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THE MATHOMAL LITTERACY CAMPAIGM

EVALUATE ON

RURAL AREAS (PHASE TWO)

ANNEXES



ARCHW 376.76(63-22) & 8

Annex I

Statistics on adult education

!UP TO 1966 EC.! 1971 - 1978EC.* ACTIVITY 11. LITERACY PROGRAMME: !1.1 Registered 1,954,369 18,963,078 9,147,657 MALE . . . FEMALE 9,815,421 11.2, Passed 1,165,525 14,724,818 MALE 7,345,734 . . . 7,359,084 FEMALE 7% 62.4% 11.3 Percent Literate ! 1,625,780 11.4 Literacy Teachers! !1.5 Literacy Centers ! 346,000 !1.6 Post-Literacy Registered 11,311,483 8,644,549 Passed 12. COMMUNITY SKILL TRAINING CENTER (CSTC) 12.1 Participants 108,980 12.2 No. of centers 408 13. NIGHT CLASSES 57,881 235,803 Participants 14. DISTANCE EDUCATION: Participants 5,536

^{...} Data not available

⁻ Did not exist before the revolution

All figures concerning literacy refer to rounds 1 - 15

PHASE II

RURAL AREAS

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
LITERACY CENTER	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = CHAIRMAN Q 1	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	
ROUND IN WHICH THE CAMPAIGN STARTED	
NUMBER OF ROUNDS (INCLUDING THE PRESENT ONE) IN WHICH LITERACY HAS BEEN FULLY CONDUCTED	

. AGE (YEARS)	
. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	
LITERACY CERTIFICATE (1) PRIMARY 3-6 (2) JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8 (3) SENIOR SECONDARY 9-12 (4) TEACHER TRAINING (6) POST-SECONDARY (6) OTHER (SPECIFY)	
DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DO FOR YOUR LIVELIHOOD.	
FARMING	
FOR HOW MANY ROUNDS (INCLUDING THE PRESENT ROUND) HAVE YOU BEEN CHAIRPERSON?	
INDICATE HOW THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL WAS MADE LITERACY CONSCIOUS IN THE PRESENT ROUND. 6. THROUGH GENERAL AGITATION	
NOT AT ALL	
7. THROUGH HOUSE TO HOUSE AGITATION NOT AT ALL	
NDICATE WHAT THE FARMERS ASSOCIATION HAS CONTRIBUTED.	
8. BUILDING THE CENTRE	•
NO(1) YES(2)	_
9. PROVIDING STATIONARY IN THE PRESENT ROUND NOT AT ALL(1) YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT . (2) YES, SUFFICICENT(3)	
	LITERACY CERTIFICATE

HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY PROBLEMS RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND OTHERS?

 $\left(\hat{\xi}_{T}\right)$

		10.	MATERIALS	INSUF	FICIENT		
				YES,	EVER A PROBLEM(1) SOMETIMES A PROBLEM(2) OFTEN A PROBLEM(3)		
		11.	MATERIALS	IN WR	ONG LANGUAGE		
				YES,	EVER A PROBLEM(1) SOMETIMES A PROBLEM(2) OFTEN A PROBLEM(3)		_
		12.	MATERIALS	ON WR	PONG SUBJECT		
				YES,	VEVER A PROBLEM(1) SOMETIMES A PROBLEM(2) OFTEN A PROBLEM(3)		
	13.				BER OF PERSONS SERVING IN THE FOUR E PRESENT ROUND		_
	QUA	LIFI	CATION (II	F E G	MITTEE MEMBERS IN THE PRESENT ROUND BY A PERSON SERVES IN TWO COMMITTEES HE C.) WRITE NUMBER OF MEMBERS WITH		
)	14.	СНО	RCH EDUCAT.	ION	<u> </u>		
	15.	Mos	QUE EDUCAT.	ION			
	16.	LIT	ERACY CERT.	IFICAT	E ONLY		_
	17.	GRA	DE 3-6				
	18.	GRA	DE 7-8				
	19.	GRA	DE 9-12	-		_	_
	20.	TEA	CHER TRAIN.	ING	_		_
	21.	POS	T-SECONDAR	y			
	22.		YOU FORWARI ER THE END		RACY DATA TO THE DISTRICT OFFICE WE ROUNDS?	•	
)			IN FEW O IN HALF IN MOST	OF THE OF TH ROUND			

			SUME- ; TIMES ;		; ALWAYS	<i>;</i>
	(1)	(2) ;	(3) ;	(4)	, ; (5)	;
23. ADVICE	/ /	,	;		 /	;
24. WARNING	; ;	; ;	;		; ;	; ;
25. LABOUR	;	<i>;</i>	<i>;</i>		<i>!</i>	<i>:</i>
26. FINE		,			;	; ;
						-
DISCUSSION ITEMS						
NDICATE THE TOPI	CS YOU CO	VERED WH	IEN YOU C	ONDUCTED		
SUPERVISION IN RO		VERED WII	2H 100 C	ONDOCTED		
27	·····		<u> </u>			
						
			·····			
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
IF YOU THINK CHAI	RMEN NEED	TRAININ	IG TO LEA	D LITERA	CY ACTIVI	TY,
			G TO LEA	D LITERA	CY ACTIVI	TY,
PLEASE LIST THE A			G TO LEA	D LITERA	CY ACTIVI	TY,
PLEASE LIST THE A			G TO LEA	D LITERA	CY ACTIVI	TY,
PLEASE LIST THE A			G TO LEA	D LITERA	CY ACTIVI	TY,
PLEASE LIST THE A					CY ACTIVI	
PLEASE LIST THE A	AREAS OF T	RAINING.				
IF YOU THINK CHAI PLEASE LIST THE A	AREAS OF T	RAINING.				
PLEASE LIST THE A	AREAS OF T	RAINING.				
INDICATE THE PROE	REAS OF T	' MIGHT E				
INDICATE THE PROE	REAS OF T	' MIGHT E				
INDICATE THE PROP	REAS OF T	RAINING. RAINING. DUTIES.	BE ENCOUN	TERED BY	A CHAIRM	
PLEASE LIST THE A	REAS OF T	RAINING. RAINING. DUTIES.	BE ENCOUN	TERED BY	A CHAIRM	
INDICATE THE PROP	REAS OF T	RAINING. RAINING. DUTIES.	BE ENCOUN	TERED BY	A CHAIRM	
INDICATE THE PROP	REAS OF T	RAINING. RAINING. DUTIES.	BE ENCOUN	TERED BY	A CHAIRM	

WHAT MEASURES HAVE BEEN USED IN THE PAST TO REDUCE ABSENTEEISM?

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		t			
		· ····································	<u></u> .		•
BY HIGHE	ER AUTHORITII	ES			
47.					
					
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	··		
	······································				
			·		
IF THER	RE WERE NO BO	OOKS OR IF	BOOKS WERE	'IN SHORT S	UPPLY WHAT
	OID YOU TAKE				
52	····		····		

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
LITERACY CENTER	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = CENTRE REPRESENTATIVE Q 2	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	

	AGE (YEARS)				
_					
3.	HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
	LITERACY CERTIFICATE PRIMARY 3-6		(1) (2)		
	JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8				
	SENIOR SECONDARY 9-12.				
	TEACHER TRAINING				
	POST-SECONDARY				
	OTHER (SPECIFY)				
4 .	DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DO FOR	YOUR LIVELIH	OOD.		
	FARMING		(1)		
	TEACHING				
	OTHER				
			•		
; <u>.</u>	FOR HOW MANY ROUNDS (INCL	UDING THE PR	ESENT)	HAVE YOU	
5.	FOR HOW MANY ROUNDS (INCL BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF TH			HAVE YOU	
/HI		E LITERACY C. 'AL FACILITIE.	ENTRE?		THE
WHI (BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF TH CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC	E LITERACY C. CAL FACILITIE. (D ONLY)	ENTRE?		
WHI(LITI 6.	BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC ERACY CENTRE? (PRESENT ROUND BUILT FOR LITERACY PROG.	E LITERACY C. CAL FACILITIES D ONLY) NO	ENTRE? S ARE (USED FOR	(2)
WHICLITI	BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC ERACY CENTRE? (PRESENT ROUND BUILT FOR LITERACY PROG.	E LITERACY C. CAL FACILITIE. TO ONLY) NO NO	ENTRE? S ARE (_ (1) _ (1)	VSED FOR S	(2) (2)
VH I(LITI 5.	BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC ERACY CENTRE? (PRESENT ROUND BUILT FOR LITERACY PROG.	E LITERACY C. CAL FACILITIE. TO ONLY) NO NO	ENTRE? S ARE (_ (1) _ (1)	USED FOR :	(2) (2)
WHI(LITI 5. 7.	BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC ERACY CENTRE? (PRESENT ROUND BUILT FOR LITERACY PROG. FORMAL SCHOOL RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	E LITERACY CARACTER CONTRACT CARACTER C	ENTRE? S ARE (_ (1) _ (1) _ (1)	YESYES	(2) (2) (2)
WHI(LITE 6. 7. 8.	BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC ERACY CENTRE? (PRESENT ROUND BUILT FOR LITERACY PROG. FORMAL SCHOOL RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION BUILDING PEASANT ASSOC. OFFICE	E LITERACY CANAL FACILITIES NO NO NO	ENTRE? S ARE (_ (1) _ (1) _ (1) _ (1)	YESYESYESYES	(2) (2) (2)
WHICLITI 6. 7. 8. 9.	BEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CH OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSIC ERACY CENTRE? (PRESENT ROUND BUILT FOR LITERACY PROG. FORMAL SCHOOL RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION BUILDING	E LITERACY CARACTERIZATE FACILITIES NO NO NO NO NO	ENTRE? S ARE (YES YES YES YES	(2) (2) (2)

