

ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 10 OUT OF 13 DISTRICTS  
 Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

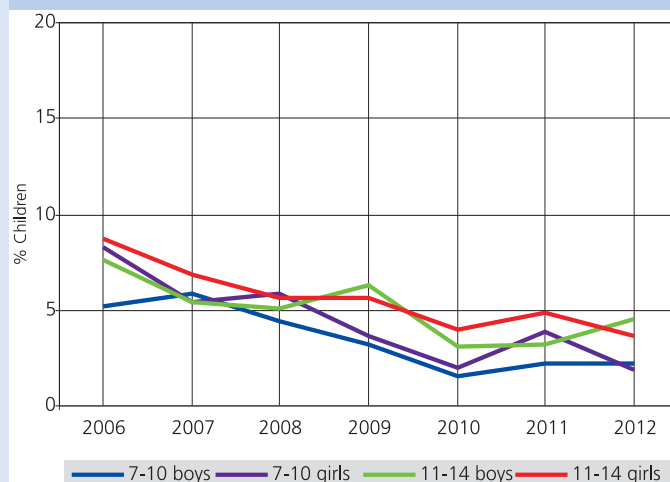
## School enrollment and out of school children

**Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2012**

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	75.3	21.7	0.3	2.7	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	77.0	18.1	0.3	4.6	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	74.2	23.5	0.4	2.0	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	75.3	22.2	0.3	2.2	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	72.3	25.2	0.5	1.9	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	79.2	16.5	0.1	4.2	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	77.3	18.0	0.2	4.5	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	81.2	15.1	0.0	3.7	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	80.2	6.9	0.4	12.5	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	78.3	7.5	0.0	14.2	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	81.9	6.7	1.0	10.4	100

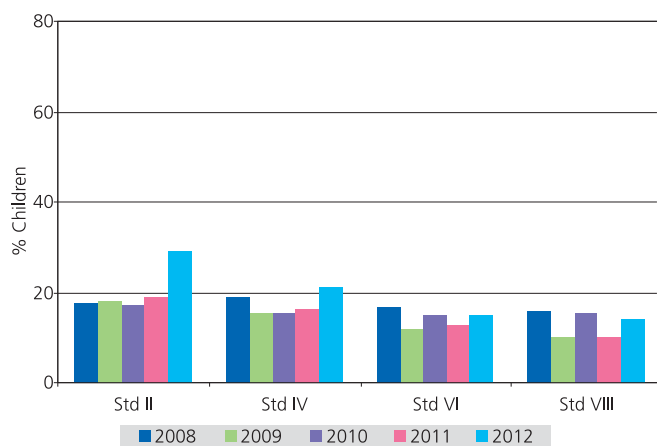
Note: 'Other' includes children going to madarsa and EGS.  
 'Not in school' = dropped out + never enrolled.

**Chart 1: Trends over time  
 % Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2012**



How to read this chart: 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 has changed from 8.7% in 2006 to 6.9% in 2007 to 5.6% in 2008, 5.7% in 2009 and to 4.0% in 2010 to 3.7% in 2012.

**Chart 2: Trends over time  
 % Children enrolled in private schools by class 2008-2012**



**Table 2: Sample description  
 % Children in each class by age 2012**

Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
I	39.1	34.8	11.1	6.7	8.4								100
II	10.6	28.6	26.4	17.6	7.9	5.4	3.6						100
III	6.1	10.3	17.3	35.9	11.9	10.3	8.2						100
IV	5.9		10.5	15.5	23.9	21.5	6.2	8.9	7.5				100
V	3.9		9.8		12.3	34.7	10.0	11.0	4.6	7.3	6.5		100
VI	6.6			5.8		14.1	20.6	23.3	13.3	10.0	6.3		100
VII	7.4				9.1		36.6	20.0	11.9	7.2	7.8		100
VIII	4.7				8.9		33.1	24.8	16.1	12.5		100	

