1. **Title of the project:** ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT IN GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL in Saragur, Heggadadevanakote taluk of Mysore district.

2. **The Project Implementation organization:** Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement

**MISSION STATEMENT OF SVYM**

_To facilitate and develop processes that improves quality of life of people in need._

In December 1984, a group of young medical students led by Dr. R. Balasubramaniam, brought together by a burning desire to practice and promote rational and ethical and cost-effective Medicare, founded the Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM). Their initial activities consisted of supplying free physicians samples to the poor patients, arranging for blood for needy patients and patient counseling. Over the past 21 years, the organization has grown in terms of its activities, its member strength, the area of coverage and the number of beneficiaries.

**The main activities of the organization have been in the fields of Health, Education and Community development in Mysore, Bellary, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hassan, Kodagu, Bangalore rural, & Dakshina Kannada districts.**

**1.2 HEALTH ACTIVITIES:**

**GOAL**

_A healthy community through promotion and sustenance of good health, prevention of disease, early diagnosis and treatment and rehabilitation._

**ROHINI** (Rural Oriented Health Initiative) is the entry point activity of Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement in Heggadadevanakote taluk. SVYM's health activities include curative, preventive and promotive services. All the health activities are carried out from various resource centers. In order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery systems, the project setup has been re-structured and the concept of Resource Centers and Program Units created.
1.3 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

'Veveka' - Tribal Center for Learning is the semi-residential school located at Hosahalli in H.D. Kote taluk. Presently 424 tribal students are studying here between classes 1 and 10. Concepts of Joyful and experiential learning are adopted here. In the lower classes the focus is on self-learning without any pressure and trained facilitators help the children express their inner potential. Mainstream government prescribed syllabus is introduced in the equivalent of the 5th grade onwards.

1.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:

Community development services include provision of housing, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, water & land resource management, human rights activism, Micro-credit and agricultural training. Gradually the organization is changing its role from that of a 'provider' to that of a ‘facilitator’. The present strategy is to network with Government and Non-Government organizations to provide the required Community Development services to complement the ongoing Health and Education activities.

The organization was awarded the NATIONAL YOUTH AWARD in 1993 for outstanding Nation Building activities by the Government of India, the BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR AWARD in 2002 by the Government of Karnataka, the SATPAL MITTAL AWARD IN 2003 and the BHAGWAN MAHAVEER AWARD IN 2004.

3. Situation Analysis:

3.1 Heggadadevanakote is the most backward taluk in the district of Mysore. A large segment – both tribal and non-tribal is faced with the unique set of problems arising out of resettlement and inadequate rehabilitation. Poor literacy
rate, inadequate employment opportunities, poor transport and communication facilities have all contributed to the backwardness of the taluk.

3.2 The population of the taluk is around 250,000 out of which about 14000 are tribals. 20 % of the taluk is thickly wooded forest and forms part of both the Bandipur and the Nagarhole (Rajiv Gandhi) National Park areas. The taluk is located South-west of Mysore and has three major reservoirs.

3.3 The main economic activity is agriculture. The chief crops are cotton as the cash crop, and ragi, which is the staple diet. As the irrigation within the taluk is minimal, the produce depends on the vagaries of the rains. Agriculture is the main bread-winning activity. The net profit that a farmer makes is further decreased by the poor transport and market facilities prevalent.

3.4 Many of the villages lack all weather approach roads and very few of them have pucca roads linking them to the taluk headquarters. Rains wreak havoc to the little road connection that does exist making many places inaccessible during the monsoon months. The housing conditions are poor with bad quality construction and very little repair work over the years. Though most villages have bore wells, the utilization of this drinking water facility is still lacking due to the bad state of repair that the bore wells tend to be in and also due to ignorance among the people. The forest bound a major portion of the taluk and this puts settlements in grave danger of wild animal menace. The crops are at the mercy of the wild elephants and boars. The worst hit are the marginalized and the people living in the fringe of the forests as they are ill equipped to arrange for adequate security in form of fencing and lighting of the farms.

35 Transport facilities are woefully inadequate and most of the people rely on private taxi/Jeep operators who constantly overload and are generally unsafe. Normally they are not available in interior and inaccessible areas and after dark are only available in the taluk headquarters and Saragur.

3.6 Telecommunication facilities are only now slowly advancing into the rural areas. Even where such facilities exist, many are not working and normally effective communication remains a myth.

3.7 The available infrastructure and other resources in the taluk are far from adequate in all fields, especially in Health. There are 11 Primary Health Centers (PHC), 5 Primary Health Units (PHU) and 2 Mobile Health Units of the Government in the taluk. The taluk headquarters has a 50-bedded General Hospital with OT and an X-ray unit. The utilization of these facilities is hampered by the lack of necessary manpower. Similar is the state of other PHCs and PHUs; many are the instances when one medical officer has held the charge of
more than one such center. The support services like the lab and dispensary are also in the same state of disarray. The worst hit is the grass root primary health work. While the absence of staff is damaging enough, in some areas the damage by their presence is being felt. The quackery undertaken by the paramedical staffs in the absence of supervision and also inadequate technical input create many a problem.

