

ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 14 OUT OF 14 DISTRICTS  
 Data for 2010 is not available. Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

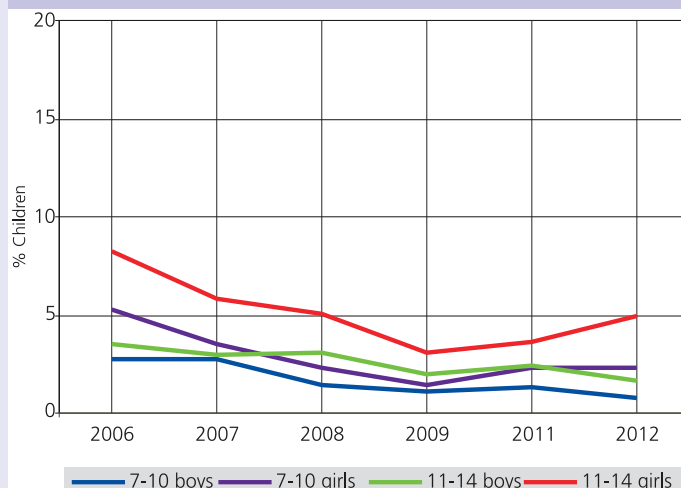
## School enrollment and out of school children

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

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	51.4	43.7	2.6	2.3	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	54.5	38.8	2.6	4.1	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	47.6	48.3	2.6	1.5	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	44.1	52.2	3.0	0.7	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	51.4	44.2	2.1	2.3	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	56.8	37.3	2.6	3.3	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	53.6	42.1	2.6	1.7	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	60.1	32.4	2.5	5.0	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	64.2	22.0	2.7	11.1	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	63.8	25.6	2.4	8.2	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	64.6	18.5	2.9	13.9	100

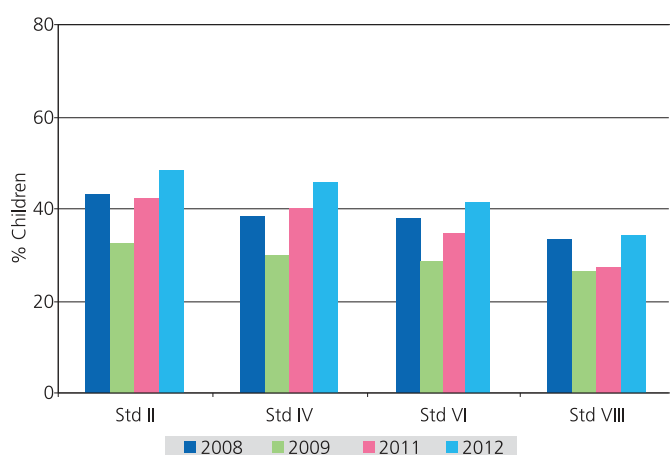
Note: 'Other' includes children going to madarsa and EGS.  
 'Not in school' = 'dropped out + never enrolled'.

**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 8.3% in 2006 to 5.8% in 2007 to 5.0% in 2008, 3.1% in 2009 and to 3.7% in 2011 to 5.0% 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	15.9	30.6	32.0	14.2	7.2								100	
II	2.2	10.4	28.5	40.3	10.9	7.7							100	
III	2.4		8.5	28.0	37.2	16.4	7.5						100	
IV	4.0			12.5	23.2	42.0	10.1	6.2	1.9				100	
V	3.7				8.5	30.8	35.6	15.7	5.7				100	
VI	3.5					12.7	23.0	44.0	10.8	5.9			100	
VII	3.3						9.6	31.6	40.4	10.2	5.0		100	
VIII	4.1								13.7	25.4	42.8	9.0	5.0	100

