

SUMMER CAMPS 2008 Report

The summer camp was launched in 18 states covering 314 districts, typically for a period of 1 month, between the months of May 2008 to August 2008, depending on when the schools were closed for summer holidays (in the winter schools the summer camps took place at the school during school hours). Volunteers were mobilized all over India who were then trained to carry out these classes effectively, reaching approximately 15 million children all over India. Children were motivated to come to these camps through *melas* and volunteers of the villages.

The summer camp was mainly a fun way of learning for the children where different methods were adopted to improve the learning level over the period of one month of the summer holidays.

A National Picture

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Districts covered | 314 |
| Children covered | 15,000,000 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 512,703 |

The Main Objectives

All summer camps aimed to reach certain goals by the end of the summer camp. The target age group for the summer camps were children from 6-14 years. Although each State's aims differed according to their respective needs, the whole idea of the summer camps was to increase the learning level of the children at least by one level during their summer camps.

The following is the general framework within which the States functioned:

- Children who are beginners or can read letters should be able to read words.
- Children who can read words and paragraphs should be able to read stories.
- Children who are beginners and can recognize numbers only up to 9 should be able to recognize numbers up to 100 and solve simple addition/subtraction sums and should know multiplication tables up to 5.
- Children who can do addition and subtraction should be able to recognize numbers up to 100,000, know tables up to 10 and solve word arithmetic sums up to division.

Selection of children

In each village, the village team tested all children and identified those children who particularly need help. The children were then divided according to their level and the focus laid on them was based on their requirements.

Training for the summer camps

To carry out the summer camps smoothly all over the country, a training strategy was devised. The training was divided into four levels all over the country.

The state team trained the Pratham district coordinators and Pratham block coordinators for 3 days, then PBCs trained the Mobilizers for 2 days and eventually Mobilizers trained *Shiksha Sarthis* (educational trainers) for a day.

The training included several components. The following are some of them:

- **Testing and data:** The initial phase in the training was about how to test the children and place them in the different levels i.e. beginners, letter, word, para and story (in language), addition and subtraction (in math). All the data related formats were also explained.
- **Use of Material:** Participants were trained on the use of reading cards for the children at class level and camp level. The activity of currency notes and their usage, the method of teaching math through *bandal tilli* (bundle of straws) were also explained to the participants.
- **Group activities:** Small group activities for Language and Mathematics were also conducted to clear doubts and teach the basics of the two subjects among the participants.
- **Role play:** The method of role play was used to comprehend the teaching methods and techniques better.

Teaching Learning Material (TLM)¹

With training, TLM was also provided by Pratham as part of the Summer camp. It included material like Para Cards, Story Cards, *Barakhadi* charts (the *Devanagri* alphabet chart), Currency notes, Trading cards, *bandal tilli*, Table Charts, Number Cards, Word problem Cards, Black Board, Chalk Box. The material was made in the local language of each state and made colourful to make it more attractive to the children. The states in which Pratham partnered with the government (For e.g. in Punjab, Chhattisgarh), the government printed/bought the material from Pratham.

¹ A brief explanation of the material with pictures is provided in Annexure 1.

Daily Organization of the class

Basic guidelines were followed by all States on how the class should be organized; for the language and the math class.

In the Language period, three main activities were conducted:

- Story reading (20 minutes): Volunteers gave different reading material to all children according to their level of reading. Volunteers facilitated the exchange of reading material and daily read a story to the children. During the reading session, volunteers pointed difficult / interesting words. After the story reading was done, volunteers initiated a discussion with the children about the story.
- Word games (15 minutes): Oral games with familiar sounding words. Also, searching of words and sentences in the story and writing them down in notebooks.
- Activities with *Barahkhadi* cards (10 minutes): *Barahkhadi* charts were used for reading and writing.

