

Annual Report-April 2015 - March 2016



**M.VENKATARANGAIYA
FOUNDATION**

201, Narayan Apts, West Marredpally,
Secunderabad - 500026

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Abbreviations

CRPF- Child Rights Protection Forums

GP -Gram Panchayat

KGBV- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

MLA-Member of Legislative Assembly

MPDO-Mandal Parishad Development Officer

MPP-Mandal Parishad President

MPTC-Mandal Parishad Territorial Committee

MVF, MVFoundation-Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation

NCPCR-National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

NGO- Non government Organisation

PO SSA-Project Officer Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

PS -Primary Schools

RBC - Residential Bridge Courses

RTE -Right to Education

RTE Act-Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009

SCPCR-State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

SMC - School Management Committee

TLM-Teaching Learning Materials

TSRTC -Telangana State Road Transport Corporation

UPS- Upper Primary Schools

ZPTC-Zilla Parishad Territorial Committee

Contents

	Chairman's Message	
1.	Coverage and Reach	1
2.	Social Mobilisation	2
3.	Engaging with the System	4
4.	Quality of Education	6
5.	Emphasis on Adolescent Children-Especially Girls	7
6.	Support to Children to pursue Higher Education	9
7.	Research Studies and Programmes	9
8.	Child Line 1098	10
9.	Technical Support to Other NGOs	10
10.	Trainings	10
11.	TOMS Shoe Giving Campaign	11
12.	Fellowship Program	11
13.	Internship	11
14.	Partnerships / Networking with other NGOs	12
15.	Donor Partners	12
16.	Tables	13
17.	Some Challenges	15
18.	Consolidated Financial Statement	16
19.	Audit Report	17
20.	M V Foundation Board of Trustees & Team	18

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



MVF is happy to present this annual report covering the period April 2015 to March, 2016. We have continued our efforts to eliminate child labour through universalisation of education this year also. It might appear like a routine programme repeated year after year but it has to be realised that despite all efforts to eliminate the problem there are pockets of resistance all over the state and country and it is becoming increasingly difficult to overcome this resistance. Every child is a unique individual and needs special attention of the volunteers as well as all other stake holders.

One feels that a sense of complacency is creeping among the concerned sections of the state governments now that much of the problem has been eliminated. This is a rather serious situation. If a problem is not eliminated root and branch it is likely to relapse in a more virulent form resisting existing methods of elimination. This is happening with diseases like malaria, TB and polio. Therefore it is essential that all stake holders not only continue to tackle the issue with vigour but also remain vigilant atleast for a generation until it becomes the norm in each and every family that every child automatically gets educated.

As mentioned in last year's report we have completed a survey of adolescent girls from poor families and the problems faced by them in continuing with their education. We are now very clear about the importance and priority of various difficulties faced by them and in a position to strategise our efforts to tackle such problems. We are looking for support for our campaign to see that all children and especially girls continue their education upto the age of 18 years.

As already mentioned above our work is becoming tougher as the child labour situation is getting eliminated. Our volunteers as well as all other stake holders have shown determination and dedication to root out child labour in all its forms. It is a pleasure and privilege acknowledging their efforts.

21st October 2016
Hyderabad

Dr. M. Krishnamurthi
Chairman&Managing Trustee
M V Foundation

1. Coverage and Reach

During the financial year April 2015 to March 2016 MVFoundation (MVF) implemented its program of getting every child to school using an area based approach in select Mandals and blocks of the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar (Table 1). In this approach every children that is out of school is tracked and enrolled into the school system and every child in school is tracked to ensure that they do not drop out of schools to join the ranks of the labour force in a defined area.

MVF tracked about 187403 children in the 6-14 years age group of whom 11814 children were out of schools (Table 2). It withdrew 9320 children from work and mainstreamed them into school (Table 3). 504 children were enrolled in the RBC camps of which 389 children were mainstreamed into local schools, hostels and KGBVs (Table 4). The processes of tracking involved verification of attendance registers class wise in each school at the

time of reopening of the academic session and ensuring that the cohort of children move to the next class. Further at least once in a month there was a physical verification of each child's presence in the class as indicated in the attendance register. Children who were marked a present, but were not in school on that day were contacted and followed up with. Likewise children who had absented from school for more than a week were also contacted.

