# Meghalaya RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY. 6 OUT OF 7 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.
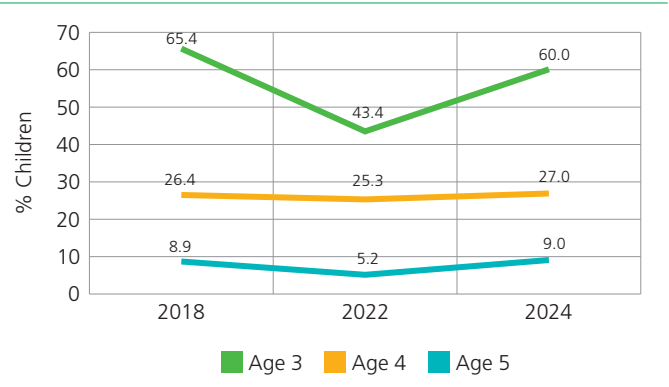
### Table 1: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools. By age. 2022

| Age | Pre-school | | | School | | | Not in pre-school or school | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anganwadi | Govt pre-primary | Pvt LKG/UKG | Govt | Pvt | Other | | |
| Age 3 | 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 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 | 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 |

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



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

(Age 3): 2018 = 65.4, 2022 = 43.4, 2024 = 60.0
(Age 4): 2018 = 26.4, 2022 = 25.3, 2024 = 27.0
(Age 5): 2018 = 8.9, 2022 = 5.2, 2024 = 9.0

Y-axis: % Children. Legend: Age 3, Age 4, Age 5

## Key takeaways

- **High enrollment in pre-primary institutions at age 5:** At age 5, 79.4% of children are enrolled in pre-primary institutions in 2024 (Table 2). This data needs to be kept in mind while planning for this age.

- **High percentage of children are out of school at age 3:** At age 3, the percentage of out of school children remains high at 60% in 2024 (Chart 1). These figures indicate that substantial 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 from 10.5% in 2018 to 7.9% in 2024 (Table 3).

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

| Year | All | Govt | Pvt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.2 |
| 2022 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 8.5 |
| 2024 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 6.7 |



*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.

# Meghalaya RURAL

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). 2018, 2022, 2024**

| 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** |

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.

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 41.5 | 58.5 | 100 |

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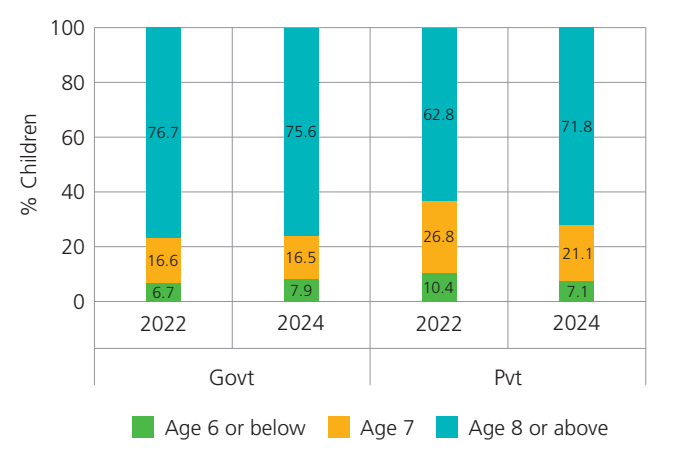


**Table 6: Reading and arithmetic levels of children in Std II. By age and school type. 2022 and 2024**

| 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 | DATA INSUFFICIENT | | | |
| Age 7 | | | | |
| Age 8 or above | 47.8 | 58.6 | 72.0 | 73.5 |
| All | 47.2 | 59.5 | 71.6 | 70.7 |
| Private schools | | | | |
| Age 6 or below | DATA INSUFFICIENT | | | |
| Age 7 | | | | |
| Age 8 or above | 67.2 | 69.9 | 82.1 | 79.1 |
| All | 67.1 | 69.6 | 80.6 | 81.8 |

## Key takeaways

- **Enrollment preference towards private schools in Std II:** 58.5% of children enrolled in Std II attend private schools, compared to 41.5% attending government schools (Table 5).

- **Improvement in reading and arithmetic levels across government and private schools:** The overall proportion of children enrolled in both government and private schools who were able to at least read words and at least recognise numbers till 99 improved from 2022 to 2024. For example, in government schools, the percentage of children who can at least read words increased from 47.2% to 59.5% between 2022 and 2024 (Table 6).

- **Learning levels remain lower in government schools as compared to private schools:** While learning levels in both reading and arithmetic have increased in government schools, a significant gap remains in comparison to private schools. For example, in 2024, 70.7% of children could at least recognise numbers till 99 in government schools, as compared to 81.8% in private schools (Table 6).