In the Math period, three main activities were conducted:

- Problem solving activities (5 minutes): "*Ao Sochein*" used for oral and written activities.
- Activities with "*tilli bundle*" and number cards (30 minutes): Children were introduced to using bundles of 10 straws and also using single objects. Children were also introduced to units and tens in written form by using the boxes of units and tens.
- Currency note activities (10 minutes): Currency notes used for place value and higher number recognition.

Evaluation²

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Summer Camp, a pre-test was conducted which measured the education level of the children before the intervention, and a post-test after the Summer Camp. *For every 5 districts 1 district was evaluated by an external organisation.* In each district, 50 villages were covered, and in those 40 households were covered³. If the camp was school based then, 50 schools were tested. This data showed the class/age wise progress of children in reading and mathematical abilities. The evaluation tools differed from State to State depending on the goals, but the framework was ASER based.

² Results of evaluation are presented in Annexure 2.

³ This was almost double of the number of villages and households tested in ASER (ASER tests 30 villages and 20 households).

Brief notes on states covered

Although, the basic framework followed by the States was similar, each State implemented the program according to their own unique circumstances and features.

Below are brief notes on the summer camp being implemented in each State:

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

The summer camp in Andhra Pradesh took place in 11 districts in the month of May- June 08. As Pratham and SSA's Summer Camp program target area and target populations was absolutely parallel, Pratham team initiated negotiations with the government in order to collaborate in running the Summer Camp program in partnership with SSA. This partnership proved fruitful. The government assured that the volunteers who participated in the summer camp would be given preference to be appointed as Vidya volunteers (teachers appointed by the government to support the permanent teachers) in the subsequent academic year. This was also probably one of the motivating factors in mobilizing volunteers. The camp targeted both pre-school children and children from Std. 1 to 5. SSA also provided monitoring which helped in the evaluations of the camp.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 11 |
| Children covered | 209,153 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 9,849 |

2. ASSAM

The summer camp was held in July '08 in all 22 districts. The first step towards this was organizing a village volunteer campaign in April '08'. The main objective of this campaign was to build teams for the summer camp that would be held on a much larger scale. In all 900 volunteers participated and covered 800 villages. The campaign covered reading and arithmetic and targeted all children in Std. 1 to 5 who could not read sentences/paragraphs fluently or could not do subtraction.

The second step in preparing for the summer camp was the mobilization and training of volunteers. Sub District Mobilizers (one person for every 40 schools/villages) were mobilized and trained at the district level for 4 days. They in turn mobilized the volunteers at the village level and trained them.

Thorough evaluation took place in the camps. External evaluations were carried out by the NGO SEWA in Dibrugarh district, internal evaluation by Pratham in Kamrup and Sonitpur districts and pre test and post test was carried out by Pratham volunteers.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 22 |
| Children covered | 589,327 |
| Volunteers trained | 26,756 |

3. BIHAR

The summer camp was held in 37 districts⁴ in June 08, officially partnering with the government. Pratham worked in collaboration with Bihar government at every stage to conceptualize, support and implement the summer camps. In every school, there were two teachers to provide remedial help to the children. In addition, in 19 districts out of 37, Pratham mobilized two young people from the village to help. The aim was that by the time regular schools opened in July children who had fallen behind academically would have made up lost ground.

Around mid May, Bihar Education Project Council (BEP) finally came on board and Pratham and BEP decided to work together in the aforementioned 19 districts for the summer camp.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered (only by Pratham) | 19 |
| Children covered | 959,068 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 47,141 |

4. CHATTISGARH

Summer camps were held from the month April to June 08 in 2 phases in all 18 districts. The first phase was from 1st April to 30th April and the 2nd phase was from 20th May to 20th June. Due to official government collaboration, mobilisation of volunteers and all other preparations became easier. The aim was to improve the reading and mathematical abilities of children from Grade 1 to 5.

Phase 1: Initially, in April Pratham was able to reach out to 2,306,940 children, which drastically reduced over the month due to the wedding season. In this phase the camp ran in around 19,744 villages in all 18 districts.

