ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 9 OUT OF 9 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	32.8	66.1	0.1	1.1	100
Age 7-16: All	32.2	66.1	0.1	1.7	100
Age 7-10: All	34.4	64.8	0.1	0.7	100
Age 7-10: Boys	34.5	64.7	0.2	0.7	100
Age 7-10: Girls	34.4	64.9	0.0	0.8	100
Age 11-14: All	30.2	68.7	0.0	1.2	100
Age 11-14: Boys	28.4	70.0	0.0	1.7	100
Age 11-14: Girls	32.0	67.4	0.0	0.7	100
Age 15-16: All	30.6	61.5	0.3	7.6	100
Age 15-16: Boys	28.1	64.1	0.6	7.3	100
Age 15-16: Girls	32.6	59.5	0.0	7.9	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

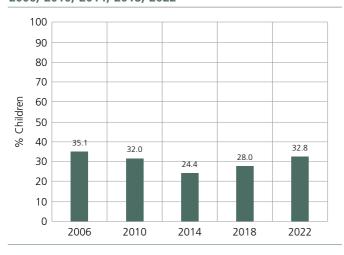
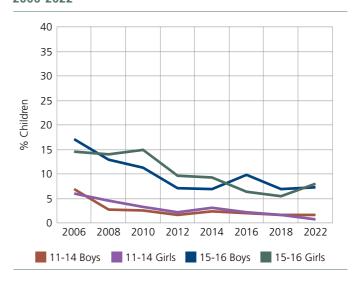


Chart 1: Trends over time % Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex. 2006-2022





# Young children in pre-school and school

Table 2: % Children enrolled in different types of preschools 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	16.2	15.2	21.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	46.0	100
Age 4	11.5	22.6	41.7	2.3	2.0	0.0	19.9	100
Age 5	5.6	22.7	59.2	4.6	4.3	0.0	3.5	100
Age 6	9.4	10.7	41.6	14.0	23.4	0.2	0.7	100
Age 7	8.4	5.4	15.9	17.9	51.7	0.1	0.7	100
Age 8	4.0	2.8	7.9	22.9	61.1	0.5	0.7	100

Table 3: % Children enrolled in different types of preschools 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	29.8	20.2	15.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	33.8	100	
Age 4	14.6	30.1	41.8	1.8	1.3	0.0	10.4	100	
Age 5	5.1	29.2	54.6	5.3	3.7	0.0	2.0	100	
Age 6	2.5	15.3	41.8	15.7	23.5	0.1	1.2	100	
Age 7	0.7	6.1	16.7	29.5	46.5	0.0	0.5	100	
Age 8	0.4	2.7	4.9	30.3	60.8	0.2	0.7	100	

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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. All children. 2022

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total
1	4.8	44.2	40.3	7.8	3.0	100
II	0.4	17.7	45.5	21.6	14.8	100
III	0.2	10.1	31.4	28.0	30.3	100
IV	0.2	6.4	17.1	25.0	51.2	100
V	0.0	6.1	10.9	13.9	69.1	100
VI	0.3	2.4	7.8	11.6	78.0	100
VII	0.2	3.4	3.5	7.5	85.5	100
VIII	0.0	1.5	2.5	5.1	90.9	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, 0.2% cannot even read letters, 10.1% can read letters but not words or higher, 31.4% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 28% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 30.3% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

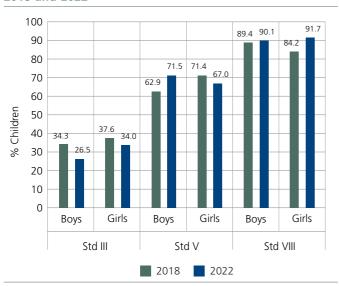
Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std III. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	/	dren in Std d Std II le			
Teal	Govt	Govt Pvt			
2012	21.1	36.4	31.2		
2014	17.3	40.2	34.5		
2016	21.9	37.5	32.2		
2018	24.5	42.2	35.8		
2022	23.3	34.9	30.4		

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.

The highest level in the

Chart 3: Trends over time % Children who can read Std II level text. By grade and sex. 2018 and 2022



#### Reading tool

A big tree stood in a garden. It was alone and lonely. One day a bird came and sat on it. The bird held a seed in its beak. It dropped the seed near the tree. A small plant grew there. Soon there was another tree. The big tree was happy.

Std II level text

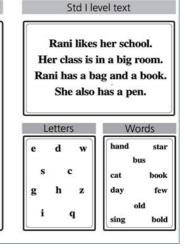


Table 6: Trends over time Reading in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std V wl read Std II level te			n % Children in Std VIII v can read Std II level to		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	46.9	71.0	63.6	68.1	92.6	85.3
2014	43.1	74.7	66.6		92.9	88.3
2016	64.7	73.5	70.7		94.2	91.4
2018	50.6	74.0	67.6		90.9	86.5
2022	64.4	72.3	69.5	77.5	95.9	90.9

<sup>\*</sup>This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



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<sup>\*</sup>This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

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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. All children. 2022

Std	Not even	Recognise	e number	Subtract	Divide	   Total
Jiu	1-9	1-9	11-99	Jubliact	Divide	lotai
1	4.1	10.8	71.8	12.6	0.7	100
II	0.4	1.7	57.4	32.7	7.8	100
III	0.2	1.3	41.8	34.9	21.8	100
IV	0.2	1.0	24.4	32.3	42.1	100
V	0.2	1.0	19.2	28.3	51.3	100
VI	0.0	0.2	16.5	34.5	48.9	100
VII	0.2	1.6	9.9	19.0	69.3	100
VIII	0.0	0.0	10.5	18.3	71.1	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, 0.2% cannot even recognise 1-9, 1.3% can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 34.9% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 21.8% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

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

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction				
Teal	Govt Pvt		Govt & Pvt*		
2012	38.4	61.1	53.3		
2014	52.0	61.9	59.4		
2016	53.2	63.0	59.7		
2018	53.5	61.5	58.6		
2022	56.2	57.4	56.9		

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

In most states, children are expected to do 2-digit by 2-digit 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.

**Arithmetic tool** 

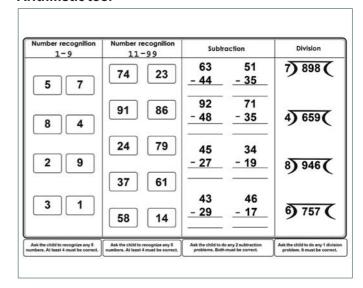
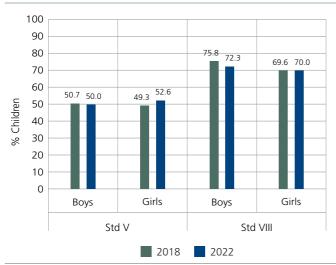


Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year				% Children in Std V who can do division		who can	% Children in Std VIII who can do division		
rear	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*			
2012	26.5	52.9	44.7	58.1	80.5	73.9			
2014	43.1	58.7	54.7		79.2	72.5			
2016	46.9	55.1	52.5		82.1	78.6			
2018	38.4	55.2	50.6		75.7	72.5			
2022	45.2	54.9	51.4	53.7	77.5	71.1			

<sup>\*</sup>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





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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	4.6	5.7	42.7	38.5	8.7	100
II	0.4	2.6	19.9	48.5	28.6	100
III	1.3	2.0	9.7	40.7	46.4	100
IV	0.5	1.3	6.9	24.7	66.7	100
V	0.3	0.6	5.6	18.2	75.3	100
VI	0.3	0.2	2.4	12.2	84.9	100
VII	0.2	0.7	2.7	7.6	88.8	100
VIII	0.1	0.2	1.0	6.0	92.7	100

Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels in English within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 1.3% cannot even read capital letters, 2% can read capital letters but not small letters or more, 9.7% can read small letters but not words or more, 40.7% can read words but not sentences, and 46.4% can read sentences. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 11: Of children who can read English at different levels, % 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
1	41.4	
II	49.9	56.8
III	62.0	70.6
IV	63.6	73.8
V	52.5	82.1
VI		85.9
VII		90.2
VIII		93.4

#### **English tool**

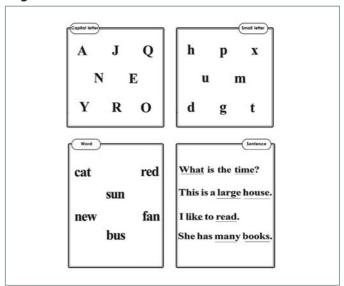


Table 12: Trends over time English reading in Std V and VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2022

Year	% Children in Std V who can read English sentences			% Children in Std VIII who can read English sentences		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	50.3	71.7	65.1	68.6	92.4	85.4
2014	59.0	86.4	79.4		97.4	94.9
2016	80.9	86.9	85.0		96.1	94.1
2022	67.3	80.2	75.5	85.7	95.3	92.7

<sup>\*</sup>This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

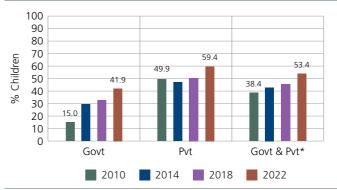
# **Paid tuition classes**

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

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
I	39.3	56.0	49.3
I	45.2	65.6	58.2
III	38.8	60.6	52.3
IV	49.6	65.8	60.7
V	43.8	60.6	54.8
VI	41.4	58.6	53.9
VII	44.0	51.2	49.2
VIII	29.5	53.7	47.2
All	41.9	59.4	53.4

<sup>\*</sup>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



<sup>\*</sup>This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

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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*	97	100	89	86
Upper primary schools*	28	79	69	80
Total schools visited	125	179	158	166

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

Primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Enrolled children present (Average)	66.1	57.0	57.8	61.4
% Teachers present (Average)	70.8	63.5	66.9	71.8
Upper primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Enrolled children present (Average)	71.3	52.6	56.1	59.1
% Teachers present (Average)	75.1	70.6	70.0	76.4

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

Primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with any other Std	40.7	39.3	50.0	48.7
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with any other Std	35.2	38.5	42.9	42.4
Upper primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with any other Std	28.0	25.7	36.5	30.4
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with any other Std	20.0	23.2	32.8	32.4

Table 17: Trends over time % Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less. 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022

	2010	2014	2018	2022
Primary schools	40.4	74.5	78.2	85.0
Upper primary schools	17.9	25.3	44.8	33.3

### **School facilities**

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

% School	% Schools with		2014	2018	2022
Mid-day	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	47.8	34.5	46.4	48.4
meal	Tree in the cooking into add inter				74.4
	No facility for drinking water	84.6	75.8	88.9	85.1
Drinking water	Facility but no drinking water available	10.3	8.4	4.6	5.2
	Drinking water available	5.1	15.7	6.5	9.7
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No toilet facility		15.6	14.7	11.6
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	38.5	31.3	40.4	29.9
Tollet	Toilet useable	40.2	53.1	44.9	58.5
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No separate provision for girls' toilet		64.3	64.0	53.4
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	4.7	10.8	15.4	11.5
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	8.4	5.1	5.2	8.1
tollet	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	8.4	19.8	15.4	27.0
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No library	90.8	82.0	91.0	85.3
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	3.4	15.2	5.8	7.4
Library	Library books being used by children on day of visit	5.9	2.8	3.2	7.4
	Total	100	100	100	100
	Electricity connection			55.6	69.5
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electricity	ricity available		74.7	77.6
	on day of visit			74.7	77.0
	No computer available for children to use	91.5	83.7	91.0	81.1
Computer	Computer available but not being used by children on day of visit	5.9	11.2	5.8	15.7
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	2.5	5.1	3.2	3.1
	Total	100	100	100	100

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





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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 time Physical education. 2018 and 2022

% Schools with		Primary :	Primary schools*		Upper primary schools*		
		2018	2022	2018	2022		
Weekly time allotted for physical education for every class			9.3		33.8		
	Separate teacher	2.5	2.7	6.2	12.7		
Physical education	Any other teacher	17.5	16.2	13.9	19.7		
teacher	No teacher	80.0	81.1	80.0	67.6		
	Total	100	100	100	100		
Playground in the school		50.6	67.4	73.1	74.7		
Sports equi	oment available	41.2	33.3	58.5	65.8		

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	39.8	61.6
Upper primary schools	53.8	66.3

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	89.3	4.8	6.0	100
Upper primary schools	85.0	13.8	1.3	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	70.8	89.8
schools**	Half financial year: April 2022-date of survey	44.6	78.8

 $<sup>{\</sup>rm *Primary\ schools\ offer\ Std\ I-IV/V;\ Upper\ primary\ schools\ offer\ Std\ I-VI/VII/VIII.}$ 

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

% Schools which	Have an Anganwadi in campus	Have a separate pre- primary class	Received separate funds for pre- primary	Have a separate teacher for pre- primary
Primary schools	5.2	40.0	3.6	8.3
Upper primary schools	9.4	43.0	10.3	21.8

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	89.2	4.8	6.0	100	
Upper primary schools	91.3	7.5	1.3	100	



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<sup>\*\*</sup>All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools.