Telangana rural

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 9 OUT OF 9 DISTRICTS Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.



School enrollment

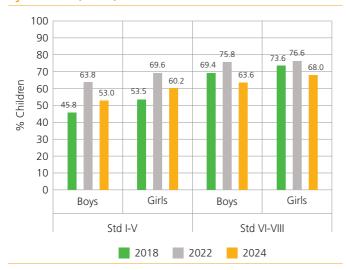
Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of schools.By age group and sex.2024

Age group and sex	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not in school	Total
Age 6-14: All	59.8	39.2	0.5	0.5	100
Age 7-16: All	60.6	38.1	0.5	0.7	100
Age 7-10: All	55.9	43.6	0.2	0.3	100
Age 7-10: Boys	52.2	47.4	0.1	0.2	100
Age 7-10: Girls	59.5	39.9	0.3	0.4	100
Age 11-14: All	64.8	33.6	0.9	0.7	100
Age 11-14: Boys	62.6	35.8	0.9	0.8	100
Age 11-14: Girls	67.0	31.4	1.0	0.7	100
Age 15-16: All	67.9	28.9	0.8	2.5	100
Age 15-16: Boys	72.2	25.7	0.0	2.1	100
Age 15-16: Girls	62.6	32.8	1.7	2.9	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



Young children in pre-school and school

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

	Pre	-school			School		Not in	
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt		Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	88.6	1.0	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	4.4	100
Age 4	62.9	4.0	27.9	2.7	1.3	0.0	1.2	100
Age 5	31.4	4.4	37.0	20.6	5.7	0.0	1.0	100
Age 6	4.1	2.5	27.2	51.8	14.2	0.0	0.2	100
Age 7	0.2	1.1	8.8	57.4	32.3	0.0	0.1	100
Age 8	0.1	0.0	1.1	62.4	36.0	0.0	0.4	100

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

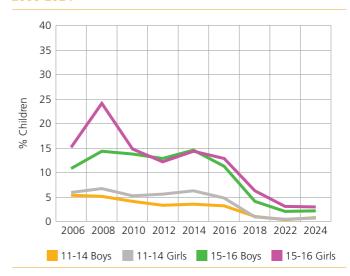




Table 3: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2024

	Pre	-school		School			Not in	
Age	Anganwadi	Govt pre- primary	Pvt LKG/ UKG	Govt		Other	pre- school or school	Total
Age 3	81.4	0.3	13.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.3	100
Age 4	48.9	1.6	43.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.5	100
Age 5	21.7	2.0	48.0	17.9	10.2	0.4	0.0	100
Age 6	2.5	0.9	34.2	37.7	24.3	0.4	0.1	100
Age 7	0.4	0.0	10.3	46.8	41.8	0.2	0.6	100
Age 8	0.0	0.0	1.3	52.0	46.4	0.0	0.3	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. Allchildren. 2024

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total
T	30.8	42.2	21.9	4.2	0.9	100
Ш	13.2	37.9	36.0	10.4	2.5	100
III	7.8	26.5	41.3	18.3	6.2	100
IV	4.0	16.6	34.0	28.8	16.6	100
V	2.6	11.6	26.9	27.4	31.6	100
VI	3.8	9.6	18.3	27.7	40.6	100
VII	2.3	10.5	15.7	27.4	44.1	100
VIII	1.6	7.7	11.7	22.7	56.4	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, 7.8% cannot even read letters, 26.5% can read letters but not words or higher, 41.3% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 18.3% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 6.2% can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

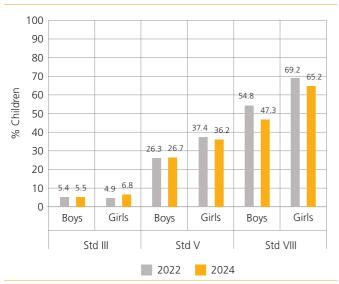
Table 5: Trends over time Reading in Std III. By school type. 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

Year	% Children in Std III who can read Std II level text					
	Govt Pvt		Govt & Pvt*			
2014	12.2	30.6	19.9			
2016	14.9	22.5	18.6			
2018	12.6	24.4	18.1			
2022	6.3	3.0	5.2			
2024	6.8	5.4	6.3			

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 separately.

*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



Reading tool

Std II level text	Std H	evel text
రదు, రాము అన్నా నెల్లెళ్ళు. రమ అంటే రాముకు ఎంతో ఇష్టం, ఒకరోజు రమ రాముతో అదుకుంటున్నది. రమ జదుతా బోమల మందు రక్షణ చూసింది. రమ రక్రంతో అదుకోవాలని అనుకుంది. వక్రం కానాలని అన్నయ్యను అడిగింది.	నేరేదు : మల్లె ఫ	పూలు ఎరుపు సందు నలుపు గాలు తెలువు పందు పనువు.
వ్వయ్య ఇవ్వలేదని ఏర్పింది. రాము అనెం సేపు అలోచించారు. అతనికి ఒక	Letters	Words
పాయం కల్లింది. వెంటనే లోచలికి వెళ్ళి చ్యుసు అడిగి ఒక దక్కిలం తెచ్చి వెళ్లికి వ్రాదు. చెక్కిలం కూడా దోమల మందు శ్రకంతా గుండంగా ఉంది. కమ దానిని మకొని ఏదుపు అపింది. కమ, తాము విపి ఆడుకున్నారు.	స ఈ ప హ ఖ ర య ర ష	అం పూలు కాలు దంద మార గాలి గంట కండి జీడి గద

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	53.7	55.7	54.5	73.9	L	75.9
2016	40.0		47.1	71.7	IENJ	76.1
2018	41.3		43.6	63.1	DATA FFIC	69.5
2022	31.6	32.2	31.7	58.1	DATA NSUFFICIENT	61.9
2024	29.3	35.6	31.5	50.8	=	56.7

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



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. Allchildren. 2024

Std	Not even	Recognise	numbers	Subtract	Divide	Total	
510			11-99	Jubliact		10101	
1	23.0	32.5	41.1	3.0	0.4	100	
Ш	8.2	25.4	53.1	13.0	0.4	100	
Ш	6.0	12.6	50.5	28.5	2.4	100	
IV	2.2	6.8	38.9	40.0	12.2	100	
V	2.1	4.4	29.7	38.7	25.2	100	
VI	2.4	2.5	26.3	38.4	30.4	100	
VII	2.2	2.9	22.8	38.4	33.7	100	
VIII	2.1	2.6	19.6	34.6	41.1	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, 6% cannot even recognise numbers from 1 to 9, 12.6% can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 or higher, 50.5% can recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 28.5% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 2.4% can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100%.

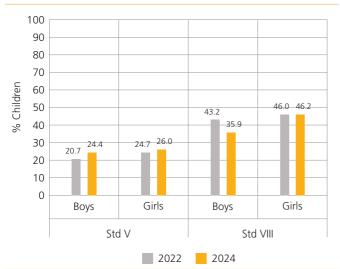
Table 8: Trends over timeArithmetic in Std III. By school type.2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

Year		en in Std III least subtr	
rear	Govt		Govt & Pvt*
2014	25.6	47.2	34.7
2016	30.7	54.6	42.2
2018	30.6	38.9	34.5
2022	27.2	31.7	28.7
2024	29.1	33.8	31.0

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.

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

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



Arithmetic tool

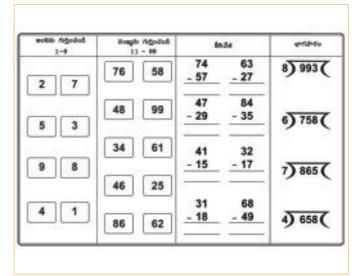


Table 9: Trends over time Arithmetic in Std V and Std VIII. By school type. 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2024

Year	% Children in Std V who can do division			% Children in Std VIII wh can do division		
	Govt		Govt & Pvt*	Govt		Govt & Pvt*
2014	29.5	39.7	33.7	43.7	L	44.3
2016	26.0		30.4	51.4	IEN	54.9
2018	26.7		27.3	43.0	PEIC FFIC	48.7
2022	21.5	26.4	22.7	40.2	DATA INSUFFICIENT	44.6
2024	23.9	27.5	25.1	38.5	=	41.1

*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	6 Children wh	D:	Of those who	
Age	Have a smartphone at home	Could bring a smartphone to do digital tasks*	Can use a smartphone	can use a smartphone, % who have their own smartphone	
14	96.1	72.4	90.5	31.1	
15	95.8	74.9	92.0	29.0	
16	96.1	82.4	95.8	46.6	
All	96.0	75.7	92.3	34.3	

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

Age	% Children who did any education- related	% Children who used any social media in	Of tho:	se who use % children v	
Nge	activity in the reference week week	Block/ report a profile	Make a profile private	Change password	
14	65.7	79.0	55.1	52.1	55.0
15	53.6	82.2	71.2	62.5	62.3
16	63.1	88.4	79.8	71.6	71.8
All	61.1	82.5	67.2	60.8	62.0

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

		Of those who			
Sex	Have a smartphone at home	Could bring a smartphone to do digital tasks*	Can use a smartphone	can use a smartphone, % who have their own smartphone	
Boys	97.1	78.2	93.7	39.0	
Girls	94.7	73.0	90.8	29.0	
All	96.0	75.7	92.3	34.3	

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

	% Children who did any education- Sex related			se who used 6 children v	
	activity in the	the reference	Block/ report a profile	Make a profile private	Change password
Boys	60.7	84.8	71.8	68.2	71.4
Girls	61.5	79.9	61.9	61.9 52.3	
All	61.1	82.5	67.2	60.8	62.0

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

	ALARM	BROWSING FOR INFORMATION	FINDING AND SHARING A YOUTUBE VIDEO
	రేపు ఉదయం 8:30కి	First woman President of India	PMGDISHA Module 1
		r resident of findra	Question a: Find the "PMGDISHA Module 1" video on YouTube.
Question: Se	et 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

	% Children who could			% Children who could Of those who could bring a smartphone, % who could do the following tasks							asks:				
Age	bring a smartphone to do digital tasks*		Setting an alarm		Browsing for information		Finding YouTube video		e video	Of those who found video, % able to share it					
	Boys		All	Boys			Boys			Boys		All	Boys	Girls	All
14	73.2	71.7	72.4		TN	87.0	NT		82.0		L	87.2		L	98.6
15	76.3	73.3	74.9	ΔĮ.	ICIE	88.6	TA A	ICIE	83.7	TA	ICIE	90.0	AT A	FICIE	98.1
16	87.8	75.3	82.4	DATA	UFF	92.5	DA	U FF	88.7	DATA	UFF	88.8	DA	U FF	97.7
All	78.2	73.0	75.7		INSI	89.0		INS	84.4		INS	88.6		INS	98.1

*Children were asked to bring a smartphone with good connectivity during the survey to do the digital tasks.

**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
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	2010	2018	2022	2024
Primary*	200	196	200	208
Upper primary or higher*	58	63	59	54
Total schools visited	258	259	259	262

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)	67.9	74.9	75.5	73.5
% Teachers present (Average)	82.3	84.7	85.5	85.5

Table 17: Trends over time% Schools with total enrollment of 60 or less.

2010, 2018, 2022, 2024

	2010	2018	2022	2024
All schools	17.2	34.8	25.9	45.2

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	62.3	61.9

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

% Schools	TLM obs classroor from tex	erved in m (apart	Of those schools with TLM, work done by students displayed in classroom		
	Std I	Std II	Std I	Std II	
All schools	84.0	83.2	73.9	76.3	

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	98.4	95.8	97.3	91.5
meal	Kitchen/shed for cooking mid-day meal	71.0	86.4	84.5	80.5
	No facility for drinking water	22.8	20.4	21.6	15.8
Drinking	Facility but no drinking water available	12.4	22.4	21.6	31.1
water	Drinking water available	64.8	57.2	56.9	53.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No toilet facility	23.4	3.5	7.0	5.4
Toilet	Facility but toilet not useable	38.1	19.5	19.7	18.9
Ionet	Toilet useable	38.6	77.0	73.4	75.7
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No separate provision for girls' toilet	53.1	8.7	13.0	9.2
Girls'	Separate provision but locked	9.2	8.7	12.2	4.4
toilet	Separate provision, unlocked but not useable	12.3	10.7	11.0	12.8
tonet	Separate provision, unlocked and useable	25.4	71.9	63.8	73.7
	Total	100	100	100	100
	No library	8.0	22.4	19.0	13.9
Library	Library but no books being used by children on day of visit	14.4	22.0	19.0	29.3
LIDIALY	Library books being used by children on day of visit	77.6	55.7	62.0	56.8
	Total	100	100	100	100
	Electricity connection		86.4	95.3	98.1
Electricity	Of schools with electricity connection, % schools with electricity available on day of visit		86.9	91.4	96.9
	No computer available for children to use	90.7	89.5	85.9	91.1
Computer	Computer available but not being used by children on day of visit	3.0	7.4	11.7	5.1
Computer	Computer being used by children on day of visit	6.2	3.1	2.3	3.9
	Total	100	100	100	100

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

**All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools.





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 _N	Received Teaching Learning	Received funds for TLM for	School readiness
		implement FLN activities with Std I-II / III	Offline	Online	Material (TLM) for FLN activities**	FLN activities**	program held for Std l
	Current academic year (2024-2025)	76.4	72.2	42.8	60.4	28.4	89.5
All schools*	Previous academic year (2023-2024)	82.3	85.2	56.5	63.3	30.6	88.8

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	95.0	3.9	1.2	100	
	2024	97.3	2.3	0.4	100	

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

% Schools with		All schools			
		2018	2022	2024	
Weekly time allotted for physical education for every class			45.9	77.4	
	Separate teacher	10.9	11.8	7.3	
Physical education	Any other teacher	49.2	52.2	66.1	
teacher	No teacher	39.9	35.9	26.6	
	Total	100	100	100	
Playground in the school		77.0	78.1	83.7	
Sports equipment available		59.1	48.6	82.4	

*All schools include primary schools and upper primary schools. **Schools could have received TLM, funds to purchase TLM, or both.

Table 23: Trends over timeDistribution of uniforms. 2022 and 2024

			Uniforms distributed				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	89.8	7.8	2.3	100		
	2024	95.8	1.9	2.3	100		

