## Young Children Age 3 to 8: Schooling and learning trends

Engaging in developmentally appropriate activities from a young age and growing up in a supportive environment helps children to develop a solid foundation for learning. All major policy documents in India now recognize this fact. Recent ASER data for the "foundational stage" (age 3 to age 8) can be helpful in understanding the current status of schooling and learning so that appropriate steps can be taken to ensure that children enter Std I at the right age and are ready for formal school.

Table 1: \% Children enrolled in different types of preschools and schools. By age. 2018

| Age | Pre-school |  |  | School |  |  | Not in preschool or school | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Anganwadi |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pvt } \\ & \text { LKG/ } \\ & \text { UKG } \end{aligned}$ | Govt | Pvt | Other |  |  |
| Age 3 | 32.3 | 5.4 | 37.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 100 |
| Age 4 | 16.3 | 11.2 | 58.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 100 |
| Age 5 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 57.0 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100 |
| Age 6 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 32.5 | 28.7 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100 |
| Age 7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 34.8 | 54.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100 |
| Age 8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 39.2 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100 |

Table 2: \% Children enrolled in different types of preschools and schools. By age. 2022

| Age | Pre-school |  |  | School |  |  | Not in preschool or school | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Anganwadi |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pvt } \\ & \text { LKG/ } \\ & \text { UKG } \end{aligned}$ | Govt | Pvt | Other |  |  |
| Age 3 | 32.0 | 6.4 | 39.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 100 |
| Age 4 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 62.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 100 |
| Age 5 | 4.1 | 8.9 | 61.3 | 19.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100 |
| Age 6 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 29.9 | 38.7 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100 |
| Age 7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 50.2 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100 |
| Age 8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 53.2 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100 |

Table 3: Distribution of children in each grade by age (\%). 2022

| Std | $<=5$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $>=10$ | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 20.4 | 41.1 | 29.8 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 100 |
| II | 2.4 | 16.5 | 43.2 | 27.9 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 100 |
|  | 0.7 | 2.3 | 18.1 | 41.5 | 28.1 | 9.2 | 100 |

How to read the table: This table shows the age distribution for each grade. For example, in Punjab, of all children in Std I, $41.1 \%$ children are 6 years old, but there are also $20.4 \%$ who are 5 or younger, $29.8 \%$ who are $7,6.4 \%$ who are $8,1.3 \%$ who are 9 , and $1.1 \%$ who are 10 or older.

## Key takeaways:

- Enrollment patterns remain stable in pre-school: There have been no significant changes in pre-school enrollment patterns in Punjab between 2018 and 2022. (Table 1 and Table 2).
- Different curricular expectations in different preschool institutions: At age 5, most children are already enrolled in some kind of educational institution ( $98.8 \%$ ). They could be going to an anganwadi (4.1 \%), or to a government pre-primary class (8.9\%), or to a private pre-school (61.3\%), or to a school (24.4\%) (Table 2). This means that what is offered to, and expected from these young children varies enormously across the state depending on whether they are enrolled in their pre-school years and for how long. These differences need to be understood and addressed once children are in Std I.
- Variation in age composition in each grade: In any given grade, there are considerable age variations. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2010 and National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 deem age 6 as the appropriate age of entry to Std I. Table 3 shows that while $41.1 \%$ children enrolled in Std I are 6-years-old, 20.4\% are age 5 or below and $38.6 \%$ children are age 7 or above.
- Age makes a difference: By the time a child enters formal schooling in Std I, she should have a strong foundation for learning. While school readiness rests on a breadth of skills, ASER can provide data on a few foundational literacy and numeracy skills such as letter and number recognition. For example, among children in Std I, 50\% of 5-year-olds can read at least letters, as compared to $78.3 \%$ of 6 and 7 -year-olds and $84.1 \%$ children aged 8 and above (Table 4). Thus, when children enroll in formal school at an appropriate age, it is more likely that they will be able to keep up with the progressing curriculum expectations.

Table 4: Reading and arithmetic levels for Std I children. By age. 2022

| Age group | \% Children who |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Can read at least <br> letters | Can recognize at least <br> numbers (1-9) |
| Age 5 | 50.0 | 56.5 |
| Age 6 and 7 | 78.3 | 83.2 |
| Age 8 and above | 84.1 | 87.2 |
| All | 74.2 | 79.1 |

This table shows the proportion of children in Std I who can read at least letters and recognize at least numbers up to 9 .

