

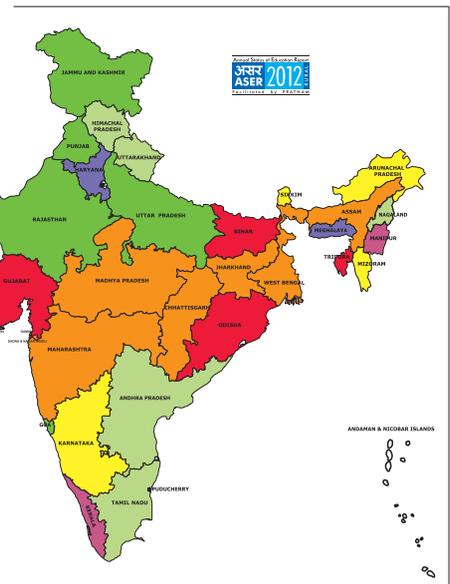
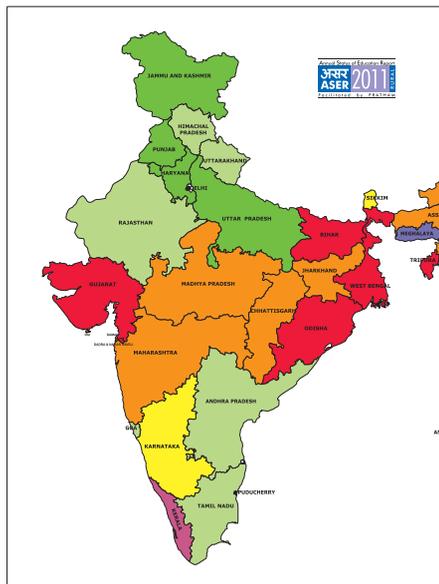
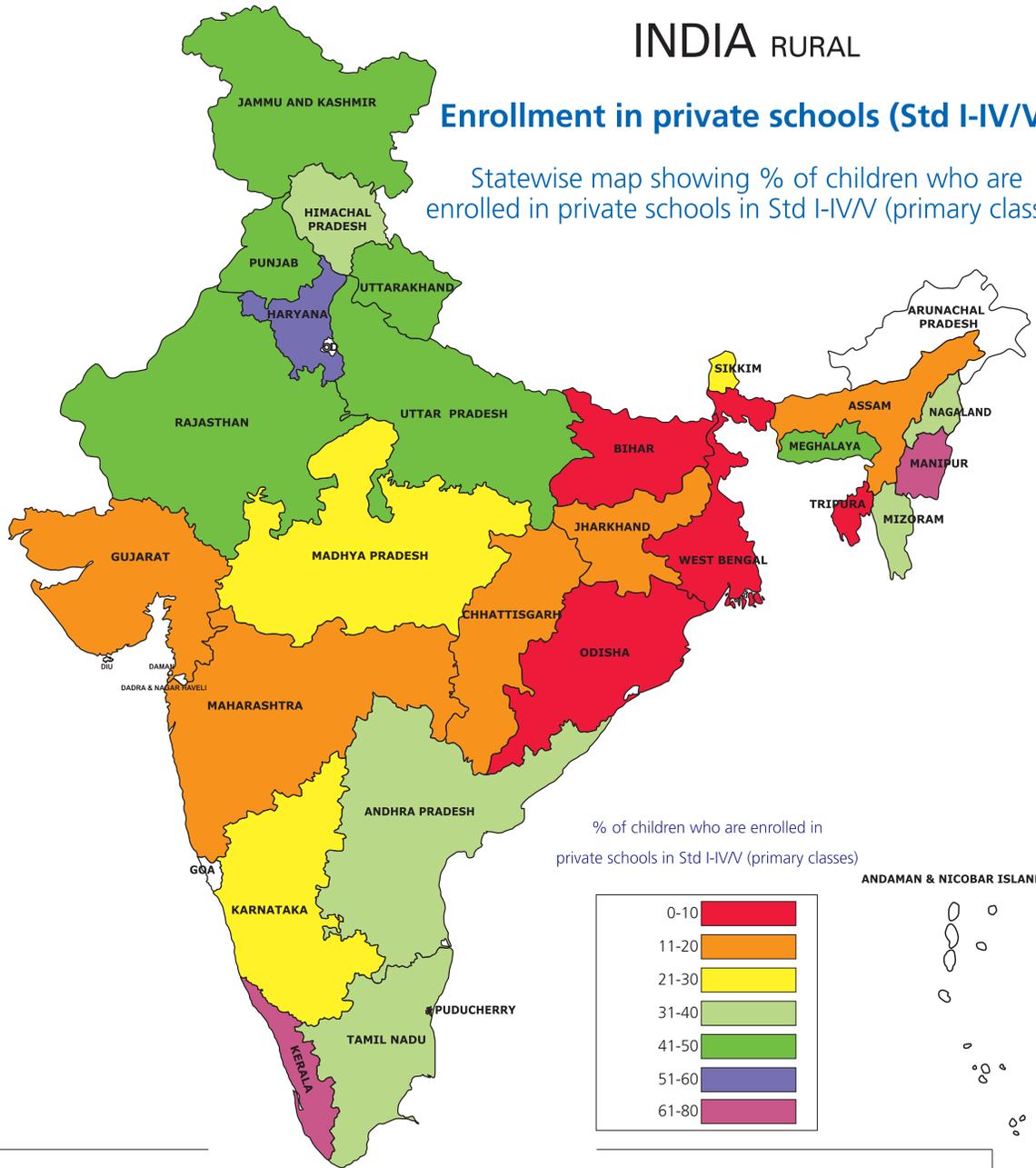
The National Picture



INDIA RURAL

Enrollment in private schools (Std I-IV/V)

Statewise map showing % of children who are enrolled in private schools in Std I-IV/V (primary classes)

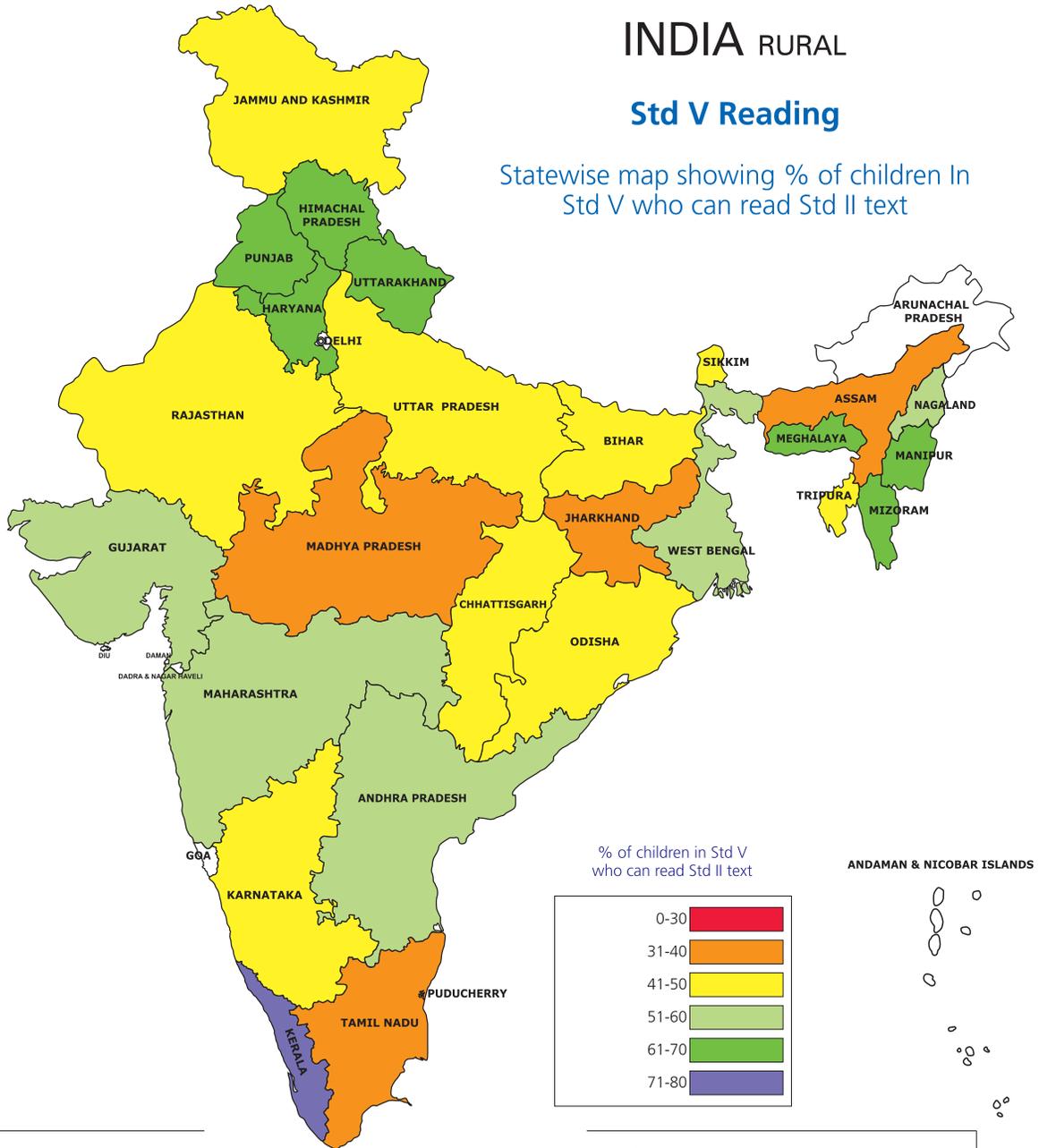


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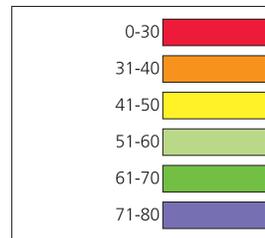
INDIA RURAL

Std V Reading

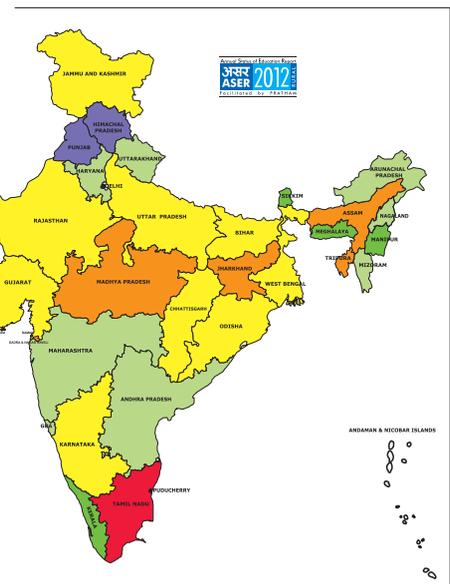
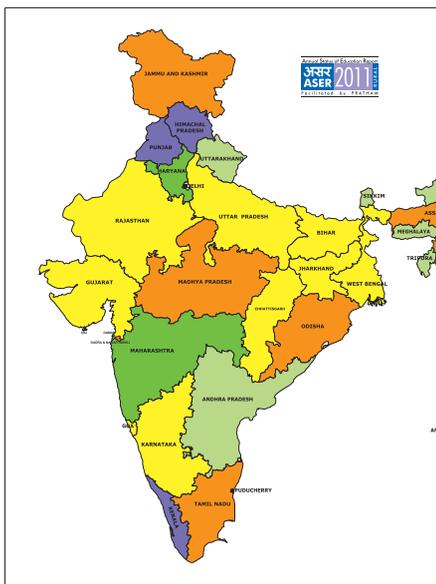
Statewise map showing % of children in Std V who can read Std II text



% of children in Std V who can read Std II text



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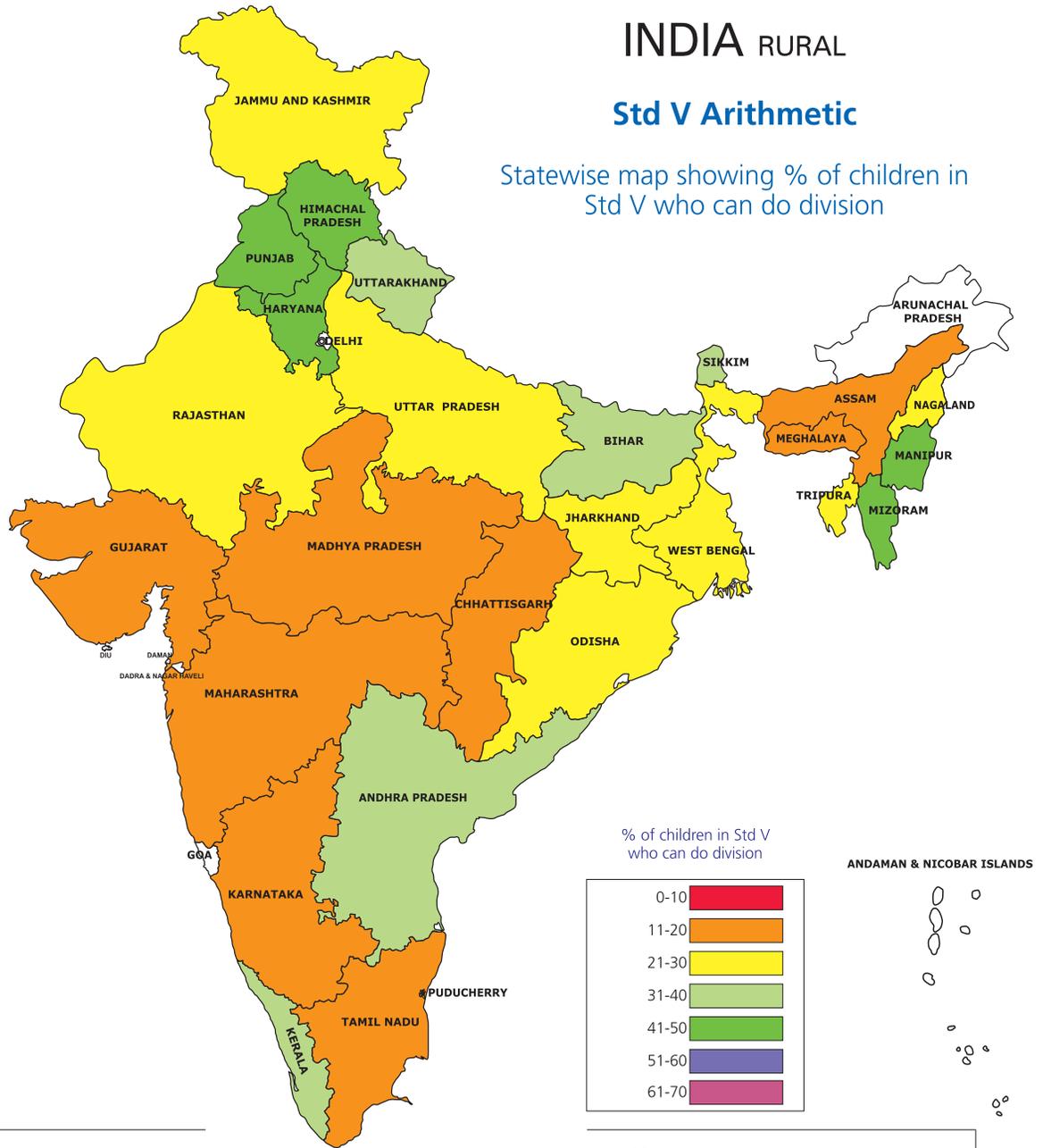


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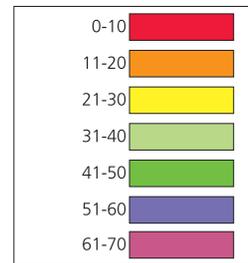
INDIA RURAL

Std V Arithmetic

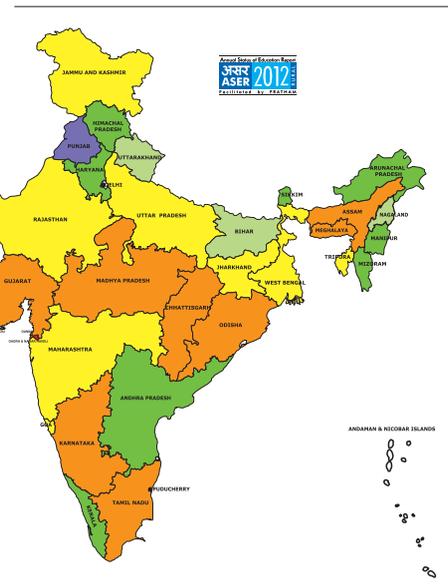
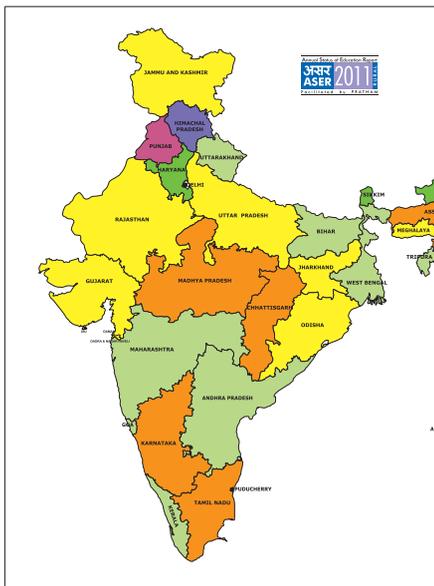
Statewise map showing % of children in Std V who can do division



% of children in Std V who can do division



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ASER 2013 (Rural) Findings

Enrollment in the 6-14 age group continues to be very high, with more than 96% of children in school. The proportion of out of school girls in the 11 to 14 age group has declined since last year.

- Overall, enrollment numbers remain very high. Over 96% of all children in the age group 6 to 14 years are enrolled in school. This is the fifth consecutive year that enrollment levels have been 96% or more.
- Nationally, the proportion of children (age 6 to 14) who are not enrolled in school has decreased slightly, from 3.5% in 2012 to 3.3% in 2013.
- At the All India level, the proportion of girls in the age group 11 to 14 who are not enrolled in school dropped from 6% in 2012 to 5.5% in 2013. The greatest progress is visible in Uttar Pradesh, where this percentage dropped from 11.5% in 2012 to 9.4% in 2013. However, in Rajasthan the proportion of out of school girls age 11 to 14 rose for the second year in a row, from 8.9% in 2011 to 11.2% in 2012 to 12.1% in 2013.

Nationally, there is a slight increase over 2012 in private school enrollment. The proportion of children taking paid private tuition classes has also increased slightly since last year.

- For the age group 6 to 14, there has been a steady increase in private school enrollment from 18.7% in 2006 to 29% in 2013. The increase in private school enrollment since last year has been very small, from 28.3% in 2012 to 29% in 2013.
- There are wide variations in private school enrollment across rural India. In Manipur and Kerala more than two thirds of all children in 6 to 14 age group are enrolled in private schools. Less than 10% are in private school in Tripura (6.7%), West Bengal (7%), and Bihar (8.4%), although these numbers have grown substantially since 2006. Between 2012 and 2013 Kerala showed the highest percentage point increase in private school enrollments among children age 6-14.
- Nationally, the proportion of children in Std. I-V who take paid private tuition classes increased slightly, from 21.8% in 2012 to 22.6% in 2013. For Std. VI-VIII the increase was from 25.3% to 26.1%.
- As with private schooling, the incidence of private tuition varies across states. In Tripura and West Bengal, more than 60% of children in Std. I-V take paid private tuition. In Chhattisgarh and Mizoram, less than 5% do so.
- Between 2012 and 2013, different regions show different patterns. Across states in the south and north east the proportion of Std. I-V children taking tuition declined in all states except Assam. In all other states this proportion increased from 2012 levels.
- The proportion of children in Std. I-V who receive some form of private input into their schooling (private school, private tuition or both) has increased from 38.5% in 2010 to 42% in 2011, 44.2% in 2012 and to 45.1% in 2013.
- For the first time, ASER 2013 measured the amount families pay for a child's private tutoring. Nationally, 68.4% of Std. I-V government school students who go to private tutors pay Rs. 100 or less per month. Among private school students of Std. I-V, 36.7% pay Rs. 100 or less per month and the same proportion pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 per month for private tuition.

Since last year no significant improvement is visible in children's ability to read.

- At the All India level, for Std. III, the proportion of children able to read at least a Std. I level paragraph has risen slightly from 38.8% in 2012 to 40.2% in 2013. This increase is mainly coming from improvements among private school children. Among Std. III students in government schools the proportion of children able to read Std. I level text remains unchanged from 2012 at around 32%.
- States which show steady improvement in reading ability among Std. III students since 2009 are Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab.
- Nationally, the proportion of all children in Std. V who can read a Std. II level text remains virtually the same since 2012, at 47%. This proportion decreased each year from 2009 to 2012, dropping from 52.8% in 2009 to 46.9% in 2012. Among Std. V children enrolled in government schools, the percentage of children able to read Std. II level text decreased from 50.3% (2009) to 43.8% (2011) to 41.1% (2013).
- In 2013, more than 60% children in government schools in Std. V in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram and Kerala can read a Std. II level text. Over time, reading levels among government school students in Std. V students have shown improvement in Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat.

Children are still struggling with basic arithmetic.

- At the All India level, no change is observed since last year in the proportion of Std. III children who are able to solve a two-digit subtraction with borrowing. This level of arithmetic is part of the curriculum for Std. II in most states.
- In 2010, 33.2% children of Std. III in government schools could at least do subtraction, as compared to 47.8% in private schools. The gap between children in government and private schools has widened over time. In 2013, 18.9% of Std. III students in government schools were able to do basic subtraction or more, as compared to 44.6% of Std. III children in private schools.
- Nationally, the proportion of all children in Std. V who could solve a three-digit by one-digit division problem increased slightly, from 24.9% in 2012 to 25.6% in 2013. Typically, this kind of division problem is part of the Std. III or Std. IV curriculum in most states.
- Among Std. V children in government schools, 20.8% children could do this level of division in 2013. The figure for private schools is 38.9%. In arithmetic, a large fraction of children are lagging several years behind where they are expected to be.
- In 2013, over 40% of government school children in Std. V in three states, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Mizoram could do three-digit by one-digit division problems.

SCHOOL OBSERVATIONS: During ASER 2013, 14,724 government schools with primary sections were visited across rural India.

Teacher attendance holds steady, but student attendance drops.

- Teacher attendance in both primary and upper primary schools shows no change over the 2012 level of 85%. But student attendance shows a slight decline, especially in upper primary schools from 73.1% in 2012 to 71.8% in 2013.

The proportion of “small schools” in the government primary school sector is growing.

- The proportion of schools with a total enrollment of 60 students or less has increased steadily since 2010, from 27.3% in 2010 to 33.1% in 2013. This means that almost a third of all government primary schools in India are “small schools”. In Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram this figure is higher than 60%. 8 states show an increase of more than 10 percentage points in the proportion of small schools in the period since 2010.

Compliance with most measurable Right to Education (RTE) norms continues to grow.

- The proportion of schools that comply with RTE pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) norms has increased every year, from 38.9% in 2010 to 45.3% in 2013.
- The proportions of schools with an office/store, a playground, and a boundary wall have increased slightly over 2012 levels.
- With respect to drinking water in schools, ASER observations include not only if there was provision for drinking water but also if drinking water was available on the day of the visit. Overall, the percentage of schools with no drinking water facility has declined from 17% in 2010 to 15.2% in 2013. In 7 states, more than 80% of schools visited had both the facility and drinking water was available. These states are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and Karnataka.
- Since 2010 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of schools with a useable toilet, from 47.2% in 2010 to 62.6% in 2013. In 2010, 31.2% of all schools visited did not have a separate toilet for girls. This number has declined to 19.3% in 2013. The percentage of useable toilets for girls has also increased from 32.9% in 2010 to 53.3% in 2013.
- Over the last three years, there has been a steady increase in the provision of libraries in schools that have been visited. The All India figure for schools with no library provision dropped from 37.4% in 2010 to 22.9% in 2013.
- During ASER 2013, nationally, mid-day meal was observed being served on the day of the visit in 87.2% of schools. This year, in 14 states, mid-day meals were seen in more than 90% of schools visited.

