

**Making Education a Reality for All**

Annual Report

2014-2015

**M.VENKATARANGAIYA  
FOUNDATION**

201 Narayan Apartments, West Marredpally,  
Secunderabad – 500 026, Telangana, India

**CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE**

This annual report of M V Foundation covers the period April 2014 to March 2015. For nearly 25 years now, MVF has been focussing its attention on all children in the age group six to fourteen years with special attention paid to girls in that age group. Over the years MVF has evolved an ideology – what it calls non negotiable principles – and a methodology to motivate communities to participate in the movement to abolish child labour in all its forms, to universalise education, to prevent child marriages and to generally ensure that children enjoy their right to a carefree childhood. The MVF model, as it has come to be known has been noticed and accepted widely by many state governments and NGO's not only in India but it has made significant impact internationally and among NGO's in the less developed countries in all continents.

The MVF has been feeling for some time that we should use our long experience and expertise in other directions than child rights. Accordingly it has been decided to focus our attention on another vulnerable section of the society namely adolescent girls in the 14-18 years age group. Such girls especially from poor families face tremendous difficulties and obstacles pursuing further education even if they want to do so. A systematic survey has been undertaken to interact with such girls and understand their problems. The survey is to be completed and analysed in detail to evolve a strategy to help them to continue with their studies. This work is in progress.

We have continued our association with other NGO's in different states as well as some state governments in protecting child rights in general and abolition of child labour.

All these activities are reported in the following pages. I would like to conclude by thanking all those who helped us not only financially but in many other ways. As usual, I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the work of our volunteers in different states but for whose commitment and dedication we could not have achieved the successes that have been reported.

23<sup>rd</sup>Sep 2015

Secunderabad

**Dr. M. Krishnamurthi**



## **Our Team**

National Convenor	R. Venkat Reddy
Chief Project Coordinator	Y. Rajendra Prasad
Coordinator – Natural Resource Management	Esther Subhashini
Finance and Administrative Officer	Usha Sriram
Programme Support Coordinator	Naren Sankranthi

## **Programme Advisory Board**

Prof. Shantha Sinha	Former Chairperson, NCPCR
Mr. Manek Daruwala	Managing Director, T.I.M.E
Mr. V. Laxmikanth	Managing Director, Broadridge
Dr. M. Krishnamurthi	Chairman and Managing Trustee
Mr. M. R. Vikram	Secretary Trustee



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## Abbreviations

CC	Children Committee
CCE	Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CMPC	Child Marriage
Complex HM	Complex Head Master
CRP	Cluster Resource Person
Deputy DEO	Deputy Divisional Education Officer
FA 2	Formative Assessment 2
GP	Gram Panchayat
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
MDO	Mandal Development Officer
MEO	Mandal Educational Officer
MPDO	Mandal Parishad Development Officer
MPO	Mandal Programme Officer
MPP	Mandal Parishad President
MPTC	Mandal Parishad Territorial Council
MRO	Mandal Revenue Officer
TSCERT	Telangana State Council for Education Research and Training
ZPTC	ZillaParishad Territorial Committee



The Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation or M V Foundation (MVF) has been working actively on the issue of child labour since 1991. In more than two decades of work, M V Foundation covered over 6000 villages in 15 districts of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and has so far withdrawn over one million child labourers and mainstreamed them into formal schools.

M V Foundation's approach is based on a firm conviction that no child works and that all children attend full time formal day schools. It follows an 'area-based approach' and seeks to address the rights of the entire universe of children- both in school and out of school in its area of operation. The core activities include a process of social mobilization involving the community to establish a social norm in favour of children's right to education against the existing social norm that tolerates child labour. It has created a youth corps of child defenders, formed Child Rights Protection Forums in every village, and built capacities of gram panchayats to monitor child rights. MVF prepared the society to stand by children through these forums. Simultaneously their capacities were built to engage with the system and resolve issues relating to lack of teachers, inadequate infrastructure, tracking missing children, and so on.

Understanding the importance of teachers in every aspect of learning, MVF has mobilised over 3000 government school teachers and brought them together under the banner of Teachers Forum for Child Rights.



Some of its strategies, notably the Residential Bridge Course Camps which are instruments of change which help in mainstreaming older children, who have been out of the school system for longer periods of time, have been acknowledged and accepted by the Government of India.

