

**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA  
SOCIETY**

**ANNUAL REPORT 1995-96**

## FOREWORD

*Keeping pace with the momentum generated has been the major challenge of this year. This has also been a year when the sangham women and we had begun to interact with and participate in other programs.*

*In the past few years we concentrated on mobilising and organising women into sanghams. However, we recognise that sanghams do not exist in isolation, and are constantly engaged in a dynamic relationship with their environment. Now that the programme has gained in confidence and experience, there is a need to widen its links. This means, however, that the terms of these interactions are set by us to ensure that the larger Mahila Samakhya objectives and processes are not set aside.*

*During this process of expanding our sphere of activities, we had been conscious of the need to continually reflect and clarify the direction we were taking. There were several questions regarding participation in other programmes and the impact this would have on our own processes.*

*A series of workshops were held to strengthen our understanding of the interlinkages between sangham demands and agenda, planning in the programme and the future direction. There was considerable discussion on sustaining sangham processes, the future role of a strong sangham within a village and the role of sanghams at the Mandal level. This was discussed within the context of a future withdrawal of APMSS from these areas, and implications of this for planning in terms of what needs to be done and capacities to be developed at the sangham level.*

## EXPANSION & GROWTH :

During 1995-96, the programme expanded in a phased manner into new mandals in both the districts.

In July 1995, in Mahabubnagar, we started working in two additional mandals of Narva and Maganur. By December of 1995 we had covered the entire mandals.

The expansion into Narva and Maganur Mandals, coincided with the District Administration launching the Maalakshmi Podupu programme (Maalakshmi Savings Programme) in all the 64 mandals of the district in August of 1995. This programme was launched through Kalajathas. The new karyakarthis that we recruited for Narva mandal underwent training and formed part of the Kalajatha team for Narva. The entry into the new mandals with a specific agenda like savings posed several problems later on, particularly in Narva mandal. After the Kalajathas, the Narva karyakarthis had some difficulty initially, in focussing on Mahila Samakhya strategies which had hitherto not used thrift as an entry point.

The expansion to new mandals was slower in Medak. Work in 3 additional mandals of Tekmal, Shankrampet and Papannapet started in February of 1996.

The process of rapport building in the new mandals, in both districts, has become easier since the women had already heard about the APMSS programs from their relatives in the neighbouring mandals. For the new karyakarthis also, the experience of the programme of the last 2 years helped in introducing the programme in the new villages.

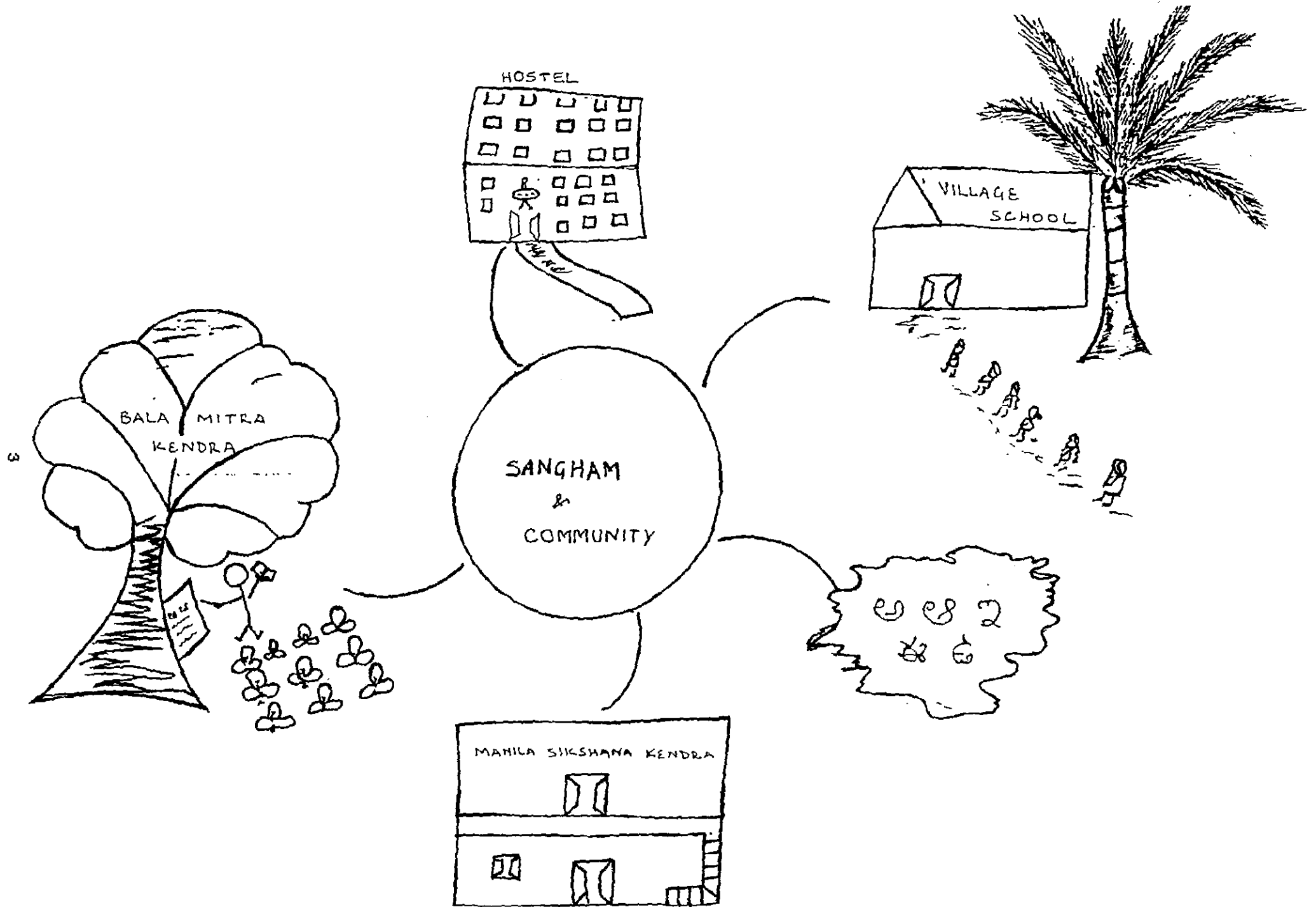
During the year, we filled in several vacant positions of Karyakarthis and Resource Persons. There has been a change in the selection and training strategy. All new comers are sent to the field for a period of 4 weeks after which the formal training process starts. Coping with the different training needs has been difficult. Some karyakarthis were to work in older mandals where the sanghams were strong and the demands were different and others were in totally new villages.

Capacity building of new members in the programme was done through formal training organised by the State Office and on field training, by the DIU core team.

It is important to note that sangham membership has been gradually increasing. On an average now each karyakarthis is in regular contact through sangham meetings with over 300 women. Regode and Alladurg mandals in Medak district, however, have been problematic. In Alladurg problems with karyakarthis affected the village work. Regode has been a very difficult area to make headway despite the dogged efforts of the two karyakarthis.

In Narva mandal, Mahabubnagar District, however, though the 3 karyakarthas are in contact with over a 100 women in each village as a result of the thrift programme, the sangham groups are not as cohesive as in the other mandals.

The frequent changes in karyakarthas in some mandals and the inability of some to communicate effectively has had its own impact impeding sangham processes. 1995-96 has been a period of decentralisation in terms of planning various interventions and activities. The State Office has taken to playing a more facilitative role, with the DIUs becoming more independent and taking up initiatives on their own.



## EDUCATION

Issues of literacy and children/girl child education have been continuously addressed by APMSS right from the beginning. Enrollment of children into schools and hostels is an on-going activity.

During this year, we successfully grounded different interventions for girl child education and tried to streamline our efforts in the area of adult literacy. A significant and noteworthy factor has been the enthusiasm and initiatives of the sanghams.

### GIRL CHILD EDUCATION:

#### *Bala Mitra Kendras:*

During 1995-96 we decided to use a strategy different from the camp method we had used the previous year. The camps held during 1994-95 did not draw many girls. However, the impact was seen in the interest shown by sanghams to have centres for girls within their own villages. The response in Mahabubnagar was particularly satisfactory.

There was a lot of discussion within the team and in sanghams on this issue. Though the issues of child labour have not been fully addressed as yet in the programme, we recognised that interventions for working children had to be initiated. We decided to start non-formal education centres with some reservations. For us the non-formal stream is not seen as a permanent alternative for working girls.

The Bala Mitra Kendras (Non-formal Education Centres) which we started, are being seen as a bridge to sending girls to formal schools. We are clear that boys and girls in the age group 5+ to 10 must be enrolled in the village school. These kendras are for girls in the 10+ age group, who are working either at home or outside.

The issue of parental responsibility towards children's education, especially girls, was discussed in a sustained manner in all interactions. By mid 1995 positive responses emerged from sanghams in Mahabubnagar, while in Medak the response was lukewarm.

There were intense discussions among ourselves regarding the principles that would underlie this intervention. We hoped to translate ideas like partnership and ownership of a programme into a reality. This we recognised could only be done if the responsibilities of the kendras in terms of monetary support to the teacher, and monitoring were shared by the sangham and parents.

The process of starting the kendras was initiated by the sanghams, who selected teachers on their own. Since in many villages it was difficult to find educated young women, young educated men were selected.

The most difficult area was the teacher's fee.

Who is going to pay the teacher ? This was discussed amongst the DIU, the sanghams and parents. We were clear that APMSS will not bear the cost of the teacher fully.