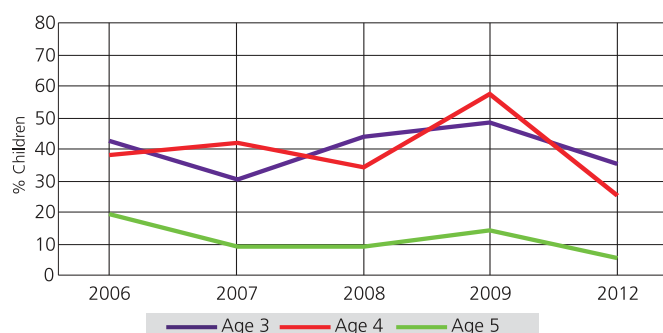
How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be of age 8 in Std III. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 28% children are 8 years old but there are also 8.5% who are 7, 37.2% who are 9, 16.4% who are 10 years old and 7.5% who 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	45.8	18.5				35.8	100
Age 4	31.6	43.4				25.0	100
Age 5	6.6	5.1	31.8	48.1	1.7	6.8	100
Age 6	1.9	2.7	40.7	48.8	2.6	3.4	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.

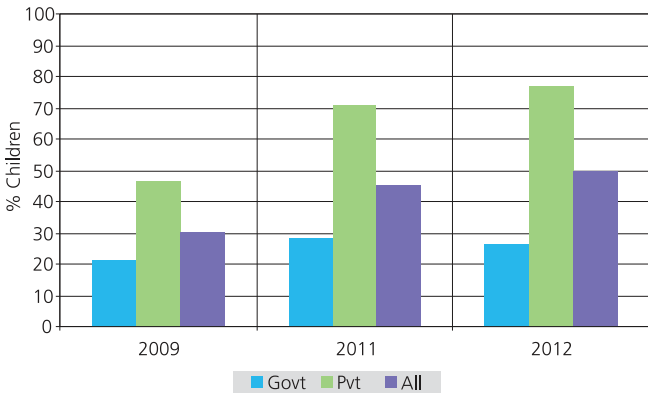
## Reading

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

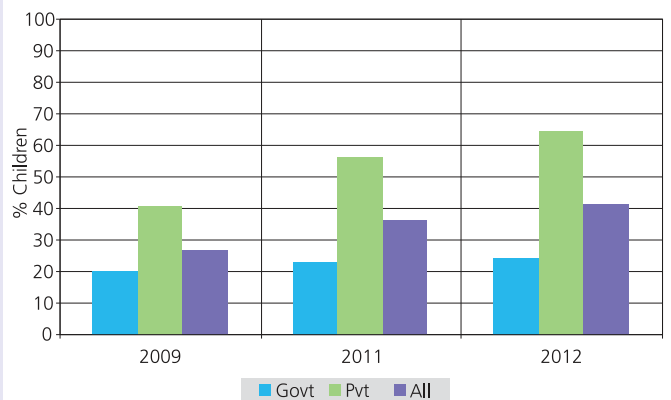
Std.	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
I	15.4	41.1	22.1	14.7	6.7	100
II	4.6	31.0	27.8	21.7	14.8	100
III	2.7	23.3	24.6	23.1	26.3	100
IV	1.7	15.3	23.5	25.5	33.9	100
V	1.6	11.0	16.8	29.6	41.0	100
VI	1.0	6.5	13.6	29.1	49.8	100
VII	0.9	6.7	10.4	26.9	55.2	100
VIII	0.8	3.3	8.6	22.6	64.7	100
Total	3.9	17.9	18.5	23.8	35.9	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 2.7% children cannot even read letters, 23.3% can read letters but not more, 24.6% can read words but not Std I text or higher, 23.1% can read Std I text but not Std II level text, and 26.3% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

**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	14.3	26.5	19.7	26.6	12.9	100
II	5.2	15.0	21.5	33.9	24.4	100
III	2.8	11.2	16.7	34.0	35.2	100
IV	2.2	7.4	13.9	34.0	42.6	100
V	1.5	5.9	9.5	30.4	52.7	100
VI	1.0	3.0	7.6	31.0	57.4	100
VII	1.2	3.7	5.1	25.0	64.9	100
VIII	1.3	3.4	2.2	23.2	69.9	100
Total	4.0	10.0	12.2	29.6	44.2	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	52.9	
II	54.7	50.4
III	55.4	49.6
IV	53.4	53.8
V	64.0	60.8
VI	59.8	64.2
VII	62.6	65.8
VIII	61.2	71.1
Total	57.6	61.2

## English Tool

Give this test to ALL children. Record the highest reading level. Note the ability of the child to tell the meaning 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 read any 3 sentences. At least 4 must be correct.

