

VIKASA

Annual Report 2014-15



VIKASA

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Annual report - 2014-15

A brief review of activities of VIKASA in the financial year 2014-15 are presented hereunder

Maathota is a tribal development programme supported by NABARD. Horticulture is the core activity of the programme besides drudgery reduction of women, income generation through available natural resources and trainings such as organic, skill development etc...

NABARD has sanctioned this programme as 3 projects to implement in Araku valley and Dumbriguda mandals. First project was sanctioned in the year 2008 to cover 1000 families in Dumbriguda mandal of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh, Second project was sanctioned in the year 2009 to cover 1000 families in Araku Valley mandal and Third project was sanctioned in the year 2012 to cover 1000 families in Araku valley and Dumbriguda mandals. As per the sanctioned programme, plantation was completed in first three years of each programme and after care activities such as manure application, irrigation, pruning etc... are supported for 5 years to all the farmers.

As part of the programme, each of the selected family supporting for development of orchard with 77 to 80 no's of core plants such as Mango / Sapota / Amla / Lemon in 80% of one acre land and 150



to 225 no's of other fruit / timber / non timber plants such as custard, apple, teak, glyrecedia etc... around the boundary; cost of plant material, cost of inputs like neem cake, farm yard manure and cost of aftercare activities will be supported for 5 years. Support for inter crop and live fence around the plot will be extended in the initial year. Apart from plantation, promotion of other community needs like credit, health, drinking water, women development, skill development trainings based on available resources for increased

income and promotion of organic cultivation for increased net profit of the community are part of the programme.

In the reporting period of FY 2014-15, Plantation was completed in balance 400 acre of 3000 acre in the month of June and July, 2014 and gap filling plantation was supported to 2013 plantation farmers from the project budget. Farmers of 2008 to 2012 plantation also attended for gap filling on their own. Vikasa facilitated in purchase of good plant material from reputed nurseries. Two bags (80Kg) of Neem cake and 1 Kg of Neem oil per farmer was supported to 2010 to 2014 plantation farmers. Payments were made to farmers for aftercare activities such as pruning, irrigation, basin works etc... through transfer to Village development committees (VDCs) bank accounts.

Village development Committees (VDC) are the village level institutions promoted by VIKASA, by organizing farmers into a formal body. All the farmers beneficiaries of a village are the members of this institution. This is represented by a President and Secretary. All the payments to farmers for raising the orchards are routed through these VDCs. Vikasa transfers the amount to the VDC bank accounts and the VDC will in turn makes all the payments to individual farmers. This procedure was adopted to instil a sense of

Twenty seven farmers completed Soil Moisture Conservation works in 27 acre and payments were made based on measurements taken at field. To support income through inter cropping, seedlings of turmeric and ginger supplied to maathota farmers from KVK-BCT, Elamanchili.

Provision of Drinking water through Gravity in tribal villages



Community in most of the project villages are taking contaminated water flowing in hill streams and facing shortage of drinking water during summer. As part of the project, 9 villages of Dumbriguda mandal were supported for drinking water. Under this support, water is drawn through gravity from springs situated in higher elevations and supplied through taps at the in the villagers. Around 650 families are getting portable drinking water from these taps.

Livelihood enhancement Initiatives

As part of livelihood programmes, following trainings and capacity building activities are conducted to project participants and project staff.

Training on broom making

Community collects broom from banks of hill streams and hill slopes and makes them as bunches.



Normally people here do not follow the uniformity while making brooms. Count / quantity per broom and length of brooms are also varying. Material used for bunching is also not giving aesthetic appearance. This leads to under valuation and getting lower price for their work. Traders purchase from the

community, open brooms and make one broom into two or three and neatly tie with plastic wires which gives aesthetic appearance. With this simple intervention, traders / intermediaries are getting 30% to 50% of share of consumer price.

