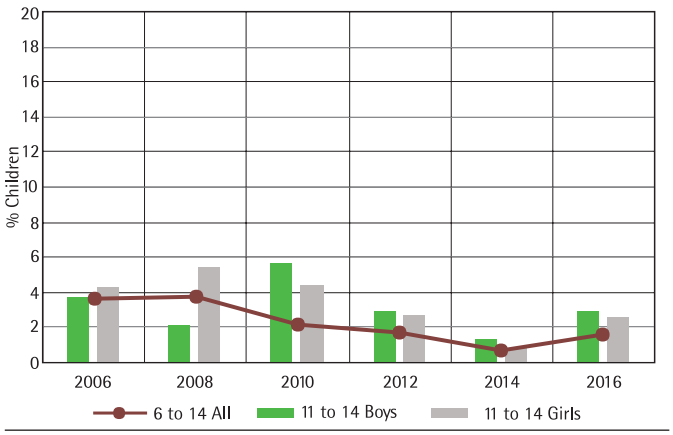
## School enrollment

### Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools by age group and gender 2016

| Age group | Govt. | Pvt. | Other | Not in school | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age 6-14: All | 65.8 | 30.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 100 |
| Age 7-16: All | 67.8 | 26.8 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 100 |
| Age 7-10: All | 66.9 | 30.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100 |
| Age 7-10: Boys | 67.8 | 29.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100 |
| Age 7-10: Girls | 65.9 | 31.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100 |
| Age 11-14: All | 70.0 | 25.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 100 |
| Age 11-14: Boys | 71.9 | 23.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 100 |
| Age 11-14: Girls | 68.8 | 26.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 100 |
| Age 15-16: All | 65.4 | 18.5 | 1.4 | 14.8 | 100 |
| Age 15-16: Boys | 67.4 | 15.4 | 1.0 | 16.2 | 100 |
| Age 15-16: Girls | 62.5 | 20.7 | 2.0 | 14.8 | 100 |

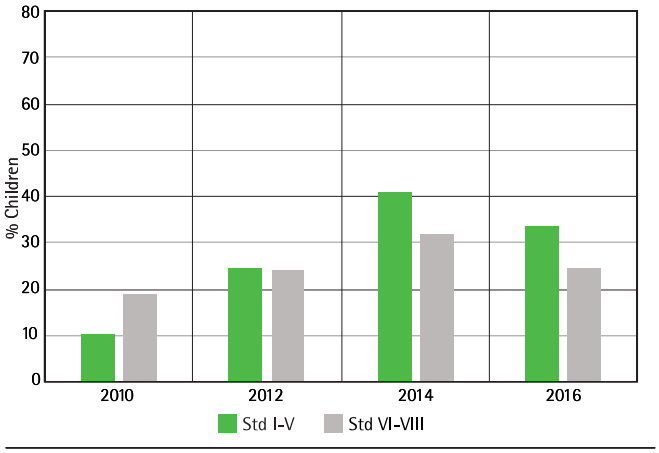
'Other' includes children going to Madarsa and EGS.
'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.

### Chart 1: Trends over time
### % Children not enrolled in school by age group and gender 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016




Bars show the proportion of boys and girls age 11-14 who were not enrolled in school in a given year. The line shows how the proportion of children age 6-14 who were not enrolled in school has changed over the period 2006-2016.

### Chart 2: Trends over time
### % Children enrolled in private schools in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016




### Table 2: Age-grade distribution
### % Children in each grade by age 2016

| Std \ Age | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 22.7 | 48.7 | 18.7 | 5.8 | 4.1 | | | | | | | | 100 |
| II | 8.4 | 11.3 | 36.8 | 24.9 | 10.3 | 8.3 | | | | | | | 100 |
| III | 2.7 | | 10.5 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 14.5 | 9.4 | | | | | | 100 |
| IV | 4.4 | | | 9.9 | 31.6 | 32.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 4.9 | | | | 100 |
| V | 3.3 | | | | 7.3 | 42.6 | 22.1 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 5.2 | | | 100 |
| VI | 2.7 | | | | | 8.9 | 24.4 | 34.5 | 14.9 | 10.9 | 3.8 | | 100 |
| VII | 5.2 | | | | | | 6.5 | 20.6 | 41.4 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 100 |
| VIII | 4.0 | | | | | | | 7.1 | 28.3 | 41.8 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 100 |

This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, in Std III, 31.3% children are 8 years old but there are also 10.5% who are 7, 31.6% who are 9, 14.5% who are 10, and 9.4% who are 11 or older.

## Young children in pre-school and school

### Table 3: % Children age 3-6 enrolled in different types of pre-school and school 2016

| Age | In balwadi or anganwadi | In LKG/ UKG | In school | | | Out of school or pre-school | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Govt. | Pvt. | Other | | |
| Age 3 | 80.8 | 3.3 | | | | 15.9 | 100 |
| Age 4 | 67.7 | 12.8 | | | | 19.5 | 100 |
| Age 5 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 39.4 | 52.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100 |
| Age 6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 48.5 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 100 |

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

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## Reading

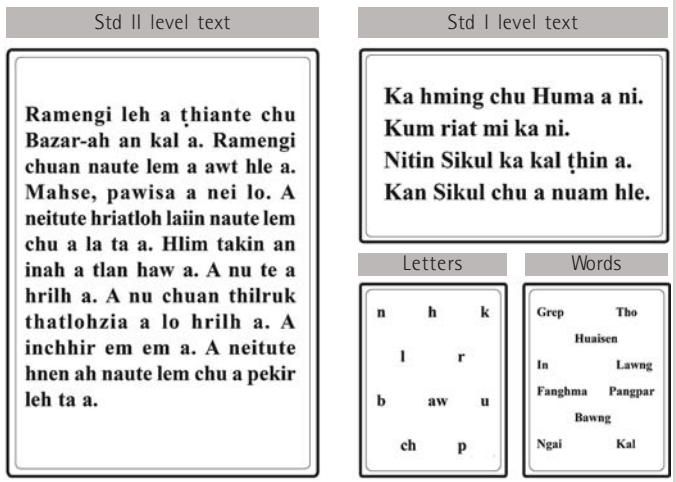
ASER assessments are conducted in the household. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

### Table 4: % Children by grade and reading level
### All children 2016

| Std | Not even letter | Letter | Word | Std I level text | Std II level text | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 23.6 | 54.8 | 16.4 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 100 |
| II | 6.6 | 37.0 | 42.3 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 100 |
| III | 0.8 | 16.9 | 39.3 | 32.7 | 10.3 | 100 |
| IV | 0.0 | 6.5 | 33.1 | 32.3 | 28.2 | 100 |
| V | 0.4 | 1.1 | 20.9 | 31.6 | 46.0 | 100 |
| VI | 0.7 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 27.5 | 57.3 | 100 |
| VII | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 24.1 | 70.6 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 83.5 | 100 |

Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 0.8% cannot even read letters, 16.9% can read letters but not words or higher, 39.3% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 32.7% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 10.3% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

### Reading Tool




### Table 5: Trends over time
### Reading in Std III by school type
### 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016

| Year | % Children in **Std III** who can read Std II level text | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Pvt. | Govt. & Pvt.* |
| 2010 | 27.5 | 37.1 | 28.1 |
| 2012 | 19.2 | 31.5 | 22.4 |
| 2014 | 14.8 | 25.8 | 19.0 |
| 2016 | 7.2 | 18.0 | 10.5 |