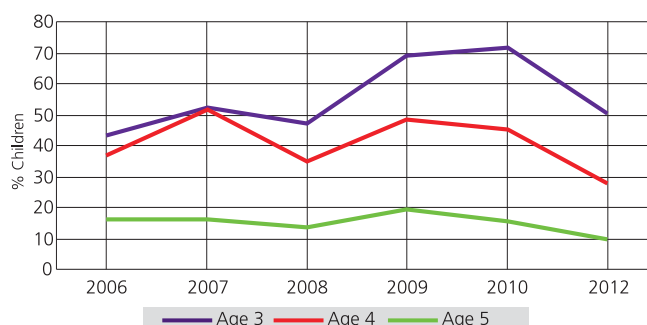
How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be of age 8 in Std III. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 35.9% children are 8 years old but there are also 17.3% who are 7, 11.9% who are 9, 10.3% who are 10 years old and 8.2% who 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 2012**

	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/UKG	In School			Not in school or pre-school	Total
			Govt.	Pvt.	Other		
Age 3	21.3	28.6				50.2	100
Age 4	19.3	52.8				27.8	100
Age 5	4.2	9.6	53.2	23.5	0.0	9.6	100
Age 6	2.2	7.2	58.8	26.3	0.4	5.2	100

**Chart 3: Trends over time  
 % Children age 3, 4 and 5 not enrolled in school or pre-school 2006-2012\***



\* Data for 2011 is not comparable and therefore excluded here.

## Reading

**Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2012**

Std.	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
I	21.2	42.8	26.9	5.1	4.1	100
II	7.4	28.5	39.2	19.0	6.0	100
III	3.3	13.3	36.2	25.2	22.1	100
IV	2.5	9.8	24.6	24.4	38.7	100
V	2.2	4.8	16.0	25.2	51.8	100
VI	0.0	4.0	8.5	23.1	64.5	100
VII	0.7	0.9	5.4	14.9	78.1	100
VIII	0.0	0.7	3.9	8.0	87.4	100
Total	4.8	13.9	22.4	19.2	39.8	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 3.3% children cannot even read letters, 13.3% can read letters but not more, 36.2% can read words but not Std I text or higher, 25.2% can read Std I text but not Std II level text, and 22.1% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

## Reading Tool

Story

A big tree stood in a garden. It was alone and lonely. One day a bird came and sat on it. The bird held a seed in its beak. It dropped the seed near the tree. A small plant grew there. Soon there were many more trees. The big tree was happy.

Para

This is a big monkey. He lives on a tree. He likes to jump. He also likes bananas.

