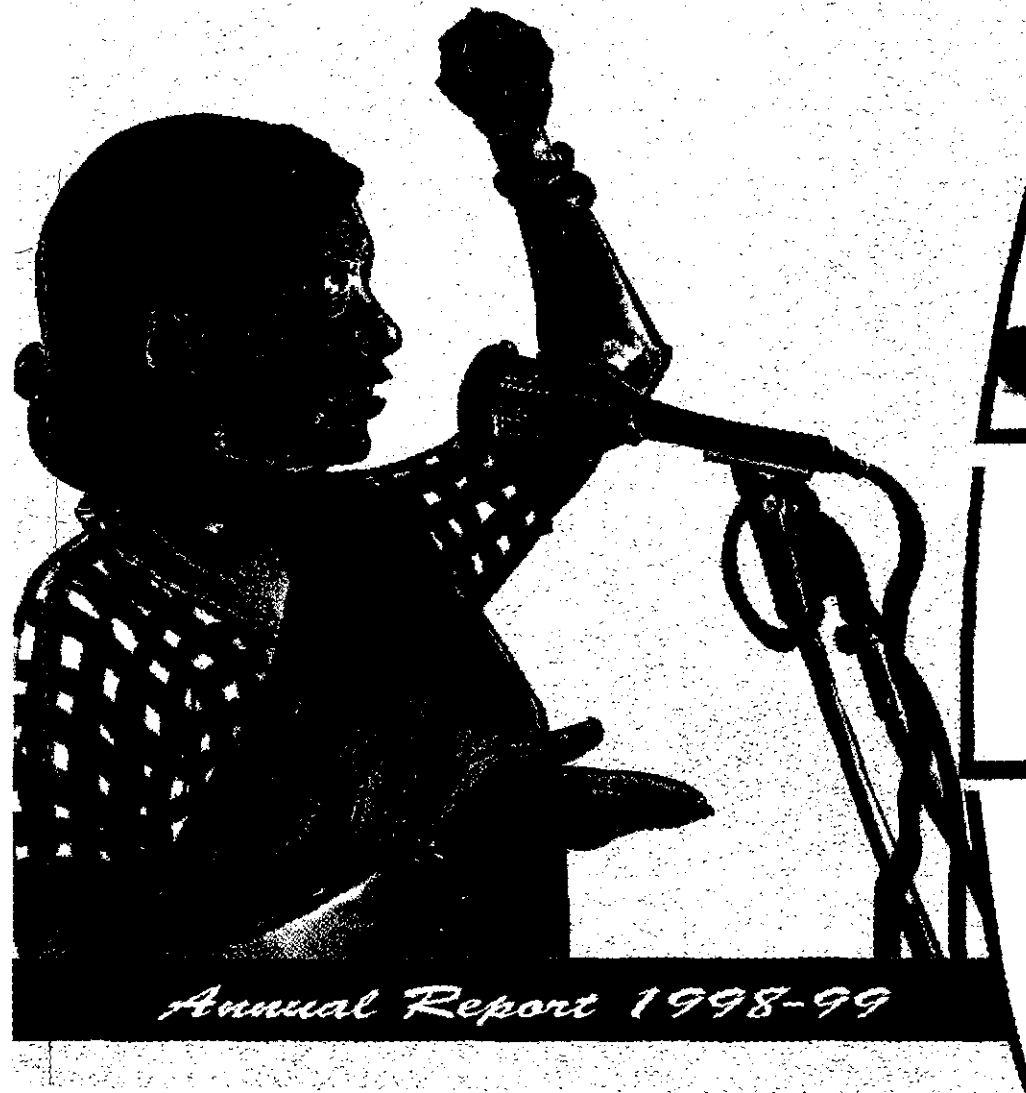


# ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY





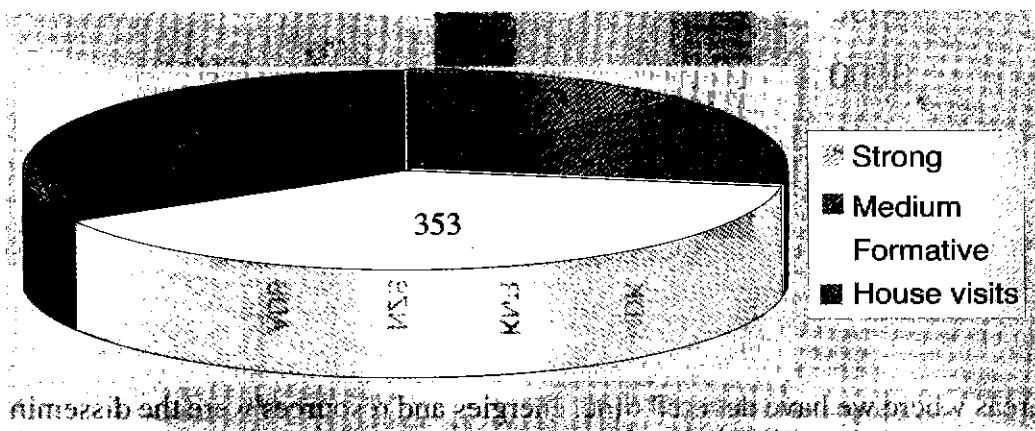
## PROGRAMME

The past year has been one of important transition for the Mahila Samatha programme. Exciting changes were started in 1998 that will set the future of Mahila Samatha and Mahila Sanghams. Beginning as an effort to mobilise and organise women towards empowerment, it has now taken shape as a body, which is strong, visible and independent. Our objective is to ensure, in the coming years, that women are strengthened individually and collectively, so that their individual and collective impacts will be felt at the village, district and the state level.

The programme started off in 1993, with two districts and 158 villages. Today, it extends to 5 districts and 884 villages. The membership within the sangham cuts across castes. Initially, though their relations were fragile, the mixed sanghams have now settled down to address issues of mutual concern.

## SANGHA STAGES

( CUMULATIVE FIGURES OF THE PROJECT AREA )

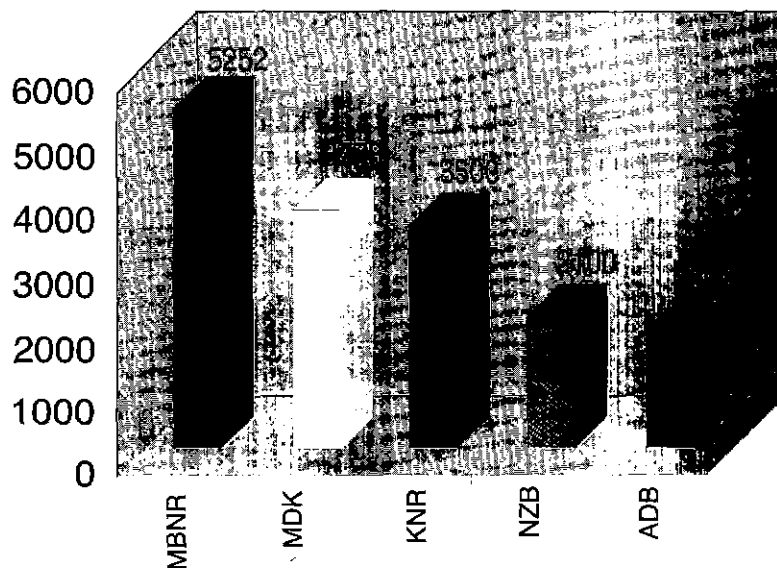


We have also seen shifts in the thrust areas of the programme. Where earlier the sanghas looked to the district units for support in addressing social issues like child marriages and jogini initiations, they have now become independent. They now report these incidents to the district unit after they have been successfully addressed. It is only in the event of a stalemate in the resolution of the issue that they seek the intervention of MS. In fact one of the popular vernacular dailies said that in the past year, there have been no jogini initiations in Makthal and Utkoor mandals.

When MS first started working, it was with the understanding that mobilising and organising women into collectives is a necessary condition for their empowerment. Gradually, as the

sanghams have become stronger, the team's understanding of the concept of empowerment has broadened. This has triggered off discussions at various levels on "how to integrate different dimensions of empowerment into the education process?" This broadening of our understanding has been reflected in our grass roots work. In the course of the past two years we realised that to keep pace with the momentum generated by the women, we need to respond and plan innovatively to meet women's demands and issues. It is also necessary, that through a consultative process we evolve a plan, which could later be dovetailed either to existing programmes of the government or seek funding for the sanghams to directly implement their own project. One such effort has resulted in developing a proposal for household food security. This also reflects our efforts to strengthen our strategies towards decentralisation. This will be discussed later in the report.

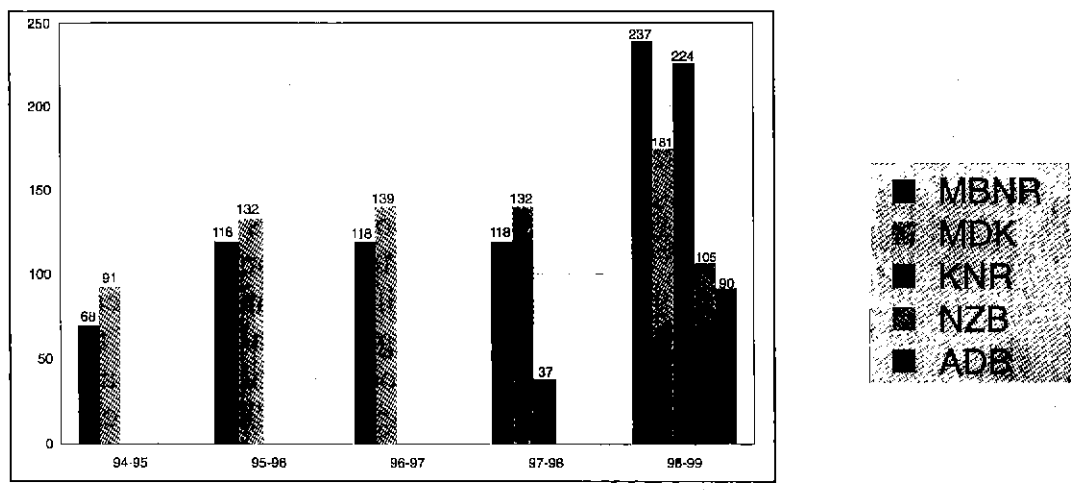
### SANGHA MEMBERSHIP



Other areas where we have devoted time, energies and resources were the dissemination and extensive discussion of the Child Rights Convention in the specific context of the girl child. We have stumbled on to issues of household food security and sustainable livelihoods during discussions on girl child labour and discrimination. Our attempts to understand and analyse the problem of girl child labour in cotton fields have shown how macro policies have eroded the livelihoods and resource base of poor women. These discussions have also impacted our perspective and concepts on the issue of health. In health we are shifting towards the addressing of the politics of food and nutritional security. The sangham women have taken initiative in addressing issues of immunisation, safe drinking water and sanitation independently. The major thrust areas are linked to each other, though, for a smoother implementation of these, the issues have been delineated clearly. The areas of governance and decentralisation have inter-woven into other areas as a strategy for empowerment.

## PROGRAMME EXPANSION

We anticipate the changes initiated in the past year would throw up interesting models and outcomes in the next three years. We also need to strengthen the concepts, perspective and skills of the team. There is need to cope with multiplicity of roles and manage conflicts arising out of it. Though it is not easy to converge with other insititutions and structures, we hope to cross these hurdles with the same ease as we have done in the past.