The teacher's honoraria was calculated at Rs.10 per month per child. And this was to be shared as follows :

Sangham contribution from its fund	-	Rs. 1
Parents of the girl to contribute	-	Rs. 3
APMSS contribution	-	Rs. 6

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Rs. 10

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(Of the APMSS contribution of RS.6, only Rs.3 would be given to the teacher every month and the balance amount of Rs. 3 is linked to the MLL achievement of the child, which is assessed once every three months).

This payment to the teacher is paid through the sangham.

Since most of the girls coming to the centres have never gone to school, it was decided to use the Rishi Valley Rural Education Kit, "School in a Box" which is a graded learning process upto class 4.

Our effort is not only to impart reading and writing skills but also develop confidence, health and sanitation awareness, sports, cultural activities, and build talents, through exercises designed by the teachers. Bala Mitra Kendras were planned in such a way that they would generate an atmosphere similar to that of the regular school. To assess levels of achievement, exams will be conducted based on MLL competencies. The Bala Mitra Kendras started off in June of 1995 - 18 in Mahabubnagar and 1 in Medak.

Initially the teachers were trained in the use of the kit by VIP, an NGO in Mahabubnagar. This was followed by monthly review-cum-planning meetings which was coordinated by the Resource Person in Mahabubnagar. Teachers brought progress sheets of their centres to the meetings. These monthly meetings were also occasions to introduce various gender issues to the teachers. This has been a very successful effort in Mahabubnagar. In Medak on the other hand, since there was only one centre, such sustained inputs were not given.

### ***Bala Mitra Mela:***

On November 13th and 14th, a Bala Mitra Mela was organised at Utkoor mandal, Mahabubnagar district 140 girls participated. A Minimum Level of Learning test was conducted on comprehension, identification, writing, and songs learnt. Games and exercises were also held. Mandal level officials and elected representatives were invited to this mela. Small prizes were distributed to the girls who participated in the programs.

*This demonstration of girls learning had a ripple effect in Mahabubnagar, where the number of kendras increased from 18 to 35 by March of 1996. In Medak also by the end of February 1996, 14 kendras were started. During 1995-96 1027 girls and boys started coming to the kendras, in both the districts.*

BALA MITRA KENDRAS 1995-96		
	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>
Mahabubnagar	627	240
Medak	160	

Sanghams and parents are playing an active role in monitoring the kendras. They are ensuring that the teachers are regular and report any difficulties that they encounter. The sanghams in Mahabubnagar removed teachers of 7 kendras because they were irregular. The women ensured that the teacher transfer all he had learnt to the newly selected teacher before leaving.

The girls have joined the children of the formal schools in the celebrations for Independence and Republic days, demonstrating the songs and poems they learn in the kendras. In the evenings, now, in many villages children from the formal school also come to the kendras.



In Vanaikunta village, Mahabubnagar district, the Sarpanch volunteered to give 5 litres of kerosene to the kendra every month if the children showed enthusiasm and interest in attending and learning to read and write. One of the villagers said "There are many children attending the night school from our part of the village and we do not want to send them across to the other part because they cannot go around in the dark on their own" To this the Sarpanch replied angrily, "Perhaps it would be easier for you if you have 2 night schools in the village?" The sangham leader in turn, turned around and said to the crowd gathered there, "This is our sangham meeting and it would be better if the men do not interfere. *This is one sangham and one village. We will not divide it*". This comment silenced all the men.

#### ***Mahila Sikshana Kendras (MSK):***

As part of our efforts to address the issue of adolescent girls and young women's education, we decided to start a one year residential programme, the Mahila Sikshana Kendra, in each district.

Several meetings were held with parents prior to the starting of the kendras. The parents were keen that tailoring should form part of the curriculum.

In Mahabubnagar, the MSK was started with 30 girls in December of 1995. Several of these girls are school dropouts. In Medak, the MSK was started in March of 1996 with 34 girls, most of whom have never gone to school. Some of these young women are deserted child brides and others had been sent to the MSK by their mothers to put off marriage.

The curriculum has been consciously developed to help the process of learning and questioning. Along with reading and writing, the girls are taught about health, geography, the society, politics and current affairs, law, etc. In addition, it is proposed to provide vocational training in nursery raising, masonry training, handpump maintenance and repair, and preparation of herbal medicine. *One of our goals is to train and develop these young women as community organisers.*

There has been a remarkable change in the girls over the past few months. They have learn to live as a community, overcoming caste differences, particularly in Mahabubnagar. They are quick learners and eager to apply their knowledge whenever they have gone

back home, in personal hygiene, cleanliness at home, ensuring that greens are included in the family's diet, etc. They share all they have learn, the songs, dances, role plays and information with other girls of their neighbourhood.

They are confident and hopeful of their future. In Medak for instance, several girls have refused to go home to get married. Some of the girls want to give 7th & 10th class board exams, they want to become teachers, experts in herbal medicine and some want to join the police force!

### *Literacy :*

At the risk of being repetitive it must be stated that literacy is an area that continues to be problematic. The pace of literacy classes slowed down due to the start of the agricultural season.

In Mahabubnagar during this year, the 35 villages where literacy was going on came down to 27, where 274 women are learning to read and write. There is a similar trend in Medak. 373 women in 29 sanghams are learning. Of these 100 are now able to read small letters and 50 are able to write. These are fluctuating numbers.

In an effort to strengthen literacy efforts, several different strategies have been thought of. In Medak we realised that it was easier for women to learn to read than write. Handling chalk or pens is seen as difficult. Hence, we have now shifted the focus to enabling women to read, as we feel that is more critical for them than writing. Our effort is to see that every sangham has at least 2 or 3 young women who can also write.

In Mahabubnagar it is proposed to try out a camp method. 10 women from every sangham who are quick learners and enthusiastic, will be selected for a 2 day training programme every month.

A few educated men and women from the village are engaged as teachers. In Mahabubnagar, the NFE instructor is also the literacy instructor in many places, but now it has been decided to separate them. In some villages in Medak, the Literacy Instructor is paid Rs.2 by each learner.

In both the districts, the literacy teachers meet every month. They are guided in various teaching methods and how to use them. The use of flash cards, proverbs, pictures, puzzles, songs, stories, etc which relate to their daily lives are utilised. The training has greatly motivated the teachers and the sangham women who have realised the importance of education.

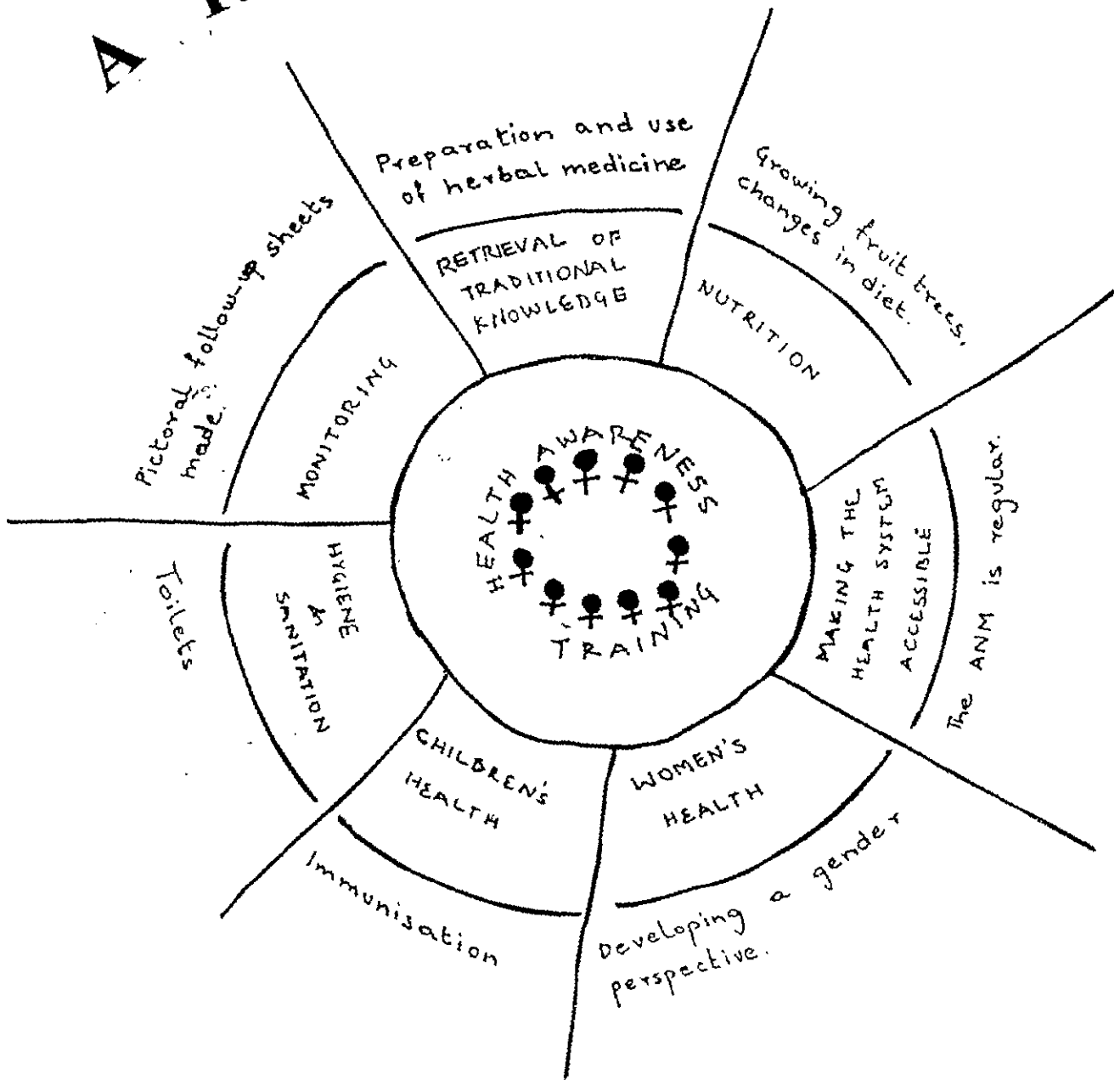
In Mahabubnagar, APMSS will take an active part in the TLC being launched during 1996. This campaign mode, we anticipate, will strengthen our own interventions for literacy.