This year MVF intensified its activities among adolescent children, especially girls. 575 adolescent girls' committees were formed with a membership of 7165 children. It was found that 3620 took the class 10 examination of which 1753 were girls. 236 children took the class 10 and intermediate examination through the Open School system. MVF identified 388 child marriages and could stop 94 marriages. There is a gradual reduction in the instances of child marriage (Table 5).

Impact of Child Tracking-Amrabad Mandal

There were only 40 children and just two teachers who were mostly irregular in the Udimilla Tribal Welfare Residential School for Girls which was located in a remote area, 28 kms away from the mandal headquarters. Three additional teachers who were appointed for the residential school went on deputation and thus were not present. In the process of tracking every child the enrolment in the hostel reached up to 235 children. The local CRPF and gram panchayats made several petitions to the government. This was also reported in the local media. As a result teachers who went on deputation were posted back. There are now 8 teachers and the school has a compound wall. Parents feel safe and children are regular due to the monitoring of their attendance by the MVF volunteer and the community.

2. Social Mobilisation and Campaign

The components of social mobilization included door to door survey, contacting parents and children to give them confidence to access schools, local youth, women's groups and members of the community. MVF constituted Child Rights Protection Forums or Bal Adhikar Suraksha Samities (BASS) with the members who volunteer their time to monitor violation of child rights in their area. They engaged with the local and district level officials to bring pressure on them to set right the system of delivery of services. Their regular visit to the schools helped in improving the regularity and punctuality of children as well as teachers. There are

342 CRPFs in all, with a membership of 3628. MVF also revived existing School Management Committees and strengthened 568 SMCs in the project area (Table 6).

285 gram panchayats monitor the status of children in their constituency and were also involved in making the schools, anganwadi centres and also the functionaries of the relevant government departments accountable to them. They have been trained in issues relating to their roles and responsibilities regarding child protection and development. They have played an active role in stopping child labour and also child marriages.



Stopping Child Labour

Campaign against children engaged in cotton fields were carried out in 42 villages. Autos and other vehicles commuting with children were stopped in Gattu, Ieeja and Amrabad mandals and were charged fine by the police. Talks were also conducted with organizers of cotton fields not to employ children.

In Gadwal mandal MPTC, GP, CRPF, Teachers, SMC sensitized the community against child marriage and child labour and negotiated with employers to free children from work. Labour department along with Mandal Education Officer and MVF staff booked cases against the employers of the cotton seed fields. Autos engaged in commuting children to work were stopped and the police were approached where needed. This has helped in retention of children during seasonal activity.

Strengthening of SMC in Hyderabad City

In the city of Hyderabad intensive efforts were made to strengthen the SMC and the CRPF and enhance their capacities to support the campaign. District level meetings of the CRPF featured once in a month and a half on an average. 84 meetings were held at the basti and mandal levels with a turnout of 1272 to discuss the status of school functioning and impediments to children's education and to plan school monitoring visits. The members undertook visits to schools of the project area on a regular basis and shared the outcomes of their visits with officials of the Education Department, submitting 13 petitions in the process. They also contributed their mite to improve the quality of school infrastructure. Exposure visits to the camp were arranged for 213 community members including the CRPF and the SMC. 125 SMC meetings were convened with 1666 participants. Subsequently they demanded information on receipt and usage of school funds, school infrastructure, learning levels and implementation of the midday meal programme. The SMC was strategically linked to the CRPF so that their voices could be heard.

Role of Mannapur Gram Panchayat

The Mannapur gram panchayat in Gadwal mandal at Dharur passed a resolution to make their panchayat child labour free. This is an area where most children work on cotton seed farms. The gram panchayat issued notices to all the cotton seed growing farmers not to engage children as child labour from their village as well as from other villages.