### EXPANSION

Last year the MS programme expanded geographically to cover the two districts of Adilabad and Nizamabad. The selection and training of personnel was completed by May 1998 and the programme was formally launched in the month of June.

While the programme in these two districts has taken off based on the experiences of the older districts, there were certain issues that have affected the pace of the programme. The programme in Nizamabad was started off initially in four mandals. However, the programme had to withdraw from one mandal, Lingampet. On account of acute problem of Naxalites it was very difficult to get personnel to work here. Apart from this there were other problems like age of the karyakarthas. Most of them are very young girls and take a lot of time and space to internalise the MS philosophy. Lack of proper leadership at the district office has also slowed down the programme and led to more conflicts-administratively and programmatically.

In Adilabad, which is a tribal area, the team faced problem of having to work in a completely new cultural environment where norms, values, traditions and language are different. The karyakarthas, who hail from this tribal belt, took more time than usual to learn and familiarise themselves with the MS philosophy and work culture. There had to be a mutual process of learning and unlearning, both from the karyakarthas and the district team. All this took a lot of time and affected the pace of work.

## EDUCATION

This year, the processes, interventions and strategies initiated in the education sector were consolidated and strengthened. MS has actively taken up issues related to girl child rights, adolescent girls, and elimination of child labour. There were also shifts in strategies in adult learning pedagogy, curriculum for Bala Mithra Kendras and Mahila Shikshana Kendras.



Children at BMK mela, Nov 14th, 1998, Medak

The major focus was on girl children working in the cotton fields and efforts were to motivate parents and village opinion makers on rights of girls. Medak and Mahboobnagar have adopted two different strategies. Both strategies have had tremendous impact on parents, school teachers and youth of the village. In Medak from November, the team mobilised women, children (both school going and non-starters), teachers from the local school to take out rallies in the villages on CRC. These rallies were launched on CRC day, i.e., 20th of

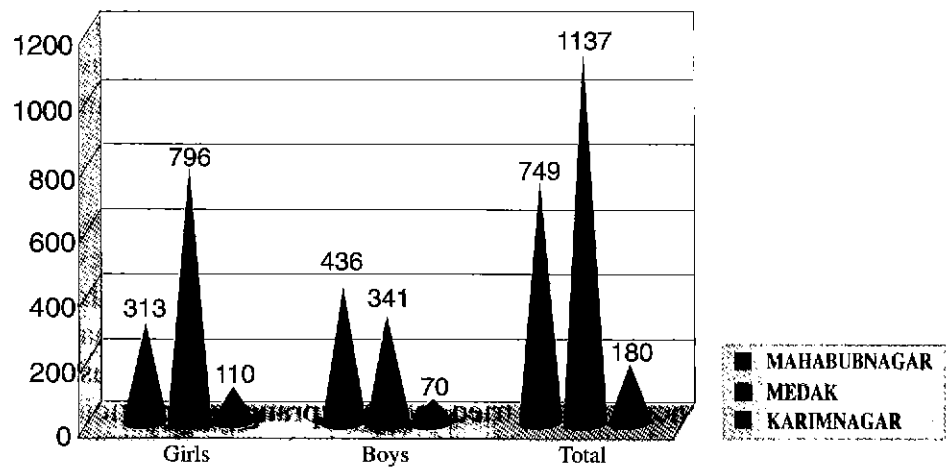
November. After the rallies, and exhibition discussions were held at the village school. This has resulted in tracking number of children not going to school. The team then focussed on motivating parents and also enrolling children in summer camps being organized by Education Department. Though they were minor skirmishes with mandal resource persons and local teachers, regarding number of children, most of them started attending schools. At the time of writing this report, the districts have reported that they were enrolling children in the schools and hostels.

*In Mahboobnagar cultural activism (Kalajatha) has been a major strategy for motivating parents and children for not sending girls to work in cotton fields. The Kalajatha is organized by the Mahila Shikshana centers. The team and teachers even performed role plays, songs, and dances. The folk art Rendithash of Kalajatha team even included in herbs and cosmetics for the girls. The girls would religiously shave before each performance. The commitment of teachers was visible when they confronted with their parents on the problems created by cotton farmers. After each Kalajatha, the team would initiate discussions on child rights convention. The team had to face wrath of cotton farmers and they were often stopped and verbally abused. The sangham reported that farmers were very angry and they were insisting that as money was taken from the parents should send their girls to work in cotton fields.*

MS has prepared material on child rights in specific context of girl child. These are a set of three books and ten posters addressing protection, development, survival, and participation rights. These are also part of Mahila Shikshana Kendra's curriculum (discussed later in the report)

This year too, in the beginning, all the five districts focussed on enrolling children into schools and hostels. Most of the children from Balamitra Kendras and Mahila Shikshana Kendra were enrolled in schools. The sanghams had to struggle with systems in enrolling children in hostels. It was obvious that policy makers' efforts for universalization of elementary education are not shared by mandal and district administration. The paperwork required for admission of girls into schools and hostels discourages women from seeking education for their children. The sangham women's persistence in their efforts to enroll their children has validated the MS point that women are willing to educate their children, if state can respond to their demands. Due to lack of sufficient institutional arrangements for non SC children, we have seen reversal of first generation learners. This would have been prevented if district administration had responded sensitively to the issue. In Mehboobnagar 749, Medak 1137 and Karimnagar 180 children were enrolled in schools and hostels.

### MAINSTREAMING OF CHILDREN



This year we have closed eight Balamitra Kendras in Mahboobnagar and Medak. In these villages 99 percent of children were mainstreamed. Few children who have not been enrolled in school will be motivated by Bala Mithra Kendra instructors and karyakarthis to join bridge courses to be conducted in summer.

### BALAMITHRA CENTERS & CHILDREN

The Bala Mithra Kendra instructors have strengthened and developed gender sensitive curriculum and teaching-learning materials. From the beginning we have been following Rishi Valley kit. This kit has been extremely useful in teaching language and mathematics, however, it does not facilitate children's learning in history, social and science. After several discussions regarding curriculum for these subjects, we felt that, participatory tools should be used for developing the same. Initially there has been resistance to this methodology, as neither teachers nor team, were familiar with PRA tools. It is still a very shaky area, we hope it will pick up momentum this year.

## BMKs - No. OF CENTERS AND No. OF CHILDREN



■ MAHABUBNAGAR  
▨ MEDAK  
■ KARIMNAGAR

We at Mahila Samatha were in dilemma regarding components of curriculum. This was more specific to Mahila Sikshana Kendras where adolescent were enrolled. Do we incorporate vocational trainings like tailoring and embroidery which are reinforcing gender stereotypes or strengthen their livelihood skills based on existing skills and resources and thus break the barriers of gender stereotypes. As part of the curriculum issues relating to gender, health, governance, environment, leadership skills, rights (legal, child and women rights) were discussed.

This year as a strategy for decentralisation of processes and interventions and to converge learning and outcomes of Mahila Shikshana Kendra with macro structures, MS along with Women Finance Corporation (WFC) started two Mahila Shikshana Kendras in Medak and Karimnagar districts 'Telugu Balala Mahilala Pragathi Pranganam'. This has been developed as a model, which the WFC can upscale in all the districts. The interface has enabled both the partners to learn from each other. MS has tried to make pranganam officials proactive and pro-child vis-a-vis adolescent girls rights, gender, curriculum, and innovative methods of teaching. Initially in Medak 48 and in Karimnagar 56 girls were enrolled.

Though the programme was initiated with great expectations, it was fraught with several implementation problems. From the outset, the ownership of the programme was contentious. The pranganam officials felt it was MS programme and they were providing space for running programme. From DIU there was resentment that slightest of problems was passed on to them by pranganam officials and the DIU had to implement the entire programme.



"Adolescent girls at BMK mela- Nov 14th, 1998, Medak"

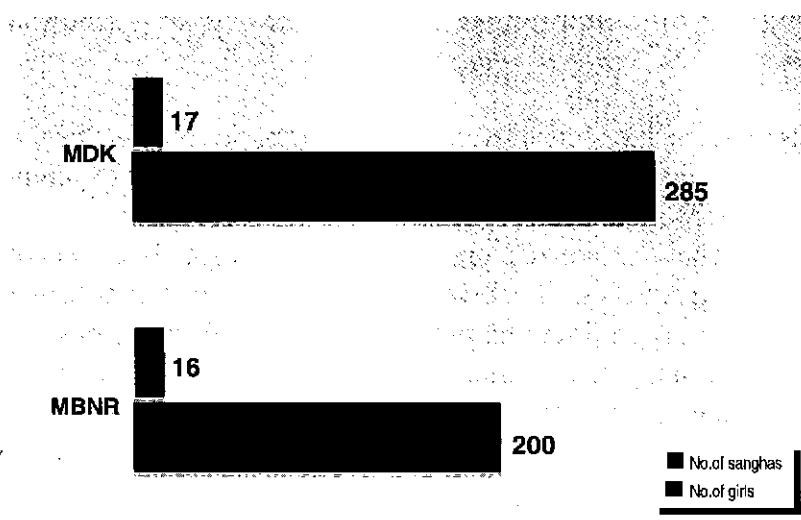


It is unfortunate that both the institutions have not been able to resolve the conflict. An understanding of philosophy and implementation strategy of both organisations would have gone a long in success of the partnership. Most of the girls who completed the course were enrolled in hostels and schools.

It was found that in the Mahila Shikshana Kendras implemented by MS, the girls were confident and articulate about their rights and future plans. The space of learning and internalisation was quicker and more even.

The adolescent girls programme also received fillip this year. Our perspective and understanding were strengthened. This resulted in concretising the initiatives of the previous year. In the districts of Medak, Mahabubnagar and Karimnagar, groups have already been formed for adolescent girls, called Cheli/Balika Sanghams. In Medak and Mahabubnagar, the teams have taken up specific activities with this group in the areas of health, rights (child and legal), and education and in developing leadership qualities.

### CHELI/BALIKA SANGHAS & ADOLESCENT GIRLS COVERED



This year we have followed the camp approach in encouraging adult learning. Regular camps have been held in Medak and Mahabubnagar where women have attended camps for three days. The learnings of these sessions will be followed up as discussions in sangha meetings. In Karimnagar, adult learning has been initiated in the center mode. Surprisingly, the learning pace of women has been faster than that of girl children. This has encouraged the district team and teachers to concentrate on the women's learning needs. We anticipate that the demand for adult learning may pick up momentum in the next few months. There is a need for developing a curriculum, which caters to their situation.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ASSET BUILDING

Over the past few years, discussion and analysis have been ongoing, regarding poverty, the state of natural resources in the project area and its effect on women, within the MS team and with the sangha women. The policies of liberalisation and globalisation have served only to worsen the situation. The commercialization of agriculture led to increase in child labour especially that of adolescent girls and affected adversely sustainable livelihood opportunities.