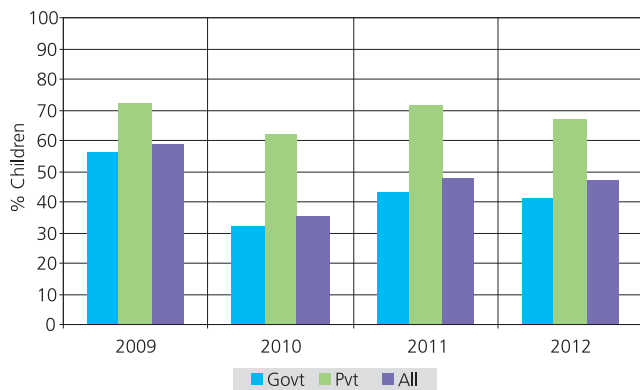
Word

m t z  
f k  
o a r  
v p

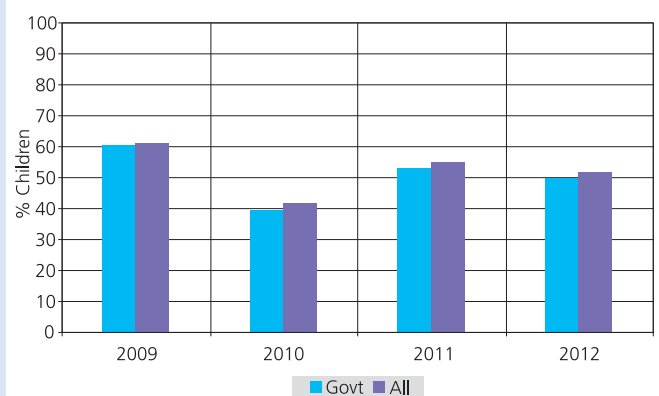
Para

both step  
cup  
out rope  
dog hat  
key  
wish doll

**Chart 4: Trends over time % Children in Std III who CAN READ Std I level text By school type 2009-2012**



**Chart 5: Trends over time % Children in Std V who CAN READ Std II level text By school type 2009-2012**



## Reading and comprehension in English

**Table 5: % Children by class and READING level in ENGLISH All schools 2012**

Std.	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
I	19.4	28.5	31.1	15.8	5.3	100
II	7.0	16.8	30.9	35.0	10.4	100
III	3.4	7.0	22.2	40.2	27.3	100
IV	2.3	6.9	12.1	32.7	46.0	100
V	1.9	2.9	8.0	27.6	59.7	100
VI	0.1	1.2	1.5	25.1	72.1	100
VII	1.5	0.8	1.0	14.3	82.5	100
VIII	0.1	0.5	1.3	9.6	88.5	100
Total	4.5	8.4	15.0	27.1	44.9	100

**Table 6: % Children by class who CAN COMPREHEND ENGLISH All schools 2012**

Std.	Of those who can read words, % who can tell meanings of the words	Of those who can read sentences, % who can tell meanings of the sentences
I		
II	61.5	
III	55.5	72.7
IV	75.5	73.0
V	69.7	78.5
VI		87.0
VII		86.2
VIII		90.2
Total	67.3	81.6

## English Tool

Give this test to ALL children. Record the highest reading level. Note the ability of the child to tell the meanings of words OR sentences depending on the child's highest reading level.

B H R	z j o
L V	w g
M P F	u s k

Ask the child to read any 3 words. At least 4 must be correct. Ask the child to say the meaning of these words in the local language, if able to at 'Word level' in reading.

cow	wet	Where is your house?
big		This is a long road.
hat	man	I like to play.
pen		She has a green kite.

Ask the child to read any 3 words. At least 4 must be correct. Ask the child to say the meaning of these words in the local language, if able to at 'Word level' in reading.

Ask the child to read all sentences. At least 4 must be correct. Ask the child to say the meaning of these sentences in the local language, if able to at 'Sentence level' in reading.

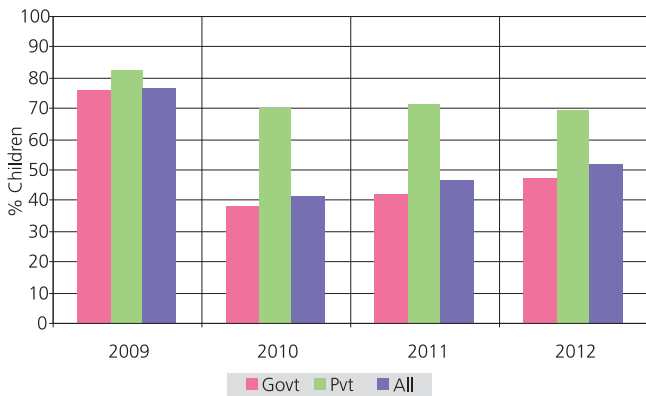
## Arithmetic

**Table 7: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level**  
 All schools 2012

Std.	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Can subtract	Can divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
I	17.6	29.7	42.2	6.1	4.5	100
II	6.6	14.0	52.3	21.9	5.2	100
III	3.3	7.2	37.6	36.7	15.3	100
IV	2.3	4.7	21.9	36.3	34.8	100
V	2.1	0.7	11.2	41.3	44.7	100
VI	0.8	1.0	5.6	37.6	55.0	100
VII	0.8	0.2	3.0	23.4	72.7	100
VIII	0.3	0.1	1.4	19.0	79.1	100
Total	4.3	7.5	24.5	29.1	34.7	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std 3, 3.3% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 7.2% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 37.6% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 36.7% can do subtraction but not division, and 15.3% can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