In spite of their severe political differences all political leaders came together and campaigned jointly on the issue of child labour and children's right to education. The gram panchayat now conducts regular review meetings with all the institution heads and also supports them. The gram panchayat has succeeded in bringing all children to school. It also monitors children

3. Engaging with the System

MVF contacted schools, anganwadi centres, KGBV's hostels, health care systems, departments of police and labour, gram panchayats, Child Welfare Committees and all other relevant public institutions that are mandated to protect children. It facilitated the community based institutions to bargain and negotiate with all the functionaries and demand for all the entitlements of children as guaranteed by policies and the law and also

what they consider is just for children. Members of CRPF petitioned to the government, followed up on them through repeated visits to the mandal and block level offices. They also appealed at the district and State level when issues did not get resolved. Their efforts in identifying issues and addressing them by submitting petitions to the concerned authorities have resolved school infrastructure and other issues on several occasions.

Post Card Campaign in Gattu and Ieeja Mandals -Response of High Court

Seven schools with 769 children (356 boys and 413 girls) were without school teachers. The Sarpanches and members of Mandal Parishads decided to start a post card campaign to bring this issue to the notice of the authorities. On 4th August 2015, 3000 post cards were signed by members CRPF, SMC, GP, Parents, Teachers, children and other community members addressed to High Court, SCPCR and NCPCR, Director School Education, Principal Secretary, Education.

The High Court took suo motu cognizance and on 17th August ordered a report from the government on the matter. Consequently the District Education Officer was suspended and the Assistant State Project Director visited schools and submitted a false report stating that the schools were functioning well. On seeing a news item published in The Hindu newspaper, where children were found garlanding empty chairs on Teachers' Day the High Court demanded that the Government submit a report regarding the number of children and teachers in each school across the state. In response the government issued a notice calling for recruitment of Vidya volunteers (para-teachers) or Academic Instructors (AIs). However, the schools in Gattu did not get the required number of AIs and so again a petition was submitted to the Collector requesting the required number of teachers. As a result 34 AIs were recruited in Gattu and 8000 AIs all over the State.

Unfortunately the High Court orders in Amrabad mandal did not yield any positive result as in Ashram patashalas and other Tribal schools a government order mandates that teachers should be recruited from tribal community only. As there are no qualified vidya volunteers or AIs from the tribal community there were no recruitments in all these schools. Efforts are being made to make changes in the GO.

At the same time SMCs in Amrabad succeeded in drawing the attention of the authorities, village community and the press and four teachers from the community were recruited to Urdu medium schools.

Creating a Neutral Space in Areas of Civil Unrest- Dhanora

Dhanora block in Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra is a predominantly tribal area affected by civil unrest. Quite often MVF volunteers faced problems with police and naxals. They were stopped by the police several times who questioned them on the purpose of their visit to the interior villages. Naxals too are suspicious about the MVF volunteers and think that they are police informers and would not accept that their only purpose was to protect children, enroll them in schools and ensure their rights.

In order to settle the matter once and for all MVF volunteers asked naxal sympathizers to arrange a meeting with their area commander. The meeting was finally fixed at a place 7 to 8 kms deep in the forest by walk. They went with local Sarpanch and village head to discuss and clarify to naxals. The local Sarpanch and the village head convinced the naxals that MVF's sole purpose is to protect children. It seems they had cross verified the facts with other contacts. They also warned that if they found anything suspicious the volunteer would have to face dire consequences.



4. Quality of Education

MVF worked with the school teachers to protect children and their rights and improvement of quality of education in the entire project area and special attention was paid in 15 schools in Mahbubnagar district in Telangana and 15 schools in Vaishali district in Bihar.

In Mahbubnagar MVF took up the program of improvement of quality of education in schools resulting in improving quality of education. Resource Persons from SCERT conducted teachers' trainings on transacting text books. Children were assessed twice a month to track their learning levels. Based on their performance they were grouped

under: need basic education; need improvement and ready for text book. Following which remedial classes with supplementary material was conducted for 2500 children. Summer schools were organised in Gattu and Ieeja to improve the quality and also to keep children away from work and this was attended by 1260 children. The success of the quality schools has led to a demand from Principals of other schools to start quality education in their schools too.