Apart from being an implementing agency, MVF is also a training and resource center to other NGOs in the country as well as the government. In these capacities it has worked in diverse states such as Assam, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu and so on. Through its interventions on protecting child rights MVF has restored a dialogue between the community and the government in some of the districts which are areas of civil strife. It has strengthened schools and in the process deepened democracy in the area.

Over the years it has evolved strategies that are universally replicable. Thus MVF also provides technical support to NGOs in Uganda, Kenya, Morocco, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe in Africa through the 'Stop Child Labour Campaign'.

Currently MVF's focus is on rights of children in the 15-18 years age group. It is mobilising communities to support girls to pursue their education until completion of 18 years of age. They are given the confidence to exercise agency to defy patriarchal values and practices of gender discrimination and early marriage.

### **Highlights and Achievements- 2014-15**

**Reached out to more than 136,485 children across 6 districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.**

1. Facilitated 751 adolescent girls (15 to 18 years) to access higher education in the districts of Kurnool and Ranga Reddy Districts.
2. Helped 4,578 boys and 4,717 girls to enroll in schools.
3. Facilitated the formation of 89 school children's committees.
3. Stopped 75 child marriages in all the project areas.
4. Improvement of quality of education in 226 schools (covering 17658 children) in 9 mandals of Nalgonda District with active involvement of school teachers and all other functionaries of the Education Department.





5. Trained 100 school management committees (SMCs) and 10 gram panchayats on their role under the RTE Act.
6. Orientation and training provided to all the new Sarpanches of the Panchayats on child rights, child marriages and laws pertaining to the same and the RTE Act.
7. Orientation and training programmes for partners from NGOs in Ethiopia and Uganda on creation of 'Child Labour Free Zones' under the 'Stop Child Labour' campaign of Europe as its chief technical support organisation.

During 2014-15, M V Foundation implemented its projects in the districts of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Warangal, and Mahabubnagar in the state of Telangana and in Kurnool District in the state of Andhra Pradesh. MVF also implemented its program in Vaishali and Patna districts in the state of Bihar, Gadchiroli district in the state of Maharashtra and facilitated the program in Dhar district in the state of Madhya Pradesh and the region of Budhpura in the state of Rajasthan. In all of its projects, M V Foundation extended its programs to 35 mandals, 452 gram panchayats, and 756 villages. MVF also provided technical support to NGOs in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

## The Adolescent Girl Program

### *Project Area*

*Dornipadu, Aloor, Chippagiri, Halaharivi, Holagunda, and Yemmiganur Mandals of Kurnool District, Shankarpally, Vikarabad, and Marpally Mandals of Ranga Reddy District, and in Atmakur (S) and Nuthankal Mandals of Nalgonda District.*



MVF's work with adolescent girls was primarily to help them gain access to education, have a forum to reach out to in situations of abuse, danger of child marriage, domestic violence, and





eve teasing. M V Foundation worked to strengthen the capacities of Child Rights Protection Forums (CRPFs), and involved women and youth groups to support girls' education.

The focus of activities was on formation of 'School Girls Committees'. In all these areas, girls were organized into collectives of "School Girls Committees", and "Adolescent Girls' Groups" which met at least once in a fortnight. Totally 1,558 girls were thus brought together in 141 committees. This enabled girls to become independent and rely on each other to discuss their vulnerabilities and pressures of working at home. Issues about status of schools, lack of teachers, toilets, child marriage, domestic violence, reducing eve-teasing and stalking cases directed towards girls to a zero-level, and the health of children (both boys and girls) were brought to the fore. They also drew the attention of school teachers and Anganwadi workers to these issues and requested support from them to stop child marriages from taking place. Several girls exercised agency against violence, child marriage and insisted on pursuing their education.

MVF's intervention consisted of social mobilization and interaction with the Government. In the process Child Rights Protection Forums were activated in support of girl's education. They took collective action to improve the conditions of hostels for girls and boys and persuaded the community to refrain from using the school premises as a place to dispose their waste. Meetings were conducted with village federations of self-help groups on child marriage, gender discrimination and girl's education. Petitions were submitted to both the Mandal Educational Officer (MEO) and the District Educational Officer (DEO) to ensure sanitation facilities constructed in all schools, thus enabling girl children to attend schools.

Another important intervention is the retention of girls in schools and preparing them to appear for examinations. This was done with the active involvement of the CRPF, SMCs, school girl committees and women's groups who identified all girl children in the age group of 14-18 years in the project area along with the MVF volunteers. They were given confidence to get back to school through setting up of motivation centres. 786 girls who had a gap in their education because of dropping out of schools were motivated to take the class 8 or class 10 examination through the Open School system and 100 girls who failed in class 10 in one or two subjects who were prepared to rewrite the examination. Girls who passed class 10 were given counseling on the next steps to pursue education and enabled their admission to the respective courses.

A major hurdle in protecting the rights of adolescent girls was child marriages. This was an important part of the exercise to protect these highly vulnerable children who were subject to pressures from all sides. Stopping of child marriages was achieved with an intensive public awareness drive on laws and policies against child marriage and engaging with both the civil



society and the government functionaries. Girls were given confidence to defy their marriages and bring it to the notice of the school girls committees, gram panchayats or the CRPF. Many of them were found to be secretly calling 1098 to give information regarding child marriages. They sought the help of MVF to contact all the relevant officials in the police and revenue departments.

Awareness and trainings resulted in SHGs owning responsibility on issues of girl child, importance of educating girls, stopping child marriages etc. In many areas priests of all religions insisted on seeing the birth certificates before they agreed to solemnize the marriage. 90 cases of child marriages were identified with 71 child marriages being stopped and it was ensured that these children continued their education. On the whole, there was a reduction in the incidence of child marriages in all the areas of operation. Several GPs began the process of registration of all marriages in their constituency.

A survey on out of school children showed that several girls were engaged in work on cotton seed farms in Uyyalawada and Dornipadu Mandals of Kurnool District. They were also trafficked in trucks to work outside their village in neighbouring mandals.

Rallies and marches were conducted in Kurnool District to stop child labour. Gram Panchayats from six different villages launched a concerted campaign denouncing child labour on cottonseed farms. This was covered widely by the print and electronic media. The campaign was also adequately supported by law enforcement staff who raided the vehicles that were taking children to cottonseed farms while simultaneously warning the farmers to stop children from working.

The number of children working in Dornipadu Mandal reduced from 3600 to 60 as a result of this campaign.

#### Study on Access to Education of First Generation Learners (Champions' Study)

A study was conducted to understand the challenges faced by first generation learners – designated as 'Champions'- to reach up to senior secondary school level (12<sup>th</sup> class) and the triggers that enabled her reach up to that level. Out of the 1017 respondents, 636 were designated as Champions (CH). The rest were categorized as Champion's Classmates (CC).

The Study was conducted in 20 colleges which included 14 government day scholar colleges, 2 government residential colleges and 4 private colleges from a total of 2141 colleges in the state of Telangana. It was found that out of the total number of 2141 colleges only 31.4% are government colleges with 28% of students while the rest were private colleges that demanded high fees.



The major findings of this study were that

- Most champions contribute to household work from primary school onwards and do wage work while studying in secondary school. Ill health of the Champion or any of the members of the family was a huge risk to continuance of their education.
- Champions drew maximum support from their parents and family, especially the mother and siblings.
- School teachers played a crucial role in giving students support to decide on the courses that they could opt for. This was more so in an individual capacity than as an institutional mechanism to counsel students on options for further education. However, they felt that 98% teachers practiced discrimination on the basis of caste. This is an alarming fact that needs to be addressed in all seriousness.
- Hostels have been preferred by most CHs as they are spaces that give them friends to gain strength from peers; to get an atmosphere to study away from the tensions at home; to be informed by a sense of fairness and justice and pursue education.

The major recommendations that flowed from the study are:

- i) Greater investments are required in education;
- ii) Provision of free education, bus passes and transportation facilities for these adolescent girls is absolutely essential to ensure their continuance in education;
- iii) Hostel facilities and scholarships for girls from SC, ST, minorities and EWS categories to enable girls be independent of their homes and be able to exercise their right to education;
- iv) Educating boys about the fatal consequences of their actions on girls and their lives due to their eve teasing, stalking and other forms of sexual abuse; sensitizing them to look at girls as equals;
- v) Girls to be given life skills and information and knowledge on reproductive and sexual healthcare.