Phase 2: In this phase, Pratham covered over 17 districts, in 13,082 villages reaching out to 1,204,675 children.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 18 |
| Children covered | 2,306,940 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 21,539 |

⁴ 19 were covered by Pratham. 18 others were covered independently by the government for the summer camp.

5. GUJARAT

The summer camp in Gujarat took place in April 08 in all 26 districts in collaboration with the government Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) department.

It was the first time that the Pratham Gujarat team was undertaking a program on such a large scale. In order to implement this program more effectively, the team successfully secured a partnership with the State government by collaborating with the ICDS department. Consequently, the state ICDS department gave a circular to all the Program Officers of 26 districts of Gujarat declaring its support to the Read Gujarat campaign as part summer camp. For further preparations, 73 Pratham personnel were mobilized across the districts and they trained 33,844 *anganwadi* teachers (pre-school teachers). After the trainings, the *anganwadi* teachers had approximately one month to prepare the children for school.

The main aim of this camp was that no child who will be enrolled a beginner in school in the coming academic term. The camp was conducted with 646,040 pre-school children. After the camp, a pre and post test was also conducted in 4 Read India districts to see its effectiveness.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|--|---------|
| Districts covered | 26 |
| Children covered | 646,040 |
| Volunteers (<i>Anganwadi</i> workers) | 33,844 |

6. HARYANA

Read India Campaign was carried out in 22 Blocks of 8 Districts in Haryana in June 08. The summer camp was seen as a good opportunity to test new waters as the Haryana team had never undertaken such an activity on such a large scale in Haryana. It also proved useful to spread Pratham's presence in all the blocks of the 8 Districts in a span of the month. Volunteers were mobilized for the camps, who were mostly college students. The summer Camp was conducted in the community; with 2-3 *Shiksha Saarthis* mobilized in each village to manage the camps. The camps were held in 1,930 villages with over 4,000 volunteers participating to make an impact.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|----------------------|--------|
| Districts covered | 8 |
| Children covered | 65,760 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 4,193 |

7. HIMACHAL PRADESH

The summer camp program was launched in all the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh in July-Aug '08.

The camp was started hand in hand with ASER dissemination which made people aware of the status of education in their districts and villages. This motivated people to encourage their children to attend the camp and to volunteer. Different stakeholders at the village and district level were also involved in the program through orientations and meetings by the Pratham staff. Consequently, many district level officials supported the program along with the village heads at the village level. The best example was Kinnaur district; the district had 188 winter closing schools where DPO gave permission for the Summer Camp in the school hours and helped make it a success. With the above support and preparations language and mathematics classes were held in all districts for a month.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 12 |
| Children covered | 161,922 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 11,808 |

8. JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The summer camp was held in three districts of Jammu and Kashmir in June-July 08. The main objective of the summer camp was the same as described as the main objectives of the camp; each child should at least rise a level higher in the learning levels as defined by Pratham. This was the aim in both language and math classes. Apart from that, children should also be able to buy and sell things by using currency notes and also learn addition and subtraction in a practical manner.

Once the above was decided, the process of mobilization soon followed in the districts. The Pratham staff was able to gather 159 mobilizers through the meetings that were held in the cluster head school with school head teachers, community resource persons (CRP's) and the *sarpanch* of that area. The mobilization process took about 30 days, after which the summer camp started. Unfortunately, the political agitation in the end of July didn't allow the summer camp drive to roll into a better impact in the immediate months.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 7 |
| Children covered | 42,673 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 5,261 |

9. JHARKHAND

The summer camp was held in 5 districts from May-July 08. The Summer Camp was held in all villages in 5 districts (whereas earlier, work was going on in only 2 blocks each in 3 districts). The explicit aims were similar to the other states, but it was also considered very important to have a base of community volunteers who would work intensively in summer camps and then continue to focus on children's learning through the year.

A 4-day training was planned for Block Coordinators from all the 5 districts and was focused on mobilization and the use of the TLM kit. The sharing of experiences of these coordinators helped in modifying the camp according to local context and ensured smooth functioning. During implementation 2 village volunteers worked with a group of 25-30 children daily for the duration of the program after having attended appropriate training.

At the start of the camp a baseline survey was conducted to test the learning levels of the children. And they were tested again at the end of the camp to mark the progress.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 5 |
| Children covered | 184,130 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 10,055 |

10. MADHYA PRADESH (MP)

Summer camps were held from May- June 08 in 14 districts. This tradition of summer camps has been present in MP since 2005. This helped mobilise, train and prepare for the summer camp easier. In some villages rallies were also held to mobilise volunteers and children and slogans for summer camp and Read India were painted in all villages in visible locations. The unique feature in MP was also the media attention, which helped spread the word and make it a success.

The summer camp was implemented by new and old volunteers. Some volunteers who took part in the camp were volunteering since the past 3-4 years. The classes were conducted in open spaces, for example in the shadows of trees. This enhanced visibility to all villagers, which enhanced the awareness of the classes and their efforts towards promoting child literacy. This also increased awareness of Pratham's activities throughout the year. After the summer camp, in the post test it was found that almost no child was a beginner in reading and math.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 14 |
| Children covered | 1,239,146 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 20,582 |

11. MAHARASTRA

Summer camp was launched in 19 districts of Maharashtra in April-June 08. 17 districts were taken on a priority basis and 2 on non priority basis⁵. The Summer Camp was launched in 19 districts of Maharashtra. Both State and district level coordinators were trained for the camp. Block level trainings were also conducted and the block coordinators in turn trained the village level volunteers.

In all districts, language and math classes were conducted. To make the camp more effective, letters to spread awareness were sent to the Village *sarpanch*, and other government officials and local representative of *Zilla Parishad* and *Panchayat Samiti*. This helped gain a lot of support from the government officials at various levels.

The camp was monitored periodically by the district and block level coordinators through visits. And the post camp assessment was conducted by different central assessment teams in randomly chosen villages and households.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Districts covered | 19 |
| Children Impacted | 1,294,313 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 29,446 |

12. ORRISA

The summer camp was held in 30 districts of Orissa in May-June 08.

For the smooth functioning of the camp, a pilot program was organized that lasted for a week and took place on the district and block level. This was a good opportunity for the trainer to test his/her technique as the classes were held in the field itself.

The summer camp also called the *Baisakhi Mela* took place in Orissa from 15th May to 30th June. The main aim was to help all children, in and out of school to achieve basic language and arithmetic skills. However the larger aim was to get the parents involved and to increase awareness and emphasize the importance of education to them. For this, children between the ages of 6 to 14 were covered.

When the pre test and post test results were compared the progress was encouraging. There was a marked difference in progress in almost all learning levels of children who were beginners.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|----------------------|---------|
| Districts covered | 30 |
| Children covered | 532,140 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 23,392 |

⁵ The 2 districts were on non-priority basis because Pratham hadn't collaborated with government in those districts.

13. PUNJAB

A one month long summer camp was held in Punjab in June '08 in all 20 districts in the State. The camp was not only significant to increase the learning levels of the children but also to give impetus to the *Padho Punjab* - Read Punjab program and to create awareness among people. So in a way summer camp was to act as the first step towards a more concentrated and accelerated journey during the rest of the year. Due to its impact relation with the upcoming program, the summer camp was organized in collaboration with the state government. The state's contribution came in the form of monetary support of Rs. 200 for every village while Pratham Punjab provided SRM (besides activity and learning books, the kit included a summer camp poster which was pasted at the location of the camp).