In Gadwal mandal teachers' meeting to impart quality education resulted in remedial classes for slow learners. Meetings with Head

Collaboration with the Education Department-Vaishali District

The Quality Education intervention in Vaishali district of Bihar was implemented in 15 schools that had a substantial Musahar population. There is a concerted effort to involve the community in the program through the Community Outreach Intervention. Local youth were recruited as 'Supplementary Teachers' in these schools and trained to provide support for improvement of quality of education. They developed 'Child Portfolios' for each child in these schools. The results of the children's monthly tests, their drawings and other academic achievements were recorded in the Child Portfolios. They imparted remedial education outside school hours to children needing help. Some teachers conducted remedial classes even during regular school hours. They were also involved in engaging children in co-curricular activities.

MVF and the Education Department of Bihar jointly developed Gyanodaya workbooks for Hindi, English and Mathematics and together they held a series of four training workshops to orient 158 government school teachers and the MVF Supplementary Teachers from all 27 schools in the use of these workbooks. The workbooks were distributed to all schools along with TLM and sports kits. A baseline test of academic competencies of 2818 children from these schools was conducted in September 2015 of whom 1584 were in the B and C grade. An Annual Grading Test was held in March 2016 to assess the competencies of these children from schools after the intervention. It was found that 992 of them moved to the A grade.

PS PojhiyanDehati is a Model School of sorts. A number of SMC members and teachers visited the school to learn from the interventions on quality education. It is likely that all 12 schools under the 5 Community Outreach interventions would begin to independently implement the Quality Education intervention before long.

5. Emphasis on Adolescent Children-Especially Girls

The program on adolescent girls picked up a momentum this year even as it covered a large number of girls. Anganwadi workers have been activated. Community support was mobilised to protect girls and their rights. Campaign for advancement of girls' education and against child marriage was taken up on a large scale. Girls too have approached the police to help them with stopping of child marriages. Older boys and girls especially those who had dropped after 7th and 8th class were approached counselled and encouraged to take the Open School class 10board examinations. They were also

guided to take tuitions and prepare for the examination.

The program in Nalgonda took care to sensitize boys on issue relating to gender equality, gender sensitization to all the boys. Youth clubs in the villages are normally with young boys and girls are seldom part of these youth clubs. Due to the awareness of the program and orientation on the issues like gender equality, sexual harassment, creating spaces for girls , girls too have begun joining the youth clubs especially so in Nalgonda. Now, in many villages, boys and girls together participate in youth clubs.

Intensive Work on Adolescent Girls

Activities taken up during the first half of 2016 in Kurnool, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda the areas covered under the intensive program for adolescent girls included the following. Firstly, a survey conducted along with anganwadi workers and school teachers on child population in the age group of 0-18 years and the educational status of children aged 6-18 years. 42192 children were identified through this effort. 22941 children aged 6-14 were in school and 565 of them were out of school. 7113 children in the age group of 15-18 years were pursuing their educations as against 652 that had dropped out of the system.

Secondly, a campaign through meetings and door-to-door visits was taken up in in these villages. Occasions such as International Women's Day, Republic Day and National Day of the Girl Child were also used as a platform to reach out to them on campaign issues. Thirdly, the Education Department's school enrolment drive at the commencement of the new academic year in June was given full support by MVF volunteers. 2985 out of 3216 children completed the Class 10 exams and they were enabled to join to colleges at the Intermediate level (class 11).

Fourthly, Girls' Forums with a membership of 5782 girls were formed. 23 Boys' Forums were also formed in Kurnool district to involve boys in the process of upholding the dignity of girls and working towards gender equity. In addition 60 Combined Forums were formed with a total of 2119 adolescent boys and girls and they were given orientation on gender equity, child rights, the Child Marriage Act, health and education.

Efforts were made to involve the CRPF in addressing campaign issues with focus on girl child issues and ensuring streamlined implementation of the RTE Act. 95 potential cases of child marriage were identified and 42 of them prevented with the help of officials, elected representatives and community groups.



6. Support to Children to pursue Higher Education

During this year MVFoundation supported children for pursuing higher education. Support was lent in procuring caste certificates and income certificates of their parents for securing scholarships. College and hostel fees were also paid to the girls studying in Intermediate and Degree courses in five colleges of the city. One of the girls completed her Masters in Business Administration course. Some girls who wanted skill development oriented education were facilitated training through Yashoda Foundation, a charitable training organisation in Secunderabad. Nearly 10 girls have secured jobs in supermarkets and software companies.

