Project Evaluation Document

Project/NGO Name	NFE Center Project, Seva Mandir
Project Website	http://www.ashanet.org/projects/project-view.php?p=876
Evaluation Year	2010-2011

2. Evaluation Matrix

1. Number of children per Shiksha Kendra and their learning level as assessed during half-yearly and annual evaluation

During the June 2010-July 2011 period, there were a total of 533 children attending 22 Shiksha Kendras, of which 273 are girls and 260 are boys. The table below presents the number of children attending SK per zone and indicates the number of NFEs in each zone. During the course of this reporting period, 3 centers were closed in Kadiya Zone while 3 additional centers were started in Delwara (1 center) and Bagdunda (2 centers). 45 children from the 3 closed centers were enrolled in government schools. Details are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Children in Badgaon SKs by Zone

Zone	No. of Rural Schools/ SKs			Enrollment of children			
	July 2010	June 2011	Teachers	June 2011			
				Boys	Girls	Total	
Delwara	4	5	6	69	66	135	
Bagdunda	7	9	9	98	115	213	
Dhar	2	2	2	28	26	54	
Godach	1	1	1	12	6	18	
Kadiya	8	5	5	53	60	113	
Total	22	22	23	260	273	533	

The average enrollment per SK is about 26 students. The list of SKs in Badgaon and the number of children in each SK is given in Table 2 below.

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Table 2: List of SKs in Badgaon Block and Enrollment

Zone	Village	Boys	Girls	Total
Delwara	Barwalia	25	23	48
	Karawali	12	11	23
	Raya	7	10	17
	Nayakhera	15	8	23
	Negriya	10	14	24
TOTAL		69	66	135
Bagunda	Chali Bilwada	20	15	35
	Barundia	10	10	20
	Malaria Khurd	8	12	20
	Patiya Kakhrakit	9	15	24
	Patiya Dundrakheda	12	18	30
	Doligati	8	10	18
	Sangawera	6	11	17
	Akhriya Neda	10	11	21
	Mada Dang	15	13	28
TOTAL		98	115	213
Kadiya	Maruwas Wandar	12	11	23
	Maruwas Bhilwara	14	17	31

Zone	Village	Boys	Girls	Total
	Losing Dhana	11	11	22
	Wageloka Guda	7	13	20
	Gariyoka Guda	9	8	17
TOTAL		53	60	113
Dhar	Badenga	13	11	24
	Dhar	15	15	30
TOTAL		28	26	54
Godach	Ushan	12	6	18
TOTAL		12	6	18
Grand TOTAL		260	273	533

To measure the extent to which SK students have been able to acquire new knowledge over the course of the year, standardized tests are conducted twice each academic cycle. In the reporting period, two assessments were conducted in December 2010 and June 2011, the results are presented below in Table 3.

Table 3: Evaluation Results¹

Evaluation Period		Total			
	0	1	2	3	
Half-Yearly (December 2010)	173 (47%)	127 (35%)	30 (8%)	33 (9%)	363
Yearly (June 2011)	19 (5%)	204 (56%)	67 (18%)	72 (19%)	362

¹ To identify the progress of a child we have categroized four levels of their learning from 0 to 3. The levels are roughly equivalent to government classes. Level 0 is when a child enters the SK and can barely read or write. Level 1 is where she can reas and write small words and do simple counting and identify some numbers. When a child can start reading, understand smile sentense and write small/incomplete sentences; and in Mathematics can do basic counting and simple operations like addition and subtraction with small numbers, she is place in Level 2. At Level 3, a child can read and understand simple texts and articulate themselves by writing a group of sentences and in Mathematics can understand the concepts of multiplication, division etc.

Only 19 students were found to be in level 0, down from 173 in December 2010. Further in June 2011, 72 children were considered literate, up from 33 in December 2010.

159 children were common (meaning they sat for both exams) across both the evaluations in the SKs. The details concerning the half-yearly and yearly evaluations of these children are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Common Children Evaluation Results

Evaluation Period		Total			
	0	1	2	3	
Half-Yearly (December 2010)	\ /	89 (55%)	51 (32%)	1 (>1%)	159
Yearly (June 2011)	3 (1.8%)	68 (42%)	39 (24%)	49 (30%)	159

Only one child scored at level III on the half yearly evaluation. The yearly exam showed marked improvement with 30% of the common children scoring in level III, thus being termed as literate.

2. Number of children per Shiksha Kendra that graduate the grade-III annual exam and number of children who are enrolled in government schools across Badgaon block after graduating.

In the June 2011 annual exam, 72 children (13.5%) graduated from grade-III. Please see the response to question 1, above, for additional information regarding the number of children that graduated the grade-III annual exam.

Once the SK students have gained their initial foundation of reading, writing and mathematical abilities, they are encouraged and assisted in enrolling in government schools.

In July 2011, a total of 102 children (more than 18% of the total 560 children originally enrolled in SKs this period) were enrolled in government schools. In comparison, in July 2010, 97 (17%) children graduated to government school in the previous 2009-2010 reporting period.

Of the children 102 who enrolled in government schools in July 2011, the greatest number of children were admitted in class 6 (35 students) and class 5 (30 students). Of the 5th class students, 6 attended the SK since 2007, 1 since 2008 and 6 since 2009. Of the 6th class students 3 students attended the SKs since 2004, 2 since 2005, 1 since 2006 and 7 since

2007. This is a noteworthy success for the SKs because it shows that students, many of whom come to SKs with no prior education, were well prepared for entrance into higher level government classes after only 3 years of attending Seva-Mandir run Shiksha Kendras. Table 5, below gives class-wise enrollment data of children in Government schools.

Table 5: Children Graduating to Government Schools from SKs by Class Level

Period	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total
July 2010-	17	16	12	13	13	26	97
D e c e m b e r 2010	•						
July 2010-	10	11	15	1	30	35	102
June 2011							

Number of children that dropout of the Shiksha Kendras before graduating grade-III exam.

In the July-December 2010 Mid-Year reporting period a total of 99 (17.6%) students dropped out of a total of 560 children in Shiksha Kendras.

4. If possible, number of children that dropout of the government schools [enrolled after graduating from Shiksha Kendras]

Unfortunately, accurately reporting the number of children that dropout of the government schools is incredibly difficult. When government schools are approached about drop-out students they invariably fail to declare this information accurately in an effort to protect their own interests and accountability. As a result of this limitation, despite our best efforts we are unable to obtain any figures regarding the number of children who drop out from the government school once they are enrolled.

5. Number of children that attend learning camps and their learning level assessments after each learning camp

In the year 2010-2011, three camps were conducted: Camp 1, From May 5, 2010 to June 30, 2010; Camp 2, November 10, 2010 to January 8, 2011 and Camp 3, January 27, 2011 to March 15, 2011. Asha for Education supported 25 out-of-school children of Badgaon to attend two (out of the total three) camps (Camp 2 and 3). Details of the children attending these camps are provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Children Attending Residential Learning Camps ² November 2010 -February 2011

Residential Camp	Total children who completed the camp	Girls	Boys
Camp 2: 5 November 10 to 5 January 2011	27	18	9
Camp 3: 20 January 2011 to 25 February 2011	32	21	11

At the end of the each camp, children were given a final evaluation exam. The final exam was divided into two sections with 50 marks each for Language and Math. Out the children who attended the camps, 24 were common (meaning they had attended more than one camp) .The progress made by these children across both camps can be found in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Evaluation Results all Children and Common Children in all Camps³

Camp	Total Children	Level C	Level B	Level A
Camp 2	27	17 (63%)	8 (29%)	2 (7%)
Camp 3	32	3 (9%)	21 (65%)	8 (25%)
	Total Common Children			
Camp 2	24	16 (66%)	7 (29%)	1 (4%)
Camp 3	24	1 (4%)	18 (75%)	5 (20%)

The table above illustrates the academic growth made by children across the two camps. After the first camp many children left to attend Government school and with fresh children coming in second camp, a noticeable increase in children standing at level C was observed.

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² Only Camp 2 and Camp 3 are included in this table because these were the two camps (out of the total three) in which Asha for Education supported out-of-school children of Badgaon.

³ Children's progress at camp is measured using three different learning levels: A,B,C. A child who can barely read and write is at level C. This is considered 'Basic'. A child who can read and write small words in Hindi and complete basic counting and simple math operations is at Level B. Level B is considered 'Semi-literate'. A child who can write text and complete mathematic operations like multiplication, division etc. is placed in Level A and considered "Literate."

6. Number of children that attend either Shiksha Kendras or government schools subsequent to attending learning camps

In August 2011, Seva Mandir conducted a survey to follow up on the children who attended the camps. In that study Seva Mandir learned that 29 children (85%) out of 34 were enrolled in school after they attended at least one of the camps. The school enrollment details are below in Table 9.

Table 9: School Enrollment Details

School Details	Number of Children
Seva Mandir Shiksha Kendra	8
Government Primary School	7
Government Upper Primary School, Mada	6
Government Upper Primary School, Malariya	7
Private School	1
Total	29

14 children out of 29 were enrolled in class one and 5 in class two. The class-wise details are below in Table 10.