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 those words in the local language, if able to at Word level on reading.

Ask the child to read any 3 sentences. At least 2 must be correct. Ask the child to say the meaning of those sentences in the local language, if able to at Sentence level on reading.

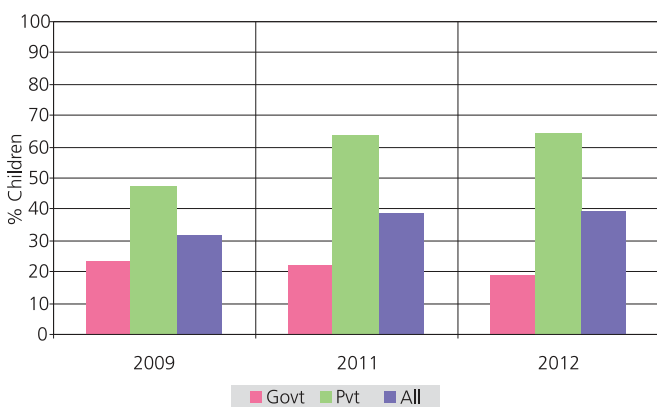
## Arithmetic

**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	13.3	33.2	43.8	8.9	1.0	100
II	3.6	21.5	49.2	21.8	3.8	100
III	1.8	14.2	44.5	32.6	6.8	100
IV	1.6	9.7	38.2	35.6	15.0	100
V	1.5	7.0	34.8	35.8	20.9	100
VI	0.7	5.3	27.1	41.0	26.0	100
VII	1.1	3.3	27.7	37.1	30.8	100
VIII	1.1	2.8	26.4	33.0	36.8	100
Total	3.4	12.7	36.7	30.1	17.3	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std 3, 1.8% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 14.2% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 44.5% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 32.6% can do subtraction but not division, and 6.8% 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**

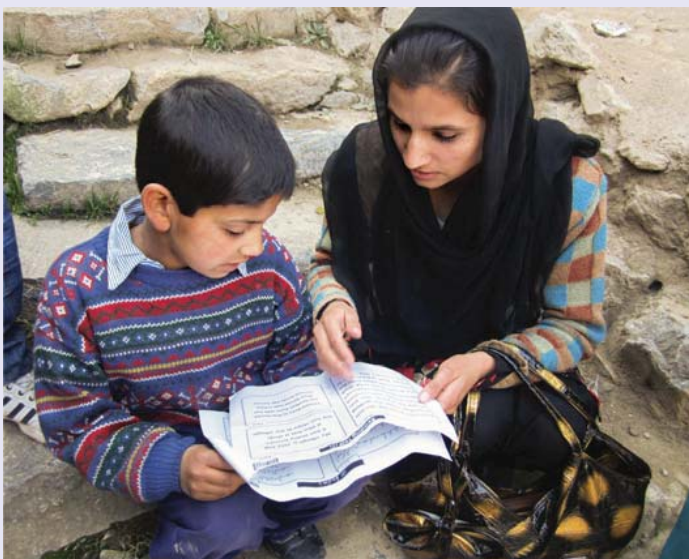
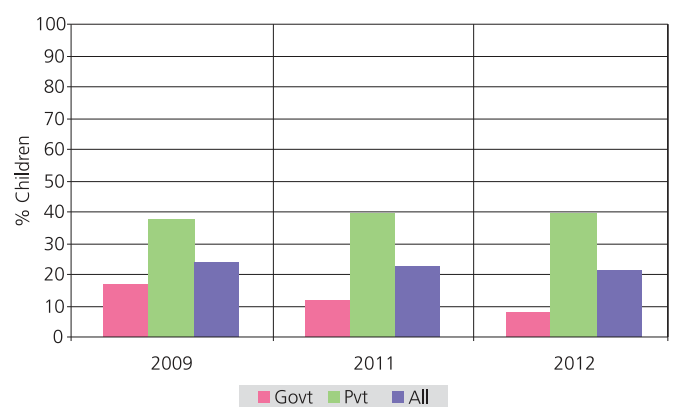


## Math Tool

Number recognition 1-9	Number recognition 10-99	Subtraction	Division
5 7	71 24	63 - 44    41 - 13	8 ) 979
8 4	92 86	92 - 48    71 - 35	6 ) 823
2 9	23 79	45 - 26    34 - 18	7 ) 975
3 1	37 61	43 - 29    46 - 17	4 ) 513
	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**

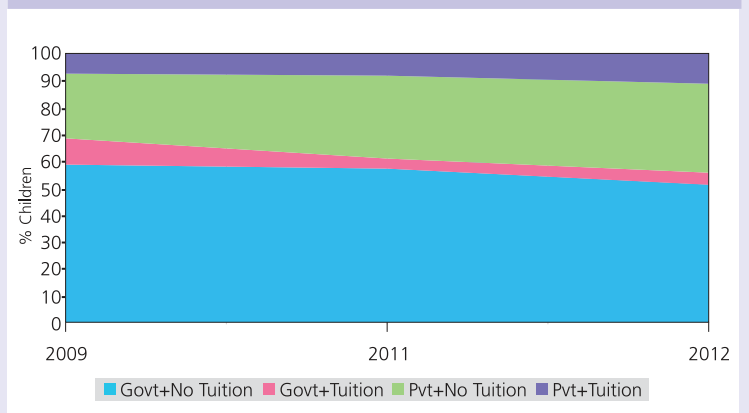
Children in Std I-VIII	2009	2010	2011	2012
Govt. schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	14.5		6.7	8.1
Private schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	23.1		21.4	25.4
All schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	17.2		12.4	15.8

**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	61.2	55.6	58.5	58.6
		Tuition	5.7	13.3	16.5	10.0
	Pvt.	No tuition	28.6	20.6	18.0	24.2
		Tuition	4.5	10.5	7.0	7.2
Total		100	100	100	100	
2010	Govt.	No tuition				
		Tuition				
	Pvt.	No tuition				
		Tuition				
Total						
2011	Govt.	No tuition	54.1	56.3	63.9	57.4
		Tuition	2.2	3.8	6.8	4.1
	Pvt.	No tuition	34.8	32.3	20.6	30.2
		Tuition	9.0	7.6	8.7	8.2
Total		100	100	100	100	
2012	Govt.	No tuition	47.7	52.7	56.6	51.2
		Tuition	3.1	3.2	8.8	4.5
	Pvt.	No tuition	37.5	33.7	22.7	33.0
		Tuition	11.7	10.3	11.9	11.3
Total		100	100	100	100	

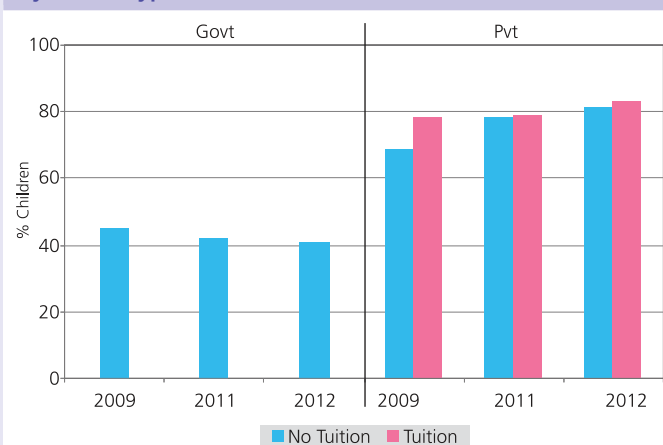


**Chart 8: Trends over time**  
**% Children in Std I-VIII by school type and tuition 2009-2012**

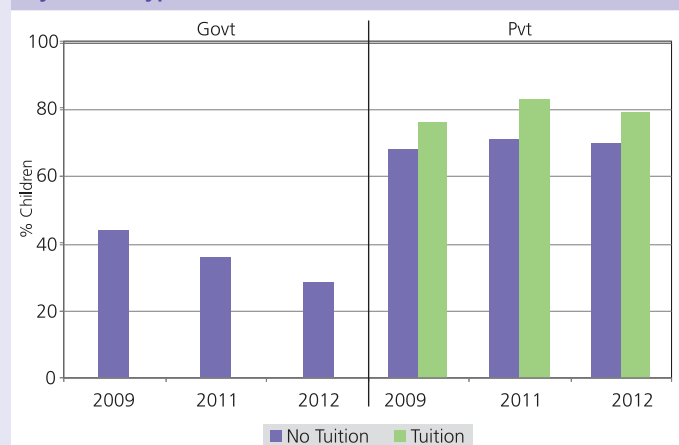


How to read this chart: This chart is a visual representation of the last column of Table 9. For a given year, the width of each colour band represents the % of children in the corresponding category. For each year, these four categories add upto 100%.

**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	81		76	86
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	276		281	301
Total schools visited	357		357	387

**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)	86.4		80.3	79.5	89.8		76.5	79.5
% Teachers present (Average)	92.1		90.1	85.2	91.2		83.4	81.9

**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	84.8		90.4	95.4	30.5		33.0	38.7
% Schools where Std II children observed sitting with one or more other classes	77.5		84.7	80.3	46.9		63.8	62.4
% Schools where Std IV children observed sitting with one or more other classes	72.2		79.7	78.9	42.2		55.6	58.1

## 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		87.5	84.2
	Classroom-teacher ratio		49.8	50.0
Building	Office/store/office cum store		81.8	79.5
	Playground		52.5	48.2
	Boundary wall/fencing		28.8	26.7
Drinking water	No facility for drinking water		47.2	38.7
	Facility but no drinking water available		6.2	10.7
	Drinking water available		46.6	50.5
Toilet	No toilet facility		33.4	26.0
	Facility but toilet not useable		30.3	25.0
	Toilet useable		36.3	49.0
Girls toilet	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets		61.0	52.5
	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools with			
	Toilet locked		6.9	10.2
	Toilet not useable		9.8	6.8
	Toilet useable		22.4	30.6
Library	No library		49.3	50.1
	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit		23.9	26.1
	Library books being used by children on day of visit		26.8	23.8
Mid-day meal	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal		70.6	73.8
	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit		76.5	87.9



**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
Maintenance grant				351	86.0	12.3	1.7	381	87.4	10.0	2.6
Development grant				346	77.2	19.9	2.9	381	77.4	19.2	3.4
TLM grant				354	91.5	7.3	1.1	379	91.3	6.3	2.4

**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
Maintenance grant				334	61.1	35.0	3.9	369	61.8	34.4	3.8
Development grant				329	56.5	39.5	4.0	367	57.2	38.4	4.4
TLM grant				336	67.0	31.0	2.1	367	64.6	31.9	3.5

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

Type of Activity		% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Const.	New Classroom	15.7	83.3	1.1
Repairs	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	48.7	50.3	1.1
	Repair of doors & windows	40.4	58.8	0.8
	Repair of boundary wall	14.7	83.7	1.6
	Repair of drinking water facility	34.0	65.0	1.1
	Repair of toilet	30.8	68.1	1.1
Painting & white-wash	White wash/plastering	57.4	41.5	1.0
	Painting blackboard/Display board/Painting on wall	59.4	39.6	1.1
	Painting of doors & walls	47.8	50.9	1.3
Purchase	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	67.9	31.3	0.8
	Purchase of electrical fittings	15.9	82.5	1.6
	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	92.9	6.6	0.5
	Purchase of sitting mats/Tat patti	71.8	26.9	1.3
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	84.9	14.6	0.5
Other	Expenditure on school events	52.4	45.5	2.1
	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	13.1	83.5	3.5

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>

### 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.	
<b>SCHOOL MAINTENANCE GRANT</b>	
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)
<b>TLM GRANT</b>	
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.

<sup>1</sup>For more information see [www.accountabilityindia.in](http://www.accountabilityindia.in)