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

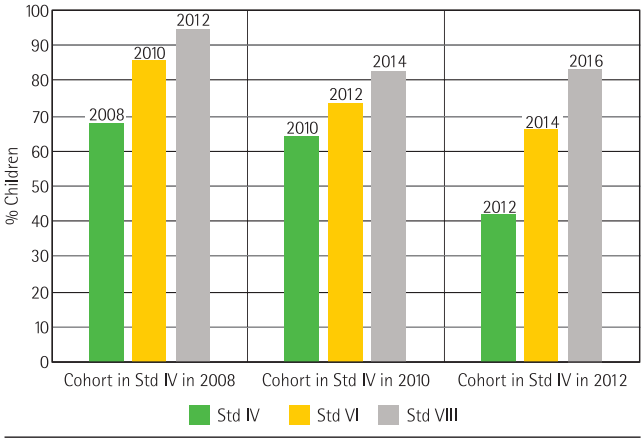
The highest level in the ASER reading assessment is a Std II level text. Table 5 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can read Std II level text. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" reading for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

### Table 6: Trends over time
### Reading in Std V and Std VIII by school type
### 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016

| Year | % Children in **Std V** who can read Std II level text | | | % Children in **Std VIII** who can read Std II level text | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Pvt. | Govt. & Pvt.* | Govt. | Pvt. | Govt. & Pvt.* |
| 2010 | 68.0 | 84.0 | 72.1 | 91.0 | 87.6 | 90.5 |
| 2012 | 55.2 | 71.5 | 59.6 | 95.6 | 89.2 | 94.3 |
| 2014 | 47.1 | 60.9 | 52.1 | 83.6 | 81.0 | 82.8 |
| 2016 | 41.0 | 61.2 | 46.6 | 81.9 | 88.4 | 83.5 |

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

### Chart 3: Trends over time
### % Children who can read Std II level text
### Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010 and 2012




This graph shows the progress of three cohorts from Std IV to Std VIII. For example, the first cohort was in Std IV in 2008, in Std VI in 2010, and in Std VIII in 2012. For this cohort: % children who could read Std II level text in Std IV (in 2008) was 68.1%, and in Std VI (in 2010) was 85.6%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 94.3%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

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## Arithmetic

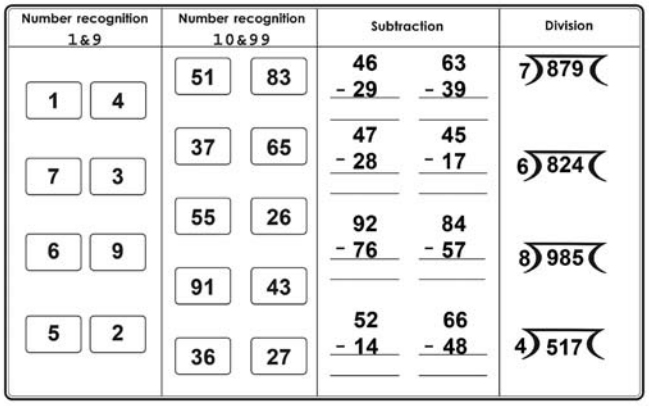
ASER assessments are conducted in the household. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

### Table 7: % Children by grade and arithmetic level All children 2016

| Std | Not even 1-9 | Recognize numbers | | Subtract | Divide | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1-9 | 10-99 | | | |
| I | 20.8 | 39.5 | 34.6 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 100 |
| II | 4.4 | 17.0 | 67.9 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 100 |
| III | 0.7 | 3.9 | 58.4 | 34.6 | 2.4 | 100 |
| IV | 0.2 | 0.6 | 23.1 | 69.4 | 6.8 | 100 |
| V | 0.2 | 1.1 | 11.2 | 59.8 | 27.7 | 100 |
| VI | 0.7 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 44.9 | 45.7 | 100 |
| VII | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 40.8 | 57.7 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 22.7 | 76.5 | 100 |

Each row shows the variation in children's arithmetic levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 0.7% cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 3.9% can recognize numbers up to 9 but cannot recognize numbers up to 99 or higher, 58.4% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 34.6% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 2.4% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

### Arithmetic Tool




### Table 8: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std III by school type 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016

| Year | % Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Pvt. | Govt. & Pvt.* |
| 2010 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.9 |
| 2012 | 58.1 | 69.4 | 61.0 |
| 2014 | 63.9 | 67.7 | 65.3 |
| 2016 | 33.1 | 45.9 | 37.0 |

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

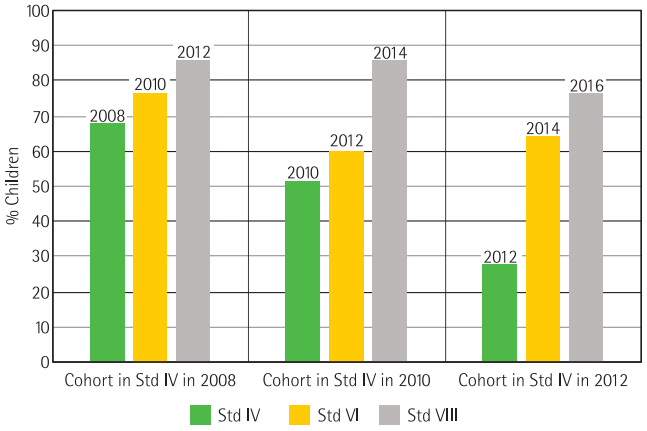
In most states, children are expected to do 2-digit by 2-digit subtraction with borrowing by Std II. Table 8 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can do subtraction. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" arithmetic for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

### Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII by school type 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016

| Year | % Children in Std V who can do division | | | % Children in Std VIII who can do division | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Pvt. | Govt. & Pvt.* | Govt. | Pvt. | Govt. & Pvt.* |
| 2010 | 57.0 | 76.1 | 62.0 | 86.4 | 77.5 | 85.1 |
| 2012 | 41.6 | 49.0 | 43.6 | 86.0 | 84.8 | 85.7 |
| 2014 | 37.1 | 45.1 | 40.0 | 84.2 | 88.5 | 85.5 |
| 2016 | 25.3 | 35.3 | 28.1 | 76.7 | 76.9 | 76.7 |

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

### Chart 4: Trends over time % Children who can do division Cohorts of children in Std IV in 2008, 2010 and 2012




This graph shows the progress of three cohorts from Std IV to Std VIII. For example, the first cohort was in Std IV in 2008, in Std VI in 2010, and in Std VIII in 2012. For this cohort: % children who were at division level in Std IV (in 2008) was 67.9%, and in Std VI (in 2010) was 76.4%. When the cohort reached Std VIII in 2012, this figure was 85.7%. The progress of each of these cohorts can be understood in the same way.

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## Reading and comprehension in English

ASER assessments are conducted in the household. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

**Table 10: % Children by grade and reading level in English All children 2016**

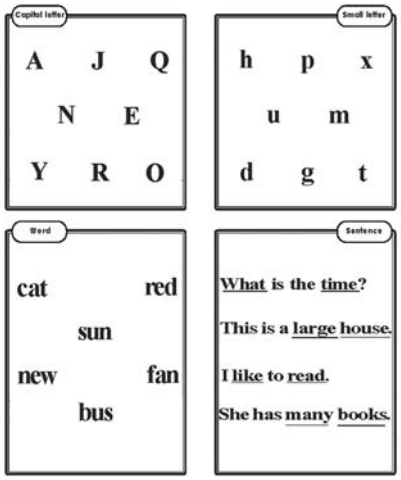
| Std | Not even capital letters | Capital letters | Small letters | Simple words | Easy sentences | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 22.2 | 25.8 | 40.7 | 10.9 | 0.4 | 100 |
| II | 5.0 | 19.2 | 51.4 | 22.0 | 2.5 | 100 |
| III | 0.5 | 7.6 | 39.6 | 43.6 | 8.7 | 100 |
| IV | 0.0 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 62.6 | 16.4 | 100 |
| V | 0.4 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 52.5 | 38.5 | 100 |
| VI | 1.0 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 41.3 | 52.9 | 100 |
| VII | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 31.2 | 66.9 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 16.2 | 82.8 | 100 |

Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels in English within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 0.5% cannot even read capital letters, 7.6% can read capital letters but not small letters or higher, 39.6% can read small letters but not words or higher, 43.6% can read words but not sentences, and 8.7% can read sentences. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

**Table 11: % Children by grade who can comprehend English All children 2016**

| 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 | 70.4 | |
| II | 59.4 | |
| III | 65.9 | |
| IV | 59.8 | 62.9 |
| V | 70.0 | 58.9 |
| VI | 72.1 | 75.6 |
| VII | 78.9 | 80.8 |
| VIII | | 90.4 |

**English Tool**




## Type of school and paid additional tuition classes

ASER records 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 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016**

| Std | Category | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Std I-V | Govt. no tuition | 86.4 | 72.4 | 58.7 | 62.2 |
| | Govt. + Tuition | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 3.7 |
| | Pvt. no tuition | 9.7 | 22.3 | 37.7 | 30.9 |
| | Pvt. + Tuition | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Std VI-VIII | Govt. no tuition | 74.2 | 70.6 | 68.3 | 71.6 |
| | Govt. + Tuition | 4.5 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 3.4 |
| | Pvt. no tuition | 19.8 | 20.9 | 29.7 | 21.6 |
| | Pvt. + Tuition | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**Table 13: Tuition expenditures by school type 2016**

| Std | Type of school | % Children in different tuition expenditure categories (in Rupees per month) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. 100 or less | Rs.101-200 | Rs. 201-300 | Rs. 301 or more | Total |
| Std I-V | Govt. | 2.4 | 13.6 | 25.3 | 58.8 | 100 |
| Std I-V | Pvt. | 2.8 | 10.2 | 37.2 | 49.8 | 100 |
| Std VI-VIII | Govt. | | | Data insufficient | | |
| Std VI-VIII | Pvt. | | | | | |

# Mizoram RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. 8 OUT OF 8 DISTRICTS

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## School observations

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

**Table 14: Trends over time**
**Number of schools visited**
**2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016**

| Type of school | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary schools (Std I-IV/V) | 166 | 190 | 184 | 218 |
| Upper primary schools (Std I-VII/VIII) | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Total schools visited | 174 | 199 | 187 | 222 |

**Table 15: Trends over time**
**Student and teacher attendance on the day of visit**
**2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016**

| All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII) | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| % Enrolled children present (Average) | 85.8 | 85.9 | 86.8 | 86.2 |
| % Teachers present (Average) | 94.4 | 88.4 | 88.7 | 89.4 |

**Table 16: Trends over time**
**Small schools and multigrade classes**
**2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016**

| All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII) | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| % Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less | 39.8 | 53.8 | 63.7 | 57.3 |
| % Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with one or more other classes | 31.8 | 44.4 | 25.3 | 28.5 |
| % Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with one or more other classes | 29.9 | 33.1 | 25.1 | 28.4 |

## School facilities

**Table 17: Trends over time**
**% Schools with selected school facilities**
**2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016**

| % Schools with | | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mid-day meal | Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal | 96.2 | 95.0 | 94.0 | 93.6 |
| | Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit | 94.0 | 91.4 | 72.0 | 91.7 |
| Drinking water | No facility for drinking water | 47.3 | 32.5 | 24.5 | 31.2 |
| | Facility but no drinking water available | 4.1 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 4.1 |
| | Drinking water available | 48.5 | 65.0 | 68.5 | 64.7 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Toilet | No toilet facility | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 5.1 |
| | Facility but toilet not useable | 37.3 | 48.2 | 58.7 | 54.9 |
| | Toilet useable | 55.6 | 44.2 | 33.7 | 40.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Girls' toilet | No separate provision for girls' toilet | 43.4 | 25.6 | 21.1 | 26.2 |
| | Separate provision but locked | 14.5 | 39.4 | 47.4 | 41.1 |
| | Separate provision, unlocked but not useable | 11.3 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 7.4 |
| | Separate provision, unlocked and useable | 30.8 | 30.0 | 28.1 | 25.3 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Library | No library | 93.6 | 77.8 | 83.2 | 91.0 |
| | Library but no books being used by children on day of visit | 4.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 5.4 |
| | Library books being used by children on day of visit | 1.7 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 3.6 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Electricity | Electricity connection | | | | 79.7 |
| | Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electricity available on day of visit | | | | 89.0 |
| Computer | No computer available for children to use | 92.4 | 91.3 | 98.4 | 95.1 |
| | Available but not being used by children on day of visit | 1.8 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 4.1 |
| | Computer being used by children on day of visit | 5.9 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |


## School funds and activities

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

**Table 18: Trends over time**
**% Schools reporting receipt of SSA grants - Full financial year**

| Full financial year | Maintenance grant | Development grant | TLM grant |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 2010 to March 2011 | 95.1 | 78.2 | 96.5 |
| April 2011 to March 2012 | 94.0 | 73.6 | 94.0 |
| April 2013 to March 2014 | 97.3 | 69.9 | 68.8 |
| April 2015 to March 2016 | 96.9 | 76.6 | 9.5 |

**Table 19: Trends over time**
**% Schools reporting receipt of SSA grants - Half financial year**

| Half financial year | Maintenance grant | Development grant | TLM grant |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 2011 to date of survey (2011) | 78.6 | 63.3 | 76.8 |
| April 2012 to date of survey (2012) | 78.6 | 60.8 | 75.5 |
| April 2014 to date of survey (2014) | 56.5 | 52.5 | 25.1 |
| April 2016 to date of survey (2016) | 80.9 | 64.4 | 4.6 |

Note for Tables 18 and 19: Grant information was not collected in ASER 2013.

**Table 20: % Schools carrying out different activities**

| Type of activity | | April 2013 to date of survey (2014) | April 2015 to date of survey (2016) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | New classroom built | 23.9 | 30.2 |
| Repair | White wash/plastering | 27.7 | 38.4 |
| | Repair of drinking water facility | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| | Repair of toilet | 47.9 | 33.0 |
| Purchase | Mats, Tat patti etc. | 14.7 | 18.1 |
| | Charts, globes or other teaching material | 41.2 | 46.4 |

**Table 21: School Management Committee (SMC) in schools**

| | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| % Schools which reported having an SMC | 95.6 | 97.7 |
| Of the schools that have SMC, % schools that had the last SMC meeting | | |
| Before July | 68.9 | 47.0 |
| Between July and September | 29.9 | 43.4 |
| After September | 1.2 | 9.6 |

Every year schools in India receive three grants. These are the only funds over which schools have any expenditure discretion. Since 2009, ASER has been tracking whether and when this money reaches schools.

| How much goes to each school? | For what purpose? |
|---|---|
| **School Maintenance Grant** | |
| (Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 7,500) per school per year if the school has upto 3 classrooms | Maintenance of school building, including whitewashing, bathrooms, hand pump repairs, building, boundary wall, playground etc. |
| (Rs. 7,500 - Rs. 10,000) per year if the school has more than 3 classrooms | |
| *Note: Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same premises.* | |
| **School Development Grant/School Facility Grant** | |
| Rs. 5,000 per year per Primary School (Std I-IV/V) | School equipment, such as blackboards, mats etc. Also to buy chalk, dusters, registers, and other office equipment. |
| Rs. 7,000 per year per Upper Primary School (Std VI-VIII) | |
| Rs. 5,000 + Rs. 7,000 = Rs. 12,000 if the school is Std I-VII/VIII | |
| *Note: Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same premises.* | |
| **Teaching Learning Material (TLM) Grant** | |
| Rs. 500 per teacher per year for teachers in Primary and Upper Primary schools | To buy teaching aids, such as charts, posters, models etc. |
| *Note: In 2014-15 & 2015-16, Government of India withdrew the TLM grant for most states. This was reinstated in 2016-17.* | |