

ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 19 OUT OF 23 DISTRICTS Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

School enrollment and out of school children

Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2012

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	75.4	16.0	4.2	4.4	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	72.9	15.7	4.4	7.0	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	77.6	17.1	3.0	2.3	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	76.1	18.5	3.3	2.1	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	79.3	15.6	2.7	2.5	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	72.5	14.5	5.8	7.3	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	70.1	16.4	4.8	8.7	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	75.1	12.3	6.8	5.8	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	59.9	15.1	4.9	20.1	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	55.5	14.7	5.0	24.8	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	64.1	15.9	5.1	14.9	100

Note: 'Other' includes children going to madarsa and EGS. 'Not in school' = dropped out + never enrolled.

Chart 2: Trends over time % Children enrolled in private schools by class 2008-2012

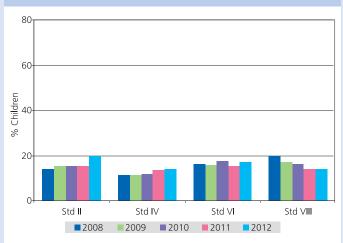
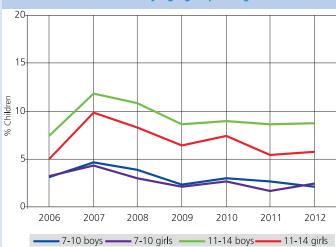


Chart 1: Trends over time % Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2012



How to read this chart: Each line shows trends in the proportion of children out of school for a particular subset of children. For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from 5.0% in 2006 to 9.9% in 2007 to 8.3% in 2008, 6.4% in 2009 and to 7.4% in 2010 to 5.8% in 2012.

Table 2: Sample description % Children in each class by age 2012

Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
1	25.8	41.5	22.3	6.9		3.5					100		
II	3.5	13.1	38.6	30.6	8.2		6.0					100	
III	2.	.4	13.5	38.8	26.7	12.8	5.8				100		
IV		2.9		13.7	30.5	37.4	8.1	5.1	2.3			100	
V		4	.4		8.0	38.7	28.2	15.3		5.	4		100
VI			3.7			12.4	26.9	41.9	9.0 6.1				100
VII	4.2				8.6	39.0	33.0	11.2	۷	1.1	100		
VIII				3.4				15.4	35.7	34.0	8.2	3.4	100

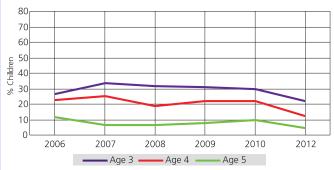
How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be of age 8 in Std III. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 38.8% children are 8 years old but there also 13.5% who are 7, 26.7% who are 9, 12.8% who are 10 years old and 5.8% who are older.

Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 3-6 who are enrolled in different types of pre-school and school 2012

	In balwadi or	In LKG/		In School		Not in school	Total
	anganwadi	UKG	Govt.	Pvt.	Pvt. Other so		70141
Age 3	73.2	4.7			22.1	100	
Age 4	77.4	10.6			12.1	100	
Age 5	27.2	7.3	44.8	14.2	2.0	4.6	100
Age 6	6.3	3.1	69.3	15.9	2.7	2.7	100

Chart 3: Trends over time % Children age 3, 4 and 5 not enrolled in school or pre-school 2006-2012*



* Data for 2011 is not comparable and therefore excluded here.



Reading

Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2012

Std.	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
1	37.5	43.9	13.0	3.5	2.2	100
I	18.8	38.8	26.1	9.5	6.9	100
III	13.6	26.6	27.7	17.7	14.3	100
IV	7.0	17.2	26.0	22.0	27.8	100
V	4.6	13.8	22.3	23.1	36.3	100
VI	3.5	7.2	18.3	24.2	46.7	100
VII	1.3	5.4	11.5	21.8	60.0	100
VIII	1.3	4.1	10.4	16.8	67.4	100
Total	12.9	22.0	19.7	16.3	29.0	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 13.6% children cannot even read letters, 26.6% can read letters but not more, 27.7% can read words but not Std I text or higher, 17.7% can read Std I text but not Std II level text, and 14.3% can read Std III level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Chart 4: Trends over time % Children in Std III who CAN READ Std I level text By school type 2009-2012



Reading Tool

কিৰণ এজন সৰু ল'ৰা। সি সদায় ৰাতিপুৱা গৰু চৰাবলৈ পাহাৰৰ দাঁতিলৈ যায়। এদিনাখন সি গৰু চৰাবলৈ যাওঁতে পাহাৰৰ হাবিৰ মাজত এটা বাঘ দেখিবলৈ পালে। বাঘটো দেখি গৰুকেইটাই যেনি-তেনি দৌৰ দিলে। সিওঁ ভয়তে গছ এজোপাৰ কাষত লুকাল। বাঘটোৱে চিকাৰ বিচাৰি কিৰণৰ কাষেদি পাৰ হৈ গ'ল। সেই সুযোগতে কিৰণে গৰুকেইটাক বিচাৰি গ'ল। গধূলি হোৱাৰ আগতে সি গৰুকেইটাক লৈ ঘৰলৈ উভতিল।

ট য व याठि नाक स्था विश्व प्रदेश विश्व विष्व विश्व विष्व विष्व विष्व विष्व विष्व विष्व विष्य विष्व विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्

চুমি এজনী সৰু ছোৱালী।

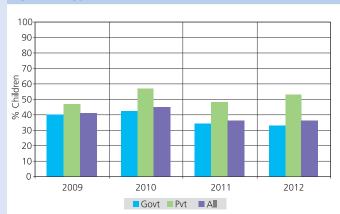
তাইৰ পঢ়িবলৈ কিতাপ আছে।

লিখিবলৈ তাইৰ বহী আছে।

বহীত তাই অংক কৰিব।

গল্পটো সল্সলীয়াকৈ পঢ়িব পাৰিব লাগিব।

Chart 5: Trends over time % Children in Std V who CAN READ Std II level text By school type 2009-2012



Reading and comprehension in English

Table 5: % Children by class and READING level in ENGLISH All schools 2012

Std.	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sen- tences	Total	
ı	61.3	22.5	9.3	5.4	1.5	100	
II	39.7	27.7	17.2	11.7	3.8	100	
III	27.6	27.7	19.3	19.3	6.1	100	
IV	16.1	23.5	22.8	26.6	11.0	100	
V	11.1	18.1	22.9	31.6	16.3	100	
VI	6.8	14.5	16.4	35.5	26.9	100	
VII	3.1	8.6	14.8	34.6	38.8	100	
VIII	3.2	5.6	10.9	31.4	48.9	100	
Total	24.4	19.5	16.6	22.8	16.7	100	

Table 6: % Children by class who CAN COMPREHEND ENGLISH All schools 2012

Std.	Of those who can read words, % who can tell meanings of the words	Of those who can read sentences, % who can tell meanings of the sentences
ı		
II	61.9	
III	59.6	
IV	57.8	54.0
V	60.5	58.8
VI	58.3	57.5
VII	59.7	59.6
VIII	61.9	61.4
Total	59.8	58.2

English Tool

A	J	Q	h	p	X
R	. 1	E	ι	1 1	n
Y	N	o	d	g	t
Ask the child to rea	of any 5. Alleast 6	nust be correct.	Ask the child to re	ed any S. Atleast 4	must be correct.
cat		red	What i	s the <u>tir</u>	ne?
	sun		This is	a large	house
new		fan	I like to	read.	
	bus		She has	many	books.

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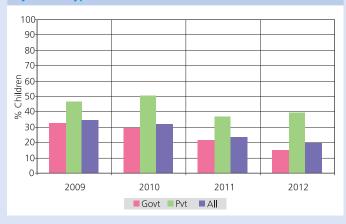
Arithmetic

Table 7: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2012

Std.		Recognize	numbers	Can	Can divide	Total
Jiu.	1-9	1-9	10-99	subtract	Carr divide	IOtai
I	33.6	48.4	15.3	2.3	0.4	100
I	13.4	45.6	31.1	9.0	0.9	100
III	9.2	35.6	35.7	17.0	2.5	100
IV	5.5	22.1	35.2	29.9	7.3	100
V	3.7	18.2	34.6	32.1	11.4	100
VI	2.5	11.4	29.8	39.4	16.9	100
VII	1.1	7.3	27.2	40.7	23.8	100
VIII	1.6	5.5	22.4	39.5	31.1	100
Total	10.5	26.9	28.5	23.9	10.2	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std 3, 9.2% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 35.6% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 35.7% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 17% can do subtraction but not division, and 2.5% 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 CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more By school type 2009-2012





Math Tool

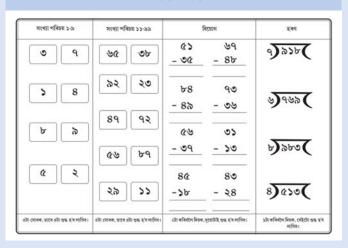
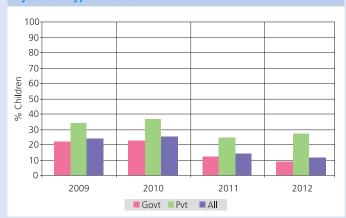


Chart 7: Trends over time % Children in Std V who CAN DO DIVISION By school type 2009-2012







Type of school and paid tuition classes

The ASER survey recorded information about tuition by asking the following question: "Does the child take any paid tuition class currently?" Therefore the numbers given below do not include any unpaid supplemental help in learning that children may have received.

Table 8: Trends over time		
% Children attending paid	tuition	classes
By school type 2009-2012		

By School type Loos Loil				
Children in Std I-VIII	2009	2010	2011	2012
Govt. schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	18.0	15.2	15.0	13.1
Private schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	29.6	28.2	30.6	32.8
All schools: % Children attending paid tuition classes	19.8	17.2	17.4	16.4

Table 9: Trends over time % Children by school type and tuition 2009-2012

Year	Ca	ategory	Std II	Std V	Std VIII	Std I-VIII
	Govt.	No tuition	73.6	65.6	58.3	69.2
	GOVI.	Tuition	10.9	17.1	24.3	15.2
2009	Pvt.	No tuition	11.0	12.0	12.6	11.0
	rvt.	Tuition	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.6
	Total		100	100	100	100
	Court	No tuition	77.6	67.6	61.6	72.1
	Govt.	Tuition	7.9	14.6	22.2	13.0
2010	Pvt.	No tuition	10.1	12.7	11.3	10.8
	FVL.	Tuition	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.2
	Total		100	100	100	100
	C 4	No tuition	74.3	73.4	65.2	72.2
	Govt.	Tuition	10.6	12.7	21.0	12.8
2011	Pvt.	No tuition	10.7	9.1	8.7	10.4
	rvi.	Tuition	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.6
	Total		100	100	100	100
	C4	No tuition	72.9	73.4	67.0	72.2
	Govt.	Tuition	7.3	11.3	18.7	10.9
2012	Pvt.	No tuition	13.4	10.4	7.6	11.4
	rvt.	Tuition	6.4	5.0	6.7	5.6
	Total		100	100	100	100

Chart 9: Trends over time % Children in Std III-V who CAN READ a Std I level text or more By school type and tuition 2009-2012

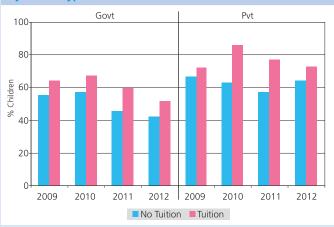
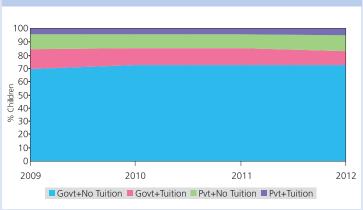


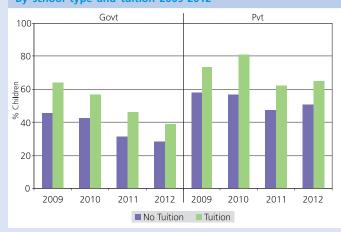


Chart 8: Trends over time % Children in Std I-VIII by school type and tuition 2009-2012



How to read this chart: This chart is a visual representation of the last column of Table 9. For a given year, the width of each colour band represents the % of children in the corresponding category. For each year, these four categories add upto 100%.

Chart 10: Trends over time
% Children in Std III-V who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more
By school type and tuition 2009-2012





School observations

In each year's ASER, from 2009 onwards, in each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections was visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 10: Number of schools visited 2009-2012

Type of school	2009	2010	2011	2012
Std I-IV/V: Primary	527	503	483	468
Std I-VII/VIII: Primary + Upper primary	26	16	27	24
Total schools visited	553	519	510	492

Table 11: Student and teacher attendance on the day of the visit 2009-2012

	Type of school	Std I-IV/V							
	type of school	2009	2010	2011	2012				
	% Enrolled children present (Average)	70.8	69.0	71.1	71.0				
	% Teachers present (Average)	88.1	90.8	92.8	90.5				

Table 12: Small schools and multigrade classes 2009-2012

School characteristics	Std I-IV/V							
School Characteristics	2009	2010	2011	2012				
% Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less	41.8	41.6	33.1	35.2				
% Schools where Std II children observed sitting with one or more other classes	55.9	44.1	53.4	57.5				
% Schools where Std IV children observed sitting with one or more other classes	49.0	41.5	50.6	56.4				

RTE indicators

Table 13: Schools meeting selected RTE norms 2010-2012

% Schools meet	2010	2011	2012			
Pupil-teacher & classroom-	Pupil-teacher ratio	33.6	29.0	35.2		
teacher norms						
	Office/store/office cum store	57.5	54.2	49.3		
Building	Playground	61.5	56.6	59.3		
	Boundary wall/fencing	19.1	23.3	27.8		
	No facility for drinking water	23.2	23.8	23.5		
Drinking water	Facility but no drinking water available	16.0	11.7	11.0		
	Drinking water available	60.9	64.6	65.4		
	No toilet facility	19.1	13.1	8.6		
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	47.8	49.2	38.6		
	Toilet useable	33.1	37.8	52.8		
	% Schools with no separate provisions for girls toilets	52.2	34.3	30.1		
	Of schools with separate girls toilets, % schools with					
Girls toilet	Toilet locked	18.5	19.3	14.1		
	Toilet not useable	15.6	19.0	15.3		
	Toilet useable	13.7	27.4	40.4		
	No library	79.2	71.9	60.4		
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	10.3	14.5	18.6		
	Library books being used by children on day of visit	10.5	13.6	21.0		
Mid-day meal	Kitchen shed for cooking mid-day meal	80.2	81.7	84.1		
a ady medi	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	67.3	59.9	67.4		



The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 specifies a series of norms and standards for a school.

Norms for number of teachers vary according to the level of the school (primary or upper primary) and total student enrollment.

Norms for classrooms require the school to have at least one classroom for every teacher.

Norms for facilities require schools to provide each of the facilities mentioned in Table 13, among others.

RTE norms regulate provision of facilities but not their useability. ASER school observations also include whether facilities could be used. This information is included in Table 13.

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Assam rural



School funds and activities (PAISA)

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

SSA school	April 2009 to March 2010			April 2010 to March 2011			April 2011 to March 2012					
	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Scho	ols
grants	of Sch.	Yes	INO	Don't know	of Sch.	Yes	I IVO	Don't know	of Sch.	Yes	INO	Don't know
Maintenance grant	487	87.7	5.8	6.6	484	78.7	14.1	7.2	482	77.6	15.6	6.9
Development grant	442	81.9	10.6	7.5	474	70.9	21.3	7.8	475	63.4	28.4	8.2
TLM grant	466	90.3	4.5	5.2	484	87.0	8.5	4.6	482	85.9	9.8	4.4

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 2012 report which will be released in March 2013.¹

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

SSA school	April 2010 to date of survey (2010)			April 2011 to date of survey (2011)			April 2012 to date of survey (2012)					
	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Scho	ols	No.	%	Scho	ols
grants	of Sch.	Yes	LINO	Don't know	Cch	Yes	I INO	Don't know	of Sch.	Yes	INO	Don't know
Maintenance grant	413	46.0	40.0	14.0	452	42.0	46.5	11.5	456	41.7	50.2	8.1
Development grant	367	43.9	42.8	13.4	440	40.0	47.3	12.7	453	35.8	57.2	7.1
TLM grant	379	50.1	39.3	10.6	449	55.0	36.3	8.7	458	51.3	43.0	5.7

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

		% Schools				
	Type of Activity	Yes	No	Don't know		
Const.	New Classroom	22.2	75.1	2.7		
	Repair of building (roof, floor, wall etc.)	32.4	64.5	3.2		
	Repair of doors & windows	34.1	62.3	3.6		
Repairs	Repair of boundary wall	14.1	82.1	3.8		
	Repair of drinking water facility	25.0	71.9	3.2		
	Repair of toilet	21.2	75.8	3.0		
Painting	White wash/plastering	32.8	63.6	3.6		
& white-	Painting blackboard/Display board/Painting on wall	37.5	59.3	3.2		
wash	Painting of doors & walls	32.2	65.0	2.8		
	Purchase of furniture (cupboard etc.)	38.8	57.4	3.8		
	Purchase of electrical fittings	12.3	84.7	3.0		
Purchase	Purchase of chalk, duster, register etc.	82.9	14.4	2.7		
	Purchase of sitting mats/Tat patti	25.3	70.5	4.2		
	Purchase of charts, globes & other teaching material	62.2	34.8	3.0		
0+1	Expenditure on school events		50.0	4.3		
Other	Payment of bills (electricity, water, cleaning etc.)	10.0	85.6	4.4		

EVERY RURAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY/UPPER 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	scho	ool	

Rs.7000 per year per upper primary school

Rs 5000 + Rs 7000 = Rs 12000 if the school is Std I-VII/VIII.

Note: Primary and Upper Primary schools are treated as separate schools even if they are in the same premises. This grant can be used for buying school equipment such as blackboard, sitting mats etc. Also for buying chalk, duster, registers and other office equipment.

The grant amount varies by 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.

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 room and office room)

TLM GRANT

Rs.500 per teacher per year in primary and upper primary schools.

This grant can be used by teachers to buy teaching aids, such as charts, globes, posters, models etc.

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¹ For more information see www.accountabilityindia.in