ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 6 OUT OF 7 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



### **School enrollment**

Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools. By age group and sex. 2024

Age group and sex	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	38.4	57.6	0.0	4.1	100
Age 7-16: All	38.3	56.6	0.0	5.1	100
Age 7-10: All	36.3	60.9	0.0	2.8	100
Age 7-10: Boys	38.4	58.2	0.0	3.4	100
Age 7-10: Girls	34.2	63.6	0.0	2.2	100
Age 11-14: All	41.1	54.4	0.0	4.5	100
Age 11-14: Boys	43.1	50.6	0.0	6.4	100
Age 11-14: Girls	39.0	58.4	0.0	2.6	100
Age 15-16: All	35.7	50.4	0.0	13.9	100
Age 15-16: Boys	34.7	45.2	0.0	20.0	100
Age 15-16: Girls	36.5	54.8	0.0	8.8	100

'Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS.

'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out.

Chart 2: Trends over time % Children enrolled in govt schools in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII. By sex. 2018, 2022, 2024

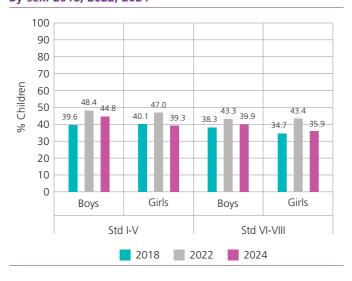
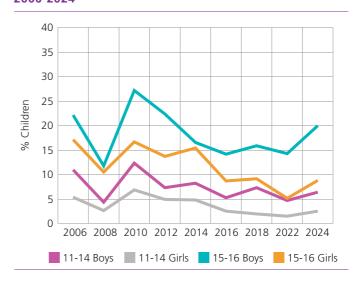


Chart 1: Trends over time % Children not enrolled in school. By age group and sex. 2006-2024





## Young children in pre-school and school

Table 2: % Children enrolled in different types of preschools and schools. By age. 2022

	Pre	Pre-school			School		Not in	
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	10.1	24.4	20.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	43.4	100
Age 4	5.1	21.9	44.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	25.4	100
Age 5	3.7	30.5	48.6	5.2	6.7	0.0	5.3	100
Age 6	2.1	24.0	35.8	13.9	21.4	0.0	2.9	100
Age 7	0.1	13.6	17.5	24.6	42.8	0.2	1.4	100
Age 8	0.5	10.2	6.6	34.5	46.3	0.4	1.5	100

Table 3: % Children enrolled in different types of preschools and schools. By age. 2024

	Pre	Pre-school			School		Not in	
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	12.4	9.8	17.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	60.0	100
Age 4	6.9	19.8	43.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	27.0	100
Age 5	2.0	24.7	52.7	6.4	5.2	0.0	9.0	100
Age 6	0.9	25.9	36.8	11.6	20.6	0.0	4.3	100
Age 7	0.4	12.9	17.8	24.7	40.9	0.0	3.4	100
Age 8	0.2	8.6	7.3	28.8	53.5	0.0	1.7	100

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



### Reading

ASER learning assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group of 5-16 are assessed. Assessments are conducted in 19 languages across the country. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

Table 4: % Children by grade and reading level. All children, 2024

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total
1	10.8	46.3	35.6	4.8	2.6	100
II	5.5	29.2	38.2	18.6	8.6	100
III	2.4	15.5	36.5	26.1	19.5	100
IV	3.4	10.8	29.8	25.0	31.1	100
V	0.9	7.9	16.3	32.2	42.8	100
VI	0.6	4.4	12.5	35.6	46.9	100
VII	0.3	1.6	4.8	26.6	66.7	100
VIII	0.0	2.0	4.9	17.6	75.5	100

The reading tool is a progressive tool. Each row shows the variation in children's reading levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 2.4% cannot even read letters, 15.5% can read letters but not words or higher, 36.5% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 26.1% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 19.5% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

**Table 5: Trends over time** Reading in Std III. By school type. 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

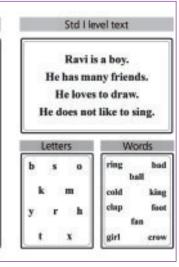
Year	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text					
Teal	Govt	Govt Pvt Go				
2014	23.2	25.2	24.3			
2016	16.9	22.1	19.6			
2018	19.6	28.0	24.7			
2022	10.7	21.3	16.2			
2024	15.6	22.2	19.5			

\*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

The highest level in the ASER reading assessment is a Std II level text. Table 5 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can read a Std II level text. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" reading for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown

#### Reading tool

Std II level text Salma is a little girl. She had a pretty doll. She loved playing with her doll. One day the doll fell from her hand to the floor. It broke into many pieces. Salma was very sad. She cried a lot. Her mother gave her another doll. Now she is happy again.