3.8 The literacy rate prevailing in the taluk is 40% for men and around 20% for women. The average annual income is around Rs.15000-18000 per family.

There are 18 government High schools and 16 private high schools in the taluk. Most of the Government schools in the taluk do not have enough infrastructure. On an average, 2000 students are taking 10\textsuperscript{th} standard examination every year. Out of 2000 students, only 40% of the students pass in the first attempt and 80% of the students pass with pass percentage. Most of the students would fail because of the non-availability of good Mathematics and science subject teachers. Most of the X pass students choose a subject in college without actually knowing what they are getting into. As they secure very less percentage, they do not get seat in the science colleges. Poor performance is often the issue. Most of these students are not able to compete with the main stream.

Most of the schools do not address the adolescent issue because they do not feel it is important enough and they do not have the knowledge and skills to address the adolescent problems.

Teachers are not competent in academic subjects and do not show interest regarding day to day academic problems of students.

3. The Project:

3.1 Problems addressed by the project:

- Problem of poor education facilities.
- Poor quality of teaching.
- Lack of life skill orientation for adolescent students
- Lack of relevant educational curriculum
- Lack of basic amenities for high school students.

3.2 Project area: Government High school of Saragur in H.D.Kote taluk.
3.3 The target group: The project covers approximately 150 children in Government high school, Saragur, H.D.Kote taluk, Mysore district.

4 Objectives:

To ensure 90% retention of 10th standard children.
To organize coaching facilities for 10th standard students in Mathematics, Science & English subjects.
To work through community and Governmental and educational authorities, towards improved teaching, learning environment in Saragur high school.
To enhance and sustain parents responsibility in 10th standard students education.
To strengthen linkages with Department of education at the taluk level to initiate a dialogue about retention & adolescent issues.
To ensure 60% results in 10th standard public examination.
To support & speak on behalf of children in the schools & community & before governmental bodies and other organization that make decisions affecting children.

5 Project activities planned to address the above-mentioned problems:

The project is targeted at students aged 13-18 years, who are studying in the Xth standard in government high school in Saragur. It aims to provide knowledge and motivation necessary to face public examination.

5.1 Coaching Classes: Coaching classes shall be arranged for the requisite subject. Resource persons shall conduct coaching classes in coordination with the teaching faculty of the school. As the foundation of these students would be very poor, bridge classes shall be arranged in initial stages.

5.2 Project Work: Intensive project work shall be planned related to the 10th standard syllabus so that the students are involved and their initiative is encouraged. This shall become the major responsibility of resource persons.

5.3 Quiz programs: Regular quiz programs shall be organized between 3 class sections so that positive competitions is promoted among students. Innovative
programs along with the government teaching staff shall be chalked out throughout the academic year.

5.4 Awards: Students who have highest attendance, who have leadership skills, who have secured highest marks in the various subjects shall be presented with awards at the end of academic year.

6. BRIEF TIME LINE FOR THE PROJECT INCLUDING START DATES, MILESTONES AND EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE:

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<tr>
<td>Commencement of the project</td>
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<td>Commencing of coaching classes</td>
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<td>Parent- teachers meetings</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>Quiz programs</td>
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7. The project log frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Mission: To coach, guide &amp; motivate 10th standard students of age group (13 – 18) years of Government high school in Saragur of H.D.Kote taluk in Mysore district.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objective ly verifiable indicators</td>
<td>1. 170 students take 10th standard board exams in March 2006 and 100 students pass in the board exams.</td>
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<td>2. 20% students securing first class and 30% students securing second class in board examinations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Around 100 students securing second class marks in Mathematics and science subjects in board examinations.</td>
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### Important assumptions (reflecting project risks)

1. Project funding and timely cash flow maintained

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<tr>
<th>Sn</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mathematics resource persons Rs.3000 X 12 months</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Science resource person Rs.3000 X 12 months</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English resource person Rs.3000 X 12 months</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quiz competitions &amp; Cultural programs</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Awards</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Parents and teachers interactive meetings</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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### 8 Project Reviews, Evaluation and Reporting:

**8.1 Reviews:** Regular and routine reviews shall be built into the project structure and will be held on a monthly basis by the Program manager of Shikshanavahini another educational program of SVYM with the entire project team. Chief executive officer of Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement will review the entire program on a half year basis.

**8.2 Evaluation:** The project partner can undertake an External evaluation of the project, preferably at the End of the project period. The evaluation will have to be as per the log frame mutually agreed upon and the objectively verifiable Indicators and the Means of Verification shall be as per the log frame.

**8.3 Reporting:** Reporting to the project partner will be on mutually agreed format (Program Managers Report) and will be done on a yearly basis.

### 9 BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FIRST YEAR
<table>
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<th>Administration &amp; Operational costs</th>
<th>10,000</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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