

Uttar Pradesh RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 70 OUT OF 71 DISTRICTS

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Enrollment trends: Children aged 3-8 (Foundational Stage)

Exposure to developmentally appropriate activities from a young age and growing up in a supportive learning environment helps children develop strong foundations for learning. Major education policy documents in India now recognise these facts. ASER 2024 data for the “foundational stage” (age 3-8) is helpful in understanding the current status of schooling and learning so that evidence can inform actions for ensuring that children enter school at the right age and are ready for formal schooling.

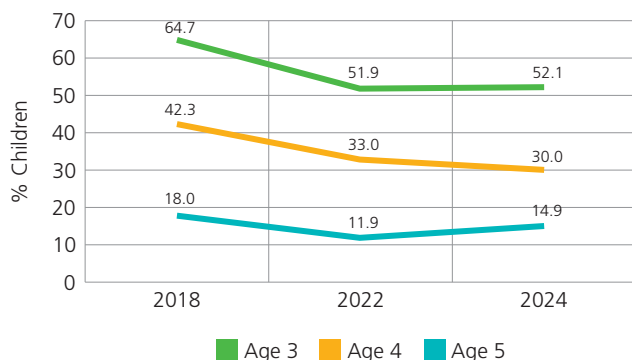
Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2022

Age	Pre-school			School			Not in pre-school or school	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	35.6	0.6	9.1	2.1	0.7	0.1	51.9	100
Age 4	38.7	1.0	19.8	5.3	2.0	0.2	33.0	100
Age 5	23.6	1.3	28.1	25.5	8.6	1.1	11.9	100
Age 6	6.9	0.7	19.5	51.2	15.6	1.2	5.0	100
Age 7	1.8	0.5	10.9	59.5	24.2	1.1	2.1	100
Age 8	0.6	0.2	4.5	61.3	30.8	1.1	1.5	100

Table 2: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2024

Age	Pre-school			School			Not in pre-school or school	Total
	Anganwadi	Govt pre-primary	Pvt LKG/UKG	Govt	Pvt	Other		
Age 3	34.7	0.6	11.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	52.1	100
Age 4	38.5	1.1	25.2	2.4	2.5	0.3	30.0	100
Age 5	28.3	1.0	33.8	12.4	8.8	0.8	14.9	100
Age 6	10.0	0.5	25.2	35.0	20.4	1.2	7.7	100
Age 7	2.3	0.3	16.0	45.0	31.7	1.1	3.7	100
Age 8	0.6	0.2	6.0	50.1	39.5	1.7	2.0	100

Chart 1: % Children age 3-5 not enrolled anywhere. 2018, 2022, 2024



Key takeaways

- **Increase in enrollment in pre-primary institutions at age 5:** At age 5, more than 50% of children were enrolled in pre-primary institutions in 2022. This percentage has increased to more than 60% in 2024. For example, at age 5, enrollment in anganwadis increased from 23.6% to 28.3% between 2022 to 2024 (Table 1 and 2).
- **Sharp decline in out of school children since 2018:** The percentage of children aged 3-5 who are not enrolled anywhere has declined between 2018 and 2024. For example, the percentage of 3-year-olds not enrolled dropped from 64.7% in 2018 to 52.1% in 2024 (Chart 1). However, these figures indicate that more efforts are still required to achieve universal pre-primary coverage.
- **Decrease in ‘underage’ enrollment in Std I:** The percentage of children who are ‘underage’ (age 5 or below) enrolled in Std I in government and private schools has decreased since 2018. Across schools, this percentage decreased from 27.7% in 2018 to 16.3% in 2024 (Table 3).
- **Enrollment in private institutions has increased:** For children aged 6 to 8, enrollment in private schools increased between 2022 and 2024. For example, at age 7, enrollment in private schools increased from 24.2% in 2022 to 31.7% in 2024 (Table 1 and 2).

Table 3: % Children aged 5 or below enrolled in Std I. By school type. 2018, 2022, 2024

Year	All	Govt	Pvt
2018	27.7	35.7	19.6
2022	23.4	27.1	16.6
2024	16.3	19.7	13.1



*The number of districts in the state is based on Census 2011, which has been used as the sampling frame for ASER surveys since 2016.