As part of TDF project, hill broom was promoted as bund plantation for additional income. Two exposure visits were conducted as part of the programme, one to Kasipur in Orissa where community formed as a cooperative and marketing after proper value addition and the other is to Gidimapadu and Kottaguda villages near Hiramandalam in Srikakulam Dt where good variety of broom was cultivating by community on hill slopes and getting income around Rs. 1 lakh per family. Whereas families practicing cultivation of broom on Maathota bunds are getting additional income, But, not at desirable level. Under these circumstances, 5 no.of trainings on value addition and propagation in the project area are organized. Through these trainings community are getting fair

amount for their work by maintaining uniformity and aesthetic appearance and meet the demand by propagation on farm bunds and cultivation on fallow lands.

Details of trainings area as follows...

S.No	Villages covered	Mandal	No. of SHGs covered	No. of Participants
1	Pimpulguda and Dummaguda	Araku valley	3	30
2	Sangam valasa and Dabuguda	Araku valley	4	30
3	S.Korraguda and Sangamvalasa	Araku valley	3	30
4	Logili	Dumbriguda	4	30
5	Badimela and Nandivalasa	Dumbriguda	3	30

Hill broom is available in limited area of Andhra Pradesh. It has great demand throughout the year; Through broom cultivation, community are getting additional income from Rs. 15, 000 to Rs.20, 000 per annum out of half acre block plantation or on the bunds of Maathota plots. This income is handy for their household needs.

Apart from NABARD supported trainings on broom making, Vikasa conducted trainings on hill broom as part of skill development programmes in Tribal Development Fund project and covered 209 women and men through 6 trainings in project area. After these trainings, and listening to the success stories of their fellow farmers, community started cultivating hill grass over bunds within Maathota plots.

Training on vegetable cultivation through organic cultivation:-

As part of promotion of diversified income to project participants, 406 participants are covered through 8 trainings on vegetable cultivation through organic practices conducted in project villages. Vegetable cultivation is not a common practice in tribal villages. Only limited villages are practicing vegetable cultivation.. After trainings, many of the villages practicing vegetable cultivation and organic practices and getting net income of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50, 000/- each family.



Open pollinated variety seeds of brinjal, greens, bendi, bush variety of beans, chilli, radish etc... are supported for all the project participants. The reason for supporting open pollinated seeds was, to encourage the farmers to save their own seed for succeeding seasons, instead of buying seed every time and also wean away from the consumption of pesticides that come along

with the seed purchases in the market.

Vegetable cultivation trainings are conducted in the project area as part of income generation activity under **Maathota** programme. Open pollinated variety of **Dolichos**, shrub variety of beans introduced in Maathota project area which seems like local bean of creeper variety comes in January

to February. As this crop performs throughout the year irrespective of season, farmers got very good response from the market in local shandy.

in the year 2012, Dolchos crop was first introduced in the project area with proper training and exposure visits. After getting good returns, farmers replicating the crop on their own and cropping area is increasing year by year. Eleven farmers of Gadiyaguda, a Maathota village cultivating Dolichos in 10 to 15 cents per family. Farmers in Poddaguda, adjacent Maathota village inspired and propose to start the cultivation. Cost of cultivation and returns of Sri. Killo Moddu S/O Mahadev of Gadiyaguda village are as follows. As the harvesting was done in staggered manner (5 times) we tried to present the returns for each harvest from the sae crop.

Extent of land – 0.15 acre		Date of sowing: 28.5.2015		
S.No	Cost of cultivation		Returns	
	Activity	Amount	Harvest	Amount
1	Cost of plough – own	300	24.7.15 – 60 kg	1700
2	FYM – own	500	31.7.15 – 180 kg	4600
3	Seed – 2 Kg	1100	7.8.15 – 120 kg	3000
4	DAP – 9 Kg	270	14.8.15 – 120 kg	3000
5	Pest control	500	21.8.15 – 40 kg	1000
6	Inter culture 5days – own	500	28.8.15 – 10 kg	300
7	Weeding- own	1000		
	Total	4170		13600
Net income out of 15 cent in 90 days = 13600 – 4170 = Rs. 9430				
And wages of Rs. 1800				
Net income of Rs. 63, 000/- and wages of Rs. 12,000/- can be created per acre				



Dolichos stand crop

Farmers got Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per Kilo in the local shandy whereas during the same time rate of dolchos in Visakhapatnam market is Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 per Kilo. Farmers getting net income around Rs. 1,00,000 per acre those who are marketing their produce in Visakhapatnam *rythu bazaars*.