MVF also distributed scholarships to 135 children among whom 40 were boys and 95 were girls during this year. The candidates for the scholarship were selected through a selection committee constituted at the mandal/block for this purpose. The criteria for selection was based on gender, vulnerability of the candidate, caste, academic performance and so on.

7. Research Studies and Programmes

MVF conducted a study on “Champions-Voices of Girls – A Study of First Generation Girl Students in Senior Secondary Schools of Telangana”. This study focussed on the challenges faced and successes achieved by girls in reaching up to this stage of education and also the institutional and non-institutional support that they have received so far. 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.

The findings of the study was shared with the Board of Intermediate education and Minister for Education, Telangana who issued a GO announcing free education and supply of free text books to all the students studying in 2 years of Intermediate courses in government junior colleges. The study was published in September 2015.

A Study titled Lost Child-Voices of Out of School Boys and Girls was taken up in late 2015 to study the educational status, the working conditions and occupational profiles of 552 out-of-school children that were aged 15-18 years in the 10 districts of the state of Telangana. Rural mandals with low literacy, industrial zones in urban areas and urban slums with high minority population were chosen for the study. A structured questionnaire containing 103 questions and Focused Group Discussions were the primary tools used for data collection. The findings are being consolidated and will be available for dissemination soon

A study to assess the child labour situation in the Agra leather and footwear sector in India was conducted based on field visits. In the study it conducted a stakeholder mapping in conjunction with iMentor; household child labor survey in the identified hotspot areas, evaluated the feasibility and opportunities of setting up of a

Child Labour Free Zone in selected areas in Agra; and made recommendations on engaging with companies and suppliers.

MVF also assisted Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan. The research question was to find out whether students in India are realizing their learning potential at their fullest, and whether simple, respectful assertion of students' individual values can help achieving it. The study involved 1,000 students in the class levels between 6 and 10.

8. Child Line -1098

Since August 2015, MVF has been partnering with the Telangana government on Childline, a helpline initiative designed to safeguard and protect children in 600 villages spread over 18 mandals. The Childline centre in Vikarabad has responded to 426 distress calls most of them dealing with child labour, especially in hotels, harassment at work and at home, the need for shelters and hostels for children, child marriage, child trafficking, lost children, either those who have wandered out of or come in to the area, and child abuse, including sexual abuse. The work is serious, and the challenges are many.

Since each case required an immediate, complex and personalized systemic response from a wide-ranging set of government officials, the biggest challenge faced by MVF has been to motivate these officials (who are neither proactive nor responsive) to the needs of the initiative. A Mandal Advisory Board also called as child advisory board was introduced by MVF. This advisory board

has all the functionaries as members of the Board. The Tahsildar is its Chairperson and MPDO its convener. This initiative of Child Line is the first of its kind in the country.

Its meetings are held bi-monthly and several issues have been resolved. For example children complained about severe inconvenience to catch the bus after school hours as there was no bus stop. The advisory board took up this issue with TSRTC who constructed a bus shelter and instructed all drivers to pick children from this bus shelter. This was pending since 12 years. Likewise the Advisory Board of Mominpet responded to a complaint about closure of the SC hostel as there was no water facility. The district social welfare office drilled a bore well. All the children returned to the hostel and are going to school regularly.

9. Technical Support to Other NGOs

MVF extended technical support to NGO's 'IndienHilfe' in West Bengal, 'Manjari' in Rajasthan Hand in Hand in Madhya Pradesh and Aspire in Odisha. Through this support Resource Persons from MVF are sent to hand hold the NGOs to orient them on the non-negotiable principles for eradication of child labour, community mobilisation, and area based approach and engagement with the system, and bringing about attitudinal change among stakeholders in the context of child labour and child rights.

10. Trainings

MVF has conducted more than 30 structured training programmes to community groups, MVF staff and other

NGOs orienting 1207 participants on RTE Act, formation of child protection committees, continuous comprehensive evaluation, social mobilisation and creation of child labour free zones.

11. 'TOMS Shoe Giving Campaign'

During this year M V Foundation has distributed 178267 pairs of shoes in 1761 schools spread across the districts of Adilabad, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Kurnool. Local elected representatives like ZPTCs, MPPs, Sarpanches and MLAs participated in the shoe giving programs in various locations. The local press covered the events. Children were happy to wear the new shoes given to them and proudly went to schools. As each beneficiary (the child) was tracked during the program there was considerable reduction in the dropouts to schools.

12. Fellowship Program

MVF provided fellowship to two working in Erravally, Mylardevarampally, Pulumaddi Panchayats of Vikarabad mandal and Belkatur, Sirigiripet, Elmakanya Panchayats of Tandur mandal towards improvement of school infrastructure, monitoring the functioning of Anganwadi centres, formation of children's committees in schools, enrolment and retention of children in the Panchayats, improvement of midday meals, prevention of child marriages, strengthening of Gram Panchayats, and orientation to school management committees. Due to their efforts 160 children were enrolled into schools and 88 children were successfully shifted to

higher classes who would have otherwise dropped out of schools.

13. Internship

During this year more than 50 students from various national and international universities have visited the MVF project areas in Telangana for their project work. Several students were trained in writing case studies of former child labourers, children mainstreamed into schools and making templates for petitions to government officials. Practical field visits to the districts of Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad were facilitated for direct interaction with stakeholders of the programme viz., children, government teachers, schools, community members, elected representatives, Anganwadi centre functionaries and government officials.



14. Partnerships / Networking with other NGOs

MVF partnered with several other NGOs and networks at the national, international and state levels to build pressure on bringing about changes in laws and policies and also sharing of experiences and learning from each other. It participated in the regular workshops and meetings conducted by

these organisations and invited them for brainstorming discussion on issues related to child rights. MVF staff had participated in more than 30 workshops and seminars conducted by other NGOs, Govt. institutions and Universities to share the MVF's experiences in adopting an "Area based approach

MVF Partnership at the international level

Stop Child Labour Campaign, Netherlands, (www.stopchildlabour.eu)

Global March Netherlands (www.globalmarch.org)

Global Campaign for Education, South Africa (www.campaignforeducation.org)

Girls Not Brides, UK (www.girlsnotbrides.org)

Freedom from Slavery Forum, USA (www.freetheslaves.net)

MVF Partnership at the National level

Stop Child Labour campaign, New Delhi (<http://www.rteforumindia.org/>), and

Campaign against Child Labour, Tamilnadu (<https://www.facebook.com/CACLCS>)

MVF Partnership at the State level

Network for Protection of Child Rights (hydnpccr@gmail.com)

Right to Education Forum (workingchild123@yahoo.co.in)

Our Donor Partners

Action aid

Broadridge

Child Line India Foundation

Fair Childhood

India Committee Netherlands

International Child Development Initiatives

Jamshedji Tata Trust

Kinderpostzegels

Stitching Charity Fund Rijsholt (Netherlands)

TOMS -USA

15 Tables

Table 1-Project Area

Sl. No.	District	No of Mandals	No. of Gram Panchayats	Habitations
1	Mahabubnagar	5	90	95
2	Nalgonda	2	40	50
3	Rangareddy	3	65	53
4	Kurnool	2	32	16
5	Hyderabad	6	-	117
6	Bihar	1	16	110
7	Maharashtra	1	42	154
Total		20	285	595

Table 2 : Number of Children Covered under the Program

S. No.	District	School Going (6-14)			Non School Going (6-14)			Total Children		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mahabubnagar	23591	21502	45093	2953	3910	6863	26544	25412	51956
2	Nalgonda	6244	5994	12238	63	109	172	6307	6103	12410
3	Rangareddy	8260	7608	15868	38	34	72	8298	7642	15940
4	Kurnool	6900	6428	13328	980	1398	2378	7880	7826	15706
5	Hyderabad	24582	25277	49859	688	742	1430	25270	26019	51289
6	Bihar	15287	15932	31219	199	164	363	15486	16096	31582
7	Maharashtra	4139	3845	7984	272	264	536	4411	4109	8520
Total		89003	86586	175589	5193	6621	11814	94196	93207	187403

Table 3: Older Children Directly Mainstreamed in Schools (5-14)

SL No.	District	Older Children Directly Mainstreamed in Schools		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mahabubnagar	1406	1731	3137
2	Hyderabad	387	420	807
3	Bihar	2373	2459	4832
4	Maharashtra	283	261	544
Total		4449	4871	9320

Table 4: Number of Children Enrolled in RBC Camp and Mainstreamed

Sl. No.	District	No. of Children Enrolled in Camp			Children Mainstreamed Through Camps		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mahabubnagar	0	110	110	0	217	217
2	Hyderabad	0	253	253	0	145	145
3	Gadchiroli	93	48	141	13	14	27
Total		93	411	504	13	376	389

Table 5: Child Marriage

Sl.No	District	No. of child marriages		
		Identified	Stopped	Could not be stopped
1	Mahabubnagar	222	47	175
2	Nalgonda	46	18	28
3	Rangareddy	55	20	35
4	Kumool	15	5	10
5	Bihar	50	4	46
Total		388	94	294

Table 6: Details of CRPF and SMC under the Program

S.No	District	CRPF		SMCs	
		No. of Forums	No. of Members	No. of Committees	No. of Members
1	Mahabubnagar	134	1341	231	2456
2	Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy&, Kurnool	17	288	NA	NA
3	Hyderabad	110	1175	102	1541
4	Bihar	16	188	95	760
5	Maharashtra	65	636	140	1576
Total		342	3628	568	6333

16. Some Challenges

Currently MVF's interventions are in areas affected by drought and out migration as in Mahbunagar district in the state of Telangana, areas of cultivation of cotton seeds that demand child labour as it is cheap labour as in Kurnool, areas of civil unrest as in the case of Gadchiroli district in the state of Maharashtra, severe backwardness as in Vaishali district in the state of Bihar and specific vulnerabilities of children in urban slums of Hyderabad city. In spite of such diversities and difficulties parents and the community have shown enormous commitment to send their children to school. The challenge however is in State deficit and its incapacity to respond to the demand for education. The process is slow and MVF has not given up on engaging with the system.

MVF has also shifted its focus on adolescent children i.e. children in the age of 15-18 years and their right to education in Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Kurnool districts which has had a presence of MVF for over a decade. There are inadequate if not no laws, policies or institutions meant for such children. This is a great challenge.

MVF continues to collaborate with all the public institutions and prepare community to engage with the system to strengthen its capacities to deliver services. There is a challenge of getting the government to listen to the actual facts about the reach of its programs. Often any feedback with the functionaries on the system is construed as being confrontationist resulting in an absence of dialogue and remedial action. This attitude exacerbates the complacency of the government and its belief that all children are already in schools.

Unfortunately the government often does not trust or recognise the strength in partnering with NGOs. They are not treated as equal partners having a shared responsibility to work on entitlements of children. One of the consequences of this is the reluctance to disburse grants after the first instalment causing undue difficulties. Although MVF believes that receiving funds from the State is an important aspect of collaboration it has preferred to collaborate with the State mostly through non-funding relationship.

MVF is considered old-fashioned as its emphasis is on processes of social mobilisation, institution building and deepening of democracy. The vocabulary of donors and corporatisation of funding on the other hand is on measurable outcomes with scant respect for processes. MVF has found that a process driven program yields sustainable results as a social norm in favour of child rights and making the system accountable is evolved in an organic fashion. This would certainly result in quantifiable outcomes which MVF respects but it would not short change the program to meet the grant requirement.

In MVF's understanding every child in an area is to be accounted for. They are to be tracked and every person in the community has to be prepared to protect them. So the process is labour and capital intensive. However as it breaks the cycle of exploitation once and for all, the impact of the program are tremendous. It not only resolves conflicts in its project area but has a spin off in the community and the system neighbouring areas as well. This is not easily appreciated and remains a challenge. MVF believes that when investments are half-hearted and the results are not long lasting it is not only a huge wastage of resources but also a cause for cynicism.