**Chart 6: Trends over time**  
 % Children in Std III who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more  
 By school type 2009-2012

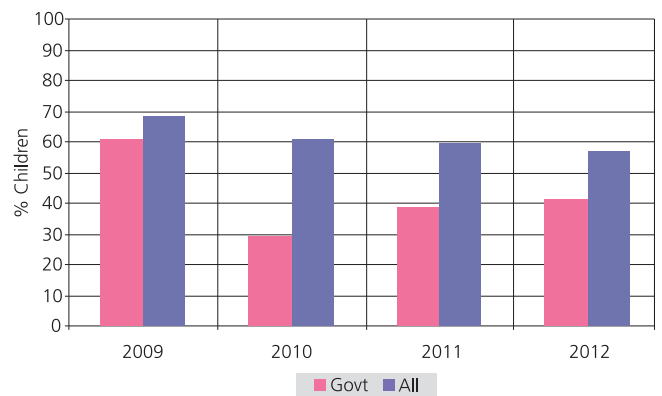


## Math Tool

Number recognition 1-9		Number recognition 10-99		Subtraction		Division	
5	7	71	24	63 - 44	41 - 13	7) 898	
8	4	92	86	92 - 48	71 - 35	4) 659	
2	9	23	79	45 - 26	34 - 18	8) 946	
3	1	37	61	43 - 29	46 - 17	6) 757	
		58	14				

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

**Chart 7: Trends over time**  
 % Children in Std V who CAN DO DIVISION  
 By school type 2009-2012



## Type of school and paid tuition classes

The ASER survey recorded information about tuition 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 children may have received.

**Table 8: Trends over time**  
**% Children attending paid tuition classes**  
**By school type 2009-2012**

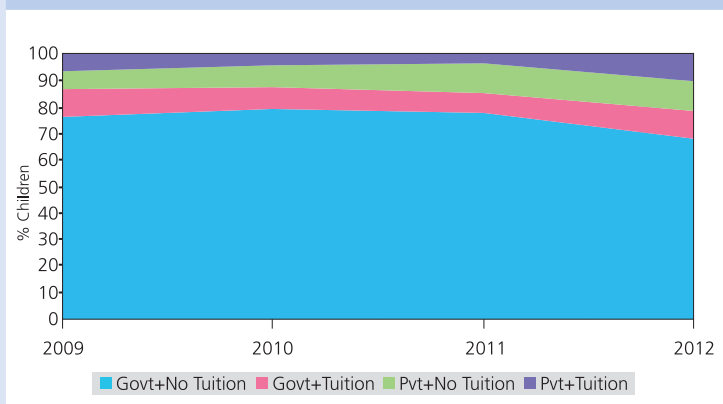
Children in Std I-VIII	2009	2010	2011	2012
Govt. schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	11.9	9.3	8.5	13.6
Private schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	48.3	35.0	26.5	47.8
All schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	16.9	12.6	11.2	21.0

**Table 9: Trends over time**  
**% Children by school type and tuition 2009-2012**

Year	Category	Std II	Std V	Std VIII	Std I-VIII	
2009	Govt.	No tuition	74.6	77.6	76.1	76.0
		Tuition	7.9	9.5	15.0	10.3
	Pvt.	No tuition	9.0	7.0	5.1	7.1
		Tuition	8.5	5.8	3.9	6.6
	Total		100	100	100	100
	2010	Govt.	No tuition	77.1	80.7	81.2
Tuition			7.2	8.9	7.7	8.1
Pvt.		No tuition	11.4	6.8	8.3	8.4
		Tuition	4.2	3.6	2.9	4.5
Total		100	100	100	100	
2011		Govt.	No tuition	76.2	81.3	80.2
	Tuition		6.2	7.5	10.3	7.3
	Pvt.	No tuition	13.2	8.2	7.1	10.9
		Tuition	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.9
	Total		100	100	100	100
	2012	Govt.	No tuition	62.8	70.0	72.7
Tuition			7.3	9.4	13.0	10.6
Pvt.		No tuition	13.9	10.1	7.5	11.3
		Tuition	16.0	10.6	6.8	10.4
Total		100	100	100	100	