As dolichos is a leguminous crop, it is fixing nitrogen in the soil and fetching good returns to farmers. Traders from Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Orissa are showing interest to market the produce. Vikasa is motivating farmers to cultivate the crop through organic practices.

Trainings on Pest Management through Agro-ecosystem Analysis

Vikasa entered into an MOU with National institute of plant health management (NIPHM), Hyd. Department of Agriculture & cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India to capacitate TDF – Maathota farmers in bio-intensive and safer interventions of pest control through agro-ecosystem analysis (AESAs) based integrated pest management (IPM) approach in conjunction with

ecological engineering (EE). Two trainings for 6 days (3 days / training) are proposed to conduct in Maathota project area to capacitate 60 Maathota farmers (30 farmers per training). As per the schedule, first training conducted at Nandiguda, a maathota project village in Araku valley mandal of Visakhapatnam District from 15th Sep, 2014 to 17th Sep, 2014. Selected 26 Maathota farmers from 15 project villages and 4 staff members of Vikasa attended for the training.

Dr. Dhana Raj Boina, Assistant Director (PHM – Agri.), NIPHM, Hyd and Sri. Komaraiah, Training assistant, NIPHM, Hyd attended for the programme from NIPHM.

Topics / Activities covered:-

1. Mass production of *Trichoderma Spp.*, biological agent to protect crops from soil and air born plant pathogens
2. Mass production of *Bracon spp.*, ecto-larval parasitoids of several lepidopteran insect pests
3. Mass production of *Reduviid bugs*, predators of insect pests
4. Mass production of *spiders*
5. Mass production of *Corcyrta larvae*, Rice math required to feed Bracon and Reduviid bugs at production stage
6. Mass production of *Trico cards*
7. Field visit and Feedback session

Above mentioned topics are covered by showing videos, doing / practicing and interaction during the training in 3 days.

Day one – Watching videos

The first day of the training started by showing the videos. Community explained about types of crops, pest, seasonality, agricultural practices and yields they are getting in the project area are explained to the resource persons.



Dr. Dhanraj Boina, conducted the session and explained about each of the subjected discussed in the video and clarified doubts expressed by the participants.

Day two – preparation / production of biocontrol agents - individual as well as groups

After recap of previous day learning through videos regarding mass production of trichoderma viridi, Reduviid, brocon, Spider, Corcyra larvae etc... total participants divided into two groups consisting 15 members in each group. One group engaged in mass production of trichoderma viridi which is a process oriented facilitated by Sri Komaraiah, NIPHM. The second group facilitated by Dr. Dhanraj Boaina divided the group into two sub-groups consisting 7 and 8 members in each group and entrusted the activity of production of Reduviid bugs, brocon, Spider and Corcyra larvae simultaneously to both the groups. He interacted with groups during and after completion of each activity. After completion of entrusted activity by the groups, first group who learned preparation of trichoderma viridi went to practice production of Reduviid bugs, brocon, Spider and Corcyra larvae

Trichoderma species are recognized as biological agents to protect crops against several soil and air borne plant pathogens belonging to the genus phytophthora, rhizoctonia, Botrytis etc... Trichoderma spp. also stimulate plant growth, enhance germination, plant survival, growth of roots and shoots.

and the second group went to learn trichoderma viridi.

In this process, all the participants individually did the steps involved in preparation of trichoderma viridi and as small groups did the production of biocontrol agents.