## Reading tool



## Arithmetic tool

# Meghalaya RURAL

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

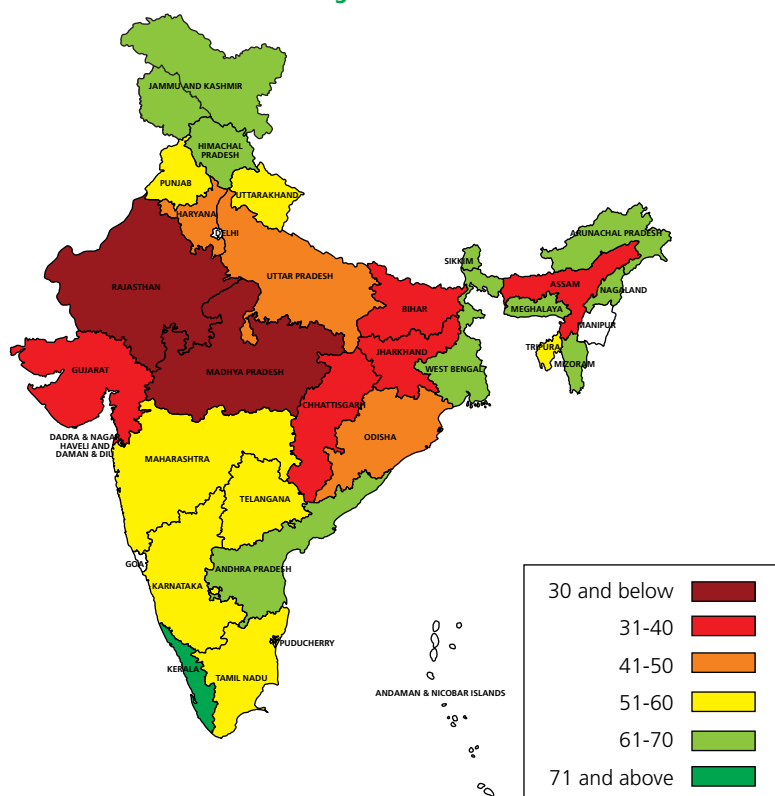**State-wise map showing % of government school children enrolled in Std II who can at least read words. 2024**



Legend:
- 30 and below
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71 and above

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



Legend:
- 30 and below
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71 and above
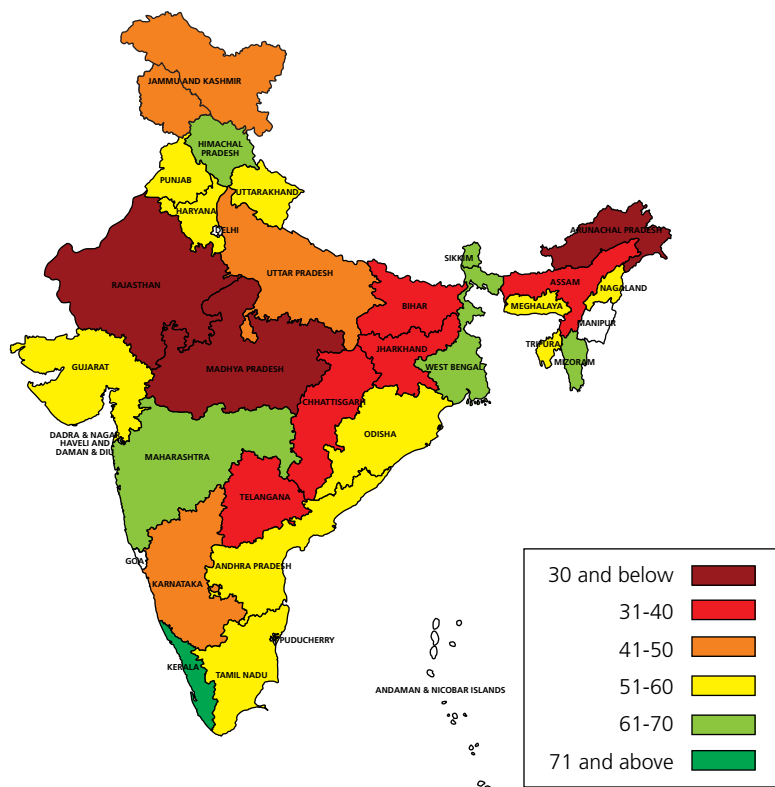
**State-wise table showing % of government school children enrolled in Std II who can at least read words and can at least recognise numbers till 99. 2018, 2022, 2024**

| 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** |

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.