

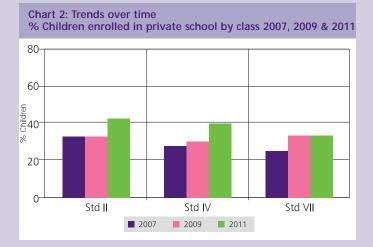
ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 14 OUT OF 14 DISTRICTS

School enrollment and out of school children

lable 1: % Children in different types of schools 2011											
Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in School	Total						
Age: 6-14 ALL	59.4	37.7	0.4	2.5	100						
Age: 7-16 ALL	61.6	34.1	0.4	4.0	100						
Age: 7-10 ALL	55.6	42.2	0.4	1.8	100						
Age: 7-10 BOYS	52.7	45.5	0.4	1.3	100						
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	58.9	38.4	0.5	2.3	100						
Age: 11-14 ALL	63.7	32.9	0.4	3.0	100						
Age: 11-14 BOYS	60.1	37.0	0.5	2.4	100						
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	67.7	28.4	0.2	3.7	100						
Age: 15-16 ALL	68.5	20.9	0.4	10.1	100						
Age: 15-16 BOYS	68.4	23.5	0.5	7.7	100						
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	68.9	18.2	0.3	12.5	100						

Table 1. 0/ Children in different types of echools 2011

Note: 'OTHER' includes children going to madarssa and EGS. 'NOT IN SCHOOL' = dropped out + never enrolled.

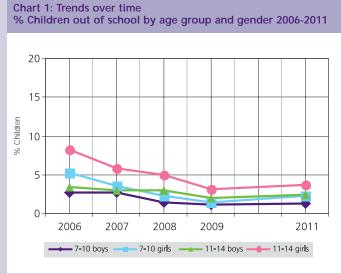


Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 5-6 who are enrolled in different types of pre-school & school 2011

	In balwadi	In LKG/		In Scho	ol	Not enrolled anywhere	Total	
	or anganwadi	UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not e anyv	10	
Age 5	14.0	24.0	27.7	24.4	0.7	9.3	100	
Age 6	3.1	14.2	45.5	34.1	0.4	2.7	100	

Note: Jammu and Kashmir data for 2010 not available.



How to read this chart: For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from 8.3% in 2006 to 5.8% in 2007 to 5% in 2008 to 3.1% in 2009 to 3.7% in 2011

c by ago 2011

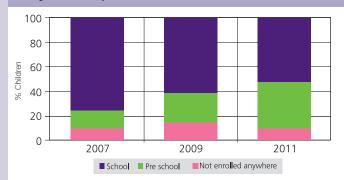
Table 2: Sample description

% Childron in each ala

% CI	nildre	dren in each class by age 2011											
Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 12 13 14 15 16					16	Total
T	19.8	36.9	27.1	10.0		6.2						100	
Ш	4.0	12.3	29.8	38.4	8.1				7.4				100
Ш	3	.4	9.7	28.9	37.8	14.7	5.4					100	
IV		3.2		13.8	24.2	42.4	8.9			7.4			100
V		4	I.O		10.9	30.3	37.5	11.3		5	.9		100
VI			2.3			11.6	25.5	44.2	10.7		5.7		100
VII			4	1.7		8.8 30.7 42.5 10.3 3.0					0	100	
VIII				2.7				11.1	26.0	45.9	10.6	3.7	100

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be age 8 in Std 3. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 28.9% children are 8 years old but there are also 9.7% who are 7, 37.8% who are 9, 14.7% who are 10 years old, etc.







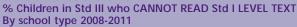
Reading

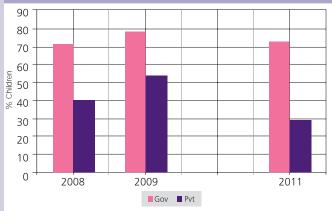
Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std 1 Text)	Level 2 (Std 2 Text)	Total
1	14.2	49.9	23.3	8.8	3.7	100
П	6.0	33.7	33.2	17.0	10.2	100
Ш	2.9	23.5	28.3	27.8	17.5	100
IV	1.6	16.6	25.4	31.2	25.1	100
V	1.4	9.7	20.0	32.8	36.2	100
VI	1.2	6.6	13.4	32.0	46.8	100
VII	0.9	5.4	9.3	28.5	56.0	100
VIII	0.6	3.9	7.2	24.8	63.6	100
Total	3.7	18.8	19.8	25.1	32.6	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 2.9% children cannot even read letters, 23.5% can read letters but not more, 28.3% can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, 27.8% can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and 17.5% can read Std 2 level text. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Chart 4: Trends over time





Home language and school language

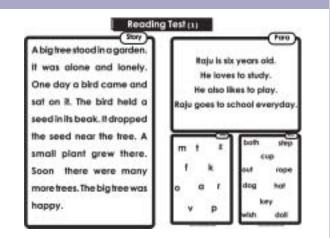
Table 5: School language and home language

%Children	%	Of the %										
who took the reading test in:		Children tested in:	Children tested in: Kashmiri Dogri Ladakhi Other		Other*	Total						
English	91.6	English	52.2	24.7	1.3	21.7	100					
Urdu	6.7	Urdu	32.0	5.4	0.0	62.6	100					
Hindi	1.7	* 'Other' incluc scheduled lang	'Other' includes all languages from the list of scheduled and non- cheduled languages except those specified above. Data for home									

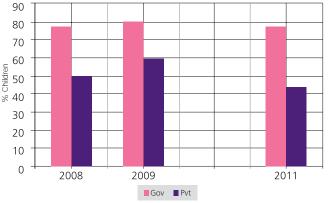
 1.7
 scheduled languages except those specified above. Data for home language of children tested in Hindi has not been reported here due to small cell sizes.

Note: In ASER 2011 for every state, reading tools were provided in the main medium of instruction in government schools. In Jammu and Kashmir, where the medium of instruction in government schools is English, children were given the choice of reading in English, Urdu or Hindi. Hindi tools were used in only in Jammu division. For home languages, a list of 122 languages was provided to all survey teams. This list includes 22 Scheduled languages and 100 Non-Scheduled languages. The data in this table is for children for whom we have information for both school language and home language.

Reading Tool









Total



Arithmetic

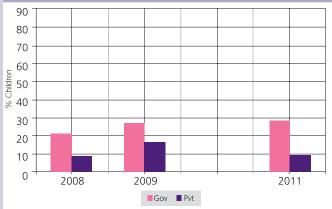
Table 6: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Recognize	e Numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total
	liounig	1-9	11-99	oustidot	Billido	lotai
- I	12.0	42.9	36.1	8.2	0.7	100
II	4.8	27.0	45.2	19.8	3.2	100
III	3.0	17.5	40.7	33.1	5.7	100
IV	1.4	9.9	38.2	37.8	12.8	100
V	1.0	6.6	28.9	41.0	22.5	100
VI	1.0	5.7	22.3	42.3	28.8	100
VII	0.7	2.8	20.9	40.1	35.5	100
VIII	0.5	1.4	17.8	40.3	40.1	100
Total	3.1	14.3	31.0	32.6	18.9	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 3% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 17.5% children can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 40.7% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 33.1% can do subtraction but not division, and 5.7% can do division. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Chart 6: Trends over time





Math Tool

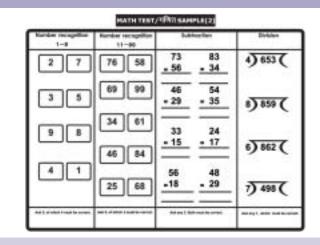


Chart 7: Trends over time % Children in Std V who CANNOT DO DIVISION By school type 2008-2011



Tuition

Table 7: Class-wise % children attending PAID TUITION CLASSES By school type 2007, 2009 and 2011

Year	School	I			IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
2007	Govt	6.0	5.4	6.5	5.9	8.0	11.8	12.6	17.9	9.2
	Pvt	13.0	22.4	21.0	19.2	32.5	30.3	28.1	33.9	23.7
2000	Govt	3.6	8.5	11.2	14.7	19.3	14.9	20.5	22.0	14.5
2009	Pvt	12.5	13.7	18.4	25.7	33.8	25.0	32.8	27.9	23.1
2010	Govt									
2010	Pvt									
2011	Govt	4.1	3.8	7.1	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.2	9.6	6.7
2011	Pvt	19.3	20.5	19.2	22.7	19.1	18.8	23.6	29.8	21.4

Note: In 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011 the ASER survey recorded information about tuition. In all 4 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.





As part of ASER 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011, in each sampled village, one government school with primary sections was visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

School observations

Table 8: Total schools visited 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011										
Type of school	2007	2009	2010	2011						
Std I-IV/V: Primary	115	81		76						
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	176	276		281						
Total schools visited	291	357		357						

Student and teacher attendance

Table 9: Student attendance 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

T C L L	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
Type of school		Std I	-IV/V		Std I-VII/VIII			
% Enrolled children present (average)	81.4	86.4		80.3	83.5	89.8		76.5
% Schools with less than 50% enrolled children present (average)	3.4	0.0		5.5	2.8	0.4		7.7
% Schools with 75% or more enrolled children present (average)	68.2	84.8		71.2	72.5	85.7		62.3

Other school information

Table 11: Headteachers 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011	2010	2011
% Schools with:	Std I	-IV/V	Std I-VII/VIII	
No Headteacher appointed		1.8		1.3
Headteacher appointed but not present at time of visit		7.3		10.7
Headteacher appointed & present at time of visit		90.9		88.0
Total		100		100



Table 10: Teacher attendance 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
Type of school		Std I	-IV/V		Std I-VII/VIII			
% Teachers present (average)	92.6	92.1		90.1	87.0	91.2		83.4
% Schools with no teachers present (average)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
% Schools with all teachers present (average)	80.4	73.1		74.0	51.3	61.3		38.8

Table 12: Computers 2010 and 2011										
0/ Cabaala with	2010	2011	2010	2011						
% Schools with:	Std I	-IV/V	Std I-	VII/VIII						
No computer		96.1		84.5						
Computers but no children using them on day of visit		4.0		9.7						
Computers & children using them on day of visit		0.0		5.8						
Total		100		100						

Table 13: Multigrade classes 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

% Schools with:	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
	Std I-IV/V			Std I-VII/VIII				
Std II children sitting with one or more other classes	60.2	77.5		84.7	49.4	46.9		63.8
Std IV children sitting with one or more other classes	53.0	72.2		79.7	37.0	42.2		55.6



School funds and activities (PAISA)

Table 14: % Schools who report receiving SSA grants - Full financial year

SSA school		2008-2009			2010-2011			
	No.	% Schools			No.			S
grants	of Schools	Yes	No	Don't know	of Schools	Yes	No	Don't know
Maintenance grant	351	77.8	8.8	13.4	351	86.0	12.3	1.7
Development grant	348	74.7	11.8	13.5	346	77.2	19.9	2.9
TLM grant	350	83.1	8.0	8.9	354	91.5	7.3	1.1

Table 15: % Schools who report receiving SSA grants - Half financial year

SSA school			2009 to er 2009			April 20 Octobe		
	No.		% Schoo	ls	No.	ç	% School	S
grants	of Schools	Yes	No	Don't know	of Schools	Yes	No	Don't know
Maintenance grant	329	75.1	12.8	12.2	334	61.1	35.0	3.9
Development grant	329	74.8	11.9	13.4	329	56.5	39.5	4.0
TLM grant	329	81.8	9.7	8.5	336	67.0	31.0	2.1

Table 16: % Schools carrying out different activities since April 2011

Type of Activity			% schools		
		Yes	No	Don't know	
Const.	New Classroom	18.4	81.6	0.0	
	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	48.1	51.9	0.0	
	Repair of doors & windows	43.6	56.4	0.0	
Repairs	Repair of boundary wall	15.0	85.0	0.0	
	Repair of drinking water facility	27.3	72.8	0.0	
	Repair of toilet	17.4	82.7	0.0	
Painting	White wash/plastering	60.6	39.1	0.3	
& White	Painting Blackboard/Display Board/Painting on wall	54.4	45.6	0.0	
Wash	Painting of doors & walls	42.8	57.2	0.0	
	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	69.3	30.4	0.3	
	Purchase of electrical fittings	12.2	87.5	0.3	
Purchase	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	90.2	9.8	0.0	
	Purchase of sitting Mats/Tat Patti	75.7	24.3	0.0	
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	85.7	14.3	0.0	
Others	Expenditure on school events	49.9	49.2	0.9	
Other	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	13.9	85.0	1.2	

The PAISA section of ASER tracks receipt and spending of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) grants at the school level. This information is collected from schools visited during the survey. This page reports proportion of schools receiving the grants and carrying out specified activities in the schools. More detailed analysis of the PAISA data will be available in the PAISA 2011 report which will be released in March 2012.¹

EVERY RURAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL IS ENTITLED TO EACH OF THESE SSA GRANTS EVERY YEAR.

YEAR. How much goes to	E a contra transmissione			
each school	For what purposes			
SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANT / SCHOOL GRANT				
Rs.5000 per year per primary school	This grant can be used for buying school equipment such as blackboard, sitting			
Rs.7000 per year per upper primary school	mats etc. Also for buying chalk, duster, registers and other office equipment.			
Rs 5000 + Rs 7000 = Rs 12000 if the school is Std I-VII/VIII.	The grant amount varies by			
Note: Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same pre- mises.	type of school: whether it is a primary or upper primary school.			
mises.				
	TENANCE GRANT			
	This grant can be used for maintenance of school building, including			
SCHOOL MAIN Rs.5000 - Rs 7500 per school per year if the school	This grant can be used for maintenance of school			
SCHOOL MAIN Rs.5000 - Rs 7500 per school per year if the school has upto 3 classrooms. Rs 7500 - Rs.10000 per year if the school has more than	This grant can be used for maintenance of school building, including whitewashing: beautification; and repair of toilets, hand pump, boundary wall, playground			
SCHOOL MAIN Rs.5000 - Rs 7500 per school per year if the school has upto 3 classrooms. Rs 7500 - Rs.10000 per year if the school has more than 3 classrooms. Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same building.	This grant can be used for maintenance of school building, including whitewashing; beautification; and repair of toilets, hand pump, boundary wall, playground etc. The grant amount depends on number of classrooms (excluding Headmaster			

Rs.500 per teacher per year	This grant can be used by
in primary and upper pri-	teachers to buy teaching
mary schools.	aids, such as charts, globes,
	posters, models etc.

¹ For more information see www.accountabilityinitiative.in



Right to Education indicators

Table 17: Schools by total enrollment 2011

School	2011			
enrollment	No. of schools	% of schools		
1-60	157	45.0		
61-90	70	20.1		
91-120	43	12.3		
121-150	35	10.0		
151-200	23	6.6		
> 200	21	6.0		
TOTAL	349	100.0		

Table 19: Schools by number of teachers 2011

	20	11
Number of teachers	No. of schools	% of schools
1	17	5.2
2	5	10.7
3	17	5.2
4	47	14.4
5	61	18.7
6	43	13.2
>=7	107	32.7
TOTAL	327	100.0

Table 18: RTE norms: Pupil-teacher ratio 2011

School enrollment	RTE Teacher Norms	2011 % Schools that do not meet PTR norms
1-60	2	12.6
61-90	3	4.5
91-120	4	9.3
121-150	5	18.2
151-200	5 + HM	16.7
> 200	see note	35.3
TOTAL		12.5

Note : For schools with enrollment above 200 children the PTR shall not exceed 40 excluding the Head Teacher

Table 20: RTE norms: Teacher - classroom ratio 2011

RTE norm: At least one	2011
classroom per teacher	% Schools that do not meet classroom to teacher
Number of teachers	norms
1	0.0
2	20.8
3	40.0
4	48.7
5	51.0
6	75.0
>=7	61.3
TOTAL	50.2

Table 21: % Schools meeting selected RTE norms on facilities 2011

% of schools	with	2011
	Office/Store/Office cum store	82.0
Building	Playground	52.7
	Boundary Wall	28.7
Drinking	No facility for drinking water	47.2
Water	Facility but no drinking water available	6.2
	Drinking water available	46.6
Toilet	No toilet facility	33.4
Ionet	Facility but toilet not useable	30.3
	Toilet useable	36.3
	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	61.0
Girls Toilet	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools where	
OILIS IOICE	Toilet locked	6.9
	Toilet not useable	9.8
	Toilet useable	22.4
TLM	Teaching learning material in Std 2	71.7
	Teaching learning material in Std 4	68.8
Library	No library	49.3
5	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	23.9
	Library being used by children on day of visit	26.8
MDM	Kitchen shed for cooking midday meal	70.9
	Midday meal served in school on the day of visit	76.4

Note: School observations for ASER 2011 looked at TLM for Std II and Std IV only.

As part of ASER 2010 and 2011, in each sampled village, one government school with primary sections was visited on the day of the survey. During this school visit, RTE indicators were observed and are reported here.

Extracts from the Schedule of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 Norms and standards for a School (Sections 19 and 25)

Number of teachers in Std 1-5:

Admitted children	No. of teachers
<= 60	2
61-90	3
91-120	4
121-200	5
> 150	5 + 1 Headteacher
> 200	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
	(excluding Headteacher)
	shall not exceed 40

School facilities:

All weather building with:

- At least one classroom for every teacher
- Office cum store cum headteacher's room
- Separate toilets for boys and girls
- Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children
- A kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the school
- Playground
- Arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing.

Teaching learning equipment

shall be provided to each class as required.

Library

There shall be a library in each school providing newspaper, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books.

