ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 13 OUT OF 16 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



School enrollment

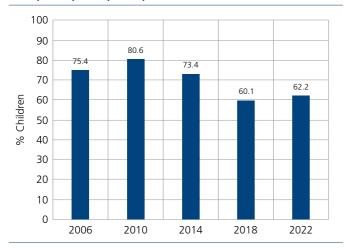
Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools.By age group and sex.2022

Age group and sex	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	62.2	33.0	1.7	3.1	100
Age 7-16: All	63.8	31.1	1.8	3.4	100
Age 7-10: All	58.2	37.9	1.4	2.5	100
Age 7-10: Boys	57.0	39.1	1.5	2.5	100
Age 7-10: Girls	59.6	36.6	1.3	2.6	100
Age 11-14: All	66.8	27.9	2.2	3.0	100
Age 11-14: Boys	65.5	29.5	1.9	3.1	100
Age 11-14: Girls	68.1	26.3	2.6	3.0	100
Age 15-16: All	72.2	19.1	1.5	7.1	100
Age 15-16: Boys	70.8	20.2	1.3	7.8	100
Age 15-16: Girls	73.8	17.9	1.9	6.4	100

'Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS.

'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.

Chart 2: Trends over time % Children age 6-14 enrolled in govt schools. 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022



Young children in pre-school and school

Table 2: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2018

	Pre	-school			School		Not in	
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	35.2	3.8	17.8	3.1	0.4	0.0	39.8	100
Age 4	25.7	8.0	39.3	6.9	1.9	0.0	18.3	100
Age 5	17.1	8.4	36.0	24.1	7.7	0.0	6.8	100
Age 6	12.0	4.1	20.1	32.8	24.6	0.0	6.4	100
Age 7	8.7	2.1	10.6	40.2	34.6	0.4	3.4	100
Age 8	3.5	3.0	3.3	51.6	36.2	0.4	1.9	100

Chart 1: Trends over time % Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex. 2006-2022

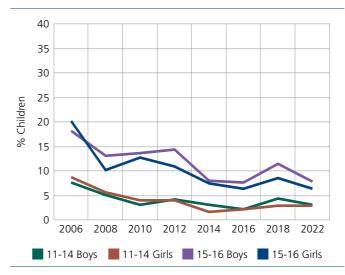




Table 3: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2022

	Pre	-school			School	_	Not in	
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	42.7	6.5	11.7	3.5	0.1	0.0	35.6	100
Age 4	29.8	8.6	28.2	9.1	2.5	0.0	21.7	100
Age 5	13.5	10.8	32.8	23.7	8.2	0.2	10.8	100
Age 6	6.9	6.7	20.6	39.9	21.3	0.6	4.1	100
Age 7	1.8	3.7	8.5	49.0	32.5	1.4	3.2	100
Age 8	1.3	1.0	1.8	55.1	36.9	1.7	2.2	100



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Reading

ASER learning assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group 5-16 are assessed. Assessments are conducted in 19 languages across the country. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

Table 4: % Children by grade and reading level. Allchildren. 2022

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total
1	25.8	51.8	19.6	2.2	0.7	100
Ш	11.0	44.9	26.6	8.9	8.6	100
III	2.9	31.8	38.5	16.0	10.9	100
IV	2.5	19.4	33.1	20.7	24.3	100
V	2.6	11.1	24.9	23.6	37.9	100
VI	2.1	7.6	18.8	23.3	48.2	100
VII	1.8	4.5	13.5	17.2	63.0	100
VIII	0.5	2.7	8.2	15.2	73.4	100

The reading tool is a progressive tool. Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 2.9% cannot even read letters, 31.8% can read letters but not words or higher, 38.5% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 16% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 10.9% can read Std I level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

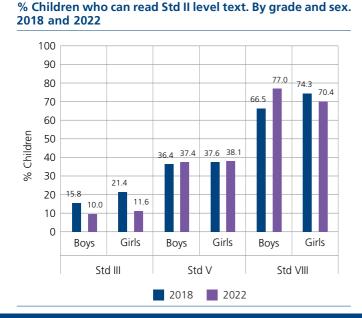
Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std III. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year		dren in Std d Std II le	-
ieai	Govt	Govt Pvt	
2012	15.5	42.1	21.2
2014	5.8	24.9	10.3
2016	2.3	33.5	11.8
2018	4.8	44.0	18.7
2022	3.5	25.1	10.8

The highest level in the ASER reading assessment is a Std II level text. Table 5 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can read Std II level text. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" reading for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

Chart 3: Trends over time



Reading tool

t was the rainy season. The
sky was full of clouds. There
was a cool breeze blowing
Asif was eager to play on a
wing. His older brother go
a thick rope. They tied it or
he tree and made a swing
Many children joined them
and they all started playing
They played till it got dark

ļ	He lives He likes	ig monke on a tree to jump. es banan	
Lett	ters	Wo	rds
	o k	moon	like
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Table 6: Trends over time Reading in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std V who can read Std II level text			% Children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	52.1	68.8	55.4	84.4	ant	85.9
2014	43.4	51.2	44.5	70.5	fficie	72.5
2016	16.7	52.6	25.3	63.1	insufficient	68.1
2018	22.1	64.7	37.0	64.1	ata i	70.1
2022	30.5	55.6	37.8	69.6	õ	73.3

*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.





Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Arithmetic

ASER learning assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group 5-16 are assessed. Assessments are conducted in 19 languages across the country. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

Table 7: % Children by grade and arithmetic level. Allchildren. 2022

Std	Not even	Recognise	e number	Subtract	Divide	Total
510	1-9	1-9	11-99			10101
I	19.9	34.1	42.3	3.2	0.4	100
Ш	5.9	14.6	59.4	18.5	1.5	100
Ш	1.0	7.9	55.2	29.1	6.7	100
IV	0.7	3.4	43.1	40.1	12.6	100
V	1.4	1.7	34.3	39.7	22.9	100
VI	1.4	2.6	25.2	39.4	31.4	100
VII	2.2	0.9	19.6	34.5	42.8	100
VIII	0.5	0.7	19.4	32.5	46.9	100

The arithmetic tool is a progressive tool. Each row shows the variation in children's arithmetic levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 1% cannot even recognise 1-9, 7.9% can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 or higher, 55.2% can recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 29.1% can do subtraction but cannot do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 8: Trends over timeArithmetic in Std III. By school type.2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction					
rear	Govt Pvt		Govt & Pvt*			
2012	47.9	70.1	52.6			
2014	34.0	47.3	37.1			
2016	22.2	53.2	31.6			
2018	23.5	51.7	33.5			
2022	29.4	48.1	35.8			

In most states, children are expected to do 2-digit by 2digit subtraction with borrowing by Std II. Table 8 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can do subtraction. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" arithmetic for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

100 90 80 70 60 54.3 51.7 48.8 50 Children 40.6 40 29.3 30 24.9 23.4 % 22 4 20 10 0 Boys Boys Girls Girls Std V Std VIII 2018 2022

Arithmetic tool

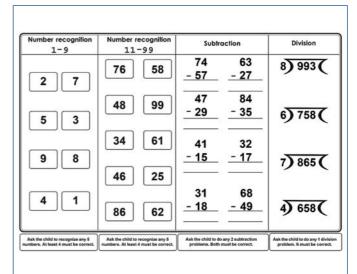


Table 9: Trends over timeArithmetic in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2012,2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std V who can do division			% Children in Std VIII who can do division		
rear	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	43.1	61.4	46.7	79.5	ent	81.1
2014	35.6	36.9	35.8	59.7	nsufficient	59.5
2016	11.7	41.2	18.7	52.5	nsu	55.5
2018	22.1	36.4	27.1	42.6	ata i	49.3
2022	19.5	31.0	22.9	40.2	õ	45.9

*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



Chart 4: Trends over time % Children who can do division. By grade and sex. 2018 and 2022



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Reading and comprehension in English

ASER assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group 5-16 are assessed. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

Table 10: % Children by grade and reading level in English.All children. 2022

Std	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
I	23.9	19.8	37.8	16.6	1.9	100
1	9.8	13.1	36.4	28.9	11.8	100
Ш	3.3	11.4	26.6	40.0	18.7	100
IV	2.6	5.8	19.0	37.7	34.9	100
V	3.6	3.4	13.0	32.2	47.9	100
VI	3.2	1.6	7.9	27.2	60.1	100
VII	1.8	2.8	5.8	20.1	69.6	100
VIII	0.6	1.5	3.3	18.2	76.4	100

Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels in English within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 3.3% cannot even read capital letters, 11.4% can read capital letters but not small letters or more, 26.6% can read small letters but not words or more, 40% can read words but not sentences, and 18.7% can read sentences. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 11: Of children who can read English at differentlevels, % who can comprehend. 2022

Std	Of those who can read English words but not sentences, % who can tell their meanings	Of those who can read English sentences, % who can tell their meanings
I	40.6	
I	45.1	
Ш	51.5	64.3
IV	60.5	75.9
V	62.9	77.8
VI	57.5	85.8
VII		89.8
VIII		87.8

English tool

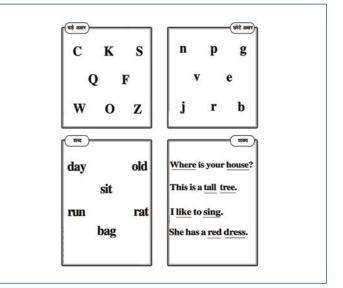


Table 12: Trends over time English reading in Std V and VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2022

Year	% Children in Std V who can read English sentences			lren in Std I English s		
rear	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	58.0	75.2	61.3	88.3	ent	89.0
2014	51.2	59.3	52.3	77.9	insufficient	78.8
2016	23.7	63.9	33.2	72.0		75.9
2022	40.7	65.0	47.8	70.2	Data	76.0

*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

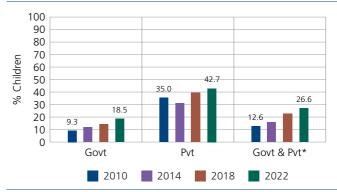
Paid tuition classes

Table 13: % Children who take paid tuition classes. Bygrade and school type. 2022

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
I	14.8	44.3	23.8
Ш	15.3	46.5	27.0
Ш	23.0	48.8	33.2
IV	17.7	45.3	26.9
V	24.9	42.8	30.9
VI	17.5	35.4	23.1
VII	17.1	35.3	23.1
VIII	18.5	31.7	21.8
All	18.5	42.7	26.6

*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

Chart 5: Trends over time % Children in Std I-VIII who take paid tuition classes. By school type. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022



*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

School observations

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 14: Trends over time Number of schools visited. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022

	2010	2014	2018	2022
Primary schools*	152	91	58	90
Upper primary schools*	107	98	101	148
Total schools visited	259	189	159	238

Table 15: Trends over timeStudent and teacher attendance on the day of visit.2010, 2014, 2018, 2022

Primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Enrolled children present (Average)	82.8	83.7	76.8	76.5
% Teachers present (Average)	86.1	84.7	68.2	78.9
Upper primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Enrolled children present (Average)	82.0	85.0	78.3	75.9
% Teachers present (Average)	84.2	82.3	72.7	75.4

Table 16: Trends over time Multigrade classes. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022

Primary schools		2014	2018	2022
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with any other Std	35.4	48.3	51.9	44.1
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with any other Std	28.6	40.0	43.1	49.4
Upper primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with any other Std	23.7	30.5	29.6	24.5
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with any other Std	23.9	22.2	18.7	20.5

Table 17: Trends over time

% Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022

	2010	2014	2018	2022
Primary schools	52.1	62.1	71.4	81.0
Upper primary schools	7.1	15.2	35.5	40.9

School facilities

Table 18: Trends over time% Schools with selected facilities. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022

% Schoo	ls with	2010	2014	2018	2022
Mid-day	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	47.1	57.5	36.2	51.3
meal	Kitchen/shed for cooking mid-day meal	64.0	57.4	57.4	57.1
	No facility for drinking water	36.9	40.1	35.9	24.4
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	9.9	6.4	19.5	13.7
water	Drinking water available	53.2	53.5	44.7	62.0
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No toilet facility	20.8	30.8	12.0	13.0
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	53.9	34.1	38.0	26.9
Ionet	Toilet useable	25.3	35.1	50.0	60.1
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	60.4	51.6	42.3	35.6
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	11.3	10.1	16.8	10.2
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	16.2	13.8	12.8	10.7
conce	Separate provision, unlocked and useable		24.5	28.2	43.6
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No library	87.0	75.0	76.0	78.0
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	6.7	16.9	19.6	16.1
LIDIALY	Library books being used by children on day of visit	6.3	8.2	4.4	5.9
	Total	100	100	100	100
	Electricity connection			62.8	79.3
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electric	ricity ava	ailable	46.2	68.6
	on day of visit			40.Z	08.0
	No computer available for children to use	85.7	89.8	92.3	86.3
Computer	Computer available but not being used by children on day of visit	6.4	7.0	6.4	9.8
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	8.0	3.2	1.3	3.9
	Total	100	100	100	100





*Primary schools offer Std I-IV/V; Upper primary schools offer Std I-VI/VII/VIII.



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Other school indicators

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 19: Trends over timePhysical education. 2018 and 2022

% Schools with		Primary schools*		Upper primary schools*	
		2018	2022	2018	2022
Weekly time allotted for physical education for every class			23.3		34.0
	Separate teacher	7.6	7.1	21.1	22.3
Physical education	Any other teacher	5.7	19.1	15.8	11.5
teacher	No teacher	86.8	73.8	63.2	66.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
Playground in the school		52.6	73.3	55.5	78.2
Sports equi	oment available	15.5	50.6	36.6	60.3

Table 20: Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) activities.2022

% Schools which	Received a directive from govt to implement FLN activities with Std I-III	Have at least one teacher trained on FLN
Primary schools	38.9	61.4
Upper primary schools	34.5	62.8

Table 22: Distribution of language and math textbooks.2022

% Schools where textbooks distributed to	All grades	Some grades	No grades/ don't know	Total
Primary schools	87.6	10.1	2.3	100
Upper primary schools	89.9	6.1	4.1	100

Table 24: Annual Composite Grant. 2022

	Financial year	% Schools which received grant	Out of these, % schools which used the entire amount
All	Full financial year: April 2021-March 2022	71.4	93.8
schools**	Half financial year: April 2022-date of survey	38.5	73.6

*Primary schools offer Std I-IV/V; Upper primary schools offer Std I-VI/VII/VIII. **All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools.



Table 21: Anganwadi and pre-primary class in schools. 2022

% Schools which	/hich Have an /hich Anganwadi in campus		Received separate funds for pre- primary	Have a separate teacher for pre- primary
Primary schools	18.1	31.8	9.1	13.8
Upper primary schools	14.5	44.5	18.4	25.4

Table 23: Distribution of uniforms. 2022

% Schools where uniforms distributed to	All grades	Some grades	No grades/ don't know	Total	If no, then % schools where funds given
Primary schools	80.7	6.8	12.5	100	
Upper primary schools	69.6	10.8	19.6	100	

