ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 33 OUT OF 33 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	68.5	29.4	0.2	2.0	100
Age 7-16: All	68.7	28.2	0.2	2.9	100
Age 7-10: All	68.3	30.1	0.3	1.4	100
Age 7-10: Boys	64.5	34.3	0.2	1.0	100
Age 7-10: Girls	72.6	25.3	0.3	1.8	100
Age 11-14: All	69.1	28.5	0.2	2.3	100
Age 11-14: Boys	64.6	33.6	0.1	1.7	100
Age 11-14: Girls	74.2	22.8	0.2	2.9	100
Age 15-16: All	68.7	22.5	0.1	8.8	100
Age 15-16: Boys	64.1	27.6	0.1	8.2	100
Age 15-16: Girls	73.6	17.0	0.0	9.4	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

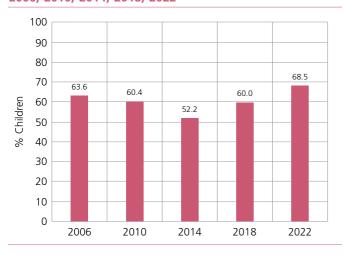
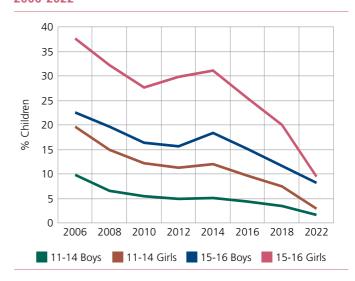


Chart 1: Trends over time % Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex. 2006-2022





Young children in pre-school and school

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

	Pre	-school			Not in			
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	34.5	0.4	10.3	2.3	2.8	0.2	49.5	100
Age 4	29.4	1.1	21.0	12.1	10.5	0.2	25.7	100
Age 5	11.6	1.0	16.7	39.9	21.6	0.4	8.9	100
Age 6	2.8	0.5	8.2	52.7	31.2	0.5	4.1	100
Age 7	1.0	0.3	3.1	57.4	35.7	0.4	2.1	100
Age 8	0.3	0.0	1.0	57.9	38.0	0.7	2.2	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	56.3	0.5	8.0	3.2	1.6	0.0	30.4	100
Age 4	50.1	1.2	15.4	8.0	6.2	0.0	19.1	100
Age 5	16.9	0.8	12.5	44.8	18.1	0.1	6.8	100
Age 6	2.4	0.3	5.4	61.0	27.6	0.2	3.3	100
Age 7	0.8	0.0	1.7	66.8	28.7	0.3	1.7	100
Age 8	0.3	0.0	0.3	68.2	29.5	0.2	1.5	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
I	62.7	28.9	4.8	1.7	1.9	100
II	35.0	41.7	11.8	5.7	5.7	100
III	22.0	36.8	15.9	11.1	14.2	100
IV	12.9	29.7	15.1	16.2	26.1	100
V	10.1	20.5	15.3	16.0	38.2	100
VI	5.9	14.4	12.2	15.9	51.6	100
VII	4.0	10.1	8.6	14.1	63.2	100
VIII	2.7	6.1	6.5	13.2	71.6	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, 22% cannot even read letters, 36.8% can read letters but not words or higher, 15.9% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 11.1% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 14.2% 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

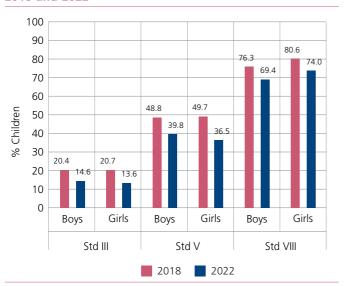
Year		dren in Std d Std II le			
Teal	Govt	Govt Pvt			
2012	7.1	32.4	17.6		
2014	10.7	33.3	21.1		
2016	15.1	35.0	23.7		
2018	10.3	37.0	20.6		
2022	7.7	27.6	14.2		

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 ASER reading assessment is a Std II level text. Table 5 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can

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



Reading tool

रामपुर में एक मैदान था। वहाँ कुछ नहीं उगता था। वहाँ कोई खेलने नहीं जाता था। एक दिन कुछ लोग आए। उन्होंने गाँव के लोगों को बुलाया। सबने मिलकर तय किया कि यहाँ बग़ीचा बनाया जाए। खाद मंगाकर तरह-तरह के पौधे लगाए गए। सही समय पर पानी दिया गया। आज वहाँ एक सुंदर बग़ीचा है। इसलिए वहाँ सभी खेलने जाते हैं।