By the end of 1995, it was clear that we needed to consolidate our initiatives, as well as sharpen our strategies to make headway in the area of girl child/children's education.

In this endeavour, our specific efforts for 1996 will be:

1. a) Setting up Parent-Teacher Committees
- b) Enrollment and retention of children in the 5-7 yrs age-group in class I
- c) Model village in which there is 100% access to educational facilities.
2. Expanding of Bala Mitra Kendras for girls.
3. Starting Mahila Sikshana Kendras at village cluster levels.
4. Strengthening literacy efforts.

# A R O G Y A M



## HEALTH:

Health training has been one of our consistent and strong interventions. In mid-1995 we reviewed and assessed our training strategy. A series of meetings were held with sangham women to elicit their views on health training. So far the focus of training had been on maternal and child care, effective use of health facilities, and herbal medicine.

The interactions with the women were a learning experience for us. In both the districts, women pointed out that they would like the trainings and health discussions to focus on women's health problems - body pains, gynaecological problems and general weakness. Though these issues did form part of the earlier training modules, obviously the women's views were otherwise. Based on these perceptions we decided that *the core of health training would now place women in the centre*. The socio-economic and cultural factors that impinge on a woman's health are being more consciously drawn into the training, including a sharper focus on how these can be addressed by women.

At the same time efforts are being made to increase the team's holistic understanding of the politics of health. A series of exercises have been done to relate aspects like work load, nutrition, cultural and social taboos and constraints, social attitudes towards women, unequal access to resources, inability of a woman to express her problems/feelings, directly to the status of the women.

Having won the confidence of the sangham women, the DIU teams during this year felt confident to initiate discussions on contraception as part of health training.

As in the previous year, in Mahabubnagar, several sangham women came to the trainings. The number and participation varied each time. Since the demand continued to be high, trainings were held each month for one day, for two mandals at a time, at Makthal and Utkoor. During May 1995, in Mahabubnagar, 11 women from 9 sanghams underwent a 4 day training from Smt. Gangamma from Karnataka and learnt the preparation of 20 herbal medicines.

In the four mandals of Medak, awareness regarding health has increased. The second batch of health training started in April 1995. Presently, 55 women from 26 villages are participating in health trainings in Medak. As in Mahabubnagar, the trainings are held for two days a month in two different places, at Jogipet and Alladurg.

In Medak during March, a survey was done regarding infant mortality. As a fallout of this, children's immunisation was discussed in the training. Consequently, many women are monitoring the weight of their children and those in the anganwadis. 500 children were mobilised for immunisation by the sangham women. A major complaint of the women has been body pains. Consequently, we organised Acupressure workshops in Makthal and Utkoor Mandals for sangham women and for the DIU team in Medak. This has validated to some extent existing indigenous knowledge of acupressure.

Preparation and use of herbal medicine is very popular with the sangham women. In some villages, this has increased the credibility of the sanghams. Women of some sanghams are considering starting herbal nurseries and setting up shops to sell them.

*Tuljamma, of Paladugu village, Medak district, has effectively put to use knowledge of herbal medicine which she has learnt in trainings. People from neighbouring villages buy herbal medicines from her.*

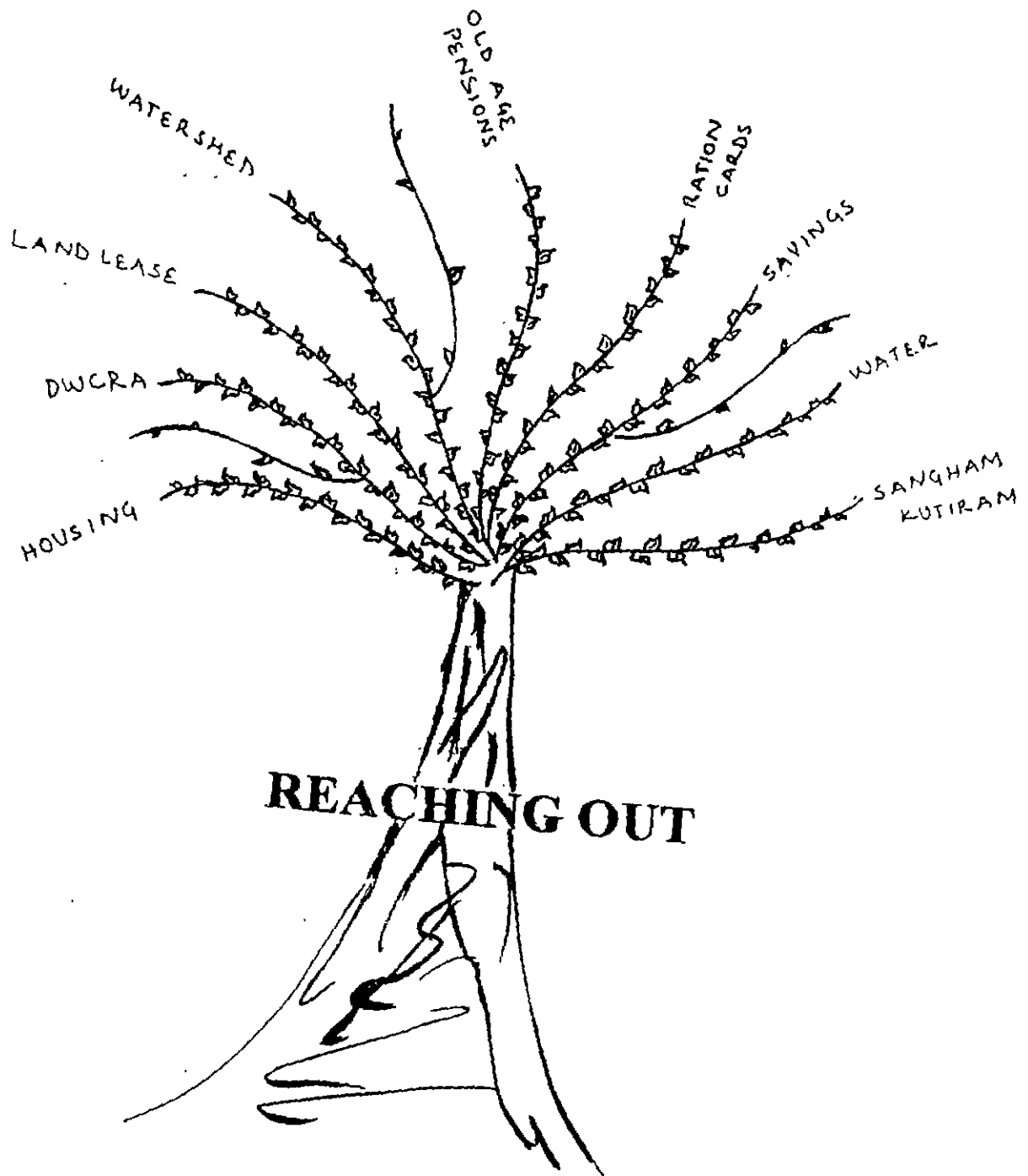
When many people in Akasanpalli village, Andole mandal, suffered from diarrhoea the sangham immediately went into action by effectively managing the crisis. They prepared herbal medicine out of tender pomogranate leaves and distributed it in the village. Then, they contacted the ANM and distributed ORS packets.

Some people in the village spread the word that this was all the effect of evil spirits and suggested that sacrifices need to be done. Restrictions were placed on the mobility of the people. The sangham then contacted the karyakartha, and together they met the PHC doctor, who suggested that the water tank be cleaned. The sangham supervised the cleaning and found a dead lizard in the tank. This laid to rest the belief that epidemics are caused by evil forces.

The 'eye' has been extensively discussed in terms of night blindness, eyesight, cataract, etc. Eye tests were conducted by Dr. Samatha, an Ophthalmologist who is working on a part time basis with us. Several women have been identified for cataract operations. Since we do not believe in setting up a parallel health system, efforts are on to develop linkages with existing health facilities for getting these women operated. A beginning has been made in Mahabubnagar where sangham women from Makthal and Utkur, were operated for cataract free of cost at an eye hospital run by the Lions Club at Mahabubnagar.

During 1995-96, both the DIU teams have been drawing upon various health personnel in the districts to assist in training. Sangham women and the DIU teams have actively participated in the Pulse Polio Programme, mobilising people and administering polio drops.

Health issues are high priority concerns for the sanghams. There has been a general increase in the interest shown by many other women who are not regular members of sangham.



## ACCESSING RESOURCES

During the past year, many more sanghams have actively accessed various resources and schemes. It must be emphasised that the role of APMSS has been to provide information and initial guidance. All the follow-up of applications has been done by the sanghams themselves.

### *Housing :*

Since 1994-95, housing has been an important activity of sanghams. During 1995, 216 houses in Medak, and 338 in Mahabubnagar were sanctioned.