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Table 4: Performance of states: % Children not enrolled anywhere by age and % children in Std I who are "underage" (age 5 or below).

State	% Children not enrolled anywhere. By age. 2018, 2022, 2024												% Children who are "underage" (age 5 or below) enrolled in Std I. By school type. 2018, 2022, 2024					
	Age 3			Age 4			Age 5			Govt			Pvt			Govt & Pvt		
	2018	2022	2024	2018	2022	2024	2018	2022	2024	2018	2022	2024	2018	2022	2024	2018	2022	2024
Andhra Pradesh	18.2	9.2	1.6	4.2	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	27.5	15.6	12.4	16.9	16.8	12.3	22.6	16.1	12.3
Arunachal Pradesh	39.7	35.7	28.8	18.2	21.8	18.4	6.8	10.9	11.9	37.0	30.6	23.9	19.0	19.8	17.8	30.9	27.4	21.3
Assam	21.4	13.3	8.8	10.7	5.3	2.6	4.3	2.5	2.0	28.2	21.8	20.0	18.9	11.0	10.6	25.6	18.6	16.9
Bihar	33.3	23.0	23.1	17.8	12.9	14.6	11.5	7.0	8.8	31.2	26.5	23.1	15.2	12.0	10.3	27.1	23.2	19.4
Chhattisgarh	14.5	11.4	8.8	7.6	6.0	3.6	5.0	4.7	2.7	16.6	12.4	9.5	18.1	15.4	15.1	17.1	13.1	11.0
Gujarat	4.9	17.2	4.7	2.5	8.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.3	15.8	37.6	3.5	24.2	15.8	4.6	16.8	36.4	3.7
Haryana	22.4	12.3	14.4	10.7	6.6	9.8	4.4	3.3	4.3	53.9	49.2	32.0	32.8	28.7	19.1	40.3	38.0	24.2
Himachal Pradesh	6.6	17.7	10.2	3.1	5.4	3.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	38.3	43.4	21.5	28.2	33.0	9.1	33.2	39.6	13.7
Jammu and Kashmir	24.2	14.4	11.9	15.5	6.9	5.5	6.1	1.6	2.6	30.6	20.5	18.7	14.1	14.5	6.8	22.9	17.9	13.4
Jharkhand	17.3	23.0	12.3	10.4	11.5	8.5	5.5	6.2	5.3	37.3	25.2	26.5	20.0	11.0	12.4	33.2	22.6	22.7
Karnataka	7.8	5.7	7.1	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	6.9	3.4	2.9	6.0	3.0	4.4	6.6	3.3	3.4
Kerala	15.0	29.7	18.8	3.9	6.9	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.8	14.7	10.4	4.7	8.2	3.5	9.9	12.2	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	13.7	9.6	7.5	8.4	7.5	4.3	6.7	4.1	2.9	39.3	33.5	23.7	30.8	29.8	22.6	36.3	32.3	23.3
Maharashtra	8.7	4.0	3.7	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	7.4	5.0	3.7	9.3	7.2	4.9	7.8	5.4	4.0
Meghalaya	65.4	43.4	60.0	26.4	25.3	27.0	8.9	5.2	9.0	10.9	10.0	9.7	10.2	8.5	6.7	10.5	9.3	7.9
Mizoram	0.0	2.3	8.1	0.4	1.4	3.1	0.3	1.4	1.3	24.4	24.1	20.1	21.5	10.7	4.8	23.4	19.7	13.4
Nagaland	59.9	46.6	37.0	18.6	7.1	9.9	3.9	1.2	1.9	11.8	6.5	6.1	7.8	6.4	3.7	10.1	6.4	4.8
Odisha	6.3	2.1	3.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	20.6	11.5	7.9	21.0	11.2	13.6	20.6	11.4	9.0
Punjab	22.1	21.7	10.1	4.2	5.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.3	46.4	29.7	33.3	15.2	9.2	9.8	25.9	19.7	21.1
Rajasthan	49.5	30.4	35.2	25.7	19.1	19.6	8.9	6.8	8.1	49.4	49.7	40.3	40.9	43.1	36.7	46.2	47.4	38.5
Sikkim	0.7	3.3	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.1	24.9	29.0	18.3	15.9	9.2	12.0	19.8	20.9	15.5
Tamil Nadu	10.6	2.5	3.4	3.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	35.7	34.1	33.2	28.9	32.4	27.6	32.6	33.5	30.6
Telangana	13.5	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	33.8	26.8	31.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	21.7	20.8	20.6
Tripura	10.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	0.8	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.0	1.9	4.4	8.6	3.0	6.1	4.1	2.2	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	64.7	51.9	52.1	42.3	33.0	30.0	18.0	11.9	14.9	35.7	27.1	19.7	19.6	16.6	13.1	27.7	23.4	16.3
Uttarakhand	23.4	20.3	18.9	9.4	9.8	5.4	4.3	2.9	2.7	39.7	26.2	18.8	18.0	18.1	16.5	28.0	22.3	17.7
West Bengal	18.8	6.6	5.9	9.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	3.2	2.7	15.5	12.3	6.3	18.3	14.6	7.6	15.9	12.5	6.5
All India	28.8	21.7	20.7	15.6	12.3	11.4	8.1	5.5	6.2	28.5	24.2	17.7	20.5	18.7	15.0	25.6	22.7	16.7