DO YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING TEACHING MATERIALS IN THE PRESENT ROUND? (SUFFICIENT IMPLIES 1:1 DISTRIBUTION WHEN TEXT-BOOKS ARE CONCERNED)

15.	PRIMERS	
	NO (1)	
	NO(1) YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT(2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT(3)	
		
16.	MATHEMATICS	
	NO(1) YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT(2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT(3)	
	TES, SOFFICIENT(J)	_
4.77	DOLLMICAL EDUCAMION	
17.	POLITICAL EDUCATION	
	BOOKS	
	NO(1)	
	YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT(2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT (3)	
18.	VOCATIONAL BOOKS	
	NO(1)	
	YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT (2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT(3)	
19.	WALL CHARTS	
	NO(1)	
	YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT (2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT(3)	
20.	FLASH CARDS	
	NO(1)	
	YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT(2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT(3)	
21.	TEACHERS GUIDE	
	NO(1)	
	NO(1) YES, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT(2)	
	YES, SUFFICIENT(3)	
		
22.	IN THE PRESENT ROUND, HOW MANY OF THE TEACHERS USE	
	THE TEACHERS GUIDES?	
	1112 12101210 001220,	
	NONE(1)	
	FEW(2)	
	HALF OF THEM(3)	
	·	•
	MOST(4)	
	ALL(5)	
	T IS THE TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL TIME IN EACH SHIFT PER	•
	DURING TH 15TH ROUND?	
(IF	ONLY ONE SHIFT, PUT 000 FOR SECOND AND THIRD SHIFT.)	
BEG.	INNERS CLASS	
23.	FIRST SHIFT (MINUTES)	
-		
24	SECOND SHIFT (MINUTES)	
~ T.	TOTAL CITTLE (1111/1110)	
25	THIRD SHIFT (MINUTES)	
25.	THIRD SHIFT (HINOIES)	 -
	NO DECIMEDS SIACS	
	NO BEGINNERS CLASS	

26.						
	FIRST SHIFT (MINUTES)			_		
27.	SECOND SHIFT (MINUTES)					_
28.	THIRD SHIFT (MINUTES)					
	NO REMEDIAL CLASS					
POS!	T-LITERACY CLASS					
29.	FIRST SHIFT (MINUTES)			_	_	
30.	SECOND SHIFT (MINUTES)				_	
31.	THIRD SHIFT (MINUTES)			_	· ——	
	NO POST-LITERACY CLASS					
<i>32.</i>	HAVE CHANGES EVER BEEN MADE IN THE TIME SCHEDULE?					
	IN THE TIME SCHEDULE?	NO	(1	!)		
		YES, FEW TIME	ES(é	?)		
	THE TIME SCHEDULE HAS BEEN CHANG ICATE THE REASONS.	GED IN THE PAST	, PLEASE			
33.	PERIOD OF THE ROUND CONFLICTS	WITH WORKING	SEASON.			
<i>33.</i>	PERIOD OF THE ROUND CONFLICTS	NO (1)		?)		
	PERIOD OF THE ROUND CONFLICTS CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WORK	NO (1)		?)		
		NO (1)	YES (2			
34.		NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1)	YES (2			
34.	CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WOR	NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1)	YES (2	?)		
34.	CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WOR	NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1) RKING TIME.	YES (2	?)		
34. 35.	CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WOR	NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1) RKING TIME. NO (1)	YES (2	?)		
34. 35.	CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WORK	NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1) RKING TIME. NO (1)	YES (2 YES (2 YES (2	?)		
34. 35.	CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WORD CLASS HOURS CONFLICT WITH WORD YOUR IMPRESSION, IN WHAT AREAS	NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1) RKING TIME. NO (1) ARE THEACHERS (ARTICIPATE IN (1))	YES (2 YES (2 YES (2	?)		
34. 35. IN :	CLASS DAYS CONFLICT WITH WORL CLASS HOURS CONFLICT WITH WOL YOUR IMPRESSION, IN WHAT AREAS A ENCOURAGEMENT OF ADULTS TO PA GENERALLY WEAK	NO (1) CING DAYS. NO (1) RKING TIME. NO (1) ARE THEACHERS (ARTICIPATE IN (2)(1)	YES (2 YES (2 YES (2	?)		

3 <i>9</i> .	DDECENOA	TION OF IS	recon ner	NG A LEC	CON DIAN		
9.	PRESENTA	TION OF LE					
		GENERALLY GENERALLY			• •		
<i>iow</i>	' USEFUL ARE	THE FOLLO	WING MEA	SURES TO	REDUCE A	BSENTEEIS	4 ?
			USEFUL	SOME- TIMES USEFUL	OFTEN USEFUL	ALWAYS USEFUL	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
10.	ADVICE						
<i>ļ1.</i>	WARNING						
ر2.	LABOUR						
· <i>3.</i>	FINE		THAT AREA	S DO THE	THEACHER	S GENERAL	LY
13. N SHO	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLIN	ARY WEAKNE	ISS?	S DO THE	THEACHER	S GENERALI	LY
13. IN SHO	FINE YOUR IMPRES	ARY WEAKNE	SS? OULTS.			S GENERALI	LY
43. IN SHO	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLIN	ARY WEAKNE	SS? OULTS. YYES		(1)	S GENERAL	LY
43. IN 5H0	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLIN	ARY WEAKNE DOWN ON AD GENERALLY GENERALLY	SS? OULTS. YYES		(1)	S GENERALI	LY
43. IN SHO	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLIN	ARY WEAKNE DOWN ON AD GENERALLY GENERALLY	ESS? PULTS. YES NO		(1) (2)	S GENERAL	LY
43. IN 5H0	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLIN	ARY WEAKNE DOWN ON AD GENERALLY GENERALLY TISM GENERALLY GENERALLY	ESS? PULTS. YES NO		(1) (2)	S GENERAL	LY
11N SHO 44.	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLING LOOKING ABSENTEE	ARY WEAKNE DOWN ON AD GENERALLY GENERALLY TISM GENERALLY GENERALLY	SSS? OULTS. YES YES NO		(1) (2) (2)	S GENERAL	LY
IN SHO 44.	FINE YOUR IMPRES W DISCIPLIN LOOKING ABSENTEE	ARY WEAKNE DOWN ON AD GENERALLY TISM GENERALLY GENERALLY GENERALLY	SSS? OULTS. TYES YOUNG YES YES YES YES YES		(1) (2) (2)	S GENERAL	LY

,

	GN DUTIES	
63.		
		
	O YOU CONSIDER ARE MEASURES THAT NEED TO BE TAKEN BY	
	NCERNED AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE OCCURANCE ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	E
OF THE		<u>e</u>
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	S
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	E
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	:
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	5
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	:
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	€
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	:
OF THE	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS? AUTHORITIES	:
OF THE LOCAL 68. HIGHER	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS?	5
OF THE LOCAL 68.	ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS? AUTHORITIES	:

PHASE II

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
LITERACY CENTER	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = TEACHERS QUESTIONNAIREQ_3	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	

1.	SEX MALE (1) FEMAL	$LE \dots $ (2)			
2.	AGE (YEARS)					
3.	HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					
	LITERACY CERTIFICATE PRIMARY 3-6 JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8 SENIOR SECONDARY 9-12 TEACHER TRAINING POST-SECONDARY OTHERS (SPECIFY)		(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)			
١,	DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DO FOR YOUR L	LIVELIHO	OD.			
	FARMING TEACHING OTHER		(2)			·
•	FOR HOW MANY ROUNDS (INCLUDING BEEN A TEACHER?	THE PRE	SENT,	HAV.	E YOU	
	HAVE YOU BEEN GIVEN TRAINING ON CLASS BEFORE YOU STARTED TEACH!		TEA	CH A.	LITER.	4CY
	NO (1) YES ((2)				
	7. IF TRAINING IS GIVEN, INDICATED TRAINING IN DAYS	ATE THE .	DURA!	rio n	0F	
	8. WHO GAVE YOU TRAINING?					
	EDUCATORS (FORMAL SCH. TEACH INSPECTORS, SCH.				(1)	
	OTHERS (VOLUNTEERS ETC.)				(2)	
	BOTH THE ABOVE				(3)	
•	HOW SATISFACTORY WAS THE SUBJECT PROGRAMME?	CT MATTE.	R OF	THE	TRAIN.	ING
٤	SUBJECT MATTER	APPRAI	SAL 1	LEVEL		
		NOT GIVEN				GOOD
_		1	2 	3 	4 	5
	9. TEACHING METHODS					
1	O. CLASS MANAGEMENT					
1	1. TIMETABLE & LESSON PLAN					
1	2. DATA COMPILING & UPKEEPING					
1	3. FIRST AID					

LIF	⊷ ;	
14.	DISRUPTING WORKING HOURS NO(1)	YES(2)
5.	OTHER EFFECTS (SPECIFY).	
16.	HOW MUCH BIRR PER MONTH ARI	E YOU PAID? (IF NOTHING WRITE O)
DU.	LTS PROBLEMS IN USING THEIR	BOOKS
	UN-ACCUSTOMED WORD USAGE IN	N THE BOOK
7.	ALPHABET & READING EXERCISE	
	NO (1)	YES(2)
18.	MATHEMATICS NO(1)	YES(2)
19.	POLITICAL READING BOOK	777
	NO(1)	YES(2)
20.	VOCATIONAL READING BOOK NO(1)	YES(2)
	APPLICATION OF CONTENT MATT	ER TO LOCAL SITUATIONS
21.	ALPHABET & READING EXERCISE	E (1)
	PARTIALLY APPLICA	BLE(2)
		(3) (4)
	MATHEMATICS	
22.		(1) BLE(2)
22.		(2)
<u>.</u>	MOSTLY APPLICABLE	
	MOSTLY APPLICABLE. FULLY APPLICABLE. POLITICAL READING BOOK	(4)
	MOSTLY APPLICABLE. FULLY APPLICABLE. POLITICAL READING BOOK NOT APPLICABLE	

24. VOC	CATIONAL READING BOOK NOT APPLICABLE(1) PARTIALLY APPLICABLE(2)	
	MOSTLY APPLICABLE(3) FULLY APPLICABLE(4)	
	THERE ANY DIFFERENCE IN ADULT PARTICIPATION IN CLASSIFICATION OF C	5 S
TO CLAS	NY TIMES HAS YOUR CLASS BEEN SUPERVISED WITH RESPECT SS TEACHING AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES DURING THE PRESE (IF NONE WRITE 0)	
BY PEAS	SANT ASSOCIATION LCCC	
	RING FIRST MONTH	_
27.	SECOND MONTH	_
BY CENT	TRE REPRESENTATIVE	
28. DUR	RING FIRST MONTH	
29.	SECOND MONTH	-
BY PEAS	SANT ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN	
30. DUR	RING FIRST MONTH	
31.	SECOND MONTH	_
BY WERE	EDA LCCC	
מזוח כד	RING FIRST MONTH	
33.	SECOND MONTH	_
BY AWRA	AJA LCCC	-
	RING FIRST MONTH	_
<i>35</i> .	SECOND MONTH	_
HOW FAR BEEN US	R HAVE THE ADVISE GIVEN BY THE DIFFERENT SUPERVISING SEFUL?	TEAMS
N S O	ASANT ASSOCIATION LCCC NOT USEFUL	

<i>37</i> .	CENTRE REPRESENTATIVE	
	NOT USEFUL(1)	
	SOMETIMES USEFUL(2)	
	OFTEN USEFUL(3)	
	ALWAYS USEFUL(4)	
	ABWATE OBLIGHTANTAL (T)	
38.	PEASANT ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN	
	NOT USEFUL(1)	
	SOMETIMES USEFUL(2)	
	OFTEN USEFUL(3)	
	ALWAYS USEFUL(4)	
<i>39.</i>	WEREDA ASSOCIATION LCCC	
-	NOT USEFUL(1)	
	SOMETIMES USEFUL(2)	
	OFTEN USEFUL(3)	
	ALWAYS USEFUL(4)	
40.	AWRAJA ASSOCIATION LCCC	
- - ·	NOT USEFUL(1)	,
	SOMETIMES USEFUL(2)	
	·	
	OFTEN USEFUL(3)	
	ALWAYS USEFUL(4)	
	TTE IN WHAT WAYS IT IS POSSIBLE TO IMPROVE LITERACY TEXTE PHABETS & READING EXERCISE	300k
ALF		300 k
ALF		300k
ALF		300k
4 <i>LF</i>		300k
ALF		
4 <i>LF</i>		
ALF		
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
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MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
ALF 41. 46.	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS	
MAI 41.	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS LITICAL READING BOOKS	
ALF 41. 46.	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS LITICAL READING BOOKS	
MAI 41.	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS LITICAL READING BOOKS	
MAI 41.	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS LITICAL READING BOOKS	
MAI. 41.	PHABETS & READING EXERCISE THEMATICS LITICAL READING BOOKS	

VUCAT	IONAL READING BOOKS
56	
_	
_	
	ANY DIFFICULTIES YOU HAVE IN USING THE TEACHERS GUIDE
_	
	•
_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
_	
_	
_	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	S ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE
	S ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE
BEGIN	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN 66	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN 66 STATE	S ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS TO ANY DISCIPLINARY WEAKNESSES OF ADULTS OBSERVED
BEGIN 66	C ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS
BEGIN 66 STATE	S ANY PROBLEMS YOU FACED IN TEACHING ADULTS IN THE INERS CLASS TO ANY DISCIPLINARY WEAKNESSES OF ADULTS OBSERVED

PHASE II

RURAL AREAS

REGION	
AWRAJA	- ,
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	_
LITERACY CENTER	· -
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWI	1
SEQUENCE NUMBER	

THEMES OF INTERVIEW

- 1. BENEFITS DERIVED AS A RESULT OF LITERACY EDUCATION
 - WITH RESPECT TO DAILY WORK FOR LIVELYHOOD (Motivate the adults to indicate specific knowledge acquired through literacy - farming, health, etc.)
 - BENEFITS LOST AS A RESULT OF NO LITERACY EDUCATION
 - ADVANTAGES OF THE LITERATE OVER THAT OF THE ILLITERATE
- 2. WITH RESPECT TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
 - CHANGES OF IMPROVEMENT OBSERVED IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE LITERACY PROGRAMME
- 3. WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE BENEFITS
 - WHAT DO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS PREFER TO LEARN ABOUT IN ORDER TO BEST IMPROVE THEIR KNOWLEDGE AS A MEANS TO A BETTER LIVELIHOOD

PHASE II

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
LITERACY CENTER	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = CLASS ATTENDING ADULTI 2	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	

	1.	SEX MALE (1) FEMALE (2)	
•	2.	AGE (YEARS)	
- ⁻	з.	DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DO FOR YOUR LIVELIHOOD.	
• " -		FARMING	
	HOU	USEHOLD SIZE	
£.,		MBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING TOGETHER, BY LEVEL OF UCATION	
	5.	NOT IN SCHOOL/ILLITERATE	
()	6.	LITERACY CERTIFICATE	
	7.	PRIMARY 3-6	
	8.	JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8	
	9.	SENIOR SECONDARY 9-12	<u></u>
	10.	TEACHERS TRAINING	
		OTHERS	
	WHA	AT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR COMING TO LITERACY CLASS?	
	11.	TO BE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE	
		NO(1) YES(2)	
	12.	TO GAIN USEFUL KNOWLEDGE	
		NO(1) YES(2)	
-	13.	RESPECT FOR OFFICIAL COMMAND	
-		NO(1) YES(2)	
	14.	OTHERS (SPECIFY)	

ADULTS MAY BE ABSENT FROM LITERACY CLASS FOR DIFFERENT REASONS. HAVE YOU BEEN ABSENT DUE TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS?

15.	ILLNESS NEVER(1) SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	
16.	MOURNING	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2) OFTEN(3)	
	OF 1ER(3)	_
17.	KEBELE BUSINESS	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	_
4.0	VPP#11/4	
18.	MEETING NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
19.	PROGRAMME CLASH WITH WORKING TIME	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	_
20.	DISCOURAGED BECAUSE LESSONS WERE TOO DIFFICULT	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	_
21.	DISCOURAGED BECAUSE OF TEACHERS POOR HANDLING OF ADULTS	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	_
22.	LONG DISTANCE FROM HOME TO LITERACY CENTRE	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	_
23.	DISCOURAGED BECAUSE EDUCATION HAS NOT BEEN RELEVANT	
_ • •	TO ADULT LIFE	•
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN (3)	_
24.	DISCOURAGED BECAUSE HUSBAND/WIFE LACKS INTEREST IN	
- • •	LITERACY	
	NEVER(1)	
	SOMETIMES(2)	
	OFTEN(3)	_

25.	HAVE YOUR TEACHERS ENCOURAGED PARTICIPATION IN CLASS
	(TO EXPRESS YOURSELF, ASK QUESTIONS ETC.)
	NONE OF OUR TEACHERS HAVE(1)
	FEW OF OUR TEACHERS HAVE(2)
	MOST OF OUR TEACHERS HAVE(3)
	ALL OUR TEACHERS HAVE(4)
26.	IN WHAT LANGUAGE IS LITERACY GIVEN IN YOUR CLASS?
	AMHARIC(1)
	OROMIGNA(2)
	WOLAITIGNA(3)
	KEMBATIGNA(4)
	HADIYIGNA(5)
	SILTIGNA(6)
	GEDEOGNA(7)
27.	IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGES WOULD YOU PREFER TO
	LEARN?
	NO OTHER(0)
	AMHARIC(1)
	OROMIGNA(2)
	WOLAITIGNA
	KEMBATIGNA(4)
	HADIYIGNA(5)
	SILTIGNA(6)
	GEDEOGNA(7)

(-)

REGION		····					
<i>AWRAJA</i>			 				
WEREDA					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	···-	
KEBELE	PEASANT	ASSOCIA	ATION _				
QUESTIC	ONNAIRE	TYPE =	ADULT	BACKGROUND	I 3		
SEQUENC	CE NUMBER	? = EXAM.	CODE				

1.	SEX MALE (1) FEMALE (2)	
2.	AGE (YEARS)	
3,	DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DO FOR YOUR LIVELIHOOD?	-
	FARMING (1) HOUSEWIFE (2) OTHERS (3)	_
4.	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	
	BER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING TOGETHER, BY LEVEL OF	·
5.	NOT IN SCHOOL/ILLITERATE	
6.	LITERACY CERTIFICATE	
7.	PRIMARY 3-6	
8.	JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8	
9.	SENIOR SECONDARY 9-12	
10.	TEACHERS TRAINING	
LAN	GUAGE SPOKEN	
11.	MOTHER - TONGUE	
	AMHARIC	
12.	SECOND LANGUAGE	
	AMHARIC	
13.	THIRD LANGUAGE	
	AMHARIC	

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · (1)	
			PN(3)	
15.	DO YOU LI	ISTEN TO LIT	ERACY RADIO PROGRA	MMES?
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · (1)	-
			(2)	
		OFTEN	(3)	
	•	ALWAYS	(4)	
	IF YOU I	ISTEN TO RA	DIO, WHERE DO YOU	LISTEN?
	16.	AT HOME		
			NEVER (1)	
			SOMETIMES(2)	
			ALWAYS(3)	
	17.	BY NEIGHBO	PUR	
			NEVER (1)	
			SOMETIMES(2)	
			ALWAYS(3)	
	18.	AT THE PA	OFFICE	
			<i>NEVER.</i> (1)	
			SOMETIMES (2)	
			ALWAYS(3)	
19.	IF NO. NEV	VER, WHY NOT	77	
			ET (1)	
		NO KNOWLED		
		EXISTENCE	OF PROGRAM (2)	
		NO SPARE T	'IME (3)	
		TRANSMISSI	ON TIME	
		INCONVENIE	INT(4)	
		RECEIVER T	OO FAR AWAY (5)	
		NOT INTERE	STED(6)	
		NOT TRANSM	ITTED IN MY	
		NATIONALIT	Y LANGUAGE(7)	
		. 		
<i>U.</i>	DO YOU REA	AD NEWSPAPER	•	co mo vo ar
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	GO TO NO 25
			(3)	
			(4)	
		ADWAID	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	IF YOU REA	AD NEWSPAPER	S, HOW DO YOU GET	IT?
	21. BUY IT	ידי		
	er, bul 11	•	NEVER (1)	
			SOMETIMES (2)	
			ALWAYS(3)	
	22. BORRON	V- IT		
			NEVER(1)	(
			SOMETIMES (2)	
			ALWAYS(3)	

	23. USE 1	TO READ AT LITERACY CENTRE NEVER(1) SOMETIMES(2) ALWAYS(3)	_
	24. USE 1	TO READ AT THE PA OFFICE NEVER(1) SOMETIMES(2) ALWAYS(3)	_
	25. IF YOU NE	EVER READ NEWSPAPERS, WHY NOT? NOT AVAILABLE(1) NO SPARE TIME(2) NOT INTERESTED(3) NOT AVAILABLE IN MY NATIONALITY LANGUAGE(4)	_
:	26. DO YOU RE	EAD BOOKS? NO, NEVER	
	IF YOU RE	EAD BOOKS, HOW DO YOU GET THEM?	
	27. BUY 1	IT NEVER(1) SOMETIMES(2) ALWAYS(3)	
	28. USE 1	TO READ AT LITERACY CENTRE NEVER(1) SOMETIMES(2) ALWAYS(3)	_
	29. USE 1	TO READ AT THE PA OFFICE NEVER(1) SOMETIMES(2) ALWAYS(3)	_
	30. IF YOU NE	EVER READ BOOKS, WHY NOT? NOT AVAILABLE(1) NO SPARE TIME(2) NOT INTERESTED(3) NOT AVAILABLE IN MY NATIONALITY LANGUAGE(4)	
		HAVE YOU USED YOUR LITERACY SKILLS? TELL BY THE NUMBER OF LETTERS YOU WROTE LAST YEAR.	
	31.	PERSONAL LETTERS	
	32.	LETTERS TO LOCAL MASS	
		ORGANISATIONS	

41. FOR HOW MANY MONTHS ALTOGETHER HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN LITERACY CLASS BEFORE YOU GOT YOUR CERTIFICATE?.....

PHASE II

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = COGNITIVE TESTC_T	
SEQUENCE NUMBER (EXAM CODE)	
ROUND IN WHICH CAMPAIGN STARTED	
NUMBER OF ROUNDS (INCLUDING THE PRESENT ONE) IN WHICH LITERACY HAS BEEN FULLY CONDUCTED	
SEX MALE (1) FEMALE (2)	
AGE (YEARS)	

PART ONE

C	0	M	P	R	E	Н	Έ	Ν	S	I	0	N
=	=	=	=	=	=	=	<u>-</u>	-	=	=	=	=

	1.	THE FIRST PICTURE SHOWS A	
	2.	THE SECOND PICTURE SHOWS A	
	3.	THE THIRD PICTURE SHOWS A	_
\$. ·	4.	THE FOURTH PICTURE SHOWS A	
	TO I	NKING DIRTY WATER MAKES ONE SICK. THEREFORE ONE NEEDS BOIL DRINKING WATER. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ONE DRINKS DIRTY WATER?	
	6.	WHAT SHOULD ONE DO WITH DRINKING WATER?	
	UNCL	HOUSE FLY TRANSMITS SICKNESS. THE HOUSE FLY BREEDS IN LEAN PLACES. THEREFORE WASTE MUST BE BURNT IN ORDER TO RID OF THE HOUSE FLY.	
	7.	WHAT DOES THE HOUSE FLY TRANSMIT?	
	8.	WHAT MUST BE DONE TO GET RID OF THE HOUSE FLY?	
		BURN THE WASTE(1) PILE THE WASTE(2) NOTHING(3) ANSWER	

PART TWO

	E A LETTER TO ONE OF YOUR RELATIVES OR FRIENDS.	
9.	DATE	
10.	ADR.	-
11.	MESSAGE:	_
		-
		- -
12.	NAME:	
	PART THREE	
AR I I	CHMETIC SESSE	
	RITE THE CORRECT ANSWER ON THE LINE.	

14. 14 + 17 ----

15. 18 -13

16. 25 -16

17. 12 x 3

> 18. 13 x 4 ---

19. 12 3

20. 36 12

READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND WRITE DOWN YOUR ANSWER.

21. XXXXX HAS BIRR 20.
WITH BIRR 7 SHE BOUGHT SUGAR.
WITH BIRR 6 SHE BOUGHT SHOES.
HOW MANY BIRR HAS SHE LEFT?

22. MR YYYYYY BOUGHT 3 SHEEP.
HE BOUGHT ALL 3 SHEEP FOR BIRR 60.
ALL 3 SHEEP HAVE THE SAME PRICE.
HOW MANY BIRR DID HE PAY FOR 1 SHEEP?

PHASE II

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
LITERACY CENTER	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = CLASSROOM OBSERVATION_O 1	
SEQUENCE NUMBER (=CLASSROOM NO)	
TYPE OF PROGRAMME (1=BEGINNERS, 2=REMEDIAL	

- =		
1	1. SEX MALE (1) FEMALE (2)	_
2	2. AGE (YEARS)	、 ·_
3	3. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	
•	LITERACY CERTIFICATE (1) PRIMARY GRADE 3 - 6 (2) JUNIOR SECONDARY 7 - 8 (3) SENIOR SECONDARY 9 - 12 (4) TEACHER TRAINING (5) POST-SECONDARY (6)	
4	4. DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DO FOR YOUR LIVELIHOOD.	
r.	FARMING(1) TEACHING(2) OTHER(3)	
ੈ 5	5. NO. OF ROUNDS (INCLUDING THE PRESENT ONE) THE TEACHER HAS BEEN TEACHING	
6	TRAINED BY NO TRAINING	
	CONDITION OF CLASSROOM	
_	7. CLEANLINESS NOT CLEAN(1) CLEAN(2)	
8	B. ROOM SIZE IN SQ.M	
9	P. TYPE OF SEATS GROUND	
	EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS	
N	NO. OF BOOKS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASS	
1	O. ALPHABETS & READING EXERCISE BOOKS	
1	1. MATHEMATICS BOOKS	
D	2. VOCATIONAL READING BOOKS	
- ,	REPORTED A PENDING POOPS	•

14.	NOT AVAILABLE AT ALL	
15.	AVAILABILITY AND CONDITION OF BLACKBOARD NO BLACKBOARD	
16	AVAILABILITY OF EXERCISE BOOKS NO ADULT HAS	
	ACHING METHODS AND APPLICATION	
17	EXISTENCE OF LESSON PLAN NO LESSON PLAN	
18.	QUALITY OF LESSON PLAN INDICATES SUBJECT TITLE ONLY(1) PARTIAL BREAKDOWN OF TITLES(2) CONSIDERS ALL ESSENTIAL POINTS(3)	_
19	UTILIZATION OF LESSON PLAN NOT USED	_
20.	TEACHER ASSIGNS CLASS WORK AND HOME WORK NOT AT ALL	_
21	TEACHER CORRECTS EXERCISES NOT AT ALL	
NUI	MBER OF ADULTS REGISTERED FOR THE CLASS	*
· 22.	MALE	
23.	FEMALE	
NUI	MBER OF ADULTS PRESENT AT THE TIME OF OBSERVATION	
24.	MALE	
25	PPMAI P	

NATIONAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN EVALUATION PROJECT

PHASE II

RURAL AREAS

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
KEBELE PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
LITERACY CENTER	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = OBSERVATION AT CENTRE LEVEL-O 2	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	

FIRST	ROUND	•
NUMBE	R OF	
AD	ULTS REGISTERED IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS	
_	. MALE FEMALE	
AD	ULTS REGISTERED IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
	MALE FEMALE	
	ULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS	
_	FEMALE	
	ULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS MALE	
	FEMALE	
	JLT PASSES IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS	
	MALE FEMALE	
	JLT PASSES IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
	MALE FEMALE	
	ULT DROP OUTS IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS	
	MALE FEMALE	
	ULT DROP OUTS IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
	MALE FEMALE	
NUMBER	OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATION	
	TERACY CERTIFICATE	
19. JU	NIOR SECONDARY 7-8	
	NIOR SECONDARY 9-12	
	ST-SECONDARY	
LEVEL	AT WHICH FORMS WERE PREPARED FOR DATA COLLECTION.	
23. CE	NTRE LEVEL NO(1)	
7	YES(2)	
24. WE	REDA LEVEL	
	NO(1)	

20. AWRAJA LEVEL	
NO (1) YES (2)	
26. REGIONAL LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
27. NATIONAL LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
C	
MIDDLE ROUND	
NUMBER OF	
G.	
ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 28. MALE	
29. FEMALE	
ANT TO DEGLOTEDED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF ACC	
ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
30. MALE	
31. FEMALE	
ADULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS	
32. MALE	
33. FEMALE	
ADULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
34. MALE 35. FEMALE	
Jo. I Limber III.	
ADULT PASSES IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 36. MALE	
37. FEMALE	
ADULT PASSES IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 38. MALE	
39. FEMALE	
ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS	
40. MALE	
41. FEMALE	
ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
42. MALE	
43. FEMALE	
NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATION	•
44. LITERACY CERTIFICATE	
45. PRIMARY 3-6	
46. JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8	· _ _
48 TEACHERS TRAINING	

•	49.	POST-SECONDARY	
_ 1	LEVE	L AT WHICH FORMS WERE PREPARED FOR DATA COLLECTION.	
	50. (CENTRE LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
• •	51. \	WEREDA LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
	52. /	AWRAJA LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
	53. I	REGIONAL LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
	54. 1	NATIONAL LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)	
•	NUMBE AI 55	ROUND ER OF OULTS REGISTERED IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS MALE FEMALE	
	ΑI	OULTS REGISTERED IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
•		MALE B. FEMALE	
- V.	59 60	OULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS O. FEMALE	
•	61 62	ULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS . MALE FEMALE	
•	63	ULT PASSES IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS . MALE FEMALE	
	65	ULT PASSES IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS . MALE FEMALE	
	67	ULT DROP OUTS IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS . MALE FEMALE	

		ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 69. MALE 70. FEMALE		
	NUM	BER OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATION		
	72. 73. 74. 75.	LITERACY CERTIFICATE PRIMARY 3-6		
-• 	LEV	EL AT WHICH FORMS WERE PREPARED FOR D	ATA COLLECTION.	
•	77.	CENTRE LEVEL NO (1) YES (2)		
· ·	78.	WEREDA LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)		
	7 9.	AWRAJA LEVEL NO (1) YES (2)		
	80.	REGIONAL LEVEL NO(1) YES(2)		
	81.	NATIONAL LEVEL NO (1) YES (2)		
		T TWO: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING		
		SON OR PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE COLLEC	TION OF DATA	
	82.	TEACHERS		•
		RARELY SOMETIMES	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	_
-	83.	CENTRE REPRESENTATIVE		
)	NOT AT ALL RARELY SOMETIMES MOST OF THE TIME ALWAYS	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	

84	PA L. C. E. S. C.	(4)		
	NOT AT ALL	(1)		
•	RARELY	(2)		
-	SOMETIMES	(3)		
	MOST OF THE TIME	(4)		
	ALWAYS	(5)		
סיום	SON OR PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE UP-KEE	ያው ብድ ከልጥል		
	THE END OF THE ROUND	or Data		
85.	TEACHERS			
	NOT AT ALL	(4)		
	RARELY	(1)		
		(2)		
	SOMETIMES	(3)		
÷.	MOST OF THE TIME	(4)		
	ALWAYS	(5)	_	
86.	CENTRE REPRESENTATIVE			
	NOT AT ALL	(1)		
	RARELY	(1)		
		(2)		
	SOMETIMES	(3)		
	MOST OF THE TIME	(4)		
	ALWAYS	(5)		
	(·		
87.	PA L. C. E. S. C.			
	NOT AT ALL	(1)		
	RARELY	(2)		
	SOMETIMES	(3)		
	MOST OF THE TIME	(4)		
	ALWAYS	(5)		
TOT.	AL NUMBER OF TEXT BOOKS RECEIVED BY T	HE CENTRE		
(PR	ESENT ROUND INCLUDED)			
88.	ALPHABETS & READING BOOK			`
89.	MATHEMATICS			
90.	POLITICAL READING BOOK			
91.	VOCATIONAL READING BOOK			
Q 2	TEACHERS GUIDE BY RATIO			
<i>≯</i> 仁 ·	1 : 3 AND LESS (1)			
	1 : 2 (2)			
	1:1			
	<u> </u>			

NATIONAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN EVALUATION PROJECT

PHASE II

RURAL AREAS

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE = OBSERVATION - WEREDA LEVEL_O 3_	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	

PART ONE - CHECKING DATA ACCURACY
COMPARISON WITH DATA IN THE O2-QUESTIONNAIRE. FOR THE QUESTIONS 1-22, 28-49 AND 55-76 (CFR THE QUESTIONS IN O 2), WRITE
IF THE NUMBERS ARE THE SAME NOT THE SAME IF DATA IS MISSING AT THE CENTRE LEVEL WEREDA LEVEL BOTH CENTRE AND WEREDA LEVEL
FIRST ROUND
ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 1. MALE 2. FEMALE ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS
3. MALE
ADULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 5. MALE 6. FEMALE
ADULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 7. MALE 8. FEMALE
ADULT PASSES IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 9. MALE 10. FEMALE
ADULT PASSES IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 11. MALE 12. FEMALE
ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 13. MALE
ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 15. MALE
NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATION
17. LITERACY CERTIFICATE 18. PRIMARY 3-6

22. POST-SECONDARY.....

MIDDLE ROUND

	ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 28. MALE 29. FEMALE	
	ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS	
, •	30. MALE	
. •	31. FEMALE	_
•	ADULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 32. MALE	
<u>(</u>	ADULTS WHO SAT FOR EXAMINATION IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 34. MALE	
	ADULT PASSES IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 36. MALE 37. FEMALE	
	ADULT PASSES IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 38. MALE 39. FEMALE	<u></u>
	ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 40. MALE 41. FEMALE	
	ADULT DROP OUTS IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 42. MALE 43. FEMALE	
	NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATION	
	44. LITERACY CERTIFICATE 45. PRIMARY 3-6. 46. JUNIOR SECONDARY 7-8. 47. SENIOR SECONDARY 9-12. 48. TEACHERS TRAINING. 49. POST-SECONDARY.	
•	LAST ROUND	•
	ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE BEGINNERS CLASS 55. MALE 56. FEMALE	
	ADULTS REGISTERED IN THE REMEDIAL CLASS 57. MALE 58. FEMALE	

	ADULTS WHO SAT FO	R EXAMINATION IN TH	HE BEGINNERS CLASS	
	ADULTS WHO SAT FO	OR EXAMINATION IN TH	E REMEDIAL CLASS	
	ADULT PASSES IN T 63. MALE 64. FEMALE	THE BEGINNERS CLASS		
•	ADULT PASSES IN T 65. MALE 66. FEMALE	HE REMEDIAL CLASS	·	_
	ADULT DROP OUTS I 67. MALE	N THE BEGINNERS CLA	ss	
	ADULT DROP OUTS I 69. MALE 70. FEMALE	N THE REMEDIAL CLAS	ss	
NUI	MBER OF TEACHERS B	Y QUALIFICATION		
72. 73. 74. 75.	PRIMARY 3-6 JUNIOR SECONDARY SENIOR SECONDARY TEACHERS TRAININ	CATE		
		N AND COMPILATION C		
FIF	RST ROUND			
77. 78. 79. 80.		NO(1) NO(1) NO(1) NO(1)	YES(2) YES(2) YES(2) YES(2) YES(2)	
DAT	TA COMPILED BY			
82.	WEREDA DATA COLL	ECTING COMM. NO(1)	YES(2)	
83.	AN EMPLOYEE	NO(1)	YES(2)	
84.	A VOLUNTEER	NO(1)	YES(2)	
85.		NO (1)	YES(2)	
86.	C. S. T. C. COORDIN.	ATOR	YES(2)	

MIDDLE ROUND

	FORMS PREPARED AT 87. CENTRE LEVEL 88. WEREDA LEVEL 89. AWRAJA LEVEL 90. REGIONAL LEVEL 91. ADULT EDUCATON DEPARTEMENT DATA COMPILED BY	NO(1) NO(1) NO(1) NO(1)	YES(2) YES(2) YES(2) YES(2) YES(2)	
	DATA COM ILED BI		•	
6.	92. WEREDA DATA COLLE 93. AN EMPLOYEE	CTING COMM. NO(1)	YES(2)	
كوثي	94. A VOLUNTEER 95. WEREDA L.C. & E. C	NO(1)	YES(2)	
	96. C.S.T.C. COORDINA	NO(1) TOR NO(1)	YES(2)	_
	LAST ROUND FORMS PREPARED AT 97. CENTRE LEVEL 98. WEREDA LEVEL 99. AWRAJA LEVEL 100. REGIONAL LEVEL 101. ADULT EDUC. DATA COMPILED BY	NO(1) NO(1) NO(1) NO(1) NO(1)	YES(2) YES(2) YES(2) YES(2) YES(2)	
٠.	102. WEREDA DATA COLLE 103. AN EMPLOYEE 104. A VOLUNTEER		YES(2)	
Ĺ		NO(1) OMM. CHAIRMAN NO(1)	YES(2)	_
-	106. C. S. T. C. COORDINA	•	YES(2)	

	PART THREE: NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION COMPILATION BY QUALIFICATION		
	initial by double for ton	====	
	EIRCE POUND		
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	108. PRIMARY 109. JUNIOR SEC.		
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•	111. TEACHER TRAINING		
	112. POST-SEC.		
			
	MIDDLE ROUND		
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	113. LITERACY CERTIFICATE		
	114. PRIMARY		—
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	118. POST-SEC.		
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	LAST ROUND		
	119. LITERACY CERTIFICATE		
	120 PRIMARY		
	121. JUNIOR SEC.		
	ICE, SENIUR SEC.		
	123. TEACHER TRAINING		
	124. POST-SEC.		

DATA ON CLASS ATTENDANCE

REGION	
AWRAJA	
WEREDA	
PEASANT ASSOCIATION	
1 ITERACY CENTRE	

ROUND 14

TOTA	AL N	NUMBER	OF	ADULTS	REGISTERED	
FOR	THE	CLASS	i			

TYPE OF PROGRAMME (1=BEGINNERS 2=REMEDIAL)

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ROUND 15.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS REGISTERED FOR THE CLASS	
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133.I 13 I I	
134.I 14 I I	
135.I 15 I I	
136.I 16 I I	
137. I 17 I I	
138.I 18 I I	
139.I 19 I I 140.I 20 I I	
141.I 21 I I	
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	156.I	6	I	 I
	157.I	7	I	 I
	158.I	8	Ι	 I
	159.I	9	I	 I
	160.I	10	I	 I
	161.I	11	I	 I
. •	162.I	12	I	 I
	163.I	13	I	 I
•	164.I	14	I	 I
•	165.I	15	I	 I
-	166.I	16	I	 I
	167.I	17	I	 I
	168.I	18	I	 I
	169.1	19	I	 I
	170.I	20	I	 Ι
	171.I	21	I	 I
(C)	172.I	22	I	 I
6	173.I	23	I	 I
	174.I	24	I	 I
	175.I	25	I	 I
	176.I	26	I	 I
(177.I	27	I	 I
(178.I	28	I	 I
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TOTAL POPULATION OF THE P.A. DURING THE 15TH ROUND BY AGE AND SEX _____ MALE 93. 0- 9 YEARS...... 94. 10-19 95. 20-29 96. 30-39 97. 40-49 98. 50-. TOTAL FEMALE 99. 0- 9 YEARS...... (E.) 100. 10-19 101. 20-29 102. 30-39 103. 40-49 104. 50-. TOTAL TOTAL NO. OF LITERATES IN THE P.A. _______ 105. MALE 106. FEMALE TOTAL.......

Method of sample selection

A. Peasant Association

For each sample wereda, randomly select one PA from the list of PAs in the wereda fulfulling the following criteria.

- 1. PA that did not start the campaign programme later than round 8.
- 2. PA where literacy is currently in progress in the beginners or remedial programme.
- 3. PA where literacy was conducted at least in round 12 or 13 or 14.
- 4. PA where literacy was conducted in at least round 7 or 8 or 9.

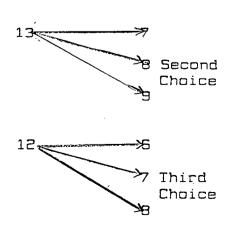
Order all PAs in the sample wereda satisfying the above criteria after geographical proximity to the chosen PA. (They are reserves.)

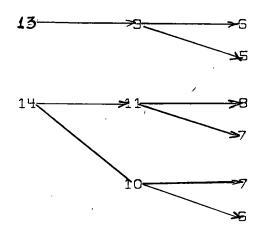
Possible combinations for sample selection

based on criteria above

Test (choose two rounds)

Best
---14 8
P First Choice





B. Adults for the Cognitive Test

- 1. Randomly, select five adults who got their literacy certificate in round 14 or 13 or 12.
- 2. Randomly select five adults who got their literacy certificate in round 10, 9, 8, 7 or 6. (See combinations above)
- 3. If the list of adults in the selected rounds is not available for selecting candidates for the test try to form a new list by asking people who participateed in the implementation of the campaign and select your sample adults. In this case, also take notes.
- 4. Do not include adults who are attending formal school or post-literacy class.

C. Interview to Currently Attending Adults

Randomly select ten adults currently attending beginners and remedial classes.

(A class attending adult is defined as an adult who has attended three quarters of the class time by the time this survey begins)

D. Teachers

Randomly select teachers teaching different subjects. If possible, getting four teachers on four different subjects would be preferable, otherwise at least two teachers teaching alphabet and reading and mathematics class should be selected.

E. Classroom Observation

Conduct observation in two classrooms. One class will be an alphabet and reading class and the other will be a mathematics class. (Observation at class should be conducted at the time of teaching.)

F. Literacy Data Checking

Randomly select three rounds in which data will be checked for consistency between the literacy centers and the weredas (see possible combinations previously).

Tables not presented in the text

Concerning chapter two

Table 2-a. Chairmen's problems receiving instructional materials.

Problem type	Answers						
rghe	No, never a problem	Yes, sometimes a problem	Yes, often a problem	Total			
Insufficient materials	5 (21%)	14 (58%)	5 (21%)	24 (100)			
Materials in wrong language	20 (83%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	24 (100) _,			
Materials on wrong subject	23 (96%)	_	1 (4%)	24 (100)			

Table2-b. Sufficiency of different teaching materials received.

Materials	Answers			
		Some but not sufficient		
Primers	3 (13%)	12 (52%)	8 (35%)	23
Maths' book	1 (4%)	15 (65%)	7 (30%)	23
Political book	_	14 (61%)	9 (39%)	23
Vocational book	_	15 (65%)	8 (35%)	23
Wall chart	10 (43%)	8 (35%)	5 (22%)	23
Flash card	15 (65%)	6 (26%)	2 (9%)	53
Teachers' guide	8 (35%)	13 (57%)	2 (9%)	

The table is based on answers from center representatives and concerned materials received in the on-going round.

Concerning chapter three

Table 3-a. Total no. of persons serving in the four sub-

No. of persons serving

	0	6 - 8	12-15	16	18-20	25 -	Total
No. of centers		7	6	 -	٦	2	24
% of	J						100
centers	13	29 -	25 	13	13 	8	100

Table 3-b. Educational level of the subcommittees' members.

Highest education	No. of persons	Percent
Literacy certificate Primary	131	46.6
3 - 6 Junior secondary	64 28	22.8 10.0
Senior secondary	31	11.0
TTI	27 - 	9.6
Total	281	100.0

Concerning chapter four

Table 4-a. Duration of teachers training.

Teachers Training duration in days

	*0	1 - 2	3 - 4	5	·7 - :	8 10 - 1	5 22	Total
Number %	(24) 	17 28	9 15		_	7 11	1 2	85 100

^{* 24} teachers had not got any training at all. They are excluded in the row with percentages.

Table 4-b. Topics covered in teachers training. Appraisal level.

Topic	Appraisal level of the training											
	Not gi	t ven	Poor		Fa	ir	God	od	Ver god	_	Total	
Teaching methods	2	(3%)	. –		13	(21%)	21	(34%)	25	(41%)	61 (100%)	
Class management	3	(5%)			13	(21%)	23	(38%)	21	(34%)	61 `	
Time table lesson plan		(7%)	1		10	(17%)	22	(37%)	23	(38%)	60	
Data compiling	11	(18%)	_		13	(21%)	18	(30%)	19	(31%)	61	
First aid	34	(56%)	3	(5%)	¥ 	(7%)	10	(16%)	10	(16%)	61	

Note: This table covers only the 61 teachers who had got ---- training. 24 teachers had not got any training at all.

Concerning chapter five

Table 5-a. Whether adults listen to literacy radio programs.

Never Sc	ometimes (Jrten	1	Alway	5	TOTAL
135 (61.6%) 8	50 (27.4%)	10 (4.6%)	14	(6.3%)	219 (100%)

Table 5-b. Whether adults used to read newspapers.

Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	TOTAL
	99 (45.4%)			

Table 5-c. Whether adults used to read books.

Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	TOTAL
37 (16.9%)	140 (64.2%)		13 (5.9%)	

Table 5-d. Where the adults listened to radio programs.

Place	Listening	g frequency 							
	Never	Sometimes	Always	Total					
At home Neighbour PA office	62.2% 56.0% 64.0%	14.5% 22.0% 11.0%	23.2% 22.0% 25.0%	100% 100% 100%					

Table 5-e. How the adults got their newspapers.

Way adults got the	Reading frequency									
newspapers	Never	Sometimes	Always	Total						
Bought Borrowed Read at	79.5% 58.1%	13.7% 15.4%	6.8% 26.5%	100% 100%						
Lit. center Read at PA	41.0%	24.8%	34.2%	100%						
office	76.7%	20.7%	2.6%	100%						

Table 5-f. How the adults got their books.

Way adults got the	Reading frequency										
books	Never	Sametimes	Always	Total							
Bought Read at	87.9%	8.8%	3.3%	100%							
Lit. center Read at PA	8.7%	20.8%	70.5%	100%							
office	85.7%	9.9%	4.4%	100%							

Concerning chapter six

Table 6-a. Data on students from remedial class, recorded at ----- center and wereda level.

(The table contains percentage share of centers.)

	Type of	Early	round,	data r	ecorde	Late round, data recorded at						
,	data		_	Only wereda			Both C & W	-	_		Total	
	Registe- red by sex	55	14	, 9	23	100	64	9	9	18	100	
	Examined by sex	4 5	14	9	32	100	6 1 ,	9	5	25	100	
,	Passed by sex	48	19	10	24	100	61	9	9	20	100	
	Drop-outs	5 43 	10	10	38	100	55 	9	9	27	100	

The table is generally based on data for 22 centers.

Table 6-b. Source of data collection forms - center level.

The figures in the table are No. of centers and percentages (within ()).

Data forms prepared at	!			_	Rou	nd 		۲ ا ا											l
prepared ac	i	No	1	Ye	es l	Mis	s.	! Nc)	١ ١	es.	11	1iss		No	ļ	Yes	۱۲ ۱۲	liss.
Center level	;	5	ľ	12	;	6		10		10)	i	3	i	7	ļ	11	;	5
Wereda level		12		5 5	۱رے. ا	(26. 6		:43. :12		i (4.		۱ ; ر ا	3	l U i	30. 12	ì	6	1	[21.7 5
Awraja level	1	15	; ! !		.7)¦ ¦	6		! !18		! (3º		(-	3	} {	16	;	. 26 : 2	.1;	5
Regional level	` } } !	15	; !	(B 1	.7)¦	5		! ! 18		! (E	3.7) !	7	} !	16	; !	(B)	.7¦′	5
J	1			(4	! (ε.			!		(8	3.7	וֹכ				;	(8.	7	_
*National level	; ; 	15	; ; 	2 (8)	; ¦(7. 			!16 ! 		1 (13	•	;); 	4 	; ;	13	; ;(Ч (17.	. 4	6

^{*} National level = Adult Education Departement (AED) in the Ministry of Education. Early, middle and late round, see definition in Annex III.

Note: In several centers, as can be deduced from the table, the data ---- collection forms were prepared at more than one level.

Table 6-c. Source of data collection forms - wereda level.

The figures in the table are No. of centers and percentages

The figures in the table are No. of centers and percentages (within ()).

Data forms prepared at	Early Round	! Middle Round				
,	•	No Yes Miss.	! No ! Yes Miss.			
Center level	115 4 4	1 18 4 1	114 6 3			
	(65.2) (17.4) (17.4) 15 4 4		60.9 (26.1 (13.0 15 5 3			
	1 (17.4)	1(4.06)	[(21.7]			
Awraja level	B	13 9 1	12 8 3 			
Regional level	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 20 1 2 1 1	17 3 3			
*National	(8.7) 14 5 4		(13.0 15 5 3			
level	(60.9);(21.7);(17.4)	1 (34.9)1	165.21(21.71(13.0			

Table 6-d. Personnel involved in data collection and up-keep - center ----- level.

Degree of			Center rep	r.	LCESCC					
involvement	Data	Data up-keep	Data collection	Data up-keep	Data collection	Data up-keep				
Not at all	5 (21.7)	8 (34.8)	4 (17.4)	6 (26.1)	1 (4.3)	12 (52.2)				
Rarely	4 (17.4)	5 (21.7)	2 (8.7)	<u>-</u>	12 (52.2)	6 (26.1)				
Sometimes	1	1	1	2	5 (21.7)	_				
Most of the time	2 (8.7)	3 (13.0)	2 (8.7)	4 (17.4)	1 (4.3)	-				
Always	10 (43.5)	5 (21.7)	12 (52.2)	' 9 (39.1)	3 (13.0)	3 (13.0)				
Missing data	1	1	5	2	1	2				
Total	23 (100)	23 (100)	 	23 (100)	23 (100) (23				

Table 6-e. Data compiling person or persons - wereda level.

The figures in the table are No. of centers and percentages (within ()).

)	Data compiled		2					1	Middle Round						Late Round					
	by	1	No	!	Yes :	٦	1iss	.	Nο	1	Y		Miss	- , . ;	No		Yes			
	Wereda LCESCC	1	9 (39.1)	1	9 (39.1)		5	1	11	1	10	כ	. 5) 	10	i	9	;	4	
	An employee	;	18	!	- !	!	5	1	21		-	-	2	1	19	1	1 (4.3	1	4	
	A volunteer	; !	18	1	- !	•	5	1	21	1	- !	-	! 2	1	19	:	-	1	4	
	Wereda LC chairman	!	14	;	4 ; (17.4)	; }	5	;	15	!	(28	5 5.1)	! 2	;	14	;	5 (21.7	;	4	
	CSTC coordinator	1 1 1	2 (8.7)	;	 16 (69.6)	(2	5 21.7	! ! ! C	4 (17	; ; ; 4 ;	17 (73		! ! 2 ! (8.	 	3 13.2	 	16 69.6	 (4 17.4	
		_																		

Responses to open-ended questions

1. Chairmen of LCCC responses

Twentyfour chairmen of peasant associations were asked on their views concerning their roles and their training needs in order to implement the literacy campaign programme more efficiently. They were also asked which problems they had faced and what steps were taken to overcome them.

- 1. Concerning their <u>roles</u>, they were asked to enumerate the areas covered in their supervision of literacy activities. Out of the 13 chairmen who said they had conducted some type of evaluation, their major concern fell on three areas; the learning-teaching situation which covered students' and teachers' attendance, teaching methodology and the preparation and administration of examinations; the collection, compilation and up-keep of literacy data; and the provision of educational materials and seats for adults. Each of these areas was covered by 40-50 percent of the respondents who had conducted evaluation.
- 2. On their training needs, the major areas of emphasis were:
- a) the objectives and benefits of literacy;
- b) the organization of the campaign, the directives and the duties and responsibilities of committee members;
- the teachniques of mobilizing the community for campaign effort;
- d) teaching methodology;
- e) areas of supervision; and
- f) data collection, compilation and upkeep.

Of all the above mentioned areas of concern, the question of data handling (f) was the dominating with more than half of the chairmen asking was training in the area. Coming next were areas of supervision, techniques of mobilizing the community and objectives and benefits of literacy each asked by around 30% of the respondents.

- 3. On <u>problems</u> that might be encountered by a chairman in their literacy duties, their responses covered wide areas. The dominating ones were:
- a) adults not coming to class for different reasons including not understanding the objectives and uses of literacy;
- b) shortage of educational materials and getting books on time;
- .c) chairman's other duties like other government programmes or workload clashing with literacy activity; and
- d) not getting the cooperation of educated people in the committees according to directives.

Other problems mentioned were the non-availability of qualified teachers; non-availability of programmes other than reading rooms after post-literacy class; lack of deep evaluation and directives on evaluation and the negligence of teachers and committee members on the handling of literacy data.

4. With respect to the above problems and especially to those adults who didn't understand the benefits of literacy and didn't come to class, a large majority indicated agitation or trying to teach the adult to understand the objectives and benefits of literacy as an important tool that will have to be used by local authorities.

Concerning the shortage of books and other educational materials, it was indicated that the communities' participation in its provision is essential. The participation of the community was also sought in the provision of the necessary teaching force. The involvement of formal teachers was also mentioned as part of the solution. The need to work in cooperation with committee members and the need to take necessary steps against committee members was highlighted.

- 5. On what can be done after literacy, it was suggested to provide formal schooling.
- 6. Most of the solutions indicated to be taken by higher authorities were similar to the ones to be accomplished by local authorities. They also suggested that higher authorities should try to agitate or teach the community on the objectives and benefits of literacy. They should also come to conduct regular evaluation.

In order to improve the quality of the teaching force, the following suggestions were made:

- a) send regular teachers to teach in all rounds;
- b) send campaigners with better qualification;
- c) improve the qualification of teachers by seminars and other training programmes; and
- d) increase the level of local schools so that regular students improve their level and at the same time engage themselves in teaching literacy.

Concerning committee members, it was suggested that they be literate and steps be taken on those who don't fulfil their obligations. On the contrary, others indicated another kind of solution namely the creation of a permanent administrative body for the implementation of the literacy programme instead of committees as it is now.

A radical measure was suggested to provide continuing education programme after literacy by turning all literacy centers into formal schools.

The final question concerned steps taken by the chairman to solve the problem with shortage of books. Almost half of the chairmen hadn't done anything, mostly because this was not a problem to them. The solution mentioned was mainly asking higher authorities to send more books. Borrowing materials from formal schools and duplicate texts on the blackboard were other solutions that had been used.

2. Center representatives' responses

Center representatives were asked on their training needs in order to fulfil their duties properly. They were also asked what problems they encountered while discharging their duties and possible steps that could be taken by local and higher authorities to overcome them. The major concern areas for training were:

- a) data recording, compiling and up-keep by 74% of the respondents;
- b) teaching methods by nearly a similar percentage with emphasis specially to lesson plan preparation and presentation and the handling of adults;
- c) duties and responsiblilities of committee members;
- d) literacy campaign directives and their application; and
- e) supervision and evaluation of literacy activities.
- A few respondents mentioned the application of measures against absenteeism, the utilization of educational materials and the methods of training of teachers.