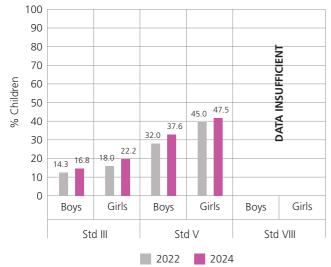


**Table 6: Trends over time** Reading in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

Year	% Children in Std V who can read Std II level text			% Children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*
2014	46.1	69.1	58.3	_		88.0
2016	41.3	53.0	47.6	EN		86.0
2018	38.9	58.1	50.2	)ATA FFIC		82.5
2022	29.1	47.6	38.9	DATA INSUFFICIENT	77.4	75.7
2024	36.6	46.9	42.7		79.2	75.4

<sup>\*</sup>This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

### **Chart 3: Trends over time** % Children who can read Std II level text. By grade and sex. 2022 and 2024 100





Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



### **Arithmetic**

ASER learning assessments are conducted in the household. Children in the age group of 5-16 are assessed. Assessments are conducted in 19 languages across the country. The type of school in which children are enrolled (government or private) is also recorded.

Table 7: % Children by grade and arithmetic level. All children, 2024

Std	Not even	Recognise	Recognise numbers		Divide	Total	
Jiu	1-9	1-9	11-99	Subtract	Divide	rotar	
1	12.3	32.8	51.8	3.0	0.1	100	
II	6.1	16.7	66.9	10.1	0.2	100	
III	2.5	9.4	65.3	19.2	3.6	100	
IV	2.6	8.1	46.9	31.5	11.0	100	
V	0.4	6.1	46.1	31.3	16.1	100	
VI	0.4	1.6	52.7	29.7	15.7	100	
VII	0.0	0.2	42.2	36.6	21.0	100	
VIII	0.0	0.2	37.4	43.1	19.2	100	

The arithmetic tool is a progressive tool. Each row shows the variation in children's arithmetic levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 2.5% cannot even recognise numbers from 1 to 9, 9.4% can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 or higher, 65.3% can recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 19.2% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 3.6% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

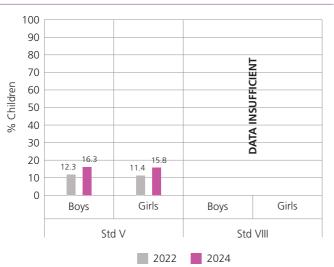
**Table 8: Trends over time** Arithmetic in Std III. By school type. 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction					
Teal	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*			
2014	23.1	33.8	28.8			
2016	21.6	23.0	22.3			
2018	14.2	22.6	19.3			
2022	15.3	20.5	18.0			
2024	18.9	25.6	22.8			

\*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.

In most states, children are expected to do 2-digit by 2digit subtraction with borrowing by Std II. Table 8 shows the proportion of children in Std III who can do subtraction. This figure is a proxy for "grade level" arithmetic for Std III. Data for children enrolled in government schools and private schools is shown separately.

**Chart 4: Trends over time** % Children who can do division. By grade and sex. 2022 and 2024



#### Arithmetic tool

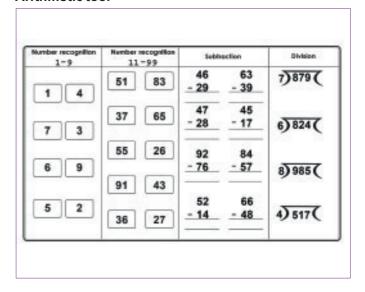


Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

Year	% Children in Std V who can do division				% Children in Std VIII who can do division		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt*	
2014	5.9	15.4	10.9	_		48.3	
2016	11.4	10.0	10.6	EN		32.2	
2018	4.7	8.8	7.1	) ATA FFIC		27.9	
2022	10.1	13.0	11.6	DATA INSUFFICIENT	35.0	28.3	
2024	15.2	16.7	16.1	=	23.1	19.2	

\*This is the weighted average for children in government and private schools only.



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



### Digital literacy: For children aged 14-16

The digital literacy section in ASER 2024 consists of two parts: a set of self-reported questions as well as a one-on-one assessment.

### Access, ownership, and use of smartphones (Self-reported)

Table 10: Smartphone availability and use. By age. 2024

	9	% Children who:					
Age	Have a Coulc smartphone smart at home to do tas		Can use a smartphone	Of those who can use a smartphone, who have their own smartphone			
14	94.4	46.1	47.4	4.9			
15	93.9	48.9	58.0	10.3			
16	95.4	56.4					
All	94.5	49.8	53.6	13.8			

Table 12: Of those who know how to use a smartphone, % children who used a smartphone in the reference week\*\* for any educational activity or social media activity, and know how to use safety features. By age. 2024

Age	% Children who did any education- related	% Children who used	Of tho:	se who useo % children v		
, tgc	activity in the reference week	the reference week	Block/ report a profile	Make a profile private	Change password	
14	31.1	68.1	59.2	58.5	48.2	
15	42.0	74.1	64.2	67.6	65.1	
16		DATA INSUFFICIENT				
All	38.4	74.1	63.5	68.5	60.3	

Table 11: Smartphone availability and use. By sex. 2024

	9	% Children who:						
Sex	Have a smartphone at home	Could bring a smartphone to do digital tasks*	Can use a smartphone	Of those who can use a smartphone, % who have their own smartphone				
Boys	95.1	50.9	50.9	15.9				
Girls	94.0	49.0	55.7	12.3				
All	94.5	49.8	53.6	13.8				

Table 13: Of those who know how to use a smartphone, % children who used a smartphone in the reference week\*\* for any educational activity or social media activity, and know how to use safety features. By sex. 2024

Sex	% Children who did any education- related	% Children who used	Of those who used social media, % children who can:		
SEX	activity in the reference week	the reference week	Block/ report a profile	Make a profile private	Change password
Boys	28.3	71.6	71.5	73.9	67.7
Girls	45.8	76.0	58.0	64.8	55.2
All	38.4	74.1	63.5	68.5	60.3

### **Digital tasks** (Administered one-on-one to surveyed children)

ALARM	BROWSING FOR INFORMATION	FINDING AND SHARING A YOUTUBE VIDEO
8:30 lashai mynstep	Ka President kynthei ba nyngkong jong ka India	PMGDISHA Module 1
	ba nyngkong jong ka mula	Question a: Find the "PMGDISHA Module 1" video on YouTube.
Question: Set an alarm for 8:30 in the morning.	Question: Search on the phone and tell me the name of the first woman President of India.	Question b: If could find video, then send/share it with a friend/family member using WhatsApp or Telegram.

Table 14: % Children who could do digital tasks on a smartphone. By age and sex. 2024

	% Chil	dren wh	o could		Of th	nose who	o could b	ring a sn	nartphon	e, % wh	o could (	do the fo	llowing t	asks:	
Age	Age bring a smartphone to do digital tasks*		Sett	Setting an alarm		Browsing for information		Finding YouTube video		Of those who found video, % able to share it					
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
14	46.7	45.7	46.1								,				
15	49.0	48.8	48.9					D	ATA INS	UFFICIE	NT				
16		54.0	56.4												
All	50.9	49.0	49.8	70.6	71.0	70.8	67.6	74.2	71.3	78.2	82.3	80.5	91.0	91.5	91.3

<sup>\*</sup>Children were asked to bring a smartphone with good connectivity during the survey to do the digital tasks.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Reference week implies the 7 days prior to the survey.



Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

#### **School observations**

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

**Table 15: Trends over time** Number of schools visited. 2010, 2018, 2022, 2024

	2010	2018	2022	2024
Primary*	101	127	110	110
Upper primary or higher*	9	16	7	12
Total schools visited	110	143	117	122

Table 16: Trends over time Student and teacher attendance on the day of visit. 2010, 2018, 2022, 2024

All schools**	2010	2018	2022	2024
% Enrolled children present (Average)	75.5	74.9	74.4	77.8
% Teachers present (Average)	93.0	86.6	92.7	88.4

**Table 17: Trends over time** % Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less. 2010, 2018, 2022, 2024

	2010	2018	2022	2024
All schools	71.0	69.0	75.4	79.5

Table 18: Multigrade classes. 2024

% Schools	Std I children observed sitting with any other Std	Std II children observed sitting with any other Std
All schools	79.5	81.8

**Table 19: Observation of Teaching Learning Material (TLM)** in classrooms. 2024

% Schools	TLM observed in		TLM, wor students d	
			Std I	Std II
All schools	60.7 59.0			

### **School facilities**

Table 20: Trends over time % Schools with selected facilities. 2010, 2018, 2022, 2024

% Schools	with	2010	2018	2022	2024			
Mid-day	Mid-day meal served in school on day of visit	51.9	47.9	49.1	61.5			
meal	Kitchen/shed for cooking mid-day meal	60.6	84.5	92.1	92.6			
	No facility for drinking water	70.6	76.1	74.4	65.6			
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	5.5	8.5	9.4	10.7			
water	Drinking water available	23.9	15.5	16.2	23.8			
	Total	100	100	100	100			
	No toilet facility	34.9	7.0	21.4	6.6			
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	40.6	48.3	34.2	31.2			
lollet	Toilet useable	24.5	44.8	44.4	62.3			
	Total	100	100	100	100			
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	64.8	37.3	44.7	46.7			
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	9.1	20.9	17.5	11.5			
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	11.4	11.9	7.9	10.7			
Conce	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	14.8	29.9	29.8	31.2			
	Total	100	100	100	100			
	No library	78.0	89.4	83.8	73.0			
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	6.4	7.8	5.1	9.8			
Library	Library books being used by children on day of visit	15.6	2.8	11.1	17.2			
	Total	100	100	100	100			
	Electricity connection		15.9	20.4	28.7			
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electricity available on day of visit		80.0	76.2	57.1			
	No computer available for children to use	97.3	97.9	98.3	96.7			
Computer	Computer available but not being used by children on day of visit	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6			
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.6			
	Total	100	100	100	100			
*Driman, cc	Primary schools affer Std L-IV/A/: upper primary schools affer Std L-V/A/IIA/III							

<sup>\*</sup>Primary schools offer Std I-IV/V; upper primary schools offer Std I-VI/VII/VIII.

<sup>\*\*</sup>All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools.

Annual Status of Education Report

ASER 2024

Facilitated by PRATHAM

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

### Other school indicators

In each sampled village, the largest government school with primary sections is visited on the day of the survey. Information about schools in this report is based on these visits.

Table 21: Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) activities. 2024

% Schools		Received a directive from govt to	teacher receiv	st one ed training on <sub>-</sub> N	Received Teaching Learning	Received funds for TLM for	School readiness
/0 <u>3</u> CHOOIS		implement FLN		Online	Material (TLM) for FLN activities**	for TLM for FLN activities**	program held for Std l
	Current academic year (2024-2025)	33.3	24.2	21.3	63.9	27.1	34.2
All schools*	Previous academic year (2023-2024)	28.3	26.2	28.7	46.7	26.7	30.3

Table 22: Trends over time Distribution of language and math textbooks. 2022 and 2024

		Textbooks distributed					
% Schools		All grades	Some grades	No grades/ don't know	Total		
All schools	2022	65.2	28.7	6.1	100		
All SCHOOLS	2024	58.2	35.3	6.6	100		

Table 23: Trends over time
Distribution of uniforms. 2022 and 2024

		U	niforms	distribute	ed	If not
% Schools		All grades	Some grades	No grades/ don't know	Total	distributed in all grades, then % schools where funds given
All schools	2022	73.5	13.7	12.8	100	
All SCHOOIS	2024	52.5	19.7	27.9	100	

Table 24: Trends over time Physical education. 2018, 2022, 2024

1 Hysical education: 2010, 2022, 2024				
% Schools with		All schools		
		2018	2022	2024
Weekly time allotted for physical education for every class			44.4	62.0
Physical education teacher	Separate teacher	6.8	10.8	12.4
	Any other teacher	15.8	25.2	38.0
	No teacher	77.4	64.0	49.6
	Total	100	100	100
Playground in the school		54.7	58.1	69.7
Sports equipment available		19.7	41.9	42.6

<sup>\*</sup>All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Schools could have received TLM, funds to purchase TLM, or both.