These sanctions were the result of one and a half years of persistent hard work, repeated visits to various offices and being constantly heckled in the village. The beginning of construction activities has built up a strong image for the sangham in the village.

Several problems arose in Mahabubnagar. Peddajatram sangham which was one of the first to actively pursue this matter, has yet to start construction because of problems with the identified land. Though the RDO has been very supportive of the sangham, this problem is yet to be resolved. Consequently, the image of the sangham has suffered in the village.

In other villages, where construction has started, different problems surfaced. The sanghams of Chityala and Karne decided to find their own mason for construction. When the sangham of Pulimamidi decided on a similar course, the Housing Inspector objected and insisted that they accept the mason he suggests. The sangham refused and there was a stalemate for some time. The sangham's grit compelled the Inspector to accept their terms.

### *Toilets :*

As a result of the continuous discussions with the sangham women on the importance of hygiene for good health, we gave information on the scheme for constructing individual toilets which required 'shramdaan' worth of about Rs.400, as part of the labour component. In Medak, 838 women from 30 sanghams have been sanctioned toilets. The construction activity has started. This has led to some sanghams asking for masonry training.

### *Road :*

In Oblapur, Utkoor Mandal, Mahabubnagar district under the Employment Assurance Scheme, the sangham has been sanctioned the contract for the construction of a road.



## DWCRA :

During the course of the year, the stronger sanghams have applied for DWCRA loans. The sangham of Lingampally village, Makthal Mandal, Mahabubnagar, consisting mainly of stone cutters, is planning to apply for a sanction of a lorry or a tractor from the DRDA to market stone in the Narayanapet division. Some sanghams in both districts are also seriously considering applying for PDS dealerships.

48 in Medak groups and 35 in Mahabubnagar have been identified for DWCRA loans and are awaiting disbursal of money.

In Medak, negotiations are on with the SC corporation to provide loans to 9 sanghams on an experimental basis for a land-lease activity.

## *School Buildings :*

Lakshmipalli village, Utkur mandal, Mahabubnagar, does not have a school building. Classes are being held under a tree. The sangham put forward this issue to the MDO and MEO several times. Finally the building was sanctioned and the contract given to the sangham leader, Asamma, her daughter-in-law and son. They used their own resources and constructed the building upto the lintel level. They then presented the bill for release of first instalment. This was not honoured. In these circumstances, the family is struggling to meet both ends. They have been going round in circles to get the money. The sangham has decided to take up the issue with the higher authorities on their behalf.

In Kondareddypalli and Potureddypalli villages in Medak, the construction of school buildings has started. The sanghams of these villages must be given full credit for having pursued the matter with the authorities and getting a defunct project restarted.

## *Land-Lease for Agricultural Purposes :*

6 Villages (Devnoor, Lakshmisagar, Aksanpalli, Chautkur, Taddanpalli and Watpalli in Medak) have leased land by pooling their sangham funds and thrift money. They have opted for dry-irrigated crop production like jowar, ragi and ground-nut. Two of these groups suffered a loss because of heavy rains. In the coming year many more sanghams plan to engage in land lease and negotiations have started for this at village levels.

### *Sangham Kutiram :*

Land for construction of a Sangham Kutiram has been a focal issue for many groups. In Medak in particular, 40 Sanghams have been negotiating for land. 7 sanghams have actually got land sanctioned by the MRO in Medak. In Mahabubnagar, 4 sanghams have got land assigned by the MRO. An architect has been visiting both the districts, interacting with the women and working out the modalities of the construction. In some villages, the Sarpanchs are willing to give additional funds for the construction of the kutiram. Markings have been done and digging of foundations has started.

### *Savings :*

While in both districts some sanghams save money, this has not been a very important activity for many. As mentioned earlier savings activity increased in the 4 mandals in Mahabubnagar district as a result of the Maalakshmi thrift programme of the district administration. One of the outcomes has been that the karyakartha has been able to interact with a larger number of women in the village. The challenge that lies ahead of us is to integrate the large number of women mobilised into the sanghams that have already been formed. The capacity building of these thrift groups also requires our immediate attention.

One of the problems we have had to tackle, however, is the lack of social cohesiveness among these various thrift groups in a village.

### *Watershed:*

During 1995, 10 villages in Utkur/Makthal mandals, Mahabubnagar district, have been identified by DPAP, (based on A.P. Remote Sensing Agency Surveys) for watershed programmes. As APMSS was already working in this area since June 1993, we were approached by the district administration to participate in the DPAP programme.

People's involvement and participation, and transference of funds directly to the village watershed associations were key elements of the revised DPAP guidelines. Since mobilising and organising of women resulted in strong sanghams in some of the identified DPAP villages, it was felt that DPAP would provide an opportunity for the sanghams to actively interact in larger fora. With their new found articulation and enhanced self-esteem they would be able to influence the community on their problems and priorities. The women may be able to steer the association towards more sustainable development.

This would also enable them to access natural and financial resources. The increased access to fuel and fodder, may also lead to other collective economic development programmes. Many of the sangham members are below the poverty line, and they frequently migrate to cities in search of work. The physical component of the project would provide

wages under EAS for the next four years. This would enable women to stay in the village and play an active role on a continual basis to motivate parents for enrollment of children, immunisation, literacy, etc.

Another major factor which clinched our decision was that funds would be transferred directly into the village watershed association accounts and APMSS would be only facilitators. The capacity of the community specifically sangham women, in organisational, administrative, technical and financial skills would be increased.

The watershed development team consisting of a Civil Engineer, Agriculture, Forestry and Social mobilizer was formed. These members were trained at APARD Rajendranagar. This was the first time that four men were taken to work with APMSS.

PRA was used for preparation of a four year abstract and action plan for first year. Watershed Association Committees were formed, registered and bank accounts opened. We tried to ensure that at least two sangham women, who are not sangham leaders, become members of the committee.

Watershed Association Committee members and the DIU team have been taken to PIDOW, Myrada Gulburga for exposure visits. This visit has helped us in breaking barriers and established stronger rapport with them.

By the time action plans were prepared and sanctioned it was April, 1996. The bunding work could not be executed because the soil was hard, and the labour were finding it difficult in adhering to SSR specifications.

Out of 8 villages, work was started in 6 villages. In each village, works of 2 lakhs have been undertaken. In the first year we have planned only bundings and plantation on bunds. Hence the entire 2 lakhs would be used under the wage component. Except in Jaklair and Peddajatram, sangham women are also working on these bunds. In each village 150 acres of bunding has been completed.

The process of grounding and operationalisation of the programme has been highly appreciated by the Mahabubnagar DPAP. There are, however, many problems.

In grounding the programme, in one village of Utkur, PRA itself was not taken up because people refused to participate for two reasons (i) their previous experience with DPAP (ii) Utkoor being mandal head quarters, has all political leaders stationed there, and each faction responds only when their leader intervenes. APMSS has not been able to get all the leaders onto one platform to discuss the programme.

In another village, Manthangoud, Makthal mandal, the local MLA was not satisfied with the committee formed. A stalemate ensued and the programme has not moved forward.

The participation of sanghams at all levels has not been to our expectations. The DIU, State Office and WDT members had continuous discussions on this problem. One of our major efforts was to sharpen the team's and sangham women's understanding on why APMSS has taken DPAP, its link to programme objectives and importance of women participating in decision-making committees. Slowly, women are coming forward in a few villages to take an active part in the programme.

However, on the more positive side, villages where sanghams were weak and formation of sangham has been difficult, the grounding of the watershed programme and frequent visits by WDT members evoked a strong response.

In Anugonda, Makthal mandal, during the course of forming the Watershed Association, it was emphasized that the committee should also focus on village development and take special interest in children's education, literacy, health and immunization. Many people responded positively, including women, who were not very cooperative when the Karyakartha first visited the village. A significant outcome was the active participation of the Sarpanch who took the responsibility in public to support the sangham and Watershed Association in their activities.

Though initially we had reservations about taking men into the programme, we have been fortunate that they have integrated with team. They actively support the DIU in various activities. The Civil Engineer is taking active interest in the construction of sangham kutirams, the agriculture and forestry members are helping in training and disseminating information on these subjects.

# **VISIBILITY & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**



## VISIBILITY:

There has been a gradual change in the nature of sangham activities. Initially, issues of everyday life concerning community and household interests were addressed. Women found it easier to confidently interact with officials and structures within and outside the village. Though in a few villages women addressed sensitive issues like caste at a very early stage, it is only in the last year that many more sanghams are consciously, confidently and openly, tackling gender issues.

### *Prevention of Jogini Initiation:*

In Mahabubnagar, during the course of a health training, the issue about the proposed initiation as jogini of an 18yr old girl in Peddajatram village was brought up by 2 of the sangham members of that village. They spoke of their efforts in trying to prevent this and having failed consequently. They braved a lot of verbal abuse and much opposition from the other villagers. It must be remembered that many members of this sangham are joginis themselves. And this is the second initiative of theirs in taking up this issue.

There was considerable discussion on the immediate course of action. The APMSS staff suggested writing to the Collector and meeting the police, and assured full support if the women were willing to pursue the issue. Consequently, letters were written to the authorities and a Gramsabha was held the same day. The initiation of the girl was stopped.

This once more emphasizes the strength of the sangham in addressing sensitive social issues such as the above and also a willingness to take up the issue in the face of opposition from various groups.

As a fallout of this, with the help of the Sarpanchs and MROs, the 'Dandora' mode was used to once again disseminate information regarding the laws prohibiting the initiation of young women as joginis. During the course of these discussions the issue of child marriage was also raised. We brought out a poster on child marriage, which has been very effectively used in many villages. Now in some sanghams, the women have decided to postpone the marriages of their daughters, showing a positive trend.

### *Adulterated Toddy:*

On 29th September '96, 17 sangham women and the Mahabubnagar DIU team met the Governor of A.P. The Governor had heard about APMS work in Mahabubnagar and was keen to interact with sangham women and solicit their views on the issue of prohibition. Alcoholism has been a much discussed subject amongst the sangham women during health trainings. After the meeting with the Governor, some sanghams have consciously taken action to prevent smuggling of liquor and sale of adulterated toddy.

In Dasaradoddi, Makthal Mandal, for eg., the sangham women, prevented the vehicle carrying toddy, from gaining entry to the village.

In Karne village, the sale of adulterated toddy was put to a stop by the sangham women with support from the men of their village. Once, when the toddy dealer tried to sell adulterated toddy, no one bought it. They demanded that he sell unadulterated toddy and at a lower price. In several other villages also, the sanghams are preventing the sale of adulterated toddy. The sanghams of Pareval, Samistanpur, Pagidimarri, Chityala, have also taken an active role in the prevention of sale, consumption and smuggling of liquor.

In Jaklair, the sangham women decided that they would not drink toddy. When they were offered toddy as part of wages, as was the usual practice, they refused. They threatened to break the bottles if they were not paid cash. And they won the day.

Sanghams have come to play an increasingly prominent role in village affairs.

In Regode mandal, Medak district, as part of improving the relations between the community and the Police, and increasing people's participation, in dealing with crime, People's Councils were set up at the initiative of the Police Department.

Village elders, Panchayat members, youth and women along with the Police form the Council at the village level. Sanghams in Regode mandal were invited to send their members to these Councils.

In T.Lingampalli village, Regode mandal, a politically active sangham woman was nearly assaulted. She was hurt and the sangham took her to the police station and lodged a complaint. They compelled the culprit to tender a public apology, after which they let him go. This incident resulted in many women joining the sangham, (about 23 of them). The sangham requested protection. Immediately, the S.I. suggested that the sangham play an active role in forming a People's Council. One of the first cases that came to this newly formed Council was the case of one of the sangham members who had been separated from her husband. The Council negotiated on her behalf, and brought the couple together. The man was asked to give in writing that he would take care of his wife.

In Utkoor mandal, Mahabubnagar district, the karyakarthis and sangham women are regularly invited to the Mandal General Body Meetings, to present their agenda and pending issues.

In Basvapur village, Medak district, a land issue was brought to the notice of the sangham. A vaddera family (stone cutters) had leased out their land to an upper caste man for Rs. 10 a long time ago. Despite their efforts to get the land back they did not succeed. They sought the sangham's help. The sangham tried to settle the issue amicably. He however, refused to cooperate. Hence, when he was away, they harvested the crop and gave it to the vadders. The next day the Sarpanch held a Panchayat meeting on this issue. The sangham went to this meeting, argued that the land be returned to the vadder family. After this the vadder women also started attending sangham meetings.

## RALLY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

On February 24th, 1996 1000 women from 26 sanghams in Pulkal Mandal, Medak district came together in a Rally on Violence against women. For this Rally, the women walked 25 kms, gathering at the mandal headquarters at Pulkal. The local Sarpanch, MPTC President, the SI and women from other organisations participated. People were amazed that so many women had come together on such an issue on their own volition.



This Rally was the culmination of a series of long discussions that had been taking place in the sanghams of Pulkal Mandal. Over the past year and half, 9 young women had been raped and killed in this mandal.

The youth of this area, initially felt, that since APMSS is a women's programme, it was our responsibility to fight on these issues. We had to make a difficult decision. We felt that since these young women were from the mandal, we had to conscientise the sanghams to come forward and take the responsibility to act on these issues. This meant waiting till the sanghams were prepared to act, and it was not easy. The spark came from Mudimanikyam village. A young woman, who occasionally came to sangham meetings, was raped and killed. The sangham led by Joshua Kanthamma took the support of the karyakartha and DIU and decided to file the case. They ensured that the site of the murder was not disturbed till the police came. The culprits were caught and booked after the sangham threatened to stage a dharna at the police station.

This news spread among the other sanghams and discussions ensued on the earlier incidents. At the District Mela held at Sangareddy, Medak District, in December 1995, where over 800 women from the 4 mandals came, these issues were raised again. Several views were expressed - need for greater security and our responsibility in focussing the community's attention on these issues, the need for legal awareness and the need for sanghams to act immediately. Out of this emerged the idea of a Rally. To build on this momentum and strengthen women's consciousness we propose to start legal awareness workshops during 1996-97.

## **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

### ***Panchayati Raj Workshops***

In early 1995, we had prepared a pictorial booklet on the role of women in Panchayat Raj. This has been very effective communication material. Discussions took place in all villages, and several sanghams put up women or supported candidates.

In Mahabubnagar, 33 women were elected as Ward members and 6 as Sarpanchs. The sangham also supported the candidature of 3 men who were elected as Sarpanchs.

In Medak, the sanghams put up 30 candidates of which 9 lost and 21 were elected as Ward members. 6 men who were supported as ward members by the sanghams were also elected. 3 women were elected as Sarpanchs and 3 men supported by the sanghams were elected as Sarpanchs.

Consequently, in Medak and Mahabubnagar, from July to October 1995, we held a few workshops for the elected members on their role and nature of participation. This was communicated by holding role plays on panchayat meetings, issues, responsibilities and the general economic-political situation in country. Not all the elected members attended because they were not formally handed over the charge. For the present these workshops have been stopped till a stronger demand is generated.



## **LINKAGES**

## GROWING LINKAGES:

During this year, both sanghams and the programme have expanded their spheres of activities and interaction. Linkages and networking between sanghams and the generally of the 2 districts, with other organisations, Government Departments and programmes, participation in public for a has been on the increase. Sanghams are stronger, and are keen to reach out, participate and articulate their concerns and interests in wider and wider spheres. This is an essential element in the process of sustaining sanghams.

With the experiences and confidence gained over the past few years, we are now beginning to share MS processes and strategies at different levels outside the organisation.

### *District Mela*

District melas have been organised as part of our strategy to move towards our long term vision to strengthen linkages between sanghams, and to moot the idea of a possible larger forum for women at mandal and district levels.

In November 1995, a mela was held in Mahabubnagar to which 360 women from 36 sanghams came. Several sangham women from Medak also came and talked about their sanghams. This occasion was used to invite officials of the SC corporation and Women & Child Welfare to talk about the ways in which women can access their services. There was also an opportunity for the women to interact with officials of the UNDP Poverty Alleviation programme, Sri.Tucker and Sri.K.R.Venugopal.

In December 1995, a similar mela was held in Sangareddy, Medak, in which 850 women from 70 villages participated. The focus of the mela was on herbal medicine and a discussion on law was initiated by Ms. Shailaja, an advocate. The highlight of this mela was the visit of Sri. M.V.P.C.Sastry, Education Secretary and Chairman of APMSS. Every sangham wanted to present its work to him! Several of the officials from the mandals where we are working also participated.

In both the district melas, women were eager to narrate their experiences in the sangham, encouraging each other to speak into the mike, a new experience for almost all of them. Besides listening and talking, the women were most interested in singing and dancing. One of the major fallouts of the melas has been an increase in membership in the sanghams in all mandals.

In the first two years we had not formally organised meetings between sangham women and district officials like the district Collector. But in September '95, women from 23 sanghams came to a meeting with District Collector of Mahabubnagar district.

One further step in this direction is that in Utkur mandal, Mahabubnagar, karyakarthis and sangham women are participating in *General Body Meetings* at the Mandal level. They are being invited by the mandal officials to this forum to discuss the developments in the sanghams. This forum is used to bring up various pending issues like loans, applications, etc.

Sangham women in both the districts are actively participating in the *Prajala Vaddaku Palana* and bringing up all their issues. The credibility and visibility of the sanghams is evident by the recognition they have received from the Panchayats who have sought their help in *Shramdaan* activities. Many sanghams proudly report that, as a sangham, they were key players in this State programme.

The district administration of Mahabubnagar had launched a *Kalajatha* programme in Mahabubnagar district in October 1995. In the mandals where APMSS has been working, karyakarthis and sangham women have participated actively. One of the major messages of the Kalajatha is saving Rs.1/- per head per day. Three of our new karyakarthis have also been trained as part of the kalajatha team.

We have also actively participated in the *Pulse Polio Programme* in both the districts of Medak and Mahabubnagar. For Pulkal and Alladurg Mandals in Medak, APMSS took up the responsibility for the pulse polio programme. In all the four mandals, in Medak, sangham women along with the karyakarthis took an active role.

Both at the district and state levels APMSS staff have been invited to different forums to share their experiences in mobilising and organising women.

The karyakarthis and Resource Person of Mahabubnagar were the key resource persons at a training organised for the NGOs participating in the UNDP project. At the Mahila Sadassu organised by the district administration of Mahabubnagar to discuss the state women's policy, APMSS played an important role as facilitators in charge of some of the group discussions.

At the State level also, APMSS has increased its interactions with programmes like DPEP, the Dept. of Family Welfare and other organisations, sharing its experiences and strategies, and to explore the ways in which the scope of the programme can be widened.

## WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE ?

While we have forged ahead in many areas, several bottlenecks and problems of reaching a plateau at individual and programmatic levels have surfaced.

A major concern has been to develop the capacities of sangham women. In an effort to strengthen leadership and develop decision making abilities, we started sangham leaders training at the cluster level. What is the need for such training ? What is to be talked about? What outcomes are expected?

The rationale behind these trainings was to emphasise the role of the sangham members, collective action, responsibility of the sangham leaders, karyakarthas and DIU responsibility. This training was planned for each cluster. The issues discussed here were the vision of our programme, our experiences and problem solving.

We have conducted a few such trainings in each district. One positive outcome was that the sangham leaders recognised the role of collective action in resolving issues. Questions such as what is a sangham, what are we expecting to achieve, and what is our future, were also raised. We emphasised a need to address sensitive social issues such as jogini initiation, child marriage and violence against women.

Though the ideas were clear, and the team felt it was important, we have not been able to carry this forward. We stopped all trainings and workshops for a period of 6-8 weeks, during December-January 1996, to refocus our attention at the sangham level, to assess the impact of our various efforts and interventions. We recognise that this is critical if we are to keep a finger on the pulse of village processes. We have been continuously reflecting on various strategies to take the sanghams forward. We recognised that at this juncture of the programme, both the sanghams and team need new challenges to keep spirits up.

The plan for 1996-97 has been more sharply framed around the five major areas of education/literacy; health; resource and asset building and management; legal awareness; and effective political participation.

QUANTITATIVE DATA

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
DIU - MEDAK 1993 - 96

ACTIVITIES	PULKAL	ANDOL	ALLADURG	REGODE	TEKMAL	SANKARAMPET	POSANNAPET	TOTAL
Programme period	3 yrs	3yrs	3 yrs	3 yrs	4 mts	4 mts	4 mts	
New Mandals					Taken from 15th February, 1996			
No. of villages & hamlets	28	23	v + h 19 + 1	v + h 26 + 1	13	12	12	v + h 133 + 2
Sangham status : (membership varies between 25-40 women)								
1st stage	6	7	5	10	13	12	12	65
2nd stage	7	3	3	8+1				21+1
3rd stage (strong sanghams)	15	13	11+1	8				47+1
Mahila Karyakartha	2	3	2	2	2	1		13
Literacy villages	c + n 8 + 85	c + n 5 + 48	c + n 4 + 33	c + n 9 + 116				c + n 26 + 282
Bala Mitra Kendras	c + n 6 + 90	c + n 5 + 79	c + n 6 + 113	c + n 8 + 144				c + n 25 + 426
Children joined in school (June 1996)	g + b 32 + 41	g + b 87 87	g + b 6 2	g + b 197 + 145				g + b 322 + 275
Children joined in hostel (June 1996)	g + b 9 + 17	g + b - -	g + b 3 + 5	g + b 1 + 2				g + b 13 + 24
Children joined in Anganwadi	g + b 47 + 37	g + b 25 + 15	g + b 14 + 2	g + b 90 + 53				g + b 176 + 107
Immunized Children	320	101	80	140				641
" Villages	2	2	1	-				5
Villages participating in Health Trg.(2 batch 95-96)	7	6	7	6				26
Villages participating in Handpump Training	1	2	3	1				7
Villages participating in Care Takers Training	7	-	4	1				12

Villages where platform has been built around the handpump	3	1	-	1	5
Latrines sanctioned villages	14	6	5	5	30
Number	377	166	141	154	838
Villages where ration cards have been issued	16	50	40	69	175
Houses sanctioned villages	61	67	61	27	216
Villages where Bores have been sanctioned in lands	in 1 vil. 2 bore sancd				
Handpumps sanctioned villages	9 HPs 1 Nalla	6HPs	1 HP	1HP, 2 Nallas	HP Nalla 17 3
Villages where land has been leased for agri.purpose	6	2	1	3	12
Villages ready for land leasing	4	2	2	1	9
Savings	37,280	3,100	21,500	59,200	
DWCRA loan sanctioned villages	v + g 16 + 21	v + g 8 + 10	v + g 5 + 5	v + g 9 + 12	v + g 38 + 48
Dai Training	4	2	3		9
Sangham Fund sanctioned Villages	0 16	0 15	0 12	0 17	0 50
Sangham Kutiram (const) under process (new)	3 12	2 9	2 7	10	7 38
Panchayat Raj Training	-- 1 --		-- 1 --		
Women elected in Panchayat					
1.Elected Women Ward Members	9	9	5	13	36
2.Elected Sarpanchs	2	1	1	2	6
3.Elected Upa-Sarpanchs	-	-	-	-	
Villages where saplings have been distributed	5	7	8	14	34
Girls in the MSK					34
Maternity Benefit Scheme	43				43

QUANTITATIVE DATA

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
DIU - MAHABUBNAGAR 1993 - 96

ACTIVITIES	MAKTHAL	UTKDOOR	NARVA	MAGDOOR	TOTAL
Programme period	3 yrs	3 yrs	1 yr	1 yr	
No. of villages	40	26	31	20	117
Sangham status: (membership varies between 25-40 women)					
1st stage	7	6	16	12	41
2nd stage	10	7	9	1	27
3rd stage (strong sanghams)	23	13	6	7	49
No. of Karyakartas	4	3	3	2	12
No. of Bala Mitra Kendras	25	18	6	6	55
No. of children in BMKs	G B 569+255	G B 411+168	G B 48+27		G B 1028+450
No. of children enrolled in School in 1996	G B 215 180	G B 100 76	G B 67 101	G B 29 19	G B 411 384
No. of children admitted in Hostels in 1996	G B 13 17	G B 1 9	G B - 6		G B 14 32
No. of Handicapped children admitted to Hostels	2+6=8	-	-	4	12
No. of girls in MSK					30
Literacy Centres	18	12	4	4	38
No. of women in the Centres	180	120	40	45	385
Parent Teacher Committee	18	15	4	3	40
Villages participating in health training	28	14	4	6	52



Children immunised in Pulse polio	3000		2500		1372	1200	8072
Immunisation	443		300				743
Sangam fund - (Old+New)	0 20	N 12	0 14	N 8	8	8	70
Sangam kutiram (in process) Under construction	24 4		18		8	8	58 4
Villages doing savings (1993 onwards)	14		9		-	-	23
Total amount saved	Rs.44270		Rs.20710		-	-	Rs.64980
Malakshmi grps.(1995-96)	22		2		59	18	101
Total amount saved	Rs.56500		Rs.5400		Rs.2,12,400	Rs.64800	Rs.3,38,900
DWCRA groups (sanctd)	14		14		-	7	35
PDS Dealerships taken	4		2		3	2	11
No. of Saplings distributed	27000		18600		8000	10000	63600
Horticulture (April 1996)	4		3		3	2	12
Watershed villages ('95-96)	4		3				6
Houses sanctd/constd.(from94)	138		200		-	-	338
Handpumps sanctd.(from 1994)	7		6				13
Ration cards issued(Apr'96)	241		183				424
Widow pensions	40		42				82

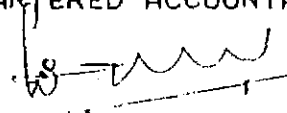
Date :

AUDITOR'S REPORT

01. We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad as at 31st March, 1996 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto, and report that:
02. (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- (b) Proper books of account have been kept by the Society, so far as appears from our examination of the books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account referred to in this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts subject to the notes, give a true and fair view:
- i) in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March, 1996 and
- ii) in the case of Income and Expenditure Account of the society, the excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

PLACE : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 10.06.96

For BALAJINAIDU & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

  
D. KOTESWARA RAO  
PARTNER



*Date :*

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

01. These accounts are for the period of twelve months i.e., from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.1996.
02. The Society is maintaining its accounts on Mercantile basis.
03. Interest accrued on fixed deposits with scheduled banks of an amount of Rs.9,132/- was included in the fixed deposits amount.
04. Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided in the accounts at the rates as specified under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

PLACE : HYDERABAD

DATE : 10.06.96

FOR BALAJINAIDU & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

  
D. KOTESWARA RAO  
PARTNER



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
PLOT NO. 8, APARAJITHA HOUSING COLONY, AMEERPET, HYDERABAD-500 016

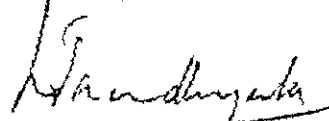
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.1996

LIABILITIES	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)	ASSETS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
CAPITAL FUND	27,46,972-90	Fixed Assets - Annexure - I	9,48,911-00
ADD: Funds received from Government of India during the year.	56,00,000-00	Fixed Deposits - Annexure-II	30,33,234-00
	-----	Deposits & Advances - Annexure - III	23,000-00
	83,46,972-90	Advance with M.V.Foundation	820-32
	-----	Cash & Bank balances - Annexure - IV	3,70,075-90
LESS: Excess of expenditure over income	39,75,931-68		
	-----		
Audit fee payable	5,000-00		
	-----		
TOTAL :	43,76,041-22	TOTAL :	43,76,041-22
	-----		-----

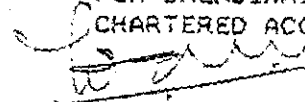
PLACE: HYDERABAD  
 DATE : 10.06.1996

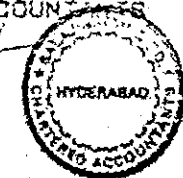
FOR ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

  
 P. SHYAM RAO  
 ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
 KAMESHWARI JANDHYALA  
 STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

Notes and annexures  
 annexed hereto form part of the accounts  
 FOR BALAJINaidu & CO.,  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

  
 D. KOTESWARA RAO  
 PARTNER



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
PLOT. NO.8, APARAJITHA HOUSING COLONY, AMERPET, HYDERABAD-500 016

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

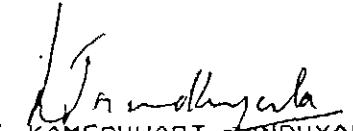
EXPENDITURE	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)	I N C O M E	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
To			By	
<u>MANAGEMENT COST:</u>				
- State Office			Interest received on Savings Bank Account	7,120-00
- Annexure - V	7,75,940-65			
- DIU - Medak			Interest received on Fixed Deposits	2,98,001-00
- Annexure - VI	2,85,299-75			
- DIU - Mahabubnagar			Excess of Expenditure over income	39,75,931-68
- Annexure - VII	3,02,640-20			
	-----	13,63,880-60		
<u>ACTIVITY COST:</u>				
- State Office				
- Annexure - VIII	11,49,849-43			
- DIU - Medak				
- Annexure - IX	7,32,514-80			
- DIU - Mahabubnagar				
- Annexure - X	8,27,988-85			
	-----	27,10,353-08		
Depreciation				
- Annexure - I		2,06,819-00		
		-----		
		42,81,052-68		-----
		-----		42,81,052-68
		-----		-----


PLACE:HYDERABAD  
DATE :10.06.1996

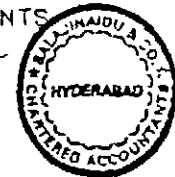
FOR ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

Notes and annexures annexed hereto form part of the accounts FOR BALAJINAIDU & CO., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

  
P. SHYAM RAO  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
KAMESHWARI TANDHYALA  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

  
D. KOTESWARA RAO  
PARTNER



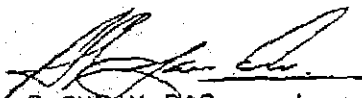
**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY**  
**PLOT NO.8, APARAJITHA HOUSING COLONY, AMEERPET, HYDERABAD-500 016**

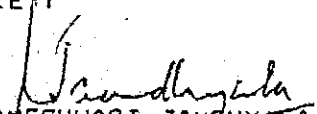
**FIXED ASSETS AS ON 31.03.1996**

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	OPENING BALANCE AS ON 1.4.95	ADDITIONS BEFORE 30.9.95	ADDITIONS AFTER 30.9.95	TOTAL	RATE OF DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	CLOSING BALANCE AS ON 31.03.96
1.	<b>VEHICLES</b>							
	- State Office	1,57,786-00	-	-	1,57,786-00	20%	31,557-00	1,26,229-00
	- DIU - Medak	2,02,462-00	-	-	2,02,462-00	20%	40,492-00	1,61,970-00
	- DIU - MBNR	2,02,462-00	-	-	2,02,462-00	20%	40,492-00	1,61,970-00
2.	<b>OFFICE EQUIPMENT</b>							
	- State Office	7,520-00	-	1,955-00	9,475-00	10%	850-00	8,625-00
	- DIU - Medak	10,877-00	-	-	10,877-00	10%	1,088-00	9,789-00
	- DIU - MBNR	10,877-00	-	-	10,877-00	10%	1,088-00	9,789-00
3.	<b>FURNITURE &amp; FIXTURES</b>							
	- State Office	49,208-00	11,461-00	-	60,669-00	10%	6,067-00	54,602-00
	- DIU - Medak	22,632-00	-	7,119-00	29,751-00	10%	2,619-00	27,132-00
	- DIU - MBNR	28,321-00	3,400-00	-	31,721-00	10%	3,172-00	28,549-00
4.	<b>AV EQUIPMENT</b>							
	- State Office	23,805-00	-	-	23,805-00	10%	2,381-00	21,424-00
	- DIU - Medak	30,266-00	-	-	30,266-00	10%	3,027-00	27,239-00
	- DIU - MBNR	31,292-00	-	-	31,292-00	10%	3,129-00	28,163-00
5.	<b>Computer</b>							
	- State Office	-	98,010-00	-	98,010-00	20%	19,602-00	78,408-00
6.	<b>Xerox Machine</b>							
	- State Office	-	1,12,903-00	-	1,12,903-00	20%	22,581-00	90,322-00
	-DIU - Medak	-	71,687-00	-	71,687-00	20%	14,337-00	57,350-00
	-DIU - MBNR	-	71,687-00	-	71,687-00	20%	14,337-00	57,350-00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>7,77,508-00</b>	<b>3,69,148-00</b>	<b>9,074-00</b>	<b>11,55,730-00</b>		<b>2,06,819-00</b>	<b>9,48,911-00</b>

PLACE : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 10.06.1996


FOR ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

  
P. SHYAM RAO  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
KAMESHWARI JANDHYALA  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY::HYDERABADFixed Deposits as on 31.03.1996

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BANK AND BRANCH	FDR NO.	PERIOD FROM TO	RATE OF INTEREST	AMOUNT (RS. - PS.)
01.	State Office ----- A.P.State Cooperative Bank, Ammerpet Branch, Hyderabad.	0090476	26.3.96 - 11.5.96 ( 46 days )	12%	10,00,000-00
		0090477	- do -	12%	10,00,000-00
		0090484	30.3.96 - 30.6.96 ( 92days )	12%	2,24,102-00
				Total - A	22,24,102-00
02.	DIU - MEDAK ----- State Bank of India, Sangareddy Branch.	717181	9.3.96 - 24.4.96 ( 46 days )	10%	2,00,000.00
		717182	- do -	10%	2,00,000.00
		717183	- do -	10%	2,00,000.00
		717184	- do -	10%	2,00,000.00
				Total - B	8,00,000.00
	State Office (Total - A)	..	Rs.22,24,102.00		
	DIU - MEDAK (Total - B)	..	Rs. 8,00,000.00		
	Interest accrued on FD.	..	Rs. 9,132-00		
	Grand Total	..	RS.30,33,234.00		

  
P. SHYAM RAO  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
KAMESHWARI JANDHYALA  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMITHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

DEPOSITS & ADVANCES AS ON 31.03.96

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	<u>Rent Deposit</u>	
	State Office	11,400-00
	DIU - Medak	9,000-00
	DIU - Mahabubnagar	2,600-00
	TOTAL :	23,000-00

CASH & BANK BALANCES AS ON 31.03.96

Annexure - IV

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	Cash on Hand	
	- State Office	487-30
	- DIU - Medak	3,902-25
	- DIU - Mahabubnagar	653-00
02.	Cash at Bank	
	- SB A/C NO.7402   ANDHRA BANK	2,32,289-75
	- SB A/C NO.7648   AMEERPET BR.	20,000-00
	- SB A/C NO.15806 WITH ANDHRA BANK, MAHABUBNAGAR.	83,873-60
	- A/C.NO.C&I 040 WITH SBI. SANGAREDOY.	28,870-00
	TOTAL :	3,70,075-90

  
P. SHYAM RAO  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
KAMESHWARI JANDHYALA  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR.



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY


MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

Annexure - V

STATE OFFICE :

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	Salaries	184432.40
02.	Honorarium	143645.00
03.	Rent	54340.00
04.	Petrol	35598.20
05.	Vehicle Maintenance	39711.70
06.	Printing & Stationery	21976.20
07.	Postage & Telegrams	6115.15
08.	Telephones & Trunk-Calls	31283.45
09.	Office Expenses	10170.70
10.	Contingencies	50581.65
11.	Local Conveyance	16928.35
12.	Insurance	5927.00
13.	Travelling Expenses	162456.70
14.	Bank Charges	3888.75
15.	Electricity Charges	1041.00
16.	Water Charges	2844.40
17.	Audit Fee	5000.00
	TOTAL :-	775940.65

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

Annexure - VI

DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT - MEDAK

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	Honorarium	128800.00
02.	Salaries	13465.00
03.	Rent	36000.00
04.	Diesel	18510.90
05.	Vehicle Maintenance	27584.30
06.	Printing & Stationery	4191.60
07.	Office Expenses	15766.05
08.	Postage & Telegrams	249.00
09.	Telephones & Trunk-Calls	14494.55
10.	Local Conveyance	507.00
11.	Travelling Expenses	21619.25
12.	Electricity Charges	1150.00
13.	Contingencies	4972.10
	TOTAL :	285299.75

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

Annexure - VII

DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT - MAHABUBNAGAR

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	Honorarium	132205.95
02.	Rent	31000.00
03.	Diesel	29665.00
04.	Vehicle Maintenance	36605.00
05.	Printing & Stationery	9472.20
06.	Office Expenses	14166.30
07.	Postage & Telegrams	336.00
08.	Telephones & Trunk-Calls	10545.85
09.	Local Conveyance	5532.50
10.	Travelling Expenses	25500.40
11.	Electricity Charges	476.00
12.	Contingencies	7134.15
	TOTAL :	302640.20

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

Annexure - VIII

STATE OFFICE

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	Documentation	33045.10
02.	Publication	309708.00
03.	Material Production	9775.00
04.	Books & Periodicals	2060.85
05.	Seminars & Work-shops	76870.65
06.	Training Expenses	72683.20
07.	Meeting Expenses	4926.95
08.	NFE Kits & Black Boards	42500.00
09.	Amount spent by M.V.Foundation	598279.68
	TOTAL :	1149849.43

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

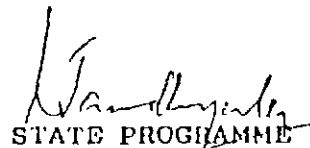
ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