*During our discussions with women in Adilabad, it was found that the production of maize, a food crop is very high in this area. However, the market demand for the crop is from the poultry industry, as this variety is an essential ingredient in poultry feed. Due to increasing demand from the industry, more acreage is being cultivated. The kernel of this variety of maize is hard and difficult to cook and unfit for consumption. Even though maize, is a staple food, and a subsistence crop, presently it enjoys status of a commercial crop. Hence it does not cater to food and nutritional needs of local communities. This problem is compounded by lack of purchasing power due to low wages. The fallout of this has been stomach ailments, severe anemia and increasing dependence on market for their food needs. The cumulative result has been low resistance to recurrent epidemics resulting in death. This has also brought out the glaring truth that the outreach of government programmes is limited to roadside villages. This has challenged the policymakers' claims, that starvation deaths are things of the past.*

In this regard, APMSS has tried to look at livelihood opportunities for sangham women by building upon their existing skills. Sangham women have been taking up economic development activities in Medak and Mehboobnagar.

The effect of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has been an intensively discussed topic at the team and sangha level. As a means of protecting and conserving natural resources, and reviving indigenous practices, organic farming has been actively encouraged. Consequently, sangham women have come forward to take up the preparation of neem seed fertilizer, which they use in their own field and also as an EDP activity.

*Sangham women from the village of Dharmapur in Narva mandal said that " we used to gather neem seeds to sell and we used that money to buy vegetables. However it was insufficient." During this time, discussions were ongoing in the sangham regarding the effects of the use of chemicals in cultivation and the uses of neem seeds as fertilizers. Sangham women then decided to collect seeds as a group and prepare the fertilizer. They then sold the prepared fertilizer in the village and also used some of it in their fields. This way, sangham women have created a sustainable livelihood opportunity for themselves while also trying to break the dependence on chemicals in agriculture.*

Sanghas, which have taken land on lease, have decided to grow subsistence crops making use of organic fertilizers. In this regard, the preparation and use of vermicompost has also been encouraged.

## WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

APMSS has taken watershed development as a strategy for regenerating natural resources and women's empowerment for the past four years. This year, the programme has been taken up in three more villages, i.e. Kollur, Madhwar and Pulimamidi-B. Women in the watershed villages are participating actively in the programme vis-a-vis civil works construction and more importantly, they are showing initiative in taking up decision making roles.

In Karimnagar, even though APMSS is not an implementing agency, sangha women have shown interest in similar project being implemented by district administration. In the village of J.Potharam in Husnabad mandal, one woman from the sangha has been elected to the watershed committee. Both in Mehboobnagar and Karimnagar, sangha women have been active not only in the construction of civil works, but also in matters of decision making and arbitrating the disputes.



"Watershed Programme: Sangha Women from Thipraspalli, MBNR"

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Sangha women have been increasingly addressing issues that are effecting the environment. The effects of the degradation of natural resources fall directly or indirectly on women, their workload and livelihood. If, for instance, water resources are degraded or scarce, this naturally has a bearing on women's workload, as they are the ones who are responsible for fulfilling the needs of the family in terms of water for cooking and cleaning. The direct result is that women would have to travel long distances to fetch water. Given the politics of food and nutrition vis-a-vis gender, this would have a telling effect on their health.

*Sangha women from the village of Yellampally in Saidapur mandal in Karimnagar district said that run off rainwater went waste and inundated the road adjoining the village tank which is low lying. They wanted that water to be diverted so that it will run into the tank. When the panchayat did not take initiative, the sangha women got together and built an earthen bund which diverted rain water into the tank without it going waste.*

## ACCESSING SERVICES AND ASSETS

Sangha women have also been taking initiative in accessing services and assets. This has been usually with regard to meeting survival needs. In many cases this process has fed into the initial stages of sangham formation. This has also started of the process where by

women learn to question and demand accountability from systems, structures and the administration. This would also be an exercise in developing skills of bargaining and negotiation within the women - a small step towards taking on an advocacy role. This convergence of the sangham with structures and institutions would facilitate a mutual learning process and enable the latter to be more proactive and pro-women.

*The village of Tandur is located in Nagireddypet mandal of Nizamabad district. Visits to this village commenced during the monsoons of 1998. Many houses collapsed due to heavy rains. The women expressed that housing was their most pressing need. They were entitled for compensation, which had not reached them as yet.*

*The women met the sarpanch but could not get any support from her. After this when the MK made inquiries at the mandal office, she was told that the compensation money had been sanctioned. Back at the village the women said that the compensation amount of Rs. 500 was grossly insufficient. They then decided to apply for the Indira Awas Yojna housing scheme, where by they would get a grant of Rs. 20,000.*

*The women followed the issue upto the SC Corporation. When the women met the ED of the SC Corporation, Mr. Komariah, he was very co-operative. Accordingly, 11 houses were sanctioned within the next 10 days. The above issue has been the break through in the process of sangham formation. It was followed by an increase in sangham strength. The present strength of the sangham is 12.*

## WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

Change in the position and condition of women can be wrought only if we address the issue of women's access and control of resources and eliminate their subordination and marginalisation in institutions and structures. We at MS have successfully shown that women can and have achieved their access and control over resources. From addressing issues of violence within and outside the family, to educating the girl child to redefining their own strategies for economic empowerment.

There has been considerable discussion within the MS team regarding the issues that women have raised, vis-a-vis sustainable livelihoods and control of a means of production. If the demands of the sangha women have to be taken forward, then our role cannot be only of training and capacity building. We need to play a more proactive role to enable women to access these resources. The more tangible inputs like land and capital can be made available to women through dovetailing the project with land purchase scheme of the government.

It is within the aspect of decentralisation that a proposal for women in agriculture has been developed through a consultative process, where women and the agriculture department converge and have mutual learning interactions. Such convergence would also enable planners to seek direct participation of women in the planning process.

Women's collectives have started playing a decisive role in village development. In the consultative meetings it was felt that this method of planning a program would enable women to play a significant role in influencing macro policies. This effort also reflects the attempt of women to own such projects for sustainability and self-reliance.

In the project area, many households are vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity due to lack of purchasing power. Though the state boasts of ample food stocks and a unique PDS, we found that entitlements through these schemes are not sufficient to ensure food security. Due to socio-agricultural changes in the Telangana area, large extent of lands were left fallow. During our consultative process, it was felt that synergising of women's labour and these lands would create sustainable livelihoods and increase their purchasing power. This would ensure that families are able to fulfill their food requirements.

The project components look at giving micro-credit and technical inputs on one hand and on the other it facilitates transition of women from agricultural labourers to farmers. The MS programme already equipped women to internalise their contribution to the nation's economy. This has given them confidence and courage to attempt at being farmers. This move is a big step for the sangham women in the Telangana region, which is still feudalistic and steeped in patriarchal values. As the project may challenge existing power relations and equity issues, we anticipate that the project will face many hurdles and obstacles from the vested interest groups/communities.

## HEALTH

Health has been one of the major focal areas of MS. Keeping in view, the MS strategy of moving from practical gender needs to strategic gender interests, the team has concentrated on strengthening sanghas' access to basic health facilities at village level. In the process these women have developed a good rapport with the health functionaries both at village and mandal levels. This has led to analysis and discussions on women's right to health and invisibility of other aspects of health, which is not related to their reproductive and subsistence roles. The demystification of health policies revealed to women that state is focussing on reproductive and child health. As a step to wards convergence and sustainability of the programme, sangham women as well as the Bala Mithra Kendra teachers have actively participated in various health related activities like pulse polio, health camps, janmabhoomi, etc.

Though the subject of 'Gender' and its related health problems has been discussed regularly in sanghas by the field staff, the team felt a need for further clarity on the subject. Hence, as a part of the team's capacity building, phased training was initiated. These trainings focussed on strengthening gender perspective in health along with the understanding of RCH, women's rights, food security, functioning of various systems and how inter-sectoral coordination of the departments plays a major role in sustainable development. However, the team felt that the course of capacity building and training left little time for transfer of the same to the field. Hence, this year focus will be laid on strengthening the skills and capacities of the sangha women in the above mentioned areas.

In discussions at sangham level the team concentrated on analysing the health situation in terms of MMR, IMR and anemia - the silent killer. In this regard, in some places recording weights of sangham women, which ranged between 35-40kgs, had formed the base to take off discussions and to understand the politics of nutrition. Going into the factors affecting 'health', most important factor expressed by them was insufficient food availability and heavy workload. Further discussions on the same led to the ways and means to overcome this problem. Ideas that came out were grain banks, wages in kind, increase in cultivation of food crops, alternate PDS which would make food available through out the year. This would ensure that women have informed choice in staple food. In the present PDS only rice is available as against millets which are the traditional staple of the area.

As a more concrete effort towards autonomy of sanghas, in strong sanghas the team has already started discussing the policies - micro-macro linkages and looking at health as the basic right of each individual.

*The team has been widely discussing the issue of STDs and HIV/AIDS at the sangha level. One of the spin-offs of this has been that women are now more aware on the importance of safe practices in health. They have now begun insisting on the use of sterilized/disposable needles at clinics and hospitals.*

*In Husnabad mandal in Karimnagar, women pointed out to the ANM, while she was administering injections as part of immunization, that she should not use the same needle/syringe without sterilizing it first. To this the ANM said that she had limited stock and was compelled to use the same one. Listening to this the women immediately reacted saying that they were not willing to compromise on the health of their children and that they would buy disposable needles, despite the cost it would involve.*

*In the light of the massive drive for family planning by making use of the 'button hole' operation, intensive discussions were held with sangham women regarding the conditions, do's and don'ts of the process. Since then sangham women insist that the operation be done strictly in keeping with the rules that have been prescribed for it.*

A part from the training for the team and sangha women a two-day health mela was organised at Jogipet of Medak district. Sangha women from all the seven mandals of the district participated actively and exchanged their ideas and views. This mela became the platform to discuss various issues relating to practical gender needs and strategic gender interest and how we perceive "health" in the process of empowerment. Taking the discussions forward on these issues, the team analysed the impact of training received by the sangha women and how they have helped to bring about attitudinal change in terms of food habits and other health practices.

The various physical and social factors like gender inequality, environmental issues affecting health were also discussed.

*In a meeting with a visitor women said that the major change in them is "they bathe every day and ensure that every one in the family also has it".*

*In older mandals of Medak district, the women have got together to construct and repair the platform around a hand pump. Nobody is allowed to wash, bathe or clean their animals near the hand pump. In Mahboobnagar wherever the sangham women have been elected as ward members either got their drains covered or get them cleaned regularly. In fact, in the villages it is the sanghams neighbourhood which is the cleanest and healthiest.*

As a result of discussions on gender discrimination and its impact on health, women in many sanghams say that they are helped by their husbands and family members in carrying out the household chores. They now share at least one meal together. This may be thought of as a change in attitude.

The team has participated in various state and national level workshops/seminars, which were conducted on nutritional anemia and food security. These issues are looked at more holistically at MS. We strongly believe that anaemia cannot be limited to the adulthood/reproductive age, but runs through entire life period. This is a result of the existing patriarchal system. This thinking is reflected in the issue of rights, particularly that of the girl child.

In this context, MS has been part of the making of a film by Unicef on nutritional security called "Awwa Buwwa Katha" (English title: Women's Food Stories). MS has contributed to the preliminary discussions on how the film can be approached. Part of the filming was done in the MS project area. It was hoped that the film may be used as part of the training module for the sangham women.

The concept of community health financing is being discussed in sangham meetings in older mandals as part of the process of decentralisation. In order to work out the details of the scheme a visit was made to Maganoor mandal of Mehboobnagar district for a meeting with the sangham women and five Rural Medical Practitioners (RMPs). This meeting was attended by Dr. Rama Baru, from the ASCI. Participatory exercises were done with two groups of women in order to gather information on:

- \* Kinds of health problems faced.
- \* Resort patterns for major and minor ailments.
- \* Experiences with health providers.
- \* Costs incurred on health care.
- \* Women's views on how to overcome these problems.

The five RMPs were interviewed and the outcomes of this revealed that they were interested to be trained in a number of aspects like clinical signs of diseases and the stage at which they need to be referred, use of various drugs, their side effects and the need for complete treatment.

Based on the aforementioned discussions and interviews, the idea of community health financing scheme was discussed with the women. They reacted favourably to the idea, following it up with a lot of questions regarding the user's fee, contribution of the family, cost of medicines, consultation fee and number of visits to be made, etc. These questions raised by the women and the RMPs will be taken up for detailed discussion both at the team and the sangha level so that a clearer picture of the programme emerges. Subsequently, it is proposed that the programme be started off in Maganoor mandal of Mahabubnagar on a pilot basis. If the women respond well to the programme, it can be expanded to include other mandals and districts also.

*(Source : Community Health Financing : Proposal for a pilot project by Dr. Rama V. Baru)*

## GOVERNANCE

APMSS has been taking up the issue of political empowerment of women since 1993. Since then women have been taking on leadership roles in the local government as ward members and sarpanchs and have been active in addressing issues concerning women.

They have also been accessing government structures and programmes and demanding accountability from them.

Last year we have tried to look at the issue of women's political involvement within the context of decentralisation. The role of women sanghas in this regard is looked at as that of a pressure group, lobbying for a change, which is pro-poor and pro-women. This may also be looked at as women's participation in various committees at the village and mandal level in a manner, which will address gender and other issues affecting the village community.

*The sangham in the village of Ausulonpally in Utkoor mandal of Mehboobnagar district was formed in 1997 and presently enjoys strength of 108 members. Two women from the sangham are now members of the village education committee (VEC).*

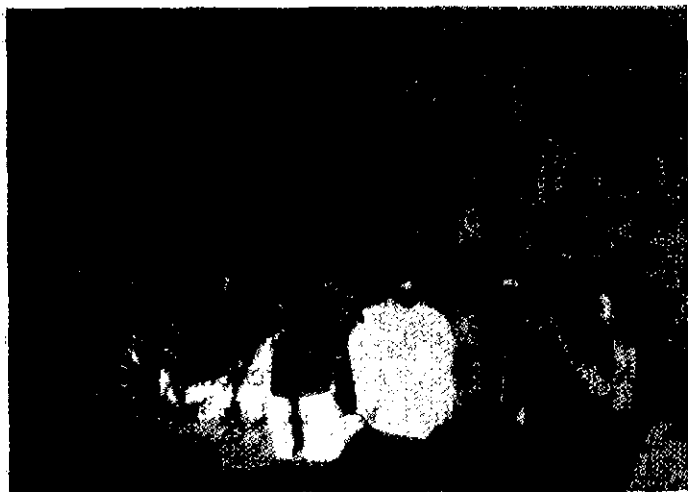
*The village is served by a primary school, which has strength of 154 children who are taught by one teacher. Need for one more teacher was felt as the sole existing teacher was unable to handle such a large number of children. The VEC members and the sangham tried to convince the sarpanch of the need for another teacher. However, he did not respond with much enthusiasm. This angered the VEC members. Seeing a rapidly deteriorating situation, the sangham stepped in to arbitrate. Finally they were able to convince the sarpanch of their need. Consequently, the sarpanch carried the request of the VEC to the mandal officials and within a week the village had a second schoolteacher.*

The changing role of the sangham women called for capacity building which will enable them to address these issues more effectively. In order to do this the team also needed training, which they could transfer to the sangham women. Accordingly, team trainings on



the issue of governance were conducted in three phases. These phases have focussed on the panchayati raj system - how does it function at various levels, how do we link up local governance with the needs of the village community in general and women in particular. Along with this the trainings have also focussed on an indepth analysis of various policies, their rationale, how they have been formulated, how does the policy effect the status of the rural poor and marginalised groups.

At the level of the sangham, the issue of governance has been linked up with the issues that women have been raising, vis - a - vis education, health and environment. Discussions with women have focussed on how changes at the center have effected life at the grass roots. For instance, discussions on the commercialization of agriculture and its effect on the environment and women have served to highlight how changes at the macro level have effected the micro reality.



"Sangha women at governece meeting, Husnabad.KNR".

At this point it was felt that the issue of governance cannot be delinked from other issues and looked at as a separate one. The team has since decided that this issue will be considered as an integral part of all the other issues that are being discussed in MS.

Along with this we have also been talking about converging with govenment institutions and structures. One such has been the CCA programme with the DRDA, which attempts to "reach the unreached". Here the village community and line functionaries work together for the effective delivery of services. Last year, a meeting with the sangham, village community and line functionaries were organized in Regode mandal of Medak district. The purpose of the meeting was to enable the two groups involved to speak about the various problems they faced in the delivery and receipt of services. Conducting in depth discussions and participatory exercises facilitated this. Developing a mutually agreeable action plan followed this up.

At decentralisation workshops we have also tried to facilitate the building of rapport between government functionaries and sangham women. For example, at a decentralisation meeting held in Medak, women raised the issue of payment of minimum and equal wages. The Assistant Labour Officer was invited to talk to the women and explain about the legal aspects of the issue. This proved to be a good opportunity for women to develop a rapport which would give them support when the issue is taken up for action.

Presently, women are also looking at various policies and their impact on their subsistence, production and reproduction. Based on this analysis they are dialoguing with district and political administration for relooking at the programmes.

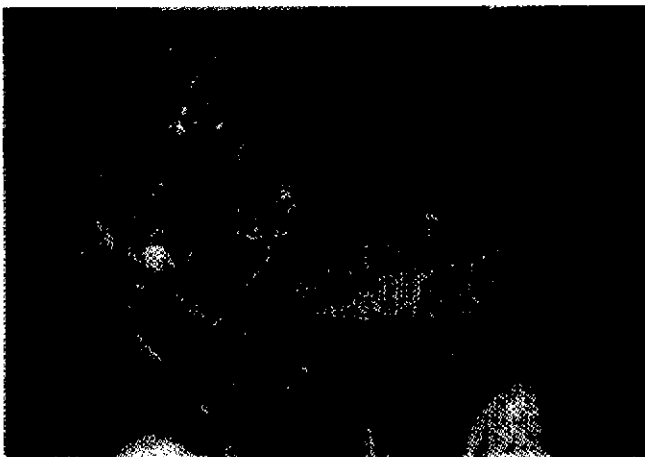
The networking and convergence of political institutions, structures, individuals and sangham women, we hope will enable women realize their vision. The rights of women and children will not remain a dream but a reality.

For the future, MS would like to strengthen women's skills towards mobilising and organising women, access resources for bringing change in mainstream policies, make them more pro-women and contextualise them with their realities. Few areas where the work has already been initiated are health, education (girl child labour) and women's role in agriculture.

## DECENTRALISATION

In APMSS we believe that decentralisation is an integral part of the process of empowerment. If we are envisaging social change, which will bring power into the hands of women, then decentralisation is the strategy. This view has been part of all discussions and analysis that has been ongoing at APMSS. If the sanghams have to be enabled to be self-reliant, independent, and to prevent reversal of the achievements in social and gender equity, they need to form collectives at a larger level, that is - mandal federation.

*Mandal is considered as a unit of development and administration. It can be the base for any policy decision-making and it would also be affected when this is considered within the context of the MS objectives and philosophy. The MS becomes the means whereby women can, as a collective, influence the larger environment. The MS has consciously expanded within a district to cover the constituency. Women have been encouraged to develop linkage with their representatives independently. This has also enabled women to question the role of their representatives whenever things were not moving at their pace.*



Decentralisation meeting at MBNR on 5-8-99

In both Medak and Mehboobnagar, the process of decentralisation began formally when there were no MKs in the older mandals, viz., Pulkal and Andole in Medak and Utkoor in Mehboobnagar. The continuity of the programme was maintained in these mandals by the DIU team who made field visits whenever possible.

From here onwards, the process of readying the sanghas for decentralisation began. Strong sanghas were called for meetings, which were called cluster units meetings.

These were held at regular intervals. All

these units were then called for a mandal federation meeting where common issues were discussed and an action plan was developed.

Last year two such meetings were held each in Medak and Mahabubnagar in the month of June and October where women have participated with great enthusiasm. It was agreed that such meetings would be conducted at regular intervals and the agenda would be completely decided by the sangham women. Since then the team has brainstormed twice on the possible structure and role of the federation. While these have been stimulating exercises there is need for further clarity on this issue. More importantly, the matter needs to be taken to the sangham to see what they envisage the federation will be.

## **CAPACITY BUILDING**

MS had consciously decided that space should be provided for structured introspection. The training, workshops, core team and review meetings were fora for these reflections. These reflections enabled team and sangham women to develop their conceptual clarity and perspective. The strategies, interventions and activities evolved are strongly rooted in these reflections. The major concern of the team is to transfer and share these learnings to new team members and sanghams. The training has been the main vehicle for realising our vision and goals. The external resource persons associated with the programme have been able to give impetus to the activities. But others, who are not familiar with the philosophy, created confusion. The problem of coping with the training needs remains unresolved.

This year we have focussed on the capacity building of the team. This can be looked at two levels:

- \* Training
- \* Exposure visits.

## **TEAM TRAINING :**

The training components were decided according to the demands and issues that women have been raising. Accordingly trainings have been conducted on the issues of health, education and governance which have been covered earlier in the report. We also had workshops on gender and economic development.

With reference to gender the workshop focussed on domestic violence and sexual harassment. This has helped the team gain more clarity on the issue and has spread in to the plan for the next year.

This year the team has visited five programmes with the intention of studying the components of the programmes and considering the viability of the same within the context of the APMSS project villages.

**M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and PREPARE : A team comprising of 10**

members, visited these projects in Chennai, Pondicherry and Nellore. The team felt that the visits had been an opportunity to learn new things and also take stock of our own programme. At MSSRF, the team learnt of the Information Village Research Project which is a pioneering effort in bringing IT to the rural masses, and the Bio-Villages project. These experiences would be useful in the planning of a similar project, which is being envisaged within the process of decentralisation. The team however, feels that the gender component in the programme needs to be strengthened.



“ Team members visiting Information Villages Project Pondicherry ”

The visit to PREPARE in Nellore, gave the team an insight into the lives of fishing communities and how shrimp cultivation in the area has made life difficult for them . The team also interacted with the PREPARE team on issue of gender.

**CHETNA AND MS GUJARAT**

A team of five members visited these two organizations. At CHETNA, they attended a five - day workshop on “ Perspective building on women’s health”. The team’s impressions have been that the sessions covered in the workshop were already being addressed in trainings conducted by APMSS. The team also interacted with the MS Gujarat team, visited the Mahila Shikshana Kendra in Rajkot and Baroda and also the MS villages. They saw the ‘nari adalat ’ at Baroda and were impressed by the way women handled the cases that were brought before the ‘mahila panch’.



“ Team members at a Sangha meeting Rajkot,M.S - Gujarat ”

The women have handled about 240 cases from 1995 and in 75% of the cases the judgement has been in favour of the women in the cases reported. The formal court of the locality has accepted the judgements given by women. However, the team felt that if this programme is to be taken up by APMSS the sangham women should take the active role rather the sahayoginis as is in the case of Gujarat.

**MS UP: DIU BANDA AND VARANASI**

A twelve member team visited the two DIUs mentioned above. The teams impressions have been

that the focus of the programme is mainly on education. They were concerned about the health situation in the villages. The team also visited the Mahila Shikshana Kendras and the nari adalat and where impressed by the same. The Mahila Shikshana kendra at Varanasi is run by a group of Sahayoginis with the support of MS, as a part of decentralisation.

## NETWORKING AND DOCUMENTATION

There has been a flurry of activity in this area. Several films were shot in the APMSS project area. The films and the issues they cover are as follows:

- \* 'Bleeding Hearts' by Mani Shankar on adolescent girl child labour. This film was shot in Mahabubnagar district.
- \* 'Kahani Telangana Ki' by Doordarshan on the issue of child marriage. This film was shot in the Mahila Shikshana Kendra at Medak.
- \* 'Awwa Buwwa Katha' by Deepa Dhanraj on food security. This film was shot in Mahabubnagar district and the DDS project area.
- \* Film on Maternal Mortality by Doordarshan. This was filmed in the districts of Adilabad and Mahabubnagar. The film was shot in the connection with International Women's Day and was telecast on 7th March, 1999.
- \* Doordarshan and other private channels filmed our interventions in the area of education and child rights convention.
- \* Resource Centre : This year we have completed the translation and publishing of "Where women have no doctor". The chapters have been field tested in the APMSS project area.
- \* This year we have brought out three books and 10 posters on the Child Rights Convention. This was done with the support of Unicef. A workshop was conducted in this regard where various organizations from all over the state have participated and offered their suggestions which have also been incorporated in the books and posters.
- \* The NR&AB study report (English and Telugu) has been completed and it is expected that the publication will be completed this year.
- \* This year the team members have interacted with several organizations for workshops, seminars, conferences and training on development issues.
  - Villages In Partnership, an NGO in Mahabubnagar was trained on Health issues.
  - Jeevana Datha Rural Development Project, an NGO working in Parigi mandal of Mahabubnagar district, was trained on gender issues.
  - PREPARE an NGO working in coastal Andhra Pradesh was trained on gender and other related issues.
- \* Team members have also attended seminars and workshops within AP and outside.
  - 'National Conference on the Potential for Rainwater Harvesting' - organized by the Center for Science and Environment, New Delhi in October 1998.
  - Seminar on Reproductive Child Health - organized by the Working Women's Forum, Chennai in October 1998.

- Workshop on Nutritional Anemia - organized by Indian Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Hyderabad in December 1998.

### **GRANT - IN - AID**

This year the grant -in-aid was given to three organizations working in the areas of health, education and information and documentation.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000**

A close look at the past year's annual plan reveals that there has been considerable strengthening and consolidation of the field and organizational processes. The team is proud to say that we have achieved the goals set in the annual plan to a large extent. However, it must be pointed out that our efforts towards this have been undermined to a large extent by lack of prompt and timely release of funds from the national office. Consequently, we have had to shelve many of the activities that had been planned. This process of consolidation will be carried over this year with the support of national office in the release of funds. Our experience over the last year has shown us that sanghams have taken initiative in addressing issues of social and gender equity, entitlements and mainstreaming their experiences and learning. One of the significant achievements of the project has been a complete elimination of the practices of child marriage, jogini initiation, child labour in certain geographical areas of the project. This year our efforts will be toward upscaling these achievements, while preventing any reversal of these processes.

Decentralisation, as a strategy of empowerment of rural landless women has been the underpinning along which the last two years' plans have been developed. As a result a broad framework has emerged regarding the process. Taking this forward, the team and sanghams are looking at evolving a clear picture of the structure, roles and responsibilities at all levels. This year, we plan to lay the groundwork towards strengthening of micro-meso-macro linkages. This implies inventory of policies, programmes and schemes affecting women and children. Demystification and dissemination of these through our newsletters and other methods. The team and the sangham women would jointly compile data and information base for triangulation with policy statement of the government. They would be given appropriate training for strengthening their skills towards information gathering and negotiating capacities. The plan is also to seek support of other insitutions and structures in grounding these plans.

The process of working for women's empowerment presupposes that women will be the key stakeholders in the programme. In MS, we believe any process of empowerment should also include the girl child and adolescent girls as stakeholders. Children are universally accepted as being in need of attention in development work. The problem arises when we speak of adolescent girls. Adolescence as a stage of human development does not find acceptance in Indian society. Hence, so far adolescent girls have not been considered as stakeholders in any development programme.

There are many programmes and schemes which claim to address the needs of the girl child. Despite these, the girl child does not enjoy equal status. She experiences discrimination right from the time of her birth. As she approaches adolescence, the pressure for conformity and the restrictions on her freedom become unbearable. In the words of one of our Mahila Shikshana Kendra girls,

*"we are jealous of the freedom of movement that is enjoyed by our younger sisters and married sisters."*

In this environment of unreasonable and discriminatory customs, rituals and values, adolescent girls do not have space, opportunity or time to develop coping strategies to deal with their changing physical, psychological and emotional needs. Their consciousness and awareness of their sexuality is repressed and actively discouraged. This is also the phase where she is socialized to accept patriarchal values and ideology. These dual values get internalized, leading to low - esteem, status and recognition.

At MS, addressal of issues relating to education, health, environment, leadership and governance, takes into account the needs of these three groups as stakeholders. This year we will be strengthening the modest efforts initiated in the past year.

The entire process of addressing issues relating to the above three groups of stakeholders, would include focus on:

- \* Rights: The issue of rights would include rights to survival, development and protection.
- \* Enabling them to challenge existing patriarchal norms, values and systems: This would include an attempt to change rituals (during menses, girls are expected to stay separate for three/five days, etc.), practices (child marriages, jogini initiations, etc.), and attitudes (food discrimination, desiring the birth of a son, etc.)
- \* Facilitate identification and access to resources, skills, livelihoods, and information to enable these key stakeholders in initiating changes proposed above.

## **THE GIRL CHILD**

The issue of rights will be the focus area of work with this group. The right to survival would cover health aspects like, immunization and adequate nutrition for the growing child, particularly the girl child. This is relevant in the light of gender discrimination in matters of food and nutrition, which has led to nutritional anemia that is passed on from one generation to another like a mutant gene.

Coming to the right to development, work in this area has been focussing on the universalization of elementary education. Some degree of success has been achieved.

*Two villages in Shankarampet mandal of Medak district have complete enrollment of children in schools and hostels. Efforts towards enrollment and mainstreaming have been intensified this year. We will be participating in summer camps being organized by Dept. of Education for the universalization of elementary education. Our role in this would be mainly that of mobilizing children and parents to attend these camps.*

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The Bala Mithra Kendra is a bridge course mainly for child labourers, children who have never been to school and dropouts. Keeping the needs of this group in mind, last year, the team developed a curriculum that focussed on gender perspective, life skills and literacy. Apart from regular subjects like mathematics, science etc, the curriculum also focuses on health, natural resources and governance.

This year we are looking at taking the aspect of non-formal education in a new direction. The use of participatory tools in teaching and learning has been emphasized. For example, the PRA technique of social and/resource map can be used to learn geography and also how resources have been distributed among the various groups in the village community, techniques of seasonal analysis and timeline can be used to develop analytical thinking on issues relating to village life. This could lead to a discussion on how changes at the macro level can influence and change the micro level.

At MS, we feel that developing analysis and thinking on issues like the above, among children, will enable them to become empowered adults in the future, playing a proactive role in issues influencing their lives. Thinking along the same lines has led to the idea of maintaining bio-diversity registers at the village level. This year we will be trying to consolidate and operationalise this idea. For example, discussions are ongoing on shift in cultivation from food to commercial crops. Recording this change along with how it has wrought changes in other natural resources like soil, water and forests would form a strong basis if sangham women want to take the issue forward in the process of decentralisation.

## ADOLESCENT GIRLS

MS is already working on the formation of groups of adolescent girls called Balika/Cheli Sanghams. The group consists of school going girls, drop outs and those who have never been to school. These girls are encouraged to have their own meetings, which are facilitated initially by the MK or the Bala Mithra Kendra instructor. As the groups become stronger, it is hoped that the girls would be able to address issues on their own. This year we would be encouraging the girls to attend regular sangha meetings so that they may be sensitized to the issues which sanghas focus on and also become familiar with the way in which the collective handles it. It is felt that this would also be a way of preparing future sangham leaders. The issues that are discussed in these groups have specific reference to adolescence like menstruation, reproduction and sexuality. Awareness on girl child and women's rights is also an important issue to be discussed, as empowerment is a process that begins with childhood.

It is hoped that the meetings of the group would be learning sessions where participatory methods mentioned earlier could be used to learn skills of reading and writing. This group of girls would also be involved in maintaining the bio-diversity registers mentioned earlier. Within the context of decentralisation, it was felt that the participation of adolescents was also necessary. The specific area in which this is envisaged is that of maintaining and running mandal information shops and drug banks that are a part of the plan for the next three years. Accordingly, they will be given the necessary training in the Mahila Shikshana Kendra.



The Mahila Shikshana Kendra is one of the main activities undertaken as part of interventions for adolescent girls. This covers the age group from 12-16 years. Apart from the regular one year course, it was felt that short-term courses for 3-6 months could also be introduced which will cover an older age group from 18 years onwards. This could focus on issues like legal literacy. The attempt here is to prepare them to take up leadership roles in the environment of decentralisation.

Last year, MS took up the pranganam Mahila Shikshana Kendra project in convergence with Women Finance Corporation, where we have taken on the roles of mobilization of girls, developing curriculum and training of teachers. However, difficulties arose due to differences in nature of functioning. Hence this year we will take on only the role of training with main focus on gender.

## WOMEN

In the older districts sanghams have reached the stage of autonomy. The decentralisation process initiated in the previous year will be carried forward this year. The team has already brainstormed on this issue in the past year. Sanghams are already in the process of becoming decentralised. This year this process would be consolidated in terms of what role will the federation of sanghams play in this process? What will be the structure of such a federation? Once a strong point in this direction emerges, the next step would be to contemplate on what will be the role that MKs, DIUs and the State teams will take up. Already there is an idea that district implementation units will change into resource units. What capacities do we need to build to take on this role change?

This year we are thinking of organizing public forums where sangha women can take up, on a large scale, issues that effect their lives. This will be a platform where they can interact with the govt., and other institutions and this can be a mutual learning process. It is felt that such forums need not be limited to issues affecting the lives of women alone and can also include those relating to children and adolescent girls. For example, child labour. These would be part of melas and mandal federation meetings.

Sanghas have been successfully addressing issues relating to survival, social and gender equity. Concurrently, they have also been rasing the issue of livelihoods. There has been considerable discussion within the MS team regarding the issues that women have raised, vis-a-vis sustainable livelihoods and control of a means of production. If the above demands of the sangha women have to be taken forward, then our role can not only be that of training and capacity building. The more tangible inputs like land and capital can be made available to women through convergence with government departments. This has been the starting point of the 'Women in Agriculture' (W.A), project which will be taken up by MS in convergence with the Agriculture department. This project will work with the objective of attaining household food security and challenging gender stereotypes by facilitating access and control of resources by women. This effort would reflect women's attempts to take on such projects and work towards sustainability and self-reliance.

Within the context of decentralisation, convergence plays an important role. Apart from the WIA project, MS has adopted the CCA approach (Convergent Community Action), with communities to enable them to access basic amenities and facilities. In this approach we attempt at converging communities, institutions, and structures at the grass roots together for mutually enriching interactions. This process of communities demanding accountability from systems and structures will also enable a bottom-up approach in the evolution of people centered and women centered planning and policies.

Health is a popular intervention in MS since 1993. How do we look at this issue within the context of decentralisation? We have been discussing the issue of community health remedies with sanghas and have received a positive feedback from them. From this has also emerged the idea of training of RMPs, as they are the ones who are mostly consulted in case of illness. These ideas form part of the health plan for the next three years. Initial discussions to give these ideas form and shape have already begun and this year will be spent in deciding how these will be operationalized.

If all the above ideas have to be given shape and taken forward to and by sanghams, then it is necessary to know what is the present stage which MS is at, what is the impact that we have made since the time we have started working in the state. This is particularly so given the fact that MS is not service delivery programme and its impact cannot be measured in tangibles. Hence the team has decided to take up a review of the programme since its inception. This would also include documentation of specific processes like tracing the evolution of sanghas, vis-a-vis issues and strategies, and recording how sanghas have accessed public and private institutions. Such a review would not only indicate what position we are at and what changes we and the sanghas have been able to bring about, but would also feed into the future planning process.

Keeping this challenging and arduous task in view, the existing capacities of the team and sangham need to be strengthened. Sangham training will be a part of decentralisation meetings and workshops. As part of capacity building, exposure visits have also been planned for the team and sangham women.

## CONCERNS

- \* Coping with training needs.
- \* How do we say that women are ready for decentralisation? Will MS team be able to cope with conflict arising out of multiplicity of their roles?
- \* How to strike a balance between expansion and consolidation?

With the above concerns as our focus we plan to forge ahead with the challenges of the coming year.

## E C MEMBERS LIST

S.No	NAME & DESIGNATION	MEMBERSHIP STATUS
01.	<b>Ms. M. Chaya Ratan, IAS</b> Secretary to Government Department of Education Government of A.P.	Chairperson
02.	<b>Ms. Shalini Prasad, IAS</b> National Project Director, Mahila Samakhya Dept., of Education.	Nominee of Dept. Of Education
03.	<b>Sri. T. Vijay Kumar, IAS</b> Commissioner & Director, School Education, Government of A.P.	Member
04.	<b>Sri. M. Srinivasa Rao, IRS</b> Joint Secretary, Department of Finance, Government of A.P.	Member
05.	<b>Sri. T. Janardhan Naidu, IAS</b> Commissioner, Dept. of Women Development & Child Welfare, Government of A.P.	Member
06.	<b>Sri. P. K. Jha, IFS</b> Joint secretary, Dept. of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, Government of A.P.	Member

<b>S.No</b>	<b>NAME &amp; DESIGNATION</b>	<b>MEMBERSHIP STATUS</b>
07.	<b>Sri. A. Sathyanarayana,</b> Director, Adult Education, Government of A.P.	Member
08.	<b>Dr. Kalyani Menon Sen,</b> Flat No. E – 12, IFS Apartments, Mayur Vihar, Phase – I, New Delhi – 110 091.	Member
09.	<b>Ms. K. Lalitha,</b> 3/1, Block – B, Habsiguda, Secunderabad – 17.	Member
10.	<b>Dr. Jashodhara Bagchi,</b> No.428, Jothpur Park, Calcutta – 068	Chairperson of NRG
11.	<b>Sri. Sanjay Narayan, IAS</b> Deputy Financial Advisor, Dept. of Education, New Delhi	Member
12.	<b>Dr. P.D.K. Rao,</b> Shodhana, Vizianagaram (Dt)	Member
13.	<b>Dr. Shanta Sinha,</b> M V Foundation, No. 28, Road No.1, West Marredpally, Secunderabad	Member

<b>S.No</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>MEMBERSHIP STATUS</b>
14.	<b>Ms.G.V.S.Janakamma,</b> D P C, APMSS DIU – MEDAK	Member
15.	<b>Ms.Y.G.bhavani,</b> DPC, A P M S S DIU – MAHABUBNAGAR	Member
16.	<b>Ms.E.Anitha,</b> Resource Person, APMSS, DIU – KARIMNAGAR	Member
17.	<b>Ms.Jyothsna,</b> Resource Person, APMSS, DIU – ADILABAD	Member
18.	<b>Ms.Pavana Rekha,</b> Mahila Karyakartha, DIU – MEDAK	Member
19.	<b>Ms.Trutiyavarna,</b> Mahila Karyakartha, DIU – KARIMNAGAR	Member
20.	<b>Ms.Madhavilatha,</b> Resource Person, DIU – NIZAMABAD	Member
21.	<b>Ms.Y.Padmavathi,</b> State Programme Director, APMSS, HYDERABAD	Member Secretary

**A.P.Mahila Samatha Society**

H.No.4-8-82, Near Electricity Office,  
Sanjeev Nagar, Sangareddy-502 001.  
DIU-MEDAK. Phone : 08455-56916

**A.P.Mahila Samatha Society**

H.No.8-2-15B, Teacher's Colony,  
MAHABUBNAGAR – 509 001  
Phone : 08542-41765

**A.P.Mahila Samatha Society**

H.No. 7-4-18/6/1, Godown Road,  
KARIMNAGAR. Phone : 08722-47071

**A.P.Mahila Samatha Society**

H.No.5-11-81/59/7, Behind Sandhya Theatere,  
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Pragathi Nagar, Nizamabad – 503 003  
Phone : 08462 - 35308

**A.P.Mahila Samatha Society**

H.No. 4 -203, Beside MVI Office,  
N.H.Road, Asifabad (post),  
Adilabad – 504 293. Phone : 08733-79876

**A.P.Mahila Samatha Society**

Plot No.39, Arvind Nagar Colony,  
Domalaguda, Hyderabad-500 029  
Phone : 040-7600258 Fax:040-7630057  
Email : samatha@hd2.vsnl.net.in

Date :

22.04.1999

To

The State Programme Director,  
Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society,  
Plot No.39, Aravinda Nagar Colony,  
Domalguda, Hyderabad - 500 029.

Dear Madam,

Sub:- Submission of certified audited statements for  
the year from 01.04.98 to 31.03.99 - Reg.

Ref:- Your Letter No.APMSS/AUDIT/98/1039/A, dt.15.06.98.

\* \* \* \*

We are herewith enclosing the following certified audited  
statements of ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY, Hyderabad  
for the year from 01.04.98 to 31.03.99.

1. Balance Sheet
2. Income and Expenditure Account
3. Notes and annexures forming part of accounts
4. Certificate of Funds Utilisation

Kindly acknowledge the same.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

for BALAJINAIDU & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



G. BALAJI NAIDU  
PARTNER

Encl: Two copies of each statement

Date :

AUDITOR'S REPORT

01. We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad as at 31st March, 1999 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 accounts have been kept by the Society, so far as it 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, 1999 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.

for BALAJINAIDU & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

*G. Balaji Naidu*

G. BALAJI NAIDU  
PARTNER

PLACE : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 22.04.1999



**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD**

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.1999

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT		ASSETS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.		Rs.	Ps.
CAPITAL FUND	6651127.05		Fixed Asssets - Annexure - I	2536303.00	
ADD : Funds received from Government of India during the year	7399700.00		Fixed Deposits - Annexure - II	2161260.00	
			Deposits & Advances - Annexure - III	142153.55	
			Cash & Bank balances - Annexure - IV	433213.30	
	14050827.05				
LESS : Excess of expenditure over income for the year	8810012.15				
	5240814.90				
EPF Payable	27114.95				
Audit Fee Payable	5000.00				
	5272929.85			5272929.85	

Notes on accounts and annexures annexed hereto form part of the accounts

for BALAJINAIDU & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

*G. Balaji Naidu*  
G. BALAJI NAIDU  
Partner

for ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

*Y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

Place : Hyderabad  
Date : 22.04.1999

**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.98 TO 31.03.99**

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT		AMOUNT		INCOME	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.		Rs.	Ps.
<b>MANAGEMENT COST :</b>					Interest on Fixed Deposits and Savings bank accounts		259654.00
State Office							
- Annexure - V	1333584.15						
DIU - Medak							
- Annexure - VI	677552.10						
DIU - Mahabubnagar							
- Annexure - VII	561681.50						
DIU - Karimnagar					Excess of Expenditure Over Income for the year		8810012.15
- Annexure - VIII	346622.05						
DIU - Nizamabad							
- Annexure - IX	264507.55						
DIU - Adilabad							
- Annexure - X	272192.65						
				3456140.00			
<b>ACTIVITY COST :</b>							
State Office							
- Annexure - XI	2170764.25						
DIU - Medak							
- Annexure - XII	1018819.30						
DIU - Mahabubnagar							
- Annexure - XIII	1011382.95						
DIU - Karimnagar							
- Annexure - XIV	547663.30						
DIU - Nizamabad							
- Annexure - XV	224691.60						
DIU - Adilabad							
- Annexure - XVI	196338.75						
				5169660.15			
Depreciation							
- Annexure - I							443866.00
<b>TOTAL :-</b>				9069666.15			9069666.15

Notes on accounts and annexures annexed hereto form part of the accounts

for BALAJINAIDU & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

*G. Balaji Naidu*

G. BALAJI NAIDU  
Partner

for ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

Place : Hyderabad  
Date : 22.04.1999

**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD**

FIXED ASSETS AS ON 31-03-1999

ANNEXURE - I

S.No.	PARTICULARS	OPENING BALANCE ON 01.04.98	ADDITIONS BEFORE 30.09.98	ADDITIONS AFTER 01.10.98	TOTAL	RATE OF DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	BALANCE AS ON 31.03.99
<b>01. VEHICLES</b>								
- State Office		82862.00	0.00	0.00	82862.00	20%	16572.00	66290.00
- Medak		104957.00	0.00	0.00	104957.00	20%	20991.00	83966.00
- Mahabubnagar		104957.00	0.00	0.00	104957.00	20%	20991.00	83966.00
- Karimnagar		265094.00	0.00	0.00	265094.00	20%	53019.00	212075.00
- Nizamabad		344542.00	0.00	0.00	344542.00	20%	68908.00	275634.00
- Adilabad		0.00	382824.00	0.00	382824.00	20%	76564.00	306260.00
<b>02. OFFICE EQUIPMENT</b>								
- State Office		42987.00	0.00	29850.00	72837.00	10%	5791.00	67046.00
- Medak		16074.00	10500.00	0.00	26574.00	10%	2657.00	23917.00
- Mahabubnagar		16074.00	0.00	0.00	16074.00	10%	1607.00	14467.00
- Karimnagar		16464.00	0.00	0.00	16464.00	10%	1646.00	14818.00
- Nizamabad		22075.00	0.00	0.00	22075.00	10%	2207.00	19868.00
- Adilabad		22075.00	0.00	0.00	22075.00	10%	2207.00	19868.00
<b>03. FURNITURE &amp; FIXTURES</b>								
- State Office		151633.00	0.00	12673.85	164306.85	10%	15797.85	148509.00
- Resource Centre		7651.00	0.00	0.00	7651.00	10%	765.00	6886.00
- Medak		46603.00	0.00	12673.85	59276.85	10%	5294.85	53982.00
- Mahabubnagar		74667.00	0.00	12673.85	87340.85	10%	8100.85	79240.00
- Karimnagar		63242.00	0.00	12673.85	75915.85	10%	6958.85	66957.00
- Nizamabad		7695.00	0.00	0.00	7695.00	10%	769.00	6926.00
<b>04. A.V. EQUIPMENT</b>								
- State Office		30225.00	0.00	0.00	30225.00	10%	3023.00	27202.00
- Medak		22125.00	0.00	0.00	22125.00	10%	2213.00	19912.00
- Mahabubnagar		22875.00	0.00	0.00	22875.00	10%	2268.00	20567.00
- Karimnagar		0.00	26500.00	0.00	26500.00	10%	2650.00	23850.00
- Nizamabad		0.00	26500.00	0.00	26500.00	10%	2650.00	23850.00
- Adilabad		0.00	26500.00	0.00	26500.00	10%	2650.00	23850.00
<b>05. COMPUTER</b>								
- State Office		80648.00	0.00	127200.00	207848.00	20%	28850.00	178998.00
- Resource Centre		0.00	0.00	131800.00	131800.00	10%	13180.00	118620.00
- Medak		0.00	0.00	84800.00	84800.00	10%	8480.00	76320.00
- Mahabubnagar		0.00	0.00	84800.00	84800.00	10%	8480.00	76320.00
- Karimnagar		0.00	0.00	84800.00	84800.00	10%	8480.00	76320.00
<b>06. XEROX MACHINE</b>								
- State Office		0.00	0.00	96758.60	96758.60	10%	9676.60	87082.00
- Medak		37163.00	0.00	0.00	37163.00	20%	7433.00	29730.00
- Mahabubnagar		37163.00	0.00	0.00	37163.00	20%	7433.00	29730.00
- Karimnagar		0.00	0.00	69130.50	69130.50	10%	6913.50	62217.00
- Nizamabad		0.00	0.00	69130.50	69130.50	10%	6913.50	62217.00
- Adilabad		58529.00	0.00	0.00	58529.00	20%	11706.00	46823.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>1678380.00</b>	<b>472824.00</b>	<b>828965.00</b>	<b>2980169.00</b>		<b>443866.00</b>	<b>2536303.00</b>

Y. Padmavathi  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD**

FIXED DEPOSITS AS ON 31-03-1999

ANNEXURE - II

S.No.	NAME OF THE BANK AND BRANCH	FDR NO.	FROM	PERIOD TO	RATE OF INTEREST	AMOUNT ACCRUED	
						Rs.	Ps. INTEREST
01.	STATE OFFICE - APCOB Ameerpet Branch, Hyderabad	042263	11.03.99	26.04.99	7.5%	400000.00	1726.00
		042265	11.03.99	11.06.99	9%	500000.00	2589.00
		042266	11.03.99	11.06.99	9%	500000.00	2589.00
TOTAL : A						1400000.00	6904.00
02.	DIU - MEDAK State Bank of India, Sangareddy	TD/A/42/ 001676	30.03.99	14.04.99	5%	201512.00	
		TOTAL : B					
03.	DIU - MAHABUBNAGAR Andhra Bank, Mahabubnagar	360030	20.03.99	07.04.99	6%	50000.00	100.00
		360031	20.03.99	07.04.99	6%	50000.00	100.00
		360032	20.03.99	07.04.99	6%	50000.00	100.00
TOTAL : C						150000.00	300.00
04.	DIU - KARIMNAGAR Andhra Bank, Karimnagar	502276	01.03.99	16.04.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502277	01.03.99	16.04.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502278	01.03.99	16.04.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502279	01.03.99	16.04.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502280	01.03.99	30.05.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502281	01.03.99	30.05.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502282	01.03.99	30.05.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
		502283	01.03.99	30.05.99	7.5%	50000.00	318.00
TOTAL : D						400000.00	2544.00
TOTAL A+B+C+D =						2151512.00	9748.00

*Y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD**

**DEPOSITS & ADVANCES AS ON 31.03.99**

S.No.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	<b>RENT DEPOSIT</b>		
	- State Office	60000.00	
	- Medak	10000.00	
	- Mahabubnagar	13100.00	
	- Karimnagar	6600.00	
	- Nizamabad	6000.00	
	- Adilabad	7500.00	
	<b>TOTAL : A</b>		<b>103200.00</b>
02.	<b>ADVANCES</b>		
	- State Office	18153.55	
	- Medak	3000.00	
	- Mahabubnagar	5000.00	
	- Karimnagar	2800.00	
	- Nizamabad	5000.00	
	- Adilabad	5000.00	
	<b>TOTAL : B</b>		<b>38953.55</b>
	<b>TOTAL : A + B =</b>		<b>142153.55</b>

*y. padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

CASH & BANK BALANCES AS ON 31.03.99

ANNEXURE - IV

S.No.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	CASH ON HAND		
	- State Office		457.15
	- Medak		19.20
	- Mahabubnagar		7.90
	- Karimnagar		2338.65
	TOTAL : A		2822.90
02.	CASH AT BANK		
	- SB A/C.No.15614   Andhra Bank		83265.55
	- SB A/C.No.15623   Ashok Nagar Branch		235621.30
	- SB A/C.No.15806 With Andhra Bank, Mahabubnagar		85045.80
	- SB A/C.No.C&I 040 with SBI, Sangareddy		20994.00
	- SB A/c. 33029 with Andhra Bank, Karimnagar		5468.75
	TOTAL : B		430390.40
	TOTAL : A+B		433213.30

*y. padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

STATE OFFICE

ANNEXURE -V

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Salaries	97977.00	
02. Honorarium	526293.00	
03. Rent	96750.00	
04. Office Expenses	49123.20	
05. Contingencies	21137.30	
06. Printing & Stationery	14619.20	
07. Telephone & Trunk Calls	103171.40	
08. Postage & Telegrams	9404.45	
09. Petrol/Diesel	23460.90	
10. Vehicle Maintenance	65703.00	
11. Local Conveyance	54630.70	
12. Travelling Expenses	59494.00	
13. Electricity Charges	6580.00	
14. Bank Charges	2744.00	
15. Insurance	27258.00	
16. Audit Fee	20000.00	
17. Contributory Provident Fund	102311.00	
18. PF - EDLIS	19915.00	
19. PF - Administrative Charges	33012.00	
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>1333584.15</b>	

*y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-199:

D I U - MEDAK

ANNEXURE - VI

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Salaries	94017.00	
02. Contributory Provident Fund	67379.00	
03. Honorarium	291758.00	
04. Rent	20420.00	
05. Office Expenses	14478.50	
06. Contingencies	4466.75	
07. Printing & Stationery	15779.85	
08. Telephone & Trunk Calls	6031.25	
09. Postage & Telegrams	99.25	
10. Petrol/Diesel	7364.30	
11. Vehicle Maintenance	21035.35	
12. Local Conveyance	4510.25	
13. Travelling Expenses	9907.00	
14. Electricity Charges/Water	1941.00	
15. Bank Charges	1785.00	
16. Insurance	709.00	
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>561681.50</b>	

*y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

D I U - MAHABUBNAGAR

ANNEXURE - VII

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	Salaries		96741.00
02.	Contributory Provident Fund		76175.00
03.	Honorarium		339384.00
04.	Rent		35750.00
05.	Office Expenses		8610.00
06.	Contingencies		7988.75
07.	Printing & Stationery		8547.50
08.	Telephone & Trunk Calls		15863.50
09.	Postage & Telegrams		341.50
10.	Petrol/Diesel		11892.10
11.	Vehicle Maintenance		31148.10
12.	Local Conveyance		8574.55
13.	Travelling Expenses		28942.00
14.	Electricity Charges/Water charges		5016.10
15.	Bank Charges		2578.00
	<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>677552.10</b>

*y. padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

D I U - KARIMNAGAR

ANNEXURE - VIII

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	Hogorarium		162317.00
02.	Contributory Provident Fund		27173.00
03.	Rent		28380.00
04.	Office Expenses		15871.65
05.	Contingencies		5124.00
06.	Printing & Stationery		5392.70
07.	Telephone & Trunk Calls		9544.40
08.	Postage & Telegrams		200.00
09.	Petrol/Diesel		13226.65
10.	Vehicle Maintenance		38931.30
11.	Local Conveyance		1314.00
12.	Travelling Expenses		35730.35
13.	Electricity Charges/Water		3267.00
14.	Bank Charges		150.00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>346622.05</b>

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI

State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

DIU - NIZAMABAD

ANNEXURE - IX

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	Honorarium	126923.00	
02.	Contributory Provident Fund	22315.00	
03.	Rent	24600.00	
04.	Office Expenses	16608.60	
05.	Contingencies	5510.65	
06.	Printing & Stationery	1286.75	
07.	Telephone & Trunk Calls	6055.25	
08.	Postage & Telegrams	45.00	
09.	Petrol/Diesel	10974.05	
10.	Vehicle Maintenance	20982.85	
11.	Local Conveyance	723.00	
12.	Travelling Expenses	24086.40	
13.	Electricity Charges/Water	4347.00	
14.	Bank Charges	50.00	
	TOTAL :-	264507.55	

*Y. PadmaVathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

MANAGEMENT COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

D I U - ADILABAD

ANNEXURE - X

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Honorarium		130700.00
02. Contributory Provident Fund		16104.00
03. Rent		27545.00
04. Office Expenses		29355.75
05. Contingencies		4976.20
06. Printing & Stationery		749.75
07. Telephone & Trunk Calls		3885.75
08. Petrol/Diesel		8139.75
09. Vehicle Maintenance		22798.05
10. Local Conveyance		609.00
11. Travelling Expenses		25958.40
12. Electricity Charges		1166.00
13. Bank Charges		205.00
<b>TOTAL :-</b>		<b>272192.65</b>

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

STATE OFFICE:

ANNEXURE - XI

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	Books & Periodicals		13362.35
02.	Documentation		543752.90
03.	Fee & Honorarium		7700.00
04.	Seminar & Workshops		130910.50
05.	Training Expenses		377998.80
06.	Meeting Expenses		367621.55
07.	Resource Center		441918.15
08.	Grant-In-Aid		287500.00
	TOTAL :		2170764.25

*y Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

DIU - MEDAK:

ANNEXURE - XII

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Sahayoginies Honorarium	195691.00	
02. CPF - Sahayoginies	31077.00	
03. Sahayoginies FTA	53518.00	
04. Sahayoginies Contingencies	9814.00	
05. Books & Periodicals	1979.50	
06. Documentation	3204.30	
07. Seminar & Workshop	11128.60	
08. Training Expenses	50782.90	
09. Meeting Expenses	83378.80	
10. Sangham Fund	196800.00	
11. Sangham Expenses	26544.00	
12. Balamitra Kendra ( N F E )	81466.30	
13. MSK Expenses	199816.15	
14. Mela Expenses	73618.75	
TOTAL :	1018819.30	

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI

State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

D I U - MAHABUBNAGAR:

ANNEXURE - XIII

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Sahayoginies Honorarium	232481.00	
02. CPF - Sahayoginies	47867.00	
03. Sahayoginies FTA	64943.50	
04. Sahayoginies Contingencies	10857.00	
05. Books & Periodicals	2548.30	
06. Documentation	2712.50	
07. Seminar & Workshop	13359.50	
08. Training Expenses	98871.50	
09. Meeting Expenses	101114.45	
10. Sangham Fund	110400.00	
11. Sangham Expenses	8901.40	
12. Balamitra Kendra ( N F E )	87156.50	
13. News Letter	2403.00	
14. MSK Expenses	224399.10	
15. Mela Expenses	3368.20	
TOTAL :	1011382.95	

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

DIU - KARIMNAGAR

ANNEXURE - XIV

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
		Rs.	Ps.
01.	Sahayoginies Honorarium	222306.20	
02.	CPF - Sahayoginies	29876.00	
03.	Sahayoginies FTA	64953.80	
04.	Sahayoginies Contingencies	11447.00	
05.	Books & Periodicals	2109.00	
06.	Documentation	2610.00	
07.	Seminar & Workshop	15146.10	
08.	Training Expenses	35023.45	
09.	Meeting Expenses	55090.70	
10.	Balamitra Kendra ( NFE )	5260.50	
11.	MSK Expenses	34622.55	
12.	Mela Expenses	69218.00	
	TOTAL :	547663.30	

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director



ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

DIU - NIZAMABAD

ANNEXURE - XV

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Sahayoginies Honorarium		101384.70
02. CPF - Sahayoginies		10098.00
03. Sahayoginies FTA		29593.60
04. Sahayoginies Contingencies		9146.00
05. Books & Periodicals		1979.20
06. Seminar & Workshop		6630.65
07. Training Expenses		36267.45
08. Meeting Expenses		29592.00
		<hr/>
TOTAL :		224691.60
		<hr/>

*Y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

ACTIVITY COST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-1999

DIU - ADILABAD

ANNEXURE - XVI

S.NO. PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.
01. Sahayoginies Honorarium	92273.90	
02. CPF - Sahayoginies	9962.00	
03. Sahayoginies FTA	26932.10	
04. Sahayoginies Contingencies	7893.00	
05. Books & Periodicals	900.00	
06. Documentation	440.50	
07. Seminar & Workshop	19542.95	
08. Training Expenses	8711.60	
09. Mela Expenses	1369.70	
10. Meeting Expenses	28313.00	
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>198338.75</b>	

*Y. Padmavathi*

Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

01. These accounts are prepared for the year from 01.04.1998 to 31.03.1999.
02. The Society is maintaining its accounts on Mercantile basis.
03. Interest accrued on fixed deposits with scheduled banks of an amount of Rs. 9,748 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 under the written down value method.

for BALAJINAIDU & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

  
G. BALAJI NAIDU  
PARTNER

for A.P.MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

PLACE : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 22.04.1999

**ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD**

**FUNDS UTILISATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR FROM 01.04.98 TO 31.03.99**

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT		AMOUNT	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
A. UNSPENT BALANCE as on 01.04.98			4387387.95	
B. Funds received from GOI			7399700.00	
C. TOTAL : A + B			11787087.95	
D. EXPENSES INCURRED :				
I) Management Cost	3456140.00			
II) Activity Cost	5169660.15			
III) Assets Purchased	1301789.00			
IV) Deposits & Advances	142153.55			
			10069742.70	
E. UNSPENT AMOUNT : C - D			1717345.25	
F. INTEREST RECEIVED			282768.00	
G. ADVANCES RECOVERED			557497.10	
H. EPF from employees - payable			27114.95	
<b>BALANCE AS ON 31-03-1999</b>			<b>2584725.30</b>	

**PARTICULARS OF UNSPENT AMOUNT REPRESENTED BY :**

Cash on hand	2822.90
Cash at banks	430390.40
Fixed Deposits	2151512.00
<b>BALANCE AS ON 31-03-1999</b>	<b>2584725.30</b>

for BALAJINAIDU & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants

*G. Balaji Naidu*

G. BALAJI NAIDU  
Partner

for A.P. MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY

*y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

Place: Hyderabad  
Date: 22.04.1999

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE  
INCURRED DURING THE YEAR 01.04.1998 TO 31.03.1999

PARTICULARS	STATE OFFICE		DIU MEDAK		DIU M'NAGAR		DIU K'NAGAR		DIU N'BAD		DIU A'BAD		TOTAL	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>MANAGEMENT COST :</b>														
Salaries	97977.00		94017.00		96741.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	268735.00
Contributory Provident Fund	102311.00		67379.00		76175.00		27173.00		22315.00		16104.00		311457.00	
Honorarium	526293.00		291758.00		339384.00		162317.00		126923.00		130700.00		1577375.00	
Rent	96750.00		20420.00		35750.00		28380.00		24600.00		27545.00		233445.00	
Office Expenses	49123.20		14478.50		8610.00		15871.65		16608.60		29355.75		134047.70	
Contingencies	21137.30		4466.75		7988.75		5124.00		5510.65		4976.20		49203.65	
Printing & Stationery	14619.20		15779.85		8547.50		5392.70		1286.75		749.75		46375.75	
Telephones Charges	103171.40		6031.25		15863.50		9544.40		6055.25		3885.75		144551.55	
Postage & Telegrams	9404.45		99.25		341.50		200.00		45.00		8139.75		18229.95	
Petrol/Diesel	23460.90		7364.30		11892.10		13226.65		10974.05		22798.05		89716.05	
Vehicle Maintenance	65703.00		21035.35		31148.10		38931.30		20982.85		609.00		178409.60	
Local Conveyance	54630.70		4510.25		8574.55		1314.00		723.00		25958.40		95710.90	
Travelling Expenses	59494.00		9907.00		28942.00		35730.35		24086.40		1166.00		159325.75	
Electricity Charges	6680.00		1941.00		5016.10		3267.00		4347.00		205.00		21356.10	
Bank Charges	2744.00		1785.00		2578.00		150.00		50.00		0.00		7307.00	
Insurance	27258.00		709.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		27967.00	
Audit Fee	20000.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		20000.00	
PF - EDLIS	19915.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		19915.00	
PF - Administrative Charges	33012.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		33012.00	
<b>TOTAL :-</b>	<b>1333584.15</b>		<b>561681.50</b>		<b>677552.10</b>		<b>346622.05</b>		<b>264507.55</b>		<b>272192.65</b>		<b>3456140.00</b>	

*Y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE  
INCURRED DURING THE YEAR 01.04.1998 TO 31.03.1999

PARTICULARS	STATE OFFICE		DIU MEDAK		DIU M'NAGAR		DIU K'NAGAR		DIU N'BAD		DIU A'BAD		TOTAL
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Ps.
<b>ACTIVITY COST :</b>													
Honorarium - Sahayoginies	0.00		195691.00		232481.00		222306.20		101384.70		92273.90		844136.80
CPF - Sahayoginies	0.00		31077.00		47867.00		29876.00		10088.00		9962.00		128680.00
FTA - Sahayoginies	0.00		53518.00		64943.50		64953.80		29693.60		26932.10		239941.00
Contingencies - Sahayoginies	0.00		9814.00		10857.00		11447.00		9146.00		7893.00		49157.00
Books & Periodicals	13362.35		1979.50		2548.30		2109.00		1979.20		900.00		22878.35
Documentation	543752.90		3204.30		2712.50		2610.00		0.00		440.50		562720.20
Fee & Honorarium	7700.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		7700.00
Seminar & Workshops	130910.50		11128.60		13359.50		15146.10		6630.65		19542.95		196718.30
Training Expenses	377998.80		50782.90		98871.50		35023.45		36267.45		8711.60		607655.70
Meeting Expenses	367621.55		83378.80		101114.45		55090.70		29592.00		28313.00		665110.50
Sangham Fund	0.00		196800.00		110400.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		307200.00
Sangham Hut	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Sangham Expenses	0.00		26544.00		8901.40		0.00		0.00		0.00		35445.40
NFE Expenses(Balamitra)	0.00		81466.30		87156.50		5260.50		0.00		0.00		173883.30
District Mela/Rallies	0.00		73618.75		3368.20		69218.00		0.00		1369.70		147574.65
MSK Expenses	0.00		199816.15		224399.10		34622.55		0.00		0.00		458837.80
Resource Centre	441918.15		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		441918.15
Grant-In-Aid	287500.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		287500.00
News letter	0.00		0.00		2403.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		2403.00
<b>TOTAL :-</b>	<b>2170764.25</b>		<b>1018819.30</b>		<b>1011382.95</b>		<b>547663.30</b>		<b>224691.60</b>		<b>199336.75</b>		<b>5169660.15</b>

*Y. Padmavathi*

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State Programme Director

ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY  
HYDERABAD

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE  
INCURRED DURING THE YEAR 01.04.1998 TO 31.03.1999

PARTICULARS	STATE OFFICE		RESOURCE CENTRE		DIU MEDAK		DIU M'NAGAR		DIU K'NAGAR		DIU N'BAD		DIU A'BAD		TOTAL	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>ASSETS PURCHASED</b>																
Jeeps		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		362824.00		362824.00
Office Equipment	29850.00			0.00	10500.00			0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		40350.00
Furniture & Fixtures	12673.85			0.00	12673.85		12673.85		12673.85			0.00		0.00		50695.40
A.V. Equipment		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		26500.00		26500.00		26500.00		79500.00
Computer	127200.00		131800.00		84800.00		84800.00		84800.00			0.00		0.00		513400.00
Xerox Machine	96758.60			0.00		0.00		0.00	69130.50		69130.50			0.00		235019.60
<b>TOTAL : C</b>	<b>266482.45</b>		<b>131800.00</b>		<b>107973.85</b>		<b>97473.85</b>		<b>193104.35</b>		<b>95630.50</b>		<b>409324.00</b>		<b>1301789.00</b>	
<b>DEPOSITS &amp; ADVANCES</b>																
Rent Deposit	60000.00			0.00	10000.00		13100.00		6600.00		6000.00		7500.00			103200.00
Advances	18153.55			0.00	3000.00		5000.00		2800.00		5000.00		5000.00			38953.55
<b>TOTAL : D</b>	<b>78153.55</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>13000.00</b>		<b>18100.00</b>		<b>9400.00</b>		<b>11000.00</b>		<b>12500.00</b>		<b>142153.55</b>	
<b>TOTAL : (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>3848984.40</b>		<b>1712300.80</b>		<b>1701474.65</b>		<b>1804508.90</b>		<b>1096789.70</b>		<b>595829.65</b>		<b>890355.40</b>		<b>10069742.70</b>	
<b>ADVANCES RECOVERED</b>																
Rent Deposit	60000.00			0.00	9580.00		10400.00		6600.00		6900.00		7500.00			100980.00
Advances	13550.00			0.00	10800.00		4580.10		0.00		0.00		0.00			28930.10
Pre-paid Expenses	44763.00			0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			44763.00
Vehicle Advance	0.00			0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		382824.00			382824.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118313.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>20380.00</b>		<b>14980.10</b>		<b>6600.00</b>		<b>6900.00</b>		<b>390324.00</b>		<b>557497.10</b>	

*Y. Padmavathi*  
Y. PADMAVATHI  
State Programme Director





## **ANDHRA PRADESH MAHILA SAMATHA SOCIETY**

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