Pratham also mobilized an army of approximately 8,000 volunteers over the month. During the training phase, internal district and block level staff - Block Master Trainers (BMTs) - were trained. For evaluation, baseline was conducted for 25 children in every class during the first week of June. Apart from baseline, some 4 districts were selected for random testing across the state. And in the last week of June a post test was conducted to see the progress in children's learning level.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|----------------------|---------|
| Districts covered | 20 |
| Children covered | 204,475 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 8,179 |

14. RAJASTHAN

The summer camp in Rajasthan took place in June 08 in 17 districts. As part of the Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan team had been working with the government schools since October 07, covering around 39,000 schools in 14 districts, by March 08 there were another three districts where teams were ready hence it was decided that Summer Camps in Rajasthan will be organized in 17 districts.

Although the camp's objectives were similar to summer camps of other States, the method of implementation was slightly different. Children's shops were put up near each school. Through the duration of the summer camp children would come and engage in activities such as trading, chit activity, arithmetic class, local sports, reading activities etc.

Unfortunately 4 out of 17 districts that were affected by the *Gujjar* agitation could not start their summer camp in the month of June.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|----------------------|---------|
| Districts covered | 17 |
| Children covered | 566,000 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 29,804 |

15. TAMIL NADU

As part of Pratham's National Summer Campaign on basic learning outcomes, the 'Ennum Ezhuthum' (Letters and Numbers) summer camp ran in 15 districts in Tamil Nadu in May-June 2008.

The summer camp awareness campaign started off with an SMS being sent to more than 25,000 people about the learning levels and calling for volunteers to take classes in their villages, and motivating posters were put up in nearly 16,000 villages. In some districts – Cuddalore and Coimbatore slide shows about the summer camp were also screened at theatres. Press releases in local newspapers were given in most districts.

The kick off of the Summer Camp was done through Cycle Rallies in most districts. Many local leaders, Panchayat leaders, and teachers participated in the cycle rally. Most importantly it drew a lot of young women to participate in it. Lots of volunteers came forward to implement the summer camp from the government literacy campaign. Apart from the 12 districts to be reached by Pratham, 17 NGOs came forward to run the summer campaign in the other 3 districts. Materials and training were given to them so that they could take the campaign forward on their own.

For effective implementation, in each block, 2 Block Resource Persons (BRP) trained volunteers in every village. In every village the Camp used to run 2-3 hours a day. The activities innovated by the volunteers apart from the main activities described in the earlier section helped children learn better.

For evaluation, 6 districts were chosen. The external evaluation was done by Madras University, Chennai. Internal evaluation was done by AID India's team of BRPs. For the post-test, the same villages visited again and the same children re-tested to measure improvement in skills.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|----------------------|---------|
| Districts Covered | 15 |
| Children reached | 169,754 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 10,630 |

16. UTTARA KHAND

The summer camp was held in all 13 districts in June 08. The summer camp under the NEEV⁶ program began in Uttarkhand as an effort to make sure that when children begin their school they are better prepared which will help them perform well and build their confidence levels.

The *Shiksha Saarthis* (educational trainers) were mobilized through colleges, *Mahila Mandals* (women's organised groups) and villages and comprised of volunteers who were 15

⁶ The Read Uttarakhand Campaign in collaboration with the Government of Uttarakhand is called NEEV.

year old students to 65 year old ex army men and the *sarpanch (village head)*. The summer camp was visited by governmental officials such as district coordinators and block resource centre coordinators.

The summer camp in Uttarakhand was externally evaluated by IIT Roorkee.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 13 |
| Children Covered | 156,583 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 12,055 |

17. UTTAR PRADESH (UP)

The summer camp was held in UP from May-July 08 in all 70 districts. Like in Chhattisgarh, in Uttar Pradesh too the summer camp was divided in two phases.

Phase 1

This phase was from May to June 08. The aim was to ensure that all children in rural Uttar Pradesh are able to recognize basic alphabets and numbers from 1-100.

Total number of children reached in this phase was 1,669,168 children and around 87,700 volunteers in around 60,000 villages.

Phase 2

This phase was implemented in July. The aim moved a step higher. The aim was to ensure that all children who are able to read alphabets and words but unable to fluently read simple text are able to do the same; to ensure all children who are unable to do a simple two digit addition/ subtraction are able to do the same. Here the camps were organized in the form of a *Mela* where a large number of children gathered at a scheduled place and the volunteer or a group carried out various reading and arithmetic activities.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 70 |
| Children covered | 2,232,923 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 207,367 |

18. WEST BENGAL

One month long summer camps were organized in the month of July 08, in 2 districts of West Bengal on an experimental basis. The aim of the camp was to spread awareness regarding the campaign and to generate human resources.

After the required training and material provided, the camp was implemented. The *Shishu melas*⁷ in both the districts also gave impetus to the campaign and helped attract more

⁷ *Shishu mela* included many activities like sports, puzzles, drawing, painting, etc. for the children.

children towards the Read West Bengal campaign through engaging and innovative activities.

| Summer Camp '08 | Units |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Districts covered | 5 |
| Children covered | 16,978 |
| Volunteers mobilized | 802 |

Annexure 1: Teaching Learning Material

Barakhadi cards and charts

बारहखड़ी

प्रथम



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| अ | आ | इ | ई | उ | ऊ | ए | ऐ | ओ | औ | अं | अः |
| क | का | कि | की | कु | कू | के | कै | को | कौ | कं | कः |
| ख | खा | खि | खी | खु | खू | खे | खै | खो | खौ | खं | खः |
| ग | गा | गि | गी | गु | गू | गे | गै | गो | गौ | गं | गः |
| घ | घा | घि | घी | घु | घू | घे | घै | घो | घौ | घं | घः |
| च | चा | चि | ची | चु | चू | चे | चै | चो | चौ | चं | चः |
| छ | छा | छि | छी | छु | छू | छे | छै | छो | छौ | छं | छः |
| ज | जा | जि | जी | जु | जू | जे | जै | जो | जौ | जं | जः |
| झ | झा | झि | झी | झु | झू | झे | झै | झो | झौ | झं | झः |
| ट | टा | टि | टी | टु | टू | टे | टै | टो | टौ | टं | टः |
| ठ | ठा | ठि | ठी | ठु | ठू | ठे | ठै | ठो | ठौ | ठं | ठः |
| ड | डा | डि | डी | डु | डू | डे | डै | डो | डौ | डं | डः |
| ढ | ढा | ढि | ढी | ढु | ढू | ढे | ढै | ढो | ढौ | ढं | ढः |
| ण | णा | णि | णी | णु | णू | णे | णै | णो | णौ | णं | णः |
| त | ता | ति | ती | तु | तू | ते | तै | तो | तौ | तं | तः |
| थ | था | थि | थी | थु | थू | थे | थै | थो | थौ | थं | थः |
| द | दा | दि | दी | दु | दू | दे | दै | दो | दौ | दं | दः |

This is the phonetic chart that enables children to recognize letters and vowel sounds. This is used mostly by beginner-level, letter-level and word-level children.

Samyukt Akshar Cards

लल्लू उल्लू कल्लू

उल्लू पेड़ पर बैठा है।
लल्लू, कल्लू का भाई है।
उसने चुल्लू से पानी पिया।
वह कुल्लू मनाली घूमने गई।
उसने पल्लू सिर पर डाला।

चक्का पक्का मक्का

आज हमने मक्के की रोटी खाई।
चक्की से आटा पिसवा कर लाओ।
साईकिल का चक्का पंचर हो गया।
राहुल तो हक्का-बक्का रह गया।
पतीले का ढक्कन हटा दो।

This card has alphabets and words that use that alphabet. The illustrations help the child to read. This card is useful for children who are just beginning to decode words. Every alphabet is used in these colourful, illustrated cards.

Paragraph cards

सूरज एक तारा है।
यह हमें रोशनी व गर्मी देता है।
यह धरती से बहुत दूर है।
धरती इसके चारों ओर घूमती है।
लेकिन हमें पता क्यों नहीं चलता है?



गेंद ऊपर उछल कर नीचे क्यों आती है?
सेब टूट कर नीचे क्यों गिरता है?
चाँद सदा धरती के आसपास क्यों घूमता है?
हम धरती पर कैसे चलते हैं?
क्या धरती में कोई चुंबक लगा है?

रात में तारे बहुत प्यारे लगते हैं।
ये सारी रात टिमटिमाते रहते हैं।
इनमें ध्रुव तारा भी होता है।
तारे दिन में भी निकलते हैं।
लेकिन ये दिन में दिखाई नहीं देते।



आओ एक आकाश बनाते हैं।
माँ की चुनरी को फैलाते हैं।
मिलकर तारों को चिपकाते हैं।
बीच में चंदा मामा सजाते हैं।
वाह कितना सुन्दर आकाश!



Each paragraph has four simple connected sentences on a particular topic. These paragraphs provide excellent reading “practice” for children who are learning to read. These cards are extremely useful for early readers.

Story Cards

एक से दो भले

बहुत पुरानी बात है, एक आदमी एक जंगल से अकेला गुजर रहा था। वह अपनी धुन में मस्त चला जा रहा था कि उसे एक आवाज़ सुनाई दी, "भैया, ओ भैया! अकेले कहां जा रहे हो? मुझे भी साथ ले लो।" आदमी ने इधर-उधर देखा तो उसे एक डाल पर बैठा बंदर दिखाई दिया। आदमी ने कहा- "क्यों जी, क्या तुम मुझ से बोले?" बंदर बोला, "हां भैया, मुझे भी साथ ले लो। न जाने सफ़र में कब, क्या ज़रूरत पड़े और मैं काम आऊं, सुना है न, एक से दो भले।" बंदर की बात सुनकर आदमी को हंसी आ गई। वह बोला, "तुम छोटे से जानवर, क्या काम आओगे? लेकिन खैर चलो, एक से दो भले।" बंदर कूद कर आदमी के कंधे पर बैठ गया और दोनों आगे चल दिये।

। च्लते-चलते पूरा दिन निकल गया और उन्हें कुछ खाने को नहीं मिला,



Story Cards are for the highest level children. They are not only used to help the children increase their reading skills, but the set of questions provided at the end test their comprehension abilities as well.

Number Card

| 2 से 10 तक पहाड़े | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 |
| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |

| संख्या पहचान 1 से 9 लाख | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----|----|---|
| 1,00,000 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 10 | 1 |
| 2,00,000 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 200 | 20 | 2 |
| 3,00,000 | 30,000 | 3,000 | 300 | 30 | 3 |
| 4,00,000 | 40,000 | 4,000 | 400 | 40 | 4 |
| 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,000 | 500 | 50 | 5 |
| 6,00,000 | 60,000 | 6,000 | 600 | 60 | 6 |
| 7,00,000 | 70,000 | 7,000 | 700 | 70 | 7 |
| 8,00,000 | 80,000 | 8,000 | 800 | 80 | 8 |
| 9,00,000 | 90,000 | 9,000 | 900 | 90 | 9 |

Number cards help teach tables and number recognition.

Math Word Problem Charts



सड़क बनाने में पहले दिन 79 तथा दूसरे दिन 67 मज़दूर कार्य पर लगे। बताओ, दोनों दिन कुल कितने मज़दूर कार्य पर लगे ?

एक ड्रम में 70 लीटर तेल आता है। ऐसे 38 ड्रमों में कितने लीटर तेल आएगा ?

एक दुकानदार के पास 69 पुस्तकें थीं। उनमें से उसने 35 पुस्तकें बेच दीं। बताओ, उसके पास कितनी पुस्तकें बची हैं ?

यदि 5 किताबों की कीमत 75 रुपये है, तो 1 किताब की कीमत क्या होगी?

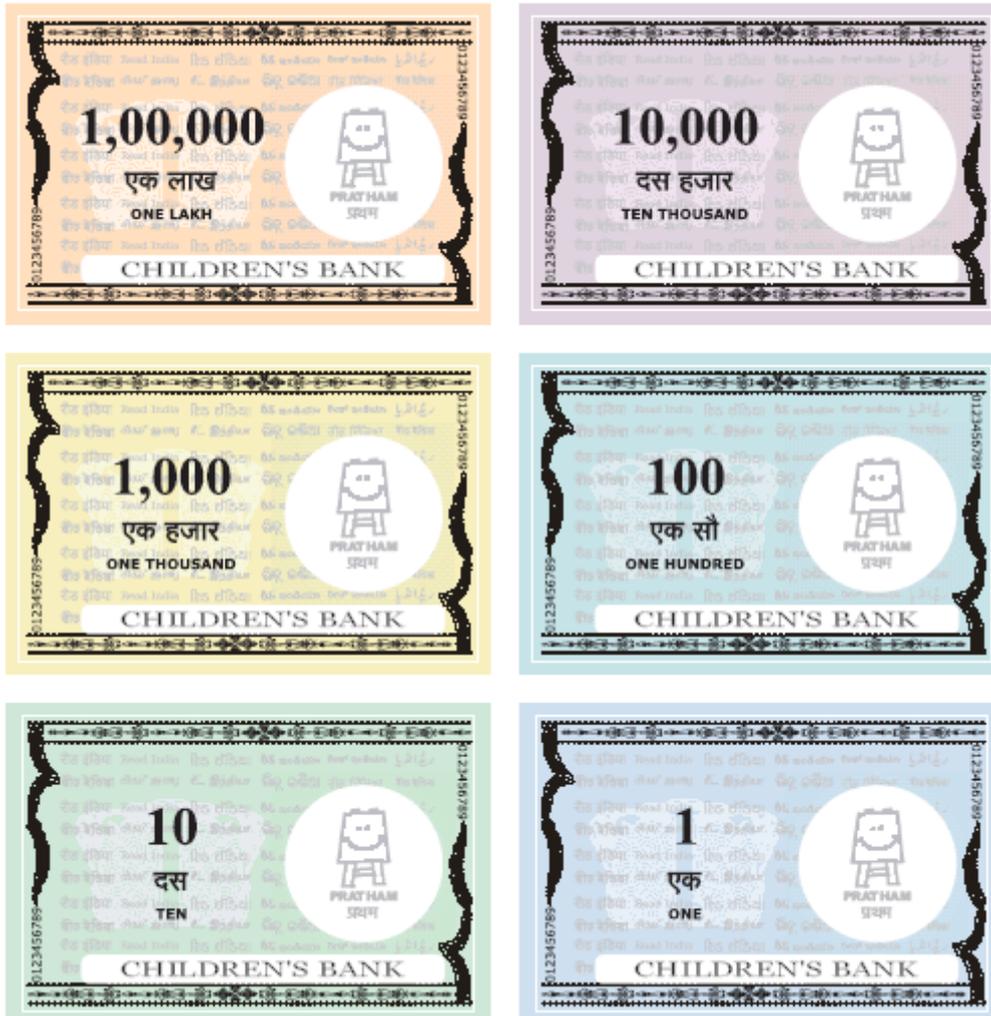
Activity Cards for practicing word problems. This is for children who already have a basic understanding of arithmetic calculations.

Trading Cards



Each card has 12 products in the form of pictures in boxes. Each product is then used in a game where children are taught how to buy and sell through a trading game. It makes math more fun and helps children learn how to do calculation.

Currency Notes



Currency notes used to simulate transactions. Through these trading cards, were bought and sold by the children. This was used to teach math through material that the children encounter in everyday life.