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

Year	% Childre read	en in Std V Std II leve		% Children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	33.3	65.0	46.8	71.2	88.6	77.5
2014	34.4	65.4	46.6	74.9	89.4	80.6
2016	42.5	69.8	54.1	77.7	87.1	80.9
2018	39.1	65.8	49.3	74.6	87.0	78.5
2022	31.5	57.0	38.2	67.1	83.9	71.5

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



^{*}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. All children, 2022

Std	Not even	Recognise	e number	Subtract	Divide	Total
Jiu	1-9	1-9	11-99	Jubliact	Divide	lotai
T	57.3	30.5	10.7	1.1	0.4	100
II	27.3	46.2	22.0	3.6	0.9	100
III	15.2	40.0	33.0	8.8	3.0	100
IV	7.9	34.7	35.3	14.7	7.5	100
V	6.5	24.6	38.4	17.3	13.3	100
VI	4.3	18.0	36.0	20.8	21.0	100
VII	2.8	12.4	32.4	22.0	30.4	100
VIII	1.5	7.7	33.1	22.1	35.6	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, 15.2% cannot even recognise 1-9, 40% can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 or higher, 33% can recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 8.8% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 3% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

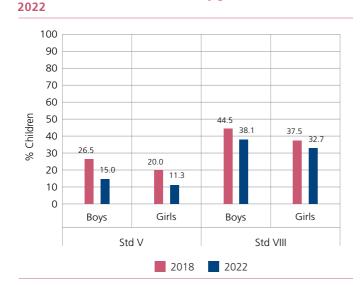
Table 8: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std III. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction				
rear	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*		
2012	6.2	36.6	18.8		
2014	8.7	36.6	21.5		
2016	11.0	35.4	21.5		
2018	8.1	32.2	17.4		
2022	4.9	26.3	11.8		

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

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.

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



Arithmetic tool

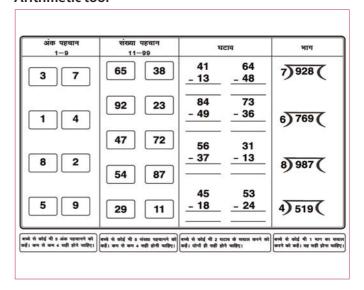


Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII. By school type, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022

Year	% Children in Std V who can do division			% Children in Std VIII who can do division		
rear	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2012	9.9	36.4	21.2	35.0	63.1	45.1
2014	12.0	41.3	23.6	38.3	63.7	48.3
2016	15.6	45.5	28.2	39.3	61.2	46.8
2018	14.1	38.1	23.3	34.3	57.8	41.6
2022	6.3	32.8	13.3	29.1	54.0	35.7

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



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
1	68.4	15.9	12.7	2.3	0.8	100
II	44.1	22.0	26.2	5.7	2.0	100
III	28.9	22.6	35.0	9.0	4.5	100
IV	20.3	20.7	39.3	12.5	7.3	100
V	14.8	16.9	40.7	17.7	10.0	100
VI	10.2	14.2	37.0	21.5	17.2	100
VII	7.2	9.8	32.3	24.0	26.6	100
VIII	4.6	7.9	27.0	25.4	35.2	100

Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels in English within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 28.9% cannot even read capital letters, 22.6% can read capital letters but not small letters or more, 35% can read small letters but not words or more, 9% can read words but not sentences, and 4.5% 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		
II	37.8	
III	43.2	36.0
IV	47.2	39.8
V	40.2	50.1
VI	45.3	50.9
VII	46.2	52.9
VIII	47.1	53.9

English tool

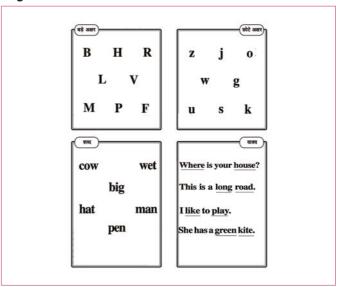


Table 12: Trends over time English reading in Std V and VIII. By school type. 2012, 2014, 2016, 2022

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	5.1	27.8	14.8	27.3	62.1	39.8
2014	5.4	30.4	15.3	31.8	59.4	42.6
2016	9.4	35.0	20.2	35.2	59.2	43.4
2022	3.8	27.1	10.0	26.9	58.5	35.2

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

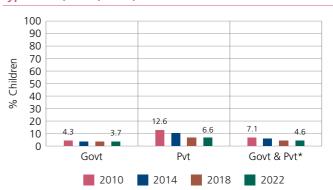
Paid tuition classes

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

_	• •		
Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
I	2.8	4.6	3.4
II	3.6	8.1	5.0
III	4.4	7.7	5.5
IV	4.1	7.2	5.0
V	4.1	7.2	5.0
VI	3.7	6.6	4.6
VII	3.5	5.0	3.9
VIII	3.4	6.4	4.2
All	3.7	6.6	4.6
*This is th	a waighted average for c	hildren in government a	nd private schools only

^{*}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*	290	146	172	189
Upper primary schools*	606	757	665	560
Total schools visited	896	903	837	749

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)	71.2	68.0	74.1	74.9
% Teachers present (Average)	90.1	90.3	83.7	85.9
Upper primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Enrolled children present (Average)	73.6	68.6	75.4	73.1
% Teachers present (Average)	88.0	87.0	86.5	84.0

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	65.6	89.0	86.8	87.2
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with any other Std	53.6	79.3	83.4	81.7
Upper primary schools	2010	2014	2018	2022
% Schools where Std II children were observed sitting with any other Std	66.0	76.3	68.9	70.9
% Schools where Std IV children were observed sitting with any other Std	52.3	63.4	54.0	64.1

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

	2010	2014	2018	2022
Primary schools	35.9	63.0	61.4	65.1
Upper primary schools	2.0	9.2	6.3	7.7

School facilities

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

% Schoo	s with	2010	2014	2018	2022
Mid-day	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	94.8	82.7	95.1	95.4
meal	Kitchen/shed for cooking mid-day meal	83.8	89.8	92.8	90.5
	No facility for drinking water		15.0	17.5	16.9
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	11.1	11.6	9.7	8.4
water	water Drinking water available		73.4	72.8	74.7
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No toilet facility	3.5	2.0	1.3	0.9
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	31.1	16.5	13.8	12.3
Tollet	Toilet useable Total		81.5	84.9	86.8
			100	100	100
	No separate provision for girls' toilet		8.9	4.0	2.8
Girls' toilet	Separate provision but locked	13.3	5.5	3.6	1.9
	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	16.8	12.0	11.5	11.0
conce	Separate provision, unlocked and useable		73.7	80.9	84.4
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No library	36.3	12.2	18.2	15.2
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	40.4	48.9	47.7	48.5
Library	Library books being used by children on day of visit	23.3	38.8	34.1	36.4
	Total	100	100	100	100
	Electricity connection			81.6	97.0
Electricity	Electricity Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with elect on day of visit		ilable	87.3	91.3
	No computer available for children to use	84.3	66.2	61.4	66.2
Computer	Computer available but not being used by children on day of visit	10.4	25.6	27.0	22.7
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	5.3	8.2	11.6	11.1
	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 time Physical education. 2018 and 2022

% Schools with		Primary :	schools*	Upper primary schools*	
		2018	2022	2018	2022
Weekly time allotted for physical education for every class			61.7		85.4
	Separate teacher	8.8	8.5	62.0	54.4
Physical education	Any other teacher	47.2	59.3	20.8	32.1
teacher	No teacher	44.0	32.2	17.2	13.4
	Total	100	100	100	100
Playground in the school		62.4	73.1	72.3	79.4
Sports equi	oment available	39.8	80.9	72.1	90.6



% 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	88.4	89.4
Upper primary school	ols 86.2	86.6

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	98.4	1.1	0.5	100
Upper primary schools	98.8	1.1	0.2	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	81.5	96.6
schools**	Half financial year: April 2022-date of survey	12.0	72.7

^{*}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	35.5	10.1	2.7	1.1	
Upper primary schools	38.9	11.0	2.4	4.2	

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	3.8	43.8	52.4	100	2.2
Upper primary schools	4.7	47.9	47.4	100	0.8



^{**}All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools.