

School enrollment and out of school children

Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2011									
Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in School	Total				
Age: 6-14 ALL	66.5	31.3	1.1	1.1	100				
Age: 7-16 ALL	68.6	28.5	1.1	1.8	100				
Age: 7-10 ALL	62.9	35.2	1.2	0.7	100				
Age: 7-10 BOYS	58.5	39.5	1.1	0.8	100				
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	67.9	30.2	1.3	0.6	100				
Age: 11-14 ALL	71.3	26.2	1.0	1.5	100				
Age: 11-14 BOYS	66.1	31.2	1.0	1.8	100				
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	77.0	20.7	1.1	1.2	100				
Age: 15-16 ALL	76.9	16.8	0.9	5.4	100				
Age: 15-16 BOYS	74.2	20.5	0.6	4.7	100				
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	79.8	12.9	1.2	6.2	100				
Note: 'ourp' includes childre	Note: 'ouurp' includes children going to madarssa and ECS								

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 80-60 Children % 20 0 Std II Std IV Std VII 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	~		Other	Not e anyv	4	
Age 5	17.9	13.5	36.0	36.0 29.1 1.2		2.3	100	
Age 6	3.2	7.3	55.9	55.9 31.9 0.7		1.1	100	

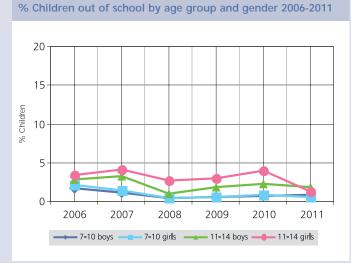


Chart 1: Trends over time

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 3.4% in 2006 to 4.1% in 2007 to 2.7% in 2008 to 3% in 2009 to 4% in 2010 to 1.2% in 2011

c by ago 2011

% Cr	nildren in each class by age 2011												
Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	10 11 12 13 14 15 16					Total	
1	31.2	37.8	19.5	7.6				3	8.9				100
Ш	5.6	19.2	36.8	24.2	8.4				5.8				100
Ш	6	.7	15.3	37.2	23.0	10.6	5 7.1				100		
IV		5.2		18.6	33.7	26.3	8 8.7 7.4				100		
V		7	.3		9.5	37.4	25.7	11.9			8.2		100
VI			6.8			13.0	34.4	34.4 30.9 8.6 6.3					100
VII			5	.3		12.0 37.1 27.7 12.0 5.8						100	
VIII				4.4				14.6	36.0	25.6	12.6	6.9	100

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be age 8 in Std 3. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 37.2% children are 8 years old but there are also 15.3% who are 7, 23.0 % who are 9, 10.6 % who are 10 years old, etc.

Chart 3: Trends over time

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

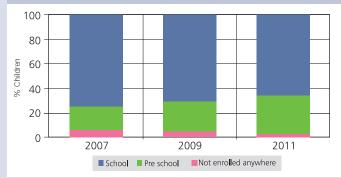


Table 1. 9/ Children in different types of echools 2011

RR

ual Status of Education Report



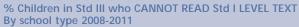
Reading

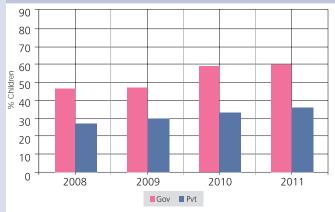
Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std 1 Text)	Level 2 (Std 2 Text)	Total
1	29.7	40.8	19.0	4.9	5.6	100
П	12.5	34.5	28.6	10.7	13.6	100
Ш	5.7	18.0	28.9	21.4	26.1	100
IV	3.5	12.0	18.8	23.1	42.7	100
V	2.4	5.9	11.5	22.2	58.0	100
VI	1.0	3.4	4.6	17.7	73.3	100
VII	0.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	83.1	100
VIII	0.3	0.8	2.7	8.3	87.9	100
Total	7.4	15.7	15.4	15.1	46.4	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 5.7% children cannot even read letters, 18% can read letters but not more, 28.9% can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, 21.4% can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and 26.1% 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

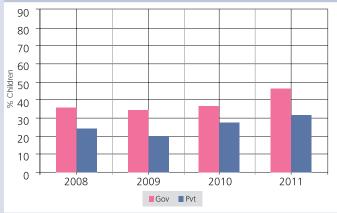
% Children whose :	%
Home language is the same as school language	33.5
Home language is different from school language	66.6
Total	100.0

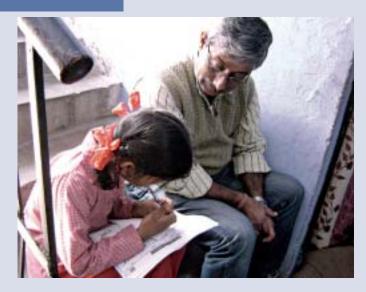
Note : In ASER 2011 for every state, reading tools were provided in the main medium of instruction in government schools. Children and their families were also asked about the language they speak at home. For home languages, a list of 122 languages was provided to all survey teams. This list includes 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

में और मेरी बहन रीता छत पर खेल रहे थे। अचानक आरामान में बादल गरजने लगे। बिजली कड़कने लगी। बारिश की बड़ी- बड़ी बुदें पड़ने लगी। मैं और	नीतू का घर बहुत बज़ा है। घर के बाहर बगीचा है। कई तरह के पीथे हैं। बही बहुत तितलियीं आती है।
रीला भागकर जल्दी से नीचे आ गए। तभी थेवा गरम-गरम पकीठे और समोसे ले आए। हम सबने नीचे बैठकर समोसे और पकीठे खावे और बारिश का मज़ा लिया।	र व स घ ख इस द प छ न पीला के









Arithmetic

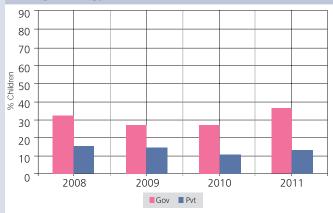
Table 6: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC levelAll schools 2011

Std.	Nothing	Recognize	Numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total
Jiu.	Nothing	1-9	11-99	Jubliaci	Divide	IOtal
I	31.6	40.3	22.4	4.8	1.0	100
II	12.6	37.7	33.8	12.4	3.7	100
Ш	5.3	23.7	40.0	21.6	9.4	100
IV	2.6	15.7	28.6	32.5	20.6	100
V	2.0	8.3	20.6	35.4	33.9	100
VI	1.1	5.0	16.7	32.0	45.2	100
VII	0.4	3.3	14.1	21.5	60.7	100
VIII	0.4	1.7	9.7	22.5	65.7	100
Total	7.5	17.8	23.9	22.7	28.1	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 5.3% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 23.7% children can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 40% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 21.6% can do subtraction but not division, and 9.4% can do division. In sum, 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 2008-2011



Tuition

Table 7: Class-wise % children attending PAID TUITION CLASSES By school type 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Year	School	I			IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
2007	Govt	3.6	4.8	3.7	4.8	4.2	5.1	3.5	8.8	4.6
2007	Pvt	13.2	17.9	21.3	18.5	19.3	20.7	26.4	24.6	18.9
2009	Govt	4.8	2.8	5.5	5.2	6.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	6.0
2009	Pvt	17.5	22.4	28.0	36.4	35.0	41.5	28.4	42.7	29.5
2010	Govt	3.9	6.1	5.7	6.9	7.5	5.3	8.2	8.8	6.6
2010	Pvt	19.1	24.8	26.0	27.7	26.1	35.0	26.5	30.9	26.2
2011	Govt	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.9	6.7	7.5	6.9	10.5	6.6
2011	Pvt	25.5	22.4	31.1	36.3	37.9	31.0	44.7	38.4	32.3

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

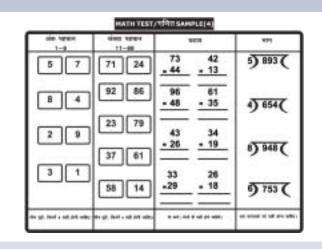
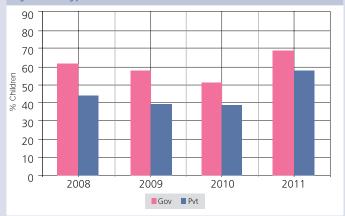


Chart 7: Trends over time % Children in Std V who CANNOT DO DIVISION By school type 2008-2011







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	316	347	321	285
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	16	7	16	12
Total schools visited	332	354	337	297

Student and teacher attendance

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

Tura of calcad	2007	2009	2010	2011				
Type of school		Std I-IV/V						
% Enrolled children present (average)	85.6	84.3	89.5	82.5				
% Schools with less than 50% enrolled children present (average)	4.8	0.9	1.6	5.4				
% Schools with 75% or more enrolled children present (average)	78.8	79.4	89.3	76.0				

Other school information

Table 11: Headteachers 2010 & 2011

	2010	2011
% Schools with:	Std I	-IV/V
No Headteacher appointed	2.3	0.5
Headteacher appointed but not present at time of visit	12.6	10.0
Headteacher appointed & present at time of visit	85.1	89.5
Total	100	100



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

	2007	2009	2010	2011				
Type of school		Std I-IV/V						
% Teachers present (average)	91.6	94.5	91.2	92.0				
% Schools with no teachers present (average)	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0				
% Schools with all teachers present (average)	81.3	84.8	77.9	82.0				

Table 12: Computers 2010 and 2011

0/ Cabaala with	2010	2011		
% Schools with:	Std I-IV/V			
No computer	93.6	94.2		
Computers but no children using them on day of visit	5.1	4.4		
Computers & children using them on day of visit	1.3	1.5		
Total	100	100		

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

% Schools with:	2007	2009	2010	2011		
	Std I-IV/V					
Std II children sitting with one or more other classes	67.7	60.9	60.5	71.4		
Std IV children sitting with one or more other classes	60.9	55.8	55.6	64.2		

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	of Sch.	Yes	INO	Don't know
Maintenance grant	316	84.5	10.4	5.1	315	85.1	6.7	8.3	287	76.0	15.7	8.4
Development grant	314	83.8	12.1	4.1	291	82.5	8.9	8.6	278	67.3	21.2	11.5
TLM grant	333	94.3	2.7	3.0	294	87.1	6.1	6.8	284	86.6	8.8	4.6

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

nual Status of Education Repor

असर ASER

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

SSA school		April 20 Octobe				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	Cala	Yes		Don't know
Maintenance grant	275	69.8	22.9	7.3	287	33.1	52.3	14.6	267	59.9	28.1	12.0
Development grant	275	72.7	20.7	6.6	277	31.4	54.2	14.4	258	55.8	30.6	13.6
TLM grant	294	86.4	8.5	5.1	278	50.0	38.5	11.5	260	60.8	29.6	9.6

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

	Type of Activity			% schools			
		Yes	No	Don't know			
Const.	New Classroom	17.5	79.4	3.2			
	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	41.9	55.9	2.2			
	Repair of doors & windows	42.1	55.8	2.1			
Repairs	Repair of boundary wall	24.6	73.2	2.2			
	Repair of drinking water facility	37.3	60.5	2.2			
	Repair of toilet	36.2	61.6	2.2			
Painting	White wash/plastering	55.0	41.6	3.4			
& White	Painting Blackboard/Display Board/Painting on wall	54.5	42.7	2.9			
Wash	Painting of doors & walls	49.8	46.5	3.7			
	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	46.5	50.4	3.2			
	Purchase of electrical fittings	24.6	73.6	1.8			
Purchase	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	82.1	14.3	3.6			
	Purchase of sitting Mats/Tat Patti	63.1	33.2	3.7			
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	68.0	28.4	3.6			
Others	Expenditure on school events	58.5	36.0	5.5			
Other	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	24.1	69.7	6.1			

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

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 MAINTENANCE 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)			
	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.			

¹ 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	% of schools	
1-60	229	69.0	202	69.4	
61-90	41	12.4	28	9.6	
91-120	15	4.5	15	5.2	
121-150	14	4.2	13	4.5	
151-200	12	3.6	14	4.8	
> 200	21	6.3	19	6.5	
TOTAL	332	100.0	291	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	155	62.5	120	60.6	
2	47	19.0	42	21.2	
3	18	7.3	10	5.1	
4	9	3.6	12	6.1	
5	5	2.0	2	1.0	
6	5	2.0	3	1.5	
>=7	9	3.6	9	4.6	
TOTAL	248	100.0	198	100.0	

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

School	RTE Teacher	2010	2011			
enrollment	Norms	% Schools that do not meet PTR norms				
1-60	2	84.3	78.8			
61-90	3	90.9	94.7			
91-120	4	84.6	100.0			
121-150	5	92.3	83.3			
151-200	5 + HM	100.0	100.0			
> 200	see note	84.2	88.9			
TOTAL		86.3	83.7			

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	% Schools that do not meet classroom to teacher				
Number of teachers	norms				
1	2.9	3.4			
2	9.1	12.0			
3	28.6	50.0			
4	37.5	55.6			
5	100.0	0.0			
6	100.0	0.0			
>=7	66.7	100.0			
TOTAL	12.6	15.3			

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

% of schools	with	2010	2011
	Office/Store/Office cum store	87.9	83.0
Building	Playground	67.4	67.8
	Boundary Wall	67.0	61.1
Drinking	No facility for drinking water	22.1	19.3
Water	Facility but no drinking water available	9.7	12.5
	Drinking water available	68.3	68.2
Toilet	No toilet facility	5.8	4.9
Ionet	Facility but toilet not useable	40.9	35.4
	Toilet useable	53.4	59.7
	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	47.7	14.1
Girls Toilet	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools where		
On is fonce	Toilet locked	11.5	13.2
	Toilet not useable	16.9	19.4
	Toilet useable	24.0	53.3
TLM	Teaching learning material in Std 2	82.4	87.3
	Teaching learning material in Std 4	79.1	82.1
Library	No library	52.3	17.7
, in the second s	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	27.2	41.8
	Library being used by children on day of visit	20.4	40.5
MDM	Kitchen shed for cooking midday meal	96.3	94.2
in Divi	Midday meal served in school on the day of visit	95.1	93.2

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:

	nu 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.