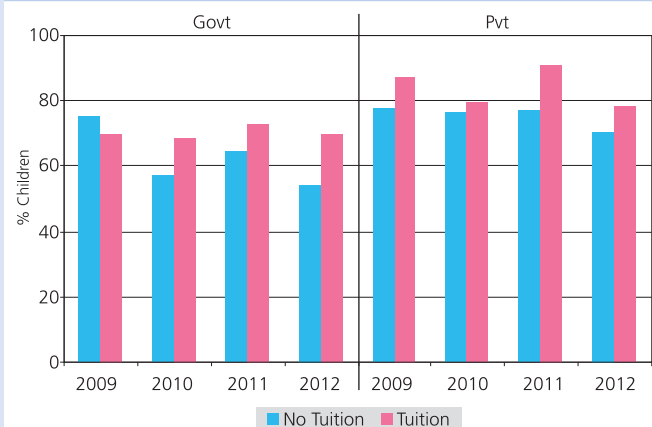


**Chart 8: Trends over time**  
**% Children in Std I-VIII by school type and tuition 2009-2012**

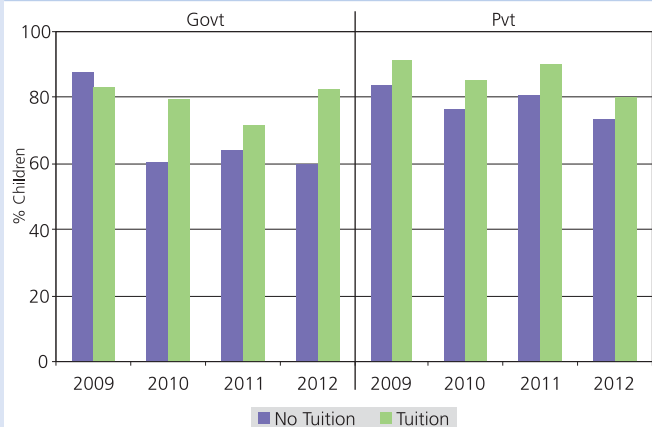


How to read this chart: This chart is a visual representation of the last column of Table 9. For a given year, the width of each colour band represents the % of children in the corresponding category. For each year, these four categories add upto 100%.

**Chart 9: Trends over time**  
**% Children in Std III-V who CAN READ a Std I level text or more**  
**By school type and tuition 2009-2012**



**Chart 10: Trends over time**  
**% Children in Std III-V who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more**  
**By school type and tuition 2009-2012**





## School observations

In each year's ASER, from 2009 onwards, in each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections was visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

**Table 10: Number of schools visited 2009-2012**

Type of school	2009	2010	2011	2012
Std I-IV/V: Primary	138	152	169	75
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	138	107	81	64
Total schools visited	276	259	250	139

**Table 11: Student and teacher attendance on the day of the visit 2009-2012**

Type of school	Std I-IV/V				Std I-VII/VIII			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
% Enrolled children present (Average)	86.6	82.8	78.7	83.9	88.1	82.0	82.4	84.0
% Teachers present (Average)	82.7	86.1	76.9	82.0	80.9	84.2	79.6	87.4

**Table 12: Small schools and multigrade classes 2009-2012**

School characteristics	Std I-IV/V				Std I-VII/VIII			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
% Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less	43.7	52.1	46.7	52.7	6.0	7.1	12.5	6.3
% Schools where Std II children observed sitting with one or more other classes	54.1	35.4	28.6	28.4	44.7	23.7	19.7	17.7
% Schools where Std IV children observed sitting with one or more other classes	46.1	28.6	23.1	27.9	38.5	23.9	21.4	12.1