## **Right to Education and Improvement of Quality of Education in Schools**

The program for retention of children in schools and improvement of quality of education was implemented in Dharur and Gadwal mandals of Mahabubnagar District, 9 mandals of Nalgonda District, Marpally mandal in Ranga Reddy District, Achampet and Amrabad mandals of Mahabubnagar District and Rayaparthi and Thorur mandals of Warangal District. 393 schools were covered under this programme and all concerned departments were activated in support of children's right to education.

School Management Committees of all the schools were activated and in a couple of cases re-constituted and are now actively involved in the utilization of grants, maintenance of schools and monitoring quality of midday meals. They are now more informed of the RTE Act, and are aware of the minimum infrastructure facility which needs to be maintained in schools and the decisions to be taken in the SMC Meetings. Follow up and door to door campaigns by the SMCs resulted in decrease in absenteeism of children and considerable increase in enrolment especially girls.

Members of Gram Panchayats started visiting schools and discussing with the HM, teachers and the SMC regarding drop out and absentee children, school infrastructure, and the quality of education. Schools, Anganwadis and ANMs begin to own responsibility and function better.

Increased awareness on the provisions of the RTE Act has ensured that the role of school teachers and Government Officials at all levels is now public knowledge and transparent thereby leading to improvement in delivery of services.

A national conference on 'Quality of Education in Schools - Existing Practices', was organized by M V Foundation with support from Axis Bank Foundation (ABF) on September 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014 to showcase MVF's work in Nalgonda District and share its best practices. The conference also invited suggestions and inputs that could add to improve Quality intervention in Government Schools. Stakeholders from across the country who have made significant contribution in the field of education participated in the conference by sharing their experiences, views and suggestions.







### Active Community Support Group members in Project Area in 2014-15

Name of the group	SMC	CRPF	SHG	CMPC	Adolescent Girls	Youth (Men)	TFCR
Membership	559	608	1,156	252	2,086	360	58

### Improving Quality of Education in Bihar

The program in Bihar is dedicated to ensure the improvement of quality of education and retention of all children in schools. This program is being implemented over the last five years in 16 Gram Panchayats and 109 habitations and/or tolas in Lagunj block of Vaishali district. 103 schools and 8,663 children have been covered under the program. The program's engagement involves tracking all children within the project area and sees to it that all children who are out of school should be withdrawn from work and have access to joining schools. The method towards achieving this is for M.V. Foundation to work to engage PR bodies and all institutions that are connected to children take part in securing children's right to education and to see that they are engaged so they are not drawn back to work.



- A baseline survey of the competencies and learning levels of 3,255 school children was conducted in 27 government schools. Most of them were graded 'B' and 'C' and very few were graded 'A'.



- Girl youth volunteered to conduct remedial classes for these children in all the 27 villages covering 634 children who were in 'C' grade in the baseline survey. These were conducted either in the school premises or within the tolas, whichever was comfortable to the children. Timings were flexible and in non school hours. During the course of the year children improved their standards from 'C' grade to 'B' and 'A' grades.
- Schools that were earlier being closed soon after the MDM is served, are now continuing till evening. Period system was introduced in many schools and subjects were taught in the specific periods. Time table was prepared and followed in many schools.
- School teachers have become regular to school and have begun to visit homes of children who were absent for 4 to 5 days continuously. They have introduced Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation in their classrooms.
- SMCs have become active and they took up issues regarding teacher absenteeism, children's grades and improvement in quality of education.
- Gram Panchayats have begun to visit schools, monitor attendance of school teachers and children, and take up issues regarding lack of infrastructure, teachers, toilets, water and so on with the higher ups.
- In 15 GPs sub-committees for monitoring schools have been formed. The Sub Committee visits all the schools and other institutions such health centres, sub health centres, Anganwadi Centres within its jurisdiction. It convenes meetings with the staff of these institutions once in every two months.
- Due to their active involvement 22 additional school teachers have been sanctioned for the schools in six GPs.
- MVF volunteers monitor children on 8 days every month. They check physical attendance in schools and follow up with the absenting child. Follow up includes informing about these children to the Panchayat, SMC members, Youth, CRPF members and contacting the parents and motivating absenting children to attend school. In hard cases volunteers or youth or CRPF members follow up every day until the child is confirmed attending school every day.
- With the help of youth, CRPF, and GRPF MVF volunteers have verified attendance registers and clean the school records to remove names of children who are continuously absent. However, this activity helped in touching every child whose name appeared in the registers; understand whereabouts of every child and the compulsions of migration and the problems of each child in attending school. This helped them plan to track absentees and their follow up in consultation with CRPF and GRPF. This activity resulted in improving the regularity of attendance of 1,907 children (1,019 boys and 888 girls) and in ensuring that 1,094 children (560 boys and 534 girls) took the annual examinations who would otherwise have missed it.





## Residential Bridge Course Camp

During the period of 2014-15, 2 Residential Bridge Course camps were set up with a total of 500 children, of whom 19 were boys and 481 girls. The number of children mainstreamed was 1,832. Several were also admitted into KGBV and social welfare hostels.



The process of admission included filling up of admission application form, procuring documentation of birth certificates, nativity certificates, caste certificate, transfer certificate, income certificate, photo graph and proof of address, Aadhaar card and so on for each of the candidates. It also involved negotiating with the parents and the school headmasters and preparing the children to go to schools to an age appropriate class.

The RBCs also served as Training and Resource Centers giving confidence to the community as well as the functionaries of the education department that it is possible to reach out to older children and give them a second chance.



### **Distribution of Shoes**

TOMS, known for its one-for-one model, is an American company which gives a pair of new shoes to a child in need with every pair of shoes purchased. To date, TOMS has given over 2 million pairs of shoes of new shoes to children across the world. In collaboration with TOMS, in the year (2014-15), MVF has distributed 186,944 pairs of shoes in 2,335 schools across 8 districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh viz., Adilabad, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Kurnool, Warangal, and West Godavari. The programme is also being taken up this year with over 1,77,000 shoes.

### **Fellowships**

This project operational in six hamlets beginning this year, 2014-15, is an area rampant with child labor, where the labor force is essentially comprised of migrants and coming from illiterate backgrounds. The objective that MVF strives to achieve is towards the creation of child labour free zones (CLFZs) by partnering with communities to ensure universal access to education for all children in the 4 hamlets, to ensure the retention of children at schools, to address the health and income concerns of families to enable them to deal with lack of income when their children are no longer able to work, to build the capacity of different stakeholders and lastly, to improve their support towards the prevention of child labour.





### **Internees**

During the year 2014-15, there were more than 30 students from across the country studying in various law colleges, universities, and other institutions. There have also been three interns from universities in America, Japan and Australia who stayed for a period of one to two months each. All the students visited various field areas of M.V. Foundation, interacted with children, parents, community members, govt. officials, teachers, child rights protection forum members, youth and did their respective project works. All the students visited the residential bridge course camp of MVF at Chandrayangutta, Hyderabad to interact with camp children (former child labourers) and some of them wrote case studies of children.

### **Visitors**

MVF hosted over 200 visitors to the program during the year, 2014-15 from various other states across India and countries all over the world. These groups comprised of visitors from other NGOs, government institutions, academic institutions and universities, community members, research scholars, etc. While visiting M V Foundation, they made visits to the residential bridge course camps facilitated by MVF, a number of gram panchayats and various government schools to interact with the children, parents, community members, government officials, teachers, Child Rights Protection Forum (CRPF) members, youth, women's groups, adolescent girls committees, etc. All the visitors were told about MVF's approach towards child labour, its methods of community mobilisation, working with elected representatives, its strategies and concepts for the elimination of child labour, the enrolment of children to schools and the process by which MVF retained and mainstreamed these children back to school.

### **Scholarships**

MVF gave scholarships to 25 students this year in Mahabubnagar District of whom 17 were boys and 8 girls, and 30 students in Dhanora with 16 boys and 14 girls. The candidates have been selected through a Selection Committee constituted for the purpose in each of the districts. The criterion for selection was laid out by each Selection Committee and it depended largely on their conditions at home, academic performance, caste and community etc. The members of the Selection Committee include a member of gram panchayat, CRPF, official from education department, school principal and so on. Home visits of the candidates were made to verify the credentials of the candidate.

The students selected are mostly studying in class 10 and above and also pursuing their graduation/bachelor's degree or professional courses, There is also a follow up of the



scholarship holders to help them in their academic activities and also counsel the family members if needed.

### **Trainings & Workshops – Facilitated by MVF (2014-15)**

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Training</i>	<i>No.of Participants</i>	<i>Profile of Participants</i>
1	Review meetings, trainings, champions study meetings, meetings on child marriages, national conference on the existing practices of quality education in schools, girls education, RTE Act, CCE, Child labour free zones etc	<b>1106</b>	CRPF, SMC, Teachers, MVF staff, SHGs, NGOs, adolescent girls and Stop Child Labour Coalition partners.





**M.Venkatrangaiya Foundation**  
**Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**Income and Expenditure Statement for 2014-15**

		in Rs.	
Fiscal Year Ended 31st March	Enclosure	2015	2014
Support/Revenue		Rs.	Rs.
Grants in Aid	I		
Foreign Funds Programs		31,753,007	23,381,267
Local Funds Programs		39,786,315	14,621,057
Donations, Interests and Other Receipts	I	9,956,065	6,972,284
		<b>81,495,386</b>	<b>44,974,607</b>
Expenditures:	I		
Foreign Contributions Programs		32,541,179	25,916,607
Local Programs & Other Expenses		37,331,654	25,502,485
Depreciation	II	640,257	679,899
		<b>70,513,090</b>	<b>52,098,992</b>
Surplus (Deficit) Revenue Over Expenditure		10,982,297	(7,124,384)
Surplus (Deficit) brought forward from previous year		12,592,787	19,717,173
Balance Carried Over to Balance Sheet		23,575,083	12,592,787

**Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2015**

		in Rs.	
Fiscal Year Ended 31st March	Enclosure	2015	2014
Assets		Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Assets	II	2,703,913	2,280,909
Fixed Deposits		42,187,533	33,575,422
Investments		100,000	100,000
Accrued Interest on FDs		48,747	234,011
Cash & Bank Balances		29,754,450	27,484,636
Current Assets, Loans & Advances		9,560,951	9,917,269
MV Foundation Receivables		13,590,369	0
		<b>97,945,961</b>	<b>73,592,245</b>
Liabilities			
Corpus Fund		1,305,591	1,305,591
Institutional Support Grants		3,575,000	3,575,000
Bridge Fund		16,220,000	16,220,000
Revolving Fund		14,000,000	14,000,000
Grants Received in Advance		16,842,209	10,630,275
Surplus (Grants to be spent)		23,575,083	12,592,787
Other Current Liabilities		22,428,075	15,268,590
		<b>97,945,961</b>	<b>73,592,245</b>

As per our report of even date  
 For **RAMANATHAM & RAO**  
**FRN : 2934S**  
 Chartered Accountants

*S. Sreenivasan*

**K.Sreenivasan**  
 Partner  
**M.No.206421**  
 Date : 10-06-2015  
 Place: Secunderabad



for M.Venkatrangaiya Foundation

*M. Krishnamurthi*

**M. Krishnamurthi**  
 Managing Trustee

*M.R. Vikram*

**M.R. Vikram**  
 Secretary Trustee





## M.Venkatrangaiya Foundation

Enclosure - 1

## Consolidated Receipts &amp; Payments Account for the period ending 31st March 2015

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To Opening Balances		By Foreign Fund Programs	
Cash at Bank	27,101,978	Program Expenditure	32,594,371
Cash on hand	382,659		
To Foreign Fund Programs		By Local Fund Programs	
Grants in Aid Received	21,122,732	Program Expenditure	38,956,123
Grants Received in Advance	8,779,459		
Donations, Bank Interests & Reimbursements	5,231,687	By Advances, Transfers etc	8,294,342
To Local Fund Programs		By Fixed Deposits	8,612,111
Grants In Aid Received	39,786,315	By Fixed Assets	1,379,164
Grants Received in Advance	8,062,750	By TDS	94,583
Donations, Bank Interests & Reimbursements	4,724,378	By Closing Balances	
Sale Proceed Income	614,400	Cash at Bank	29,271,274
To Payables, Liabilities, etc	3,878,788	Cash on hand	483,177
	119,685,145		119,685,145

As per our report of even date

For RAMANATHAM &amp; RAO

FRN : 2934S

Chartered Accountants

K.Sreenivasan  
Partner

M.No.206421

Date : 10-06-2015

Place: Secunderabad

M.Venkatrangaiya Foundation

M. Krishnamurthi  
Managing Trustee

M.R. Vikram  
Secretary Trustee