Table 1. 9/ Children in different types of echools 2011



#### ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS 19 OUT OF 19 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	58.4	39.6	0.4	1.6	100					
Age: 7-16 ALL	59.7	37.0	0.4	2.9	100					
Age: 7-10 ALL	56.8	42.4	0.3	0.5	100					
Age: 7-10 BOYS	52.9	46.1	0.4	0.6	100					
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	61.6	37.8	0.2	0.4	100					
Age: 11-14 ALL	62.4	34.3	0.5	2.8	100					
Age: 11-14 BOYS	60.7	36.1	0.3	2.9	100					
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	64.6	32.0	0.8	2.6	100					
Age: 15-16 ALL	60.7	28.6	0.4	10.3	100					
Age: 15-16 BOYS	61.1	28.9	0.4	9.6	100					
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	60.2	28.2	0.5	11.2	100					
Noto, 'anura' includes obildrs										

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

Chart 2: Trends over time % Children enrolled in private school by class 2007, 2009 & 2011

### 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	4	
Age 5	10.0	10.8	30.1	47.2	0.2	1.7	100	
Age 6	2.0	5.8	44.8	45.8	0.5	1.2	100	

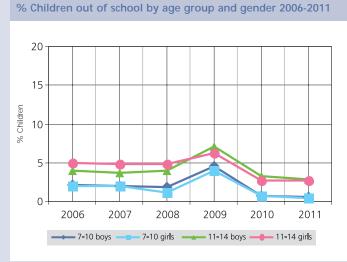


Chart 1: Trends over time

Table 2: Sample description

% Childron in each ale

How to read this chart: For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from 5% in 2006 to 4.9% in 2007 to 4.9% in 2008 to 6.2% in 2009 to 2.7% in 2010 to 2.6% in 2011

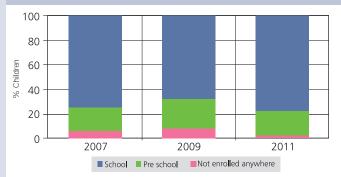
c by ago 2011

% CN	% Children in each class by age 2011												
Std.	5	6	7	8	9	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16							Total
1	29.0	37.6	20.5	8.8		4.0							
	4.6	15.6	34.6	30.9	9.2				5.0				100
	4	.0	15.8	35.9	25.7	25.7 12.9 5.7 <sup>-</sup>							100
IV		2.9		13.7	30.0	33.1	13.4			6.9			100
V		3	.6		11.3	38.9	27.2	13.1		5	.9		100
VI			3.4			12.5	29.9	36.4	12.2		5.4		100
VII			3.3			10.5 31.5 34.8 14.4 5.6						100	
VIII			2	.6				11.4	31.3	34.0	16.4	4.3	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, 35.9% children are 8 years old but there are also 15.8% who are 7, 25.7% who are 9, 12.9% who are 10 years old, etc.

## Chart 3: Trends over time

Five year olds in pre-school & school 2007, 2009 & 2011





## Reading

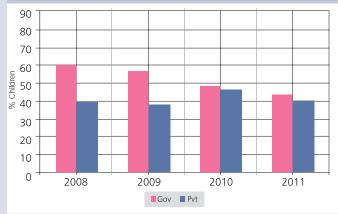
#### Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std 1 Text)	Level 2 (Std 2 Text)	Total
1	21.9	50.6	19.9	3.8	3.9	100
П	4.8	29.1	39.8	15.4	10.9	100
Ш	1.7	12.3	27.5	29.9	28.7	100
IV	1.0	6.7	11.8	26.1	54.4	100
V	0.8	4.7	7.6	15.1	71.9	100
VI	0.9	2.9	5.4	11.5	79.3	100
VII	0.8	2.0	2.7	8.8	85.7	100
VIII	0.8	1.8	2.6	6.1	88.7	100
Total	4.2	14.6	15.8	15.2	50.2	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 1.7% children cannot even read letters, 12.3% can read letters but not more, 27.5% can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, 30.0% can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and 28.7% 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

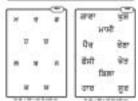
% Children whose :	%
Home language is the same as school language	81.4
Home language is different from school language	18.6
Total	100.0

Note : In ASER 2011 for every state, reading tools were provided in the main medium of instruction in government schools. Children and their families were also asked about the language they speak at home. 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**

tige ef e	CD 14
ਸਾਡੇ ਖਰ ਦੇ ਨੇਜੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਦਰਖਿਤ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਪੇਛੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਕਾਂ ਵੀ ਸੀ ਜੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪੇਛੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਤੱਗ ਕਰਦਾ । ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਂਡੇ	ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ ਨਹਿਰ ਕੋਲ ਨਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਹੁਰ ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਹ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਮਜ਼ੇ ਨਾਲ
ਰੋੜ ਦਿੰਦਾ। ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਬਰ ਸਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਬਣਾਈ।	× • •)
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਕੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।	7 7
ਜਦੋਂ' ਕਾਂ ਵਾਪਸ ਆਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ	
ਗਲਰੀ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੋਇਆ।	

ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ ਨਹਿਰ ਕੋਲ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ	161
ਨਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਮੱਛੀਅ	
ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਣਾ ਪਾਉ	
ਮੱਛੀਆਂ ਮਜ਼ੇ ਨਾਲ ਖਾਂਦੀਅ	† ਹਨ।











## Arithmetic

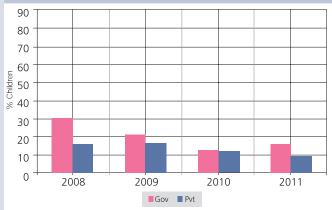
#### Table 6: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Recognize	Numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total
Jiu.	Nothing	1-9	11-99	Subtract	Divide	10101
1	17.2	41.4	31.0	7.3	3.1	100
П	2.8	22.0	41.0	30.9	3.3	100
Ш	1.8	11.3	25.4	45.1	16.4	100
IV	1.1	5.9	16.4	33.1	43.5	100
V	0.7	5.1	10.4	22.5	61.3	100
VI	0.6	2.6	10.4	20.3	66.1	100
VII	0.6	1.2	8.9	19.7	69.6	100
VIII	0.9	1.2	8.8	15.6	73.5	100
Total	3.3	12.0	20.0	25.1	39.7	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 1.8% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 11.3% children can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 25.4% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 45.1% can do subtraction but not division, and 16.4% can do division. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Chart 6: Trends over time





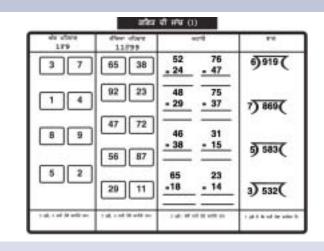
### **Tuition**



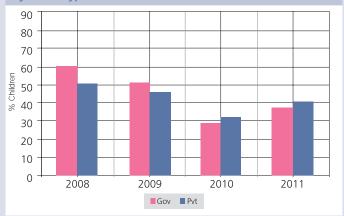
Year	School	I			IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
2007	Govt	9.1	11.7	13.8	13.6	16.2	14.6	12.6	20.4	14.4
2007	Pvt	22.8	20.9	23.0	30.9	28.7	20.7	26.2	29.6	25.1
2000	Govt	13.3	15.1	23.8	19.7	23.1	17.6	21.4	28.1	20.8
2009	Pvt	29.3	30.4	37.6	30.8	41.5	31.5	35.6	43.9	35.0
2010	Govt	8.5	9.1	11.5	9.4	10.5	10.8	9.2	11.6	10.1
2010	Pvt	25.4	26.5	29.4	32.0	31.0	32.9	29.8	24.3	28.7
2011	Govt	6.2	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.9	10.4	7.3	7.0	8.5
2011	Pvt	19.4	23.8	25.7	26.4	22.5	25.7	23.5	23.5	23.7

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.

#### Math Tool



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







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	383	431	391	457
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	61	38	58	32
Total schools visited	444	469	449	489

## Student and teacher attendance

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

Tupo of cobool	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011		
Type of school		Std I	-IV/V			Std I-	VII/VIII			
% Enrolled children present (average)	80.6	84.4	82.5	81.7	82.6	85.6	84.4	79.6		
% Schools with less than 50% enrolled children present (average)	3.8	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		
% Schools with 75% or more enrolled children present (average)	72.3	82.5	78.1	77.7	82.1	86.5	87.9	75.0		

## Other school information

#### Table 11: Headteachers 2010 & 2011

	2010	2011	2010	2011	
% Schools with:	Std I	-IV/V	Std I-VII/VIII		
No Headteacher appointed	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	
Headteacher appointed but not present at time of visit	3.5	3.6	7.1	11.8	
Headteacher appointed & present at time of visit	92.9	95.2	92.9	88.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	



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

Tura af ash asl	2007	2009	2010	2011	2007	2009	2010	2011
Type of school		Std I	-IV/V			Std I-	VII/VIII	
% Teachers present (average)	85.6	84.8	89.1	87.1	87.3	82.2	84.6	84.1
% Schools with no teachers present (average)	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Schools with all teachers present (average)	57.9	54.7	64.2	60.2	46.2	41.9	54.0	48.3

#### Table 12: Computers 2010 and 2011

0/ Cohenia with	2010	2011	2010	2011
% Schools with:		Std I-IV/V		VII/VIII
No computer	94.0	93.1	57.9	56.3
Computers but no children using them on day of visit	3.7	4.9	17.5	21.9
Computers & children using them on day of visit	2.4	2.0	24.6	21.9
Total	100	100	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	47.4	45.6	53.3	44.2	35.0	41.7	47.4	36.7
Std IV children sitting with one or more other classes	37.4	46.5	39.1	41.5	33.9	40.6	26.5	36.7



## School funds and activities (PAISA)

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

SSA school	2008-2009			2009-2010				2010-2011				
	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Scho	ols
grants	of Sch.	Yes		Don't know	of Sch.	Yes		Don't know	Sch	Yes	INO	Don't know
Maintenance grant	383	83.6	13.6	2.9	400	95.5	1.3	3.3	480	84.6	10.2	5.2
Development grant	377	87.0	9.8	3.2	369	93.5	3.5	3.0	480	78.1	14.0	7.9
TLM grant	422	96.2	1.7	2.1	378	96.3	2.7	1.1	481	92.5	4.2	3.3

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.<sup>1</sup>

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

SSA school	April 2009 to October 2009			April 2010 to October 2010			April 2011 to October 2011					
	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Schoo	ols	No.	%	Schoo	ols
grants	of Sch.	Yes		Don't know	Coh	Yes		Don't know	Cob	Yes		Don't know
Maintenance grant	286	63.3	31.8	4.9	374	88.5	7.5	4.0	478	24.5	58.6	17.0
Development grant	310	79.4	15.8	4.8	356	90.7	6.5	2.8	478	28.9	54.8	16.3
TLM grant	373	94.1	3.2	2.7	363	94.2	4.1	1.7	476	41.4	44.5	14.1

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

	Type of Activity	C	% school	S
		Yes	No	Don't know
Const.	New Classroom	21.5	64.5	14.0
	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	41.5	50.2	8.3
	Repair of doors & windows	32.7	58.5	8.8
Repairs	Repair of boundary wall	22.8	66.5	10.7
	Repair of drinking water facility	48.2	45.1	6.7
	Repair of toilet	35.4	55.0	9.6
Painting	White wash/plastering	50.9	42.2	6.9
& White	Painting Blackboard/Display Board/Painting on wall	63.6	29.7	6.7
Wash	Painting of doors & walls	40.0	49.8	10.2
	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	32.9	56.9	10.2
	Purchase of electrical fittings	46.5	45.8	7.7
Purchase	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	71.9	21.0	7.1
	Purchase of sitting Mats/Tat Patti	39.6	47.2	13.2
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	66.5	26.7	6.9
0.1	Expenditure on school events	46.3	42.9	10.8
Other	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	50.4	38.5	11.1

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

How much goes to				
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.			
SCHOOL MAIN	TENANCE GRANT			
Rs.5000 - Rs 7500 per school per year if the school has upto 3 classrooms.	This grant can be used for maintenance of school building, including whitewashing;			
Rs 7500 - Rs.10000 per year if the school has more than 3 classrooms.	beautification; and repair of toilets, hand pump, boundary wall, playground etc.			
Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same building.	The grant amount depends on number of classrooms (excluding Headmaster room and office room)			
TLM	GRANT			
Rs.500 per teacher per year in primary and upper pri- mary schools.	This grant can be used by teachers to buy teaching aids, such as charts, globes, posters, models etc.			

<sup>1</sup> For more information see www.accountabilityinitiative.in



## **Right to Education indicators**

## Table 17: Schools by total enrollment 2010 and 2011

School	20	10	2011			
enrollment	No. of schools	% of schools	No. of schools			
1-60	76	17.2	95	19.6		
61-90	86	19.5	71	14.6		
91-120	61	13.8	71	14.6		
121-150	45	10.2	51	10.5		
151-200	62	14.0	69	14.2		
> 200	112	25.3	128	26.4		
TOTAL	442	100.0	485	100.0		

## Table 19: Schools by number of teachers 2010 and 2011

	20	10	2011			
Number of teachers	No. of schools	% of schools	No. of schools	% of schools		
1	42	10.8	51	12.2		
2	94	24.1	96	22.9		
3	65	16.7	70	16.7		
4	66	16.9	65	15.5		
5	38	9.7	60	14.3		
6	25	6.4	31	7.4		
>=7	60	15.4	46	11.0		
TOTAL	390	100.0	419	100.0		

## Table 18: RTE norms: Pupil-teacher ratio 2010 and 2011

School	RTE	2010	2011			
enrollment	Teacher Norms	% Schools that do not meet PTR norms				
1-60	2	41.9	46.1			
61-90	3	66.2	64.4			
91-120	4	57.1	75.0			
121-150	5	71.8	68.2			
151-200	5 + HM	74.0	70.0			
> 200	see note	76.6	85.7			
TOTAL		65.1	69.6			

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 2010 and 2011

RTE norm: At least one	2010	2011		
classroom per teacher		that do not		
Number of teachers	nor			
1	4.2	0.0		
2	5.2	10.9		
3	19.5	10.6		
4	33.3	26.2		
5	29.6	20.5		
6	61.5	35.0		
>=7	45.2	33.3		
TOTAL	23.1	17.8		

#### Table 21: % Schools meeting selected RTE norms on facilities 2010 & 2011

% of schools	with	2010	2011
	Office/Store/Office cum store	78.9	79.5
Building	Playground	69.1	71.4
	Boundary Wall	82.8	84.0
Drinking	No facility for drinking water	8.9	8.4
Water	Facility but no drinking water available	8.0	8.8
	Drinking water available	83.1	82.9
Toilet	No toilet facility	0.9	1.9
Ionet	Facility but toilet not useable	37.9	39.5
	Toilet useable	61.2	58.7
	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	7.3	4.9
Girls Toilet	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools where		
OILIS IOIIEL	Toilet locked	16.9	4.0
	Toilet not useable	26.5	34.8
	Toilet useable	49.4	56.2
TLM	Teaching learning material in Std 2	91.8	95.0
	Teaching learning material in Std 4	89.2	90.6
Library	No library	4.1	5.6
2	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	30.0	24.0
	Library being used by children on day of visit	66.0	70.4
MDM	Kitchen shed for cooking midday meal	94.6	93.9
101DIVI	Midday meal served in school on the day of visit	98.0	96.4

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:

٠

#### 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.