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Foundational learning in Std II

Achieving Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) in primary school is a national priority (NEP 2020). The policy states that every student will attain foundational literacy and numeracy by Std III. The tables below describe reading and arithmetic levels in Std II. Why should we focus on Std II? At the time of testing for ASER 2024, children would have completed about half of their academic year in Std II. Therefore, it is important to track children's progress and understand how far they have come in their journey of meeting FLN goals.

Table 5: % Children enrolled in Std II. By school type. 2024

% Children in Std II enrolled in	Govt	Pvt	Total
	47.4	52.6	100

Chart 2: % Children enrolled in Std II. By age and school type. 2022 and 2024

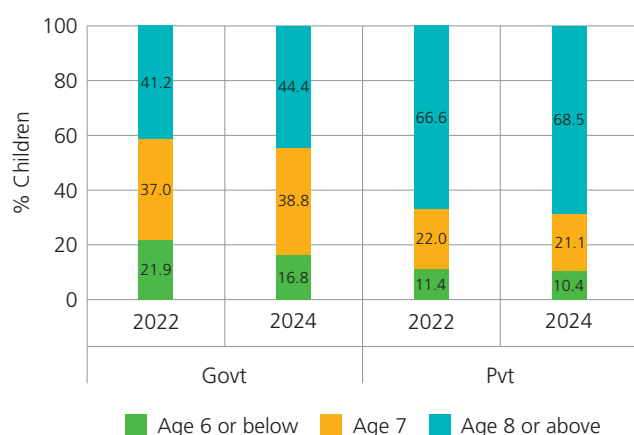


Table 6: Reading and arithmetic levels of children in Std II. By age and school type. 2022 and 2024

Age	% Children who can at least read words		% Children who can at least recognise numbers till 99	
	2022	2024	2022	2024
Government schools				
Age 6 or below	20.0	35.0	21.8	33.4
Age 7	26.5	43.8	32.1	40.9
Age 8 or above	31.4	48.5	37.0	45.9
All	27.2	44.4	31.9	41.8
Private schools				
Age 6 or below	43.6	53.0	48.5	54.5
Age 7	53.8	62.1	65.4	69.5
Age 8 or above	59.5	71.1	71.9	78.0
All	56.5	67.4	67.9	73.9

Key takeaways

- Age matters for learning outcomes:** Across schools, children at age 8 and above are doing better than younger children in the same grade in 2024. For example, in government schools, the percentage of children aged 8 or above who can at least read words is 48.5%, as compared to 43.8% of children aged 7 and 35% of children aged 6 or below (Table 6). This shows that age of entry and age composition are important structural features of early grades in schools.
- Improvement in reading and arithmetic levels in government schools:** The percentage of Std II children in government schools who can at least read words increased from 27.2% in 2022 to 44.4% in 2024, while those who could at least recognise numbers till 99 increased from 31.9% to 41.8% (Table 5).
- Private school students continue to perform better in reading and arithmetic:** In 2024, 67.4% of private school students could at least read words, compared to 44.4% in government schools. Similarly, 73.9% of private school students could at least recognise numbers till 99, while only 41.8% of government school students could do so (Table 5).

Reading tool

Std II level text

नगमा समझदार लड़की थी। मगर उसका छोटा भाई अमन बहुत नटखट था। एक दिन दोनों बाज़ार में घूम रहे थे। अमन ने रास्ते में पकौड़े देखे। उसे पकौड़े बहुत पसंद थे। मौँ उसके लिए पकौड़े बनाती थी। नगमा ने कहा यह पकौड़े तीखे होंगे। मगर अमन नहीं माना। अमन ने पकौड़े खाए और उसकी आँखों से आँसू निकलने लगे।

Std I level text

रात हो गई है।
चौंद दिख रहा है।
तारे भी चमक रहे हैं।
सब लोग सो गए हैं।

Letters

न प म
च स
थ ग द
र ल

Words

आग सोच
गिर ताला
मौका पानी
देश धुन
पैसा बुढ़ा

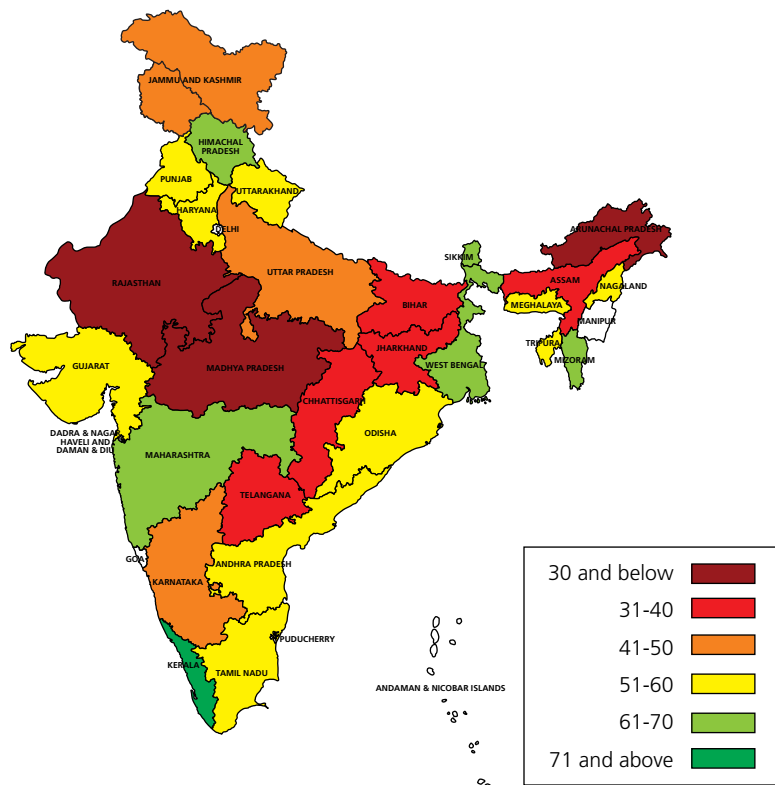
Arithmetic tool

अंक पहचान 1-9	संख्या पहचान 11-99	घटाव	भाग
5 7	74 23	63 - 44 = 19 51 - 35 = 16	7) 898
8 4	91 86	92 - 48 = 44 71 - 35 = 36	4) 659
2 9	24 79	45 - 27 = 18 34 - 19 = 15	8) 946
3 1	37 61	43 - 29 = 14 46 - 17 = 29	6) 757
	58 14		

Uttar Pradesh RURAL

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

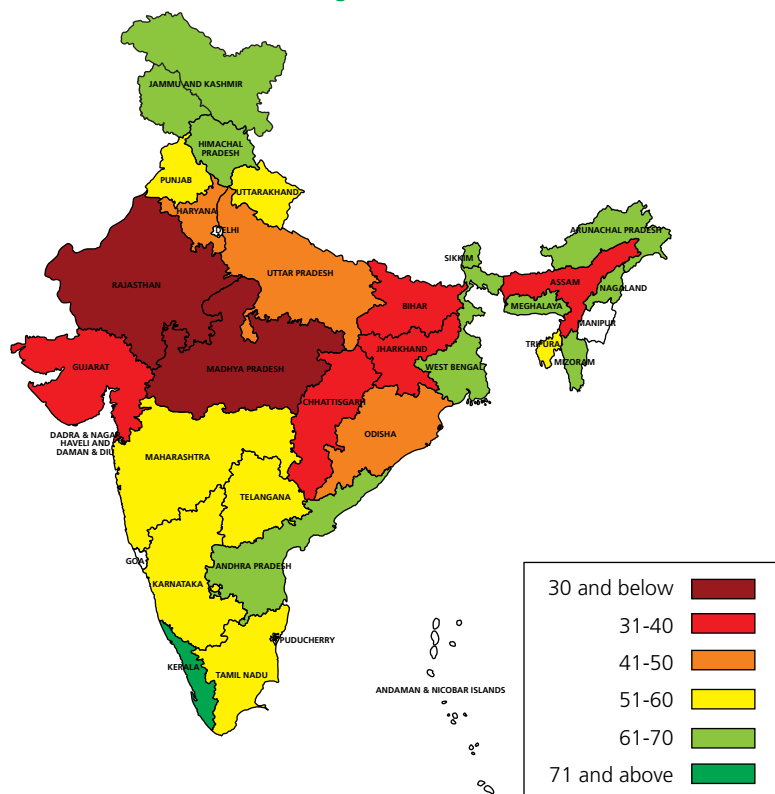
State-wise map showing % of government school children enrolled in Std II who can at least read words. 2024



State-wise table showing % of government school children enrolled in Std II who can at least read words and can at least recognise numbers till 99. 2018, 2022, 2024

State	% Children who can at least read words			% Children who can at least recognise numbers till 99		
	2018	2022	2024	2018	2022	2024
Andhra Pradesh	59.7	38.9	52.9	65.9	53.5	66.2
Arunachal Pradesh	31.8	34.0	29.3	69.7	75.9	70.0
Assam	48.0	35.0	39.6	42.2	31.0	37.5
Bihar	22.6	23.5	30.6	27.1	33.5	40.1
Chhattisgarh	32.2	29.8	36.2	30.6	33.3	35.7
Gujarat	61.4	45.7	55.1	39.2	34.3	36.3
Haryana	49.9	46.8	56.5	44.7	49.8	48.7
Himachal Pradesh	68.4	48.0	66.8	63.5	59.6	64.4
Jammu & Kashmir	43.2	46.0	46.2	54.7	62.8	63.0
Jharkhand	23.7	24.2	33.9	24.8	30.1	39.6
Karnataka	49.8	43.9	50.2	58.1	53.1	59.0
Kerala	82.3	65.8	72.8	89.8	77.3	86.5
Madhya Pradesh	17.8	15.6	25.7	16.4	20.2	24.7
Maharashtra	63.8	57.6	66.6	46.0	45.7	54.5
Meghalaya	46.0	47.3	59.5	73.7	71.6	70.7
Mizoram	71.4	58.9	65.7	76.5	80.0	85.6
Nagaland	60.6	61.4	60.0	74.7	75.9	86.3
Odisha	55.1	49.9	52.6	46.8	45.6	50.2
Punjab	60.2	48.2	57.3	57.6	50.2	57.2
Rajasthan	20.4	16.1	21.4	19.0	17.5	19.9
Sikkim	69.3	51.0	70.0	75.3	74.7	82.2
Tamil Nadu	57.7	41.8	51.8	57.8	48.2	56.5
Telangana	47.9	36.6	36.8	61.4	60.6	52.6
Tripura	55.2	49.2	53.6	48.8	59.6	55.6
Uttar Pradesh	21.7	27.2	44.4	22.5	31.9	41.8
Uttarakhand	53.2	32.9	52.4	41.5	31.8	52.7
West Bengal	66.2	62.6	67.3	56.2	56.7	61.6
All India	39.7	35.7	44.6	37.5	38.7	45.7

State-wise map showing % of government school children enrolled in Std II who can at least recognise numbers till 99. 2024



1. Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in 2014. As a result, the sample frames of Census 2011 do not have the new state divisions. Of the 22 districts in undivided Andhra Pradesh, 9 rural districts are located in Telangana and the remaining 13 districts are located in Andhra Pradesh. ASER estimates for the two states are based on this separation of districts.
2. Estimates for the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir have been presented in a combined form for comparability with ASER estimates of previous years.
3. ASER 2024 was not conducted in Goa and Manipur.
4. Map may not be accurate or to scale. This is a mere representation.