Punjab RURAL

ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 19 OUT OF 19 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	53.4	45.1	0.2	1.3	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	55.7	41.3	0.2	2.8	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	49.1	50.0	0.3	0.7	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	46.5	52.5	0.3	0.8	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	52.2	47.0	0.3	0.5	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	60.7	37.1	0.2	2.1	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	56.6	41.1	0.2	2.2	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	65.8	32.0	0.1	2.0	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	59.5	31.2	0.2	9.0	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	61.0	31.0	0.2	7.8	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	58.0	31.5	0.2	10.3	100

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

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

Chart 1: Trends over time
% Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2012
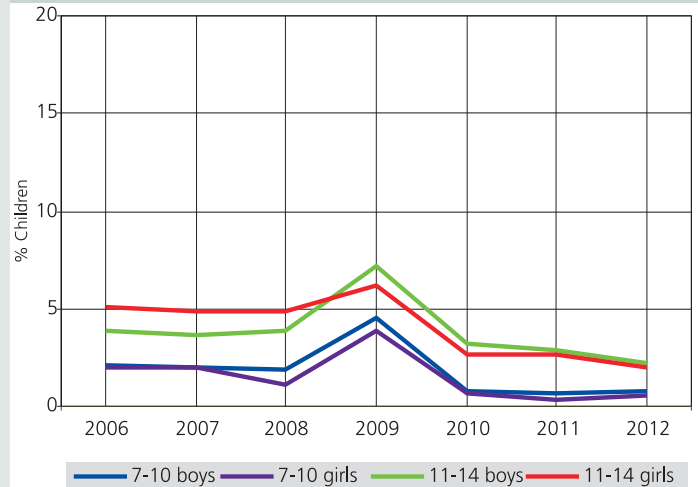
How to read this chart: Each line shows trends in the proportion of children out of school for a particular subset of children. For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from 5.0% in 2006 to 4.9% in 2007 to 4.9% in 2008, 6.2% in 2009 and to 2.7% in 2010 to 2.0% in 2012.
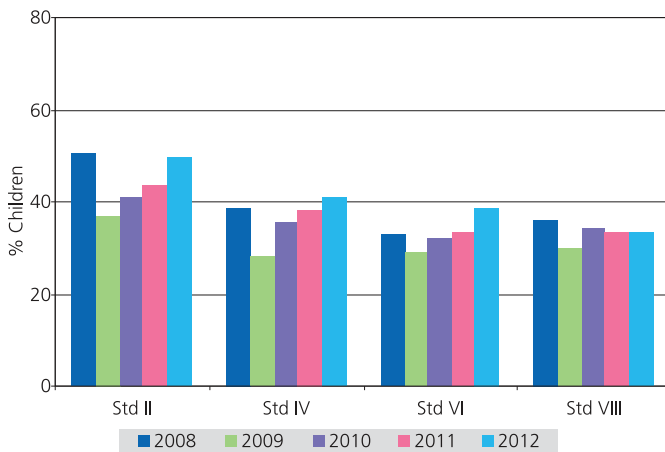
Table 2: Sample description
% Children in each class by age 2012

| Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
I	22.6	32.3	29.9	11.9			3.4						100
II	3.7	15.6	34.1	30.8	10.5			5.4					100
III		4.5	14.4	35.3	28.0	13.0			4.7				100
IV		4.0		15.2	31.3	31.8	11.0			6.8			100
V			3.4		9.9	38.4	27.1	15.6			5.6		100
VI			3.3			12.3	31.4	35.5	12.1		5.3		100
VII				3.8			11.3	41.4	28.5	9.6		5.4	100
VIII				2.4				14.9	33.0	33.5	13.0	3.2	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, 35.3% children are 8 years old but there are also 14.4% who are 7, 28% who are 9, 13% who are 10 years old and 4.7% 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	43.3	24.5				32.2	100
Age 4	34.1	53.8				12.1	100
Age 5	6.7	3.8	26.8	60.2	0.2	2.4	100
Age 6	1.2	1.8	37.6	57.4	0.2	1.8	100

Chart 3: Trends over time
% Children age 3, 4 and 5 not enrolled in school or pre-school 2006-2012*
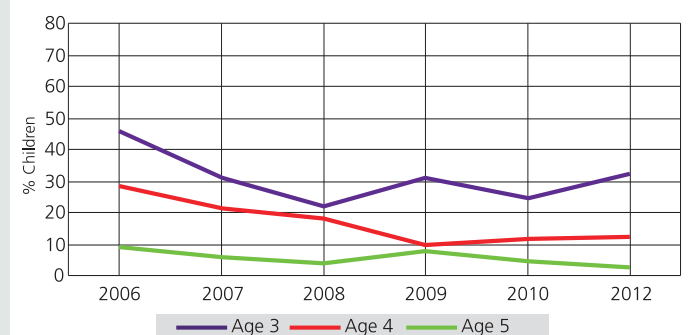
* Data for 2011 is not comparable and therefore excluded here.

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	21.0	52.2	17.0	5.7	4.2	100
II	6.8	36.7	26.2	13.8	16.5	100
III	3.4	18.4	19.1	20.8	38.4	100
IV	2.5	8.4	13.6	22.4	53.1	100
V	1.5	5.7	6.3	15.3	71.3	100
VI	1.4	3.5	4.8	11.9	78.5	100
VII	0.6	2.4	4.2	8.1	84.8	100
VIII	1.4	2.1	3.6	6.6	86.3	100
Total	4.7	15.9	12.0	13.3	54.1	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 3.4% children cannot even read letters, 18.4% can read letters but not more, 19.1% can read words but not Std I text or higher, 20.8% can read Std I text but not Std II level text, and 38.4 % can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Reading Tool

Chart 4: Trends over time
% Children in Std III who CAN READ Std I level text
By school type 2009-2012
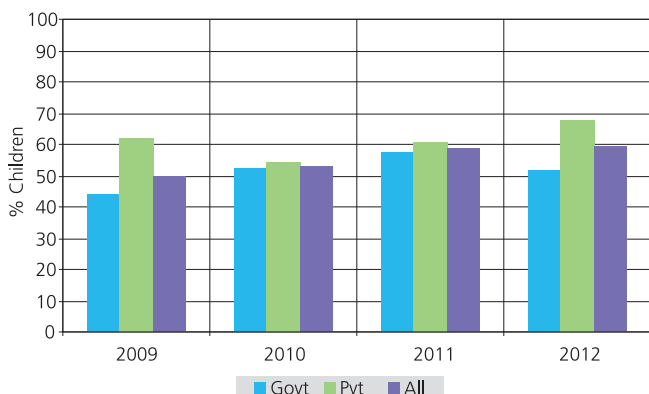
Chart 5: Trends over time
% Children in Std V who CAN READ Std II level text
By school type 2009-2012
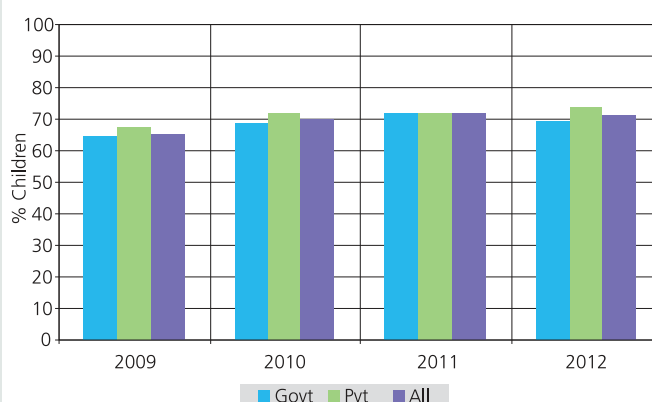
Reading and comprehension in English

