## 17th ASER 2022

For Prelims: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER),2022, Nipun Bharat Mission
For Mains: Education Status in India

## Why in News?

Recently, the $\mathbf{1 7}^{\text {th }}$ Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2022 was released by NGO Pratham, which highlights the impact of the pandemic on education.

- The report unveils high enrolment of children in schools which is a good performance indicator for government programmes like Nipun Bharat Mission.


## What is ASER?

- The ASER, is an annual, citizen-led household survey that aims to understand whether children in rural India are enrolled in school and whether they are learning.
- ASER has been conducted every year since 2005 in all rural districts of India. It is the largest citizen-led survey in India.
- ASER surveys provided representative estimates of the enrolment status of children aged 3-16 and the basic reading and arithmetic levels of children aged 5-16 at the national, state and district level.


## What are the Findings of the Report?

The key takeaways from ASER 2022
The findings of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2022 offer a view of how learning outcomes across India were impacted by the pandemic.

THE SURVEY

700,000| $19,000 \mid$ Across 616 dililiten | villages | districts


- Enrollment in Government Schools:
- According to the ASER, 2022 the country has seen an increase in the enrollment of children in government schools.
- Basic Reading and Arithmetic Skills:
- There has been a decline in the basic reading and arithmetic skills of young children in Class 3 and Class 5 in India.
- Proportion of Girls not Enrolled:
- The decrease in the proportion of girls not enrolled in schools for the age group 11-14 from $4.1 \%$ in 2018 to $2 \%$ in 2022 is a significant improvement and a positive development.
- This indicates that efforts to promote gender equality in education have been effective and have helped to increase the enrollment of girls in schools.

| Parameters | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overall Enrollment (Age Group 6-14) | $97.2 \%$ | $98.4 \%$ | Positive |
| Enrolled in Government School (Age Group 6-14) | $65.6 \%$ | $72.9 \%$ | Positive |
| Girls not Enrolled in School (Age Group 11-14) | $4.1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | Positive |
| Children in Std I-VIII Taking Paid Private Tuition <br> Classes | $26.4 \%$ | $30.5 \%$ | Positive |
| Children in Std III (Government or Private Schools) <br> Able to read at Std II level | $27.3 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ | Negative |
| Children in Std III who are able to at Ieast do <br> subtraction | $28.2 \%$ | $25.9 \%$ | Negative |
| Children in Std V across India who can do division | $27.9 \%$ | $25.6 \%$ | Negative |
| Government Schools with Less than 60 Students <br> Enrolled | $29.4 \%$ | $29.9 \%$ | Negative |
| Average Teacher Attendance | $85.4 \%$ | $87.1 \%$ | Positive |
| Fraction of Schools with Useable Girls' Toilets | $66.4 \%$ | $68.4 \%$ | Positive |
| Schools with Drinking Water Availability | $74.8 \%$ | $76 \%$ | Positive |

[^0]PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/17th-aser-2022


[^0]:    Source: IE

