



# Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2022

## Chhattisgarh



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Chhattisgarh is one of three states in India where an ASER field based household survey was conducted between 2018 & 2022.

ASER field survey was done in October 2021.

Next ASER field survey was done in November 2022.

# ASER: Overview and coverage

**WHY:** Following questions are explored:  
 Are children enrolled in schools?  
 Can they read? Can they do basic arithmetic?  
 What is the status of basic school facilities?

**WHERE:** Sampling using 2011 Census (rural)

- 60 villages randomly selected in each district
- 20 households in each village random selection
- Children aged 3-16 surveyed
- Children aged 5-16 assessed
- Largest govt school with primary sections in village visited

**WHAT:** Following activities are done:

- Household survey in rural areas
- One-on-one assessment with each child
- **Basic reading, arithmetic and English** for all 5-16 year old children in sampled households

Coverage in ASER 2022	Chhattisgarh	India
Districts reached	28	616
Villages surveyed	1,679	19,060
Households surveyed	33,330	374,554
Children surveyed (age 3-16)	64,131	699,597
Children tested (age 5-16)	44,677	537,376
Schools surveyed	1,645	17,002
Partner organizations	38	591

**WHO:** 36 partners including 19 DIETs, and 17 colleges/universities in the state

**WHEN:** Survey in November-December 2022



# Enrollment

# Small drop in government school enrollment between 2021 & 2022

Enrollment for 6-14 year-olds is nearly universal – **only 1.9% children are not enrolled** in Chhattisgarh.

Chart 1: % Children aged 6-14 enrolled in govt schools. Chhattisgarh (rural). 2012-2022

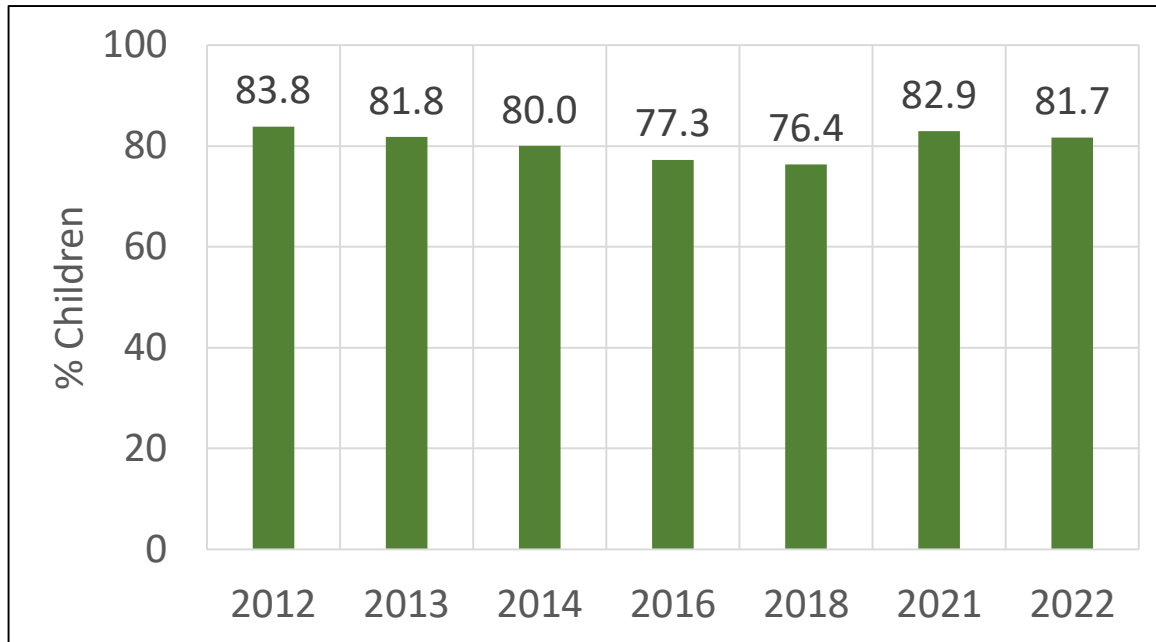
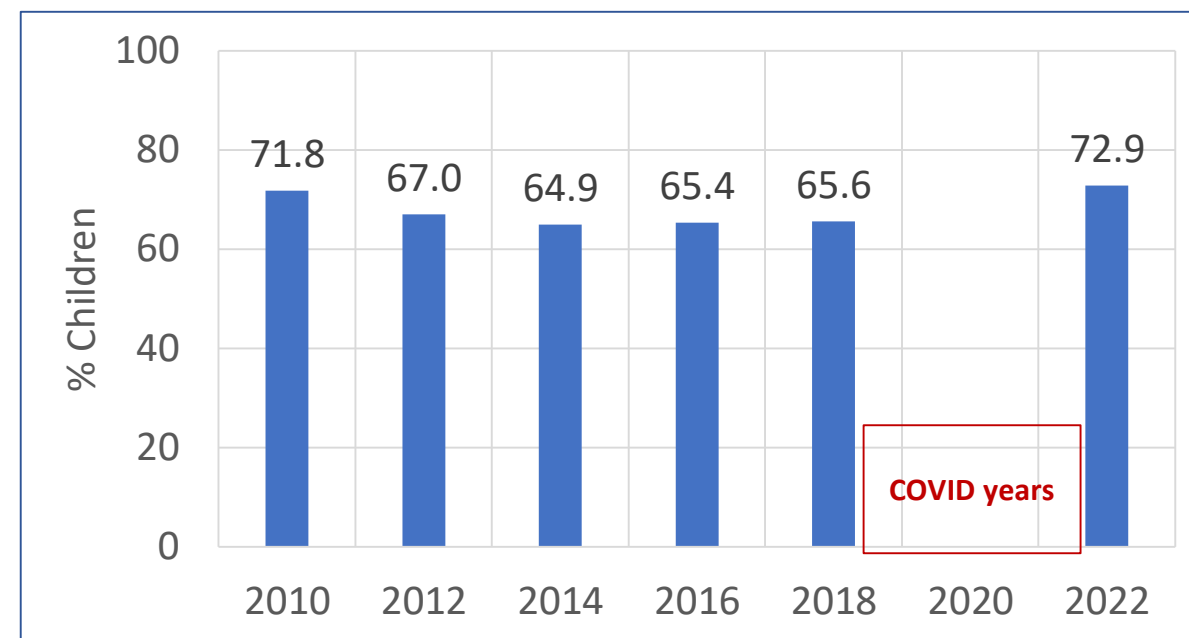


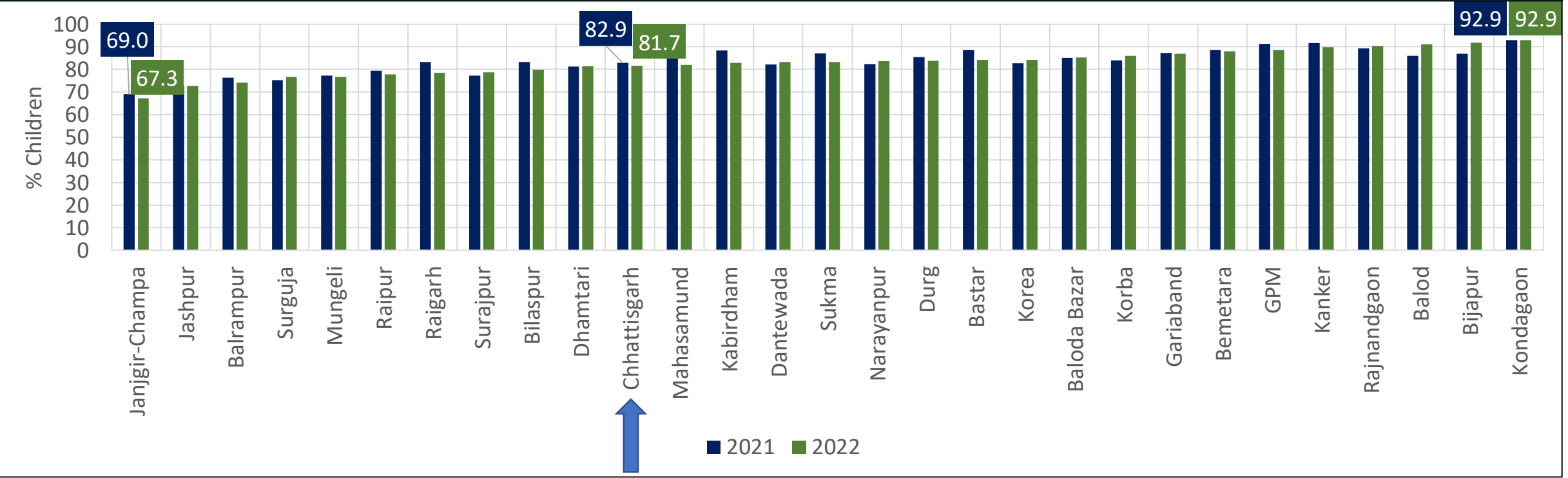
Chart 2: % Children aged 6-14 enrolled in govt schools. India (rural). 2012-2022



- Enrollment in government schools fell continuously between 2012 and 2018.
- This figure increased in 2021 to 82.9% for 6-14-year-olds.
- But between 2021 and 2022, there has been a slight decline of 1.2 pc pts in this number.
- All India (rural) figure for the proportion of children enrolled in govt schools is 72.9%. The figure for Chhattisgarh has always been higher. Current figure for Chhattisgarh is almost 10 percentage points higher than the national average.

# Government school enrollment varies considerably by district

Chart 3: % Children aged 6-14 enrolled in govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022

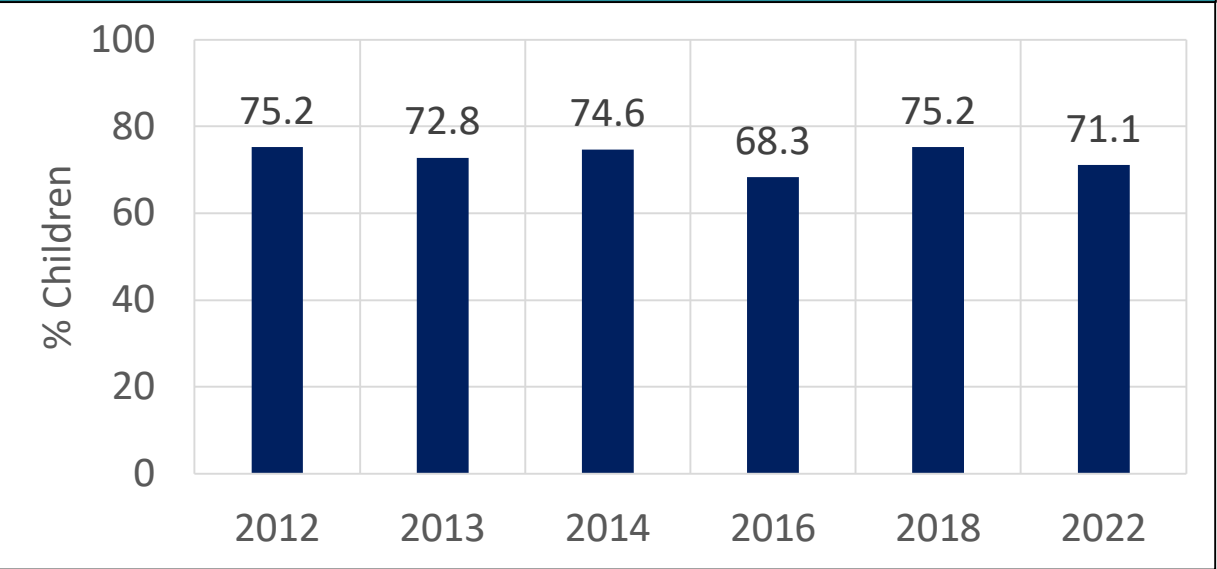


- Chhattisgarh state average of proportion of children enrolled in government schools is high at 81.7% in 2022.
- This is higher than most Indian states.
- But there is considerable variation within the state:
  - For Kondagaon, this figure is 92.9%, around 11 percentage points more than the state average of 81.7%.
  - In Jangir-Champa, the figure is 67.3%, lowest among all the districts in the state in 2022.
  - In most districts, government school enrollment is slightly lower in 2022 as compared to 2021.

# Decline in attendance levels between 2018 & 2022

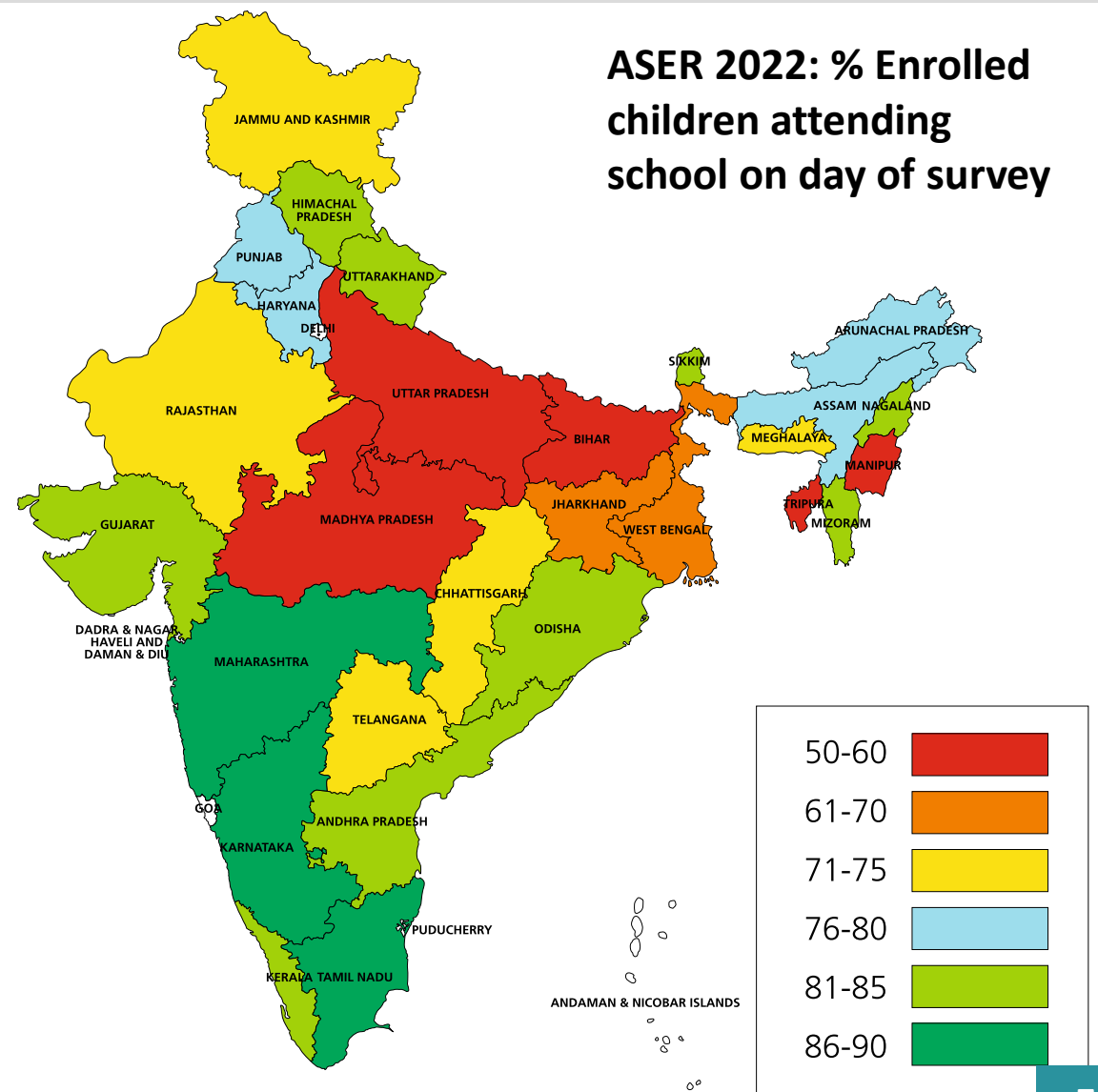
Attendance patterns over time show that attendance in 2022 is lower than that in 2018 in the state.

Chart 4: % Enrolled children present in school on the day of survey (average). Chhattisgarh. 2012-2022



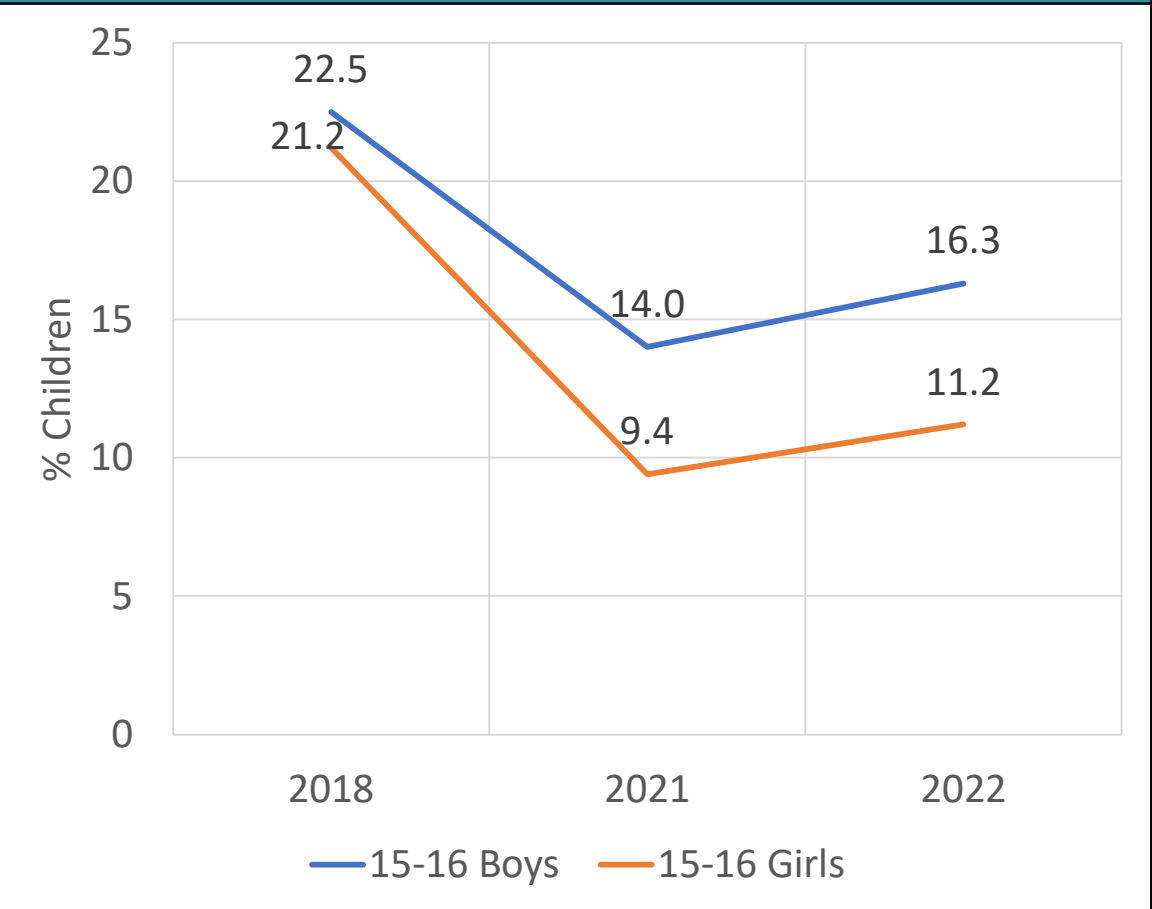
Note: Attendance was not recorded in 2021 field survey in CHH

- ASER 2022 shows that average student attendance in govt schools is 71.1%, 4.1 pc pts lower than in 2018.
- Trends over time show that in the last decade, attendance has more or less been at 75% on any given day.
- Efforts to raise current attendance to usual trend is needed. Also focus has to be given to raising average attendance to well over 80 percent in the coming years.



# Increase in proportion of older children not enrolled

Chart 5: % Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex. Chhattisgarh. 2018, 2021 and 2022



**Note: District-wise figures are in the annexure.**



- The proportion of 15-16-year-old children who are not enrolled in school dropped between 2018 and 2021, but increased again between 2021 and 2022.
- Chhattisgarh continues to have one of the highest proportions of older children not enrolled in school.
- More boys than girls in this age group are not enrolled, and the gender gap has increased.
- Boys (OOS) levels are close to levels in 2012.



# Enrollment of young children

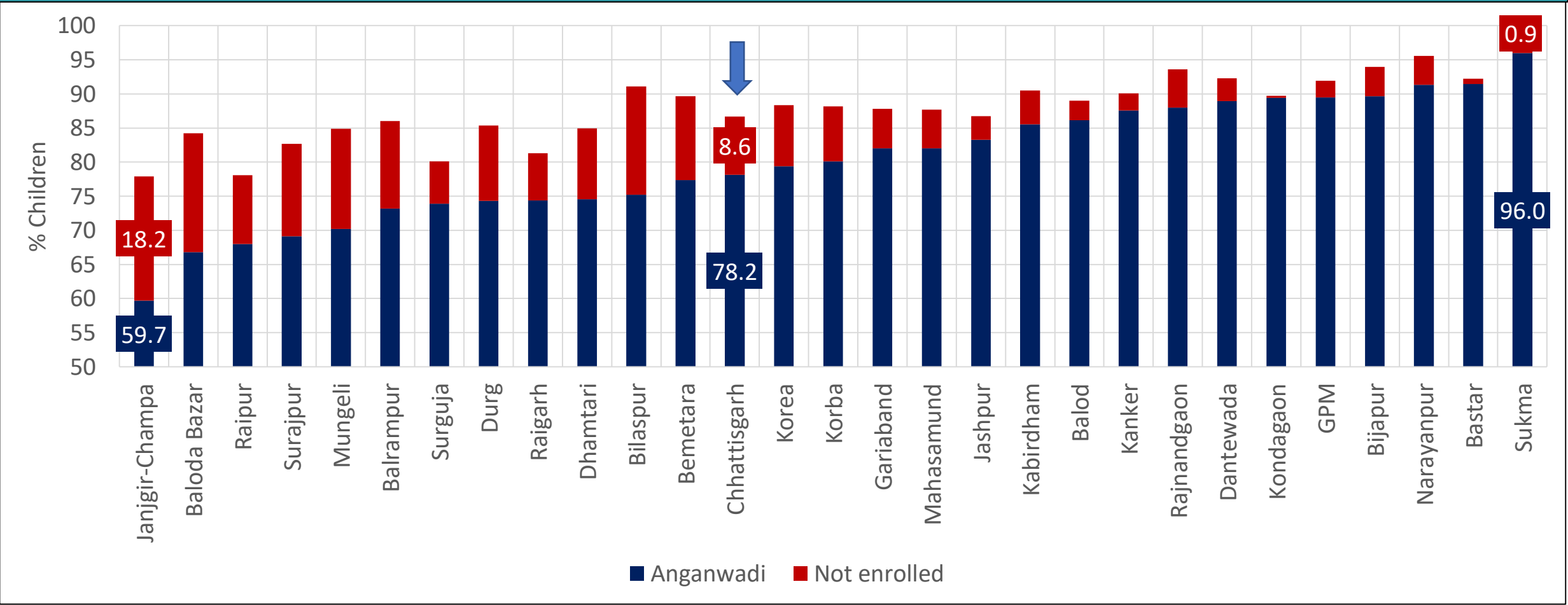
Table 1: Enrollment status of children aged 3-5. 2018, 2021 and 2022.

ASER 2018	AW	Govt LKG/UKG	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt School	Pvt School	Not enrolled	Total
Age 3	75.4	0.0	9.1	0.6	0.4	14.5	100
Age 4	69.9	0.3	19.8	1.4	1.1	7.6	100
Age 5	45.4	0.5	25.5	16.4	7.3	5.0	100
ASER 2021	AW	Govt LKG/UKG	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt School	Pvt School	Not enrolled	Total
Age 3	85.5	0.1	3.6	1.0	0.5	9.3	100
Age 4	81.2	0.2	9.7	1.8	2.1	5.2	100
Age 5	52.2	0.1	13.0	22.9	6.8	5.1	100
ASER 2022	AW	Govt LKG/UKG	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt School	Pvt School	Not enrolled	Total
Age 3	81.3	0.3	6.4	0.5	0.2	11.4	100
Age 4	75.3	0.5	15.7	1.8	0.7	6.0	100
Age 5	54.2	0.8	22.7	13.0	4.8	4.7	100

- ASER provides one of the only sources of data on enrollment status of children under the age of six.
- Regardless of the year, it is clear that a very large proportion of children in age 3 and 4 attend anganwadis. It is at age 5 and above that enrollment drops in anganwadis and increases in private pre-school or children enrol in regular school.
- Trends over time for this age group also indicate a similar pattern to that of older children and government enrollment.
- There is an increase in government enrollment between 2018 and 2021 and a drop between 2021 and 2022.

# Youngest children (age 3-4) in anganwadis by district

Chart 6: Enrollment status of children aged 3-4. By district. 2022



- For Chhattisgarh, state average of anganwadi enrollment for children aged 3-4 is 78.2% (8.6% are not enrolled).
- But there are wide variations across the state. Highest anganwadi enrollment is in Sukma (96%) while the lowest is in Janjgir-Champa (59.7%). More effort needed in some districts to reduce non-enrollment in ICDS.



# Learning levels

# Quick glimpse - ASER tasks : Reading & Arithmetic

## READING TASKS

Std II level text

राजू नाम का एक लड़का था। उसकी एक बड़ी बहन व एक छोटा भाई था। उसका भाई गाँव के पास के विद्यालय में पढ़ने जाता। वह खूब मेहनत करता था। उसकी बहन बहुत अच्छी खिलाड़ी थी। उसे लंबी दौड़ लगाना अच्छा लगता था। वे तीनों रोज़ साथ-साथ मौज-मस्ती करते थे।

Std I level text

रानी नदी किनारे रहती है।  
 नदी में बहुत मछलियाँ हैं।  
 रानी उनको दाना देती है।  
 वे सब मज़े से दाना खाती हैं।

Letters

म र ड  
 ह च  
 ल ब न  
 क य

Words

गाना खुश  
 मौसी  
 पैर झोला  
 किला  
 आग मोर

## ARITHMETIC TASKS

Number Recognition/  
 अंक पहचान 1-9

3

7

1

4

Number Recognition/  
 संख्या पहचान 11-99

65

38

92

23

Subtraction/घटाव  
 (2 digit with carry over)

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 76 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

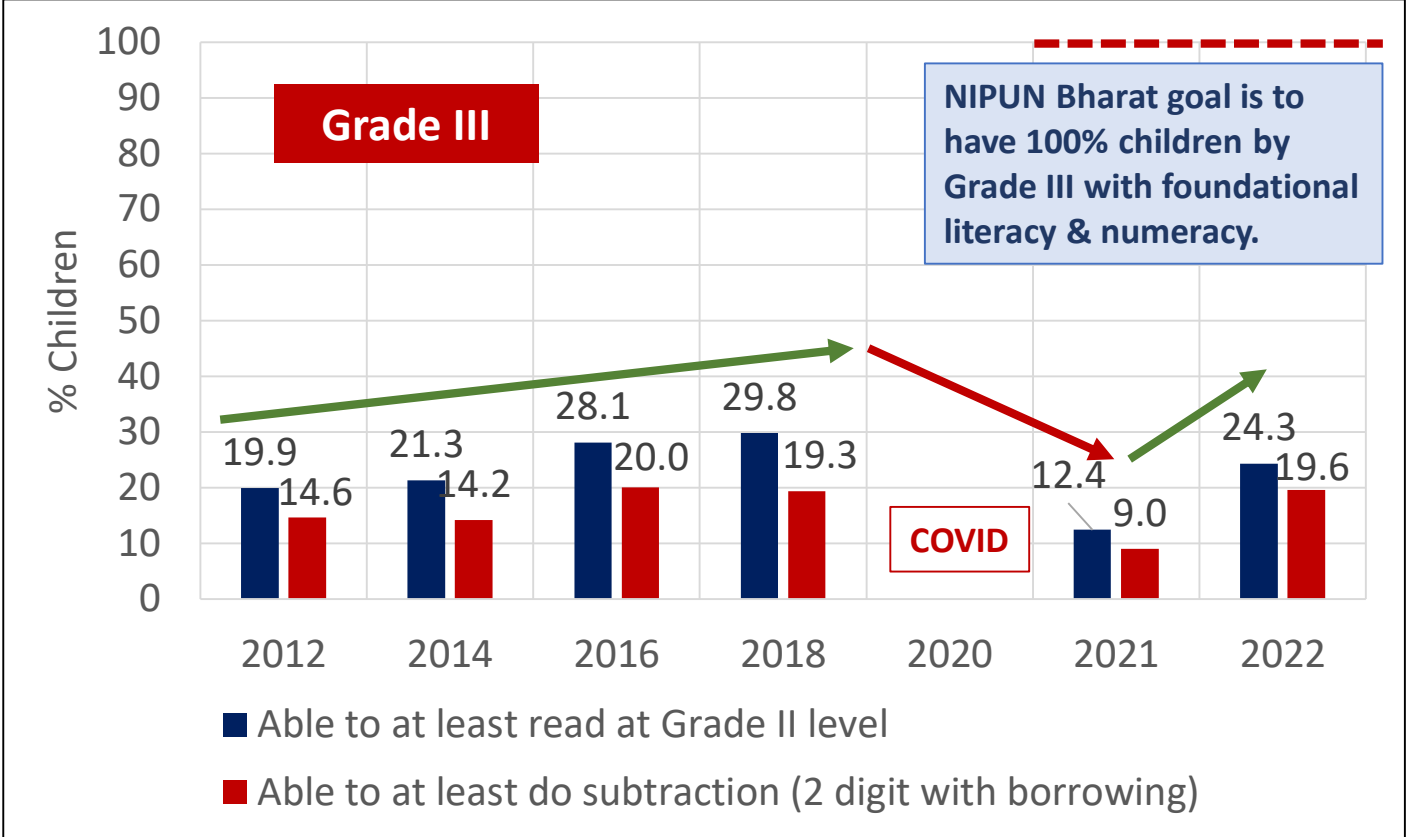
Division/भाग  
 (3 digit by 1 digit)

$$6 \overline{) 919}$$

ASER is a household survey. Each sampled child is assessed one on one. S/he is marked at the highest level that s/he is able to do. Reading tasks are available in all regional languages.

# Remarkable recovery in basic learning since schools opened. But big push is needed to reach FLN goals by Std III in next few years

Chart 7: % Children in Std III who are at “grade” level. Chhattisgarh. 2012-2022



*By the end of Grade II in India, children are expected to be able to read a simple text fluently and also be able to do basic operations like subtraction. Hence, it is possible to use ASER data as a ‘proxy’ for the proportion of children who are at ‘grade level’ by the time they have reached the middle of the school year in Grade III.*

- Data shows that basic reading and math levels in Std III were rising between 2014 and 2018, but this trend was interrupted during the pandemic years.
- While there was a worrying drop during the pandemic (seen in the data between 2018 and 2021), there has been a **remarkable “recovery”** in the 2021-22 year. Reading levels have increased and basic math levels in 2022 are higher than 2018 for Std III.
- However it is worth pointing out that NIPUN Bharat aims to ensure that all children in Std III can read and do basic arithmetic. In 2022, about 1 in 4 children in Std III were at grade level in reading, and about 1 in 5 in math.
- Clearly there is a long way to go. Greater and different kinds of effort will be needed to achieve NIPUN Bharat goals by 2026-27.

# “Recovery” visible in early grades as well

**Table 2: Learning levels of children in Std I and II. 2018, 2021 and 2022**

% Children who can at least recognise:	Std I			Std II		
	2018	2021	2022	2018	2021	2022
Letters (or more)	54.4	41.9	57.2	80.5	62.4	80.7
1-digit numbers (or more)	62.2	49.8	68.6	88.6	75.7	89.9

- The data here shows that the drop in basic learning visible during the pandemic has been more than made up in the year that schools have remained open (between 2021 and 2022).
- Our school survey shows that activities related to Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) have also been initiated in most schools in Chhattisgarh.
- This means that the system is geared up for progress. Momentum needs to be sustained and accelerated.

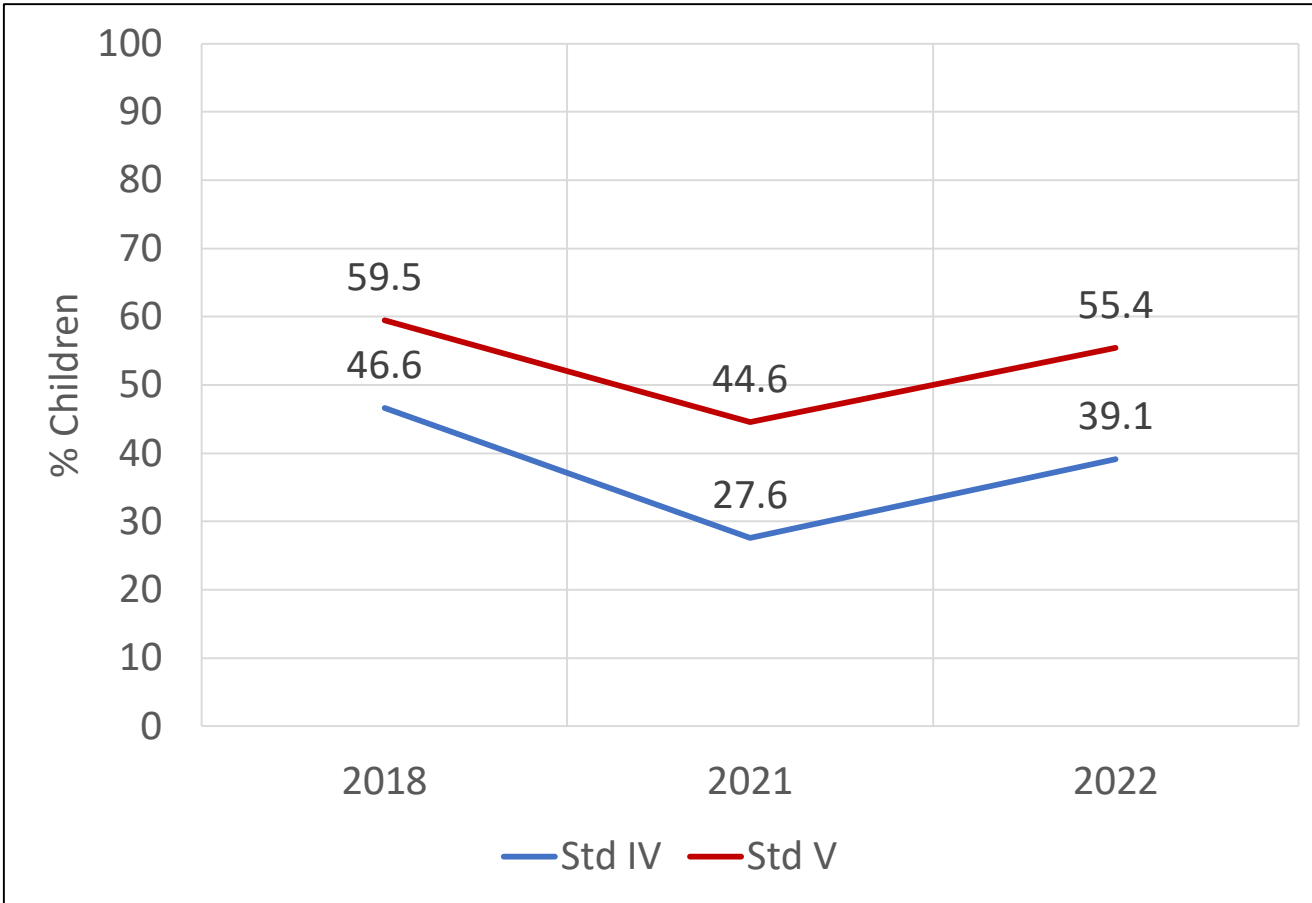
**Table 3: Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) activities. Chhattisgarh. 2022**

% School which:	Received a directive from govt to implement FLN activities with standard I – III	Have at least one teacher trained on FLN
All schools	84.2	82.8



# After falling in 2021, reading levels rise for Std IV and V

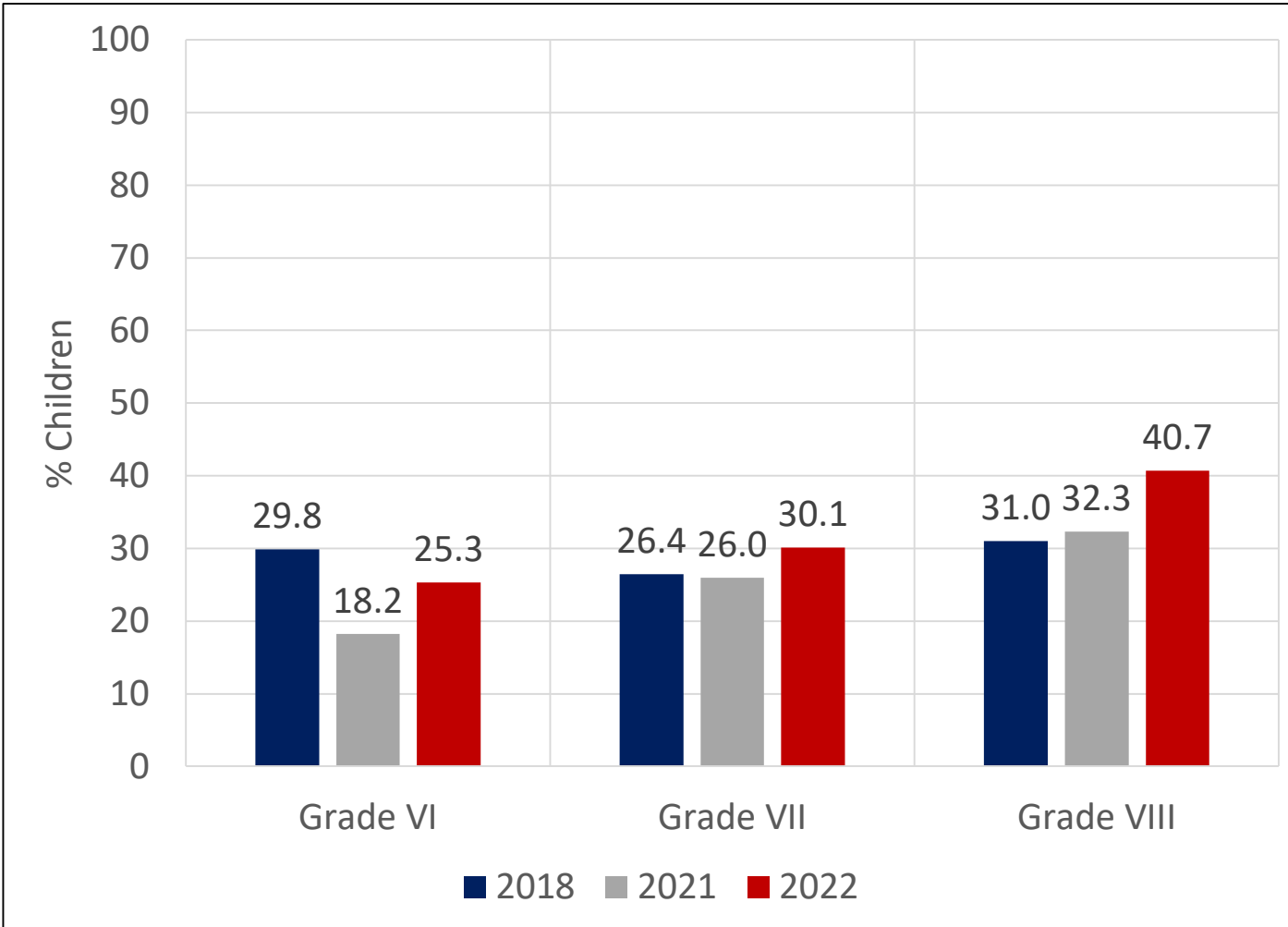
Chart 8: % Children in Std IV and V who can read Std II level text. Chhattisgarh. 2018, 2021 and 2022



- The proportion of children in Std IV and V in who can read Std II level text fell sharply after the pandemic between 2018 and 2021.
- However, in both these grades, there has been a recovery from 2021 to 2022, with the proportion of children who can read at “story” level increasing by nearly 15 pc pts in Std IV.
- The current reading levels are still slightly lower than 2018, but the gap has narrowed.

# Upper primary grades: Recovery in arithmetic levels

Chart 9: % Children in Std VI, VII and VIII who can do division. Chhattisgarh. 2018, 2021 and 2022



Data since 2018 shows the following trends:

- Learning trajectories over these grades are relatively flat (For example, the difference between learning levels in Grade VII vs that in Grade VI is not very much).
- There has been a big recovery in arithmetic levels especially for Std VIII since 2021.
- However as the data indicates, only 41% of children in Std VIII are able to do tasks at Std IV level (division). As far as basic maths is concerned, a comprehensive strategy for learning improvement, starting with basic skills, is urgently needed for the upper primary grades.





## School facilities

# Some school facilities show decline between 2018 and 2022

Table 4: % Schools meeting selected RTE norms. Chhattisgarh and India. 2014, 2018 and 2022.

All schools (Std I-IV/V and Std I-VII/VIII)	2014	2018	2022	2022 India
Mid-day meal on day of visit	86.1	91.7	93.6	89.5
Drinking water available	80.3	82.5	82.2	76.0
Toilet available and useable	68.9	85.7	71.3	76.2
Girls' toilet available and useable	53.4	75.7	60.0	68.4
Library books being used by children	26.2	23.8	24.9	44.0

- While most other school facilities have remained stable between 2018 and 2022, the availability of useable toilets and girls' toilets has declined substantially between 2018 and 2022

Table 5: % Schools with small schools and multigrade classrooms. Chhattisgarh. 2014, 2018 and 2022.

	2014	2018	2022
Total enrollment of 60 or less	33.6	40.2	43.8
Std IV children observed sitting with one or more classes	53.9	53.3	65.3

- The proportion of schools with enrollment less than 60 has been steadily rising and is much higher than the all-India average of 29.9%.
- 65% of Std IV children in Chhattisgarh were sitting in multigrade classrooms, which is also higher than the all-India average of 58%.

- Rising enrollment across all states and age groups is a very welcome sign. India's children are back in school.
- There have always been variations in attendance across states. Now is the time to focus and ensure high daily attendance.
- The recovery seen in learning levels of children in Chhattisgarh between 2021 and 2022 is encouraging.
- A great deal of effort is being made by governments towards achieving goals for the foundational stage (age 3-8) as outlined in the NEP 2020. We can see rising enrollment in pre-school classes, fewer under-age children going to Grade I, FLN notifications to all schools & widespread teacher training. This momentum must be maintained.
- Urgent need for “catch up” in Grades IV & V and in all upper primary/ middle school grades for ensuring foundational literacy & numeracy throughout the elementary stage.
- Most children urgently need help in acquiring FLN. Big push is needed in early grades to help children reach NIPUN Bharat goals in the next few years
- Big changes in practice and appropriate activities & high effort needed in the classroom if all children are to achieve basic foundational literacy & numeracy by Grade III by 2027.
- Chhattisgarh has shown what is possible in a short period of time. This level of focus and effort must be sustained and accelerated so that there is real hope of reaching grade level in the coming years.

# Contact information



For more information:

See [asercentre.org](http://asercentre.org) for all ASER reports

See [pratham.org](http://pratham.org) for how learning can be improved.

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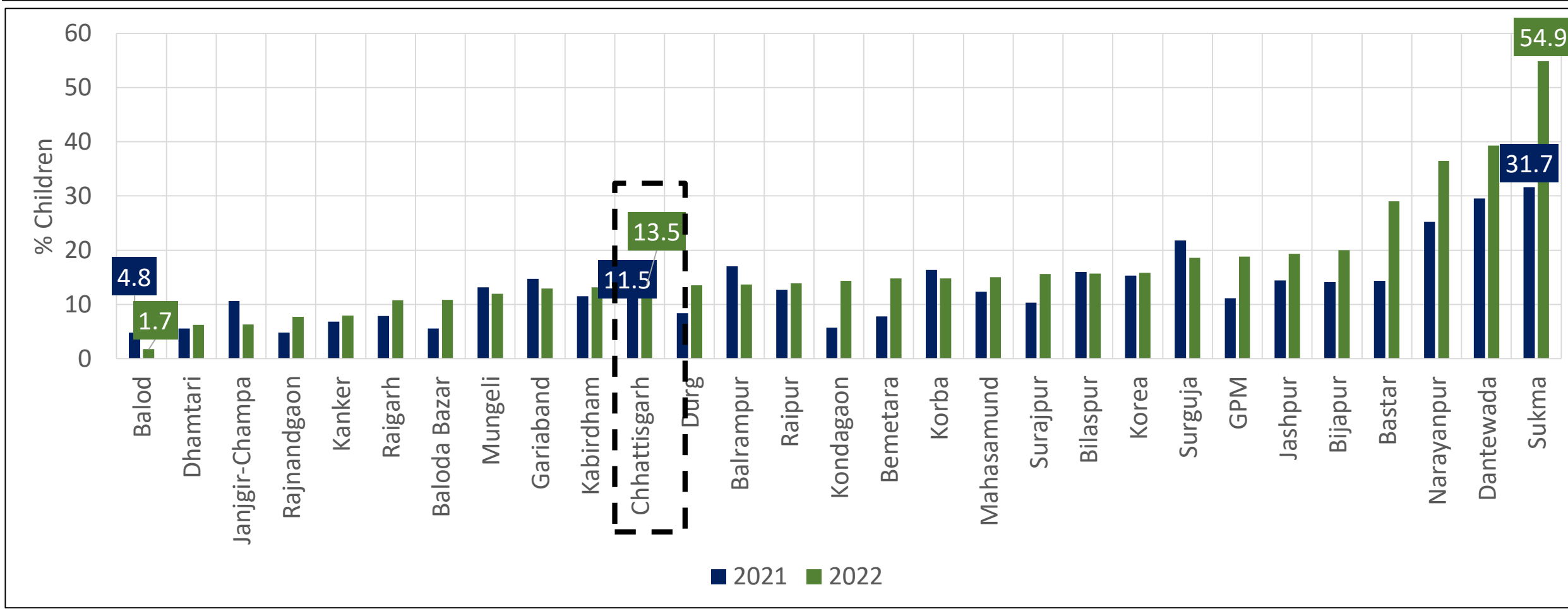




# Annexure

# Annexure 1: Status of children aged 15-16 not enrolled by district

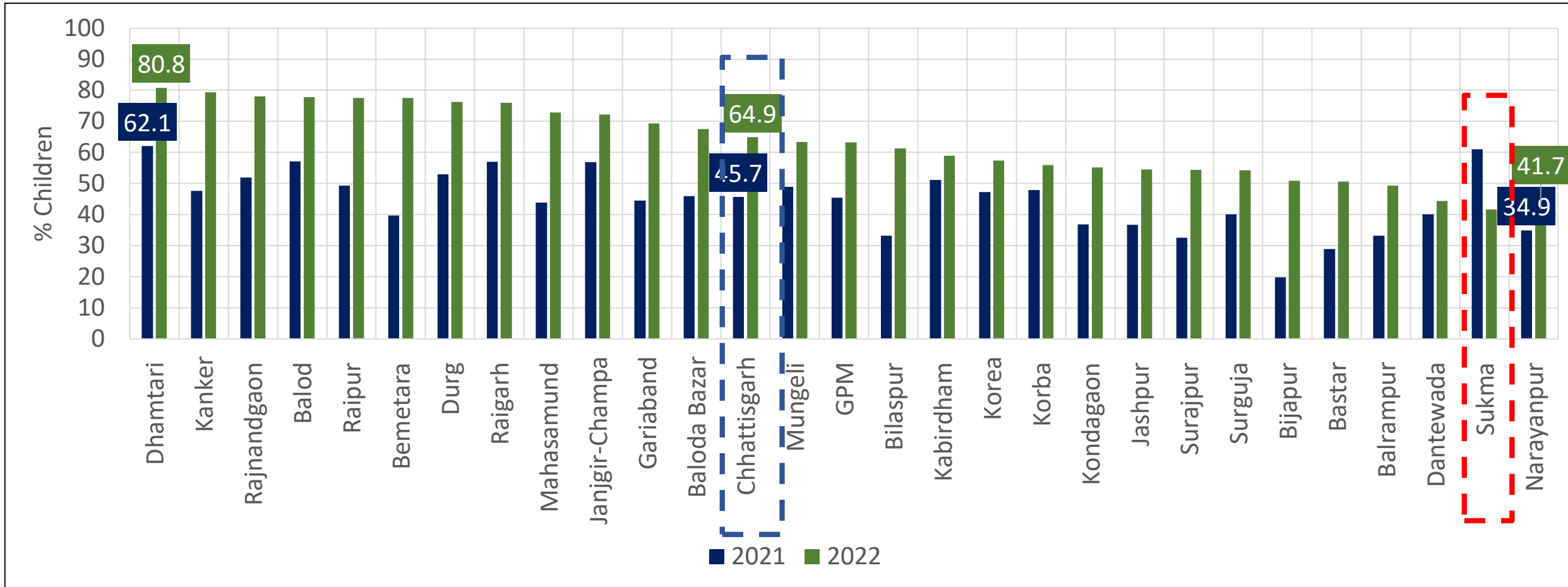
Chart 10: % Children aged 15-16 not enrolled in schools. By district. 2021 and 2022



- While the state average of children aged 15-16 not enrolled in school is 13.5%, Narayanpur, Dantewada and Sukma have over 30% children in this age group who are not enrolled.

# Annexure 2: Reading in Std I-II also improves in most districts

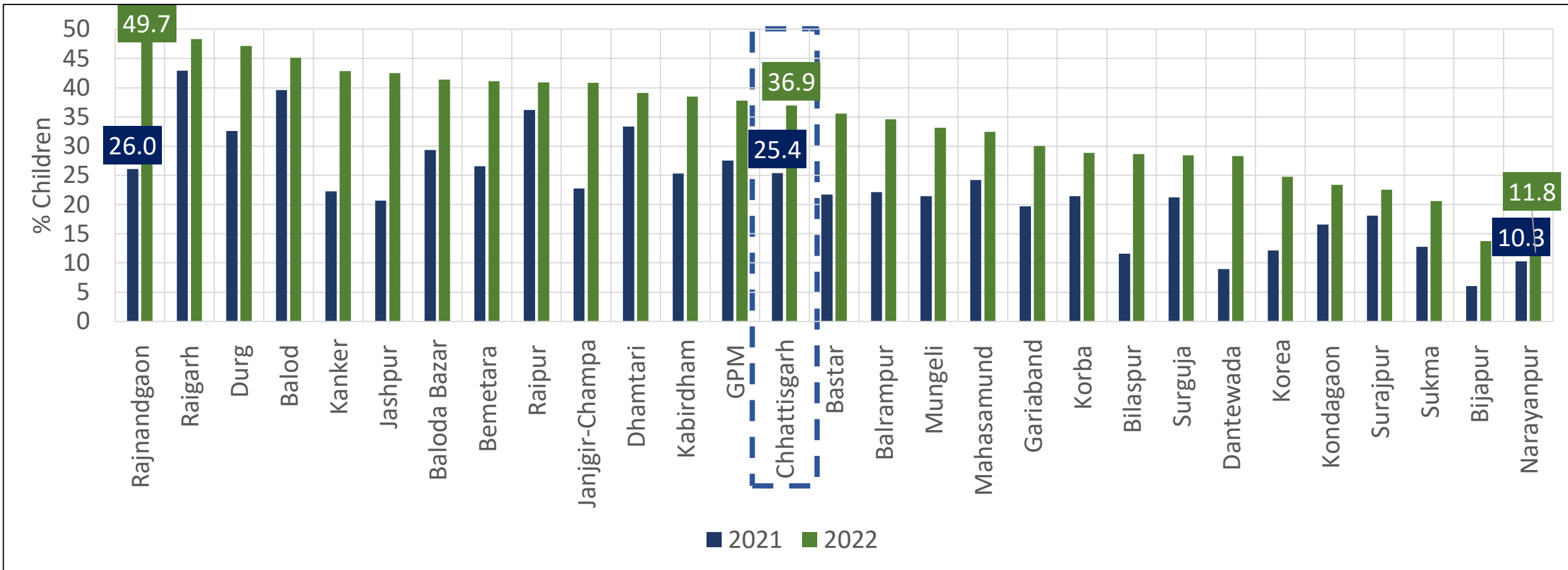
Chart 11: % Children in Std I-II who can at least read letters. Govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022



- In most districts the proportion of children in Std I-II who can at least read letters has increased significantly over 2021.
- Only the district of Sukma has shown a decrease of 19.3 pc pts in reading levels of children in Std I-II.

# Annexure 3: Reading level increases in all districts

Chart 12: % Children in Std III-V who can read Std II level text. Govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022



• All districts have seen an increase in the proportion of children in Std III-V who can read a Std II level text since 2021.



# Annexure 4: Massive improvement in reading levels

Table 6: % Children in Std III-V who can read Std II level text. Govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022

District	2021	2022	% Pts increase from 2021
Rajnandgaon	26.0	49.7	23.7
Jashpur	20.7	42.5	21.8
Kanker	22.3	42.9	20.6
Dantewada	8.9	28.3	19.4
Janjgir-Champa	22.8	40.9	18.1
Bilaspur	11.6	28.7	17.1

**Note: Only districts with more than 15 pc pts increase have been included in the table**



- Rajnandgaon showed the highest jump of 23.7 pc pts, and is also the highest performing district in Chhattisgarh.
- Reading levels in Kanker (North Bastar) and Jashpur also increased by more than 20 percentage points.

# Annexure 5: Reading in higher grades improves in most districts

Table 7: % Children in Std VI-VIII who can read Std II level text. Govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022

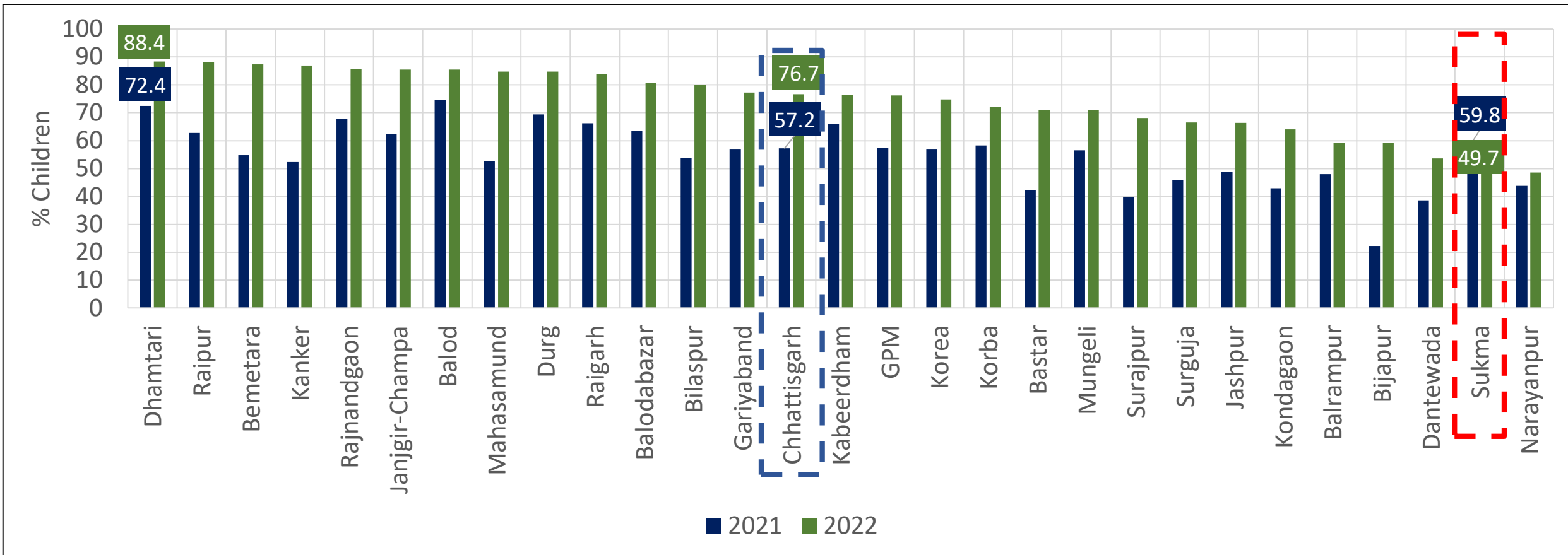
District	2021	2022	% Pts increase from 2021
Sukma	38.3	59.8	21.5
Bilaspur	50.8	69.8	19.0
Dantewada	45.3	63.5	18.2
Bijapur	25.0	42.2	17.2
Rajnandgaon	62.9	80.0	17.1
Kanker	63.2	79.2	16.0
Korea	52.1	65.8	13.7
Gariaband	58.0	71.5	13.5
GPM	66.7	78.2	11.5
Jashpur	60.9	72.0	11.1
Mungeli	57.2	68.2	11.0
Bastar	58.7	69.0	10.3



**Note: Only districts with more than 10 pc pts increase have been included in the table**

# Annexure 6: More children in Std I-II can recognise single-digit nos

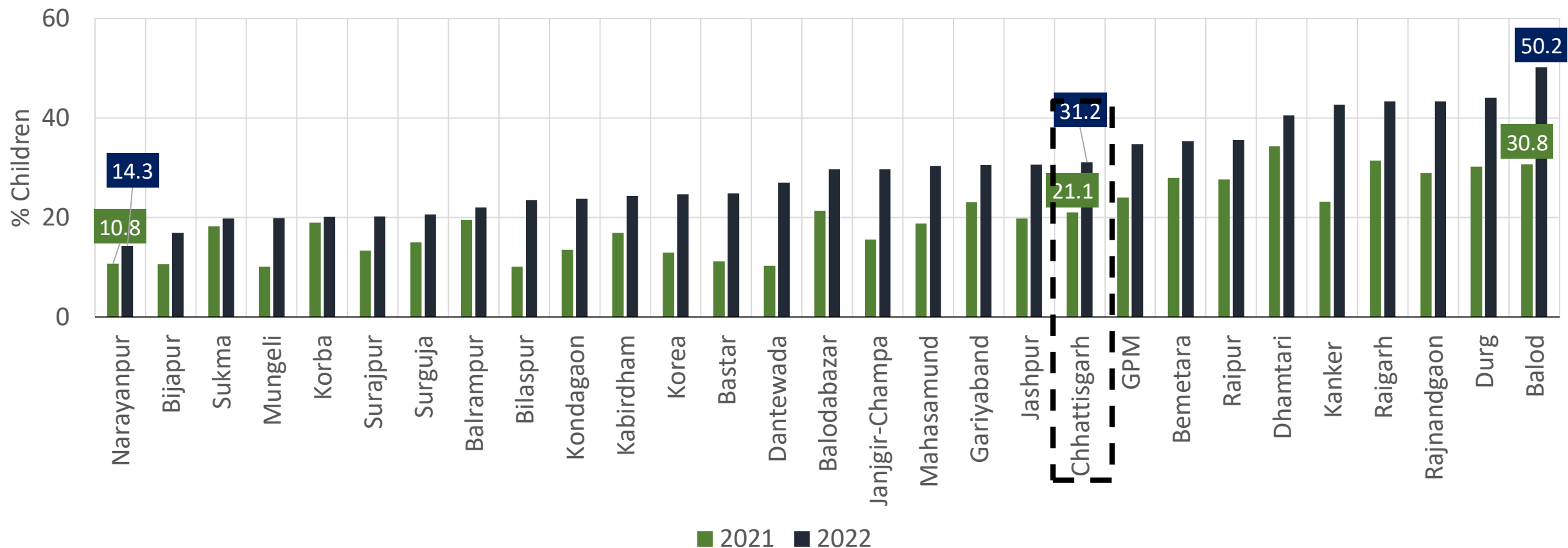
Chart 13: % Children in Std I-II who can at least recognise single digit numbers (1-9). Govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022.



- Similar to reading, there has been a major increase in proportion of children who can recognise single-digit numbers and above.
- Only the district of Sukma saw a decrease of 10.1 pc pts in this proportion of children in Std I-II from 2021.

# Annexure 7: Arithmetic levels improve across all districts

Chart 14: % Children in Std III-V who can do at least subtraction. By district. Govt schools. 2021 and 2022.



- All the districts have shown a good recovery in arithmetic levels of children in Std III-V.
- The highest improvement was seen in Kanker and Balod (19.5 pc pts), followed by Dantewada (16.7 pc pts).
- There have been similar improvements even in other grades.

# Annexure 8: Like reading, arithmetic levels recover in 2022

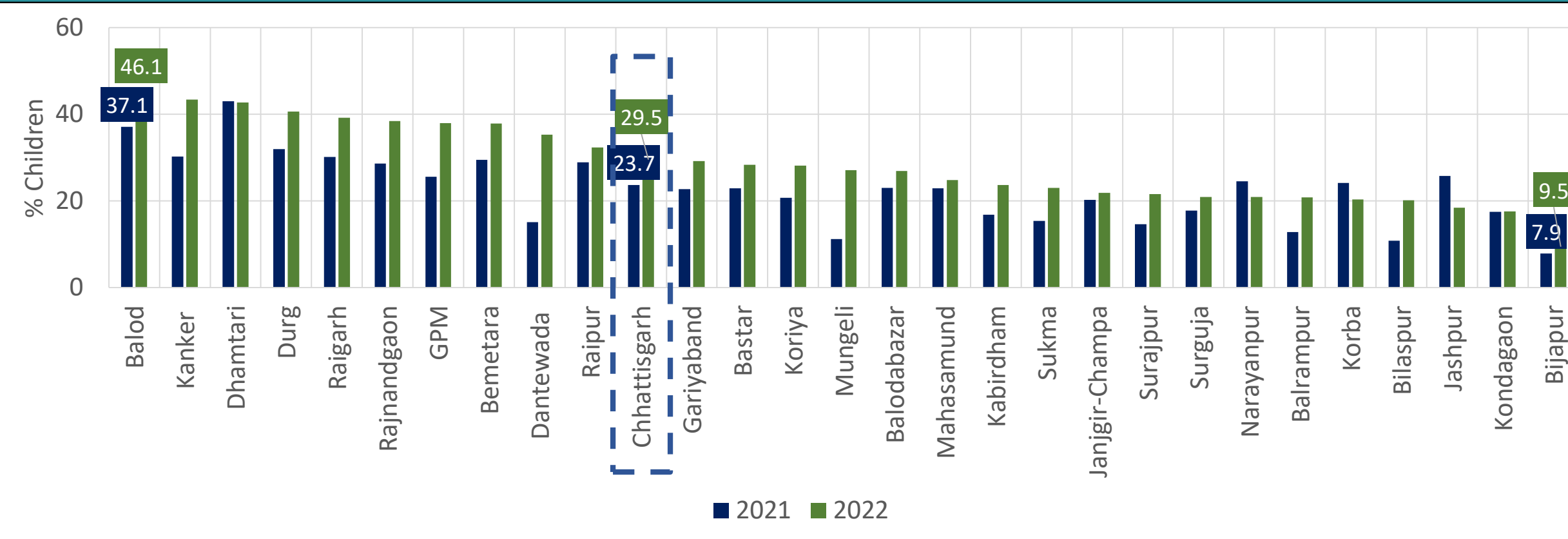
Table 8: % Children in different grades at different arithmetic levels. Govt schools. Chhattisgarh. 2016-2022

Year	Std III	Std V	Std VIII
	% Children who can do at least subtraction	% Children who can do division	
2016	14.5	18.6	25.3
2018	16.0	26.1	28.0
2021	6.1	10.7	30.8
2022	16.0	22.8	38.0

- Like in reading, after witnessing a massive drop in arithmetic levels between 2018 and 2021, the levels have increased between 2021 and 2022.
- For example, in Std III, the proportion of children in government schools who could do at least subtraction was 16% in 2018, which fell by 10 pc pts to 6.1% in 2021, which has now risen back to 16% in 2022 – indicating that there has been a big recovery in arithmetic levels in Chhattisgarh. Similar recovery is visible in Std V.
- In Std VIII, learning levels have increased steadily between 2016 and 2022.

# Annexure 9: Arithmetic levels rise in higher grades in most districts

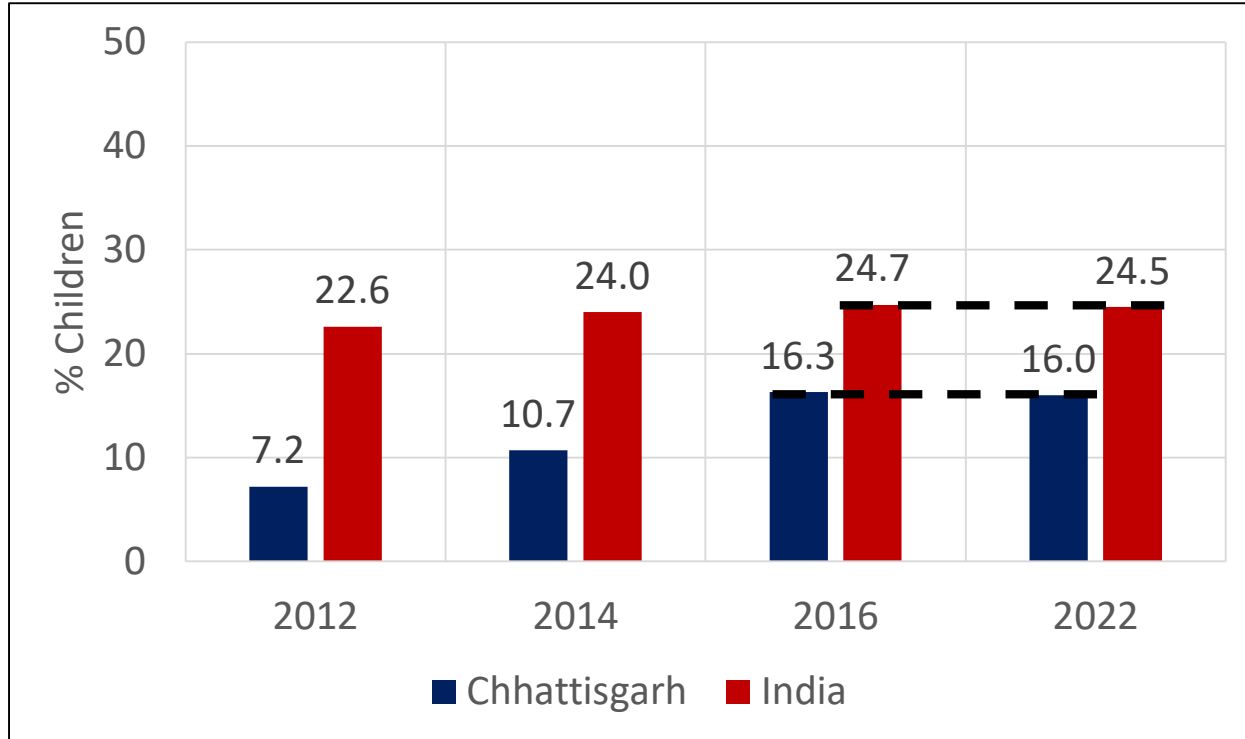
Chart 15: % Children in Std VI-VIII who can do division. Govt schools. By district. 2021 and 2022.



- Dantewada saw the highest increase of 20.2 pc pts in the proportion of children in Std VI-VIII who can do division followed by Mungeli at 15.9 pc pts.
- Except for Dhamtari, Narayanpur, Korba and Jashpur, all other districts have shown improvement in division levels of children in Std VI-VIII.

# Annexure 10: No change in English performance in 6 years

Chart 16: % Children in Std V who can read simple English sentences. Chhattisgarh and India. 2012-2022



There has been no change in the proportion of children who can read easy English sentences from 2016 to 2022 in India or in Chhattisgarh.