M.Venkatrangaiya Foundation
Consolidated Financial Statements
Income and Expenditure Statement for 2015-16

		in Rs.	
Fiscal Year Ended 31st March	Enclosure	2016 Rs.	2015 Rs.
Support/Revenue			
Grants in Aid	I		
Foreign Funds Programs		32,890,428	27,174,275
Local Funds Programs		40,630,133	39,786,315
Donations, Interests and Other Receipts	I	4,524,080	9,956,065
		78,044,641	76,916,654
Expenditures:			
Foreign Contributions Programs	I	32,095,588	32,541,179
Local Programs & Other Expenses		37,144,176	38,710,815
Depreciation	II	549,602	640,257
		69,789,365	71,892,250
Surplus (Deficit) Revenue Over Expenditure		8,255,276	5,024,404
Surplus (Deficit) brought forward from previous year		17,617,195	12,592,787
Balance Carried Over to Balance Sheet		25,872,470	17,617,192

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2016

		in Rs.	
Fiscal Year Ended 31st March	Enclosure	2016 Rs.	2015 Rs.
Assets			
Fixed Assets	II	2,351,714	2,703,914
Fixed Deposits		47,839,709	42,187,533
Investments		100,000	100,000
TDS Refund Receivables		226,482	48,747
Cash & Bank Balances		33,391,364	29,754,450
Current Assets, Loans & Advances		6,853,588	8,181,787
MV Foundation Receivables		8,646,245	13,590,369
		99,409,105	96,566,800
Liabilities			
Corpus Fund		9,584,323	5,884,323
Institutional Support Grants		3,575,000	3,575,000
Bridge Fund		12,136,037	16,220,000
Revolving Fund		14,000,000	14,000,000
Grants Received in Advance		13,000,000	16,842,209
Surplus (Grants to be spent)		25,872,470	17,617,192
Other Current Liabilities		21,241,277	22,428,075
		99,409,105	96,566,800

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

for **M.Venkatarangaiya Foundation**

K.Sreenivasan
Partner
M.No.206421
Date : 25-08-2016
Place: Secunderabad

M. Krishnamurthi
Managing Trustee

M.R. Vikram
Secretary Trustee



Ramanatham & Rao
Chartered Accountants

P. B. No. 2102, Flat # 302, Kala Mansion,
Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad - 500 003
E-mail : ramanathamandao@gmail.com
Phone : 27814147, 27849305, Fax : 27840307

AUDIT REPORT

UNDER SECTION 12A (B) OF THE INCOME - TAX ACT, 1961 IN THE CASE OF CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS TRUSTS OR INSTITUTIONS

We have examined the balance sheet of M.VENKATARANGAIYA FOUNDATION, 201, Narayan Apartments, West Marredpally, Secunderabad - 500 026 as at 31st March 2016 and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust or institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above named *trust/institution visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us, subject to the comments given below:

NIL

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us, the said account give a true and fair view:

- (i) In the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named *trust/institution as at 31st March 2016, and
- (ii) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the Excess of Income over Expenditure of its accounting year ending on 31st March 2016.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.



for RAMANATHAM & RAO
FRN: 02934S
Chartered Accountants

(K SREENIVASAN)
Partner
ICAI Membership No. 206421

Place: Secunderabad
Date: 25th August, 2016

Board of Trustees

1. Dr. M. Krishnamurthi, Chairman & Managing-Trustee
2. Mr. M.R.Vikram, Secretary-Trustee
3. Mr. M.Simhachalam
4. Prof. .A.Vaidehi
5. Dr.A.Venkatesh
6. Mr. A.Ramabrahmam
7. Mr. .A.V.Sadasiva
8. Mr. .Alladi Subrahmanyam
9. Mr. M.V.Raghavan
10. Mr. M V Prasad
11. Mr. .M. Gopi Krishna
12. Ms.M.Savithri Sravanthi
13. Ms. Dipa Sinha
14. Mr.M.V.Swaroop

Programme Advisory Board

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

Our Team

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



**M.VENKATARANGAIYA
FOUNDATION**

201, Narayan Apts, West Marredpally,
Secunderabad - 500026