## Enrollment and learning report card from the ANNUAL STATUS OF EDUCATION REPORT 2010 IndIA rural

## School enrollment and out of school children

| Age group | Govt. | Pvt. | Other | Not in School | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age: 6-14 ALL | 71.1 | 24.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 100 |
| Age: 7-16 ALL | 68.8 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 100 |
| Age: 7-10 ALL | 73.4 | 23.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 100 |
| AGE: 7-10 BOYS | 71.9 | 24.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 100 |
| AgE: 7-10 GIRLS | 75.1 | 21.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 ALL | 68.7 | 25.1 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 BOYS | 67.2 | 26.9 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 100 |
| AgE: 11-14 GIRLS | 70.3 | 22.9 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 100 |
| AgE: 15-16 ALL | 56.0 | 27.1 | 0.7 | 16.2 | 100 |
| AGE: 15-16 BOYS | 56.2 | 27.4 | 0.7 | 15.8 | 100 |
| AgE: 15-16 GIRLS | 55.8 | 26.7 | 0.8 | 16.8 | 100 |

NOTE: 'OTHER' includes children going to madarssa and EGS.
'мот ім $\operatorname{schоог'~=~dropped~out~+~never~enrolled.~}$

Chart 2: Trends over time
\% Boys and girls age 6-14 EnRolled in pVt school 2007-2010


How to read this chart: In 2010, 26.0\% of all boys (age 6-14) were enrolled in private school and $22.3 \%$ of all girls (age 6-14) were enrolled in private school.

## Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: \% Children age 3-6 who attend
DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRE-SCHOOL \& SCHOOL 2010

|  | In balwadi or anganwadi | In LKG/ UKG | In School |  |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Govt | Pvt | Other |  |  |
| Age 3 | 63.2 | 7.1 |  |  |  | 29.7 | 100 |
| Age 4 | 63.0 | 18.0 |  |  |  | 19.0 | 100 |
| Age 5 | 22.3 | 5.3 | 39.4 | 22.2 | 1.1 | 9.7 | 100 |
| Age 6 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 62.5 | 23.6 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 100 |

Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir data are not included in the provisional report.

Chart 1: Trends over time
\% Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2010


How to read this chart: For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from $10.3 \%$ in 2006 to $7.3 \%$ in 2007 to $7.2 \%$ in $2008,6.8 \%$ in 2009 and to $5.9 \%$ in 2010.

| Table 2: Sample description \% Children in each class by age 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Std. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Total |
| I | 25.5 | 43.2 | 18.5 | 7.5 |  |  |  |  | 5.2 |  |  |  | 100 |
| II | 3.6 | 13.2 | 39.2 | 29.5 | 6.3 | 5.1 |  |  | 3.1 |  |  |  | 100 |
| III |  | . 6 | 11.0 | 42.2 | 24.4 | 11.9 |  |  |  | . 0 |  |  | 100 |
| IV |  | 3.7 |  | 13.7 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 |  | 3.6 |  |  | 100 |
| V |  |  | 2 |  | 7.4 | 45.1 | 22.5 | 12.1 |  | 7.7 |  |  | 100 |
| VI |  |  | 3.4 |  |  | 12.6 | 31.9 | 35.8 | 9.0 |  | 7.3 |  | 100 |
| VII |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 7.7 | 43.0 | 27.3 | 10.8 | 5.9 |  | 100 |
| VIII |  |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |  | 13.3 | 37.8 | 29.6 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 100 |

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be age 8 in Std III. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 42.2\% children are 8 years old but there are also $11.0 \%$ who are $7,24.4 \%$ who are $9,11.9 \%$ who are 10 years old, etc.

[^0]

In 2010, 92.5\% of sampled villages reported having an anganwadi in the village. How to read this chart: For example, in 2010, 29.7\% of all age 3 children were not attending any kind of preschool or school.

Reading In Own language

| TABLE 4: CLASS-wISE ALL SCHOOLS 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Std. | Nothing | Letter | Word | Level 1 (Std I Text) | Level 2 (Std II Text) | Total |
| I | 34.0 | 41.1 | 17.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 100 |
| II | 12.1 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 13.9 | 9.1 | 100 |
| III | 6.0 | 18.8 | 29.6 | 25.7 | 20.0 | 100 |
| IV | 3.1 | 10.1 | 19.4 | 29.3 | 38.1 | 100 |
| V | 2.2 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 25.1 | 53.4 | 100 |
| VI | 1.3 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 19.7 | 67.5 | 100 |
| VII | 1.0 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 15.0 | 76.2 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 11.3 | 82.9 | 100 |
| Total | 8.3 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 40.9 | 100 |

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, $6.0 \%$ children cannot even read letters, $18.8 \%$ can read letters but not more, 29.6\% can read words but not Std I text or higher, 25.7\% can read Std I text but not Std II level text, and 20.0\% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is $100 \%$.

Chart 4: Trends over time
\% Children in Std III who CANNOT READ Std I LEVEL TEXT
By SCHOOL TYPE 2007-2010


## TUITION

| Year | School | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | Govt | 12.0 | 15.7 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 26.1 |
|  | Pvt | 19.5 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 24.8 |
| 2009 | Govt | 17.1 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 27.6 | 28.1 | 30.7 |
|  | PVt | 23.3 | 26.5 | 28.6 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 27.4 |
| 2010 | Govt | 15.9 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 26.9 | 27.6 | 28.1 | 30.5 |
|  | Pvt | 18.5 | 21.4 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 21.9 |

[^1] all 3 years, the question asked was the following: "Does the child take any paid additional class currently?" Therefore, these numbers do not include any supplemental help in learning that children may have received from parents, siblings or from anyone else who did not require payment.

Chart 5: Trends over time
\% Children in Std V who Cannot read Std II Level text BY SCHOOL TYPE 2007-2010



## Arithmetic

| Std | Nothing | Recogniz | Numbers | Subtract | Divide | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Std. | Nothing | 1-9 | 11-99 | Subtract | Divide | Total |
| I | 34.2 | 42.1 | 18.2 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 100 |
| II | 12.1 | 34.9 | 36.0 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 100 |
| III | 5.6 | 21.0 | 36.9 | 27.0 | 9.4 | 100 |
| IV | 2.9 | 11.9 | 27.8 | 35.6 | 21.8 | 100 |
| V | 2.1 | 7.8 | 19.8 | 34.4 | 35.9 | 100 |
| VI | 1.2 | 4.5 | 14.1 | 30.8 | 49.3 | 100 |
| VII | 1.0 | 3.2 | 11.5 | 26.5 | 57.8 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.7 | 2.2 | 8.8 | 21.0 | 67.4 | 100 |
| Total | 8.2 | 17.2 | 22.4 | 23.7 | 28.6 | 100 |

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 5.6\% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 21.0\% can recognize numbers up to 10 but not more, $36.9 \%$ can recognize numbers upto 100 but cannot do subtraction, $27.0 \%$ can do subtraction but not division, and $9.4 \%$ can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is $100 \%$.

Chart 6: Trends over time
\% Children in Std III who CANNOT RECOGNISE NUMBERS UPTO 100 BY SCHOOL TYPE 2007-2010


Math Tool


CHART 7: TRENDS OVER TIME
\% Children in Std V who CANNOT DO DIVISION
BY SCHOOL TYPE 2007-2010