## RTE indicators

**Table 13: Schools meeting selected RTE norms 2010-2012**

% Schools meeting the following RTE norms:		2010	2011	2012
Pupil-teacher & classroom-teacher norms	Pupil-teacher ratio	78.0	70.2	77.1
	Classroom-teacher ratio	79.8	73.3	74.6
Building	Office/store/office cum store	77.7	72.9	80.0
	Playground	58.9	66.4	58.5
	Boundary wall/fencing	24.5	34.9	40.4
Drinking water	No facility for drinking water	36.9	33.6	47.5
	Facility but no drinking water available	9.9	8.3	6.5
	Drinking water available	53.2	58.1	46.0
Toilet	No toilet facility	20.8	31.1	16.3
	Facility but toilet not useable	53.9	41.7	43.4
	Toilet useable	25.3	27.2	40.3
Girls toilet	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	60.4	55.7	41.9
	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools with			
	Toilet locked	11.3	15.8	21.5
	Toilet not useable	16.2	9.4	9.7
	Toilet useable	12.2	19.2	26.9
Library	No library	87.0	82.1	82.6
	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	6.7	9.2	13.8
	Library books being used by children on day of visit	6.3	8.8	3.6
Mid-day meal	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	64.0	63.1	53.7
	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	47.1	50.2	54.6



**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 specifies a series of norms and standards for a school.**

**Norms for number of teachers** vary according to the level of the school (primary or upper primary) and total student enrollment.

**Norms for classrooms** require the school to have at least one classroom for every teacher.

**Norms for facilities** require schools to provide each of the facilities mentioned in Table 13, among others.

RTE norms regulate provision of facilities but not their useability. ASER school observations also include whether facilities could be used. This information is included in Table 13.

## School funds and activities (PAISA)

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

SSA school grants	April 2009 to March 2010			April 2010 to March 2011			April 2011 to March 2012					
	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	225	80.4	8.0	11.6	242	67.8	16.1	16.1	131	59.5	20.6	19.9
Development grant	215	67.0	12.6	20.5	237	63.7	18.6	17.7	128	52.3	27.3	20.3
TLM grant	223	82.5	11.2	6.3	237	70.0	16.0	13.9	130	60.8	22.3	16.9

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 2012 report which will be released in March 2013.<sup>1</sup>

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

SSA school grants	April 2010 to date of survey (2010)			April 2011 to date of survey (2011)			April 2012 to date of survey (2012)					
	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	185	30.8	49.7	19.5	230	39.6	40.0	20.4	121	27.3	51.2	21.5
Development grant	184	29.9	50.0	20.1	227	37.0	41.4	21.6	119	19.3	57.1	23.5
TLM grant	184	31.0	50.0	19.0	225	36.4	43.6	20.0	119	37.0	44.5	18.5

**Table 16: % Schools carrying out different activities since April 2011**

Type of Activity		% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Const.	New Classroom	37.3	53.2	9.5
Repairs	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	37.6	53.6	8.8
	Repair of doors & windows	33.6	56.6	9.8
	Repair of boundary wall	25.2	67.0	7.8
	Repair of drinking water facility	31.3	59.8	8.9
	Repair of toilet	31.6	59.8	8.6
Painting & white-wash	White wash/plastering	31.5	58.9	9.7
	Painting blackboard/Display board/Painting on wall	36.3	55.7	8.1
	Painting of doors & walls	29.8	62.0	8.3
Purchase	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	41.4	48.4	10.2
	Purchase of electrical fittings	24.0	65.6	10.4
	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	75.8	17.7	6.5
	Purchase of sitting mats/Tat patti	20.0	67.0	13.0
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	48.7	42.9	8.4
Other	Expenditure on school events	45.3	35.0	19.7
	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	28.5	57.8	13.8

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

How much goes to each school	For what purposes
<b>SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANT / SCHOOL GRANT</b>	
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-VII/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.
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<sup>1</sup>For more information see [www.accountabilityindia.in](http://www.accountabilityindia.in)