A) Trichoderma viridi:-



Filling of poly bags with jowar and water



Keeping in cooker



Allowing for boil for 40 min.



Boiled jowar allowed to room temperature



Inoculation of mother culture into sterilized jowar



Mixing of trichoderma spp. in FYM

The reduviid bugs (Rhynocoris marginatus / R. Fuscipes). Also known as assassin bugs, are predators of insect pests in many agroecosystems. They reduce the pest population by killing the host quickly with their highly proteolytic saliva. Most species are dark in colour with hues of brown, black, red or orange.

On-farm production technology for mass production of larval parasitoids, Bracon spp.



Mass production of spider:-



Day three – Field visit, power point presentation, recap, feedback and follow-up action

All the participants taken to “Maathota” plot for the field visit which consists of Mango and Sapota as core plantation and chilly, cabbage, groundnut, beans etc... as inter crops. During the field visit demonstrated how the Reduviid bug kills tobacco caterpillar eating leaves of cabbage in Maathota field.

Maathota farmers explained about their experiences in controlling of pest and diseases through bio-pesticides such as application of cow urine, cow dung, pungamia cake, neem oil, decoctions prepared with selected plant leaves etc...



After the field visit, all the participants assembled at Vikasa office in Araku valley. Power point presentations on Akshinthala purugulu and Tricograma are covered and the resource persons explained about importance and their life cycle; Videos on ecological engineering and other biocontrol agents are re-played and recapped the learnings of last two days training. All the participants expressed that they learned about pest and biocontrol agents, mass production of biocontrol agents through watching videos and doing by own / groups. Participants requested for supply of mother culture required for production of biocontrol agents. As using of cooker and gas stove are not common to the community in the project area hence, precautions, do's and don'ts are explained to the participants.



Participant wise activity to be taken-up at village wise and the requirements from Vikasa and NIPHM are recorded. Majority of the participants are come forwarded to start mass production of trichodermaviridi, Reduviid, and bracon biocontrol agents and Corcyra larvae required for feeding of biocontrol agents. During the discussion it was advised to utilise Village development fund (VDF) for purchase of cooker and for making of incubation chamber and for plastic containers. As part of concluding session, advised all the participants start the production as a group activity at the village level.

Construction of Concrete floors for cattle sheds

With the support from NABARD, Viaksa initiates steps to concretise flooring of existing cattle sheds with the savings in the sanctioned budget of Tribal Development Fund – Maathota project in Dumbriguda mandal with twin objectives of collection and utilization of cow urine for organic cultivation practices and to maintain hygienic condition in villages to safeguard the health of human as well as cattle.

92 no. of cattle sheds are constructed in project villages in Dumbriguda mandal with the approved budget for the activity. Payment for a cattle shed is limited to Rs. 5,000/- from the project; balance funds have been met by farmers ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Community participation is more in the activity over the project support. Community maintaining cattle sheds in good condition. Cow urine and dung collected from cattle sheds is used for cultivation of vegetables, millets, pulses and for horticulture crops promoted in "Maathota". Cow urine is a very essential ingredient for preparation of Non-pesticide decoctions for prevention of pest attack as well as curing of diseases.

Pest incidence comes down after application of cow urine and dung as a preventive measure; results are reduced in investment on pesticides. Enhanced quality of produce and low investment brings the farmers good returns and thereby increased net income. Expenditure on pesticides and fertilizers is reduced and thereby net income of farmers is improved.

Spin off benefits:-

1. In addition to the increased income to the farmers, soil health is increased due to application of cattle urine and dung – This will provide good soil to the next generations. Microbial activity improved humus in the soil. . .
2. Purchase of the cattle is the highest investment made by the farmers in the tribal area. Improved hygiene condition in the cattle shed reduces the health risk of cattle.



3. Improved hygiene conditions in the cattle shed / village improves the health condition of the surrounding community; thereby it reduces the investment on health.

4. Pesticide free agriculture produce improves the health of the farmers as well as the consumers

Exposure visits are conducted to best practicing farmers within the project villages. About 343 farmers are covered through 10 exposure visits. Replication of best practices such as bio-fencing with agave, which is protecting plot as well as bringing bi-annual income to farmers, Banana plantation in SMC trenches through which farmers are getting regular income, Desi poultry within maathota plots, hill broom over the bunds, Inter crops etc... As seeing is believing, the impact of exposure visits is encouraging, Majority of the farmers replicated best practices and getting income from diversified sources.

Mobile monitoring of the Maathota Programme

In order to effectively monitor the field activities and for geotagging of all the fields, NABARD engaged a team of experts for field testing the mobile based monitoring of the fields and identified VIKASA as the potential partner in effectively field testing the technology. Project staff attended for training on mobile monitoring of maathota programme and attended for the work after training and uploaded

2600 farmer maathota data under the guidance and directions of Blue frog, a software company in Visakhapatnam appointed by NABARD.

Farmer Producer Organization (FPO):-

To address exploitation of farmers in marketing, awareness meetings are conducted on common marketing of agriculture and horticulture produces to improve bargaining capacity of farmers. These trainings are conducted to VDC (Village development committee) leaders at cluster level as well as with farmers at village level. Three staff members are attended for training on Farmer Producer companies conducted by Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD). Two Farmers producer companies are initiated in Araku valley and Dumbriguda mandals of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh.

Proposals are submitted to NABARD as Producer Organization Promoting Institutions (POPI) to promote producer organizations in TDF project area. Farmers are coming forward to take part in producer organizations.

Protecting orchards with live fencing

As part of the Maathota programme most of the fallow and barren lands are converted into productive lands with appropriate soil moisture conservation and water resource development activities. However, the practice of open grazing posed a threat to the orchards. After a series of meetings, VIKASA suggested for encouraging the farmers to have live fence with plants like Agave, which are not grazed yet provide some income to the farmers. By raising the fence crop, farmers are getting an amount around Rs. 15,000/- from the live hedge of agave, broomsticks etc... Rs.10,000 to 30,000 from inter crops. Farmers of 2008, 2009 and 2010 plantations are getting Rs. 4000 to 6000 from the yields of core plantation of Maathota (fruit plants like Mango Sapota etc). Maathota farmers are getting an average income of Rs. 30,000 from one acre of Maathota land during initial years. In 10 to 15 years income from "Maathota" will be increased to Rs. 80,000 from core, boundary, Inter crop and hedge plantations. Income from 100 teak plants planted in the boundary will be the additional by 20th to 25th year. About 10 farmers planted coffee and black pepper as inter crops these farmers will get Rs. 50, 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 as income from coffee and pepper in 3 to 5 years. This practice will be replicated by remaining farmers.

“HALTING THE BURGEONING GRANITE MINING IN CHODAVARAM FOREST RANGE BY CREATING AWARENESS AND INVOLVING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES”

IN MADUGULA AND RAVIKAMATAM MANDALS OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF AP

SUPPORTED BY



Location of the project

Villages in the Madugula and Ravikamatam Mandals that fall within the Chodavaram forest range.

Chodavaram forest range is the largest in Visakhapatnam division covering an area of 54733.70 hectares having 3 sections viz. Madugula, Mediwada and Tenugupudi. This range is spread into Paderu, Madugula, Rolugunta, Ravikamatam, G.Madugula, Butchayyapeta, Anantagiri, Hukumpeta, Devarapalli and Cheedikada mandals and also covering area in 3 Revenue divisions viz. Paderu, Anakapalli and Narisipatnam.

Activities undertaken

Exposure visit to Kannedhara

On 4th of January, 2015 we visited Regulaguda colony near Kannedhara hill taking 15 villagers along with us from different villages affected by granite mining with the objective of motivating them to fight mining near their villages which is affecting their agriculture, health and at some places their very existence. Loss of forest cover due to mining is affecting forest dependent families very badly. Tribals, shepherds, rural artisans and all others who depend on these forests for livelihood will be adversely affected.