## CRITICAL THINKING AND EVERYDAY CALCULATIONS

| Std. | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{ \pm} \\ & \stackrel{y}{d} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | F |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | ָ |  | $\stackrel{\circlearrowright}{0}$ | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Menu |  |  | Calendar |  |  | Area |  |  | Estimation |  |  |
| V | 32.9 | 14.3 | 52.8 | 47.6 | 13.9 | 38.6 | 64.0 | 9.0 | 27.0 | 53.7 | 10.4 | 35.9 |
| VI | 23.8 | 14.0 | 62.2 | 37.3 | 14.1 | 48.6 | 53.8 | 10.9 | 35.4 | 44.4 | 11.3 | 44.3 |
| VII | 17.9 | 13.6 | 68.5 | 29.5 | 14.2 | 56.2 | 46.1 | 12.4 | 41.5 | 38.0 | 11.1 | 50.9 |
| VIII | 13.7 | 11.8 | 74.5 | 23.6 | 13.2 | 63.3 | 37.3 | 12.0 | 50.7 | 31.7 | 10.6 | 57.8 |

note: Children enrolled in school in Std V and above were given 4 tasks related to everyday calculations. For each task, children were asked two questions.

## Performance of states

| Table 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anganwadi } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { balwadi } \end{gathered}$ | Out of school | Private school | Tuition | Std I-II : Learning levels |  | Std III-V : Learning levels |  | Std V-VIII : Everyday calculations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State Name | \% Children (Age 3-4) in anganwadi or preschool | \% <br> Children <br> (Age: <br> 6-14) out of school | \% Children (Age: 6-14) in private school | \% <br> Children (Std IVVIII) attending paid tuition classes | \% Children (Std I-II) who CAN READ letters or more | \% Children (Std I-II) who CAN RECOGNIZE NUMBERS 1 to 9 or more | \% <br> Children <br> (Std III-V) <br> whoCAN <br> READ <br> Level 1 <br> (Std I <br> Text) or more | \% Children (Std III-V) who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Menu | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Calendar | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Area | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Estimation |
| Andhra Pradesh | 81.5 | 3.3 | 36.1 | 18.3 | 85.7 | 88.5 | 69.8 | 63.7 | 66.8 | 57.8 | 34.1 | 50.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 40.3 | 2.5 | 16.7 | 12.9 | 92.1 | 93.7 | 57.5 | 61.7 | 53.0 | 45.7 | 28.1 | 39.0 |
| Assam | 73.9 | 5.0 | 14.5 | 20.7 | 75.5 | 77.1 | 59.2 | 46.5 | 66.6 | 47.9 | 27.6 | 46.2 |
| Bihar | 79.6 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 55.8 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 63.8 | 63.1 | 73.7 | 63.9 | 54.9 | 55.8 |
| Chhattisgarh | 88.9 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 2.8 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 69.6 | 57.1 | 64.0 | 47.2 | 28.6 | 47.5 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 78.7 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 36.7 | 90.1 | 88.7 | 70.7 | 57.5 | 78.6 | 72.8 | 65.9 | 72.2 |
| Daman and Diu | 99.3 | 0.4 | 29.1 | 53.0 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 59.2 | 49.0 | 67.7 | 43.1 | 20.3 | 43.0 |
| Goa | 79.9 | 0.4 | 31.1 | 49.4 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 69.3 | 62.2 | 86.0 | 78.8 | 60.6 | 69.2 |
| Gujarat | 88.4 | 4.0 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 81.6 | 79.6 | 63.0 | 46.6 | 67.6 | 53.4 | 33.0 | 49.3 |
| Haryana | 78.7 | 1.1 | 41.8 | 16.4 | 88.0 | 88.8 | 72.4 | 69.3 | 71.3 | 59.5 | 46.1 | 52.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 92.2 | 0.3 | 25.3 | 9.9 | 92.1 | 92.6 | 81.6 | 77.5 | 67.4 | 55.9 | 36.8 | 49.8 |
| Jharkhand | 79.9 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 33.8 | 71.5 | 72.6 | 58.9 | 53.8 | 66.4 | 56.5 | 46.6 | 48.5 |
| Karnataka | 93.2 | 3.1 | 20.0 | 8.7 | 85.6 | 85.2 | 59.6 | 44.5 | 57.9 | 46.7 | 26.8 | 39.7 |
| Kerala | 90.7 | 0.1 | 54.2 | 42.6 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 86.9 | 79.2 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 67.3 | 78.7 |
| Maharashtra | 93.4 | 1.1 | 26.4 | 9.9 | 94.8 | 93.9 | 85.5 | 67.6 | 73.4 | 61.6 | 37.3 | 51.1 |
| Manipur | 62.1 | 1.8 | 66.1 | 42.5 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 72.4 | 69.1 | 60.2 | 61.3 | 33.8 | 61.8 |
| Meghalaya | 46.7 | 7.2 | 46.8 | 16.1 | 91.3 | 89.0 | 76.5 | 63.8 | 70.2 | 57.6 | 41.7 | 51.1 |
| Mizoram | 66.4 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 5.6 | 95.2 | 93.7 | 89.2 | 84.3 | 84.1 | 65.5 | 34.4 | 44.7 |
| Nagaland | 52.8 | 2.2 | 36.1 | 17.9 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 69.4 | 65.3 | 63.6 | 43.0 | 14.0 | 47.6 |
| Odisha | 85.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 52.5 | 76.1 | 71.9 | 61.4 | 52.1 | 63.2 | 50.0 | 30.7 | 36.5 |
| Puducherry | 99.6 | 0.1 | 30.9 | 35.0 | 70.0 | 63.2 | 71.3 | 59.1 | 67.2 | 61.3 | 59.0 | 58.5 |
| Punjab | 82.1 | 1.7 | 38.0 | 17.2 | 87.7 | 88.4 | 73.8 | 78.8 | 74.4 | 64.7 | 44.5 | 51.2 |
| Rajasthan | 61.8 | 5.8 | 33.4 | 8.5 | 70.0 | 70.8 | 57.4 | 49.5 | 64.9 | 49.6 | 35.8 | 40.3 |
| Sikkim | 77.4 | 1.9 | 21.9 | 26.9 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 76.4 | 72.8 | 71.3 | 53.6 | 28.4 | 40.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 91.5 | 1.0 | 25.1 | 19.5 | 63.0 | 67.5 | 52.5 | 43.2 | 64.3 | 44.9 | 33.7 | 44.1 |
| Tripura | 95.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 77.2 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 70.0 | 65.3 | 46.4 | 39.8 | 21.1 | 45.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 44.9 | 5.2 | 39.3 | 11.4 | 67.3 | 66.6 | 52.7 | 40.2 | 50.2 | 33.0 | 31.8 | 37.8 |
| Uttarakhand | 80.2 | 1.7 | 29.0 | 12.9 | 80.5 | 78.8 | 71.0 | 62.9 | 71.8 | 61.8 | 50.3 | 54.7 |
| West Bengal | 90.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 76.0 | 86.6 | 86.8 | 68.5 | 60.4 | 49.1 | 39.3 | 22.9 | 36.9 |
| Total | 75.7 | 3.5 | 24.3 | 26.3 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 64.0 | 54.9 | 63.7 | 50.9 | 38.1 | 46.5 |

Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir data are not included in the provisional report.

## About ASER

Every year since 2005, Pratham has facilitated an innovative exercise for India: that of implementing the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). This enormous annual task engages citizens to reach children nationwide to generate estimates of enrollment and learning outcomes at district, state and national levels. Simple tools are used to assess children's ability to read in their own language and to do basic arithmetic. In each rural district in the country, ASER is carried out by a local organization or institution.
Across rural India, ASER reaches over 700,00 children each year in approximately 300,000 households. More than 25,000 volunteers from 600 organizations are engaged in this effort. ASER is the only annual source of information regarding learning levels of children in elementary school.
The Annual Status of Education Reports from 2005 onwards are available for each state in India at www.asercentre.org and www.pratham.org. For more information email contact@asercentre.org or info@pratham.org. Call 011-2671 6084 or write to ASER Centre, B 4/54 Safdarjang Enclave, near Kamal Cinema, New Delhi 110029.


[^0]:    Chart 3: Trends over time
    \% Children age 3-4 not ATtending anywhere 2007-2010

[^1]:    NOTE: In 2007, 2009 and 2010 the ASER survey recorded information about tuition. In