Like chairmen of the literacy committees, the center representatives indicated many <u>problem</u> areas. The major ones were concerned with:

a) Adults participation in the campaign:-

Nearly a third of the respondents said that adults absenteeism and dropping-out from class is a problem area. Few others here tried to elaborate by saying that adults were found to be difficult to manage and that they had no respect for time. It seems that the problems didn't emanate from the adults unwillingness to learn but from practical aspects of life.

The measures that could be taken by local officials to tackle this problem, according to 17% of the respondents, is to use advice and punitive measures respectively. A small percentage thought applying intensive agitation could be of use.

Only two respondents had any recommendation on what steps higher authorities could take against the above problem. One said that applying similar directives like for the formal schools could be useful and the other suggested the appointment of center representatives from among the community.

An equal percentage of respondents (17%) indicated the lack of cooperation and participation by literacy committees' members as a serious problem area. It seems that the previous problem, i.e, adults absenteeism and dropping-out of class partly was dependent on the efficiency of these committee members.

41.7% of the respondents thought regular supervision on the activities of committee members by local officials could be useful while only two respondents recommended the application of punitive measures. Giving the committee members the necessary directives

and organizing seminars on how they can discharge their duties were suggested by two respondents.

Only one respondent suggested any measure that could be taken by higher authorities. This only respondent thought that creating a possiblity whereby the center representative could report to higher officials directly on the in-action of the committee members could be essential.

Another major problem area, again by a equal percentage, was the supply of sufficient instructional materials. Nobody recommended any measure on how local officials could tackle this problem. They insisted (12.5%) that higher authorities should find means to solve it.

The last problem area mentioned concerned teachers. A third of the respondents one way or the other had things to say about teachers. They indicated shortage of qualified teachers, lack of effort and initiative, lack of respect for duty, etc.

The solutions recommended included that local officials find ways and means to train teachers in their area and payment in cash or kind as a form of incentive.

3. Literacy teachers' responses

Literacy teachers were asked to give comments on the textbooks and suggest improvements on them. They were also asked about what impact literacy teaching had had on themselves and on problems with teaching adults.

Text books

Totally 27 (out of 85) commented on the contents of the alphabetical and reading books.

Out of this 27, 10 pointed out different pages or parts where they considered words to be too difficult and suggested improvements of the books by exchanging this words for easier ones. Three teachers had the general opinion that the books are a bit too difficult. Only one teacher had an opinion that could be said to be more the opposite - that things are said repeatedly in the books and that the adults get fed up. Two teachers generally said it is good books. Two teachers suggested shorter sentences and questions.

As for the contents, six teachers suggested different kinds of improvements by including different things: pictures, a glossary for some words, up to date information from newspapers and magazines, cultural aspects from the students native area, information about the sexes in the comprehension part and questions in those parts that don't have.

One teacher needed more books as books only were available in class during working hours. Another considered more writing and reading training to be needed and a third teacher said that four months is too little to finish the book.

A few teachers also wanted the book translated to other languages or would have preferred to use books in other languages.

Details

Amharic version

- PP. 1, 4, 18 and 22 contain difficult words and on P. 35 the title 16 is not understood.

Oromigna version

- 2,3 and 4th books need improvement. Unfamiliar words on PP. 13 and 15.

Siltigna version

- Foreign word on P. 15. Some words generally difficult, don't suit the students nationality language. The questions on PP. 49,66 and 68 should be shorter.

Wolaitigna version

- Generally not good.

Mathematics book-beginners

General comments

Would be good if the mathematical problems were a bit more attractive. Good book (two teachers). A bit too easy for remedial (two teachers). Some parts are too difficult for some students (3 teachers). Multiplication and division parts are too difficult. The postliteracy students get fed up with the book (use the same as remedial), it's too easy (two teachers).

Details

Amharic version:

- PP. 53,54,55,77,78 and 79 need to be rearanged (six teachers have commented on this). Part 8.3 is difficult (three teachers). PP 1-12 - some symbols (boxes and dots) should be changed to words (three teachers). P. 23 #2- is a mistake, should be removed. PP.43 and 50 are too difficult.

Oromigna version

Some words on PP. 34-35 are unfamiliar.

Vocational reading book

Here, the general comment given was, that it is a good and important book (12 teachers). Totally 21 teachers have commented on the book and of the remaining comments, two were that the book contains some difficulat words and one that a dictionary part in

the end of the book is needed. One teacher considered the book a bit too easy for the remaedial class. Two teachers would prefer it in a bit smaller size. Shortage of books were mentioned by two teachers and one teacher considered practical training needed. Pages mentioned containing difficult words were 36 and 50 (Amharic version)

For this book, the teachers should come from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, etc. (One teacher.)

Concerning the <u>political reading book</u>, it is better if the book is based on local people's knowledge and standard. Maps of Ethiopis, Africa and the world should be included. Shorter sentences would be better (3 teachers). Questions should be added in the end of each part. The reading part is too long. The book should be smaller in size. Lack of books (2 teachers). Would prefer using Amharic book instead of Ormomigna (one teacher).

Teachers' guide'

Generally, five teachers just said that the teachers' guide is good. 13 teachers said that there is no teachers' guide available and seven said that they didn't use the teachers' guide. (It is possible that the fact the they didn't use it was due to a lack of guides.) Two teachers said that it is difficult to use, one didn't use it because he didn't understand it (Oromigna version) and one said it doesn't match the students book. Another teacher said that the quide should tell how to do things. Two teachers said that not only were more teachers' guides needed but also flashcards and other teaching aids.

Personal effects of literacy teaching

Of the 85 teachers covered, 74% indicated that teaching literacy class had disrupted their working hours. The rest mentioned various positive and few negative effects. The following were the major ones:

Literacy teaching:

- a) Gives an opportunity to get to know and understand the 'local people better.
- b) Develops courage to speak in front of people.
- c) Helps to gain teaching experience and other knowledge.
- d) Gives the individual pride in his accomplishment.
- e) Helpes profficiency in the Amharic language.

Problems when teaching adults in beginners class

Mostly, the problems stated here were different kinds of disciplinary problems. Seven teachers stated that due to drought, health problems, work or similar things, the students didn't attend the lessons regularly or they couldn't concentrate. Another seven teachers said that the students questioned the use of education

and don't want to come. Eight teachers said they had difficulties to teach due to the students high age which had given them problems to make the students understand, partly because of eye problems. Three teachers said that the classes were too uneven and that the teachers competence didn't match the students ability. Lack of exercise books or disinterest were said to be problems by seven teachers. Five teachers said that the students didn't come on time; two of these however said that the situation had improved. Language problems were reported by two teachers.

4. Responses of adults who took the cognitive test

In order to some how get some picture of how far literacy learning affects the individual, neo-literate adults were put into groups and were given the chance to discuss openly on what benefits were acquired, what differences were observed between those who became literate and those that are not and their views on what they want to learn in the future.

1. On knowledge acquired as a result of literacy learning, 75% of the discussion groups indicated being able to read and write as one. A similar percentage claimed that conditions of their health and cleanliness had improved which is debatable as the research team could not differentiate their conditions from other members of their respective communities.

Nearly 50% of the respondents claimed that they had acquired some improved techniques of farming. Other benefits, each with equal percentage, 16.7% were:

- a) making use of modern medical facilities;
- b) vegetable gardening;
- c) avoidance of harmful customs;
- d) working cooperatively; and environmental care.
- A lesser percentage said that they now record activities information in writing; had acquired higher political consciousness; improved animal breeding or become aware of the necessity to send their children to school.
- 2. Another topic in the open discussion was whether the literate had an advantage over the illiterate in his day to day activities, as a result of being literate.

92% of the "discussion" groups mentioned simply that knowing reading and writing and being able to sign ones name is an advantage. 33% of them indicated that the acquisition of the skills helps to keep ones secrets as the individual would not need anybody to read his correspondence.

A smaller percentage, 12.5%, mentioned participation as committee members in mass-organizations while an equal percentage believed that there was no observable difference.

3. A third topic was whether there had been any improvement observed in the local community since the commencement of the literacy programme.

42% of the groups said that looking after the health and welfare

had improved. Interest in education and an increased demand for education was mentioned by 38%. 17% considered the increased writing and reading abilities generally to be an improvement. Attempts to obtain nutritious food and keeping house and household applications clean were each mentioned by 12.5% of the groups. Social and political conciousness, use of modern medical facilities, utilization of work time and cooperative working habits are examples of other improvements that were mentioned.

4. The last topic was what the local community members prefer to learn to improve their knowledge as a means to a better livelihood.

To be taught the Amharic language, take the literacy programme in Amharic or to study vocational and other topics in Amharic was asked by 52%. To prepare and effectuate a programme enabling the members to continue formal education was suggested by 38% of the groups. Several groups also asked for other means to maintain and develop the skills they had acquired.

Adult learners were asked to give other reasons for coming to literacy class on top of wanting to learn to read and write, gain knowledge or respect for official command.

Nearly all repeated their wish to gain knowledge and said that although at first reluctant, the urge to learn later on developed when the objectives became clear.

It is interesting to note that a substancial number of adults mentioned a practical application of literacy skills. They said that when they previously went to the market to sell or buy goods, they used to ask others to read the scales and were cheated as a result which is not happening now.