We first visited Velugu office at Kottur where Mr. Sanjeeva Rao and Mr. Mukhalingam briefly explained to us how they fought and saved the Kannedhara hill from being mined for granite.



Shri. S. Mukhalingam and Shri. B.Sanjeeva Rao briefing participants.

Mr. Mukhalingam explained how the Government sanctioned the lease in spite of the Panchayats objection and people's resistance and how, despite the sanction, they collectively fought against such vested interests and keep their Kannedhara hill from being mined for granite.

Mr. Sanjeeva Rao focused on how local people, if they are against mining, could still stop their hills from being mined. He explained various rules and regulations of the Government, which are of use, in stopping the mines even if they are in progress. He also explained, in detail, certain provisions in the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980, Environment (protection) Act, 1986, EIA Rules 2006, A.P.Panchayat Raj Act, 1984 that are useful in fighting illegal mining.

After completion of the briefing at Velugu we all went to Regulaguda colony village for an interaction with the people of the village that is part of the struggle. At the village Mrs. Lakshmi and other activists explained to the visiting delegation how it all started and how they resisted government officials and also the police from visiting their village for the furtherance of the mine.

Study of Cycads, Malabar Pied Hornbills and other flora and fauna

Status record of Cycad and Hornbills - Keystone Foundation experts visit

Ms. Shiny Rehel, Ms. Poornima Viswanadh and Mr. Aradu Kuttam visited our area from 25-03-2015 to 27-03-2015 as part of the study on cycads and hornbills.

On 25-03-2015 we climbed Kootikondamma hill from Peda Sarada village recording species of plants, insects and other fauna. We started the climb at 9 am and reached the cycus point on the hill which is at an elevation of 259 mts., by noon. The coordinates are N 17° 17.872 E 82° 70. 678

Cycas was also found

- i) Near Thatiparti village in Ravikamatam Mandal, a new site where we found cycads recently. We found cycus on this hill at an elevation of 442 mts., and the coordinates are N 17° 81.593 and E 82° 64.179.
- ii) Nagalla konda from Avuruwada village of Madugula Mandal at an elevation of 235 mts. And the coordinates are N 17° 883.506 and E 82° 73.657.

Hornbills were observed at different locations on all the three hills in our area of our operation.

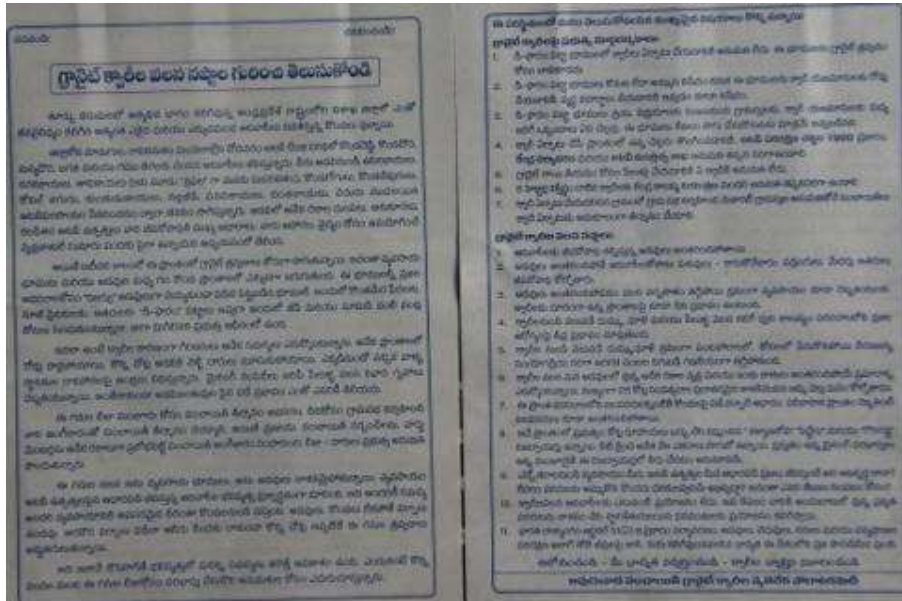
Generation and dissemination of IEC material

A lot of information was generated from the internet, from various NGO's like VELUGU and from different government departments relating to different Acts and guidelines on granite mining. A detailed pamphlet was released in Telugu and distributed in all the villages affected by mining.

Releasing of the pamphlet

First copy of the pamphlet was released on 05/04/2015 at Kondaveedhi by Mr. G.Kalyanam, Ex-Sarpanch of the Avuruwada panchayat.





Mandal wise distribution of pamphlets

Madugula Mandal

Avuruwada, Thruwada, Kondaveedhi, Pedagorigadda, Chinagorigedda, Seethabandala, Thummavani palem, Pedasarada, Anukuru, Veeranarayanam, Chinasarada, Panuku Gadaba veedhi, B.Jalampalli, Jalampalli, Goppuru, Sarabanna palem and Kintali are the villages in which pamphlets were distributed.

Raising Nursery to encourage & meet the Plantation requirements

An amount of Rs.80000/- was received from Keystone Foundation towards nursery. The fund was intended to support the adivasi community in Avuruwada panchayat of Madugula Mandal where there was the impact of granite mining. Forests were also affected by the 'Hudhud' cyclone in 2014. There was almost no collection of NTFPs since 2014. There were reports of some scope for yields this year.

Many farmers who have developed cashew plantations over the years on D-form patta lands also suffered badly due to the impact of cyclonic storm.

Though raising nursery is a regular activity for us, this year the focus was more on the revival of the orchards with quality grafts, and to promote the plantation of trees on a large scale, we have raised a nursery with species like cashew and moringa for farmers and other species such as soap nut, tamarind, jack, jamun, mango and marking nut for forest plantation. Another highlight is that most of the farmers preferred to plant saplings on their own lands; raising scope for after care. We have also encouraged this as there would be more percentage of survival.

Three villages namely Pedda Saarada, Konda veedhi and Pedda Gorre gadda were involved in plantation. We preferred them as they have a good track record of protecting forests.

Nearly 25 farmers each from Konda veedhi and Pedda Saaraada and 10 from Pedda Gorre Gadda took part in plantation.

Details of species raised in nursery:

Cashew 350, tamarind 800, marking nut 450, soap-nut 500, jack fruit 600, jamun 250, moringa 450, amla 400, Jaffra 500 and mango 20.

Cycas festival (*Jammi panduga*): Villagers of Pedda Gorre Gadda have started a festival of cycas in 2010. On the Sunday that follows Vinayaka Chaturdi every year, they go to the forest along with children and clear bushes around cycas plants that they have planted in their forest area in 2010. They perform some pooja on that day. They also carry rice and other essentials to the forest; prepare food and enjoy a community lunch in the forest. They started this after they learned about the importance of cycas. They have clubbed this festival with plantation this year.



Nursery at Chodavaram



Distribution of plant material in Pedda Saaraada



Community Lunch after the ritual near Cycas tree

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members,
VIKASA,
Bapatla,
Guntur...

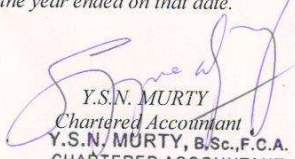
I have audited the Annexed Income & Expenditure Account for the period ended 31.03.2015 and the Annexed Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2015 of "VIKASA", Bapatla, Guntur Dist.. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I have conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and the disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

I have audited the attached Balance Sheet of "VIKASA", Bapatla, Guntur Dist., as at 31st March, 2015 and also the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account annexed thereto for the year ended 31st March, 2015 and report that;

- 1) I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit.
- 2) In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the society, so far as appears from my examination of the books of account.
- 3) The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- 4) In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me the accounts read together with the note thereon give a true and fair view;
 - i) In the case of consolidated Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the society as at 31st March, 2015;
 - AND
 - ii) In the case of consolidated Income and Expenditure Account of the excess of income over expenditure (Surplus) for the year ended on that date.

Date: 12-05-2015
Visakhapatnam


Y.S.N. MURTY
Chartered Accountant
Y.S.N./MURTY, B.Sc., F.C.A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
MEMBERSHIP No. 208642
Flat No. 202, D.No. 49-52-1/3
Shanthipuram, Visakhapatnam-530 016

VIKASA , BAPATLA, GUNTUR DIST.
Consolidated Receipt and Payment statement for the year ended 31-03-2015

Receipt	Amount	Payments	Amount
Opening Balance		PROJECT EXPENSES	6,702,286.00
CASH-IN- HAND	4,664.00	(As per Annexure)	
(As per Annexure)		ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	2,119,556.00
BANK A/C	2,237,096.62	(As per Annexure)	
(As per Annexure)		INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSESTS	28,699.00
INTEREST ON BANK	306,452.00	(As per Annexure)	
(As per Annexure)		Fixed Deposits	965,000.00
INTEREST ON FD	196,793.00	(As per Annexure)	
(As per Annexure)		Closing Balance	
Fixed Deposits Maturity	900,000.00	CASH-IN- HAND	2,442.00
(As per Annexure)		(As per Annexure)	
GRANT	9,281,925.00	BANK A/C	3,358,273.62
(As per Annexure)		(As per Annexure)	
SALE OF PLANTS	249,326.00		
	13,176,256.62		13,176,256.62

As per my report of even dated

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date : 12-05-2015

Y.S.N. MURTY, B.Sc., F.C.A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
MEMBERSHIP No. 208642
Flat No. 202, D.No. 49-52-1/3
Shanthipuram, Visakhapatnam

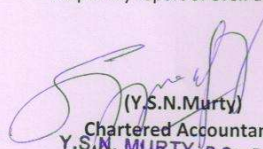
(Y.S.N.Murty)
Chartered Accountant

VIKASA , BAPATLA, GUNTUR DIST.
Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement for the year ended 31-03-2015

Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount
PROJECT EXPENSES (As per Annexure)	6,702,286.00	GRANT (As per Annexure)	9,281,925.00
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES (As per Annexure)	2,119,556.00	INTEREST ON BANK	306,452.00
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	183,050.50	INTEREST ON FD (As per Annexure)	196,793.00
Excess Of Income over Expenditure	1,029,603.50	Sale of Plants	249,326.00
	10,034,496.00		10,034,496.00

As per my report of even dated

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date : 12-05-2015


(Y.S.N.Murthy)
Chartered Accountant
Y.S.N. MURTY, B.Sc., F.C.A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
MEMBERSHIP No. 208642
Flat No. 202, D.No. 49-52-1/3
Shanthipuram, Visakhapatnam-530 011

VIKASA , BAPATLA, GUNTUR DIST.
Consolidated Balance sheet for the year ended 31-03-2015

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
CAPITAL	6,960,358.92	FIXED ASSETS	1,855,066.15
Less : Mobile Damage	(3,105.65)		
Add:excess of Income over Expenditure (Surplus)	1,029,603.50	(As per Annexure)	
	7,986,856.77		
		DEPOSITS AND FIXED DEPOSITS	2,765,000.00
		(As per Annexure)	
		APSEB Deposit	6,075.00
Vikasa General	165,616.00	Farmer Clubs Advance	165,616.00
		CASH-IN- HAND	2,442.00
		(As per Annexure)	
		BANK A/C	3,358,273.62
		(As per Annexure)	
	8,152,472.77		8,152,472.77

As per my report of even dated

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date : 12-05-2015


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