Annexure - IX

DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT - MEDAK

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. -PS._)
01.	Documentation	15198.50
02.	News Letter	1709.00
03.	Books & Periodicals	5486.10
04.	Seminars & Work-shops	8127.50
05.	Training Expenses	52680.05
06.	Meeting Expenses	82061.45
07.	District Mela	72893.75
08.	Cluster Meeting Exps	1111.95
09.	Sangham Leaders Meeting Exps	1120.85
10.	Sangham Fund Meeting Exps	861.00
11.	NFE Meeting Exps	229.00
12.	Sangham Fund	241300.75
13.	Sangham Hut	105000.00
14.	Watershed	2697.25
15.	Evaluation	2187.65
16.	Honorarium - Sahayoginies	108350.00
17.	Travelling - Sahayoginies	31500.00
	TOTAL :	732514.80

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATRA SOCIETY

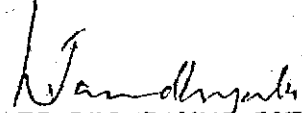
ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

Annexure - X

DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT - MAHABUBNAGAR

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	A M O U N T (RS. - PS.)
01.	Documentation	18583.00
02.	News Letter	0.00
03.	Books & Periodicals	2413.50
04.	Seminars & Work-shops	6667.80
05.	Training Expenses	91638.95
06.	Meeting Expenses	126096.05
07.	Cluster Meeting Exps	6952.75
08.	Sangham Fund Meeting Exps	447.00
09.	Sangham Fund	163200.00
10.	Sangham Hut	60000.00
11.	NFE Meeting Exps	17902.50
12.	Honorarium - Sahayoginies	130000.00
13.	Travelling - Sahayoginies	39000.00
14.	Waterahed	482.00
15.	District Mela	89198.15
16.	MSK Expenses	76407.15
	TOTAL :	827988.85

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
Plot No. 8, Aparajitha Colony,  
Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 16.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FUNDS UTILISED  
DURING THE YEAR 01.04.95 TO 31.03.96

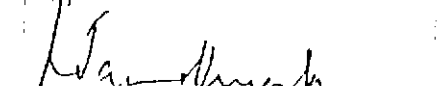
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS. - PS.)	AMOUNT (RS. - PS.)
A. UNSPENT BALANCE AS ON 1.4.95		1658967.40
B. FUNDS RECEIVED		5600000.00
C. TOTAL : A + B		7258967.40
D. EXPENSES INCURRED :		
i) Management Cost	1363880.60	
ii) Activity Cost	2710353.08	
iii) Assets Purchased	378222.00	
iv) Deposits & Advances	12420.32	4464876.00
E. UNSPENT AMOUNT : C - D		2794091.40
F. INTEREST RECEIVED		305121.00
G. ADVANCES RECOVERED		304097.50
Balance amount as on 31.03.1996		3403309.90

PARTICULARS OF UNSPENT AMOUNT REPRESENTED BY :

	AMOUNT (RS. - PS.)
Cash on hand	5042.55
Cash at Bank	365033.35
Fixed Deposits	3033234.00
Balance as on 31.03.1996	3403309.90

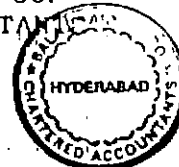
FOR ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR.

PLACE : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 10.06.1996

FOR BALAJINAIDU & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
D. KOTESWARA RAO  
PARTNER



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
Plot No. 8, Aparajitha Colony,  
Amcerpet, Hyderabad - 16.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE  
INCURRED DURING THE PERIOD 1-04-95 TO 31-03-96.

PARTICULARS	STATE OFFICE (Rs. Ps)	DIU MEDAK (Rs. Ps)	DIU MBNR (Rs. Ps)	TOTAL (Rs. Ps)
<b>A) MANAGEMENT COST:-</b>				
Salaries	184432.40	13455.00	0.00	197887.40
Honorarium	143615.00	126800.00	132205.95	402650.95
Rent	54340.00	36000.00	31000.00	121340.00
Petrol/Diesel	35598.20	18510.90	29665.05	83774.95
Vehicle Maintenance	39711.70	27584.30	36605.00	103901.00
Printing & Stationery	21976.20	4191.60	9472.20	35640.00
Postage & Telegrams	6115.15	249.00	336.00	6700.15
Telephones & Trunk-Calls	31283.45	14494.65	10545.85	56323.85
Office Expenses	10170.70	15766.05	14166.30	40103.05
Contingencies	50581.65	4972.10	7134.15	62687.90
Local Conveyance	16928.35	507.00	5532.50	22967.85
Insurance	5927.00	0.00	0.00	5927.00
Travelling Expenses	162456.70	21619.25	25600.40	209576.35
Bank Charges	3888.75	0.00	0.00	3888.75
Electricity Charges	1041.00	1150.00	476.00	2667.00
Water Charges	2844.40	0.00	0.00	2844.40
Audit fee	5000.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00
<b>TOTAL - A</b>	<b>775940.65</b>	<b>285299.75</b>	<b>302640.20</b>	<b>1363880.60</b>
<b>B) ACTIVITY COST:-</b>				
Documentation	33045.10	15198.50	18583.00	66826.60
News Letter	0.00	1709.00	0.00	1709.00
Publication	309708.00	0.00	0.00	309708.00
Material Production	9775.00	0.00	0.00	9775.00
Books & Periodicals	2060.85	5486.10	2413.50	9960.45
Seminars & Work-shops	76870.65	8127.50	6667.80	91665.95
Training Expenses	72683.20	52680.05	91638.95	217002.20
Meeting Expenses	4926.95	82061.45	126096.05	213084.45
District Mela	0.00	72893.75	89198.15	162091.90
Cluster Meeting Exps	0.00	1111.95	6952.75	8064.70
Sangham Leaders Meeting Exp	0.00	1120.85	0.00	1120.85
Sangham Fund Meeting Exps	0.00	861.00	447.00	1308.00
NFE Meeting Exps	0.00	229.00	17902.50	18131.50
Sangham Fund	0.00	241300.75	153200.00	404500.75
Sangham Hut	0.00	105000.00	60000.00	165000.00
Watershed	0.00	2697.25	482.00	3179.25
Evaluation	0.00	2187.65	0.00	2187.65
MSK Expenses	0.00	0.00	75407.15	75407.15
Honorarium - Shayoginies	0.00	108350.00	130000.00	238350.00
FTA - Sahayoginies	0.00	31500.00	39000.00	70500.00
NFE Kits & Black Boards	42500.00	0.00	0.00	42500.00
Amount spent by M.V.Foundall	598279.68	0.00	0.00	598279.68
<b>TOTAL - B</b>	<b>1149849.43</b>	<b>732514.80</b>	<b>827988.85</b>	<b>2710353.08</b>



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMITHA SOCIETY  
Plot No. 8, Aparajitha Colony,  
Amecrpet, Hyderabad - 16.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE  
INCURRED DURING THE PERIOD 1-04-1995 TO 31-03-1996.

PARTICULARS	STATE OFFICE (Rs. Ps)	DIU MEDAK (Rs. Ps)	DIU MBNR (Rs. Ps)	TOTAL (Rs. Ps)
<b>C) ASSETS PURCHASED:-</b>				
Office Equipment	1955.00	0.00	0.00	1955.00
Furniture & Fixtures	11461.00	7119.00	3400.00	21980.00
Computer	98010.00	0.00	0.00	98010.00
Xerox Machine	112903.00	71687.00	71687.00	256277.00
<b>TOTAL - C</b>	<b>224329.00</b>	<b>78806.00</b>	<b>75087.00</b>	<b>378222.00</b>
<b>D) DEPOSITS &amp; ADVANCES:-</b>				
Rent Deposit	0.00	9000.00	2600.00	11600.00
Advances	820.32	0.00	0.00	820.32
<b>TOTAL - D</b>	<b>820.32</b>	<b>9000.00</b>	<b>2600.00</b>	<b>12420.32</b>
<b>TOTAL (A + B + C + D)</b>	<b>2150939.40</b>	<b>1105620.55</b>	<b>1208316.05</b>	<b>4464876.00</b>

ADVANCES RECOVERED :

Advances	293697.50	0.00	0.00	293697.50
Rent Deposit	0.00	5400.00	5000.00	10400.00
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>293697.50</b>	<b>5400.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>304097.50</b>

  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT OF A/C NO.7402 WITH  
ANDHRA BANK, AMEERPET BRANCH, HYDERABAD.

	A M O U N T (Rs. - Ps.)
Balance as per cash book	2,32,289-75
ADD :- Cheques issued but not debited in Bank Pass Book.	
i. Audio Vision Ch.No.0293714 Dt.30.03.1996.	5,050-00
ii. Classic Traders Ch.No.0293715 Dt.30.03.1996.	40,615-00
iii. Gulbarg Travels Ch.No.0293716 Dt.30.03.1996.	1,230-00
iv. Rent - Mr.Farhan Rasheed Ch.No.0293717, Dt.30.03.1996.	4,180-00
v. Salaries - Smt. Kameshwari.J. Ch.No.0293718, Dt.30.03.1996.	8,675-00
vi. Self Ch.No.0293719, Dt.31.03.1996.	2,500-00
vii. Self Ch.No.0293720.Dt.31.03.1996.	2,500-00
viii. Telephone Charges Ch.No.194202 Dt.29.09.1995.	3,151-00
	<hr/> 3,00,190-75
LESS : Cheques deposited but not credited ( Fixed Depcsit )	3,00,000-00
	<hr/> Balance as per Bank Pass Book.
	190-75

(Rupees one hundred and ninety & paise seventy five only)

Place : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 10.06.1996

  
P. SHYAM RAO  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER