

ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 4 OUT OF 4 DISTRICTS

School enrollment and out of school children

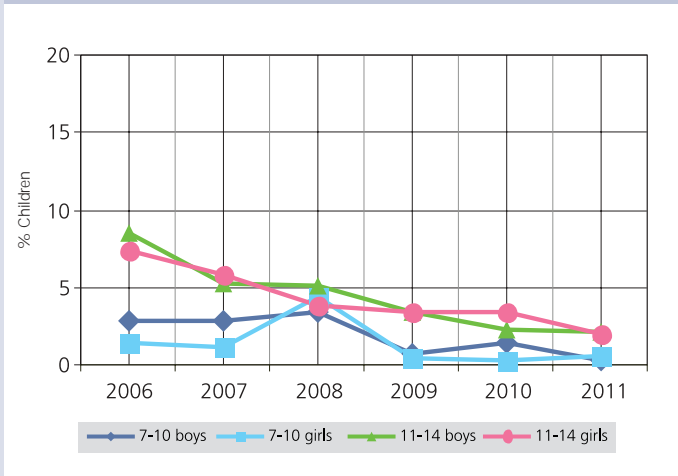
Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2011

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in School	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	92.9	5.0	0.9	1.3	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	93.1	4.1	0.9	1.9	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	92.7	6.0	0.9	0.4	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	92.6	6.0	1.1	0.3	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	92.7	6.0	0.7	0.6	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	94.0	3.1	0.9	2.0	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	93.9	3.2	0.8	2.1	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	94.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	92.1	2.6	0.6	4.7	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	91.5	3.3	0.5	4.7	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	93.0	1.7	0.7	4.7	100

Note: 'OTHER' includes children going to madarssa and EGS.
 'NOT IN SCHOOL' = dropped out + never enrolled.

Chart 1: Trends over time

% Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2011



How to read this chart: For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from 7.3% in 2006 to 5.8% in 2007 to 3.8% in 2008 to 3.4% in 2009 to 3.4% in 2010 to 2.0% in 2011

Chart 2: Trends over time
 % Children enrolled in private school by class 2007, 2009 & 2011

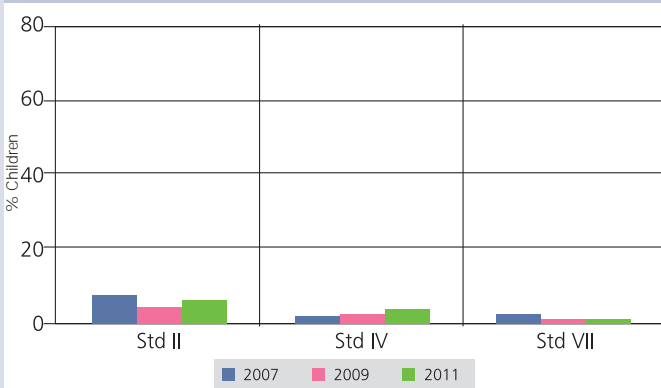


Table 2: Sample description

% Children in each class by age 2011

Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	
I	8.3	34.1	43.8	7.9									100	
II	5.3	22.3	55.9	8.4									100	
III	1.3	7.3	15.4	54.2	14.1								100	
IV	3.4				12.0	58.9	14.2	8.2					100	
V	4.9					21.0	45.8	21.5					100	
VI	6.4						12.0	64.8	9.0				100	
VII	4.8							17.5	47.0	21.4			9.3	100
VIII	6.4								15.9	48.2	22.7	6.7	100	

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be age 8 in Std 3. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 15.4% children are 8 years old but there are also 7.3% who are 7, 54.2% who are 9, 14.1% who are 10 years old, etc.

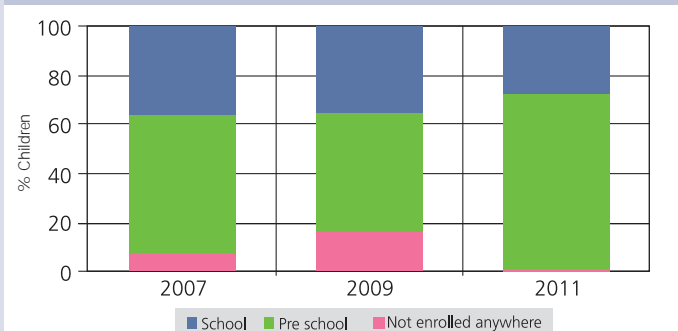
Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 5-6 who are enrolled in different types of pre-school & school 2011

	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/UKG	In School			Not enrolled anywhere	Total
			Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 5	56.6	14.8	21.9	5.1	0.3	1.3	100
Age 6	26.5	7.3	55.8	8.7	0.4	1.3	100

Chart 3: Trends over time

Five year olds in pre-school & school 2007, 2009 & 2011



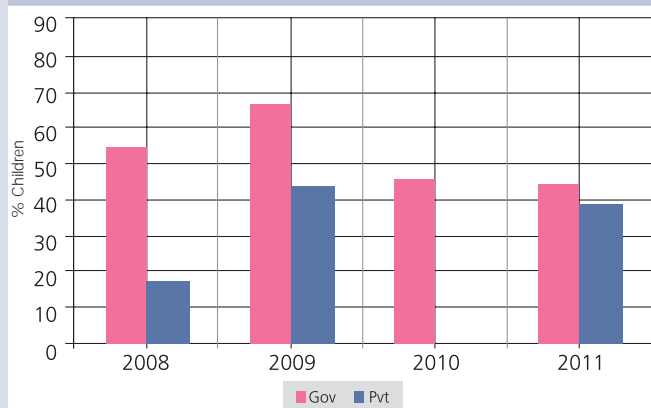
Reading

Table 4: % Children by class and READING level
All schools 2011

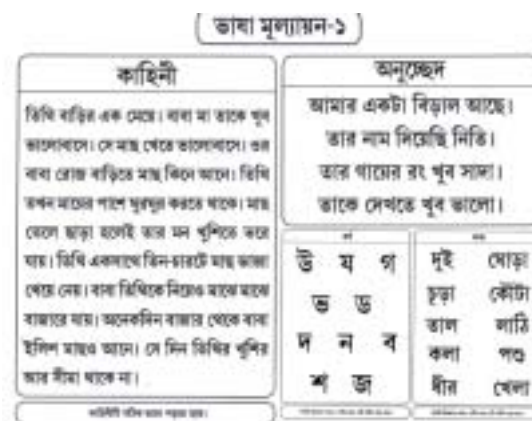
Std.	Nothing	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std 1 Text)	Level 2 (Std 2 Text)	Total
I	16.0	39.3	25.5	11.3	7.9	100
II	7.0	27.8	36.2	18.2	10.8	100
III	3.5	12.3	27.0	35.6	21.6	100
IV	1.8	4.3	18.0	38.4	37.5	100
V	2.4	5.3	10.9	26.2	55.3	100
VI	1.9	4.2	8.2	13.1	72.7	100
VII	0.6	2.2	5.9	6.6	84.8	100
VIII	0.0	1.4	4.9	9.9	83.8	100
Total	4.0	11.9	17.5	20.8	45.9	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 3.5% children cannot even read letters, 12.3% can read letters but not more, 27% can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, 35.6% can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and 21.6% can read Std 2 level text. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Chart 4: Trends over time
% Children in Std III who CANNOT READ Std I LEVEL TEXT
By school type 2008-2011

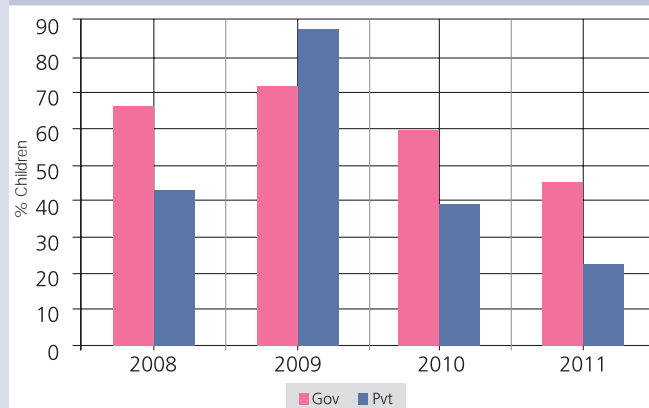


Reading Tool



Note: This tool was also available in Kok Borok and English.

Chart 5: Trends over time
% Children in Std V who CANNOT READ Std II LEVEL TEXT
By school type 2008-2011



Home language and school language

Table 5: School language and home language

Of children who tested in Bengali	
% Children whose home language was:	%
Bengali	66.1
Other *	33.9
Total	100.0

* 'Other' includes all languages from the list of scheduled and non-scheduled languages except those specified above.

Note: In ASER 2011 for every state, reading tools were provided in the main medium of instruction in government schools. In Tripura, where the medium of instruction in government schools is Bengali or Kok Borok, children were given the choice of reading in Bengali, Kok Borok or English. Figures for Kok Borok and English have not been included due to insufficient data. For home languages, a list of 122 languages was provided to all survey teams. This included 22 Scheduled languages and 100 Non-Scheduled languages. The data in this table is for children for whom we have information for both school language and home language.



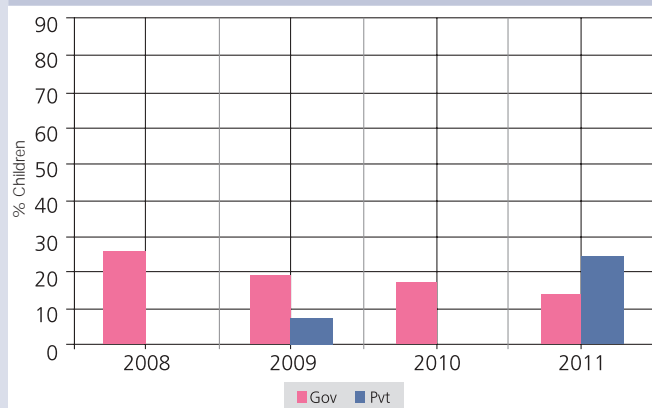
Arithmetic

Table 6: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level
All schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Recognize Numbers		Subtract	Divide	Total
		1-9	11-99			
I	9.0	39.5	33.5	16.1	2.0	100
II	5.7	25.7	39.0	25.7	4.0	100
III	3.2	10.9	31.2	40.9	13.8	100
IV	0.4	6.9	19.3	47.1	26.3	100
V	2.5	5.2	17.3	37.2	37.7	100
VI	2.3	4.2	13.0	33.9	46.6	100
VII	1.0	3.1	8.2	33.4	54.4	100
VIII	0.8	0.8	7.2	24.8	66.5	100
Total	3.0	11.7	21.3	33.1	30.8	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 3.2% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 10.9% children can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 31.2% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 40.9% can do subtraction but not division, and 13.8% can do division. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Chart 6: Trends over time
% Children in Std III who CANNOT RECOGNISE NUMBERS upto 100. By school type 2008-2011



Math Tool

Chart 7: Trends over time
% Children in Std V who CANNOT DO DIVISION By school type 2008-2011



Tuition

Table 7: Class-wise % children attending PAID TUITION CLASSES
By school type 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Year	School	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
2007	Govt	57.4	62.8	64.8	67.2	73.7	75.0	73.2	80.0	69.3
	Pvt	45.8	31.4	48.9	13.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	45.6
2009	Govt	65.3	64.2	71.2	74.1	65.0	72.7	83.2	85.6	72.5
	Pvt	96.0	42.6	65.3	100.0	74.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.5
2010	Govt	56.9	67.7	70.2	69.8	73.4	77.9	80.2	84.2	72.7
	Pvt	75.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.6
2011	Govt	61.0	62.7	69.2	73.9	72.0	75.0	79.7	82.5	72.1
	Pvt	79.5	89.4	66.3	45.5	100.0	100.0	73.8	58.5	78.6

Note: In 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011 the ASER survey recorded information about tuition. In all 4 years, the question asked was the following: "Does the child take any paid additional class currently?" Therefore, these numbers do not include any supplemental help in learning that children may have received from parents, siblings or from anyone else who did not require payment.



As part of ASER 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011, in each sampled village, one government school with primary sections was visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

School observations

Table 8: Total schools visited 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Type of school	2007	2009	2010	2011
Std I-IV/V: Primary	36	58	44	46
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	26	44	54	48
Total schools visited	62	102	98	94



Student and teacher attendance

Table 9: Student attendance 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Type of school	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
	Std I-IV/V				Std I-VII/VIII			
% Enrolled children present (average)	75.9	75.3	67.8	67.2	84.5	73.8	62.4	63.3
% Schools with less than 50% enrolled children present (average)	4.8	7.1	17.1	17.4	0.0	7.5	25.9	27.1
% Schools with 75% or more enrolled children present (average)	52.4	51.8	36.6	41.3	86.7	47.5	24.1	27.1

Table 10: Teacher attendance 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Type of school	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
	Std I-IV/V				Std I-VII/VIII			
% Teachers present (average)	85.1	88.8	88.3	86.9	79.5	84.3	81.5	79.0
% Schools with no teachers present (average)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Schools with all teachers present (average)	53.6	48.2	52.4	57.8	47.8	41.9	25.5	29.8

Other school information

Table 11: Headteachers 2010 & 2011

% Schools with:	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Std I-IV/V		Std I-VII/VIII	
No Headteacher appointed	3.7	14.3	2.4	2.8
Headteacher appointed but not present at time of visit	3.7	8.6	12.2	16.7
Headteacher appointed & present at time of visit	92.6	77.1	85.4	80.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 12: Computers 2010 and 2011

% Schools with:	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Std I-IV/V		Std I-VII/VIII	
No computer	95.2	93.3	88.5	89.6
Computers but no children using them on day of visit	2.4	6.7	3.9	6.3
Computers & children using them on day of visit	2.4	0.0	7.7	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 13: Multigrade classes 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

% Schools with:	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
	Std I-IV/V				Std I-VII/VIII			
Std II children sitting with one or more other classes	33.3	30.2	34.2	35.7	30.8	62.5	44.0	54.6
Std IV children sitting with one or more other classes	32.1	28.6	23.5	33.3	28.6	35.1	21.3	50.0

School funds and activities (PAISA)

Table 14: % Schools who report receiving SSA grants - Full financial year

SSA school grants	2008-2009			2009-2010				2010-2011				
	No. of Sch.	% Schools			No. of Sch.	% Schools			No. of Sch.	% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Don't know
Maintenance grant	79	55.7	34.2	10.1	72	76.4	16.7	6.9	91	61.5	28.6	9.9
Development grant	78	66.7	24.4	9.0	68	63.2	25.0	11.8	88	56.8	31.8	11.4
TLM grant	79	69.6	21.5	8.9	74	82.4	8.1	9.5	91	79.1	11.0	9.9

Table 15: % Schools who report receiving SSA grants - Half financial year

SSA school grants	April 2009 to October 2009			April 2010 to October 2010				April 2011 to October 2011				
	No. of Sch.	% Schools			No. of Sch.	% Schools			No. of Sch.	% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Don't know
Maintenance grant	57	35.1	45.6	19.3	74	37.8	50.0	12.2	80	18.8	67.5	13.8
Development grant	52	38.5	38.5	23.1	68	36.8	51.5	11.8	78	23.1	61.5	15.4
TLM grant	54	42.6	37.0	20.4	74	48.7	41.9	9.5	79	29.1	57.0	13.9

The PAISA section of ASER tracks receipt and spending of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) grants at the school level. This information is collected from schools visited during the survey. This page reports proportion of schools receiving the grants and carrying out specified activities in the schools. More detailed analysis of the PAISA data will be available in the PAISA 2011 report which will be released in March 2012.¹

EVERY RURAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL IS ENTITLED TO EACH OF THESE SSA GRANTS EVERY YEAR.

How much goes to each school	For what purposes
SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANT / SCHOOL GRANT	
Rs.5000 per year per primary school	This grant can be used for buying school equipment such as blackboard, sitting mats etc. Also for buying chalk, duster, registers and other office equipment.
Rs.7000 per year per upper primary school	
Rs 5000 + Rs 7000 = Rs 12000 if the school is Std I-VIII/VIII.	The grant amount varies by type of school: whether it is a primary or upper primary school.
Note: Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same premises.	
SCHOOL MAINTENANCE GRANT	
Rs.5000 - Rs 7500 per school per year if the school has upto 3 classrooms.	This grant can be used for maintenance of school building, including whitewashing; beautification; and repair of toilets, hand pump, boundary wall, playground etc.
Rs 7500 - Rs.10000 per year if the school has more than 3 classrooms.	
Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same building.	The grant amount depends on number of classrooms (excluding Headmaster room and office room)
TLM GRANT	
Rs.500 per teacher per year in primary and upper primary schools.	This grant can be used by teachers to buy teaching aids, such as charts, globes, posters, models etc.