Table 10: Class-wise Enrollment

Standard		II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Children	14	5	4	3	2	1	29

7. Year-over-year improvement in number of children that attend learning camps vs. the number of students that pass the evaluation exam.

At the end of the each camp, children were given a final evaluation exam. The final exam was divided into two sections with 50 marks each for language and math. Table 11 below presents the learning levels after the final evaluation from the two camps in the 2009-2010 reporting period as compared to that of the two camps in this 2010-2011 reporting period.

Table 11: Evaluation Results of All Children:

Camp	Total Children	Level C	Level B	Level A
Camp 2 (09-10)	20	8 (40%)	5 (25%)	12 (60%)
Camp 3 (09-10)	30	12 (40)	10 (33%)	8 (26%)

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Camp 2 (10-11)	27	17 (62%)	8 (29%)	2 (7%)
Camp 3 (10-11)	32	3 (9%)	21 (65%)	8 (25%)

Table 12: Results of Children Common in all Camps

Out of children who attend both the camps, 16 children were common in Camps 2 and 3 of the 09-10 period and 24 were common in Camps 2 and 3 of the 10-11 reporting period. The progress made by these children across these camps are presented in Table 12 below:

	Total Common Children	Level C	Level B	Level A
Camp 2 (09-10)	16	10 (62%)	2 (12%)	4 (25%)
Camp 3 (09-10)	16	2 (12%)	7 (43%)	7 (44%)
Camp 2 (10-11)	24	16 (66%)	7 (29%)	1 (4%)
Camp 3 (10-11)	24	1 (4%)	18 (75%)	5 (21%)

The figures show that there is a decrease in the number of children who reached level A this period. One possible reason is that the evaluation exams conducted this year were at a higher standard and more difficult, thus fewer students qualified. In addition, this period saw a large number of children who had never been to school as opposed to those who had once attended school and then dropped out.

8. Number and grades of children that attend activity centers at the government schools.

In July 2011, A total of 794 children (303 Girls and 491 Boys) where enrolled in the 5 government schools were Activity Centers were functioning. Please see the details below in Table 13. Generally, all the children enrolled/ attending the schools also attend the Activity Centers as per the schedule set up in consultation with the school teachers.

Table 13: Details of School where Activity Centers are Functioning

Village/		No. Of teache		No. of children
Zone	School	June 2010	Duly Zuli	enrolled in July 2011
Negadia/	1 st – 5 th	3 teachers	4 teachers	82
Delwara	Class	(including head teacher)	, ,	`
Selu/	1 st – 8 th	3 teachers	6 teachers	145
Kadia	Class	(including head teacher)		(58 Girls – 87 Boys)

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Peepad /	1 st - 8 th	7 teachers	6 teachers	165
Kadia	Class	(including	(including head	(48 Girls - 117
		head teacher)	teacher)	Boys)
Undithal /	1 st - 10 th	4 teachers	3 teachers	181
Bagdunda	Class	(including	(including head	(69 Girls and 112
		head teacher	teacher and para	Boys)
		and para	teacher)	
		teacher)		
Maruwas/	1 st – 8 th	1 head	1 head teacher, 2	221
Kadia	Class	teacher and 2	teachers and 2	(92 Girls and 129
		para teachers	para teachers	Boys)
	TOTAL:	20 teachers	24 teachers	794
				(303 Girls) and (491
				Boys)

9. Exam results of children that attend the activity centers at the government schools and improvement in their performance.

According to the national Right to Education Act (RTE), no child can be "failed" up to the 8th standard in annual exams. As a result of this, exam results are not available any longer as an accurate indicator of overall performance.

A study entitled: *Activity Center - An Analysis and Evaluation of the Learning Environment* was conducted by a Seva Mandir volunteer in the summer of 2010 to assess the impact and improvement in performance and capabilities of students attending government schools and accessing the Activity Centres. This study was done on 3 centers, Selu, Undithal and Negadia. The purpose of the study was to understand actual classroom observations and to know more about the perspective of government school teachers, children and their parents about the activity centers. The volunteer interviewed 7 government school teachers combined from the 3 schools. The data shows that all the teachers reported that the Activity Center in their school is very useful for children and school teachers alike. All teachers reported that the Activity Centers are helping children to learn quickly and in better ways than in mainstream government classrooms.

Page 29 of the the Annual Report 2010-2011, which has already been shared, describes more fully the study and its findings.