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	23.0	26.1	21.2	24.0	5.8	100
II	10.2	17.6	27.5	28.6	16.2	100
III	6.5	10.3	22.1	31.8	29.4	100
IV	4.0	7.4	18.1	31.3	39.3	100
V	2.0	4.4	13.1	28.4	52.1	100
VI	2.3	2.6	9.7	23.1	62.2	100
VII	0.8	3.0	9.4	21.3	65.5	100
VIII	1.7	4.0	6.6	17.0	70.8	100
Total	6.2	9.4	16.1	25.8	42.6	100

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

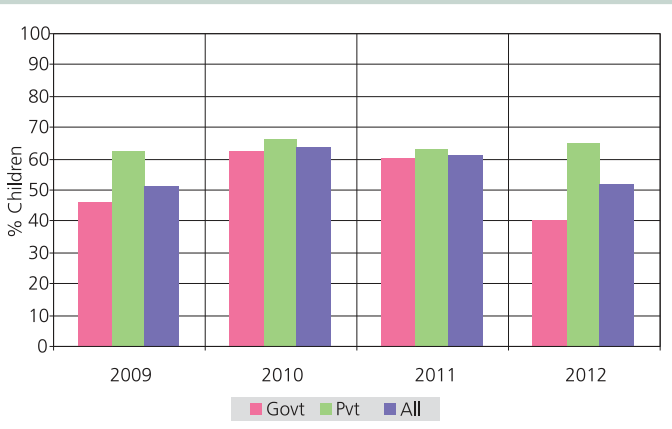| Std.	Of those who can read words, % who can tell meanings of the words	Of those who can read sentences, % who can tell meanings of the sentences
I	61.8	
II	58.3	58.4
III	65.9	62.6
IV	63.2	65.8
V	61.6	71.8
VI	68.1	73.4
VII	69.2	70.9
VIII	66.1	77.3
Total	64.0	70.6

English Tool

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	17.4	39.4	35.3	7.2	0.8	100
II	5.6	28.3	37.9	25.4	2.7	100
III	1.9	17.4	28.7	37.6	14.4	100
IV	2.3	8.0	26.5	31.7	31.5	100
V	1.2	4.2	20.0	22.6	52.0	100
VI	1.2	2.8	12.9	24.1	59.0	100
VII	0.6	1.2	16.3	21.5	60.4	100
VIII	1.0	2.3	14.6	18.3	63.8	100
Total	3.8	12.9	24.1	23.9	35.4	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std 3, 1.9% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 17.4% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 28.7% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 37.6% can do subtraction but not division, and 14.4% can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Math Tool

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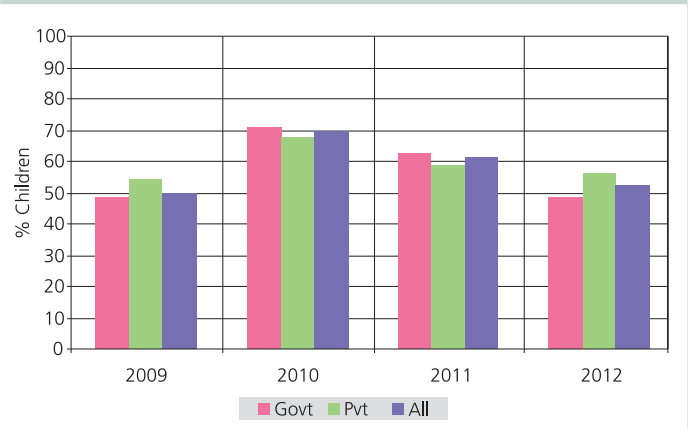% Children in Std III who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more
By school type 2009-2012**

**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	20.8	10.1	8.5	10.6
Private schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	35.0	28.7	23.7	30.4
All schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	25.4	17.1	14.4	19.2

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	52.4	55.7	50.2	53.9
		Tuition	9.3	16.7	19.6	14.2
	Pvt.	No tuition	26.6	16.1	17.0	20.8
		Tuition	11.7	11.4	13.3	11.2
	Total		100	100	100	100
2010	Govt.	No tuition	53.7	58.8	58.2	56.4
		Tuition	5.4	6.9	7.6	6.3
	Pvt.	No tuition	30.1	23.7	25.9	26.6
		Tuition	10.8	10.6	8.3	10.7
	Total		100	100	100	100
2011	Govt.	No tuition	50.7	58.6	61.8	55.8
		Tuition	4.7	6.5	4.6	5.2
	Pvt.	No tuition	33.9	27.1	25.7	29.8
		Tuition	10.6	7.9	7.9	9.2
	Total		100	100	100	100
2012	Govt.	No tuition	44.8	51.1	60.2	50.7
		Tuition	5.3	6.2	6.0	6.0
	Pvt.	No tuition	32.8	28.4	25.9	30.2
		Tuition	17.1	14.3	7.9	13.2
	Total		100	100	100	100

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

Legend: Govt+No Tuition, Govt+Tuition, Pvt+No Tuition, Pvt+Tuition
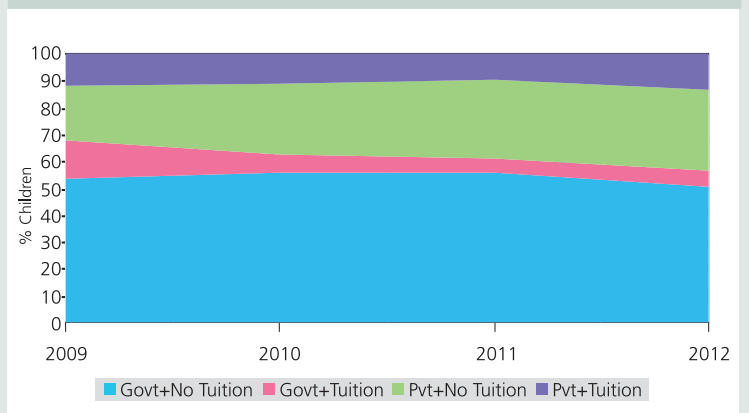
How to read this chart: This chart is a visual representation of the last column of Table 9. For a given year, the width of each colour band represents the % of children in the corresponding category. For each year, these four categories add upto 100%.

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

Legend: No Tuition, Tuition
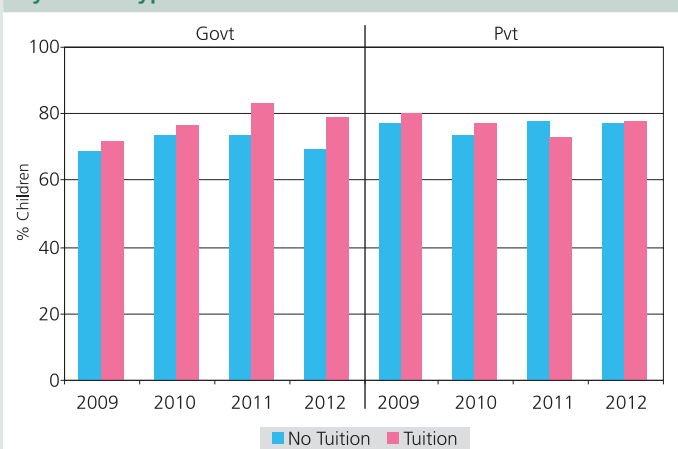
Chart 10: Trends over time
% Children in Std III-V who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more
By school type and tuition 2009-2012

Legend: No Tuition, Tuition

Punjab RURAL
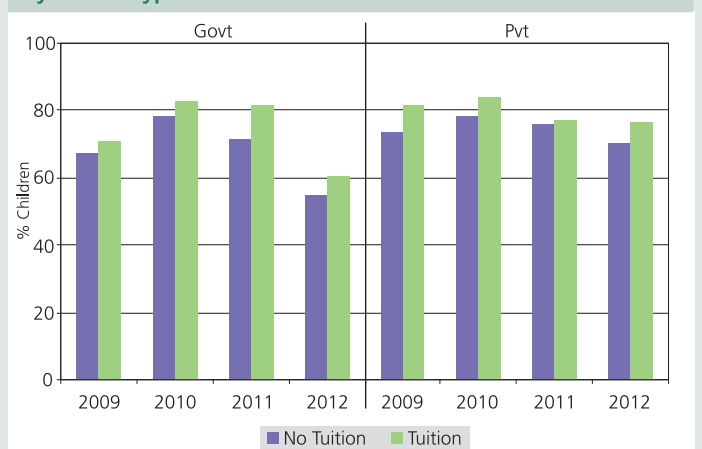
School observations

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	431	391	457	469
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	38	58	32	56
Total schools visited	469	449	489	525

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)	84.4	82.5	81.7	80.4	85.6	84.4	79.6	82.1
% Teachers present (Average)	84.8	89.1	87.1	80.3	82.2	84.6	84.1	81.4

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	24.4	19.0	21.0	18.5	2.7	5.2	0.0	8.9
% Schools where Std II children observed sitting with one or more other classes	45.6	53.3	44.2	53.1	41.7	47.4	36.7	59.3
% Schools where Std IV children observed sitting with one or more other classes	46.5	39.1	41.5	43.1	40.6	26.5	36.7	58.0

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	34.9	30.4	34.6
	Classroom-teacher ratio	76.9	82.2	80.3
Building	Office/store/office cum store	78.5	79.3	80.0
	Playground	69.3	71.2	71.0
	Boundary wall/fencing	82.8	83.9	83.0
Drinking water	No facility for drinking water	8.9	8.4	8.0
	Facility but no drinking water available	8.0	8.8	9.3
	Drinking water available	83.1	82.9	82.8
Toilet	No toilet facility	0.9	1.9	0.6
	Facility but toilet not useable	37.9	39.5	28.9
	Toilet useable	61.2	58.7	70.5
Girls toilet	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	7.3	4.9	4.4
	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools with			
	Toilet locked	16.9	4.0	8.6
	Toilet not useable	26.5	34.8	21.4
	Toilet useable	49.4	56.2	65.6
Library	No library	4.1	5.6	9.4
	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	30.0	24.0	44.7
	Library books being used by children on day of visit	66.0	70.4	46.0
Mid-day meal	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	94.7	93.9	97.7
	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	97.9	96.4	95.5

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	400	95.5	1.3	3.3	480	84.6	10.2	5.2	503	92.5	3.8	3.8
Development grant	369	93.5	3.5	3.0	480	78.1	14.0	7.9	502	87.5	8.8	3.8
TLM grant	378	96.3	2.7	1.1	481	92.5	4.2	3.3	506	94.1	3.6	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	Don't know
Maintenance grant	374	88.5	7.5	4.0	478	24.5	58.6	17.0	477	73.6	21.6	4.8
Development grant	356	90.7	6.5	2.8	478	28.9	54.8	16.3	476	70.6	23.5	5.9
TLM grant	363	94.2	4.1	1.7	476	41.4	44.5	14.1	480	69.8	25.2	5.0

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

Type of Activity		% Schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Const.	New Classroom	21.0	77.0	2.1
Repairs	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	52.4	45.2	2.4
	Repair of doors & windows	37.6	59.6	2.8
	Repair of boundary wall	21.7	75.3	3.0
	Repair of drinking water facility	54.3	43.1	2.6
	Repair of toilet	43.4	54.0	2.6
Painting & white-wash	White wash/plastering	51.7	46.1	2.2
	Painting blackboard/Display board/Painting on wall	69.2	28.4	2.4
	Painting of doors & walls	38.8	58.5	2.7
Purchase	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	39.8	57.0	3.2
	Purchase of electrical fittings	51.3	45.7	3.0
	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	77.4	20.2	2.4
	Purchase of sitting mats/Tat patti	38.4	59.2	2.4
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	71.1	26.5	2.4
Other	Expenditure on school events	46.0	50.9	3.1
	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	64.4	32.6	3.1

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.[1]

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
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-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.

[1] For more information see www.accountabilityindia.in