¹ For more information see www.accountabilityinitiative.in

Right to Education indicators

Table 17: Schools by total enrollment 2010 and 2011

School enrollment	2010		2011	
	No. of schools	% of schools	No. of schools	% of schools
1-60	9	9.4	17	18.1
61-90	11	11.5	17	18.1
91-120	8	8.3	12	12.8
121-150	20	20.8	10	10.6
151-200	16	16.7	15	16.0
> 200	32	33.3	23	24.5
TOTAL	96	100.0	94	100.0

Table 18: RTE norms: Pupil-teacher ratio 2010 and 2011

School enrollment	RTE Teacher Norms	2010	2011
		% Schools that do not meet PTR norms	
1-60	2	14.3	0.0
61-90	3	36.4	25.0
91-120	4	42.9	25.0
121-150	5	15.0	40.0
151-200	5 + HM	21.4	30.8
> 200	see note	46.7	31.8
TOTAL		31.5	25.0

Note : For schools with enrollment above 200 children the PTR shall not exceed 40 excluding the Head Teacher

Table 19: Schools by number of teachers 2010 and 2011

Number of teachers	2010		2011	
	No. of schools	% of schools	No. of schools	% of schools
1	4	4.5	1	1.1
2	7	7.9	9	10.0
3	7	7.9	13	14.4
4	3	3.4	7	7.8
5	15	16.9	10	11.1
6	15	16.9	9	10.0
>=7	38	42.7	41	45.6
TOTAL	89	100.0	90	100.0

Table 20: RTE norms: Teacher - classroom ratio 2010 and 2011

RTE norm: At least one classroom per teacher	2010	2011
	% Schools that do not meet classroom to teacher norms	
Number of teachers		
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	25.0	33.3
4	50.0	66.7
5	20.0	37.5
6	50.0	83.3
>=7	56.5	64.5
TOTAL	40.0	53.9

Table 21: % Schools meeting selected RTE norms on facilities 2010 & 2011

% of schools with		2010	2011
Building	Office/Store/Office cum store	88.8	76.6
	Playground	89.7	78.7
	Boundary Wall	19.0	25.3
Drinking Water	No facility for drinking water	32.6	41.3
	Facility but no drinking water available	27.4	18.5
	Drinking water available	40.0	40.2
Toilet	No toilet facility	8.6	15.4
	Facility but toilet not useable	48.4	53.9
	Toilet useable	43.0	30.8
Girls Toilet	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	48.5	35.9
	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools where Toilet locked	15.2	28.1
	Toilet not useable	6.1	14.1
	Toilet useable	30.3	21.9
TLM	Teaching learning material in Std 2	52.7	35.6
	Teaching learning material in Std 4	32.3	35.9
Library	No library	64.6	71.7
	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	15.6	4.4
	Library being used by children on day of visit	19.8	23.9
MDM	Kitchen shed for cooking midday meal	88.4	90.4
	Midday meal served in school on the day of visit	75.3	96.8

Note: School observations for ASER 2011 looked at TLM for Std II and Std IV only.

As part of ASER 2010 and 2011, in each sampled village, one government school with primary sections was visited on the day of the survey. During this school visit, RTE indicators were observed and are reported here.

Extracts from the Schedule of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 Norms and standards for a School (Sections 19 and 25)

Number of teachers in Std 1-5:

Admitted children	No. of teachers
<= 60	2
61-90	3
91-120	4
121-200	5
> 150	5 + 1 Headteacher
> 200	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Headteacher) shall not exceed 40

School facilities:

All weather building with:

- At least one classroom for every teacher
- Office cum store cum headteacher's room
- Separate toilets for boys and girls
- Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children
- A kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the school
- Playground
- Arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing.

Teaching learning equipment

shall be provided to each class as required.

Library

There shall be a library in each school providing newspaper, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books.

